

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

EMORY C. FERGUSON is the grand old man of the city of Snohomish, the proprietor of its town site at one time, its mayor, a member of its council, its representative in the territorial legislature and one of its citizens who have been honored by election to county offices. Mr. Ferguson was born in Westchester county, New York, March 5, 1833, the fourth of seven children of Samuel S. and Maria (Haight) Ferguson, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The elder Ferguson's father and grand father were also natives of the Empire state, one of the old-time families in the country between the Hudson and the Connecticut state line which was famous during the Revolutionary times as "the neutral ground," in which J. Fenimore Cooper laid many of the incidents connected with the exploits of Harvey Birch in his novel, "The Spy." Emory C. Ferguson received his education in the schools of Westchester county, and at sixteen years of age started to learn the trade of carpenter. He remained with his first employer for two years and completed a four years' apprenticeship with a second man. After working at his trade as journeyman for one year, young Ferguson sailed from New York for San Francisco, via the Panama route, reaching his destination in May of 1854. His first two years in the Golden state were occupied in mining. Mr. Ferguson then opened a store in the Greenwood valley, (gen. mdse.) continuing there in that business until near the close of 1856. At that time he built a saw mill, operating the venture until the Fraser river mining excitement attracted his attention to the Canadian gold fields. In common with many other Californians Mr. Ferguson drifted to the northland and in July of 1858 found himself at Whatcom. In company with a number of other gold seekers he outfitted a canoe and went up the Fraser, but returned to Whatcom that fall, later going to Steilacoom and passing the winter working at his trade. In 1860 Mr. Ferguson took a pack train loaded with merchandise into British Columbia and returned to Snohomish. He had previously been on the site of the present town of Snohomish, then a part of Island county. In 1860 he took a squatter's right to the land, as it was unsurveyed. A number of the settlers raised a fund of \$500 and paid for sur-

veying this part of the county, in addition to (Gov.) survey. As soon as possible Mr. Ferguson filed a preemption claim to the land where Snohomish now is, the papers being filed in February of that year. The property consisted of 160 acres. Mr. Ferguson commenced to clear the land at once, and in 1872 had a portion of his holding surveyed and platted as a town site. In 1867 he opened a store here for trade with the Indians and the early settlers, continuing in the mercantile business until 1884, when he sold out. During these intervening years Mr. Ferguson operated a logging camp, removing the timber from the present site of the town. In his later years Mr. Ferguson has been in the real estate, loan and insurance business.

In 1868, near Olympia, Mr. Ferguson married Miss Lucetta G. Morgan, daughter of Hiram D. and Mary Morgan. Mr. Morgan is a native of the Buckeye state who crossed the plains by ox team to Olympia in 1852, and is now living in Snohomish. Mrs. Morgan died in this city. Mrs. Ferguson was born in Iowa. She came to Washington when quite young and received her education in the schools at Olympia. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have been born four children: Mrs. Sylvia Lenfest, now living in Snohomish; Ethel, who died when quite young; Iva, now in the office of Secretary of State Nicholls at the state capitol, and Emory Cecil, who is living at home. In politics Mr. Ferguson is a Republican, and he has been prominent in the public affairs of his home city and county. In 1884 Mr. Ferguson was selected and appointed the territorial commissioner for the world's exposition at New Orleans for the Terr. of Washington, and after his return turned his attention to farming. He was called to public life by the legislature in 1861, which named him as one of the county commissioners when Snohomish was erected out of Island county. At the first election of the new county Mr. Ferguson was chosen auditor and has served in that capacity for several years. He was also probate judge for a number of years and has served as justice of the peace. Seven terms he served in the territorial legislature and during one session was speaker of the house. To return to the part he has played in the affairs of the city of Snohomish, Mr. Ferguson was the first postmaster, serving a num-

ber of years from the date of his appointment in March of 1863. He was a member of the first city council, serving as its president and becoming acting mayor. He has also been mayor of the city for several terms. In fraternal circles Mr. Ferguson is a Mason, and in religious affiliations attends the Congregational church. In addition to his business in town he operates thirty acres of cultivated land. From the time of his opening the first store, operating his first logging camp and running his first saw mill in Snohomish to the present time, Mr. Ferguson has been an influential factor in Snohomish.

CHARLES S. LA FORGE, lumberman of Snohomish and mayor of that city, is one of the energetic business men of the county and, though he has been a resident here but a comparatively short time, has made himself a place of prominence, commanding the highest respect of the entire community because of his many admirable qualities. Mr. La Forge was born in Rockford, Illinois, early in the year 1864, the son of Cornelius and Grace (Taylor) La Forge. The elder La Forge was a native of Staten Island, New York, who went to Illinois when a young man and followed the trade of plasterer there for a time. Mrs. La Forge was a native of Vermont. Charles S. La Forge received his education in the common schools of Rockford, Illinois. He then completed a course in the business college of his native town, and at the age of twenty entered the employ of a retail lumber company in his home town as one of the yard men. Four years later he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper for the establishment, which position he held for four years. In 1892 the firm was incorporated and Mr. La Forge secured a quarter interest in the business, which then became known as the Woodruff & Maguire Company, Mr. La Forge becoming secretary. In 1894 the company engaged in the wholesale lumber business in Wisconsin and opened a manufacturing plant at Rhineland. Three years later the company built a manufacturing plant at Three Lakes, Wisconsin, at the same time incorporating in the Badger state under the name of the Woodruff & Maguire Lumber Company. In 1899 the company acquired a two-thirds interest in the plant of Parker Bros. at Big Lake, Skagit county, Washington, and a year later Mr. La Forge came to Washington to assist in the management of the Skagit county plant, which has been entirely in the hands of J. D. Day. Three years later the Woodruff & Maguire Company's interests were purchased by Wickson & Bronson, formerly of Rhineland, Wisconsin. Mr. La Forge moved to Everett, but in 1903 when the Woodruff & Maguire Company purchased the Sterling Mill Company and all of its interests in Snohomish county, Mr. La Forge was called to the management.

He removed his family to Snohomish and has ever since made this city his home. The Snohomish interests of the old company are known under the name of the Three Lakes Lumber Company. Mr. La Forge sold his interest in both companies in 1905 and became the manager of the Cascade Lumber & Shingle Company of Snohomish, the saw mill of which has a daily capacity of 100,000 feet and the shingle mill of 150,000 shingles per day.

In 1883 at Rockford, Illinois, Mr. La Forge married Miss Maud E. Barnes, who died five years later, leaving no issue. Mr. La Forge was married the second time at Janesville, Wisconsin, to Mrs. Mary E. Simmons. Mr. and Mrs. La Forge have three children, Florence, Harry and Ruth. In politics Mr. La Forge is a Republican. He was elected mayor of Snohomish in December of 1904. In church circles he is affiliated with the Methodist church. In fraternal circles he is a Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. La Forge's career has been very successful, one of progress during the different stages of the lumber business to a position of prominence in the trade in two states of the union. His career is the best commentary on the character of the man.

JOHN F. STRETCH, one of the board of county commissioners and a resident of the city of Snohomish, is one of the pioneers of the county. He is a man of broad and liberal views and of experience with men and measures. Coming here in 1883 Mr. Stretch has been a participant in the upbuilding of the county and has borne his share of the rough work of the early days. He was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1852, the son of Joseph and Caroline (Snyder) Stretch, both of whom were born in the Empire state. Joseph Stretch removed his family to Coldwater, Michigan, in 1854, and became superintendent of bridge construction for the Lake Shore railroad. He is still living there, but Mrs. Stretch is dead. John F. Stretch has one sister, Mrs. Grace Jacobs, wife of the traveling auditor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company. Young Stretch received his education in the schools of Coldwater and began life as clerk in a store. Several years later he engaged in the hotel business at Greenville, Michigan, but in 1880 went to Leadville, Colorado, where he followed mining for three years. He came to Snohomish county three years later and took up land on which the town of Monroe now stands. The settlement was small and no one entertained the idea that there would some day be a hustling town on the spot. Mr. Stretch did work at logging for two years. In 1889 he went to Wallace, now Startup, and opened a store and hotel, continuing for three years. In the interim the Great Northern railway had been pushing itself into the country



CHARLES S. LA FORGE

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

and its appearance at Monroe with a station on Mr. Stretch's land determined him to return and oversee the development of matters at Monroe. As the result of investigation he sold his interest at Wallace and with John Van Asdlen as partner platted the town of Tie City. The railway station was Wales and the postoffice Park Place, but the latter was soon changed to Monroe. Mr. Stretch prevailed upon the railway authorities to change the name of its station so that the names of the place might be uniform. Mr. Stretch engaged in the hotel and real estate business at Monroe for a number of years and is to-day one of the active real estate men of the county. In 1900 he was elected county commissioner for the term of two years and reelected for the long term of four years. It was the second time in the history of the county that a commissioner had been reelected, and while the reelection was a matter of pride and congratulation to Mr. Stretch, the fact of reelection was not viewed by him with so much satisfaction as the emphatic endorsement given him for his stand in favor of good roads and the policies he had advocated during his first term. During his first term he had adopted a progressive policy and favored the establishment of county trunk roads leading from Everett to Granite Falls, Arlington, Snohomish, Monroe, Skykomish Valley and other principal centers. Main bridges were rebuilt and large expense incurred for public improvements. There was much protest on the part of the parsimonious taxpayers, but in the end the policies of Mr. Stretch have been shown to be beneficial.

In 1876 at Saginaw, Michigan, Mr. Stretch married Miss Sarah Hagen, a native of Canada and daughter of Charles Hagen, later one of the pioneers of the Peninsula state. To Mr. and Mrs. Stretch have been born four children: Robert, now a resident of Monroe and an employe of Bruhn & Henry; Bert, Jack and Claude. In politics Mr. Stretch is a Republican and active in the councils of his party. At the time Populism was rampant in Snohomish county Mr. Stretch was one of two Republican candidates elected, both being chosen justice of the peace. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and of the F. O. E. Mr. Stretch is a man who firmly believes in the future of Snohomish county. When he reached the city of Snohomish there were but three teams in the city. He drove the first team through between Snohomish and Monroe, traffic theretofore having been carried up the river by Indian freighters with canoes. He predicts that the chief industries of the county in the future will be farming, raising of garden produce and dairying. Mr. Stretch is one of the active men of the county, thoroughly understands its necessities and has high hopes for its future.

ARTHUR M. BLACKMAN, postmaster of Snohomish, and a pioneer of the county from the days of 1885, has had a long career as a merchant in his home town and is one of the influential men of the county. He was born in Penobscot county, Maine, in 1864, the son of George V. and Frances (Eddy) Blackman. The elder Blackman sprang from an old-line Dutch pioneer family of the Pine Tree state, and followed the lumber business in Maine until he took up the same line in Michigan, and later came to Snohomish county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blackman are living in Snohomish. They have a daughter here, Mrs. Nina I. Bakeman. Arthur M. Blackman left Maine with his parents for Michigan when he was but eight years of age. The family resided in Bay City for four years and then went to Oakland, California. In the last named city the subject of this biography obtained the larger part of his education and grew to manhood's estate. He had worked in a hardware store for four years before coming to Snohomish in 1888, and soon after his arrival here he entered the employ of Blackman Bros., in their general store. He remained there two years and in 1887 engaged in the grocery business on his own account. His business was the largest in the city and he was prosperous until the financial distress of 1894 forced him to the wall by reason of his extension of credit to men who were unable to meet their obligations with him. He was doing a tremendous business in both the retail and wholesale line and he gave extensive credits, a fact which caused his financial downfall. Mr. Blackman, however, managed all his own liabilities, but the effort cost him his entire competence. Two years later he was appointed postmaster in a contest in which men of more than ordinary influence and capability were candidates. He has since been reappointed and without opposition, a fact which indicates that his services as postmaster are giving his people complete satisfaction.

In 1887 in Seattle Mr. Blackman married Miss Adeliza Elwell, daughter of John and Eliza A. (Crosby) Elwell, pioneers in Snohomish county in the early seventies. Mrs. Blackman is a native of Maine. In politics Mr. Blackman is a Republican and active in the councils of that party organization. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Elks. Mrs. Blackman is a consistent member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Snohomish. Mr. Blackman is a man who stands well in the community, a man of strict integrity and honor, popular with the public and individually of genial disposition.

HON. CHARLES W. GORHAM, though passing the greater part of his time at Olympia where

his appointment and work as state printer calls him, is one of the leading citizens of Snohomish. As editor and proprietor of the Snohomish County Tribune and Index Miner, he is prominent in all local affairs. On locating in Snohomish, twelve years ago, he at once became an influential factor in local matters and this influence has extended from local to state affairs.

Mr. Gorham was born in New York city in 1865, the only child of I. S. C. and Mary E. (Craft) Gorham. The elder Gorham is a direct descendant of Miles Standish of Plymouth colony fame, the initial "S." being for the family name of the famous old knight of colonial fame.

In middle life Mr. Gorham removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he followed his trade as a painter; he afterwards went to South Dakota and farmed until his removal to the coast. I. S. C. Gorham was engaged in fruit raising near San Jose, California, until 1904; he then returned to Morganhill, where his death occurred May 15, 1906. Mrs. Gorham is a native of New York, of Huguenot stock. Charles W. Gorham received his education in Cornell College, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1892. Soon after receiving his diploma he came to Snohomish, and in 1893 purchased the Tribune, continuing its policy as a Republican paper though altering its publication from a tri-weekly to a weekly. His activity and energy soon attracted attention and he speedily became recognized as a substantial factor in municipal and county affairs. He was chosen police judge and has also served as justice of the peace. In 1900 Mr. Gorham was elected representative in the state legislature, and soon after taking his seat appeared as the champion of good roads legislation which had as its essence a uniform system to be applied throughout the entire state. He became the author of the measure of that session which became a law, but which was declared by the courts to be technically unconstitutional. By the subsequent session the distinctive features of the Gorham bill were re-enacted. During his career in the legislature Mr. Gorham was recognized as the leading authority on road law matters. In just recognition of his services to the party, Mr. Gorham was made assistant clerk of the house of representatives at the last session of the legislature, and soon after adjournment was appointed to the responsible position of state printer, receiving his commission on the 8th of April, 1905, since which date he has passed the greater part of his time in the state capital.

On June 6, 1901, Mr. Gorham married Miss Elsie E. West, a native of Illinois and the daughter of M. J. and M. E. (Waggoner) West. Mr. West is interested in the Leaf River Bank, at Leaf River, Illinois, of which institution his son, H. S., is cashier. Two children, Harlan W. and Helen M.,

have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gorham. In politics Mr. Gorham is a Republican, active and influential in city, county and state. In fraternal circles he is a Mason, being a Knight Templar; is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of the Maccabees. The Gorhams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In addition to his newspaper interests, Mr. Gorham is a stockholder in the large mill now in process of building at Snohomish by the Cascade Lumber & Shingle Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the county and which is to be fully equipped with modern machinery. He has recently built a fine, handsome residence—one of the most attractive places in the city. As a newspaper man Mr. Gorham ranks with the leaders of thought and public opinion in the state, having served as president of the State Press Association and as its delegate to the national association which met at St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In business Mr. Gorham has shown commercial ability of a high order, while in politics he has exhibited executive and legislative faculties quickly recognized. He is a man of energy and tact, well poised and commanding in influence and esteem.

JOHN F. RHOADES, deputy in the county treasurer's office, is one of the pioneers of Snohomish county, having come to Florence more than twenty-seven years ago, since which time there has been a great transformation in all parts of the county along lines of population, development and commercial activity. Mr. Rhoades is favorably known all over the county and has a large list of acquaintances in all sections of the community between King county and the international boundary. Mr. Rhoades was born in Genesee county, New York, in the summer of 1856, the son of John and Alice (Brown) Rhoades. The Rhoades family is now and has been for several generations well known to the people of the Holland Purchase in western New York, and may be traced back to settlers from England in the colonial days when the white men were treating with the Indians led by Red Jacket and Cornplanter. John Rhoades was a well known physician of the Holland Purchase section and a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil Wars. Of the members of the present generation of the family in direct line there is but one other representative than the subject of this biography, Frank M. Rhoades. In 1864 the elder Rhoades removed to California, traveling via the isthmian route, and settled in Sonoma county, where he practiced his profession for nine years, later removing to Red Bluffs in Tehama county. In the schools of California John F. Rhoades received his education, attending until seventeen years of age when he learned the glove makers'

trade at Red Bluffs. He followed that occupation for five years. In 1878 the family removed to Florence, Snohomish county, Washington, near which settlement the elder Rhoades took up a homestead. The country was sparsely settled and the work of clearing a home amid the giant trees was a laborious task. Much of it fell to the lot of young Rhoades. After three years' work clearing the land, John F. Rhoades left the farm and entered the employ of J. H. Irvine in a general store at Stanwood. He remained there for two years and was in the employ of D. O. Pearson in 1883, when the death of Dr. Rhoades recalled the son to the farm. In 1889 Mr. Rhoades was elected county assessor on the Republican ticket and re-elected on the expiration of his term. Between terms he removed to Snohomish, where he has since resided. In 1893 he opened an abstract office in that city, which he conducted until called in 1900 to a deputyship in the office of County Treasurer Charles Lawry. Mr. Rhoades served under Mr. Lawry for two terms and was reappointed by W. R. Booth when the latter succeeded to the office in January, 1905.

In 1892 Mr. Rhoades married Miss Lennie A. Fenderson, a native of Maine and the daughter of Horace and Susan (Pineo) Fenderson, also natives of the Pine Tree state, and of Scotch and French extraction, respectively. Mr. Fenderson was a veteran of the Civil War. At the close of that conflict he removed to Wisconsin. Remaining of the family, besides Mrs. Rhoades is her brother, Orin Fenderson, a resident Snohomish; and three sisters, Mrs. J. E. Esper, of Lowell; Mrs. R. E. Wood, of Seattle, and Mrs. R. Granger, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Rhoades received her education in the schools of Wisconsin, being a graduate of the state normal school at Oshkosh. She followed the calling of a teacher in Wisconsin before coming to Washington and was one of the early teachers in the Snohomish schools. In 1889 she was chosen one of three enrolling clerks of the house of representatives in the first legislature of the new state of Washington, filling the unaccustomed position with fidelity and marked executive ability. Mrs. Rhoades is a lady of culture and refinement, qualities which are impressed upon the guests received in her home. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades has been born one child, Earle D., born December 26, 1893. In politics Mr. Rhoades is a Republican and of the stamp which endorses the energetic measures of President Roosevelt. He was one of the nine delegates from Snohomish county who sat in the first state convention of the party held at Walla Walla after the admission of Washington to statehood. Mr. Rhoades believes in the advancement of education for the masses and the broadening of the lines of progress toward civic attainment, and is an ardent advocate of good roads measures. In fraternal

circles he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, of the Odd Fellows, of the Knights of the Maccabees, of the Fraternal Aid and of the Order of Washington, in all of which organizations he has filled important offices. Mrs. Rhoades is an active member of the ladies' auxiliary bodies of these societies. The Rhoades home is one of the pleasantest and most attractive in the city of Snohomish, ruled over by culture, hospitality and the spirit of sincerity.

WILLIAM HARRISON WARD, police judge of the city of Snohomish, is one of the pioneers of the county and is a man whose influence has been felt from the time that he took up a soldier's homestead a short distance south of the present city, in the days when the embryo settlement was known by the name of Cadyville. Mr. Ward is a native of New York, born the 28th day of November, of 1840, the second of four children of Chauncey H. and Margaret (Hufstater) Ward. The elder Ward was born in Massachusetts, but after becoming a mechanic he moved to the Empire state, coming still further west to Chicago in 1853. Mrs. Ward was born in New York of German parentage and received her education in that state. She died in Illinois. William H. Ward received his early education in New York schools and after the removal of his parents to Ottawa, Illinois, attended the high school in that city. He says, however, that the best part of his education was gained in a printing office, which he entered when seventeen years of age and where he served three years. This was at Ottawa, Illinois, where he also became noted as a vocal and instrumental musician. It is among Mr. Ward's pleasant recollections that he was a member of a band which played at the debates between Douglas and Lincoln in the great campaign of 1858 and listened to the forensic duel of the "Little Giant" and "Old Abe." At a later time Mr. Ward traveled extensively throughout the middle west with a concert band. At Beloit, Wisconsin, he enlisted as a member of a regimental band for a three-year term in the Civil War, but fifteen months later by act of congress was mustered out and discharged at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, in 1862. Mr. Ward returned to his Illinois home for a short time when he went to Watertown, New York, and learned the trade of carriage ironer. He remained there for a year and a half, when he engaged as member of a circus band, with which organization he played for one season. He passed the following winter in Albany, New York, and then returned to Illinois, where he worked at blacksmithing. In 1871 Mr. Ward came to Snohomish, then but a hamlet under the name of Cadyville. He took up a soldier's homestead two miles south of the settlement and at the same time rented an adjoining

piece of land, which he worked for two years. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Ward opened the first blacksmith shop in the town and remained at his forge until 1899, having sold his homestead after proving up.

In 1866 in Chicago Mr. Ward married Miss Mary A. Carroll, daughter of Peter Carroll, a native of Ireland who came to the United States and became a mechanic in New York state. Mrs. Ward was born in Rome, Oneida county, in the central part of the Empire state, in 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Ward has been born two children: Frank C., who died when an infant, and Mrs. Lillian C. James, who is now a resident of Everett. In fraternal circles Mr. Ward is a member of the Odd Fellows, being a Past Grand Master of the State, and was the first Noble Grand of the Snohomish, and also one of the Rebekahs, as is also Mrs. Ward, who is Past Noble Grand and also Past Grand President. Mr. Ward is also a Mason, a past master and member of the blue lodge, and of the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics Mr. Ward is a Republican, having served out an unexpired term as county auditor, having been a justice of the peace and now police judge since 1902. In the summer of 1903 Judge Ward took a trip to Alaska for the purpose of a pleasure trip and, incidentally, to satisfy his curiosity about that country of the North.

Mr. Ward has ever been interested in the betterment of his community and his influence on the musical tastes of the people of Snohomish has been very marked. His early training in this line has made him of great value to the community and he has always been ready to lend his knowledge for any occasion. Mr. Ward is a popular citizen of Snohomish, a sterling character and one whose influence is always in the direction of liberality and broadness of view.

ELMER LENFEST, C. E., county surveyor, with headquarters at Snohomish, which is also his home, has for the past eighteen years been closely identified with the interests of this section, especially in a business and political way, his period of residence being practically co-eval with the period of the county's greatest development. He has been active and able in the pursuit of his profession, one of the greatest importance in the rapidly growing community, and has attained to an enviable position.

The Lenfest family originally came to America with General Lafayette at the time of the Revolutionary War from the Island of Guernsey in the English Channel. Its members fought through that memorable struggle under the great French patriot, and afterward settled in the new republic. Eugene Lenfest, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Waldo county, Maine, and after

living at various points on the American frontier finally settled in Snohomish in 1889, following agricultural pursuits. He now resides in Snohomish. He is seventy years of age, but still hale and hearty. Mary M. (Blackman) Lenfest, the mother of Elmer Lenfest, was also born in Maine and is still living. She is a sister of the Blackman brothers of Snohomish, among the most widely known of the county's pioneer lumbermen. Biographical sketches of them appear elsewhere in this volume.

The subject of this review was born at Bradley, Maine, September 10, 1864, and grew to manhood's estate in that far northern commonwealth. He worked on the farm and attended the public schools until he was fitted to pursue higher educational work, then entered the University of Maine, from which he received his decree of civil engineer. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the practice of his profession, locating first in Minnesota, where he was employed in a general surveying office. Thence with the beginning of railroad construction in Montana he came to that territory and joined the corps in charge of the building of the Montana Central. Upon the completion of that line he pushed still further westward toward the Pacific, coming direct to Snohomish county and at once opening an office in Snohomish City. This was in 1888. At that time he was associated with H. P. Niles, now assistant state land commissioner of Washington, in the establishment of this office. In 1890 Mr. Lenfest was elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket and served two years in that public capacity, retiring to engage in general work by himself. He pursued his profession successfully and almost continuously until January, 1905, when, having been re-elected surveyor of Snohomish county, he again entered the public service. The only interruption of his private practice was in 1896, when he accepted the principalship of the Emerson public school at Snohomish temporarily. The fire system of roads which now networks the county was scarcely begun when Mr. Lenfest took up his residence here and the general condition of the region was wild and undeveloped. Perhaps few can appreciate these great changes so thoroughly as members of his profession which has for its very object the bringing of order out of chaos and the outlining of schemes for systematic growth and development of a region's resources.

The marriage of Miss Sylvia M. Ferguson to Mr. Lenfest was solemnized at Snohomish in November, 1891. She was born in that city in 1870, when it was yet a mere trading post, and is the daughter of E. C. Ferguson, the county's distinguished pioneer. A comprehensive biographical sketch of the Ferguson family appears on another page of these records. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lenfest, Norman F., born July 7, 1893, in Snohomish.

Fraternally, Mr. Lenfest is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters. As a Republican he has been for years one of the influential members in his party's local councils. Besides filling his present office, he has served the city of Snohomish as its engineer, and from the government he holds a commission as a United States mineral surveyor. His private practice, large and varied, has led him into government work of different kinds, railroad construction, road building, mining operations and other special lines, thus giving him a rounded experience of immense value. As an official he has served and is serving faithfully and efficiently the people's interests, as a citizen he has never been found lacking in public spirit of the right kind, and he is respected and esteemed by all with whom he is associated, for his sterling, stable qualities of character.

ROBERT HUGHES, retired farmer and logger, living in Snohomish, is one of the pioneers of the county for whom it is indebted to England. He was born in Warwickshire late in 1835, the fifth of the nine children of Henry and Mary (Bromley) Hughes, who passed their entire lives in England. The father was a laboring man. Mrs. Hughes lived to the remarkable age of ninety-seven. Robert Hughes enjoyed the advantages of school only until he was thirteen years old. He then began to work and was hired out to do teaming and farm work. When twenty-four years of age he entered the marine artillery of the government service and during the four years of his service visited many ports and many countries of the globe. In 1864, having then been two years on the Pacific stations, Mr. Hughes left the service at Victoria and crossed the straits in a canoe on May 1st of that year to Port Angeles. He went from there to Port Gamble, but after a time was taken sick in a logging camp and returned to town. Upon recovery Mr. Hughes came to Snohomish county, locating at Loyal and working in a logging camp. In the summer of 1864 he was logging on Eby's slough. In the fall of the following year Mr. Hughes went up the Snoqualmie valley and took up a squatter's right to 160 acres of land. He remained there but a short time, finally abandoning his claim and taking up another place on the Snohomish. Here he worked during the summer time and passed the winters in improving his land. He added to these holdings by purchase, but sold out and in 1867 preempted 160 acres adjoining the present site of the city of Snohomish. Here he remained for thirteen years and then traded half of his land for 400 acres on Eby's slough, where he had worked in previous years. He lived on his slough farm for four years before selling out; then he returned to Snohomish. Soon after his arrival Mr. Hughes

purchased twenty acres of lowland near town and resided there for fifteen years. This property he sold in 1902 and purchased his present place.

In 1869 at Salem, Oregon, Mr. Hughes married Miss McDonald. No children have been born to this union. Mr. Hughes is a communicant of the English church. In politics he is a Republican and has served as road supervisor, especially in the early days of the settlement. Mr. Hughes is one of the fine old gentlemen of a school of life which is fast passing away. He is highly respected in the community, a man of many attainments and a character of much charm.

CLARK FERGUSON, a successful farmer living at Snohomish, has been a resident of this county for four decades and has played a large part in the development of the resources of the county. He was born in Putnam county, New York, October 13, 1835, the fifth of seven children of Samuel S. and Maria (Clark) Ferguson, both of whom have been dead for many years. The elder Ferguson was a farmer and paper maker by occupation. Clark received his education in the common schools of New York and at twenty years of age went to California, via the Panama route, and passed two years at mining. He later opened a store in Eldorado county. The year 1857 he passed at his old home in New York, but in the spring of 1858 Mr. Ferguson went to Kansas and took up a preemption claim in Brown county, remaining there for about two years. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Ferguson visited the Pike's Peak country, Colorado, but returned shortly to Leavenworth. In November of that year, in company with others, Mr. Ferguson was employed by a firm who engaged to furnish beef cattle and other supplies to Fort Laramie, Wyoming. The cavalcade had proceeded as far as the Platte valley in northern Nebraska when it was overtaken by a terrific snow storm which destroyed nearly 600 head of cattle, only four yoke of oxen surviving the terrible exposure to the elements. The men of the company returned to Leavenworth in January of 1863 and Mr. Ferguson entered the employ of the government at Fort Leavenworth as a teamster and general utility man about the post. He remained with the government about a year, coming west to Idaho and passing one summer in the Boise Basin. It was in September, 1865, that Mr. Ferguson came to Snohomish county. On his arrival here he allied himself with his brother, E. C. Ferguson, working in the store and looking after the logging camp. Subsequently Mr. Ferguson commenced farming for himself, on his retirement from his brother, receiving 280 acres of land. He remained a farmer until 1903, when he sold out and moved to town. In the early days Mr. Ferguson established a milk route, being the first man in that line

of business in the city, and for twenty-one years his milk wagon never failed to make its daily rounds.

In Seattle Mr. Ferguson married Mrs. Martha E. Breen, daughter of a Mr. Brown, one of the venturesome spirits of the middle west who started to cross the plains in 1852, but died before reaching the Pacific slope. Mrs. Ferguson was born in Arkansas, but received her education in the schools of Oregon, where she was taken after the death of her father. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have been born four children: Samuel Y., who died when eleven years old; Eleanor C., who is living in Snohomish; Grover F., who died at seven years, and Carl W., who is living with his parents. In politics Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat and was one of the county commissioners in the early days of the county. At the time of election he was the only Democrat on the ticket who was elected. The Ferguson home farm now consists of fifteen acres of cultivated land. Mr. Ferguson also owns considerable city property. Though not playing so prominent a part in the early days of the city of Snohomish as did his brother, Mr. Ferguson is still one of the men who left his imprint on the early business life of the city and the adjoining country. He is a man of excellent character and attainments, highly respected by the entire community.

OLIVER McLEAN, carpenter and building contractor by trade, at present writing street commissioner of the city of Snohomish, is one of the men who early cast in their fortunes with those of this county. He still believes that his choice was not the result of mis-chance. Since 1886 he has been in the county and by his fellows in the community is recognized as a citizen who has given of his strength and vitality to the development of the resources of this part of the Evergreen state. Mr. McLean was born on Prince Edward's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, in July, 1855, the older of the two children of Howatt and Pamela (Howatt) McLean. The elder McLean operated a saw mill and grist mill in his native town. When Oliver McLean was less than three years of age a falling tree killed the father, but the mother is still living on Prince Edward's Island. Mr. McLean attended the schools of his native island until at twelve years of age he was thrown on his own resources for a livelihood. For six years he worked in the vicinity of his home, then went to Wisconsin, at first working on a farm and later learning the trade of carpenter, which he followed for two years. In 1875 Mr. McLean went to North Dakota and took up a homestead near Grand Forks, remaining there farming until in 1882 he decided to come to Wash-

ington. He chose Snohomish county, and for two years after his arrival he worked at lumbering in the woods. He then operated vapor and electric baths for some years, giving treatments of various kinds to his patrons. In 1890 when gold was discovered in the Monte Cristo mining district, Mr. McLean became one of the first to commence operations there. He located several promising claims and put in some time developing them, sending his product to the Everett smelter. Mr. McLean still owns properties in the Monte Cristo district from which he derives some revenue. In 1899 he returned to Snohomish and entered upon a contracting and building business. He received the appointment of street commissioner in 1904 and still holds that office.

In 1888 at Snohomish Mr. McLean married Miss May English, a native of Canada. One child, Pamela, was born to this union, but she died in 1904 at the age of fourteen years. In politics Mr. McLean is not very active, preferring to be known as a nonpartisan. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. McLean considers Snohomish county one of the choice places of the earth for a man of moderate means to make his home. He has done the advance work of a pioneer here and has participated in the steps taken to advance the community. He is a conservative man, conscientious in his dealings with men and the public.

URSINUS K. LOOSE.—Possessing the genius for organizing and carrying to a successful issue great undertakings, the almost prophetic foresight which characterizes the innate captain of industry, unerring judgment in commercial and industrial lines, marked executive ability and a rare faculty for giving attention to the details of interests numerous and divergent, Ursinus K. Loose has achieved a degree of success in the world of industry and finance surpassed by few if any in all the commonwealth of Washington. Though his interests and undertakings are widely scattered over the state, Snohomish county has benefited most from his operations, for it is there that his home has been for many years and it was in the development and utilization of the resources of that section that most of his fortune has been amassed. Mr. Loose was not reared in the lap of luxury, had no advantages superior to those enjoyed by most of his schoolmates and the friends of his boyhood; his success has been due to inherent ability and persistent effort; furthermore it has been achieved without sacrifice of the esteem and confidence of associates or neighbors, without the development of those deplorable characteristics that distinguish "money madness."

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



MR. AND MRS. DAVID F. SEXTON AND THEIR HOME,
NEAR SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON

Mr. Loose was born in Sugargrove, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1859. His father, Nathaniel H. Loose, D. D., a native of Pennsylvania, had gone to that state in early life and had graduated from Heidelberg University, becoming a clergyman of the German Reformed church. He is still preaching in Ohio. Our subject's mother, Alma T. (Kroh) Loose, has also been spared to her husband and family to this date. Ursinus K. enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of his native state and the Shelby high school, and immediately on graduating from the latter entered the First National bank of Shelby as bookkeeper. At the age of seventeen he became assistant cashier in the same institution, gaining the distinction of being the youngest person to carry the responsibilities of that position in the state. In 1878 he accepted a position as cashier and bookkeeper in a large mercantile establishment in Bellevue, Ohio, a situation which he retained for one year, leaving it at the expiration of that period to become clerk in the National Exchange Bank of Tiffin. In 1883 he went to Toledo where he was placed in charge of the books of the Toledo and Detroit branches of the Producers' Marble Company, of Rutland, Vermont, a corporation of which the head was Hon. Redfield Proctor, later governor of the Green Mountain state. After performing the duties of that position for several months, he became for four years head teller of the First National bank of Toledo. He then went to Hartington, Nebraska, to become cashier and part owner of the Cedar County bank of that city. His next move was to Snohomish, Washington, where he became cashier of the Snohomish National bank. At the time of the organization of this institution, Mr. Loose and his associates also organized the Adams County bank, of Ritzville, of which he came vice president. In 1901 this bank was reorganized as the First National bank of Ritzville, and the same office is now occupied by Mr. Loose in the new concern. He continued to act as cashier in the Snohomish bank until its dissolution upon the removal of the county seat to Everett in 1897, then opened a private banking house in Snohomish, which he still conducts. He is also a stockholder in the Prosser State bank, of Prosser, Benton county, Washington, and in the American National bank of Everett.

In 1896 Mr. Loose became interested in a wholesale lumber business at Snohomish and since that time his logging and lumbering operations have been very widely extended, his varied interests in that line including at present the Sultan Railroad & Timber Company, of which he is president, and the Sultan Logging Company, of which he is vice-president and treasurer. It would seem that all these varied business enterprises must tax Mr. Loose's time and abilities to the fullest, but he is also president and general manager of the Columbia

Canal Company, which operates at Wallula, and vice-president of the Index Mining Company; furthermore he finds time and energy to devote to advancing the cause of education, in which he is deeply interested, serving as trustee of Puget Sound Academy, at Snohomish, and Whitworth College at Tacoma, nor does he neglect social or religious duties, being at the present time an active Mason and an elder in the Presbyterian church. How he manages to accomplish all this must remain a mystery to men less gifted with herculean powers of accomplishment.

In Toledo, Ohio, in 1885, Mr. Loose married Miss Ada Hayes, daughter of Henry J. and Emily (Taylor) Hayes, the former a very early pioneer of the city on the Maumee and for years a prominent wholesale hay and grain dealer, the latter a daughter of the sunny South. Mrs. Loose was born and raised in Toledo. She died in Snohomish county in 1903, leaving one daughter, Julia, a native of Hartington, Nebraska. A son of Mr. and Mrs. Loose, whose name was Ralph H., died in infancy. In 1905, in Buffalo, New York, Mr. Loose again married, the lady being Miss Charlotte Sawyer Tilden, daughter of Jared H. and Catherine E. (Hedge) Tilden, old-time residents of the Queen City of the Lakes. Mrs. Loose's ancestors have resided in Buffalo since its first founding in 1810, having assisted in quelling the Indian troubles in 1812.

DAVID F. SEXTON.—Among the honored and influential pioneer citizens of Snohomish county who took an active part in laying firm and broad the foundation upon which the commonwealth of Washington was erected must ever be included the man whose name forms the title of this biographical record. The pioneer spirit has run strong and deep in his family for many generations, leaving its impress upon the frontier history of this country from the memorable flood of immigration which swept across the Alleghanies during the latter part of the eighteenth century to the arrival of the Sexton family upon Puget sound a hundred years later.

The subject of this review was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, April 1, 1838, the descendant of one of the Buckeye state's earliest white families. Joseph Sexton, the father, was born in Ohio in the year 1808, and was reared there. He learned the blacksmith's trade, spending seven years as an apprentice. In Ohio he was married and there farmed and worked at his trade until 1842, when he removed with his family to Jasper county, Indiana. That section was then new, neighbors being few and far between, but it gave rich promise. Mr. Sexton bought a tract of government land, built a home and there resided, farming and following his old trade, until about the year 1855. From that

time on his life was mostly spent in the religious work undertaken by his talented wife, he accompanying her and assisting. In 1870 the family removed still further westward, this time to Wilson county, Kansas. In that county his death occurred at Fredonia, October 21, 1878. David F. Sexton's mother, who passed away in Seattle December 15, 1894, at the advanced age of ninety-five years, was a distinguished woman. Rev. Lydia Sexton, or "Mother Sexton" as she was familiarly and affectionately known throughout the United States, was born April 12, 1799, in Sussex county, now Rockport, New Jersey, and preached for nearly fifty years of her long, useful life. She was a cousin of Bishop Matthew Simpson, and a granddaughter of Marquis Anthony Cozot, the name being later corrupted to Casad. This nobleman took possession of a grant of land along the lower Mississippi early in the eighteenth century, founding an American branch of his family whose members are scattered throughout the different states. He abandoned his grant upon the sale of Louisiana in 1803 and died in New Jersey, leaving nine children, among whom was Rev. Thomas Casad, a Baptist clergyman, the father of Lydia Casad. In 1814 at the age of fifteen, left an orphan, this intrepid girl went to Ohio, then called "Hios," and in that far off northwestern outpost of civilization grew to womanhood, learning the glove-making and tailoring trades. When quite a young woman she was married to Isaac Cox, who died shortly afterward, and in 1824 she was again married, this time to Joseph Moore. Her second husband lived only a short time, however. September 12, 1829, she was united in marriage to Joseph Sexton at Jacksonborough, Ohio, with whom she lived nearly fifty years, or until his death. In 1834 this good woman, after a life of doubt, affiliated with the United Brethren church, being baptized in the Miami river at Dayton, Ohio. Shortly afterward she was moved to commence preaching the gospel, but owing to the opposition of her family, deterred action several years. From the first her success was notable. In 1851 Josiah Turrell, presiding elder at the quarterly Illinois conference, gave her a license to preach. Her forte was revival work, and her converts during the twenty or thirty years following her regular initiation into the work undoubtedly numbered many thousands. Upon the family's removal to Kansas she at once became prominent in that commonwealth and was shortly appointed chaplain of the state penitentiary by Governor Harvey. At that time she was seventy years of age, and her kind, motherly and sympathetic tenderness awoke in many a criminal's breast the love he bore for his own mother. In 1870 she went as a delegate to the national prison congress at Cincinnati, and was the only woman who addressed that distinguished body. A year or two later, when Kansas was suffering

great distress owing to successive crop failures, Mother Sexton traveled throughout the east in their behalf, meeting with a wonderful success in this noble mission. At one time she secured a whole carload of flour for her stricken people. In 1889 Mother Sexton came to Seattle to reside with her son Joseph Z. Sexton. She preached frequently and journeyed considerable until 1892, when failing eyesight compelled her to abandon further active work. The last year of her life she was entirely blind, but still possessed unusual control of her faculties. Although she passed to her reward in the kingdom many years ago her unconquerable spirit and influence for the uplifting of mankind still live in a multitude of hearts and her name will be enscrolled among those of America's prominent religious teachers. At the time of her demise she was the oldest woman preacher in the United States. In passing it might be noted that her brother Abner, and her maternal ancestors, the Tingleys, fought in America's early wars, the former in the War of 1812 and the latter in the Revolutionary War. Only one member of her family survives her, David F., of Snohomish, the subject of this article.

As a boy, David F. Sexton attended the common schools of Jasper county, Indiana, and thus acquired his elementary education. Desiring to secure a more liberal education, after reaching manhood's estate, he took a course in the normal school at Burnettsville, Indiana, and also for a time attended Hartsville University, at Hartsville, Indiana. While pursuing his higher studies and for a number of years afterward he engaged in teaching in the Hoosier state and was recognized as a successful member of his profession. He also taught several terms after he became a resident of Kansas. In 1870 Mr. Sexton and his wife took up their abode in Wilson county, Kansas, then a frontier community, and there he engaged in farming. However, the climate did not agree with his failing health, so he abandoned with reluctance his beautiful prairie home for one further west among the mountains and forests that he hoped would prove a permanent abiding place. On May 13, 1878, having sold the place, Mr. and Mrs. Sexton with their mule team, and accompanied by John M. Robbins, now a resident of Marysville, started for Puget sound. The journey proved a happy one, terminating October 7th, by the party's arrival at the shores of the sound. The ague and fever which had commenced to undermine Mr. Sexton's health were effectually checked and he determined to locate in the valley of the Snohomish, at that time sparsely settled and for the most part in its virgin state. He purchased, in February, 1879, the claim on the Pilchuck river, just northeast of the present city of Snohomish, and upon it the Sexton home has since remained. At that time the tract was a dense for-

est, but with returning health Mr. Sexton attacked the wilderness with a perseverance and a zeal that soon brought their rewards. During the first few years of his residence in the county he did considerable freighting for his neighbors, logging camps and the old Morgan mill, there being at that time only two other teams of horses in Snohomish. All the logging was done with oxen. Snohomish City in 1879 had barely a hundred inhabitants and received its mail two or three times a week by the steamer Fanny Lake of Seattle. Of public buildings, only the Presbyterian church and a school-house had then been erected. Court was held in the old Eagle Hotel.

With their fellow pioneers Mr. and Mrs. Sexton endured the hardships and dangers of the times, but faced them cheerfully and to-day express no regrets. Of his two hundred-acre ranch in the beautiful Pilchuck valley, Mr. Sexton has now sixty-five acres under cultivation. Along with general farming, he pays especial attention to dairying and fruit raising, his dairy herd being a choice collection of Jerseys. One ten-acre tract of this place is devoted exclusively to blackberries and raspberries, good crops of which are annually produced.

On November 19, 1867, Miss Orra J. Downing became the bride of Mr. Sexton, both at that time being residents of Indiana. Mrs. Sexton was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, August 30, 1842, of pioneer American stock. Her parents, John H. and Sarah (Knight) Downing, were among the earliest pioneers of Tippecanoe county, having settled there after journeying from Ohio in the year of their marriage, 1829. They lived on the old homestead for more than half a century, Mrs. Downing's death occurring there in 1885, at the age of seventy-six, and Mr. Downing's death in 1888, at the age of eighty years. Both lived to enjoy the fruits of their labors and the respect of their large circle of neighbors and friends.

Because of his broad public spirit and interest taken in fruit culture, Mr. Sexton has been honored by election to the presidency of the Snohomish County Horticultural Society, a position he still occupies. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, by virtue of having served in the 135th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War. In consequence of ill health he did not remain long in the army, however. He is also connected with the A. O. U. W. fraternity. Although not aspiring to political office, he wields a strong influence in his party, the Republican, and has consistently supported it since he cast his first ballot in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. He has been identified with the Snohomish Methodist church since its organization, and during the entire life of the society has served on its board of trustees. Mr. Sexton and his wife have contributed their share to the upbuilding of Snohomish county,

and are to-day respected and esteemed by neighbors, friends and acquaintances for their sterling personal qualities of mind and heart and for what they have done toward the advancement of the community.

WILSON M. SNYDER, cashier of the First National bank of Snohomish, and one of the organizers of that well known financial institution seventeen years ago, may justly be classed as among the men who have been more than ordinarily influential in promoting the development of his home city and county. His position in the business world for so many years has afforded him opportunity and power, and one of the true measurements of the man is found in the fact that he has improved the former privilege and used the latter with commendable discretion.

Of illustrious pioneer American ancestry, whose oldest branches reach back on the paternal side to the German and on the maternal to the Scotch and English peoples, Wilson M. Snyder was born at Galena, Illinois, May 7, 1853, the son of William H. and Lucretia H. (McLean) Snyder. The elder Snyder, a banker also, was a native of Utica, New York, born in 1814. His great grandfather fought in the French and Indian War, while his mother was a member of the Dodge family, of Boston, who came among the early colonists and served in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. William H. went to Illinois in 1838, as a pioneer settler. There he engaged in the mercantile business, later entering the field of banking and finally in 1865 reorganized the institution as the Merchants' National bank of Galena. Lucretia McLean Snyder was born in Alexandria, Virginia, a descendant of colonial Old Dominion stock, slaveholders. The Battle of Bull Run at the outbreak of the Civil War was fought on the estate of her uncle, Wilmer McLean, and in his home at Appomattox Courthouse the treaty of peace was signed by Generals Grant and Lee in 1865. Mrs. Snyder at the age of eighty-two is still living in Galena and is a stockholder in the bank established by her husband. Of the three children in the family, there are two daughters, Mrs. Fannie Merrick and Miss Alice L. Snyder, and one son, the subject of this sketch.

