

EDMONDS
The Gem of Puget Sound

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A History of the City of Edmonds

By RAY V. CLOUD



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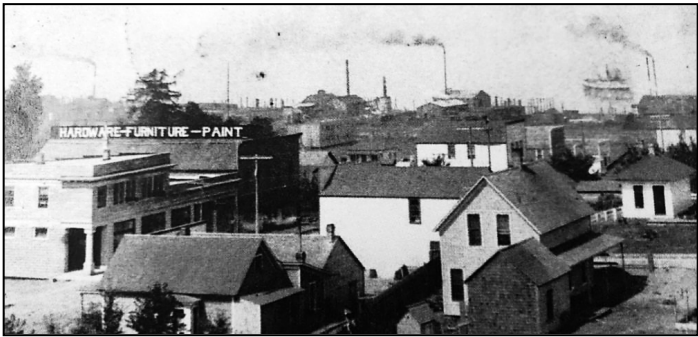
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In Days Gone By: A history of Edmonds' early newspapers

by Byron Wilkes, *My Edmonds News* (March 9, 2023)



Edmonds circa 1895-1900. (Photo courtesy Edmonds Historical Museum)

The date was April 12, 1890. At the top of the editorial column were the names M.J. Hartnett and Wm. H. Lentz as editors. This marked the first issue of the initial newspaper in Edmonds, *The Edmonds Chronicle*. Edmonds, at the time, had a population of just over 100 people.

Publishing a newspaper in a small logging town had to have been difficult at best. Within a few weeks, the paper was forced to shut down. But by July, Hartnett and Lentz were able to begin publishing again. Sadly, less than two years later, their plant burnt to the ground. M. J. Hartnett,

undaunted, managed to obtain enough equipment to resume publication in August of 1892. But by the end of November 1892, the last issue of *The Edmonds Chronicle* rolled off the presses, and Mr. Hartnett took his equipment to Snohomish, where he joined the *Snohomish Democrat* newspaper.

On March 17, 1893, Mayor W. F. Armstrong appointed a committee to “canvass the town to see what could be done to secure a publication of a paper.”

Four months later, J. Hartson Dowd appeared on the Edmonds scene and began publishing *The Edmonds Lyre*. The newspaper was mainly advertising along with local news about what people in the community were doing. This unusually named publication lasted approximately two-and-a-half years. In February 1896, with Edmonds now having a population of 750, Dowd moved the plant to Everett, where he started the *Northwest Watchman*.

Subsequently, Edmonds didn't have a local newspaper for nearly a decade.

***The Edmonds Review* – Missouri Hanna**

Eight years after the departure of *The Edmonds Lyre*, on Aug. 1, 1904, Richard Bushell Jr. established *The Edmonds Review*. Two weeks later, he received an appointment naming *The Edmonds Review* as the official newspaper of Edmonds. But he only operated the paper for five months, selling it on Jan. 1, 1905 to Mrs. Missouri T.B. Hanna and Prof. Frank H. Darling.

Frank H. Darling had arrived in Edmonds in 1888, and had been one of the early teachers in the Edmonds schools. He subsequently held the position of city marshal before he entered the newspaper business.

Missouri Hanna had arrived in 1904. She was born Missouri Saunders in Galveston, Texas on Feb. 17, 1856, to Judge and Mrs. L. B. Saunders. Judge Saunders was well known as the discoverer of the Arkansas resort, Eureka Springs. After graduating from Clark College in Arkansas, Missouri, she married fellow student J.C. Hanna, who ran a successful mercantile business in Arkansas. In 1882, they moved to the small community of Spokane Falls and opened a successful mercantile there. Tragically, five years later, her husband was killed in a steamboat accident in Idaho.

Left with two daughters and a son, she opened up a successful real estate business. Then tragedy struck again. Her youngest daughter was severely injured in a bicycle accident and became paralyzed. Then her 19-year-old son passed away suddenly in 1893 from an accidental morphine overdose.

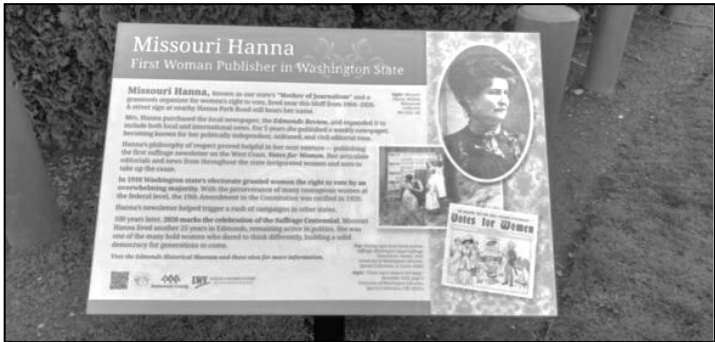
Soon after her son's passing, she sold her business and took her daughter to a number of health resorts around the country. Finally determining that the sea air and seawater would be beneficial to her daughter, she moved to Edmonds in 1904, where she purchased a five-acre tract on the waterfront just north of the city limits. She built a house on the property for herself and her two daughters, and the area became known as Hanna Park.

Over the years, she sold various lots within the original five acres.

Hanna, who was then 48, purchased *The Edmonds Review* with Prof. Darling. She was the driving force, though, going door to door collecting news and advertisements for the paper, and successfully publishing it for the next five years. In so doing, she gained fame as the first woman to run a newspaper.

Author's Note: While publishing the newspaper, Hanna became very interested in the women's suffrage movement. She later began a Seattle publication known as *Votes For Women*. She proved to be a very forceful writer, and her prolific writings appeared in a wide range of publications up and down the West Coast. Her efforts helped lead the Washington electorate to grant women the right to vote in 1910 and, subsequently, the ratification of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution on Aug. 18, 1920.

A remembrance of Missouri Hanna is proudly displayed at the corner of Caspers Street and Sunset Avenue. Two blocks east of the sign intersecting Caspers Street, you



will find a street named Hanna Park.

The plaque commemorating Missouri Hanna's achievements was installed in 2019, commissioned by the League of Women Voters. The plaque includes the cover of the "Votes For Women" pamphlet that Hanna created.

The Edmonds Tribune

In 1907, Will Taylor and Mr. Beale came to Edmonds from Illinois with printing equipment. On May 11, they published the first edition of *The Edmonds Tribune*. The newspaper was well made and caught on quickly with the town's citizens.

Despite its success, *The Edmonds Tribune* was sold twice in a very short period. The paper was first sold to T.A.A. Siegfriedt, an Edmonds lawyer and real estate person, in late 1907. The following year, Siegfriedt sold the paper to W. H. Schumacher, a successful merchant who had also been a banker.

Schumacher quickly found out that running a newspaper was quite different than running a mercantile or a bank. He ran a letter from the previous owner/editor (T.A.A. Siegfriedt) chastising the mayor and other townspeople, including the paper's landlord. The immediate result was an effigy of Mr. Siegfriedt hung over the main street during the nighttime hours. The effigy was eventually removed by citizens the following afternoon, after the town marshal refused to take it down.

The following day, Schumacher received a letter from his landlord stating he was being evicted, and had three days to vacate or receive a heavy increase in his rent.

Fortunately, friends of Schumacher came to his rescue. A building site between 3rd and 4th Streets on Main Street was obtained, and a building was quickly erected. Despite all the difficulties, the paper did not miss publishing an issue.

The Merger

On Feb. 10, 1910, Missouri Hanna, possibly seeking retirement or believing that Edmonds wasn't big enough to support two newspapers, sold *The Edmonds Review* to Schumacher. The two competing newspapers were then combined to form *The Tribune-Review*.

The *Edmonds Tribune-Review*: 1910 – 1921

As recounted in a number of historical texts, the years from 1910 to 1921 were very turbulent in regards to the paper's ownership. Ray Cloud in *Edmonds: The Gem Of Puget Sound*, chronicled:

“George E. Boomer, socialist editor who had taken over management of the paper in December 1910, had become irked by the attitude of Edmonds merchants as early as August, and in February 1912, J.M. Brady took over the paper, and made it an aggressive champion for the republication cause. He became secretary/treasurer of the local Republican Club and announced his candidacy for state senator.

THE EDMONDS TRIBUNE

"TO WATCH EDMONDS, WATCH THE TRIBUNE"

EDMONDS, INDOHOMSHI CO., WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1910.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



WE CAN FURNISH YOUR HOME

Call to Garret

Basket Ball Draws Large Attendance.

Two games of basketball were the main events that drew the largest attendance of amusement lovers yet had in the new athletic hall, on last Friday night.

The first game played was between a picked team of single young men, by the local high school, and a pick-up team of young married men, the latter team winning by the small margin of one point, the score being 16-17. The contest went fast and furious from start to finish, and the large audience got its return for money spent at the entrance, due from this game alone.

The Breakwater Again.

Through the courtesy of Col. S. F. Street, we publish herewith a letter he has received in answer to one he sent to Congressman Wm. E. Humphrey for the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce, and which letter needs no comment from us in order to make its contents better understood by our readers. The letter follows:

Col. S. F. Street, Jan. 24, 1910.
Edmonds, Wash.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you had a sale for the street improvement bond council would charge for five year serial bonds at 100 percent interest. This

The final issue of *The Edmonds Tribune's* masthead Feb 3, 1910.

THE EDMONDS TRIBUNE

AND THE EDMONDS REVIEW

EDMONDS, INDOHOMSHI CO., WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1910.



WE CAN FURNISH YOUR HOME

Call to Garret

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING ASSURED

City Officials and Library Board Accept Offer of \$100,000 and Agree to Re-locate the Institution.

Edmonds, through its City Librarian, J. W. H. Lockwood, has been quietly negotiating with Mr. Andrew Carnegie for some time, with a view to erecting that widely known philanthropist's interest in the matter of a building to house the rapidly growing library of our rapidly growing city. It is very gratifying.



EDMONDS REAL ESTATE & TRIBUNE

CHAMBER

Secretary E. Gilbert S. Hill

Monday a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 8 o'clock and attended a session that was very successful after the official present at

The first masthead of *The Edmonds Tribune* and *The Edmonds Review* Feb 16, 1910.

THE TRIBUNE-REVIEW

EDMONDS, INDOHOMSHI CO., WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1910.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 4

Now is the time to

PRAY

trees. Protect them from insects and Disease.

offer for your inspection

EVERETT WINS FROM EDMONDS

Basket Ball Game Engineers Discussed among Spectators and Ends in Score of 19 to 20.

Athletic Hall housed the usual number of fans on last Saturday night who were eager to see the outcome of what was expected to be a fast, and scientific game of that regular indoor amusement.

Washington, America's

First Great Citizen



MEDAL CONTEST GRAND SUCCESS

Virginia News Awarded Silver Medal in the First Contest and Gold in the Second.

A well-filled house greeted participants in the silver medal contest given under the auspices of the local W.C.T.U., at Fellowship Hall, last night. The participants in the

The following week, *The Tribune-Review's* new masthead appeared, combining the two names — Feb 24, 1910.

“But his career as publisher ended as abruptly as it had begun, and W.H. Schumacher was again in charge of the paper June 19. The following week, M.L. Sherapy appeared as editor and proprietor, but he remained less than a year.

“Destined to publish *The Tribune-Review* for a longer period than any of their predecessors, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Grace bought the paper in May 1913.”

The Graces ran the paper until June 1916, when an apparent sale was made to Ralph Emerson. But the paper was repossessed two weeks later.

Author’s note: Another historical account states that Ralph Emerson had launched *The Edmonds Examiner* with Missouri Hanna, then 60, as his associate editor the previous month. Little is known of this venture. Emerson was possibly trying to merge the two papers at that point.



This 1917 photo shows the original *Tribune-Review* building at 312 Main St. It sat across the alley from the Edmonds Hardware Store. (Photo courtesy Edmonds Historical Museum)

How long *The Edmonds Examiner* lasted is lost in history.

After the failed sale, the Graces managed the paper for another three years, finally selling the paper to a group from Bothell in 1919. They, in turn, sold the paper the following year to a group from Kirkland with Sam F. Collins as editor.

TRIBUNE-REVIEW
CHANGES HANDS

NEW OWNER TAKES POSSESSION
WITH THIS WEEKS ISSUE

With the completion of the transaction this week, the Tribune-Review passes from the ownership of Sam F. Collins to Ray V. Cloud.

Mr. Collins has been publisher of this newspaper for the past 2 years, having purchased the plant from J. C. Gregory. Since coming here, Mr. Collins has made a number of improvements, increasing the size of the paper and adding a linotype machine to the equipment.

Mr. Cloud comes here from Everett, where he has been employed on the advertising staff of the Everett Daily Herald. Previously Mr. Cloud was for four years publisher of the Ferndale Record, and has had ten years experience in the printing and newspaper business.

All accounts of printing and advertising executed prior to Dec., 7, 1921 will be payable to the former owner, while the new management assumes all subscription accounts as they stand.

This front-page article in the Dec 9, 1921 details the purchase of *The Edmonds Tribune-Review*.

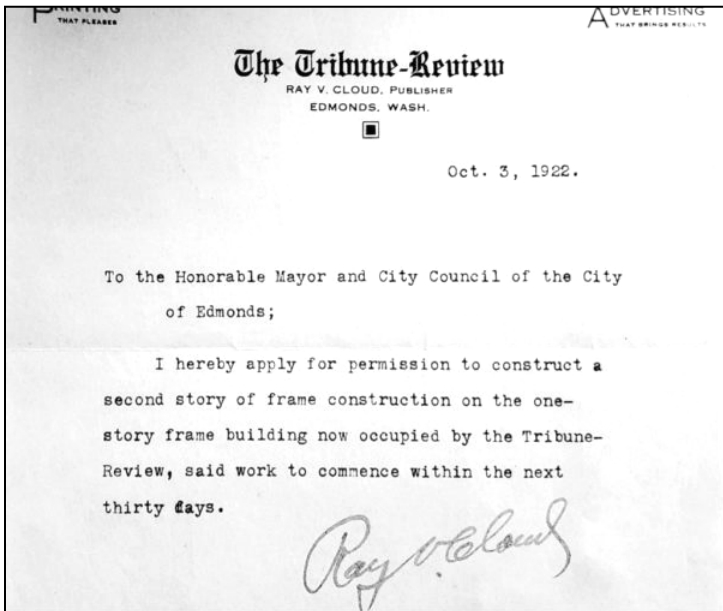
Clouds to the rescue

On Dec. 7, 1921, Mr. & Mrs. Ray V. Cloud purchased the paper. According to an interview years later with their son, Ken, the sale was described as a “distress sale” as the paper had only 400 subscribers.

The Clouds were experienced newspaper people. They had previously owned and operated *The Ferndale Record* from 1916 to early 1921. After the sale of the paper, Ray had gone to work in the advertising department of *The Everett Herald* while looking around for a newspaper to purchase.

In the same issue, Ray Cloud wrote his initial editorial piece stating: “We are just plain folks; we have no visionary aspirations of fame or fortune; but wish in our humble way to give Edmonds as good a newspaper as it is possible for us to give. We are open to suggestions and criticism, and the columns of the *Tribune-Review* will always be open to communications on topics of community interested, when presented in a friendly spirit.”

One of the first things that the Clouds had to do was replace antiquated equipment, and then add more space to the small 20-foot-by-60-foot building that had been quickly erected in 1908. The Clouds asked the city for permission to add a second story on the building in October 1922.



Letter from Ray Cloud dated Oct. 3, 1922 asking permission to add a second story to the Tribune-Review building. (Letter courtesy Edmonds Historical Museum)

As the upgrades were being made to the equipment and building, the Clouds quickly grew popular with the townspeople. Mrs. Cloud (Fanny) went around town collecting newsworthy information while Ray wrote all of the editorials for the paper.

The Clouds moved in upstairs after the second story was completed to be close to their work. Their son stated in an interview that he remembered drifting off to sleep at night to the throbbing sound of the two-horsepower motor on the ground floor driving from a single shaft all of the plant's equipment: an old cylinder press, job press and folder.

In May 1931, *The Richmond Beach Herald* and *The Richmond Highlands Post*, which were owned by the same group, were combined with *The Tribune-Review*. Throughout the years, the Clouds put the paper “to bed” every week, with the exception of a two-week vacation in 1934.

In 1938, the Clouds built a new two-story brick building to house the expanded operation of the paper. The building was located at 514 Main St. — now the home of *Glazed and Amazed*. The Clouds used the upstairs as a furnished apartment, so that they could remain close to their work.

After 25 years of hard work and commitment to the community, the paper’s circulation had grown to 2,355. In addition to the daily circulation, the Clouds mailed out over 400 papers a week to servicemen serving away from



Late 1922 or early 1923 photo of the two-story *Tribune-Review* building with Ray and Fanny Cloud and their 6-year-old son. (Photo courtesy Edmonds Historical Museum)



1938 photo of the new Tribune-Review building with Ray and Fanny Cloud and their 22-year-old son Ken, who had just returned from the military. (Photo courtesy Edmonds Historical Museum)

home during World War II.

The Clouds were also very supportive of the high school's journalistic club and assisted in the publication of the local high school's newspaper, *The Wireless*, for many years. Ray also served as Chamber of Commerce president (1929), president of the Washington Newspaper Publishers Association, and president and secretary of the Edmonds Kiwanis Club. In addition, both Fanny and Ray were involved in a wide range of community activities.

After three decades of service to the Edmonds community, the Clouds sold *The Tribune-Review* on Jan. 3, 1952, to John B. McKean, who had been the former publisher of *The Bothell Citizen*.

In his final editorial, Ray Cloud wrote the following (partial excerpt):

“We have grown along with Edmonds and its environs from the uncertain years which followed the first World War, through the boom years of the late twenties, the stock market crash followed by closed banks – when we were obliged to issue trade certificates as part of our employee wages – through the depression years and finally the second World War when, with lack of skilled help we worked longer hours than ever before and at the same time managed to mail about 400 copies of the paper weekly to local boys in the camps and the far-flung battlefronts of the world.

“To our friends and neighbors of Edmonds and community, this is a farewell which really is not a farewell. While we may not appear before you each week in a column – and that may be a relief to many of you – Edmonds will still be our home and we may have the opportunity to enjoy cherished friendships which in the past we have neglected under pressure of business.

“In 1953, as a final gift to Edmonds, Ray Cloud combed through the historical newspapers from the previous 50 years, gathering information across all areas of the city’s history. He then wrote, handset the type and published a hardback with over 250 pages entitled *Edmonds The Gem Of Puget Sound*. It was later reprinted in 1983 in paperback by *The Edmonds Historical Society*.”

Author’s note: *The Tribune-Review* continued until 1965 under different owners. In 1965, the paper merged with

The Enterprise, a Lynnwood newspaper, and functioned as an adjunct to *The Enterprise* until the end of 1981, when the *Tribune-Review* was discontinued.

Missouri Hanna died in 1926, and her daughter continued to reside in the family home after her mother's death.

Ray Cloud died in 1974 at the age of 80.

The original 1908 office of *The Tribune-Review* was torn down in 1976 to make room for Rainier Bank. The space is now part of the Bank of America parking lot.



1976 demolition of the 1908 *Tribune-Review* building. (Photo courtesy Edmonds Historical Museum)

— *Article researched and written by Byron Wilkes and provided courtesy of Byron Wilkes and My Edmonds News. This article would not have been possible without the assistance of the Edmonds Historical Museum, the Sno-Isle Genealogy Society, and the Everett Library – Northwest Room.*

EDMONDS

The Gem of Puget Sound

A History of the City of Edmonds

By RAY V. CLOUD

This toast, author unknown, was proposed in the early days of Edmonds, when hopes and spirits were high:

“Not to the Queen City
Not to the City of Destiny
Not to the City of Smokestacks
But to Edmonds, the Gem of Puget Sound!”

Prologue

ONE BY ONE the tiny sprigs of evergreen fell upon the unpretentious casket as a small band of solemn Masonic brothers filed past an open grave, through loose earth and slushy snow. With bowed heads a small band of relatives and friends, standing somewhat apart, shivered in the chilling wind as they heard the last words of the burial service.

Then all turned their backs upon the scene as the stoic sexton lowered into the grave the remains of George Brackett, founder of Edmonds, to keep silent company in the pioneer Odd Fellows' cemetery with hundreds who had followed him to Edmonds but preceded him beyond.

As the dusk of that Sunday afternoon, New Year's Day, 1928, was hastened by the darkening clouds, the sexton piled the last shovelful of earth upon the mound and the city of Edmonds went about its diverse affairs, giving little thought to this closing chapter in the life of the one who, above all others, had furnished the vision, the energy and the perseverance which in his lifetime had brought Edmonds from two primitive cabins to a modern little city.

Foreword

THE CITY OF Edmonds, nestling on the east shore of Puget Sound, has had an origin and development which has set it apart from its neighbors to the north and south. Its topographical isolation from Mukilteo, pioneer waterfront settlement of Snohomish county, and from Snohomish, the county's first farming settlement, meant that Edmonds shared little in the integrated development of the county within whose boundaries it was barely included.

Likewise, the more natural ties with the rapidly rising metropolis of Seattle to the south have been weakened by the political boundary which excludes Edmonds from the advantages enjoyed by King county. So acute was the feeling of isolation in the first decade of the century that civic leaders of Edmonds made a real but unsuccessful effort to secede from Snohomish county and to annex to King.

Most histories of Snohomish county have to do with the rise of the industrial seaport city of Everett, its "theft" of the county seat from Snohomish, the mining adventures in the Cascade Mountains to the east, and the development of the agricultural and dairying communities in the fertile valleys to the east and north of Everett.

Thus in its isolation, Edmonds of necessity worked out its own destiny, receiving little help and attracting little attention from its pioneer neighbors intent upon their own pressing problems.

DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF
GEORGE BRACKETT
FOUNDER OF
EDMONDS

Chapter 1

George Brackett's Discovery

A LONE MAN paddled a canoe northward along the east shore of peaceful Puget Sound while gulls circled lazily overhead. No other sign of human existence marred the scene where the tall forests of the ages spread their evergreen foliage down to the lapping waves which covered the sandy and pebbled beach at full tide. A few miles west across the blue waters could be seen the equally wooded Kitsap Peninsula, while to the north appeared the southern tip of Whidbey Island with its bare cliffs between the masses of green foliage. Between the peninsula and the island in that limitless expanse of water which marked the juncture of Puget Sound with the Strait of Juan de Fuca, might possibly be seen the spreading sails of a full-rigged sailing ship on its way from far-off lands to Port Townsend or Seattle.

The year was 1870, early in the first term of President Ulysses S. Grant, only 17 years after the recognition of Washington as a territory separate from Oregon.

The young woodsman was so intent upon sizing up the timber which lined the shore that he failed to see the signs of an approaching storm until a sudden gust of wind almost capsized his frail craft. He quickly selected a sandy spot on the beach, nosed the canoe ashore, jumped out and hauled it well out of reach of the advancing tide.

Then, while trudging through the forest with one eye on the timber with a view of future logging operations and the other on the land's unusually gentle slope back from the waterfront, young George Brackett experienced the vision which was destined to materialize into the picturesque city of Edmonds. Then and there he vowed someday to return and to found a town on this most natural site for a city he had ever seen in his travels.

George Brackett, born in Eastern Canada May 22, 1841, was the son of Daniel and Mary Brackett, his father having been a native of Maine and in the lumber business. George was one of a family of 20 children. In 1859, at the age of 18 years, George started out to make his own way in the world, first going to Maine where he worked as a logger for ten years before coming to Seattle. During the years

from 1872 to 1874 he logged off the land of the section of Seattle now known as Ballard, and in 1875 what now comprises Fort Lawton.

Two years after his first visit to the site of the future city of Edmonds, George Brackett succeeded in closing a deal with M. H. Frost, J. D. Fowler and his brother, Nat B. Fowler, all pioneers of Mukilteo, for the purchase of 147 acres of the waterfront timberland for the sum of \$650. The Mukilteo men had purchased the property two years before from Pleasant H. Elwell who filed the original claim on October 10, 1866, and made his home on the property for four years.

By 1876 Brackett had completed his Seattle logging operations, and in April of that year moved his oxen and equipment to the site on which he was destined to found a city and to have a vital part in its growth and development for more than half a century of life yet before him.

The year before moving here, Brackett had married Miss Etta Jones, a native of Minnesota, and they brought their baby son, George Jr., with them to their new home. Their daughter, Fannie, later Mrs. Vern Sill, was the first white child born at Edmonds.

When George Brackett first set foot on Edmonds soil, the only white man living in the vicinity was Daniel Hines, about two miles to the south, who eked out a living mainly by making hand-shaved shingles which were in demand for construction of pioneer cabins. In 1872, when he bought the property which became the townsite of Edmonds, Mr. Brackett found two new neighbors, Thomas F. Kennedy, an old sailor living immediately north of his property, and J. C. Purcell, whose claim was on the tidelands to the south.

While, during 1876 and the years following, the young woodsman busied himself erecting a cabin, draining the marshy land near the waterfront and starting his logging operations, settlers gradually arrived and took claims. One of the most notable of these was Captain William H. Hamlin, one of the best known navigators on Puget Sound, who came in 1881. He built a small wharf near what is now Third Avenue, just north of the city park, where he could dock his boat at high tide, as the tideflats had not yet been reclaimed from the Sound. In 1883 John C. Lund who had married the widow, Mrs. Deiner, with five children, bought 160 acres facing the Sound about four miles north of Mr. Brackett's holdings. It was called Six-Mile Point because it was about that distance south of Mukilteo, once the county seat. The place later became known as Lund's Gulch and is in the vicinity of Meadowdale. The same year Charles B. Breed homesteaded a 160-acre tract inland from the Brackett property and soon afterward set up a sawmill to cut much of his timber.

An insight into life as it was lived in Edmonds during those early days was given by Mrs. George Brackett, as quoted in a magazine edition of the *Edmonds Review* dated September 15, 1905:

"The Fourth of July was the grand reunion day for the white people who were scattered up and down the Sound. We had the largest house in the country at that time, and after a dinner in the

woods the crowd would usually gather at our place for a dance in the evening. Prayer meetings were held frequently at different homes and these were also made the occasion for general reunions.

"Of course there was no such a luxury as a wharf in those days, and when we wanted to go to Seattle we were obliged to go out to passing steamers in small boats. This was all right when the weather was fine, but when the wind was up it was not a particularly desirable task to board the steamers, particularly for a lady.

"No, there were no Book and Thimble clubs then, the Indians being the closest and most numerous of our neighbors, not taking kindly to the social functions indulged in by their white friends. The Indians were not bad neighbors, though, and we were never subjected to the petty annoyances that usually accompany close contact with the natives."

(The Book and Thimble club was the leading ladies' organization in Edmonds in 1905, which was said to "combine literary inclinations with industry." Mrs. Alexander Russel was its president, and Mrs. Ione Darrah, treasurer.)

The year 1884 was noteworthy for it was then that Edmonds received its name, a post office was authorized, the town was platted and the Edmonds school district was organized.

With the gradual influx of settlers, it became apparent to Mr. Brackett that a post office would be desirable. He made the application to the Post Office Department and it was granted, Mr. Brackett being named the first postmaster, and it fell his lot to select the name for the new post office. Long an admirer of Senator George Franklin Edmunds of Vermont, whom he had never met but whose career he had followed with interest, Brackett decided to name the new post office after him. Somewhere along the line of its official entry the name was misspelled by the substitution of an "o" for the "u," but the mistake was allowed to stand and Edmonds became the name of the little community.

The mail service to Edmonds in 1884 was a far cry, however, from that of today. Once or twice a week a lone horseman made his meandering way through the woods, along Indian trails, past Lake Ballinger, then Lake McAleer, and skirting the northern tip of Lake Washington to the village of Bothell. There outgoing mail would be exchanged for incoming, the saddlebags replaced on the horse and the trail retraced, after which the mail would be distributed to the settlers as best it could. Mr. Brackett had built a wharf and a small store beside it in which he carried a scanty stock of merchandise, and it was in this store that the post office, such as it was, was located.

Chris Wilsted, who came to Edmonds that year, said there were only three families living in the immediate community. However, talk was rife of a railroad coming through Edmonds and, on August 24, 1884, George and Etta E. Brackett filed the first plat of a townsite for Edmonds. Thoughtfully, reservations were made for water rights, a park and a mill site.

First School In Edmonds

EDMONDS SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 15, organized in 1884, held its first classes for six pupils in George Brackett's feed barn. Miss Emily Box was the first teacher at a salary of \$20 a month and the privilege of "boarding around." The Bracketts had three children in this first school, George Jr., Fannie and Nellie. There were three Deiners among these early pupils, Flora, Frank and Annie; and Ethel and Allen Smith. During 1886 and 1887 school was held only about three months each year, with Miss Lydia Morris as teacher. A new schoolhouse had been built on a knoll between Third and Fourth, north of Main street, and Fred and Zetta Fournier and May White became pupils. Ruth Hyner also entered school about this time. It was the first school for most of the youngsters, but Flora Deiner had finished the fifth grade in Portland, and Fred and Zetta Fournier had completed the fourth and second grades in their native state of Illinois. The attendance had increased to 15 in 1888, when Miss Susie Houghton was teacher, and in 1889 the building was enlarged to accommodate 32 children, with Willard Allen as teacher. By 1891, when James Brady was teacher, the enrollment had increased until it was necessary to utilize Brackett's hall, on Third just south of his feed barn.

In a paper read by Mrs. Flora Deiner Koelsche at the Old Settlers' picnic at Hall's Lake, August 5, 1938, she recollected:

"Our first school was held in Mr. Brackett's feed barn, with meager equipment. The seats and desks were double, two pupils in each seat; consequently we did not always study. We had some fun, too. Miss Houghton taught one term after Miss Morris married. Later we were housed in a small school building, located on a knoll between Third and Fourth avenues. Note our school grounds—natural tall trees, shrubbery, ferns and beautiful wild flowers grew back of the schoolhouse. These we children gathered after school hours for our parents and teacher. Wild berries also grew abundantly over the old stumps and fallen logs. We had no such modern equipment as our children now enjoy."

It was this Flora Deiner who, in 1889, at the age of 13, decided that some sort of Memorial Day service should be held and, without the knowledge of the teacher, Willard Allen, led eight school children in their own observance of the occasion. An old Indian cemetery had existed east of Ninth in the vicinity of Dayton street and three white people had been buried there. Picking wild flowers on the way, the children made their way to these three graves and with ceremonies conducted solemnly by Flora, the youngsters placed the flowers on the graves.

During those first school years in Edmonds the Deiner children boarded at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Smith who arrived in Edmonds in 1885 with their two children, Ethel and Allen. Mrs. Smith organized the first Sunday school in the community.

Sunday afternoons the Deiner children's stepfather, John C. Lund,

would row them to Edmonds in his sturdy rowboat from their Meadowdale home and would come for them again Friday afternoons.

Succeeding school teachers were Miss Kellogg, F. H. Darling and Phil Brady.

By 1891 when the attendance had outgrown the first schoolhouse, although an addition had been built, classes were held in Mr. Brackett's hall temporarily and for the second time he donated a site for the school, this time half a block, situated above Seventh avenue, the site of the present Edmonds grade school. The school district floated a \$10,000 bond issue and erected what was then a truly magnificent frame schoolhouse which served for 37 years.

Early Settlers Arrive

WHEN ON FEBRUARY 21, 1887, the steamer *Monroe* took advantage of full tide to tie up to Brackett's tiny wharf, five arrivals from Illinois walked down the gangplank. They were Matthew E. Hyner and his wife, Clara, together with their three children, Paul, Ruth and Robert.

Mr. Hyner bought the store at the foot of the wharf, enlarged it, added more stock and became Edmonds' first real merchant. On November 7 of that year a certificate was signed by Wm. F. Vilas, Postmaster General of the United States, officially designating Mr. Hyner as postmaster for Edmonds, in which capacity he served until 1896.

The mail in 1887 arrived more or less regularly by steamer from Seattle. If the boat happened to arrive when the tide was low, Mr. Hyner would be obliged to meet it with a rowboat to transfer the mail to and from the post office.

The Hyners had erected a home about a block up the hill from the store, and above the second story had erected a cupola with windows on all sides. When the steamer was expected the children could be sent to this observation post; then when smoke from its funnel appeared off Point Wells to the south or around the tip of Whidbey Island to the northwest, preparations were made for handling the mail and such Edmonds people as were planning to embark on a journey up or down the Sound were notified of its approach.

The first flag of the United States to be flown at Edmonds, with its 13 stripes and a star for each of the 38 states, arrived June 24, 1887, and was flown from its staff at the post office every fair day. This flag has been preserved reverently by the postmaster's daughter, Ruth Hyner, who became Mrs. Frank Hough.

The year 1887 was further noted for the arrival of several other prominent new settlers and the erection of the City Hotel by Charles Deitz. This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1905. New arrivals that year included the Samuel Fourtners, H. M. Burleson and Samuel Holmes. Burleson established his claim four miles from Edmonds and two miles from his nearest neighbor. It was three years before a road was built, during which time he was obliged to pack in his supplies on his back.

Brackett shared his cabin with the Holmes family upon their arrival until they became established.

When Louis P. Arp arrived in 1888 he found but one store and two houses in the immediate neighborhood, while the only two oxen were Brackett's Bolivar and Isaac, destined soon to figure in important roles in the city's history.

Christopher T. Roscoe and his family were among those to arrive that year. Mr. Roscoe served early as marshal and as mayor of the new town and his sons were to take an active part in the future progress of the city. Other 1888 arrivals were James Currie and F. H. Darling. Johnson and Ashcraft came from Dakota to establish a general store; G. H. McGowan, also from Dakota, opened a new hotel, and Fred L. Brown started a cigar factory.

The year 1889, in which Washington attained its statehood, came in for its share of firsts in Edmonds as well. Mr. Brackett erected the first sawmill in Edmonds, leasing it to Owen and Fish. J. N. Martin opened the town's first drug store. Dudley Brown and Frank Ashcraft, under the name of the Edmonds Public Hall Company, built a dance hall 24 by 60 feet in size, which later became the home of the Free Methodist Church. James Currie who had purchased the Kennedy homestead and established a logging camp complete with railway, erected a shingle mill and wharf, leasing the mill to Owen and Fish. The Wells Brick Company in that year established a brick yard at Twelve Mile Point, employing some 40 men, and another brick yard was opened by Bryant & Stanley.

Ole C. Sorensen arrived in Edmonds in 1889 from North Dakota with his bride of two years, and went to work at his trade of blacksmith in Currie's logging camp. Three years later he established a blacksmith shop of his own which he operated for about ten years. In 1902 he built a shingle mill at Echo Lake which he sold after operating it for six years. After several ventures in the mill business elsewhere, Mr. Sorensen returned to Edmonds where he became vice-president of the State Bank of Edmonds.

The final first for Edmonds in the recorded history of 1889 was the marriage of Frank Milspaugh and Dot Watkins, with the ceremony being performed by Justice of the Peace George P. Bartlett, who, earlier that year had arrived with his family.

Edmonds Incorporates

THE RECORD OF Edmonds as a municipality began in 1890 when it became a village of the fourth class. A petition was circulated in May for presentation to the Snohomish County commissioners, asking for an election on incorporation.

The story handed down by early settlers in this connection is that when George Brackett found his petition lacked two of the necessary number of signatures for the area designated, he promptly added the names of his two oxen, Bolivar and Isaac, and the petition went forward to the county commissioners. Research at the county auditor's office and at Olympia failed to bring to light any evidence to substantiate the story, for apparently the petition had long since disappeared.

However, minutes of the county commissioners for June 7, 1890, recorded that the board established the boundaries of the proposed town and named Willard M. Allen to take a census. On June 23 the commissioners called the election for August 7 at the Edmonds town hall and named as election board George P. Bartlett, inspector; Fred L. Brown and W. F. Smith, judges.

At its meeting on Monday, August 11, 1890, the board of county commissioners declared that the voters had cast a majority of favorable ballots and that Edmonds had become a village of the fourth class, to be designated as the "Town of Edmonds," covering an area of 600 acres, more or less. A certificate to this effect was immediately issued by the Snohomish County Auditor, Fred H. Lysons, and forwarded to the secretary of state at Olympia.

At its incorporation election a slate of town officers for Edmonds was also placed into office. George Brackett was elected its first mayor and C. T. Roscoe treasurer. Councilmen elected for the new town were: Fred L. Brown, Captain W. H. Hamlin, Wm. Plummer, Peter S. Schreiber and Wellington F. Smith.

The council convened for the first time on August 20, 1890, when the officials were sworn in and Frank Ashcraft was elected clerk. In subsequent meetings George P. Bartlett was named police justice; Nels Owen was elected marshal, to be succeeded, upon his resignation, by F. H. Darling. C. T. Roscoe resigned as treasurer, to be succeeded by John Anderson.

On September 27 the town council granted its first liquor license to C. D. Gaylerd, under a saloon ordinance that had just become effective. The new council exerted its authority by passing a rash of regulatory ordinances on October 20, covering liquor traffic, gaming tables, shows, peddlers, stock at large, dogs, nuisances, one to "prevent and punish gambling," and another "governing houses of illfame."

Incorporation was not the only great step in the history of Edmonds for 1890. Evidently because the Great Northern Railway soon was to reach Edmonds, the Minneapolis Realty and Investment Company selected this town as a site for its development operations. This company bought the Edmonds townsite and adjoining property totaling 455 acres from George Brackett for \$36,000. Since he arrived, Mr. Brackett had acquired a considerable amount of property in addition to his original holdings, and after this transaction still retained 100 acres. Officers of the land company were James H. Bishop, president; Galin H. Coon, vice-president and manager, and D. B. Ward, secretary-treasurer.

This company started with a flourish, replatted the town, built the Bishop Hotel, named in honor of its president, and constructed a new wharf and an office building which later was used for the post office. But the anticipated land boom failed to materialize and when the panic of the early nineties began to be felt, the holdings of the land company reverted back to Mr. Brackett through foreclosure of mortgage.

In 1890 also, North Edmonds was platted by A. C. Allen who

erected a three-story hotel called the Alameda and built a small stone pier. The plat contained fifty acres. Mr. Allen offered a residence and a business lot as an inducement to anyone who would establish a mill or factory. Among the early settlers who built homes in North Edmonds were O. C. Sorensen, H. G. Chase, J. N. Currie, Fred McKilligan, M. J. Berg, A. C. and W. M. Allen.

A. M. Yost Arrives

PERHAPS ONE OF the most fortunate events of 1890, so far as the future history and development of Edmonds was concerned, was the arrival of the Allen M. Yost family.

Mr. Yost, a native of Pennsylvania, as were his parents, was born January 19, 1856. In 1875 he was married to Miss Amanda C. Roth, also of Pennsylvania. After accumulating about \$6,000, a substantial sum at that time, from pursuit of his trade as a carpenter, Mr. Yost decided to try his hand at cultivation of the soil and moved with his family to Kansas where he bought a farm in 1883. This venture, however, proved unprofitable, what with hailstones and drought, and in desperation he came to the Pacific Northwest and reached Edmonds with \$9 in his pocket.

Again at his trade of carpentering, much in demand with the building of homes and mills at Edmonds, Mr. Yost was soon able to provide a new home and to send for his wife and eight children. He continued at his trade for another two years, then began contracting for timber and shingle bolts. In 1894 he rented the Currie mill east of Edmonds, bought it the following year and brought it to Edmonds, where he gradually added to its capacity as a combined producer of lumber and shingles.

As a mill operator, Mr. Yost acquired about 500 acres of timber land. After this was cut off he sold most of it for home sites. One large tract of this land along the waterfront south of Edmonds was bought by a Seattle concern represented by David Whitcomb and became one of the finest exclusive residential sections of the area.

Mr. and Mrs. Yost brought up a sturdy family of two daughters and seven sons: Daniel, Joseph, John, Carrie, Elsie, Jacob, Edward, George and Samuel—the last one born at Edmonds—most of whom were destined to contribute a substantial share to the growth and well-being of Edmonds. With the help of his sons, Mr. Yost organized industries and utilities which have served the city well down through the years. He served as mayor, member of the town council and of the school board. He passed away in August, 1915, from a stroke, while on a motor trip in Eastern Washington.

Chapter 2

The Nineties

THE LAST DECADE of the century opened with less activity in Edmonds than the few years preceding. Hard times which swept across the country was felt in Edmonds by the arrival of fewer settlers. Mr. Brackett, who had repossessed his property from the Minneapolis Realty and Investment Company, also was obliged to take over his mill when Owen and Fish failed. The sawmill was again leased, this time to Codd and Dwyer who were planning to install a dynamo to light the plant and streets of the town when the mill burned, with a loss of \$55,000.

M. J. Hartnett who, with Wm. H. Lentz as his partner, had started Edmonds' first newspaper, the *Chronicle*, early in 1890, was forced by the hard times to suspend publication by the end of April, 1891. However, publication was resumed three months later and continued until April, 1892, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Undaunted, Mr. Hartnett managed to obtain sufficient printing equipment to resume publication late in August. But three months later the *Chronicle* expired for the last time and Mr. Hartnett took what equipment he had to Snohomish to join forces with the *Snohomish Democrat*. In one of the last issues of the *Chronicle*, dated November 5, 1892, the voting population of Edmonds was reported to be 127. On March 17, 1893, Mayor W. F. Armstrong appointed a committee to "canvass the town to see what could be done to secure a publication of a paper." In July of that year J. Hartson Dowd came to Edmonds and began publication of the *Edmonds Lyre*. This uniquely named newspaper lasted less than three years, however, for in February, 1896, Mr. Dowd moved the plant of the suspended publication to Everett to start the *Northwest Watchman*, said to be an organ of the A. P. A. (American Protective Association), a political organization which was creating attention along the Pacific Coast at the time.

But in spite of the depression Edmonds was inching forward. Matt Hyner noted in his diary on June 17, 1891: "Track-laying engine rounded Hamlin's Point on Great Northern grade at 5 p. m. today." The new railroad had acquired the greater part of its right-

of-way through Edmonds from Capt. Hamlin, but it had experienced some difficulties with Mr. Brackett with whom it was involved in lawsuits over a number of years.

It was the shingle industry that really pulled Edmonds through those difficult years. Shingles were coming into their own in the building of homes and the market for them continued good throughout the dark days. Brackett had erected the fourth shingle mill on the waterfront and J. W. Currie had built a mill in the woods two miles east of Edmonds when, in 1893, for the first time in the history of Edmonds every mill in the vicinity was operating.

In 1892, J. N. Martin, Edmonds druggist, fell heir to an estate in Norway and returned to his native land.

The first fraternal order in Edmonds was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, instituted in April, 1891. This lodge built a substantial two-story building which has served this and other organizations as a meeting place for generations. In 1894 the Odd Fellows established a cemetery south of Edmonds. Crystal Rebekah Lodge was instituted in April, 1894.

Edmonds Tent No. 7, Maccabees, was instituted May 12, 1894, and Olympic Hive No. 3, Ladies of the Maccabees, was formed February 12, 1895. The A. O. U. W. was instituted May 12, 1896. The Modern Woodmen of America organized February 17, 1900.

Renewed faith in the future of Edmonds was in evidence in 1894 when a group of Edmonds citizens granted a bonus of 120 acres of land to a company from Newcastle, Pennsylvania, which proposed to erect an iron foundry with a capacity of 40 tons a day, to employ 100 men at the start and to invest \$200,000. A contract was signed in April when it was agreed that the mill should be in operation by October. Though not as extensive an operation as promised, the foundry was established and by October, 1895, it was manufacturing shingle bands in large quantities.

One of the most successful shingle mills of the period was established early in the 1890's by Hatch and Bosner. This mill had the distinction of being the first to install an electric generator to supply lights for the mill and the homes of its owners. A total of 19,801,000 shingles were cut by this mill in 1895. The following year Bosner sold his interest and the firm became known as T. N. Hatch and Sons. In 1894 A. M. Yost bought the Currie mill east of Edmonds and moved it to the waterfront. The mill of Johnson, Johnson and Anderson was founded in 1897, incorporating as the Edmonds Shingle Company in 1903, with C. P. Peterson, president; C. Johnson, treasurer; Christ Anderson, trustee, and C. Erxston, secretary.

One of the gala events of 1894, on April 16, was the grand opening of the Hotel Stevens, later known as the Olympic View Hotel and still later as the Olympic View Apartments. This magnificent three-story frame building was located on the northeast corner of Second and Bell, then the center of the business district of the young town. A dance program preserved by Mrs. Frank Hough

(Ruth Hyner) listed Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stevens as the committee on arrangements; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Gates, Mrs. Josephine Vance, W. W. Sias and A. E. Andrews as the reception committee; Stewart Jones, Cal Carey and E. F. Bartlett as floor managers, and L. L. Austin, J. I. McAllister and F. McKilligan as door tenders.

At the town election December 2, 1890, Capt. W. H. Hamlin was elected mayor and John Anderson treasurer. The councilmen elected were Wm. Plummer, E. C. Bristol, Chas. F. Knapp, George Brackett and Peter Schreiber. The new council elected C. B. Knapp as clerk and A. L. Daggert as marshal. In April James Brady succeeded Knapp as clerk. In July, 1891, the second liquor license issued in Edmonds went to Lyle V. Stewart who operated a saloon for many years. W. F. Armstrong replaced Plummer as councilman and James O'Connor was named street superintendent. On October 28 the council discharged Marshal Daggert and appointed B. F. Pratton.

In 1892 the councilmen were Hyner, Talbot, McAllister, Bristol and Brackett. L. M. Greenstreet became clerk, soon to be succeeded by A. M. Pritchard. W. F. Armstrong was named marshal and James Brady town attorney. Early in the year E. C. Bristol resigned as councilman, to be replaced by L. L. Austin, and Councilman A. Talbot was replaced by M. J. Hartnett. The council granted a franchise to the Puget Sound, Lake Washington and Eastern Railway Company. Before the year was over Marshal Armstrong resigned, and Paul B. Hyner was succeeded as councilman by D. R. Dwyer and Dwyer by W. H. Freese, as well as L. L. Austin by A. C. Wertz.

W. F. Armstrong was elected mayor to take office in 1893. The new councilmen were A. M. Yost, Dudley Brown, Sage Pike and A. M. Pritchard, with George Brackett a holdover. Wm. Plummer was named clerk, C. T. Roscoe street commissioner and marshal, and John McDonald police justice. However, at the council meeting of January 17 the positions of marshal and attorney were abolished. Then later L. H. Coon was named attorney and George P. Bartlett marshal. On June 24 of that year George Brackett applied for a franchise to lay a six-inch water main and a tramway.

August Holmquest and Crist Anderson were elected to take offices as councilmen, in 1894, but in March Sage Pike replaced Holmquest and in October Oscar F. Milspaugh was named to succeed Anderson. Wm. H. Schumacher became town treasurer that year. A. W. Johnson was named marshal, but on April 6 was succeeded by George P. Bartlett who also was named street commissioner. L. M. Rice was named town surveyor on August 31.

R. L. Polk & Company's Edmonds Directory for 1894-95 said: "It is situated 17 miles north of Seattle, on the Great Northern Railway. Steamers from all points north and south stop here and give Edmonds easy communication with all ports on the Sound and the North Pacific Coast. The principal industries are the manufacture and shipping in large quantities of lumber and cedar shingles. There are four shingle mills and one lumber mill. Edmonds is also repre-

sented in the fraternal orders by the Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, Good Fellows and the Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal Church. The churches comprise the Episcopal and Congregational. There is also a live weekly newspaper, *The Edmonds Lyre*, ably edited by J. Hartson Dowd, and published every Saturday. The present population is about 750. Great Northern Express and Telegraph. M. E. Hyner, postmaster."

Judging by the occupations listed in the directory, J. D. McLeod & Company, shingle manufacturers and operators of a general store, had the largest payroll in Edmonds. The A. Johnson & Company shingle mill appeared to be the second largest. W. B. Pease was local agent for the Great Northern Railway, F. L. Brown was cigarmaker, Andrew Kennedy managed the Edmonds Livery Stable, Charles J. Carlson was proprietor of the City Hotel, John Seeley was a rope manufacturer, Ernest H. Heberlein sold tinware, Louis C. Engel operated a meat market, Wm. Plummer was a lawyer, Schumacher Brothers were grocers, Edward and Charles Woodfield were teamsters, Ernest Woodfield was a bolt cutter and George Woodfield a rancher.

The Edmonds school board was listed in the directory as: W. P. Kingston, chairman; Samuel Fournier and Austin Jacklin. B. F. Gates was clerk. Four were listed on the school faculty: James Brady, principal; Mrs. D. P. Jones, Miss Addie Knapp and J. W. McWilliams.

One of the early industries in Edmonds was supplying fuel for many of the steamers which plied up and down the Sound. Cordwood was cut in the woods back of town, hauled by team and wagon to the wharf where it was piled neatly along the edge of the dock, ready to be transferred to the furnace rooms of the steamers.

C. T. Roscoe became mayor of Edmonds in 1895. Councilmen were Benjamin F. Gates, John N. Martin, Weston S. Sias, W. S. Stevens and L. P. Arp. Toward the end of the year Mr. Arp resigned and was replaced by John Kennedy. C. T. Roscoe Jr., then county clerk, was employed as town attorney. Some street grading was being done during that period. Most of the surfacing was done by laying heavy planks or timbers. The wage for street work was fixed at 20 cents an hour, while a man with team was paid 50 cents an hour.

L. C. Engel and Wm. Brackett were new councilmen in 1896. C. T. Roscoe resigned as mayor early in the year and the council elected Wm. Plummer to take his place. Later in the year W. S. Stevens resigned as councilman and was replaced by James Ault.

G. H. Mowat was elected to become mayor in 1897. New councilmen were C. E. Sutherland, Swan Weberg and F. C. Milspaugh. When Councilman Kennedy resigned three months later, George McGowen was named to take his place. James Ault was named street commissioner.

That year the first of several attempts was made to control the sale of liquor on Sunday. This time, as the result of a petition to the council, an ordinance was passed closing saloons and pool rooms from

11:30 Saturday nights to 5 o'clock Monday mornings. However, just two months later the council repealed the ordinance. At the same time the annual liquor license fee was reduced from \$500 to \$300. The next year it was jumped to \$700 then reduced again to the original \$500.

Three new councilmen took office in 1898: R. L. Chase, Charles Peterson and Peter Beckland. Mr. Chase also became treasurer, L. L. Austin was named clerk, Frank Shiner marshal and William Brackett police justice. When Councilman Sutherland had been absent more than three meetings he was replaced by B. F. Gates. In July Shiner resigned as marshal and was replaced by James Ault. Near the end of the year Peter Beckland was named street commissioner.

In a surge of patriotism perhaps inspired by the Spanish-American War, a group of citizens presented the town with a flag, and a flagpole was erected at Fifth and Bell.

L. L. Austin became mayor in 1899 along with two new councilmen, A. M. Yost and Reuben T. Roscoe. G. N. Jaxheimer was named clerk, A. M. Pritchard police justice, and E. A. Wickland marshal and street commissioner.

With the need for funds to open and improve the streets, a poll tax was instituted in 1899. This called for payment of \$2 in cash or one day's work on the streets each year by every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 50.

Along with the steady growth in population the need for a water system became so acute in that year that the council was petitioned to form a municipal water system. However, after a committee had reported that a water system could be built for about \$6,000, a bond issue proposal was rejected by the voters. It was not long before several private concerns asked for franchises to lay water pipes, and three were granted: The Edmonds Milling and Logging Company, represented by George Brackett; W. D. Perkins, Seattle banker and financier, and L. C. Engel and Company.

The Perkins firm, known as the Edmonds Water Company, began operations on such an extensive scale, supplying water from springs back of the town, that the council was encouraged to install ten fire hydrants. But when the water was turned on in January, 1900, the pressure at the hydrants was so feeble that plans were abandoned for the purchase of fire hose and the council refused to pay Perkins for water service to them until the pressure was increased. In 1901 the water service was so inadequate that agitation again was started for a municipal system. On October 17 a tract for water purposes was deeded to the town by A. M. and Amanda Yost. October 26 the council voted to buy the Perkins system for \$6,100 and called an election for December 18 on a proposed \$6000 bond issue. But although the bond issue carried by a vote of 76 to 10, efforts to sell the bonds were fruitless and the city made no attempt again to go into the water business until many years later. The Edmonds Spring Water Company was formed by A. M. Yost and his sons, and on October 1,

1902, the new company was granted a franchise applied for by Daniel M. Yost. Later this company purchased the Perkins and Engel systems.

Signs of the changing times appeared also in the granting of a franchise in 1899 to the Sunset Telegraph and Telephone Company to erect poles and string wires in Edmonds streets, and the passage of an ordinance in 1900 regulating bicycle traffic. Residents, too, were becoming conscious of sanitation, with talks of sewers and the regulation of outhouses too close to streets or neighbors. On July 2, 1901, a Mr. Cook complained to the council about a horse buried in the street near his home at Seventh and Bell, and the marshal was instructed to exhume the carcass and give it proper burial outside the town limits.

In 1900 the town councilmen were Samuel Fourtner, A. M. Yost, R. Konnerup, Charles Peterson and Peter Beckland. John Kennedy became street commissioner.

James Brady was elected as mayor to take office in 1901, and S. J. Mothershead replaced Beckland on the council. C. W. Belknap was town clerk; James Ault, marshal; John Kennedy, street commissioner; George P. Bartlett, police justice, and Dr. Chase, health officer. The council then met in the real estate and insurance office of Col. S. F. Street, a Civil War veteran and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Previous council meeting places had been in other offices but most frequently at the Bishop Hotel where a room had been provided.

The telephone came to Edmonds July 31, 1900. Ruth Hyner, who had gone to Everett to work when she was 16 years old, became a telephone operator when the staff there was limited to three girls. When B. H. Vollans, manager of the Everett concern, decided he wanted a long distance outlet at Edmonds he placed her in charge. The telephone was placed in the Hyner home at first but soon was moved to the office building on Bell Street near Second where L. L. Austin operated the post office in connection with an insurance business. Long distance messages were handled through Bothell, the line to Edmonds meandering through the woods, using trees for poles, and subject to frequent interruptions because of wind and weather.

Chapter 3

The New Century

WITH THE DAWNING of the twentieth century renewed activity was apparent in Edmonds. Puncheon and planking had been laid on the most-used streets to keep wagons and buggies from becoming mired in the mud, and now attention was turned toward the comfort and convenience of the pedestrian by extending sidewalks into the residential streets. Some were built by home-owners in front of their property, but most sidewalks were built by the town, making the first use of the local improvement district assessment plan. Fred L. Brown did the engineering work, planking was bought from local mills and the work done by contract or day labor. Standard walks were of 2x6 six feet long laid across three 2x6 stringers.

A town hall building was completed and accepted by the council on January 22, 1902, for which Mr. Cook, the builder, was paid \$84. When Frank Shiner was named marshal in 1902, for the first time a "star" was provided as symbol of his authority. Permission was granted for use of the town hall by the Library Association, the Democratic Club and the Edmonds Brass Band.

Another improvement in 1902 was the installation of 12 street lights, later increased to 14. These were kerosene lamps placed on poles at the principal intersections. Fifty cents a day was paid a caretaker for filling and lighting the lamps. The councilmen were not satisfied with this method of street lighting and investigated acetylene lighting, then coming into use, and had an engineer measure the flow of Shell Creek only to find that its flow would be insufficient to generate the electricity needed. There was even some talk of erecting a municipal steam electric plant but nothing came of it. It was not until 1908 that a private plant provided electricity for the town and its residents.

Councilmen in 1902 were Samuel Fournier, William Rowe, A. M. Yost, O. C. Sorensen and J. T. McElroy. When Councilman Sorensen resigned S. T. Turner was named in his place, and George P. Bartlett replaced A. M. Yost.

The town purchased a safe that year which was still in use more than 50 years later. Arrangements were made for several watering

troughs at convenient places about town. The exciting event of the year was the outbreak of smallpox. The council equipped a "pest house" on the beach and paid the health officer and attendants to care for all who were stricken with the disease.

A. M. Yost was elected as mayor and took office in 1903, along with three new councilmen, Charles Peterson, James N. Otto and Mr. Evans. F. L. Brown was named clerk. When Samuel Fournier resigned as councilman early in the year, J. C. Ferrell was named in his place. The clerk was instructed to file application with the state for the tidelands in front of all streets leading to Puget Sound. The town marshal was provided with a telephone. The assessed valuation of Edmonds was \$97,594 that year, according to a notice from the county auditor. The year also was notable for the establishment of the first curfew law, under which children up to 15 years of age were prohibited from roaming the streets after 8 o'clock at night in the winter and 9 o'clock in summer months.

On October 21 Mayor Yost resigned and Col. S. F. Street was named to complete the year. Councilman Ferrell was replaced by J. V. Coons.

Chris Anderson was elected mayor to take office in 1904, along with L. P. Arp, Wm. Rowe and Edwin Ault as councilmen. At the first meeting of the year F. L. Brown resigned as clerk and at the next meeting George M. Leyda was appointed.

Early in 1904 evidence that Edmonds was progressing from the village stage was the formation of the Volunteer Fire Department. A. W. Mowat was elected chief; J. V. Coons, captain; J. E. Wilson, second assistant, and A. Cahen, secretary. Other members were J. N. Otto, R. Benson, W. J. Rowe, M. O. Hoyt and D. Blackhall. Ten fire hydrants were bought by the town and a fire bell installed, also to be used for the curfew.

That year a comprehensive 50-year franchise was granted to P. P. Carroll to erect poles and electric wires, providing for fire alarm and police call installations, but nothing came of it. Later John Hoffman asked for franchises for an electric light plant and street railway, but after several extensions of time it was finally cancelled.

The council appropriated \$50 toward support of the Edmonds Cornet Band, with the stipulation that the band play upon all requested occasions during the year.

Late in the year Mayor Anderson resigned and James Brady was named in his place, and John Kennedy became councilman, succeeding Edwin Ault.

Another important organization to come into being in 1904 was the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce. The year before an energetic young man had come to Edmonds from Philadelphia and established himself in the real estate and insurance business. Zophar Howell 3rd had been graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. He then became associated in the wallpaper manufacturing business established by his grandfather, until it was sold in 1903. Mr. Howell was

largely instrumental in the organization of the Chamber and served as its first president. One of the first moves was to purchase about nine acres of waterfront property near the south town limits to be offered as inducement to the establishment of industries. In spite of the efforts of the Chamber and the good intentions of those concerned, most of the industries brought here during those times failed to thrive for long—some because of lack of market or of capital, some because of inexperience or mismanagement of their executives, and some, perhaps, because their promoters were more interested in the sale of stock than in permanent operation. Illfated Edmonds waterfront industries included a bolt works, an excelsior factory, a box factory, a smelter, a ramie fiber plant, a "canite" explosive factory, a sharkskin processing plant and a pulp mill. But through all this period the shingle mills continued to grow and prosper and new settlers began to build homes in the logged-off areas in and around Edmonds.

Early in the century the townsite again changed hands when a Seattle syndicate, the Coon, Kingston, Peabody Company, bought most of the holdings of George Brackett, Captain Hamlin and others. Captain Hamlin was reported to have received \$21,300 for 106 acres.

Frank W. Peabody who came here as resident manager of the company and continued to operate a real estate office in Edmonds throughout the remainder of his life was perhaps as colorful a character as any whose lives affected the fortunes of Edmonds.

Mr. Peabody was born in Massachusetts in 1855. When he became 21 he lost no time in striking out for the West in search of adventure and fortune. He first kept a frontier store at Fort Worth, Texas, then tried his hand at prospecting in New Mexico and Arizona with indifferent success. He finally became the owner of a hotel in Flagstaff, Arizona, but when it burned to the ground his savings were almost wiped out. Migrating again, Peabody reached Seattle with but \$5 in his pocket, and resolved to risk everything on the turn of the cards. He pawned his watch and went to one of the gambling houses, which were operated wide open in Seattle in 1887, and won \$1,400 at faro. With this stake Peabody outfitted himself and Joseph Pearsall and set out prospecting in the Cascades. While enjoying the view from the summit of Silver Tip, the highest peak in the Silver Creek area of eastern Snohomish County, the men saw, through their field glasses, a large vein of ore in the side of a range of mountains to the east.

Discovery of what appeared to be a fabulously rich and extensive vein of gold and other materials prompted Peabody to name it the Monte Cristo. When news of the find spread there was a great rush of prospectors to the region. However Peabody and his associates had formed a company and filed on the best of the claims. It was not long before John D. Rockefeller and other capitalists paid huge sums for these claims, although Peabody retained some of his holdings. Around three million dollars in gold and silver were mined in the vicinity by the time the richest of the veins were worked out. It was largely from the sale of these mining claims that the Edmonds townsite property was purchased.

While Peabody and his associates did little in the way of development of their property, often attempting to block improvements by the city, their promotion work succeeded in bringing many new residents to Edmonds with the ultimate results of opening new streets, establishing sidewalks and sewers and providing for the extension of utilities.

Peabody, a slender vegetarian with a long, flowing beard, bore a striking resemblance to George Bernard Shaw. On frequent trips on the steamers to Seattle or Everett he was said occasionally to have reverted to his taste for cards and to have become a worry to the ship captains because of his skill. Though he professed horror at the idea of eating flesh, Peabody on that account was the victim of the jokes of local pranksters who spread the tale that they had come upon him unexpectedly in a Seattle restaurant smacking his lips over a juicy T-bone steak.

Not long after the first World War when a stunt flyer was taking up passengers from the Edmonds beach in a two-seated open-cockpit biplane at \$5 for five minutes, Peabody approached the pilot after almost each landing to offer him \$3 for a flight. Finally, when there were no more \$5 passengers and the tide had not yet covered the sandy beach, Peabody was offered a three-minute ride for \$3, he clambered into the seat like a youngster going to the circus and was carried off into the blue with his white beard swept back over either shoulder by the wash of the propeller.

Edmonds Review Established

AFTER MORE THAN eight years without a newspaper, Edmonds, in 1904 saw the establishment of a paper which, with its successors, was to provide continuous weekly newspaper service to the growing community.

On August 1 of that year Richard Bushell Jr. established the *Edmonds Review*. Two weeks later he obtained its appointment as official town paper with rates for publishing town notices set at 35 cents an inch of solid brevier for the first insertion and 20 cents for subsequent insertions.

He had operated the *Review* only a few months, however, when he sold it to Mrs. M. T. B. Hanna and Prof. Frank H. Darling on January 1, 1905, and Edmonds was afforded a colorful newspaper which attracted attention to the town from far and near because it was one of the first newspapers anywhere to have a woman as its manager and principal moving spirit.

Mrs. Hanna, born in Galveston, Texas, February 17, 1856, was the daughter of Judge L. B. Saunders, discoverer of the well-known Arkansas resort, Eureka Springs. Following her graduation from Clark Academy in Arkansas she was married to a fellow student, J. C. Hanna, who engaged in the mercantile business in Arkansas until 1882 when they moved to the young Washington community of

Spokane Falls. Mr. Hanna became a prominent Spokane merchant and was well known in Masonic circles throughout the Inland Empire, when his life ended tragically in a steamboat disaster in the Coeur d'Alenes.

Left with two daughters and a son, Mrs. Hanna resourcefully took up the real estate business. A second misfortune came when the daughter, Mercie Cleone, was injured in a bicycle accident and became an invalid. A further blow came in 1893 when the son, Kirke B., whom she had educated at the Hill Military Academy in Portland, passed away at the age of 19.

Soon after she disposed of her holdings and took her invalid daughter to various health resorts, finally deciding that sea air and salt water were most beneficial. In 1904 she bought a five-acre tract on the waterfront just north of the Edmonds town limits and made a home for herself and two daughters on the place which became known as Hanna Park.

While publishing the *Edmonds Review*, Mrs. Hanna was also active in the woman's suffrage movement and started a Seattle publication known as *Votes For Women*. She was a forceful writer in both publications and during this time and later her prolific writings appeared in many other publications. She was assisted in her literary work and correspondence by her invalid daughter. The elder daughter, Florence, was married in 1913 to Andrew Hamilton, a fish packer and broker. They made their home at Hanna Park after the passing of her mother, June 15, 1926.

Mr. Darling came to Edmonds in its early days as a school teacher. For many years subsequent to his journalistic experience he was in charge of operation of the city wharf.

In 1907 two energetic young men brought a printing plant from Illinois and on May 9 began publication of a weekly newspaper, the *Edmonds Tribune*, destined to have a turbulent and frequently precarious career for many years. Will H. Taylor had been experienced in newspaper work in the Middle West and did a creditable job of editing a newsy paper at Edmonds. After his brief journalistic career he continued to live at Edmonds for a number of years, later going to Port Angeles where he became prominent as executive secretary of that city's Chamber of Commerce.

Just a year after its establishment the *Tribune* was sold to T. A. A. Siegfriedt, Edmonds lawyer and real estate man. A highlight of his brief career as a newspaper man was the meeting in Edmonds of the Snohomish County Press Association, which Mrs. Hanna had been instrumental in organizing. On Saturday, June 6, 1908, representatives of eleven county newspapers disembarked from the steamer from Everett and went to the Siegfriedt home where they enjoyed a chicken dinner under the shade trees on the lawn.

On October 1, 1908, ownership of the *Tribune* passed into the hands of W. H. Schumacher, a long-time Edmonds merchant who had just experienced a few years as banker. He later commented editorially

that the newspaper business, while one of the most fascinating of careers, also proved one beset by the greatest diversity of difficulties.

One of the first events to open Mr. Schumacher's eyes to the hazards of newspapering was occasioned by a letter he published from the pen of former editor Siegfriedt scarcely a month after the paper had changed hands.

Siegfriedt's letter had to do with the rival activities of a Citizens' Committee with which the writer identified Zophar Howell 3rd, F. H. Parker and Mayor James Brady, and the Law and Order League with which Siegfriedt identified himself and the Rev. J. E. Tedford, Congregational pastor. The immediate circumstance which had precipitated the letter was the appearance of an effigy of Siegfriedt suspended over the main street sometime during a moonlight night and allowed by the town marshal to remain there until private citizens removed it about noon.

The day after the edition was off the press, Schumacher received a legal document from Mr. and Mrs. James Brady, his landlords, ordering removal of the *Tribune* from the building, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main, within three days, or a prohibitive rental would be imposed.

Friends came to Schumacher's rescue and events developed rapidly. A building site was obtained from W. J. Rowe on the south side of Main street across the alley from E. H. Heberlein's hardware store, between Third and Fourth, and erection of a building started immediately. The press was placed temporarily in the back of the hardware store and other equipment stored here and there about town, while a temporary office was established in the Heberlein Building on Bell street. In spite of the difficulties, the paper was housed in its new building within the week and did not miss an issue, although the editor was wary in the future when it came to publication of letters on highly explosive local topics.

The *Tribune* published a special Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition edition of twelve pages on March 25, 1909.

On May 13, 1909, G. A. Estabrook leased the plant and became publisher of the *Tribune*, but on August 19 of the same year the masthead carried the name of the Tribune Publishing Company, with W. H. Schumacher as editor and G. A. Estabrook, manager.

The separate career of Mrs. Hanna's *Review* came to an end February 10, 1910, when it was bought and consolidated with the *Tribune*. Four months later George E. Boomer became news and city editor of the *Tribune-Review*, and on December 2, 1910, Mr. Schumacher leased the paper to George and Alice Boomer.

Edmonds Becomes City

ALTHOUGH DEVELOPMENT MOVED slowly during the opening years of the new century, culminating with the paralyzing panic of 1907 in which gold and currency became so scarce that the banks issued Clearing House Certificates as a substitute, the population of Edmonds

continued to grow and business and industry rebounded promptly.

James Brady was elected mayor to take office in 1905. Russell Mowat, Zophar Howell 3rd and Charles Carlson were elected to the council. The town's receipts for 1904, reported by Treasurer Schumacher, were \$3437.51, including \$2,000 in liquor license fees. F. L. Brown became police judge and J. T. Harrison marshal during the year.

The plat of Erben's Addition was approved, and Geo. B. Cole asked for a franchise to build the Edmonds & Eastern Railroad, which came to naught.

The council levied a nine-mill tax for the coming year on an assessed valuation of \$115,490.

Late in the year Zophar Howell 3rd resigned as councilman and D. A. Chilson was named in his place. Construction of the first gravel sidewalk for Edmonds was authorized that December.

J. N. Otto, Alex Russell, C. J. Carlson and O. W. Johnson became councilmen in 1906, but Dan Brackett soon was named to replace Russell. Ed Evans who had been appointed marshal was replaced in March by Frank Shiner.

In April, 1906, the council appropriated \$100 of town funds to be added to private contributions to relieve sufferers from the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

James Brady again was elected mayor, to take office in 1907. S. J. Mothershead was elected as councilman to replace D. A. Chilson. In that year, among other street improvements, a sidewalk was built on Fifth avenue from Main street to the south city limits. Gasoline mantle lamps were installed on the principal business corners to replace some of the old kerosene street lamps.

In 1908 E. M. Allen and William Keeler were new members of the town council, and Wm. H. Otto was named to succeed J. T. Harrison as marshal.

The Edmonds city park had its beginning June 4, 1908, when the town council bought the ten-acre tract on the west side of Third avenue from Emma H. Erben for \$4,000. The first park board members were J. N. Otto, A. M. Yost and James Mowat.

In August of the same year the council granted a franchise to the newly-formed Edmonds Electric Light & Power Company of which the officers were C. Malmo, W. R. Ammon and A. G. Pike.

The same month the council, in compliance with a petition, called for a special election to determine whether Edmonds should become a city of the third class. The ballot count on September 5, 1908, showed 71 favorable votes and only 28 opposed.

Filed with the Secretary of State in Olympia on October 5, 1908, was a resolution signed by Mayor James Brady and City Clerk Geo. M. Leyda, showing that in response to a petition signed by 100 freeholders and a census showing that Edmonds had a population of 1546, an election to raise Edmonds from a fourth class town to a third class city had carried. The resolution was certified by S. Vestal, Snohomish County Clerk, under the date of September 29, 1908.

The city council in October passed an ordinance dividing the city into three wards.

In December James Brady again was re-elected mayor. E. M. Allen was elected alderman at large; L. C. Engel, treasurer; Geo. M. Leyda, clerk, and C. T. Roscoe Jr., attorney. Harry V. Allen and O. W. Johnson were elected aldermen from the first ward, Zophar Howell 3rd and C. D. Everton from the second, and William Keeler and J. D. Jones from the third. Alderman Johnson later was succeeded by A. H. Curtis.

The year 1909 opened with the new electric street lights gleaming brightly.

The fire department reported that eight calls had been answered in 1908. Thomas Hall was elected fire chief.

The city council awarded a contract for installation of a sea gate which, in conjunction with a dike that had been constructed, was counted upon to reclaim the tide flats in the southwest part of the city.

Along with other street improvements, the council awarded a contract for grading Dayton street to J. B. Otto at a cost of \$6190.24. In August E. A. Wickland succeeded P. S. Schreiber as street commissioner.

The Edmonds library became an institution of the city government in 1909, with the Rev. John W. H. Lockwood as librarian, and an appropriation of \$5 a month was provided for the purchase of books.

The first public library in Edmonds had been provided in 1901, with Francis A. Stejer as librarian. A rotation of books was then provided every three months by the Washington State Traveling Library committee. The Edmonds Library Association was formed August 22, 1907, with Mrs. Theo. Lipke, president; Mrs. J. N. Otto, vice-president; R. W. Schumacher, treasurer, and Mrs. S. J. White, secretary. Mrs. Louise L. Beale became its president in 1908. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood served as librarian for many years.

William Keeler became mayor in 1910. Zophar Howell 3rd was elected city clerk; L. C. Engel, treasurer; C. T. Roscoe Jr., attorney; B. F. Wasser, councilman at large, and J. W. Currie, Thomas Hall and John Thornton, councilmen from the first, second and third wards. Henry Erben Jr. was named to fill Mayor Keeler's former position on the council.

A gift of \$5000 from Andrew Carnegie toward the construction of a library building was obtained by Librarian Lockwood, and the offer was accepted by the city. W. H. Schumacher was named as a member of the library board. A. L. Waddle was named to replace R. P. Beal on the board.

Agitation for a modern sewer system was squelched, temporarily, when City Engineer C. A. Messimer brought in a cost estimate of \$17,000. A break in the sea dike caused by a high tide and wind was repaired between tides.

Plats of Hamlin's First Addition and of Wood's Acres were accepted.

Because of complaints on the quality of water and the increased rates of the Edmonds Spring Water Company, the council for the second time considered going into the water business, going so far as to get a price of \$30,000 from A. M. Yost and an offer to take city bonds in payment.

With the enactment of the local option law, a Civic League was formed to plan for a "dry" election to close the city's five saloons. The ensuing campaign engendered much bitterness and split the people of the city and its business men into two factions. The strife came to a climax with the election of March 1, 1910, when Edmonds went dry by a vote of 151 to 114. The jubilant winners rang the church and school bells as soon as the result was announced, which only deepened the gloom of the "wets." But the affair was not without its humor for it was reported that City Clerk Howell's pen went dry also when he handed it to Mayor Keeler for his signature on the official canvass of the election.

When the closing law went into effect June 1, the city refunded to the three saloons whose licenses had not yet expired a total of \$240 in fees which had been collected.

Upon a complaint of G. A. Sweet soon after the closing date that saloons were operating surreptitiously as "blind pigs," the city staged a raid but could find no conclusive evidence.

In August, 1910, the city took over the wharf which up to that time had been operated by the Edmonds Cooperative Improvement Company. It was found to be in such condition that a new structure was indicated, and in November a contract was awarded to Rufus Buck on bids of \$3989 for a wharf with a 100-foot approach or \$5599 for one with a 300-foot approach.

A contract for the new library-city building was let to H. B. Ward & Company at a price of \$7,483.30.

Dan Proctor was named as a councilman in October.

Mrs. Anna V. Bassett had the distinction to be the first woman to register in Edmonds after the passage of the woman's suffrage amendment. However, after Registrar Howell had registered three or four women he inquired from the attorney general, to learn that registration of women was not legal until after Governor Hay had proclaimed the law in effect. As this was delayed until after the closing of the registration books, women were denied the vote in the November election, although Mrs. Bassett made an attempt to do so.

Early Edmonds Bank

IN DECEMBER, 1904, two Seattle lawyers and a man from Port Angeles opened the first bank in Edmonds. To give it an appearance of stability they asked several business men, including W. H. Schumacher, to list their names as directors. It was not long before Mr. Schumacher learned that these men had invested absolutely no capital in the enterprise. Within a month he raised the money to buy out the three and to provide \$12,000 cash capital.

Theodore A. Lipke became associated with the bank on January 1, 1906, and became its president. In June, 1907, it became the State Bank of Edmonds, with \$15,000 capital. Mr. Lipke was president; W. H. Schumacher, cashier, and R. W. Schumacher, assistant cashier. On August 6, 1907, the bank moved into its new quarters at Fourth and Main, the first permanent business block in Edmonds. Lester W. Lewis became the principal stockholder and president in July, 1908, and in January, 1910, the capital was increased to \$25,000.

In 1907 E. H. Heberlein, who had been in the plumbing business, bought Henry Perfield's hardware store which two years before had been operated by Cahen and Drew. J. E. Wilson opened the Crescent Grocery. Charles Soukup came to Edmonds and opened a tailor shop.

The following year H. C. Hansen sold his drug store to Henry A. Chandler from Oklahoma and E. N. Smith of Mukilteo. D. W. Brackett and E. W. Roscoe opened a grocery store. Chris Anderson built a two-store building on Main street near Fifth. Fire destroyed the blacksmith shop of A. M. Kennedy & Son on the northeast corner of Fifth and Main.

The Star Theater, operated in the Odd Fellows' hall by Orton & Weber of Seattle, offered Edmonds people their first movies, beginning in February, 1909. Each show lasted all of an hour, and featured illustrated songs by Orma Orton, with music throughout the show by an electric piano. Admission prices were 10 and 5 cents.

In March, 1909, the post office was moved from Bell street to Fourth and Main.

Big Edmonds Fire

IN MANY CITIES the greatest development often comes following a disastrous fire. Edmonds was no exception.

At 2:30 o'clock in the morning of July 8, 1909, B. N. Davis, sleeping in a room back of his confectionery store, was awakened by the smell of smoke. As he became wide awake he heard the crackling of flames and hurried out the front onto Main street, to discover the flames were in the back of the store room which had been occupied by the Hicklin Plumbing Company. Davis immediately called in the alarm and Dan Yost who was at the switchboard called J. N. Otto, then both made a run for the fire bell and got out the hose cart. By the time the firemen reached the scene flames had burst out the front of the room and the interior was a seething furnace.

In spite of all the firemen and volunteer workers could do, the entire Jones block was a complete loss. It was on the south side of Main street and extended from Fourth avenue east to the alley. Most of the mail and fixtures were saved from the post office and a few cases of groceries were snatched from the flames at the Brackett & Roscoe Grocery. Total losses were suffered by the S. R. Patterson Hardware, O. E. Williams Jewelry and Mr. Davis's Confectionery. The total loss, estimated at \$20,000, was only partially covered by insurance.

Almost immediately after the fire F. R. Beeson bought the lots on

which the building had been located from Mrs. Jennie G. Jones, then living at Ashland, Oregon, and announced that he would erect a two-story concrete building.

Florance Roscoe Beeson who came to Edmonds in 1908 from Indiana to engage in the shoe business contributed materially to the commercial progress of the city by the erection of this the largest permanent building in Edmonds. He served on the city council and as mayor and was active in the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce. Upon his passing in 1927, management of the property was taken over by his son, Hugh R. Beeson, who had been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. At one time he operated a furniture store in the building and later established a restaurant in the same location.

Other developments in the business district following the fire were the erection of a concrete building at Fourth and Main by J. D. Sherrick and a two-business concrete building on Main between Third and Fourth by James Brady. Business men replaced the street light at Fourth and Main with an arc light. George S. McKnight opened a cigar factory, and Lemley & Janeway installed a feed mill and started a transfer business in connection with their livery and sales stable.

F. H. Darling, who had been in charge of the wharf for some time, was named harbormaster at Edmonds.

In October, 1909, Edwin C. Chase announced the operation of the Pavilion Theater with movies three nights a week and a change of program with each performance.

The Edmonds Opera House advertised the first stage plays in March, 1910, when the Artisan Stock Company actors trod the boards in "Down the Black Canyon" and "For Her Brother's Sake." Prior to that time an occasional road show had been presented at the Odd Fellows' Hall, the first of record having been on September 30, 1907.

Unrelated but significant items gleaned from newspaper files of the period include:

Thieves made an unsuccessful attempt to extract cash from the Edmonds Bank safe about 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday, December 21, 1906. With a sledge hammer from the Kennedy blacksmith shop they entered the bank building on Bell street near Second and smashed off the knob. The first dynamite charge successfully blew off the outer door, but with the second blast the inner door was hurled through the wall of the building into the yard of Mrs. Joseph Thompson who hailed some late card-players on their way home and they spread the alarm. The thieves had fled without gaining access to the loot and succeeded in eluding pursuit.

Herman Lown was awarded a medal by the Chamber of Commerce for rescuing four girls from drowning in the Sound. The presentation was made in March, 1907.

In the spring of 1907 the paper noted that "Edmonds streets are lined each Sunday with automobile parties from Seattle," but no mention had been made of ownership of automobiles by any Edmonds people. Two years later a seven-passenger Austin from Seattle valued at \$4800 was destroyed by fire near the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and

later T. A. A. Siegfried's horse shied while passing the wreck and overturned his sulky. Joyriding around Seattle was becoming such a hazard that the editor was moved to suggest a law which would prohibit unchaperoned girls from riding in automobiles after dark.

While working on a log boom at the Yost mill in July, 1907, John Yost slipped and fell into the Sound. His brother, Dan, working nearby, jumped in to rescue him, but it was not until other workers arrived with pike poles that the two were hauled to safety, both near drowning.

When Postmaster L. L. Austin resigned to move to Oregon, Col. S. F. Street was named postmaster on December 1, 1907. The volume of postal business had increased until, on October 1, 1908, the Edmonds post office was raised to the third class.

May 23, 1908, was a memorable day for Edmonds, for through the efforts of the *Tribune's* publisher, twelve battleships of the United States Navy paraded close to the shore on their way to Bremerton. Edmonds people lined the shore and stood on the bunting-draped wharf as the battleships steamed majestically by. As it came abreast of Edmonds the flagship dipped its colors, and the salute was returned by the flag on the wharf while cheers of the crowd were augmented by the whistles of the mills. In the intervals of quiet on shore strains of music could be heard across the water from the bands on the decks of the ships.

Edmonds gave further evidence of patriotic fervor when the Chamber of Commerce staged a rousing Fourth of July celebration.

For reasons not made clear, Editor Siegfried was not satisfied with the name of Edmonds and offered a \$25 prize to the person who might suggest a better name, but his inducement was of no avail.

Nor was Edmonds without its touches of frontier town life. A drunken brawl in the vicinity of the Odd Fellows hall on Sunday night, September 6, 1908, resulted in the death of William Freese. Two months later a daylight robbery was attempted at the Edmonds Drug Company. When the stranger asked for something which required a trip to the basement, Dr. Sherrick opened and closed the back door then watched unobserved from the prescription counter, to see the man begin scooping billfolds from a showcase. The druggist rushed forward, grabbed a bottle of turpentine on the way and smashed it over the robber's head. Dr. Sherrick was dragged into the street before he lost his grip on the man's clothing and saw him disappear down an alley. The man was found later hiding in the dry kiln at the Yost lumber mill.

In April, 1910, the cash box in the purser's office on the steamer *Telegraph* was rifled as the ship was docking at Edmonds. The purser thought it queer that while only three passengers had tickets to Edmonds, six got off. It was not until the steamer was rounding Hamlin's Point that the theft was discovered.

Agent Barbour of the Great Northern became more and more annoyed by the frequent calls to obtain the correct time and in December, 1908, placed a notice in the *Tribune* stating that he gave the

telephone company the correct time every morning at 9, and asked the people to call "central" for the time instead of the depot.

Edmonds was almost deserted on the opening day of the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, June 1, 1909, on the new campus of the University of Washington. Every boat and train that morning, the paper said, was loaded with Edmonds people on their way to the "fair." And Tuesday, August 3, Snohomish County Day, officially was declared a holiday in Edmonds.

In December of that year W. J. Potts, Great Northern agent at Edmonds for many years, and his sister, Mrs. C. J. Anderson, received word of an inheritance left them in England.

William Kingdon, who had come to Edmonds with his wife and two daughters in 1893, worked with O. C. Sorensen in logging operations until he moved away for a short period, returning in 1898. In 1901 he leased the Bell street dock and supplied shingle bolts for the mills and cordwood for Puget Sound boats, one of the profitable Edmonds activities of the period. He and J. C. Farrell operated a store on the waterfront for two years until 1904 when Mr. Kingdon bought the general store from Schumacher Brothers in the building occupied in recent years by the Edmonds Furniture Exchange. In 1906 he moved his store to the new building directly east.

Early Edmonds Industry

By 1907 THE industrial development of Edmonds appeared encouraging. The Washington Steel & Bolt Company was building its plant on the waterfront early in the year. The excelsior works and box factory were being installed. W. J. Potts had sold 75 acres at Point Wells to two firms for about \$25,000, and it was reported that the Puget Sound Shipbuilding Company would establish a shipyard on the waterfront. The Seattle-Everett Interurban had been built as far as Hall's Lake and efforts were being made to obtain a spur to connect with Edmonds.

But before the end of the year, with the general panic, came one of those numerous setbacks to local industry. The low price of shingles and the high cost of logs and bolts forced a shutdown of some of the shingle mills.

The Chamber of Commerce, however, was undaunted and bought 11 acres of waterfront property north of the Brady mill for \$1,925, to be made available for industry. In 1908 the Knowles Superior Wrench Company, with Samuel Fournier president and secretary, planned to build a factory. In August of that year the "Big Swede" mill was sold to C. L. Wiley and son, D. C. Wiley, and the future was looking brighter.

The *Tribune* reported in 1909 that twelve manufacturing plants, including ten mills, most of which were manufacturing shingles, were running at full capacity. They represented \$2,200,000 invested capital. Edmonds also had a steam laundry and the Edmonds Hothouse Company was doing a thriving business.

In April, 1909, A. M. Yost & Sons announced plans to build a new and larger sawmill, but a month later while it was cutting timbers for the new mill, the old mill burned, with a loss of \$5,000 and no insurance. At the same time a lumber mill was being constructed farther south on the waterfront by the Bach Lumber Company.

The Automatic Broom Sprinkler Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$9,000, was incorporated in July of that year with A. E. Lotstrom, president; D. M. Yost, vice-president; W. H. Schumacher, secretary, and L. P. Arp, treasurer.

In October, 1909, the Washington Excelsior & Manufacturing Company was sold to the Western Veneer & Box Company. A year later this firm had 30 employees and had orders booked ahead for five months' operation.

The first attempt to obtain a breakwater for the Edmonds harbor was made in 1910. Following a *Tribune* editorial suggestion, and probably with an eye to the election later in the year, Congressman W. E. Humphrey wired the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce asking if the people of the city would be interested in a breakwater. The answer, of course, was favorable and it was not long until the Army Engineers were authorized to make a preliminary survey to determine its feasibility.

The business and industrial men of Edmonds became impatient in 1908 with the neglect of the city by the Sunset Telephone Company. At a meeting on January 10 initial steps were taken to form a local company. The first directors' meeting was held March 10, 1908, in the office of S. J. Mothershead and Zophar Howell 3rd. The meeting was called to order by F. H. Darling. A. M. Yost was elected president and manager; T. A. A. Siegfriedt, treasurer, and Zophar Howell 3rd, secretary. The company was capitalized at \$2500. The first directors were J. N. Otto, A. M. Kennedy, James Mowat, F. H. Darling and A. M. Yost. The company immediately purchased switchboard equipment, installed telephones and expanded rapidly to bring Edmonds up to par with other communities in telephone service. Mrs. F. H. Parker was the first operator. The following February Daniel M. Yost was named manager, to hold that position throughout the life of the company.

First Edmonds Churches

THE FIRST CHURCH in Edmonds was a Congregational church organized in 1888 through the efforts of the Rev. Samuel Green, who preached the first sermon. The Rev. Olin L. Fowler was the church's first pastor. The first trustees were Wellington F. Smith, William Plummer and Mrs. Carrie E. Woodruff. Soon after its organization the church built an edifice at Sixth and Dayton which served the congregation throughout the years of its existence and later became the home of Frank Freese Post, American Legion. Rev. Horace W. Chamberlain was an early Congregational pastor, and Rev. J. E.

Tedford was pastor for a number of years soon after the turn of the century.

A Swedish Methodist church was formed in Edmonds in October, 1903, and erected a building at Fifth and Dayton. The Rev. Emanuel Johnson was pastor and conducted services alternately in Swedish and English.

The original Holy Rosary Catholic church edifice was built in 1906, on the north side of Daley street between Sixth and Seventh.

The Methodist Episcopal church began holding services in December, 1908, with the Rev. C. W. Stevens as pastor. Meetings were held in the Swedish Methodist church. This building later was taken over by the Methodist Episcopal organization which incorporated it as a wing of the new edifice erected in 1923.

The Free Methodist church was more or less active in Edmonds during the pioneer days. Rev. McReynolds was pastor in 1895. A church was built later at Fifth and Bell. In 1907 the pastor was the Rev. J. F. Leise, and in 1908, Rev. J. W. Escher.

In 1910 a Baptist church was built at Fifth and what is now Hebe Way, and the Rev. J. J. Payseur was its first pastor. Only five months had elapsed, however, when Payseur became involved in financial trouble and was dismissed by the Baptist organization, and the church work at Edmonds was interrupted for a time.

Clubs and Organizations

ALTHOUGH IT HAD been preceded by the Edmonds Board of Trade, the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce, organized August 5, 1904, was the first substantial business organization in Edmonds. Zophar Howell 3rd was its first president. In 1907 W. H. Schumacher served as its head and the following year J. N. Otto was elected and served several years as president.

The Edmonds Equal Suffrage Club was formed by Edmonds women in 1907, as a branch of a national organization. Mrs. John McNamara was its first president.

The Edmonds Athletic Club was formed December 22, 1908. This organization grew in numbers and interest until nine months later A. M. Yost was persuaded to erect a building for its use along with facilities for an opera house, on the site of the old socialist hall, on the north side of Dayton street just east of Fifth. It was dedicated in December, 1909. Gymnasium equipment was installed along with billiard and card tables, and two bowling alleys were installed the following May. The club brought fame to Edmonds with its basketball team, and many boxing matches were held under its auspices.

Women of Edmonds organized a Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1908 and it took an active part in saloon and prohibition controversies until the early 1920's.

The Edmonds Grange was organized in January, 1909, with J. W. Currie, master; Col. S. F. Street, lecturer, and Will H. Taylor, secretary.

In April, 1910, women of Edmonds organized the Edmonds Improvement Club. Miss Frances Anderson was its first president; Mrs. O. K. Mowat, first vice-president; Miss Margaret Ammon, second vice-president; Miss Clara Thornton, recording secretary; Miss Winnie Street, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Sarah Armstrong, treasurer.

In October of the same year the Edmonds Choral Society was formed, with W. H. Schumacher, president; J. N. Janeway, vice-president; Rev. Charles Easton, secretary-treasurer, and an executive board composed of Dr. W. C. Palmer, R. T. Roscoe and Bertrand Evans. The preliminary organization meeting of this group was noteworthy in that, in spite of the harmonious nature of the organization, two unnamed ladies became involved in personal vituperation in which the chairman was loath to interfere until the lateness of the hour forced an armistice.

Early Edmonds Lodges

EXCEPT FOR THE formation of the Woodmen of the World on February 12, 1902, and an Edmonds unit of the Shingle Weavers Union on May 5, 1903, it was not until 1908 that any other new fraternal organizations came to Edmonds, but then they came in rapid succession.

Edmonds Lodge No. 165, Free and Accepted Masons, opened under dispensation February 27, 1908, and was constituted July 2 of the same year. Dr. Harry W. Hall was its first master; Sterling R. Patterson, senior warden, and Harry V. Allen, junior warden. The charter, dated June 17, 1908, was signed by Ralph Clapp McAllister, Grand Master, and Horace W. Tyler, Grand Secretary:

A lodge of Foresters of America was in operation in Edmonds in 1908 but the date of its organization was not available. In that year Dr. O. W. Schmidt installed A. L. Waddle as Chief Ranger and D. M. Yost as Past Chief Ranger.

On March 5, 1909, Analia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted, with Mrs. Minnie V. Hall as matron and Wales R. Ammon as patron. Other officers were Fannie Pike, associate matron; Irene Kyle, conductress; Helen Curtis, associate conductress; Harry W. Hall, secretary; Sarah Smith, treasurer; Sarah Hall, chaplain; Margaret Brady, marshal; Jean Roscoe, Adah; Lillian Winslow, Ruth; Jennie Hobson, Esther; Kathryn Smith, Martha; Rose Abbott, Electa; A. H. Curtis, warder, and A. G. Pike, sentinel.

The Modern Brotherhood of America was formed in Edmonds on July 2, 1909, with Ira O. Thompson as president.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized August 27, 1909. F. H. Bassett was its first chief templar; Miss Clara Thornton, vice templar; Miss Frances Anderson, secretary; I. E. Proffitt, financial secretary, and Ira O. Thompson, treasurer.

Grace Camp, Royal Neighbors of America, was formed November 11, 1909, with Mrs. Grace as Oracle.

A Fraternal Order of Eagles lodge was formed in Edmonds in 1910.

Schools In First Decade

By 1907 THE school enrollment in Edmonds had increased to 258. Three rural schools also were operated by the district with additional enrollments totaling about 60. Mrs. R. A. Small was principal of the Edmonds school. That spring George Yost and William and Gordon Hunter completed the two years of high school studies offered by the district.

When school opened that fall Prof. W. H. Dorgan was principal and the enrollment had increased to 288.

Faced with the need for more classrooms early in 1909, the school board first planned the addition of four rooms to the frame building on upper Main street, but soon abandoned the idea in favor of the erection of a separate high school building. A two-acre tract between Third and Sixth, north of Daley street, had been made available, and the board called a special election on the proposal of a \$30,000 bond issue to provide the necessary funds. On June 19, 1909, the voters authorized the program by a vote of 204 to 121. Contract for the brick high school building was awarded to the low bidders, Ward & Robertson, of Seattle.

The cornerstone of the high school was laid with due ceremony on November 30, with Edmonds Lodge, F. & A. M., officiating, and addresses befitting the occasion were delivered by Col. S. F. Street, the Rev. John W. H. Lockwood and Prof. W. H. Dorgan. Members of the school board were Geo. M. Leyda, H. H. Burleson and A. L. Waddle.

In June of that year a school census made by Mr. Leyda showed that there were 470 children of school age within the city of Edmonds and 110 outside, mostly living in the Hall's Lake and Meadowdale sections of the 40-square-mile school district.

When the district schools opened that September there were 336 students and 12 teachers. Saturday, November 20, ten days before the cornerstone was laid, Edmonds high school played its first home football game, losing to Ballard, 5 to 33. The first mention of the *Wireless*, the high school student publication, appeared in the *Tribune* on January 20, 1910. Paul Bigelow was its editor.

In May of that year the Edmonds high school graduated its first class: Mary Dorgan, Dunbar White and Paul Bigelow.

With the opening of school in September, 1910, 334 students were enrolled at Edmonds but the figures were not given for the four rural schools, Upper and Lower Meadowdale, Cedar Valley and Maple Leaf.

Occasionally a county nurse would make the rounds of the school rooms of the district, when their reports to the authorities on the health and hygienic conditions of the students would indicate that the community had not become completely divorced from the rough and careless habits of the pioneer days. At least on one occasion reports of head-lice and body itch were so prevalent that the school administration deemed it advisable to have published in the newspaper instructions to eradicate the conditions. Evidently to avoid offense, the advice

was tempered with the story of the rustic mother who was offended by a note from her son's teacher asking that Johnny be given a bath and his head scrubbed. The indignant mother, ignoring the teacher's request, sent this note to the teacher: "I know Johnny ain't no rose! Don't smell him—learn him!"

An event of 1910 was the appearance in Edmonds of the former Senator John L. Wilson, campaigning for election by the legislature to the United States Senate upon the forthcoming retirement of Senator Piles. Wilson was introduced by Col. Street and, among other assertions, promised if elected to work for the establishment of a breakwater for the Edmonds harbor.

Construction of the Seattle-Everett interurban—without a spur to Edmonds—was completed in 1910, and in May through passenger service was inaugurated.

The effect of the campaign for the ballot waged by the women during the decade just closing was reflected in a little item in the *Tribune-Review* of September 8, 1910. It was a sad commentary upon the low estate to which the city's men had fallen—the brave men who had carved the city out of the wilderness, and built its homes, mills, factories, streets—and saloons (alas, now closed).

When there was no late boat from Everett due to engine trouble, "Scores of Edmonds citizens, marooned in Everett, where they were attending court, kept the long distance wires busy *explaining matters to their respective wives!*"

By 1910 the Great Northern had double-tracked its roadway through Edmonds and eight trains stopped daily. A fast passenger steamer, the *Telegraph*, stopped six times daily, when not disabled, and there were freight trains and steamers as well as a "good wagon road to Seattle."

Train service was not always dependable in those days, either, for Clyde Bartlett, then a paper boy for the *Seattle Times*, told of two train wrecks he witnessed. One day while walking down the tracks toward Richmond Beach he saw a passenger train jump the tracks. The engineer was trapped in his cab and several passengers were injured. The stern-wheel Sound steamer *Gleaner* was halted when she passed the scene, a boat was sent ashore to pick up the injured and they were taken to Seattle. On another occasion the depot agent asked him to look down toward Hamlin's Point to see if the train were coming. As he watched the train rounded the point and the locomotive left the rails, bringing it to a sudden halt. "It was coming, Mr. Potts," Clyde hastened to report, "but it isn't now!"

As a closing event of the decade the Great Northern moved into its new depot in November, bringing to fruition a long campaign of the Chamber of Commerce for a depot closer to Main street.

Chapter 4

The Bus Decade

TRANSPORTATION MAY BE termed the key to the growth, development and well-being of any community. In the case of Edmonds its transportation facilities may be classified roughly by decades. The 90's could be designated as the steamboat decade, the first decade of the twentieth century as the railroad era, the second as the bus decade and the third as the automobile decade.

Although Seattle automobiles frequently wound their way over the dusty or muddy roads to be seen on the streets of Edmonds, it was not until June, 1911, that A. M. Yost became the first Edmonds resident to own one. In their new Everett 30 the Yost family made frequent trips over the uncertain and frequently hazardous roads, with their son, George, as chauffeur and chief mechanic.

A month later Henry Erben Jr. bought an automobile, but it was not until the following June that F. W. Peabody bought a Ford for use in showing his property to prospective purchasers. B. F. Wasser bought a Flanders automobile in July, 1912, the same month in which was reported the first cranking casualty of the community when T. T. Barbour's wrist was dislocated by the backfiring of the motor of his truck. The original Yost car had been replaced by a Cadillac which figured in the news when it was hit by a taxicab in Seattle. In August Dr. H. W. Hal! bought a Flanders through the Edmonds Hardware Company, the first automobile agency in Edmonds. In June of the following year an item from Richmond Beach told of the purchase of a Studebaker, complete with electric lights and heater. Twelve "autos" were then owned in Richmond Beach.

At the same time Mr. and Mrs. Yost, with George, had gone east to pick up another Cadillac. George was so happy with the performance of this eight-cylinder car that he wrote home from Minnesota a glowing account of the trip and offered a prize of \$1,000 to anyone who could guess the exact speedometer reading when the Cadillac reached Edmonds. In August the Yosts arrived, having covered 8716 miles in their car, all, George said, without the slightest trouble.

The first effort to provide service for motorists in Edmonds was in September, 1912, when S. T. Sherrord removed a show window from the front of his store to permit driving automobiles in for repairs. Furthermore he installed a gasoline tank beneath the sidewalk for the convenience of motoring customers.

The beginnings of a huge enterprise for the area occurred in December, 1913, when A. M. Yost & Sons began construction of a concrete building at Fifth and Dayton for a new corporation, the Yost Auto Company, formed by George, Samuel and Jacob Yost, to operate a garage and Ford agency.

A. C. and R. A. Ellington at the same time were establishing the first "auto stage" line from Edmonds and Richmond Beach to Seattle, connecting with the Phinney Avenue streetcars at Eighty-Fifth and Greenwood. They first used touring cars but within two months had equipped a truck with seats to carry 14 passengers and extended the run to Second and Pike. However, in March, 1915, this firm's garage burned, together with one of its new 20-passenger "auto stages." The following month the business was bought by the Yost Auto Company.

Prior to the entry of the automobile into the transportation field, efforts were made by Edmonds leaders to obtain other rail connections in addition to the Great Northern. Plans for connecting lines to the Lake Shore and Eastern and later to the Everett-Seattle interurban were fruitless, but in 1911 a new hope appeared on the horizon.

The Boyes Monorail Edmonds Company was formed with G. E. Boyes, monorail inventor, as its president; G. A. Sweet, vice-president; F. W. Peabody, treasurer, and A. C. Hayes, secretary. A 25-year franchise was obtained from the Edmonds city council and a line to Seattle was planned, leaving Edmonds along Third avenue. A civic celebration was held on May 2, 1911, when the first post was placed in the support for the single rail. Copper and silver coins were tossed into the hole for luck and hopeful speeches were made by Mayor Thomas Hall, Zophar Howell 3rd, S. J. White, James Currie, A. M. Yost who had charge of the construction, and Mr. Boyes who predicted that the line would provide ten-minute transportation to Seattle at a ten-cent fare.

Perhaps it was an ill omen that a week later passersby traced a penetrating odor to a skunk which had fallen into one of the open post-holes. At any rate, although timbers and steel, as well as an experimental car were supposed to have been on the way to Edmonds, nothing further was published about the monorail.

In spite of the disappointment, however, less than a year later Edmonds' enthusiasm again was stirred with the prospect of an electric interurban between Seattle and Everett, following the Sound through Richmond Beach and Edmonds. Funds were raised and a preliminary survey actually was started in April by W. C. Bickford, Edmonds city engineer. This project, too, died a-borning.

Operators of the interurban attempted to attract the Edmonds commuters in June, 1915, by establishing a "jitney bus" between

Edmonds and its station at Seattle Heights, but discontinued it 14 months later, after which the service was operated for a time by the Yost Auto Company. The interurban never had a great appeal to Edmonds people because of its inaccessibility. On at least two occasions a night interurban car was boarded by bandits who robbed passengers and crew and disappeared in the darkness through the woods.

In the meantime the steamboat service was going from bad to worse. The antiquated *Telegraph* was attempting to wheeze and clank through regular schedules which were disrupted by frequent breakdowns. Worry over the *Telegraph* ceased abruptly on April 25, 1912, however, when the steamship *Alameda* plowed through the waiting room of Colman Dock in Seattle, toppled its tower into Elliott Bay, then continued on to ram and sink the *Telegraph* berthed at the dock.

A rival line placed the steamer *Vashon* on the run between Everett, Edmonds, Seattle and Tacoma, and the *Telegraph* was replaced by the faster *Sioux*, and the round-trip rate between Edmonds and Seattle was cut from 50 to 25 cents, but to no avail. In January, 1916, the steamboat schedule was dropped from the *Tribune-Review*.

To all this George Yost, manager of the bus line, paid little heed. Saving his patrons the inconvenience of the walk to and from depots and wharves, he continued to attract increased patronage without reducing rates. The firm, then handling Buick as well as Ford cars, had Edmonds-made "stage" bodies built on Buick chassis, the work being done by B. MacDonald and Fred Baker. By May, 1916, six of these cars were in use. In March, 1917, and again in January, 1920, additions were built to the garage. In April, 1920, capital stock of the Yost Auto Company was increased from \$50,000 to \$500,000. White buses were then being bought for the stage line.

But the line was not without its competition. Pelcher Brothers started an Edmonds-Seattle bus line in April, 1919, and in August of the same year the "Big Five Stage Line" inaugurated service with five seven-passenger touring cars between Edmonds, Richmond Beach and Seattle. Both these were short-lived, but a service of longer duration was inaugurated in January, 1920, with four touring cars operated by the Edmonds Auto Company. This firm had incorporated in October, 1917, with L. E. McReynolds, president; H. F. Leister, vice-president, and P. J. Larsen, secretary-treasurer. The following year the company was hauling freight between Edmonds and Seattle, and in 1918 bought the Brady building on the north side of Main between Third and Fourth, and moved from the original location at the corner of Fourth and Main. This building was leased to A. B. Bently, who had been operating a plumbing and contracting business, for conversion into a hardware store known as the Reliable Hardware and Plumbing Company.

The competition by the Edmonds Auto Company served to emphasize this mode of transportation and was instrumental in bringing about lower rates and improved equipment on the Yost Auto Company line.

In July, 1914, T. T. Barbour announced establishment of auto

freight service between Edmonds and Seattle, and in April, 1915, J. N. Janeway put a new Reo truck on his freight run to Seattle. In April, 1920, Doty Brothers Auto Freight Company was started but four months later the business was sold to G. W. Rittenhouse of the Edmonds Auto Freight.

Roads Come to Edmonds

THAT OLD PUZZLER, which came first, the hen or the egg? can apply equally to the modern road and the automobile. It is not certain whether it was the development of roads that brought about the popular use of the automobile or whether it was the pressure of car owners that made better roads imperative, but evidence leans toward the latter.

Edmonds delegations from the early days had bombarded the county commissioners with requests for more and better roads—and probably will as long as time lasts—but those early requests were for neighborhood roads leading into Edmonds. With the advent of the automobile the subject of roads was viewed in a new perspective.

In tribute to the local interest in roads, the Snohomish County Good Roads Association met at the Edmonds Opera House May 11, 1912. About that time Supervisor L. P. Arp finished the Richmond Beach road. In August of that year the North Trunk road was completed north from Seattle to the Snohomish County line. The following May a contract was awarded for surfacing the road, a distance of six miles, with vitrified brick at a cost of \$225,000. In August, 1915, Edmonds was provided access to the new road when the county commissioners awarded a contract for a North Trunk cut-off from the end of the brick road to Edmonds.

In 1916, after a road bond issue of \$1,800,000 had been authorized by Snohomish County voters, F. R. Beeson of Edmonds was named on the advisory committee. A new road soon was surveyed from the brick road at the King County line through Edmonds and along the waterfront toward Meadowdale, and in due time was paved with concrete as far north as the funds available would permit.

In an effort to have this made a state road, the business and professional men of Edmonds were hosts to the county commissioners and state representatives at a gala dinner at the Odd Fellows hall in December, 1920. O. L. Miller was toastmaster and Col. S. F. Street and Mayor F. R. Beeson were the principal speakers. They were born thirty years too soon, for almost that time elapsed before a part of that road became a state highway.

Having seen the progress of transportation from steamboat to railroad to automobile, Edmonds people of the second decade were given two glimpses of the future when on July 21, 1916, they craned their necks to view an airplane piloted by Aviator Hubbard of Seattle, and in March, 1919, when W. E. Boeing landed his hydroplane at Edmonds to replenish his supply of gasoline. He was planning an air mail route and was on his way from Vancouver, B. C., to his hangar on Lake Union.

City Affairs of the Decade

THE SECOND DECADE of the century opened with W. H. Cook presiding as mayor of Edmonds. The councilmen were: F. R. Beeson, Thomas Hall, H. V. Allen, John Thornton, Chris Anderson, O. C. Garrett and E. F. Bartlett.

The new city wharf was completed in January, 1911. This was followed by the completion of the new Carnegie Library and its formal opening on February 17.

When on Wednesday evening, February 1, the council met for the first time in its new quarters under the library, Mayor Cook, a socialist, began a lengthy tirade belittling Andrew Carnegie whose money had helped finance the building. Councilman Beeson, a republican, becoming increasingly impatient, made a motion to adjourn, and when it was ignored by the mayor, put the motion himself and it was carried. Mayor Cook then halted, glanced around the table, rapped for order and proceeded with the business of the evening.

Before three months had elapsed Mr. Cook resigned as mayor and Thomas Hall was named in his place. Harry Allen resigned as councilman, and to fill the two vacancies on the council J. A. Robertson and F. H. Bassett were named. Later in the year Mr. Robertson resigned and J. L. Taylor was named in his place.

This turned out to be a year of trouble for the council, for an argument developed between Engineer C. A. Missimer and N. J. Morehouse, contractor on the Fourth avenue concrete sidewalk construction. Suit was brought against the city by Morehouse; the engineer was dismissed by Mayor Cook and his records seized, then he was rehired by the council. Then, as though more trouble were needed, the creditors of Contractor Ward, who built the library building, sued the city for the balance he claimed was due.

In the meantime the city had accumulated a considerable outstanding warrant indebtedness, occasioned largely by the purchase of the park tract and erection of the wharf. In May the voters authorized a bond issue to take up the interest-bearing warrants, but the bonds could not be sold because of legal complications. That difficulty was finally cleared up in October when the bond issue again was voted.

For the first time in history, women served on the Edmonds election board that fall, and for the first time the voters elected a council dominated by socialists. Hale E. Dewey was elected mayor; Vern Sill, city clerk, and G. A. Sweet, city attorney. The council for 1912 started with Dan Proctor, O. C. Garrett, W. H. Schumacher, E. B. Hubbard, I. L. Anderson, C. J. Carlson and Chris Anderson.

Mayor Dewey resigned March 29 because of an increase in his orchestra business, and A. L. Waddle was named in his place. Resigning during the year were Councilmen Hubbard, Schumacher, Garrett and Carlson; named in their places were W. J. Bell, S. E. Briggs, B. H. Davis and C. T. Roscoe. Late in the year E. F. Bartlett was named councilman.

The former city attorney, S. J. White, sued the city for \$2975 claimed as fees due, and was awarded \$750 by the court. City Attorney Sweet declared that he would enforce the Sunday closing law against card and pool rooms. The council passed an ordinance declaring the Boyes Monorail franchise forfeited.

In July the first Edmonds ordinance regulating automobile traffic was enacted, providing for speed limits of 10 miles an hour in the business district and 15 miles an hour elsewhere.

In the general election in November, 1912, when Woodrow Wilson first was elected President, the voters of Edmonds voted the city "dry" for the second time, and by a larger majority than before.

City officials in 1913 were: Dr. J. D. Sherrick, mayor; W. H. Schumacher, clerk; C. T. Roscoe Sr., attorney; H. E. Langdon, treasurer. Councilmen were: Dan Proctor, George Brackett, R. Zimmerman, R. S. Thompson, A. Warren, Dr. W. C. Palmer and F. L. Shank.

With the city so deeply in debt, the council was prevailed upon by a group of citizens to adopt a resolution cutting the cost of operation which, if adopted, would have saved the city \$4070 annually. The movement was only partially successful for not all offices could be filled by people willing to serve without pay and the Edmonds Electric Company balked at accepting reduced rates for street lighting. However, street lighting was eliminated from 1915 to 1917 because of lack of funds.

L. P. Arp was elected to serve as mayor in 1914 and 1915. J. E. Hathaway was elected attorney, and new councilmen were Charles Peterson, James Caspers, J. N. Otto and W. H. Waters. Kenneth Mowat was named to replace Councilman Thompson, resigned, and W. H. Schumacher resigned as clerk, to be replaced by Oscar Grace. Later in the year W. H. Connors was named councilman to replace Dr. Palmer who moved from the city. Before the year ended a new 25-year water franchise was finally issued to the Edmonds Spring Water Company. The "dry" ordinance was repealed in December and a liquor license fee of \$750 established.

J. T. McElroy became clerk in 1915, and Oscar Grace attorney. New councilmen were G. W. Klassen, L. W. Lewis and F. L. Shank. The councilmen ended the year by prohibiting again the sale of liquor.

J. A. Robertson was elected mayor for 1916 and 1917, and Harry V. Allen became city treasurer. Councilmen were: John G. Schmidt, George Brackett, James Caspers, L. W. Lewis, F. A. Fournier, F. L. Shank and A. K. Anderson.

In 1917 Enos Evans was elected city attorney and D. A. Davenny replaced F. A. Fournier on the council.

The council passed an ordinance in February of that year providing for the paving of Main street from Third to Fifth avenues.

F. R. Beeson was elected to take office as mayor in 1918, and Dr. D. S. Shellabarger was named to the council when R. T. Roscoe moved from the ward.

The following year R. T. Roscoe again became councilman, along with V. J. Kelly, D. B. Burbank and Allen Smith. J. A. Wasser was

named when Burbank moved from the second ward. John G. Schmidt again became councilman later in the year.

Again in 1919 the council attempted to purchase the water system when an election was called on the proposal of a \$25,000 bond issue for that purpose, but it was rejected by the voters.

An ordinance was passed prohibiting the unnecessary sounding of an automobile klaxon, horn, whistle or gong, or operation with an open exhaust.

In 1920 O. D. Anderson became city clerk, and R. T. Roscoe and G. Kingsberry councilmen.

In June of that year \$25,000 in trunk sewer bonds finally were authorized by a vote of 129 to 55.

At the election in December, F. R. Beeson again was elected mayor; Geo. M. Leyda, city clerk; H. V. Allen, treasurer, and O. D. Anderson, city attorney. Councilmen were: John G. Schmidt, George Brackett, Ray Carpenter, Ray H. Doty, E. M. Martin, Allen V. Smith and R. T. Roscoe.

Edmonds Business in Second Decade

AT THE OPENING of the second decade Edmonds business firms advertising in the *Tribune-Review* included: Edmonds Hardware Company, E. H. Heberlein; F. W. Peabody, real estate; Brackett & Roscoe Brothers, groceries; Chandler & Smith Drug Company; L. C. Engel, shoes and dry goods; Geo. M. Leyda, groceries; Crescent Grocery, J. E. Wilson; Vienna Bakery & Confectionery, Geo. E. Jones; State Bank of Edmonds; Edmonds Spring Water Company; Edmonds Electric Light & Power Company; Edmonds Transfer Company, J. N. Janeway; Royal Cafe, Lee Condon; Edmonds Harness and Shoe Shop, John Rosenquist; Otto's Market; Sherrod Brothers, hardware and furniture; Charles Soukup, tailor; T. A. A. Siegfried and S. J. White, attorneys; Edmonds Millinery, Essie Edfast; H. H. Spencer & Company, variety store, and Edmonds Cash Store, W. G. Ronald.

Bank deposits on June 7, 1911, totaled \$93,717.80. It was not until 1916 that deposits exceeded \$100,000, but in the war years they increased materially, reaching \$256,369.43 in November, 1920. Wright Gunn resigned his position with the State Bank of Edmonds in March of 1912 and Harold Langdon was promoted to cashier. Harry V. Allen became assistant cashier. At that time the bank inaugurated a savings department. In March, 1913, W. H. Schumacher was back at the bank as assistant cashier while Harry Allen took a brief fling with a Seattle firm representing the Rambler automobile. Two years later Harold Langdon resigned his position and went to San Francisco. With its growing volume of business the bank increased its staff in August, 1919, when Ira N. Williams came from Monroe, Oregon, and purchased stock in the institution. When L. W. Lewis sold his interest in October of the following year to John Eddy Franklin, Mr. Williams was named president of the bank.

The moving picture industry was in its infancy when, in September,

1911, Lester and Ingraham leased the Odd Fellows building to operate a picture show, but during the decade which followed the industry advanced from the production of crudely acted and imperfectly produced "thrillers" to professionally produced and directed silent film dramas with recognized artists comparable to anything the legitimate stage had to offer.

In June, 1912, C. H. Schroeder leased the Edmonds Opera House, which had been under the management of E. E. Moore, to establish a motion picture house and also operate the bowling alleys. The following December Schroeder, with his associate, I. H. Bird, bought E. Smith's Pastime Theater, successor to Lester and Ingraham, to which they transferred their movie business, using the Opera House for roller skating, basketball and dances. But in October, 1913, Schroeder turned the Opera House back to its owner, A. M. Yost, and a few weeks later disposed of the Pastime which, apparently, was closed.

That same month F. A. Fournier purchased the hardware stock of Mothershead and Lemley and sold it to the Edmonds Hardware Company, in order to obtain the Lemley building for use as a motion picture theater. Little was heard of this venture, however, until the Union Theater began advertising regular shows in the summer of 1916. In April of the following year Mr. Fournier sold the theater to J. N. Otto.

Changes in management of the theater came in rapid succession after F. W. Bowen of Seattle took over its management in September, 1918. The following January it was re-opened under the management of Merle Ferrier and was sold the same month to T. S. Hume from Arlington. Seven months later it was sold to S. Chernick and renamed the Edmonds Theater, but within a month it was sold again to E. S. Smith of Lake Stevens who changed the name to the Acme Theater. In November of the same year John D. Lewis of Seattle bought the business and changed the name back to the Edmonds Theater, and in March, 1920, he sold it to the Vivian Theatres Corporation and L. B. Davis became manager.

The career of the *Tribune-Review* during the decade was almost as hectic as that of the movie theater.

George E. Boomer, socialist editor who had taken over management of the paper in December, 1910, had become irked by the attitude of Edmonds merchants as early as the following August, and in February, 1912, J. M. Bradley took over the paper and made it an aggressive champion of the republican cause. He became secretary-treasurer of the local Republican Club and announced his candidacy for the state senate. He was instrumental in reviving the Snohomish County Press Association and became its president. But his career as publisher ended as abruptly as it had begun, and W. H. Schumacher again was in charge of the paper June 19. The following week the name of M. L. Sherpy appeared as editor and proprietor, but he remained less than a year.

Destined to publish the *Tribune-Review* for a longer period than any of their predecessors, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Grace bought the paper

in May, 1913. After the first two years the name of Minnie Grace was carried on the masthead while he was engaged more or less in other activities, including the real estate business and serving as city clerk and attorney.

June 1, 1916, sale of the paper to Ralph Emerson was announced, but it was repossessed two weeks later by the Graces. They were hosts to the Snohomish County Editorial Association that August when it met in the Beeson building clubroom.

November 1, 1919, the newspaper was sold to a group from Bothell, listed as J. C. Gregory, editor; Edw. F. Gregory (his son), publisher, and Geo. T. Ericksen, manager. The following February E. J. Fish became associated with the management. This ownership was of brief duration for on April 16, 1920, Sam F. Collins from Kirkland bought the *Tribune-Review*.

In September, 1911, several business firms were moving into the recently-completed Beeson Building. A feature of the new Chandler and Smith drug store quarters was a demonstration parlor on the balcony for the Edison phonograph.

In October D. W. Brackett withdrew from the grocery firm and moved to Grandview, the local firm continuing as Roscoe Brothers.

The Edmonds Development Company opened an office in April, 1912.

Fred A. Fournier returned to Edmonds from Lynden and purchased from Bartlett Brothers their cigar and confectionery store at the foot of Main street. He sold it the next month to C. F. Freese who passed away in September, and Mr. Fournier again took over the business.

The same month C. L. Mathews sold the Vienna Bakery to D. P. Bergsma. The following year Mathews again was the owner.

In November, 1912, Dr. L. C. Knickerbocker, son-in-law of George Brackett, arrived from Nome, Alaska, and opened a dental office in the Bank Building.

In March, 1913, S. T. Sherrod closed his store and moved to Everett. The Shank meat market closed in July. J. M. Telfer moved his tailoring business from Edmonds to Sequim.

Business prospects appeared better in 1914, however, for in January the Edmonds Laundry was placed in operation by J. W. Wherry, and in June D. A. Davenny opened the Edmonds Trading Company in the building formerly occupied by J. D. Sherrick's drug store.

J. C. Short bought an interest in the Crescent Grocery in December, 1914, and in October of the following year Lester Wilson and E. B. Hubbard became its owners and renamed it the Central Grocery Company. At about the same time W. T. Jones and Harold E. Carlson opened the People's Market, but sold it the following January to Wilson and Hubbard who moved it to the room adjoining their store in the Beeson Building and cut an archway between.

When the city "dry" law was repealed in December, 1914, for the year before state prohibition went into effect, retail liquor licenses

were obtained by Morris Rogers, Tolin Brothers, and Nels Hagerstrom and Louis Danielson.

In January, 1915, F. A. Fournier leased the Edmonds Cafe to Mr. Pearce from Lyman. The same month Henry Chandler bought out his druggist partner, Smith, and Whit Haworth leased the Royal Hotel.

J. W. Reynolds took over the Olympic View Hotel after Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bacon who had been operating it acquired the Edmonds Cafe on Main street which they operated until September, 1916, when Mr. and Mrs. Fournier took charge.

F. N. Brigham came from Sumas in March, 1915, to open a dry goods store in the east room of the Beeson Building, but passed away from a heart attack in his store two months later. That year J. A. Robertson and A. B. Bently operated a plumbing and heating supply business, and H. W. DePue came from Okanogan to lease the Royal Hotel.

In July, 1915, the Puget Mill Company was involved in condemnation proceedings instituted by the Edmonds Spring Water Company over property to protect its water source, and in December of the following year the value was set at \$6000.

Mrs. J. N. Janeway opened an ice cream and candy store at Fourth and Main in July, 1916, and the following month William Dawson sold the Vienna Bakery to Harold Engle who had operated it only four months when it was destroyed by fire. In December the Engel dry goods store was sold to J. Harvitz of Seattle.

In May, 1917, Fred Sticker moved his Danish-American Bakery into a new building. Three years later Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Evensen became its owners, but after five months it was again operated by Mr. and Mrs. Sticker.

In March, 1918, F. A. Fournier opened a men's furnishings and dry goods business in the L. C. Engel Building at Fifth and Main, and Charles Soukup built a separate building for his tailor shop. J. E. Wilson had entered into the insurance business at that time. In December Ralph Bliss, a life insurance representative, bought a home just south of the city limits.

The Edmonds Co-Operative Association was formed in February, 1919, with G. G. Evensen, president; Dan Proctor, vice-president; Effie Bacon, secretary; V. M. Sill, treasurer, and V. A. Julien, N. A. Anderson and Mrs. G. Evensen, board members. This organization bought out the grocery and meat business in the Beeson Building which was then known as the Home Stores, as well as J. N. Janeway's feed and coal business. L. C. Engel was named manager of the business, succeeded the following year by George Schuster.

In March, 1919, Sager Brothers sold their cigar store at Fifth and Main to E. J. Chase, and the following month W. W. Womer opened a grocery store. In August Mr. Davenny sold the Edmonds Trading Company to H. J. Jones from Detroit. In September the Olympic View Hotel was sold to Mr. Hagberg of Seattle.

S. J. Mothershead resigned as postmaster in November, 1919, to

go into the real estate and insurance business, and Oscar Grace was named to succeed him as postmaster.

In May, 1920, O. H. Erdevig opened the Edmonds General Store and the Whitehead Meat Company opened next to the theater. Mrs. L. Humphrey of the Royal Hotel bought the Corner Confectionery from A. B. Cantrell in November.

Edmonds Industry 1911 to 1920

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY of Edmonds during the second decade was mostly on the plus side, though fires claimed their toll of mills and the waterfront its share of bleached bones of industrial failures.

Although the Washington Steel and Bolt Company boasted a \$17,000 order for material for the new Bon Marche building in Seattle in February, 1911, it was definitely in financial trouble by June when it was charged that unprofitable operation had been carried on for some time through the expediency of selling additional stock. The Beaver Board Manufacturing Company of Buffalo had all Edmonds buzzing with anticipation in 1912 and 1913 that a huge plant would be located in Edmonds, but nothing came of it. Hope again was raised in August, 1913, when the Pacific Ramie Company considered locating a fibre plant at Edmonds and actually opened an office to give local people the first chance to purchase stock. A "canite" powder factory, installed in the buildings of the former bolt works, failed to produce. The fourth false alarm of the period was the Universal By-Products Company, headed by J. F. LaVarne, which bought the old Bach mill property in 1919, installed machinery and in 1920 actually produced leather from the skins of sharks and whales. Open house was staged with a grand flourish on September 7, 1920, and the unique industry gained pages of publicity with photographs in the daily press as well as the local paper. While many Edmonds people soon abandoned hope of profit from their investments, the management contrived to prolong the agony of defeat for several years by traveling farther and farther from Edmonds to find investors.

The shingle manufacturing business, as in the past, served as the foundation of Edmonds' industrial progress. Although fires continued to harass the mill men, only one failure was recorded in the period; the Sioux Shingle Company in February, 1913, forfeited its contract to purchase the D. C. Wiley & Son mill and went into the hands of a receiver. The Chippewa Lumber mill at Lake Ballinger was destroyed by fire in March, 1912. In May the Arthur Mowat shingle mill at Echo Lake burned with a loss of \$8,000, and fire devastated the Brown's Bay Logging camp near Meadowdale. In June of the same year the Mowat mill at Edmonds was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$5,000. In July, 1913, the dry kiln at the Wasser shingle mill burned, and just two years later the A. B. C. mill at the foot of Edmonds street burned.

The Washington Excelsior & Manufacturing Company plant, where steam power had been replaced by electricity the year before, was destroyed by fire in April, 1914, but was rebuilt and in operation

again in June. Fire destroyed a kiln at the Carpenter mill in May, 1917, and the entire A & C mill in April, 1919.

On the positive side of the industrial picture in 1911 were the extension of electric and telephone lines in Edmonds, the erection of tanks for the Standard Oil Company's storage plant at Point Wells, to cost \$1,000,000, and the announcement that the Shell Oil Company would soon follow, and the construction of a chemical plant on the site of the former shipyard north of Richmond Beach by A. Hensgen and Company.

In 1912 connection was made with the interurban power line near Hall's Lake so that Edmonds obtained its first 24-hour electric power service. C. D. Everton installed electric motors for use at his 17-cow dairy farm. B. F. Wasser and O. K. Mowat formed a company to build a mill at Mud (Serene) Lake. In June, 1912, eight Edmonds shingle mills were running full blast, producing 600,000 shingles a day. The Puget Veneer Company was reported to be prospering with its box factory.

D. F. Thompson from Cashmere bought the DeLand shingle mill in February, 1913. E. F. Ault started a glove factory in March, 1915.

The Union shingle mill resumed operation in April, 1915, with Enos and Bertrand Evans as managers. The same month the Monarch Shingle Company was formed with B. L. Stanhope as president and leased a shingle mill from L. W. Lewis. In May the "Big Swede" (Wiley) mill was bought by Everett shingleweavers and was named the Quality Shingle Mill. In July that mill shipped 60,000 shingles to Alaska. The "Little Swede" mill reopened in 1916 after a two-year shutdown. The same year the old electric power building was leased to the Olympic Metals Company for a smelting and refining plant. In June, 1916, the Great Northern began raising its tracks and improving its seawall. The same month the A. M. Yost Estate incorporated with capital of \$250,000.

Dan Proctor and associates bought the Union shingle mill and began operations in March, 1917, the same month that the Carpenter mill, which had been shut down for several weeks because of a car shortage, began shipping shingles to Seattle by barge.

March was an important month as well in the power industry at Edmonds for it marked the purchase of the local property by the Washington Coast Utilities, a firm which had been buying power plants in a number of small communities in the vicinity. Miss Blanche Jenks was placed in charge of the office and Jack Shields was service man. In May O. M. Carter arrived from Cashmere to become local manager of the company.

In July, 1919, B. F. Wasser & Sons sold the Queen shingle mill to Everett mill men, headed by C. L. Wiester. Two months later G. E. Heathman bought the "Little Swede" mill but it was destroyed by fire in November.

E. M. Martin and W. C. Forester established a laundry opposite the Odd Fellows hall late in 1919 and the following August it was purchased by T. E. Lind of Seattle.

The Union Tank Lines bought property on the tideflats in February, 1920. Walter Reece was operating a portable sawmill in North Edmonds. That spring the Dumar-Hetzler Shingle Company started operation of its mill at the foot of Main street and it was sold in August to Seattle people with Martin Brown as manager.

In December Mrs. Edith A. Tish, who successfully organized the cooperative Oakland Shingle Company, was planning a similar project for the Carpenter mill. The Rainbow Shingle Company resumed operation that month after a shutdown. Capital stock of the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company was increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

First mention of Alderwood Manor, then only a station on the interurban, was in April, 1915. It was brought to the forefront that August, however, when the Puget Mill Company announced it would clear some of its logged-off land in the area for settlement purposes, as an experiment. While this early development was not rapid, as many as 50 families were in the area in January, 1919, and with announced plans of many improvements, including establishment of a poultry-raising demonstration farm, the stage was set for a more rapid growth in the immediate future.

Clubs and Organizations of Decade

THE EDMONDS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE was an active organization in 1911 when Zophar Howell 3rd was president; J. A. Robertson, vice-president; S. F. Street, secretary, and John E. Yost, treasurer. The following year Dr. J. D. Sherrick became president. During this period the Chamber was urging the construction of roads, particularly one to Richmond Beach to provide access to the oil plants being built at Point Wells. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to have the Great Northern stop its trains there for the benefit of workmen living at Edmonds.

F. W. Peabody was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1913, and in 1914 F. R. Beeson was elected president and W. R. Ammon vice-president to serve for two years. Secretary Street's report for 1914 stressed "stagnation in business generally" as a reason for little progress during the year. He reported that a syndicate of individual members had taken over the real estate that the Chamber had held two years before. The Chamber arranged for a program celebrating the opening of the Edmonds extension of the North Trunk Highway, but little was heard from the organization until August, 1920, when an attempt was made to revive it.

One of the first social events of the second decade was a concert by the Edmonds Choral Society, its first public appearance, at the Edmonds Athletic Club Hall on February 28, 1911. D. Carlos McAllister was director; Mrs. G. W. Klossen, organist, and Mrs. J. Field, pianist. The program included selections by the women's quartet, Mrs. D. W. Brackett, Mrs. A. D. Holmes, Miss Annie Troll and Miss Lynch; a duet by J. N. Janeway and Dr. W. C. Palmer; a solo

by Mrs. Zophar Howell 3rd, and quartet selections by Messrs. McAllister, Janeway, Palmer and Dan Proctor. New officers of the organization elected March 6, 1911, were: J. N. Janeway, president; Dan Proctor, vice-president, and Mrs. G. W. Klossen, secretary-treasurer. The society presented another concert on May 9, 1911.

The decade saw the formation of many clubs, some of them formed for specific, immediate purposes and then disappearing.

Women of the community formed the Edmonds Political Economy Club in February, 1911, with Mrs. John McNamara, president; Mrs. D. C. Campbell, Mrs. S. J. White, Mrs. G. H. Bartlett and Mrs. F. H. Bassett, vice-presidents, and Mrs. Ella Darragh, financial secretary.

The Edmonds Band was rejuvenated in October, 1911, with O. K. Mowat as president and Ernest Kuehl, secretary. A protest was registered by Dr. Sherrick of the library board against the noise of the band rehearsals in the city hall beneath the library.

In March of the 1912 election year a Republican Club was formed with F. R. Beeson, president; Zophar Howell 3rd and Mrs. A. G. Pike, vice-presidents, and J. M. Bradley, secretary-treasurer.

The growing of fruits, especially strawberries, was gaining in importance at that time and the Edmonds-Richmond Beach-Meadowdale Fruit Growers Association was formed in April with F. R. Beeson, president, and J. M. Bradley, secretary.

Not to be outdone by the republicans, the democrats of Edmonds formed a Wilson and Marshall Club in September. H. R. Challenor was president; S. J. Mothershead, vice-president; J. T. McElroy, secretary, and H. A. Chandler, treasurer.

Edmonds women had two active social clubs at that time, the Coterie and "Dozen of Us." A Social Card Club was formed late in 1913, with R. T. Roscoe, president; Mrs. Courtney, vice-president; Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Langdon, secretaries.

The Edmonds Auto Club was organized in January, 1914, with E. H. Heberlein, president, and Jesse Wasser, secretary.

In January, 1917, the Edmonds Farm Loan Association was formed. J. E. Clark was president; R. C. Taylor, vice-president, and D. B. Burbank, secretary-treasurer.

The first Boy Scout troop was organized in Edmonds in April, 1918, with the Rev. A. B. Strong, pastor of the Federated Church, as Scoutmaster, and Harry DeLand and Jesse Wasser, assistants. The same year Miss Frances Anderson was leader of a group of Junior Camp Fire Girls.

An organization of even greater city-wide interest than the Athletic Club of earlier days was the Edmonds Civic Club, formed in June, 1919. Almost immediately the club arranged for the erection of bath houses on the beach and began casting about for other projects of civic betterment. Ralph Bliss served as temporary chairman until officers were elected in August. O. M. Carter was elected president; O. D. Anderson, secretary-treasurer; Bertrand Evans and Mrs. L. C. Wright, vice-presidents.

The Civic Club leased the Opera House and arranged for a variety

of activities, indoors and out, and erected booster signs and otherwise promoted the welfare of the city.

One of the final organizations to be formed in the decade was the North Edmonds Fruit Growers Association, of which L. S. Keeton was president.

New fraternal organizations were few during the second decade. The Knights of Pythias organized in 1912, with E. H. Heberlein as Chancellor Commander, and W. A. Murphy, Keeper of Records and Seals. The Women of Woodcraft organized in 1913, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen in 1915.

Church and Cultural Activity of Period

IN 1911 THE Congregational Church building was painted, the grounds landscaped and oak pews were installed to replace the chairs which had been used for about twenty years.

Services again were resumed by the Baptists in March, 1912, with the Rev. J. A. Haynor as acting pastor. Three months later the Western Washington Baptist Association held its twenty-sixth annual convention in Edmonds.

In August, 1915, the Church of God started holding services in the Odd Fellows Hall, with S. Decker as pastor.

Beginning in 1916, Christian Science services were held each Sunday morning in the Odd Fellows Hall.

In January, 1918, the Federated Christian Association of Edmonds was formed, to take over the property and activities of the Congregational Church, the pioneer religious organization of the city.

Contributing to the cultural and educational welfare of Edmonds during the decade was the growth of the public library since its opening in new quarters in 1911. In January, 1913, Mrs. W. L. Richardson succeeded the Rev. John W. H. Lockwood who had been instrumental in obtaining the Carnegie grant and had been librarian more than four years. In 1916 Essie Venn was librarian, and the following year Mrs. D. B. Burbank was named to the position. In December, 1918, the library board appointed Mrs. S. G. Jones to fill the office following the passing of Mrs. Burbank.

In addition to the frequent Lyceum programs provided by the Edmonds High School and the occasional lectures, musical and dramatic programs staged at either the Odd Fellows Hall or the Opera House, Edmonds business men and civic leaders provided a Chautauqua for several years. The first Chautauqua was a gala affair, presented under a huge tent on the high school grounds, in July, 1916. To enhance the festive spirit, the Edmonds Cornet Band was revived, and played concerts on Main street each evening in advance of the Chautauqua program. The band personnel included Day Dewey and Lester Wilson, clarinets; John Boshart and Enos Evans, cornets; Ernest Kuehl, trombone; Charles Boshart, melophone; Bertrand Evans, baritone; E. H. Heberlein, tuba; and Harold Dewey, snare drum. The all-important bass drum had no regular player listed, but it is supposed this position was filled by volunteers from among those who happened to be present

on each occasion. Chautauquas were suspended during the war years, but in November, 1919, a Chautauqua was held in the Edmonds Opera House, extending over five nights; and again in July, 1920, in the same location. Criticism as to the quality of the programs at this Chautauqua followed their presentation and never again was such an event staged in Edmonds. In December, 1920, the Edmonds Community Chorus of 60 local voices gave a concert in the Opera House.

Schools In Second Decade

THE DECADE OPENED auspiciously for the Edmonds School District. On Saturday, January 28, 1911, voters authorized the issuance of \$8,000 in bonds for the purchase of additional grounds at the high school and some lots in the Yost Addition in the south part of the city, and for the erection of schoolhouses at Cedar Valley and Lake Ballinger. In March George M. Leyda was re-elected to the school board.

High school graduates in May, 1911, were: Frances E. Anderson, Elias C. Cook, Oscar R. Johnson, Anna S. Holmes, Anna McKillican, Ethel McKillican and Myrtie M. Rynearson.

That fall the total enrollment in the schools of the city was 367, including the 65 high school students. Plans were made to have *The Wireless* issued in printed form, but it was not finally accomplished until November 6, 1914.

In the 1912 school election J. N. Janeway was elected for the three-year term and James Brady for one year. Upon Mr. Brady's passing in April, the county superintendent named O. C. DeLand to fill the vacancy on the board. That month construction of a manual training building was started.

The 1912 high school graduates were: Lawrence Ammon, Edith L. Brackett, Winifred T. Burbank, Miles E. Cary, Thos H. Campbell, Inez D. Date, Mildred E. Dorgan, Guy S. Holmes, Irma B. McGonagill, Glen S. Peterson, Walter R. Taylor and Vern B. Wasser.

That fall the first school transportation service was instituted when A. M. Yost contracted to haul pupils into Edmonds from Meadowdale. A large truck was equipped with seats for the purpose.

O. C. DeLand was re-elected director in 1913, and that June a school census of the district showed a population of 601 school-age children, the first increase in several years. The principal activity in competition between high schools during the period was debate, in which Edmonds high school rated high.

Graduates in 1913 were: Lucille Harris, Marion Bassett, Frank Johnson, Mary Beckstrom, Clara Everton and Otto D. Anderson.

In August the voters rejected by a two-to-one vote the proposal of a \$3400 bond issue to purchase land for agriculture classes. Two months later the Cedar Valley Improvement Club petitioned the county superintendent for a division of the district so that the Cedar Valley School would receive more attention.

Free textbooks were first provided for students in the district's schools in January, 1914.

That March D. A. Martin and Mrs. H. A. Campbell were elected as members of the board. Zophar Howell 3rd, who previously had become a board member, was elected chairman.

Fourteen seniors were graduated from the Edmonds high school that year: Gladys LeGary, Bessie Campbell, Wendell Pike, Bertha Cary, Arlene McKillican, Lillian Stiers, Hoyt Wilder, Caroline Werner, Richard Burbank, Charlotte Bassett, Allan Hitchcock, Yvonne Dorgan, Fairy Taylor and Winnifred Holmes.

In July, 1914, the voters rejected the proposal for a \$12,000 bond issue to build a new school at Cedar Valley by a vote of 323 to 43.