He grew to manhood in Galena, there completing his English education. Immediately his parents sent him to Germany to finish his studies, especially, however, to acquire the German language. After a two years' stay in Europe he returned home and in 1874 entered his father's banking house. Fourteen years elapsed before he severed connections with that institution, but so glowing was the business prospect of the Pacific coast that in 1888 the young banker decided his opportunity had arrived. Coming to the thriving little town of Snohomish City in May of that year, he was so favorably im-

pressed that he purchased an interest in the private bank of J. Furth & Company there and at once entered into the life around him. In July following, to meet the growing demand of the public, this firm was dissolved and in its stead the First National bank of Snohomish was organized with Mr. Snyder as its cashier, a position he has held uninterruptedly since. During the transition period of the city's growth—from a town into a city—Mr. Snyder took an active part, serving as a member of the first council upon incorporation, and later, when Everett wrested the county seat from Snohomish after a memorable struggle of several years' duration, he was again prominent in his home city's behalf. The hard times dangerously strained the business life of the entire county, and it is a significant fact, reflecting special credit upon the ability and faith of the First National, that it weathered the storm safely, among the few banks in this section that did. Those were trying times that tested the mettle and the capacity of men in all ranks of life, yet probably upon no class was the pressure so great as upon those who handled the cash and the credit of business men generally, the bankers.

The marriage of Miss Nettie Henry to Mr. Snyder took place in 1882 at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, she being the daughter of William T. Henry, prior to his death a prominent banker and mine owner of that place. Mrs. Emma (McHugh) Henry survived him and is now a resident of Snohomish. Mrs. Snyder is a native of Mineral Point and was there reared and educated. Henry M., the elder of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder's children, is attending the state university at Seattle, and during vacation periods learning the banking business under his father. The younger son, W. McLean, resides at home and is a pupil in the Snohomish public schools. The family religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. Mr. Snyder, while a believer in Republican principles and policies, is liberal in his political views, and when he has accepted preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens, the spirit of good citizenship rather than the vanity of party has ruled him. For several years he has filled the office of city treasurer.

In closing this brief review, it is not inappropriate to make mention of a curious document in Mr. Snyder's possession, a business paper of special interest to the people of Puget sound. This is a contract, handed down to Mr. Snyder through his maternal ancestors, bearing date of December 28, 1754, calling for the manufacture of a specified number of shingles to be paid for in tobacco, at that time legal tender in Virginia. The ancient paper is well preserved and, mounted in a substantial frame hung on the wall at the bank, is an object of more than passing attention. Descended from a line of eminent business men, patriotic citizens, firm in their faith and progressive in spirit, pioneers also,

Mr. Snyder himself is not lacking in these qualities of mind and heart, so characteristic of genuinely successful men.

GILBERT D. HORTON, proprietor of a stationery, book, art and wall paper establishment at Snohomish, is one of the pioneers of the Puget sound country and of this part of Snohomish county in particular. Having come here in 1888, Mr. Horton is thoroughly acquainted with the transformation which has taken place since he first set foot on the shores of the Snohomish river. He was born in Waterford, Oakland county, Michigan, in the early days of 1852. His father, William D. Horton, was born in New York of an old family, his grandfather having fought in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Horton went to Michigan in the pioneer days and is now a resident of Snohomish. Mrs. Catherine L. (Birdsall), also a native of New York, likewise is descended from one of the old families of the Empire state, her ancestors at one time having owned considerable property on Long Island. Mrs. Horton still survives, the mother of five children: Almerian, Gilbert, Harvey, Alvan and a child who died in infancy. Gilbert D. Horton grew to manhood at Ausable, on the shores of Lake Huron, and in the land of the pine woods of the peninsula. His attendance at school was limited but he has acquired a great fund of knowledge and has assimilated everything which has come under his observant eye. At the age of sixteen he went to Alpena, where he learned the art of photography. After mastering the details of his profession, Mr. Horton returned to Ausable and opened a gallery of his own, which he operated for two years, leaving to go into the woods and engage in chopping and logging. In 1877 he came to the Pacific coast and located at Astoria, Oregon, where he at once opened a photograph gallery. At a later time Mr. Horton went to the Lewis river country and finally crossed the mountains into eastern Washington, where he engaged in a log drive for the Northern Pacific from the eastern slopes of the Cascades through the entire Yakima valley to the Snake river. This was during the construction days of the Northern Pacific and the drive is said to have been the largest in the history of lumbering in the United States. Mr. Horton then entered the employ of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company in the Meacham Creek canyon, leaving that work, however, to open a photograph gallery in Pendleton, Oregon. He sold out this establishment and went to Michigan to visit his old home. On his return the Northern Pacific had been built through to the sound, and thither Mr. Horton went. He built a floating photograph gallery and for several years followed the enterprise of traveling about the sound and engaging in professional work. When he sold his outfit he came to Snohomish and

in company with his brother, Harvey W. Horton, established the mercantile enterprise which he is now conducting. In 1899 Mr. Horton bought the interest of his brother, who had gone to the Klondike.

In May of 1889 at Snohomish Mr. Horton married Miss Maggie Leigh Huff, a native of Kansas. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Horton: Cora, who is chief clerk in her father's store, and Ella, who is attending school. In politics Mr. Horton is a Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Horton has very distinct recollections of the early days of Snohomish, when there were no roads and the river was the only avenue of communication or transportation, when the lumberjack, fresh from payday or a drive on the river, was wont to make things lively in the little town. While now retired from the business of photographer, Mr. Horton retains his characteristic love of art, and of photographic art in particular. He is a man of delicately poised temperament and an authority regarding artistic matters.

CHARLES L. LAWRY, cashier of the Monroe State bank, is a pioneer of the county. Well acquainted with all the resources of the valley, an authority on questions of finance, he naturally is a man whose opinions are sought and heeded. His beautiful home, embracing forty-five acres of valuable land, lies a half mile north of the corporate limits of the city of Snohomish. Born in Bangor, Maine, February 15, 1858, he is the son of Parker and Thursa (Powers) Lawry, who had two children, Charles L. and Theresa B., the latter deceased. The father was a sailor who, at the age of twenty-one, became the captain of a vessel. He followed the high seas all his life and visited every corner of the globe. His wife died when her son, the subject of this review, was six months old. Charles firmly refused to listen to the alluring tales of a life at sea and wisely took advantage of the common schools of the state, attended high school, and took a commercial course in a business college. He decided that the Pacific coast must have opportunities for young men, so crossed the continent when he was twenty and remained a short time in San Francisco. On a pleasant spring day in May, 1878, he reached Snohomish, a village of less than 200 white people, with numerous Indians in the vicinity. First he worked in the lumber camps; in 1879 and 1880 he hunted for gold in the diggings of the Cassiar placer district; then returned to Snohomish county and again found work in the woods. From 1884 to 1888 he ran an express and drayage line in Snohomish and farmed on a limited scale, seeking legitimate opportunity where he could. During these years he was becoming popu-

lar in Snohomish as well as in other parts of the county, so much so that the Republicans decided he would add strength to their county ticket, and gave him the nomination for county treasurer. He was elected and reelected in 1890 and 1892. His friends wished him to accept other positions but he refused during the next six years to take political office. He was devoting his energies at this time to various pursuits, including mining and farming; also operating a gents' furnishing store in Snohomish. In June, 1898, he went to Klondyke and for a year mined with fair success. In 1900 he was again induced to accept a nomination for county treasurer. His previous record had been so clean and his management of the county business so capable that he was elected easily and reelected in 1902. He showed himself a financier of considerable ability and towards the end of his term assisted in the organization of the Monroe State bank, becoming its cashier, a position for which his long experience in the treasurer's office had eminently fitted him.

Mr. Lawry and Miss Zella Getchell were married February 11, 1882. She is the daughter of Martin and Olif Getchell, both natives of Maine, now residing in Lowell, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Lawry have two children, Charles A. and Ethel B. Mr. Lawry is a popular and prominent member of two orders, the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias. One of the most honored and highly esteemed citizens of the county. He is quite unassuming, a true pioneer of the West, who has seen his own county grow and prosper and who has materially assisted in this growth and prosperity.

TAMLIN ELWELL, retail lumberman of Snohomish, is one of the men who have had intimate acquaintance with the lumber industry on both sides of the American continent. His first introduction to the business came as a lad in the pine trees of his native Maine and there has hardly been a day since early boyhood when he has not been in close contact with either standing timber or the manufactured product. Mr. Elwell was one of the trail finders in the early days of the timber business in Snohomish county and an unimpeachable authority on facts regarding the forests of the western slopes of the Cascades. He was born in Northfield, Washington county, Maine, in the first days of 1839, the son of John and Eliza (Crosby) Elwell, natives of the Pine Tree state in the second decade of the last century. The elder Elwell was a logger and lumberman all his life. He came to the Puget sound forests in 1858 and returned to his native state after a year and a half of life here. He remained in Maine until 1872, when he came to Snohomish county and passed the remainder of his days. Mrs. Elwell also died in Snohomish. Tamlin Elwell, after receiving his education, became associated

with his father in the logging business. In 1858 he accompanied the elder Elwell to the Puget sound country and returned to his native state, becoming a partner with his father upon attaining his majority. Upon his marriage in 1863 young Elwell decided to return to Washington and the forests of Snohomish. He sold out his interests in Maine to his father and crossed the continent again. His first work here was as logging contractor for the Puget Sound Mill Company at Port Gamble. Those were the days when there were no tug boats on the waters of the sound to haul rafts or boomed logs to their destination, but Mr. Elwell successfully carried out his contract within eighteen months. He then returned again to his native state and entered the employ of a lumber company, becoming master driver on the river, which position he held until in 1875 he came once more to Snohomish county, this time to make his home permanently on the Pacific slope. Mr. Elwell's first venture was the purchase of a small piece of land up the Snohomish river. He erected a house, placed the land under cultivation, set out an orchard and then returned to the logging business. In the spring of the Centennial year he commenced to log off the land on which a part of the present town of Monroe stands. After two years of logging operations near Monroe Mr. Elwell purchased the business of Ross Bros., who were engaged with teams at different points along the river placing the logs into rafts preparatory to towing by tug to different mills. For five years Mr. Elwell carried on this business, selling out in 1882 to establish a logging camp on the Pilchuck in partnership with Henry F. Jackson. The partners continued operations on the Pilchuck for three years and then moved to the Squamish harbor near Port Gamble, where they carried on logging business for three years. Mukilteo was the next scene of the operations of Mr. Elwell and his partner. In 1889 Mr. Elwell bought out Mr. Jackson and at once commenced logging operations on Lake Washington, near Seattle, where he removed the logs from 500 acres of the Puget Sound Mill Company's land. During this period Mr. Elwell operated three camps and was recognized as having one of the most extensive logging ventures in the state. He sold a half interest in his logging business to Elmer Stinson, with whom he continued in business until his retirement from the logging industry in 1895. During the years following 1884 Mr. Elwell had taken a deep interest in the breeding of horses and had opened a stable for breeding purposes. It was he who brought the first buggy to this part of the county. He commenced to raise fine horses and in 1888 by reason of money he had loaned to a liveryman was compelled to engage for a time in the livery business, in connection with which he carried out his plan of producing fine horse flesh. In

fact, Mr. Elwell has always been a lover of good horses and has produced some of the finest animals seen in the Pacific northwest. The most of his horses have descended from a Hambletonian animal whose qualities as a dam of speedy get have not been surpassed in Snohomish county. Among the record horses raised by Mr. Elwell are: Mary L., 2:22; Snohomish Boy, 2:15; Montana Boy, 2:20; Stanwood Boy, 2:18; as well as a number of others in the 2:30 class, among which is Central Hood, sold a year ago for \$500. The pride of Mr. Elwell's stable at the present time is Prince B., with a record of 2:28, one of the finest driving horses in the country.

In 1862, while living in Maine, Mr. Elwell married Miss Sarah A. Watts, daughter of Greenleaf and Ruth (Marston) Watts, natives of the Pine Tree state, who passed their lives entirely within its borders. Mrs. Elwell was born in 1839 and received her education in Maine. She had been teaching school for five years when married. She has vocal attainments of a high order, and is one of the cultured women of Snohomish. To Mr. and Mrs. Elwell have been born nine children: Mrs. Delia H. Deering, now a resident of Alaska; Alice, who died during young womanhood in California; Mrs. Bertha Crossman, wife of a Snohomish merchant; Mrs. Ruth Allen, a resident of Whatcom during her husband's stay in Alaska; William T., living in Seattle; an insurance man with offices in the Alaska building; Mrs. Susie M. Woodman, a resident of British Columbia; Sherman, who died when a mere lad; Sherman, now living at home, and Arthur, a resident of Tacoma. In politics Mr. Elwell is a Republican. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the uniform rank of that order, and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor. Among the property holdings of Mr. Elwell are the 120 acres comprising the T. Elwell addition to the city of Everett, other lots in that city and some properties in Snohomish. Mr. Elwell's life has been one of unusual activity, but he has been successful in all his business engagements. The character and attainments of this pioneer are best reflected in a simple recital and narrative of the events of his life.

DR. CHARLES MILTON BUCHANAN, though a physician by profession, is also the superintendent of the Tulalip Indian schools, the acting United States Indian Agent in charge of the reservations of the Tulalip agency, a special bonded disbursing agent of the United States Government, and is also the physician to the Tulalip Indian Training School, this last being a boarding school maintained by the Government at the Tulalip agency. Dr. Buchanan was born in the historic old colonial town of Alexandria, Virginia, on the 11th

day of October, in the year 1868. Close by the place of his birth stands the famous house where Washington and Braddock had their famous conference, in 1755, preliminary to the disastrous campaign against Fort Du Quesne. Equally close by was the house where Ellsworth was shot early in the Civil War. In the time of his birth the Doctor is, in a sense, the child of the renaissance, being born when the Civil War was becoming a matter of history. His father, J. Milton Buchanan, came of well-known Virginian stock of strong Southern sympathies. His mother, Frances Eldred, came of well-known Northern stock whose sympathies were strongly Northern; the Eldreds came to Maryland originally from Massachusetts though many of the family are scattered in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. Frances Eldred was a great-niece of Peter Cooper, the famous millionaire philanthropist who founded Cooper Institute in New York City and so richly endowed it. The early boyhood of Dr. Buchanan was spent and his education begun in the old town of Alexandria. It was here that his religious training began in the famous old Christ Church built by George Washington in 1773. The old church yet contains the pew of the illustrious Washington, and two marble, memorial, mural tablets, one on each side of the chancel, to the memories, respectively, of two famous vestrymen of the historic old church—namely, George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Patriotism and gentility dwell in the very atmosphere of the old church, and it is singular to note, in passing, that its every brick was brought from England, as was not unusual in those days.

The subject of this sketch received his education through the various and usual channels, private tuition, public school, high school, private school, tutor, university, all but the earliest portion being received in Washington, D. C., to which city he removed with his parents at the age of ten years.

Prior to pursuing the study of medicine and surgery, the Doctor gave his serious thought to chemical research and practice, having been laboratory instructor in chemistry in the Washington City high school and later a chemist in the U. S. Patent Office chemical laboratory, and later still the consulting chemist of the Wortman Manifold Company, all of Washington, D. C. Subsequent to this he became engaged in teaching chemistry and mineralogy in the Central High School, Washington, D. C., at which time he was editor-in-chief of the *High School Review*, a magazine devoted to the interests of the five high schools of Washington City. He was graduated in medicine May 13, 1890, from the National University of Washington City, now the George Washington University of the same city. In 1891 he was placed in charge of the department of Physical Science of

the Capitol Hill High School of Washington City, and was also elected to the major chairs of chemistry, toxicology, and metallurgy in the medical and dental departments of his alma mater, having previously served her as prosector of anatomy. In October, 1894, Dr. Edwin Buchanan resigned as physician, after nearly six years of service, to the Tulalip Indian Agency, and established himself in practice in his profession in Seattle, where he died in October, 1895. He was succeeded at Tulalip by his nephew, Dr. Charles Milton Buchanan, the subject of this sketch, in October, 1894.

From November 1, 1894, to July 1, 1901, Dr. Charles Milton Buchanan served the Government continuously at Tulalip as agency physician and surgeon. He was promoted to his present position in charge of Tulalip, July 1, 1901. He is therefore in his twelfth year of continuous service at Tulalip at the present writing, 1906. It is entirely during his incumbency and under his superintendency that the present Government institution at Tulalip has been erected and developed.

Both of Doctor Buchanan's parents have deceased. His brother and sisters are as follows: Dr. Robert Edward Buchanan, Mrs. Ella Kemp Buchanan Jones, and Miss Katherine Elizabeth Buchanan, all of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Grace Eldred Milburn of Chicago, Illinois.

On June 30, 1892, at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., Doctor Buchanan was married by the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim to Miss Anne Rebecca Meade Randolph Lea of Richmond, Virginia, but then residing in Washington City. Mrs. Buchanan was born in Richmond, Va., of the stock from which sprang the Lees or Leas, the Meades including Bishop Meade, and the famous old John Randolph of Roanoke. Mrs. Buchanan's father was William Gabriel Randolph Lea, and her mother was Miss Louise Longstreet Nash, a sister of the dashing Confederate cavalryman, Major Joseph Van Holt Nash who served through the War as adjutant on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart. Mrs. Buchanan had no sisters and has but two brothers living—Howard Fairfax Lea, an attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, and Robert Edward Lea, who is interested in the publishing business in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan have but one child, a daughter, Louise Eldred, born in Washington City August 31, 1894, who is at present a student in Annie Wright Seminary in Tacoma, Washington.

In politics Doctor Buchanan has always cast the Republican ticket. His fraternal affiliations are limited to the Masonic and the Pythian orders. He sustains membership in and relation with many scientific, learned, and professional associations.

JOSEPH E. GETCHELL is one of the oldest pioneers of Snohomish, having first come here in

1864. Earlier by only fifteen years had been the historic rush of the excited people of the Atlantic coast and middle west to the golden prospects of California. Earlier by scarcely more than a decade had been the formation of any government in what is now the state of Washington. Mr. Getchell antedates in his life in Snohomish county most other living men now within her borders. He was born in Maine in June of 1843, the son of G. S. and Taphene (Longfellow) Getchell, natives of the Pine Tree state in which they passed their entire lives as farmer folk and lumbering people. The grandfather of the subject of this biography, Joseph Getchell, was a native of Scarborough and served in the continental army in its war with the mother country. The grandson obtained his education in the schools of Maine and remained at home until he had attained his majority, assisting his father on the old Pine Tree state farm. On the 20th day of June, 1864, young Getchell bade farewell to his friends and relatives and started for the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama. The voyage was without particular incident and he remained in San Francisco, then the mecca of all Atlantic coast travelers, but a short time before coming to the Puget Sound country. He was directed here because of the presence of a brother located where Lowell now stands. The first few years which followed his advent on the coast were passed at lumbering and logging in the woods of Snohomish county. The five years intervening between 1872 and 1877 were spent on the Atlantic coast, but in the year last named Mr. Getchell again faced westward. On his arrival he located at Snohomish, then a hamlet of but few houses, and again engaged in lumbering, adding also the business of freighting, in which he has continued to the present day. He has seen the entire Puget Sound country develop from a wooded wilderness to its present condition of a rich farming and commercial country. He has done his share of pioneer work, has taken his portion of pioneer hardship and privation and has faced his allotment of obstacles.

While on his trip to the East in 1877 Mr. Getchell married Miss Pherlissa Smith, a native of Maine, the daughter of Wilbur and Ursula (Foss) Smith, farmers of that state. Mrs. Getchell accompanied her husband on his return to the Puget Sound country and has been one of the pioneer women in the winning of the woods of Snohomish county to the uses of the white race. In politics Mr. Getchell is a Republican and has always been active in his party, though not an office seeker. In fraternal circles he is a Mason and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. He owns a commodious house in the business section of the town, which has grown up around his original location. He is widely known, reliable in business and the recipient of the respect and confidence of the people of the city.

DOCTOR A. C. FOLSOM (deceased) was the first practitioner in Snohomish county to devote himself entirely to his profession, and no record of this county would be complete without presenting a sketch of the life and attainments of this remarkable pioneer physician and embodying a tribute to the deep interest he displayed in behalf of his fellow men in the early days of the settlement. The life record of Dr. Folsom in its details does not exist in the Pacific northwest, and the facts obtainable about the career of the physician are for the most part from the recollection of his fellow pioneer, Eldridge Morse, Snohomish county's first practising attorney. Dr. Folsom obtained his early education at Phillips-Exeter Academy, the famous training school in New Hampshire, and then studied at Harvard university, in those days known as Harvard college. During his student days at the Cambridge institution the young man came in contact with Professor Louis Agassiz, the famous Swiss naturalist, and the bent of young Folsom's mind was by him turned into the channels of scientific research. This was in the early days of the connection of the great scientist with Harvard and his zeal and interest in solving problems was infectious with his students. In no instance was a greater stimulus given than to the mind of young Folsom, with the result that he made great strides along all lines of science, though especially with reference to the problems confronting a physician. Soon after graduating from Harvard school of medicine Dr. Folsom received an appointment as surgeon in the United States army and reported to Robert E. Lee, then an army engineer with headquarters at New Orleans in the closing days of the Mexican War. A little later Dr. Folsom was transferred to the Pacific coast and saw seven years service in the army in California and Arizona. Resigning his commission he returned to the Atlantic coast and pursued post graduate studies in medicine at his old alma mater, receiving at the conclusion of his work the "diploma ad eundem," the highest honors conferred by the great Cambridge institution and indicative of having completed with honor and attainment no less than three courses of medical investigation and research. Dr. Folsom then passed some time in Europe, traveling extensively in Germany and other parts of the continent. On his return he practiced his profession for a time in Wisconsin, but ultimately came to California, the scene of his former labors as army surgeon. For a number of years he was connected with the government secret service, running on the steamers between San Francisco and Panama. During the Civil War Dr. Folsom served with the California volunteers as medical inspector, a line of work for which his previous service in the regular army eminently fitted him.

When in November, 1872, Dr. Folsom came to Snohomish there was need for an efficient physician

and surgeon, Dr. H. A. Smith, who had a tide land ranch near the mouth of the Snohomish river, was the nearest practitioner in the county, and many of the afflicted ones were accommodated and treated at his ranch. He was recognized as a man of more than ordinary skill in attending to the needs of the sick. At once Dr. Folsom's services were in demand and the benefit of his entire fund of experience and all of his skillful training was to be had for the asking. He was actuated more from a desire to alleviate the sufferings of the pioneers than to build up a fortune for himself. Much of his work was for gratuity, and because of this he is remembered with keen thankfulness by many of the old settlers. Dr. Folsom was more than a practising physician—he was a man of thoroughly trained and cultured mind, a recognized writer on topics scientific and a literary man of merit. When he might have turned to his financial benefit these stores of information and experience, he was lavish in bestowing them upon his neighbors and fellows without stint. Little is recalled at this time of the family of Dr. Folsom, except that he was a nephew of Salmon P. Chase, United States senator from Ohio, member of Lincoln's cabinet and later chief justice of the United States supreme court. He was also relative of Captain Folsom of the regular army, well known in California and the man for whom Folsom street in San Francisco was named. Of kindly disposition, of keen intellectual powers, of remarkable skill as a physician and of warm heart for his fellow men, Dr. Folsom's figure looms up in the early history of Snohomish county as that of a man always ready to give of his beneficence to the needy and suffering. He died about 1884, as nearly as can be recalled, and was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member.

JOSEPH DUBOISE WOOD, mechanic, carpenter and constructor residing in Snohomish, is a self made man whose position in life has been reached by gradual ascent and after demonstration of his ability to dispose of the work laid upon him. He was born in the province of Quebec, Lower Canada, early in 1862, the eighth of the seventeen children of Flavian Duboise and Nathalie (Belange) Wood, natives of Quebec of French ancestry which may be traced back nine generations. The elder Wood was a well known ship builder and carpenter of the lower St. Lawrence who died in 1904 at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, having outlived his wife by sixteen years. To provide for the many children of Mr. Wood taxed his resources to the utmost and as the sons attained an age where they could add to the income of the family they left school and went to work. In this way Joseph D. Wood began to do for himself when but thirteen years of age, his formal education

having been received in the Catholic school at St. Romuald, Quebec. Until 1881 young Wood was occupied principally in the logging and lumber business of Quebec, but at that time he went to Michigan where he worked at the carpenter trade and on the railroads. While loading logs one time he was severely injured and as a result was unable to do any kind of work for an entire year. In 1883 Mr. Wood went to Wisconsin, where he worked for a number of years in the lumber business and as railroad brakeman. Five years later he was in Butte, Montana, conducting a business which he subsequently sold to accept a position as carpenter and bridge builder for the Great Northern railway. In 1892 he came to Snohomish and engaged in carpenter work and the lumber business. In 1898 he joined in the rush to the Klondike, with Circle City as his objective point, and the hardships of the overland trail were undergone by him in common with others. Notwithstanding his unprepared physical condition, Mr. Wood hauled a sledge loaded with 700 pounds of provisions over seventy miles of glacier trail, while seemingly stronger men than he dropped by the wayside. This trip was made four times, resulting in handsome profit to the adventurer. Since his return from Alaska Mr. Wood has been in business at Snohomish.

In October of 1895 Mr. Wood married Miss Lizzie Plante, a native of Canada, and three children have been born to their union; Joseph S., Alexander D. and Albertha. In politics, Mr. Wood is aligned with the Socialists; in fraternal circles he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which order he is venerable consul at this writing; in religious belief he is a Catholic. Mr. Wood owns a fine residence on the south bank of the Snohomish river, one of the pleasant places in that section of the city. He is a man of force of character, highly respected in the community in which he lives.

MYRON W. PACKARD, now living a retired life, has been a pioneer merchant of Snohomish county and in his business has advanced with the settling up of the country from the trading post of the earlier days to the pretentious store of the last decade. Mr. Packard is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, his birth taking place on Christmas Eve, of 1830. He is the second of three children of Daniel and Amanda (Levings) Packard, natives of Vermont who removed to the St. Lawrence valley soon after their marriage. His ancestors were among the very first settlers in Vermont. Daniel Packard met death April 1, 1835, through the kick of a horse when Myron W. Packard was but four years old. Young Packard attended schools of his native place and remained at home until, at twenty years of age, he entered the employ of a merchant in Madrid, New York, as clerk. After

serving an apprenticeship of three years the young man went to Pierce county, Wisconsin, in 1853, being one of the pioneers who took up a preemption claim in the Badger state. In 1862 Mr. Packard enlisted as a private in Company A, of the Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteers, and served three years, being mustered out as a quartermaster sergeant at Louisville, Kentucky, on July 5, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin and entered a general store as clerk. In 1870, after having been a resident of the Badger state for a period of seventeen years, save his service as soldier, Mr. Packard came to the Puget Sound country. His first year in this region was passed as a storkeeper on the White river not far from Seattle. In August, 1871, Mr. Packard came to Snohomish county and for two years was in the grocery business in Snohomish, when he sold out his store and for two years followed ranching. In 1875, in company with D. B. Jackson, Mr. Packard returned to the mercantile life, opening a general store in Snohomish, which was continued until in 1879 Mr. Jackson acquired the entire business. Mr. Packard then returned to Wisconsin, and again entered the same store which he had left in 1870 as clerk. He remained in his old state for three years and then once more set out for Washington. In June of 1883 Mr. Packard came to Skagit county and passed three years with his son-in-law. In September of 1887 Mr. Packard and his son opened their well known store for general merchandise which they operated for thirteen years and until the retirement of the elder Packard.

In December, 1855, in Wisconsin, Mr. Packard married Miss Cynthia Flint, daughter of Parker and Sarah A. Flint, natives of Vermont and subsequently residents of Wisconsin. Mrs. Packard was born in the Green Mountain state, where she also received her education. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Packard, one of whom, Daniel D., died while a child. The living are: Clayton, a resident of Everett; Mrs. Lorie M. Jackson, living in Seattle; Myron L., Sarah A., at home; Charles F., living in Copeland, Idaho, and Mrs. Nellie P. Wetherill living in Bridport, Vermont. In politics Mr. Packard is a Republican. He was deputy county treasurer in 1872 and was elected auditor of Snohomish county in 1873. He served several terms as probate judge, in the early days, and was a member of the first council of the city of Snohomish, receiving his appointment to that body at the hands of the governor. Mr. Packard's life has been one of conscientious service in public life; consistency and integrity being his distinguishing characteristics. He is a man of large public spirit and is held high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and more especially among his old pioneer friends, who are more familiar with his sterling qualities.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD, retired logger and merchant of Snohomish, is one of the pioneers of the city and county and a man received in the highest degree of respect by old and young alike. Mr. Whitfield has had a curious career and a curiously active one, but whether as sailor, farm hand, public official or business man he has commanded the attention of his intimates as a man of forceful character. He was born in London, England, in September of 1846, the son of Thomas and Susan (Middleton) Whitfield. The elder Whitfield was a cooper by trade, who in middle life left England for New Zealand, where both he and wife died in the early eighties. Young Whitfield attended the English schools until he was thirteen, at which age he engaged in the coasting trade on vessels bound out from London. For six years Mr. Whitfield followed this kind of work, but in 1864 he shipped aboard a deep sea vessel, sailing from Liverpool. She was the Knight Bruce, bound for Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The voyage around the Horn was completed in six months and two days. On the 9th of January, 1865, Mr. Whitfield left the vessel and on the same day made his way across the strait of Juan de Fuca and landed in Port Angeles. From there he walked to Dungeness and went to work on the farm of Alexander Rawlings. Until April of that year he worked for Mr. Rawlings and Henry Grey, going then to Port Ludlow. Failing to find work he crossed the sound to Mukilteo, where he engaged to the logging camp of McLane & Jewett, remaining with that firm for two years. The years until 1869 were passed in different logging camps on the Snohomish river, and in that year Mr. Whitfield experienced a longing for the sea and late in the fall shipped as third mate of a vessel bound from Burravid's Inlet, British Columbia, to Melbourne, Australia. He was eighty-four days en route, and soon after reaching Australia went to Christ Church New Zealand. He remained in the antipodes for a period of six months, ultimately returning to the United States at San Francisco, landing there in the fall of 1870. Mr. Whitfield's next move was to Evansville, Indiana, where he passed two years as engineer in a flouring mill. In August of 1872 he was at Lowell on the Snohomish in charge of E. D. Smith's logging camp. He continued there for three years and in the fall of the Centennial year was elected county commissioner of Snohomish county and removed to the city of Snohomish. Two years later he was elected sheriff and was chosen for a second term. Mr. Whitfield lived in the city until 1888, when he purchased a farm a mile and a half east of town. In 1891 in company with Samuel Vestal he opened a store in the city, walking to and from his work and his farm home. He continued thus until in 1904 the business was closed and Mr. Whitfield moved his family into the city, where he has since resided.

In 1871 at Evansville, Indiana, Mr. Whitfield married Miss Alwine Geue, daughter of John F. W. and Wilhelmina Geue, natives of Germany. Mr. Geue was a cabinet maker by trade, coming to the United States in 1848 and settling in Indiana. In 1876 he came to Snohomish county and has since made his home here. Mrs. Geue passed away in this county some years ago. Mrs. Whitfield was born in Evansville and received her education there. To her have been born five children: Mrs. Susan Nerdrum, living at Sedro-Woolley; Mrs. Minnie Nickerman, a resident of Bellingham; William Whitfield, also of Bellingham, and Guy and George, who are still at the home of their parents. In politics Mr. Whitfield is a Republican, and in addition to the offices he has held, as previously mentioned, he received the appointment of tide land commissioner from the late Governor Laughton. In fraternal circles he is a Mason and of the royal arch degrees. Mr. Whitfield has considerable property in the county, consisting of timber land and holdings in the city of Everett. Mr. Whitfield is singularly popular in his home town with young and old alike. He is a man of kindly disposition, yet of forceful character. He is an interesting conversationalist and draws from a large fund of personal experiences for the entertainment of his friends.

HIRAM D. MORGAN is one of the few men in Snohomish county from whom the younger generation may hear first handed the story of experiences in crossing the plains in the days before the people in the nation at large understood very much about the Puget Sound country. In 1853 he commenced his life in the present state of Washington, and he has been intimately connected with the progress and development of the territory and state ever since that October day when he dismounted from his horse at Olympia and went to work finishing the first legislative hall in the historic old town by the Tunwater. Mr. Morgan modestly styles himself a retired mechanic, but his friends claim for him the title of one of the makers of the state of Washington. Mr. Morgan was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the first day of October, 1822, the fifth of six children of Calvin and Nancy (Craig) Morgan, both of whom were born in New York state about a year after the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the American colonies. The elder Morgan removed from New York shortly after marriage and became a pioneer of Ohio in the days soon after General George Rogers Clark had saved that part of the country to the union. Both of the parents of Hiram D. Morgan passed away in Ohio. As a lad young Morgan had few advantages by way of schooling, but in later years his powers of observation and grasp by intuition have stood him well in hand, more than counterbalancing the lack of formal educational training. When fifteen

years of age he took up the trade of carpenter at home and followed it at irregular intervals until he had attained his majority. The trade of carpenter in the pioneer days of Ohio included a knowledge of work along more special lines than are carried by the craft in these days. Many are the spinning wheels which Mr. Morgan fashioned for the housewives of the old Buckeye state and many are the pieces of cabinet work which have come from his hands.

In his twenty-second year Mr. Morgan married Miss Ann M. Van Arsdale, who passed away within two years of her wedding, one child blessing the brief union. In 1846 Mr. Morgan removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and two years later united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Trout, daughter of John and Sarah Trout. For a number of years Mr. Morgan followed the trades of carpenter and cabinet maker in Iowa. In 1853 he determined to leave the middle west and cast in his fortunes in the country then attracting attention because of the struggle going on for its possession after Dr. Whitman had told the statesmen at Washington that the United States could not afford to lose Oregon to the British. Crossing the plains and the continental divide by ox team Mr. Morgan reached the Dalles on the 25th of August, 1853. His first days were employed as carpenter in the construction or finishing of sailing vessels and flat boats plying on the Columbia. When the autumn season came on he went to Portland, from which he took steamer to the mouth of the Cowlitz river in Washington, thence by canoe and horseback, up river and across land, reaching Olympia on the 18th of October, 1853. Announcing himself as a carpenter, he found that the work of building the first legislative hall in Olympia had not been completed. Mr. Morgan took the contract and completed the structure. He then announced himself as a cabinet maker and soon had the contract for making the desks for the legislators, the first articles of their kind known in the legislature, some of which are still in existence in the state capital and last winter did service in the committee rooms of the legislative bodies. Mr. Morgan also did all the fine interior finishing work in the state library and in the old state house. Mr. Morgan's work in Olympia was interrupted by the breaking out of the Indian war of 1855-56. In the latter year Governor Isaac I. Stevens appointed Mr. Morgan head carpenter on the Squaxon reservation, in which capacity he served until he undertook a contract for erecting houses on the reservation. This work was followed by the erection of thirteen houses on the Puyallup reservation, the lumber used in the construction of which was manufactured from timber growing on the site of the present city of Tacoma. On completing this latter contract Mr. Morgan returned to Olympia, then the chief town of the territory, remaining there until the opening of the year 1858. He then decided to visit Iowa. His

route lay through Portland and San Francisco. At the latter city he took steamer for the Isthmus of Panama, whence he took passage to New York, arriving in Iowa on the 20th of February. In the following spring Mr. Morgan removed to Kansas, but remained in that state only a year. The Puget Sound country appealed to him strongly, and in May of 1859 Mr. Morgan was once more behind his ox teams and traveling via Denver for Olympia, his family accompanying him. During the winter of 1859-60 he cleared the ground where stood the first capitol building, which should not be confounded with the first legislative hall. Some months followed at the carpenter trade, when Mr. Morgan accepted the position of agent at the Tulalip Indian reservation. In July of 1862 he returned to Olympia and a year later took up a homestead on Mud Bay, an arm of Puget Sound some four miles west of Olympia and Budd's Inlet. Mr. Morgan lived on this place until 1875, improving it and putting it under cultivation. In that year he passed six months in search of health in California. On his return from San Francisco he brought with him a stock of goods and opened up a grocery store at Olympia, which he sold in the spring of 1876 just before he came to Snohomish county and city. He reached here in the month of March, and in the fall of that year in company with E. C. Ferguson he purchased a small sawmill. Mr. Ferguson sold his interest and the mill soon passed into the hands of Mr. Morgan's sons who still operate it. Mr. Morgan has lived in retirement since turning the mill over to his sons.

In politics Mr. Morgan has been a Republican. In Kansas he was postmaster. Since coming to Washington he has been county commissioner, probate judge and justice of the peace. In fraternal circles he is a Mason, the organizer of Centennial lodge of Snohomish. He is a communicant of the Christian church. The children of Mr. Morgan who are living are: Mrs. Lucetta Ferguson, wife of E. C. Ferguson; Benjamin H. and Alonzo, proprietors of the Morgan Bros. mills in Snohomish. John, who at one time owned an interest in the mill, has died, leaving a widow. Charles D., Lillian M. and Marshall B. died during childhood. Full of years and going gently down the sunset side of the mountain of life, Mr. Morgan is a reminder of the days when it was necessary to be a man of sterling parts to carve a commonwealth out of the forest. His recollection of the early days of the territory are among the pleasantest of a long life of great activity and abundant worth.

HON. BENJAMIN H. MORGAN, mill man of Snohomish, is one of the native sons of Washington, a man who has passed his adult life in Snohomish county and who has always been identified with one of the great industries for which the Evergreen state is famous the world over. Mr. Morgan is one

of the most successful business men of Snohomish and a man of influence throughout the entire county and state as a member of the legislature. Mr. Morgan was born in Olympia in 1861, the son of Hiram D. and Mary J. (Trout) Morgan, pioneers of Washington in the early fifties. The elder Morgan is one of the prominent pioneers of the territory, a complete sketch of the life of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Benjamin H. Morgan received his earlier education in the Olympia schools, finishing in Snohomish county to which he came when eighteen years of age. Mr. Morgan's early days were intimately associated with his father's milling business and he thoroughly learned the principles of lumber trade and lumber material work. When twenty-two years of age Mr. Morgan in company with his brother, purchased the interest of the elder Morgan in the pioneer mill of Snohomish. Up to this time the father and a brother John, the latter of whom had earlier acquired the interest of E. C. Ferguson, had operated the mill. On the death of John Morgan, Benjamin H. and Alonzo Morgan obtained complete control of the establishment and have conducted the business to the present time under the name of Morgan Bros. Much of the timber near the city found its way to the Morgan mill. To the original saw-mill has been added a shingle mill, the capacity of the establishment now being 30,000 feet of lumber and 75,000 shingles a day. Mr. Morgan devotes his entire time to the mill business.

In 1885 at Snohomish Mr. Morgan married Miss Nettie Foss, daughter of Fred and Almira (Deering) Foss, natives of Maine who came to Washington in 1875 and are still living in Snohomish. Mrs. Morgan was born in the Pine Tree state in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born two children: Maud, in 1886, and Benjamin, in 1889. In politics Mr. Morgan is an ardent and influential Republican. He is a member of the city council and has been for ten years in that body. In the campaign of 1902 Mr. Morgan was elected to the legislature and re-elected two years later. As a member of the legislature he has been one of the leading men and during the last session was chairman of the committee on commerce and manufacture. In fraternal circles Mr. Morgan is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Royal Arch degrees; an Odd Fellow, being a past grand, member of the Encampment and of the Rebekahs. He is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. In addition to the mill plant and his share in it, Mr. Morgan owns about 600 acres of land, some of which are timber and some logged off. Mr. Morgan is a man of attainments and force of character, easily one of the foremost citizens of Snohomish.

ALONZO W. MORGAN, prominent business man of Snohomish and one of the proprietors of the

Morgan Bros.' mills in this city, is one of the influential citizens of the county, a man of integrity, of force of character and those qualities which make for success in any walk of life. Mr. Morgan is a native son of Washington, having been born in Olympia in September 24, 1863, the son of Hiram D. and Mary (Trout) Morgan, pioneers of Washington in the early territorial days. The elder Morgan is one of the few remaining pioneers of the first movements of immigration to the Pacific northwest. A sketch of his remarkable life appears elsewhere in this work. Alonzo W. Morgan attended the schools of Olympia until he was thirteen years of age, his parents at that time moving to Snohomish. It was here that his education was completed. At eighteen he entered the service of his father in the pioneer saw-mill in this part of the country. An older brother, John, had purchased the interest of his father's partner, E. C. Ferguson, and after John's death Alonzo and another brother, Benjamin, assumed the entire business, the father retiring from active life at that time. In the old days the mill was known as that of H. D. Morgan & Son; Morgan Bros. Company is the name it now bears. The Milling Company is incorporated and \$25,000 of capital stock has been paid in. Benjamin Morgan is president; Alonzo W. Morgan, secretary and treasurer. In 1885 the brothers added to the saw and shingle mills already existing a sash and door factory, which is still in successful operation in connection with the other two branches of the business. Mr. Morgan's time is occupied with milling.

In 1891 at Seattle Mr. Morgan married Miss Agnes C. Newhall, daughter of Captain William and Margaret (Liddell) Newhall. Captain Newhall was born in Maine and early took to the sea, becoming skipper of a vessel at twenty and continuing the life of a sailor for half a century. He came around the Horn in 1847 and is now living in retirement with the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Newhall was a native of Scotland and married in South America. She passed away when Mrs. Morgan was four years old. Mrs. Morgan was born in Maine, but coming to the Pacific coast with her father, received her education in the schools of Seattle, finishing with the State University at Seattle. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan; Kenneth who died in infancy, Mildred, Howard and Clifford A. In politics Mr. Morgan is a Republican. In fraternal orders he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Concatenated Order of Hoos Hoos. Mr. Morgan's favorite form of recreation is hunting, being an ardent admirer of game fowl of all kinds. He is a man of sterling personality, of genial disposition and of much popularity.

FRED V. FOSS, cigar and confectionery merchant in Snohomish, has had a long and honorable career in different lines of business activity in various parts of the land. He has suffered reverses, endured hardships and undergone privations, yet he is to-day recovered financially and is one of the prosperous business men of his home city. Mr. Foss was born in Aroostook county, Maine, Jan. 29, 1845, the eldest of three sons of Elias and Betsy (Niles) Foss. Christopher Foss, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier of the War of 1812, a man of the hardy principles of New England stock. Fred V. Foss at the age of eighteen entered upon business for himself, farming and lumbering constituting his chief lines for a number of years. Until he attained his majority he turned over a part of his earnings to his father, but on his arrival at twenty-one he formed a partnership with Leavitt Moss in operating a stage line between Bradley and Bangor, Maine. The firm also conducted a grocery business in Bradley. The coming of the railroad put the stage out of business, but Mr. Foss continued the mercantile establishment until the commercial panic of 1873 put him also out of business. Mr. Foss returned to work in the pine forests of his home state, determined to retrieve his fortunes. He was tireless in his efforts and honest in his dealings with his employers, with the result that he was successively advanced to positions of trust in the establishment. In 1889 Mr. Foss decided to come to Washington and at the invitation of Blackman Bros., formerly saw and grist mill men of Bradley, he accepted the position of tallyman in their saw-mill at Snohomish. He remained with that firm for some time, leaving to take a position in a grocery store. He was three years with that establishment and on the completion of the water works of Snohomish became superintendent and treasurer of the new venture, which positions he held for two years. Mr. Foss then went to San Francisco and passed seven months as motorman on the street railways of the California metropolis. On his return he entered mill work at Everett, ultimately entering the work of bridge construction for the Great Northern railway. In 1901 he established his present business which has been constantly growing in volume and profit.

In 1870 while living in Bradley, Maine, Mr. Foss married Miss Flora B. Blackman, a native of the Pine Tree state, who passed away in this county in 1895. In 1901 Mr. Foss married Miss Alice Day, a native of Vermont. In politics Mr. Foss is a strong Republican and an active worker in the party councils. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Foss feels that the days of his reverses are passed and that for the remainder of life Fortune will deal kindly with him. He is one of the respected and influential citizens of Snohomish, whose determina-

tion to do has not been broken by a succession of misfortunes.

In politics he is a Republican since the fusion movement drove him from the Democratic party.

CHARLES HAWKINSON, until recently one of the successful merchants of Snohomish engaged in the cigar and confectionery lines, now a prosperous logger, has been in Snohomish county for a decade and a half, during which time he has steadily advanced by economy and energy from the position of a laborer in the lumber business first to the proprietorship of a prosperous commercial business of his own and then to logging on his own account. Mr. Hawkinson was born in Sweden March 23, 1854, the son of Hawkin and Maria (Tryls) Swenson, farmer folk, whose entire lives were passed in their native land. They had ten children, of whom Charles is the fifth. He attended the schools of Sweden only during the years of boyhood, early in life being compelled by necessity to support himself. He had few educational advantages because of this fact, but this disadvantage has been greatly offset by his keen powers of observation and ability to learn the lessons of whatever experience he underwent. When thirty years of age he left Sweden and came to the United States, settling in Cass county, North Dakota, in 1884. Here he engaged in farming for five years, then coming to the Puget Sound country and taking up a homestead thirteen miles northeast of Snohomish. He conducted farming operations and engaged in lumbering up to 1902 when he moved to town, thinking it would be to the advantage of his children to furnish them with better educational facilities. He then established the confectionery business in which until the fall of 1905 he was steadily engaged with credit and with profit. Upon selling out his store he joined forces with others in purchasing a tract of timber land near Tolt about ten million feet in all, which they are now logging. Their firm name is the Novelty Logging Company.

In 1878 before leaving his native land Mr. Hawkinson married Miss Inga Jensen, also a native of Sweden. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawkinson have been born four children: Hilma, Thekla, Oscar and Selma, all of whom are still with their parents. In politics Mr. Hawkinson is a Republican, though his chief interest in public affairs is along the line of improving educational standards, a cause in which he takes a deep interest. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Hawkinson still retains title to his original homestead, which, together with his city residence, constitutes a valuable property. He is one of the respected business men of Snohomish, a man of the highest character and of public spirit.

CHARLES F. MOEHRING, shoe dealer of Snohomish, is one of the pioneer shoe men of the county, having been connected with this line of mercantile business since coming here in 1888. Mr. Moehring was one of the proprietors of the first exclusive shoe house in this city, which was also the first one in the entire county. Mr. Moehring was born in Pekin, Illinois, September 11, 1859, the youngest of three children of Frederick C. and Helena (Helwigs) Moehring, natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1858. The elder Moehring died when the subject of this biography was only six weeks old. The son was reared by the mother, who was remarried to H. O. Otten, by whom she had three children. She died in Illinois in 1900. Charles F. Moehring received his education in Illinois, having the advantage of a private school. At fourteen he was learning the trade of shoemaker and for several years alternated between using the last and clerking in stores. When he became of age he had completed his education as a craftsman and at once opened a shoe shop on his own account in Pekin, Ill. He managed this business for three years, selling out and becoming shoe salesman in a large establishment. In 1888 he came to Washington and at Snohomish in company with a step brother opened the first exclusive shoe house in the city and county, under the name of Otten & Moehring. This business was continued until 1893, when Mr. Otten withdrew and left the trade in Mr. Moehring's hands. In 1896 he established a branch store in Everett, but after six months of experiment removed the stock to his Snohomish store.

In 1882 at Pekin, Illinois, Mr. Moehring married Miss Clara Fauth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Morgenstern) Fauth. Mr. Fauth was a Pennsylvanian by birth and a descendant of the old Dutch stock for which that state is noted. He was a blacksmith and miner, dying in 1888. Mrs. Fauth was born in Germany, coming to the United States when a young lady. Mrs. Moehring was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 30, 1861. When she was four years old her parents moved to Illinois and located in Pekin, Ill., where she received her education. To Mr. and Mrs. Moehring have been born nine children: Henry F., who is head clerk in his father's store; Frederick C., bookkeeper in the Commercial bank of Snohomish; Carl W., Walter P., Julia H., Luther H., Albert T., Ellis H., and Esther E. In politics Mr. Moehring is a Democrat, but not an office seeker. He is a member of the Lutheran church. In addition to his shoe store Mr. Moehring has property interests in both Snohomish and Everett. He is a man of sterling character, of business ability of a high order and of citizenship of the best kind. He is highly respected both as a merchant and as a man.

CHARLES H. BAKEMAN, furniture dealer and undertaker of Snohomish, is one of the thor-

ough business men of the city and one of her leading citizens. Mr. Bakeman has been intimately connected with the business and public affairs of the city since he came here in 1883. Mr. Bakeman was born in Marinette county, Wisconsin, in October of 1861, the son of John and Louise (Bartells) Bakeman, natives of Germany who came to the United States when young and settled in the Badger state. Mr. and Mrs. Bakeman came to Washington in 1884 and are living on a farm about a mile east of Snohomish. Charles H. Bakeman received his formal education in Wisconsin and after leaving school learned the trade of carriage maker, serving a three years apprenticeship at Green Bay. He then spent some time in the woods of northern Wisconsin and for two years worked at his trade. In 1883 he came to Washington and settled in Snohomish. His first engagement was teaching school, after which he was employed in a general merchandise store. In 1885 he opened a furniture store, and later added an undertaking department. He also worked some at his trade, turning out the first buggy made in Snohomish county, a vehicle which is still in use. In 1893 Mr. Bakeman's establishment was destroyed by fire. He reopened business on a smaller scale and sold out two years later to James Hall, and left the undertaking work in the hands of a brother while he went into the Monte Cristo mining district. For two years he worked the O. & B. mine and took out considerable value. The flood of 1897 tore away the railroad and damaged the mine workings to a large extent, so that Mr. Bakeman retired once more to Snohomish and assumed charge of the undertaking business, his brother going to Alaska.

In 1890 at Snohomish Mr. Bakeman married Miss Nine Bakeman, daughter of George and Francis (Eddy) Bakeman, natives of Maine and now residents of Snohomish where Mr. Bakeman is a contractor. Mrs. Bakeman was born in Bangor and received her education in that city and in the high school at Oakland, California. She taught school in California and at Snohomish prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Bakeman have been born four children: Inez, Guy, Francis L. and Charles T. In politics Mr. Bakeman is a Republican. He has been coroner for a number of terms, city treasurer for one term and for twelve years a member of the city council. He has also served as a member of the school board. In fraternal circles Mr. Bakeman is an Odd Fellow and a past grand of that order, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Red Men and of the Eagles. In addition to his business in Snohomish Mr. Bakeman owns 200 acres of timber land and is also engaged in breeding fine horses. He is considered one of the representative business men of Snohomish and a man of sterling character.

ELHANAN BLACKMAN.—There is no one familiar with the history of Snohomish county but recognizes the immense debt of gratitude that is due the Blackman Brothers for their contributions to the art of logging or will deny that to them is due a large share of the credit for the fact that the Sound country (as is asserted by United States government publications) leads the world in the perfection to which that art has been brought. Mechanics by nature and training, they have invented more improved ways of doing things in the woods and studied out more appliances than any other firm in the entire state, and it can hardly be doubted that the introduction of their logging car in the eighties paved the way for the development of logging railroads. To them also belongs the honor of having first introduced Snohomish red cedar shingles into the markets of the East, thereby laying the foundation for the splendid industry which has sprung up since, bringing great wealth to the entire Sound country. Their own milling operations, carried on in spite of adversity, for they have suffered overwhelming losses by fire, have contributed very materially from an early date to the prosperity and progress of Snohomish county. The courage, devotion and business ability displayed by this firm has merited a better reward than has been meted out to them from the hand of fate, but they can enjoy the consciousness of having accomplished a good work in their line of endeavor and won the admiration and respect of those with whom they have been associated, even though the monetary reward for such work may have in large measure escaped them.

Elhanan Blackman is a native of Bradley, Maine, born in 1844, the fourth of the six children of Adam and Mary (Howard) Blackman, both of whom were born in the Pine Tree state. The parents both passed most of their lives in the commonwealth of their nativity, deriving a livelihood from agriculture and the lumbering industry, but a few years before their demise came to Snohomish, the scene of their worthy sons' operations. Elhanan received the customary common school discipline, then worked on the parental farm until 1865, when he and his brothers A. A. and Hyrcanus embarked in a general lumber manufacturing business at Bradley. After seven years of successful endeavor, they started for Washington, leaving the morning of Grant's second election. Our subject's first work in the new state was in a Port Gamble saw-mill, but he soon came to Lowell, where he was engaged in logging and working in the woods for a twelve-month. In the spring of 1875 he came to Snohomish and with his brothers opened a logging camp on the lake which bears their name. For nine years their operations were confined chiefly to that lake, though in 1882 they commenced operations at Mukilteo, where they had a partner named W. W.

Howard, and they were at work there also for four years. Other camps operated by the brothers were those at Cathart, where they were engaged for three years; at Marysville, where they spent four years, selling out in 1892 their outfit and a large body of timber; and at Pilchuck, the last mentioned camp being operated at least part of the time concomitantly with that at Marysville. In 1892 the brothers incorporated under the laws of the state.

The Blackmans built their first mill in Snohomish in 1884, including shingle, sash and door factory, and continued to operate it until 1889, when it burned down, entailing a loss of \$150,000. Nothing daunted they soon after erected another mill the same as before. It fed the flames two and a half years later, the loss this time being \$100,000. At Granite Falls in 1892 they built a saw and shingle mill which, three years later, met the fate of its predecessors, and the Blackmans had the mortification of seeing \$20,000 more go up in smoke. With a courage that was truly remarkable they built a fourth mill in 1897, a large saw and shingle plant at Everett, and this time the fates were kinder for they were permitted to operate the mill in peace for four years, and though it finally burned it did not do so until it had passed into the hands of Wheeler & Osgood, of Tacoma, so the loss fell upon others.

The Blackman Brothers have also branched out into other lines. In 1881 they opened a general store in Snohomish which was placed under the supervision of H. Blackman; in 1891 they purchased as a speculation thirty acres of land under ditch at Wenatchee, to which six acres have since been added; this land they held without ever going to see it or ever having seen it in the first place until 1901, when they recognized its value as fruit land and converted it into an orchard. It is now in charge of a manager and one of the owners makes a visit to it spring and fall to look after it. The brothers are also interested in the Bonito Mining Company at Slate creek, Whatcom county, owners of a free gold proposition to which they are giving much attention. The company has twenty-three claims, developed by 1,550 feet of working tunnels besides the underground working tunnels, and supplied with a ten-stamp mill. To date the mine has produced over \$100,000. Since 1903 Mr. Blackman has prospected considerably in the Cascades, one result of his explorations being the location in the Sultan basin, of the Shamrock and its extensions, in which the three brothers and William Brown of Snohomish are all interested and which they all consider a very valuable property. The brothers also own considerable realty in Everett. They have achieved a success in the industrial world such as comparatively few men have the ability to win, starting with nothing, and fighting their way step by step, conquering in spite of losses which would utterly crush men of ordinary pluck, so con-

ducting their enterprises at all times as to retain the highest respect and good will of those with whom they have been associated and to confer the greatest possible benefit upon the community and county. None has a more exalted place than they in the esteem of the people of Snohomish and adjoining counties.

In 1868 Mr. Blackman married Miss Frances Osgood, oldest of the six children of Joseph and Mary (Archey) Osgood, natives of Maine and Missouri respectively. Mrs. Blackman was born in Buffalo, New York, while her parents were en route from Missouri to Maine, and she acquired her education and spent her life until her marriage in the last mentioned state. She and Mr. Blackman are parents of one daughter, Mrs. Edith Morris, wife of the cashier of the Oregon Savings Bank of Portland. In fraternal affiliations, Mrs. Blackman is identified with the Order of the Eastern Star, while Mr. Blackman is a Mason; in politics he is a Democrat, in religious belief a Christian Scientist.

HYRCANUS BLACKMAN is a member of the celebrated firm of Blackman Brothers, which has been so frequently referred to in these pages and whose extensive and praiseworthy operations have been briefly narrated in the article under the head of Elhanan Blackman. It is fitting, however, that brief mention be made of Hyrcanus Blackman personally. He was born in Bradley, Maine, January 4, 1847, and was educated in the public schools of that state and in Westbrook Seminary, also took a full course in and received a diploma from the Charles F. Wells Business College, at New Haven, Connecticut. His first occupation was teaching but after spending a term as head of the school room he concluded that practical pedagogy was not the profession for him. No doubt the larger opportunities and greater possibilities of a business career attracted him and the promptings of a restless ambition made the limitations of the school room irksome; at any rate he soon joined his brothers in the lumber manufacturing business and he has been associated with them continuously since except for a brief period after first coming to Snohomish county when he worked for E. D. Smith at Lowell.

Our subject has, perhaps, given more attention to politics than either of his brothers, discharging with credit to himself the duties of several responsible offices. When the city of Snohomish was incorporated he was the choice of the people for their first mayor. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1878 and had the honor to serve as delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Parker for the presidency.

In May, 1869, Mr. Blackman married Ella E., daughter of Cyrus and Phoebe A. (Foss) Knapp. Her parents spent most of their lives in Maine but

they went to California in 1854 and spent the ensuing six years in the Golden state; both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Blackman have two children, Clifford A., born October 19, 1884, now a student in Puget Sound Academy, and Eunice L., born May 17, 1887. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Blackman is a Mason, having joined Centennial Lodge No. 25, of Snohomish, as a charter member, and he is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias.

ALANSON A. BLACKMAN, of the firm of Blackman Brothers, Inc., has been associated with his brothers, Elhanan and Hyrcanus, throughout practically the whole of his business career, and the doings and fortunes of that well known firm have received extended attention elsewhere. Mr. Blackman was born in Bradley, Maine, May 26, 1840. He received the advantages of a common school and academy training, then started in the lumber business, a line which has demanded a large share of his time and energies ever since. He is the patentee of the Blackman logging truck, heretofore referred to, and he and his brother, Elhanan, are the inventors of the Mitchell Clipper Shingle Machine. Although an enthusiastic Democrat, Mr. Blackman has never accepted office, preferring to give his whole mind to his business and to inventing better methods and appliances for carrying it on successfully. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, his name being on the charter of Centennial Lodge No. 25. In November, 1866, he married Miss Eliza J., daughter of Willard and Triphena Howard, well known residents of the Pine Tree state.

GEORGE W. KIRK, scenic and portrait photographer of Snohomish, is one of the well known citizens of that city and a man who probably knows as much about the landscapes of Snohomish county as any other one individual within its borders. Mr. Kirk was born at Port Deposit, Maryland, in September of 1848 of Scotch-English and Welsh-English parentage. His father, William Kirk, was the son of Elisha Kirk, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and a lineal descendant of Roger Kirk, well known in the colonial days of Maryland. Mrs. Jane (Williams) Kirk was also a native of Cecil county, Maryland. George W. Kirk grew up on his father's farm, and attended the common schools until fitted to enter the West Nottingham academy. Upon leaving that institution he came west as far as Iowa, where, at Pulaski, Davis county, he engaged in mercantile business for four years, returning to Maryland to care for his father in his old age. While here his attention was drawn to photography and he commenced to learn the art, completing his preparation with William Chase, a noted scenic photographic artist of Baltimore. Mr. Kirk then went to Huntington, West Virginia, where he

followed his calling for thirteen years. In 1888 he came to Chehalis, Lewis county, Washington, and engaged in growing fruit. He later removed to Puyallup and for two years engaged with unusual success in producing small fruits. In 1891 from one and a half acres, Mr. Kirk marketed 8,321 pounds of raspberries, receiving \$840 therefor, while disposing of \$200 worth of plants grown that year on the same tract. Mr. Kirk had still held his farm at Chehalis and in the fall of 1891 returned to that place. Five years later he resumed, to some extent, the photographic profession, and in 1898 came to Everett and purchased a gallery. This he continued to manage for four years, closing out to come to Snohomish.

February 6, 1876, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Kirk married Miss Eliza J. Pennypacker, first cousin of Governor Samuel Pennypacker and daughter of Washington and Eliza (Wright) Pennypacker, both of whom came of the old Holland stock for which Pennsylvania is noted. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirk three children have been born: Thomas Leston, Sherman E., who is employed at Williams' saw-mill near Monroe, and a daughter who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Kirk is a Republican and active in the caucuses, conventions and councils of his party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His church affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal society and have been for thirty-three years, in which organization he is holding official position. Since coming to Snohomish, Mr. Kirk has engaged also in fruit growing to a degree, he having a predilection toward fruit culture just as much as he has for nature and the camera. Mr. Kirk is highly esteemed, is prosperous in business and a man of influence in his home town and surrounding community. On October 9, 1905, Mr. Kirk took up a homestead near Darrington, to which he will soon remove, his health having been impaired by a paralytic stroke some years ago, which has recently been causing him trouble again. The Snohomish business will be continued by the son Thomas Leston, who is also a photographer of ability.

LOT WILBUR.—In a work of this character special attention is always paid to the pioneer, the man who came to the country while it was yet in its wilderness state, had the perception to appreciate its undeveloped resources and the persistency to "stay with it" until he had demonstrated its worth to the world in general and, with the help of later comers, forever won it from the domain of savagery to that of civilization and liberal enlightenment. But among pioneer peoples as elsewhere there are always men who are distinguished above their fellows on account of the special abundance of their contributions to progress, the largeness of the mold in which they are cast, the magni-

tude of their success. Entitled to not a little of this special distinction even among a distinguished and honored class is Lot Wilbur, the pioneer druggist of Snohomish county, the victor in a long, hard battle with opposing forces in the industrial and commercial world. Fortune seems to have frowned upon him in early life but the buffeting of adversity only strengthened him for the struggle and he has won where the less resolute would have gone down to defeat.

Mr. Wilbur was born in Lapeer County, Michigan, August 29, 1846, the fourth of the six children of Marvin W. and Jane (Gregory) Wilbur, both of whom were natives of New York state, but passed the greater portion of their lives in Michigan. The father settled in the latter commonwealth when nineteen years old, took up the pursuit of the lumber business and followed that and farming for years. He and his worthy helpmeet have both passed away. Mr. Wilbur, of this article, acquired a common school education, though he had to work hard all the time he was getting it, and was in the midst of a high school course when adverse circumstances called a peremptory halt and forced him prematurely into the industrial whirl. His first employment was on a farm, his wages nine dollars a month. After having worked long enough to earn the munificent sum of forty-five dollars, he became an employe in his father's lumber camp and he was thus engaged for the ensuing six years or until his legal majority was reached, whereupon he went to Minnesota. His ambition for professional life had never left him and he resolved that if he must give himself to business he would at least devote a portion of his time to study, so he bought a drug store at Mantorville, and began, in his own establishment, an effort to master the theory and practice of pharmacy. For nine years he conducted this business successfully, then he disposed of his interests and headed for the far West. His first home in Washington was Olympia, where, for a few months, he was engaged in logging operations on his own account; then he worked a month in a drug store in Seattle, then, in December, 1875, he came to Snohomish and opened the pioneer drug store of the county and the only one within its bounds until Andrew B. Klæboe established one at Stanwood in 1888. Snohomish City has been Mr. Wilbur's place of residence continuously since his first arrival thirty years ago, but he is widely known throughout the sound country and wherever his celebrated Puget Sound remedies have been advertised. He has spent much study and effort in perfecting these, many thousands of dollars in introducing them to the public, and he has reason to believe that in so doing he has conferred a real blessing upon suffering humanity.

In 1868 in Calhoun County, Michigan, Mr. Wilbur married Miss Jennie Moore, whose parents, John and Betsy (Grenell) Moore, were natives of

New York state but became pioneers of Michigan. Mrs. Wilbur was born and reared in the last mentioned state, the date of her birth being 1846.

Mr. Wilbur is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F. fraternities, and in politics a Republican. While giving close attention to business, as every man must who makes a success of it, he has not neglected the social or intellectual sides of life, nor has he been derelict to his duties as a citizen. On the contrary he has been in some measure a leader in political matters, serving with efficiency as county treasurer for two terms and as probate judge for one, while the municipal government of Snohomish had the benefit of his ripe experience and sound judgment during the earliest years of its corporate existence.

THOMAS PHILIPSEN, expert in dairy products and at present the sole proprietor of the Snohomish creamery, is one of the men who was quick to see the advantages of a specialty which had as its basis one of the staples of the small farmer and small dairy farmer. After three years of experience in farming in the vicinity of Snohomish he concluded that a depot for dairy products would be a paying investment, and on putting his theory to the test found that he was not wrong in his estimate of the possibilities. Mr. Philipsen was born in southern Denmark, near the line of Schleswig-Holstein, April 6, 1871, the son of Jerry and Cecelia (Smith) Philipsen. The father was a musician and dancing master of wide repute in Denmark and was in a position to give his son an education of more than usual advantages afforded the young of Jutland. A part of young Philipsen's formal education was obtained in Germany, where he took a business college course and qualified himself for details of a commercial life. He also became thoroughly familiar with dairying, as that branch of farm industry is carried on in the old country. Until 1898, Mr. Philipsen was connected with commercial farming and with dairying in the old country, but in the year mentioned he came to the United States in quest of openings for an expert dairyman. He first settled in Elwood, Clinton County, Iowa, and worked on a dairy farm. Soon after he became known and his qualities became recognized, he was engaged as manager of the Farmers' Union Creamery Company at Maquoketa, the county seat of Jackson county. After a successful career in this capacity, Mr. Philipsen came to Washington and for a year worked in connection with the Monroe Creamery Company at Monroe, Snohomish county. One year later he had leased a farm and was operating a dairy establishment on his own account. A short experience as a producer indicated to him that there was lack of facility for the profitable disposition of the produce of the average farmer of the vicinity engaged in dairy-

i. r. and in 1904 he established the Snohomish Creamery. His practical knowledge of the producing end of the business, coupled with his commercial experience, has resulted in building up a trade for which his modern establishment has already proved inadequate to the demands made upon it. He is turning out an annual trade of about \$60,000 and furnishing a ready market for producers. Mr. Philipsen is contemplating doubling the capacity of his plant, placing a steamer on the river for the more convenient collection of raw dairy material from the farmers along the river and otherwise developing to the utmost the possibilities of the situation.

Before leaving his native land Mr. Philipsen married Miss Josephine Unruh, daughter of Ernest Unruh, a native of Denmark, though now a resident of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Philipsen have been born five children, of whom Ernest and an unnamed infant have died, Jerry, Ernest and Christina are still living. Mr. Philipsen is prosperous in his line of business, a man energetic and with faculties alert to possibilities, a characteristic evident in his taking advantage of an undeveloped dairy situation in Snohomish.

FRED SCHAFER, harness manufacturer and dealer of Snohomish, is one of the men who came into this part of the country in the early days. Though he is comparatively a young man, it may seem a little startling to the reader to understand that Mr. Schafer's introduction to the Puget Sound country came only after he had trudged across the crest of the Cascades from Ellensburg, then the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Schafer was born in the far south of Germany, on the borderland of the country of the Alps, in February of 1866, the youngest of nine children of John G. and Dorothy (Apperspach) Schafer, farmer folk of the southern part of the Fatherland. Young Schafer received his education in the common schools of his native land and accompanied the members of his family to the United States in 1881. When fifteen years of age he became apprenticed to the trade of harness maker at Holgate, Henry County, Ohio, then the home of his parents. Four years later he left Holgate, on the lookout for a location for himself. He visited different parts of the country, working at his trade, until in 1886 his attention was called to the rapidly developing resources of Washington. The Northern Pacific railroad had not been constructed further west than Ellensburg and at that point Mr. Schafer joined a band of travelers bound for the sound on foot. He took up a preemption claim some six miles from Snohomish, and for four years alternated between farming, developing his own holding and working for the railroad. In 1890 he accepted a position in Comegys harness

shop in Snohomish, purchasing the establishment five years later. He has conducted the business ever since, enlarging and advancing with the growth of the community.

In June of 1891 Mr. Schafer married Miss Tillie Peck, a native of Germany and daughter of parents who passed their entire lives in the old country. Four children were born to the union, two of whom, John and Edward, survive. Mrs. Schafer passed away late in the year 1898. In November of 1901 Mr. Schafer married Miss Emalie Johnson, a native of Minnesota and daughter of natives of Sweden who are still living in the Prairie state. To this union one child has been born, named Clara. In politics Mr. Schafer is affiliated with the Republican party, though he is not active in its councils. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Foresters of America, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in each of which organizations he is active. Mr. Schafer is one of the energetic business men of Snohomish, a man of integrity and enjoying the confidence of the commercial people of the city and surrounding country.

GEORGE M. COCHRAN, proprietor of the Snohomish Hardware Company, is one of the leading merchants of the city and a man of varied experiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He came to the Pacific Northwest in 1883 and has since that time been actively engaged in commercial pursuits. Mr. Cochran was born in Aroostook County, Maine, June 28, 1863, the third of seven children of Henry P. and Addie (Keaton) Cochran, also natives of the Pine Tree state. The elder Cochran is of Irish extraction. The greater part of his life has been passed in the mercantile business, but he was a pioneer miner in California to which state he came first by the isthmus route in 1852, and again in 1863. He is now living in Tacoma. Mrs. Cochran prior to her marriage was a school teacher in her native state. George M. Cochran received his early education in the common schools and later took a course at Houlton Academy. When fifteen years of age he entered a drug store in Houlton for the purposes of studying the profession of druggist and learning general business principles. During the last year of the four which he passed in this store, he filled the position of prescription clerk. In 1882 went to Boston and attended the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, also at the same time serving as prescription clerk in the store in which he worked. In 1883 he came to Ellisport, Idaho, where he remained but four months, ultimately settling in Montesano, Chehalis County, Washington, where in company with E. A. Lancaster he engaged in the hardware business for two years. At the end of that period Mr. Lancaster died, and

his interest in the establishment was acquired by Mr. Cochran's brother. In 1898 the business was removed to Snohomish, and established as the Snohomish Hardware Company, the brother being in charge, as Mr. Cochran had received appointment as deputy county treasurer in Chehalis county in the previous year. The deputyship continued until 1901, in which year Mr. Cochran came to Snohomish and took charge of the business. In the same year C. N. Wilson purchased the interest of Mr. Cochran's brother, the new firm continuing the business as the Snohomish Hardware Company, under which style the establishment is now known, though in 1904 Mr. Cochran acquired Mr. Wilson's interest and is now sole owner of the store.

At Montesano, in 1887, Mr. Cochran married Miss Laura Campbell, daughter of Angus and Maggie (Singleton) Campbell, natives of Illinois. The father died when Mrs. Cochran was a child, but the mother is still living, a resident of Chehalis county. Mrs. Cochran was born in Mount Sterling, Illinois, and received her education there. She passed away in 1894, leaving two children: Alta, and Ralph C., now in the high school at Snohomish. In 1897 Mr. Cochran married Miss Retta Baker, daughter of William and Amanda (Young) Baker, natives of Kentucky who came to Washington in the 'seventies. The father is still living at the home of his daughter. Mrs. Cochran is a native of Illinois, but came with her parents to this state when a child. She received her education in the common and high school and also in the State Normal school at Ellensburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Cochran two children have been born, Lyall W. and Neil M. In fraternal circles Mr. Cochran is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Encampment, also of the Rebekahs, and he has held the chair of noble grand in its subordinate lodges. Mrs. Cochran is also a Rebekah and a past grand of that auxiliary order. In politics Mr. Cochran is affiliated with the Democratic party. Though one of the comparatively new men in Snohomish business life Mr. Cochran has already made for himself a place high in the esteem of the business people and the public of the city.

CHARLES E. SPRAU, one of the proprietors of the Penobscot Hotel, the leading hostelry of Snohomish, is among the hustling citizens of that city, a well known hotel man of the county, and a popular citizen. He was born in Ohio in the closing days of 1865, December 20th, the son of Jacob and Julia (Burgdoerfer) Sprau, natives of the Buckeye state and of German ancestry. Two years after the birth of the subject of this biography the Sprau family removed from Ohio and settled on a farm in Michigan, where Charles E. Sprau received his education, together with his brothers and sisters, Jesse M., Roy A., Arthur B., Effie, Nina and

Ethelyn. The young man remained at home, assisting his father on the farm, until he was twenty-four, at that age coming to the Puget sound country and engaging in work in the saw mills for three years. In 1894 Mr. Sprau returned to his old home in the Peninsula state for a few months and then set his face once more toward the Pacific coast. He came to California and for two years was in the employ of the Kern County Land Company at Bakersfield. In 1896 he was once more in Snohomish county, working in the mills and at various occupations, at which he continued for three years. In 1899 he opened a cigar and confectionery store in this city, which he conducted with good success for five years, at the end of which period he formed a partnership with C. Gosch and leased the Penobscot, the leading hotel of the city. The house has been popular with the traveling public, and under the energetic management of its present proprietors has steadily grown in the esteem of its patrons. Mr. Sprau is popular with all classes of the traveling and home public and largely because of this fact the business enjoys a liberal patronage of local and transient guests. In politics Mr. Sprau is a Republican; in fraternal affiliations, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Foresters of America. He is a man of liberal views, endowed with executive ability, unquestionably lending his influence toward the betterment of every condition bearing on his home city and the state in general.

T. VENZEL URBAN, one of the leading merchant tailors of the city of Snohomish, within fifteen years has established a lucrative business in the manufacture of men's wearing apparel and at the present time enjoys a large list of patrons who place every confidence in his skill. Mr. Urban was born in Bohemia in the autumn of 1861, the son of Joseph Urban, who became a widower shortly after the birth of the subject of this biography. The elder Urban was born in 1807 and during his long life, which continued until 1888, was a farmer except when called to positions in the public service, where he was held in high esteem because of his marked ability. The other children of the elder Urban are: Joseph, born March 21, 1859; Frank, born in 1857; Mary, now Mrs. Frank Audel, born 1864—all living in Bohemia.

T. Venzel Urban received his education in the common schools of his native country, but at the age of fourteen left school and home and went to Vienna, Austria, where he began his apprenticeship in the tailor trade. He passed five years in the Austrian capital, during one of which was in business on his own account. Returning to Bohemia, Mr. Urban passed two years there and in 1881 he came to the United States, settling in New Prague, Minnesota, where he worked in a tailor shop for three months. He then removed to Rice county,

in southern Minnesota, and followed farming for six years. A short time was then spent in New Prague, after which he went to Duluth, on Lake Superior, where he worked at his trade for more than a year. In 1889 he came to the Puget sound country, and after spending a few months at his trade in Seattle, located in Snohomish, where he has ever since resided. For a time after coming here Mr. Urban was an employe of a tailoring establishment, but he had not been here a year when he purchased the interests of his employer and he has since managed the business himself, establishing an excellent reputation as a practical, thorough tradesman and energetic business man.

In Letcher, South Dakota, November 21, 1892, Mr. Urban married Miss Annie Merleen, who, though a native of Texas, was a daughter of parents who were natives of Bohemia. Mr. and Mrs. Merleen are now living in Minnesota. To Mr. and Mrs. Urban have been born four children: Mary, Frank, Lawrence and Charles. In fraternal circles Mr. Urban is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Foresters, while Mrs. Urban is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America. Mr. Urban is regarded with favor by the citizens of Snohomish, not only on account of his sterling qualities as a tradesman and business man, but also because of his personal characteristics of affability, honor and integrity.

HON. WOODBURY B. SINCLAIR (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Snohomish city and county and a man widely known and highly respected throughout the entire Puget sound region. His career in this county was of such prominence and his contributions to the development of Snohomish county were so many and of such effect that no history of the county would be complete without adequate reference to him. Mr. Sinclair was born in Kenduskeag, Maine, August 5, 1826, attended the common schools and the high school of his native town, and after completing his schooling learned the trade of cooper. In 1851, when twenty-five years of age, Woodbury Sinclair was attracted to California by the glowing reports which followed the discovery of gold. In 1855 he came to Puget sound and in company with others built a saw mill at Seabeck, Kitsap county,—the first in that section of the sound country. In 1861 he came to Cadyville, now included in Snohomish, and opened a trading post for the exchange of supplies for the furs and cranberries of the Indians. Trade was in a very crude condition and often Mr. Sinclair received from the settlers home-made shingles, or "shakes," which in turn he forwarded to Victoria, where they were exchanged for merchandise and supplies. From Mr. Cady, who had given his name

to the early settlement, Mr. Sinclair purchased a relinquishment to 160 acres where the city of Snohomish is now situated. The name of the town was then changed and Mr. Sinclair platted his land into lots. In company with Mr. Clendenning, Mr. Sinclair built the steamer "Tappy," the first steam craft to ply the waters of the Snohomish river. Traffic, by means of the boat, between Snohomish and other ports, soon became so extensive that additional carrying facilities were required, and the steamer "Chehalis" was purchased in Portland. Much difficulty was experienced in bringing the boat from the Oregon metropolis because no pilot could be found who understood navigating the course, especially that portion of it commencing with the Strait of Fuca. This difficulty, however, was eventually overcome and the boat put in commission. From 1866 to 1870 Mr. Sinclair served in the territorial legislature. He was appointed custom house inspector under Selycious Garfield and continued in that office until his death in 1872. His body was the first to be interred in the Snohomish cemetery, which is located on a part of the 160 acres which he had secured from Mr. Cady. Mr. Sinclair was the first Mason in Snohomish. He always labored unselfishly for the upbuilding and for the progress of the town and the surrounding country. He was the possessor not only of rare and enviable qualities of mind and heart, but also of a comprehensive knowledge of men and affairs. In business matters his judgment was rarely at fault and present prosperous conditions are but a fulfilment of his early prophecies.

GEORGE W. SHAW, agent at Snohomish of the Northern Pacific Express Company, and member of the firm of Shaw & Hodgins, dealers in school supplies, stationery, wall paper and general notions, is one of the pioneers of the city, in which he has been a business factor since 1888. Mr. Shaw was born in the Canadian gulf province of New Brunswick, January 23d, 1862, being the son of Alexander and Elsie (Giberson) Shaw, both of whom were born in New Brunswick. The elder Shaw was of Scotch descent, springing from one of the old families of the province. He was engaged at milling and lumbering for many years in the East, being a large operator at Hartland and Carlisle until fire destroyed his establishment in 1893, when he came to Snohomish to make his home with his son. Mrs. Shaw also came from one of the old families of New Brunswick of Scotch and English extraction. She is the mother of thirteen children, of whom the living are: George W., Maria, Clara, Mary, Ruth, Colby, Donald and Lee. Mrs. Shaw makes her home with the subject of this biography. From his earliest days George W. Shaw was connected with his father's business in

terests. When but a lad he was bookkeeper for the elder Shaw in his lumbering and milling business and as he became older was his father's general assistant. They operated the mill in the summer and carried on a logging business during the winter months. In 1886 Mr. Shaw came to the Puget sound country and for two years worked in a saw mill at Seattle. He came to Snohomish in 1888 and opened a music store, later establishing his present business. In sharp contrast is the Snohomish of to-day with what it was when Mr. Shaw first saw it. Rather than take the longer route by the river from Marysville, Mr. Shaw walked over the trail. The river provided the only means for transportation and no such thoroughfare as Front street, now the principal business street of the city, was thought of. In recent years it has been a matter of regret with Mr. Shaw that he did not at once take up lumbering, but to his eyes at that time the methods in vogue were so different from what he had known and the means seemed so primitive that he decided that there was a better field for himself than engaging in that industry. He had been carefully trained to the business and thoroughly understood it, and had he then not been turned aside by conditions as he viewed them at that time, he would have undoubtedly been one of the factors in the lumber industry of Snohomish county.

On New Year's Day, 1890, in Seattle, Mr. Shaw married Miss Louise M. Noble, daughter of Issacher and Caroline (Thomas) Noble, natives of New Brunswick. Mr. Noble was a blacksmith by profession, a man of high principles and respected because of the nobility of his impulses and his deeds. He passed away in 1872. Four of his six children are living: Edwin, William, Mrs. Shaw and Ida. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw one son has been born—Varian R.—who first saw the light on New Year's Day, 1892. In politics Mr. Shaw is a Republican. In addition to the Snohomish store, Shaw & Hodgins have a store of similar stock at Everett. Mrs. Shaw is the proprietor of a millinery store at Snohomish and is recognized as an active business woman of exceptional ability. Mr. Shaw is one of the most highly respected citizens of Snohomish and a man of most excellent qualities of mind and heart, preëminently of solid business capacity.

ARTHUR C. KNIGHT, proprietor of the racket store at Snohomish, a place where is kept a general line of men's and women's furnishings and notions, is a man who has seen the city, a spot in the wilderness alongside of the river, pointed out in the days ago as a stopping place for canoes and other river craft, grow into the city of Snohomish, as she is known to-day. It was in November of 1885 that Mr. Knight first saw Snohomish, then a hamlet and with no promise of growth to its pres-

ent importance. At that time Mr. Knight preferred lumbering in the woods near Port Gamble to remaining in the settlement. Mr. Knight was born in Monson, Maine, April 11, 1862, the fourth of seven children of Amos and Lois (Hall) Knight, both of whom sprang from old-time families of the Pine Tree state. The elder Knight was born in Oxford county in 1827 and became a man active in public affairs and a selectman of the town of Monson. Of his seven children Arthur is the fourth, the three others living being: Peleg W., Dora M., and Lois H. Arthur C. Knight grew to manhood in his native town and attended the schools there, but when twenty years of age entered the employ of a general merchandise establishment, where he remained for three years. He came to Snohomish in 1885 and became clerk in a general store. A year later Mr. Knight was at work in the woods near Port Gamble. A few months later he operated a dairy, but returned to Snohomish in 1887, engaging in logging and lumbering. The latter half of the year 1889 found him in the meat and butcher business. He then entered lumbering and remained in that line of business activity until in 1898 he went to Alaska in the column of gold seekers who filed over the passes into the Klondike country, ultimately making his way to the sands of Nome's seashore. In the fall of 1900, having been absent from Snohomish two and a half years, he returned and for the three years following reëntered the lumbering business. Early in 1903 he purchased the business of Frank Moody and has since conducted it along lines of success from both a business and personal viewpoint. In fraternal circles Mr. Knight is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Knight is one of the men who has seen many changes in life since he first saw Snohomish, but has invariably kept abreast of the business and social growth of the community. He is a thorough gentleman, courteous to all and popular with his fellows, while enjoying as a member of the community a position high in the esteem of all.

BENJAMIN THOMAS, now farming three miles south of the city of Snohomish, but in former years a contractor and builder, is one of the men who have seen much of business in widely separated parts of the globe. Carpenter, contractor and farmer are the three words which indicate his life's work, and in each of the trinity of branches of industry he has been successful. Mr. Thomas was born in southern Wales in 1867, the fifth of six children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Thomas, both of whom are descended from Welsh families which date back to the days even beyond the Tudors. Both the father and the mother are

still living, residents of Wales, the parents of six children, four of whom are still living: Thomas, John, Benjamin and Mary, the last named being in South Africa. Until nineteen years of age Benjamin Thomas led the life of the usual lad of South Wales, attending the common schools and learning from his father the arts and business methods of the carpenter and contractor. After leaving the land of "soft Llewellyn's lay," Mr. Thomas located in Los Angeles, California, and worked at the carpenter's bench for some months, ultimately going to San Francisco. Fifteen months later he was in Seattle, working at carpentering and contracting. In 1891 he came to Snohomish county and bought some land, following his trade of carpentering also. Then the unusual happened to Mr. Thomas. He started on a trip to his old home in Wales, fully expecting that he was starting on a mere vacation which had as its chief points the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and the land of his birth. He did not return, however, until he had made a circle of half the circumference of the globe. Fate willed that Mr. Thomas was to go to South Africa during the Boer-English war and engage in contracting. He was in the chief cities of the country—Pretoria, Cape Town and other centers—engaged in engineering and construction work, rather than as a belligerent. The trip was successful financially, and after returning to his native land with his family, Mr. Thomas again set his face toward the slopes of the Puget sound country. In 1900 he was in Everett engaged in contracting, being in charge of the erection of some of the chief buildings of that city, notably the American National bank building and the Colby block. In 1904 he purchased his present farm of forty acres and is now engaged in farming eight acres, devoted to fruit raising, and attending to a general contracting work.

In 1891 at Snohomish Mr. Thomas married Miss Gwen Morgan, daughter of Morgan and Hannah (Williams) Morgan, both of whom are natives of Wales. Morgan Morgan has for a number of years been a resident of Snohomish county and is now a retired farmer of the vicinity of Snohomish. Of recent years Mr. Thomas has been engaged in real estate speculation in Everett property, dealing in improved city lots and also property which is in demand. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born six children: T. Edwin, M. Glyn, David Tyssil (deceased), W. Ellis, Myfanny and E. H. Llewellyn. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican and in fraternal circles a member of the Elks. He is a man of wideawake nature, quick to see an opportunity, endowed with the happy gift which impels a man to take chances and at the same time to weigh carefully the possibilities of conservative speculation. Mr. Thomas is one of the substantial citizens of Snohomish county, respected highly by his asso-

ciates and recognized as a man of force in the moulding of the community's future.

MORGAN MORGAN, SR., is one of the few citizens of Snohomish county who trace their ancestry back to the Welsh Tudors, whose descendants furnish some of the best citizens of whom the American republic may boast. He has been a resident of this county for nearly a quarter of a century and is numbered among the prosperous farmers of the Puget sound country. Mr. Morgan was born in Swansea, Wales, in 1839, the fifth of the nine children of William and Mary (Griffith) Morgan, both of whom were of pure Welsh blood. At Swansea Mr. Morgan received his education. He remained on his father's farm until reaching the age of twenty-seven, when he engaged in agriculture for himself. From that time until 1885 he led the life of a prosperous Welsh farmer, but in the year named, in company with two sons, Charles and Morgan, he decided to come to America and take advantage of the land laws which made possible the acquisition of land for all three in the vast domain along the Pacific coast. After a short stay in New York the trio came to Seattle and ultimately to the forest country of Snohomish, where the elder Morgan purchased 160 acres of land. Mr. Morgan had left wife and family, save the two sons accompanying him, in the old country. Two months after his arrival on the Pacific coast he received word of the death of his wife, and as soon as possible afterward he sent for the remainder of the family, all of whom are now in this country. Mr. Morgan has prospered in the new land and has been living in peaceful retirement for the past five years.

In Wales Mr. Morgan married Miss Hannah Williams, and to their union were born the following children: William, Morgan, Charles, Thomas, Mrs. Gwen Thomas, David, Mrs. Mary Watkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins and Jane. In politics Mr. Morgan is a Republican, and that he is a man of public spirit is evidenced by the fact that in the past consented to serve as a school director in his district. In his later years he has divided his worldly goods among his children and has been living in retirement from the activities of business life, a fine old gentleman of the class of foreign-born people which most easily assimilates the best in American life. Mr. Morgan has returned to the land of his nativity but once since coming to the United States. He desired to see the pageantry connected with King Edward's coronation and so took advantage of the opportunity to see his native land once more. He came back to Snohomish county better satisfied with America and with his adopted country than ever before. Mr. Morgan is one of the grand men of character in Snohomish county and one of those who believe thoroughly in

the possibilities yet latent in Snohomish, a man of ripe and rare experience, with a large fund of knowledge gained by close observation and study of men and events.

JAMES W. HALL, president of the Snohomish Chamber of Commerce, is one of the leading business spirits of the city and a man whose varied interests bring him into close contact with the community. He is the proprietor of the Snohomish Furniture Company, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, resident agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company and one of the chief promoters of the projected Snohomish Valley railway. Mr. Hall is a native of California, his birth taking place at San Francisco on November 27, 1860. His parents, George E. and Mary E. (Fowzer) Hall, were natives of Maine and Louisiana, respectively, who came to California in 1850 by the Nicaragua route. The elder Hall was a shoe merchant in San Francisco. During the Civil War he was a lieutenant in the First California infantry and at the close of his service was mustered out at Fort Boise. James W. Hall attended the schools of San Francisco up to the time he became fourteen years of age, when he learned telegraphy. The daily use of electricity by Mr. Hall and his desire to learn more about the subtle energy, directed his attention to other uses of the commodity. He assisted in demonstrating at San Francisco and Oakland the first practical uses of electricity for public lighting purposes; also assisted in demonstrating the use of the telephone in Sacramento. In 1882 Mr. Hall came to Seattle and for a year and a half was in the employ of the Puget Sound Telegraph Company. He then returned to San Francisco and for a number of years was connected with the Central and Southern Pacific railroads. In 1889 Mr. Hall returned to Washington and for six years was with the Postal people at Shelton. He was then transferred to Snohomish as local manager and soon after reaching here he established his furniture business.

In San Francisco in 1882 Mr. Hall married Miss Lucia K. Denayer, who died during her husband's residence at Shelton. Three children were born to this union, of whom one only, Miss Lucia E. Hall, survives. At Seattle in 1902 Mr. Hall was again married, his bride being Miss Edith Raisbeck, a native of New York, whose parents came from Germany and are now residents of Seattle. To this union two children have been born, Phyllis Lurana and Mary Edythe. In fraternal circles Mr. Hall is a member of the Masons, in which he has the chapter degrees, of the Modern Woodmen, of the Foresters of America, of the Eagles, of the Royal Neighbors, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Order of Telegraphers, in each of which organizations he is active. In

politics he is a Republican and is a student of all important local and national questions. Mr. Hall is a man of much public spirit and of action in all that he undertakes, with the social qualities which surround a man with friends in all walks of life.

THEODORE JUTZIK, farmer and market gardener, a mile and a half north of Snohomish, furnishes in his career since coming to the United States an illustration of the rapid strides possible to a man who applies himself with energy to his work and makes the most of his opportunities. Mr. Jutzik was born in Germany July 19, 1863, the son of Martin and Mariana Jutzik, farmer folk of the Fatherland. Orphaned when a lad, young Jutzik obtained a limited education because he was so early thrown on his own resources. He learned blacksmithing as a youth, which stood him in good stead later in life. When twenty-one years of age he found himself in Chicago, newly arrived from Hamburg and with a cash capital of three cents. The pledging of his watch enabled him to obtain food and lodging until he secured employment. Three months of work on a railroad increased Mr. Jutzik's capital to \$75, and with this start he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he secured employment at his trade of blacksmith, and he continued at the forge for a number of months afterward. He then obtained work as riveter in the construction of the long bridge over the Missouri at Omaha. In 1883 Mr. Jutzik came to Lewiston, Idaho, where he remained for a short time before going to work at riveting on the O. R. & N. bridge over the Snake river at Riparia. When this work was completed Mr. Jutzik came to Seattle and purchased a restaurant in the management of which he passed a year and a half. After a short period of work in a boiler shop in Seattle, he came to Snohomish in 1885 and engaged in farming. Five years later he bought his present place and he has since lived there. Mr. Jutzik has only eleven acres of land, but the soil is very fertile, with a productiveness sufficient to engage one man's attention to care for the intensified growths it puts forth. The farm has an orchard in bearing and the fruit output is considerable. The market gardening is the chief feature during the spring and summer months. In politics Mr. Jutzik is a Republican and in fraternal circles a member of the Sons of Hermann. Mr. Jutzik is highly respected in the community and stands well among his business associates.

II. A. JULSON, residing three and a half miles north of Snohomish, is one of the energetic agriculturists of the county and a young man of high repute in the community. He was born in La-Crosse county, Wisconsin, in January of 1864, the son of Syvert and Lena (Straud) Julson, natives

of Norway, who came to the United States in 1852 and after residing for a time in the Badger state became farmers in Monona county, Iowa, in 1871. It was in the latter state that H. A. Julson received his education. When not attending school he worked on his father's place assisting him. In 1881 the young man left home and commenced to do for himself, taking up a preëmption claim in Kansas, on which he remained one year. He then went to Colorado for a year and engaged in various lines of work. Returning to Iowa, Mr. Julson remained but a year before coming to the Puget sound country. He worked on a farm near Stanwood until 1897, when he joined in the rush for gold to the Klondike. He passed two years at Dawson and then joined the stampede to the sandy beach of Cape Nome, where he remained until 1904. Returning then to Snohomish, he purchased his present farm of 149 acres, partly improved, and having a splendid orchard. Mr. Julson's brother, Adolph, is associated with him and they are finishing the work of bringing the entire tract of land under cultivation. In addition to the brother named, Mr. Julson has three brothers—Edgar and Samuel, in Colorado, and Edwin, in South Dakota; also two sisters, Julia, in Iowa, and Lena, in Colorado. In politics Mr. Julson is a Democrat; in fraternal affiliation, an Odd Fellow. He is recognized as one of the energetic men of the community, a man of achievement in any line of work he undertakes, popular among his associates, industrious and conservative.