Louis P. Arp was elected director in March, 1915, when 816 votes were cast.

Ten girls and two boys were graduated from Edmonds high school that year: Ethel Burkland, Maude Hall, Lenore Pike, Mary Brackett, Helen Johnson, Ella Judy, Hal Bigelow, Hulda Medeen, Fern Bradley, Adrienne Caspers, Charles Eaken and Dorathea Johnson.

That fall and for many years to follow, the school transportation contract was awarded to the Yost Auto Company.

The next February, to fill a vacancy on the school board, the county superintendent named F. W. Peabody, but although he reported at the board meeting the other members failed to seat him for his appointment, they contended, had not been made according to law, that is, "in conjunction with the board."

One of the first among many more or less violent controversies over school affairs arose in the 1916 election when the populace was divided over the retention of Prof. W. H. Dorgan as superintendent after he had served the district about a decade. The result was the election of John G. Schmidt for a three-year term and Vern Sill for one year. W. R. Sandy from Tekoa was chosen for superintendent, and Mr. Dorgan found a position with the Everett schools. In May Mr. Arp resigned from the board.

In June the high school graduated Ruth Bartlett, Ernest Bigelow, Marguerite Leyda, Elsie Johnson, Marguerite Otto, John Dinkle and Marvene DeWolf.

Mr. Sill was re-elected in 1917 for a three-year term and F. J. Fletcher named for one year. But when Mr. Sill failed to accept the position the following month, E. J. Clark, an unsuccessful candidate at the election, was named and became chairman of the board, with Mr. Schmidt as clerk. Later in the year D. M. Yost replaced Mr. Clark on the board.

The high school graduates in 1917 were: Lawrence Ellington, Alpha Arp, Verna Thompson, Hulda Jacobson, Ruth Blaser, Mary McNamara, Dewey Leyda, Evadne Sephton, Mac Busfield, Mae Narron and Mignon Burbank.

In March, 1918, in spite of the war—or perhaps because of the feelings engendered by the war—resentment ran high over the conviction that Mr. Schmidt dominated the board. The editor of the *Tribune-Review* went so far as to refer to him as "Kaiser" John. The voting resulted in the election of E. L. Turner, an attorney, for the three-year

term and J. L. Taylor, an industrialist, for two years. Taylor became chairman of the board and Turner, clerk.

Never before had the Edmonds high school graduated so large a class as that of 1918: Jane Bryan, Irma Beager, Hattie Hansen, Marjorie Hall, Brilliant Keeton, Ruth McElroy, Luella Medeen, Mary Olson, Ruby Sample, Clara Peterson, Edris Bigelow, Nora McElroy, Marie Moses, Lulu Schmidt, Otto Sorensen and Frank Bish.

That June the voters authorized the board to pay a nominal rental for a schoolhouse to be built at Alderwood Manor by the Puget Mill Company, to build a school at Seattle Heights to cost not more than \$1500, and to sell the Maple Leaf schoolhouse.

When school opened in September nine teachers were employed in the high school, including Superintendent Sandy, seven in the Edmonds grade school, and one each at Seattle Heights, Alderwood Manor, Upper Meadowdale, Lower Meadowdale and Esperance.

The 1919 school election resulted in the naming of L. G. Waggoner, Great Northern agent, to succeed Schmidt, and H. P. Baird for a one-year term. A. F. Chase replaced Baird later in the year, and was elected in 1920. One of the first acts of the new board was to employ L. C. Wright as superintendent.

The 1919 high school graduates were: Gladys Strong, Neva Arp, Pearl Otto, Abbie Otto, Genevieve Knapp, Carl Wood, Fred Heberlein and Harold Janeway.

With the convening of school that fall was the first reported organization of the Edmonds High School Students Association. Ted Roscoe was elected president; Gilbert Gifford, vice-president; Ross Waggoner, secretary, and Dorothy Chase, treasurer.

The voters authorized a special levy in October to raise \$20,000 to cover operational expense, and in April, 1920, authorized a \$108,000 bond issue to provide \$75,000 for an addition to the high school building and \$33,000 for a six-room addition to the Alderwood Manor school and a one-room school at "Camp Three." In July A. W. Mowatt of Seattle was awarded the contract for the high school addition and A. B. Bently of Edmonds had the contract for the plumbing.

That year the high school graduated: Eunice Coble, Ted Roscoe, Melvin Bleakney, Anita Leyda, Adelbert Van Buskirk, Jennie Chase, Ingrid Harmon, Gilbert Gifford and Tyra Erickson.

A special tax levy to raise \$24,495 was passed in October with a margin of only 17 votes.

One night in November a small fire on the roof of the new high school building was discovered and extinguished by the prompt action of Superintendent Wright and F. G. Gnagey, teacher and athletic coach. It was believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

A Bit of the Old West

THE LAWLESS TIMES of the old West had not completely disappeared in that period, according to several reported thrillers.

In July, 1911, three local young men who had imbibed too freely started up Front street smashing windows in store fronts, culminating

with the smashing of the door to the former Acme saloon. The next day, in repentant frame of mind, they paid the damages.

The same month a launch pulled up to the Edmonds wharf bearing a man named John Mackie suffering with a bullet wound through his neck. He was taken to the office of Dr. O. W. Schmidt for treatment, and Deputy Sheriff W. H. Otto called the sheriff's office in Everett. It was revealed that Mackie was a notorious Puget Sound pirate and was wanted by the authorities. Later it was learned that the man, engaged in a family quarrel at his home on Whidbey Island, had been pursued by a stepson and shot while attempting to get away in the launch.

The following June four cases of beer which had been delivered illegally to the Schilling home on Second street were seized by Marshal Hayes. Hallowe'en pranksters the same year broke into the Edmonds city hall and made away with several cases of beer which had been held as evidence against the Horseshoe Bar for alleged local option law violation.

The safe at the State Bank of Edmonds was dynamited one night in December, 1914, but the attempt succeeded only in damaging the dial. The thieves got 29 cents in cash, \$1.50 worth of stamps, a flashlight and a revolver. Escape was made on a railroad speeder which later was found abandoned where it had been derailed at the curve south of Edmonds.

In December, 1916, two men were taken off the steamer *Verona* at Edmonds, charged with gambling. Several burglaries were reported in Edmonds about this time, and one dark evening at about 5:30 Mrs. Oscar Deiner was stopped by a hold-up man at Sixth and Dayton and robbed of 80 cents.

A lone bandit late one night in May, 1918, smashed his way into a bunkhouse at the Admiralty Logging Camp, seven miles northeast of Edmonds, broke up a poker game, swept the money off the table, then shot and killed John Jarnos, a logger, in making his escape.

Six Edmonds stores were burglarized all on the same night in March of the following year.

An episode comparable to those dreamed up by the movie thrill-makers occurred on a night in September, 1918, when a lone masked bandit boarded a Great Northern passenger train near Mukilteo. He ordered the trainmen to break the train behind the baggage and mail cars then proceed down the track, leaving the passenger cars behind. At the point of a gun he commanded the mail clerk to hand him the registered mail, then, near Meadowdale he stopped the abbreviated train and fled into the woods. The engineer then proceeded to Edmonds to report the hold-up before returning to pick up the remainder of the train.

Weather Plays Pranks at Edmonds

THE WEATHER came in for several big headlines in Edmonds during the second decade.

The combination of a high tide and a northwest gale wrought

havoc on the Edmonds waterfront on November 10, 1911, comparable to a similar storm two years before. Moored launches were damaged when they were swept against each other or into piling; one was sunk. Shingles and shingle bolts were scattered; piling was washed out to undermine several mills and to make the wharf unsafe, while the steamer *Telegraph* made no attempt to dock. The dike protecting the tideflats was threatened but barely held. Some of the Great Northern track was washed out, and the Keeler mill was practically a wreck.

In March, 1913, when scows were being loaded with brush to be used in the Harbor Island fill at Seattle, a sudden wind drove them with such force into the Edmonds city dock that they took out 160 feet of piling, with a loss estimated at \$1800. The city was awarded \$400 damages the following January. An electric storm in May, 1914, interrupted electric and telephone service.

All who lived in the Puget Sound country in January, 1916, will remember with Edmonds people that winter of the big snow. The white mantle piled up to a depth of 24 inches at Edmonds where practically all activity was at a standstill. Business houses closed their doors; the schools were closed; a Great Northern train was stalled at Mukilteo. The weight of the snow caved in the roofs of a barn, the old dance pavilion and a greenhouse. The only activity in the entire district was confined to road crews struggling to open the main roads ahead of buses and the rural mail carrier, and fuel dealers attempting to reach customers whose supplies were becoming exhausted.

The city dock was harassed not only by the weather, for in June, 1911, the *Flyer* rammed into the structure to do \$300 damage, then again in September, 1912, when the damage was estimated at \$500.

Rural Mail Service Established

THE FIRST OF February, 1913, just a month after parcel post went into effect, the first Edmonds rural route was inaugurated. Day Dewey, the carrier, served about 60 patrons on a 24-mile route. In February, 1917, some of the mail was burned when an oil stove overturned in Dewey's mail wagon near the George Bartlett place. Dewey Leyda, rural carrier in 1920, bought a new Ford car for use on the route.

Edmonds In World War I

IN ITS AUGUST 7, 1914, issue the *Tribune-Review* carried an account of the outbreak of the war in Europe, and on April 6, 1917, a banner headline screamed, "WAR DECLARED!"

Edmonds leaders lost no time getting into action. A mass meeting was held the first week to register endorsement of the war declaration; plans were made for organization of a home guard, and for the promotion of agricultural production and conservation of resources.

The Home Guard Association elected Col. S. F. Street, president; F. R. Beeson, secretary, and L. W. Lewis, treasurer. A Red Cross Auxiliary also was formed in Edmonds with Mr. Beeson as its chairman.

Prior to the setting up of the selective service program, several

young men of the community enlisted, including Otto Anderson, Miles Cary, Virgil Waller, Delbert Jones, Wayne Beeson and Luther Chase. In June registration of men between the ages of 21 and 31 at Edmonds totaled 74.

In October, David Whitcomb of Woodway Park was named federal fuel administrator for the state.

Minute Women organized in Edmonds in November, 1917.

All four of the war-time Liberty Loans went "over the top" at Edmonds. The fourth loan subscriptions totaled \$34,000, which was \$10,500 in excess of the quota. And of course Edmonds did as much or more than its share in all the drives of the war, including the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Home Guard Fund and "Smilage" books, which were books of tickets for service men to be used for admission to camp entertainments.

In 1918 L. W. Lewis was named local food administrator and Mrs. O. M. Carter was his assistant.

The first Edmonds boy to lose his life in the war was Jesse G. Marshall who died "somewhere in France," reported in January, 1918. Victor Hansen succumbed to influenza in October, at Camp Fremont, California. On November 2, 1918, Richard Burbank passed away at Pullman. He was a member of the U. S. Army Officers' Training Corps stationed at the Washington State College.

At about the time of the war's close a service flag was provided for Edmonds by F. H. Darling, with Mrs. Thomas Hall and Mrs. Pearl Bacon as seamstresses. It contained 67 stars, three of gold for the boys who had given their all and four of silver for those wounded in service.

It was not until after the close of the war that it was learned that two more stars had turned to gold. John Holland had died in active service in France, and Frank W. Freese had been killed in action while performing an act of heroism on the front. Freese, it was learned, had been awarded a *Croix de Guerre* by the French government. The citation accompanying the medal read: "The battalion to which he belonged was almost annihilated, when young Freese with two companions captured a machine gun nest and turned the guns on the Germans' other nests, and alone brought in 47 German prisoners."

Joining with other communities of the nation on November 11, 1918, Edmonds signified its joy over the Armistice with mill whistles, church and school bells, cowbells, tin cans and every conceivable kind of noisemaker. Then the city settled quickly into the business of post-war adjustment and community development which had been interrupted.

Odds and Ends of Decade

SIGNIFICANT BUT MORE or less unrelated items appearing in the *Tribune-Review* during the second decade are listed here:

A Meadowdale lady wrote to the paper in February, 1911, protesting that there was no officer to protect her when she was snow-

balled by youngsters while shopping in Edmonds. In the next issue the city marshal insisted that he was criticized unjustly as he could not be in two places at the same time; he was, at the time "off in the suburbs removing a dead horse."

Edmonds boosters were incensed in February when the published report of the 1910 federal census gave the city a population of only 1114.

Lester W. Wilson, Edmonds' professional baseball player, then an outfielder with the ball club at Calgary, Alberta, was sold in June, 1911, to the Philadelphia Athletics. In 1912 he played with the Seattle team which won the Coast pennant, and was signed with Seattle for the following year.

The beautiful home of Leonard F. Dearborn on Ninth avenue in July was the scene of one of several annual picnics of the New England Club of Seattle.

In an advertisement in July, 1911, the Edmonds Electric Light & Power Company pointed out the greater efficiency of the new tungsten electric light bulb over the common carbon filament.

In September that year a horse owned by Bert Ernst became mired in the tideflats near Dayton street and was extricated only with great difficulty.

Col. S. F. Street announced his candidacy for governor in March, 1912.

That spring strawberries seemed to be taking the lead among crops produced in the area, sharing attention with the raising of poultry on logged-off lands. In May a large delegation from Edmonds visited the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup.

On April 18, 1912, the community was shocked to learn that Mrs. James Brady had taken the lives of her husband and herself. She had been in ill health for some time. Discovery of the tragedy was made by O. C. Garrett who had been papering in the Brady home.

The *Tribune-Review* of April 19 told of the sinking of the "unsinkable" luxury liner *Titanic*.

In July, 1912, Miss Ethel Proctor, daughter of Councilman and Mrs. Dan Proctor, was elected as Edmonds Princess for the Golden Potlatch celebration in Seattle.

In February, 1913, W. H. Otto, then serving as deputy sheriff, succeeded Frank Milspaugh in carrying the mail between the depot and the post office.

The Meadowdale Telephone Company connected its lines with those of the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company at Holmes Corner in June, 1913.

The following month, while backing off the city wharf, one of E. G. Burklund's teams fell into the Sound. Other than a broken harness, no damage was done.

In September F. W. Peabody sold the Anna Richardson five-acre tract in North Edmonds to the Church of the Living God for a campground site.

October 10, 1913, at 11 a. m., was the occasion for celebration of

the opening of the Panama Canal. Edmonds participated with whistles, bells and fireworks.

The *Tribune-Review* of November 6, 1914, reported that the state voted "dry" by 15,000 majority. The law went into effect January 1, 1916.

In December, 1914, Edmonds took part in a drive for relief of war sufferers in Belgium.

The first mention of a ferry in the vicinity was the announcement of a run between Mukilteo and Whidbey Island.

Harold Janeway and Ted Roscoe engaged in the first local amateur wireless communication in August, 1916. It was only a one-way message, for Ted had no transmitter.

The same month Miss Frances Anderson was the third girl student at the University of Washington to win two "W" sweaters in athletics.

L. R. Hitchcock, local Great Northern agent, was transferred to Sultan in June, 1917.

Mrs. H. A. Brain, Meadowdale Justice of the Peace, in April, 1918, was the first woman in the area to perform a marriage ceremony when she united Mike Koler and Johanna Hogar.

The first child in Alderwood Manor was a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Barr, in May, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Zophar Howell 3rd returned to Edmonds in October, 1918, after living in Philadelphia for four years.

People from the University District, Seattle, bought the entire waterfront portion of Sea View Tracts in North Edmonds as a location for summer homes, in July, 1919.

The Edmonds baseball team won the county championship in August, 1920.

Chapter 5

The Third Decade

IF THE HISTORY of Edmonds in the third decade of the century were distinguished by any one thing it must have been the unprecedented record of new, permanent business buildings erected, along with industrial, church and home building.

In December, 1921, C. E. Thomas built a service station on the west side of Fifth avenue at Maple street. The following October a second story was added to the *Tribune-Review* building across the alley from the Edmonds Hardware Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Berry, who had purchased the Princess Theater in August, 1921, from Wm. Masilan who had acquired it from L. B. Davis four months before, announced in May, 1923, that a modern building would be erected for them on the north side of Main street by John McGinnis. That November they held a grand opening of the new building, with a special program and music on the street by the Edmonds Band.

The same month Frank D. Hoffer bought the property immediately west of the new theater building from Johnson Sherrick and erected a permanent building in which, the following April, he and Mrs. Hoffer opened the Forget-Me-Not Luncheonette and Kandy Kitchen.

In January, 1924, D. M. Yost, manager of the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company, announced that a new concrete building would be erected alongside the old building opposite the Odd Fellows hall to house the office and switchboards of the growing business.

C. E. Briggs in May of the same year purchased property west of the Hoffer Building, also from Johnson Sherrick, and began construction of a three-store concrete building, one section of which he occupied with his barber shop.

In August, 1924, Fred A. Fournier moved his frame store building from the southeast corner of Fifth and Main south to the alley, facing on Fifth to make room for a new two-story brick veneer building which he completed the following spring.

George W. Moore erected a frame building diagonally across

Fourth avenue from the high school and in September, 1925, Miss Josephine Beimers opened a lunch room known as "The Collegian."

The next important business building project was begun in January, 1926, when Fred Schneider of Seattle started construction of a one-story brick building at the northeast corner of Fifth and Main. In April a branch of Skaggs United Stores opened in the corner room under the management of F. A. York, and soon the name was changed to Skaggs-Safeway Stores. Two months later the Edmonds post office was moved from the Bank Building to the north end of the new Schneider Building.

The same month J. A. Oliver opened Jack's Service Station in a new building south of the city.

A new concrete building was erected in 1927 for the A. M. Yost & Sons lumber yard, managed by John E. Yost, at the foot of Dayton street.

In December of that year Adolph Gebala opened the Sanitary Bakery in a concrete building which had been erected by L. C. Engel on the east side of Fifth avenue between Main and Dayton.

In January, 1928, the State Bank of Edmonds made extensive alterations and improvements costing \$5,000.

The second disastrous fire in the business district of Edmonds struck about 4 o'clock in the morning on April 11, 1928, beginning where the big 1909 fire left off. The blaze started in the rear room of the Edmonds Club, just across the alley from the Beeson Building where the Jones Block fire had been stopped 19 years before. F. E. Young who was working in his bakery next door did not discover the fire until the room was a mass of flames. In the dry frame building the flames spread rapidly and by the time the firemen arrived had burst out the front of the building and melted electric and telephone wires overhead. The heat and the electric wires sputtering in the water forced the firemen to abandon the front and work from the rear of the building. Meanwhile the flames had licked across Main street and ignited the Princess Theater Building, the Hoffer and Briggs Buildings and the office of W. H. Dunbar. Then the wind veered and drove the flames against the east end of the concrete Beeson Building, where the stairway, cornice and roof caught fire and the flames began eating into the attic and hallway of the building. A Seattle fire truck from the Greenwood district arrived about 5 o'clock and helped confine the flames. The Edmonds Club and Bakery Building, owned by Henry Chandler, was a total loss, and a portion of the W. H. Otto Building, occupied by Leyda's Electric Shop and the Music Box was severely damaged.

This disaster, like the earlier one, led to the erection of a permanent concrete building when Mr. Chandler provided new and modern quarters for both businesses.

In May of the same year P. E. Bacon bought a lot on the southeast corner of Second and Main, and that July a grand ball was held to celebrate the opening of his storage and automobile repair garage and service station.

Just a block west of the new garage, in December, 1928, W. H. Wilson began the construction of a restaurant building which was opened as the Eagle Cafe on February 2. A second story was added to the building that November, providing eleven hotel rooms.

Edmonds Industries Expand

THE BUILDING PROGRAM was in evidence in the industrial life of Edmonds as well, for in October, 1922, the Union Oil Company began clearing its property on the point south of the tidelands for the erection of storage tanks, where the first cargo of gasoline from California was received and stored the following June. The company began plans for its substation on Dayton street in February, 1924, and in March, 1930, announced plans for adding at least five large tanks at its storage plant.

G. A. Carlstedt in February, 1927, announced plans for the immediate construction of a building on the west side of Fifth avenue north of the Edmonds Service Station for use as a factory for poultry supplies and cabinet work.

The ferry dock was extended in April, 1930, and a new and longer "bridge" installed to facilitate loading and unloading automobiles.

On a 15-acre tract about two miles east of Edmonds which had been purchased two months before, construction was started in May, 1930, on a large commercial radio and wireless station by the Globe Wireless, a subsidiary of the Dollar Steamship Lines, for communication to the Orient. W. Murray Hammond came to Edmonds as manager of the station.

As a final industrial building project of the decade, Mr. and Mrs. John C. King, then owners of the Crescent Laundry, began construction of a concrete building at the foot of Main street to house their plant.

Schools and Churches Add New Buildings

THE EDMONDS SCHOOL district had its share in the building program of the decade. In June, 1922, voters authorized a \$45,000 bond issue for construction of a three-room school building at Esperance, a one-room school in Upper Meadowdale, and adding four rooms at Alderwood Manor. After two previous futile attempts, voters of the district in May, 1927, authorized a \$50,000 bond issue and five-mill levy for construction of a fireproof grade school in Edmonds.

Two major church building programs were completed in the third decade.

Dr. C. E. Preston, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Edmonds, had been working for some time and had plans prepared by Chicago architects and approved by church authorities for the erection of an edifice on the church property at the northwest corner of Fifth and Dayton, dedicated to the memory of the late Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes. With all the details worked out, a major

drive was instituted in November, 1923, with the result that the following January a contract was awarded for the construction of the Hughes Memorial Church to J. Solie of Everett at a price of \$14,737.00. The beautiful, mission-type church was dedicated on July 20, 1924.

In 1929 the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which had bought the old Free Methodist church building at Fifth and Bell in November, 1922, moved that building to the east of the tract and erected a new edifice on the corner. The first service in the new building was held April 7, 1929.

During all this period an unusually large number of residences were built in Edmonds and the immediate area. In the early years of the decade much of the construction work was done by the Big Four Construction Company, composed of S. C. Sanderson, E. M. Martin, Benjamin MacDonald and Ronald MacDonald. G. A. Carlstedt was a prominent local building contractor later, and many construction projects were handled by A. M. Williams, E. L. Orner, O. P. Hovde, Carl Solemslie and others.

Business Changes Numerous In Decade

MANY WERE THE moves and changes of ownership of Edmonds businesses in addition to the erection of new buildings during the decade of 1921 to 1930.

Several business changes occurred in April, 1921. A. B. Bently's Reliable Hardware moved across the street to the building just west of the bank. W. H. Wilson came to Edmonds to take over the Edmonds Club. Dr. J. D. Sherrick sold his building at Fourth and Main to John McGinnis for a shoe repair shop. Ray H. Doty was operating the Edmonds Transfer & Fuel, and A. M. Ranney was in the real estate business. J. E. Wilson was named receiver for the Edmonds Auto Company and its bus line was discontinued. At the same time two bus lines to Everett were started, one by P. A. Petersen and the other by Combs & Foster, the latter continuing for some time.

In June D. E. Rice opened a cleaning and pressing shop next to the Heath barber shop. Gove and Lauridsen then operated the Edmonds Hardware. E. M. Moore became local manager for the Washington Coast Utilities that year, and the following February Wesley Williams came to work as an electrician for the company.

Several business changes occurred in December, 1921, when Baker & Deitchler became owners of the Danish-American Bakery, the Fleming & Wallace Feed Store was incorporated, E. S. Denslow opened a plumbing shop in the Fournier Building, and Sam F. Collins sold the *Tribune-Review* to Ray V. Cloud. S. Thorlakson bought the Boulevard Cafe that month from G. G. Evensen, and just a year later sold it to W. H. Wilson who renamed it Wilson's Cafe. In January, 1925, Mr. Wilson added a banquet room in the basement of his restaurant, located in the east end of the Beeson Building. In October, 1928, Mr. Wilson sold the cafe to Mr. and Mrs. H. David of Seattle,

but the following year it was operated by Mrs. Gertie Henson, who had earlier restaurant experience in Edmonds, and it was known then as Gertie's Restaurant.

The Fleming & Wallace Feed Company moved in February, 1922, from Fifth and Main to Second and Bell. At that time T. J. Gilliland operated the Edmonds Market at Fifth and Main, with the Up-to-Date Grocery, operated by Chambers and Stuart, at the same location. In March the grocers moved across Main street to the former location of Womer's Grocery, and the following month Mrs. McQueen opened the Help-Yourself Grocery which she operated for a few months in connection with the Edmonds Market. But September found the Up-to-Date Grocery moving back into its original location.

In February, 1922, the high school publication, *The Wireless*, which had been enlarged into a commercial publication a year or so before, was consolidated with the *Tribune-Review* and was published as a page in that newspaper for many years. A new Intertype machine was added to the plant in March, 1923, and five years later it was modernized and expanded by the addition of equipment to provide for a wide variety of newspaper and job composition.

George E. Hanson succeeded Ira E. Williams as president of the State Bank of Edmonds on March 1, 1922. The bank became a completely home-owned institution in January, 1925, when local stockholders bought the interest of John Eddy Franklin of Seattle, and Louis P. Arp was named on the board of directors. That June deposits had increased to \$291,271.80. In January, 1927, O. N. Sorensen became bookkeeper at the bank, changing positions with Mrs. Myrtie Otto who took a similar position at the Edmonds Grocery & Market. When the bank observed its twentieth anniversary that June its deposits had quadrupled. Officers of the bank formed the Associated Mortgage & Investment Company in February, 1928. Bank deposits September 24, 1930, totaled \$327,527.58.

John W. Colley came to Edmonds in May, 1922, taking over the former quarters of the Edmonds Auto Company. He obtained the agency for Chevrolet cars and named his firm Colley's Garage & Service Station.

The same month George Schuster submitted his resignation as manager of the Edmonds Co-Operative Association, and R. T. Roscoe, formerly in charge of the fuel and feed department, was made temporary manager. In March, 1923, W. B. Hulette came from Seattle to become manager of the "Co-Op" and introduced modern food merchandising and advertising methods in Edmonds. In October of the following year W. H. Joslin from Port Orchard bought the feed and fuel business of the Co-Op, and the following September moved it from Second avenue south of Main to the building formerly occupied by the cabinet shop, at Third and Edmonds, which he had bought from Earl Nutt. Mr. Hulette resigned as Co-Op manager in October, 1925, and D. C. Miller was named to succeed him. The following March the Co-Op opened a new meat department. In October, 1926, the store became a stock company, incorporating as the Edmonds

Grocery & Market. Frank Kingdon was named manager of the grocery department and George B. Cundy the meats, succeeded soon by L. C. Engel. The capital stock was increased from \$5,000 to \$50,000 the following January. Mr. Kingdon and Mrs. Myrtie Otto bought controlling interest in the store in November, 1927.

H. I. Anderson bought the Edmonds Market from T. J. Gilliland in June of 1922 and in December sold it to Harry A. Keeton.

William Gardner opened a furniture store in the Odd Fellows Building in July, 1922. About the same time S. J. Mothershead, who had been in the real estate business, bought the confectionery business of B. L. Davis, which he operated until April, 1928, when he sold it to Charles H. Bienz, previously in the employ of the Standard Oil Company.

Carl Sisk, one of the owners of the Edmonds Auto Freight, moved to Edmonds in July, 1922, and became sole proprietor the following April. In September, 1925, J. F. Preston of Seattle bought an interest in the freight business and two new trucks were added. However, the following November the freight line was sold to Lee Wasser and Fern K. Rittenhouse. Fred Low was the owner of the business in 1929, when a new truck was added.

The building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Main was in the news frequently during the decade. The Standard Oil Company leased the building for a sales office in October, 1922. Three years later, in December, D. C. Wiley opened a tire shop in the building. Mr. Wiley, who had been a partner in the Wiley & Son Shingle Company in 1910, was not destined to operate his new business long, for the following June he lost his life as the result of burns received in an accident at a wholesale tire establishment in Seattle. The local shop was sold to Alvin Kenoyer of Everett in August and renamed the Edmonds Tire Shop. Claude E. Stevens who had opened a law office in the Fournier Building in November, 1926, bought this building the next February and made alterations to provide an office for himself opening on Fifth avenue. However, he sold it in November to Katherine Knowlton who was engaged in the real estate business. Wm. F. Chase and then Ervay Chase operated a fish market in the rear room for a few months in 1928. In April, 1929, William Reece traded the Brookside Inn in North Edmonds for the building, and the same month a paint and wallpaper store was opened there by J. P. Landry.

Dr. I. L. Harris opened an office as an optometrist in October, 1922. In December D. E. Rice moved his Edmonds Dye Works to quarters just east of the laundry, and the same month Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Otto opened the "Melody Nook."

Dr. A. F. Spanton in May, 1923, took over the dental practice of Dr. C. D. Totman who had passed away. But Dr. Spanton sold it in July of the following year to Dr. A. W. Orlob. About the same time Dr. P. L. Raymond opened a dental office in the Beeson Building, which he sold in February, 1927, to Dr. Carl R. Wahlstrom. Six

months later Dr. O. W. Magnuson came from Idaho to purchase the dental practice of Dr. Orlob.

C. J. Burton and A. F. Bacchus became the owners of the Up-to-Date Grocery in June, 1923.

Henry Deitchler, owner of the Danish-American Bakery, met with double trouble in August, 1923. He was robbed of \$150 in Seattle one night, then the following night his bakery building was destroyed by fire.

Gove & Lauridsen sold the Edmonds Hardware, in September, 1923, to Benjamin & Black from Oklahoma, but the new owners remained in Edmonds only ten months, selling the business to Clyde L. Jackson from Montesano. In April, 1928, Mr. Jackson moved the business to the new Fournier Building, into the room which formerly had been occupied by the Pastime Club. The following December, however, J. W. "Bill" Crow bought the stock of the hardware store, which had been assigned to the Seattle Merchants' Association, and reopened the store under the name of Crow Hardware.

In November, 1923, the portion of the Chandler Building which had been vacated when the Princess Theater moved into new quarters, was remodeled and the following month it was occupied by the Edmonds Electric Bakery, operated by F. E. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Burger opened the Palm Confectionery in February, 1924, in the building west of Colley's Garage, where four months before Miss Gussie Lown had sold her Modiste Shoppe to Mrs. Bertha Traver. Mrs. Traver then operated a dry goods store next to the Up-to-Date Grocery, from which location she moved into the new Briggs Building in March, 1926.

The Yost Auto Company exceeded all previous sales records in April, 1924, when 13 new Ford cars were sold, in addition to a number of used cars.

Mrs. E. Humphrey, who operated a restaurant at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main, advertised a complete dinner for 45 cents.

In June, 1924, Dewey Leyda and Wesley Williams formed a partnership to go into the electrical contracting business, and two months later E. M. Moore became a member of the firm, specializing in radio work. Mr. Moore bought out his partners in February, 1925, and continued the business alone. In April of the following year Dewey Leyda opened an electric shop in the building vacated by Mrs. Traver and in June, after the fire which had damaged the building, moved into the Bank Building room previously occupied by the post office.

In 1924 Mrs. Kenneth L. Heath opened a beauty shop in the west room of the Theater Building, while her husband operated a barber shop in the east room. Mr. Heath sold his business to T. A. Bentler from Spokane in May, 1930.

Dr. Harry H. Kretzler opened medical offices in the Beeson Building in August, 1924.

Richard S. Walley bought J. J. Halcro's tailoring business in November, 1924. The following February W. H. Dunbar, city engineer,

opened a real estate and insurance office, acquiring the insurance business of J. A. Robertson, after his passing, in September. R. G. Colvin opened a watch repair shop in March, 1925.

George Q. Durbin arrived from Nebraska in the same month to purchase the Fournier dry goods business, and moved it into the corner room of the new Fournier Building.

The same month Geo. A. Profitt took over the plumbing business of the Reliable Hardware, and W. N. Otto opened a new meat market next to Womer's Grocery. The market was sold in June of the following year to Thos. J. Field, and it changed hands again in January, 1928, when it was bought by S. A. Wieder and named the Baby Beef Meat Market. W. T. Jones became its owner in 1929.

In April, 1925, W. O. "Bob" Hunziker and W. R. "Christy" Mathewson opened the Stop & Shop Grocery, a cash and carry concern, in the new Fournier Building. Mr. Hunziker bought the interest of his partner in February, 1930.

G. V. Reynolds bought the Edmonds Service Station from C. E. Thomas the same month that the Stop & Shop was opened, but Mr. Thomas took it over again in April, 1928. In August, 1929, Mr. Thomas bought the P. J. Larsen blacksmith shop.

A sales campaign was conducted on lots in the Olympic View Addition in the south part of the city during September, 1925, and many home sites were purchased.

In April, 1925, Walter Reece, who earlier had created a mild stir with his motion picture venture in California where he produced "Clothes and the Man," planned to equip a movie studio at the Brookside Inn, and had in mind a picture featuring Pacific Northwest scenery built around the Knights Templar conclave in Seattle with its colorful parade. He started work on the studio in August, having associated with him Paul W. Macfarlane of Hollywood. But in November of the same year Mr. Reece entered the Edmonds business picture with a flourish, when he leased the pool room and garage building at Fifth and Maple and incorporated the Edmonds Development Corporation. He predicted and planned great things for Edmonds, and did succeed in bringing F. C. Plummer, a photographer, from Seattle to occupy one of the rooms in December. The following September Mr. Plummer moved into the second-floor apartment of the Fournier frame building, and in June, 1927, moved his studio to the University District, Seattle.

Walter Reece had spent five months in California, while his wife operated the Brookside Inn in North Edmonds, and returned in April, 1924, with a motion picture entitled "Clothes and the Man," written, produced, directed and edited by one man who also enacted the leading role—Walter Reece. With considerable fanfare, the picture was shown at the Princess Theater, along with some of the "rushes" which had not been used in the picture. Mr. Reece and Miss Katherine Knowlton, character actress in the film, appeared in person. Winner of the \$5 prize offered by Reece for the best essay on "Why I Like 'Clothes and the Man'" was Virginia Friese.

Undaunted by the indifferent reception of his first production, Reece announced in January, 1926, that he had completed a scenario for a dramatic production, "Above the Clouds," which would feature mountain scenery of the great Pacific Northwest. He had chosen Eddie Bacon of Edmonds to portray the leading role.

On June 12, 1926, Reece staged a program in the Edmonds high school auditorium in which was presented musical offerings and dramatic skits, culminating in a motion picture short feature, "Edmonds-on-the-Sound," which he had taken locally, centering the action around Eddie Bacon and Lorraine Keeton, and including little Nona Yost, and Tom Clark of South Edmonds.

The next month Walter Reece and his motion picture party were busy filming scenes for "Above the Clouds" on the slopes of Mount Rainier; but their time on location was cut short when a camera fell and was wrecked when it hit a rock. The picture was completed and shown at several places, where it was acclaimed, even by prominent motion picture people, as exceptional in its reproduction of the beauty of Northwest scenery. The only showing of "Above the Clouds" reported for the home area was on May 17, 1927, before a large audience at Alderwood Manor.

And now, after this brief interlude, may we return to the record of business activity in Edmonds during the third decade.

Eddie's Lunch in the old Fournier Building was bought by Mrs. Lonnie Henson in February, 1926, and named Gertie's Cafe, but was sold three months later to Eula Bensinger of Seattle. In August of the following year, then known as the B & F Cafe, it was sold by William Wager and Anna Baird to Phyllis Dahlberg of Edmonds.

In 1926 P. E. Bacon conducted a radio agency, and Alex Kuzmoff became the owner of the business which he named the Edmonds Modern Shoe Hospital.

Viggo Roberts, who came to Edmonds in 1921 after working for 16 years at the Skinner and Eddy shipyards in Seattle, first lived on the Capt. Guy Street place near the high school. Starting with one cow, he gradually developed a retail dairy business which, when the herd grew to nine required his full time. In 1925, with a herd of 16, Mr. Roberts leased land on the flats from the Union Oil Company. Two years later, in March, 1927, he sold the business to J. P. Nielsen from Seattle.

The Yost Auto Company continued to improve its Seattle bus service, adding a new Fageol and a new White bus in May, 1926, and two new Fageol 29-passenger buses about a year later. In September, 1927, the bus line transferred to the large new terminal at Eighth and Stewart in Seattle.

Another major step in transportation history was made February 1, 1928, when the Yost Auto Company bus department joined with the Seattle Coach Company, incorporating as the Suburban Transportation System, with J. R. Yost, president; A. C. Ellington of Des Moines, one of the original operators of the Edmonds bus line, vice-president, and George W. Yost, general manager.

J. H. Phillips & Sons, who had been operating the Edmonds Dye Works for about two years, moved into the Schneider Building in December, 1927. Donald Phillips became manager of the business after his father passed away in October, 1929.

In June, 1926, Anthony Caspers opened a service station on Third avenue at the north city limits.

R. W. Baughman leased the Frank Building at Fifth and Maple in October for a Star automobile agency. His occupancy was brief for the following February Martin Cohn of Richmond Highlands leased the building for a tire and general repair shop. This business was sold in November, 1917, to M. D. Chapman. It was Chapman's Tire and Battery Service that had the distinction of erecting the first neon sign in Edmonds. Mr. Chapman sold the business in August, 1930, to T. A. Middaugh of North Edmonds and it was renamed the Gateway Service.

W. M. Horton opened a photograph studio in the Mothershead Building in October, 1926. The following month M. C. Engels started in the wood fuel business, using the dry kiln which remained after the Rainbow shingle mill had burned down. In December Mrs. Jack Hamilton and Mrs. Bell opened a beauty shop in the Schneider Building.

In an effort to stimulate the sale of real estate, F. W. Peabody offered 100 lots in various parts of the city for sale at auction in June of 1927.

The following month W. W. Womer sold his interest in the grocery business at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main to Harry A. DeLand who had been a partner in the business for nine years. At about the same time Gustave B. Swanson became a partner with Henry A. Chandler in the drug business directly across Main street, in the Beeson Building.

In August, Harold J. Storm opened an electric and radio shop in the Schneider Building, and R. G. Colvin moved his watch repair shop to larger quarters where a jewelry display was added.

During this period Mrs. Rita E. Bowen was giving lessons in piano and elocution, with frequent recitals by her pupils, often in joint presentations with violin pupils of Mrs. J. P. Johnson.

In the fall of 1927 Mrs. Edna P. Allen announced that she was in the insurance business in North Edmonds. Zola's Men's Store was doing business in the Schneider Building.

Clarence J. Hildebrand came to Edmonds from Poulsbo in September, 1927, and began a long career in the painting and decorating business in Edmonds.

In December, Elden Grace opened "The Music Box" in the same quarters with Leyda's Electric Shop.

James E. Wilson, pioneer Edmonds grocer, passed away January 21, 1928, after having been engaged in the insurance business for about eleven years. During part of that time he had served as Edmonds police judge and as justice of the peace. E. B. Hubbard, his son-in-law, took over the insurance business immediately. The following

month two new justices of the peace were named for Edmonds: Mrs. Lucille O'Neil, who had an office with the Knowlton Realty, and L. C. Engel, who was in the insurance business.

In May of that year Ralph Stevens bought the Otto-Shank Building on the southwest corner of Fifth and Main. The following August J. T. Franklin bought the Olympic View Hotel from J. W. Reynolds.

T. D. Sheehan opened a dry goods store in September 1, 1928, in the L. C. Engel Building which previously had been occupied by the Sanitary Bakery. The same month Stanley Heberlein began operation of a radio agency.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Renico in October opened the Cozy Cafe in the building east of the bakery. That December Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sticker returned to Edmonds after seven years' absence and bought the Edmonds Bakery from F. E. Young. They sold it in December, 1929, to Andy Lorentzen from Concrete, who named it the Bon Ton Bakery.

At the year's end the merchants of Edmonds offered a large list of prizes for the first baby born in the district in 1929. The gifts went to James Eldon Mauser, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Mauser of Alderwood Manor. A similar list of prizes for the first child born in 1930 went to Martha Rose Pike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Pike.

In April, 1929, Mrs. Gertie Henson and Mrs. Louis Valois leased the Eller Building at the southwest corner of Third and Main for a second-hand furniture store, but did not remain long, for that December Mrs. John Dumas leased the building for a similar store.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas in August, 1929, leased the Edmonds General Hospital, just north of Edmonds, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Montgomery.

The next month Geo. Q. Durbin added the basement room to his dry goods and furnishings business in the Fournier Building. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffer changed the name of their establishment to Hoffer's Tea Room.

H. R. Beeson opened the Edmonds Furniture Company in the room of his building formerly housing a restaurant, on October 12, 1929.

A garbage disposal service was started in Edmonds in April, 1930. The following month R. P. DePue bought the building that had been used as a pulp mill and fitted it out for a boathouse. In October, 1930, Mrs. G. G. Evensen and Mrs. Verna Smith opened Evensen's Cafe, which formerly had been the Blue Bird Cafe.

Edmonds Loses Many Pioneers in Decade

THE THIRD DECADE of the century saw the passing of many pioneers who had taken active parts in the early history of the city.

Col. Samuel F. Street passed away March 13, 1923.

Mrs. M. T. B. Hanna, pioneer newspaper woman, passed away June 15, 1926.

F. R. Beeson, building owner, active business leader, former councilman and mayor, passed away June 10, 1927.

James W. Currie, pioneer logging operator, passed away in Seattle, November 16, 1927, at the age of 93.

F. J. Bacon was the victim of a fatal heart attack on July 20, 1928.

Mrs. Matilda C. Lund, one of the oldest living pioneer women of Edmonds, mother of the Deiners, passed away September 13, 1928.

M. E. Hyner, first Edmonds merchant and early postmaster, passed away February 2, 1929.

Erick A. Wickland, an early Edmonds street commissioner, died March 7, 1929.

Thomas Hall, who was mayor in 1911, passed away February 9, 1930.

James Russell Mowat, early shingle and logging operator in the Edmonds area, passed away at his home near Poulsbo March 18, 1930.

Frank W. Peabody passed away July 22, 1930, at the age of 77.

City Government In 1920's

THE THIRD DECADE opened auspiciously for the Edmonds city government for in March, 1921, business men of the city turned over \$1000 which they had subscribed toward the purchase of a chemical fire truck to provide more adequate protection. A. B. Bently was fire chief at the time; W. W. Womer, first assistant; Roy Rynearson, second assistant; Raymond "Dick" Oake, secretary, and M. C. Engels, treasurer.

The council passed an ordinance covering regulations for lateral sewers and for making connections to the new trunk sewer which had just been completed, and urged residents to make application for local improvement districts so that the benefits of the sewer system could be realized as soon as possible.

The response was everything that could be expected for soon streets and alleys were dug up in every direction for laterals. A. B. Bently had some of the contracts and others went to Seattle firms. Along with this activity the city council authorized more concrete sidewalk work in the summer of 1922, including Third South and Fifth from Maple to the south city limits.

In June the council authorized the installation of a fire siren on the top of the library building. The park, too, came in for its share of improvement. To \$600 raised by a dance, the council added an appropriation of \$500 for improvement of the park, which, along with volunteer work, made a significant showing in the enlargement of the useful park area.

Reuben T. Roscoe resigned as councilman in February, 1922, and Russell Mowat was named in his place. In June E. M. Martin was named as councilman in place of J. M. Telfer who had resigned.

In September, 1922, a new chapter opened in the history of the city when Joyce Brothers of Mukilteo asked for a lease on the city wharf to establish a ferry route between Edmonds and Kingston.

More will be said about this and the subsequent ferry development under a separate caption.

Still more sidewalks were authorized when, in November, an ordinance authorized a concrete walk along the west side of Sixth avenue from the high school to Walnut street.

During the many controversies over sidewalks, sewers and street improvements that plagued his term, Mayor Beeson usually maintained a calmness conducive to a reasoned consideration of all complaints. But two residents had been persisting in their objections over one issue and appeared at successive council meetings to air their views. First Thomas Scanlon would speak, then his friend, William Siegrist. About the third time Mr. Scanlon arose to speak, Mayor Beeson rapped him down with a tremendous crash of his gavel, then turned to W. H. Otto and shouted, "Mr. Marshal, if that man gets up to speak again, throw him out!" There were no more interruptions that night. Not long afterward both Scanlon and Siegrist served as members of the city council.

At the city election in December, 1922, in which 271 votes were cast, M. C. Engels was elected mayor for a two-year term; Harry V. Allen, treasurer; Geo. M. Leyda, clerk; C. W. Toles, councilman-at-large; George W. Moore, first ward councilman; Thomas Scanlon and E. W. Sweet, second-ward councilmen, and J. M. Telfer and Charles Wilt, third-ward councilmen. George Brackett's term as councilman from the first ward had not yet expired.

C. T. Roscoe, who had been elected county prosecuting attorney the previous November, and had appointed O. D. Anderson his deputy, informed the city council in March, 1923, that state laws regarding gambling would be enforced in Edmonds. But in spite of every good intention, that December a group of irate wives appeared before the council to complain that their husbands admitted having gambled at the Olympic Club on Fifth Avenue, operated by Vaughn Ellis. Mr. Ellis' license later was renewed by the council.

Concrete sidewalks still were being laid in 1923, first on Sprague street, and then in September City Engineer W. H. Dunbar was authorized to establish a grade on Bell street for those who wished to put in concrete walks where the dilapidated wooden sidewalks had been condemned.

Mrs. S. M. Jones resigned as librarian in June, 1923, and Mrs. Clara Wilson was named in her place.

In October the Chamber of Commerce and the council had agreed on a plan for the erection of a comfort station on the city triangle at Fifth and Bell, but the project failed to materialize.

An encouraging event in the municipal life of Edmonds occurred in May, 1924, when Treasurer Harry Allen paid off the last of the warrants which had been issued back in 1912, and the city at last was free of warrant indebtedness and had a \$3000 balance in the treasury.

But more exciting developments were in store for the city before the close of the year. At an indifferent city primary Mayor Engels

had been re-nominated and it appeared that there would be no contest in the December election—but that was where the prognosticators underestimated the power of a woman. Experience showed that rarely does a sticker candidate win an election, but the women of Edmonds paid no heed to experience and on election day went ahead handing out stickers bearing the name of Mrs. Alice U. Kerr. When the final check was made it was found that Mrs. Kerr had been elected mayor by a vote of 163 to 159.

Councilmen George Brackett, E. W. Sweet and C. W. Toles were re-elected, as well as Treasurer Allen and Clerk Leyda. William Siegrist was elected to succeed Councilman Charles Wilt, and Geo. E. Hanson was elected city attorney.

In March, 1925, improvement of the seagate and dike was authorized at an estimated cost of \$3020, but the work was held up by a protest from the Union Oil Company.

The same month the voters authorized a special levy of \$3700 for the purchase of a new fire truck. That October a concrete sidewalk was authorized along the north side of Dayton street from Third to Seventh, which was completed the following May.

In October, 1925, a clash occurred between Mayor Kerr and the council over the handling of pool and card rooms and privately operated dances. The council had an ordinance prepared repealing all regulations affecting pool and card rooms and passed it by a five-to-two vote. This Mrs. Kerr promptly vetoed, but the following session it was passed over her veto, the only councilmen supporting her being Telfer and Sweet. In the meantime W. H. Wilson who conducted dances in the basement of his restaurant in the Beeson Building, became aroused by reports that the mayor was criticizing his operations, and submitted a letter at the next council meeting demanding to be told the sources of information through which his business was given a bad name. To this Mrs. Kerr replied that complaints were many, but that it was "neither the time nor place" to name her informants. A new ordinance covering not only card and pool rooms but dances as well was introduced at that meeting and passed in December.

Again the water question came up for consideration in January, 1926, when the council asked for circulation of a petition to determine the sentiment of the people on the proposed purchase of the water system, which was then estimated to have a value of \$60,000.

A traffic ordinance was passed in May, and in August a parking limit of one hour was fixed for the business district. The following month an ordinance was enacted designating the north-and-south thoroughfares as avenues and those going east and west as streets, and providing a system for the numbering of houses.

The grading and graveling of Yost Admiral Way and 6½ street were authorized in September.

When election time came around again in December, 1926, Fred A. Fournier was elected mayor, and several changes were made on the council. E. M. Martin was elected councilman-at-large, A. M. Williams from the first ward, Ralph Gray from the second and Wil-

liam Profitt from the third. Holdover councilmen were Brackett, Sweet and Siegrist. J. E. Wilson was elected city attorney, and named O. D. Anderson as acting attorney. Mayor Fournier named W. H. Otto to succeed C. Zimmerman as marshal.

In April H. R. Beeson was named as councilman to replace E. M. Martin who moved from the city. In September W. H. Conner replaced A. M. Williams who had moved from the first ward, and the following July Ernest Kuehl was named when Conner resigned.

The council authorized the paving of Main street from Third to the Great Northern tracks in June, 1927, and in July the contract was awarded to C. L. Creelman of Seattle on a bid of \$7,856.25.

At the request of Prosecuting Attorney Roscoe, the council passed a dance ordinance in June, 1927, by a vote of four to three, but repealed it the following month.

In August the council granted permission to the Hughes Memorial Church to lay 120 feet of sidewalk along Fifth avenue.

The same month a plan was adopted by the city to clear and grade Walnut street from Fifth to Tenth, but in November the project was killed by a 61 per cent protest petition of property owners.

The council let a contract in February, 1928, for a fill on 6½ street and was considering plans for paving Main street from Fifth to Ninth, when the water question bobbed up again, this time to involve the city in an undertaking which left the council little time to consider other major improvements for years to come.

City Enters Water Business

THE STEPS LEADING up to the establishment of a municipal water system for Edmonds proceeded quietly and orderly, causing no premonition of the legal entanglements and civic strife that was to ensue.

Willis T. Batcheller, a Seattle hydraulic engineer, was employed by the city in June, 1928, to make a preliminary survey for the proposed municipal water system. When he made his report in July the council called for a bond election on August 7, at which the voters authorized the issuance of utility bonds to the amount of \$130,000 and \$20,000 in general obligation bonds for "acquiring and building" a municipal water system for Edmonds.

The city lost no time in contracting with the N. C. Janssen Drilling Company for one or more wells.

Because he was attorney for the Edmonds Spring Water Company, O. D. Anderson in July resigned as acting city attorney and Claude E. Stevens was named in his place. S. C. Sanderson was named to replace Wm. Profitt on the water committee with H. R. Beeson and Wm. Siegrist.

At its session on September 6, 1928, the council awarded the main construction contract to the Monarch Construction Company of Aberdeen, for cast iron pipe, at a price of \$94,781.22; and the contract for a 500,000-gallon steel standpipe to the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company for \$8,705.00.

When the council concluded an agreement in September to pur-

chase the property of the Edmonds Spring Water Company, exclusive of the watershed, at a price of \$35,000, clouds began to appear on the horizon of an otherwise clear sky. The following month, Kenneth Mowat, head of the Monarch company, registered a complaint that the elimination of 20,000 feet of 8-inch pipelines from the original contract, because of the purchase of the existing water system, would mean a loss to his company. In November, Geo. W. Yost, manager of the water company, refused to sign the original draft of the bill of sale because it included the franchise, not listed in the previous agreement. And then came the biennial city election.

Edmonds again elected a sticker candidate that December of 1928, when John McGinnis was elected councilman-at-large over the incumbent and nominee, H. R. Beeson. S. J. Mothershead replaced Brackett as first-ward councilman, but Kuehl, Sweet and Siegrist were returned by the voters. Mayor Fourtner was re-elected, as were Treasurer Allen and Clerk Leyda. Stanley Heberlein was elected city attorney. L. C. Engel was appointed water rent collector, and M. C. Engels was named fire chief at the beginning of 1929 upon the resignation of A. B. Bently. In February Mrs. E. J. Strance and Mrs. W. O. Hunziker were appointed as members of the library board. Alex McK. Vierhus became acting city attorney in June. A. F. Chase was appointed councilman in April, 1929, upon the resignation of Kuehl. In November Henry Chandler was named to take the place of Mothershead who had moved from the first ward, and in May, 1930, Cliff C. Martin was named councilman-at-large when McGinnis resigned.

The election did little to alleviate the development of legal tangles and other difficulties in the water department. Drilling of wells was stopped in January by a restraining order obtained by the Monarch Construction Company on grounds that expenditures for such might jeopardize the fund for payment of the general contract. The requested injunction was denied later by Judge Ralph C. Bell, and the council in February authorized Janssen to proceed with the drilling of three wells.

In March the Monarch Construction Company protested a penalty of \$225 for exceeding the time limit, which had been recommended by Engineer Batcheller, and also filed a claim for \$7429.73 damages occasioned by the drastic reduction of the contract.

The Monarch Construction Company, because of \$30,187.55 claimed due from the city, obtained an injunction against the city, as well as against Janssen, Batcheller and Del Guzzo, to prevent the payment of \$13,000 claimed by Janssen. The council ordered drilling stopped and rejected Batcheller's claim for \$1,700.

In July the Monarch Construction Company accepted a compromise settlement in the amount of \$18,800, the restraining order was lifted by the court and the council ordered development of well No. 2.

Batcheller filed suit in September, asking judgment against the contractor for \$1,700 and against the city for \$997.08, amounts claimed due him for engineering work done on the water system.

A postal card poll taken by the city in September, in which voters expressed the preference of condemnation and purchase of the watershed property over further well-drilling to obtain needed water, resulted in the calling of a special election in November. However, the voters rejected the watershed purchase proposal.

The city preliminary budget which called for a 36.3-mill tax levy for 1930, the largest in city history, met with a strong protest by taxpayers who contended that much of the increase was occasioned by charges which rightfully should be borne by the water department. Largely by a reduction in the proposed hydrant rental, the levy was reduced to 28.16 mills.

With an expensive water system on its hands and insufficient water to serve its customers, the city was in a quandary until in December the Pump Equipment Company of Seattle came forward with a proposal which brought about the solution. The company proposed to guarantee a sufficient flow of well water on a rental basis over a period of years, after which the wells, pumps and equipment would become the property of the city. Upon the signing of the contract by the city, a taxpayer's suit was filed in January by Paul Friese, asking a restraining order, on the contention that the city had not the authority to make such an agreement without consent of the voters. In March the restraining order was denied and the following month the suit was dismissed, but an appeal was taken to the state supreme court.

In March, 1930, two new wells drilled by the Puget Well Drilling Company were supplying such quantities of water that use of the Edmonds Spring Water Company's source was discontinued and a \$300 monthly rental eliminated. At the same time the dream of many municipal-ownership enthusiasts was shattered when the council announced an increase in the minimum water rate from \$1.75 to \$2.00 monthly.

In January the court denied Batcheller a \$1,700 judgment against the Monarch Construction Company, and the city settled with the engineer out of court by payment of \$650 in settlement of the \$997.08 claim. A final agreement was reached with Jannsen in August with a slight reduction in his claim for \$2567.06 and an agreement to pay the amount in monthly installments.

Charges by Alex Pringle, appearing in the classified columns of the newspaper, implying that city officials were winking at illegal practices by pool and card rooms in Edmonds, culminated with a published exchange of letters between Mayor Fournier and Mr. Pringle. When, in February, 1929, the management of the Pastime Club in the basement of the Fournier Building desired to move into the Knowlton Building, diagonally across the street, a petition to the city council resulted in its refusal to grant a new license.

In March the council authorized the grading and graveling of Maple street from Fifth to Ninth avenues. Upon notice from the state that tidelands north of Dayton street had been set aside as a state park, with the provision that the city improve and maintain it,

steps were taken by the council to have private buildings removed from the area.

In January, 1930, Mrs. Paul Friese was named as a member of the library board.

In December, 1930, Mayor Fournier was re-elected, along with Harry Allen as treasurer and Geo. M. Leyda as clerk. Chas. H. Bienz was elected city attorney; Henry A. Chandler, councilman-at-large; A. F. Chase, councilman for a four-year term; Cliff C. Martin for a two-year term, and Ralph Gray for four years. J. T. Wier had been named councilman in place of Wm. Proffitt.

Edmonds Becomes Ferry Terminal

WHEN THE CITY council granted a lease, on October 17, 1922, to Joyce Brothers of Mukilteo, for a portion of the city wharf as a terminal for a ferry route between Edmonds and Kingston, a new era opened in the history of Edmonds. The ferry, *City of Edmonds*, built for the route, was launched on April 16, 1923, and a holiday was declared on May 16 to celebrate the opening of the route. Accompanied by the Park Band of Edmonds, local people packed their lunch baskets and boarded the ferry to Kingston where a program and picnic were enjoyed. The ferry across Hood Canal, between Port Gamble and Shine, was inaugurated in July, thereby providing a direct route to the Olympic Peninsula through Edmonds and Kingston.

That August, Capt. J. Howard Payne, operator of the Sound Freight Lines, bought W. G. Coates' one-third interest in the new ferry lines. The following month the firm bought the steamer *Dauntless* but it was on the run only three months when it was wrecked in a gale. The *City of Kingston* went on the run in May, 1924. During this time the company was laying plans for the establishment of another ferry route from Edmonds. This came into realization the following year when, on May 6, 1925, a gala celebration inaugurated the Edmonds-Port Ludlow ferry route.

Capt. Olaf Joyce was host to a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce one day on an unscheduled ferry run to Port Ludlow while that route was in the planning stage. Attempting to be an agreeable host, the captain winked at some of the rules of navigation by admitting his guests to the pilot house where they took turns at the wheel out in the open Sound on a mild spring day. As the ferryboat swung into the quiet, peaceful harbor of Port Ludlow, Charles Thomas, an old railroader happened to be at the wheel. He promptly reached for the whistle cord and blasted out the railroad crossing signal! Before the echo had died from the surrounding hills, Capt. Joyce bounded into the wheelhouse shouting, "For...sake, don't do that! That's a distress signal!" The squat little ferryboat was not too fast and on the way back toward Edmonds the amateur helmsmen frequently had trouble holding it on course. Once the wheel was brought over enough to stop the swing to starboard, she would start a swing to port and the struggle began again. Geo. E. Hanson, impatient at the slow approach to home port, stood on the car deck and

shouted up to the pilot house, "You'll get there quicker if you head for Edmonds instead of wandering all over the Sound."

The local ferry company, then known as the Sound Ferry Lines, increased its capital in February, 1926, from \$23,000 to \$100,000, and in the following December awarded a contract for construction at Winslow of the *Quillayute*, a large ferryboat for that time. A representative group from Edmonds attended the launching the following spring, and on May 14 the new ship made its maiden voyage, providing needed capacity to cope with the growing popularity of the Edmonds-Port Ludlow route. Wilson W. Brine came to Edmonds that year as local agent for the Sound Ferry Lines, and remained as agent here for about nine years.

Two years later Capt. Payne and associates bought a ship on the East Coast and he navigated it through the Panama Canal and to Puget Sound. It was re-christened the *City of Victoria*, and on June 16, 1928, direct international ferry and passenger service was inaugurated between Edmonds and Victoria. A general Edmonds excursion was held at one time, and various groups enjoyed similar excursions, including exchange visits between the Edmonds and Victoria Kiwanis Clubs. The route was continued for several summers.

In September, 1928, the Puget Sound Navigation Company bought the three routes and three ships of the Sound Ferry Lines at a price of \$460,000. The Payne and Joyce interests attempted to start a ferry between Ballard and Port Ludlow the following year, but a certificate was denied by the state. The holiday ferry traffic through Edmonds early in July, 1930, broke all previous records and Edmonds definitely was on the map as a ferry terminal.

Edmonds Industry In Third Decade

IT WAS THE beginning of the end for the Universal By-Products Company when, in March, 1921, Thomas J. McPharland, an expert tanner who had come here from the East, sued the firm for \$2600 personal damages because, he said, the size of the project had been misrepresented to him. In January, 1924, fire destroyed the tannery building of the company.

Enthusiasm over the industrial future of Edmonds began another upward climb when it was announced in November, 1923, that B. A. Strawbridge of Seattle had bought the old Bach mill building on the waterfront for use as a pulp mill. Nothing more was heard of the venture until April, 1926, when the building was acquired by the Occident Pulp & Paper Mills, Inc., and actual work was started on preparation for the installation of machinery. Stuart M. French was construction engineer; Rufus H. Bishop, superintendent; A. E. Barry, president; J. E. Molyneaux, treasurer, and Robert S. Wilson, member. Machinery was brought from the East and Middle West and no time was lost in getting the plant into operation. Evidently, after a few months of operation, production costs were found to be high, for in October it was announced that the plant was starting double-shift

operation, and the following March, three-shift, with the avowed purpose of comparing production and operating costs. Evidently the comparison was not favorable, for two months later the assets of the plant were transferred on a lease-purchase agreement to J. H. Dougal Jr. of California. By March, 1929, he, too, tried operation on the basis of three shifts a day, with similar results, for in May the mill went into the hands of a receiver. The receiver sold the mill at auction in July, 1929, and in August it was in operation again, but soon, like a drowning man, it went down for the third time. In January, 1930, the power company removed the transformers which had carried power to the mill, and its career had ended.

In January, 1921, a new mangle was added at the Edmonds Steam Laundry, of which Meek & Sparrow were the new owners. H. G. Ellis bought the laundry the following May, and in April, 1925, sold it to Marvin McNish. In February, 1928, McNish enlarged the laundry and made extensive improvements, and just a year later it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. John C. King.

The Edmonds Spring Water Company in April, 1921, announced its plans for the construction of a 300,000-gallon reservoir and settling tank at Ninth and Main.

In September, 1922, construction was started on a building opposite the Standard Garage on Fifth avenue, which was to have been used for the manufacture of silk garments by the Maid-Well Manufacturing Company, but the factory never got into operation.

A sash and door factory was opened in the large building at Third and Edmonds in August, 1923, when W. C. Meeker from Seattle and William Beadle from Moose Jaw, Canada, established the Edmonds Manufacturing Company. The following January Earle W. Farr bought Beadle's interest, and in August W. J. Carruthers joined the firm. Three months later Mr. Meeker sold his interest to the other partners. The firm left Edmonds in January, 1925, when it consolidated with another woodworking firm in Seattle.

Mr. Meeker that year fitted himself out with a house-car, a fore-runner of the modern house trailer, and with Mrs. Meeker started a leisurely motor trip across the country, writing many accounts of the trip for publication in the *Tribune-Review*. He took with him a large quantity of Chamber of Commerce circulars which had just been printed, for distribution along the way. He passed away in Washington, D. C., in January, 1926.

The Puget Sound Power and Light Company in January, 1923, bought all the properties of the Washington Coast Utilities, including those at Edmonds. In February of the following year a second high-voltage line was installed into Edmonds, reducing the possibility of a power failure in the district. Two months later, in April, V. P. "Tiny" McNamara from Bellingham was named to succeed E. M. Moore as local manager, and Mr. Moore accepted a position with the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company. The Washington Coast Utilities name was dropped in July, 1924. The following March, with the promotion of McNamara, W. V. Patton was named local man-

ager of the power company. In June, 1926, Patton was succeeded by Harry M. Miller.

With the increase in the freight business at Edmonds, occasioned by the oil companies and mills, the Great Northern, beginning in January, 1924, stationed a switch engine here.

The Washington Cooperaage and Packing Company, just south of the Standard Oil Company's tanks at Point Wells, showed increased activity in 1924 and in August was employing from 45 to 50 men, mostly from Edmonds. The plant was destroyed by fire in December, 1925.

A. N. Sanford came to Edmonds in March, 1925, and located the plant of his Sanford Springfisher Company in the former cabinet shop building at Third and Edmonds street. He manufactured fishing reels, camp stools and tent stakes.

C. F. Carlson in March, 1929, became a partner in the Carlstedt Manufacturing Company.

Some of the stockholders of the Fruitdale-on-the-Sound Water Company in North Edmonds, in 1929, petitioned the State Department of Public Works to rule it a mutual company rather than a public utility, objecting to plans of its board to expand and improve the service so as to accommodate more non-member customers. The state held a hearing on July 9 in the Edmonds city hall, and soon thereafter issued a ruling designating the water company as a public utility.

Chamber of Commerce Active In Decade

EVERY YEAR THROUGHOUT the decade the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce was a thoroughly alert and active organization, devoting special attention to inter-community relations as the residential centers outside the city began to assume importance in proportion to their growing population.

Daniel M. Yost was president in 1921, with Sam F. Collins, secretary. M. J. Lauridsen succeeded as president in 1922. Special attention was devoted at that time to the proposal for a scenic waterfront road between Richmond Beach and Everett. The Chamber sponsored the first annual Strawberry Festival at the city park in 1922, and again with a larger affair in 1923. After a lapse of two years, another Strawberry Festival was held in 1926, and then after missing another year the festival was resumed on an even larger scale in June, 1928, when Miss Signe Carlson was elected festival queen. On this occasion and succeeding years, Edmonds received considerable publicity in the daily press. Queen of the 1929 festival was Miss Hazel Baker, and in 1930 the queen was Miss Thelma Naslund.

In 1922 the Chamber lent its support to the Boy Scout program in Edmonds, when Howard A. Trenholm was Scoutmaster. A booster club, unofficial auxiliary of the Chamber, held several dinner and fun programs that year.

W. W. Womer became president of the Chamber in 1923. Early

that year the organization was active in efforts to obtain lower electric rates for Edmonds. Postmaster Zophar Howell 3rd was elected president for 1924 and at the beginning of his term 30 new members were added. In March the Chamber provided free bus service for school election voters. In that year the Chamber began a series of "Booster" dinner meetings, some of them held in Edmonds and others in outside communities of the district, always with a program of music and entertainment and usually a prominent speaker. In June of that year the organization sponsored a "bee" to erect bath houses and a comfort station on the city's beach. The Chamber published 25,000 folders for general distribution, extolling the merits of Edmonds for homes and industry. W. B. Hulette became president in 1925 when, on April 3, the Chamber sponsored Edmonds' first radio program over KJR. "Tiny" McNamara, an accomplished pianist and orchestra leader, had a major part in preparing and presenting the program. The Chamber headed a joint committee for civic improvement that year, other organizations being Floretum, Coterie, American Legion Post and the Park Band of Edmonds.

W. H. Joslin was elected president for 1926, but resigned in January and W. H. Dunbar was elected in his place. Enthusiasm was then running high over the prospects of a scenic waterfront highway; in February the Chamber was host to the Puget Sound Marine View Highway Club at a dinner, followed by a public meeting at the high school auditorium. This organization met again in Edmonds on November 30, when it convened at the city hall.

On April 8, 1926, the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce was host at a dinner at the Odd Fellows Hall honoring the people of the Olympic Peninsula, recently made close neighbors by the establishment of the Edmonds-Kingston, Port Gamble-Shine and Edmonds-Port Ludlow ferry routes. Zophar Howell 3rd was toastmaster. Principal speaker for the visitors was Will H. Taylor, executive secretary of the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who had founded the *Edmonds Tribune* back in 1907. The main address of the evening was delivered by Dr. W. J. Hindley who had come to the district about two years before, when he bought the residence property of T. A. Middaugh in North Edmonds.

Another dinner meeting of importance that year was in November in the dining room of the Hughes Memorial Church on the occasion of Washington Week. Prof. Fred W. Kennedy, manager of the Washington Press Association, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Dunbar was re-elected president for 1927, and George Q. Durbin became president in 1928, the year of the revival of the Strawberry Festival on a large scale, with John L. Reece heading the committee which was responsible for its success.

In March, 1929, with Frank D. Hoffer as president, the Chamber arranged another radio program, this time over KOMO, and financed by the Puget Sound Navigation Company. In September the Chamber became concerned with the recommendation of roads to be improved in this area under the "farm-to-market" state-aid program. The

Chamber recommended the Meadowdale road to Highway 99 at the Loop Service Station as the first such project in this area. However the county commissioners proceeded with their original plan, giving priority, in order, to the North Edmonds-Alderwood Manor road, Third Avenue South-Woodway Park-Richmond Beach road, and widening the existing pavement from Edmonds to Highway 99 at the King County line.

Ray V. Cloud was elected president in December, 1929, and was re-elected the following December. In 1930 the Chamber sponsored a city-beautiful campaign, working in co-operation with other civic organizations, and the inter-community dinner meetings were revived.

Mills Still Basic Edmonds Industry

IN SPITE OF the fact that timber in the area was becoming scarce, the shingle mills continued to provide the major source of local income during the third decade. Though harassed by fire and shipping difficulties, the shingle industry as a whole continued to prosper in Edmonds.

After it was destroyed by fire in January, 1921, with a loss of \$20,000 and only \$5,000 insurance, the Quality Shingle Company's mill was rebuilt as an all-electric plant and was in operation again in May. G. G. Evensen was manager and John Anderson president of the company.

In December, 1921, the Edmonds Shingle Company, "Little Swede" mill was sold to a group of Edmonds and Seattle men.

A new procedure which served well throughout the future life of the industry at Edmonds was instituted in February, 1922, when the Quality, Oakland and Rainbow mills arranged to have cedar logs from British Columbia rafted to Edmonds.

F. M. Carpenter sold his mill in June to a group organized as the Edmonds Mutual Mill Company. In July the kiln and the shingles it contained at the Rainbow mill were destroyed by fire, but M. C. Engels, the manager, proceeded at once to have it rebuilt. Five shingle mills were operating in Edmonds in 1923, and in February two million shingles were shipped by scow to Seattle and thence by boat to San Francisco.

In April, 1925, the Tyee mill was destroyed by fire, and the same month flames destroyed the Oakland mill which was rebuilt. Three months later the Rainbow mill burned, while Manager Engels was on an automobile vacation trip to Minnesota.

The assets of the Mutual mill were sold at sheriff's sale in September, 1927, and in November the management of the Quality mill announced the addition of three shingle machines acquired from the Mutual mill.

Post Office Grows In Decade

WHILE ON A trip to California in June, 1921, Postmaster Oscar Grace decided to remain there and tendered his resignation. Within a short time President Warren G. Harding appointed Zophar Howell 3rd to

the position, in which he served for many years. With but one rural route, the business transacted at the post office was not large, in comparison with later years, and but one or two clerks were employed in addition to the postmaster. A patron waiting for his mail might be mystified to hear Zophar's voice from the back of the room calling out numbers, if he did not know the postmaster was calling off box numbers from packages while the clerk, possibly Mrs. Marie Oake, was inserting package-cards in the corresponding mail boxes. After reaching the last of the packages, invariably and in the same tone of voice he would call, "*Das ist alles.*" In May, 1922, Lester Penn succeeded Sig McGuire as rural mail carrier, and on February 16, 1924, when Route 2 was inaugurated, McGuire again became carrier. The post office in 1923 exceeded all previous records for volume. Both rural routes were extended in April, 1926. In June, 1929, Postmaster Howell was on a vacation trip to Europe from where he wrote several interesting letters to the newspaper for publication.

Musical Organizations and Events

THE EDMONDS BAND which had existed, off and on, for many years, was reorganized in May, 1922, when 20 members began rehearsals under the direction of Albert Lenz, a capable musician and conductor, who was currently employed as gardener at the Woodway Park home of David Whitcomb. The band gave concerts on the streets through the summer and provided music for a benefit lawn social at Mr. Whitcomb's Brown Owl Lodge. Lester Wilson became president-manager in December and the band was named Park Band of Edmonds. An indoor concert was given at the high school auditorium in February, 1923. A highlight in the band's career was when Mr. Whitcomb, then president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, sent the band to the Wenatchee Apple Blossom Festival in May, 1924, to represent Seattle. During that summer the band played several concerts at a stand at Fifth and Main, and for occasions during several succeeding years, using a new bandstand which had been erected at the park by popular subscription. E. D. Lord conducted the band following Mr. Lenz. A juvenile band was conducted by Elden Grace in 1928.

The Edmonds Community Chorus, which had been organized by Mrs. Anna V. Bassett, gave a concert at the Edmonds high school auditorium in April, 1921, under the direction of Dr. Judson W. Mather.

In December of that year, the Edmonds Musical Society, of which W. S. Laney was chairman, sponsored a free concert at the high school by Seattle talent.

Another musical organization which attained great popularity at the time was the Edmonds Quartet, composed of W. H. Dunbar, James M. Telfer, Harry DeLand and Bertrand Evans. In addition to their many public appearances, at Christmas time in 1923 the men went around Edmonds singing Christmas carols for shutins.

In December, 1923, Martin Swartz, 15-year-old piano pupil of Mrs. Anna V. Bassett, won high acclaim when he was presented in a recital in Seattle.

Edmonds was honored on the evening of September 11, 1926, when Miss Marguerite Cobbey, prima donna coloratura soprano with the Chaliapin Grand Opera Company, was presented in a recital at the Edmonds high school auditorium. Following her appearance at Edmonds she went on tour with the company, appearing in the role of Rosina in "The Barber of Seville." Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cobbey, then lived in the Maplewood district.

Clubs and Organizations Formed During Decade

ACTIVE IN THE district during the 1922 political campaign was the Inter-Community Republican Club, organized in May, with M. I. Hackett, president; C. W. Montgomery, vice-president; Cliff C. Martin, treasurer, and Bob Jensen, secretary.

The "Sons and Daughters of New England" was organized in February, 1923, at a meeting at the office of O. L. Miller. Leonard F. Dearborn was president; Rev. C. E. Preston, vice-president, and Mrs. Shellabarger, secretary-treasurer. There were nine charter members.

The Edmonds Floretum was organized in August, 1922, with Mrs. Anna V. Bassett as first president. The name for the organization was suggested by Mrs. L. P. Arp. The Floretum held its first flower show June 23 and 24, 1923, in the show room of the Yost Auto Company. Charter members were: Mrs. Anna V. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lewis, Mrs. Katherine Martin, Mrs. I. O. Gerdon, Mrs. Ralph Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Howe, Mrs. Oscar Kline, Dan Proctor and J. C. Nathan.

The Edmonds Parent-Teacher Association was formed in November, 1923, with Mrs. M. C. Engels, president; Mrs. Sam F. Collins, vice-president, and Elmer T. Thune, secretary-treasurer. Upon the resignation of Mrs. Engels, Mrs. F. J. Podas was named president.

Frank Freese Post No. 66, The American Legion, was organized February 4, 1924. George S. Montgomery was the first commander; Eben F. Bartlett, vice-commander; George W. Yost, adjutant; Ed R. Scott, finance officer; L. B. Anderson, historian; J. J. Halcro, chaplain, and P. J. Larsen, sergeant-at-arms. The Legion Post first met at the city hall, then in a back room at the State Bank of Edmonds, and later in the Odd Fellows hall, prior to the establishment of its own home at Sixth and Dayton.

Frank Freese Unit No. 66, American Legion Auxiliary, held its first meeting on March 10 of the same year at the home of Mrs. George W. Yost, and received its permanent charter November 24, with 23 charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. Lucy Merritt, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, first vice-president; Mrs. Sarah Seeley, second vice-president; Mrs. Nita Yost, secretary; Miss Hazel Baker, treasurer; Mrs. Lulu Bacon, chaplain; Mrs. Cleo Roe,

historian, and Mrs. Harriet Sorensen, sergeant-at-arms. Meetings first were held at the homes of members.

One of the first community clubs to organize outside the city was the Maplewood Community Club which was organized October 13, 1922, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Berg, north of Edmonds. Ole Nygard was its first president; Mrs. R. D. Cooley, vice-president; Mr. L. Krummeck, secretary; Mrs. Fred Graham, treasurer, and Mrs. L. G. Howe, corresponding secretary. During the decade the club obtained a road, Maplewood Drive, electric and telephone service, and erected a clubhouse in 1929.

Dr. Harry H. Kretzler succeeded the Rev. Robert J. Allen as Scoutmaster of the local Boy Scout troop in December, 1924.

The Edmonds Orthopedic Auxiliary was organized December 24, 1924, at the home of Mrs. L. G. Howe in the Maplewood district. Mrs. Howe was elected its first president; Mrs. Harper, vice-president; Mrs. Ed Taylor, secretary, and Mrs. Ole Nygard, treasurer. Other original members included Mrs. R. D. Cooley, Mrs. L. Heinz and Mrs. Miller. In 1926 thirteen members were added.

A radio club was formed in July, 1925, with Dr. A. W. Orlob as secretary.

In March, 1926, a community sports and amusement club was organized, with Eddie Bacon as president; Fern Rittenhouse, vice-president; Lorraine Keeton, secretary, and Signe Carlson, treasurer.

In the interest of city affairs of the time, a Municipal League was organized in August, 1926, with Zophar Howell 3rd as temporary chairman, succeeded by Henry Chandler; Ray V. Cloud, secretary, and W. W. Womer, treasurer.

A men's discussion group known as the Outlook Club was formed in October, 1926, inspired by School Superintendent A. C. Kellogg. Ray V. Cloud was elected president; Ralph Bliss, vice-president, and Mr. Scott of Alderwood Manor, secretary-treasurer. The group met in the homes of members.

One of the organizations which did much to publicize Edmonds throughout the Pacific Northwest and to promote the community welfare during its existence was the Edmonds Kiwanis Club which was organized in January, 1927. Dr. A. W. Orlob was its first president; John E. Yost, vice-president; George E. Hanson, treasurer, and Ray V. Cloud, secretary. When the charter was presented by the District Governor from Eugene, Oregon, on April 13, fully 300 persons were served at the dinner at the Odd Fellows hall, including Kiwanians from many cities in Western Washington and from as far as British Columbia. Zophar Howell 3rd became president of the club in 1928 when it sponsored a series of inter-community meetings in the district. Members of the Victoria, B. C., Kiwanis Club were guests of the Edmonds club at a gala dinner affair at the Odd Fellows hall on August 1, 1928. The following April the Kiwanians staged a home-talent "Vampin' Babies Frolic" at the high school auditorium, and in July returned the visit to the Victoria club. Among other civic projects, the Kiwanis Club helped remodel the old Methodist church building

as a clubroom for the Mountaineers, a group of young boys led by the Rev. J. H. Berringer, and took the boys on outings.

In June, 1928, a South Snohomish County Republican Club was formed, with Claude E. Stevens, president; Harry N. Whitaker, vice-president; Ralph Bliss, secretary, and L. P. Arp, treasurer.

The Edmonds Assembly of Rainbow For Girls was instituted September 20, 1928, at the Odd Fellows hall, under sponsorship of Analia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Anna Telfer was first worthy advisor; Aileen Conner, associate worthy advisor; and Mrs. J. M. Telfer, mother advisor.

Howard Dent, blind member of the Boy Scout troop at Edmonds, became an Eagle Scout in October, 1928.

After a lapse of several years, the Women's Christian Temperance Union reorganized in Edmonds in March, 1929. Mrs. Robert C. Mitchell was elected president; Mrs. Mary Evans, secretary, and Mrs. S. M. Cook, treasurer.

Business men of Edmonds in March formed a credit association, with George W. Yost, president; M. C. Engels, vice-president; Harry A. DeLand, secretary, and A. B. Bently, treasurer.

When the Federated Clubs of the South End was organized in April, 1930, Geo. Q. Durbin was elected its first vice-president.

Schools In Third Decade

THE CURTAIN ROSE on the third decade with the Edmonds school district involved in one of the most violent campaigns of its turbulent career. Charges and counter-charges were hurled back and forth; school mass meetings were so out of hand that an anonymous letter to the sheriff brought an officer to one of the meetings; two fist-fights over the forthcoming election occurred on the streets of Edmonds. In a four-way race for the single director position in March, 1921, John G. Schmidt won over incumbent E. L. Turner and candidates Mrs. Ralph Bliss and Geo. M. Leyda.

When the two hold-over directors, L. G. Waggoner and A. F. Chase, re-elected Superintendent L. C. Wright over the opposition of Schmidt in April, agitation again reached such a peak that petitions actually were circulated for the recall of the two directors and the superintendent.

A class of 15 seniors received their diplomas from the Edmonds high school that June. The school then had an Alumni Association, with Ted Roscoe, president; Miss Clara Everton, secretary, and Miss Frances Anderson, treasurer.

The following March E. B. Ballinger was elected to the school board over V. M. Sill by a vote of 627 to 422, succeeding L. G. Waggoner. John Schmidt became chairman of the board and A. F. Chase, secretary.

That March the Edmonds high school basketball team, coached by F. H. Gnagey, won the county championship. The girls' basketball team also took county honors.

In May, 1922, the board elected G. D. Henderson as superintendent of schools. That year was the beginning of larger graduating classes, 34 having received diplomas in June.

The 1923 school election resulted in the naming of John Snider of Alderwood Manor to the board, Schmidt remaining as chairman and Ballinger becoming clerk. A five-mill special levy was passed. Twenty-four seniors received diplomas in June.

In August John Schmidt resigned from the board as he was moving from Edmonds, and his brother, Dr. O. W. Schmidt, was named in his place. Ballinger then became chairman and Snider clerk.

When school opened in September a total of 832 were enrolled and Superintendent Henderson recommended a new grade school building for Edmonds. At a special election in November, the voters authorized \$20,000 in bonds and a seven-mill levy for the grade school building, and three mills for the purchase of property near the high school for an athletic field. However the bond authorization proved invalid because of a technicality, and an attempt to divert half of the two special levies to the general fund failed in the March, 1924, election. F. R. Beeson was elected director, over O. L. Miller, to succeed Dr. Schmidt. At a special election on March 22, the voters authorized the diversion of both special levies, totaling 10 mills, to the general fund for operational expense and debt reduction.

A census in May showed a population of 1117 school children in the district. The high school students published their first annual in 1924, printed by the *Tribune-Review*. There were 28 in the graduating class.

In August, 1924, A. C. Kellogg from Grandview was elected as school superintendent, and the September enrollment of 850 again broke all previous records.

E. B. Ballinger was re-elected director in 1925 and a special 10-mill levy was passed. In May, Leslie Johnson was named high school principal to succeed Elmer T. Thune. A class of 28 was graduated in June. School opened in September with an enrollment of 822.

John Snider was re-elected to the board in March, 1926, along with the passage of a special 10-mill levy. In May, E. M. Martin was named a member of the board to succeed F. R. Beeson who had resigned because of ill health. Twenty-nine seniors received diplomas in June. In September the school enrollment had increased again to 857.

E. M. Martin was elected director in March, 1927, but the voters rejected a bond issue and special levy for a new grade school and additional land, as well as a 10-mill special levy. But at a special election called two months later the grade school and land proposal finally carried, along with a five-mill levy for current expenses. The Edmonds high school graduated 38 in June.

In August, when Mr. Martin moved to California, L. G. Waggoner again became a member of the school board. The school enrollment in the district was 880 in September. In October the voters authorized the sale of buildings on the site of the new Edmonds grade

school and of the building and site of the former Meadowdale Beach school.

In March, 1928, E. B. Ballinger was re-elected for the three-year term and L. G. Waggoner for two years. A five-mill special levy for current expenses carried but the voters rejected a similar proposed levy for purchase of the Brackett tract for an athletic field.

The same month the contract for the Edmonds grade school was awarded to Wright & Son of Everett at a price of \$41,245.00. A. B. Bently of Edmonds received the plumbing and heating contract on a bid of \$7,960.00.

The high school graduated a class of 31 seniors in June.

Leslie Johnson resigned as high school principal and C. H. Milam from Yakima was named in August to take his place. Warren Bieber was high school athletic coach at that time.

The Edmonds grade school children proudly moved into their new fireproof building on October 15, 1928, and the building was dedicated during the week of November 5 to 12.

John Snider was re-elected to the school board in March, 1929. A five-mill special levy carried and the voters authorized the board to sell the old wooden grade school building which had served the district for so long. The high school graduated 36 in June.

When school opened in September the total enrollment had reached 905, of which 238 were high school students, 108 in the junior high, 262 in the Edmonds grade school, 255 at Alderwood Manor and 42 at Esperance.

Mrs. J. M. Telfer became the first woman member of the board of Edmonds School District No. 15 when, on March 1, 1930, she was elected to succeed L. G. Waggoner. A special seven-mill levy was passed at that election. High school graduates in June totaled 33.

Henry Hoffland of Seattle was named in July as Edmonds high school principal. The school enrollment in September was 995.

That fall a concrete sidewalk was built beside the Edmonds grade school grounds, along Dayton street.

Churches In the 1920's

IN ADDITION TO THE erection of two new church buildings in Edmonds during the third decade, several changes occurred.

In May, 1921, the Federated Church, of which the Rev. W. L. Zabel then was pastor, purchased a tract at Fourth and Bell with a frontage of 180 feet. The Rev. Robert J. Allen succeeded Rev. Zabel in February, 1923, and the church was known as the Edmonds Community Church, under Congregational auspices. When Rev. Allen moved to Cathlamet in 1925, and was succeeded by the Rev. Chas. H. C. Jackson, the Community Church became an affiliate of the First Presbyterian Church of Seattle.

In March, 1926, when it again was a Congregational Church, the Rev. J. B. Taylor of Seattle was called as pastor, but resigned in

September. Services were continued for some months after that time under the direction of Harry Bowen, Sunday school superintendent.

The Rev. W. A. McCall succeeded the Rev. Thomas Howland as pastor of the Edmonds Baptist Church in October, 1924. In November, 1929, the Baptist church building was moved from Fifth and Hebe Way to Fourth and Bell, presumably the same property which had been acquired by the Federated Church eight years before, and a concrete basement was added.

In September, 1927, the Rev. J. H. Berringer succeeded the Rev. C. E. Preston as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In July, 1923, Revival Mission meetings were being held at First and Main. The same year the Four-Fold Gospel Chapel was holding meetings at Third and Edmonds street, with George Wolters as pastor.

The Edmonds Udenominational Bible Class, conducted by H. Lundberg, met at the homes of members in 1926. It later was known as the Truth Seekers' Bible Study Class.

In 1927 Episcopal services were held at the Congregational Church on alternate Sundays, becoming known as the Union Church, Episcopal and Congregational, with the Rev. C. H. Boddington in charge. In July, 1928, the Rev. J. C. Osborne became minister.

Public Events of Decade

CELEBRATIONS AND PUBLIC events in Edmonds, besides the numerous band concerts, were plentiful in Edmonds during the decade.

Twelve Edmonds people were participants in "The Wayfarer," a huge musical production which was presented at the University of Washington stadium in July, 1922.

A community Christmas tree program was presented at the high school auditorium in 1922.

April 1, 1927, was a gala holiday in Edmonds when a parade was held on the occasion of the opening of the pulp mill. The stores were closed, school children were turned loose and, headed by the fire truck, all joined in the march to the new industrial plant on the waterfront. A group of high school rooters, in deference to Superintendent Kellogg, carried a big banner designating themselves as "Kellogg's Pep."

The appearance of the first talking picture at the Princess Theater in Edmonds was made a community affair on August 29, 1929, when the theater was packed to see and hear "Broadway Melody."

Edmonds took special interest in the North Pacific Fair at Silver Lake in August, 1929, when Miss Marie Bacon was chosen Edmonds' Princess, and again in 1930 when Miss Lila Wieder was Princess.

The Edmonds Music and Art Study Club, on March 7, 1930, presented an all home talent operetta, "The Castaways," at the high school auditorium, under the direction of Mrs. B. B. Demmons.

In October, members of the American Legion Auxiliary appeared in a stage comedy, "Aunt Lucia."

As Politics Touched Edmonds

ITEMS OF A political nature affecting Edmonds during the decade are noted here:

Congressman Lin Hadley of Bellingham paid a brief visit to Edmonds in July, 1922. Senator Miles Poindexter spoke on the street and at the Edmonds high school in October, 1922.

C. T. Roscoe of Edmonds was elected Snohomish County prosecuting attorney in November, 1922, and appointed O. D. Anderson, also of Edmonds, as his deputy. Mr. Anderson became city attorney of Everett in January, 1924.

Senator C. C. Dill, in his campaign for re-election, spoke in Edmonds in August, 1928. The same month Dr. W. J. Hindley of Edmonds announced his candidacy for the state senate.

The vote in the Edmonds area was strongly republican when, on November 6, 1928, Herbert Hoover was elected President and Governor Roland H. Hartley was re-elected. L. P. Arp of Edmonds was elected county commissioner.

Weather and Fire Take Their Toll

EVERY DECADE SEEMED to have its share of "unusual" weather which left its mark on the Edmonds waterfront, and there were several damaging fires in addition to those already mentioned in connection with the mills.

The weather was so cold in December, 1921, that frozen pipes exploded in the stove at the George Baker home. Another cold wave in February, 1923, caused another stove explosion in Edmonds, and the heavy snow that followed slowed up traffic and business and made it necessary to close the schools and to shut down the mills.

The dreaded northwest wind made one of its appearances in November of that year, piling up big waves and spreading damage along the waterfront, the worst of which was the driving of logs from the Oakland mill through the ferry dock in which many of the piling were torn out.

The heaviest gale in 30 years hit the Sound country the following month, with recorded velocity up to 66 miles an hour; but because it did not come from the direction of the strait, the damage at Edmonds was limited to telephone and power wires.

A firebug was blamed for the destruction of the Richmond Beach schoolhouse by fire in January, 1924. The district in March voted for a \$25,000 bond issue to rebuild.

The thermometer dropped suddenly in December, 1924, all the way down to five degrees above zero. Even though so many Edmonds residents left their taps running that the water supply became dangerously low, many water pipes froze. A stiff northwest wind at the same time damaged the dock and several log booms at the shingle mills.

When the thaw came the following March, road crews were kept busy trying to keep the roads passable in the vicinity of Edmonds. County Commissioner T. C. Fleming said that his worries were not

lessened by the 170 miles of dirt roads the Puget Mill Company had "wished" onto the county, which, he estimated, would cost the county \$5000 a mile to place in good condition.

Fire destroyed an old abandoned building near the waterfront in March, 1927.

A small tanker caught fire at the Standard Oil plant at Point Wells in August, 1928, and one life was lost.

After a lapse of four years, a north wind brought cold weather to Edmonds again in January, 1929, when the thermometer dropped to 14 degrees above zero, followed by about six inches of snow.

McKenzie's Suburban Cafe on Highway 99, just north of the King county line, was destroyed by fire in March, 1929.

Christmas Day, 1929, will always remain in the memory of those who lived in the Edmonds district. A heavy gale which came up about 3:30 in the morning blew down so many trees that practically all telephone and power service was put out of commission. Several fallen trees blocked the Richmond Beach road. A sign which had been torn loose by the wind smashed a plate glass window at the bakery and ruined \$50 worth of cakes. The roof was torn from a shed at the A. M. Yost & Sons lumber yard.

Fire broke out suddenly at the end of the Union Oil Company's wharf at Edmonds one day in July, 1930, while a ship was in the process of pumping gasoline into one of the storage tanks on the hill. The tanker's lines were cast off immediately and she drifted out into the Sound where the crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire on her deck with little damage. But the flames leaped high from the wharf where the gasoline pouring from the end of the pipe line made its control difficult. With the help of the Edmonds fire department, workmen finally conquered the flames, but not until the structure had been damaged to the amount of \$10,000.

Lawlessness In the 1920's

WITH PRESENT-DAY newspaper accounts of crime and violations of the law it seems almost impossible that earlier conditions ever could have been so bad, impossible, that is, until we begin reviewing the history of yesteryear. And Edmonds was no exception.

One night in December, 1921, Ray H. Doty's Paige car was stolen from in front of the Pantages Theater in Seattle. The car was found later, abandoned and burned, near the Seattle Golf and Country Club.

About 2:30 in the morning one Monday in October, 1923, four masked bandits tied and gagged Charles Arrowood and George Jones, night attendants at the Yost Auto Company garage. Then the robbers went to work on the safe, but were interrupted by Guy Temby who drove up to the pumps for gasoline. He, too, was bound and gagged, and the work proceeded. The explosion was so powerful that it blew the door of the safe through a plate glass window into the middle of Dayton street. The thieves made their escape in a Buick touring car from the garage, taking about \$500 in cash from the safe. Later the car was found, abandoned, at the University of Washington stadium.

Two months later Fred Bacon, a bus driver, was halted by bandits on the Woodway Park road, where he was robbed of \$38 and the bus disabled.

Thieves stole several suits of clothes from Charles Soukup's tailor shop one night in July, 1924. Early that fall several Edmonds business houses were looted and the high school safe was robbed.

The liquor laws were involved in several arrests in the neighborhood. In June, 1925, two Edmonds men were arrested by federal officers on liquor charges. The following year, in July, federal officers seized 90 cases of imported whiskey and gin at a place one mile east of Edmonds on the Hall's Lake road. In January, 1928, Sheriff Geo. I. Stever raided three roadhouses on Highway 99 on complaints of illegal liquor sale.

At 3 o'clock one morning in March, 1928, Adolph Gebala stepped outside his Sanitary Bakery where he was at work, to get some coal. There two youths accosted him, saying they were hungry and wanted to buy some food. When he produced the bag of money from where he had hidden it, to make change for \$5 tendered in payment for 25 cents worth of butterhorns, the boys grabbed the bag and made away with about \$72.

The night of February 18, 1929, was an exciting one in Edmonds and vicinity. The door was blown off the safe at the Edmonds post office but the thieves fled without any loot, presumably because of the noise made when the knob of the safe crashed through the window. But they were more successful when they blew the safe at the Alderwood Manor office of the Washington Co-Operative Egg and Poultry Association; there they got \$45 on this occasion, one of several such robberies at the Co-Op. Back in Edmonds the same night the Edmonds Feed Store was entered but nothing of value appeared to have been stolen. And as a final event of the night, thieves were detected as they were making away with the automobile of Frank Deiner Jr. An attempt was made to follow them but the car thieves made good their escape in the direction of North Edmonds. Just three nights later Durbin's store was looted of \$500 in merchandise and \$20.40 in cash.

A series of robberies at the Edmonds ferry office started September 3, 1929, when the safe was blown open and about \$1000 stolen. A repeat performance was staged on a night in October when the safe yielded \$1500. On a night in January, 1930, bandits compelled W. A. Harman, attendant at the ferry office, to open the safe and they escaped with \$600 in cash. At about 9:30 one evening in May of the same year, ferry office attendants Harman and Pat Murie were forced to turn over about \$200 at gun's point, then they were hustled into a car and taken to Seattle before being released. The same night Alex Kuzmoff's shoe store was entered and 13 pairs of shoes were stolen.

The Beginnings of Radio

RADIO WAS STILL in its infancy at the opening of the third decade. Home-made sets were the fad with those who had the knack for tinkering, and many youngsters put together crystal sets with which

by manipulating the "cat's whisker" they could bring in nearby broadcasting stations. Commercially manufactured radio receivers were equipped with several tuning knobs which required considerable skill to operate properly but were capable of bringing distant stations to the earphones of the listeners.

One of the first improvements to the "radiophone" was the amplifier which made it possible to replace the earphones with a horn similar to that of the phonograph. In March, 1922, at least two Edmonds people, Reuben T. Roscoe and Eric M. Moore, had such radios.

Competition was keen between radio fans of that day as to the number and distance of the stations they were able to tune in. The current gag was about the radio fan who had logged almost every broadcasting station in the United States, some in Mexico and Central America, then one cold night when he was on the roof adjusting his aerial he got Chile!

In October, 1922, Dan Yost submitted to the *Tribune-Review* a long list of stations he had heard on his home-made radio. The next week Samuel S. Atwood, Esperance Justice of the Peace, came back with a longer list, all picked up the same night—or morning.

On the night of the Dempsey-Gibbons title boxing match in Shelby, Montana, in June, 1923, the *Tribune-Review* bulletined the fight, round by round. As Mr. Atwood picked up the report of each round over his radio he telephoned it to the newspaper office where the editor typed the bulletins and Loren "Buck" Anderson pasted them in the window.

Edmonds and World Affairs

EDMONDS PERFORMED ITS part in national and world affairs of the decade. The *Tribune-Review* of August 3, 1923, reported the passing of President Warren G. Harding, and on August 10 a memorial service was held at the high school auditorium. The following month Edmonds took part in providing relief for Japanese earthquake sufferers. In June, 1927, Edmonds filled her quota of \$500 for relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers. In September of the same year the city was represented by Mayor Fournier and Chamber President Durbin at a program at the University of Washington stadium and at a banquet in the evening, honoring the nation's hero, Charles A. Lindbergh, who was visiting Seattle following his famous solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

Transportation and Roads of Decade

DECLINE OF THE railroad as a means of passenger transportation to and from Seattle, Everett and Edmonds, was indicated by the unsuccessful petition asking for another flag stop, in January, 1923, and an announcement by the Great Northern in March, 1930, that two more passenger train stops had been eliminated at Edmonds.

In March, 1923, the North Trunk Highway north from Seattle was designated by the state as the Pacific Highway which had formerly

been through Bothell. Work on clearing and grading of the first four miles of the new Pacific Highway north from the end of the brick road at the King county line was started in October, 1924. In March, 1927, the contract was awarded by the state for paving the first 20-foot strip of the new highway from the King county line to Everett, and it officially was opened on October 9 of the same year. While paving the southern part of the highway, the contractor maintained an office at Edmonds and brought the sand and gravel here by scow, loading it into trucks at the Edmonds wharf.

Ninth avenue in Edmonds was graded and graveled late in 1925 through popular subscription, the project having been promoted by Leonard F. Dearborn. The county commissioners authorized the construction of a concrete bridge at Woodway Park on the Edmonds-Richmond Beach road in August, 1929. A year later they announced plans to spend \$10,000 on the extension of Main street to connect with the North Trunk road at Five Corners.

The Fourth Estate at Edmonds

NEWSPAPER MEN OF four counties met at Edmonds in March, 1927, when a district meeting of the Washington State Press Association was held in the dining room of Wilson's Cafe. *The Tribune-Review* published a special Progress Edition on July 29, 1927. In December of the same year, Guy Anderson won the top prize, a Pontiac car, in a subscription campaign conducted by the *Tribune-Review*. The Edmonds high school journalism class edited and published the April 26, 1929, edition of the *Tribune-Review*. Lawrence Hubbard was editor and Georgia Miller his assistant. Staff members included: Myrtle Hildebrand, editorials; Alice Markley, features; Elizabeth Gerdon, Elsie Profit and Aubrey Engels, news; Helen Pringle, club editor; Thomas Scanlon, business manager; Harry Tutmark, assistant manager; Alda Williams, social; Elizabeth Morse, church; and Irene Brackett, homemakers' corner. Mrs. Grace Bliss was faculty advisor.

Odds and Ends of Edmonds History

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ITEMS gleaned from the issues of the *Tribune-Review* during the decade, but which have escaped classification are listed here in concluding the account of Edmonds in the third decade.

In December, 1921, a 12-year-old Seattle boy lost his life while trying to board a freight train at Edmonds.

The first recorded suggestion of a port district for Edmonds was made by Attorney Ohio L. Miller in September, 1922.

In October of that year one of the Yost Auto Company's school buses was hit by an interurban car at the Cedar Valley crossing. No children were in the bus and the only injuries were suffered by a few of the interurban passengers who were cut by flying glass.

The Nile Temple of the Shrine bought 150 acres at Lake Ballinger in March, 1924, for a future country club.

Mrs. Frank Hough (Ruth Hyner) succeeded Lester Wilson as manager of the Edmonds Baseball Club in July, 1924.

Flower lovers of the city will be interested to know that the official flower of Edmonds is the dahlia. A poll of residents was taken on one occasion, with the result that the dahlia and the rose finished in a dead heat. In February, 1925, the Floretum took action recommending that the dahlia be chosen, and it was so designated by the city council.

In November, 1925, Edmonds officials were notified by the War Department that an assortment of World War trophies had been assigned to the city, and Frank Freese Post, American Legion, was designated as custodian.

Martin Swartz, Edmonds high school graduate, won third place in the state in the American Legion's National Flag Creed contest, in July, 1926.

There was plenty of excitement on the waterfront one day in August, 1926, when the big saw at the Quality Shingle Company's mill flew into pieces when it hit a hidden piece of a boom chain in a log.

A poultry and rabbit show was held in January, 1927, in the Star Garage building at Fifth and Maple.

The Independent Telephone Association of the state held its convention in the Edmonds Odd Fellows building in June, 1927.

Improved fire protection brought a 30 per cent reduction in insurance rates in Edmonds in November, 1927, and the following March rates were reduced still further.

The first decorated Christmas tree at Fifth and Main was sponsored by the Edmonds Kiwanis Club in 1927.

Signs representing an open gateway, lighted at night, were erected by subscription of Edmonds business people in February, 1928, on each side of the Edmonds highway at its junction with Highway 99 at the King county line. A similar gateway was provided by the local American Legion post at the Meadowdale road intersection with Highway 99. The Legion erected a flagpole on the city triangle at Fifth and Bell the following June.

A census taken by the Boy Scouts in March, 1928, gave the population of Edmonds as 1136.

Late one afternoon in June, 1928, two mayors walked up the railroad track from the Great Northern depot at Edmonds to the ferry dock at the foot of Main street, chatting as they walked. One was Mayor Fred A. Fournier of Edmonds; the other was the mayor of the largest city in the Western Hemisphere—James J. Walker of New York City. Overjoyed when he had persuaded "Jimmy" to make his trip to Victoria by the Edmonds route, Capt. J. Howard Payne telephoned Mayor Fournier, informing him at what time the New York mayor would reach Edmonds by train. A reception committee composed of George Q. Durbin, W. H. Dunbar, Zophar Howell 3rd and Mayor Fournier, was formed hastily to meet the train. Capt. Payne provided a limousine to take the distinguished guest from the

train to the ship, but the mayor who always delighted in marching at the head of the New York City policemen's parades, led a smaller parade along the railroad tracks and out onto the wharf to the waiting ship.

George Q. Durbin was the head of a committee in 1928 which planned for the planting of hawthorne trees along the principal streets of Edmonds, and 72 trees were set out the following spring.

In January, 1929, a truck from the Olympic Peninsula was hit by a Great Northern train at the Main street crossing, but the damage was slight. In June of the following year two men from Hoquiam were injured when their car was smashed by the Empire Builder at the Dayton street crossing.

H. R. Beeson installed a public drinking fountain in front of his building in March, 1929, with the water supplied by the city.

Smaller billfolds were in demand after July, 1929, when the State Bank of Edmonds received its first consignment of the new small-sized currency.

Following volunteer work by the Chamber of Commerce and the Edmonds Kiwanis Club, as well as by individuals, the city bathing beach was ready for use by the public in July, 1930.

Edmonds was undamaged but many of its residents felt the concussion when the powder factory at Mukilteo exploded in September, 1930. Many windows in Mukilteo and Everett were shattered by the blast.

One of the pioneers of Edmonds who lived in the city perhaps more years than any other, yet in all that time had the distinction of never having held a position on the city council or any other public office, is E. D. Woodfield. He came to Edmonds in 1886 and went to work for George Brackett whose mill was the only one in Edmonds at the time. Seven years later he worked for A. M. Yost, putting in much time in the woods handling oxen and teams of horses. The *Edmonds Lyre* of September 28, 1894, carried the account of his marriage to Miss Emma M. Baatz, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. F. McConaughy, pastor of the Congregational Church. Mr. Woodfield was one of the early Edmonds business men, having hung out his sign as operator of the Edmonds Livery in 1898, continuing in the transfer and fuel business in later years.

Chapter 6

The Depression Decade

ALTHOUGH MORE THAN a year had passed since the stock market collapse of October, 1929, business continued as usual in Edmonds at the opening of the fourth decade of the twentieth century, with no apparent indication of the unprecedented events to follow in swift succession to give the period the twin names of "The Great Depression" and "The New Deal" decade.

The upsurge of business and industrial activity during the previous decade, along with the expansion evidenced by the extensive building program in Edmonds, represented a catching up on the lag occasioned by the World War, similar to the post-war prosperity that had followed every major war. By 1931 manufacturing and housing were catching up with the normal needs of our people and a reduction in employment was inevitable. The after-effects of the stock market crash, brought about by greed of individuals for unearned wealth, coupled with political events early in the decade which followed, merely served to intensify and prolong the great depression until the imminence of a new world conflict began to absorb the unemployed in war industries.

Edmonds suffered less than larger or more highly industrialized communities throughout the depression. The shingle mills continued to operate as steadily as in the past, although they were fewer in number. The oil distributing plants continued to provide employment. Most of the residents of Edmonds and its environs were close to the earth and could produce much of their own food in the form of vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, rabbits and the like. Retail merchants could adjust their operating costs to the times and, while there was little business expansion, there were few failures.

Edmonds Business In Fourth Decade

HARASSED WITH THE imposition of a multiplicity of regulations largely occasioned by efforts to alleviate the depression, Edmonds business firms as a whole managed to carry on throughout the decade with little complaint but, in spite of their difficulties, with an abundance of typical American optimism and hope for the future.

With the opening of 1931, E. J. Miller operated a shoe repair shop in the Engel Building on Fifth avenue, and Mrs. Barnes' Lunch was operating next to the Crow Hardware. The Skaggs-Safeway had changed its name to simply Safeway Stores.

That March Mrs. A. G. Duston and Mrs. Clark Crymes opened "The Bouquet," a flower shop, in the Schneider Building next to the post office. The next month R. J. Francis opened the Edmonds Pharmacy in the same building in the room formerly occupied by Storm's Electric Shop.

In May, 1931, the *Richmond Beach Herald* and the *Richmond Highlands Post*, which had been operated by the same management, were combined with the *Edmonds Tribune-Review*.

The same month J. G. McMaster opened a photographic studio in the room adjoining The Bouquet, then located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main. Mr. McMaster moved his Nu Art Studio in November to the room in the Mothershead Building previously occupied by Horton's Studio.

In this period before the electric refrigerator had become a common household appliance, the addition of ice to the lines handled by the Engels Fuel Company was announced in July, 1931.

In October Mrs. J. T. McElroy, proprietor of the Edmonds Undertaking Company, announced plans for new funeral parlors on Dayton street between Sixth and Seventh, to cost \$7,000.

Early one Saturday morning in October, 1931, Lawrence Hubbard, returning from Seattle, discovered that fire had broken out in Horton's Studio in the west end of the Mothershead Building. When the firemen arrived the room was in flames and the fire had spread rapidly through the attic over the Bienz Confectionery to the roof of the Reece Building on the corner of Fifth and Main, occupied by E. B. Hubbard's insurance office, R. G. Colvin's Jewelry and the Knowlton Realty. Contents of the photographic studio were almost a total loss, and the confectionery store ceiling, walls and stock were damaged by water, but the loss in the Reece Building was negligible. The total damage was estimated at \$5000.

Hugh Beeson in 1931 amused himself with a new gadget and advertised his stock of radios at the same time. When he spoke into a microphone at his desk in the rear of his furniture store, his voice boomed forth from a radio on display in front of the store. Passersby were startled to hear their names called in greeting with no one in sight, and occasionally a motorist would be embarrassed by uncomplimentary remarks as to his ability at parking and the age of his automobile, all emanating from the radio. Even the editor felt frustrated by his inability to reply—until the next issue—when the fair name of his newspaper was maligned!

In January, 1932, fifteen Edmonds business firms employed L. A. Jones of Lake Ballinger for out-of-town delivery service.

Hoffer's Tea Room reopened in February, following alterations and redecorating.

P. E. Bacon was named Chevrolet dealer in February, 1932, and the firm became the Bacon Chevrolet Company. The same month Ray

Jameson opened an automobile repair shop at the northwest corner of Second and Main.

In April, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Duston moved The Bouquet flower shop from Fourth and Main west to the Burger Building in the middle of the block, and in September, when Mr. and Mrs. Burger moved to Seattle they moved into the Burger residence at Third and Main.

In 1932 Murry Stewart operated an auto repair shop in the building formerly occupied by Colley's Garage. L. E. McReynolds was associated with T. A. Middaugh in the Gateway Service Garage at Fifth and Maple. Harry Keeton was operating a meat market in conjunction with the Up-to-Date Grocery at the southwest corner of Fifth and Main.

One of the first evidences that the depression was affecting Edmonds was the announcement in 1932 of a reduction in the admission price at the Princess Theater to 25 cents from the 35-cent price which had been established when talking pictures were introduced.

In June, 1932, S. J. Mothershead, a former owner, again bought the Reece Building, then occupied by E. B. Hubbard and R. G. Colvin.

In August of that year the Maplewood Hills Water Company was incorporated, the papers bearing the names of K. M. O'Beirn, H. C. Witte and Joseph Demmery.

The following month Norman Croxford opened the Schneider Drug Company next to the Safeway store.

In October it was announced that a new type of bus in the modified form of truck and trailer, designed by George W. Yost, was being manufactured for the Suburban Transportation System.

Fred Sticker again was in the bakery business in Edmonds when, in November, 1932, he took over the Bon Ton Bakery which had been operated for two years by Andy Lorentzen, and renamed it Sticker's Bake Shop.

About a month later W. H. Joslin sold the Edmonds Feed Store to Norman Beans and Albert E. Smith, but two years and a month later the business was sold to E. L. Smith from Walla Walla.

"Silver Queen" was the name of the new lunch and popcorn wagon opened in January, 1933, by John Fussell.

That month the *Tribune-Review* inaugurated a series of radio programs every Monday morning at 10:15 over KXA, Seattle. Local Edmonds talent was presented, interspersed with Edmonds news bulletins, want ads and business announcements. The Edmonds high school band appeared on the final broadcast of the series in April. In March the newspaper conducted another of its subscription campaigns, with Miss Marilyn Cogswell winning the capital prize.

In April Dr. H. O. Danford, who had opened a dental office in Edmonds only four months before, was killed in an automobile accident in the University District.

Dr. F. J. Kenny arrived in Edmonds in June, 1933, to take over the medical practice of Dr. O. W. Schmidt who had become ill.

In August L. A. Engel from Bothell bought the drug store which had been operated by Norman Croxford and renamed it the L. A.

Engel Pharmacy. The following month C. J. Burton's Up-to-Date Grocery became a member of the Independent Grocers' Alliance.

In October a two-day cooking school, sponsored by the *Tribune-Review*, was held in the Legion hall, conducted by Miss Frances Constantine, who later was Prudence Penny. The Edmonds high school band played on the program which opened the affair.

The State Bank of Edmonds, which had been closed, along with other state and national banks, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was first inaugurated in March, 1933, and reopened on March 23 after depositors had signed over 25 per cent of their balances, later restored out of earnings, became a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in January, 1934. Deposits first were insured up to \$2500, and later up to \$5000.

G. P. McClellan, manager of the Edmonds Safeway store for several years, was promoted to be head of the firm's store at Kent and Herbert Schwartz became manager of the Edmonds store in June, 1934. Hebe's Ben Franklin Store which was opened by Stanley Heberlein next to the Safeway in November, 1934, moved one door north in May, after Harold Phillips and Wendell McGinness moved the Phillips Cleaners to the Fournier Building in March. This made possible the expansion of the Safeway store to practically double its former floor space and the addition of a meat department of which Melvin Guthrie was placed in charge. In April, 1939, Schwartz resigned to buy a store in Monroe, and McClellan was returned to the Edmonds store.

In April, 1934, H. R. Beeson closed out his stock of furniture and, the following month, opened The Grill restaurant, with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Benson as associates. Mr. Beeson became sole owner in 1935.

Ernest F. Engel opened Engel's Lunch in the Engel Building on Fifth avenue in May, 1934, the same month that Morris Rogers and Carl Trager opened the R & T Tavern, both licensed under the new state liquor law. In June the Chandler-Swanson Drug Company was named an agency of the state for the sale of hard liquor.

In September, 1934, Charles E. West became associated with G. A. Carlstedt in the Edmonds Builders' Supply.

T. A. Middaugh and L. E. McReynolds sold the Gateway Service Garage in March, 1935, to E. Fred Pickett. However Mr. Pickett left in January, 1937, to accept a Ford agency in Oregon, and that April the Edmonds business was sold to A. A. Kavet, a former Shell Oil Company salesman, who acquired the agency for Dodge and Plymouth cars two months later. In February, 1938, Paul Stout bought the Shell service station which had been operated in connection with the garage, but that July Mr. Pickett was back and bought the service station to operate it in connection with the garage.

Wilson W. Brine, who had been manager of the Edmonds office of the Puget Sound Navigation Company for several years, was transferred in April, 1935, to the Colman Dock office, and he was replaced at Edmonds by H. R. Dally.

On May 1, 1935, the merchants of Edmonds, along with those

throughout the state, took on the extracurricular duty of state tax collectors when the new state sales tax went into effect, then two per cent. The tax tokens were trouble enough, but almost immediately they became scarce and the state rushed out printed scrip on cardboard about the size of a theater ticket.

Fred A. Fournier added a new marquee along the Fifth avenue side of his building that same month.

In June, 1935, George W. Hicks was named as manager of the local distributing station of the Shell Oil Company.

That August Frank H. Torrey sold his barber shop to W. P. Ladd who, the following February, sold it to W. B. Williams.

After spending three years in the Panama Canal Zone, Dr. I. L. Harris, optometrist, returned to Edmonds in September, 1935.

In October A. H. Engels announced the opening of the Empire Radio and Electric at his home and two months later moved into the Fournier Building.

Julius Larsen built a new blacksmith shop on James street near his home on Third avenue in October, 1935.

A survey in March, 1936, revealed that there were 200 business and manufacturing concerns in the area between the King county line and Everett and between Puget Sound and East Alderwood. Of these, 70 were in Edmonds.

Miss Luella St. John bought the Clarice Beauty Shoppe in April, 1936, from Mrs. Clarice Schroeder.

In September of the same year Ray H. Doty sold his fuel, transfer and garbage business to Elmer Schoolcraft.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Renico sold the Cozy Cafe to Mrs. Betty Hirzel and Mrs. Nellie J. Cameron in November, 1936, but the following June it was sold to H. H. Neligan who renamed it "The Gateway." Two months later, however, the restaurant had been acquired by J. T. Franklin who sold it to Albert Johnson.

Royal Haskell and E. R. Scott opened a heating business in the Mothershead Building in January, 1937. In June of the following year, Mr. Haskell bought his partner's interest in the firm, which then was designated as Haskell Plumbing and Heating.

R. V. McClenahan from Missouri opened an automobile repair shop in the west end of the Sorensen Building in January, 1937. The same month Bertrand Evans started the Evans Feed and Fuel, with a small stock in the garage at his home on Fifth avenue.

Operated by Margie and Jimmie Stanley, Margie's Hamburger Shoppe opened next to W. H. Dunbar's office at Fourth and Main in February. The following month W. H. Wilson named Albert Johnson to manage the Eagle Cafe and Hotel.

In April G. J. Friese from Seattle bought Sticker's Bake Shop and named it Friese's Home Bakery. The same month George Bacon purchased the pioneer Edmonds dairy business of C. D. Everton.

In June the Phillips cleaning business was sold to D. P. Denniston who named it the Dependable Cleaners.

Elmer Schoolcraft, in September, bought the Richfield service station at Fifth and Maple from Mr. Stoddard.

The same month Stanley Heberlein sold his Ben Franklin store to the Diamond Stores of Seattle of which H. S. Robinson was president. In April, 1940, Paul Hofstetter as manager of the store was succeeded by Albert G. Svoboda and he a short time later by G. C. Johnson.

Carroll A. Cahen from Seattle, son of a pioneer Edmonds hardware merchant, opened a law office in Edmonds in December, 1937.

In January, 1938, Mrs. Cecile Heath opened a hosiery shop in the Reece Building and Harold Smith announced his "Edmonds Quick Repair Service." The following month Charles Yost opened a lumber yard at his home on Walnut near Seventh and Harold Bently opened a radio repair shop in the Reliable Hardware store.

J. P. Bohnert built a three-unit cabin apartment building in February, on Main street below Second avenue.

Beeson's Grill was forced to close in February when pickets from Everett appeared in front of the restaurant. Presented with a petition signed by 24 Edmonds business men, Mayor Fourtner called a special session of the city council to consider proposed legislation which would prohibit picketing by outsiders, but no action resulted. Newly redecorated, The Grill reopened in June.

In March Roy Degneau, proprietor of Roy's Boathouse, bought a 200-foot strip of land south of his property, from the Quality Shingle Company.

The Princess Theater underwent extensive improvements in March, including the installation of new seats, carpets, projection lamps and sound equipment.

The same month Henry Chandler moved the state liquor agency to the center room of the Sorensen Building. G. B. Swanson, who had become a partner of Chandler in the drug store on July 1, 1927, became the sole owner of the business April 15, 1938, naming it Swanson's Pharmacy.

A flurry of building activity occurred in Edmonds beginning in April, 1938. Work was started on an office building for Dr. F. J. Kenny and Dr. O. W. Magnuson on the east side of Fourth avenue just north of Main. Concrete was poured the same month for a new Tribune-Review Building at 514-16 Main street. A new building was under construction for the Sail-In Tavern on the north side of Main between First and Second. The first two of a number of tourist cabins were built by Don H. Phillips on Fourth avenue.

The same month Harry A. DeLand closed his grocery store to become associated with the Edmonds Grocery and Market, and Wm. T. Jones closed his meat market. About two years later, in February, Mr. Jones began construction of a building for cold storage lockers next to his home on Fifth avenue.

Alex Kuzmoff in May bought the building which had been occupied by DeLand's Grocery from Mrs. Esther McGinnis and moved his shoe store and repair shop to the building. The same month George Bacon and Ray Roe bought the Edmonds Auto Freight from Fred Low.

In 1938 James Bojdzinski was operating "Jimmie's Hamburger" in the building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main.

L. S. Vincent in June moved his Olympic Indian Trading Post from the highway just north of Seattle to the building formerly occupied by the *Tribune-Review*.

Two other moves followed in July. Cecile Heath moved her hosiery shop to the Kuzmoff Building formerly occupied by Wm. T. Jones, and Carroll Cahen moved his law office from quarters with W. H. Dunbar to the room in the Mothershead building, opening on Fifth, vacated by Mrs. Heath.

The *Tribune-Review* held open house in its new home on July 23, 1938.

Frank Phelps opened a shoe repair shop in the Briggs Building in September and Charles Phelps moved his Edmonds Cleaners into quarters with his father.

In October, 1938, Miller Brothers Fuel and Transfer moved into its new home at Fifth and Maple, the former Edmonds Service Station.

Carl Trager sold the Edmonds Tavern to E. Madison in November.

In December George Quinn moved his Edmonds Radio Service in with the Haskell Plumbing and Heating and the Diesel Oil Sales Company.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Friese sold their bakery to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Usher in December.

The same month Mrs. Carl Perrin sold her antique shop at Third and Main to Mayme Stoddard of Richmond Beach.

Many Edmonds firms were members of a credit bureau serving 150 members in the south part of the county, operated by L. A. LaBarge.

In April, 1939, R. O. Lunke became a partner in the real estate and insurance business of W. H. Dunbar.

Dr. Carl R. Wahlstrom passed away June 9, 1939, and his dental office was purchased by Dr. James Moore, who had been assisting him, and Dr. Paul H. Burke from Orting.

In November Mr. and Mrs. Moro Jewell opened a music school in the Bank Building.

The lots at the southwest corner of Fifth and Dayton, where Frank Peabody's real estate office had been located, were purchased in March, 1940, for the erection of a service station by the Richfield Oil Company. The station was opened in June with Paul Lane and Bob McGinness as operators. In October Kenneth Caldwell from Sumas leased the service station.

A. E. Weber built a six-apartment motor court on the Edmonds waterfront in June, 1940.

On August 1, 1940, E. E. Hopper from Kent purchased the building and business of the Bacon Chevrolet Company.

In October G. A. Carlstedt sold his Edmonds Builders' Supply to Carl Stevens from Ellensburg who renamed the business the Stevens Lumber Company.

Mrs. C. M. Brown from Selah opened a lunch room in the Kuzmoff Building in October.

On November 28, 1940, the *Tribune-Review* changed its publication day from Friday to Thursday.

Deposits in the State Bank of Edmonds on December 31, 1940, totaled \$550,182.10.

Over the Coffee Cups

BIG AND BURLY, but friendly and talkative, the stranger entered The Grill early one Wednesday morning in May, 1935, and slipped into a seat at the counter as he ordered a plate of ham and eggs.

Half awake, Hugh Beeson procured the requested viands and a cup of steaming coffee for the customer.

Russ Colvin, always early downtown, strolled over from his watch repair shop for a cup of coffee to start the day right. The three entered into a casual but friendly conversation.

"Isn't it near here where that cottage is located in which that Mayer lived—the man who was suspected of murdering Bassett?" asked the stranger.

"Yes," replied Hugh, "about three miles from here, up at Richmond Highlands."

"You know," continued the stranger, "I saw Mayer not long ago in the penitentiary at Walla Walla."

"Do you suppose the governor will be pardoning him, along with all those he is turning loose these days?" suggested Russ by way of making conversation.

"They are certainly careless," said Hugh, emphatically, "in turning loose so many criminals to prey upon society—occasionally even murderers!"

"Well," replied the stranger, "only one murderer has been pardoned recently, and he had been in for 20 years; that's better than some states where they let them out in barely half that time."

"Are you sure that's true?" asked Hugh.

"Well, I ought to know," was the casual reply from the stranger, "I was the one pardoned."

Russ suddenly remembered a watch job he had promised. And Hugh rushed into the kitchen to examine the burners on the range.

Edmonds Industry In the Thirties

THE SHINGLE-MILLS, although only two remained, continued to be the backbone of the industrial life of Edmonds during the lean thirties. The decade also provided Edmonds with its share of disappointments and shattered industrial dreams. But through it all persisted that hope and faith in the future which found Edmonds ready to step forward with confidence when conditions began to improve.

In January, 1931, the Puget Sound Power and Light Company announced that Edmonds service would be improved by the installation of a sub-station to cost \$5,800. In October of the same year heavier transmission equipment was installed and power rates were reduced slightly. Light and power consumption had increased so much

during the decade that a new transformer station was erected at Fifth and Walnut, to which controls were switched in March, 1938.

A certificate was granted to the Puget Sound Navigation Company in March, 1931, for the operation of a ferry between Edmonds and Port Townsend, and on April 1 the remodeled *Quilcene* was put on the new run. On June 14, 1935, the company inaugurated ferry service from Edmonds direct to Victoria, with the *Olympic* making two round trips daily. Edmonds then had four ferry lines with 21 daily sailings. The company brought a floating drydock to Edmonds and sank it immediately north of the ferry slip as a protection against the frequently devastating northwest winds. In November of that year ferry service was interrupted for a month by a strike of employees. Another strike which started just before Memorial Day in 1937 interrupted service on the three lines for several days. In January, 1938, the company rebuilt the Edmonds wharf and added a large 75-car ferryboat, one of several brought from San Francisco Bay. It was rechristened the *Klahanie*.

Scrap metal was in such great demand in March, 1939, that the old floating drydock was raised and cut up for scrap by a Seattle firm. If this actual metal did not go to Japan to be shot back at Americans less than three years later, it went on the scrap metal market because of the demand created by such shipments to Japan. The Port Townsend ferry route was discontinued in May, 1939. Another ferry strike which had lasted for 23 days was ended in August, 1939, and service on the remaining routes resumed.

In March, 1931, Mr. and Mrs. John C. King held open house in their new Crescent Laundry concrete building.

Prospect of obtaining water for the entire area between Seattle and Everett from the Mountain Lakes Water Company was promising as the decade opened. In May of 1931 the Associated Clubs of the North End of King County endorsed the project. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Maplewood the following month and the formation of a water district to facilitate the distribution was planned. The first of the year John D. Bird of Snohomish had asked the county commissioners for a road from Rocky Point on the Snoqualmie River to Edmonds, looking toward the time when the water main could be laid. He represented Ulen & Company of New York City, parent company of the Mountain Lakes Water Company of which he was president. In July the company obtained permits to use water from the north and south forks of the Tolt River and from Youngs River. Actual construction was said to have been started the following month under the direction of J. C. Trueheart, engineer for the water company. The Alderwood Water District was formed, following the filing of a petition in September, 1931, and when Maplewood failed to obtain sufficient signatures on its application for a district, a protest petition was filed and the original petition was denied in October. The Richmond Beach Water Company completed its system that month. Doubt as to the ultimate success of the Mountain Lakes Water Company was apparent at the Alderwood Water District election in De-

cember, 1932, when the voters gave the commissioners permission to make their own choice of water source. Nothing further was heard from the company after Mr. Bird was killed in an automobile accident on the Pacific Highway about a mile south of Everett in January, 1933. That March the Alderwood district signed a contract with the City of Everett for its water supply. About the same time five applications were filed for annexation to the district, including one from the Maplewood area. In July, 1934, the Alderwood Water District called for bids on 32 miles of pipe line to serve the Maplewood district. The Olympic View Water District was created in September, 1937, with J. R. Moore, A. C. Ellis and Rex Bartlett as commissioners. The following March a WPA project for laying water mains for the district was approved.

In May, 1931, Percy L. McCallum, who had been in charge of the Union Oil Company's sub-station at Edmonds for several years, was promoted to the position of special agent, and Jack Aitchison was named to succeed him.

One of the many industrial disappointments for Edmonds was the Vedder Garment Company which, with the backing of a group of Edmonds business people, moved from Seattle to the ground floor of the Odd Fellows Building in June, 1931. The management announced that at least 25 girls would be employed in the manufacture of undergarments from silk and rayon. Production actually started but inexperienced local women found that employment on the piecework basis was unprofitable, to put it mildly. Furthermore the local people who were helping to finance the industry, supposedly safeguarded by advancing the money on invoices with bills of lading attached, found that shipments were being refused in many instances and that shortages were claimed in others, while in a few instances suspicion of even more serious mismanagement was held against those in charge of the company. Its career ended as had many another back in the early days of Edmonds.

October, 1931, saw shingles loaded on shipboard for the first time at the Edmonds pier, when a half million shingles were stowed aboard the *S. S. Sante Inez* for Monterey, California. The same month the *S. S. Dorothy Wintermute* docked at Edmonds to pick up 700,000 shingles, and in November the *Brookdale* for 1,300,000 shingles, both shipments from the Oakland Shingle Company, and bound for California ports. In February, 1932, the Oakland resumed operation after a two-month shutdown, and in March the *Hamlin F. McCormick*, largest ship ever to dock at Edmonds, picked up 1,700,000 shingles from the Oakland for points in California. Ships were loading at Edmonds weekly in April. That month the Quality mill resumed operation after a shutdown of several months, and in July, 1933, added 24 men to its payroll. The Quality erected a 125-foot smokestack in September, 1935, and the following January installed a new steam engine and electric generator.

Watchman J. F. Burtis was the hero of the hour on the night of December 3, 1936, when he discovered that fire had broken out in

the fuel bin of the Quality mill. Playing a stream from the mill fire hose on the blaze with one hand, he repeatedly jerked the whistle cord with the other until firemen arrived to quench the fire. E. R. Scott bought the interest of G. G. Evensen in the Quality Shingle Company in June, 1938. Fire in the dry kiln of the Quality mill in April, 1939, did about \$1000 damage, and another fire two weeks later resulted in a smaller loss.

In January, 1932, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company began construction of a radio station on the Edmonds waterfront south of the Union Oil Company's dock to be used for ship-to-shore communication.

In July of the same year the Pacific Saline Chemical Company acquired the former Washington Cooperage site south of the Standard Oil Company tanks at Point Wells to install chemical grinding equipment.

It was reported in February, 1934, that property on the Edmonds waterfront north of the Union Oil Company wharf had been bought for installation of a distillery or brewery, but the industry failed to materialize.

The federal government established an experimental canning project at the Seattle Heights clubhouse in August, 1934, inviting the people of the district to bring produce for canning. The government took for its share 25 per cent of the vegetables canned and 12½ per cent of the meat and fish.

When the Taurus Mining Project, Inc., came to Edmonds in August, 1935, and began preparing the old bolt works building on the waterfront for operations, Edmonds people became a little wary as the result of previous experience. Chamber of Commerce President J. W. Crow called a special meeting in an effort to determine whether or not the concern was a bona fide industry or merely a stock-selling scheme. Officials of the company presented a glowing picture, declaring that their electric process of extracting mineral from ore, though more costly than the conventional smelting process, was so much more thorough that it was certain to revolutionize the metal industry. Needless to say, it did not become an Edmonds industry, nor, so far as is known, has it revolutionized the smelting process.

In April, 1939, James Blair erected a new boatbuilding shop on Fifth avenue.

Chamber of Commerce In Decade

THE FOURTH DECADE opened with the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce active in civic affairs and planning for improvement and beautification of the city and community.

The Chamber endorsed the proposal made by Secretary W. H. Dunbar for a high school athletic field on a tract between the high and grade schools. The next month it recommended to the city council that 72 new street signs be erected.

In April the Chamber entertained a delegation of business men from Port Townsend at a dinner at the Maplewood clubhouse, in

exchange for a similar meeting at Port Townsend on the occasion of the inauguration of the Edmonds-Port Townsend ferry route.

The same month the Chamber of Commerce was host at a public dinner meeting, again at the Maplewood clubhouse, at which Judge King Dykeman was the principal speaker and Lloyd Spencer entertained with his fund of humorous stories.

In June, 1931, the Chamber again was host to a delegation from Port Townsend. Twenty-four people arrived on the *Quilcene* at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and were taken on a caravan tour of beauty spots in the district, followed by a dinner at the Odd Fellows hall.

That summer the Chamber offered a prize for the most appropriate slogan for Edmonds which was won by C. J. Hildebrand who submitted "Gateway to the Olympics."

In August C. W. Peirson, John Fussell and W. H. Dunbar were named as the Chamber's planning committee to work with the city council on plans for zoning the city.

The Chamber of Commerce chorus was organized that November with H. H. Hoffland, president; Bertrand Evans, vice-president; Warren Leaden, secretary; Paul McGibbon, treasurer; S. M. Cook, librarian; Bob Evans, pianist, and W. H. Dunbar, director.

Hope was revived again for a breakwater in November, 1931, when the suggestion of its feasibility and desirability was made by John Fussell, and President Cloud appointed E. B. Hubbard, W. H. Dunbar and Geo. Q. Durbin as a breakwater committee.

E. B. Hubbard was elected president for 1932, the highlight of which year was the gala festival at the city park on June 10, at which "Captain Dobbsie," popular radio star, and his company of entertainers appeared in person—the entire event sponsored by the Chamber.

In November of that year a committee of seven was named by the Chamber to pass upon applications for county unemployment relief.

M. C. Engels became president in 1933, and meetings early in the year reflected intense interest in the prospect of obtaining a breakwater for the Edmonds harbor. Beginning in May, the Chamber sponsored a series of concerts at the city park by the Edmonds high school band.

The Chamber sponsored a public meeting in October to promote interest in the purchase of the Peabody tract between the high and grade schools in Edmonds, as an athletic field for the school district. Delegations from Alderwood Manor and Cedar Valley opposed the project, but many spoke in its favor, pointing out that extensive aid could be expected from the federal government. Endorsement was given by the Edmonds Kiwanis Club.

At the annual election meeting in December, 1933, attended by only nine of the Chamber's 25 members, members of the Progressive Club, 25 strong, marched into the city hall. The chair suspended the rules and permitted all to vote, with the result that the Progressive Club elected its slate of Chamber officers and, in defiance of the by-laws, changed the meeting time and reduced the dues from \$2 to 50 cents annually. Cliff C. Martin was elected president; J. W. Crow,

vice-president; J. G. McMaster, secretary, and R. G. Colvin, treasurer.

In spite of efforts to recruit a large membership with the low dues as an inducement, interest in the Chamber of Commerce lagged during 1934. Only seven showed up at the meeting in September. An official notice from the War Department in November, stating that the application for a breakwater had been denied, was no help in bolstering enthusiasm in the Chamber.

When the annual election had not yet been held and only seven members appeared at the meeting in February, 1935, the secretary was instructed to send postal cards to the members and the public urging all to attend a reorganization meeting in March. On March 20 J. W. Crow was elected president, and Herbert Schwartz, vice-president; while R. G. Colvin was re-elected treasurer, and J. G. McMaster, secretary.

E. Fred Pickett was elected president for 1936. The Edmonds Chamber was host to the Snohomish County Chamber of Commerce in April, at which meeting a resolution was adopted asking for the elimination of telephone tolls between Edmonds and Alderwood Manor. In November a delegation from the Edmonds Chamber went to Olympia to urge that the road from the Pacific Highway at the King county line through Edmonds to the ferry lines be made a secondary state highway. This effort was rewarded when it became a state highway on June 9, 1937.

When Cliff Martin again became president in 1937, one of the first projects sponsored by the Chamber was a garden beautiful contest in which \$50 was offered in prizes. The first prize was won by Mrs. Ray H. Doty, second by Mrs. F. K. Rittenhouse, and third by Miss Frances Anderson. State Senator Pearl A. Wanamaker was the principal speaker at a dinner meeting of the Chamber in May, 1937.

Lawrence Hubbard was elected president for 1938 when again the Chamber sponsored a garden contest, in co-operation with the Floretum. The previous year Edmonds had its first salmon derby, sponsored by boathouses of the area and supported by a group of business men. The first prize, \$100 in cash, was won by Cecil Magill; the second, \$25, by Ray H. Doty, and the third, \$15, by Ted Olson of Richmond Beach. Its success was so encouraging that the Chamber of Commerce decided to sponsor the second derby, for which a kick-off dinner was held in March, at which George Yost exhibited colored moving pictures he had taken during the finals of the 1937 event. Buster Wilson of Alderwood Manor won the \$100 first prize in the 1938 derby, and Mrs. E. R. Scott, second prize.

Herman Sater was elected Chamber president for 1939. That year the Chamber-sponsored salmon derby judges handed the \$100 first prize to Tony Bentler.

E. R. Scott headed the Chamber during 1940. Winner of the \$100 top derby prize that September was Johnny Smola. In 1940 through the efforts of the Chamber, a neon sign was erected on Highway 99 at the King county line, pointing the way to Edmonds.

City Government In Fourth Decade

THE DEPRESSION, THE legalizing of beer and wine, and the WPA all served to complicate the administration of Edmonds city affairs during the decade. In spite of considerable wasted effort, many city projects were completed under WPA and PWA which provided federal government aid, but toward the end of the decade the councilmen agreed that it was economy to hire labor outright rather than experience the delay and inefficiency of WPA labor.

One of the first official acts of the city council in January, 1931, was the awarding of a contract for the repair of the fill and pavement on Fifth avenue. The following month a new pump was bought for the South Edmonds water system. A pumphouse was added in December.

John D. Bird of Snohomish appeared before the council in March to give details of the plans of the Mountain Lakes Water Company to supply water for the entire area between Seattle and Everett.

The purchase of street signs was authorized in March.

In June the council passed an ordinance providing for license fees starting at \$5 annually on trucks, buses and for-hire cars, which stirred up so much opposition that it was finally repealed. The same month it was announced that fire insurance rates in the city had been reduced from five to eight per cent, due to improved fire protection.

An ordinance was passed in August calling for the grading of Walnut street from Fifth to Seventh and laying a concrete sidewalk along the south side. Ralph Gray resigned as councilman and Fred Low was named in his place. Mayor Fournier named W. E. Carpenter as caretaker for the landing float at the Main street dock.

The first serious protest over the disturbances caused by the public dances being conducted by Bob Wheeler at the Edmonds Opera House was brought to the city council in September, 1931.

Willard J. Hudson was named city marshal in October upon the resignation of Charles M. Larsen, and the following January Hudson also succeeded C. Zimmerman as street superintendent.

The city, in March, 1932, signed a five-year lease to the south half of the waterfront end of Main street to the Puget Sound Navigation Company for its Edmonds ferry lines, at an annual rental of \$114.

A month later lower rates were obtained from the Puget Sound Power and Light Company for street lighting.

In May the city ordered 1500 feet of four-inch iron pipe for water main extensions.

For the purpose of contracting with the city to supply water to the growing North Edmonds area, the North Edmonds Improvement Company was formed in May, 1932, trustees being W. H. Weaver, C. C. Mason, C. W. Schifferli, N. A. Meyer and A. J. Laughon. However, the city council in October rejected the pipeline which had been laid by the company because old wooden pipe had been used for part of it; but the following month it was agreed to give water

service providing that the North Edmonds company would be responsible for maintaining the line in question.

At the budget hearing in October, due to strenuous protests, the city budget for 1933 was reduced to decrease the levy by about seven mills.

In November, City Marshal W. J. Hudson wrote an article for publication in the *Tribune-Review*, criticizing the city for having only a "makeshift" jail. He told how one prisoner had escaped by tearing out lath and plaster in the ceiling.