JOHN W. NELSON, whose farm lies three miles northwest of the city of Snohomish, is one of the more recent arrivals in the community, but in the short time he has been engaged in farming here he has gained for himself a reputation as a man of forceful character and resourcefulness. Mr. Nelson was born in Harrison county, Missouri, April 21, 1868, one of the eight children of Robert and Nancy (Coleman) Nelson, natives of Kentucky who went to Missouri in 1816. The elder Nelson had been a brickmaker, but after settling in Missouri became a farmer, though at times he returned to brick making. He served as a member of the Sixth Missouri cavalry throughout the greater part of the Civil War. He passed away in the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1890. Mrs. Nelson is still living and makes her home with the subject of this biography. She is the mother of the following children besides John W.: James M., Thomas W., Mrs. Eliza McGee, Mrs. Josephine Darnell, Margaret Ford of Bethany, Missouri, and Mrs. Nora Petty, the last named being a resident of Everett. Besides these our subject has a half brother and sister. John W. Nelson received his education in the schools of Bethany, Missouri, and at the age of twenty-two left home to do for himself. He followed various occupations in Missouri

until 1900, when he left his native state and came to the shores of Puget sound. For two years he worked at farming near Snohomish, but in 1902 he went to Montana, from which state he returned two years later to Snohomish, where he purchased his present place. In politics Mr. Nelson is a Democrat, though not an aspirant to public office. He is a young man of varied attainments, popular in the community where he is making his home and wherever he is known.

COLBY J. SHAW, president of the Advance Shingle Company, whose mill is located five miles south of Snohomish and a half mile from Cathcart station, is one of the progressive young business men of Snohomish county. Much of his life has been passed in connection with the lumbering industry, with all the details of which he is thoroughly familiar. Mr. Shaw was born in Carlton county, province of New Brunswick, January 4, 1875, the son of Alexander and Elsie (Giberson) Shaw. The elder Shaw was a lumberman and a farmer in his home province. He came to Snohomish in 1892 and died seven years later. Mrs. Shaw is still living and is now a resident of Snohomish, the mother of eight children: George W., Donald H., Lee, Colby J., Mrs. D. M. Nevers, Mrs. George O. Shaw, Mrs. E. A. Cooper and Mrs. D. A. Ford. Colby J. Shaw received his education in the New Brunswick schools, and until coming to Washington was associated with his father in the lumber mills and on the farm. After coming to Snohomish Mr. Shaw engaged for a time in draying and transferring. Since coming here he has also followed railroading to some extent and has worked along various lines. In 1901 Mr. Shaw became one of the incorporators of the Advance Shingle company, of which he is president. The other officers of the company are J. E. Shaw, vice president, and D. A. Ford, secretary and treasurer. The mill has a daily capacity of 85,000, the most of its output being marketed in Nebraska and other eastern states. The business is increasing and already the company is planning the erection of an additional mill. Colby J. Shaw is the business man of the establishment and looks after all matters of detail. In politics he is non-partisan. In fact Mr. Shaw's characteristics are such that he owes affiliation to no party, sect or creed, claiming the right to act in any given circumstance as the impulses of his judgment and integrity decree. He is a man of ability and honor and is one of the leading figures in the business world of Snohomish county.

EDGAR J. SHAW, vice president of the Advance Shingle company, one of the leading shingle manufacturing establishments in Snohomish county, has been a factor in the business life of this

community a comparatively short time, but in the few years in which he has been connected with the shingle industry here he has placed himself in a position of importance and respect. Mr. Shaw was born in Carlton county, in the gulf province of New Brunswick, in April of 1861, the son of John F. and Harriet V. Shaw. The elder Shaw was engaged in farming and also to some extent in the lumbering business of New Brunswick up to the time of his death in 1864. Mrs. Shaw came to Snohomish county in 1898 and is now living with her son, having attained the advanced age of four score years. Edgar J. Shaw received his education in the schools of his native province and early learned the necessity of hard work. Orphaned at the age of five years, he was without the advice or example of a father. He worked at farming and at lumbering in his native province until he came to Washington, since which time he has been identified with the fortunes of the corporation of which he is vice president. The company operates a mill near Cathcart, five miles south of the city of Snohomish, which has a daily capacity of 85,000 shingles. The major part of the output of the establishment finds ready market in the states of the middle west. In fraternal circles Mr. Shaw is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In politics Mr. Shaw is a Republican, though not very active in party matters. He is a man of excellent business qualifications and enjoys the esteem and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

PETER BROWN, a prominent stock man of Snohomish county, has been the architect of his own fortunes. Early thrown on his own resources for a livelihood, his career has been that of a self-made man. He was born in Canada, about forty miles southeast of Montreal, in March of 1839, the son of Charles and Aurelie (Yeryell) Brown. The father was born in Ireland, but came to Canada when a young man and became a school teacher and farmer. He subsequently removed his family to Cleveland, Ohio, subsequent to the time when his son Peter commenced life on his own account. It is one of the strange incidents of life in this cosmopolitan country that the son has never been able to gain any information of any member of the family since the removal to Cleveland.

Being the oldest of a family of twelve children, Peter Brown was compelled when very young to make his own way. At nineteen he was engaged in buying and selling shingles. He continued in this business for two years, and it was during this period that he lost track of the remainder of his family. Mr. Brown lived in the country contiguous to the Great Lakes for two years, and in 1865 located in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, which city was then but a small village. For three years he worked in the woods of that state, eventually dropping his

connection with the lumber business to engage in farming and stock raising. Though he had heavy investments at Grand Rapids he passed through the season of financial distress in the panic of 1873 safely and become one of the most prominent stockmen in Wood county, Wisconsin. He continued in this line of activity there until his removal to Snohomish county in 1889, and he still owns 280 acres of valuable land near Grand Rapids. His Snohomish county property consists of his residence in the city of Snohomish and his stock ranch some two miles east of the city.

In January of 1875 Mr. Brown married Miss Eglephyre Briere, a native of eastern Canada and daughter of Marcel and Celina (Germain) Briere. Mr. Briere is still living at the age of eighty-nine, his home being in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, but Mrs. Briere died in 1870. Mrs. Brown received her education in Canada and taught school there prior to her marriage. She and Mr. Brown are communicants of the Catholic church. They are highly respected in the neighborhood in which they live and among all those in the county with whom they have been associated either socially or in business relations.

GEORGE BAKEMAN, liveryman of Snohomish, is one of the energetic and public spirited citizens of his home city. He has been actively engaged in business there for the greater part of the time since 1883 and is well known throughout the county. Mr. Bakeman was born in Wisconsin on the second day of January, 1859, the son of John and Louise (Bartels) Bakeman, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in youth and passed much of their lives in Wisconsin, but moved to Washington in 1885. They are now residing about a mile south of Snohomish. George Bakeman attended school in Wisconsin until, at the age of fourteen, he went to work as a clerk in a general store at Peshtigo, where he remained for three years. For a number of subsequent years he worked in various lines, in 1883 coming to Snohomish. The following year he was appointed deputy postmaster of his home city and he served in that capacity for fourteen months. Mr. Bakeman then identified himself with the logging business as engineer and foreman in the camps, one summer being in charge of one of Blackman Brothers' logging ventures. In 1889 he purchased a farm near Monroe but sold out two years later, having purchased the undertaking establishment of his brother in Snohomish. In 1897 his brother bought back the business and George Bakeman went to Everett and opened an undertaking establishment in that city. Eighteen months later he disposed of the business and went to Alaska, remaining in the northland for two years. He returned to Snohomish in 1900 and for the subsequent five years operated engines in various log-

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION



GOTTLIEB ROTH

ging camps. In April, 1905, he opened a livery business, to which he has since given his attention. Mr. Bakeman was trained for undertaking in the Eureka College of Embalming at San Francisco and in the Champion College of Cincinnati, holding a diploma from each of these institutions.

In October, 1886, Mr. Bakeman married Miss Elizabeth Short, daughter of Charles and Ellen Short, who are among Snohomish county's earliest pioneers. Mr. Short was born in Missouri and crossed the plains to California in the early fifties, later coming to Washington where he followed mining, as he had done in California. He was one of the men who helped cut the first road through Cady pass. His death occurred in this county in 1895. Mrs. Bakeman was born in Snohomish county, Christmas Day, 1864, and received her education in the local schools. To this union six children have been born, three of whom are living, Hannah, Charles and Leah, and three deceased, Archibald, Robert and Mary. Politically, Mr. Bakeman is a Democrat. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. From 1896 to 1898 Mr. Bakeman served as coroner and since that time he has served several terms as deputy. He is a wideawake man, a citizen of public spirit, interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of the community, and successful in business.

WILLIAM BROWN, chief of police of Snohomish, has been on Puget sound for nearly thirty years, during much of which time he has been connected with the lumber milling industry in various capacities. Mr. Brown was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in March of 1850, the eighth of the eleven children of Mason and Harriett (Young) Brown. The elder Brown was a Pennsylvanian of Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer, and died in 1881. Mrs. Brown was born in Germany, but came to this country with her parents when only six years of age. Soon after reaching America, and while they were not yet enroute to their destination in Pennsylvania, her parents died of cholera. Mrs. Brown and a brother were taken charge of in a Quaker family. William Brown received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, remaining at home on the farm until he was seventeen. At that age he entered the lumber woods of the Keystone state and followed the calling of logger and lumberman for nine years, coming in 1877 to Washington territory. Mr. Brown reached Port Townsend in May of that year, but passed on to Port Ludlow, where he spent the summer. The following winter was passed at mill work in Port Madison. In March he was on Whidby island, remaining there at work in a logging camp until December, when he went to Port Discovery bay, where

he worked at logging and in the lumber business for a year and a half. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Brown came to Mukilteo and for three years and a half worked in the logging camps of Blackman, Howard & Co. At the close of this term he removed to Whidby island for a time, but in 1888 he came with his family to Snohomish. A year later he was appointed night police officer, serving in that capacity until in the spring of 1891 he was made marshal of the city, which position he held for five years and a half. Mining excitement at Monte Cristo running quite high at this time, Mr. Brown went to the diggings for two seasons, which were followed by a residence of a year and a half in Idaho. In 1900 Mr. Brown returned to Snohomish county and for two seasons was engaged in mining at Monte Cristo, returning in the fall of 1902 to his old position of city marshal, in which he gives the public excellent satisfaction, especially in ridding the town of the hobo classes.

In 1876, at Emporium, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brown married Miss Mary A. Duell, daughter of Harris and Mary (Smith) Duell, both natives of the Keystone state, where Mr. Duell was a farmer and lumber man in the early days. Mrs. Brown was born at Driftwood, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and received her education there. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born four children: Alonzo C., who is a resident of Granite Falls; Mrs. Maud Keifer, who is living in West Seattle; Harris, a resident of San Francisco, and Cleora, a graduate of the Snohomish high school and a young lady of rare musical talent. She is preparing herself to be an instructor of vocal and instrumental technique. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican. He has served for a number of years as a deputy sheriff and also as constable. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Order of Washington. The family are attendants on the Presbyterian church. Mr. Brown's property consists of mining interests in Sultan Basin, and city lots. Mr. Brown is a very capable officer of the law, and as a citizen ranks high in the community.

GOTTLIEB ROTH is among the successful and substantial business men of Snohomish, a dealer in liquors and the proprietor of a well-known establishment. He was born in Dundenheim, Amt Lahr, Baden, Germany, November 15, 1854, the son of Daniel and Maria Ursula (Wurth) Roth. The elder Roth was by calling a farmer, but in later years was a government game warden, and city field supervisor, owned by citizens of the town. Mrs. Roth died when Gottlieb was only one year old, and of her the son has no recollection. The elder Roth survived until 1891. Gottlieb Roth received his education in the Fatherland and worked

in connection with his father until twenty-two years of age when he came to the United States, going direct to Des Moines, Iowa, in the vicinity of which city he worked for a year and a half as a farm hand. He then removed to Colorado and for the six years following 1878 rode the cattle ranges of the Centennial state. Mr. Roth returned to Iowa in 1882 and soon after opened a liquor store at Dexter, in Dallas county. The passage of the prohibition law outlawed his business, and until 1887 he passed his time in various occupations, then went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1887, and engaged in work for Governor Warren, now Senator Warren. He remained in that state for a year only, going to Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked as a bartender until in the closing months of 1889 he came to the Puget sound country and located at Snohomish, where he established his present business.

In the summer of 1891 Mr. Roth married Miss Tillie Koch, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have an adopted son, Stanley (Lamb) Roth, born July 21, 1891, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lamb. The mother's maiden name was Francis Koch. In politics Mr. Roth is a Republican. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in both of which orders he is very popular. As a citizen Mr. Roth is noted for his public spirit and for his support of men and measures of benefit to the community.

SAMUEL VESTAL. Prominent among the successful business men of Snohomish county and esteemed as a man of integrity and worth, is the well known pioneer whose life history is the theme of this article. The confidence won by years of fair dealing and by faithfulness in the discharge of duties in municipal and state offices found expression in the last election when Mr. Vestal was summoned by the franchises of the people to the responsible position of county auditor, and by his efficiency, earnestness, and conscientious care he is abundantly justifying the confidence reposed in him. Like many other men who have contributed greatly in their several lines to the development of the West, Mr. Vestal is a native of Ohio, the date of his birth being November 16, 1844. His father, Samuel, was born in North Carolina in 1796, but was only two years old when he was taken by his parents to Ohio, becoming a very early pioneer of that state. The mother of our subject, Edith (Ballard) Vestal, was likewise a pioneer of Ohio, having been taken there from the commonwealth of her nativity, Tennessee, when she was still a baby. She was born in 1803 and died in 1877, having outlived her husband a year.

Mr. Vestal, of this article, remained on the parental farm until nineteen, attending the local public school during term time and notwithstanding the

fact that schools of the Buckeye state were not then what they are to-day, acquiring a very good education. Upon leaving the parental roof he taught for a year, then followed farming until 1872, in April of which year he pushed out, as his parents had done before him, to civilization's borderland. Locating in Kalama, Washington, he taught school there till 1876, but desiring an occupation of more permanency and with larger possibilities than pedagogy has in a frontier community, he embarked in the mercantile business in Kalama. He continued to be one of the successful merchants of that town until May, 1883, when he sold out, moved to Snohomish and began casting about for an opening there. In October following he opened a general merchandise store in the capital city of Snohomish county, where his home still is and where he continued business for twenty-one consecutive years. Shortly after closing out his mercantile establishment he was, as heretofore stated, elected county auditor and the duties of that office are engaging his attention at this writing. A leader in public affairs as in business, he has left an indelible imprint upon county and state. The honor and responsibility of membership in the first legislature of Washington, after her star had been added to the flag, were his, and for three years thereafter he served as a member of that body. He has served in the municipal council of his home city, and for eight years was a member of the school board. In political faith and allegiance he is a Republican; in fraternal connection a Mason and a Workman; in religion, a Congregationalist.

Mr. Vestal was married in Portland, Oregon, in 1877, the lady being Miss Harriet Martin. Her father, Norman Martin, was a native of Scotland, who came to America as a carpenter in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1843, settled in Washington county, that state, and remained there continuously until his death in 1880, participating in the interesting events which constitute the early history of Oregon and also in the later development of his home county. Mrs. Vestal's mother Julia (Bridgefarmer) Martin, was a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of Oregon of the year 1847. She passed away in 1872.

Mrs. Vestal was born in Washington county, Oregon, in 1852. She was educated in the justly celebrated pioneer college, Pacific University, at Forest Grove, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, which profession she followed at intervals for several years. She and Mr. Vestal are parents of the following children: Lucy, Norman C. and Wesley M., born in Kalama; Edith, Viola, Irving Ballard, Marie and Julia, in Snohomish.

HANS JOHNSON, a resident of South Snohomish, is one of the public spirited citizens as well as a prosperous business man of his community, a

man who stands well in the estimation of his neighbors and whose support can be depended on for any measure calculated to benefit the general good. Mr. Johnson was born on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, in February of 1856, second of seven children of John P. and Maria Christina (Peel) Johnson, natives of Denmark, where the elder Johnson is still following the occupation of a shoemaker. Hans Johnson received his education in the Danish schools, leaving his native land for the United States when twenty years of age. Soon after his arrival in New York he obtained employment as a farm hand and for the four subsequent years alternated between farming and factory work in the Empire state. In 1880 he joined the stream of immigrants who were then coming to Snohomish county. He chose the settlement at Snohomish as his headquarters and commenced the work of every pioneer, clearing the timber from the land that crops might be produced. Seven years after he came here he purchased eighty acres of land where South Snohomish has since arisen. Mr. Johnson's land was covered with giant trees and the work of clearing was a heavy task. Continued effort has transformed the place into one of the fine farms of the county, having an orchard of unusual bearing qualities and an extensive dairy, as well as producing general farm crops.

Before leaving Denmark, in February of 1876, Mr. Johnson married Miss Laura Larson, a native of Denmark, born January 4, 1852. Her parents passed away shortly after she had crossed the Atlantic. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born six children, who bear the names of Louis, William, Anna, Frank, Lottie and Myrtle. In political views Mr. Johnson is broad and liberal, with a general leaning toward the Republicans. He has served as road supervisor for two terms and is credited with having given the people complete satisfaction. Mr. Johnson is deeply interested in educational matters and is one of the staunch supporters of the public school system. In fraternal circles he is an Odd Fellow, a Rebekah and a member of the American Yoemen. As a pioneer of the Snohomish country Mr. Johnson was recognized as a hard worker and a man of great energy, which reputation he retains to the present time. Liberal in his views of men and measures, successful in business, he is one of the influential residents of Snohomish.

JOHN H. SHADINGER, dairyman and farmer of South Snohomish, though a resident of this section but a few years, has already won recognition as a man of energy and force. His home was formerly widely known as the John Ford place, one of the modern and valuable estates in the county, which, in the hands of Mr. Shadinger, has lost nothing of its fame as an excellent producer and an attractive farmstead. Mr. Shadinger was born in

Indiana April 1, 1855, the son of Howard and Mary A. (Cox) Shadinger. The father is a Pennsylvanian of German extraction, while the mother is a native of Ohio. In the fall of 1855, a few months after the birth of the subject of this biography, the Shadingers removed to Dakota county, Minnesota, and it was here that John H. received his primary education. In later years he took a course in the high school in Northfield. In 1877 the family removed from Dakota county to Sibley county, where soon after arrival John H. Shadinger bought a piece of land adjoining that of his father. In 1884 the son assumed the management of the properties of himself and father, the latter retiring from active life to reside at Glencoe. In 1898 the Sibley county farms were sold and Mr. Shadinger bought an eighty-acre farm near Glencoe. Stories of the equable climate of Washington having reached him, Mr. Shadinger decided to make his escape from the severe winters of Minnesota, and he came to Snohomish county in 1902, purchasing his present farm soon after arrival. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Shadinger's parents also came to Washington and they are now residents of Snohomish.

December 11, 1884, Mr. Shadinger married Miss Hattie E. Stocking, a native of McLeod county, Minnesota, daughter of B. F. and Mary F. (Buley) Stocking. Mr. Stocking was a farmer who also had a wide reputation in his home country as an expert apiarist. He and Mrs. Stocking are now residents of Snohomish, having come in the fall of 1903. To Mr. and Mrs. Shadinger have been born five children: Gail B., A. C., Max H., Greta May and Mary Gertrude, the last named of whom is now dead. In politics Mr. Shadinger is a Republican, though not active in the party councils; in fraternal affiliation he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Degree of Honor, and in religion the family are Methodists. They and their home are very popular, the house being a pleasant, modern one, and its inmates people of refinement and culture. Mr. Shadinger has been successful in all his ventures, and is a man of conservative judgment and of established ability and integrity.

ABEL JOHNSON, farmer, whose land lies a little to the south of Snohomish, is one of the pioneers of this county, having come here in 1877 to make a home for himself in the deep forests. Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden in October of 1844, the second of the four children of John and Carrie Johnson, farmer folk who passed their entire lives in the old country. Abel Johnson received his education in the Swedish schools and later in life in the schools of Minnesota. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, and then passed three years in Norway. In 1869 he came to the United States and settled in Minnesota where he

followed various avocations until 1874. In that year he came to the Puget sound country, stopping first at Port Townsend and later at Port Discovery. At the latter place he worked in a mill for two years, leaving to take up a homestead in Whatcom county. He abandoned the place and in 1876 went to Seattle and worked for two years. He then came to Snohomish and filed a preemption on the place he has since occupied. Heavy timber constituted the chief characteristic of Mr. Johnson's holdings when he first took possession and there are still remaining some of the giant cedars which measure sixty-four feet in circumference. He has cleared and placed under cultivation about seventy acres. It has been his method to work for others when possible to leave his own place without interfering with its progress.

In 1876 in Seattle Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary Goregeson, a Norwegian by birth, who came alone to the United States in 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born five children: Charles G., a carpenter by occupation; Lottie A., a graduate of the Snohomish high school and for three years a teacher in the schools of her home city; Edith, a student in the Snohomish high school, where she is preparing herself for the profession of teacher; Arthur, now a high school student, and Olga, the youngest of the family. In fraternal circles Mr. Johnson is an Odd Fellow of the Encampment degrees. In church affiliations, he is a Presbyterian, being now a member of the board of trustees. The Johnson farm contains 134 acres, a part of which is devoted to cattle raising, there being now upon it a herd of forty of the Jersey grades. Mr. Johnson is one of the most popular and respected men of the community, a conservative man and a citizen of the best type.

JOHN W. SILL, residing two miles south of Snohomish, is one of the well-known men in this section of the county, having been a resident here since 1877. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in December of 1847, the first of eleven children of Michel and Susan (Rake) Sill. The elder Sill was a native of Pennsylvania, but in early life removed to Ohio and later to Iowa. He was a pioneer of Snohomish county; his death occurred at Silvana in 1900. John W. Sill received his education in the schools of Iowa, whither he went with his parents when but six years old. He remained at home until twenty and then for two years rented a farm on his own responsibility. He continued as an Iowa farmer until 1877, when he came to Snohomish county and leased a farm two miles north of Stanwood. He lived on this place for eight years, in the meantime buying some adjoining land, in all, residing there for six months more than a quarter of a century. Soon after coming to Stanwood Mr. Sill, in company with his brother, Jasper, opened

a meat market in the town. After two years of partnership Mr. Sill purchased the interest of his brother and operated the shop until 1902, when he sold the business.

The following year he came to Snohomish and bought his present farm of 115 acres, which he has improved extensively until it is one of the fine upland farms of the county.

In Cedar county, Iowa, Mr. Sill married Miss Lucinda Switzer, daughter of Michel and Susan Switzer, natives of Pennsylvania who passed the greater part of their lives in Iowa, farming. Mr. Switzer late in life came to Washington, dying in Stanwood. Mrs. Sill was born in the Keystone state, but went to Iowa when quite young and was educated there. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sill: William, Mrs. Daisy McCall, a resident of the vicinity of Snohomish, and Mrs. Bertha Newcomb, who is living in Stanwood. In politics Mr. Sill is a Democrat; in fraternal circles, a Mason. He is one of the substantial men of the county, possessing sterling qualities of character, and a highly enviable reputation for public spirit and keen interest in the affairs of the community.

FLOYD M. LARIMER is one of the native sons of Snohomish county who is fast gaining a reputation as a successful farmer of her soil. Mr. Larimer was associated with his father up to the time of the latter's death, and since that time has taken the management of the home place, carrying it on in a manner which indicates that the mantle of the father has not fallen on unworthy shoulders. The father, William Wilson Larimer, was born in Wabash county, Indiana, in 1839, but when eight years old was taken by his parents to Iowa. Mr. Larimer was a farmer all his life, except the three years he served in the union army during the Civil War. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Larimer enlisted in Company I of the First Nebraska infantry and saw service at Shiloh and Fort Donelson, and in other engagements of Grant's army in its task of opening up the Mississippi. On being mustered out at Omaha, Mr. Larimer returned to his Iowa farm, where he remained until in 1872 he came to Seattle and for two years followed the trade of carpenter. In 1874 he came to Snohomish county and homesteaded a piece of land, later adding forty acres by purchase. Mr. Larimer died in Seattle in January 1902. Mrs. Minnie (Merwin) Larimer is a native of Ohio, where she received her education. She taught school in the Buckeye state for a number of years and was teaching school in Iowa when, in 1867, she was married to Mr. Larimer. Floyd M. Larimer is her only living child. He was born June 1st, 1880. He obtained his education in the Snohomish schools and received his farm training under the tutelage of his father, since whose death

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



GEORGE WALKER

the young man has successfully managed the estate.

In June, 1903, at Seattle, Mr. Larimer married Miss Pauline Bound, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Hammer) Bound, natives of Wales who came to Washington in 1888 and are now living near Snohomish. Mrs. Larimer was born in Wales in 1883. She received her education in Snohomish. Mr. and Mrs. Larimer have one child, William J., who was born on the home farm in April 3rd, 1904. In politics Mr. Larimer is a Republican. The farm is one of the fine places of Snohomish county, sixty of its seventy-five acres being under cultivation. The buildings are large and of modern construction. Cattle are the chief stock on the place; there are twenty head. Mr. Larimer is one of the bright young men of the community, thoroughly reliable and of great promise.

JACOB A. MUDGETT, until recently one of Snohomish county's prosperous farmers, on land two miles west of Snohomish on the north bank of the river and on the line of the Snohomish & Everett electric railway, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1867, the son of Isaac and Ellen (Little) Mudgett, both of whom were born in Maine, members of families that date back to colonial days and have connections throughout New England at the present time. The elder Mudgett served in the Union army during the Civil War and after he came to Snohomish was one of the leading spirits in instituting a post of the Grand Army of the Republic at this place. May 12, 1883, the Mudgetts through the influence of John Little, one of the oldest settlers, came to Snohomish, the father taking a soldier's homestead, in the vicinity of that town. For a time Mr. Mudgett operated a shoe store in the city, and he was also connected with the shingle industry, having one of the first mills of that character in the county. In his later years his sons were associated with him in business and on the farm. He died in 1893, but Mrs. Mudgett survives, a resident of Tacoma at present. Jacob A. Mudgett received his primary education in the old Bay State but, having come to Snohomish when fifteen years of age, he completed his studies by a course in the business college there. He at once engaged with his father in various lines of activity, and since the latter's death farming has been his chief occupation until very recently, but he has sold his farm and site on the Everett-Snohomish car line. In the meantime he has taken a logging contract.

In Whatcom on the 23d of July, 1897, Mr. Mudgett married Miss Kittie Taylor, a native of Illinois and daughter of Allan and Mary (Rhoads) Taylor. The father was born in Green County, Illinois, in 1849, came to the Puget sound country with his family in September, 1887, and bought

land near Lynden, where he continued to farm until March, 1905. He then moved to Skagit county and purchased a farm near La Conner, where he and the family still reside. Mrs. Taylor was born in Jersey County, Illinois, in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Mudgett have two children, Easton L. and Geneva E. Mr. Mudgett is one of the pioneers of the county, a man of extensive acquaintance, a farmer of ability and a citizen of high standing in the community. John Little, grandfather of our subject, was one of the earliest pioneers of Snohomish county, having come about 1863. He settled a mile southwest of where Snohomish City now is, taking up three hundred and twenty acres on the south side of the river, with one mile of water front. He was born in Newcastle, Maine, February 5, 1813, and died at Snohomish, March 23, 1889.

GEORGE WALKER, whose home lies two miles west of the city of Snohomish, is one of the venerable men of the Puget Sound country, having lived here continuously for over forty years. Mr. Walker was born in Portland, Maine, May 23, 1823, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Veasy) Walker, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree state and of English extraction. The American branch of the Walker family antedates the American Revolution and its branches are to be found throughout New England and the Atlantic states. When George Walker was a lad he was sent to Natick, Massachusetts, where he received a part of his education, the schools of his home state being primitive. At Natick young Walker lived with an uncle who was proprietor of a paper mill, and this business became thoroughly familiar to the young man. He remained at Natick until he was twenty-seven years of age, then started for the gold diggings of California, traveling around the Horn. For three years he followed placer mining in Eldorado county, then he took up a claim on which he made many improvements and was doing extremely well when he was forced to abandon the claim because of the discovery that it was a part of an old Spanish grant and that the title was therefore defective. Mr. Walker came to Puget sound in 1855 and went to work for the Port Madison mill for a time, later taking up fishing as an occupation. He soon came to Snohomish county and located on unsurveyed land just south of the present city. He later disposed of this land and in 1861 filed on a homestead. A preemption subsequently taken gave him a total of three hundred and twenty acres, on some part of which Mr. Walker has lived continuously for more than two score years. When he came to what is now Snohomish county there were only three settlers in it, Frank Dolan, John Cochrane and a sailor whose name has passed out

of Mr. Walker's memory. Mr. Walker was on friendly terms with the red men, whose language he spoke fluently. Hunting and fishing occupied the greater part of the time of the Indians, but they were also employed in cutting wharf timbers and floating them down to the sound for shipment in sailing vessels bound for San Francisco. The whites generally were compelled to live the same manner as the Indians. For nearly a year Mr. Walker had on potatoes and subsisted almost wholly on fish and game. With the first crop of potatoes added to the bill of fare, they "lived high," to use Mr. Walker's own expression. When the first court was established at Seattle, Mr. Walker was drawn on the jury. The traveler in those days had to carry his own bedding and provisions and the trip to Seattle was by no means a pleasure journey; indeed at one time provisions ran so low that dried peas were the only edibles obtainable. The return trip to Snohomish was made by canoe in three days.

Mr. Walker married one of the women of the friendly Pilchuck tribe, with which he was ever on the most friendly terms. Mrs. Walker, whose maiden name was Betsy Dyer, has been an excellent helpmeet all through life, and especially amid the hardships in the pioneer days was of great assistance. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker: Anson, Igar, Leonard, Hulda, Mahala, Edward and Effie. The family has received an excellent education and its members are among the most highly respected in the community. Mr. Walker held the office of county treasurer in territorial days and recalls that at one time the finances of the county were represented by \$7 on hand. Mr. Walker has never used eyeglasses, but his vision is as penetrating as that of persons who have seen not one-quarter of the years that he has. In recent years he has lived a retired life, and has sold off much of his farm land in small tracts, some of it bringing as high as three hundred dollars per acre. His farm now contains about fifty acres, and is a very valuable piece of property, all under cultivation and with an excellent orchard. In spite of the vicissitudes of the early years of the Snohomish country, life has dealt gently with Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and the venerable man and his faithful wife, now in the evening of their lives, are contemplating with pleasure a past replete with interesting experiences, such as can never be repeated in the lives of the rising generation. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are of the few remaining landmarks of an age when Puget sound was new to the white man and to civilization.

JOSEPH MALLET, whose farm lies one mile and a half northward from the city of Sno-

homish, is one of the pioneers of Snohomish county, having come here in 1878. His life has been a busy one, and in its span Mr. Mallett has been engaged in numerous lines of activity. He was born in Lee, Penobscot County, Maine, in September of 1855, the son of Joseph and Mary (Ware) Mallett, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. The elder Mallett was engaged in lumbering and in milling the greater part of his life. Mrs. Mallett died in 1890, the mother of three children, Gerish, Albert and Joseph. The elder Mallett passed away when Joseph Mallett was but four years of age. The lad received an excellent education in the common schools of his native state and also in the normal school. He worked at various occupations as a youth and at the age of twenty left the rigorous climate of his native state for the Pacific slope, traveling over the Union Pacific to San Francisco. After a short time in the California capital, in 1876 he came to the Puget sound country and for a year worked in the woods near Tacoma. The following year was passed at work in a saw-mill at Port Gamble. It was in 1878 that he came to Snohomish county, his first work here being in the logging and lumbering lines. After two years of this kind of work, Mr. Mallett was employed in the Cathcart Hotel, where he remained for a year, then the subsequent years until 1888 were passed in logging on his own account. In the year mentioned he opened the Penobscot Hotel in Snohomish, which he conducted successfully for a period of three years. In 1891 Mr. Mallett purchased a farm just north of the city, but soon sold it to Charles Lawry, returning to the city to open a saloon, restaurant and opera house. He continued in this line for two years, then having exchanged town property for the valuable estate he now occupies on Blackman lake, he removed to the latter and he has since resided on the farm.

In 1882 at Snohomish Mr. Mallett married Miss Julia E. Jones, a native of Delaware and daughter of John and Leah (Jones) Jones. Mr. Jones died when his daughter was but a child. The mother is still living, a resident of Everett. To Mr. and Mrs. Mallett have been born two children, Ella J. and Ruth C. In politics Mr. Mallett is a Democrat, though an admirer of President Roosevelt, but he is not generally active in affairs political. Mr. Mallett is one of the leading and most popular men of the community, highly respected and esteemed by those who know him best.

GARMT DANHOF, now one of the progressive agriculturists of Snohomish county, was, only a few years ago, merely a part of the military machinery of the government of Holland. He served in the army and by meritorious conduct and approved service received promotion and then, unable longer to withstand the limitations of an

oligarchy, purchased his release from the service in order that he might become a free citizen of the United States. Mr. Danhof was born at Niederland in December of 1872, one of five children of Garnt and Witske Danhof, both of whom lived and died in Holland. Young Danhof attended the common schools of his native place until eleven years old when he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. For seven years he worked at farming, utilizing spare moments in reading, and in this way acquiring an excellent education. When eighteen years of age he entered the field artillery of the army of Holland and thereafter for three years he served with merit, receiving promotion to the mounted police. He had served four and a half years in this capacity when he determined to leave Holland, come to the United States and build a home. The military service of his native land seemed irksome to him, and when the opportunity presented itself Mr. Danhof purchased his release from the service by paying another man \$150 to serve out the remainder of his six-year term. He came to the United States in 1899 and settled in Paterson, New Jersey, where he remained two months, leaving there to go to Grand Rapids, Michigan. In the latter city he was employed for fourteen months in the gas works. In 1901 he came to Seattle, where for nearly a year he was employed by the gas company in its factory. He then came to Snohomish, and he has since been engaged in farming and dairying. His present home lies one mile south of the city of Snohomish, where he leases a farm. He is also the owner of a fifty-acre farm of well improved land five miles south of the city.

Just prior to leaving Holland, Mr. Danhof married Miss Maria Bussema, daughter of Carl and Elizabeth (Campen) Bussema, farmer folk of Holland. Mr. Bussema died when Mrs. Danhof was but three months old. To Mr. and Mrs. Danhof have been born six children: Witske, Elizabeth, Jantje, Maria, Garnt and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Danhof are members of the Christian church; in politics the former is non-partisan. He is at present pursuing diversified farming, paying, however, considerable attention to dairying, possessing thirty head of stock. Success has crowned his efforts in the country of his adoption and with it has come in abundant measure the kindly regard of neighbors and acquaintances.

CHARLES L. HILL, one of the newcomers to the ranks of Snohomish county agriculturists and horticulturists, is a man of varied experiences. He was born in Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, in September of 1857, one of the seven children of Amos and Cordelia (Arnold) Hill. The elder Hill was a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania,

who went to the Sucker state in the 'forties and was there during the Mormon troubles when Leader Smith was killed and the Latter Day Saints were driven out of the state. Mr. Hill invented a wooden pump and was engaged in manufacturing pumps at Galesburg until in 1868 fire for the second time destroyed his factory, causing heavy losses. Mr. Hill then went to Livingston County, Missouri, and for eight years thereafter was engaged in farming. In 1886 he went to the Black Hills and located at Sun Dance in stock raising. He continued at this business until his death in 1893, caused by a vicious stallion. Mrs. Hill, a native of Maine but of French extraction, is living with a daughter in New Mexico. Her children are: Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, Rapid City, South Dakota; Charles L., of Snohomish; Mrs. Carrie Hamilton, of Everett; Mrs. Cora Moore, of Denver, Colorado; Frank A., postmaster at Raton, New Mexico, and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served as a sharpshooter in the First Volunteer cavalry, familiarly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders; Mrs. Grace Brennan, of New Mexico; and Edna, a graduate of the Galesburg Conservatory of Music. Charles L. Hill, aside from a short time passed in the common schools of Galesburg, had few opportunities for the acquisition of learning but as the years have passed by he has taken advantage of reading and intelligent observation to accumulate a vast fund of information concerning men and things. His boyhood days were passed for the greater part on a Missouri farm. In 1882 he went to Rapid City, South Dakota, and entered upon the life of the cowboy of the plains. During the twenty-two years Mr. Hill rode the stock ranges of Dakota and Wyoming he had many experiences, becoming an expert with the lariat, and in all that pertained to the handling of range stock. Of buffalo and antelope hunting he had his share. He was at the Pine Ridge Indian agency during the uprising of the Sioux. He came to Snohomish in 1904 and purchased his present farm, lying three-quarters of a mile north of the corporation limits of the city, where he is engaged in diversified farming and fruit culture.

In November of 1889, while living in Wyoming, Mr. Hill married Miss Mattie Stone, a native of Colorado and daughter of Lew and Maggie Stone, Ohioans who became farmers in Colorado South Dakota. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born two children, Harvey L. and Inez. Mr. Hill is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while Mrs. Hill belongs to its auxiliary, the Degree of Honor and both are communicants in the Baptist church. In politics Mr. Hill is a Republican and an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt. He is respected and popular in his home community, as a man of excellent qualities of mind and heart.

WILLIAM DEERING, living two and a half miles north of the city of Snohomish, is one of the first settlers of this county, having come here in 1874 when there were only a few white families in the territory now embraced within the county limits. Mr. Deering was born in Aroostook County, Maine, in February, 1847, the third of the twelve children of William and Sarah (Sawyer) Deering, who passed their entire lives in the farming and lumbering industries of the Pine Tree state. The elder Deering passed away in 1895 and his wife two years later, each after having attained the age of four score years. Of their children five are now residents of Snohomish county: George B., William, Edwin L., Mrs. Fred V. Foss and Mrs. Edith Sprague. William Deering received a common school education in his native state. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Fifteenth Maine infantry and served two years in the operations around Richmond and in the early campaigns in the South. Upon being mustered out Mr. Deering returned to his native state and engaged in work in the woods until 1868 when he removed to Pennsylvania and later to Wisconsin, in both states logging in the lumber sections. In 1874 he came to Washington, and he carried on lumbering operations here until fifteen years ago when he met with an accident which has crippled him for life. He then purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land where he now lives, to which he has since added thirty acres more. The improvements were most meager when Mr. Deering took possession of the place, the chief feature being a "shake" cabin. Mr. Deering now has fifteen acres under plow and twenty-five in pasture. He devotes his attention to dairying and hog raising. His twenty head of cattle are mostly Jerseys and his thirty-three head of hogs are of the Berkshire and Poland China breeds.

In 1881 Mr. Deering married Miss Delia Elwell, daughter of Tamlin and Sarah (Watson) Elwell, of whom mention is elsewhere made in this volume. He was married a second time eleven years ago, his present wife having been Miss Georgianna Cram, a native of Maine whose parents passed away when she was a child. By his first marriage Mr. Deering has two children, Tam and Ulma, the former of whom is attending the Snohomish high school, the latter of whom is at home. In fraternal circles Mr. Deering is a Mason, a charter member of Snohomish lodge, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican, taking an active part in party affairs. He has served one term as coroner. In religious persuasion he is a Baptist. Mr. Deering is a man of sterling manhood, highly respected in his community.

ANDREW J. FLORANCE, though a resident of Snohomish county but a few years, has already established himself in the confidence and esteem of the community as a man of sterling character and attainments. He was born in Penetanguishene, Simcoe County, Ontario, early in 1853, the fourth of the sixteen children, (eleven of whom are still living), of James and Jessie (Wood) Florance. The elder Florance was born in Manchester, England, the son of a soldier in the British East Indian army for twenty-one years who late in life received land from the government in recognition of his services. He is now a resident of Bellingham, Whatcom county, and is seventy years of age. Mrs. Jessie Florance was born in India, where she grew to womanhood. It is related of her that when a child she tamed a venomous snake which was kept about the Wood home as a plaything and curiosity. Mrs. Florance is still living, having attained the age of sixty-nine. Andrew J. Florance was taken by his parents to Chippewa County, Michigan, when but a lad. At twelve years of age he commenced the activities of life as chore boy on board the lake steamer, Antelope, which was sunk before he completed his first voyage. For a number of years afterward he was on the old City of Owen Sound. During his service on the Great Lakes he steadily advanced until when he abandoned the work he was a second engineer. The seventeen years following his quitting of the lakes were passed as an engineer for the saw-mill of the Hall-Mumson Company of Bay Mills county. He left that firm on the first day of December, 1900, and came to Washington, settling at Machias, where, on a previous visit, he had purchased ten acres of land. He has since added five acres and is devoting himself to raising poultry, garden produce and fruit, also carrying on a small dairy establishment. Mr. Florance still owns four lots and a house in Brimley, Michigan.

In March, 1891, Mr. Florance married Miss Martha Noble Bole, daughter of Richard and Martha (Noble) Bole. The mother dying when Martha was an infant, she was adopted by her grandparents, John and Mary Noble, was raised by them and until her marriage was known by the name of Noble. The father is still living, a resident of Michigan, to which state he removed from Simcoe, Ontario, the birthplace of Mrs. Florance. Mr. and Mrs. Florance have one child, Dottie Hester, born October 30, 1896. In fraternal circles Mr. Florance is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Mrs. Florance being a member of the woman's auxiliaries of those orders. In politics Mr. Florance is a Democrat and in religious persuasion an Episcopalian. He is one of the worthy citizens of Snohomish county, a man of genial qualities and worthy principles.

THOMAS N. RICHARDS, to whom belongs the honor of having been one of the early pioneers of the Sound country, resides two and one-half miles southeast of Snohomish on the Monroe road. He was born in Devonshire, England, December 21, 1847. His father, Thomas Richards, was a well known merchant in England for many years, and ran a livery establishment in connection with his merchandise. Esther (Parker) Richards, the mother, was also of English nativity. Like most young people, Thomas Richards secured his education in the common schools, and at an early age began contributing to his own support. His first position was that of toll gate keeper in Berkshire, which he held for a year, and then followed various occupations for a time. Thrilled by the thought of a life spent on the sea, he went as an apprentice on a merchant sailing vessel when but a boy of fourteen, but not finding it quite as he had anticipated, he returned to his home the following year. Two years afterward he joined Her Majesty's service, and remained in the ranks for six years, serving four years of that time in India. To visit the land across the waters, rich in natural resources and abounding in splendid openings for industrious men, had long been a cherished plan, and in 1869, finding himself in position to carry it out, he sailed for the United States, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and came to Washington, via San Francisco. Locating on Whidby island, he purchased land near Coupeville, and there he spent almost thirty years of his life, developing the country and laying the foundation for the civilization of today. Years of toil brought their own satisfying reward, and when in 1899 he left his ranch and settled in Snohomish county, he had the pleasure of leaving behind him convincing proof of his ceaseless toil. He is still engaged in agricultural pursuits, devoting especial attention to dairying.

The marriage of Mr. Richards and Miss Ruby Burce, of Maine, was celebrated in Seattle, December 18, 1880. Mrs. Richards is the daughter of John and Ada Burce, both of whom were born in Maine. Filled with patriotism Mr. Burce enlisted for the Civil War, and served four years in the Ninth Maine volunteers. He was stricken with fever while before Richmond and died in a short time. The mother now resides in Whatcom county. To Mr. and Mrs. Richards sixteen children have been born, all but two of whom are still living. Having been brought up in the Episcopal faith Mr. Richards naturally inclines to that denomination, while his wife is a devoted member of the Methodist church. In politics he is a Democrat. During his long residence in this state Mr. Richards has been prominently identified with its history, and has contributed materially to its growth and prosperity. He is widely known, particularly in the western part of the state, and is highly

esteemed both for his upright character and his splendid record as a pioneer.

THOMAS J. FINNIGAN, one of the thrifty and industrious farmers of Snohomish county, resides one and one-half miles southeast of Snohomish, on his fine one-hundred-acre farm. He was born in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1859, the son of Patrick and Mary (Galegher) Finnigan. The father, leaving his native land, Ireland, in early life, settled in Pennsylvania, where he still lives, and for many years worked in the anthracite coal regions. The mother was born there, and spent her entire life within the boundaries of the state, dying in 1865. He being bereft of a mother's fostering care when but a child of six, Thomas J. Finnigan's education was sadly neglected, a few short months covering the entire time spent by him in the school room. That although handicapped by this lack of training he has made a splendid success of life is due to his keen powers of observation and his insatiable thirst for knowledge. At an age when other boys were busy with their tops, marbles and balls, his childish hands were toiling down in the dark, damp coal mines of his native state. He was thus employed until he had passed his seventeenth birthday, and so well had he performed the duties that fell to his lot that he had won the approval of his employers. Leaving home at that age he found a position in the coal mines of Indiana, and he worked there for some time, until he had sufficient funds to start in business for himself, then selecting Brazil, Indiana, as a desirable location, he opened a grocery store which he conducted for a number of years, his natural ability enabling him to manage the business successfully. In 1889, he was seized with a desire to visit the Northwest, so disposed of his stock, and at once set out for Puget sound. Arriving there in due course of time, he went on to New Castle, Washington, and spent the following three years farming. He then decided to avail himself of the privilege of homesteading a claim, and in 1892 filed on land on the west bank of Woods Creek, where he made his home for several years afterward. Going then to the Monte Christo mining district he there resumed his boyhood occupation and remained so employed until 1900, at which time he came to Snohomish county, and in 1903 he purchased the property he now owns.

Mr. Finnigan and Miss Mary A. Lord were married in Brazil, Indiana, October 16, 1882. Mrs. Finnigan was born in Indiana as were also her parents, William and Lydia (Kane) Lord, who now reside in Clay County, Indiana, where the father is a well known agriculturist. Mr. and Mrs. Finnigan have four children: Geneva M., a successful teacher in the schools of Monroe, Washing-

ton; Margaret L., Lawrence L. and Gilbert L. Mr. Finnigan has three sisters residing in his native state. In politics he is independent, identifying himself with no political party, but casting his ballot in each instance for the man whom he believes will best serve the highest interests of the people. Because of his life long regret that he could not have had the benefits of a liberal education, Mr. Finnigan has always been deeply concerned about the advantages afforded his children, and has been instrumental in securing excellent schools in this locality. Both he and his estimable wife are held in the highest esteem in the community in which they live. Their home is a social center where all are made welcome and royally entertained.