George Q. Durbin was elected mayor at the biennial city election in December, 1932. Another unusual situation occurred in which three sticker candidates for the council were elected. A. Caspers defeated the nominee, Cliff C. Martin, in the first ward; and Carl Callahan and Norman Dow won over the nominees, Frank Hoffer and E. W. Sweet, for second ward councilmen. Chas. R. Kirk and J. S. Graham were elected in the third ward, and Henry Chandler was re-elected councilman at large. A. F. Chase, first ward councilman, was the only hold-over. George M. Leyda was re-elected clerk; Harry V. Allen, treasurer, and Chas. H. Bienz, attorney.

In January, 1933, Mayor Durbin named W. H. Dunbar as police judge and appointed H. A. DeLand to succeed J. S. Graham on the council.

The mayor was emphatic in his declaration that the salary of the water superintendent could not be raised, nor could water be supplied free to those unable to pay, suggesting that the water bills of the latter might be paid by the relief agency. With the request from the Chamber of Commerce for reduced sprinkling rates in the summer, the council in March began to consider plans for increasing the water supply.

But the problem of water soon gave way to the more pressing problem of beer. When beer and wine were legalized in March, 1933, W. H. Wilson promptly applied for a license to serve the beverages in his restaurant. But the city had no laws under which to issue such a license. Various suggestions were made. G. A. Sweet circulated a petition asking that the city itself handle the sale of beer and wine. The Progressive Club suggested a license plan for sales in original packages only.

In April the council passed an ordinance licensing dealers in beer and wine under three classifications: Sale in original containers only, with a license fee of \$2 a month; bottled beer and wine, served only with meals at restaurants, at \$3 a month; and draught beer, at beer-gardens or saloons, at \$10 a month. DeLand, the only councilman voting against the ordinance, tendered his resignation, and Frank Kingdon was named councilman in his place. Licenses under the ordinance were granted to John Fussell, the Cozy Cafe, Gateway Service Garage, Walter Childers, W. H. Wilson and R. P. DePue.

It soon began to appear that the ordinance was unsatisfactory, with many complaints that its provisions were being violated, especially in the \$3 category in which the beverages were to be served only with

meals at bona fide restaurants. Instead of attempting to enforce the original provisions, the council amended the ordinance in June so that dealers paying a \$3 monthly fee were permitted to sell beer and wine for consumption on or off the premises. Additional licenses were granted to Roy Johnston of the Edmonds Club and to J. T. Franklin of the Olympic View Hotel.

Daylight saving time was adopted by the city council in May.

Several changes were made in the personnel of the council and city officials during the summer of 1933. O. N. Sorensen was named to take the place of A. F. Chase on the council and Walter Clausen was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chas. R. Kirk. When W. J. Hudson resigned as marshal and street commissioner, Mayor Durbin appointed Chas. Larsen as marshal and Henry Allen as street commissioner. George Profitt resigned as water superintendent and E. S. Denslow was named in his place. In September water rent collections were transferred to the city hall, where they were handled by City Clerk Geo. M. Leyda.

An oil burner was installed in the furnace at the city hall and library, and the heating plant, which had been abandoned soon after its installation because of labor and fuel costs, was again in operation.

The dance hall controversy came to the surface again in November when a group of irate citizens living near the Opera House appeared before the council. They said that although drunkenness and undue disturbances occurred on the street late Saturday nights, few if any arrests were made. They threatened to invoke the midnight closing law. The council answered at a special session the following week by setting the closing hour at 2 A. M. In December the complainants employed Phil G. Warnock of Everett as their attorney who served notice upon the council that abatement proceedings would be instituted against the dance hall if the situation were not remedied, and one suit actually was filed.

Mayor Durbin issued a warning that month to beer dealers, reporting complaints of drunkenness, and informing them that their licenses were subject to cancellation. But the following month Clerk Leyda announced that the city license ordinance would become inoperative as soon as the Steele liquor bill was signed by Governor Clarence D. Martin.

Turning again from beer to water, the city council in April, 1934, took an option at \$1000 on the Yost well, which had been idle for 27 years, in a quest for an additional source of water, and bought a lot for \$200. The Pump Equipment Company was employed to install a pump and equip the well for an auxiliary supply.

In May, 1934, C. T. Roscoe again became acting city attorney when Alex McK. Vierhus resigned to accept the federal post of Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Washington and Alaska.

A 25-year franchise renewal was granted to the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company in August.

The same month a resolution was passed by the city council recommending a public works program in preference to a dole, and sug-

gesting that manpower be used instead of machinery for street and road work.

Because of the necessity of obtaining substantial sums for the redemption of water and sewer bonds, the budget for 1935 increased the city tax levy from 26.8 to 32.4 mills.

Cleve Little, park board chairman, announced in September that plans for park improvement contemplated the use of from \$3000 to \$4000 in federal funds.

In October the city solved its garbage problem for the time by agreeing to keep its dump on the south waterfront covered at all times.

When, in October, the council denied its endorsement of the application of Frank Deiner Jr. for a beer parlor license in the Mothershead Building, Deiner announced that he had decided to close the Edmonds Club, which he had been operating, because of insufficient revenue.

In November Mrs. Guy Kongsle won a suit against the city in the amount of \$86.50 for damage to her car when she ran into an unlighted barricade on Main street near Eighth avenue.

George Q. Durbin was re-elected mayor in December, 1934, along with George M. Leyda as clerk and Harry V. Allen as treasurer. C. T. Roscoe was elected city attorney. Henry A. Chandler was re-elected councilman at large; Cliff C. Martin succeeded O. N. Sorensen as first ward councilman; Norman Dow and Walter Clausen were re-elected in the second and third wards, and Lester V. Howlett succeeded Frank Kingdon in the third ward. Hold-over councilmen were A. Caspers and Carl Callahan.

That month the city was obliged to pay \$411.14 in back state occupation taxes assessed against the water department as the result of a new ruling. The basic water rate, in turn, was raised from \$2.00 to \$2.10 monthly.

In February, 1935, Dr. Harry H. Kretzler was named health officer, and J. W. Crow was appointed to serve with Cleve Little and Fred A. Fournier on the park board, succeeding H. R. Beeson.

Through the efforts of City Attorney C. T. Roscoe, Edmonds finally was included among the cities receiving a share of the state motor vehicle tax fund, and in March the city received a remittance of \$1067.78 from the state, representing apportionments for January and February. Previously Everett and Snohomish were the only cities in Snohomish county receiving such funds.

In March Mrs. Hallie B. Anderson was named as a member of the library board, succeeding Mrs. Maud Friese.

The city water department was not yet out of financial difficulties in April when the city clerk refused to issue further warrants because the fund was in the red \$297.80, in spite of the five per cent rate increase.

With the aid of the Chamber of Commerce, the city in June again installed a float alongside the ferry dock. The same month M. C. Hickerson was granted use of the foot of Bell street for a boathouse.

Third avenue from Main street to the south city limits was oiled

that summer. The project for blacktopping on Third, Fourth and Dayton, under WPA, did not materialize in 1935, and when, the following June, the council voted to blacktop Third with funds received from the state gasoline tax, it was found that the only bid submitted exceeded the funds available.

Street Superintendent Henry Allen was busy during September spreading 800 yards of gravel, donated by the county, on various streets of Edmonds.

An ordinance passed in December required that every residence in Edmonds be connected either with a sewer or with a septic tank.

An ordinance introduced in January, 1936, would have required an annual license fee for every bread truck operating in Edmonds, but by the following meeting the councilmen reconsidered and laid the proposed ordinance on the table indefinitely.

Water Superintendent Denslow that same month reported that the city would face a water shortage in the summer if something were not done, and he was directed to make an effort to improve the output of the Yost well.

O. N. Sorensen resigned from the council and Mayor Durbin named James Astell in his place.

The way was finally cleared for the projected blacktopping of streets when the county highway department offered to do the work at cost and began work in July on surfacing Third avenue south from Main street, Fourth from Main north to its merging with Third near the high school, and Dayton from Third to Ninth.

In July, 17 men were at work on WPA projects in Edmonds, grading and graveling on Daley street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and laying a concrete sidewalk on Bell street. The following month WPA workmen started on the opening of Eleventh avenue north from Main to connect with Olympic avenue in North Edmonds.

The city election in December, 1936, was a quiet affair. Fred A. Fournier again was elected mayor, while Geo. M. Leyda and Harry V. Allen were re-elected as clerk and treasurer. In the only contest of the election, C. T. Roscoe was re-elected city attorney over William Siegrist. Henry Chandler was re-elected councilman at large, Wm. T. Jones and James Astell were elected first ward councilmen, Carl Callahan was re-elected in the second ward and Lester V. Howlett in the third. When City Attorney C. T. Roscoe passed away from a heart attack on December 10, just a few days after the election, Mayor Durbin named Lawrence Hubbard to succeed him.

Liquor sales in Edmonds during 1936 exceeded those of the previous year by 25 per cent, and the city received as its share from the state liquor board the sum of \$1359.

Ray H. Doty was named to two positions by Mayor Fournier in January, 1937. He became water superintendent, succeeding E. S. Denslow, and was also named as police judge, the position formerly held by W. H. Dunbar.

At a council meeting in February a group of people led by G. G.

Evensen filled the city hall to protest against the use of the fire truck outside the city limits.

In June sewer lateral projects were authorized on Fifth and Walnut, and in the alley between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

A WPA project for the city park, totaling \$9000, was approved in August. The same month A. Caspers was named as first ward councilman when Wm. T. Jones moved to the second ward, and Jones, in turn, succeeded Norman Dow who resigned as second ward councilman. James Astell resigned the following month because he was moving from the first ward, and Mayor Fournier named James Bojdzinski in his place.

The councilmen faced one of their frequent dilemmas that month when they were confronted with a delegation of citizens protesting that police were too lax in the control of speeding and reckless driving, while at the same time Edmonds business men complained that Henry Vours, part of whose salary they paid as night patrolman, was devoting too much time chasing motorists instead of watching over their premises.

A stop-and-go traffic light placed at the intersection of Fifth and Main in September was the cause of public criticism until it was replaced in December with a red flasher light.

In December the council enacted a comprehensive, all-inclusive traffic ordinance. The same month a new pump was ordered for the South Edmonds water system.

In January, 1938, the city awarded the contract for a new fire truck to the Yost Auto Company at a price of \$2100, and delivery was made in May.

The WPA in January allotted \$21,550 to an extensive project of laying water mains in Edmonds, and two months later approved the sewer lateral projects on Fifth and Walnut and in the alley between Fourth and Fifth which had been set up by the city the previous June.

Lester V. Howlett resigned as councilman in February and his place was filled by James Astell.

A five-year blanket WPA project was approved by the city council in April for submission to the federal government.

James Bojdzinski tendered his resignation as councilman in May.

The same month the council passed an ordinance authorizing the installation of a trunk sewer for the north part of the city.

In June, Mayor Fournier appointed W. W. Womer to succeed Ray H. Doty as water superintendent.

The council voted in March for the widening of the pavement on Fifth avenue by the addition of a ten-foot strip of asphaltic cement, and to replace much of the wooden water mains with cast iron.

At a special election in September the voters authorized the issuance of \$9000 in sewer bonds, to be matched by WPA funds, for the construction of the new trunk sewer.

An argument over the Dayton street sewer at a council meeting in December led to a brief but spirited pugilistic encounter between

Mayor Fournier and Councilman Callahan which was halted when other councilmen stepped between them.

The election in December, 1938, resulted in the re-election of Mayor Fournier and of Clerk Leyda and Treasurer Allen. Carroll A. Cahen was elected city attorney over Charles H. Bienz. Re-elected as councilmen were Henry A. Chandler, Wm. T. Jones and Walter Clausen; new councilmen elected were Walter C. Hansen, A. B. Hareid and Louis P. Arp. Carl Callahan was the only hold-over councilman.

Several petitions were filed with the council in February, 1939, for concrete sidewalks to be laid by WPA labor, and in the first three months of the year 2580 lineal feet of walks were laid.

E. M. Martin was named as councilman in place of Louis P. Arp. The city bought an inhalator in March.

In May contracts were awarded for the trunk sewer for the north part of the city and for a sewer to serve the cabin courts on the waterfront.

In compliance with a request submitted by W. W. Eddy as commander of Frank Freese Post, American Legion, the council in July denied the use of the city hall to the "Silver Shirts" which had announced a public meeting there. The council further ruled that the hall could be used for nothing but city affairs, thus ruling out the Workers Alliance which had been using the hall each week.

The same month City Attorney Cahen was given a leave of absence to accept a position with the Bureau of Census in Washington, D. C. O. D. Anderson was named acting attorney in his place.

In November the council authorized the installation of sewer laterals, curbs and gutters on Third Avenue North, and concluded to proceed with the installation of a water main on Fifth Avenue without waiting for WPA labor.

In December Mayor Fournier named O. N. Sorensen and Mrs. Hallie B. Anderson to the library board.

Edmonds became a member of the Association of Washington Cities in February, 1940.

In March a WPA project was authorized, including a water main north on Eleventh and Olympic Avenues to connect with the North Edmonds line at Duston's corner.

A representative of the Automobile Club of Washington in May presented Mayor Fournier with a plaque honoring 365 deathless traffic days in Edmonds during 1939.

The city bathing beach was condemned in June because of unsanitary conditions caused by the sewer outflow at the foot of Dayton street.

In November, sewer laterals on Third Avenue and in the alley between Third and Fourth in the south part of the city were approved. The same month the city bought a used street grader from the Diesel Oil Sales Company.

No serious contests developed in the December, 1940, city election, although a write-in campaign resulted in 14 votes being cast for A. C.

Kellogg for mayor and 27 votes for Mrs. Cecile Heath for clerk. Re-elected were Mayor Fourtner, Clerk Leyda, Treasurer Allen and Councilman at Large Henry Chandler. Lawrence Hubbard was elected attorney; J. D. Brownell, first ward councilman; Claude Savage, second ward, and Walter Hansen, third ward.

Schools In the Fourth Decade

PROBLEMS A-PLenty FACED the school board of the Edmonds district throughout the fourth decade, but rapid increase in enrollment was not one of them. The total enrollment over the ten-year period showed an increase of less than 200 pupils. However the high school increased steadily, with graduating classes at the end of the period almost double the size of the 1931 class. During the decade the district took over the transportation of pupils, added a high school athletic field with the aid of the WPA and finally rebuilt and enlarged the Edmonds high school building through a grant by the Public Works Administration of the federal government.

E. B. Ballinger was re-elected school director and a special seven-mill levy carried at the March election in 1931.

At a special election in May the voters authorized a special three-mill levy but rejected a \$20,000 bond issue proposed for the purchase of property at Edmonds and Alderwood Manor and repairing the buildings at both places.

In June the Edmonds high school graduated 47 seniors, the largest class to that time. Elizabeth Schutte was valedictorian, and Frank Gruber, salutatorian.

With the opening of school in September, 1931, Superintendent A. C. Kellogg announced as the faculty: High school—H. H. Hoffland, principal; Marjorie Murphy, G. F. Hatch, Duncan Jacobson, Hallie B. Anderson, Luella E. Jones, Henry J. Novak, Virginia Friend, Paul McGibbon, Warren H. Bieber, Grace Bliss, Ruth McConihe, W. D. Goble, Inga Stevens, Agnes Carlson, William Osborn, Emma Mel-drum, John W. Leaden and Kathryn Evans. Edmonds grade school—Frances Anderson, principal; Elizabeth Gable, Alden H. Blankenship, Gwendolyn Shakespeare, Johanna Alwardt, Adrienne Caspers, Julia F. Cook, Lillian Christofferson and Mildred McDermott. Alderwood Manor school—Jennie F. Beebe, principal; Harold Magelsen, Eula Stallings, Ruth Turner, Ethel Faulkerson, Marion Buch, Julia Caspers, Adelaide Durbin, Geraldine Windes and Mae DeLamater. Esperance school—Caroline Waters and Agnes L. Griggs. Substitute teacher—Mary Page Buskett.

The enrollment at the opening of school in September was 1033.

E. A. Lichtenstein was elected director in March, 1932, over the incumbent, John Snider. In April a proposed special five-mill levy was defeated. Mrs. Telfer was named clerk and Mr. Ballinger was continued as chairman of the school board.

In May the board announced that, in the interest of economy, H. H. Hoffland had been employed both as superintendent and as high

school principal, and that Superintendent Kellogg had not been retained.

The Edmonds high school graduated 67 in June, with Donald Hareid as valedictorian and Helen Hitchcock as salutatorian.

The largest enrollment increase in the decade occurred in September, 1932, when 1123 students registered in the district, an increase of 90 over 1931.

In March, 1933, Mrs. Telfer was re-elected to the board over Geo. M. Leyda by a vote of 310 to 269. She again was named clerk and Mr. Ballinger continued as chairman.

The Edmonds high school band, under the direction of William H. Osborn, participated in the sixth annual Puget Sound area high school music meet at Renton on April 8, 1933. Although the band did not fare so well, several instrumental soloist members brought back honors from the event. Kenneth Cloud, a senior, received superior rating as trombone soloist over seven other contestants; Bob Evans, also a senior, tied with three others as baritone soloist, and Norbert Rendler rated second in the horn section.

A class of 72 seniors received their diplomas in June, with Grace Fisk, valedictorian, and Ruby Tutmark, salutatorian.

The same month E. B. Hubbard of Edmonds was named on the Snohomish County school budget review board.

At the opening of 1934 many school projects were listed under CWA.

In March, 1934, E. B. Ballinger, who had served as director for 12 years, was defeated by Matt P. Eisen. At the same election the voters rejected a proposed bond issue of \$14,000 for the purchase and improvement of playfields at Edmonds and Alderwood Manor. E. A. Lichtenstein became chairman of the board.

A meeting was called in April to discuss the proposed ownership of the school buses by the district. In May, by a vote of two to one—Mrs. Telfer opposing—the board voted to buy six Mack buses of 65-pupil capacity each for school transportation. This decision followed a well-attended mass meeting at which, however, few comparative figures were given on the cost of public ownership as compared to the contract system then in use by the district.

The Edmonds high school awarded diplomas to 80 graduates in June. Maxine Nelson was valedictorian, and Alice Howell, salutatorian.

In August the school board awarded contracts for school bus garages at Edmonds and Alderwood Manor and for remodeling the basement of the Meadowdale schoolhouse to accommodate three buses.

The school enrollment totaled 1041 in September, 1934, with H. H. Hoffland, superintendent, and George F. Hatch the new principal of the Edmonds high school.

In 1935 adult classes were being held in music, speaking and sewing.

E. A. Lichtenstein was re-elected director in March, 1935, by a large majority over two opponents, J. J. Halloran and Gilbert Coomer.

The Edmonds high school band came into prominence that May

when, under the direction of Wm. H. Osborn, it won first place in the B division at the Western Washington high school music meet at the University of Washington.

The 1935 graduating class of the Edmonds high school included 62 members, of which Martha Louise Bliss was valedictorian, and Richard Murphy, salutatorian.

Perseverance finally paid off in the campaign for athletic fields in Edmonds and Alderwood Manor when, in August, 1935, the voters authorized the purchase of the tract in Edmonds between the high and grade schools and the one immediately south of the Alderwood school. The voters rejected a proposal to purchase ten acres of state school land east of the Pacific Highway and north of the Edmonds-Alderwood road which, in fact, had been withdrawn from the market by the state just before the election.

When the district's schools opened in September, 1935, with an enrollment of 1072, the salaries of teachers were raised, increasing the monthly payroll of the district from \$4750.50 to \$5185.50.

In October the project for the two school athletic fields was approved by the WPA, the federal government to bear the cost of labor, estimated at \$95,000, while the school district was to pay for the materials used, estimated at \$4000. In February, 1936, 129 men went to work on the project. The Edmonds high school athletic field was dedicated October 23, 1937, with Governor Clarence D. Martin in attendance.

H. Robert Leise was elected director in March, 1936, by a narrow margin of 22 votes over Mrs. Nelle M. Telfer. Matt P. Eisen became chairman of the board and E. A. Lichtenstein, clerk. Superintendent H. H. Hoffland was re-elected by the board.

The Edmonds high school graduated a class of 96 in 1936, with John Breed as valedictorian and Bernard Thomson as salutatorian.

When the school term opened in September the total enrollment was 1084.

In November Mr. Leise was appointed District Supervisor of Workers' Education for five counties.

The voters in February, 1937, authorized the diversion of \$24,000 to be used in payment for part of the cost of a gymnasium at Alderwood Manor, with the hope of obtaining PWA funds for the balance.

Stanley Jennings and Donald Echelbarger brought honor to the Edmonds high school that same month when they brought home the trophy as champion high school debate team of Western Washington, following a tournament at the University of Washington.

Matt P. Eisen was re-elected director at the annual election in March, 1937. The monotony of routine business was broken that May when a group of parents attended a board meeting to protest the dismissal of a teacher, going so far as to threaten the recall of the board.

Seventy-three seniors were graduated from the Edmonds high school in May of 1937. Robert Lichtenstein was valedictorian, and Mary Elizabeth Davis, salutatorian.

E. A. Lichtenstein was re-elected to the board without opposition in 1938.

Of eight Edmonds high school contestants in a music festival in Everett in April, six won superior rating, and the other two, excellent. Those receiving the higher rating were Orland Christensen, Bertha Schroeder, Bill Neiderhauser, Allen Meyer, Harold Meyer and Harold Kelly; the others were Winston Norgar and Warne Sanders. Wm. H. Osborn was band director, and Fae Brechner, director of the orchestra. In May the Edmonds high school string ensemble and Harold Meyer won superior rating in a four-state music contest at the University of Washington.

At a special election in June, 1938, the voters authorized a \$75,000 bond issue and a 10-mill levy for remodeling and a new addition to the Edmonds high school building, by a decisive vote of 1073 to 289. The cost of the building was estimated at \$200,000, the funds raised locally to be augmented by a PWA grant of \$90,000. A state grant for the project also was approved.

The 1938 graduating class at the Edmonds high school totaled 84, with Jack Bartley valedictorian, and Sigfred Nelson, salutatorian.

The new auditorium-gymnasium at the Alderwood Manor school was dedicated in September.

The enrollment in the district at the opening of school in September was 1150.

Mrs. Telfer again became a member of the board following the election in March, 1939, when she succeeded H. Robert Leise.

Consolidation of the Edmonds and Richmond Beach districts was proposed in May, but the plan was rejected.

The Edmonds high school graduated 98 in June, with Jean Stewart as valedictorian, and Allen Meyer as salutatorian.

A kindergarten with 25 pupils, conducted by Mrs. O. P. Cooper under the WPA, completed its first year in June, 1939.

Mrs. Lillian Hill became secretary at the Edmonds high school when the fall term began. The high school opening was delayed until September 18 because of the incomplete building. Enrollment in the district totaled 1187.

M. L. Erickson, contractor on the high school building, started suit against the school district in January, 1940, over delays in accepting the building.

That same month schools of the district were closed for several days because of the prevalence of severe colds, as many as 300 having been absent from classes from that cause.

Matt P. Eisen was re-elected for a third term in March, 1940.

A class of 90 was graduated from the Edmonds high school in June, when Virginia Jennings was valedictorian, and Pauline Horning, salutatorian.

The enrollment in the schools of the district totaled 1220 when they opened in September, 1940.

Peace Officers Busy In Fourth Decade

THEFTS IN AND AROUND Edmonds in the fourth decade were as numerous as before, although the loot was of less value—perhaps because of the depression. Liquor law violations were numerous, too, and drunkenness appeared a greater problem than ever before in the history of Edmonds.

Burglars entered the ferry office at Edmonds in January, 1931, the fourth time in two years, but this time they failed to obtain any loot, but fled, leaving a hammer and bar behind.

In June a thief made his escape from the Edmonds Club with \$40 in cash, a wrist watch, rifle and a quantity of cigarettes and candy. Several small thefts at Edmonds residences also were reported at about the same time.

In July, 1931, thieves made away with 25 sacks of scratch feed and five sacks of egg mash from the Edmonds Feed Store, using the company's own truck. Bob Evans, morning paper carrier, discovered that the truck was missing, called his father, Bertrand Evans, who worked at the store, and he called W. H. Joslin, the proprietor. The empty truck was found later, undamaged, on a county road just west of the Loop Service Station.

Kuzmoff's Edmonds Shoe Hospital was robbed in September, the second time in 16 months. Thirteen pairs of shoes were stolen, the thief taking time to try them on for fit.

The entire stock of cigars and cigarettes was stolen from Bienz Confectionery one night in September. The following night the Edmonds high school building was entered and teachers' desks ransacked, with about \$3 as a reward. The confectionery store was entered again by thieves on Thanksgiving morning.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bacon, sleeping behind a screen on the main floor of their garage, were rudely awakened one night in December, 1931, when two young men held them captive while they searched the bed and mattress for money, to find none. They made good their escape.

The same month a safe which had been taken from a Manning's store in Seattle was found in 12 feet of water beside the Edmonds ferry dock.

G. A. Carlstedt's cabinet shop on Fifth avenue was robbed of hardware supplies then set afire one night in March, 1932. Damage to the stock and equipment was estimated at \$1400, and to the building, \$600.

Fifteen dollars in cash, cigarettes, a revolver and a slot machine were the loot when George Haggard, sleeping in the Haggard Brothers Service Station on the Pacific Highway at the Edmonds-Alderwood crossroad (Lynnwood), was held up by bandits on a night in July, 1932.

The Edmonds Feed Store and the high school building were entered by thieves on the same night in December, 1932. The safe door at the feed store was smashed and the records of the new firm taken.

It was not until six months later that the missing records were discovered in a vacant house across the street from the store.

When power service was interrupted in the district in April, 1933, it was discovered that thieves had cut a 2200-volt line in North Alderwood and escaped with 1500 feet of heavy copper wire.

One night in August, 1933, thieves stole a quantity of groceries from Mrs. Mary Jones's "Aunt Mary's Little Store" on Fifth avenue and 35 gallons of gasoline from the Union Oil Company's substation at the foot of Dayton street.

Five typewriters and an adding machine were stolen from the Edmonds high school building on a night in February, 1934. The following night three men were captured trying to make away with \$100 worth of equipment from Ed Woodfield's waterfront gravel bunkers.

Several burglaries were reported around Edmonds in December, 1934, including, of all things, Mayor Durbin's automobile, which later was found in Anacortes.

Otto N. Sorensen will always remember Monday, December 31, 1934. He was alone in the State Bank of Edmonds at 1:30 that quiet afternoon, relieving Harry Allen who was at home with a cold. Two strange men entered the bank and one approached his window to ask if there was a notary in the bank. "I'm sorry," replied Otto, "he is out to lunch at the moment." Suddenly an automatic stared Otto in the face and he was ordered to "stick 'em up!" He was then instructed to lie on the floor in the front office while a second man scooped currency out of the drawers at each cage, then went into the vault where he was unsuccessful because of the new safe equipped with a time lock. Mrs. F. K. Rittenhouse happened into the bank and was ordered to stand against the wall, then the bandits fled. Otto called President Geo. E. Hanson's home, to learn that he was on his way back to the bank, then rushed outside and hailed him. The loot was found to have amounted to about \$1400. Few clues were found by sheriff's officers. Three months later a prisoner taken in California on another offense was believed to have been one of the pair.

On a night in April, 1935, a thief took cigarettes and candy bars from Hoffer's Confectionery and, the same night, broke the glass in the door of Kuzmoff's store but, apparently frightened by the noise made by the falling glass, had fled. Many windows and street lights were broken that month and a .22 caliber bullet went through the front door glass of the *Tribune-Review* office.

A slot machine and \$25 in cash were stolen from Engel's Lunch at about 6 o'clock one morning in December, 1935.

Thieves entered the Alderwood Manor post office in January, 1937. The same month the Esperance schoolhouse was entered and the American flag in each room was torn down and trampled on the floor.

In February, 1940, thieves stole \$138 from the cash box at the Edmonds ferry office. Early that same morning P. E. Bacon discovered three youths ransacking the office of his garage. They were captured later. Four months afterwards thieves again were successful at the ferry office, getting away with \$70.

Liquor raids were numerous during the decade. In June, 1931, City Marshal Charles M. Larsen destroyed 20 bottles of illegal beer found in an Edmonds home. A number of empty whiskey bottles also were found.

In March, 1932, sheriff's officers found three stills with a total capacity of 400 gallons in a tunnel 150 feet long and 40 feet underground, in the Maplewood district. In October of the same year a 230-gallon still was seized at the White Horse Tavern near the Pacific Highway, and the same month a 100-gallon still was found in a residence in South Edmonds. Three months later another still was found in a North Edmonds home.

In February, 1933, U. S. customs officials seized 722 bottles of imported whiskey, about a truckload, cached near Hall's Lake. Two stills were seized by federal agents near Edmonds in June, 1934.

City Marshal Larsen lodged a portly inebriate in jail early one Saturday night in November, 1933. He was still there at 11 o'clock. But at 3 in the morning he was gone. Friends had found an unlocked window, gone through the lavatory and furnace room and pried the lock off the jail door with a crowbar.

The following month two prisoners in the Edmonds jail on charges of drunkenness pried the bars apart with a two-by-six from the jail bunk and made their escape.

In February, 1934, 22 windows at the Edmonds grade school were smashed, one stone having been thrown with such force that it cracked the blackboard on the opposite side of the room.

Two woodshed fires in September, 1934, were believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Two highway resorts in the area were raided on gambling charges in July, 1935.

The arsonist appeared to be at it again for there were three mysterious shed fires in Edmonds during July and August.

In January, 1936, state officers seized slot and pinball machines in five Edmonds places of business.

When Louis Milholland thought he heard a prowler around his house one night in March, he dashed out of the house to investigate. A bullet whizzed past his head—and Louis immediately gave up the chase.

Seven members of an alleged juvenile crime ring were rounded up and taken to Everett early in 1939 by Police Chief Charles Larsen and Patrolman Henry Vaurs.

One Saturday night in April, 1939, the Edmonds city jail had five tenants at the same time, all charged with being intoxicated and disorderly around the dance hall.

In April, 1939, Prosecuting Attorney Henry M. Jackson served notice that all slot and pinball machines found in public places after June 15 would be confiscated—and actually carried out the edict, virtually ridding the county of gambling devices in the open.

Officers Henry Allen and Charles Vaurs were nearly overpowered by two men and two women whom they were attempting to lock up

after an altercation on the dance floor one Saturday night in April, 1939. Officer Henry Vaurs came along just in time to save the day. The following February a free-for-all fight on the dance floor was too much for the two special police inside the hall and two officers from outside were called in to restore order. Three men were lodged in jail.

Edmonds people were startled on the night of October 31, 1940, to see a Seattle bus running up and down Edmonds streets. Patrolman Charles Vaurs finally succeeded in stopping the driver, a Navy yard worker from Bremerton, the only occupant of the bus. Later it was learned that the man had ridden a bus to the car barn, then had jumped out and driven away in this bus before the startled attendants could stop him.

Wind, Tide, Cold and Earthquakes

PEOPLE COULD ONLY talk about the weather in the fourth decade; that was before scientists learned how to do something about it. But there was plenty of weather for Edmonds to talk about.

Three earthquakes were felt in the area during the decade. The first, in January, 1932, was mild, but it was felt from Seattle as far north as Stanwood. At 3:30 in the morning on August 22, 1933, another earthquake was felt by Edmonds residents. It appeared to be heaviest in the vicinity of Everett where two distinct shocks were felt. The heaviest temblor of the decade was at 11:47 on Sunday night, November 12, 1939. People who had retired climbed out of bed when the earth swayed and rumbled beneath them. No reports were made of any damage in the area, however.

Telephone and power services were interrupted in January, 1932, when a high wind brought down wires. Waves were so high the Quil-layute was forced to take its passengers and cars from across the Sound to Seattle to unload. The following month several inches of snowfall was followed by a wind which brought the temperature in Edmonds down to about 14 degrees above zero. The cold was so penetrating that several cases of frozen water pipes were reported.

A sudden gale on July 9 of the same year damaged Chauncey's Boathouse and endangered fishermen in small boats. A 36-foot cabin cruiser was swept from its moorings south of the ferry dock.

A real winter came again in December, 1932, when the thermometer dropped to 10 degrees above zero at Edmonds, and to two degrees at Cedar Valley as reported by Charlie Hansen. The freezing temperature continued for 10 days, providing the first opportunity for ice skating in several years. This was followed by a strong southerly wind which brought rain, and high tides swept over the Great Northern railroad, undermining the west track in places. Floats and small wharves were damaged and the mills were forced to shut down, for the highest of the tides extinguished the fires under the boilers. As usually happened during prolonged rainfall, mud slides came down upon the railroad tracks and trains were delayed.

Just a year later, following two weeks of almost continuous rainfall, a high tide with a strong westerly wind swept sea water over the

railroad tracks and inundated the flats, even covering the lower portion of Dayton street. Slides again delayed trains, and several Edmonds basements were flooded.

The heaviest gale ever to hit the Puget Sound country in the memory of pioneers swept in on Edmonds Sunday afternoon, October 24, 1934. The damage at Edmonds was slight as compared with other communities where the wind with a velocity estimated as high as 80 miles an hour uprooted trees, damaged cars and buildings, blew down fences and billboards, damaged chimneys and blew in windows. Sunday dinners were delayed by power interruption and telephone service was practically paralyzed. The ferry routes suspended operation until the wind subsided.

On another Sunday, January 20, 1935, the thermometer dropped to 11 degrees above zero, water pipes froze and there was skating on the flats. But in the night the weather moderated sufficiently for snow to fall, and when they awoke Monday morning Edmonds people were surprised to find two feet of snow on the ground. By that time the snow had turned to rain and soon melting snow and rain was coming through roofs, overflowing inadequate sewers and flooding basements. The water was 27 inches deep on the floor of the basement room in Durbin's store in the Fournier Building. Slides on the railroad again delayed the trains and Mail Messenger Sanders made one trip to Seattle to bring out the Edmonds mail. Various portions of posters which had been pasted over each other on the billboard in front of the Princess Theater had been washed away, leaving a message reading, "Shirley Boles in 'Bright Angel'."

In February, 1936, a tugboat with a tow of logs sought refuge from a northwest gale at Meadowdale, but was unable to prevent a break-up of the logs which practically wrecked the Cleaveland wharf and boat-house. Some piling was torn from under the ferry wharf at Edmonds and logs were left piled up along the beach.

A southwest wind which scattered logs along the Edmonds beach ushered in the new year of 1937, and did some damage to the fill at the ferry wharf.

High wind early one morning in February, 1937, caused a pair of 2300-volt electric wires to swing together, burn off and drop onto the telephone wires to the ship-to-shore station. This put the entire Edmonds telephone system out of operation and it was five hours before service could be restored.

At about 4:30 in the morning on March 16, 1938, Edmonds people were awakened by two blinding and deafening crashes of lightning only a few seconds apart, leaving the city in darkness. Electric service was restored within about an hour by cutting over lines serving Richmond Beach. It was found that one bolt of lightning had hit the new transformer station, breaking insulators and burning out fuses. The other bolt had struck the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray H. Carpenter at the southwest corner of Fourth and Dayton. Six window panes were smashed, glass broken out of a framed picture, and the front of the radio torn off and hurled across the room.

The decade went out like a lion when on Saturday night, December 21, 1940, a gale estimated at a velocity of 85 miles hit the Edmonds area, again interrupting telephone and power service for many residents. As many as 300 telephones were out of service until repairs could be made.

Churches and Organizations In Fourth Decade

FEW CHANGES OCCURRED among the churches of Edmonds during the 1930's.

At the opening of the decade the Church of God was holding Bible study classes at the homes of members. In 1936 it was holding church services in the Coterie clubhouse with the Rev. B. Martin as pastor. When he resigned in October, 1937, Rev. L. P. Krough became temporary pastor until the Rev. Ira J. Masters accepted the pastorate in June, 1938.

Dr. C. E. Preston, who previously had been Methodist pastor at Edmonds for many years and was responsible for the erection of the Hughes Memorial Church, passed away March 2, 1931.

In June, 1932, the Rev. O. L. Anthony succeeded the Rev. J. H. Berringer who had been pastor of the Hughes Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church for five years.

At the dedication services for the new building of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, October 1, 1933, a history was given of the local organization from its beginning on Thanksgiving Day, 1915.

The Rev. E. G. Manley became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Edmonds in February, 1934.

The Rev. J. R. Butler became pastor of the Hughes Memorial Church in June, 1934, and, two years later, he was succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Sanders.

In 1939 the Rev. DeLoss Crook was pastor of the Edmonds Gospel Temple.

Members of the Sea Scout Ship Richard E. Byrd who went on a three-day cruise in January, 1931, were Walter Wilson, Bob Martin and Phil Brackett.

That same month the Edmonds Kiwanis Club was host to members of the Everett and Ballard Kiwanis Clubs at a dinner party. The following year a majority of the Edmonds club decided to disband, but a few members who wished to continue were permitted to retain the charter and met regularly until 1935. When it was found that not a sufficient number of business and professional men of Edmonds could be interested in Kiwanis activities, the charter was surrendered on July 1, 1935. The club was founded in 1927 and at one time had 42 members.

Frank Freese Post No. 66, American Legion, was incorporated in January, 1931, and bought the former Congregational church building to be made into a hall for the post. A year later, on January 30, 1932, dedication ceremonies were conducted, with State Commander Irwin

H. Jones of Wenatchee as principal speaker. On the evenings of March 4 and 5, 1932, the Legion, assisted by business and professional men and others, staged "Corporal Egan" and a variety show. Heading the cast were Bill Kellogg and Melvin Tuson. In May, 1933, the Legion post sponsored the showing of the official war film, "The Big Drive," at the Princess Theater. In January, 1937, the post celebrated the burning of the mortgage on its building. The Legion post's first free Christmas party for the youngsters was held in December, 1939. Following a free matinee for children at the Princess Theater on the Saturday before Christmas, the Legion distributed candy, nuts and fruit under the huge Christmas tree which the members had erected at Fifth and Main.

"Good Cheer," a local welfare organization, was formed in February, 1931, and continued to function effectively until its work was taken over by the county and state, and finally by the federal government. First officers of "Good Cheer" were George Q. Durbin, president; Dan Proctor, secretary, and Mrs. Fred Low, treasurer. Trustees for outside communities were P. H. Burdett, Meadowdale; J. M. Salter, Maplewood; Dr. W. J. Hindley, North Edmonds; Miss Caroline Waters, Esperance, and C. E. Crary, Seattle Heights.

Three special events were observed by Edmonds organizations in April, 1931. The Rebekahs held a district convention in Edmonds; the Euterpe Club of Seattle provided the program for the Edmonds Music and Art Study Club; and Dr. Cleveland Kleihauer, pastor of the University Christian Church, was the speaker for the Edmonds Pre-School Association.

The Alderwood Manor Legion Post received its charter in June, 1931.

In September, 1931, Edmonds Lodge No. 165, F. & A. M., was granted permission by the city council to plant an acacia tree on the city triangle in honor of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The tree, donated by Royal Haskell, was planted that fall. Dedication ceremonies were conducted by the lodge on May 27, 1932, when the principal speaker was Walter F. Meier, past grand master, and music was provided by the Edmonds high school band. The dedication program was arranged by E. R. Scott, J. M. Telfer and Ralph Bliss.

A new Edmonds Athletic Club was formed in December, 1931. The managing committee was composed of G. B. Swanson, L. W. Wilson and Harry DeLand. J. W. Crow was treasurer; Paul McGibbon, floor manager, and Orville Milspaugh, publicity director.

In January, 1932, Geo. Q. Durbin of Edmonds was elected president of the Federated Clubs of the South End.

H. E. Gillis of Alderwood Manor was elected president of the Inter-Community Republican Club in August, 1932.

In 1932 and 1933 members of Coterie were busy painting the woodwork and redecorating the interior of their newly-acquired clubhouse. In 1936 a cement walk was laid, and in 1939 a curb and gutter were added. The organization sponsored the Camp Fire Girls

and Bluebirds, and the hall was furnished free for the meetings of these groups.

Coterie was organized September 24, 1909, at the home of Mrs. Kate (F. R.) Beeson who became its first president. Mrs. Pike was elected vice-president; Mrs. Hobson, secretary, and Mrs. Winslow, treasurer. Others present at the organization meeting were Mrs. W. A. Ammon, Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. O. C. DeLand. The stipulated object of Coterie was "attainment of a higher literary culture." Dues were set at 50 cents a year. The first programs included discussions of various countries and biographical sketches. The organization took part in many community affairs and fund drives, selling Liberty Bonds during the First World War. It joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1916.

Coterie incorporated February 3, 1927. With contributions of from \$5 to \$10 from each of its members, the organization bought lots 15 and 16 in block E. Corporation officers were Mrs. Jennie Anderson, president; Mrs. Florence Jackson, treasurer, and Mrs. May G. Lewis, secretary. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, presented its old church building to the Coterie in August, 1928, and the building was moved to the Coterie lots adjoining. Improvements were begun on the building immediately, partially financed through rentals.

The Progressive Club was organized in November, 1932, with T. A. Middaugh, chairman, and Ross V. Waggoner, secretary-treasurer.

Forty-six members of the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association formed a local at Edmonds in March, 1933.

The Evergreen Dancing Club was formed in August, 1933. It was sponsored by the Charmed Land Dance Band: George Fletcher, leader; Bill Longmore, John Weaver, Leonard Carlson, Kenneth Cloud, Jack (Bud) King and Robert Evans. Dances were held at the Maplewood clubhouse.

A local unit was organized in August, 1933, for the President's Emergency Re-Employment campaign. M. C. Engels was named "general"; Mrs. H. H. Hoffland, "lieutenant general," and Cliff C. Martin, secretary.

The Edmonds Jackson Club was formed at a meeting at the Granada Tea Room in North Edmonds, in October, 1933. Henry A. Chandler was elected president; S. J. Mothershead, vice-president, and Otto N. Sorensen, secretary-treasurer.

In November the Edmonds Choral Society was organized, with H. A. DeLand, president; Mrs. A. S. Meyring, vice-president; Mrs. W. M. Hammond, treasurer; Mrs. H. E. Airis, secretary, and Hayden Morris, director. One of the outstanding events provided by this organization was a Washington concert on the evening of February 21, 1934.

The Edmonds Business and Professional Women's Club was formed on March 16, 1934. Cecile Heath was elected president; Susie E. Bacon, vice-president; Molly Hootman, recording secretary; Bertha S. Heath, corresponding secretary, and Iris I. Hoffer, treasurer.

A Technocracy Club was formed at Edmonds in August, 1934, with James B. Spellar, chairman, and Don McGibbon, secretary.

The following January a Townsend Old Age Pension Club was organized in Edmonds. Dan Proctor was elected president; F. D. Hoffer, vice-president; G. S. Cooper, secretary, and C. A. Wiegand, treasurer.

C. T. Roscoe was named chairman, and H. H. Hoffland secretary of the Edmonds Welfare Council, formed to serve as an advisory agency to the Snohomish County Welfare Board headed by Herbert Peet of Everett.

The Edmonds Male Chorus was organized in June, 1935, with Hayden Morris as director. W. H. Dunbar was elected president; Ray V. Cloud, vice-president; F. E. Stubbs, secretary-treasurer, and Bob Evans, accompanist.

Edmonds Chapter, Order of DeMolay, was instituted October 12, 1935. Roy Sorensen was Master Councilor; Sproule McGinness, Senior Councilor; Burdette Morse, Junior Councilor; Walter Chase, Scribe, and Howard Womer, Treasurer.

The Edmonds Civic Orchestra, with Cora May Squire as director, was organized in November, 1935. Its first concert was presented on January 20, 1936, in the Legion hall, at which time also was featured a ladies' vocal trio composed of Mrs. Estelle Duston, Mrs. Dorothy Crymes and Miss Dorothy Rundle, directed by Hayden Morris. The orchestra gave another concert on June 1 of the same year.

The WPA workers employed on the five projects then operating in the district formed a union in January, 1936. Gilbert Coomer was elected president and Mr. Ely, secretary. Howard Costigan was scheduled as speaker at one of its first meetings.

The Edmonds Pistol Club was formed in February, 1936, with Dr. Carl R. Wahlstrom, president; G. B. Swanson, secretary-treasurer, and Dale Huber, range officer.

In February, 1937, the Polaris Ski Club was organized, with 30 ski enthusiasts attending the first meeting. Lawrence Hubbard was elected president; Gunnard Swanson, vice-president, and Jack Brownell, secretary-treasurer.

A Co-Ordinating Council to serve as a liaison organization for all welfare activities was formed in Edmonds in February, 1939. George Q. Durbin was elected president; E. R. Scott, vice-president; Carroll A. Cahen, secretary; Rev. C. E. Sanders, treasurer; Moro Jewell, coordinator; Harry A. DeLand, character and recreation committee; Carroll Cahen, environment, and G. F. Hatch, adjustment committee.

Post No. 1040, Veterans of Foreign Wars, later named the Lloyd G. McIvor Post, was organized in October, 1939. Walter Deebach was its first commander; J. E. Beaudreau and Halbert R. Segur, vice-commanders; William Seeley, quartermaster; Douglas E. Clark, judge advocate, and Alfred E. Fisher, chaplain.

The same month saw the organization of the Edmonds unit of Pro America. Mrs. George Smart was its first president; Mrs. E. J. Strance, secretary, and Mrs. H. V. Allen, treasurer.

Edmonds Loses Many Pioneers In Decade

SEVERAL OF THE hardy pioneers who had important roles in the building of Edmonds during those early years when hardships were taken as a matter of course, came to the end of their earthly journeys during the 1930's.

William J. Potts, early Great Northern agent at Edmonds, passed away February 27, 1931. William H. Schumacher, early merchant, banker and newspaper man, passed away April 17, 1931, at his home in Sequim. L. G. Waggoner who had been Great Northern agent since 1917 and had served on the school board, passed away May 19, 1931. Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Lytle, said to have been the first physician in Edmonds, died at his home in Bothell, August 17, 1931. Postmaster Zophar Howell 3rd, who had been among the civic leaders through all his years in Edmonds, passed away September 20, 1931. Dr. D. S. Shellabarger, who had lived in Edmonds 18 years, passed away October 12, 1932. Fred L. Brown who came to Edmonds in 1888, served as county commissioner from 1890 to 1893, as well as having been a deputy assessor and serving on the city council in the early days, passed away March 17, 1933. Mrs. Anna V. Bassett, one of the most energetic, capable and civic-minded leaders among the women of Edmonds since the early days, passed away December 12, 1933. Fred J. Wykoff who had lived in Meadowdale since 1916 and was its postmaster for 11 years, passed away on December 27, 1933.

The first three days of May, 1934, saw the passing of three pioneers: D. A. Davenny, early Edmonds merchant, died on May 1; O. C. Sorensen, early mill operator and later bank vice-president, died May 2; and George Astell, who came to Edmonds in 1900, died May 3. Leonard F. Dearborn who had lived in Edmonds for 25 years and maintained a beautiful home on Ninth avenue, passed away August 8, 1934, at the ripe age of 96 years. Samuel Fournier passed away December 19, 1934, at the age of 83; he had taken a homestead southeast of Edmonds in 1887; in 1902, with L. C. Engel and H. Ross, he had built and operated the Keystone mill at the foot of Main street. Four days after Mr. Fournier's passing, Mrs. Charles Breed, one of the early pioneers, passed away at the age of 78. S. J. Mothershead, pioneer Edmonds business man and one time postmaster as well as councilman, passed away January 8, 1935.

William H. Otto who came to Edmonds in 1900 and served as city marshal and deputy sheriff, passed away November 29, 1935. Mrs. Jennie Anderson, one of the best loved of pioneer Edmonds women, who came in 1895, passed away March 7, 1936. Three days later Frank E. Deiner, an early pioneer who attended the first Edmonds school, passed away. John F. Narron who came to Edmonds in 1907 and established the Bay View Fruit Farm, and later, in 1922, the Edmonds Nursery, passed away April 24, 1936. Allen V. Smith who came to Edmonds at the age of four with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Smith, prominent in the early history of the city,

passed away August 14, 1936, at the age of 51. Edgar F. Bartlett, a resident of Edmonds since 1888, passed away July 17, 1937. Prof. William F. Dorgan, superintendent of Edmonds schools from 1907 to 1916, died at Mount Vernon, November 7, 1937.

The colorful career of Clarence D. Everton, who came to Edmonds in 1894, ended on March 22, 1938. He had been a locomotive engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad, then farmed in Kansas before coming to Washington. Seattle did not look too promising to him so he came on to Edmonds and became employed by the Brown's Bay Logging Company as a donkey engineer and foreman. Later he worked for the Mowat Lumber and Shingle Company as a filer and millwright. He started the first retail milk route in Edmonds and continued in the dairy business until his retirement.

Louis P. Arp passed away November 10, 1939, at the age of 74. He had come to Edmonds in 1888, and was active in community affairs throughout the remainder of his life. He served as councilman, mayor, road supervisor, county commissioner, and was a director of the State Bank of Edmonds.

Road Improvements In Decade

ALTHOUGH THE SOUTH end of Snohomish County rarely received proportionately as much in road funds as local people believed its fair share, a considerable amount of permanent construction was accomplished in the district during the first part of the fourth decade.

A contract was awarded for paving the second half of the Pacific Highway between Seattle and Everett in April, 1931.

In August of 1931 County Commissioner Louis P. Arp and County Engineer Ross Alverson made plans for improvement of the Edmonds highway, and the following December a contract was awarded to Osberg and Sorenson of Mukilteo for widening part of the highway from 16 to 20 feet, and for rerouting a portion of the road so as to eliminate the dangerous reverse curve near the top of the hill south of Edmonds.

Opening of the pavement from Alderwood Manor to the Pacific Highway was celebrated in September, 1931.

A viaduct over the Great Northern tracks at the foot of Main street to eliminate the grade crossing at the ferry dock approach was scheduled in a public works program announced in September, 1933, but it never materialized.

In February, 1934, two road contracts for the Edmonds area were awarded by the county commissioners: Completion of the widening of the Edmonds highway, to E. J. Templeton and Company for \$23,892.13, and continuation of the Alderwood-Edmonds pavement from the Pacific Highway through Maplewood to the paved North Edmonds road, to N. Fiorito at a price of \$47,885.57. Completion of the latter two and a half miles of concrete pavement was observed in June with a celebration sponsored by the Edmonds Kiwanis Club. The Edmonds high school band played and the principal address was given

by Norman Collins, president of the Alderwood Chamber of Commerce. A caravan of cars proceeded from Alderwood Manor over the new road to Maplewood where the traditional ribbon was cut by Ole Nygard and the caravan proceeded to the Edmonds city park for a picnic.

No major road projects were reported in the district during the remainder of the decade. In May, 1935, County Commissioner Charles Glover told Edmonds people that the second district was scheduled to get less than half as much in funds for secondary highways as each of the other two road districts of the county.

Post Office Grows In Decade

AN ADDED MAIL train and the extension of the two Edmonds rural mail routes were announced in April, 1931.

George Dewey resigned as mail messenger in June, 1931, after transporting the mail between train and post office for 14 years without missing a single mail. It seemed like the ending of an era when his light, covered wagon and horse, clop-clopping up and down Main street gave way to an automobile driven by Mr. Dewey's successor, Grover C. Black. The same month C. D. Farr was named as star route carrier to transport the mail to and from the Port Townsend ferry and the Everett post office.

A special edition of the *Tribune-Review* in February, 1932, announced that Edward R. Scott had been recommended for appointment as Edmonds postmaster, and he took up his duties on May 1.

Through the efforts of the Edmonds Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce, in July, 1933, an early morning mail service was obtained for Edmonds. The mail was dropped from the fast mail train at 6:20 every morning instead of being carried through to Seattle. In December, 1933, V. E. Sanders succeeded Mr. Black as mail messenger.

Mrs. W. G. Parker succeeded Mrs. J. W. Brimmer as postmaster at Alderwood Manor in June, 1935.

The Edmonds post office broke all previous records for volume of business in 1935, with receipts totaling \$11,002.85, and Postoffice Department officials began looking for larger quarters for the local office.

In May, 1936, Otto N. Sorensen received a notice from Postmaster General James A. Farley that he had been appointed postmaster for Edmonds, and he took office July 1. The only other employees then at the Edmonds post office were Mrs. Edith Miller, head clerk; Mrs. Mabel Sanford, clerk; S. J. Perrine, temporary substitute clerk; Richard H. Fisk, rural carrier for Route 1, and N. H. Bowen, Route 2.

In June of that year bonus bonds for war veterans were distributed through the Edmonds post office, and the following November the post office received the forms for employees under the new Social Security law. All previous records again were broken in 1937 when the post office receipts for December alone totaled \$1973.32.

The post office at Meadowdale was discontinued April 30, 1938.

A transportation era came to a close February 20, 1939, when the last trip was made over the Seattle-Everett interurban—the automobile and the deluxe bus had taken most of its passengers. The first unit of the line had been built to Hall's Lake in 1906, and it was extended to Everett in 1910, when it was a boon to the rural resident who had neither good roads nor automobile. But the end of the interurban era brought a mail problem to Alderwood Manor and Richmond Highlands. A star route by automobile was established from Edmonds to both of these communities, the mail arriving and departing on the railroad, through the Edmonds post office. The star route contract was awarded to T. A. Bone.

In August, 1940, Postmaster Sorensen received notice of his re-appointment, this time under civil service with no time limit on his tenure in office. The same month a special task was imposed upon the Edmonds post office, along with others throughout the country, when aliens were required to register at the post office and have their fingerprints recorded, in connection with the defense program. By December 1, 1940, about 125 aliens had been registered at Edmonds.

Fire Losses In the 1930's

FIRE TOOK ITS toll also during the decade. In addition to those previously mentioned, fire damaged the Royal Hotel in May, 1931, and then the next March it was practically destroyed by a blaze which started about 6 o'clock in the morning. It was owned by Geo. L. Braden of Burlington. One of the old landmarks of Edmonds, a former lodging house, on the south side of Main street between First and Second, fell to the ravages of fire in November, 1932. The building once had been owned by Samuel Fournier and later by O. E. Christensen. The Blakewood Inn, on the southeast corner of the highway intersection at Seattle Heights, was destroyed by fire in May, 1935. A spectacular blaze in November, 1938, destroyed Charles Cressey's garage at the intersection of the Edmonds-Alderwood Manor road and the Pacific Highway. While the roof was being coated, a bucket of tar exploded, scattering the blazing material over the roof so suddenly that there was no opportunity to save the building.

Miscellaneous Events of Decade

ITEMS OF NEWS significance to the history of Edmonds during the fourth decade, but which do not fit into any of the categories previously covered, are listed here:

O. D. Anderson, formerly of Edmonds, who had served as Edmonds city attorney, in February, 1931, resigned his position as city attorney of Everett to devote full time to his private practice in association with Robert Mulvihill.

One day in March, 1931, the usual group of "sidewalk superintendents" were on duty while an old lodging house at the northwest corner of First and Main, owned by Mrs. Willie Schilling, was being

razed. Sad of countenance and somewhat apart from the others were two or three who might then have been termed old-timers, when one of the group, with the trace of a tear in his eye, was heard to sigh, "If those walls could talk . . ."

Upon his graduation from the University of Washington in May, 1931, Allan Yost was presented with a plaque as the one who had done the most to promote the interest of the Naval R. O. T. C. at the University.

Edmonds figured prominently in the headlines of the daily press in July, 1931, when a sack of human bones brought up by a Seattle fisherman off the end of the Edmonds ferry dock were surmised by newsmen to be those of James Eugene Bassett. This naval officer had disappeared in 1928 and his automobile was found in the possession of Decasto Earl Mayer who lived with his mother in a cottage at Richmond Highlands. Mayer had been sent to the penitentiary but the remains of Bassett were never found. Investigation revealed that the bones were those of William Ames who had been killed by a falling tree on the property of C. T. Roscoe Sr. in 1888 or 1889 and buried in the old cemetery between Ninth and Tenth near Dayton. A few weeks before the sensational find, Leo Doty, Wilbur Wilson and Gordon Sill had come upon the bones while digging in the area of the old cemetery, placed them in a sack and hid them in a stump. A few days later Walter Wilson and Russell Berg came upon the sack of bones, saved out the skull and an arm bone and threw the balance into the Sound from the end of the dock.

The community was saddened on August 2, 1931, to learn of the drowning of Theodore and Howard Leyda, 25 and 21, neither of whom could swim, when their boat overturned in Lake Killarney. They were sons of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Leyda.

Dr. W. J. Hindley, commander of Frank Freese Post, American Legion, was toastmaster at a picnic of Snohomish County World War veterans at Lake Stevens on August 9, 1931.

In November, 1931, "Good Cheer," local relief agency, was appealing to Edmonds people for articles of clothing for needy families of the community.

A 60-pound octopus, measuring 11½ feet from tip to tip of its longest tentacles, was hauled out of the Sound at the end of the ferry dock by L. Kjolso, in November, 1931.

In December it was revealed that an Alderwood Manor poultryman, known simply as "Mr. Korff," in reality was Baron Dmitri Victor von Korff, wartime commander of 6000 Imperial Dragoons of Czar Nicholas of Russia.

In December, 1931, Edgar Leslie Blake, well-known artist who lived in North Edmonds, held one of several exhibitions of his paintings in Seattle.

The journalism class of the Edmonds high school again edited a complete edition of the *Tribune-Review* on January 15, 1932.

When Edmonds Boy Scouts observed the twenty-second anniver-

sary of Scouting in February, 1932, three patrol leaders were honored: Kenneth Wickstrom, Max Meyring and Richard Murphy.

Dr. W. J. Hindley of North Edmonds was the principal speaker at the Snohomish County Lincoln Day banquet in Everett that year.

Fire insurance rates in Edmonds were increased 43 per cent in May, 1932.

On May 27, 1932, the *Tribune-Review* published a photograph showing five generations of an Edmonds family: Mrs. Kate Haviland, Mrs. Lulu Dinkel, Mrs. Ed Yost, Bernard Yost and David Lee Yost.

The Navy dirigible Akron caused the craning of many Edmonds necks when it passed over the city on May 24, 1932.

Fred Johnson, local manager for the Shell Oil Company, won the Edmonds golf tournament that month, with Elden Grace coming in second and D. A. Davenny third.

A state relief commission to handle surplus foodstuffs and distribute them to the needy was appointed in July, 1932, by Governor Roland H. Hartley.

The following month the assessed valuation of property in Snohomish County declined.

Martin Swartz, Edmonds piano teacher, in August, 1932, was awarded a full piano scholarship under Sigismord Stojowski.

Dr. Wm. M. Dehn, University of Washington professor, was injured when his car was hit by a Great Northern train at the Main street crossing that August.

In November the county commissioners were defending their commissary plan of feeding the needy, against the proposed food voucher plan which later prevailed, declaring that they were saving money for the taxpayers.

Every precinct in Edmonds and vicinity went Democratic when Franklin D. Roosevelt was swept into the Presidency over President Herbert Hoover in November, 1932. Clarence D. Martin was elected governor; Homer T. Bone, senator, and Mon C. Wallgren defeated the incumbent, Lin Hadley, for representative in Congress from the Second District. The state prohibition law was repealed, and the proposed public utility district for the county was rejected by the voters.

The Edmonds high school basketball Tigers, coached by Warren Bieber, won the Snohomish County championship in March, 1933.

June 8, 1933, was Edmonds day for visiting the historic frigate, *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides," docked at Seattle.

Miss Florence McGinnis, vocalist, in June was selected to represent Edmonds at the finals in a talent contest sponsored by the Black Ball Ferry Lines and the Princess Theater.

Dr. W. J. Hindley the same month became managing secretary of the State Retail Grocers' Association.

Roy Johnston, proprietor of the Edmonds Club, was stabbed five times and was near death from loss of blood, following an altercation with the driver of another car at the Edmonds city park while a baseball game was in progress, in July, 1933.

Edmonds and vicinity voted two to one for repeal of the Eighteenth

Amendment in August, 1933, and helped send a "wet" delegation to the state repeal convention. Even the weather followed suit when it rained in the late afternoon, the first time in weeks.

The Shell Creek Water Company was formed in October, 1933, to supply water for its members, the original members being John Kallstrom, F. M. Cosman, Boyd Birge, Arthur Bishop and Mrs. Mary L. Holmes.

Edgar L. Blake, the North Edmonds artist, was attracting attention during the period with his trained English Airedale dog, Princess, who could tell time, read license plates, tell the number of men and women in a car, and perform many other acts of intelligence.

A familiar pattern recurred in 1934, congressional election year, when Congressman Mon C. Wallgren encouraged the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce on the prospects of a breakwater and announced that engineers would make a preliminary survey.

People on Main street one day in April were startled to see a truckload of furniture going down the street toward the ferry dock with a blazing fire on top fanned by the breeze. Street Superintendent Henry Allen managed to stop the driver near the laundry, and the flames were extinguished with a garden hose before the fire department arrived.

One morning in June, 1934, a contingent of 250 National Guardsmen arrived in Edmonds to take the ferry to Port Townsend for a six weeks' training period. They were served breakfast by W. H. Wilson, 100 of them at his Eagle Cafe and 150 at the Odd Fellows Hall.

On Thursday, July 5, 1934, a coroner's inquest was held at the Edmonds city hall on the June 30 death of Shelby S. Daffron who was killed in a skirmish between striking longshoremen and guards at the Standard Oil Company's plant at Point Wells.

"Pride of Alderwood," a pullet owned by Norman Collins of the Washington Breeders' Association, won an international egg-laying contest in New York in October, 1934.

In November Edmonds went along with the entire state in electing Democratic candidates for every office, with large majorities.

Fire insurance rates, on three-year policies, were reduced about 20 per cent in December, 1934.

Journalism students of the Edmonds high school again took over publication of the *Tribune-Review* for the issue of January 11, 1935. Louis Swift was editor, and on his staff were: Martha Bliss, Evan Morgan, Bill Woelke, Adeline Trager, Mary Jane O'Halloran, Don Chase, Don Houle, Sylvia Clement, Emilie Harries, Don Moyer, Kenneth Yost, Llewellyn Clark, Stanley Aymond, Malvin Stenson, Stanley Lund, Mildred Tutmark, Signe Dahlin, David DeLameter, Lucille Porter, Lucille Blough, Phyllis Thomson, Dick Ballinger, Noel Hall, Dick Young, Arthur Turner, Hudson Cooper, Lavanna Johnson, Frances Adams, Glenn Stubbs and Elsie Engstrom.

W. Murray Hammond was general chairman of the President's Birthday Ball held January 30, 1935, at the Edmonds Opera House.

In March the Misses Murl Little of Edmonds and Virginia North

of Alderwood Manor were winners in the merchants' Better Times Drive and were taken on a tour of Southern California and into Mexico.

The chain letter craze was at its height in Edmonds in May of 1935. Each recipient of a letter, bearing several names and addresses, was supposed to send a dime, a quarter or even a dollar to the one whose name appeared at the top, then send out a specified number of letters, omitting the top name and adding his own at the bottom. If the letter survived until his own name reached the top—but it rarely did—the sender could expect a shower of dimes, or quarters, or dollars through the mail. While it lasted, the fad made good business for mimeograph operators and printers, turning out form letters, and Postmaster E. R. Scott said stamp sales and first class mail were nearly double the normal in volume. Edmonds people must have mailed out thousands of dimes but few of them ever experienced the pay-off.

Mrs. Clara Wilson, Edmonds librarian for 12 years, resigned in May, and the board named Mrs. L. R. Moses as her successor.

In June the *Tribune-Review* sponsored another cooking school, this time at the high school auditorium and gymnasium, with a fashion show in conjunction. The same month the newspaper received the highest rating in Division B of the State Better Newspaper Contest. Three years later the *Tribune-Review* was awarded a plaque by the Washington Newspaper Publishers Association for the best front page in Division B.

Hundreds of Edmonds people had a perfect view of the total eclipse of the moon on the night of July 15, 1935.

A full-time summer play program was provided in Edmonds that year, with Loren Schoel as supervisor.

In February, 1936, the Edmonds Athletic Club basketball team won the championship both in the King County League and in the City League.

One of the worst traffic accidents ever to occur in the district was experienced on the night of April 18, 1936, when two cars collided head-on in front of Rubenak's resort on the highway. Six lost their lives, five of whom were trapped in one of the cars which burst into flames. The speed of one of the cars was estimated at 80 miles an hour.

Edmonds had a distinguished visitor one day in May, 1936—a one-time champion boxer of the United States Navy and later a prominent motion picture character actor. But Sailor Sharkey did not roll into Edmonds in a limousine; the full-blooded Chinook Indian, then 56 years old, arrived on the hobo trail with his pack on his back. Only a few years before, Sharkey had been receiving nearly \$1000 a week for acting in such motion pictures as "The Isle of Lost Men," and with John Barrymore in "Moby Dick"—and had publicity photographs, though dirty and dog-eared, as well as newspaper clippings to prove it.

That same month Chauncey's Boathouse on the Edmonds waterfront was training quarters for Babe Risko, middleweight boxing champion, then preparing for a match with Freddie Steele of Tacoma

on July 10. A year later "Wild" Bill Boyd, Navy heavyweight champion of the Pacific Coast, used the same quarters.

Edmonds streets were practically deserted one day in July, 1936, when the Shriners, in convention in Seattle, held their traditional parade.

In September work was started on the Snohomish County Airport north of Lake Serene, with the federal government supplying funds to the amount of \$240,000 and the county \$40,476.

Edmonds and vicinity gave its endorsement to the New Deal by a two-to-one vote when President Roosevelt was re-elected in November, 1936. That time the Public Utility District proponents were successful and the district was created for Snohomish county by a vote of 13,511 to 10,258.

In January, 1937, Edmonds people were prompt in raising their share for relief of the flood victims in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The Workers' Alliance, an organization of WPA workers in the district, went out on strike in March, 1937, asking for more pay and for allowances for sickness and bad weather.

Donna Mae Lookey and Lee Rogers were top winners of bicycles in the *Tribune-Review* subscription campaign of May, 1937. In a similar campaign in July, 1939, bicycles went to Kent Echelbarger, Loren Burtis, Bob Walloch and Eloise Mitchell.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Washington Independent Telephone Association was held in June, 1937, at the American Legion hall in Edmonds, with D. M. Yost, manager of the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company, as host.

A four-year-old Richmond Highlands boy, Richard Lloyd Hastings, was drowned in September, 1937, when he fell through a hole in an old drydock hull which had been beached on the south side of the ferry dock.

A special train carrying President Roosevelt stopped for nine minutes one evening in October, 1937, while the locomotive took on water. While the train stood still it was completely surrounded by secret service men who had come to Edmonds by automobile expressly for that purpose.

William R. Woelke of the United States Marines, that month wrote to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Woelke, of Route 1, Edmonds, telling them of experiences following the start of hostilities between Japan and China. He had been with the troops guarding the international zone in Shanghai.

T. A. "Tom" Olsen, an Edmonds pioneer, was honored with a banquet in October, 1937, when he retired after 23 years of employment by the Standard Oil Company at Point Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen came to Edmonds in 1909, and two years later were operating "Olsen's Restaurant," which, according to its card, served "a good, square, clean meal for 25 cents."

In December, 1937, a WPA project was approved for cataloguing and repairing the books in the Edmonds public library. Samuel S. Atwood was placed in charge of the work.

Reports in March, 1938, showed that commodity prices had risen 32 per cent since President Roosevelt's first inauguration in March, 1933.

In March, 1938, George and Sylvester Quinn installed equipment for an amateur broadcasting station on the 10-meter band and Sylvester received a license for station W7GHZ. In May of the following year, George received a license for station W7HNE.

In March, 1938, fieldhouse activities were increased at Edmonds, under the direction of Moro A. Jewell.

A petition was circulated in April, 1938, for a port district including Edmonds and the surrounding area, and listing as candidates for commissioners, A. B. Bently, John Atkinson and W. H. Dunbar. The petition met with difficulties, however, for because of protests, the area was reduced, leaving two of the candidates living outside the reduced district. In December the county commissioners permitted the proposal to expire by failing to act within the prescribed time limit.

One hot, dry afternoon in June, 1938, there was plenty of excitement back of the Schneider Building. A pile of crates back of the Safeway had caught fire, dangerously close to a stock of fireworks in the back room of the Diamond 10-Cent Store. Manager Paul Hofstetter of the dime store was frantically playing a stream of water from a garden hose on the blazing crates until the firemen arrived.

Real estate activity in Woodway Park was renewed in June, 1939, when several pieces of property were sold and the erection of substantial new homes was announced.

WPA crews again walked off their jobs in the Edmonds district in July, 1939, in a three-day protest walkout over an increase in the work month from 96 to 130 hours at the same pay.

Through the efforts of L. S. Keeton of North Edmonds, with funds raised by popular subscription, a monument was erected on the Edmonds high school grounds in November, 1939, with a plaque dedicated to the memory of George Brackett, founder of Edmonds. Mayor Fred A. Fourtner and School Superintendent H. H. Hoffland took part in the dedication ceremony.

Frank Milspaugh, who came to Edmonds in 1888, was reminiscent on the occasion of his eightieth birthday anniversary, March 17, 1940. He told how the mail and passengers were brought ashore from the steamers in rowboats, and from the boats to the beach on the backs of deckhands. He remembered that the young people would ride bicycles through woodland trails to Lake Union, then go by boat across the lake into Seattle. Occasionally Edmonds people would set out by horse and wagon over the winding and precarious road to Woodland Park for a picnic, but it was necessary to start at daybreak to have time for a picnic lunch in the park and get home by dark.

Another landmark of the area disappeared in April, 1940, when the old Alameda Hotel in North Edmonds, built in 1890 by A. C. Allen, was torn down by its owner, Mrs. E. D. Lindsay. Streets of

the original plat long since had been vacated and the lots turned back to acreage.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Wilsted, who had settled on a homestead in the vicinity in the early 1880's, acquired the Allen place with its 21-room building and 50 acres on the waterfront in 1898. There they raised a family of six boys and two girls. Three of the boys served in the Army during the first World War; Fred was in the spruce division, Holger a private in the 91st Division, and Ted, who had two years' service in Alaska before the war, was a second lieutenant of infantry in the 166th Depot Brigade.

Edmonds was host to the Snohomish County Republican convention on May 4, 1940, when it was held at the Edmonds high school auditorium. A. O. Kent of Everett was county chairman.

Another railroad crossing accident occurred in May, 1940, when Dr. Paul Ferse of Port Angeles ran into the side of the locomotive of a Great Northern passenger train at the Main street crossing. Although his automobile was practically demolished, Dr. Ferse was unhurt.

In July, 1940, J. H. Rupert, its owner, tore down the two-story frame building which had stood since pioneer days at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main.

In August voters of nine precincts outside the city of Edmonds rejected the proposal for formation of a fire district by a vote of 741 to 191.

The following month the Edmonds inhalator, operated by city firemen, was credited with saving the life of Carl, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Weber. The child had been pulled unconscious from the Sound by Gladwyn Moses, Vic Miller and Bee Drain.

In September, 1940, Mrs. G. G. Smart of North Edmonds was elected Republican State Committeewoman.

Except for Richmond precinct which favored the Republican ticket of Wendell Willkie and Charles McNary, Edmonds and surrounding precincts went along with a majority in the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term, along with Henry A. Wallace for vice-president, on November 5, 1940. However, a Republican, Arthur B. Langlie, was elected Governor of Washington, over the Democratic candidate, Clarence C. Dill. Mon C. Wallgren was elected United States Senator, and Henry M. Jackson, Representative from the Second District.

Edmonds people were startled that November to learn of the collapse of the Narrows bridge at Tacoma during a strong southerly wind.

A. B. Miller, proprietor of the Miller International Shows, in December, 1940, selected Edmonds for his winter quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Keeton took a nation-wide trip by bus in 1940, an account of which was published in installments in the *Tribune-Review*.

The official 1940 census gave the population of Edmonds as 1288. It had been 1165 in 1930.

Chapter 7

The War Decade

SINCE THE OUTBREAK of war in Europe in 1939, the ultimate entrance of the United States into the conflict appeared inevitable. The futility of the First World War in establishing lasting peace already had been recognized, and every effort had been made to prevent involvement of the United States in the new conflict. The failure of this effort already was apparent before the war in Europe had progressed many months, and pressure from the executive branch of the government compelled first the weakening of our neutrality laws, then easier sale of munitions to nations at war. With Hitler's *blitzkrieg* which in 1940 swept over France and threatened the crossing of the English Channel, America was thrown into a panic with the contemplation of what might happen to the world if the British Isles were conquered. Lend-lease legislation was rushed through Congress, the nation launched on a defense program and the first peace-time conscription of manpower was inaugurated. With the opening of the fifth decade, the nation was well on its way toward entry into the world conflict.

The first young men in the Edmonds area to receive notices of induction under the new draft law, in January, 1941, were Victor E. Corti, Alderwood Manor; William O. Porter, Route 1, Edmonds, and James DeVries, Route 1, Alderwood Manor.

Allan Yost reported for duty in February, as Lieutenant, j. g., in the U. S. Navy at San Pedro, California.

On May 1, 1941, Defense Savings Bonds, to help finance the defense program, went on sale at the Edmonds post office and the State Bank of Edmonds.

The first reported war casualty affecting the Edmonds area occurred in June, 1941, when Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Macdonald of Seattle Heights received word from the British Air Ministry that their son, Gerald E., was believed lost over Norway. He was a pilot in the Royal Air Force.

The same month Stanley Nicolay received a commission as a second lieutenant when he became a flyer in the United States Marine Corps Reserve.

When a campaign was launched in June for funds for the United Service Organizations, the Edmonds quota was set at \$200.

Lloyd P. Lancaster of Edmonds that month was named honor man for the week at the Naval Training Station at San Diego.

A special course in electricity, the first of several defense courses at the Edmonds high school, was announced in June.

The same month the *Tribune-Review* announced that copies of the newspaper would be sent without charge to all men and women in the armed services from the district. Before the end of the war the names of about 400 were on the mailing list.

A successful scrap aluminum drive in Edmonds in July, 1941, was headed by Clayton Halverson.

The first local boy in the armed services of the United States in the period to lose his life was Corporal Harold Clark, 20, of Hall's Lake, who was injured fatally in an automobile accident in Tacoma, in July, 1941.

In September plans were made for the establishment of three air-raid observation posts in the area, to be headed by Lt. Ira D. Williams, E. Fred Pickett and Walter Deebach.

A special campaign for enlistments in the United States Navy was begun on Navy Day, October 27, 1941.

Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, was etched in the memories of Edmonds people who heard over their radios the first meager reports of the surprise attack by Japanese war planes on the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The news spread rapidly and during the afternoon almost everyone in Edmonds was beside his radio listening as the details and extent of the disaster were revealed. The next morning President Roosevelt asked and received a declaration of war by Congress.

The Edmonds response to war measures was prompt and thorough. Blackouts were observed, airplane observation posts were manned, drills were held in the schools and steps were taken by the city government for local defense legislation. Volunteers were sought in order to provide air-raid warning vigil around the clock at Edmonds.

That first month of the war word came of the first Edmonds boy killed in action, James Howard Kerr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Kerr, who lost his life in the early Japanese attack on the Philippine Islands.

The same month a Municipal Defense Commission was formed in Edmonds, headed by Mayor Fred A. Fournier. E. Fred Pickett, commander of the local post of the American Legion, was named vice-chairman and co-ordinator of all defense agencies. Other members were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Scott, Police Chief Ray H. Doty, Fire Chief M. C. Engels, Dr. F. J. Kenny, George W. Yost, Water Superintendent W. W. Womer, Lawrence Hubbard, Charles H. Bienz, Mrs. L. S. Vincent, Harold Silvernail and Mrs. James Astell.

The first fund drive of the war was the American Red Cross war defense campaign, which was launched in January, 1942, with the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor!"

Complying with wartime regulations, the same month, Police Chief Doty issued an order requiring all German, Japanese and Italian aliens in the area to surrender radio transmitters, short-wave receivers and cameras.

In January a civilian defense committee was being organized in each precinct. Classes were busy practicing first aid. Red Cross groups were working on first aid, knitting, sewing, bandage rolling and home nursing.

The same month a tire ration board was set up at Edmonds, composed of Geo. M. Leyda, Mrs. Ray H. Doty and Cleve Little. The High School P.-T. A. was planning a drive for collection of rags and scrap iron.

As if all this were not enough to impress people in the Edmonds area that a war was in progress, that month the Army set up a testing area on the waterfront just north of the Union Oil Company's wharf and almost every day the ack-ack of anti-aircraft guns could be heard shooting at sleeve targets towed by planes back and forth above Puget Sound.

National Daylight Saving Time went into effect February 9, 1942.

Registration for sugar ration cards, originally scheduled for March at the schoolhouses of the district, was postponed until May 4.

The county road crew provided piles of sand at convenient places throughout the area in March for use in defense against incendiary bombs, and the technique of combatting the bombs was demonstrated by experts at the high school athletic field.

People of the district were urged to contribute books for use of those in the armed forces.

T. J. Hudson and Clayton Halverson were named in March to head a drive for collection of scrap materials, and the first big salvage day was set for May 25. Old rubber was added to the list of materials wanted, and by June scrap metal and other material was piled high on the vacant lot at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main.

Volunteer registration and tagging of children was started in April.

Formation of a home guard organization was sponsored in April by the Chamber of Commerce, and enlistments were opened May 1.

George Tozer of Everett, Red Cross disaster chairman for the county, attended a civilian defense meeting in Edmonds in April and named Mrs. W. W. Eddy as local chairman for disaster relief.

In April, under the selective service law, 630 men between the ages of 45 and 65 were registered at Edmonds.

The Edmonds Company, Washington State Guard Reserve, was formed in May with 42 enlistments. First Lieutenant Ira D. Williams was commanding officer. The executive committee included Mayor Fred A. Fournier, Jess M. Nielsen, E. Fred Pickett, O. N. Sorensen, Walter A. Deebach, Ray H. Doty and Pat Bookey. The company began drilling immediately and by July the members were carrying rifles in their drill practice.

G. F. Hatch was named in May as chairman of the Victory Bond sales campaign.

The same month a service men's club was opened in the field house at the high school athletic field. Use of the city hall was granted for the ration board.

In July, 1942, a Red Cross Women's Volunteer Motor Corps was formed in Edmonds, with Mrs. Lillian Erichsen as chairman and Mrs. Harriet Sorensen as secretary.

In August canning-sugar permits were being issued, dim-out regulations went into effect and a drive was on for donations of phonograph records for use in service camps.

Defense leaders that month discouraged dual membership of individuals in emergency defense groups and urged local people to confine their membership to a single organization.

By September the Edmonds Guard company had a roster of 137 and maintained its headquarters in the Edmonds Opera House.

The same month George W. Yost was named evacuation chairman by Co-ordinator S. J. Perrine.

In September, 1942, the ration office in the city hall was closed and the records were moved to the north end of Seattle. But as the result of a strong protest, the ration office was restored to Edmonds the following January. LeRoy H. Cooper was named chairman of the board; other members were Keith McAnulty, Cliff C. Martin, Jess M. Nielsen, C. E. Maxwell, Walter A. Deebach, A. R. Pennock, Howard L. Kerr and Joseph Demmery. Mrs. Ray H. Doty was named secretary of the board.

In a special bond show at the Princess Theater in September, 1942, Manager Lionel W. Brown sold \$14,075 worth of War Bonds.

In October 51,610 pounds of scrap metal was taken to the Bethlehem Steel Company plant in Seattle and the lot at Fourth and Main was cleaned up. The same month additional salvage drives were conducted by school students of the district and by Lloyd G. McIvor Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Landlords in Edmonds were required to register in October, under provisions of the OPA.

An American flag was presented to the local guard company in November by the V. F. W. post.

Plans were announced that month for a county war memorial to be erected on the courthouse grounds in Everett.

Motorists of the area, 2474 in number, registered for gasoline rationing in November, 1942, at the schoolhouses of the district.

In December the Edmonds quota for the second USO drive was set at \$550.

Captain Stanley Nicolay of North Edmonds returned in December as a Marine flyer hero of Guadalcanal, The following April he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The same month E. E. Hopper, Edmonds Chevrolet dealer, became a warrant officer (machinist) in the Navy. The Edmonds Service Club was in operation at the American Legion hall. Fifteen former members of the Washington State Guard Reserve were listed as having become

members of the armed forces. In January the guard company moved to the Edmonds high school gymnasium for drilling.

The same month L. S. Vincent succeeded S. J. Perrine who resigned as local defense co-ordinator.

A new regulation required fuel oil users to register in February, 1943. The same month shoes were put on the ration list and registration was held for War Ration Book 2.

Dr. H. H. Kretzler was promoted to the rank of Commander in the Navy in February, 1943.

With volunteer labor and contributed material, an air-raid observation tower was completed in March, near Third and Main, with special credit going to Dewey Leyda.

The same month the local V. F. W. post presented a medal for outstanding citizenship to the editor of the *Tribune-Review* for the newspaper's service in war activities, especially for mailing copies of the newspaper to local men and women in the services.

In April many organizations of the district participated in providing kit bags for servicemen. The USO quota of \$550 was finally completed in May.

A tin can salvage drive in June produced two tons of metal.

The local State Guard Reserve, which had started rifle practice in April, planned the formation of a rifle club in June, and in August Robert Farrar and J. W. Crow won gold cups for marksmanship in a tournament at the University rifle range.

The V. F. W. post conducted a campaign for Aviation Cadets in July, and the following month collected funds to provide cigarettes for members of overseas forces from the Edmonds district.

Edmonds learned of another local war hero in September, 1943, when word that Master Sergeant Jean Vincent, son of L. S. Vincent, had been awarded the Silver Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and three clusters, and the Special Merit Medal.

The Princess Theater staged a free movie in September to aid the sale of war bonds and gave an Army Relief Fund benefit show the following month.

The air-raid observation post was discontinued in October.

Nearly a ton of clothing was collected in December, 1943, in a drive headed in Edmonds by Mrs. Ralph Gray and in Alderwood Manor by Mrs. E. M. Allen. The same month Edmonds' contribution to the County War Fund, with Mrs. D. E. Clark as chairman, reached \$2166, within \$91 of the quota.

At the beginning of 1944, with an allotment of \$141,470 for the Fourth War Loan, Edmonds subscribed a total of \$203,005.75.

Twenty retail stores in the area were checked by the local Ration Board in March to determine whether or not the OPA regulations were being observed.

In the American Red Cross drive of April, 1944, the quota of \$2750 was exceeded.

Word was received in May that First Lieutenant John V. Roberts,

son of Mr. and Mrs. Viggo Roberts, had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In the local company of the Washington State Guard Reserve, First Sergeant Robert Farrar was promoted to Second Lieutenant to succeed Lt. Fern K. Rittenhouse.

The Fifth War Loan Drive which opened in June, 1944, with George E. Hanson as chairman, was subscribed far in excess of the Edmonds quota of \$174,000, for by July 12, \$291,900.75 worth of bonds had been purchased in the district.

A controversy was started through the columns of the *Tribune-Review* in July when a group of teen-agers appealed for adult help in providing entertainment to fill their idle hours. The editor took issue with them on the grounds that the already overburdened adults carrying the load of war work and repeated drives should not be burdened further, but that the youngsters might devote at least some of their idle time helping their parents.

In October, 1944, under the leadership of Mrs. Letha Oake, the local War Fund quota of \$2000 was exceeded, contributions totaling \$2220.84.

The Sixth War Loan goal of \$133,000 in November was almost doubled, local bond purchases totaling \$244,049.50.

In February, 1945, Captain Ira D. Williams of the State Guard Reserve was promoted to the rank of Major.

The goal of \$5750 in the Red Cross drive in March was exceeded by \$1072. Another quota was exceeded in April when George W. Hicks headed the local drive for old clothing for overseas war relief.

On the evening of May 8, 1945, V-E Day was celebrated with a program at the Edmonds high school auditorium. Paul McGibbon was chairman and several ministers took part. Religious and patriotic music was featured.

The Seventh War Loan drive with a quota of \$119,100 was opened in May and was more than doubled by July when subscriptions totaled \$241,903.75.

Regulations effective in June, 1945, required landlords to register.

With the announcement by President Truman at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 14, 1945, Edmonds joined in the celebration of the surrender of Japan and the end of the war. First the bell began ringing at the Methodist Church, this was joined by the city fire siren, then the mill and ferry whistles and automobile horns joined in the din. Firecrackers and guns popped. Telephone service was jammed with calls. In the evening union services of thanksgiving were held at the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church.

The following day, rationing was ended on gasoline, blue-point food items, fuel oil and oil stoves.

In October Edmonds went over the top in its final War Fund drive, raising \$1847.96 on a quota of \$1800.

The Edmonds Ration Board went out of existence October 29, 1945.

In December, 1945, Chairman George E. Hanson reported subscrip-

tions totaling \$112,223.25 in the Victory Bond drive for which the local quota had been set at \$90,000.

A proclamation by President Truman brought the war to an official end on December 31, 1947.

Men from the area in and around Edmonds who were reported to have lost their lives while in the armed forces during the Second World War included:

John Barnes	Jack F. Gant	Leonard Olson
Jesse J. Bell Sr.	Charles Hazleton	Arthur Plennevaux
Ernest Grant Bjorg	W. Murray Hammond	John Rice
Richard Bright	James R. Hardman	Willard J. Robinson
Carl C. Burch	Laddie J. Janacek	Richard A. Solver
Scott Burgess	R. K. John Jr.	Guy H. Stewart
Yancy B. Chancy	William Kane	C. H. Tibbatts Jr.
Harold Clark	James Howard Kerr	Art Toothman
Andrew S. Clein	Glen G. Krook	Carl Trager
Robert Cosman	Dan Leonard	Donald Trail
David Dent	Raymond Lindsay	Gilbert Tusty
Robert Duncan	Robert Lutton	Robert L. Whitham
Wallace Eldridge	Herbert Meyring	William T. Whitham
Francis Fourmont	Kearney E. Miller	Melvin Yost
Robert Granston	Harold Nelson	

Churches and Organizations In Fifth Decade

The Rev. DeLoss Crook resigned as Gospel Temple pastor in January, 1941, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. L. Archer.

In June of that year the Rev. Harry Tows was serving as pastor of the First Baptist Church, succeeded about two years later by the Rev. J. E. H. Nelson who served until November, 1948. The following March the Rev. Norman W. Brown from Salem, Oregon, accepted the Baptist pastorate. In October of 1949 a campaign was started for the enlargement and modernization of the Baptist church building at Fourth and Bell, to cost about \$30,000. On Sunday, December 10, 1950, the newly remodeled and enlarged church building was dedicated.

In June, 1941, the Rev. C. E. Sanders, pastor of the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church, was transferred to Port Townsend, and was succeeded at Edmonds by the Rev. Oliver L. Tanquary. The local Methodists celebrated the final payment on the church indebtedness in March, 1944, the same month their pastor volunteered for Army Chaplain service. The Edmonds pastorate was filled that September by the Rev. Henry L. Haines. In June of 1947 the Methodist Church dedicated a public address system by which recorded chimes could be played from the church tower; and it has pealed forth appropriate music at subsequent Christmas and Easter seasons. Five months later ground was broken for additional rooms for Christian education and the parsonage. The new wing was dedicated November 20, 1949.

The Holy Rosary Catholic Church of Edmonds had its first resi-

dent pastor, the Rev. Robert Snodgrass, in February, 1942. In 1947 the Rev. Joseph L. Wolter was serving as its pastor.

The Rev. Harold J. McIntyre became pastor of the Church of God in June, 1945. When he left four years later to accept a pastorate in Oregon, he was succeeded in Edmonds by the Rev. Kenneth Donihue from Michigan. The Rev. Fred G. Walker became pastor in 1950.

A Ministerial Association was formed in Edmonds in October, 1943, with the Rev. J. E. H. Nelson, Baptist minister, as president; Rev. L. A. Bash, pastor of the Open Bible Church, as secretary-treasurer, and including in its membership the Rev. Harry L. Rogers of the Church of God and the Rev. Oliver L. Tanquary of the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church. The following March the Ministerial Association sponsored a series of four Holy Week services.

The Trinity Lutheran Church at Lynnwood was dedicated November 24, 1946, with T. H. Collin as pastor.

The churches of Edmonds observed "Anti-Gambling Sunday" in September, 1948, in protest against the proposed licensing of pinball machines in Edmonds.

In September, 1949, Christian Church services were being held at the Vincent Nicholson home at Sixth and Alder.

The 55 Methodist Churches of the Puget Sound District held a one-day conference at Edmonds in September, 1950.

In January, 1941, the first Red Cross Sewing Chapter in the district was organized by eleven ladies at the North Edmonds home of Mrs. Charles R. Watts. Other members were Mrs. George Addy, Mrs. George W. Hoag, Mrs. W. E. Nowell, Mrs. Emma Heberlein, Mrs. T. W. Lawson, Mrs. G. B. Woodruff, Mrs. J. L. Close, Mrs. L. S. Keeton, Mrs. H. M. Skipworth and Mrs. E. T. Robb.

Frank Freese Post, American Legion, headed by Lionel W. Brown, in February, 1941, took the responsibility for the volunteer registration of all World War veterans as a part of the national defense program.

Edmonds Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F., celebrated its golden anniversary in April, 1941, with a program at which Ray H. Doty presided. William Rowe, Ernest Kuehl and Fred Stewart, among the oldest members, took part. Charter members, none of whom then were living, were memorialized: H. W. Camey, C. F. Knapp, J. M. Mills, T. N. Hatch, Jacob Leonhardt, J. C. Scott, L. L. Austin, M. J. Hartnett, C. T. Roscoe Sr., E. E. Lytle, J. W. Knapp, A. M. Pritchard, Joe Schuster and James Brady.

Coterie was host to the Snohomish District Federation of Women's Clubs at its hall in May, 1941, with Mrs. Mark Servey as general chairman. In March, 1946, the corporation authorized the sale of the clubhouse, and the following month the building and lots were sold to the Christian Science Church for \$3000. The Coterie then resumed holding its meetings at the homes of members. The Snohomish County District Federation again met in Edmonds on October 29, 1948, at the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church.

The Edmonds High School Parent-Teacher Association was formed in May, 1941. Mrs. H. L. Ford was its first president; Mrs. L. H.

Walter and Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, vice-presidents; Mrs. Elmer Halstead, secretary, and Mrs. Kathryn Evans, treasurer.

Lloyd G. McIvor Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, burned its mortgage at a ceremony in March, 1943, with Commander Walter B. Jones and Commander-Elect Roy E. Cooper participating.

An Edmonds unit of the Washington Education Association was organized in October, 1943, with Harold Silvernail, president; George F. Hatch, vice-president; Miss Mildred McDermott, secretary, and Miss Ruth Verd, treasurer.

In May, 1944, Harold Airis was the fifth Edmonds Boy Scout to attain the highest rank, that of Eagle Scout. Howard Dent, a blind youth, had become an Eagle Scout in 1933, Kenneth Wickstrom in 1934, Max Meyring in 1935 and Charles Behlke in 1943.

O. A. Bierbrauer succeeded LeRoy H. Cooper in January, 1945, as president of the newly organized Lake Ballinger Shrine Club.

The Meadowdale Improvement Association was formed in May, 1945, with Howard E. Preston, president; Fred Wright, vice-president; W. D. McClintick, secretary-treasurer, and Ivan Best, John Davidson, Capt. H. F. Haines and George Bartell, board members.

Richmond Chapter, Order of DeMolay, was being organized the following month. Wylie C. Echelbarger was elected Master Councilor; Neal Brayton, Senior Councilor; Glenn Granger, Junior Councilor; Donald Fink, treasurer, and Ralph Ruffolo, scribe.

Edmonds Court, Order of Amaranth, was instituted at the Edmonds Masonic hall on August 22, 1945, and received its charter the following October 31. The first officers of the Court were: Madge Bierbrauer, Royal Matron; Nevin Van Wart, Royal Patron; Leona Skeen, Associate Matron; Otto A. Bierbrauer, Associate Patron; Ann Austin, Conductress; Besse Airis, Associate Conductress; Esther Nielsen, Treasurer; Clara Kerr, Secretary; Hulda Stevenson, Marshal in the East; Ina Wykom, Marshal in the West; Emma Fisk, Prelate; Adele Vannier, Truth; Dorothy Johnson, Faith; Patricia Kline, Wisdom; Blanche Ewing, Charity; Martha Lawson, Warder; Charles Phelps, Sentinel; Rachel Joy, Standard Bearer; Maude Wright, Musician; Maude Osborn, Historian; Lillian Erichsen, Daniel M. Yost and Fay Barkley, Trustees; Ruth Bigelow and Susan Van Wart, flower girls.

The Edmonds Harbor and Breakwater Improvement Club was formed in September, 1945, with Henry Chandler, chairman; George Q. Durbin, alternate chairman; Ralph Wilson, recording secretary, and A. B. Miller, financial secretary. The following month Mr. Miller, Bert Heaps and Victor E. Holmquist were named as a committee to take steps toward obtaining a breakwater for the Edmonds harbor.

Twenty-five veterans of World War II were initiated into Frank Freese Post, American Legion, on a single night in November, 1945.

About 50 business and professional men of Edmonds met in the basement of The Grill in April, 1946, to form an independent service club. E. E. Hopper became temporary chairman, succeeded in May by G. B. Swanson. The club held weekly luncheon meetings, discussing

community problems. At its meeting the following November, Paul McGibbon, president of the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce proposed that the two organizations merge, and it was soon after that the merger was effected and the noon meetings were continued under the Chamber of Commerce name.

The Village Arts Guild was formed in May, 1946, its membership made up mostly of residents of the Lynnwood and Alderwood Manor areas. Mrs. Martin Swartz was elected its first president; Dorathy Young, secretary; Charles B. Stallsmith, treasurer, and with seven vice-presidents: John R. Denby, Martin Swartz, Gail Hinthorne, Teresa Phillips, Bernadette Denby, Dorothy Hewett and Ruth Hinthorne.

The South Snohomish County Young Men's Republican Club was organized in October, 1946, with Ray Surface, president; Dwight C. Johnson, secretary, and LeRoy H. Cooper, treasurer.

A parish post of the Catholic War Veterans was formed in Edmonds the same month, with Boyd Reed, Commander; A. J. Jesmer, Adjutant, and Phil Baird, treasurer.

The Edmonds Lions Club was organized in October, 1946, at a meeting held at the Odd Fellows hall. First officers were: Ray V. Cloud, president; Jess M. Nielsen, Claude Savage and Ross V. Waggoner, vice-presidents; Ben H. Swedberg, secretary; Ted Truax, treasurer; Ed Jensen, lion tamer, and Ernie Vollan, tail twister. On the board of directors were Dr. Frank J. Kenny, Melvin Tuson, Walter Chitty and George Cusher. The club received its charter, presented by District Governor Jack Peddycord of Bellingham, at a dinner meeting at the Nile Temple Country Club on February 1, 1947. Two months later the Edmonds Lions sponsored a new club at Richmond Highlands, with Delbert Rupert, president; Walter Peterson, Fred Isaacson and Robert Paddock, vice-presidents; Lloyd Nelson, lion tamer; Art Janes, tail twister, and Kenneth Welling, secretary. In April the Edmonds Lions erected a gateway to the Edmonds city park, as well as sponsoring other park improvements. The following December the club took on the sponsorship of the School Safety Patrol at Edmonds. In April, 1948, the Lions presented their first vaudeville and country store before large audiences at the high school auditorium. The Lions spread the fame of Edmonds at the district convention in Spokane, that July, when the delegation distributed Edmonds literature and took along two popular Edmonds entertainers, Jimmie Barricklow and Wally Hilde, "The Yodeling Cowgirls." The same month the Lions Club sponsored its first Edmonds Pioneer Days celebration. In October the Lions provided two ping-pong tables for the Teen-Age Canteen and a building to house a public telephone booth. In February the Lions provided two \$100 scholarships to the Everett Junior College, along with another \$100 scholarship furnished by the Chamber of Commerce. In April the Lions Club staged its first annual Easter Egg Hunt for the youngsters at the city park. The next month the club acquired radio sets to be provided for the use of shut-ins. Edmonds businessmen blossomed out in a variety of hirsute adornments in July in preparation

for the Lions Club's second Pioneer Days celebration. The following December the Lions collected discarded and broken toys, then painted and repaired them for Christmas gifts to children of needy families. In January, 1950, the Lions Club purchased playfield equipment for the city park.

The first meeting of Edmonds Lodge No. 165, F. & A. M., in its new hall, the Edmonds Opera House, which had been purchased in 1944, was held on December 12, 1946. During the several years following, extensive improvements were made to the building, largely by volunteer labor and contributions of the members. A new wing was added for the lodge room in 1947, the basement was made into a large, attractive dining room, a modern kitchen was installed and permanent siding was added to the outside of the building. An impressive dedication ceremony was held on Saturday evening, April 1, 1950, with Grand Master Henry C. Heal presiding. On the program were Mayor Paul McGibbon, a Past Master; Arnt Pettersen, the presiding Master; Vincent B. Jerome, Master in 1947; Past Master Daniel M. Yost, one of the three remaining members of the lodge when it was first organized, and Past Master Fremont A. Case. The symbolic lodge used in the ceremony was a scale model of the building made by L. S. Vincent.

Ernest Kuehl was presented with a 50-year jewel by the Edmonds Odd Fellows Lodge in April, 1947. He had been secretary of the lodge for 40 years. The same month the Odd Fellows held their district convention in Edmonds.

In May, 1947, Frank Freese Post, American Legion, sponsored a Sea Scout troop. In September the post presented three special awards; one went to J. W. "Bill" Crow and one to Steve Naughten for special services these Edmonds business men had rendered the American Legion, and one to the *Tribune-Review* in recognition of its wartime project of providing copies of the newspaper to service personnel. On Memorial Day, 1948, Frank Freese Post dedicated its new Youth Building next to its hall on Sixth Avenue, giving it the name of Meyring Hall in memory of Herbert Meyring, a former Boy Scout, who had been killed in action in Europe. In 1948 the Legion post sponsored another of its growing Fourth of July celebrations, this time a three-day affair. The American Legion's Second District conference was held at Edmonds in October, 1948. The same month the Legion Auxiliary formed a drill team under the direction of Charles Brown, with Mrs. Gladys Clifford as chairman. In December, 1948, the Legion post prepared for the completion of Meyring Hall and the addition of a heating plant. Mrs. Myra Bloomfield was elected president of the Second District, American Legion Auxiliary.

In May, 1947, the Edmonds Port Association was formed by representatives of business and industrial firms along the waterfront. O. S. Whitmore was elected chairman and H. H. Jacobsen, secretary. One of its first moves was to ask the city council for better access streets to waterfront property. The organization conducted a survey in November of that year to aid in the campaign for the proposed breakwater.

A Pension Union was formed in Edmonds in June, 1947.

A new Boy Scout Troop, No. 339, was sponsored by Lloyd G. McIvor Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in July, 1947, with Ross V. Waggoner as Scoutmaster.

The Eagle Scout rank was attained by several in the Edmonds area during the latter part of the decade. In November, 1947, the Eagle Scout award was presented by Sol G. Levy, president of the Seattle Area Council, to George Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Mason Hall. In October, 1948, Ross Waggoner Jr. became an Eagle Scout. Two Eagle Scout awards were presented in December, 1949, Charles Swedberg and Richard Hildebrand having attained that honor. Tom Deebach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Deebach, became an Eagle Scout in November, 1950.

The Greater Edmonds Area Community Chest organization was completed in June, 1948, with the incorporation papers prepared through the courtesy of Attorney Merwin E. Casey. Ray V. Cloud was the first president; Joseph Johnson, vice-president; R. C. Werner Jr., secretary, and M. L. Cleaveland, treasurer. Juels M. Swenson was named chairman and Frank Joy assistant chairman for the first fund campaign that September, with the goal set at \$5000. It appeared that the sights were set too high, however, for the contributions totaled only \$2351.70.

Puget Sound Aerie No. 2888, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted in Edmonds in October, 1948, its first officers being: David Jorstad, J. P. W. P.; Vernon Scott, W. P.; Earl B. MacDonald, W. V. P.; Charles A. Clarke, chaplain; Willard C. Kier, secretary; Ernest T. Nimz, treasurer; Chester A. Larson, conductor; Harold E. Wilson, O. G., and W. P. McDonell, I. G. The charter was received March 17, 1949.

The Edallyn Business and Professional Women's Club for Edmonds, Alderwood Manor and Lynnwood, was organized in May, 1949, with Mrs. Ida M. Pearl as president; Miss Harriett M. Colvin, secretary; Miss Carolyn Armes, treasurer, and Mrs. Leona Roberts, publicity chairman.

The Sno-King Community Concerts Association was formed in July, 1950, with Frank J. Darlington as president; Robert Anderson, Mrs. Roy Sorensen and T. F. Normann, vice-presidents; Mrs. R. W. Westover, secretary; Mrs. Herman C. Sater, corresponding secretary, and John Hanson, treasurer. When the membership campaign was conducted in October a sufficient number of season tickets had been sold to assure the scheduling of three outstanding professional concerts for the organization's first season.

Richmond Chapter, Order of DeMolay, was holding its meetings in the Edmonds Masonic Temple in 1950.

Eight Boy Scouts from the Edmonds area attended the International Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in July, 1950: Howard Leyda, Harry Johnson, Jerry Kenny, Kenny Johnson, Bill Ryan, John McGibbon, Larry Phillips and Lyle Arnold.

Chamber of Commerce In the 1940's

ALTHOUGH THE WAR made normal activity impossible through the first half of the decade, the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce co-operated effectively with war activities, and in the years which followed its interests became more diversified and attracted more sustained interest among the business, industrial and professional people of the community than at any previous period in the history of the city.

M. C. Engels became president for the second time in 1941. In July of that year a carnival at the city park, sponsored by the publicity committee of the Chamber, helped to raise funds for a huge billboard to advertise Edmonds at the Army Air Base at Paine Field.

George W. Yost was president in 1942 when, in September, it was decided to discontinue the membership meetings in the interest of the war effort, and to transact the business of the Chamber at board meetings. In October President Yost named a committee to assist in effecting the return of the Ration Board office to Edmonds.

In December, 1942, G. B. Swanson was elected president at a dinner meeting at the Maplewood clubhouse. At meetings in February and March the Chamber of Commerce heard reports on the industrial survey of the Edmonds area made by the Bonneville Power Administration. Local data for the report had been gathered by a Chamber of Commerce committee composed of George W. Hicks, E. B. Hubbard, E. R. Scott, Thomas W. Lawson and Frank Kingdon. At its first fall meeting in September the Chamber planned a big rally in support of the Third War Loan. Looking forward to the post-war period, at its meeting in November, the Chamber members discussed the proposal for a salt-water state park in the area.

President Swanson was re-elected for the 1944 term. In October of that year the Chamber lent its support to the Pointer-Willamette Company in seeking safety signals at the Dayton and Main Street crossings over the Great Northern Railway tracks. The effort was rewarded the following February when the Great Northern officials announced that automatic signals would be installed as soon as possible at both crossings.

George W. Hicks was elected president for 1945. That year the major efforts of the Chamber were centered upon the problems of sewage purification, better roads for the district and a breakwater for the Edmonds harbor. In November, on the occasion of Education Week, the Chamber gave a dinner in the American Legion hall honoring the school teachers of the district.

Paul McGibbon was elected president for 1946. In April, when arguments were being heard for and against the installation of parking meters in the Edmonds business district, the Chamber went on record unanimously in opposition to the proposal.

The first Community Salmon Derby since its wartime suspension, sponsored by the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce, opened its preliminary period on May 1, 1946. In the finals on September 15, Mrs.

Helen Goring of Route 1, Edmonds, won the first prize of \$250 in cash. Bob Warnock won the second prize, \$100. W. L. Hoban, proprietor of "Wooden Willie" on the highway, won the first prize in the 1947 Salmon Derby, a boat and trailer; the second prize went to Martin Graven, and the third to Melvin Guthrie. Fog hampered the finals of the 1948 Derby and many participants failed to find their way back by the noon deadline. Bill Bone won the first prize, a boat with an outboard motor; Carl T. Wengard came in second, and Claude Savage third. Harold Williamson won the first prize in the 1949 Derby, a 14-foot Franklin outboard boat and motor; Jack Bassett was winner of the second prize, and Bill Storey took third. The 1950 Derby was not limited to local participants but was conducted on a wider scale, with boathouses of Edmonds sharing a larger part of the responsibility along with the Chamber of Commerce. The first-prize automobile went to C. J. Breen of Seattle, and Robert Gray of Richmond Beach took the second prize. L. H. Bradbury was chairman of the derby committee and State Treasurer H. T. Martin was principal judge.

Ernie Vollan was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce in January, 1947, and the following month the dues were set at \$5 annually for business firms and \$1 for associate members. The weekly noon meetings were continued with the exception of one evening meeting a month. The Chamber agreed to go along with the Lions Club in promoting improvements at the city park.

In May the Chamber went on record in favor of the proposed zoning of the city. The same month the organization joined with Lynnwood in an effort to obtain a community hospital for the area.

In October President Vollan named the Rev. J. E. H. Nelson, the Rev. Henry L. Haines and Ray V. Cloud as a committee to plan the formation of a Community Chest. Articles of incorporation for the Greater Edmonds Area Community Chest were adopted March 4, 1948.

In December, 1947, President Vollan was re-elected and the same month a committee was appointed to assist the people of areas adjoining the city in which annexation was desired.

At a Chamber of Commerce meeting in February, 1948, the members were aroused over the report of the county commissioners in which only two major road-surfacing projects were listed for the south part of the county for 1948, 1949 and 1950: 2.5 miles from the Alderwood Manor city center east, and one mile from Five Corners to Highway 99 at Seattle Heights. County Commissioner Larry Gamey was invited to a meeting in March, at which strong emphasis was placed upon the rapid growth of the district and the crying need for better roads.

In April, 1948, the Chamber gave its enthusiastic support to the proposal of the Edmonds Harbor and Breakwater Improvement Club for the formation of an Edmonds Port District. In June Congressman Henry M. Jackson told E. E. Hopper, head of the committee for the proposed breakwater, that prospects were good for its realization.

The Chamber of Commerce assessed each member one dollar in

September, 1948, to carry the organization through the remainder of the year and to cover the cost of erection of a neon sign on Highway 99 at the King county line, directing motorists to Edmonds. Dues later were increased to \$10 annually, with a \$3 associate membership.

In November the Chamber went on record in opposition to the city council's proposed plan for taxing punchboards on a percentage basis.

In December approval was given to the plan for providing a concrete slab, covered with a roof, in Edmonds for the testing of automobiles by the State Patrol.

Larry Sellers was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce for 1949.

The Edmonds Chamber was host to a meeting of the County Chamber of Commerce at the Odd Fellows hall in February, 1949, when support was given to efforts to retain the Edmonds-Kingston ferry route. Again in April of the following year the County Chamber met in Edmonds, the principal topics of discussion at that meeting being flood control and the tourist trade.

In February, 1949, the Edmonds Chamber adopted new by-laws, and had a committee at work on plans for larger post office quarters.

At the annual election in December, R. G. Colvin was elected president for 1950. When he moved from Edmonds before the end of the year, Alfred O. Holte was named president to finish the unexpired term.

Because interest and attendance were lagging, a committee was appointed to inquire into programs and methods of chambers of commerce in other comparable cities in the Puget Sound area and to make recommendations for the future conduct of the Edmonds Chamber. This report, given at a special meeting of the board of directors prior to the election in December, 1950, recommended that the dues be raised from \$10 and \$3 for the two classes of membership to \$25 and \$5, that the routine business of the Chamber be conducted by the board of directors, that membership meetings be held once a month, and that the Chamber employ a part-time paid secretary. It was rejected by the board, which voted to continue with the weekly luncheon meetings and to set up a program of objectives as a means of attracting interest.

At the next membership meeting Dwight C. Johnson was elected as president for 1951.

Schools Expand In War Decade

CONFLICT AND GROWTH characterized the history of Edmonds School District 15 during the decade which saw our country through World War II and into the Korean conflict. The school enrollment nearly tripled in the ten-year period and the problem of keeping abreast of the growth with housing and teaching staff stirred enough controversy to maintain a keen interest on the part of the voters almost throughout the entire period.

L. F. Echelbarger was elected over A. R. Pennock and William H. Proctor Jr., to succeed E. A. Lichtenstein as school director in March, 1941. The same month Superintendent H. H. Hoffland announced that he wished to leave the district at the close of the term after serving in the schools at Edmonds for 11 years. George F. Hatch, high school principal, at the same time announced that he would not be a candidate for re-appointment to the position. In May the school board announced that Glen G. Hill of Esperance had been given a two-year contract as superintendent of schools and G. Mason Hall from Auburn had been employed as principal of the Edmonds high school.

In June the high school graduated 90 seniors, with Suzanne Lindsay as valedictorian and William Eldridge as salutatorian.

The same month the long-pending suit of Contractor M. L. Erickson against the district for \$40,000 was dismissed with a non-suit ruling by the court.

A WPA project was approved in August for repairs and improvements in the school district totaling \$7987.

When the schools of the district opened in September, 1941, with a record enrollment of 1213, Glen G. Hill was superintendent; G. Mason Hall, high school principal; E. M. Allen, principal of the Alderwood Manor school; Miss Frances Anderson, principal of the Edmonds grade school; Miss Beth Coghlan, principal at Esperance, and Harold Silvernail the new teacher of agriculture.

At a special election in October the voters rejected a 10-mill levy, both because of an insufficient total vote and because of less than a 60 per cent majority. The vote in Edmonds strongly favored the levy but Alderwood Manor and Esperance voters were heavily against it. Sale of the old Seattle Heights schoolhouse to the Veterans of Foreign Wars for \$500 was authorized.

Mrs. Nelle M. Telfer was re-elected in the March, 1942, school election, receiving all of the 67 votes cast. Superintendent Hill's contract with a year to go was replaced with a new two-year contract.

The Edmonds high school graduated 92 in 1942, with Jane Orner valedictorian, and Shirley Dawes salutatorian.

A proposed 10-mill special levy for teachers' salaries and reduction of warrant indebtedness in June failed to carry because of the small vote, 677 being cast for the levy and 183 against.

When the schools opened in September the enrollment had increased to 1461.

Announcement was made that a private kindergarten would be conducted by Mrs. E. J. Cooper.

In October, 1942, a program for completion of the high school building, and equipping of additional classrooms was approved as qualifying for grants of \$13,200 in federal funds and \$3,300 from the state. The following February the federal government allocated \$13,900 to the project, making five new classrooms possible, followed by a second grant to the district of \$23,910.

In the March, 1943, election, Matt P. Eisen was re-elected over Capt. Ira D. Williams. Mr. Eisen again was made chairman of the

board, and Mrs. Telfer, clerk. Superintendent Hill's contract was extended to June 30, 1945.

A class of 86 was graduated from the Edmonds high school that May, with Dick Coyne as valedictorian and Gloria Halstead as salutatorian.

That summer a community cannery was opened under school district sponsorship.

The enrollment was 1486 with the opening of school in September, 1943.

On the opening day of school after the Christmas vacation, cases of influenza were so prevalent that schools were closed again for about 10 days.

L. F. Echelbarger was re-elected as director over A. R. Pennock in March, 1944.

Voters in the north end of King County the following month gave a large majority in favor of the consolidation of six school districts: Richmond Beach, Ronald, Lake Forest Park, Lake City, Maple Leaf and Oak Lake.

In May, 1944, the *Wireless*, Edmonds high school paper published as a page in the *Tribune-Review*, received for the fourth time the All-American rating by the National Scholastic Press Association.

The Edmonds high school graduated 66 in June, at which time Alvena Eales was valedictorian and Evelyn Wilson, salutatorian.

The schools of the district opened in September, 1944, with an enrollment of 1577.

The voters in November authorized a special 10-mill levy to provide funds for post-war construction. The following February \$33,563 in federal funds was allocated to the district through the Lanham Act.

Mrs. Nelle M. Telfer was re-elected as director in March when she received 672 votes to 280 for Douglas E. Clark. L. F. Echelbarger became board chairman.

A concert by the Edmonds high school band in March, 1945, was conducted by Tom Turbyfill, music instructor.

Eighty seniors were graduated in June, 1945, when Dorothy Young was valedictorian and there were two salutatorians, Joan Nehl and Marian Apland.

A summer recreation program under school district sponsorship was announced in June, with Richard Rowe and Margaret Morgan as supervisors. The community cannery began its third season.

The schools of the district opened in September, 1945, with an enrollment of 1672.

The Christmas vacation came early that year because of an influenza epidemic, and the vacation was prolonged until January 7 because of the condition of the roads after a thaw.

D. L. Train was elected over Roy E. Williamson in March, 1946, to succeed Matt P. Eisen as director. The same month the district received an FWA grant of \$24,267 for operational purposes.

When a mass meeting was called in April to discuss the proposed building expansion program, the school board presented representatives

from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to give endorsement to its eight-year grade school and four-year high school plan. However, a group from Alderwood Manor argued strenuously for the "6-3-3" plan, six-year elementary schools, three-year junior high and three-year senior high school, backing their cause with a petition bearing 320 signatures.

The Edmonds high school again had a record graduating class in 1946, when 119 received diplomas. Allen Kretzler was valedictorian, and Janice Thompson, salutatorian.

At a special election in July the voters rejected emphatically a proposal for a bond issue for improvements and new school buildings. By means of an advisory ballot at that election, the voters supported the directors' "8-4" plan over the "6-3-3" plan of class organization as sought by the Alderwood Manor-Lynnwood group.

The enrollment, which had grown to 1697 when the schools of the district opened in September, 1946, was so great that it was found necessary to double-shift the first and second grades at Alderwood Manor and the second grade at Edmonds.

At a meeting of community leaders from all parts of the school district in January, 1947, the school board revealed its long-range plan for a super-high school on a 40-acre tract near Lynnwood, for providing additional classrooms at the grade schools and for purchasing additional property at Edmonds, Alderwood Manor and Esperance and in the north central part of the district. As an immediate program, the board proposed a 10-mill levy for teachers' salaries and the temporary housing of pupils, possibly with buildings from Paine Field. A group from Alderwood Manor were emphatic in their contention for a junior high school at Lynnwood, but by a show of hands this plan had only a minority support.

With a record number casting their ballots in the March, 1947, election, L. F. Echelbarger was re-elected director over Gail I. Hinthorne. At this election the board was authorized to issue \$194,000 in bonds for enlarging the elementary school buildings and acquiring new sites, and a 10-mill special levy for the general fund was passed. Rejected by the voters was a 10-mill levy to provide temporary school facilities and to acquire and improve land for school purposes, and a 5-mill levy to apply on the construction and equipment of a future centrally-located school.

The same month the school district received a federal allocation of \$18,538 for school maintenance and operation.

In April the board announced the appointment of G. Mason Hall as assistant superintendent and the election of Julian Karp as principal of the Edmonds high school for the next school term.

Ninety-five seniors were graduated in June, 1947, with two valedictorians who had maintained a perfect average through their four years of high school, William Pitts and Richard Chittenden.

In July the county school committee ruled that the Edmonds school district must be divided into five director districts and the board increased to five members, with one director from each district. Upon

completion of the directive in October, two additional directors were appointed by County School Superintendent Dorothy J. Bennett: William T. Ross of Alderwood Manor and Mrs. Mary Grace Cantril of Woodway Park.

When the schools of the district opened in September, 1947, the enrollment totaled 1906.

A determined effort by Edmonds people in September to obtain repairs and improvements to the high school athletic field met only with discouragement from the board of directors, faced with more pressing problems of housing the ever-increasing number of pupils. Football Coach Richard Rowe reported to the board that men who had constructed the University of Washington football gridiron had inspected the Edmonds field and estimated that it would cost \$25,000 to put it into first-class shape. Furthermore, it was asserted that the field was only a third the size required for a standard athletic field.

In October school students of the district conducted a successful "Bundle Day" for the collection of old clothing to aid Europe.

In October it was announced that because of increasing costs and the reduction in anticipated state aid, it would be necessary to curtail the building program authorized by the voters seven months before. The final plan called for six classrooms, one kindergarten and one special service room at Alderwood Manor; seven classrooms, one kindergarten and one multi-purpose room at Edmonds, and six classrooms and a multi-purpose room at Esperance, all at an estimated total cost of \$527,000. The actual construction was started in February, 1948.

The University of Washington Band, directed by Walter C. Welke, shared a concert program in Edmonds in January, 1948, with the Edmonds High School Band, under the direction of Robert Anderson.

Only 304 voters took the trouble to cast their ballots at the annual election in March, 1948, when Mrs. Nelle M. Telfer was re-elected, and Mrs. Mary G. Cantril and William T. Ross, appointed the previous October, were retained on the board.

A large class numbering 145 received diplomas at the Edmonds high school graduation program in June, 1948. Three students who had maintained perfect scholarship through the four years were named as valedictorians: Darlene Erickson, Joan Astell and Nancy Poitras.

On June 2 the voters approved three special-levy proposals and rejected three. The approved levies, totaling 36 mills, were to provide for additional teachers and increased operational costs, completion and equipment of the additions to the three grade school buildings, and the purchase of three new buses. The three proposals which were rejected totaled 9 mills and were for the high school athletic field and playfields at the three grade schools, and construction of a farm shop and cannery buildings.

It was announced in July that the Edmonds high school had been selected as one of four schools in the state to include classes on "Family Living" on an experimental basis.

When the schools opened on August 30, 1948, the enrollment was

2046 but by September 30 it had climbed to the record total of 2405. The board anticipated that 20 new classrooms would be needed in the immediate future.

By action of the board in September the district was saved \$5000 in interest, when general obligation bonds issued in 1938 and bearing 4 per cent interest were refunded and sold to the state at a rate of 2 per cent.

Opening of school after the Christmas vacation was delayed until January 10 because of the cold and snow, and the schools were closed again during the last half of February because of the impassable condition of the roads following the thaw.

In January, 1949, Principal Karp submitted his resignation to accept a position in Bellingham, and the following month the Edmonds school board abolished the position of assistant superintendent and named G. Mason Hall again to become principal of the Edmonds high school.

Four special-levy proposals totaling 50 mills, submitted by the board, met defeat at the hands of the voters on February 1, 1949. The first proposal, to provide classrooms, received a favorable vote in the Edmonds area but was overwhelmingly opposed in the other parts of the school district. Other proposed levies going down to defeat were for new buses, a bus storage and repair building, and improvements to grounds and athletic field.

Honor came to the Edmonds high school in February at a music meet in Everett when three of its students received the highest rating: Ruth Ann Eide, soprano; Dick Palmer, snare drummer, and Kenny Ness, tenor.

At the annual election in March, Rudolph G. Malek was elected director by a narrow margin over William Redman. Other candidates were Maybelle Chapman, Hyrtice C. Marsh and Harold Anderson. William T. Ross was re-elected from his district without opposition. On the new board Mr. Malek replaced D. L. Train whose term expired, and Mr. Ross became chairman and Mrs. Telfer continued as clerk.

In March, 1949, a contract was awarded at a price of \$20,670 for rebuilding the grandstand at the athletic field which had been damaged severely by fire.

The same month the board again replaced Superintendent Glen Hill's unexpired contract with another two-year contract at an advance of \$1000 in salary.

In April Miss Frances Anderson, principal of the Edmonds grade school for 25 years, announced that she would not accept the position for the next term but preferred a straight teaching position. The resignation was accepted with regret by the board, and George Benson was named as principal.

The Edmonds high school band, directed by Robert Anderson, won a superior rating in May at a music festival in Snohomish.

In June, 1949, the Edmonds high school awarded diplomas to 136

graduates. Betty Thomson was valedictorian and there were three salutatorians: Jerry Hall, Joanne Planting and Terry Proctor.

The district received another federal grant in June, in the amount of \$33,272.

The following month the board voted to continue the kindergarten program and to provide transportation for kindergarten pupils.

With the opening of school in the fall of 1949 the enrollment was 2200, but double-shifting was avoided by transferring some of the pupils. By November, however, the enrollment had risen to 2700, and Superintendent Hill predicted that 106 classrooms would be needed by 1955.

In November, 1949, the Edmonds high school Tiger football team, coached by Richard Rowe, won the Northwest League championship for the first time.

When the schools of District 15 opened in January, 1950, following the Christmas vacation, they closed again the same day because of sleet and snow, and remained closed for several days.

Two new directors were named at the election in February, 1950, both defeating incumbents who had filed for re-election. Mrs. Lada E. Marcy defeated L. F. Echelbarger, and A. B. Miller defeated Mrs. Mary G. Cantril. Keith W. McAnulty, a sticker candidate opposing Mrs. Marcy and Mr. Echelbarger, polled a strong vote in Alderwood Manor but did not fare so well in other parts of the school district.

The board in March again terminated Superintendent Hill's unexpired contract and offered him a new two-year contract. The same month the district received another federal grant in the amount of \$16,636.

In April the Lynnwood Commercial Club offered the school district a free site on the east side of Highway 99 for the erection of a junior high school building.

The school budget prepared for the coming year totaled \$614,710, an increase of more than \$80,000 over the current year's budget.

In May, 1950, Frank Bly won a state championship for Edmonds high school at the track meet in Pullman when he threw the javelin more than 170 feet. It was the first state championship for Edmonds.

Exceeding the 1948 graduating class by two, Edmonds high school again had a record class in June, 1950, when 147 students were given diplomas. Three members of the class who had a 4.0 scholastic record throughout the four years of high school were named valedictorians: Margaret Faust, Donna Allen and Beverly Bienz.

The enrollment in the district's schools was 2433 on the opening day in August, 1950, and had reached a new record high of 2958 in November. It was found necessary to double-shift several grades at the three schools in spite of the recently-completed additions.

At a special election in September, 1950, the voters authorized a \$475,000 bond issue to match state and federal funds for the addition of still more classrooms at the three grade schools and to finance a new junior high school on the tract accepted at Lynnwood. The board also

was authorized to sell the tracts owned by the school district in South Edmonds and Meadowdale.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee, a district-wide organization, was formed in October to work with the board and assist with the many problems confronting the district. The same month Superintendent Hill submitted his resignation, effective June 30, 1951.

In November, 1950, the Edmonds Tigers finished the football season tied with Snohomish for first place in the league.

County School Superintendent Dorothy J. Bennett informed the school board that the Edmonds district would be required to change its status from a second class to a first class district, effective July 1, 1951, because the population had reached the 10,000 mark.

In December Mrs. Nelle M. Telfer, incumbent, and A. W. Hall filed for the one director position to be filled at the election February 3, 1951.

Municipal Affairs In Fifth Decade

THE WAR INTERFERED with the orderly progress of city improvements during the first half of the decade, while at the same time the steady increase in population aggravated some of the municipal problems to plague Edmonds officials throughout the entire decade, notably the problem of water supply.

One of the first issues brought before the city council in the decade was the request, in February, 1941, for legislation to outlaw picketing when no dispute existed between employee and employer. A delegation of businessmen headed by L. S. Vincent and E. Fred Pickett asked for such legislation when the Pickett Motor Company was picketed (no pun intended) by Auto Mechanics Union members from Everett. No action was taken by the council.

In April an ordinance was passed calling for a sewer lateral from First and Bell to the main trunk sewer on Dayton street. The project never materialized, however, because the cost was found to be excessive.

Reuben T. Roscoe was named councilman in May in place of John D. Brownell who had resigned.

In July a one-hour parking limit was established in the business district of Edmonds.

Mayor Fred A. Fournier appointed a committee in September to plan for a proposed building code.

In November, 1941, Ray H. Doty was named to succeed Charles M. Larsen as chief of police, and W. C. Hansen was named to fill Mr. Doty's former position as police judge.

The first inkling of water troubles to come appeared in November, 1941, when Water Superintendent W. W. Womer warned the council of possible water shortage in the coming summer. The same month the purchase of 3000 feet of cast iron pipe was authorized, to be used in replacing old wooden water mains.

In January, 1942, the council authorized a new well in South

Edmonds. The same month renewal of the ferry lease on the wharf was approved.

R. V. McClenahan and Dewey Leyda each took a turn as water superintendent in the first part of 1942, but in September the position was combined with that of street superintendent and Ray H. Doty took the post, succeeding Henry Allen as street superintendent. Roy Degneau became police chief. Water tapping fees were increased the same month.

Dr. Frank J. Kenny was named to succeed Dr. Harry H. Kretzler as city health officer in October, 1942, when the latter went into active service in the Navy.

The city election in December, 1942, was a quiet affair, with no contests for any of the offices. Harry V. Allen was re-elected treasurer; O. D. Anderson, city attorney; Henry A. Chandler, councilman-at-large; W. C. Hansen and R. T. Roscoe, first ward councilmen; W. T. Jones, second ward, and Walter Clausen, third ward.

In February, 1943, the city provided funds to assist in the erection of an air-raid observation tower, for which George W. Hicks was chief observer.

In March, 1943, the city's old liquor license ordinance was unearthed and an attempt was made to enforce it, only to find that it had been made inoperative when the state liquor law was passed following the repeal of prohibition.

A pump was bought for the new South Edmonds well in April, 1943. The same month, following lengthy discussions, the bus stop was moved from Fourth and Main to Fifth and Dayton.

A curfew law was passed by the council in May, requiring children to be off the streets, with specific exceptions, after 10 o'clock at night.

In June the North Edmonds water distributing system became the property of the city, according to the terms of the 1933 contract.

W. C. Hansen succeeded Roy Degneau as police chief in October, 1943, and L. S. Vincent was named police judge. The following month Mayor Fournier appointed Paul McGibbon as councilman in the place vacated by Mr. Hansen. In January, 1945, C. W. Hawkings succeeded Mr. Hansen as police chief, and Ray H. Doty again became police judge. Ralph Wilson succeeded Hawkings in June and served as police chief until October, when Louis Valois held the position for a few days until Mayor Fournier named Victor E. Holmquist.

In February, 1944, a group of 50 students appeared before the city council to ask for a more lenient curfew and more recreational facilities. And again in August teen-agers asked the city for aid in providing a recreation hall, when Mayor Fournier explained that there was no legal basis upon which the city could make such an appropriation. He suggested that the young people might utilize their spare time by making greater use of the city's public library.

The council again was reminded in March, 1944, of a probable water shortage, this time by Water Superintendent Doty. In May a contract was awarded for a new well and the following month drilling was under way at a site on the south side of Main street east of Ninth

avenue. But by July the shortage had not been alleviated and it became necessary to prohibit sprinkling for several days.

November, 1944, brought one of the rare instances when spirited contests developed at the city primary. Gaylord A. Holbrook made a campaign for nomination as mayor, but lost to Mayor Fournier by a 389 to 326 vote. Claude Savage was nominated for the city council over R. V. McClenahan by a vote of 141 to 93. Mayor Fournier was re-elected in December, when 98 write-in votes for Holbrook for mayor and 72 for W. H. Profitt for councilman-at-large did not affect the outcome. Anita Gust was elected clerk to succeed her father, George M. Leyda, who had retired because of failing health. Henry A. Chandler was re-elected councilman-at-large; Paul McGibbon and W. P. McDonell, first ward councilmen; Claude Savage, second ward, and Walter Hansen, third ward.

In December the city awarded a contract for a new water tank in South Edmonds, and the following March bought a pump for the new Main street well. An order for 1000 feet of four-inch cast iron pipe was placed in April, 1945. In July the water superintendent was authorized to obtain equipment to connect the new Main street well with the tank.

The city awarded a contract for the extension of the Ninth avenue sewer in June. The following month a petition was filed for black-topping of about 1000 feet of First Avenue North. In August the council planned to replace the North Edmonds wooden water mains with cast iron and to blacktop Ninth avenue to connect with the surfacing by the county south of the city limits.

The city budget adopted in October, 1945, provided funds for better street lighting and increased police protection.

Arlie Siefert was appointed to the council in December in place of W. T. Jones who had resigned.

The city council received many petitions in December for post-war improvement projects, to be listed for state aid.

A contract was awarded in February, 1946, to the Harold O. Meyer Drilling Company for two new wells on the Main street site.

Mayor Fournier named Paul McGibbon and Claude Savage in February to serve with Cleve Little on the park board. The same month he appointed Richard E. Wolff as city engineer when Howard Sievers resigned.

The city entered into a contract with the Rural County Library District in February, in which, for a two-mill levy, the county organization took over the operation of the library, standardized its services and provided a greatly enlarged list of books.

The city council inquired into the parking meter plan as a possible solution of the curb-parking problem in March, 1946, and reports were so favorable that in April approval was given for installation of the meters on a six-months trial. Protests were so strenuous, however, that at the following meeting the order was held up and May 21 was set

for final action. Opposition to the meters continued among the majority of those who were willing to express themselves, and when May 21 arrived the council scuttled the meter proposal.

In April, 1946, Claude Savage resigned as councilman because he was moving from the second to the third ward, and in May Sproule McGinness was named to fill the vacancy.

An ordinance licensing pool and card tables, juke boxes and punchboards was passed by the council in May. One-hour parking limit was re-established in the business district in July.

Street improvements authorized in August, 1946, included the surfacing of the center strip on Main street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and grading and graveling of Bell street from Seventh to Ninth, Seventh avenue from Main to Edmonds, and Eighth avenue from Dayton to Edmonds.

In October, Mayor Fournier named Ray McKeever as street and water superintendent, and Claude Londerville as assistant.

In the 1946 city election, O. D. Anderson was elected city attorney by a majority of one vote over L. E. Hubbard. W. W. Womer was elected city treasurer. Elected to the council in the first ward were Ross V. Waggoner and Thomas M. Tucker; in the second ward, Sproule McGinness and Arlie Siefert; and in the third, Gordon Maxwell and Claude Savage. Paul McGibbon was elected councilman-at-large.

The annual ferry dock rental was increased in December from \$114 to \$400.

Walter Clausen was re-appointed as third ward councilman, in January, 1947, in place of Claude Savage. Henry A. Chandler, retiring councilman-at-large, was given a tribute of appreciation for his many years of service to the city.

In February the council authorized the extension of the Dayton street sewer outlet 200 to 300 feet farther into the Sound, the project to receive state aid.

An improved type of street lighting, ordered two years before, was installed in the business district in March, 1947.

An extensive program for blacktopping of streets in the south part of the city, along with installation of curbs and gutters, was abandoned by the city in May, 1947, when property owners protested because of the high cost.

In July the council authorized the installation of a sewer from Glen street north along Sixth for 400 feet then through the alley to Seventh avenue.

A census taken by the city in September, 1947, showed the population of Edmonds to be 1925, a gain of 777 in seven years.

The city budget prepared for 1948 included appropriation for extensive improvements in the city park.

In December, 1947, the city completed the blacktop paving of many streets in the north area, including First, Second and Fifth avenues, Bell, Edmonds, Daley, Glen and Sprague streets.

A protest was lodged with the council in December by the Edmonds Ministerial Association against the licensing of gambling devices.

The new year, 1948, opened on a four-way discussion between the city, the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce, the Pointer-Willamette Company and the state over disposal of the wharf which had been constructed by Pointer-Willamette for use during the war.

In March, Ray McKeever resigned as street and water superintendent, and Mayor Fourtner named Claude Londerville as water superintendent, and John Shirley, street superintendent.

The city awarded a contract for a new well on the Main street site in March to the N. C. Janssen Drilling Company. The following month the council purchased a road maintainer for the street department.

The business district parking regulation was changed in April from a one-hour to a two-hour limit.

With ferry service suspended here by the Puget Sound Navigation Company because the state had refused to grant rate increases sought, a delegation from Kingston, with the three Kitsap county commissioners, appeared before the city council in May, 1948, to inquire whether or not the Edmonds dock could be used by a state-owned ferry operating between Edmonds and Kingston.

The same month Dr. F. J. Kenny, city health officer, recommended that the city garbage dump on the waterfront be abandoned.

In June another group from Kingston appeared before the council, bringing a petition signed by 325 persons, asking the Kitsap commissioners to sign an operating contract with the Puget Sound Navigation Company, saying they were more interested in obtaining ferry service than in who might operate it.

The same month the councilmen were at odds with Mayor Fourtner because he had refused to sign a previously-authorized notice terminating the dock lease with the Puget Sound Navigation Company. A similar notice was authorized by a unanimous vote, setting the termination date for July 31.

In July a contract was awarded for seal-coating of the blacktopped streets in the north part of the city at a price of \$7360. Because part of the budgeted funds had been spent for a truck and road maintainer, an emergency ordinance was authorized to provide the balance of the money needed.

The same month the city purchased 2200 feet of four-inch water pipe to serve North Edmonds customers.

In August the council approved a ten-year lease of state tidelands north of the city limits at an annual rental of \$75.

Edmonds citizens were aroused to a bitter and prolonged controversy when the council in September, 1948, proposed to legalize automatic pay-off pinball machines in places where minors were not allowed, with a quarterly license fee of \$60, by a four to three vote. Businessmen and church people filled the council chamber, and letters of protest were read from the Methodist Church board and from the Coterie.

Two weeks later the city hall again was filled, with many standing, when a petition carrying 396 signatures was presented to the council, asking for an ordinance forbidding the use of punchboards and pinball machines in Edmonds. Representatives of the Parent-Teacher Association and of the Coterie, along with several church leaders and other individuals, spoke in support of the petition. By a six to one vote the city council agreed to submit the matter to the voters on an advisory ballot at the forthcoming city primary election. The vote, so close that it was indecisive, opposed pinball machines by 462 to 446, and favored punchboards by 468 to 431. The council went on record in November as favoring an ordinance to tax punchboards three per cent of their face value. But at the first meeting in December, businessmen were present in numbers, bearing a petition signed by 51 firms in protest against the percentage tax, and flanked by an attorney of the Restaurant Association. As a substitute they offered to pay a flat tax, based on the number of punchboards used. The three per cent ordinance, as originally planned, was passed, six to one, at the next council meeting.

Mayor Fred A. Fournier, who had held city offices for 19 years, announced in September, 1948, that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Interest was keen in the November primary when Paul McGibbon was nominated for mayor over Dewey Leyda and Gordon Maxwell. Mrs. Anita Gust Busch was re-nominated for clerk over Mrs. Myra Bloomfield. Ernest Vollan received the nomination for councilman-at-large over Walter Clausen and M. B. Meyring. Thomas M. Tucker was re-nominated for first ward councilman over M. J. Tuson and Jay McGinness; Aubrey H. Engels in the second ward over A. W. Hall, and Claude Savage in the third over Mrs. Margaret L. Higgins. Following the primary it was announced that Tuson's name would be on the December election ballot because Tucker's vote was not a majority of all those cast for councilman in the first ward. Mrs. Bloomfield and Mr. Hall ran as sticker candidates in December. Elected were: Paul McGibbon, mayor; Alfred O. Holte, city attorney; Anita Gust Busch, city clerk; Ernest Vollan, councilman-at-large; Thomas M. Tucker, councilman first ward; Aubrey H. Engels, councilman second ward, and Claude Savage, councilman third ward.

Late in December members of the council and city officials honored retiring Mayor Fournier with a dinner at which they presented him with a clock in token of appreciation for the services he had rendered the city during his 19 years as councilman and mayor.

The cost of seal-coating the blacktop pavement in the north part of the city, estimated at \$7600, actually totaled about \$11,000, the final payment for which was made in December, 1948. The same month the council authorized the calling of bids on construction of a covered concrete slab for state testing of automobiles on city property south of the park. Suggestions were made for a new site for the condemned waterfront garbage dump. In January, 1949, a rat exterminator was employed to clean up the dump; and in April the council considered contracting for garbage disposal as a city service, but when bids were submitted it was decided to hold the plan in abeyance.

In January, upon the resignation of Fire Chief M. C. Engels, James Astell was named to the position.

In January Mayor McGibbon named Councilmen Waggoner and Vollan and Fire Chief Astell as a committee to prepare a building code and a fire zone ordinance. In May the proposed code was presented to the council, and after prolonged study and revision, it was enacted into law at the council meeting of August 2, 1949.

The council in January gave its approval of applications of The Grill and the Polar Bear for state licenses to sell hard liquor, and a license was granted to The Grill in March.

Both in January, 1949, and in February, 1950, blacktop streets in the north part of the city were barricaded to prevent damage by traffic during the thaws.

In March, 1949, the street west of the Edmonds grade school between Main and Dayton was named Durbin Drive in honor of former Mayor George Q. Durbin.