MITCHEL LORD, a prominent agriculturist residing three miles south of Snohomish, Washington, was born September 15, 1846, in Canada, sixty miles from Quebec. His ancestors, escaping from a vessel wrecked on the Saint Lawrence river, found a home in Canada on the Atlantic coast, and thus became identified with the history of this continent. Nissett Lord, his father, was a well known farmer until his death in 1875; the mother, Seraphine Lord, died in 1857. Naturally of a studious turn of mind, Mitchel Lord acquired an excellent practical education in the schools of his native country, and was thus well equipped for a successful career. Leaving home at the age of twenty, he crossed the border and settled in New York. After farming for a year, he decided to seek an opening in Cleveland, Ohio, so went there, and found temporary employment in the ship yards. The following three years were spent in the lumber regions of Michigan, whither he had gone in search of a desirable location. But he was convinced that the Northwest afforded greater opportunities for advancement to young men who were willing to work, so he left the East in 1870, going over the Union Pacific railroad to San Francisco, and thence by boat to Puget sound. After arriving at his destination he spent several months in the lumber camps near Port Gamble, and then removed to Lowell, Washington, where he remained until 1879, in which year he purchased his first real estate,—eighty acres situated three miles southeast of Snohomish. In 1884, he took as a homestead claim, the fine ranch on which he now lives. As one of the pioneers of this locality, he endured all the hardships and dangers inseparably connected with life in a new, undeveloped country, toiling early and late to clear his land and fit it for cultivation, meanwhile assisting in opening up roads and preparing for the civilization that was to follow. To have been one of those brave, dauntless men who labored so unselfishly for the good of future generations, is an honor of which any man might well be proud.

Mr. Lord and Miss Kate Babcock, a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, were married in Seattle, May 12, 1879. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Porter) Babcock, the father a native of Maine, the mother, of Missouri. The father, a mill man, died in 1873 in Missouri. The mother, who was afterwards married to J. A. Davis, moved to Snohomish County, Washington, in 1875, and lived there until her death in 1883. Mrs. Lord came to Snohomish county with her mother in 1875, and saw real pioneer times, having helped carry supplies in on her back to the ranch on the west of the marsh, southwest of Snohomish. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lord: Fred, Albert C., Lottie, Cecil B., Emery M., Floyd E., Maude E., and Nola M. One son, Emery M., enlisted in the United States navy, and is now on the United States flagship, "Ohio," where he is already winning an enviable reputation for ability and skill. Mr. Lord has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1876. His political beliefs are in accord with the doctrines of the Republican party, to which he has given his life-long support. His property holdings consist of two hundred and ten acres of fertile land, of which one hundred acres are in excellent cultivation. While devoting his attention largely to dairying, he also raises horses, sheep and hogs of a superior quality. His beautiful home, a model of architectural skill, is built on a terraced elevation overlooking the lovely valley of the Snohomish river, and is by far the most imposing residence in the county. The grounds around it are carefully laid out and kept in exquisite order, evidencing the taste and wealth of the owner. It is a picture of rural loveliness that, once seen, can never be forgotten. Surrounded by all these unmistakable evidences of the prosperity that has crowned years of unceasing toil he recalls the early days of struggle and is able fully to appreciate the luxury of to-day. A man of sterling worth he commands the confidence and respect of the entire community.

ABRAHAM PEDEN, to whom belongs the unique distinction of being a veteran of the Mexican War and also an honored pioneer of the Northwest, is now residing on his fine farm located three miles southeast of Snohomish on the Monroe road. He was born in Ohio, October 17, 1828. His father, Joseph Peden, was a Virginian by birth, and for many years was engaged in the milling business, retiring, however, some years before his death in 1864. The mother, Margaret (Burres) Peden, a native of Maryland, traced her ancestry back to a distinguished Scotch family that settled on the Atlantic coast very soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. Her death occurred in 1850. After acquiring his education in the common schools of the Buckeye state, Abraham Peden

found employment at home until 1847 when he enlisted in the Second Ohio Regiment, Company C., Volunteer Infantry at the opening of the Mexican war. During his thirteen months of service he participated in many of the leading battles of the war, and although only a boy of nineteen, distinguished himself as a brave soldier. Returning to his home he remained there several years, and then, thrilled by the tales of the fabulous wealth abounding in the gold districts of California, he went thither in 1852, via the Isthmus of Panama. Having searched the golden sands of Eldorado county for three years with little success, he then went to the placer mines on the Salmon river, and remained thirteen years, after which he decided to change his occupation. Determining to seek an opening in the vast, undeveloped regions of the Northwest, he came to Washington in 1869, and after working a year at various occupations purchased the property he now owns, and took up agricultural pursuits. That he has been very successful is readily believed by any one visiting his splendid one hundred and thirty-acre ranch on which is built a cozy, convenient house, modern in every respect. In addition to this he owns another farm one-half mile distant, consisting of forty-three acres.

Mr. Peden has been twice married, Miss Edna Martin of Ohio first becoming his wife. She was drowned in Ebey slough in July, 1870, three years after their marriage. He and his present wife, formerly Miss Madalene Turner, were wedded in Snohomish, in July, 1897. Mrs. Peden's parents died many years ago in Sweden, her native land. Mr. Peden is a loyal worker in the ranks of the Republican party but has, personally, no political aspirations. A broad minded, public spirited man he has been instrumental in the growth and development of the county throughout the long years of his residence, cheerfully giving of his time and means to every public enterprise.

WILLIAM MORGAN, engaged in diversified farming in the valley of the Snohomish, has for more than twenty years now been actively identified with its development with profit to the community as well as to himself. A member of the well known Morgan family, he is the eldest son of Morgan Morgan Sr. and Hannah (Williams) Morgan, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages. The elder Morgan, whose native country is Wales, came to Snohomish county a year before his son William and is one of the honored citizens of the county on account of his personal qualities and the zeal he has manifested in forwarding the best interests of his section. Mrs. Morgan, the mother, is dead. William Morgan was born in Cwnillynfell, Wales, April 10, 1865. There he grew to manhood in the great coal

mining regions, attending the common schools, and acquiring a practical knowledge of mining and agriculture. At the age of twenty-one he left the family homestead to make his own way, first working on surrounding farms. In 1885, upon the departure of his father and his brothers Morgan and Charles for the United States to found a new home, William returned to look after the family and business matters, which occupied his attention for several months. Six months after the departure of his father, his mother died, and as a result of this sad event he hastened the closing up of business matters and before the expiration of the year was en route to the United States with the rest of the family, to rejoin his father at Snohomish. Near there the family located and at once began the establishment of the new American home. William and his brother, Morgan, bought one hundred and sixty acres of semi wild land, paying fifty dollars an acre. A little later they divided this place and William purchased an additional forty acres, to this subsequently adding another tract of twenty acres given him by his father. In 1892 he and his brother Morgan established a saw-mill, but the ownership quickly passed into the hands of the younger brother, William returning to his farm. Two years ago, in 1904, he sold sixty acres for six thousand dollars, which left him a place of eighty-five acres to which he is now devoting his whole time and skill. When he arrived in the valley, although it contained a considerable population, the main portion of it was still wild with but few if any roads worthy the name.

Miss Hannah Daniels, the daughter of David and Anna Daniels, residents of Paradise valley, King county, became the bride of Mr. Morgan in September, 1898. Her parents, also, are natives of Wales, born during the middle 'forties. They came to America in early life and Mrs. Morgan was born in Wisconsin, in 1874. Later the family removed to Kansas, where considerable of her education was received. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan: Ethel, born February 27, 1901; and Mabel, September 4, 1903; both upon the Snohomish valley homestead. The family's religious affiliations are with the Congregational church, and Mr. Morgan is an active Republican. He has served his precinct as road supervisor. Of his eighty-five acres, half are rich bottom land, and all of it is well improved and supplied with comfortable buildings. Although still engaged in dairying to some extent, Mr. Morgan disposed of his large dairy interests when he sold part of his place in 1904. At that time he sold ten cows for sixty-five dollars each and the remainder for a sum but little less. Prosperous in his agricultural business, and impelled by a progressive spirit he has been a force in the upbuilding of the community and county, the highest respect and

esteem of whose citizens he enjoys in abundant measure.

MORGAN M. MORGAN.—Among the pioneers of the great Snohomish valley, men who entered it during its earliest stages of development, kept step with the rapid march of its wonderful progress, and who are today active in its business and social life, must be included the subject of this biographical review. The fact that he belongs to the well known Morgan family, being the second son of Morgan Morgan, a separate sketch of whom appears also in this work, gives him further prominence. Born in Wales, also the birthplace of his father, February 27, 1867, he comes from ancient Welsh stock, his mother being also of that nationality. Morgan Jr. was reared on the farm, attending the schools of the community, and assisting at home until he reached the age of eighteen. That year marked a memorable epoch in his life. His father, brother Charles and himself, left the old home that year, 1885, to seek the richer opportunities and freer life of western America, intending to send for the remaining members of the family as soon as established. Coming to the Pacific coast, the three located first at Newcastle, King county, drawn thither by old acquaintances at work in the mines there. In January, 1886, they came to Snohomish county, where, the following April, they received the sad news that the devoted wife and mother had passed away, an event which only hastened the departure of the other children for the United States. Upon reaching Snohomish the father at once bought one hundred and sixty acres of deeded land and the work of home-building was begun. There were then no roads worthy the name and really only very poor trails. Six years later, Morgan Jr. took a preemption claim nearby, which he added to his share of a quarter section previously purchased by his brother William and himself. In 1892 these brothers erected a saw-mill in the vicinity, the first one thereabouts, which soon passed into the sole possession of Morgan M. Morgan. This plant he operated successfully until 1901, when he sold out. He had also been engaged in farming, and since that date he has been giving his entire attention to his farming and business interests, which are of considerable magnitude.

Mr. Morgan and Miss Marie Detering were united in marriage December 2, 1896. Mrs. Morgan is of German descent, born in Germany, April 30, 1871, the daughter of Frederick and Henrietta (Dickman) Detering, both of whom are now dead. They came to Snohomish county in 1879 and settled near Monroe, among the early pioneers of that section, so that Mrs. Morgan received most of her education and rearing within the confines of Snohomish county. Three children have been

born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan: Kenneth September 23, 1897; Willard, May 30, 1900; and Gilbert, March 19, 1904. The family belongs to the Congregational church. Politically, Mr. Morgan is a liberal Republican. He has served his precinct at different times as justice of the peace and constable. His estate embraces two hundred and fifty acres of rich valley land, and city property in Everett and Monroe, besides which Mrs. Morgan possesses a fifty-five acre farm near Monroe. Their home, three miles southwest of Snohomish, is prettily located, very comfortable and permeated by an atmosphere of hospitality and progressiveness. Mr. Morgan is justly ranked among the leading citizens of the valley, esteemed for his personal qualities and respected by all.

WILBERT F. EDDY, living one mile and a half west of Snohomish, is one of the pioneers of this section of the county, having first come here to work in a logging camp thirty-four years ago. Though some of the intervening years have been passed by him in other sections of the Pacific Northwest, the greater portion of his life since coming to the Puget sound country has been spent in Snohomish county. Mr. Eddy was born in Ed-dington, Maine, August 14, 1847, the fourth of six children of Timothy and Mary J. (Roe) Eddy, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree state. They were descended from English stock. Timothy Eddy died in his native state in 1878. Wilbert F. Eddy was born on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of the neighborhood. He remained with his parents until sixteen years of age, then enlisted in Company A of the Thirty-First Maine Volunteers; and he served through the latter part of the Civil War with that command. Upon being mustered out at Bangor, Maine, he returned to the farm. In 1872, soon after his marriage, Mr. Eddy came to the Pacific Northwest. He chose Snohomish county for his place of residence and for three years worked in a logging camp, where Mrs. Eddy was also employed as cook. Mr. Eddy was noted in those days as one of the most expert choppers. Six months of the year 1875 were passed in San Francisco. On his return from California Mr. Eddy went to Walla Walla and for four years was engaged in contracting to furnish ties to the Northern Pacific railroad for use in the construction of its trans-continental line. He returned to Snohomish county in 1879 and for a number of years followed the life of the woodsman, at times hiring out to others and at times engaging in business on his own account. In 1883 he took a homestead near Hartford, but four years later he sold out and moved to Snohomish, where he purchased a number of city lots and built dwellings, leasing the properties as soon as they were completed. In

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION



HENRY SPURRELL



JOSEPH MARTELL



ULRICK R. ERICKSON



HERMAN MICHEELS

1894 he purchased his present place of twelve acres and he has since devoted himself assiduously to its improvement. It is one of the fine country estates in the county, modern and complete in every detail. The six room house and the buildings have been constructed with care, and the place is considered a model small American farm.

March 19, 1870, in Bradley, Maine, Mr. Eddy married Miss Charlotte Osgood, daughter of Joseph and Mary Osgood, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree state. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy came across the continent soon after their marriage. In fraternal circles Mr. Eddy is a Mason and a member of the Grand Army; in politics he is a Republican, but does not always consider himself bound to support candidates of his party. He and Mrs. Eddy are among the honored pioneers of the county and in the years of their residence here have done much to develop its resources, and to aid in its general progress. They are popular and highly respected by all who are honored with their acquaintance or friendship.

HENRY SPURRELL is an early settler of Snohomish county and one of the pioneers of the city of Snohomish. When Mr. Spurrell first came to this part of the country, settlers were few and hamlets fewer. In the forty years during which Mr. Spurrell has been active in Snohomish county, he has seen the community grow and has been himself a factor in creating that growth. He was born in England early in the year February 2, 1843, the son of William Spurrell, who was born near Portsmouth and followed the trade of barber during his entire life. Henry Spurrell's mother died when he was six years old, and of her the son has little memory. His school days were few, but in the course of a long and active life he has picked up a large store of information and is one of the well posted citizens of the county. At thirteen years of age he commenced life in the British Navy. During the seven and a half years he was engaged in this branch of Her Majesty's service, young Spurrell visited nearly every portion of the traveled seas and called at all the ports of the world which were of importance. In 1863 while in the harbor of Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Spurrell left the service and at once made his way to Utsalady and for three years worked in logging camps on Camano Island. In 1866 Mr. Spurrell came to Snohomish and passed the next succeeding two years in J. Berry's logging camp. During this time he purchased of an earlier settler his right to a piece of land comprising one hundred and fifty acres and located a half mile west of the site of the present city of Snohomish, and filed a pre-emption. The land was covered with heavy timber, but Mr. Spurrell had cleared twelve acres of it before selling it in 1870. He then went further

up the river and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Spurrell lived here for twelve years and cleared and put under cultivation half of his land. He leased the place in 1886 and removed with his family to the city in order that his children might have the benefit of a school education. In the following year he opened a lumber yard, the first one in the city of Snohomish, and continued in the lumber business for thirteen years, selling out in 1900. Mr. Spurrell then bought the oldest furniture store in the place and has continued in that business to the present time.

In Seattle in 1874 Mr. Spurrell married Miss Sarah Martin, a native of England who had come to the Puget sound country to be with a brother. Upon her marriage Mrs. Spurrell moved to the Snohomish river country and taught the first school in that section of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Spurrell have been born five children: Harry F., now in the shingle business at Monroe; Amy A., living at home; William M., at home; Mrs. Grace C. Jones, wife of the Pacific Express Company's agent at Everett; and Ivy, a student in the University at Seattle. In politics Mr. Spurrell is a Republican. He has served a term in the city council and is now a member of the school board. In fraternal circles he is an Odd Fellow, a Rebekah, a Mason, a Maccabee and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The family is Episcopal in its adherence. In addition to his mercantile establishment Mr. Spurrell owns considerable property in Snohomish. He is successful in business and highly esteemed as a man and as a citizen.

JOSEPH MARTELL is one of the well known business men of the city of Snohomish, where he has a well stocked store of paints, varnishes, wall paper and builders' supplies. He also enjoys a reputation as an artistic painter and decorator, having learned his trade in the thorough-going system in vogue among craftsmen in England. Mr. Martell was born in Somerset County, England, January 26, 1862, the youngest of a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls. The parents were Frederick and Anne (Watkins) Martell, lineal descendants of Huguenots who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled on English soil. The Martell genealogy can be traced back to the Thirteenth century. The elder Martell was a hotel keeper at Weston-super-Mare, a well known resort on Bristol channel, where he conducted business successfully until 1888 after which time he retired. His death occurred in 1898 at Southampton in the home of his son where he was visiting. The mother of our subject died in the fall of 1890 at her home in England. Joseph Martell received his education

in the grammar school of Weston-super-Mare and by the time he had attained his majority he had mastered the trade of painter and decorator. When twenty-one he left England and came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained but a short time. He then went to Andover, New Brunswick, and worked at farming for about two years. Mr. Martell for six years at various times worked at his trade in Arcoostook County, Maine. In 1888 he returned to England for a four months' visit to the place of his nativity. On leaving England he came direct to Snohomish, Washington, where he has since resided.

In May of 1889 at Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. Martell married Miss Alice Clements, a native of Devonshire, England. Mrs. Martell died in 1891, leaving one child, Frederick, who is living with his father. In September of 1895 Mr. Martell married Miss Alice McKinley at Snohomish. The present Mrs. Martell is a native of Prince Edward's island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where her father, a tailor by trade, passed away. Mrs. Martell came with her mother to Snohomish in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Martell have been born three children: an infant, deceased, Annie and Clifford. Mr. Martell and his wife are members of the Baptist church, people of the sterling qualities of mind and heart which attract friends. In politics Mr. Martell is a Republican. He takes a lively interest in questions of local importance. Mr. Martell is an enthusiast on the matter of the resources of Snohomish county and says that in all his travels he has never seen a country its equal in the matter of climate, natural advantages and present opportunities.

HERMAN MICHEELS, farmer, one mile south of Snohomish, is one of the men who has been able by dint of hard work and economical management of his affairs to raise himself from the position of day laborer to the proprietorship of a fine piece of farm property in the vicinity of one of the large communities of the county. This he has done within a very few years and solely by his own endeavor. Mr. Micheels was born in Germany in the summer of 1855, the tenth of a family of eleven children. Michel and Ernestina (Zulldorf) Micheels were German peasant folk who never left their native land. Herman Micheels obtained his education in the common schools of Germany and remained at home until he had attained his majority. When he was fifteen years of age, owing to the death of his father, he shouldered the responsibility of caring for his mother and maintaining the home fireside. In 1880 Mr. Micheels came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, obtaining work with a lumber company at Menomoneie. He remained there eleven years, leaving to come to Washington. For four years he worked

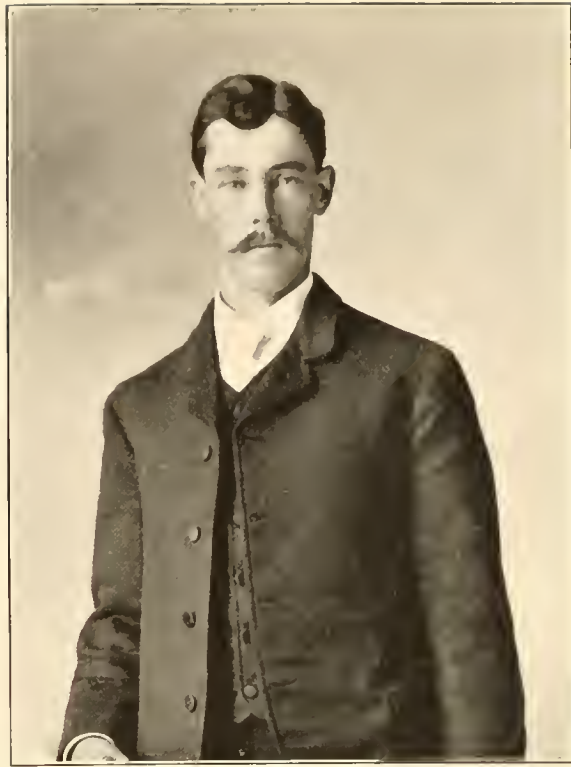
as a laborer in the city, but in 1895 he rented a farm east of town and operated it for four years. In 1899 he purchased his present farm of ninety-six acres, forty of which were then under cultivation. Mr. Micheels has cleared twenty more and erected a fine house and large barns.

In 1876 while yet living in Germany, Mr. Micheels married Miss Ernestine Hine, a native of Germany in 1852 and daughter of William and Louise (Kopnek) Hine, who were peasant folk. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Micheels: Mrs. Annie Deday, a resident of Granite Falls; Mrs. Amelia Dickson, living at Monroe; Albert, a resident of Snohomish; Mrs. Tilda Wolf, of Monroe; Martha, William, Augusta and Daisy. In fraternal circles Mr. Micheels is a Modern Woodman. In church affiliations he is a Lutheran. In politics he is a Republican and an active party worker. He has forty-one head of Jersey stock. One of Mr. Micheels' chief characteristics is ability to work, another one being ability to make the most of the results of his labor. He is one of the sterling citizens of the community, a man enjoying the highest respect of its people.

ULRICK R. ERICKSON, a popular merchant tailor of Snohomish, is one of the men who believe that Snohomish county is a good place for a young man who thoroughly understands his business and is ready to apply himself to make the most of the possibilities lying before him. Mr. Erickson came to the Puget Sound country as a journeyman, and he is now the proprietor of a successful establishment. Mr. Erickson was born in Sweden Sept. 29, 1866, the fourth of five children of Ulrick R. and Christina Erickson. The elder Erickson was a builder and contractor in the old country, where both he and his wife lived and died. Young Erickson obtained his education in the Swedish schools, but closed his formal educational training when fourteen years of age to become an apprentice to the tailoring trade. A number of years were passed in an establishment in Stockholm where the young man thoroughly learned all branches of his trade. In 1893 he decided to leave the land of his birth and on the 12th day of July of that year came to Tacoma. The subsequent six and a half years were passed in work at his trade in that city, and in 1899 he came to the city of Snohomish and entered the employ of a tailoring establishment. Three years later he purchased the entire interest of William Heintz, and since that time has himself been sole proprietor of one of the most modern and up-to-date establishments of its kind in the entire county. His excellent and high-class workmanship recommends him, and his business is on the increase.

In 1887, while still living in Sweden Mr. Erickson married Miss Christina Wickman, a native of

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION



CHARLES S. VAIL



ACME BUSINESS COLLEGE, EVERETT
CAROLYN PACHIN, Conductor

Sweden, whose parents are still living in that country, the father being a painter by occupation. To Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have been born five children: Hulda E., Ulrick, Carl S., Ellen and Elsie. In political views Mr. Erickson is a liberal, being bound by no party ties which obligate him to support nominees whom he may deem unworthy of his ballot. His chief interest lies in the direction of the management and the betterment of the public schools. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Foresters of America, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while Mrs. Erickson is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America. As a business man, Mr. Erickson is enterprising and successful. He is popular with all classes of people, a man of intelligence and business ability, respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

CHARLIE S. VAIL, whose home, Glen Cottage, on the north bank of the Snohomish, is numbered among the picturesque places of Snohomish county, is one of the representative young men of the community. He was born in Wayne county, in central New York, in the fall of 1867, the son of William B. and Rose Etta (Burlingham) Vail, natives respectively of Massachusetts and the Empire state, descended from colonial stock of Scotch and English ancestry. The elder Vail died in New York in 1904; the mother is living with her son, the subject of this biography. Mr. Vail received his education in the common schools of Wayne county, but at the age of fourteen was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. His first work was on the Erie canal. In 1882 he went to Michigan and worked in the woods for one season, but he soon returned to New York, and he followed farming there until 1887, when he went once more to Michigan and engaged in hunting and trapping. For a number of years Mr. Vail moved about and followed various lines of activity at Grand Rapids, Michigan; at Crystal Lake, Illinois, and in different parts of Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan, finally reaching St. Paul where he entered the construction department of the Great Northern railway, being sent to Montana. Most of the year 1892 he passed in Spokane, but that fall he came to Snohomish county where he established and is still engaged in operating a salmon fishery. In 1898 Mr. Vail enlisted in Company B of the Independent Washington volunteers and served at garrison duty at Vancouver barracks during the absence of the regulars. He is now a member of Company K of the Second Washington regiment of the National Guard. He has one living brother, George H. Living brothers and sisters of Mrs. Rose Etta Vail, Mr. Vail's mother, are: William, Selden B., and Edna Jane. Mrs. Vail's great grandmother was Sarah Hyde, one of the

supposed heirs of the famous Hyde estate, so long in the English chancery courts. Mr. Vail is a Republican in politics, though not especially active, and in fraternal affiliation is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he is a past grand, and senior warden of the Encampment, the Rebekahs, the Foresters, the Eagles and the Order of Ben Hur. He is a young man of excellent business ability, very successful in his chosen line of endeavor.

THE ACME BUSINESS COLLEGE, the oldest and largest commercial school in Snohomish county, was established by Miss Carolyne Patchin in the fall of 1900, and since then has been continuously under her management.

Miss Patchin is exceptionally well qualified for this line of work, as she has had much experience as a teacher in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and other cities, and has also had an extensive business practice, obtained from directing a large stenographic office in Minneapolis, Minnesota. This work brought her into contact with the foremost business and professional people of that city, particularly those connected with law and lumber. The experience thus obtained by her in these lines of work is of particular value in her present position, as in Snohomish county the demand for stenographers arises largely from those engaged in the lumber business and in the practice of law. Miss Patchin possesses that rare, but highly valuable combination, a thorough knowledge of theory and principle, and a working knowledge obtained from the actual business field. The Commercial Department is under the very efficient management of Mr. R. P. Wood, who, besides having enjoyed a liberal education, has had many years of high-class experience with important firms, both in the East and West, and thus can bring the light of practical knowledge to bear on the intricacies of theory.

In business college work it is coming to be a recognized axiom, that mere text-book or theoretical teachers are of little or no value in a field as practical as that of commercial education. The success of the Acme Business College is largely the result of a due comprehension of this important fact. Practical teachers using the best methods, and giving a maximum of personal attention to their students are bound to succeed, not only from their standpoint, but also from that of the pupils. Nothing is left undone that is possible for the teachers to do in trying to fit the students to be of real help to their employers, and not mere salary drawers.

The western spirit of determination to succeed in spite of all difficulties has always been shown in the management of this school. From a very few pupils in 1900 it has won its place at the top, and is now a well-attended, flourishing institution.

At the time of its removal from the Greenberg block, owing to the increase in number of students, its present quarters were re-decorated and furnished throughout, and to-day the rooms and equipment are unsurpassed by any other college on the Sound. The rooms were originally designed for and used by the Everett High school, and therefore are especially adapted for school purposes, being large, well-lighted and airy, and commanding a magnificent view of the Sound. In order to keep fully abreast of the times, eight new Remington typewriters have been recently added to the typewriting department. At the present time, the Acme Business College is the only school in this territory equipped with the latest models, thus giving to its pupils a knowledge of the most modern attachments, and the advantage of being able to turn out the finest work.

The Pitmanic systems of shorthand—the Munson, Graham and Pitman—are taught by the principal, who has personal supervision of the Stenographic Department. Touch typewriting is taught by a new and original method, clearly set forth in a text-book compiled and published by Miss Patchin, which has met with the most gratifying success, and has been favorably commented on by experts in that line. Evenness of touch and beautiful work result from the use of this method. This text-book is really a self-teacher. Short courses are not recommended as the business world has no use for half-fledged assistants.

The introductory and intermediate instruction in the Commercial Department is mainly imparted through the famous Sadler-Rowe Budget System and allied text-books, with some important changes suggested by business practice. The final course consists of thorough drills in the lumber business, with the especial aim of giving ample practice in modern columnar accounting, covering the technical knowledge of underweights and overweights, estimated freights, etc. The book-keeping instruction also includes practice in all the prominent lines of business.

It will be understood from what has been said that the desire of the management of the Acme Business College is to be the best school for pupils who wish to be the best. About two-thirds of the stenographers of Everett are graduates of this College, and there are many others in Seattle and other cities. While, in common with the other high-class and reliable institutions, it has consistently taken the stand that positions cannot be guaranteed to students, yet, owing to its good reputation with business men, it has experienced very little trouble in placing all its graduates.

Both Miss Patchin and Mr. Wood have been for several years Snohomish county residents, and are thoroughly convinced of the magnificent future before Everett and the county at large. With

headquarters in Everett, they are in a fine position to cater to the commercial educational needs of all Snohomish county people and those to whom Everett is easily accessible. This is the pioneer business school in the county. It has been through "hard times" "like the rest of us," but is now looking forward to the good times in store for the far Northwest.

WILLIAM G. SWALWELL, president of the Swalwell Land & Trust Company, is one of the founders of the city of Everett to which site he came in 1889. No man has taken a more active or effective part in the upbuilding of the city. The wise system of industrial economics which has been brought to bear in the development of Everett has challenged uniform admiration, for while there has been steady advancement along material lines there has been an entire absence of that inflation of values and that erratic "booming" without foundation which have in the past proven the death knell to many western localities. Here, under the guidance and co-operation of such men as Mr. Swalwell, progress has been made continuously and along safe lines, and in the healthful growth and advancement of the city, Mr. Swalwell has been a most important factor.

A native of Canada, William G. Swalwell was born in Portage du Fort, on the Ottawa river, in 1859. His father, George Swalwell, was born in the province of Ottawa, and his mother was a native of Scotland, who was brought to America during her infancy. In 1889 George Swalwell removed with his family to Washington and engaged in buying and selling real estate on his own account. He built the first Methodist house of worship erected in Everett and was a devoted member of that pioneer society, serving it also as an officer. He was married in Canada to Isabel Duff, and they became the parents of seven children, all of whom are residents of Everett: William G., the subject of this sketch; Wellington A., secretary of the Swalwell Land, Loan & Trust Company; A. W. and W. F., who are engaged in the real estate business; R. E., who is with the Swalwell Paper Company; J. E., who is in the jewelry business; and J. A., cashier of the First National bank. The father died in June, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years, but Mrs. Swalwell is still living.

In the public schools of Canada William G. Swalwell secured his school training and afterward engaged in general merchandising for nine years. He had previously made a visit to California and Puget sound, in 1887, and, believing that unusually favorable opportunities awaited the business man of energy in this section of the country, he decided to immigrate. As soon as he could make arrangements he removed his family to Tacoma, where he immediately engaged in the real estate business. A

year later he met Wyatt J. Rucker, also a new-comer to the sound, and together they decided to come to Port Gardner bay and take land. When Mr. Swalwell came to his homestead claim the land was covered with a growth of timber so dense that the trees on all sides touched the little cabin which he erected. Here his wife lived three months before she saw a woman, so wild was the country at that time, but within an incredibly short period a great transformation was wrought in this section. Mr. Swalwell cleared his land, cutting 10,000 railroad ties from his forty-acre homestead. He purchased the land between his homestead and the river and in September, 1891, platted it as Swalwell's First Addition to the City of Everett, anticipating the Colby-Hoyt syndicate, and thus giving the present metropolis its real inception, as narrated at length in the general chapters of this work. A little later he platted the homestead into the Second Addition. He built the McCabe block that same fall, graded and planked Hewitt avenue at a cost of about \$15,000, and erected the Swalwell block, a three-story pressed brick structure, the first fine block in the town and still one of the city's best structures. In this latter block the First National bank was located until 1900.

In 1892 Mr. Swalwell organized the First National Bank of Everett, became its president, and afterward acquired the stock of others so that he was its sole owner. He held this until 1901, when the bank was consolidated with the Everett National, forming the present institution with deposits in excess of a million and a quarter dollars. Upon this merger being effected, Mr. Swalwell resigned as president, not wishing to be hampered with the arduous duties, but retained his directorship on the board, which thus profits by his wise counsel and experience. He now devotes his time exclusively to the Swalwell Land, Loan & Trust Company, which has been incorporated. The stock is held exclusively by himself and wife. Mr. Swalwell has erected many frame and brick business blocks and about fifty residences, his own being built in the year 1892 on the old homestead tract. In connection with other business pursuits, he is also president of the Mitchell Land & Improvement Company, and is among the heaviest realty holders in the city.

Mr. Swalwell was married in Canada, September 17, 1884, to Miss Effie Fowler, a daughter of the Rev. Hiram Fowler. To this union four children have been born: Herbert G., who is attending Whitworth College at Tacoma; Melvin F., Vivien and Winifred, at home. Mrs. Swalwell is a devoted member of the Methodist church, whose services the family attend. Mr. Swalwell is one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Everett Public Library, and is a director of the local Chamber of Commerce. He

has ever been prominent in the last named organization, which has done so much to promote the growth of the city. In its early days, Mr. Swalwell served as a member of the city's first council and on its pioneer school board. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally, is a chapter Mason and affiliated with the B. P. O. E. Unusual and deserved success has crowned his endeavors in the business world and to-day he stands among the leading capitalists of this section of the state, who owe their advancement to their own efforts. His labors, moreover, have been of marked value to the community in promoting growth, stability and real progress, and as a distinguished and honored citizen he is deserving of a prominent place among these annals.

THOMAS E. HEADLEE, mayor of Everett, now serving his second term as the official head of that municipality, is making a record for honest, wholesome, business-like administration that is not only highly creditable to himself but worthy of the progressive metropolis on Port Gardner bay. A lawyer by profession, ex-auditor of the county, at present chief clerk and head book-keeper of the Clark-Nickerson Lumber Company, in touch with both labor and capital, he is peculiarly fitted for his exalted position, a fact quite apparent to his fellow citizens. Mr. Headlee is a son of E. Headlee, a native of Ohio, who came west to Iowa when a young man and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1890 he removed to Snohomish county and here resided, an esteemed citizen, until his death four years later. Mrs. Headlee, the mother of Thomas E., bore the maiden name of Harriet Humes, and is a sister of Judge Humes, ex-mayor of Seattle. She was born in Indiana and when a little girl went with her parents to Iowa, where she was educated and where her marriage took place. The children of this union, now living, are: Francis M., of Arizona, one of Snohomish county's pioneer lawyers, who preceded the rest of his family west, a man of marked ability, widely known and respected; Alice, the wife of Charles T. Smith, Granite Falls; James W., Everett; the subject of this review; Etta, wife of Fred S. Anderson, ex-mayor of Snohomish; and Elsie, now Mrs. E. W. Mathewson of Everett, also Sarah, wife of C. H. Lamprey, of Snohomish. George T. and Charles W. are deceased.

Thomas E. Headlee was born at What-cheer, Iowa, September 1, 1867. He attended the public school and later a local business college, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm. Until 1890 he made his home with his parents, but in that year joined Francis M. at Snohomish, determined to seek his fortune in the great Northwest. Entering his brother's office, the young man read law during the ensuing three years and in 1893 was admitted

to the bar. Following his admittance the brothers formed a partnership and for a year practised together in Snohomish City. Then the junior member of the firm took charge of the Anderson shingle mill at Granite Falls, one of the pioneer mills in that section. He had served as deputy county auditor five months in 1891, under George C. Ruff, resigning to better pursue his studies, so that in 1896, when the Democratic party was seeking a competent man to nominate for auditor, Mr. Headlee was considered well qualified and given the place. He was elected in 1896 and re-elected in 1898, leaving behind a most creditable record as a public officer. Upon the expiration of his last term, he accepted a position with the Clark-Nickerson Lumber Company, one of the largest on the sound, and has remained with that corporation ever since. In December, 1903, he was again called into public service, this time to serve as mayor of Everett, being elected on the Democratic ticket. A reelection in 1904 evidenced the people's faith in him.

Mr. Headlee and Miss May Foss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foss, of Snohomish, were united in marriage March 22, 1896. Mrs. Headlee was born in Snohomish, her parents being early pioneers of this county. A biographical review of the Foss family appears elsewhere in these records. Mr. and Mrs. Headlee's three children are Audrey, aged nine; Thomas E., Jr., seven years old; and Fred F., one year old. Mr. and Mrs. Headlee are well known in Everett's social circles, and in fraternal life Mr. Headlee is identified with the Woodmen and the Redmen. Mayor Headlee has for many years past contributed freely and ably to the general progress of his home city and county, serving faithfully and efficiently as a public official, zealously promoting the business interests with which he is connected, and by his many sterling personal qualities reaching an honorable position among his fellow men.

HENRY HEWITT, JR.—Notwithstanding the animus which some men feel or affect to feel toward men of great wealth, there is, and must always be, a deep seated respect in the breasts of men in general for the conspicuously successful in that species of conflict in which all must, perforce, engage and in which so few have the qualifications to wage a wining warfare. Courage, steadfastness of purpose, heroism in meeting disappointments and discouragements, marvelous capacity for labor, genius for details, splendid generalship, broad knowledge of men and things and all but prophetic foresight—who does not admire these qualities? and yet which of these qualities is lacking in any of the commanding geniuses of finance? Certainly all have been manifested in the career of Henry Hewitt, Jr., who with no special advantages to begin with has climbed to the top round of the ladder

of industrial success, at times proving himself the peer or even the superior of some of the best known financiers of the American Union.

Mr. Hewitt is a native of England, born in Lancashire in 1810, the son of Henry and Mary (Proctor) Hewitt. His father, who was born in England in 1819, came to America in 1839, located in Racine, Wisconsin, and engaged in contracting. Later he moved to Chicago and became one of the original contractors on the Illinois & Mississippi canal, whence the pursuit of his business finally led him to Kaukauna, Wisconsin, which city was his headquarters for two decades. During all this time he was engaged in large construction enterprises, among them being the canal from the Mississippi river to Green Bay, a government undertaking of great magnitude. In later life he removed to Menasha, Wisconsin, and built the government lock there. He also became the principal owner of two banks, the First National of Neenah and the First National of Menasha. In the work at Chicago, mentioned above, he was simply a subcontractor. The failure of the original contractors left him with many obligations and with nothing to meet them but his reserve resources, accumulated in other ventures, but he honestly paid every dollar of this indebtedness, although it left him penniless. Such were his splendid abilities, however, that he soon recovered himself and at the time of his demise in 1901 he was a very wealthy man. In all his operations he had able assistance from his wife, our subject's mother, who not only acted as his secretary but shared with him, in a measure, the management of his extensive enterprises. She too was possessed of unusual abilities and rare good judgment in industrial matters. She was a native of England, born in 1821, the daughter of an extensive agriculturist of that country.

Henry Hewitt, Jr., with whom this article is more directly concerned, was but an infant when brought by his parents to America. After receiving the usual public school training, he spent a short term in Lawrence university, at Appleton, Wisconsin, and later he spent a few months in a Chicago business college, but he never completed a course in any institution. He began the active duties of life at sixteen as his father's assistant, learning, at that early age, the important lesson of how to direct and control men. Two years later he had his first experience in the lumber business, his father having fitted him out with teams, etc., and launched him in the industry for himself on Wolf river, Wisconsin. From that day to the present he has been interested in this line of endeavor on a constantly enlarging scale. At the early age of twenty, he took a contract to build a lock and dam at Portage City, Wisconsin, the consideration for his work being a grant of land from the Fox River & Wisconsin Improvement Company. The contract, a



Henry Hewitt

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

large one, was carried through with the help of his father and the land secured, and thus he came into possession of his first realty; thus was he started in a career of land accumulation which has resulted in his acquiring thousands of acres in different states. Mr. Hewitt was busy with his government contract when the war broke out so could not participate in person, but he sent a substitute, and his father having also sent one for him without his knowledge, he was doubly represented in the war for the Union. After the close of that struggle the father and son together started a bank, and of this institution the younger Hewitt was cashier for the ensuing fifteen years. All this time he dictated the policy of the bank; that his management was wise, his judgment good, is abundantly evident from the fact that in the decade and a half the losses from bad loans amounted to only three hundred dollars and this sum was lost in a compromise settlement. Mr. Hewitt's energies were too great to find scope for their activity in one line of endeavor, so he carried on a lumbering business in addition to his banking, and also augmented his fortune by judicious speculation; indeed it was at this time that he scored one of his greatest successes. His father, fearing a panic, advised a sale of their land holdings at a sacrifice, but he could see no grounds for apprehension, so he not only held onto his own lands but bought his father's also. His judgment proved correct and one of the longest strides in his pathway to phenomenal success was made. After that time he was not associated with the elder Hewitt except in the bank. He continued his land buying policy, securing forty thousand acres in Arkansas, thirty thousand of which he still retains, twelve hundred acres in Chautauqua county, Kansas, four thousand in Missouri, three or four thousand near the iron mines of Duluth, and eight thousand in the iron fields of Michigan, upon which are two paying mines and others in process of development.

When Mr. Hewitt decided to come west in 1888 he sold some \$380,000 worth of pine lands in Wisconsin and northern Michigan that he might have plenty of capital to operate with. Visiting Arizona and Mexico, he built a smelter at Nogales, on the American side of the line, designed to reduce ore shipped across the border, but a change in the duty on lead made the plant unprofitable, so he closed it down after having run it a year, though he still owns it. He then went to San Francisco, and thence into the red wood districts, where he made the discovery that the people were using more Puget sound fir than they were of the timber which grew at their own doors. This determined him to come to Washington. After examining the Gray's harbor country, Port Garner bay and the timber resources of Pierce county, he decided to locate at Tacoma, thinking that would be the central point.

There he associated himself with Col. C. W. Griggs, A. G. Foster, the ex-senator, and C. H. Jones, a brother-in-law and a lumberman from Michigan, for the purpose of buying vast estates from the Northern Pacific Company. They acquired eighty thousand acres of timber lands in the vicinity of Tacoma and elsewhere in the Sound country, erected a large mill at Tacoma and began operations. They now have two mills with a combined output of 500,000 feet per day. At this time Mr. Hewitt heard of the timber resources of the Snohomish river and came in person to investigate, hiring Indians to take him over the ground. The result was the purchase by him of four hundred million feet of timber, but his visit also had a very important incidental result, important not alone to himself but to the country in general. While he was opening up the river and arranging for a boom site his attention was attracted by the advantages of the land upon which Everett now stands for town building purposes; he investigated it thoroughly and began buying it. Now about this time Charles L. Colby, principal owner of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and interested with John D. Rockefeller in building the Chicago Terminal road, together with Angus McDougall, the celebrated inventor and promoter of the whaleback type of vessel, were on the sound, looking for a site for their proposed whaleback-building establishment. They had about completed arrangements with the citizens of Anacortes for the location of the plant there, but Mr. Hewitt took advantage of an invitation to accompany them on a trip to Alaska to argue the advantages of his newly discovered town site. On this Alaska trip, besides the gentlemen mentioned were Henry C. Davis, private secretary to President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and John Plummer.

Mr. Hewitt believes that his presentation of the wonderful advantages of both river and bay and the excellent wharf facilities, etc., besides his statements that the public-spirited owners of the land, Messrs. Rucker, Swalwell, Smith and others, would give half their holdings as a bonus, had much to do with their ultimately choosing Everett as the site of their operations. The outcome was an agreement that all should investigate the situation and if found as Mr. Hewitt said that funds should be placed subject to his check with which to buy up the site, establish mills, inaugurate enterprises, etc. He was authorized to spend not to exceed \$800,000, but in the expenditure of that sum was left absolutely to his own judgment. He immediately made a bargain with Rucker, Friday and Swalwell for half their holdings, eight hundred acres. They gave four hundred and Hewitt, as agent for his company, purchased about two hundred more. He then made a bargain with E. D. Smith for a large part of his lands in the vicinity of Lowell, securing altogether over six thousand acres. They then

commenced to lay out the town, clearing off the lands, building roads, etc. The Smith property was secured under an agreement that a paper mill should be built, and machinery for the mill, the barge works and the nail factory were all ordered and brought around the Horn in the Whaleback Wetmore. The buildings were all up ready for the machinery when she arrived in port. He then gave sites for several shingle and saw-mills and built a large mill of their own, the Pioneer, at a site more appropriate for a light house than a saw-mill, the idea being to begin building a bulkhead, which, it was expected, would eventually result in harbor improvements. A town of six thousand people immediately sprang into existence, with six banks, hotels, factories, schools, churches, etc. Sites for all the churches were donated by the company. Then came the panic of 1893 which almost wrecked the enterprise. As a natural result of the depression disputes arose among the members of the company, who disagreed as to the best means of stemming the adverse financial tide. The eastern partners wanted to bond the town for \$1,500,000 with which to proceed with the work, and did go so far as to print the bonds and have them signed by the vice-president, but Mr. Hewitt would not agree to this; his plan was to quit spending money and simply hold onto what they had until the hard times were over. The disputes eventuated in threats on the part of the eastern men of lawsuits, bankruptcy proceedings, etc., and even accusations against Mr. Hewitt of having used company funds for his own benefit. He had invested forty-eight thousand dollars of his own money in the enterprise, together with all his salary, and he was still indebted to the company in the sum of \$150,000, so they had a chance to do him serious damage, if they wished, by closing down on him. He was, however, fully equal to the occasion. Ultimately they called him to New York for a conference. Before responding to their invitation, he organized the Hewitt Land Company, deeded most of his land holdings to it, and gave stock in the corporation to his creditors, of whom he had many in Tacoma and elsewhere at this time; then he went to the conference. After a two weeks' stay in New York he returned west with all the charges against him withdrawn and armed with still greater powers of management than ever before. He had had a long conference with Rockefeller which resulted at length in the assumption on the part of that financier and his associates of all Mr. Hewitt's outstanding obligations in exchange for his paper mill and factory stock. They also gave him, in this deal, some lands and mortgages and about fourteen thousand dollars in cash, stipulating that he should remain in charge of the work in Everett and should continue his two banks. He maintained his mills and banks in Everett all through the hard

time and did what he could for the upholding and progress of the town, but since the return of prosperity he has closed out many of his interests there, not on account of any lack of faith in its future, but because of the insistent demands of his other undertakings. He has since purchased a billion feet of timber on the coast from British Columbia to California, has paid every dollar he owed both east and west and has the Hewitt Land Company in his family, also owns the Hewitt Investment Company and other highly valuable holdings, upon which there is not one dollar of indebtedness. He is owner of a one-fourth interest in the St. Paul, Tacoma Lumber Company, which is free from indebtedness, and owns property worth more than \$7,000,000. Of this company he was treasurer for fifteen years, resigning at last because of lack of time to attend to the duties of the office.

In Menasha, Wisconsin, about 1870, Mr. Hewitt married Miss Rocena L. Jones, whose father, Daniel, a native of Vermont, born about 1814, was for years a prominent manufacturer of wagon materials. He is living at present in Appleton, Wisconsin. Mrs. Hewitt's mother, Clarissa L. (Hibbard) Jones, was born in Vermont about 1820 and died about 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt are parents of five children, namely, William, now in the lumber business in King county and doing well; John, a very valuable assistant to his father in his extensive operations; Henry, just out of college, interested in the saw-mill of the Hewitt-Lee Lumber Company on Lake Washington; Mrs. Clara Lee, and Mary, the last mentioned still at home. The family adhere to the Congregational church, and in politics Mr. Hewitt is a Republican, although of the independent type. In reference to his marvelous success in the accumulation of wealth it is but fair to add that while the increase of property values has helped him as it must help every man who deals extensively and judiciously in realty, he has won his way not by stock gambling or by organizing trusts or other questionable combinations of capital, but essentially by carrying through legitimate enterprises on a large scale; that his success has therefore been the success of the countries in which he has operated and he is entitled to the credit of having been a public benefactor in the direction of contributing immeasurably to industrial progress. He has been the means of bringing ten millions of dollars to the state of Washington.

"SAMUEL HENRY PILES, Republican, of Seattle, was born on a farm in Livingston county, Kentucky, December 28, 1858, and was educated at private schools at Smithland, in his native state. After being admitted to the bar he started for the West, and in 1882 located in the Territory of Washington; opened a law office in Snohomish, Wash-

ington, in 1883; in 1886 moved for a short time to Spokane, Washington, and later in the same year to Seattle, where he has ever since resided and practiced law; in 1887-1889 was assistant prosecuting attorney for the district composed of King, Kitsap, and Snohomish counties; in 1888-89 was city attorney of Seattle. These are the only offices that Mr. Piles ever filled or sought until his election to the United States senate. In 1895 he was appointed general counsel of the Oregon Improvement Company, and when that company was reorganized by the formation of the Pacific Coast Company he was made general counsel of the latter company, holding this position until his election to the senate. He has taken an active interest in Republican politics in the territory and state of Washington for the past twenty years; was elected January 28, 1905, to the United States senate, to succeed Hon. A. G. Foster, and took his seat March 4th following. His term of office will expire March 3, 1911."

Such is the brief outline of Senator Piles' career preserved in the records of the United States senate. It gives no hint of the sustained struggle by which the man fought his way from obscurity and poverty to one of the highest positions of trust within the grasp of the aspiring American. Thoroughly in love with his profession, he stuck to the law with all diligence until he had gained a place in the front rank among the jurists of the state of Washington, and until the invitation was received to come up higher. Eldridge Morse, the man who first was wont to appear against him in Snohomish county as opposing counsel in the trial of causes, once remarked to the writer that the success of "Sammy" Piles was honestly won and richly merited.

Mr. Piles' father and mother were pioneers of the state of Kentucky. His father was a slaveholder when the war broke out, but did not believe in the institution of slavery. He inherited his slaves from his parents. Senator Piles has two brothers and two sisters; one brother, Hugh, is a merchant at Fulton, Kentucky; the other, Matt., until recently a resident of Olympia, Washington, is at present engaged in business in Alaska. One sister is the wife of W. Henry Vandell, of Seattle, Washington, and the other of Judge John R. Winn, of Juneau, Alaska. Mr. Piles was married on September 15, 1891, at Henderson, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Barnard, whose father and mother were also pioneers of Kentucky. He is the father of three children—two sons and a daughter. Although Senator Piles is deeply attached to Seattle, where his home now is, he cherishes towards the city and county of Snohomish feelings of positive and unswerving affection. More than twenty-three years ago he entered that community and cast his fortunes with those hardy pioneers, many of whom

were to become powerful and influential citizens of the future state of Washington. Some of those men were at that time struggling for day's wages in logging camps in Snohomish county. They were young boys, full of fun and freak, and they became greatly attached to the briefless, penniless young lawyer who had come to make his home among them. The friendships then formed were never to be broken; and it is perhaps worth more than passing mention that among Mr. Piles' warmest and most zealous supporters in his contest for the senatorship were some of those old-time boys from the logging camps, who, in the meantime, had grown to be strong and influential citizens of the state. They knew all about Sam. Piles' early struggles; they remembered him when he landed, "flat broke," at Stanwood, and took a job as clerk in Jack Irving's store at \$30.00 per month, and they recall with a feeling of pride the fall of 1883, when the young lawyer, after having earned money enough through his clerkship, moved to Snohomish and opened an office there, in which the furniture consisted of a smooth board for a desk, a three-legged stove, a chair and a drug-box presented by Lot. Wilbur, pioneer druggist of Snohomish county, as a token of goodwill, from which humble beginning young Piles built up the largest law practice in the county. Those who knew Sam. Piles in those days do not need to be told now that he looks back most tenderly to his first home in the territory of Washington; that he has a feeling of gentle and sentimental attachment for the county and its people, to whom he will always consider himself greatly indebted, and for whom he has the desire to do all he can in the exalted position with which the state of Washington has honored him. He has frequently been heard to say in public speeches, that he is more indebted to the people of Snohomish county for the success which has attended his efforts in life than to any other people; for there, in his early youth and hardest struggles, he was aided and encouraged beyond his deserts by the people of that county.

JOHN E. McMANUS was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1850, a son of John McManus, who was also born in the Keystone state and who was of Scotch-Irish descent, his people settling in Pennsylvania about 1780. John McManus, the father, was a merchant and manufacturer of prominence in his community; for several years he was largely engaged in the manufacture of leather, but also devoted considerable attention to mercantile pursuits. He was nominated for congress in the first congressional district of Pennsylvania (afterwards represented by Hon. Samuel J. Randall) by the Democratic party, but declined to run because of his great admiration for Abraham Lincoln. He had the distinguished honor

of being one of the hundred men chosen to guard the person of Mr. Lincoln at his first inauguration. Mr. McManus, Sr., was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Moran, who was likewise born in the Keystone state and who was of German-Irish extraction, her ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania in 1762. Her grandfather was one of the soldiers in the War of the Revolution who fought for American independence, and her brother, the Hon. Benjamin Moran, was for twenty years secretary of the legation at London, while subsequently he was appointed and served as minister to Portugal. He won distinction in diplomatic circles and belonged to a family noted for the number of its members who were prominent in military and political life. To John and Mary (Moran) McManus were born six sons and three daughters, all of whom passed away in childhood, with the exception of John E. McManus of Seattle, and his two sisters, now living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father died in 1875 at the age of seventy-three years and the mother at the age of seventy years, in 1889.

John E. McManus was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and completed the high school course by graduation on the 11th of July, 1867, when he was 16 years of age. He then entered the government printing office at Washington, D. C., remaining only a short time on account of ill health, when he engaged with a government surveying corps, that he might benefit by the outdoor life. With this corps he went to Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, after which he returned to the Indian Territory and engaged in surveying the Chickasaw Indian Reservation, and the section that now comprises Oklahoma. In 1871 he returned to Philadelphia and was engaged in newspaper work for several years, being successfully employed in the offices of the Press, Times and Record; during all of this period Mr. McManus was also interested in mining in Colorado and Arizona, and has maintained his interests in mining property to the present time. In 1884 he returned to Colorado, but remained for only a brief period when he took up his abode in his native city and was engaged on the staff of the Record until 1889, when he came to Washington and located at Tacoma. There he engaged in the real estate business and also published The Weekly Record, which was afterwards sold to the Real Estate Record Company of Tacoma. He was also manager of The Daily Globe of Tacoma for some time. In 1891 Mr. McManus went to Everett and became heavily interested in the Mitchell Land & Improvement Company, which at that time controlled large property interests there. While living in Everett he was also president of the Bank of Everett, and established and was the principal owner of The Everett Herald. In 1898 Mr. McManus removed to Seattle, where he has

been engaged in the mining business continuously ever since.

In 1871, John E. McManus was appointed United States Commissioner for the Western District of Arkansas, and sat as a committing magistrate for the district embraced in the Indian Territory. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate of Washington, serving for four years in the third and fourth sessions of the general assembly, having the distinction of being the first Democratic senator elected from Snohomish county. He was appointed in 1895 by Governor McGraw, as trustee for the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane for a period of six years, but after serving for two years resigned in order to accept the appointment as United States Mineral Land Commissioner for the Idaho district. This appointment came in May, 1896, and he served until the change in administration.

In Philadelphia, in January, 1876, Mr. McManus was married to Miss Harriet Cope Martin, a daughter of John W. and Henrietta S. (Thomas) Martin, who were born in Philadelphia as was their daughter. They belonged to old Quaker families and the town of Martinsville, now a part of the city of Philadelphia, was named in honor of the paternal ancestor of Mrs. McManus, whose family was also represented in the Colonial army during the War of the Revolution. While still residing in his native city, Mr. McManus was elected a member of the Board of School Control for a term of four years and served for two years, resigning in 1888. To him and his wife have been born three children: John B., who was born in Philadelphia twenty-eight years ago and is now associated with his father in mining in old Mexico; William T., twenty years of age; and Elizabeth S., who was the eldest and died in infancy. Mr. McManus is a member of several scientific institutions and is also a Mason, being a member of St. John's Lodge No. 9 of Seattle, Washington.

REV. WILLIAM G. JONES.—Prominent among the earnest and enthusiastic proclaimers of the gospel message in western Washington and no less prominent in business circles since the responsibility of handling a vast estate has been placed upon his shoulders, the learned and able clergyman whose life record it is here our task to outline is certainly deserving of rank among the strong, efficient, progressive men of the state, the men upon whom it must depend for leadership in the moral and industrial struggles through which it must surely pass in the days that are to come. Like many others who have attained some degree of eminence among their fellows, Mr. Jones is entirely a self-made man. The call of the higher things which came to him in boyhood did not go unanswered because of his poverty, but he at once



W. G. Cross.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

began the struggle to make the most of himself in spite of difficulties and it is probably safe to assume that his later life has illustrated to him and to those who know him "the uses of adversity, which like a toad, ugly and venomous, hath yet a precious jewel in his head."

Mr. Jones is a native of east Tennessee, born March 20, 1864. His father, Hiram Jones, a native of North Carolina, born in 1825, was by occupation a farmer, one of the sturdiest of that honored class, a man respected and admired by those who knew him intimately for his strong Christian character and his sterling virtues. He died in 1898. Sarah (Musgrave) Jones, the mother, was likewise admired in her circle of acquaintances for her unostentatious piety, while the members of her family knew of the unwavering faith which gave direction and depth to the current of her life. She was born in Tennessee in 1827 and died in 1877. It will therefore be seen that William G. Jones began life with one valuable asset, the advantage of a good heredity. He took his first steps in the pursuit of knowledge in the district school established in his neighborhood, which he attended intermittently until seventeen, going then to Oak Hill academy in Virginia. There he prepared himself to enter the teaching profession, and for one year he taught, carefully husbanding the resources accruing from this work that he might go on with his own education. For a short time afterward he was a student in the Globe Academy of North Carolina, then he entered Wake Forest academy in the same state, in which he was a student for the ensuing two and a half years. Inasmuch as his worldly wealth at the time of his entrance into this institution consisted of seven dollars and he was compelled to work his way through as best he could, it is not greatly surprising that he was a little in debt when he left. To earn money with which to pay what he owed and get a start he came out, in February, 1888, to the territory of Washington, where he first took up the work of the Christian ministry, becoming pastor of the First Baptist church of Whatcom. In September of that same year, he was enabled, through the kindly aid of Robert Knipe, of Seattle, to return east for the further pursuit of his studies, and by 1890 he was a graduate of Brown university, at Providence, Rhode Island. But he wisely determined to take a theological course also and at once matriculated in Newton seminary, from which he received a degree in 1893. While in the seminary he had organized a Baptist congregation in Boston, building for them what is known as the Center Street Baptist church, and he continued to be pastor of this until 1898. In that year he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church, of Everett, which he served very acceptably until 1903, then resigning. Later he became pastor of what is now known as the Immanuel

Baptist church, of Seattle, in which he is still laboring with marked success. Another responsibility, one for which his previous experience had not so well fitted him but to which his native talents are proving abundantly adequate, came to him on the demise of his father-in-law, Dexter Horton, of Seattle, who left property worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars to be cared for by him and the other heirs. Indeed he is now manager of the entire estate, which, since the demise of Mr. Horton, has been placed in the hands of a corporation created for the purpose of handling it, of which corporation he is president.

In August, 1890, Mr. Jones married Miss Nettie H. Horton, daughter of Dexter Horton, the celebrated banker of Seattle, whose name is familiar to almost everyone who has ever lived in the state of Washington. Born in New York in 1826, he moved thence as a young man to Illinois, whence in 1852 he came to Portland, Oregon, traveling by team. In the spring of 1853 he located in Seattle, then a small village, and during the ensuing year he worked in a saw-mill, then he opened a general merchandise store and later he established the pioneer banking institution of the state, which is still doing business bearing his name. At the time of his demise Mr. Horton was more than a millionaire, but he was still richer in the esteem and regard of the pioneers and later comers to Washington than in material wealth, no well known business man standing higher than he in the confidence and good will of the people generally. In his will no one was forgotten who should be remembered and many charitable institutions received generous bequests. It is worthy of record in this connection, as illustrating the changes which have taken place in Seattle since Mr. Horton first saw it that at one time he bought the site of the Alaska building for fifty dollars and the site of the New York block, with a substantial frame building thereon, for a thousand dollars. Mrs. Jones was born on the ground upon which the latter structure stands in 1863. She and Mr. Jones have had two children, of whom Myrtle, aged fourteen, is still living.

Mr. Jones is said by those who know him intimately to be a man of remarkable personality, large-hearted, generous and in all respects broad gauged—gigantic in heart and mind, and possessed in a remarkable degree of that most winning quality, the ability to take a kindly interest in the sorrows and trials of others. In Everett he is remembered kindly by a host of friends, and his visits to the pulpit of the Baptist church of that city always call out a large number who are not now in the habit of attending there.

A. F. HEIDE.—Perhaps one of the most highly accomplished and successful architects that ever practiced his profession in Snohomish county

is A. F. Heide, whose office is now in the Washington building in Seattle. He was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1862, the son of Henry and Hermina (Suess) Heide, both natives of Germany, born in the years 1826 and 1834 respectively, and both residents at present of Alton, Illinois. The father came to America upon reaching the age of twenty-one and for years afterward was in the mercantile business, following it until advancing age occasioned his retirement.

The subject of this article, who is the third of the seven children of his parents, acquired his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native town, then, at the early age of seventeen, began as an apprentice the study of the profession to which all his later years have been devoted. Afterward, in Chicago, he took instruction in architecture from private teachers for four or five years. Going to Los Angeles, California, in 1886, he spent three years there in the employ of a firm of architects, filling the double position of foreman in the detail department and superintendent of construction, but in 1889 he journeyed northward to Tacoma, where the ensuing three years were spent in an office of his own. During his stay there it fell to his lot to superintend the architecture of the Tacoma theatre. The intimate connection of Mr. Heide with Snohomish county began in 1892 when he moved to the then rapidly growing town of Everett just in time to take a leading part in the building boom. He was the Everett Improvement Company's chosen architect for all its most difficult work, and the planning of almost all the large buildings in Everett erected at that time and since was the labor of his well trained and original mind. His abilities gained a splendid recognition from the great state of Washington, which called upon him to prepare the plans for its state buildings to be erected at the St. Louis and Portland fairs. In the year 1901 Mr. Heide became associated in business with Emil de Neuf, a Seattle architect, and in the fall of 1905, he, too, moved to Seattle to take up the work with his partner there. He is still a resident of the Queen City, in which he is achieving a splendid professional success, a goodly share of the architectural work arising out of the city's rapid growth coming to the office of Mr. Heide and his partner.

In 1886 Mr. Heide married Agnes F. Hauser, daughter of John Hauser of Godfrey, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Heide are parents of five children, all of whom are living. The family own a beautiful home on Rucker avenue, Everett. In fraternal affiliation, Mr. Heide is a member of the time-honored Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is not a little proud of the fact that his splendid professional success has been won by fair and honorable means, that he has conquered life thus far with worthy weapons, and that while

winning a place in the front rank of an exacting and difficult calling he has also won and retained a high reputation for integrity and moral rectitude.

ALEXANDER KEAY, now serving his second term as city treasurer of Everett, has been identified conspicuously with the growth of Port Gardner's metropolis from the fall of 1891 when Swalwell's first addition was thrown open to the army of people congregated to begin the work of building a great city. Mr. Keay was born at Blairgourie, Perthshire, Scotland, February 1, 1862. His father, Alexander Keay, a Highlander, was a native of Perthshire, also, who lived and died in his native land. He was a farmer, one of the prominent men of his section and politically influential in the Liberal party. His death occurred in 1889 at the age of sixty-three. Catherine (Fraser) Keay, the mother of Alexander Keay, still living on the old homestead, is a Lowlander, born in 1831. Her father was a prominent farmer of his district and to-day the family owns a valuable estate of more than 1,000 acres, considered an unusual holding in Scotland. The subject of this sketch received his education in the parish schools of Glenshee and at the age of eighteen began to make his own way in the world. His first work was as shipping clerk in the office of Kummond Luke & Company, Dundee, whose employ he entered in 1880. With this firm he remained four years, during which he decided to follow book-keeping as a profession and in the succeeding years held various positions in that capacity in both Scotland and America. In 1889 he came to Canada, locating at Vancouver, British Columbia. He visited Seattle and other points on the sound, but did not cross the border until 1890. A year later, in the fall of 1891 he accepted a position with Geddes & Hall, managers of the Riverside wharf in the budding city of Everett, and subsequently he himself leased the wharf from W. G. Swalwell and conducted a hay, grain and feed store in connection with it. So it was that he saw Everett's pioneer days, witnessing the leveling of forest and jungle on the beautiful peninsula and the gradual building of the present substantial, growing city upon the site. Mr. Keay became secretary-treasurer of the McGhie Dressed Beef Company in 1900 and held that position until his election as city treasurer in the fall of 1904. So well did he serve the city that he was again called to the treasurer's office in December, 1905, and in that important capacity is making a record for fidelity, integrity and thoroughness which is winning for him golden opinions.

Miss Any McGhie, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Snook) McGhie, was united in marriage to Mr. Keay in 1896. Samuel McGhie, a native of Scotland, born in 1828, is still living, his home being at Superior, Wisconsin. He became one of On-

tario's early pioneers and during his active life was engaged in farming. Sarah Snook was born in England in 1831 and when a child accompanied her parents to Ontario, where her father followed farming. Mrs. Keay was born at Elmwood, Ontario. She came with her brothers, Norval and John McGhie, to Everett in 1893, they founding the McGhie Dressed Beef Company, one of the large meat firms of this section of Puget sound. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Keay: Alexander Norval, June, 1897; and William McGhie, December, 1905. Mr. Keay is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. K. of P., W. O. W. and the Tribe of Ben Hur; Mrs. Keay belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Keay is one of the influential men of his party, the Republican, as he is in the public life of the community in which he has lived so many years. The Keay home at the corner of Norton avenue and Thirty-second street is among the most inviting, hospitable homes in the city rendered the more attractive by the sterling personal qualities of the owners and hosts.

HON. JOHN C. DENNEY, who recently retired from the superior court bench of Snohomish county after an aggregate service of ten years, extending over a period fraught with litigation of more than ordinary importance, bears the distinction of being one of the ablest jurists in the state. His long judicial service has been an honorable one in every particular, marked by eminently fair decisions covering a wide range and commanding not only the approval of the bar but winning him the confidence of the general public.

The founder of the American branch of the Denney family was John Denney, the great-grandfather of Judge Denney. This ancestor came to America in colonial times and fought three years with the liberty-loving colonists to throw off the English yoke. After the Revolution he settled in Pennsylvania, first following his trade, that of a tailor, then engaging extensively in the tannery business and in the manufacture of flour. He was a man of marked ability and great energy, whose fitness for leadership was so generally recognized that he represented Green County, Pennsylvania, in the legislature for eighteen years. His son, also named John, was a successful farmer and stockman. John Denney the third, father of Judge Denney, was born in Green County, Pennsylvania, but was taken by his parents to Ohio while still in childhood, the family settling in Carroll county. He became one of the pioneers of Delaware county and pursued farming, stockraising and other lines of business with great success during his entire life. In 1865 he left Ohio for Iowa, remained there until 1869; he then moved to Indiana, where his home remained until his death in 1889. He was a Whig in politics, and though actively interested in public

affairs, never consented to be a candidate for office. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Taylor and was of English birth, born in Manchester in 1817. She came with her parents to America when only fourteen years old, Troy, New York, becoming her home. Her father was a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods. She was married to John Denney in Carroll County, Ohio. Her death occurred at Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1903. The father, John Denney, passed away at the age of seventy-seven.

John C. Denney was born November 18, 1852, in Delaware County, Ohio. He received his early education in the common schools of Ohio and Indiana, later attended high school and finished his literary education at the Northern Indiana Normal school. Upon leaving that institution he at once began the study of law at Newcastle, Indiana, pursuing his studies in the office of a friend, until admission to the bar in 1878. From Indiana he then removed to Rooks County, Kansas, and hung out his shingle at Stockton, which was his home for ten years. He left a lucrative, established practice there to seek the greater opportunities offered young men by the rapidly developing Northwest, locating in July, 1888, at Snohomish, then the county seat. The law firm of Humes, Headlee & Denney was soon organized, one of the strongest in this section and one of the leading firms on Puget sound in those days. The senior member, Mr. Humes, was shortly called to the bench of King county, and in March, 1891, Mr. Denney himself was appointed superior judge of Snohomish county by Governor Ferry, occasioned by the organization of a new judicial district. In 1892 Judge Denney was elected by his fellow citizens to serve a full term, retiring with an enviable record January 1, 1897. The famous county seat contest between Everett and Snohomish was waged in the courts during this term of office, calling for an unusual nicety of judgment in its adjudication. The firm of Denney & Hulbert, the junior partner being Robert A. Hulbert, practiced during the next four years or until January, 1901, when Judge Denney was again called to the Snohomish county bench, over which he presided four years with his usual satisfaction. Since resuming private life he has been associated with Judge Emory, their offices being in Everett. Their clientele is one of the largest in this section, bespeaking in strong terms the strength of the firm. Judge Denney is also interested to some extent in the development of the mineral resources of the Cascades.

The marriage of Miss Harriet M. McNeeley to Judge Denney was solemnized December 31, 1879, at Stockton, Kansas. Her father was a native of the Buckeye state, who followed farming there until his death. Her mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Lawry, was also a native of Ohio. Mrs.

Denney was born September 20, 1861, in Tuskaros County, Ohio. Three children have blessed the union of Judge and Mrs. Denney: Arthur A., born September 21, 1881; Robert G., September 5, 1889; and Charles G., September 17, 1900. Both Mr. and Mrs. Denney are affiliated with the Masonic order, while the Judge is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the B. P. O. E. Mrs. Denney is a member of the Methodist church, which he attends and supports, and she is identified prominently with the leading women's clubs of the city. The Denney home on Colby avenue is one of the handsome residences of Everett and is the social center of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances drawn thither by the genial, broadly sympathetic qualities and the culture of its hospitable owners. The Judge is not only one of the foremost citizens of his county and section of the state to-day, honored repeatedly by one of the most important public positions that a man can hold and doing honor to it, but he is a pioneer lawyer of this region to whom success has come because of integrity, native ability and a love for the profession of his choice.

HON. ALBERT W. McINTIRE, ninth governor of the state of Colorado, now and for several years past a citizen of Washington, prominently identified with the mining interests of the Cascade range, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1853, and comes of distinguished American ancestry. His father, Joseph Phillips McIntire, was of Scotch descent anciently, while the mother, Isabella A. (Wills) McIntire, traced her lineage back to the Wills family of Cornwall, England. The first of the McIntires to cross the Atlantic came to this continent with Lord Baltimore in the seventeenth century and assisted in the establishment of the colony which later became Maryland. When the time came for the little federation of colonies to break away from the mother country and set up an independent government, the McIntires cast their fortunes with the patriots and became as zealous in behalf of their own government as they had been when subjects of England's kings and queens. In Heitman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, Thomas McIntire, great-grandfather of Albert W. of this biography, is listed as entering the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, January 8, 1776, as an ensign. The same year he was wounded, taken prisoner, and after being held nearly a year, was exchanged. He immediately became a lieutenant in an independent Pennsylvania company and served as its captain from March 8, 1779, to his discharge in May, 1782. Captain Thomas McIntire was repeatedly commended for his bravery and his military successes against the Wyandots in western Pennsylvania and the confederated savages in the Wyoming valley of eastern Pennsylvania, in letters of Colonel Brod-

head, in command at Fort Pitt (site of Pittsburg), to General Washington, which are preserved in the archives of Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of Albert W. McIntire on the maternal side of the house, Joseph Phillips, served in the War of the Revolution successively as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of New Jersey Militia from June, 1776, until August, 1780. The Wills family was established in America by James Wills, who came over with his five sons in 1790 from Belfast, Ireland, after retiring from business as a linen manufacturer. His son, James Wills, Jr., a graduate of Jefferson College, class of 1805, and at the time of his death at the age of thirty-three, state's attorney of Allegheny County (Pittsburg), Pennsylvania, was the grandfather of Albert W. McIntire.

Joseph Phillips McIntire was born December 1, 1820, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and in that state spent his entire life, which he devoted to industrial pursuits with notable success. He early entered the mining business and was one of the prominent early coal operators in the Pittsburg district. He died in 1894 at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. McIntire, mother of Albert W., was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born May 1, 1818. She attained to a venerable age, living until February 8, 1903, her death occurring while residing in St. Louis, Missouri, with one of her children. Brought up in the strictest sect of Calvinism, she was nevertheless broad and liberal in her religious views, teaching her children that character and conduct and service were the safest passports to happiness in this world and the next. With an unusual bent toward scientific reading and a more thorough education than usual for women in those days, she was an inspiration and a guide to her son's early studies and all his after life.

Thus richly endowed, mentally and physically, and carrying in his blood the zeal, originality and fervid love for America's peculiar institutions which are the heritage of every true born American youth, Albert W. McIntire began life very auspiciously in his home city. After finishing his primary education in the public schools he prepared for college at Newell's Institute, in Pittsburg, and entered Yale in the fall of 1869. Four years later, with the class of 1873, he received his degree of A. B. and at once entered the law school from which he was graduated in 1875, receiving the degree of L.L.B., and the same June was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Connecticut. The following November, having been admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, he commenced practising in Pittsburg which continued to be his home until December, 1876. That year he came west to Denver, Colorado. Although the capital city of a brand-new state, Denver in 1876 was little more than an overgrown stock town, bearing but slight



HON. ALBERT W. MCINTIRE



IDA NOYES MCINTIRE, M. D.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

resemblance to the present magnificent metropolis, noted throughout the world for its symmetry, beauty and stability. Making Denver his headquarters during the next few years he traveled extensively, hunting, fishing and prospecting, over the then wild, dangerous region of western Colorado. In 1878 he became interested in mining by purchase of a fractional part of the Little Chief mine on Fryer Hill, Leadville, then in the initial stage of its wonderful career as a mining camp. He was highly successful in this venture, the Little Chief proving one of the heavy dividend payers of the earlier period. In this connection it may be mentioned that he took a special course at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1879-80, and has been frequently engaged in mining since, chiefly in Colorado and Mexico.

In 1880 he became a resident of the San Luis valley in the southern part of Colorado, there engaging on an extensive scale in the stock business. His ranch was situated near the towns of La Jara and Alamosa, and contained the historic site of the stockade built by Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, U. S. A., in 1806, when he was captured by Spanish troops and carried off to Mexico. In the San Luis valley, though a very young man, Mr. McIntire was soon accorded a welcome by his American and Mexican fellow citizens, and it was there his powers of leadership were first strongly manifested. As foreman of a grand jury composed of Americans, Mormons and Mexicans, the young ranchman broke a long reign of lawlessness on the border between Colorado and New Mexico, by securing the indictment in 1882 of twenty-six criminals of the worst type. Because of the peculiar racial conditions existing at the time in that section of the state, the work of this grand jury was really a notable one and indicated a high degree of courage on the part of the jury's members, and had the result of making life and property safe in that region ever afterward. The residents of Conejos county elected their lawyer-ranchman judge of the county court in 1883 by a unanimous vote, he being named for the position by both Republican and Democratic parties without opposition to his candidacy, and at the age of thirty he took his place on the bench. In 1886, upon the expiration of his term, he refused re-election and formed a law partnership at Alamosa, participating in the trial of a number of locally important cases.

The next call to public service came to Judge McIntire in 1889, when he was appointed to adjudicate the water rights of the San Luis valley, consisting of four counties. His work in this connection showed such marked ability and fairness that it won him legal honors. After two years of continuous hearings with more than two thousand witnesses, he prepared a decision affecting title to water rights in which there were three hun-

dred and seventy-one separate decrees, allotting water to irrigate thousands of farms, and which declared existing state statutes unconstitutional. The state's most eminent lawyers and every other special judge engaged in the work differed from Judge McIntire and the litigation was carried up to the highest courts at enormous expense. Ten years later the supreme court sustained the original decree of Judge McIntire, reversing numerous cases throughout the state. Governor Routt in 1891 appointed him judge of the Twelfth Judicial District. It is worth noting that during his period of service on the bench in only one case was a decision of his reversed by a higher court, and in no instance was his interpretation of the constitution ever successfully questioned. His decisions are marked by unusual simplicity in reading correctly the basic principles of constitutional law, by clearness and conciseness in statement, and level-headed reasoning. His temperament is judicial rather than argumentative and to this fact perhaps must be ascribed more than to anything else his success on the bench and in the executive positions he has occupied.

As the campaign of 1894 approached, the Republicans of Colorado turned to Judge McIntire as their candidate for governor, despite the assertions of the latter that he would not accept the nomination if accorded him because he preferred the bench and his ranch, if he should decide to continue in public life upon the conclusion of his term. Perhaps the reasons why the public's call at last forced him to surrender to its will are most clearly set forth in the following editorial mention which appeared in the Denver Republican immediately following his nomination by acclamation for governor by the Republicans in September, 1894: "The selection of Judge McIntire was especially well considered. He is an educated, well-balanced, practical man upon whose escutcheon there is no blot. His ability is unquestioned and his character above reproach. He is not a hack politician nor a crank, and at this juncture such a selection is especially opportune." Still another press comment by one of the leading papers of southern Colorado, the Alamosa Independent, printed after the nomination, indicates very clearly the standing of the judge among the people with whom he had been associated continuously since 1880. Speaking of Judge McIntire, the Independent says: "He is especially qualified by reason of his eminent fitness, his education, his honesty, his freedom from all forms of prejudice, his Americanism, his morality, his firmness which is tempered by a kind and manly nature. And above all, a character which knows no stain. These are attributes which mold and make this man and fit him for the highest office within the gift of the people."

Judge McIntire was elected sixteenth governor

of Colorado in November, 1894, by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that state for the chief executive office, the vote being: McIntire, 93,502; David H. Waite, Populist, 74,894. By the former's election a reign of Populism in its radical form was ended. This campaign also marked the entrance of women into state politics. At the beginning of his administration, Governor McIntire announced to the legislative leaders that they must not appropriate an amount in excess of the revenues of the state unless they intended to pass over his veto and further, he personally revised the estimates made, cutting down their figures to meet his own views. The result of this sensible policy was that at the close of his term the outgoing handed over to the new administration a balance of fifty thousand dollars after having met all expenses, a record unequalled in the history of Colorado. In April, 1895, Governor McIntire was called upon to adjust the difficulties arising from the lynching of several Italians by miners at Walsenburg, and so creditably did he handle this complication that he perhaps averted trouble between the United States and Italy and received the personal thanks of the Italian minister, besides commendatory mention in President Cleveland's last message. About a year later Colorado was suddenly thrown into an intense and dangerous excitement by reason of the great Leadville strike. Dynamite was used by the strikers with appalling effect at the Robert Emmett and the Coronado mines and a reign of terror in the district was instituted. In response to a call, Governor McIntire ordered the militia to the scene, and inaugurated a policy of handling such situations that won for him golden opinions throughout the country, especially did it fit the peculiar conditions existing in a state where the struggle between capital and labor had been exceedingly bitter. By supporting the civil authorities with troops, not supplanting; by the maintenance of law and order at any cost; by firmly setting his power against the bull-pen scheme of controlling men, by refusing to allow the deportation of American citizens, and by his tactful, judicious, but firm stand between the warring factions, he finally forced a peaceful settlement and established a peace between capital and labor at Leadville which has to this day remained unbroken. In Denver, he broke the power of the local ring of politicians, and in fact throughout the entire period of those two years filled with trouble and unhappiness all over the country, he steered the ship of state with courage, skill and a conscientious regard for his obligations to the public, though fought at almost every turn by designing politicians. Even the Rocky Mountain News, a bitter political enemy, commended him highly for the reforms he instituted in that city, and the press generally ultimately conceded his ability and absolute fearlessness in

standing for what he considered right and best. His state papers were universally commended by the press as models of clearness, conciseness and grasp. The dominating principle that appears to have guided Governor McIntire's administration, as in fact one of his most noticeable traits of character, is his deep seated judicial temperament, not weakened by an exaggerated sense of technical details but founded upon a broad, practical love of justice. Upon entering office in 1895, he announced that he did not desire a re-election and would not accept a re-nomination. To this resolution he remained steadfast.

At the close of his administration in 1897, finding his health impaired by close confinement and overwork, the Governor sought its restoration by his favorite remedy, life out of doors. He spent the next two years principally in the mining regions of Colorado, Arizona, southern California and Mexico. Having lived at high altitudes for nearly a quarter of a century, he decided to try sea-level, New Haven and other points on the Atlantic coast, and finally Cleveland being visited. For a time Cleveland promised so well that he took up the practice of his profession there, being admitted to the Ohio bar and becoming partner, for a time, of C. N. Sheldon, Esq., one of the leading personal injury lawyers of that state. After about a year of exacting work in the preparation and trial of cases with marked success but with the accompanying confinement and strain, a warning collapse at the close of a long trial led to a vacation in the Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Superior region, and finally to a migration to Washington. Puget sound appealed so strongly to him and agreed with him so well that in December, 1900, he located in Everett, and that city has since been his home. Since taking up his permanent residence here, he has interested himself deeply in the development of the mineral resources of the Cascade range, particularly in the development of extensive copper lodes on Foss river, and has participated modestly in the general upbuilding of the community. The Foss River Consolidated Copper Company, of which he is president and general manager and of whose stock he owns a controlling interest, owns important mineral property in King county. As an illustration of his characteristic progressiveness, it is noteworthy that the governor found leisure to spend nearly three months of the winter of 1906 in special study in geology and mining at the well equipped school of mines of the University of Washington. As a member of the Everett Chamber of Commerce, Governor McIntire is on occasion an active worker, while from his able pen have issued many valuable articles on the mineral resources of the Cascades and occasionally on timely topics of local importance. He is in the

very prime of life, and as a man of thorough training, broad knowledge and sympathies, extended experience and eminence in public life, he has been cordially welcomed to the shores of the North Pacific and accorded a befitting position and an opportunity to contribute to the development of Washington as he has contributed to Colorado's welfare.

Governor McIntire was elected a member of the American Bar Association in 1895. While serving as vice president and director of the First National Bank of Alamosa, Colorado, in 1892, he delivered an address before the State Bankers' Association, which was published nationally. He also served as receiver and editor of the Alamosa Journal, Conejos county, for a time, one of the influential country journals of the state of Colorado. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and the Commandery of Knights Templars of Everett, and with the Mystic Shrine of Denver. His political activities now are confined to a quiet but discriminating support of the party to which he has given life-long service.

Albert Washington McIntire and Florence, daughter of William Sydney Johnson, of New Haven, Connecticut, were united in marriage, July 16, 1873. To this union two children were born; Joseph Phillips, December 1, 1874; and Elizabeth M., who died January 15, 1887. Joseph P. McIntire is a resident of Colorado, where he is at present part owner and manager of the old McIntire stock ranch near Alamosa. Two sisters of Governor McIntire are also living: Mrs. J. L. Dillinger, of Pittsburg; and Mrs. J. Dooley, of St. Louis, Missouri. Governor McIntire was united in marriage January 26, 1899, to Ida Noyes Beaver, M.D., of Denver.

DR. IDA NOYES McINTIRE was born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 28, 1859, and is a daughter of Alfred and Lucina Noyes. Alfred Noyes came of the noted Noyes family, founded in New England in 1634 by Rev. James and Rev. Nicholas Noyes, two brothers, distinguished clergymen who landed in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in that year, coming over in the ship *Mary* and *John* from Wiltshire, England. James Noyes, the progenitor of Alfred, was among the seven founders of Yale College. Both grandfathers of Alfred Noyes, Daniel Noyes, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and John Chamberlain, of Cavendish, Vermont, served in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Ida Noyes McIntire finished her primary education in the High school in Detroit, Michigan, and entered the University of Michigan, class of '81, taking the Latin-Scientific course, intending to prepare herself for journalistic work. It was during this period she became interested in the study of medicine. Her vacations were spent in

the office of the *Christian-Herald*, in Detroit, getting a practical training for journalism. At the close of her work in the university, she engaged in teaching in the public schools of Detroit, and for five years continued teaching, and studying medicine, having matriculated in Michigan Medical College, located in Detroit, and being a frequent contributor to current literature. During the winter of 1883-4 she traveled through the south, visiting famous battlefields and other places of special interest, and also the West Indies and the Bahama islands, writing sketches of travel which appeared in the *Michigan Christian-Herald* and the *Michigan Farmer*.

At the close of this period she was married to Mr. B. N. Beaver, since deceased, and resided for three years in Dayton, Ohio, where she became associate editor of the *Dayton Daily Herald* for a period of one year. It was while there that she was elected state recording secretary of the Ohio W. C. T. U., and in connection with that work was sent to various parts of the state to deliver public addresses. She was instrumental in founding a flourishing home for working women, serving as its secretary and treasurer for two years, and was one of the three women who founded the "Bethany Home," a refuge for repentant and out-cast women. She was for one year a student at the Union Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, and carried off the highest marks in Greek and Hebrew. In the fall of 1887 she accepted a position as matron and preceptress at Midland College, Atchison, Kansas, and completed the work so successfully that the following June she was unanimously re-elected at an increased salary for the ensuing year. She had determined, however, to become a practising physician so regretfully severed her connection with Midland College and entered the Woman's Hospital Medical College in Chicago, a department of Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois, where she received the degree of M.D. in March, 1891. After serving a few months as interne in the Woman's Hospital, she went west and began the practice of medicine in Denver, Colorado. Here she soon built up a large practice and the following seven years were filled with busy activities. In 1894 she went to New York City for post graduate work for which she received in due course a diploma from the post graduate school, having done special work in surgery and diseases of women. In 1895 she went abroad for study and travel in Europe. In the early part of that year she was appointed a member of the state Board of Charities and Corrections of Colorado and in this connection was sent to inspect state insane hospitals in Ohio and Michigan; and also a member of the state Board of Pardons, at that time the first and only woman in the world to hold that position. She went as a dele-

gate to the International W. C. T. U. convention held in London, June, 1895, and to the International Prison Congress, held in Paris the same year. In 1896-97 she served as president of the medical board of the State Industrial School and was also on the staff of the Deaconess Hospital. Failing health compelled her to leave Denver in 1898 and seek a lower altitude. The following year she was married to Ex-Governor McIntire of Colorado, and for nearly two years resided in Cleveland, Ohio, but finding the climate unfriendly, in 1901, she came to Everett, Washington, where she has resided ever since. Dr. McIntire has continued in active practice of medicine and in 1905 again went to Europe to travel and study and a much needed rest. For some time she conducted a private hospital which she built in Everett, but now devotes her entire time to taking care of the practice her skill has established. Dr. McIntire makes a specialty of diseases of women and surgery, and owing to her long residence in Colorado, famous as a health resort, and also to the fact that she has traveled extensively, she now numbers her patients in every quarter of the globe. She is a woman of unusual force of character, highly gifted, and a close student, to whom success has come almost wholly by reason of sheer merit and iron tenacity of purpose, yet withal a woman of the broadest views and sympathies, known for her innumerable charities. Marked culture, generous hospitality and a democratic spirit make the McIntire home on South Colby avenue a favorite gathering place for friends and associates to whom such privileges are extended by Governor McIntire and his most estimable wife.

NICHOLAS RUDEBECK, one of the most successful mining and real estate brokers on Puget sound, has been identified with the upbuilding of Snohomish county for the past decade and a half, though during that period his field of operations has by no means been confined to this particular district. Coming here at a time when the sound country was just entering upon its present remarkable era of development, he ably and zealously grasped the opportunities afforded men of his peculiar qualifications and has made the most of them.

Mr. Rudebeck is of German descent and was born November 6, 1855, in the state of Schleswig-Holstein at Christianfelt, Germany, to the union of Claus Rudebeck and Christiana Klipliff. The father, too, was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, and was a starch manufacturer of prominence. He was born in 1813 and died at the age of fifty-one without ever leaving Germany. Mrs. Rudebeck claimed Holland as her birthplace, the year of her birth being 1817. In the spring of 1872, Nicholas Rudebeck, the subject of this article, crossed the Atlantic to seek his fortune in the great republic, locating

at Maquoketa, Iowa, after having obtained a fair education in the public schools of his native country. He immediately engaged in railroading at Maquoketa, following this line of activity six years, or until 1878, when he went to Kansas and took up farming in Rooks county, having taken a homestead. He also opened a general mercantile store and real estate office at Plainville, meeting with good success in both lines. Kansas was his home until the spring of 1891. At that time he took up his residence at Snohomish, Washington, entering the real estate business, to which he has since devoted most of his attention. He served as state executive commissioner at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha and in 1901 was appointed superintendent of Washington's mining exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The next year Mr. Rudebeck removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he opened offices for the purpose of promoting the mining interests of Snohomish county. For three years he maintained these offices with excellent success, then returned to Snohomish county, re-opening his present real estate and mining offices in the city of Everett.

Mr. Rudebeck and Miss Rachel Amelia Moon were united in marriage in Rooks County, Kansas, August 18, 1878. She is the daughter of Thomas Moon, a native of Devonshire, England, born in 1823. He came to America when only eleven years old, taking up his home in Guelph, Canada, where as a young man he engaged in farming. Subsequently he removed to New Jersey, where his death occurred in 1865. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in the Union army, and was confined in the famous Confederate prison at Andersonville nine months. In all he served three years under the colors. Mrs. Moon bore the maiden name of Anna Eliza Steele and was born in the Quaker City, in 1839, the older of the two children of James and Rachel (Hight) Steele, Pennsylvanians. James Steele was a shipbuilder. Mrs. Rudebeck was born at Everton, Canada, August, 1861. Eight children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rudebeck, namely: Anna Eliza, born June 18, 1879; Minnie May, February 1, 1882; Nellie Viola, February 12, 1884; Thomas Henry, November 6, 1886; Christiana, June 6, 1888; Rachel Amelia, May 3, 1890; Florence Elva, March 13, 1892; Nicholas Alvin, July 1, 1894; all are living. Mr. Rudebeck is affiliated with the Lutheran church, while his wife is a Methodist. Politically he is a lifelong Republican who has been content to cast his ballot without hope of party reward.

The business interests of Mr. Rudebeck are varied and not confined to any one section. He is the owner of one of Everett's fine business blocks in which tract are ten lots, a handsome residence on Summit avenue, the townsite of the celebrated

town of Monte Cristo, the famous Sauk lode property adjoining the O. & B. mine in that camp and a controlling interest in the Nonpareil group, joining the Sunset Copper Company's claims on the east. He was one of the incorporators of that company. Upon the Nonpareil property he has spent about twenty thousand dollars to date in extensive development work. Recently he assisted in the incorporation of the Monarch Realty & Investment Company, of Tacoma, of which he is the general manager at the present time. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Rudebeck is among the most aggressive and enthusiastic business men of this section of the state, filled with unfaltering confidence in its resources and backing up his opinions in a most substantial way. Others may have blazed the pathway into Snohomish county, but to the few pioneer business men of the type to which Mr. Rudebeck belongs who have sought out and promoted the development of the resources opened by those hardy frontiersmen are due unqualified praise and respect, a debt of gratitude by a prosperous, contented people.

HARRY L. OLDFIELD, president and manager of the Snohomish County Abstract Co., with offices at 2925 Wetmore avenue, Everett, has been identified with the city's commercial interests for the past twelve years. During this time he has progressed step by step to his present position of stability and influence among his associates, modestly yet generously contributing his share toward the upbuilding of a great county and a great city. Of English descent, he was born in England in 1868, the son of Charles and Susan (Little) Oldfield. The senior Oldfield was born in 1838 and during his life followed agricultural pursuits in the old country. Mrs. Oldfield, the mother of Harry L., a year younger than her husband, survives him and still resides in England. The subject of this review was educated in English private schools. In 1882, while still a boy, he crossed the Atlantic to seek his fortunes in the new world and located first in Tennessee. Thence he turned westward to Missouri, Colorado and Idaho, following different lines of work, until eventually in 1892, he reached Seattle. There he was employed as a stenographer, in law and railroad offices for two years, coming to Everett in 1894 to accept a position with the Everett Land Company. This concern was the original promoter of Everett and to be associated with it in a business way meant to be thoroughly conversant with the early history of the sturdy young city springing up on Port Gardner bay in those early years. Mr. Oldfield later resigned to accept work in the general offices of the Everett & Monte Cristo Railroad Company, organized and operated by the same interests which launched Everett into the world. In 1899 he entered business for him-

self, purchasing the abstract business of S. S. Gardiner, and conducting it alone for a year. At the end of that time he associated himself with E. A. Strong in purchasing the business of the Snohomish County Abstract Company, and under their management the new enterprise flourished, and grew to its present large proportions. Recently Mr. Oldfield acquired his partner's interests, so that now he is sole owner. He has built up a reputation for reliability that is not only a most valuable commercial asset of such a profession but also a source of intense satisfaction to those who have followed his successful career.