In April, Chief of Police Victor E. Holmquist resigned to accept a position with the state as district parole officer. Mayor McGibbon named Patrolman Ray Rasmussen as the new chief and appointed Haaken Wall as patrolman.

The city adopted the state traffic code in June, 1949. The same month the plat of Hubbard's Homeland Addition was approved.

Emergency restrictions were placed upon the use of water in June because of the shortage occasioned by the dry weather. In July the council employed the General Engineering Company of Seattle to help solve the city's water problem.

With the annexation of the Hanna Park area at the north city limits on the waterfront, on August 2, 1949, the city embarked on an annexation program such as had not been experienced since the early history of Edmonds. In April, 1950, twelve blocks south of the city, known as Yost's First Addition, was annexed to the city, and in May, Kellogg's Addition of about 40 acres adjoining was annexed.

A sewer district was authorized for the northwest part of the city in August, 1949, and the same month the council ordered the blacktopping of Fourth avenue from Dayton to Walnut.

George R. Hammond, representative of the General Engineering Company, reported to the council in August, recommending a well at the city park or, as an alternative, development of the Shell Creek water supply. He predicted that in either case, an increase in water rates would be necessary. To finance the water project, sale of \$60,000 in water revenue bonds to the First National Bank of Everett was consummated in October, and a drilling contract was entered into with the N. C. Janssen Drilling Company. In November the test well at the city park yielded salt water, and drilling there was abandoned in December. An option on the Robert E. Davison property in North Edmonds was obtained in February, 1950, and drilling was started there. In April the drillers were given a two weeks' extension of time, and when the water flow was insufficient the council gave Janssen a contract for a second well on the same site. The first well was accepted

in May when it was reported to be delivering 300 gallons a minute. Because the water was not clear and contained some gases, an aeration tank was ordered and installed, along with pumps, valves, water pipe and material required to connect it with the water system. However, by July the flow diminished perceptibly and the water was still cloudy, which was protested by water users; and the second well produced salty water and was abandoned. The contract then was terminated with the drilling company which was asked to return \$5000 advanced on the new contract, and the North Edmonds water project was abandoned in favor of developing the Shell Creek supply on the 40-acre Yost Estate tract on which the city had an option. In a water emergency in June the sheriff's loudspeaker truck had been borrowed to warn water users that the supply was dangerously low, and twice again in July it was necessary to ask users to refrain from sprinkling lawns and gardens for 24 hours at a time. Purchase of the Yost Estate tract was authorized in August and completed in October, 1950, at a cost of \$22,500.

An ordinance was passed in August, 1949, legalizing cabaret dancing at an annual fee of \$25. Overnight parking on paved streets was prohibited to permit the cleaning of streets.

In November building permits were issued to Dr. C. Richard Goodhope for an office building on the north side of Bell street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and to Don Phillips for a Boy Scout building back of his lockers.

Water main extensions into the Hanna Park addition, on First and Third avenues, and the possible extension of a main from Seventh and Daley to the north city limits were authorized in December.

Extensive alterations were made in the interior of the city hall in February, 1950. Offices for the clerk and treasurer were provided in the north end of the building and the police department was moved into the former office of the clerk, while a long, curved desk was provided along the east side of the chamber for use of the council.

After several attempts to find a suitable loading zone for buses, the council in February, 1950, established it in front of The Grill on Main street. For about two years buses had been using the area in front of the Crow Hardware on Fifth avenue.

In February, 1950, Mayor McGibbon named Don Lawson superintendent of all city departments except police.

Cleve Little resigned from the park board in March, 1950. He had served on the board for 25 years, most of that time as chairman.

In March residents near the site of the proposed 55,000-volt P.U.D. substation on Fourth avenue near Walnut street protested to the city council against its erection. After repeated hearings the council disclaimed responsibility and agreed not to obstruct plans for the substation.

The city placed an order for 3500 feet of water pipe in April.

Two councilmen, Claude Savage and Ross Waggoner, resigned in May, 1950, and in June they were replaced by Donald Tuson and Walter Peterson. The same month Mayor McGibbon named Arlie

Siefert and J. W. Crow to the park board. The third member was M. B. Meyring.

The city bought two-way radio equipment for the police department in June.

In August the council adopted the fire code, called for bids on 2500 feet of four-inch cast iron water pipe, and employed an engineer to survey the sewer system and make recommendations for the future.

A contract for a sewer lateral in the alley between Sixth and Seventh avenues north of the athletic field was awarded in September. The same month Howell Way between Third and Fifth avenues was surfaced jointly by the city and county, with the Union Oil Company furnishing the material.

Termination of rent controls in Edmonds was confirmed by the council in October.

The same month the council instructed the city attorney to take legal action against the N. C. Janssen Drilling Company for the \$5000 which had been advanced on the ill-fated drilling contract, together with additional sums for damages.

The former Brower Road in the newly annexed area was renamed Spruce street in December.

As one of the last steps of progress in the decade, the city council in December ordered the installation of 62 new street lights, 18 to be the new business district type lights and the balance residence district lights.

Lawbreakers Fewer In War Decade

EITHER THE PEOPLE with anti-social tendencies were fewer in the Edmonds area during the war decade or they were receiving such good wages in war industries that there was less urge to steal. Probable contributing reasons for the improvement in law and order were the vastly improved street lighting over the early days and the enlarged police and sheriff forces. Among the cases of lawbreaking in the area serious enough to get newspaper mention were those which are listed here.

One night in February, 1941, thieves who broke into the Edmonds Tavern, owned by George Bacon and operated by Emerson Thompson, made away with about \$160 in cash and a quantity of cigarettes.

Thieves took the domestic science file cabinet from the Edmonds high school building on the night of February 28, 1941. It was recovered a week later, along with other stolen articles, by the Snohomish County sheriff's officers. Seven youths arrested at the time confessed to 16 burglaries.

Late one evening in April, 1941, the interior of the auto mechanics shop at the Edmonds high school was discovered to be a mass of flames. The fire alarm was sounded, and, as usual, most of the people on the streets rushed to the scene of the fire. Watching the flames from her second-floor apartment window, Mrs. Fred A. Fournier saw, on the marquee of the Safeway store, silhouetted against the fire, the figure

of a man crawling through a window into the store. She notified Patrolman Henry Vauris who, with Ted Westland, a Safeway employee, entered the store and caught the man in the act of attempting to rob the cash register. Questioning revealed that the man had set the fire to divert attention while he plundered the store, and had inadvertently set the trap for his own capture. The shop was in ruins, with a loss of at least \$2500.

Under orders from the county prosecuting attorney, officers confiscated slot machines at two Edmonds taverns and a ferryboat at dock, one night in April, 1941.

On the 1941 Hallowe'en week-end, twenty windows were broken at the Edmonds grade school.

In January, 1944, thieves entered Engel's Lunch by smashing the glass in the back door, removing an iron bar and disconnecting the burglar alarm. Cash, wine, cigarettes and cigars were stolen. The theft was discovered by Ed Woodfield when he arrived to do the janitor work the following morning.

About \$500 worth of jewelry was stolen from the showcase of Osborn's Jewelry in June, 1945.

A little sleuthing paid off for Police Chief Ralph Wilson in June, 1945, when he took into custody a man who had worked a few days on the building under construction at Fourth and Main. Under questioning, the man confessed to having stolen \$59 from the Safeway store, \$23.50 from the Dependable cleaners, of entering the Crescent Laundry and of attempting to break into Engel's Lunch.

Patrolman Elsworth Flick was given a rough time on the night of Friday, October 26, 1945, near Fifth and Main, when he was attacked by a father and son who were members of a group going from tavern to tavern, when he advised them to go home. While the officer was holding the father by the arms, the son came up behind, grabbed his sap and flashlight and brought them down so hard on his head that the officer was knocked off his feet. He foiled an attempt to take his gun by biting his assailant's hand. As the two fled he ordered them to stop, fired once into the air, then as a final measure wounded them both with bullets and effected their capture.

After he had passed two worthless \$25 checks in Edmonds stores, a forger was caught by Edmonds police and turned over to county authorities in February, 1946.

In March, 1946, a fist-fight between two occupants of the city jail was broken up with a stream of water from an emergency fire hose. Both were members of an extra gang working on the railroad. Police Chief Holmquist said that four persons were in jail at the same time, and five others should have been if facilities had been available.

A Navy man crashed his car into the front of the Edmonds Diesel Delivery office at about 5:30 one morning in April, 1946. He was arrested in Everett only minutes after the damage was reported to the authorities.

Three months later in a similar affair, a man from Poulsbo crashed

into the west front window of Bienz Confectionery at about 5:30 in the afternoon. The crash was heard for blocks.

With the rounding up of five youths from the south part of Snohomish county, in June, 1947, Sheriff Tom Warnock solved the theft of at least four automobiles and several burglaries.

Vandals damaged the inside of the high school building and the Christian Science Church one night in September, 1947.

In December, 1947, the high school vault was looted of \$768, cafeteria and student funds. A few weeks later an ex-convict, taken in another burglary, confessed that he and his son were the ones who had entered the Edmonds high school.

Thieves got \$100 from a desk drawer of the Diesel Oil Sales Company office in Edmonds one night in January, 1949.

A safe stolen from the Edmonds Yacht Club, south of the city, in February of 1949, was found later in the county gravel pit with \$100 missing.

Thieves celebrated New Year's Eve, 1950, by making away with the safe from the Edmonds Shurfine store.

One night in January, 1950, thieves made a substantial haul when they took \$700 in cash, a \$300 check, a watch and seven cases of beer from the Sail In Tavern.

Several Roads Blacktopped By County

ROAD WORK in the southwest part of Snohomish county suffered along with other needed local improvements during the war years of the decade, although during those years the population of Edmonds and its environs grew more rapidly than in other parts of the county. But the county road crews made an effort, after the war ended, to make up for lost time.

In August, 1941, under the direction of A. R. Pennock, the county road extending from Main street to Five Corners was blacktopped and other roads of the district were improved.

During the war about the only item which can be mentioned under the heading of roads was the election of Charles R. Watts of North Edmonds as Second District Vice-President of the Washington State Good Roads Association.

In May, 1945, A. R. Pennock of Meadowdale was named road supervisor of the second commissioner district to succeed Larry Gamey who became county commissioner when Jack Ballew resigned.

Road surfacing in the Edmonds district during 1945 included the Meadowdale road from Vaughan's Corner to Meadowdale Beach, Ninth avenue, Edmonds, from Dayton street to the Edmonds-Seattle paved highway, the North Edmonds road past Haskell's Gardens and some roads in South Edmonds, and the seal-coating of the Woodway Park road from Edmonds to Richmond Beach.

By August, 1948, other roads of the district blacktopped under Mr. Pennock's direction included the extension of Ninth avenue, Edmonds, to connect with Eighth Avenue Northwest at the King county

line; the road from Woodway Park to the Standard Oil Company plant at Point Wells; the road from Five Corners to Seattle Heights; the road south from the George Smart home to Edmonds, and the approaches to the bridge on the Alderwood Manor road east of Highway 99.

In February, 1949, the state highway department announced plans to modernize and channelize the intersections on Highway 99 at Lynnwood and at the Edmonds highway turnoff at the King county line, together with special lighting.

In January, 1950, a 44-foot section of the Union Oil Company road south of Edmonds, which had been washed out by a sudden thaw and heavy rains, was repaired and ready for use again within 48 hours.

Edmonds Gets Share of War Industry

NOT ONLY DID the war bring outside industrial employment for people living at Edmonds, but it brought war industries to Edmonds as well, notably the Pointer-Willamette Company which continued after the war by converting to peacetime production, and then back again to defense production toward the end of the decade.

In April, 1941, both Edmonds shingle mills resumed operation after a six weeks' shutdown, not that prices were high enough for a profit but rather because losses were not so great when operating as when idle.

A new switchboard panel was added by the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company in May to keep pace with the demand for added telephones.

In June two large ferryboats from San Francisco Bay were remodeled and renamed the *Klickitat* and *Nisqually*, and placed in service on the two ferry routes from Edmonds. The holiday ferry traffic in the summer of 1941 through Edmonds broke all previous records.

In February, 1942, G. A. Carlstedt started the construction of bungalow court apartment at Third and Edmonds street.

In March, 1942, the Pointer-Willamette Company of Portland announced that it was taking over the location of the A. M. Yost and Sons lumber yard, which was closing its business, and would employ 35 to 50 men for at least four months on contracts to build steel barges for the United States Army.

W. B. Morrice succeeded H. R. Dally in July, 1942, as ferry agent at Edmonds when the latter became a first lieutenant in the Army Quartermaster Corps at the Seattle Port of Embarkation.

The following month Walter R. Chitty was named to succeed Harry M. Miller, manager of the Edmonds office of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company for 16 years, then being transferred to the Monroe office.

In October, 1942, Royal Haskell installed a plant at Fifth and Maple to manufacture bolts used in shipbuilding.

The two remaining shingle firms at Edmonds, the Oakland Shingle

Company and the Quality Shingle Company, joined forces in August, 1943, under the name of the latter. The Oakland plant, just north of the ferry dock, was dismantled.

In November of the same year the plant and business of the Edmonds Independent Telephone Company was sold to the Telephone Service Company, headed by Earl W. Gates, Lloyd F. Gates and Ben I. Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. King sold the Crescent Laundry, which they had operated for 15 years, to Arthur Clausen and Ross Billings, in April, 1944.

The building of fishing and small boats was becoming an important industry on the waterfront in the war years. In May, 1944, Andy Edwards launched an \$8000 fishing boat from the ways at the former Roy Degneau boathouse, while Anderson and Larson were at work on a fishing boat valued at \$20,000.

The Pointer-Willamette Company was awarded a \$1,000,000 contract for Navy lighters in August, 1944, and the first was launched September 1 with appropriate ceremonies.

In February, 1945, steel prow and stern sections for a new type of fishing boat were being constructed in the welding department of Long Motors and Welding Company at Fifth and Maple.

H. V. Anderson opened the Edmonds Marine Ways on the Edmonds waterfront in March, 1945, building small fishing boats and cruisers, and by October had 25 orders ahead.

Completion of the Navy contract ahead of time was the occasion of a celebration by the Pointer-Willamette Company when the last barge was launched in May, 1945. Work was started the following month on a contract for eight large barges for the Army, but with the surrender of Japan in August, work was switched to crane barges for the Navy. By November, however, the Pointer-Willamette plant had converted to its pre-war line, the manufacture of large logging trailers and other custom-made trailers, for which Paul McGibbon was in charge of the designing. Bert Heaps was plant manager.

In November, 1945, George Bacon was granted a state certificate to operate a bus line between Edmonds and Everett. It was discontinued in April, 1947.

Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, who had acquired the Crescent Laundry from Clausen and Billings, sold it in December to a partnership headed by Miss Frances Cunningham.

The Scripps-Pearson Machine Works signed a two-year lease on the A. B. Miller Building at Fifth and Maple, in January, 1946.

Ground was broken on the waterfront south of the Quality mill, in August, 1946, for a concrete products plant to be operated by Blox, Inc., H. P. Leggo, manager. But the business was short-lived and, after lying idle for two years, the plant was bought by James I. Greenleaf, in September, 1948.

The Pointer-Willamette Company announced the enlargement of its plant in August, 1946, to provide for the manufacture of one of its special pieces of logging equipment known as a "Sky Hook," an

aerial cable tramcar for reaching places inaccessible to roads, operating under its own power when on the ground as well as when suspended on cables. A larger model was designed for manufacture in 1947.

The cutoff saw at the Quality shingle mill flew to pieces one day in August, 1946, and narrowly missed three workmen. A log rolled against the saw as it was being pulled into position. Don Brown, Torfin Nielsen and Mr. Wicker, working at the saw, had enough time to duck before the pieces began to fly. One piece punctured a cylinder head in a motor used by the Gypo Construction Company south of the mill then bounced into the yard at the Steve Naughten home. Another piece cut three rafters as it went through the mill roof, while another embedded itself 18 inches into a large timber. One piece of the saw never was found.

Three 625-KVA transformers were installed in Edmonds in October, 1946, by the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, trebling the local capacity.

The following month the Standard Oil Company started drilling an exploratory well at Martha Lake.

G. W. and E. L. Learned of Seattle in January, 1947, started construction of a building east of the Masonic Temple on Dayton street, and that fall started operation as the Craft Venetian Blind Company.

Because the telephone systems in the Edmonds area were operated by independent companies, the district was not affected directly by the nation-wide telephone strike in April of 1947.

In May, 1947, the Northwest Fur Breeders Co-Operative began the construction of a concrete building on the Edmonds waterfront for freezing fish scrap for use of its members throughout the Northwest. B. T. McCauley was manager of the plant. The capacity of the plant was doubled in 1950, when shipments in refrigerator trucks were being made to members as far away as Montana.

In October, 1947, the Puget Sound Power and Light Company switched to a new type of distributing system in the Edmonds area to take care of the growing needs of more than 4000 customers.

The Telephone Service Company announced in February, 1948, that work was beginning on extensive improvements to the Edmonds exchange with a total cost of \$50,000. A new switchboard unit was installed in January, 1950. However, in April, because of complaints of inadequacy of service by the company, at Kirkland especially, hearings were being held by the Washington Public Service Commission. Just two months later, in June, the West Coast Telephone Company of Everett, operator of the Alderwood Manor and Richmond Beach exchanges, announced that it had purchased the entire properties of the Telephone Service Company. In September the new owners moved the telephone business office to Second and Main. In December officials of the company announced that equipment had been ordered to double the capacity of the Edmonds exchange where hundreds of orders for telephone service still remained unfilled.

On March 1, 1948, the Puget Sound Navigation Company discontinued the Edmonds ferry routes, along with its other intra-state lines,

because its proposed increases in rates were not granted by the State Department of Transportation. Gaylord Holbrook immediately put into service his 30-foot cruiser for emergency passenger transportation between Edmonds and Kingston.

Both Edmonds ferry routes were resumed on March 9, however, when the Snohomish county commissioners operated the ferries under lease. The Kingston route again was discontinued on March 27 because the Kitsap county commissioners failed to sign a lease agreement; but the Jefferson county commissioners took over the operation of the Edmonds-Port Ludlow route from Snohomish county and it was continued in operation.

On March 29 George Bacon announced operation of four round trips daily between Edmonds and Kingston with the 25-passenger launch *Dolphin*, but continued the operation only a short time. The regular Kingston ferry resumed operation in June when a lease arrangement was consummated with the Kingston Port Commission. As an experiment, a 10 per cent reduction in fares was put into effect on all ferry lines during July, 1948, Orville Tangerose, local ferry agent, announced. In June, 1950, ferry service was begun across Hood Canal between Lofall and South Point, and the Port Ludlow route was discontinued, all ferry traffic through Edmonds going by way of Kingston.

The Snohomish County P.U.D. commissioners in August, 1948, authorized condemnation proceedings to acquire the distributing system of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company in Snohomish county, but the following June a purchase was negotiated, without court proceedings, for the power company's Snohomish county and Camano Island properties at a price of \$16,000,000 plus additions since the first of the year. The P.U.D. had rejected a condemnation price of \$9,500,000 set by a jury in February, 1942. Erection of a new power substation at Edmonds was announced in November, 1949.

In September, 1948, the Union Oil Company announced the appointment of K. B. Bailey from Portland as superintendent of its Edmonds terminal.

E. R. Scott, secretary-manager of the Quality Shingle Company, was elected president of the Northwest Red Cedar Shingle Bureau in January, 1949.

In March, 1949, Ralph E. Gillett, president of Ridd Laboratories, manufacturers of pharmaceutical products with a plant on the Edmonds waterfront, received a Certificate of Merit from the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

The Edmonds depot was closed during a strike of Great Northern switchmen in July, 1950. Operations of the railroad were reduced to a minimum and no trains were stopping at Edmonds. Most of the Edmonds mail was brought by truck from Seattle.

The Union Oil Company in July announced plans for the erection of a \$1,000,000 asphalt refinery at Edmonds. An asphalt plant already was in operation by the Standard Oil Company at Point Wells, on the former Shell Oil Company tank site.

The Marlin Candy Company, wholesale manufacturers of special candy products, was established during the decade in the Meadowdale district north of Edmonds.

The Crescent Laundry was acquired by the Metropolitan Laundry Company of Seattle in 1950, and Hugh M. Thomas was named as manager.

Fifth Decade One of Business Expansion

TREMENDOUS BUSINESS EXPANSION occurred in Edmonds during the fifth decade, transforming the business district from the appearance of a rural shopping center to one of modern stores with sparkling window displays and colorful neon signs comparable to the most progressive shops in metropolitan areas. Many businesses changed hands, some closed up shop with the exigencies of war, but many new and modern stores opened, some of them in substantial and attractive business buildings which were erected in the years that followed the war.

The Ruth Apparel was opened by Ruth Livingstone just east of Kuzmoff's Edmonds Shoe Store in January, 1941.

In February, H. F. Hecker built a cabinet shop on Fifth avenue.

Ray B. McComber of Seattle succeeded G. C. Johnson as manager of the Diamond 10-Cent Store in March, and in June he obtained a license to operate a skating rink in the Edmonds Opera House, which was opened in July as the Ritz Rink, with Mickey Morey as manager. Mr. and Mrs. Bud Garlick from Burlington became the owners of the 10-cent store in October, 1941, and operated it until November, 1945, when they sold it to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stine from Auburn, both Navy veterans.

Margaret Caldwell from Anacortes in May, 1941, leased the former Eagle Cafe and hotel at the foot of Main street, from John E. Yost, but remained only until October when J. J. O'Connor from Montana was the new lessee. Not long afterward Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McFarland bought the building and renamed it the Edmonds Hotel.

George P. McClellan, 55, manager of the Edmonds Safeway store, passed away suddenly in September, 1941. Through the years that followed the store had a succession of young managers, as one after another answered the call to join the armed services. Ray DeGabriele was sent from Kirkland to take charge of the Edmonds store, but before the end of the month he was inducted into the service, and his twin brother, Al, replaced him at the store, causing untold confusion among the customers who couldn't understand when Al treated them like new acquaintances. That year the store was enlarged with an addition at the back. Al's turn to enter the Army came in June, 1942, and Safeway brought Ernie Vollan from Bothell to take his place as store manager. Ernie entered the Army in March, 1945, and Claude Savage became store manager, continuing until Al DeGabriele returned after three and a half years in the Army. Claude was transferred to a large store in Ballard. Ernie Vollan returned as manager of the Edmonds Safeway store in August, 1946, when Al DeGabriele

went into business for himself in Bellevue. When Ernie resigned in June, 1947, to become a partner with Claude Savage in the Edmonds Shurfine Foods, F. E. MacRae from Seattle was named Safeway manager. Herb Openshaw from Bothell became manager of the store when MacRae was transferred to West Seattle in December, 1948.

In September, 1941, Ray Roe became the sole owner of the Edmonds Auto Freight when he bought out George Bacon's interest. The same month A. B. Miller bought the Edmonds Exchange from E. M. Martin.

In November, 1941, Fred Low and James A. Walker formed a transfer and motor freight partnership, and the following July, Low became the sole owner. Fred Low passed away in June, 1946.

P. J. Quiett of Woodway Park bought Hoffer's Confectionery in January, 1942, and renamed it the Highliner Confectionery, but sold it the following September to Mr. and Mrs. Murlin I. Hoffer. In October Mr. Quiett reopened the Ritz Rink. He passed away March 23, 1943.

In July, 1942, J. H. Young reopened the Shell Service Station at Fifth and Maple, formerly operated by E. Fred Pickett.

Both Dr. Paul H. Burke and Dr. H. H. Kretzler closed their offices in the Beeson Building in the summer of 1942 to go into active service in the Navy. Bertrand Evans closed his feed and fuel business in October, 1942, because of the war.

The Stevens Lumber Company which had been closed for several months, reopened in February, 1943.

Dr. Donald Moyer, a veterinarian, located in North Edmonds in June, 1943.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Usher, who had operated the Edmonds Bakery for five years, sold it in August, 1943, to Gerton Dallas of Seattle. A year later William Pakkala became a partner. They sold the bakery on September 1, 1947, to T. R. Ward and R. E. Carr from Seattle.

During the time that E. E. Hopper was in the Navy, J. M. Gootee served as manager of the Hopper Chevrolet Company.

In December, 1943, LeRoy H. Cooper succeeded Henry A. Chandler as manager of the Edmonds state liquor store.

Mrs. Herman Sater, who had operated the Ruth Sater Beauty Shop in the Princess Theater Building since she had bought it from Mrs. Bertha Heath in 1938, sold it to Mrs. Mary LaByer January 1, 1944. Mrs. LaByer moved the shop to its new location on the east side of Fifth avenue between Main and Dayton in 1947.

A. B. Miller in January, 1944, bought the building occupied by the Stevens Lumber Company with a 100-foot frontage on the west side of Fifth avenue at Maple street, and in April the lumber firm moved to the property immediately south, purchased from Louis Miller. In May the A. B. Miller building was leased by Dean L. Morris of the Edmonds Plumbing and Heating.

The same month Duane Patterson and Max Wicen became owners of the fuel oil business in the Mothershead Building which they bought

from Louis Miller, but in September they sold it to Louie B. May who named it the Edmonds Diesel Delivery.

In August, 1944, the former Gateway Cafe was bought by Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Dickie and renamed the Up and Up Tavern and Cafe. They sold the business in December, 1946, to S. F. Kenbok.

R. G. Colvin sold his jewelry and watch repair business in September to J. W. Osborn from Seattle.

Victor R. Long opened the Long Motors and Welding Company in October, 1944, in the building previously occupied by the Pickett Motor Company. Agency for the Kaiser and Frazer cars was obtained in February, 1946. In September, 1946, construction was started on a new home for the firm on the south side of Main Street near First avenue.

Hugh R. Beeson sold The Grill in November, 1944, to Mrs. Merle Carpenter and Melvin Tuson of Edmonds and Tom Craig of Seattle. Mr. Tuson became the sole owner of The Grill in August, 1946, and in December of the same year opened the basement banquet room for dinner-dancing on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Smith opened the Edmonds Radio and Music Studio in November, 1944, in the new addition to the Fourtner Building facing on Main street, with George Blough assisting as radio serviceman. In October, 1946, the business was sold to Mrs. Verna Belding and Mrs. Teresa Kohler. The business was closed out in December, 1948, and the following June, Jay McGinness opened the McGinness Pharmacy in the same location.

In December, 1944, H. E. McMahon from Mount Vernon bought the Richfield Service Station business from Ingar Kjoson. It was sold again in October, 1947, to George Attebery and Eldon Sallee.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Joy took over the antique store at Third and Main in January, 1945.

The same month Carl Stevens sold his lumber business to Nels G. Lindh from Port Townsend and E. G. M. Eriksson from Everett.

In March, 1945, fire destroyed the stock of "Gertie's Doll Hospital" owned by Mrs. Carl Perrin, in the Kuzmoff Building which also housed Clyde Brown's barber shop. The building was not badly damaged.

Herman C. Sater and his brother-in-law, Cecil W. Ridenour, in April, 1945, bought the fuel businesses of M. C. Engels and of W. E. Carpenter, and erected a building at the northwest corner of Third and Main.

Willard W. "Bill" Eddy, who had been in the employ of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company's Edmonds office since 1926, went into business for himself in 1945. He and Mrs. Eddy opened Eddy's Electric Service in May, 1945, in a new building erected by E. B. Hubbard on the west side of Fifth avenue near Main street.

Construction was begun in June, 1945, on a concrete block building 120 feet square at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main, by Frank B. Taskett and Lawrence E. Hubbard. The corner store location was

occupied in October by the Western Auto Supply, Steve Naughten, manager.

Ferne E. Sallee from Everett in July, 1945, bought Andree's Beauty Shop in the Fournier Building from Lillian and Bill Dunn, who had operated the business since the first of 1944 when they had bought it from Mrs. Andree Wilcox. The beauty shop first had been opened by Mrs. Ellen Anderson.

In August, Mrs. H. E. Calvin opened the Mary Elizabeth Shoppe for dressmaking, in the Carlstedt Building at Third and Main.

In September, Wesley Farmer bought the dairy business which had been operated by Robert Mitchell and managed by Duane Patterson, and in February of 1948, in association with George Law Jr., bought the dairy business of Jess M. Nielsen.

B. H. Swedberg opened an undertaking business at his home in Edmonds in October, 1945, and the following February bought the pioneer Edmonds Undertaking Company's business and property on Dayton street from Mrs. Emma McElroy. Two months later Mr. Swedberg bought the local cemetery from the Edmonds Odd Fellows Lodge.

In November, 1945, Mrs. Thomas C. Reagan opened the Joyce Rae dress shop in the newly remodeled building on Main street just west of the Western Auto Supply. In April, 1946, the place was re-opened by Mrs. Cecelia Leyda and Mrs. Irene Halverson as The Toni Apparel. On September 29, 1949, The Toni Apparel, then owned by Mrs. Leyda, moved into modern quarters in the Fournier Building.

In November, 1945, Matt LaVoi of Seattle became the owner of the former W. B. Williams barber shop in the Kuzmoff Building, and the following March added George Cusher as a barber. LaVoi sold the shop in July, 1947, to Henry Getchell who, a month later, sold it to Stanley Rhodes from Spokane.

Patterson's Fountain Lunch was opened in November, 1945, in the north end of the Hubbard-Taskett Building on Fourth avenue, by Duane and Robert Patterson. It was sold the following January to Robert Galloway and Kenneth Waegner of Seattle, who renamed it the Polar Bear. It was sold in June, 1947, to J. P. "Pete" Nissen from Seattle.

Robert Henderson in January, 1946, completed the addition to his building on Dayton street west of Fifth to house his growing upholstery business. B. H. Bean bought the business in July of the same year, and in August, 1948, moved into new quarters which he had built on the west side of Fifth avenue near the south city limits.

The Bayview Lumber Company was established in February, 1946, by J. W. Matheson and Robert S. Michlich, opening at the northwest corner of Second and Main.

The same month Jack Swan from Port Angeles was named by the Shell Oil Company as district manager in the Edmonds area, to succeed George W. Hicks who was transferred to the Yakima district.

In March, 1946, Dewey Leyda purchased the two-story brick

building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Main from Fred A. Fournier.

The same month Dean L. Morris' Edmonds Plumbing and Heating Supply moved from the building on the west side of Fifth near Main, leaving the entire building for the use of Eddy's Electric Service.

Frank Kingdon and Mrs. Myrtie Otto sold the Edmonds Grocery and Market in March, 1946, to Bert Harbough of Everett who placed John Bird in charge of the grocery department and Bud Ackelson in charge of meats. Verne Swanson was manager of the store in January, 1947. Mr. Harbough, the owner, passed away in April, 1947, and Mrs. Harbough named Frank Kingdon as manager the following September. The store was bought in November of the same year by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Sorensen and Ralph E. Stevens. Richard Hicks remained in charge of the meat department until May, 1948, when Kenneth Dunsdon was placed in charge. Lloyd Anderson and Harry Spencer leased the meat department in April, 1949, and placed David Caldwell in charge. In January, 1950, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams from Marysville bought Mrs. O. N. Sorensen's interest in the store.

Tucker's Auto Rebuild opened in March, 1946, at the former location of Jack Oliver's service station.

Earl Smith, proprietor of the Edmonds Feed Store, passed away in April, 1946.

The same month Dr. O. W. Magnuson, who had returned from service as a Major in the Army Medical Corps, announced the reopening of his dental office in Edmonds.

H. F. Hecker sold his cabinet shop in April, 1946, to Mrs. Agnes Bailey, after which it was operated by her father, Alfred Baldwin.

R. L. Van Dlac, who ten years earlier had won fame as state high school tennis champion, opened the Edmonds Sport Shop, opposite the Crescent Laundry, that April.

The following month J. N. Weber opened a tailoring shop in connection with Eddy's Electric Service.

Juels M. Swenson was engaged in the insurance business in North Edmonds in 1946. H. Percy Getz of Maplewood was advertising as a photographer, and M. B. Meyring of Edmonds as a land surveyor.

The Edmonds and Alderwood auto freight lines merged in May, 1946, and the firm was operated by Ray Roe and L. F. Echelbarger as the Edmonds-Alderwood Auto Freight. The business was sold in February, 1949, to Gordon Maxwell and Herman Sater.

George Q. Durbin retired from the mercantile business in June, 1946, when he sold his men's department to his grandson, Paul Weller. Previously he had turned over the management of the dry goods and women's department to his daughter, Mrs. Shirley Weller.

The Yost Auto Company, pioneer Edmonds automobile firm and early operator of the Edmonds bus line, sold its business July 1, 1946, to a new firm, the Edmonds Motor Company. The members of this firm, F. K. Rittenhouse, Lester W. Wilson and Bernard L. Yost, all had been connected with the pioneer firm for many years. In May of

the following year the Yost Auto Company acquired the adjoining property, extending to Maple street, which had been occupied by the Long Motor and Welding Company, tore down the old building and erected a modern Chevron service station which was leased by the Edmonds Motor Company and opened in January, 1948.

C. E. Briggs, who had operated a barber shop in Edmonds for 36 years, sold his shop in July, 1946, to George Cusher.

Wooley's Hamburger Lunch was sold the same month to Mrs. A. C. Howe and Mrs. H. L. Howe.

Another giant step was made in the banking business in Edmonds on July 20, 1946, when the State Bank of Edmonds became the Edmonds Branch of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. Milton L. Cleaveland was named manager of the new branch. Ross E. Donald succeeded Mr. Cleaveland in January, 1949. Deposits in the Edmonds Branch totaled \$3,105,560.43 on December 30, 1950.

Mrs. Helen Reynolds opened a photograph studio in July, 1946, in the building formerly occupied by the Edmonds Gift and Book Shop.

Dwight C. Johnson who had been office manager for the Pointer-Willamette Company during the war, opened an office as public accountant in the same building with the Helen Reynolds Studio in 1946. In July of the same year he added real estate and insurance to his activities, and the following year moved to the Fournier Building Annex. Mr. Johnson also devoted part of his time as an official of the Ridd Laboratories. In 1948 Casey and Koch, Seattle attorneys, opened an Edmonds office in connection with Mr. Johnson.

In August, Warren "Bud" Carpenter bought the Pantry Lunch from Albert Brandt, and named it Bud's Cafe. He was assisted in its operation by his mother, Mrs. Herbert (Merle) Carpenter. The following March he sold the business to Mrs. Evar Swanson and Mrs. Gunnard Swanson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Wells opened the Edmonds Flower Shop in September, 1946, in the building next to the Edmonds Shoe Store, previously occupied for a short time by The Chimes, an antique shop. In March of the following year they sold the flower shop to Mrs. R. A. Kugler who operated it until August, 1950, when she sold the business to Mrs. Arne Nielsen of Nielsen's Gardens.

George Bertias opened a shoe repair shop in 1946 on the south side of Main street, just west of Third.

Dwight Johnson, previously connected with the Pointer-Willamette Company, opened an office as public accountant in 1946 in a room next to the Reynolds Studio.

In August, 1946, James and Ann O'Brien opened the Star Cleaners in the room previously occupied by the state liquor store which had moved into the new Hubbard-Taskett Building.

In September, 1946, alterations were under way on the lower floor of the Odd Fellows Building for the opening of (Claude) Savage's Shurfine Foods, with Melvin Guthrie owner and operator of the meat department. Ernie Vollan became a partner with Savage the following June, when the firm was known as the Edmonds Shurfine Foods.

The Hulse Auto Rebuild opened in a room at the Edmonds Motor Company in October, 1946. The same month "Monty" Montgomery and Robert Mitchell opened the M. & M. Service in the automobile repair shop opposite the Edmonds Furniture Exchange, formerly operated by Montgomery alone.

In November, W. T. Jones sold his cold storage lockers to L. R. Lee and A. A. Hunt of Seattle. In February, 1948, P. G. Papworth opened the Edmonds Delicatessen and Grocery in an addition which had been built to the food locker building. The delicatessen and cold storage business was sold in July, 1949, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Jurgensen.

The Diesel Oil Sales Company opened in its new building at Fifth and Walnut in November, 1946.

In December J. S. Clein was operating the Edmonds Parcel Delivery and Messenger Service with headquarters at Howe's Lunch.

Harry Cogswell started construction of a service station at the northeast corner of Fifth and Dayton in August, 1947, and held the grand opening of Harry's Shell Service the following January. Office space was provided in the building for Mrs. Cogswell's Engel's Insurance Agency.

In August, 1947, Arthur LeRoy and Lloyd W. Campbell from Concrete bought the Sail In Tavern.

L. H. Bradbury in September, 1947, became the manager of the Western Auto Supply store owned by Steve Naughten who resumed his former position as bakery driver in the hope that it would benefit his health. Mr. Naughten passed away the following March from a heart attack, at the age of 41. After continuing the business in partnership with Mrs. Naughten for about two years, Mr. Bradbury bought her interest and became sole owner of the store in February, 1950.

In October, 1947, John Y. Mylly bought the tailoring business of J. N. Weber, who had moved in with the Edmonds Dry Cleaners.

The following month William E. Rasell from Seattle bought the Edmonds Dry Cleaners from Mrs. Charles Phelps.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Ladner opened a branch of their Seattle bakery in the Polar Bear restaurant in December, 1947.

Fred A. Fournier purchased the 80 by 120-foot property of Mrs. S. J. Mothershead at the northwest corner of Fifth and Main in February, 1948. The following January he began construction of a building on the north part of the property facing on Fifth avenue as a new location for Durbin's store.

Alterations were made at the Princess Theater in February, 1948, for the addition of a refreshment counter. Two years later the theater installed the latest type of screen and sound equipment.

In March, 1948, George E. Hanson moved his law and investment office from the Long Motors Building to the Princess Theater Building.

Mrs. Frances Anderson opened Tidemark Arts at the southeast corner of Third and Main, in April, 1948, while her husband, Gerry Anderson, maintained an office as architect at the same location.

Walter Chitty, manager of the Edmonds office of the Puget Sound

Power and Light Company for six years, passed away in April, 1948, and was replaced by William Shaw.

On May 1, 1948, G. B. Swanson, druggist, bought the Beeson Building, the largest commercial structure in the business district of Edmonds. The building was erected by F. R. Beeson in 1911, and since 1927 had been owned and managed by his son, Hugh R. Beeson.

Construction of another new business building for Edmonds was begun the same month on the north side of Main street between Fifth and Sixth, and when completed was occupied by the electric, radio and television firm of Blough and Engels, George and Aubrey.

In August, 1948, Alfred O. Holte and Jack M. Tuell opened law offices on the second floor of the Beeson Building. In June, 1950, Mr. Tuell left the firm to enter the ministry in the Methodist Church. Mr. Holte moved to new offices next to the Hubbard Insurance Agency at Fifth and Main the following October.

After spending 30 years in the dry goods business, Mrs. Bertha Traver sold her business to Mrs. Myrtie Otto in December, 1948.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bently, who had established and operated the Reliable Hardware for 35 years, sold the business, located next to the Bank Building, to Newton Peterson from Seattle in March of 1949. M. C. Engels bought an interest in the store the following September, and Roy A. Cooper later became associated with the firm.

In May, 1949, ground was broken for another permanent business building in Edmonds when J. W. Crow began the erection of a two-story concrete building on the west side of Fifth avenue, opposite the Fournier Building. The Crow Hardware, operated by "Bill" and "Dave" Crow, moved across the avenue to the new quarters in December of that year.

Another business building, started in August of the same year, was a 60 by 80-foot addition for the Hopper Chevrolet Company, to provide a modern showroom, offices and additional storage space, constructed by L. C. Sellers. For this building E. E. Hopper, the owner, had the distinction of obtaining the first building permit under the new city building code. The new addition was opened with appropriate ceremonies on January 7, 1950.

Dr. Richard C. Goodhope, physician and surgeon, came to Edmonds from Eastern Washington in October, 1949, and two months later had begun the construction of a modern clinic building on the north side of Bell street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, in which were established offices for himself and for Dr. E. M. Wygant, a dentist.

Charles F. Martin bought Frank Phelps' shoe shop at Fifth and Main in October, 1949.

In November the Ewing Electric Service opened on Main street between the Western Auto Supply and the Star Cleaners.

A. B. Bently and his son, Harold, opened a sheet metal and radio shop in November at their home on Fifth avenue.

In December, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeVake opened a

sandwich shop in Phillips' cold storage building. The following June the business, then operated by Mrs. Mabel Zangor, was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Swanson from Seattle who named it Swanee's Cafe and Delicatessen.

The *Tribune-Review* added a second Intertype line-casting machine, a new model C-4, in December, 1949.

E. G. Stine opened a gift shop in the former Crow Hardware quarters in the Fournier Building in February, 1950, with the Nielsen Gardens operating a flower shop in connection.

The same month Dr. Vernal C. Norine opened a medical office in the Fournier Building.

The Alexander Paint Company in March, 1950, located in the Miller Building on Fifth avenue, previously occupied by the Scripps-Pearson Machine Works.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wild opened a self-service laundry on the south side of Main street between Second and Third in May, 1950.

A modern shopping center was opened at Lynnwood in June, 1950, by Ed McCollum and R. E. Starr. A blacktopped parking area to accommodate 117 cars had been provided east from Ed's Market and adjoining a new eight-unit store building, with a covered walkway between the new building and the market.

The Den Cafe was opened in June, 1950, next to the Edmonds Sport Shop at the foot of Main street by Haaken Wall and Robert Van Dlac.

Caspers' Corner Service Station, owned and operated by Anthony Caspers for 24 years, was sold in June to Ray Snyder of Kirkland who named Stuart Murdock as manager.

Construction was started in August, 1950, by E. B. Hubbard on a building between the Crow Hardware and Eddy's Electric Service. The north store room in the building became the home of Osborn's Jewelry, and in October Mrs. Jane Geisler opened the new Geisler's Variety Store in the other room.

Richard Slye's Apex Garbage Company provided service to the area during the decade and following. Rudolph Malek erected a new building on the Edmonds Highway toward the end of the decade and opened Rudy's Market. Kurtz and Eckley opened a welding and machine shop in the Miller Building at Fifth and Maple. Marvin Smith conducted the Creditors' Adjustment Service, with an office in the Beeson Building. Richard H. Stoll opened the Stoll Plumbing and Heating on the Edmonds Highway.

Near the end of the decade, Howard Preston opened the Sound View Realty in the north end of the Miller Building at Fifth and Maple.

The Pleasant View Hospital, formerly a convalescent home, opened in North Edmonds in September, 1950.

The O. C. Kelly Fuel Company, which started in 1935, was operated by Mr. Kelly throughout the decade, with a fuel yard on the southwest corner of Sixth and Main.

Storms and Earthquakes Visit Edmonds in 1940's

SNOW, WIND, RAIN and freezing weather during the fifth decade brought worse headaches than ever before to Edmonds utility and transportation operators, if for no other reason than that more people than ever were dependent upon the telephone, the electric power and light service, and bus and rail transportation. Three earthquakes and runaway barrage balloons trailing cables across telephone and power wires added to the excitement and discomfort of the war decade.

Schools were closed January 7, 1942, for several days because the heavy snow made transportation impossible.

Heavy winds the same month tore many barrage balloons loose from their moorings around defense plants in Seattle and Bremerton. As their trailing cables were dragged across power and telephone lines, services were interrupted. Edmonds people watched two balloons drift past in the Sound; another dropped in the Meadowdale district, while one wild balloon damaged power lines in Alderwood Manor and at Wintermute's Corner before it came to earth. Again in June a sudden wind brought another visit of balloons trailing cables through the district, with a resultant interruption of power service.

An unprecedented windstorm in November, 1942, caused the first complete telephone failure in Edmonds in the history of the system. By use of an emergency gasoline generator, however, service was restored within an hour on such lines as were still open. But because of the scarcity of qualified help, due to the war, it was six days before Serviceman Eric Moore could report all lines again in operation.

On Friday, January 15, 1943, a brisk northwest wind brought the temperature at Edmonds down close to the zero mark where it remained until Tuesday when snow began to fall. The beautiful white flakes fell steadily night and day, until by Wednesday it proved the worst problem in several years for transportation and communication. Then, as frequently happened, the wind veered to the south, and was of such intensity that trees were felled over power lines entering Edmonds from both directions and the city was without power for five hours. Waves broke over the sea wall and sprayed houses with salt water as far as a block from the beach. Schools of the district were closed parts of two weeks, the latter because of the thawing roads.

Lightning and sharp thunder on April 29, 1943, accompanied such a downpour of rain and hail as never before had been seen in Edmonds. Gutters became rivers, with the water up to the sidewalk level. The intersection of Fifth and Main became a lake. Water ran onto the floors in the Schneider Building, damaging stock in the Safeway store. The fire department was called to pump water from the furnace room at the Princess Theater. A rut two feet deep was cut in Dayton street near the grade school by the rushing water. Street Superintendent Doty told the city council that with the limited help available it would require a month to repair the damage that had been done to Edmonds streets in minutes. The rain storm had been preceded by six days of

heavy southwest winds so severe that barges had been torn loose from their moorings at the Pointer-Willamette Company's plant.

During a rainstorm in September, 1944, lightning struck the service wires leading to the new house of David B. Ross in the Maplewood district, setting it afire. Only five minutes before, Mrs. Ross had gone to the home of a neighbor, but Mr. Ross, who had been working in the basement, cut his arm severely when he broke a window while searching for her. Their furnishings and clothing were a total loss.

A southwest gale in October, 1945, blew down the smokestack at the Quality mill.

Sunday morning, June 23, 1946, at 9:15, an earthquake shock struck Edmonds and the Puget Sound area. Chandeliers swayed like pendulums; dishes rattled in the cupboards; window weights banged against their housings. Members of the Robert Evans family saw water splash over the top of the city water tank.

A heavy snowstorm visited Edmonds again on November 18, 1946. At least 800 telephones were out of service when trees had fallen across lines and were toppled throughout the area. Power service was off for several hours in parts of Edmonds, and for longer periods in Woodway Park, Maplewood and Meadowdale. Schools were closed for several days.

Wind and rain again interrupted telephone and power service in the area in February, 1948. Rail service through Edmonds was halted when the fast mail train hit an earth slide two and a half miles south of Mukilteo, the engine toppled over the sea wall into Puget Sound and three cars were derailed.

Edmonds people were amazed on Monday, April 26, 1948, when snow fell from 8 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Youngsters had a field day throwing snowballs, and people on the streets were heard shouting Christmas greetings!

In January and February, 1949, Edmonds experienced one of its longest periods of continuous freezing weather. When the thaw finally came, along with rain, many streets and roads were damaged. Along a county road at the southeast city limits of Edmonds the water cut a trench eight feet deep and flooded the area at Seventh and Walnut where the street crew battled all night to prevent further damage, finally diverting the water into a sewer inlet at Seventh and Maple. Numerous slides along the Great Northern tracks delayed several trains. Passengers on one southbound train from Vancouver were transferred to buses at Edmonds for the remainder of their journey into Seattle. And it was fortunate, for as the train proceeded later it was hit by a new slide south of the Union Oil Company plant and one car was tipped to a precarious 45-degree angle.

Edmonds was rocked by the most severe earthquake ever recorded in the Puget Sound country, three minutes before noon on Wednesday, April 13, 1949. Buildings swayed, furniture danced about, subterranean rumblings were heard, Main street undulated like waves of the sea, and automobiles parked at the curb bounced on their springs. The heaving continued unabated for almost a minute then tapered off for

another minute. It was the same quake that shook off cornices and wrecked several buildings in Seattle, and seriously damaged capitol buildings in Olympia. The only serious damage reported at Edmonds was as the high school building where cracks were opened in the concrete and plaster. Fire alarms were sounded and the building was evacuated promptly; but students and teachers returned when the building was found to be safe. The damage was estimated at only \$200. Merchandise was tumbled off shelves in some Edmonds stores, and William Proffitt reported that brick had been shaken from the top of the chimney on his house.

Another sudden downpour of rain on Sunday, May 1, 1949, flooded many basements when the sewers overflowed.

One of the worst blizzards ever to strike Edmonds swooped down from the north on Friday, January 13, 1950—giving further grounds for belief in the old superstition. A howling wind and heavy snowfall continued all day, with the mercury hovering around 10 degrees above zero. Telephone service was jammed by calls. Power service was interrupted when the system was overloaded by the heavy demand. After a week of thawing weather, the cold returned even more severe than before, with another blizzard. A slide over the railroad tracks at Point Wells made it necessary to send five busloads of railroad passengers from Edmonds to Seattle.

Within about 15 hours of being an exact year after the big earthquake, a comparatively mild tremor hit Edmonds and the Puget Sound area at 3:04 on the morning of April 14, 1950.

Wind and rain again interrupted power and telephone service in the area in October, 1950.

Many Civic Leaders and Pioneers Pass in Decade

THE FIFTH DECADE of the century saw the passing of many pioneers and civic leaders of Edmonds during the years that had passed.

Mrs. Helen Berry, who had won the affection of thousands during the many years she operated the Princess Theater, passed on February 15, 1941. Her husband, Thomas C. Berry had passed away the previous May. On February 22, 1941, William Siegrist, former city councilman, passed away after having lived in Edmonds 20 years. Mrs. Sarah F. M. Shellabarger, 81, passed away March 20. On August 15, 1941, F. L. Shank, an 84-year-old pioneer Edmonds businessman, passed away. He had come to Edmonds in 1905. Mrs. Shank passed away July 10 of the following year. On August 17, 1941, Mrs. Alice M. Jones, wife of Stewart M. Jones, passed away. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bartlett, early Edmonds pioneers.

Mrs. Margaret Doty, 73, who had lived in Edmonds 37 years, passed away February 22, 1942. June 19, 1942, saw the passing of Louis C. Engel who came to Edmonds from Ohio in 1899. He established the first meat market in Edmonds, later was in the shingle mill business, then a grocer and dry goods merchant. He served as city treasurer and councilman, and managed the Edmonds Co-Operative

Association. After a brief residence in California, he returned to Edmonds and opened an insurance and real estate office, and assisted in the meat department at the Edmonds Grocery and Market. Frank Milspaugh, an Edmonds resident for 54 years, died August 29, 1942. On November 3, 1942, Mrs. George M. Leyda, wife of the city clerk, passed away. L. J. Bigelow, who came to Edmonds about 1909, passed away December 22.

Mrs. Jacob Erickson, a resident of North Edmonds since 1904, passed away April 18, 1943. W. H. Dunbar, who had served as city engineer and as president and secretary of the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club, and had been active in community and Methodist church affairs throughout his 22 years in the community, passed away September 6, 1943. The same day John Dumas, 79, an Edmonds resident for 35 years, passed away. December 24, 1943, saw the passing of Dr. W. J. Hindley of North Edmonds. He had been a Congregational minister, mayor of Spokane, executive secretary of both the State Retail Grocers Association and the Retail Jewelers Association, and at one time had been a Chautauqua speaker. While living in the Edmonds community he had served as Commander of the local American Legion Post and had taken an active interest in civic and fraternal affairs, serving as speaker and master of ceremonies on many occasions.

Mrs. Marie Oake, an Edmonds pioneer and a member of the *Tribune-Review* staff for 16 years, passed away April 28, 1944. She came to Edmonds with her family in 1904. Mr. Oake passed away four years later. Mrs. Oake was a charter member and a tireless worker in the local unit of the American Legion Auxiliary: Philip G. Johnson of Woodway Park, president of the Boeing Airplane Company, died while on a visit to the Wichita, Kansas, plant of the company, on September 15, 1944. Mrs. Amanda C. Yost passed away at the age of 92 on September 15, 1944. She had come to Edmonds with her family in 1891 and, since the passing of her husband, A. M. Yost, in 1915, had managed the diversified affairs of the estate until the time of her passing. G. A. Sweet, 90, who came to Edmonds in 1901 and was active in early Edmonds civic affairs, passed away on October 28, 1944.

W. J. Bell, 91, who came to Edmonds in the 1890's, passed away March 19, 1945. Mrs. Louise Hard, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Shank and widow of Zophar Howell 3rd, passed away June 14, 1945. She was a charter member of Analia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and had been president of the Edmonds Music and Art Study club. She was popular as a vocal soloist and had been called upon to entertain on innumerable occasions.

Harry A. Keeton, who had operated a meat market in Edmonds for 21 years, passed away January 11, 1946. He was an early Seattle pioneer, having come to that city in 1898. Just six days later Mrs. Kittie Peabody, widow of Frank Peabody, died in Seattle. Mrs. Emma Heberlein, a member of the Roscoe family and widow of Ernest Heberlein, pioneer Edmonds hardware merchant, passed away February 1, 1946. Mrs. Carrie Astell, an Edmonds pioneer and sister of the Yost

brothers, passed away in March, 1946. On May 22, 1946, Charles Breed, who had lived in the district for 58 years, passed away at the ripe age of 93 years. The community mourned the passing of Harry V. Allen on May 30, 1946. He had lived in Edmonds 40 years, 30 of which he had been in the employ of the State Bank of Edmonds; he was cashier for 20 years, and had held the office of city treasurer of Edmonds for 25 years. L. L. Austin, who came to Edmonds in 1889 and held city offices in the early days, passed away June 29, at the age of 86, in Seattle where he had moved in 1907. Walter Hansen, 52, who had lived in Edmonds all his life and had served as city councilman, passed away August 11. Fred Sticker, pioneer Edmonds baker, passed away at Bremerton September 16, 1946. On September 27, Mrs. Ernest Kuehl, who had lived in Edmonds 42 years, passed away at the age of 72. J. P. Becklund, 95 years old, who came to Edmonds in 1893, passed away in Seattle on Christmas Day, 1946.

William T. Jones, prominent in business and fraternal circles and at one time a member of the city council, passed away February 12, 1947, while on a trip to California. He had come to Edmonds 56 years before.

George M. Leyda, city clerk of Edmonds for 40 years, passed away on March 16, 1947, at the age of 82. He had retired four years before his passing. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Leyda got the urge to go west while attending school in Chicago, and tried his fortune in South Dakota where he remained for 11 years, part of which time he was engaged in the newspaper business. Early in 1902 the Dakotas were visited with one of their severest winters, and then it was that Mr. Leyda and the wife he had acquired there decided to hunt for a more pleasant climate. They reached Edmonds to make their new home on June 28, 1902. Mr. Leyda first engaged in carpenter work in Edmonds and later was bookkeeper for four local mills; he also operated a grocery store. But Mr. Leyda's principal contribution to the pioneer history of the city was in his service as city clerk, first from 1904 until 1909, then at intervals until 1920 from which time he served continuously until his retirement in 1943. He was a member of the school board when the first unit of the high school was built, and in his later years served as police judge and justice of the peace.

William J. Rowe, 81, passed away June 3, 1947, at his home in Lake Forest Park. He was in the shingle and lumber business in Edmonds in the early days, and was the oldest member of the Edmonds Odd Fellows Lodge. I. L. "Tink" Anderson, who had lived in Edmonds for 50 years, passed away October 6, 1947.

Ernest Kuehl, 74, passed away July 26, 1948, at a sanitarium near Tacoma. He had been employed by the Standard Oil Company for many years and had been bass player in three or four Edmonds bands. He had been honored by the Edmonds Odd Fellows for whom he served as secretary for 40 years. Mrs. Della Burleson, who came to Edmonds with her husband, H. H. Burleson, before the Seattle fire, passed away in August, 1948, in Los Angeles. Oscar Deiner, 69, who came to Edmonds as a child from Portland where he was born, passed away

August 29, 1948, at the Valley View Hospital, Monroe. LeRoy H. Cooper, 70, passed away September 1, 1948. He had come to Seattle Heights 28 years before, helped organize the Seattle Heights Improvement club, was chairman of the Edmonds Ration Board during the war, was chairman of the Alderwood Water District commissioners for several years, and was prominent in political and fraternal circles of the district. H. S. Hedges, 94, an Edmonds resident for 31 years, passed away September 13, 1948.

G. G. Evensen, 66, an early Edmonds business man and manager of the Quality Shingle Company for 26 years, passed away at his home near the Sunnyside school, where he had lived for four years, on February 4, 1949. Mrs. Emma McElroy passed away June 16, 1949. She had come to Edmonds 50 years before with her husband, J. T. McElroy, the first undertaker in the city. After his death in 1921, she conducted the business until it was sold in 1946. Mrs. Alice U. Kerr, who served a term as mayor of Edmonds and was prominent in Baptist church work, passed away August 10, 1949, at the age of 91. William P. Lennon, a charter stockholder in the Quality Shingle Company when it organized in 1915, passed away September 10, at the age of 64. Edgar Leslie Blake, who had won fame as an artist while living in retirement at his North Edmonds home, passed away October 2, 1949, at the age of 87. He came to Seattle in 1901 and was a member of an engraving firm until he retired in 1928. Reuben T. Roscoe, one of the early pioneers of Edmonds who came when he was 12 years of age, passed away suddenly on November 17, 1949. He had worked in the early Edmonds mills, for many years was a partner in a grocery business, served on the city council and later was employed in a hardware store. Thomas A. Olsen, 77, who came to Edmonds 40 years before, passed away November 24, 1949.

Charles E. Briggs, pioneer Edmonds barber who had lived in the city for 40 years, passed away June 22, 1950, while visiting relatives in Titusville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Anna Sorensen, 85, widow of O. C. Sorensen, passed away November 18, 1950. Mrs. Clara E. Wilson, well known in Edmonds for her 12 years as public librarian, passed away November 21, 1950, at the age of 94.

Items From Newspaper Files of Fifth Decade

LISTED HERE IN chronological order are some of the outstanding news items of or affecting Edmonds during the fifth decade of the century, which were unrelated to categories already mentioned.

In January, 1941, Mrs. F. P. Lookey received word that her sister had died from shock in Liverpool, England, after her home had been hit three times by German aerial bombs.

The same month Mrs. W. W. Eddy, local Red Cross campaign chairman, turned in \$223.75 in Red Cross memberships, exceeding the Edmonds quota of \$150. The March of Dimes and President's Ball in Edmonds for 1941 was headed by S. J. Perrine.

"Gone With the Wind," perhaps the most famous motion picture of the era, was shown at the Princess Theater in March, 1941.

The same month Miss Lala DeLand, local music teacher, presented one of her groups of piano students in a recital.

In April, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Haskell opened their beautiful sunken gardens in North Edmonds to the public, contributions from which were turned over to the Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

The University of Washington Symphonic Band, under the direction of Walter C. Welke, presented a concert at the Edmonds high school auditorium on the evening of May 29, 1941, sponsored by the *Tribune-Review* for the benefit of the uniform fund of the Edmonds high school band.

Six hundred square feet of space was added to the east side of the Edmonds post office in the Schneider Building in May, under the direction of O. P. Hovde, and a new ten-year lease was signed.

In June, 1941, a 44-pound king salmon, the largest ever reported by local fishermen, was hooked by Darwin Boblet, power company clerk, near Hope Island.

An oil truck and trailer carrying 6150 gallons of gasoline provided a spectacular blaze on the Richmond Beach winding hill early one morning in July, 1941. The intense heat melted telephone and power lines beside the road before firemen smothered out the fire with steam from the hot pavement on which they played the streams of water. About 2000 gallons of unconsumed gasoline remained in the tanks. The scorched concrete marked the spot of the fire for years afterward.

Roy E. Meister won the \$100 first prize in the Edmonds salmon derby finals in August, 1941. S. Peterson was second-prize winner, and Bill Lambe third.

Snyder Jed King, top ranking University of Washington law graduate, in September, 1941, was named clerk for Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in Washington, D. C.

Fire at 9:30 one Sunday morning in October, 1941, was extinguished with only about \$50 damage back of the furnace in the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church. A less fortunate fire early New Year's Day, 1942, gutted the main auditorium of the church with damage estimated at \$6000. Church services were held at the American Legion hall until the church was repaired and reopened on July 5.

Joseph C. Platt of Edmonds was named state chairman for the observance of Navy Day in October, 1941.

Philip G. Johnson of Woodway Park, president of the Boeing Airplane Company, in February, 1942, was named as the "outstanding living alumnus" of the University of Washington.

First Lieutenant Ira D. Williams, of Lake Ballinger, in April was elected president of the Second Congressional District Republican Club.

Skeptics questioned whether or not it was motion picture star Lana Turner who had a soda at Quiett's Hi-Liner one day in June while waiting for the Edmonds ferry. In any event, Mr. Quiett preserved one of his menus on which were inscribed the signatures of the gorgeous star and of Eddie Cantor who almost escaped notice of the

fans scrambling for Lana's autograph. The Hollywood group were in the Pacific Northwest visiting Army posts and war industry plants in the interest of the current War Bond drive.

In August, 1942, L. S. Keeton of North Edmonds received newspaper publicity because of his diary, in which he had made an entry every day, which on that December 31 would have completed 50 consecutive years. A resident of Washington territory and state since 1878, when he lived south of Spokane, Mr. Keeton came to Seattle in 1889, shortly after the fire, and lived in the Puget Sound country ever since, except for a short time in Alaska.

Edmonds and the Second Congressional District again went Democratic in the election of November, 1942, when Henry M. Jackson was returned to Congress. W. C. Hansen and L. S. Vincent were elected justices of the peace at Edmonds.

An Olympic Peninsula freight truck was hit by a westbound Empire Builder one noon in January, 1943, at the Main street approach to the ferry dock. Damage was not serious and the driver was uninjured.

Postmaster O. N. Sorensen reported that the gross receipts at Edmonds for 1942 totaled about \$18,500. During the year, in addition to regular postoffice business, the Edmonds office sold auto stamps, duck stamps, documentary stamps, war stamps and bonds, handled postal savings and finger-printed aliens.

In May, 1943, 125 Edmonds high school students took part in an economics and resource survey of the district.

Sunday morning, May 23, 1943, two Navy flyers were killed when their fighter plane fell into a shed and burst into flames at the back of the home of Miss Helen McCann in North Edmonds. The Edmonds fire department extinguished the blaze.

Mrs. L. R. Moses retired in June, 1943, after serving 13 years as Edmonds librarian. She was succeeded by Mrs. D. E. Clark.

Captain Ira D. Williams, secretary of the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce and commander of Edmonds Company, Washington State Guard Reserve, in August, 1943, was named manager of the Everett office of the Washington State Tax Commission.

The main building of the Washington Breeders Hatchery at Alderwood Manor was destroyed by fire in November, with a loss of \$30,000.

Because of juvenile delinquency in the Edmonds area, the Federal Bureau of Investigation in December, 1943, requested the city to provide a recreational center for the young people of the community.

W. W. "Bill" Eddy was given a Distinguished Service Award in January, 1944, by the Puget Sound Power and Light Company after 25 years' employment. As a volunteer fireman and air-raid observer on duty that Sunday morning of the fatal airplane accident in North Edmonds, he had been the first to give the alarm and to spot the area for the prompt arrival of the Navy rescue crew.

Miss Alvena Eales, Edmonds high school senior, in May, 1944, won first place in the state in the Americanism essay contest sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary.

Within four days in May, 1944, Edmonds firemen were summoned five times, for two car fires, two fires at the dismantled Oakland mill and one chimney fire. The following week the firemen were called to the Quality mill where damage was confined to the electric wiring in the main part of the mill.

Governor Arthur B. Langlie addressed a large audience at the Edmonds high school auditorium on the evening of October 16, 1944.

In the November election in 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman carried every local precinct over Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker for President and Vice-President. Mon C. Wallgren was elected governor of Washington. Capt. Ira D. Williams of Lake Ballinger was elected Republican State Committeeman.

On Christmas Day, 1944, the ferry *Klickitat* damaged the slip so severely when attempting to dock at Edmonds that it was necessary to proceed to Seattle for passengers and cars to disembark. Two people were injured and five cars damaged in the accident. The dock was repaired and in use the following day.

D. E. McArthur became chairman of the board of commissioners of the new Snohomish County Fire Protection District No. 1 in January, 1945. Clarence E. Cray was named fire chief and Carl Eisen, assistant chief. The district bought a new fire truck the following March.

Early Wednesday morning, March 28, 1945, the ferry *Klickitat* was beached broadside between the Pointer-Willamette dock at the foot of Dayton street and the log boom of the Quality mill, little more than a ship length to the north. The fuel pumps had failed as the ship was approaching the dock and with engines off it had drifted helplessly. All efforts to remove the huge ferry from the beach failed until high tide late in the afternoon when a large Navy tug succeeded. Three cars and two trucks had been marooned on the ferry all day, but it had remained upright on the sand when the tide receded.

On April 12, 1945, Edmonds people received the news of the death of President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Georgia, and of the administration of the oath of office as President to Harry S. Truman.

Flames starting from an oil stove gutted the office of the Black Ball Ferry Lines on the dock at 7 o'clock one morning in April, 1945.

On May 18, 1945, George Meyring, 14, lost his life in a fire that started just before midnight and gutted the A. S. Meyring home on Third avenue near the high school. When Mr. Meyring awoke the entire lower floor was ablaze. He first called to George, then made his escape over the garage roof and rescued Gretchen from a lower floor bedroom. He was then unable to enter George's room because of the intense heat. Mrs. Meyring was attending a meeting at Richmond Highlands at the time of the fire.

When a public swimming pool as a war memorial to local heroes was suggested to the city council in June, 1945, Mayor Fournier named as a committee, Glen G. Hill, Mrs. J. M. Telfer and Councilman Paul McGibbon.

A third rural route from the Edmonds post office was added in

June, 1945, with W. C. Hansen as carrier. In February, 1948, the Edmonds post office was reported third in the county in volume of business. A fourth rural route was established in July, 1949, with Frederick Arnot Jr., the new carrier. Other route men then were R. H. Fisk, Merlyn Yon and Harold Wiester. A fifth route was authorized in July, 1950, and Gordon H. Peterson became a carrier.

Ray Surface of Edmonds was greeted by President Harry S. Truman on his visit to Fort Lewis in June, 1945. Ray was recognized immediately by his World War I commander. Surface was a dispatch writer under Truman who commanded Battery D, 129th Field Artillery in France.

The Edmonds beach south of the ferry dock was posted by the county health department in July, 1945, as "unsafe for swimming."

In July, 1945, Matt P. Eisen succeeded LeRoy H. Cooper as manager of the state liquor store at Edmonds.

A seven-foot cougar was shot by Andy Armes, with the aid of Myron Sjoblom's dog, on the ranch of E. I. Edwards near Lake Ballinger in July, 1945. The cougar had killed and feasted on a goat belonging to Mr. Edwards.

In 1945 Sater and Ridenour succeeded Victor E. Sanders as mail messengers.

Mrs. A. M. Williams was named Edmonds librarian in October, 1945, and was succeeded by Mrs. Ida Westover in January, 1949. A county library branch was established at the Maplewood clubhouse in July, 1946.

The business center of Lynnwood on Highway 99 was beginning to receive attention in October, 1945, when a commercial club was formed, with S. A. "Al" Wilcox as president. The district was named officially as Lynnwood by the club in January, 1946.

A DeSoto sedan owned by Bob Tew, new owner of the Sail In Tavern, rolled down Main street one morning in November, 1945, just in time to be hit by the Great Northern Empire Builder. Wreckage of the unoccupied car was strewn almost to the depot before the train was stopped.

Dr. H. H. Kretzler was promoted to the rank of Captain in the Naval Reserve in December, 1945, and later received his discharge from active duty.

A resurvey of the Edmonds harbor by Army Engineers was authorized by Congress in February, 1946. The city hall was filled on the occasion of a hearing on the proposed breakwater, conducted by the Army Engineers on October 29, 1946. A. B. Miller, president of the Breakwater Club, called in many industrialists to testify as to the damage done on the waterfront by storms during past years. The hearing lasted for three hours. The Engineers started their final physical survey of the Edmonds harbor in June, 1949.

An Edmonds city softball league was formed in April, 1946.

A new dance band, the Mellodiers, made its first appearance at a Teen-Age Canteen at the Masonic hall in May, 1946. Composed of

high school boys, the band included Harry Case, Boyd Bigelow, Paul Engler, Max Holloway, Stewart Murdock and Tommy Marcy.

In June, Eugene Cole, 12, was rescued from the Sound and revived by Bill Simpson, Harrell Hammette and Eldora Blevins.

A cabin cruiser anchored off Edmonds exploded and burned at 1 o'clock one morning in August, 1946. A tugboat from the Union Oil Company pier rescued a Seattle couple and their three children from the water. The parents suffered burns and cuts but the children were practically unharmed.

Lawrence Hubbard headed a local committee named in October, 1946, to co-operate with the Washington Traffic Safety Commission.

At the November, 1946, election, Edmonds area voters helped to elect Harry P. Cain, Republican, as United States Senator, and Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, as Representative in Congress from the Second District. Except for the election of Ross Earlywine as State Senator and Tom V. Warnock as Snohomish County Sheriff, the balance of state and county officials elected in the area were Democrats. Mrs. Dorothy Bennett was elected County Superintendent of Schools.

The north part of Edmonds saw the New Year, 1947, come in by candlelight. Power service went off at 5:30 New Year's Eve, and although linemen worked until midnight they failed to find the cause of the trouble. Power finally was restored at 9 o'clock New Year's morning.

The settling of a large area of roadway above the railroad tracks at Meadowdale Beach was the cause of concern by the county commissioners in January. In some places the level of the road dropped as much as three feet in 24 hours.

A post office for Lynnwood was authorized in March, 1947. The Haggard service station at Lynnwood was destroyed by fire the same month.

The Snohomish County Peace Officers' Association met in Edmonds in April, 1947, with a dinner at the Masonic hall, sponsored by the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce. Sheriff Harlan Callahan of King county was the principal speaker.

In May many organizations and individuals in and around Edmonds aided in the improvement of the city park and the addition of play equipment for the children. The same month, Police Chief Victor E. Holmquist arranged a picnic for members of the local school patrol, with financial aid from the Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion and the Lions Club.

A thriller with a happy ending was experienced in June by J. W. "Bill" Crump, 22, pilot, and Don Meyring, his passenger, when their rented plane developed engine trouble and Bill was forced to crash land it beside the highway eight miles south of Everett. Neither was injured and the plane was only slightly damaged.

That year saw the first widespread reports of people having seen "flying saucers" of various sizes, shapes and speeds, some emitting strange lights and others behaving in manners definitely unorthodox in relation to the laws of aerodynamics. Two people in the Edmonds

area joined with the hundreds throughout the country to report sighting "flying saucers"—Mrs. E. H. Wilcox of Lynnwood and Mrs. Emilie Katz of Edmonds.

In July, 1947, the Hopper Chevrolet softball team won the local league championship.

Three Edmonds business men in a small fishing boat met disaster on July 11, 1947, when a sudden windstorm swamped their boat. In the water and wearing life jackets, the three tried to right the boat, but after unsuccessful attempts Charles Phelps, proprietor of the Edmonds Dry Cleaners, told the others that he would try to swim to the nearby tip of Whidbey Island for help. The others, his associate and brother-in-law, Albert Goodwin, and Robert Thim, owner of the Up and Up Cafe, finally managed to maneuver the overturned boat to shore. Thim started running up the beach toward the nearest light when he realized that Goodwin was not following, and returned to find him dying from exhaustion. The body of Phelps was found on the beach the next day.

A blaze at the back of the Up and Up Cafe in July was extinguished by firemen after three fuel oil drums outside the building had exploded. The next month Edmonds firemen extinguished a fire at the ferry office on the dock.

Edmonds street and water department workmen worked frantically one day in October, 1947, while water poured from a severed eight-inch main on Sixth avenue. A power ditcher operated by a sewer contractor had cut the main in two. Before the flow could be shut off the water had flowed down gutters to Fourth avenue, overflowed the sewer and backed up into several basements.

In 1947 census figures showed that Edmonds was the most rapidly growing city in Snohomish county. Since 1940 the population of Edmonds had increased 49 per cent, while Arlington, next in rate of growth, had gained only 24 per cent.

In December, Boyd Bigelow of Edmonds, a member of the Youth Symphony Orchestra, appeared as a trumpet soloist in a concert at Richmond Beach.

The recently established Edmonds Blood Bank had its first call for blood in December, 1947.

The newly organized Civic Choral Society, directed by Robert Anderson, appeared with other music groups on December 20, 1947, at the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church in a concert sponsored by the Village Arts Guild.

In a ceremony at the city triangle at Fifth and Bell, in February, 1948, Boy Scout Troop 339 presented a flag and flagpole to the city.

A marauding bear weighing 375 pounds was killed in the Maplewood district by Forrest Smith in April, 1948.

Edmonds and surrounding communities responded promptly and generously to the appeal for food and clothing for those who lost their homes in the Vanport, Oregon, flood disaster in June, 1948.

O. H. Woody, retired editor and publisher of the *Okanogan Independent* and state printer during the first administration of Governor

Arthur B. Langlie, recalled early days when he visited Edmonds in June, 1948. He worked as a printer on the *Edmonds Lyre*, a weekly publication of the 1890's, owned and edited by his uncle, J. Hartson Dowd. As Woody recalled, Edmonds was a thriving town with several shingle mills, good payrolls, with added employment in the cutting of cordwood which was hauled to the Edmonds wharf as fuel for steamboats plying Puget Sound. Hunting, he said, was the major pastime of the young men of the village who needed only to go into the thick woods surrounding Edmonds for their game. A creek ran right behind the print shop and young Woody could fish from the back door when work was slack. He remembered George Brackett and A. M. Yost as two of the town's leading citizens, and was well acquainted with one of the young blades who grew up to prominence in Edmonds—Fred A. Fournier.

George W. Hoag of North Edmonds that year related how he had been able to discard his glasses on his eightieth birthday anniversary, February 22—the birth date of his namesake. While gardening in the early morning, Mr. Hoag wiped his brow, to discover that he had forgotten his glasses; on the way to get them he picked up the morning newspaper when, to his amazement, he found that he could read distinctly without the aid of glasses.

The generator room at the Quality mill was destroyed in an early morning blaze in July, 1948. Damage to the generator was so great that a two-week shutdown was necessary before it could be repaired.

Governor Mon C. Wallgren spoke on Edmonds streets in August, 1948, revealing plans of the state for purchase of the Puget Sound ferry system and erection of a bridge at Agate Pass.

A registration office under the new draft law was established in Edmonds in September.

That month Boyd Bigelow was awarded a scholarship to the Julliard School of Music in New York City.

Henry Ford II visited Edmonds one day in September, 1948. He and a party of friends, who had been on a fishing trip on the Sound, put in at Edmonds and visited Engel's Tavern before returning to Seattle.

Although the nation elected Harry S. Truman and Alben W. Barkley, Edmonds voters in November, 1948, gave a majority of its votes to Thomas E. Dewey and Earl Warren for President and Vice-President. Arthur B. Langlie was returned to the Governor's chair, defeating Governor Mon C. Wallgren. Henry M. Jackson was re-elected to Congress.

A protest was registered in the area over the plan of the county commissioners to change the street numbers along Highway 99, which had been continued northward from the King county line, by substituting Everett street numbers southward.

Fire practically destroyed the grandstand at the Edmonds high school athletic field one afternoon in November, 1948. Cannery and athletic equipment, hay and oil which had been stored under the

structure were destroyed. Young boys were seen fleeing from the grandstand just before the fire was discovered.

The University of Washington Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in November at the Edmonds high school auditorium.

The Edmonds Port District was created at an election on December 7, 1948, when 985 votes were cast in favor of the district to 58 against. T. P. Chittenden, E. E. Hopper and W. M. Ryan were elected as port commissioners.

Ken Ryland of Route 1, Edmonds, a member of the Future Farmers of America, won a grand champion ribbon for a Chester White hog exhibited at the Northwest Junior Livestock Show at Auburn in April, 1949.

The laying of water pipes in the Maplewood district was halted in May, 1949, when a lawsuit was instituted by a group of residents against the Alderwood Water District.

The Edmonds Port Commission awarded a contract for building a float in May, 1949.

A youngster rushed into his home near Eighth and Main on the morning of May 17, 1949, in great excitement, to tell his mother that a tractor was in the ditch with a man under it. She hurried to the window; sure enough, there was the tractor, so she telephoned the city hall. Police Judge Ray Doty and Patrolman Haaken Wall jumped into the patrol car and rushed to the scene. Yes, they found a caterpillar tractor at the side of the street, with a man under it—leisurely making repairs and tightening bolts.

With reports in June, 1949, that bears again, were menacing farms, orchards and homes in the vicinity of Edmonds, a posse was formed and, with the aid of dogs, tracked a bear into the Maplewood district. When the bruin was finally flushed into a clearing it was brought down with a well-placed shot by Elmo Clark of Maplewood.

A. L. Middleton retired on June 30, 1949, after serving for 39 years as postmaster at Seattle Heights.

A little more Fourth of July noise than was relished by many Edmonds people was provided by flights of jet planes which roared over the city about an hour before the Legion parade was scheduled to start. Power dives by the planes caused buildings to vibrate from the intensified sound waves.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyring, between the *Tribune-Review* office and the Odd Fellows Building, was gutted in an early morning fire in August, 1949.

Because of the rapid increase in population throughout the area, precinct lines were re-established in the south part of Snohomish county in August, 1949. Where there were 13 rural precincts, 31 were created by the change.

A fire in the engine room of the ferry *Illahee* off Point No Point one day in October, 1949, made necessary the transfer of more than 50 passengers in mid-Sound to the *Nisqually*.

For the third consecutive year, in November, 1949, Juels M. Swen-

son of North Edmonds was awarded a plaque by his insurance firm for writing the largest amount of life insurance during the year.

When Congressman Henry M. Jackson visited Edmonds in December, 1949, he was escorted to the post office by a Chamber of Commerce committee so that he might have visual evidence of the need for new and larger quarters.

An automobile belonging to Sylvester Quinn, stalled on the railroad tracks, was damaged slightly when hit by a train in April, 1950.

The same month Edmonds service stations reduced prices on gasoline by two cents to meet competition on the highway.

A Chuckanut District Garden Club meeting was held in April at the Edmonds Masonic Temple.

Mountlake Terrace began to receive attention in May, 1950, when 200 homes had been built and sold in the development east of Lake Ballinger, adjoining the King county line.

A Sunday morning fire in May at the Up and Up Tavern was extinguished promptly by the Edmonds firemen.

The local Edmonds blood bank was extended in May, 1950, to cover the entire school district.

At 7 o'clock one morning in May, occupants of the apartment at Third and Main saw a deer exploring a vacant lot and nearby yards.

May 23, 1950, was one of those warm, lazy spring days that are ideal for fishing but torture to those required to work indoors. Edmonds people lingering on the streets were gazing into the sky at nine vapor trails high above in the azure sky, trails left by planes so high in the stratosphere that they barely could be seen. A little girl coming down the walk wondered why the editor had removed his glasses. When he explained that he could see into the sky better without his reading glasses, he asked the girl if she had seen the planes. "Oh, yes," was the brief and nonchalant reply, as the little miss trudged on without so much as looking up.

Almost anything can happen on the streets of Edmonds. At 11:15 in the forenoon of June 19, 1950, Mrs. Don Thorne gave birth to a 6-pound 1-ounce son in her car parked on Main street in front of the Beeson Building. When the event could not wait for the arrival of Dr. H. H. Kretzler, his nurse, Olga Keyes, took charge inside the car while Officer Haaken Wall diverted traffic. Later he escorted the mother and son to Doctors' Hospital in Seattle.

A replica of the Liberty Bell visited Edmonds in June, 1950, and a program, arranged by the American Legion post, was given in the interest of a Defense Bond campaign.

When forces from North Korea suddenly invaded South Korea in June, 1950, concern was felt over the fate of Miss Shirley Dawes of Edmonds, a member of the State Department staff in Seoul. The following week, however, it was learned that she was safe and well in Japan.

Corporal Virgil Fisher was the first serviceman from the Edmonds

area to be decorated in the Korean conflict when, in August, 1950, he was awarded the bronze star and purple heart.

John Winther won a television set and Jimmy Gohm a bicycle as the first and second prizes in a *Tribune-Review* subscription campaign in August, 1950.

The Army reported in August that Pfc. Joseph Hendricks from the Edmonds area was missing in action in Korea.

Captain John P. Torland of Woodway Park was recalled to active duty in the Air Force in September, 1950.

One night in September a 30-foot cruiser from Seattle struck submerged piling near Jim's Boathouse and sank. Six adults and three children found themselves in about five feet of water. Albert Johnson, taxi driver, took the youngsters to his apartment for dry clothing, then took the group to their homes.

A lone baby seal picked up by Don Brown on logs at the Quality mill in September was taken to the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle.

Lieutenant Alyard D. Peters, with the Air Force in Korea, in September, 1950, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. Eleven local Naval Reservists were called to active duty that month.

A ten-year lease contract was signed by Post Office Department officials with Donald S. Tuson in October, 1950, for the long-awaited new post office building in Edmonds. Construction was started immediately on a 35 by 95-foot concrete block building with brick front, on the south side of Main street about midway between the *Tribune-Review* office and the Odd Fellows Building.

In October the State Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Alderwood Water District in the prolonged lawsuit over Local Improvement District 18 in the Maplewood district.

The same month an area comprising two sections in Keeton Precinct was annexed to Fire Protection District 1.

In October a defense district including Edmonds and adjacent areas was set up, with Mayor Paul McGibbon as director of the Civil Defense Council.

The vote was heavy in the southwest part of Snohomish county at the general election in November, 1950. The Republican majority in Edmonds was offset by a Democratic majority in outlying precincts, so that the district averaged with the other parts of the state in the reelection of Senator Warren G. Magnuson. Congressman Henry M. Jackson was re-elected and the local legislative district sent a Democratic delegation to Olympia.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Yost were honored at their home Sunday, December 10, 1950, in honor of their golden wedding anniversary. They were married December 9, 1900.

Attempting to pull the city grader from a ditch one forenoon in December, 1950, workmen toppled a power pole across a telephone cable, interrupting both power and telephone service for many Edmonds customers.

Postmaster O. N. Sorensen reported that Christmas mail in 1950 had broken all previous records, with at least a 15 per cent increase over 1949. The post office handled 25,000 more Christmas cards and letters than in the previous year.

Chapter 8

Only Yesterday

FIVE YEARS BEFORE, at the close of the Second World War, Edmonds people little expected the opening of the next decade would find our nation involved in another war—one not officially labeled a war, but a “police action”—but one equally as deadly and costly as an official war. When the United States entered the First World War, Edmonds people entered into local war work with enthusiasm and lent every effort toward a speedy victory. The Second World War found our people disillusioned over the possibility of a “war to end all wars,” but nevertheless attacking their tasks with determination and perseverance in the firm belief that they were doing a job that must be done to save justice and freedom in the world. But this “police action,” United Nations war—a limited war without victory as an objective—failed to stir Edmonds people, like those throughout the nation, into any such enthusiasms as were exhibited on the two previous occasions.

As the present decade dawned United States forces already were taking the brunt of the attack of the North Koreans, soon to be augmented by those from Communist China. Other members of the United Nations, avowedly defending the freedom of South Korea, either failed to participate or provided only small bodies of troops as token support.

Corporal William Morse of Edmonds was reported killed in action in Korea on January 19, 1951.

A Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal for meritorious service in Korea were awarded to Ensign Emmett R. Aillaud Jr. in February, 1951.

Sergeant Virgil Fisher was reported as killed in action in Korea on April 5, 1951. The same month Pfc. Joseph L. Hendricks Jr. was listed as killed in action.

In June, Captain John P. Torland was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for meritorious service in the Air Force in Korea.

On July 5, 1951, Pfc. Max Nortar Smith of the U. S. Marine Corps died after a motorcycle accident in California.

In August, 1951, funeral services were held for Pfc. Jimmie C. Grossland who had been killed in action in the early days of the war in Korea, on September 5, 1950.

In December, 1951, word was received from the department of defense that Pfc. John F. Parish Jr. had been killed in action in Korea.

Sergeant First Class Wm. R. Schoolcraft lost his life in action in Korea on February 18, 1952.

Pfc. Stanley Garnett was another Edmonds boy listed as killed in action in Korea July 30, 1952. Funeral services were held in Edmonds September 27, 1952.

In June, 1953, First Lieutenant Richard L. Stenshoel of Edmonds was awarded the Air Medal with five gold stars for meritorious service in the Korean campaign.

Corporal James A. Steele, reported wounded in action on August 21, 1952, was reported missing in action a year later. When the truce was signed on Monday, July 27, 1953, it was hoped that he might be among the war prisoners to be released by the Reds.

Churches Show Progress In Recent Years

CHURCHES OF EDMONDS and vicinity continued to grow in number and attendance during the last three years, with large Sunday schools and well-attended summer Bible schools. In some cases Sunday school and church attendance was so great that two Sunday morning sessions were necessary.

Construction was started in January, 1951, on a new concrete edifice for the Holy Rosary Catholic Church in Edmonds, costing more than \$100,000. The building was dedicated July 14.

In March, 1951, the combined choirs of four churches of the community gave a concert at the Edmonds high school auditorium, under the direction of Robert Anderson. The churches represented were the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church, the First Baptist Church of Edmonds, the Church of God, and the Alderwood Manor Community Church.

The Rev. Henry L. Haines, Methodist pastor, left in June, 1951, with his family, to accept the pastorate of the Methodist Church in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He was replaced by the Rev. Raymond S. Proudfoot who moved to Edmonds with his family from Massachusetts in September.

Dr. J. F. Watson served as interim pastor at the First Baptist Church until February, 1953, when a call to the pastorate was accepted by the Rev. Lawrence C. Beal from Eastern Washington.

The Rev. Fred Walker resigned as pastor of the Church of God in November, 1952. Rev. Lena Sommers was supply pastor until the Rev. Arthur C. Ely became pastor in April, 1953.

In February, 1953, the Episcopal Diocese purchased the former Yacht Club building on the Edmonds highway at the top of the hill south of the city, and named it St. Alban's Parish House, equipping it as a place of worship for members in the Edmonds area. The parish is served by the Rev. Thomas E. Jessett.

Early in 1953 the Rev. S. Ralph Klein, a Presbyterian minister, was serving a congregation with meetings held at the Maplewood clubhouse. A Presbyterian Church organization was completed in June.

The Edmonds Area Ministerial Fellowship was formed in May, 1953, with the Rev. Lawrence Beal, president; Rev. Arthur Ely, vice-president, and Rev. S. Ralph Klein, secretary-treasurer.

The Rev. Leonard Rafalowski became pastor of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church in 1953.

Clubs and Organizations Increase Since 1950

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES INCREASED in Edmonds and vicinity during the opening years of the present decade, with several new clubs making their appearance.

An Edmonds Lady Lions Club was organized in January, 1951. Mrs. Susie Swan was elected as its first president; Mrs. Etta Vollan and Mrs. George Woodruff, vice-presidents; Mrs. Georgia Francis, recording secretary; Mrs. Dolores Curry, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Myrtle Burke, treasurer. Trustees were Mrs. Ruth Weller, Mrs. Marcella Hanson and Mrs. Rose Alexander.

Many Eagle Scout awards were won during the three-year period. Ron Wailes and Boyce Lambe became Eagle Scouts in January, 1951. The following June, Harry Johnson, an Eagle Scout, also was presented the "God and Country" award in a ceremony at the Methodist Church. In February, 1952, Eagle Scout awards were presented to Tom Waggoner and Rusty Wailes. Three Eagle Scout awards were presented in May, 1953, to Bob Gromko, Karl Duff and Larry Phillips.

The Edmonds Rotary Club was organized May 2, 1951, with John W. Goddard, president; Don Alexander, vice-president; Larry Neumeyer, secretary, and Robert Carr, treasurer. The charter was presented to the club with elaborate ceremonies at the Masonic Temple on June 27.

The retail merchants of Edmonds organized in June, 1951, with Claude Savage as president; L. H. Bradbury, vice-president; Shirley Weller, secretary, and Jane Geisler, treasurer.

Frank Freese Post, American Legion, was host in November, 1951, to officers of the new Al Wilcox Post organized at Mountlake Terrace.

The Maplewood Rock and Gem Club was organized in January, 1952, with Fred Shaw as president.

George Nosworthy was elected president of the Young Men's Republican Club of South Snohomish County in February, 1952.

In May of 1952 a local Y. M. C. A. group headed by Phil Smart and Mrs. Dell Stephens announced plans for a summer recreational program.

A Republican Women's Club was formed in the district in August, 1952. Mrs. JoAnn Warner was elected as its first president; Mrs. Jack Bennett and Mrs. W. E. Martin, vice-presidents; Mrs. R. J. Wollenhaupt Jr., secretary, and Mrs. M. Gunderson, treasurer.

The Edmonds Lions Club, in December, 1952, prepared a free

parking area on the corner tract owned by the National Bank of Commerce at the corner of Third and Main.

Sponsored by the music committee of the Hughes Memorial Methodist Church, organization of the Sno-King Community Orchestra was completed in January, 1953, and rehearsals started under the direction of Robert Anderson. Mrs. Philip T. Johnson was elected president of the organization; Mrs. Margaret M. Holm, vice-president; Mrs. Elvis R. Finley, secretary, and Mrs. Arden M. Evey, treasurer.

Ruben E. Lovgren of Woodway Park was elected Potentate of Nile Temple of the Shrine in January, 1953.

The Meadowdale Community Club voted to become a member organization in the Greater Edmonds Area Community Chest in January. The Community Chest had extended its area of service a little more than a year before to cover all other parts of School District 15.

Dorothy Warenskjold, famed lyric soprano, was presented at the Edmonds high school auditorium in March, 1953, as one of the artists in the series presented by the Sno-King Community Concerts Association.

Frank Freese Post, American Legion, was host on May 29, 1953, to the Legion District Conference.

The Edmonds Lions Club, which had acquired the former ticket office at the Edmonds ferry dock, presented it to the local Y. M. C. A. organization and it was placed on a lot near the high school.

In September, 1953, the Greater Edmonds Area Community Chest joined with the county-wide United Good Neighbors campaign to raise funds for welfare, relief and character-building organizations serving this area. Ed McCollum of Lynnwood was named general campaign chairman and Paul Weller was named to head the solicitation in Edmonds.

City Makes Giant Strides In Three Years

INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, delayed by war, shortages of materials and of money, were launched by the Edmonds city government in the opening years of the sixth decade, eventually to solve the problems of water, drainage, sewage disposal and street surfacing that for many years had harassed the council.

In January, 1951, the city council awarded a contract to C. E. Miller of Everett to surge the water department's wells and make tests looking toward the development of a greater water supply.

Treasurer W. W. Womer reported that month that since the new building code had gone into effect in September, 1949, residence building permits showed construction costing \$432,000; business buildings, \$105,000, and public buildings, \$40,000. The city's population was listed officially as 2282.

Mrs. Ruth Ann Froberg was named to succeed Mrs. Ida Westover as librarian in January, 1951. She was succeeded in August of the same year by Mrs. Jerry Ainsworth. In October, 1952, Mrs. Harriet

Leitch became librarian. In September, 1953, Mayor McGibbon named Harold Huseby to the library board to succeed Mrs. King Bailey who had resigned.

Fifty new traffic and safety signs were ordered by the city in January.

The search for sub-surface water on the city's 40-acre tract was abandoned in March, 1951.

At the election that month, W. W. Womer was re-elected as city treasurer; Alfred O. Holte, city attorney; Victor E. Holmquist, councilman-at-large; Donald Tuson re-elected as first ward councilman; Ernie Vollan elected as second ward councilman; Gordon Maxwell re-elected and A. B. Miller elected as third ward councilmen.

In April, with the resignation of Councilman Sproule McGinness, and before the beginning of the terms of the newly-elected councilmen, there was a reshuffling of positions in which Mr. Holmquist immediately became councilman-at-large, to replace McGinness, and Ernie Vollan stepped into Holmquist's place as second ward councilman to which position he had been elected.

Preparations were begun in April for the use of water from Shell Creek to supplement the regular supply during the summer.

The blacktopping of Caspers street from Third avenue to Sunset (the new name for First avenue) was authorized in May, 1941. The same month Homer Fechter was named as patrolman.

The council eliminated the discount from water bills by action taken in May, 1951, raising the net minimum from \$3.70 to \$4.20 for a two-month billing period.

The same month the State Department of Health approved the use of Shell Creek water under specified chlorination.

The property of Douglas S. Gootee north of Caspers street was annexed to the city in May.

In June A. B. Miller took office as third ward councilman. The same month the city began pumping Shell Creek water into the reservoir, and three water main extensions were authorized.

An ordinance passed in June, 1951, called for a one per cent occupational tax to be paid on revenues by the Snohomish County Public Utility District, partially compensating the city for removal of the property formerly held by the power company from the city's tax rolls.

In July the city council provided license regulations for sound trucks.

Fifty-nine additional street lights were being installed by the Public Utility District in August.

A substantial increase in the assessed valuation of the city was announced in October, 1951, when it was \$1,036,762, as compared with \$891,580 in 1950.

The same month city employees were placed under the provisions of the social security law.

The city placed an order for 4000 feet of cast iron water pipe in November.

The council accepted an offer of the N. C. Janssen Drilling Com-

pany in December, 1951, to make a payment of \$4200 in settlement of the city's long-pending lawsuit.

In December the city awarded contracts for laying of 2600 feet of water mains in the newly-annexed south area and for a sewer lateral in the City Park Addition.

In May, 1952, Fifth avenue from the south city limits to Main street was resurfaced by the state, it then being a part of the state's secondary highway system. The same month ferry traffic was routed north on Third and across to Sunset avenue to park while awaiting the ferry, to avoid traffic congestion on Main street.

When A. B. Miller resigned as councilman in June, 1952, because of his health, Victor E. Holmquist was transferred from his position as councilman-at-large to fill Miller's position, and Sproule McGinness again became councilman-at-large.

The official population of Edmonds was listed as 2550 that month, making Edmonds the third largest city in Snohomish county, exceeded only by Everett and Snohomish.

Contracts were awarded in August for street improvements on Alder and Hebe Way, and also for water main installations.

At a special city election on November 4, 1952, the voters authorized a bond issue of \$11,450 to apply on the purchase of a new fire truck.

A report by City Treasurer Womer in December showed that building permit values in 1952 totaled \$544,150 as compared with \$470,000 for 1951.

The city bought 4400 feet of cast iron water pipe in January, 1953. The same month the bid of \$14,996.80 by the Nelson Equipment Company for a new fire truck was accepted. Water meter installation charges were increased \$10.

The council gave tentative approval in February, 1953, to a plan for extensive blacktop paving and curb and gutter installations at an estimated cost of \$95,000, under the local improvement district mode of financing. The streets involved were all in the south part of the city except Sixth avenue from Main to the high school, Bell from Fifth to Seventh and Seventh from Bell to Main.

The same month the council authorized the installation of 46 new street lights and 15 brighter replacements.

Retired Fire Chief M. C. Engels was honored with a dinner in March, given by firemen and city officials, at which he was presented with a gold chief's badge.

Only one contest developed in the March, 1953, city election when A. L. Kincaid was elected first ward councilman over Louis Talen. Paul McGibbon was re-elected as mayor; Anita Busch, city clerk; Sproule McGinness, councilman-at-large; Aubrey H. Engels, second ward councilman, while Warren A. Bishop was the new councilman-elect from the third ward.

Councilmen Holmquist and Tucker resigned in April to allow the newly-elected councilmen to take office immediately because of the important projects about to be undertaken by the council.

In April the council gave its approval to a plan for a \$59,000 sewer project, primarily to serve the new residents of Hummingbird Hill, and also made tentative plans for a storm sewer system, separate from the sanitary sewers.

New boundaries between the three wards of the city were established in May, 1953, to equalize the population since the acquisition of new areas. The new first ward includes that portion of the city north of Main street and west of Seventh avenue; the second ward, all south of Main and west of Seventh; and the third ward, all of the city east of Seventh avenue.

The city on June 16, 1953, embarked on its greatest single project undertaken up to that time. Under the provision which permits action without a vote of the people, "public interest, health, welfare and convenience," the council passed an ordinance combining the water and sewer systems under one department and setting up a plan for separate storm sewers, extensions and improvement to the water system and the eventual installation of a complete sewage disposal plant. The ordinance authorized the issuance of \$275,000 in revenue bonds to cover the cost of the plan, \$135,000 in such bonds to be issued immediately. The ordinance obligated the city to increase water rates sufficiently to provide for the payment of interest and to retire the bonds at maturity. Minimum water rates were raised from \$2.10 to \$3.50 monthly, applying to customers both inside and outside the city.

The water and sewer revenue bonds in the amount of \$135,000 were sold in July on a joint bid of Foster & Marshall and Blyth & Company.

A contract for installation of sanitary sewers over a large area in the northeast part of the city was awarded in June to the National Construction Company on a bid of \$49,605.60.

Contracts were awarded in July for the extensive paving project. Contract for the grading, curbs and gutters went to the Fowler Asphalt Paving Company, and for the blacktop paving, to the Washington Asphalt Company. The total cost of the entire project was about \$100,000.

On September 1, Ernie Vollan submitted his resignation as councilman, to become effective following the adoption of the 1954 budget.

Emergency ordinances passed by the council in October provided for blacktopping of the center strip on Main street from Sixth to Ninth avenues, and the completion of a local improvement district grading and graveling project on Eighth between Pine and Spruce.

Chamber of Commerce Functions Through Years

WITH DWIGHT C. JOHNSON as president, the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce had as its guest at a meeting in February, 1951, Miss Sandra Hall, a high school sophomore, who had been crowned "State Cherry Pie Queen for 1951." The Chamber went on record in opposition to the proposed installation of parking meters.

In March the Chamber voted to continue its sponsorship of the

annual salmon derby in conjunction with the four Edmonds boathouses.

The Edmonds organization was host to a meeting of the Snohomish County Chamber of Commerce at the Edmonds Masonic Temple in April, 1951.

A. V. Allbery of Edmonds won the new Chevrolet sedan awarded as first prize in the Edmonds Salmon Derby finals in September. The second prize went to George Kubo of Seattle and the third to Melvin Guthrie of Edmonds. Sponsors of the event, along with the Chamber, were the four local boathouses: Edmonds, Jim's, Andy's and Storey's.

Herman Sater was elected as president of the Chamber of Commerce in December, 1951.

The following April, along with the city council, the Chamber recommended that the new wharf to be built by the port district for the state ferries be provided with an overhead crossing above the Great Northern railroad tracks.

In May, 1952, the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce float, preceded by the Edmonds high school band, won fourth prize in the Wenatchee Apple Blossom Festival parade.

The same month the Edmonds Chamber again was host to a meeting of the County Chamber of Commerce at the Masonic Temple, when Mrs. Pearl Wanamaker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was the principal speaker. That evening the Edmonds Chamber presented a Certificate of Merit to Mr. and Mrs. Ray V. Cloud, retiring publishers of the *Tribune-Review*.

In the September, 1952, Salmon Derby finals, Anthony Negri of Seattle won the first prize, an 18-foot cabin boat. Jack Ayerst, Edmonds high school graduate and University of Washington student, won the second prize, while James Storey, who had sold his boathouse to Vincent Barton in July, was third prize winner.

Herman Sater was re-elected president of the Chamber in February, 1953.

A census of the city taken by the Chamber of Commerce in May, 1953, showed the population to be 2828.

M. Habel of Seattle won the 18-foot cabin boat given as first prize in the Salmon Derby finals in September, 1953, with his entry of a 13-pound 8-ounce salmon. The second prize went to D. E. Thomander of Seattle, and the third to Ernie Vollan of Edmonds.

New Businesses Open; Changes Are Many

PROGRESS IN THE BUSINESS district of Edmonds continued unabated during the opening years of the present decade. The building and enlarging trend that had started following World War II carried over into the new decade to keep pace with the growing population of the district.

One of the first to open a new business in Edmonds in 1951 was Jack Trafton who came from Snoqualmie, leased the former post office site in the Schneider Building in March for a modern, new furniture store.

Swanee's Cafe in the Phillips Building was sold in April to Don Braggins and the place became known as Don's Cafe.

In May Frank Peterson succeeded Ray Surface as manager of the state liquor store at Edmonds.

The same month Andy Armes completed the building on the west side of Fifth avenue for Andy's Feed and Garden Store.

Construction was started in May, 1951, for modern clinics for Dr. H. H. Kretzler, physician and surgeon, and Dr. Paul H. Burke, dentist, on the north side of Main street near Sixth avenue. Open house was held September 30.

Mrs. Mazie Burdett was the sole owner of Bud's Cafe at the opening of the decade, having bought first the interest of Mrs. Gunnard (Dot) Swanson, and later Mrs. Evar (Dorothy) Swanson.

Winston Carlson operated the Carlson Heating and Sheet Metal, and the Edmonds Carpet and Linoleum Company was another new firm at the beginning of the present decade.

The former Blough and Engels became Engels Radio and Television when Aubrey H. Engels bought out his partner.

Herb Openshaw, Edmonds Safeway manager, was transferred to the large store at 105th and Aurora in June, 1951, and he was replaced at Edmonds by Philip Moore from Anacortes.

Dr. Hartford R. Barnes opened an office as optometrist in the Beeson Building July 15, 1951.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Guthrie bought the meat department at the Edmonds Grocery and Market in September.

Pete Nissen sold the Polar Bear to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sinervo from Boston in September, 1951.

In November Mr. and Mrs. Steve Beck from Seattle bought the former residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Yost on Fifth avenue between Maple and Walnut, and opened Beck's Funeral Home there in December.

The same month John G. Hanson was named as manager of the Edmonds Branch of the National Bank of Commerce, succeeding Ross E. Donald who became manager of the branch in Ballard.

Effective January 2, 1952, the *Edmonds Tribune-Review* which had been edited and published for 30 years by Mr. and Mrs. Ray V. Cloud, was sold to John B. McKean from Bothell.

The same month William Krasselt bought the Edmonds Self-Service Laundry.

The Apex Garbage Company was sold in February, 1952, by Richard Slye to Bob Smith and Mel Lehman.

A charter was approved for a branch of the First National Bank of Everett to be established at Lynnwood, in March, 1952.

In April construction was started on a concrete block building on Fourth avenue south of the bank for a restaurant to be operated by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Brown. Brownie's Cafe was opened in June.

Don Phillips sold his cold storage business and building the same month to Howard Wm. Lawson who announced that an addition would be built for a Thompson's Freeze.

Jay A. McGinness, druggist, passed away from a heart attack in his store on April 3, 1952.

In May, 1952, Eugene Stine bought the Edmonds Flower Shop and closed Gene's Floral and Gift in the Fournier Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Brown, connected with the operation of the Princess Theater for 31 years and owners for 11 years, sold the business on July 1, 1952, to J. B. Giezentanner, formerly of Idaho.

In July the Scandinavian Importers opened a shop, Llubs, in the Fournier Building room vacated by Eugene Stine.

Jim Storey sold his boathouse business on the south waterfront to Vincent Barton from Seattle.

The same month Sullam and Miller, architects, opened an office next to the Sound View Realty on Fifth avenue.

Eugene Weeden from Eastern Washington became a partner with L. H. Bradbury in the Western Auto Supply in September, 1952.

William King, builder of King-Built Homes, the same month, bought the Edmonds Cabinet Shop from Miss Agnes Baldwin.

Phillip M. Smart became sales manager at the Hopper Chevrolet Company in October, 1952.

The same month, Ken and Anne Minugh bought the Weathervane on Fourth avenue just north of Main from Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sinervo. The new owners re-established the former name of the confectionery and lunch room, the Polar Bear.

Mrs. Mayme Alley leased the Den Cafe from Robert Van Dlac in November, 1952.

The same month the Edmonds Shurfine Foods became the Edmonds AG Food Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Little bought the Edmonds Ten-Cent Store from Eugene Stine in February, 1953, and later in the year moved it next to the Princess Theater on Main street, the former location of Hoffer's Confectionery.

Bradbury and Weeden sold the Western Auto Supply store to Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. McCoy from Pennsylvania in April, 1953.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fredericksen opened the Fredericksen Realty in July, 1953, in the Vincent Building at 312 Main street.

Al Krause opened a new, modern Union Oil Service Station in July, 1953, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Maple.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson bought Howe's Lunch east of the Princess Theater in August, 1953.

In October, Glen Rogers, owner of "Frenchy's" Barber Shop, announced the purchase of Calley Ramsay's Barber Shop next door, and planned to staff the shop.

Industry Goes Forward Into New Decade

INDUSTRY KEPT PACE with other developments in the Edmonds area during the early years of the sixth decade of the century. While these years saw the end of the industry that carried Edmonds through its early years—the shingle mills—new industries were established to fill the void and actually increase the total of local payrolls.

The Schuster Soap Company began operation on the waterfront in February, 1951.

In April, Earl Richmond from Port Angeles was appointed as the manager of the Crescent Laundry.

The million-dollar asphalt refinery of the Union Oil Company began operation on May 9, 1951.

On June 1, 1951, the State Toll Bridge Authority took over the operation of the Edmonds-Kingston ferry route, along with all other Sound routes which it had purchased from the Puget Sound Navigation Company.

The same month the Pointer-Willamette Company announced the removal of its main offices from Portland to Edmonds. R. J. Cole was president of the company.

June 1, 1951, saw the end of a long industrial era for Edmonds—an era which was in its prime before the automobile appeared on Edmonds streets, and one which carried Edmonds through more than one depression, and helped weather a series of ill-fated industrial experiments. The shingle industry was the mainstay of Edmonds through the critical decades when the wage-earner could not travel many miles from his home to find employment; he either found work close at home or moved on to another location. When good roads and transportation came, even then the mills of Edmonds provided a good share of the local income. As new industries came to Edmonds, and as new building materials began to replace shingles, while timber sources receded farther into Canada, the ultimate fate of the pioneer industry was certain.

By the dawning of the sixth decade of the twentieth century, but one tall smokestack stood on the waterfront to remind the remaining pioneers of the dozen or more that sent smoke into the sky above the sight and scent of fresh-cut cedar and the steady zip-zip of the shingle saws.

The end finally came on June 1, 1951, when the fires went out for the last time under the boilers of the Quality Shingle Company's mill. Following that eventful day, the work of dismantling machinery began, and, piece by piece, the last remnants of an era never to return are disappearing from the Edmonds waterfront.

Of the ten stockholders at the time the mill ceased operation, only three remained of the original incorporators, John Anderson, Major Hinch and Ed Sylvia. The newer members of the firm were Ed R. Scott, C. L. Wiester, Bud Little, Cleve Little, Ralph Sorensen, Carl Callahan and Donald Brown.

In August, 1951, the Skyline Lumber Company erected an all-electric sawmill on the Edmonds waterfront north of the Franklin Boat Works but it continued in operation only a short time.

The Telephone Service Company and its parent company, the West Coast Telephone Company, in November, 1951, announced plans for toll elimination between Edmonds and Alderwood Manor and for the eventual installation of the dial system for Edmonds.

The Richmond Nurseries, located between Richmond Beach and Richmond Highlands, made extensive additions to its buildings in the early 1950's. This business, founded by J. W. Adams in 1903, was closely associated with Edmonds in the early days and was responsible for providing much of Edmonds' early fruit and ornamental trees. In recent years the business has grown with the development of the area, under the management of the founder's son, Ray Adams.

The West Coast Metal Products, Inc., at 110 Main street, was established early in the present decade. It occupies the building formerly housing the Long Motors. Aluminum products for the building industry constitute the principal output of the plant, such as gutters, downspouts and fittings. Jerry Martin is president and engineer; Jack Davies, office manager, and Clark Rogerson, superintendent. Max Wicen and Dr. W. Nelson are directors.

In February, 1952, the State Toll Bridge Authority rejected a petition signed by 4,500 residents of the Olympic Peninsula, asking for resumption of the Edmonds-Port Ludlow ferry. The reason given was that with efforts centered upon the one Edmonds-Kingston route, rather than spreading out to operate two routes, better service and greater economy would result.

The Edmonds Port District commissioners announced in March, 1952, that plans had been approved for the construction of a modern ferry terminal on the same location as the old ferry dock, for lease to the State Toll Bridge Authority, operators of the Edmonds-Kingston ferry, the project to become a self-liquidating investment.

Another substantial industry came to Edmonds in April, 1952, when the Merry Manufacturing Company bought the waterfront factory building of the Ridd Laboratories for the manufacture of its popular product, the Merry Tiller. The firm is headed by Clayton Merry and A. V. Allbery. The firm held open house at the plant on November 15.

In August, 1952, Dean Hughes from Montana replaced Earl Richmond as local manager of the Crescent-Pantorium Launderers and Cleaners.

After April 30, 1953, the Telephone Service Company was no more, having been absorbed into the parent company, the West Coast Telephone Company.

By June, 1953, the Union Oil Company's million-dollar asphalt refinery on the Edmonds waterfront, which started operation on May 9, 1951, was producing 20 different kinds of asphalt, and in quantities as large as 5000 barrels a day.

The Pointer-Willamette Company, still engaged in defense production in addition to its basic products of trailers and logging equipment, had a payroll averaging 200 in July, 1953.

Over the Fourth of July weekend, 1953, the Edmonds-Kingston ferry line made 44 extra trips to handle the heavy automobile traffic to and from the Kitsap and Olympic Peninsulas.

School Enrollment Grows More Rapidly

ACCELERATION IN THE GROWTH of school enrollment in the first years of the sixth decade posed new problems for the school directors and administrative staff of Edmonds School District 15. The influx of residents into Mountlake Terrace, mostly families with young children, was only part of the problem, for other housing projects were springing up all over the district, and the increased birthrate of several years' standing was already adding to the enrollment in kindergarten and the lower grades.

Mrs. Nelle M. Telfer was re-elected to the board over A. W. Hall in February, 1951. Rudolph Malek became chairman and Mrs. Telfer continued as clerk. John W. Goddard was named to succeed Glen G. Hill as superintendent and, in April, Harold Silvernail was named as assistant superintendent of schools. The same month a federal grant of \$14,139.24 was allocated to the district.

Mrs. Lada E. Marcy resigned from the school board in May because she was moving from the district, and Harold Craggs of Alderwood Manor was named in her place.

The Edmonds high school graduated 131 seniors in June, 1951. Two valedictorians were named that year, Pete Bergman and Carol Wolf. Lorna Gourlay was salutatorian.

When operations as a first class school district began on July 1, 1951, Mrs. Telfer resigned as a director to accept the position as secretary for the school district. The vacancy on the board was filled by the appointment of Ronald D. Wailes in September.

The district received a deed to the junior high school tract at Lynnwood in July. The board had purchased additional property adjoining this tract earlier, to provide the standard-sized area for a school of that size. In August allocations from the state for the current building program were announced: \$65,000 for the addition to the Edmonds grade school, \$52,000 for Alderwood Manor, and \$175,000 for Esperance.

A former covered passageway at the Edmonds high school, enclosed and equipped for offices of the superintendent and assistant superintendent, was completed in August, leaving the former office of the superintendent for use of the school district secretary, then, for the first time, handling the accounting and payroll of the district, formerly handled by the county auditor.

Schools of the district opened in September, 1951, with an enrollment of 2989, which was increased to 3452 by October 8.

The board purchased additional property adjoining the Esperance school site in September, and two months later sites for two schools in Mountlake Terrace were accepted.

At the election in March, 1952, a special levy was authorized by the voters, to raise \$324,750 for the construction and equipment of additional school rooms.

With the terms of all five directors expiring, 13 candidates were in the running at the election in March. Only two incumbents were re-elected, A. B. Miller and Harold B. Craggs. New members elected to the board were Mrs. Maybelle K. Chapman, Richard H. Stoll and Mrs. Dorothy Fleming. The defeated incumbents were R. D. Wailes and William T. Ross; Rudolph G. Malek was not a candidate for re-election.

A. B. Miller became chairman of the board of directors in April. The same month work was started on the additions to the three grade schools.

The Edmonds high school students heard a distinguished visitor at an assembly in May, 1952—Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer.

At the end of May, 135 students were graduated from the Edmonds high school, with Barbara Fox as valedictorian and two salutatorians, Jane Speck and Gary Kincaid.

A. B. Miller resigned from the school board in June and Alfred O. Holte was appointed in his place. Harold Craggs became chairman.

In August, 1952, a federal allotment of \$36,586 was credited to the school district.

The state approved plans in August for a new grade school in the Martha Lake area which provided for six classrooms, and one in Mountlake Terrace with eighteen classrooms.

With the opening of the district's schools in September, 1952, the total enrollment was 3492.

A school banking program instituted in co-operation with the National Bank of Commerce, resulted in the opening of 800 savings accounts in October by students of the Edmonds grade school.

When Richard Stoll resigned as director in October, 1952, Ted Koran was named to fill the vacancy.

The contract for construction of the new junior high school at Lynnwood was awarded in March, 1953, to the Newland Construction Company of Everett at a price of \$799,629, with the total overall cost slightly under \$11 a square foot of floor space.

Voters in March, 1953, returned Alfred O. Holte and Harold Craggs to the board of directors, and elected William R. Redman to the position held by Ted Koran, over two other candidates, Preston P. Steed and Edward R. Allen. Holdover members were Mrs. Maybelle Chapman and Mrs. Dorothy Fleming. Mr. Craggs was continued as chairman.

In April the board gave a new three-year contract to Superintendent John W. Goddard.

In April the Edmonds high school band, under the direction of Robert Anderson, won superior rating for the second consecutive year, at the Western Washington high school music meet at Bothell.

Adult evening classes were started at the high school in April.

In May, 1953, diplomas were presented to 144 graduates of the Edmonds high school. Dale Middleton was valedictorian, and Marilyn Tucker, salutatorian.

Voters at a special election in May, 1953, authorized a blanket

bond issue in the amount of \$700,000 for the purchase of school sites and for building and equipping rooms as needed, together with a special six-mill levy for current expenses. A proposed three-mill levy for kindergartens was rejected.

Mrs. Edgar (Ilene) Wilson was appointed as director in June to succeed Mrs. Dorothy Fleming who had resigned the month before.

Following a survey of the district and an analysis of present and future needs, a long-range plan was recommended to the board in August, 1953, by members of the State Department of Education and Felix Reisner, county planning coordinator. It included: Retention of the present high school at Edmonds with modernization and additions; a second high school east of Highway 99 at a later date; two more grade schools in Mountlake Terrace, one at once, with the present new school then converted into a junior high school; one new elementary school in the Meadowdale area and one in the southwestern part of the district; and later, a central site for buses and repair shop and a separate administrative building.

An order was placed for three new Mack buses in August.

When the schools opened with an enrollment of 4175 in September, 1953, Superintendent John W. Goddard predicted that the total would reach 5032 by the end of the term.

An automobile drivers' training course was instituted at the Edmonds high school in September, with a dual-control car provided by the Hopper Chevrolet Company.

City Loses More of Its Early Pioneers

THE DWINDLING NUMBER of early Edmonds settlers continued to grow smaller during the early years of the present decade.

Mrs. Nancy Ellen Keeler, 83, widow of William Keeler, an early mayor and mill operator, passed away May 13, 1951, after having lived in Edmonds for half a century. G. A. Carlstedt, a former Edmonds building contractor and operator of a cabinet shop and building supply store, passed away in Seattle on August 30, 1951.

On November 25, 1951, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Jones, 85, former Edmonds librarian and widow of the Rev. Samuel G. Jones, an early Methodist minister, passed away at Burlington.

Henry Boshart, 93, who had lived at Edmonds for 60 years, passed away May 11, 1952.

Funeral services were held January 2, 1953, for Mrs. Anna O. Brown, 84, widow of Fred L. Brown, prominent in city affairs, who died in 1933. Mrs. Brown had lived in Edmonds more than 50 years.

Mrs. Mary Louise Holmes, 83, who came to Edmonds more than 51 years before, passed away on March 26, 1953. On April 23, Charles Sawyer, 84, who had lived at Edmonds since 1908, passed away.

Clarence J. Hildebrand, 75, passed away at his home in Edmonds on July 13, 1953. He had come to Edmonds about 28 years before to engage in the painting and decorating business, later opening a paint and wallpaper store on Main street, first at the foot of the street and

later between Second and Third avenues. He was an active supporter of civic progress, especially interested in the work of the Floretum and of the Edmonds Lions Club.

Mrs. Fannie Brackett Sill, 74, the first white child born in Edmonds, passed away August 3, 1953.

Postal Services at Edmonds Expand In 1950's

WHEN THE EDMONDS post office moved to its new location on Main street the first of January, 1951, a program of expanded services began, taxing even the space then available. New carriers were added, city delivery was inaugurated and a branch post office at Mountlake Terrace was authorized, all within a short time.

When a crew was busy transferring the lock boxes and other equipment of the post office from the Schneider Building to the new Main street location on New Year's Day, four undelivered postal cards which had slipped into a tiny crevice under a section of boxes were brought to light. The oldest was an advertising card addressed to Harry DeLand, bearing a postmark dated June 6, 1929. Another, mailed in Bellingham November 4, 1940, was addressed to Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Matchan, while another, mailed in 1947, was addressed to Durbin's store. One mailed in Everett December 18, 1933, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hunziker, then operating the Stop and Shop Grocery, solved a long-standing mystery. They had been invited to a family Christmas dinner in Everett and when they arrived, their hostess asked for the groceries they were supposed to bring—listed on the card they received more than 17 years too late!

All previous records for holiday mail at the Edmonds post office were broken in December, 1951. Twenty-three thousand six hundred letters were handled by the postal clerks in a single day! The next month Postmaster O. N. Sorensen said the annual receipts were \$10,000 more than in 1945, and that the number of employees had increased from seven to fifteen. The population served by the post office had increased from 10,500 to 20,000 in the six years.

Richard H. Fisk retired in January, 1952, after serving as rural carrier at Edmonds for nearly 27 years.

City mail delivery for Edmonds was authorized by the Post Office Department in February, 1952.

The addition of a new mounted carrier route in July, with Lloyd P. Willitt as carrier, brought the total number of routes at the Edmonds post office to seven. Herman Rendler was carrier on the first mounted route.

Bids were asked in August, 1952, for a building for the Mountlake Terrace branch of the Edmonds post office.

City delivery in Edmonds was inaugurated November 3, 1952, with Jack Lane and Donn Bugher as letter carriers. The following month Mrs. Edith Miller, long chief clerk at the post office, was named as Edmonds' first assistant postmaster.

A report by Postmaster Sorensen in January, 1953, revealed that receipts at the Edmonds office in 1952 totaled \$42,391.57.

Gleaned From Yesterday's Newspaper Files

ODD BITS OF EDMONDS history gleaned from newspaper files since the beginning of the present decade are listed here.

History repeated itself when a heavy windstorm in January, 1951, scattered logs, interfered with the docking of ferryboats, interrupted power service and damaged telephone lines. The southwesterly blasts were so strong that the front window of the Dependable Cleaners was caved in.

Sandra Hall, 15, Edmonds high school sophomore, won a state-wide pie baking contest in February, 1951, to be named "State Cherry Pie Queen for 1951."

Freezing weather hit the Edmonds area in March, 1951. Ice on the highways, thawing in daytime and freezing again at night, created exceptionally hazardous conditions for motorists.

As Gordon Maxwell, Edmonds-Alderwood Auto Freight manager, was driving a loaded truck out from Seattle one afternoon in April, 1951, another driver flagged him down to inform him that the cargo was afire. Firemen from Ronald extinguished the blaze, but not before most of the cargo was a total loss and the truck body damaged extensively. About the only undamaged part of the cargo was a quantity of steel. Cans of paint had burst from the heat and what remained of the cargo was painted in brilliant red and yellow hues. Edmonds high school graduation announcements were in the shipment and a rush re-order was necessary.

The heat on Edmonds streets was so intense on June 29, 1951, that the concrete pavement buckled in three places. In two places it dropped into place again as soon as it cooled in the evening, but at Seventh and Main a detour was necessary for several days before the section of pavement was back to normal position.

Telephone service at the Edmonds exchange was practically non-existent and it was hampered in Alderwood Manor when union employees of the West Coast Telephone Company and its local subsidiary, the Telephone Service Company, were out on strike from July 24 to August 17, 1951. Supervisory employees of the companies manned the Edmonds and long distance switchboards to handle emergency and long distance calls during the strike.

The Edmonds Port Commission in July, 1951, approved plans for improvement of the Edmonds beach park. In April of the following year, drifted logs were cleared away, sand hauled up onto the beach, tables and benches and outdoor fireplaces provided for the convenience of the public. City water later was piped to the beach.

George S. Sanstol entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in August, 1951.

At the annual meeting of the Washington Newspaper Publishers Association in Yakima in September, 1951, Mr. and Mrs. Ray V. Cloud were awarded honorary life memberships.

By October, 1951, Mountlake Terrace had 1000 new homes occupied, and plans for the immediate construction of 2300 more were announced. The same month construction of a group of homes in the City Park addition in Edmonds was announced. Already many new homes were occupied on Hummingbird Hill in the northeast part of the city and in the Homeland Addition near the south city limits.

In October, Miss Jimmie Barricklow of Edmonds was crowned as Homecoming Queen at Washington State College at Pullman.

Entrance was forced into the Edmonds high school one night in December, 1951, when rooms were littered but apparently little of value stolen. The grade school had been entered a few weeks before.

An oil truck and trailer, backing off the ferry wharf before daylight one morning in December, was hit by the Great Northern early mail train. The tank trailer was doubled back against the body of the truck and the crossing signal light standard was ripped out in the crash, but no one was injured.

The weather man treated Edmonds to a stiff northwest gale to finish off the year, 1951, when on Sunday, December 30, the freezing blast brought the usual damage to the waterfront. Waves were so high and the wind so strong that no attempts were made to bring ferryboats into dock all day.

The March of Dimes quota of \$3200 was exceeded by more than \$1000 in February, 1952, in a campaign headed by the Edmonds high school Girls' Club, when a total of \$4277.79 was raised.

The four newly-organized Little League baseball teams in the district began practicing in March, 1952.

A stalled car on the railroad tracks at the foot of Main street was hit by a southbound Great Northern freight train one day in April, 1952. Mrs. Vivian Washburn, Route 3, Edmonds, was injured.

Elimination of telephone tolls between Edmonds and Alderwood Manor, so long sought by residents along the border line between the two exchanges, was granted by the Public Service Commission in June, 1952.

Bears still were finding their way into the district in their search for food. In June, 1952, Ted Olson shot a 250-pound bruin in the Meadowdale district, and three weeks later he and Andy Armes tracked down a 175-pound bear in the vicinity of Hainke's Nursery.

Gretchen Meyring was first prize winner in the *Tribune-Review* subscription campaign in July, 1952.

In August a cheese delivery truck caught fire while standing on the ferry dock at Edmonds. Damage was estimated at \$750.

Results of a thorough revaluation of real estate in the south end of Snohomish county were announced by the county assessor's office in September, 1952. Edmonds city valuation was listed as \$1,955,790, an increase of 88 per cent in a single year; School District 15 valuation was set at \$12,865,320, a 65 per cent gain in a year.

Governor Arthur B. Langlie made a street address in Edmonds on October 22, 1952.

The Edmonds district concurred in the election of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon for President and Vice-President in November, 1952, along with the re-election of Governor Arthur B. Langlie. Jack Westland, also a Republican, was elected to Congress from the Second District, but for other offices the Democrats were favored, Henry M. Jackson being elected as United States Senator and Don Magnuson as Congressman-at-Large.

The Edmonds grade school was ransacked by thieves in January, 1953. The same month a flashing light led Edmonds police to find three children, 7, 10 and 11 years of age, wandering around the halls of the grade school. The youngsters were consuming the remnants of cookies and cupcakes, a trail of which led the officers unerringly to the back door of the Edmond Bakery where the little marauders had helped themselves to their choice of pastry and ice cream.

Felix Reiser, planning consultant for the Snohomish county commissioners, met with many organizations in Edmonds and surrounding communities during 1953, discussing community planning problems and making concrete suggestions for future development.

The Edmonds Grade School P.T. A. presented a hobby show in the school auditorium on March 7, 1953.

A successful membership campaign in March, 1953, by the Sno-King Community Concerts Association, under the chairmanship of Mrs. R. C. Schiefelbein, resulted in the scheduling of four outstanding concerts for the 1953-54 season.

Mrs. A. S. Meyring gave a paper on the history and industries of Edmonds, illustrated with early photographs, at a meeting of the Coterie in March, 1953.

Albert E. Brogen, an associate at the Bayview Lumber Company, in March completed a four-weeks course on lumber grades and building materials, at the University of Washington.

"Kitten Kutups" was the title of the annual Edmonds high school Vodvil presented in March, 1953.

Jerry Karnofski became basketball coach at the Edmonds high school in March, 1953, when Gerald Clay resigned from the post after ten years of service.

Crystal Rebekah Lodge on March 25, 1953, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

Bud Palmer, Angie Ingham, Ned Hewett and Russ Russell appeared in leading roles when Frank Freese Post, American Legion, presented the "Legion Follies of '53" at the Edmonds high school auditorium in March.

Ken Anthony opened a television and radio repair department at the Western Auto Supply in March, 1953.

State Patrol Chief James A. Pryde was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Snohomish County Peace Officers Association in Edmonds in March, 1953.

Richard May was awarded a superior rating as clarinetist at a school music meet in March at the Jane Addams junior high school.

Raymond C. Davis of North Edmonds was named in April, 1953, as an assistant to the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

On the evening of April 20, 1953, the Seattle Symphony Orchestra presented a "pops" concert before an audience which filled the Edmonds high school auditorium to capacity. The concert was sponsored by the Citizens Advisory Council of the school district, with the assistance of the Sno-King Community Concerts Association.

Sophomore Julie Einarsen and Senior Phil Muir played leading roles in "Lavender and Old Lace," all-school play presented by the Edmonds high school in April, 1953.

Robert Smith of Alderwood Manor was elected president of the Northwest Fur Breeders Association in April. Harold B. Craggs, also of Alderwood Manor, was named as a member of its board of directors.

Clarence E. Crary of Seattle Heights was named in April as director of civil defense in the area which comprises the second commissioner district of Snohomish county.

The Edmonds Lions Club held a successful "white elephant" auction in May at the corner lot at Third and Main.

Property on Olympic avenue just north of the city, belonging to Mrs. Arthur Bishop, was being subdivided in May, 1953, for residence tracts.

Mrs. F. J. Darlington in 1953 announced the preparation of a community events calendar to aid in scheduling programs with the least possible conflict in dates.

Lynnwood had its share of excitement in May and June. On the afternoon of May 29, a man entered the Lynnwood branch of the First National Bank of Everett, handed the manager a bag and at gun point ordered him to collect the money from the cashier cages, then fled with \$50,000 in cash, an unusually large amount to have on hand because it was the day many pay checks were cashed by the bank. An ex-convict was captured by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Seattle the following night, with about half of the loot in his possession. Exactly two weeks later another successful holdup of the bank was staged, but the bank manager, armed that time, scored two hits on the escape automobile as it was driven off in the direction of Alderwood Manor. The haul amounted to about \$12,000. A few weeks later a young man, a former resident of the Alderwood Manor district, was arrested by FBI agents at his home near Renton, and confessed to the robbery.

A 36-page Washington Territorial Centennial edition was issued by the *Edmonds Tribune-Review* on June 25, 1953. It contained a profusion of illustrations, old and new, with historical accounts of the origin and growth of the city, all in the new eight-column page size.

In June, Mrs. C. J. Remington of Esperance succeeded Juels M. Swenson as president of the Greater Edmonds Area Community Chest.

In July, 1953, the Alderwood Water District announced plans for the erection of a new office and garage building.

Howlett and Meeks erected a new concrete block building on Fifth

avenue in July, 1953, for use in the sale of fruits from their orchard in the Wenatchee district.

W. D. McKenzie, Edmonds member of the Mountaineers, with his climbing companions, discovered the wreckage of a Navy plane on Black Peak near Index, while on a climbing expedition in July, 1953.

Carroll Greenleaf was elected president of the Edmonds Volunteer Fire Department in July.

Firemen Raymond C. Meyer and Fred Mahoney lost their lives on a Sunday evening in July, 1953, when the fire truck of Fire Protection District 1 they were taking to a brush fire collided with an automobile containing eight people at Vaughan's corner on the Edmonds-Lynnwood road. Also killed was Ira Lee Williams, 10, of Bellingham, one of the passengers in the car.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crow were in Anchorage, Alaska, on a vacation trip in July when the city was showered with dust from a volcano nearby.

L. S. Keeton of North Edmonds, a state pioneer and historian, became president of the Old Settlers' Association for the second time at the annual picnic at the Edmonds city park in August, succeeding Gordon Hunter, an Alderwood Manor pioneer of 1891.

The annual Playday program at the Alderwood Manor school playfield Saturday and Sunday, August 15 and 16, 1953, raised a substantial sum of money to help finance the year's operation of the Alderwood Youth Club building.

Honoring Frank W. Peabody, Edmonds pioneer and discoverer of the Monte Cristo mineral region, a bronze plaque was dedicated to his memory at Monte Cristo on August 16, 1953.

In August, 156 youngsters of School District 15 passed swimming tests following the summer program at Silver Lake.

A traffic flasher light was installed by the county in September at Vaughan's corner, the scene of the fatal fire truck and automobile crash.

Frank Freese Post, American Legion, at the state convention in Yakima in August, 1953, was presented with trophies for sponsoring the most outstanding Boy Scout troops in the state. It was the third successive year that the post received the award for Sea Scouts, and the second year for a Boy Scout troop.

In August, 1953, Vern Neff and Carl F. Lanser began construction of a three-unit apartment building at 615 Main street.

"All the main roads leading to Edmonds are hard-surfaced," said County Commissioner Larry Gamey in August, 1953, upon completion of two miles of blacktop surfacing from the end of the concrete snake road through Perrinville.

Mrs. Marjorie Murphy, foreign language teacher at the Edmonds high school for 30 years, passed away September 1, 1953. She was recognized throughout the state as an authority on language arts.

In a review of the district Y. M. C. A. program in September, 1953, it was reported that the total attendance at all activities from

January 1 to August 31 was 15,358. The sponsored activities included Hi-Y, Tri-Y, Y-teen Canteen, junior high sports night, a weekly softball jamboree, Fun Clubs in Alderwood Manor, Mountlake Terrace, Meadowdale, Esperance and Edmonds, and aid in the school district swimming program. In addition there were several educational trips and beach parties, and an overnight camp. Funds for the activities were provided mainly through the Community Chest.

The Helen Reynolds Photograph Studio was damaged by fire in September. The blaze, apparently starting outside the building, did extensive damage to the back of the studio and destroyed a quantity of stored negatives. The building had been undergoing repairs and remodeling.

The Pre-School P. T. A. kindergarten committee announced plans in September for private kindergarten instruction during the current term, since these classes had been discontinued by the school district. Arrangements were made to use church buildings for kindergarten classrooms in most of the communities of the district.

Thieves stole a number of valuable power tools when they broke into the junior high school building under construction at Lynnwood, in September.

People of Mountlake Terrace were holding mass meetings in September, 1953, to hear reports by a committee on the advantages of incorporating as a third class city. The area, rapidly reaching city proportions, was confronted with problems of adequate streets, water, sewers, lighting and police and fire protection.

In September each grade school of District 15 was provided with the needed musical instruments so that a stringed-instrument class might be organized at each school. A number of other band instruments seldom owned by individual students were also provided.

County Assessor Barlow was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Edmonds Chamber of Commerce in September to explain the efforts being made to complete the revaluation of property throughout the other parts of the county. The work was held up temporarily because the needed unanimous vote of the county commissioners could not be obtained to provide the funds required for the work.

Mrs. Norman Nelson was elected as president of the Edmonds Grade School Parent-Teacher Association at a meeting in September, 1953.

A group of sports-minded people of the school district in October, 1953, were making plans for repairing and providing turf for the football gridiron and high school athletic field in Edmonds.

Construction was started in October, 1953, on a small concrete block building adjacent to the Helen Reynolds Photograph Studio on Main street near Third avenue, which, when completed, is to house a reading room of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Edmonds.

The Floretum organization staged a successful "Flower and Garden Festival" at Meyring Hall, Saturday and Sunday, October 10 and 11, 1953. Mrs. C. R. Watts and Mrs. Elmer Halstead were chairmen.

The Edmonds Rotary Club staged a wrestling show in October to

raise funds for improvement of the Edmonds high school athletic field.

Mrs. Cleo Roe, niece of the late Frank Freese, in October, 1953, presented the medals, which had been awarded to him in the First World War, to Frank Freese Post, American Legion, which had been named in his memory. Frank Freese, who was killed in action in France, was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* with Palm by the French government and had received both a French and an American citation for his deeds of heroism.

In Conclusion

WHILE ASSEMBLING THE MATERIAL for this volume it was my plan to end the history with some observations of my own, not only concerning Edmonds' past, but with predictions and suggestions for the future. But upon second thought I concluded that it is best to permit history to be its own judge. An attempt has been made to record the significant facts in the history of the city and community—along with some that perhaps are irrelevant—and to let the reader interpret them as seems proper to him, drawing his own conclusions from the past as a guide to efforts and plans for the future. History has a way of frustrating some preconceived ideas and appearing to vindicate others. But in spite of the mountains which some issues seem to raise when they confront us, these mountains level off as they recede into the past. And as we gain strength and experience through having surmounted them, we are faced with new vistas ahead, the conquering of which cannot be achieved until we reach them.

In compiling this history of Edmonds, space has prevented the inclusion of much detail which, in all fairness, might well have been included. I have attempted to list the beginning of each important organization and its first officers, each prominent business and industry, each important step in city and school administration, and the establishment of each church. If there have been any serious errors or omissions they have not been intentional, and my apologies are herewith tendered. In a volume of this size it was physically impossible to follow through with a detailed history of each of the many social and civic organizations or to list all the details of the development of the city's business and industrial firms. My only hope is that the account is sufficiently detailed and accurate for general reference by those who wish to know of the birth, growth and maturity of one of the finest little cities in the world—Edmonds, the gem of Puget Sound!

Acknowledgments

FOR INFORMATION CONTAINED in this history, I am indebted to the authors of the books listed here, to the public officials, individuals and organizations who have enthusiastically aided in providing information and photographs which have been important additions to this record of Edmonds.

History of Snohomish County, by William Whitfield.

History of the State of Washington by Lloyd Spencer and Lancaster Pollard.

Washington State Library, Olympia.

Office of Secretary of State Earl Coe.

Office of Snohomish County Auditor, George P. Dubuque.

Minutes of Snohomish County Commissioners.

Records of Town and City of Edmonds, supplied by Mrs. Anita Busch, City Clerk.

Polk's Directory of Snohomish County, 1895.

Records of Edmonds clubs, lodges and organizations.

Copies of the *Edmonds Review*.

Files of the *Edmonds Tribune*.

Files of the *Edmonds Tribune-Review*.

Thanks goes to all who have so willingly aided in every way in the production of this history, even though not mentioned specifically.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hough, who have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary were especially helpful. Mrs. Hough verified much of the early history, supplied interesting details and furnished several early photographs.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. McKean of the *Edmonds Tribune-Review* aided in many ways, principally by providing the equipment for the mechanical production of the book, including the skilled presswork by Norman L. Gegax.

The book was bound in Everett by S. J. Priebe.

Special credit goes to my wife, Fanny, for checking on innumerable details of Edmonds history, for advising in its preparation, and for proofreading the entire volume.

RAY V. CLOUD.

Edmonds, Washington, October, 1953.

Mayors of Edmonds

George Brackett	August 20, 1890-1891
W. H. Hamlin	1891-1893
W. F. Armstrong	1893-1895
C. T. Roscoe Sr.	1895-1896
William Plummer	1896-1897
G. H. Mowat	1897-1899
L. L. Austin	1899-1901
James Brady	1901-1903
A. M. Yost	1903 (resigned Oct. 21)
S. F. Street	Oct. 1903-1904
Chris Anderson	1904 (resigned)
James Brady	1904-1910
William Keeler	1910-1911
W. H. Cook	1911 (resigned March)
Thomas Hall	1911-1912
Hale Dewey	1912 (resigned April)
A. L. Waddle	1912-1913
Dr. J. D. Sherrick	1913-1914
Louis P. Arp	1914-1916
J. A. Robertson	1916-1918
F. R. Beeson	1918-1923
M. C. Engels	1923-1925
Mrs. Alice U. Kerr	1925-1927
Fred A. Fournier	1927-1933
George Q. Durbin	1933-1937
Fred A. Fournier	1937-1949
Paul McGibbon	1949-

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Peter Puget Chapter 7-031-Wa. D.A.R.
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