Mr. Oldfield and Miss Emma Melvin were united in marriage at Everett in 1897. She, too, is a native of England, and is the daughter of W. T. and Isabelle (Willis) Melvin. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin are now residents of Everett, the former having retired from his life occupation, that of a farmer. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield, two children have been born, Charles Willis in 1903, and Frances Elizabeth in 1905, both of whom are living.

Fraternally, Mr. Oldfield is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Royal Arcanum; Mrs. Oldfield is prominent in city club work, belonging to the Women's Book club, of which she served as president two years. Politically, he is a Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield are esteemed residents of the community, while in business circles he is regarded as one of the county's forceful men to whom success has justly come.

JOHN FINLEY BENDER (deceased). Many of the Northwest's early pioneers and leaders to whom credit is due for establishing its present substantial, prosperous industries have passed away. A grateful people cheerfully acknowledge their indebtedness to these pathfinders and state builders; the appreciative, truth seeking historian will write their names and deeds upon imperishable records; but the highest reward must come from the bourne beyond, the true abiding place of justice in all things. The subject of this biographical review, whose death occurred in March, 1905, was among these pioneer leaders. He was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 4, 1841, one of the children of David and Lydia (Tanney) Bender. David Bender was a Pennsylvanian, and by occupation, a farmer most of his life. He was born in 1803 and died at Walla Walla, Washington, in 1881, being one of the early settlers of Washington Territory. His wife, whose death occurred in Minnesota in 1853 at the age of forty-five, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1808. She was related to Thomas Edison, the great inventor, and also to Miller and Aultman. John Finley Bender was educated in the common schools of Indiana and remained on the farm until nineteen years of age. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the

Union forces, enlisting in the fall of 1861 in an Indiana regiment. Upon the expiration of his three years' term, he re-enlisted this time identifying himself with the First Nebraska Cavalry and with this command remained until the close of the war. Throughout the long, bloody struggle he fought valiantly on many famous battlefields, sacrificing his all that the Stars and Stripes might float over a united, invincible nation, and many a campfire he entertained with stories of his varied war experiences. After peace had been declared and the troops mustered out, he engaged in farming and stock raising in Montana, Washington and Oregon, settling in the last named state in 1872 after his removal from Montana Territory. Thus he became one of the early settlers of the Pacific coast and during the succeeding thirty-three years of his residence here contributed much toward the subjugation of the wilderness and the development of its rich resources. In 1890 he became interested in mining in the Cascade and Olympic mountains, left the old home in Oregon and located, in 1891, at Silverton, Snohomish county, a newly established camp on the headwaters of the Stillaguamish river. He was actively identified with the promotion of this well known district and was among the locators of the now noted Bonanza Queen group of copper properties, which was sold in 1901 for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Bender made a close and scientific study of mineralogy, absorbing his knowledge thoroughly, and in his quiet, unostentatious way won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him in either a business or a social way. Mr. Bender was united in marriage in 1874, while residing in Oregon, to Mrs. Charlotte C. Anderson, of Knappa. She had a son and a daughter, born to her former marriage.

One child, William Emmett, born January 19, 1875, in Oregon, came to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bender. He is now a resident of Everett, one of the city's well-known business men, and is the sole executor and principal heir of his father's estate. Mr. Bender is the owner of many valuable pieces of Everett property and possesses a beautiful home on North Rucker avenue. October 19, 1896, he was married to Miss Norene W. Colvin, at Knappa, Oregon. She is a native daughter of Oregon, born at Portland in 1876, and in that state was reared and educated. One child has blessed the marriage, Roy Locke Bender, a sturdy little chap, the pride of the household.

Fraternally, John F. Bender was prominent in the Masonic order and was also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. William Emmett Bender is a Woodman of the World. The most valuable heritage left by the immediate founder of this family to his son and grandson is the influences of a strong, brave, honorable character, a wholesome

life, and the memory of one who gave generously and unselfishly to the perpetuation and the upbuilding of his country.

JOHN H. HILTON, among the city of Everett's foremost citizens, has to his credit a long career of usefulness and profit in their broadest sense, so much of which has been lived on the shores of Puget sound that his name must be permanently engraved upon the historical records of this section. He is a pioneer among pioneers, intimately concerned in the growth of Northwestern Washington in general and particularly identified with the upbuilding of Snohomish county.

Of Colonial American and Scotch descent, John H. Hilton was born at St. Albans, Somerset County, Maine, September 1, 1845, the son of Nathaniel Hilton, a prominent lumberman and landholder of that section. The elder Hilton was a native of the Pine Tree state also, born in 1814 in Skowhegan county to pioneers of that northern commonwealth. When a young man he crossed the border into Canada and made a fortune lumbering in the heavy forests of Nova Scotia. While so engaged he and Miss Jane Doak of that province were united in marriage. She was born at Mariamache, Nova Scotia, in 1817, the daughter of Scotch parents. Her life, which terminated in 1857, was marked by a most devout Christian spirit, endearing her to all with whom she was associated. Nathaniel Hilton passed away in 1849, while residing in his native state. The boyhood of John H., the subject of this review, was marked by severe misfortunes and a hard, grinding struggle for existence. Losing his father when only four years old and his mother seven years later, the family scattered and being forced to win his own way, the mettle of the lad was indeed tried. But he proved equal to the occasion, thus demonstrating the inherent powers and qualities that later in life became so noticeable. He worked his way through the public schools and in 1861, when Lincoln's call for troops came, enlisted first in the Fourteenth Maine and later in the Twenty-second but each time was unable to get his guardian's consent to enter the army. Finally, in 1863, he left home, or rather Maine, and went by the Nicaragua route to seek his fortune in California. After a year spent in the redwood forests, the indomitable youth came to Puget sound and located on Whidby island. A brother, R. D. Hilton, was logging there with oxen at the time (there being no horses in the country) and John H. endeavored to secure work with him in the camp. He was advised to go to Port Gamble and secure employment in the mills, being told that he would only be in the way in the camp. His experience in the mills on the Penobscot river, however, led him to avoid such employment. For a time he met only with dis-

couragement, no one being inclined to be of real assistance to him. His strong nature then asserted itself and he ceased to ask favors of any one. A little later he entered the employ of Brown & Foster, on Brown's bay, just below Mukilteo, one of the county's oldest camps, and soon became one of the most efficient woodsmen in the country. In 1865 he went up the Snohomish river to Foster's slough, where he heard the news of Lincoln's assassination. In the fall of 1865 camp was moved midway between Mukilteo and Everett and there he celebrated his twenty-first birthday with a fortune of one thousand and four hundred dollars to his credit. Shortly afterward he decided to go to Frisco and made the trip by canoe, stage and steamer, via Seattle, Olympia and Portland. For a year he mined in Plumas County, California, then spent another year in Sonoma county redwood forests. The year 1869 saw him stranded at Frisco, but undismayed by his reverses. At Pope & Tabbot's old dock he engaged passage on the old bark Miland for Port Gamble. As soon as he could he made his way back to Snohomish county and obtained work with Charlie McLain at his camp on the Pilchuck, for whom he worked until early spring.

Then he drove logs on the Pilchuck river with Alex Ross, George Robinson, and a man named Pullen,—all expert loggers. As an incident of this season Mr. Hilton relates that after breaking a jam in the river, the four mounted the tangled raft and rode it to the next jam, his three companions each in their turn being dumped into the river for a cold bath, while he escaped. Finding that the financial condition of the camp was not what he had supposed it to be Mr. Hilton gathered together his "crowtracks," tied his belongings into a bundle and went to Cadyville. Here he was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ferguson preparatory to his departure for Port Gamble. After purchasing \$100 worth of supplies from Mr. Ferguson (which did not include "silk stockings," paper collars or kid gloves) he went to the E. D. Smith camp near Port Gamble, where Marysville is now built. After a season spent here he located at Lowell. He was successful in all his ventures and soon had one thousand dollars to his credit. With a portion of this he invested in what afterwards became valuable tide lands, in Seattle.

However, in 1870 he had taken a pre-emption claim on Holmes' Harbor, which it was at that time thought would be the terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, engineers being actually at work on the plats. In 1872 he took a homestead on the Everett peninsula, coming down the river in a canoe with a frying pan and coffee pot as his housekeeping equipment. At that time his only neighbor was a man named King, who was mentally deranged. Keen foresight was demonstrated

in this move on the part of the young pioneer, for, aside from the intrinsic value of the land for timber and agricultural purposes, he believed it would some day be the site of a great city. In 1890 his prediction was verified, for Henry Hewitt, Jr., offered him twenty-five thousand dollars for the homestead and was refused. After taking his claims Mr. Hilton engaged in several lines of activity, one being the establishment of a butcher shop at Snohomish in 1875, which two years later developed into a general merchandise house. He sold out in 1883 to Comegys & Vestal, well known pioneers. This business he started with merely a credit line of goods valued at one hundred and ten dollars and during his ownership the enterprise netted him twenty thousand dollars approximately. A trip to Oakland, and San Francisco followed, then another trip to Maine, after which he returned to the sound and engaged in buying and selling land and stock and improving farms. In 1890 he removed to Seattle, built a residence there and made that city his home three years, since which he has resided in the city of Everett. He still retains the greater portion of his old homestead, deals extensively in real estate including tide lands, and is heavily interested in various other enterprises at different points on the sound.

The old "Blue Eagle" building, at Snohomish, one of the county's noted pioneer structures, was the scene of Mr. Hilton's wedding, December 7, 1873, the bride being Miss Susie Harriet Elwell. Royal Haskell performed the ceremony in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ferguson, the bride's parents and family and brother, R. D. Hilton, the oldest and most highly esteemed pioneers in this region. Miss Elwell was the daughter of John and Eliza (Crosby) Elwell, early pioneers of Snohomish, a sketch of whose lives will be found in that of Tamlin Elwell's elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Hilton was born in Northfield, Maine, December 16, 1850. She departed this life March 5, 1902, leaving behind her the memory and influence of a devoted, unselfish life. Of the five children born to this union three are deceased, John H., Martie E. and Claude H., who died in infancy. One daughter, Mrs. Lena Loomis, resides in Denver, Colorado, and one son, Bailey G., is a resident of Everett. Mrs. Hilton was a member of the Baptist church, which Mr. Hilton also attends. He is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and the K. of P., and politically is a lifelong Republican, active but not aspiring. It is given to comparatively few to lead such a full life as has Mr. Hilton and, more especially, to have made the most of the rich opportunities he so bravely sought in the wild, isolated Northwest of his time. His career on Puget sound spans the period of this region's wonderful development from a mere commercial outpost of the westernmost west into one of the most progres-

sive, industrious, goodly states in all the union, and in this transformation he has taken an active and influential part.

THE EVERETT LIBRARY, Miss Gretchen Hathaway, Librarian. Up to the time the board of trustees of the Everett library applied to Mr. Carnegie for a library building, the library had consisted of no more than two thousand and one hundred volumes, housed in a small three-room building; now it possesses some six thousand and five hundred volumes—with more to come—and is at home in its handsome new quarters. Due credit should be given, however, to the two thousand and one hundred volume library, product of the energy and enterprise of the Woman's Book club. Through their efforts the library had been started four years before with nine hundred volumes, along the most approved library lines, was made free, and maintained by the city; and thus was able to expand to its present dimensions without difficulty and without radical changes.

Mr. Carnegie responded favorably to the application of the trustees, offering the city twenty-five thousand dollars, subject to the usual conditions, ten per cent. maintenance fund and site. The Improvement Company gave the city two lots in a desirable location for this purpose. Not less than four lots being considered necessary for the building to be erected, two more lots were given by the Swalwell Land Co. and the Union Trust Co. These latter being in different parts of the city, were, with the building and lot occupied, exchanged for two lots adjoining those given by the Improvement Company. The city council cheerfully voted the necessary maintenance fund.

On account of various delays incident to the securing of the site and other matters, plans were not called for until the beginning of last year. The firm of Heide & DeNeuf furnished the plans. It might be well to own here, that at this time, we were aided greatly by the advice and suggestions of Mr. Smith of the Seattle library.

Plans were approved and the contract let by the board in April, 1904. Work was begun immediately and the building pushed through as rapidly as possible, resulting in its standing ready for occupancy on the first of January, 1905.

Some delay was again encountered in securing the furnishings, which did not arrive until May 1st. In consequence of the number of new books to be accessioned, the formal opening occurred on July 1, 1905. As Mr. Carnegie allows his gift to be expended, if desired, for building and furnishings, the trustees so disbursed the twenty-five thousand dollars—this sum covering all the expenses of building and furnishing.

The substantial building, one story and a basement, is of cream-colored brick. The basement

contains an auditorium, seating some three hundred people, a newspaper and periodical room, furnace and unpacking rooms, janitors' closet, etc. The room termed "auditorium," can be readily turned into a stack room, having a capacity of fifteen thousand volumes. On the main floor is a small vestibule opening into the delivery hall, on the right of which—in the sunniest and most cheerful corner of the building—is the children's room. On the left and of equal size, is the general reading and reference room, back of that a small reference and study room, and the woman's parlor. On the right corresponding to these rooms are the librarian's office and the work room, the latter connecting with the stack room. The stack is that termed radiating—radiating from the delivery desk in the rear of the main hall—in this manner permitting the control of the library by one person at the delivery desk. The stack room has a capacity of fifteen thousand volumes, and is open to the public as are all the shelves. The building is so arranged, however, that the stack can be closed at any time, if desired. In other rooms on the main floor there is capacity for six thousand volumes more. This can be raised some thousands by the addition of shelving for which there is ample room.

All wood work in the building is finished in dark green. The walls and ceilings are in pale shades of green and apricot. The furniture, including newspaper and periodical racks, dictionary stands, and trays, is of heavy oak, finished in dull green; and the stacks are steel, of the most approved design, also in the prevailing green. This, together with the gilt of the electric fixtures, makes an effective color scheme and is much admired. The building is heated by a hot-water plant, and is well lighted. The six thousand and five hundred volumes comprising the library are of a general character, more strength being shown in literature perhaps, though considerable attention has been given to history, and to the mechanic arts, which are in much demand in this locality. There is also a complete subject and dictionary card catalog of these volumes.

Through the efforts of the trustees, and the generosity of the public as represented by the governing board of the Everett Hospital, an institution about to become extinct, the library was made recipient of a gift of five thousand dollars, the proceeds of their property, for the purchase of new books. This gift, coming to us in March of this year, was most timely and most acceptable, and the library has benefited accordingly.

The librarian, Miss Gretchen Hathaway, has as assistants Miss Jessie Judd and Miss Emily Sumner. The trustees of the institution are F. H. Brownell, president, Ellen I. Thayer, secretary, S. M. Kennedy, Robert Moody, and W. G. Swalwell.

A yearly appropriation of \$2,500 has been made by the city for the proper conducting of the library. It ranks sixth in size and in the number of volumes for circulation (in the state) and is one of the best managed libraries in Washington.

JOHN SPENCER, retired, a well known citizen of Everett, during his twenty years' residence in Snohomish county has acquired an enviable reputation as a successful, scientific agriculturist of unusual ability, and not only in that line of activity but in others has he won a high position. He was born in Lancashire, England, January 12, 1832, the scion of an ancient Lancashire house. Hugh Spencer, his father, was born in Lancashire about the year 1780. He followed farming early in life, but later managed a coal company and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business at Wigan. Mrs. Elizabeth (Jonson) Spencer, the mother of John Spencer, was also a native of Lancashire, born in 1784; her father was a Scottish farmer. At the age of seven John Spencer went to work in the coal mines, receiving most of his education in the practical school of experience. When only fifteen years old he became a regular miner and followed this occupation in England until 1862, when he bade adieu to the British Isles and set his face toward the western continent. Locating near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he at once resumed mining, remaining there until 1866. Then he removed to Monongia, near Boone, Iowa, five miles from Booneborough, where Mr. Spencer spent a year mining. From Iowa he then removed to Point O'Rocks, Wyoming, accepting a position as manager of the mines at that point. This was during the construction of the Union Pacific railroad across the continent. A year later he took up his residence in Washington County, Nebraska, and engaged in farming, raising grain principally. In Nebraska Mr. Spencer secured his first real substantial foothold in business, devoting his attention zealously to mastering the farming industry, taking a leading part in his community's public affairs and otherwise deeply interesting himself. However, the Northwest appealed irresistibly to him because of its fertility and its genial climate, so in 1886 he left the plains of Nebraska for the forest covered valley of the Snohomish, settling in section ten, on Steamboat slough. The excellence of his farming methods and his marked practicality at once won success for him in the new field of endeavor. Since 1886 he has been a continuous resident of the county, and, though still owning a tract of one hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land near Everett, is at present living in that city.

Mr. Spencer and Sarah Ann Atherton, the daughter of William and Mary (Yates) Atherton, were united in marriage in England, December 11,

1857. The Athertons, too, are natives of Lancashire, the father born in 1808, the mother a year later. William Atherton passed away in 1897 at the advanced age of ninety-one. Mrs. Atherton died young. Mrs. Spencer was born in Lancashire, May 7, 1838. She is the mother of thirteen children, the first two of whom were born in England. Only four of this large family are living, all residents of Snohomish county: John William, born October 9, 1862; Mrs. Mary Clasby, July 30, 1868; Thomas, February 14, 1877; and Stephen Franklin, November 23, 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Methodist church, and among the founders of the Marysville and Everett churches of that denomination. He is affiliated with one fraternity, the Masonic, being one of the charter members of Peninsular lodge, Everett.

In public life Mr. Spencer took a prominent part while residing in Nebraska, where he was one of the leaders in the Republican party. He served three terms as supervisor of Sheridan township, being chosen chairman of the board each term, and was township assessor five years. He is now an ardent Prohibitionist, though with declining years he has been forced to take a less active interest in public life as well as in business affairs.

HENRY O. SILER, professional timber cruiser with headquarters at present at Everett, though his business in connection with the big saw-mill at Port Blakely, has been connected with the logging and lumber business ever since he came to Snohomish county. He was born in North Carolina in 1862, the fourth of ten children of Albert and Josie (Chipman) Siler. The elder Siler was also a native of the Old North state and lived there all his life, passing away in 1904. Mrs. Siler was born in New York but passed the greater part of her life in North Carolina. Henry O. Siler received his education in the common schools of his native state and remained on his father's farm until nineteen years of age. He then passed three years in the lumber business, leaving it to enter into partnership with his father in a general store near Franklin, in his native state. This business was conducted for three years. In 1886 Mr. Siler came to Washington and settled on a squatter's right in Cowlitz county. Here he remained about a year when he sold his right and came to Snohomish county working in the logging camps in the vicinity of Lowell on the Snohomish river. In 1889 he commenced logging on his own account, but soon located on the north fork of the Stillaguamish, where he took a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres of timber land. As soon as the land was surveyed Mr. Siler filed a timber claim. In 1892 he also filed on a homestead, residing on that land for five years. During this period he had engaged in logging operations and continued

so to do until in 1897 he sold both his timber and homestead claims and bought one hundred and sixty-three acres of land near Cicero, thirty of which were cleared. Mr. Siler has cleared forty acres in addition, having lived on the place for three years. In 1898 he began work which ultimately induced him to remove to Everett, where he has a home on Hoyt avenue. Since that time he has been occupied in buying timber and cruising for others. For the last three years he has been steadily in the employ of the Port Blakely Mill Company, the largest concern of the kind in the world. Mr. Siler's especial duty is looking after the timber interests of this gigantic establishment.

In December, 1891, at Oso Mr. Siler married Miss Clara Aldridge, daughter of William and Maria (Robinson) Aldridge. Mr. Aldridge was born on a Tennessee farm but when a lad was taken to Indiana, from which state in later years he went to Kansas. In 1887 Mr. Aldridge came to Snohomish county and settled on the Stillaguamish at Oso, where he died in 1903. Mrs. Aldridge is a native of Indiana and is now living at Oso. Mrs. Siler is a native of the Hoosier state, but received her education in Kansas. She has three sisters who are school teachers in this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Siler have been born four children: Minnie, James, Charles and Josie. In politics Mr. Siler is a Democrat. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Masonic order, being a Mystic Shriner, of the Elks and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Siler is the owner of four hundred acres of land, seventy of which are under cultivation, the remainder being timber land. He is a breeder of Hereford cattle, having fifty head of that kind of beef creatures. Mr. Siler is one of the men in whose judgment people place confidence, a man of great powers of observation, a gentleman from instinct and a business man by training and self-education.

LEROY PARKER, of Lowell, comes of one of Washington's oldest families and has himself been a resident of the Evergreen state more or less continuously for fifty-four years, antedating the life of even the territory itself by nearly a year. No less a pioneer in every sense of the word is his estimable wife who was numbered among Seattle's population in 1864, when that city was but a village, and who has contributed willingly and fully her share toward the winning of the West. This historical record would indeed be incomplete without this sketch of their lives, for in addition to being pioneers of this section of Puget sound, Mr. Parker is a Snohomish pioneer of '73.

Leroy Parker was born in 1841, while the family were residents of Indiana. His father, David Parker, a millwright by trade, was a native of Maine, born in 1814. He left the Pine Tree state

in 1836, journeying west to Indiana, which was his home until 1851. Then he resided a year in Illinois, farming there, until he decided to join the immigration just setting in to Oregon. To him, as to most people in those days, that faraway land was fascinating simply because of the mystery enshrouding it and because of the eloquence it inspired in those who returned to tell of its wonderful climate, its boundless forests, its fertile valleys and its magnificent rivers and sounds. The dangers and hardships of the two thousand-mile overland trail were not belittled, but what cared the American, man or woman, of that frontier age, for what to this generation seems like an almost unsurmountable obstacle? The family of David Parker joined the emigrant train that left the Mississippi in the spring of 1852 and in the fall, worn and weary, their clothes threadbare and torn, thirsting for pure water and even hungering, but with undaunted spirits and a joy known only to the conquering frontiersman, David Parker, his brave wife and heroic little children reached the "Promised land," settling in Clark county, opposite the mouth of the Sandy river. The boy Leroy was thus initiated into a life on the Pacific coast frontier, when yet a lad of tender years. The Parkers engaged in farming and its allied pursuits as did most of the earliest settlers, though later the father gave his attention to milling, being well equipped to follow that business. Subsequently he removed to King county and there, at the venerable age of eighty-five, the brave old pioneer passed to his reward beyond. Emeline (Burgess) Parker, his wife, who shared with him the long, hard frontier life, laid down her burdens in 1894, passing away in King county, also. She was a native of Maine, Leroy Parker, reaching the frontier when still young and finding no schools to attend, was deprived of further educational privileges for several years, but later attended school at Vancouver. Upon completing his education he engaged in freighting between Vancouver and Lewiston, Idaho, then went into the mines of eastern Oregon, after which he took up mill work. He built a small quartz stamp mill on the Snake river in 1872 and 1873, and in the fall of the latter year came to Snohomish county. Here he first busied himself at cutting shingles on Ebey slough, then entered the employ of E. D. Smith, the pioneer lumberman of Lowell. In the summer of 1874 he removed to King county, locating at Renton, and there was employed in building mills and operating them for others until 1891, when he returned to Snohomish to take up his permanent abode. He settled at Lowell, which is still his home. Until 1893 he was employed in saw-mill work, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to his trade, that of a millwright, with great success.

Miss Louisa D. Smith, a native of London, Eng-

land, the daughter of James Smith, was united in marriage to Leroy Parker in the old Accidental Hotel, at Seattle in 1875. James Smith, of English ancestry, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1834. He came to America in 1862, settling first in Vancouver, British Columbia, which was his home two years. He then crossed the sound to the United States, locating in the thrifty little town of Seattle, King county. Mr. Smith attained to considerable wealth by his keen business ability and foresight and for many years was one of the managers of a very large estate. At the time he came to Seattle the Indians were very troublesome to the little settlement of whites congregated on the site of the present great city and many a day was spent in deadly fear of attacks by the red men. It is interesting to note in passing that at that time the smaller pieces of silver currency were not in use in this section of the United States; indeed, money of any kind was scarce. Mrs. Deborah (Cartwright) Smith, the mother of Mrs. Parker, was a native of England, born in 1832. Her father was a millwright. Mrs. Parker was born in 1858 and was thus only four years old when she came to America and a mere child when brought to Puget sound. She remembers old Chief Seattle, Chief Tecumseh, Princess Angeline and other noted Indians of this section. Within the scope of her memory too was the appearance of the Liza Anderson, Elida and others of the sound's first steamers. All of the meat used in those early days by Seattle's inhabitants was brought from Georgetown in canoes. Mrs. Parker attended school in the old Yesler courthouse which was a square frame building about twenty-two by fourteen feet in size, which was the town's sole school-house. The Denney and Horton families were well known to the Smiths when they were all engaged in pushing forward the future metropolis of the sound. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker eight children have been born, all of whom are living: Mrs. Leila I. Brown, Addie A., Frank H., Bert L., Chester A., Howard J., Jean C. and Vivian G. The family home is a comfortable one, occupying a slightly position overlooking the Snohomish river and valley, and in its reigns the true spirit of hospitality and sincerity which makes it so welcome a gathering place for friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Parker is affiliated with the Order of Pendo. In his political views Mr. Parker is a Democrat and has been during his whole life. True pioneers of the West, and of this section particularly, they have not only watched the wonderful development of Washington from its beginning, but have partaken in its upbuilding to a greater extent than falls to the lot of many and are now enjoying the inevitable reward, esteemed by all with whom they are associated.

JOHN FRANCIS ANGEVINE.—Among the highly successful and widely known lumbermen of the Puget sound region upon whose activities the prosperity of this rich section for the most part depends, is the citizen of Everett whose name gives title to this biographical sketch. For sixteen years he has operated extensively up and down the shores of the sound and may be regarded as a pioneer in Skagit and Snohomish counties whose population and development were sixteen years ago but a small proportion of what they are to-day.

The subject of this review comes from a state world-famed for its lumbermen, Maine. He was born at Bath, February 13, 1858, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Eagle) Angevine, the former a native of Nova Scotia, the latter, of Ireland. Joseph Angevine was born in 1832 and until his retirement from an active business life was engaged in ship-building and farming. He is one of the leading citizens in the Maine community which is now his home. A brother served throughout the Civil War and was wounded in that conflict. His mother's brother also served through the Civil War. Belfast, Ireland, is the birthplace of Margaret (Eagle) Angevine. She was born in 1841 and at the age of ten crossed the ocean to Bath, Maine. During the voyage her mother died and was buried at sea. The father followed his trade, that of a blacksmith, until his death. A maternal aunt of John F. Angevine, her husband and their six children were massacred by the Indians during the uprising in Minnesota right after the close of the Civil War. After receiving an education in the common schools, John Francis Angevine took up the butcher's trade and was so engaged for seven years, meeting with good success in his business. He came to the Northwest in 1889, first locating in Salem, Oregon. After spending a year there he came north to Puget sound, locating in Skagit county temporarily. The first year he conducted a meat market at Anacortes, then removed to the booming town of Everett, just established on the stump ridden, marshy peninsula between the Snohomish river and Port Gardner bay. He immediately entered the lumber business in the growing little city and was successful from the start. Since that date he has maintained his home in the "City of Smokestacks," utilizing it as a base of operations and contributing materially to the upbuilding of the community. He has established camps at Sequim bay, Clallam county; Bay View, Skagit county; Green Lake, Snohomish county; and on the lower Snoqualmie river; all of which are enterprises of considerable size and still owned and managed by their founder. The maintenance of these camps means much to the different communities in which they are situated and to the hundreds of mill employes who are engaged in transforming the raw product into lumber, shingles and lath. As a pioneer of Everett, Mr. Angevine

can relate many interesting reminiscences of those early days when one needed rubber boots or a boat to go from Riverside to Bayside. The story of why Mr. Angevine came west clearly exemplifies the truth of the saying that "a single stone may turn a river." Immediately after marriage he went to Boston, intending to buy lots and locate in that metropolis of the Bay state. However, the real estate man with whom he was dealing, thinking he had Mr. Angevine safely in his grasp, raised the price \$200. This so provoked the latter that on seeing a large poster advertising "Cut Rates to San Francisco," he and his wife immediately decided to come west without having ever seriously considered such plans before. Nor has Mr. Angevine ever had occasion to regret that quick decision which so suddenly and clearly crystallized his opinions of the east and his desires.

At Boston, Massachusetts, in June, 1889, Miss Rachel Tuttle, a native of the Nova Scotian peninsula, born in 1861, became the bride of John Francis Angevine. Her father, James Tuttle, and her mother, Ellen (Cox) Tuttle, were both born in that province of eastern Canada, the former in 1815, the latter in 1822. James Tuttle was a farmer of substantial position; he passed away in 1890. Mrs. Tuttle is still living, residing with Mr. Angevine in Everett, and although far advanced in years is hale and hearty in the mellow sunset of life. One son, Lorin, born in Skagit county, June, 1891, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Angevine. Mrs. Angevine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is affiliated with the Ladies of the Maccabees. Politically, Mr. Angevine is a life-long Republican. His present position of influence in the community has been obtained through meritorious endeavors in the business world and the recognition of his obligations and responsibilities as a citizen. As a pioneer he underwent the vicissitudes common to those who pass through that period in a community's life and as a present day citizen he is recognized as a force in the local business world.

BERT JAY BRUSH, the popular, widely known Everett photographer has established a reputation as an artist of rare talent that might well be the envy of any member of his profession on Puget sound. Many of the finest illustrations in this work came from his studio and give ample testimony of his skill. Mr. Brush comes of a family known for its artistic abilities, his father, James A. Brush, being at the present time a successful photographer in the city of Minneapolis. The elder Brush was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1846. Mrs. Alice (Sprague) Brush, the mother of the subject of this biography, is also a native of Detroit, born in 1847. Her father, now retired from active business pursuits, was a stove manufacturer in the Peninsula state. The beautiful "City of the Straits" became the

birthplace of Bert Jay Brush in 1870, but as the family soon removed to Minneapolis, he received his education in the public schools of that northern city. Later he attended business college, thus fitting himself thoroughly for the practical side of life. Upon leaving the latter institution he went on the road as a traveling salesman for Douglas & Stewart, Cedar Rapids, manufacturers of cereal foods, remaining so engaged for two years. At the end of that time he entered his father's studio and applied himself to mastering the business he now follows. After two years of training he opened a studio in southern Minnesota, which he conducted successfully three years, leaving there in 1903 to establish his present studio in Everett, deeming the western field a broader and more satisfying one. His business has increased steadily from time to time in a most gratifying manner, necessitating the enlargement of his quarters, and quite recently leading him to purchase the Westfall, formerly the Bart & Cantwell, studio at 2801 Wetmore avenue, which he now occupies. This purchase consolidated two of the strongest studios in this section of the sound, the Bart & Cantwell scenic plates being a noted collection.

Mr. Brush and Miss Alice Isabelle Moore were united in marriage at Minneapolis in 1891. Her father, Theodore L. Moore, born in 1850, and formerly a car repairer by trade, is still living in Minneapolis; her mother, Sarah E. (Jones) Moore, was born in New York state in 1850 and is the daughter of a farmer. Mrs. Brush is a native of Winona, Minnesota, born in 1873, at a time when that city was still in its earliest days. Two children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brush: Ethel, born in 1892, and Hazel, born two years later, both of whom are attending the Everett schools. Fraternally, Mr. Brush is connected with the Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World and the U. of F.; Mrs. Brush is a member of the Women of Woodcraft. In political matters, Mr. Brush has always taken his stand with the Republican party, though he is liberal in all his views. He is thoroughly devoted to his work and to him has come a deserved success, while his genial, substantial personal qualities have won to him a host of loyal, admiring friends and well-wishers.

HENRY FRIDAY.—Few families are as well known or as prominent in the history of Everett as the one of which the subject of this sketch is a member. From the earliest beginnings of the city more than fifteen years ago down to the present day the Fridays have been actively interested in promoting Everett's welfare and growth and the names of Henry Friday and his estimable, talented wife, Mrs. Electa Friday, will ever be linked with the story of this community's progress. Henry Friday was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April

17, 1859, of German parentage, the son of Fred J. and Mary Elizabeth (Joost) Friday. The paternal ancestor was born in Germany, in 1820, and immigrated to America about 1851, settling in Milwaukee. He was a miller by trade and erected a mill in that metropolis which he operated until 1867, when he sold out and removed to Hartford, in the same state, and was there actively engaged in business until his death in 1887. Mrs. Friday was born in Germany also in 1822, the daughter of a merchant; she passed away in 1902 at a ripe age. Henry Friday received his early education in the public schools of Hartford. He further prepared for a business life by taking a course in a business college at Milwaukee, and after finishing there accepted a position as clerk in a general merchandise house in that city. He was nineteen years of age at this time and had been reared on a farm. Soon, however, he took up railroad work and a little later went on the road as a traveling salesman for an implement house, being so engaged for five years. Owing to a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism he finally resigned and went back to the old homestead near Hartford on which he spent about two years. In 1893 he came west to Everett and engaged in buying and selling real estate and building houses, several of which he still owns together with many others he has since erected. He has dealt extensively in city property since his advent into the community. In 1896 he was elected secretary of the Board of Education of school district No. 2, and until December, 1902, filled this responsible position continually, in itself the best token of his fidelity to the trust and to his abilities. Mr. Friday has also served two years as councilman from the second ward, further indicating his public spirit and the position he holds among his fellow townsmen. Since 1902 he has given his attention entirely to looking after his private business interests. Politically he is a Republican, zealously devoted to his party's interests, and is at present serving as the second ward's member of the county central committee. Mrs. Friday holds an appointment as deputy sheriff, made necessary by reason of her caring for certain classes of patients at the hospital mentioned further along in this review. Mr. Friday is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner, besides belonging to the Eastern Star of which his wife is also a member; she is also affiliated with the Daughters of Isis. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows and was the third man to sign the charter roll of Everett Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Friday are adherents of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Friday and Miss Electa Rossman, the daughter of George C. and Lydia (Mowry) Rossman were united in marriage in 1884. Her father was one of the most influential citizens of his sec-

tion of the state, owning much property, conducting a bank, operating mills, farms, etc. He was born in 1811 in New York state and with his brother became the founders of Hartford, Wisconsin, originally called Rossman's Mills. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and Mrs. Friday has in her possession many papers of parchment signed by James K. Polk as president when Wisconsin was a territory. George C. Rossman passed away in 1859. Lydia Mowry was also a native of New York, born in 1836. She died in 1879. Mrs. Friday was born at Hartford in 1856. After obtaining a thorough education in the public schools, the ambitious young woman matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which she received her degree in 1878. Two years after her arrival in Everett, or in 1895, she was appointed by the board of lady managers of the old Everett Hospital superintendent and general manager and while so engaged established Everett's first training school for nurses, graduating the first class ever graduated in Everett in September, 1898. She resigned her position with the hospital in 1900, and in 1904 again took charge of the Everett Hospital upon her own responsibility, conducting it with marked success until October, of that year, the building at that time being sold to the Bethania High school corporation. Mrs. Friday, however, immediately removed her business into the present commodious, modern quarters it now occupies on Hoyt avenue, these buildings having been erected and equipped by herself especially for the purpose. There are four buildings, the main hospital, the maternity hospital, the training school for nurses and the home of Mr. Friday and herself. It is one of the largest and best equipped private institutions on the lower sound, and the largest in Snohomish county. Mrs. Friday has exceptional executive ability and by her thorough methods and courteous treatment has placed her institution upon a most substantial basis. It is interesting to note that this property stands upon the old Friday homestead, a claim taken by Frank P. Friday in the later 'eighties at the time the Ruckers and Swalwells settled on the peninsula. Both Mr. and Mrs. Friday have long since won the respect and esteem of the community at large and because of their genial, unselfish personal qualities are blessed with innumerable friends and regarded as influential citizens of the county.

EARNEST A. NICKERSON, vice-president, manager and treasurer of the Mukilteo Lumber Company, operating the largest mill in Snohomish county and inferior in size and equipment to none on Puget sound, may deservedly be classed as among the leaders in the development of this section. While others have sought out the country, established civilization upon its borders and to some

extent laid bare its wonderful resources, a no less honorable, and highly beneficial work in pioneer industrial development has been done by the type of men to which he whose name heads this sketch belongs. The Nickersons are of Scotch descent, though by reason of long residence in America, fully entitled to be known as Americans. Thomas Nickerson, the father of Earnest A. of this review, is a native of Maine, born in 1826, and is living in retirement in Los Angeles, California, after a long life unusually well filled with broad activities. He is one of Minnesota's pioneer lumbermen who arose to a high place among his associates in that industry. His wife, Dora (Nickerson) Nickerson, passed away at Elk River, Minnesota, in 1895. She, too, was born in Maine in 1830, and was the daughter of a sea captain.

Earnest A. Nickerson was born in 1868 and is a native son of the most northerly of the great trio of lumber states, Minnesota, in which he was reared and educated. After finishing the public schools he matriculated at the University of Minnesota, and as a member of the class of '91 received his B. S. degree. Immediately he entered the lumber business in Minnesota and was thus engaged until he came to Puget sound in 1900 and, in association with Governor Clough, of Minnesota, built the Clark-Nickerson mill at Everett. This plant, which is still being operated, is one of the largest on the sound and one of Everett's main industries. Two years ago, however, Mr. Nickerson organized the Mukilteo Lumber Company whose plant is situated on the sound five miles south of Everett. A full mention of this mammoth plant is made elsewhere in this volume, so that it is unnecessary to reiterate the details here. It may be said in passing that this mill has a capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber every ten hours, besides an enormous amount of by-products, and employs a small army of men, being practically the life of Mukilteo.

The marriage of Miss Minnie R. Rexford, the daughter of Edwin W. and Alzuma Rexford, to Mr. Nickerson was solemnized in Minnesota in 1893. Mr. Rexford and his wife are Canadians, born in 1837 and 1847 respectively, and are at present residing with their son-in-law and daughter in Everett. Mrs. Nickerson is a native of Minnesota and was a member of Mr. Nickerson's class in the University of Minnesota. While attending that institution he became affiliated with the Delta-Kappa-Epsilon fraternity and she with the Kappa-Alpha-Theta, another Greek letter society, these being the only fraternal orders with which they are connected. Two children, Marjorie and Randolph, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson. The family home on Rucker avenue is one of the handsomest and sightliest in the city and no less richly endowed with culture and a warm hospitality that draws and holds friends.

Politically, Mr. Nickerson is a Republican and always has been. His broad-gauged views in public and private matters, keen, thorough grasp of business affairs generally and of the lumber industry in particular, and his democratic bearing combined with his recognized integrity make him a young man of force in the community, respected and popular to a degree seldom accorded men occupying his position in life.

JOHN E. STONE, of the firm of Westland & Stone, real estate, insurance and investment agents, Everett, among Snohomish county's leading and most conservative agencies, is a native of Canada, born in York county, Ontario, July 17, 1861. His ancestry is distinguished on both sides of the house. Henry Stone, the father, was born in the province of Ontario in 1821, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, one of his fore-fathers having been a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Mrs. Edith (Brown) Stone, mother of John E., was also born in Canada. Her American ancestors originally came over from England, where the family was an eminent one. She is still living in Canada, surviving her husband who passed away in 1900. After finishing the public schools and taking a course at the Rockwood Academy, in his native county, John E. Stone entered his father's office. The elder Stone was at that time and had been for many years county clerk. In 1879 the young Canadian went to Detroit, Michigan, where he entered the offices of the Michigan Central railroad as a telegrapher. Later he arose to the post of train dispatcher. After two and a half years' service he returned to Canada and engaged in the general merchandise business at Tottenham, Ontario, his old home. There he resided until 1888 in which year he sold out and came west to Vancouver. There he accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific, as general store-keeper. However, before entering upon his duties he crossed the border into Washington Territory on a visit to relatives in Snohomish and so pleased was he with the country and opportunities offered that he determined to remain. During the first eight months of his residence in this county he was with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company at Snohomish. Then he resigned to become cashier of the Lumberman's Bank, of Snohomish. Subsequently he resigned as cashier of this institution, having acquired a considerable body of land at Sultan and there in 1890, erected the first sawmill or wood manufacturing plant east of Snohomish. This was before the Great Northern system came through the valley. He operated this sawmill until the disastrous flood of 1894 destroyed it and left him stranded. He then became Great Northern agent at Sultan and shortly afterward was promoted to the train dispatcher's office at Leavenworth. After serving in the capacity of dispatcher

for some time he was appointed general ticket and freight agent at Everett and this position he was filling with marked capability at the time of his retirement in 1901 for the purpose of forming his present business partnership with A. J. Westland. In addition to the large agency business this firm transacts annually, Mr. Stone has substantial personal interests in realty on Puget sound. He is a firm believer in a future for the sound and for Everett whose greatness is but barely discerned to-day; in fact his whole career in this section proves his faith to be steadfast and every year sees his judgment verified.

Mr. Stone and Miss Jessie Wingard, daughter of I. and Catharine (Laverock) Wingard, were united in marriage at Tottenham, Ontario, December 27, 1889. Mrs. Stone was born in Morris, near Montreal, and finished her education in the noted Ladies' Wesleyan College, at Whitby, Ontario. Three children have been born to this union: Catherine Laverock, William Edward and Jessie Edith. The family are Presbyterians.

Fraternally, Mr. Stone is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. He is an active Democrat, influential in the local councils of his party. In 1903 he was the Democratic nominee for mayor of Everett, an honorary nomination in view of the party being in the minority. As one of the county's pioneer business men he has assisted in laying the foundation for the community's present stability at personal self-sacrifice, and to-day is numbered among the city of Everett's public-spirited, aggressive and successful business men.

FREDERICK K. BAKER, of the widely known Ferry-Baker Lumber Company, Everett, one of the most aggressive and prosperous concerns of its kind on the sound, naturally occupies a substantial position of influence in the lumber trade of the Northwest. No one of his associates in the lumber industry is more cognizant than he of the unexcelled opportunities offered by the wonderful forests of this section taken in connection with its shipping and marketing facilities, and the success he has attained since his advent here is conclusive proof that he has risen to those opportunities with a rapidity and an ability indicative of his power in the business world.

Fleming, New York, is the birthplace of Frederick K. Baker, the date being 1861. His father, Elijah P. Baker, a physician by profession, was a native of the Empire state also, born at Owaseo. He died in 1893 at the age of seventy-four years after a long, useful career in the humanitarian work to which he devoted his life. Elizabeth (Spingler) Baker, the mother of Frederick K. Baker of this review, was born in Weedsport, New York; she

passed away in 1862, while still a young woman. Frederick K. received his early education in the Cayuga Lake Academy, at Aurora, New York, one of the leading institutions of its character in that section of the country, and upon leaving it took up his first independent work in life, that of teaching. When twenty years old he went to New York City, where he entered the Mercantile National Bank as a clerk. A year and a half later he resigned to accept a position with the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in which he eventually arose to the assistant cashiership. However, banking appealed to him more strongly as a fine course of training than as an occupation for one without large means, so in 1888 he resigned from the Fourth National and entered the lumber business at Menominee, Michigan, to which industry he has since devoted his energies. He came to Everett, Washington, in 1901, at that time taking charge of the Rice Lumber Company's interests, since succeeded by Mr. Baker's own company, of which he is now one of the principal owners. He gives his personal attention to the management of the large institution, to which no doubt much of its success is due.

Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Lynne Edie, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1886. She is a native of the Peninsula state, born at Lowell, to the union of James Orton Edie and Laura (Gaskill) Edie, the latter of whom passed away in 1883. Dr. Edie is still residing in Grand Rapids, where he is a practicing physician. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Elizabeth, Katherine and Dorothy, all of whom reside at the family home in Everett.

Fraternally, Mr. Baker is affiliated with the Masonic order in which he has taken all except the 33rd degree. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, four of his ancestors having fought in that memorable conflict. While a resident of Menominee his keen public spirit and characteristic energy led him to take an active interest in public affairs, as the result of which he was elected an alderman and later president of the city council. In 1898 he was nominated by his party, the Republican, as state senator for the Thirtieth district, and was elected, serving one term in the legislature of Michigan. He declined a re-nomination as his business interests had been removed to the west. For six years he was chairman of the Republican county committee of Menominee county and he also served on the state central committee. He was recognized as an able man by his party and no doubt would have been given still higher honors by his fellow citizens had he remained in Michigan longer. He is recognized in Snohomish county as no less able a man along whatever line his activities lead him, and is deservedly popular and esteemed, the kind of man who is a distinct force in his community.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD PRATT, proprietor of Pratt's Cash Pharmacy, one of the oldest established business houses in the city of Everett, has won an enviable standing in his profession, and substantial commercial success during his fifteen years of residence in Snohomish county. He has witnessed the entire growth of the city of Everett, partaking personally in its progress, and was for years prior to his removal to Port Gardner bay, identified with the business interests of Snohomish City.

The subject of this biographical sketch comes of Colonial American stock and was born at Syracuse, New York, in 1854. His father, Amasa Pratt, was born at Waddington, the same state, in 1821, and was the son of a Revolutionary patriot who attained honorable distinction in that conflict. Amasa Pratt was a farmer and followed that line of activity with success during a long, useful life, which terminated in 1887. Mrs. Marantha (Goodrich) Pratt, the mother of William R. of this article, is a native of Florence, New York, born in 1824, of pioneer American ancestry also. She resides with her son in Everett. William R. Pratt was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, attending until eighteen years of age. Upon finishing his school work, he entered the employ of C. W. Snow & Company, druggists, of Syracuse, and in that house acquired his primary knowledge of the profession of pharmacy. After four years of service with that firm he resigned to broaden his experience with other houses and thus worked in different parts of the state. Eventually he became manager of a drug house in Jacksonville, Florida, remaining in that store until 1884, when he returned to Syracuse and opened an establishment on his own responsibility. That city was his home and the scene of successful labors until 1891, when the call to the Pacific Northwest became so strong that he could not resist but sold his business and started. He located at Snohomish City, where he entered the employ of the well known pioneer druggist, Lot Wilbur. With Mr. Wilbur he remained three years or until 1894, when he came to the thriving little town of Everett and assumed the management of the Pioneer Drug Store, owned by G. W. Swalwell. A year later Mr. Pratt opened a store of his own at the corner of Hewitt and Maple avenues and later removed to his present central location, 1811 Hewitt avenue, corner of College Lane, in the heart of the city. Mr. Pratt on resuming his own business in 1895, adopted the cash system which was at that time unique in Everett, and so successful did it prove that he has ever since retained it. He owns his business realty.

Miss Augusta Nutting of Syracuse was united in marriage to Mr. Pratt at Syracuse, New York, in 1888. She passed away in April, 1897, leaving an infant son, Howard G., who survived his mother

not quite nine years, his untimely death occurring February 3, 1906. Mr. Pratt was again married in 1903, this time Miss Tirza Randall, of Everett, becoming his bride. She was born in Adams, New York, in 1855, of pioneer American parentage, and while yet a little child was left an orphan. Mrs. Pratt has been united with the Presbyterian church since the second year of its establishment here, and participated in all of its early struggles. Fraternally, Mr. Pratt is a Knight Templar of the Masonic order, and also affiliated with the A. O. U. W. As a public spirited citizen he has always been known for his ardent interest in the welfare of the community at large, and in the early days of Everett frequently "ran with the machine" to help the fire laddies get their man-hauled apparatus to the scene of danger when the business center of the city was a collection of one-story wooden shacks. Correct principles, persistence in carrying out plans, courage strong enough to back up his convictions, and good executive ability explain his business success and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens as well as by his fellow pharmacists. In the affairs of the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association he has long taken an active interest, being retained year after year upon the Executive Board, and last year occupied the chair of president of the association. He certainly is an American.

JAMES MERCER VERNON, postmaster of Everett, was born on the 5th of June, 1849, in Zanesville, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza Ann (Mercer) Vernon, of whose five children the subject of this review is the eldest. The father was a native of Ohio and came of an old family that was represented in the American army during the Revolutionary War by the great-grandfather of James M. Vernon. He was of English descent, but when the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he espoused the cause of independence and fought for the establishment of the republic. Samuel Vernon was a farmer by vocation. He died in 1891 at the advanced age of eighty-one years, while his wife passed away in 1870 at the age of fifty-one years. She, too, was of English stock and belonged to a colonial American family. Her children numbered five: Charles, Newton, and Washington, deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of J. W. Kemp, a resident of Zanesville, Ohio; and James Mercer.

In taking up the personal history of James M. Vernon the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Snohomish county is presented to our readers. He began his education under the instruction of a private tutor and thus continued his studies until 1866, when he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, entering the class of 1871. After leaving school he became connected

with journalistic work and in 1874-5 was a reporter on the *Pittsburg Gazette*, published at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Later he became financial and commercial editor of the *Pittsburg Dispatch* acting in that capacity from 1875 to 1877. In the latter year he became editor of the *Wilmington Journal*, Ohio, and continued to publish that paper with success until 1884. He has ever been a man deeply interested in general progress and improvement, and while connected with the papers in the east he put forth every effort in his power to advance the welfare of the communities with which he was associated. Political questions have always been of the deepest interest to him, as he realized that upon their rejection or adoption depends the weal or woe of the nation. He became a very active and prominent worker in political ranks in Ohio and served as a member of the state central committee of the Republican party in 1882-3. He was also influential and active along other lines, and in 1883-4 served as president of the Southwestern Ohio Press Association. From 1884 until 1887 he was president and general manager of the Commercial Printing Company at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and during that time was also editor-in-chief of the *Daily Commercial*. From 1887 until 1889 he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Chattanooga Daily Times* and from 1889 until 1891 he was the editor of the *Herald* at Fort Payne, Alabama. In 1890 he was unanimously nominated for the office of secretary of state of Alabama. Late in 1891, when the village of Everett was yet rising house by house out of the wilderness and on the bayside were only three or four little buildings, Mr. Vernon came to the North Pacific coast as editor of the *Everett Times*, one of the city's pioneer newspapers. With this journal's fortunes he was connected until 1900, publishing a paper creditable alike to its editor and to the city. It became the champion of many measures of progress, reform and improvement, and its influence was far-reaching and beneficial. Mr. Vernon was also the vice-president of the Washington State Press Association in 1893-4, and during his connection with this organization did much to advance the interests of those who are representatives in Washington of the great fields of journalism. In 1894-5 he was chairman of the executive committee and was then elected its president, serving during the year 1896. In 1896 he was once more chosen chairman of the executive committee, serving until 1898, and again he was elected chairman in 1900.

On the 14th of April, 1875, the marriage of James M. Vernon and Miss Helena Bertha Tudor was solemnized. She was a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John and Caroline (Asher) Tudor, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state and representatives of old English families descended from the house of Tudor, long one of the reigning houses of Great Britain. After the family was established

in America, however, its members became sympathizers in the cause of independence and fought against the cross of St. George when summoned to do so. Two children came to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon: Leroy Tudor, now the Washington correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*; and James Mercer, attending school at present. On the 5th of April, 1899, the devoted wife and mother was called to her final rest. She was an earnest Christian woman and rendered effective aid in church work up to the time of her demise, and her many excellent qualities occasioned her death to be deeply regretted by all who knew her. Mr. Vernon was married a second time, February 1, 1905, at Everett, his bride being Miss J. Eleanor Murray, one of the city's highly esteemed residents.

Fraternally, Mr. Vernon is connected with the B. P. O. E. and the I. O. O. F.; he is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a national Greek letter society. In politics he has even been an earnest Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, and continued to refuse to become a candidate for any office until his appointment as postmaster. He was made postmaster by President McKinley on the 3rd of June, 1898, and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt June 7, 1902, and again in 1906, so that he is now serving his third term. Mr. Vernon takes an active interest in the moral development of the community, holding membership in the Episcopal church, in the forwarding of whose growth he has rendered effective service. Socially, his many genial, loyal traits of character combined with the culture of a college-bred man have lifted him to a position of prominence among his fellows, while his word is considered as good as his bond. His career has been one of honor and value to the communities in which he has lived and in turn he has been honored with the unqualified confidence and regard of his intimate associates.

ROBERT A. HULBERT, United States Commissioner, local counsel for the Northern Pacific, and general practitioner, has won recognition as one of the ablest members of his profession in this section of the state, and because of his long residence on the sound possesses an unusually wide acquaintance. He is, in fact, a product of western Washington, born, reared, educated on the shores of Puget sound, and has here attained whatever of success has come to him.

Ansel and Lucinda (Cottle) Hulbert, the parents of Robert A. Hulbert, are both descended from colonial American families. Ansel Hulbert was born near Toronto, Canada, August 16, 1835, while his parents were temporarily residents of that province, enroute from Pennsylvania to Michigan. He grew to maturity in the Peninsula state, then sought the Kansas frontier, on which he lived for many years

preceding 1860, and where he was married August 5, 1857. In 1860 the young couple joined the immigration westward to the Pacific Northwest, making the long journey with ox teams and enduring the usual hardships of the period. They settled first at Portland, later came north into Washington Territory, locating near Seattle when it was still a small village, then removed to California, residing temporarily at different points along the coast until about the first of October, 1872, when Mr. Hulbert came to Snohomish county to make a permanent home. He filed on land near Snohomish City, then frequently called Cadyville, and engaged in farming, stock raising and lumbering. He was once called to serve his county as probate judge and for a time in recent years served under federal appointment as superintendent of the Washington Forest Reserve. Since 1897 the hardy old pioneer, compelled to retire from active business life, has been a resident of Everett. Mrs. Hulbert, who was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, February 19, 1842, is the daughter and grand daughter of Kentuckians. The Cottles lived in the famous Licking river valley, near Mammoth Cave, and she was reared in an atmosphere of danger and heroism. Her parents removed to the Kansas border when she was but ten years old, and there, as a girl, she learned with men to face death often and fearlessly. The deadly rifle was her plaything and often, very often, she slept with it under her pillow, ready for instant use in defending herself or those about her. Of the eight children of this union, seven are living: William M., Mrs. Ella Boswell, Robert A., Mrs. Lizzie Noland, and Charles, at Everett; Harry, at Anacortes; and Adrian, in California. William M., Charles and Harry are engaged in the lumber business, the first named being one of the largest operators in the state.

Robert A. Hulbert was born in Seattle, March 10, 1864. He attended the public schools and, after graduation, matriculated at the University of Washington, Seattle, taking a mixed course. While attending the university he definitely decided to enter the legal profession, and at once began his preparation. At the age of twenty he secured access to a first-class law library and under the direction of its owners took up the prescribed courses of reading. During the succeeding few years the young law student pursued his studies as regularly as possible, toward the close placing himself under the direct instruction of an able firm. In the fall of 1892, however, just prior to applying for admittance to the bar, Mr. Hulbert was nominated by the Republicans of Snohomish county for the office of county clerk, and after a vigorous campaign against his Fusionist opponent, was elected. So well did he fill the position that he was re-elected in 1894. That year, while serving as county clerk and clerk of the superior court, he was admitted to the bar. Janu-

ary 1, 1897, his second term of office having expired, Mr. Hulbert commenced the practice of his profession as a partner of Hon. John C. Denny. This partnership was dissolved five years later by election of Mr. Denny to the superior court bench in this district, since which time Mr. Hulbert has practiced alone. Besides having one of the largest general clienteles in this section and in the railroad work referred to, he is counsel for many of the leading corporations of Snohomish county. In addition, Mr. Hulbert is associated with his brother William M. Hulbert in the lumber business. Fraternally, Robert A. Hulbert is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. E., and is prominent in the general social life around him. His home for many years has been in the city of Everett, with whose growth and progress he has been identified in many important ways since its beginnings almost, rendering valuable service from time to time as called upon. The older of his children, Vivian Hulbert, is at present attending school in Tacoma; the younger, Mildred, is enrolled in the Everett schools. Devoted to and eminently successful in his profession, a man of diverse talents and strong, genial personality, Mr. Hulbert may be classed among the foremost men of western Washington's second generation.

ALFRED DENSMORE, expert log scaler with headquarters in Room 29, Wisconsin block, Everett, and one of this section's pioneer lumbermen, is a native of Hauts county, Nova Scotia, born April 11, 1856. His father and mother, Alexander and Elizabeth (McCoullough) Densmore, were likewise natives of that province, and the former was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1902, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, but Mrs. Densmore still lives, though now full four score. She is the mother of nine children of whom the subject of this review is the fifth child.

As soon as Alfred Densmore had acquired the customary common school education and assisted for a few years on his father's farm, he determined to give his attention to the lumber business, and at the early age of nineteen went to Portland, Maine, to begin his career. He spent one summer there, then migrated to Oscota, Michigan, from which point he entered the woods. After logging in Michigan for seven years he determined to accept Horace Greeley's advice to go west and grow up with the country so he set out for the sound, arriving in Seattle October 20, 1883. The Queen City was his headquarters for a few months after which he went to Mount Vernon to log for Millet & McKay and he operated in Skagit county for about two years, going thence to Lowell where he spent one winter. His next field of activity was the Stillaguamish river and his next employer Jasper Sill. He recalls

the fact that on July 1st of the year 1887 Mr. Sill's crew put 141,000 feet of logs into the water with an ox team, a record which has probably never been beaten in the sound basin. After managing their camp, which was situated two miles above Silvana, for a year, he left it to take charge of the camp of William McGee, three miles above the present town of Arlington. He spent one summer in this position, then logged on his own account for three years on the same stream, after which he started the first hotel in Haller City. A year later he sold this business, went to the Stillaguamish and became selling agent for the different loggers on the river, scaling and disposing of their entire output for them on a contract basis. He gave his energies to this work for a period of fourteen years prior to September, 1904, in which month he established an office in Everett. His business now is scaling logs for different firms at so much per thousand feet, and so many are the demands upon his time that he is rushed with work continually. He says that his work for the year 1905 will consist of the scaling of 275 million feet, while the logs that have been scaled by him during all the years of his residence in Snohomish county would aggregate over a billion feet, board measure.

Mr. Densmore is a thrifty, energetic man. Ever since he left his home a beardless youth of nineteen summers, perhaps even before, he has lived the strenuous life, and being a man of good judgment, he has naturally achieved a success commensurate with his efforts. Once only has he relaxed from strenuous endeavor, and this was in 1901 when he made a three weeks' visit to his old home in Canada. He has accumulated enough of this world's wealth to keep him in comfort the remainder of his days and it is his intention soon to retire. He is an active Mason, being a member of the blue lodge at Stanwood and the Shrine in Tacoma; he also belongs to the B. P. O. E. in Everett and to the Hoo Hooos. In politics as in all else he is independent.

GUY C. ALSTON, was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, the 5th of February, 1866. He received his early education in his native state. In 1892 he went to Chicago to take a position with the World's Columbia Exposition, which position he retained throughout the world's fair. In 1891 he took charge of Field Columbia Museum Guards, which position he held for four years. In 1893 Mr. Alston married Miss Bertha Barton of Evansville, Indiana, and they have one child, John Francis, born July 28, 1903. Mrs. Alston's parents were of English birth, but were brought to America in infancy. Her mother was of poetic taste, and wrote many poems, a number of which were published, and are still extant.

Mr. Alston's father, John Crowell Alston; grand-

father, John Alston; great-grandfather, John Joseph Alston, and great-great-grandfather, Gideon Alston, were all born in Halifax county, North Carolina, the first one of whom settled in North Carolina in 1694.

Guy C. Alston studied law in Chicago under E. C. Westwood, was admitted to the bar, and in 1901 came to the state of Washington, located at Everett, Snohomish county, and assumed the practice of his profession, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since. He is the junior member of the law firm of Hathaway & Alston.

WILLIAM COLUMBUS COX, M. D. Coming to the city of Everett at the time of its inception in 1891 with firm determination to stand by the newly projected metropolis until its future success should be fully assured, Dr. Cox has not only followed the community's varying fortunes unswervingly, with profit to himself and his fellow citizens, but he has also, during those fifteen years, established a reputation as a successful practitioner. He belongs to that type of professional men whose period of close technical study does not end with the bestowal of their degree, but who keep abreast of the times and seek constantly though conservatively to use the invaluable knowledge brought to light by the latest discoveries. His clientele, large and thoroughly representative, is the best evidence of his skill.

Dr. Cox was born September 20, 1858, in Flinty Branch, Mitchell county, North Carolina, and is the eldest son and second child of Samuel W. and Cynthia (Blalock) Cox. The Cox family is of English and German lineage but of old American colonial stock. The father of Dr. Cox was born in North Carolina also. He was a farmer by occupation and in the year 1873 left the Atlantic to seek a home in the far west. He arrived that year in Walla Walla, Washington, and after spending twenty years as a pioneer of this state passed away in 1893 at the age of sixty-six, having been born August 2, 1827. His wife was also a native of Mitchell county, North Carolina, born December 31, 1837, the daughter of a Southern farmer and planter. She belonged to an old American family, and was of German and English descent. Mrs. Cox was a sister of Dr. N. G. Blalock, who has been for many years a distinguished physician of the Northwest, was graduated by the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in the class of 1861, and for a third of a century has been a medical practitioner at Walla Walla, prominent in his profession and in the general life of his section of the state. The mother of Dr. Cox passed away in 1867 when only twenty-nine years of age and while the family still resided in North Carolina, four daughters and two sons surviving her: Addie, now the wife of George

Rasmus, a resident of Walla Walla; William C.; Mrs. HulDAH, the wife of S. S. Parris, living near Athena, Oregon; Nelson D., of Walla Walla, Washington; Ura, the wife of Dr. J. P. Price, of Nez Perce, Idaho; and Vieta, who is the wife of Thomas Yoe, of Dayton, Washington.

William Columbus Cox was a youth of fifteen when he accompanied his father to Walla Walla in 1873. In that city he continued his education in the public schools, pursuing his studies until nineteen years of age, then worked upon his uncle's farm until 1882. In the fall of that year, having determined to devote his life to his noble calling, he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, the alma mater of his distinguished uncle, from which he was graduated on the completion of a thorough course, April 2, 1885, receiving the degree of M. D. Thus equipped for his chosen profession, he returned to Walla Walla, where he engaged in the practice of medicine in connection with his uncle, Dr. Blalock. This relation was maintained until April, 1886, at which time Dr. Cox removed to Genesee, Idaho, where he remained in active practice five years. On the 6th of July, 1891, he came to Everett, opened an office and in that city has since continued to practice without intermission. When he arrived, there was in reality no city or even town of Everett, merely a collection of people awaiting the final survey and platting of the land, knowing that a great commercial center was projected by wealthy and aggressive capitalists. It was not until September of 1891 that the first plat was thrown open for sale by W. G. Swalwell, but after that event the boom broke with all the intensity common to such occurrences. Dr. Cox came early, worked hard and skillfully and as a result has won unusual success. Besides giving his attention to a large general practice, he is serving as the local surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the Everett Railway, Light & Power Company.

On the 4th of March, 1888, Dr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Grace Jain, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Louis and Adelia Jain, of Genesee, Idaho. She died on the 10th of October, 1891, after a happy married life of a little more than three years. The second marriage of the Doctor was solemnized November 1, 1894, his bride being Harriet G. McFarland, a native of Maine, and the daughter of Captain Robert and Georgia Berry (Harrington) McFarland, both natives of Maine and among Everett's earliest pioneers. Captain McFarland has been a sea-faring man all his life on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has served in many prominent government positions of trust and high responsibility at home and abroad and is one of Everett's distinguished citizens. During the Civil War he commanded vessels engaged in furnishing supplies to the Union navy and army and narrowly

escaped capture or death many times. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Cox is one of the city's most hospitable homes and social centers.

Ever recognized as a leader, Dr. Cox has been elected to various positions of public trust and has always been found most loyal to his duty and the confidence thus reposed in him. In 1890 he was chosen mayor of Genesee, Idaho, serving for one year, and in 1894 he was elected a member of the Everett council. The following year, 1895, he was nominated and elected mayor of the city and served through the succeeding year. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the state board of medical examiners and acted in that position for three years. His political support has always been given the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, the B. P. O. E. and the Odd Fellows. He also holds membership with various organizations tending to promote medical knowledge and the efficiency of practitioners. At present he is a member of the Snohomish County Medical Society, and is affiliated with the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons and the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. His unfailing courtesy, genial nature and broad sympathies have won for him a goodly host of friends and admirers and in a profession where merit alone is recognized as just cause for promotion he has attained a most worthy and honorable place. Professionally and socially, Doctor Cox stands to-day as one of the leading citizens of Everett and this section of Puget sound.

DR. HENRY P. HOWARD, among the successful physicians of the city of Everett, in fact, one of the leaders of his profession in Snohomish county, is a native of Prince Edward's Island, born in 1865. His father, John Howard, and his mother, Elizabeth (Balderson) Howard, were likewise natives of that well known island province, both born in 1835 and descendants of pioneer families. The elder Howard followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1881. Mrs. Howard survived her husband until 1895. Both the Howard and Balderson families came to Prince Edward's Island when it was sparsely settled and contributed liberally to its development. Henry Pope Howard, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of the island until he was prepared to enter college. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania from which he received his degree with the class of '92. After finishing school he came west to the Pacific coast in search of a suitable location and at that time visited Snohomish and other points on Puget Sound, though he finally settled in eastern Oregon. There he practiced successfully five years,

or until 1897, when he returned to Pennsylvania and took a graduate course at Philadelphia. Thus, more thoroughly equipped than ever to follow his chosen profession, Doctor Howard came west again in 1898 and made his permanent location in Everett, believing in the future of the little city and the surrounding country. Nor has he been disappointed, as Snohomish county has taken truly wonderful strides in growth during the past seven years. By his skill and careful attention to business Doctor Howard has built up an extensive practice covering all portions of the county and has obtained an honorable place in his profession. His offices are in the Colby block on Hewitt avenue. Fraternally, Doctor Howard is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. Politically, he has always been a Republican.

The marriage of Doctor Howard and Miss Grace Ross, of Prince Edward's Island, was solemnized in 1892. Her father, Malcolm Ross, a Scotchman, came to Canada with his parents when a child. Upon reaching manhood, he entered the Baptist ministry and was following that profession on the island when his death occurred in 1895 at the ripe old age of eighty-four. Mrs. Ross was a native of Nova Scotia; she passed away in 1887. Mrs. Howard was born on Prince Edward's Island and there reared to womanhood. Of the two children born to the marriage of Doctor and Mrs. Howard, only one, Doris, born in 1902, is living.

CHARLES J. KIRN, the successful young fruit merchant and confectioner of Everett, during the four years he has been engaged in business in the "City of Smokestacks" has won recognition because of his keen capabilities and strength of character. Starting with a small stand, he has in this period so increased his business that to-day the Kirn establishment occupies two large stores on Hewitt avenue in the very heart of the city, at 1614 and 1723 Hewitt avenue, respectively. The founder of this enterprise was born June 10, 1873, in Brooklyn, New York, within sight and sound of the nation's greatest commercial center. His father, William F. Kirn, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1839, coming to America when a young man. From New York he went to Minnesota, at the same time changing his business, that of conducting an oyster parlor, for market gardening, in which he was quite successful. He came west to Washington in 1905, locating in Puyallup, in which district he is at present engaged in fruit raising. The mother of Charles J. Kirn is also a German, born in Wittenberg in 1811, and bore the maiden name of Minnie Gaisberg. At the age of seven she was brought to the United States by her parents, who first took up their abode in Brooklyn. The Gaisbergs are well known in Washington, D. C.,

where a brother of Mrs. Kirn was employed in the national capitol for twenty-seven years previous to his death. Charles J. Kirn, of this biography, received his education in the public schools of Red Wing, Minnesota. While attending school, with characteristic energy, he utilized all his spare time after school and on Saturdays helping his father, thus acquiring a substantial foundation of practical knowledge. At the age of twenty-one he entered a clothing house, where he remained five years, or until failing health compelled him to retire altogether from active labor. In 1902 with his sister he came to Everett and opened a small fruit stand. By courteous treatment of the trade and strict attention to business the little firm prospered and out of it has grown the largest establishment of its kind in the city. Kirn's "Palace of Sweets" is noted for the quality and style of its goods, the artistic appearance of the store and the excellence of its service.

Mr. Kirn enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. This regiment was sent to Manila and participated in the Philippine campaigns of 1898 and 1899. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World; he is also a member of the Everett Chamber of Commerce. Politically, he is an adherent of the Republican party. For a young man who has had to depend almost solely upon his own efforts, he has won a commendable success thus far in life and deserves to be known, as he is, as one of the city's rising young business men, straightforward, capable and aggressive in all he undertakes.

HERBERT DOUGLAS WESTBROOK (deceased).—Upon the death of him whose name forms the caption of this biographical review, as the result of sudden heart failure while rowing in rough water off Whidbey Island, July 9, 1905, the Everett Morning Tribune said editorially: "Everett will miss Herbert D. Westbrook. Unselfish, clean, frank, truthful and unostentatious, filled with the love of nature and his fellow man, he was above the ordinary mortal." This is a fitting prelude to this necessarily brief sketch of one of Everett's pioneer business men.

Herbert Douglas Westbrook was a native of Jackson county, Iowa, born September 30, 1852, the son of Robert and Louisa (Baldwin) Westbrook. Both parents have passed away, the mother when Herbert D. was eighteen years of age, the father in recent years. Herbert D. received his early education in the schools of his district, later attending school at Sabula and graduating at Saginaw, Michigan. Not being very strong, he was obliged to leave school at an earlier age than he desired. Shortly afterward he took up the

painter's and decorator's trade, which he followed during the remainder of his life with marked success. He commenced contracting on his own responsibility at the age of eighteen while residing in Iowa. Later he went to Nebraska, Michigan, Colorado and other central states, ever achieving success. He was employed by the B. & M. R. R. Co., lettering their cars, thus scattering the evidences of his skill all over the United States. In 1879, he went to Bay City, Michigan, where he was employed in the offices and yards of Seth McLean & Son, a large lumber and salt establishment. After two years with this concern, he returned to his former occupation, locating at Nebraska City. From that time until 1889 he remained in Nebraska, then came to the Pacific Northwest, settling in Seattle. From there he went to Anacortes during the famous boom at that place, investing to some extent, but not liking the prospect, returned to Seattle. When the first rumors of the founding of a city on Port Gardner Bay reached the ears of Mr. Westbrook he hurried to the spot, and among the earliest pitched his tent and before long had more to do than he could well attend to. For months he was unable to build, so hard was he pressed for time. In the fall of 1891 there were hundreds of people on the site without houses or substantial buildings, and in the spring following there were thousands in hardly better condition. Little shacks were erected as boarding houses, which now serve as woodsheds. Mr. Westbrook was unusually successful in his chosen occupation, establishing a reputation as a skilled workman which marked him as a thorough man in whatever he undertook. His untimely death was mourned as a personal loss by all who knew him, for his unselfishness, his broad sympathies and his sincere integrity were the most prominent qualities of the man. He was a devoted, true sportsman and it was while engaged in this diversion that his life was cut short. Mr. Westbrook was affiliated with but one fraternal order, the Woodmen of the World, was a liberal in his political views and embraced no particular religious creed.

Miss Carrie Brush, the daughter of John and Lucy M. (Parker) Brush, became the bride of Mr. Westbrook May 20, 1879, while both were residents of Iowa, the ceremony being performed at Lyons. John Brush, born at Cambridge, Vermont, in February, 1832, of colonial ancestry, is a farmer by occupation and is still a resident of that state. Mrs. Brush, born July 6, 1833, in the Green Mountain state also, is also living, the Brush home being in sight of the old family homestead. She was a tailor in the days before machines came into use, and won high commendation for her skill. Mrs. Westbrook was born in Cambridge, Vermont, March 25, 1858. She came to Everett with her husband in the early days of its history, sharing

with him the hardships and rough life of those days. She opened what is thought to have been the first dressmaking establishment here, and made the gown worn by Everett's first high-school graduate. She still maintains this dressmaking establishment, it now being connected with the Grand Leader Dry Goods Company's large store. Her fine womanly qualities and courageous assumption of responsibilities have won for her the golden opinions of a host of friends and acquaintances and to them her present prosperity is most pleasant. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook two children were born: Seth C., born in Nebraska City, November 19, 1881; and Lucy Louisa, born July 6, 1891, who died in infancy. Seth C., having completed his education in the Everett schools, has taken up his father's work with a skill and an energy that betoken a promising future for him in this line of endeavor if he pursues it. Mrs. Westbrook is affiliated with the Fraternal Union of America. The Westbrooks own a comfortable home at 3222 Rockefeller avenue, whose atmosphere of hospitality is widely known to all acquainted with the family.

PETER ANDERSEN, of the firm of Andersen Brothers, shingle manufacturers, is one of the men who succeed because of their energy and their ability to make the most of the possibilities lying before them. Within a very few years Mr. Andersen has established himself as one of the leading shingle manufacturers of the county of Snohomish and one of its most progressive business men. Mr. Andersen was born in Denmark in the summer of 1869, one of the four children of Ludwig and Mary (Hartvigsen) Andersen, also natives of Denmark. The elder Andersen came to the United States with his family in 1849 and settled in Eureka, Greenwood county, Kansas, where he became a farmer and brick manufacturer. Peter Andersen received his education in the common and high schools of Kansas and early indicated a liking and aptitude for mechanical work and study. In 1898 he was attracted to the Pacific slope as a field for his mechanical skill and knowledge. He had been in California only a short time when the war with Spain broke out, and he enlisted in the Eighth California infantry, expecting to see service in the Philippines, but his command was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Vancouver, so it was in Washington that his term of service was passed. He received his honorable discharge in March of 1899 and at once returned to California, in which state he remained but a short time, however. Before the close of 1899 he was chief engineer in the mill of the Bucuda Lumber Company in Thurston county, Washington. The following year he came to Everett and accepted the master mechanicship in the Everett smelter, a position which he continued to fill ac-

ceptably for four years. In the fall of 1904 in company with his brothers, Louis and Andrew, Mr. Andersen erected the shingle mill located on the Snohomish river a mile and a half east of Lowell. The mill is of modern construction and is equipped with the best and most up-to-date machinery obtainable. It has a capacity of 50,000 shingles a day and gives employment to from ten to fifteen men.

November 28, 1904, Mr. Andersen married Miss Anna Sium, a native of Norway, in which country her parents are still living, the father being engaged in farming. In politics Mr. Andersen is a Republican. In fraternal circles he is well known, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Order of Ben Hur. When Mr. Andersen came to Washington he had no capital except his head and his hands, yet he has won a worthy success and he believes that the same opportunities are still open to any young man of alertness and stamina. He is a progressive and liberal man, favorably known to all whom he has social or business dealings, and a real contributor to the upbuilding of Snohomish county.

JOSEPH DAVISON, to whom belongs the distinction of having been the pioneer settler on the banks of Lake Stevens, was born April 7, 1815, at Oxbury, Ontario, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Edward and Margaret (Longkey) Davison. The father in addition to farming spent much time on the Long Sault river, and was drowned in its waters when but thirty years old. He took great pride in recalling that his father had actively participated in the famous battle of Waterloo in 1815, and that he lived to the remarkable age of 110 years.

Of a family of six children Joseph Davison is the second. His father died soon after he had passed his fourth birthday, and he was but seventeen at the time he began supporting himself by working in the woods of his native country. In 1871 he went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, remaining there several years, during two of which he was employed by the Price Lumber Company. His residence in Washington dates from 1880, at which time he came to Snohomish, then a tiny settlement composed of a few houses, a postoffice and store. He filed on the 160-acre homestead on which he lived until recently in 1885, and made that his home while working in the woods. To reach his homestead he paddled up the Pilchuck river in a canoe, packed his goods over a trail to Lake Stevens, and made the rest of the journey up the lake in a dug-out. It was small wonder that he was the first white man to make a home in this wilderness, for the difficulties of reaching it were sufficient to dis-

courage a less resolute and fearless homeseeker. The following year he cut a road, and soon other settlers were attracted to this fertile region. The trip to Snohomish and return occupied an entire day. Five years after coming here he was instrumental in establishing the first school, and was one of its first directors. He still retains his interest in education, realizing how fundamental it is to the growth and progress of any community.

Mr. Davison was married in 1866 to Margaret Foubair, who died seven years later. In 1884 he was again married, Annie Dubuque, of Minnesota, then becoming his wife. Her parents were pioneer settlers on the Pilchuck river. She has three brothers living in Snohomish. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davison: Mrs. Ida Russell, of Maple Falls, Washington; Joseph W., Lela, Dora and Russell, all at home. In politics Mr. Davison is independent, preferring to vote for the man instead of the party. He and his family are identified with the Catholic church. In 1898 he made a trip to Dawson, Alaska, and he remained nearly two years, during which time the only money he made was from the sale of moose, a cow and calf, that netted him \$700. Mr. Davison brought 120 acres of his farm into excellent condition, and before he sold out was devoting the greater share of his time to dairying, making a specialty of Red Poll cattle. A beautiful home, built on an elevation fronting the lake, testifies to his thoughtful consideration for the pleasure and happiness of his family, and gave substantial token of the success that had crowned his efforts, but on September 7, 1905, he sold this property and moved to Everett, where he left his family, going himself to the Saskatchewan district. There he bought two sections of land and will begin farming in the spring of 1906.

HAROLD W. ILLMAN, one of the well known stockmen of Snohomish county, resides on his fine ranch, situated eight miles northeast of Everett, on Lake Stevens. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, May 15, 1813. His father, William Illman, a native of England, immigrated to New York, and established the first copper and steel engraving house in the United States. The original firm was Illman & Son, Oxford Street, London, S. V. D., England. He is now living at Sultan, Washington, at the advanced age of ninety. He also opened a branch house in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia house, which still exists, was under his personal supervision until 1881. Martha (Adams) Illman, the maternal ancestor, was a native of Massachusetts. Her death, at the age of forty-two, occurred in 1868. Harold W. Illman attended the schools of Pennsylvania in his boyhood, but completed his education in the Georgetown University, of Washington, D. C. He

then mastered the art of bank note engraving, and spent nearly seven years, with his father, at this employment. He subsequently was employed as engraver for the Canadian and United States governments, and made his home in various cities. In 1883 he left Washington, D. C., coming to Seattle via San Francisco and Victoria, in the old steamship *George W. Elder*. Seattle was then boasting of her 4,000 inhabitants. He remained there but a few days, coming thence to Snohomish and on to Sultan. At the latter point he took up a homestead of 160 acres, which could be reached only by a thirty-five mile trip up the river in a canoe. Snohomish was the nearest town where mail could be received and supplies purchased. For four years the river was the only means of transportation. In 1890, after selling his claim, Mr. Illman came to Lake Stevens and built the first saw mill on the lake. He was getting substantially started in this enterprise when the financial depression of 1893 paralyzed business throughout the country, and caused the loss of this property together with a large amount of lumber that he had taken from a several hundred tract of land of which he had become the owner some years previous to this time. The farm was all he saved from the wreck of his fortune, and he moved on it without sufficient means to purchase even a sack of flour. Undaunted, however, by his heavy losses, he set himself resolutely to the task of farming for profit. Three years later he branched out into fancy stock raising, and is now the possessor of some unusually fine thoroughbred Jersey cattle, among which is to be found *Pet's Melia Ann't King*, a registered bull. He is also a poultry fancier, breeding barred and white Plymouth Rocks. At the Yakima state fair in 1904 his birds won the first and second prizes. Being naturally very fond of dogs, his kennel of thoroughbred Collies is his special pride and delight. He has recently purchased a dog bred from the winner of the first prize at the Saint Louis Fair of 1905.

Mr. Illman and Catharine A. Gage were united in marriage August 18, 1864. Mrs. Illman is a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., the daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Briggs) Gage. Her father, a commission merchant, was born in New Hampshire May 8, 1806, and died in 1890. The mother, a native of New York, was born November 6, 1810; her death occurred in 1886. Mrs. Illman was one of the first white women to find a home at Sultan, and she is therefore very familiar with the trials and deprivations incident to pioneer life. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Illman, as follows: Mrs. Mabel Missimer and Mrs. Margaret Eldridge, both of Everett; Grace, born August 10, 1868, died July 10, 1878; Olive, born July 24, 1882, drowned in Lake Stevens, July 11, 1894. Mr. Illman is a member of the Masonic fraternity,

having joined while residing in Ottawa, Canada. He is a loyal Republican, and always takes an active part in political matters, serving as county commissioner in 1886. For the convenience of his community Mr. Illman holds a notary public's commission. The Congregational church claims him and his wife as adherents to her doctrines. He and his estimable wife are among the most popular members of the community, and their home is one of charming hospitality. During the years of his residence here Mr. Illman has come to be recognized as one of the county's influential citizens, one whose character is above reproach. Broadly intelligent, refined and courteous, he holds as friends all who are in any way associated with him.

GILBERT H. MALKSON, a prosperous farmer residing six miles east and two north of Everett, on Lake Stevens, was born in Topsfield, Washington county, Maine, September 19, 1853. He is the son of William V. Malkson, a native of New Brunswick, born in 1819. His parents, well known pioneers of Maine, cut the first road leading from the Saint John river to that state. Marjorie (Regan) Malkson, the mother, was born in New Brunswick in 1824, and died in 1896. Her husband's death occurred two years later. By diligently improving the opportunities afforded by the common schools of his native state, Gilbert H. Malkson acquired a good education before he was fourteen years old. He then worked with his father on the farm, becoming thoroughly familiar with the various departments of the work. After passing his twenty-second birthday he went to Massachusetts and remained two years, then in 1877 he located in the Black Hills of Dakota, where he mined and prospected for four years. Going thence to Perry creek in east Kootenay, he, with seven others, formed the Perry Creek Mining Company, to locate and develop placer ground, but the undertaking proved a failure, causing the loss of all Mr. Malkson had been able to accumulate in the previous years. He went thence to Sand Point, Idaho, in 1882, and there he took the contract for supplying a portion of the piles used in constructing the Northern Pacific railroad bridge over Lake Pend d'Oreille. He also furnished ties for the same company, being engaged in contracting for two years. His fortunes having been thus retrieved in a measure, he then returned to the Black Hills, where he was engaged in the cattle business from 1884 to 1890. That region about 1890 was visited by a terrible drought. Times were very hard and business of all kinds suffered, hence Mr. Malkson decided to remove to Los Angeles, California. After an extended visit there, he brought his wife, in the spring of 1891, to Snohomish, and at once embarked in the restaurant business, to which he

devoted his energies for the ensuing six years. During this time he purchased the farm he now owns, employing men to work on it while he was living in town. Six years ago he moved onto it, and with the exception of a nineteen-month's residence in town, he has made it his home continuously since that time. He has five acres in fruit, and is making a specialty of horticulture. He has twenty acres cleared and in cultivation, and thirty in timber.

Mr. Malkson was married in Los Angeles, California, January 5, 1891, to Annie Champion, a native of Brenbrook, Ontario, who spent the first six years of her life there, then came to the United States, making her home in turn in Indiana, Dakota and California, prior to her marriage. She is the daughter of William and Annie Champion. The father, a native of England, is now residing near Edmonton, Alberta; the mother died in Los Angeles, California. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Malkson: Earl G., Bennie, H., Maud, Bertha and Rufus. Mr. Malkson is independent in political affairs. The cause of education appeals strongly to him, and he is one of the most progressive members of the local school board. He is also road supervisor, an enterprising and industrious farmer, and a loyal, upright citizen, he holds the esteem and respect of his fellow men.

JACOB ROBINET, one of the well known farmers residing three-quarters of a mile from Hartford, on the picturesque banks of Lake Stevens, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in June, 1857. His father, Anton Robinet, also a farmer, died in Germany in 1885, at the age of sixty-six. The mother, Elizabeth (Groff) Robinet, died in that country, which was also the land of her birth. Our subject spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his native country. Desiring to avail himself of the greater opportunities that the United States afforded to young men, he came in 1884, locating first at Iron Mountain, Michigan, where he worked in the woods four years. His residence in the state of Washington dates from 1888. After stopping two weeks in Seattle, he proceeded to Snohomish, then only a little settlement, and made that his headquarters while working for Eugene Smith, who at that time owned the most extensive lumbering interests of any man in the county. In order to reach Lake Stevens, where the timber was being cleared off, it was necessary to go by way of Marysville, as there was no road from Machias. In 1890 Mr. Robinet took up the forty-acre homestead on which he now lives, and at once began preparing it for cultivation. As there was no road to the lake, and only the poorest kind of a trail, he, with the other settlers in that region, began very soon to build a

highway. For several years they averaged two weeks a season in this work of making and improving the roads. In 1894 he assisted in organizing the first school held here. During the first few years of his residence Mr. Robinet worked in the woods in the summer, and spent the winter season in improving his land. He now owns a neat, tasteful home, and intends to devote his entire time to fruit raising.

Mr. Robinet and Miss Anna N. Tinker were united in marriage in March, 1901. Mrs. Robinet, a native of Angola, Steuben county, Indiana, is a daughter of distinguished parents. Her father, Asa M. Tinker, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1827, moved to Indiana in the early days, and became an honored pioneer of that state. In later life he made his home in Michigan, and he died in Harrison in 1900. As he held the office of postmaster at the time of the Civil War he was exempt from the service he would so gladly have rendered his country. He is remembered by his acquaintances as a lawyer of unusual ability, who at one time was prosecuting attorney for five counties. He retired from active practice in the legal profession with a record of which any man might well be proud. Orcina W. (Parish) Tinker, the mother, who now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Robinet, is also a native of the Buckeye state, born in Lorraine county in 1837. Her father was one of the first trustees of Oberlin College. Possessed of remarkable mental endowments, she began teaching when but fourteen years of age, this special privilege having been granted to her owing to her father's decease the previous year. Bringing to her work not only a trained intellect, but also a peculiar aptitude for imparting knowledge to others, she rapidly won success in her chosen profession. She has a sister aged sixty-five, who for the past twenty years has taught in the same room in the Angola high school in Indiana. Mrs. Robinet was herself a teacher for several years, and is a lady of ability, fitted to grace any position in life. She and her husband are both identified with the Yeoman fraternity, while in religious faith they are Episcopalians. Mr. Robinet is a loyal member of the Republican party. He is known as a thrifty, industrious man, of upright character, and is respected by the entire community.

LEWIS J. JONES, one of the younger element of successful Snohomish county farmers, resides six miles east of Everett and three and a half miles south of Snohomish on the rural mail delivery route from Everett. Mr. Jones was born in Wales in March, 1878, the son of John D. and Catherine (Davis) Jones, both of whom were born in the southern part of Wales. The elder Jones was a miner and farmer who crossed the Atlantic in 1870

and for two years mined coal in Pennsylvania. He then went to Patagonia, South America, and remained there two years, returning to Wales for the ensuing seven years. In 1882 he was again in Pennsylvania, engaged in mining. Two years later he came to the Puget sound country and settled on 120 acres of land three and a half miles southwest of Snohomish, on which Lewis J. Jones is now living. The elder Jones has since added 140 acres to his holdings. He makes his home with his children in this county. Mrs. Jones was the mother of ten children, four of whom died in Wales of black fever. Lewis J. Jones attended the public schools of King county, leaving when fifteen years old to work with his father in the Blue Canyon coal mines of Whatcom county. Two years were passed in this work, when father and son returned to the farm in Snohomish county. The young man passed the following two years on the ranch and then put in six months mining. In the fall of 1899 he went to Seattle and worked in the shops of Moran Bros., operating a crane for eight months. At Nome Mr. Jones passed eighteen months at gold mining. In 1902 in company with his brother, Reese, Mr. Jones took a ten-year lease of his father's farm, in the operation of which he has since been engaged.

On the old homestead, in 1903, Mr. Jones married Miss Mary J. Morgan, daughter of Reese and Gwen (Samuel) Morgan, natives of Wales, who are now living in Mackay, King county. Mrs. Jones was born in Pennsylvania in 1882 and received her education in the Keystone state. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones one son has been born, Reese J. In fraternal circles Mr. Jones is a member of the Knights of Pythias; in religion he is a Congregationalist. Mr. Jones is carrying on diversified farming, but goes in quite extensively for stock raising, having thirty-one head of cattle, thirty sheep and fifteen hogs, besides horses for working the place.

PETER NELSON, now engaged in farming four and a half miles southeast of Everett, is one of Snohomish county's well known citizens, who has been identified in a business way with the progress of Puget sound for a quarter of a century. Born in Denmark, in 1857, Mr. Nelson is the fourth of ten children of Neils and Catherine (Jensen) Nelson, both of whom lived and died in Denmark. Peter received his education in the Danish schools and when old enough learned the butcher's trade. At twenty-two he came to the United States and immediately settled on a farm near Northfield, Minnesota. A year later he returned to his trade in a shop at Northfield. In 1883 he set his face toward the Pacific coast, locating first in Seattle, where he entered the shop of John G. Gardner. Mr. Nelson continued in business there for six years, one of which he passed as proprietor of his

own shop, selling out his Seattle interests in 1889 to go to Whatcom. There he conducted a shop two years, selling out to locate at Sedro-Woolley, where he opened a shop and a lumber yard, the yard being the first established in that town. Sedro-Woolley was his home until 1893, when he went to the new city of Everett to open the Monte Cristo market, which he conducted successfully seven years, or until 1900. In that year he retired from business to engage in agricultural pursuits upon his present farm.

Miss Annie, daughter of William Kock, of Silvana, was married to Mr. Nelson at Everett in 1896. A sketch of her family appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Nelson was born at Silvana in 1879, and was reared and educated within the borders of the county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson: Thomas, Dorothy and Frederick. Religiously, the family are Presbyterians and in politics Mr. Nelson is a Republican. During his residence in Sedro-Woolley, he served a term as councilman of the city. The home farm consists of fifteen acres, well improved and stocked, in addition to which he owns forty-seven acres of land in Skagit county. Thrifty and energetic, controlled by high principles, he commands the respect and esteem of the community.

JOHN STECHER, whose farm lies five miles southeast of Everett, is one of the successful farmers of this county who cast his fortunes with those of Snohomish county in the early eighties. He was born in Austria December 11, 1856, one of the seven children of Antone and Teresa Stecher, natives of Austria, who never left that country. After attending the common schools at home, John Stecher learned the trade of a mason, and he followed that craft in his native land until, at twenty-three, he came to the United States. For a time after his arrival on the new continent Mr. Stecher followed his trade. In 1880 he came to Grant county, Oregon, and the following autumn engaged in sheep ranching. In the spring of 1884 he sold out his interests in Oregon and came to Snohomish county, purchasing 160 acres of land a half mile south of Lowell and at the same time pre-empting forty acres more. Here he lived until 1890, when he bought his present place. A little later Mr. Stecher rented a farm on Snohomish marsh and farmed there for two years. The next two years found him operating land leased from his brother, Frank, and at the close of that term he removed to his present place, where he has fifty-two acres of land under cultivation.

At Port Townsend, in 1885, Mr. Stecher married Miss Annie Koch, daughter of John Koch, a native of Germany, now a resident of this county. Mrs. Stecher was born in Germany on Christmas

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION



MIR. AND MRS. EUGENE D. SMITH

day of 1864. She received her education in the schools of the old country, but came to Snohomish county in 1884. To this union have been born six children, all natives of Snohomish county: Frank, John (deceased), Agnes, Annie, Otto and Paul. In politics Mr. Stecher is a Republican and the family belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. Stecher is in well-to-do circumstances, owning fifty-seven acres of land, well stocked, chiefly with cattle. He is one of the industrious men of the county, and enjoys an enviable reputation both as a citizen and as an agriculturalist. He has discharged the duties of the office of road overseer in his district, but aside from that has aspired to or held no political office.

EUGENE D. SMITH.—Among the pioneers of Snohomish county who have been forceful in its industrial development from the earliest days to the present—leaders in fact in that development—none, perhaps, is deserving of a higher place than the man whose life history is the theme of this article. Coming to the county when its wealth of natural resources was as yet untouched, he had the perception and experience to appreciate the advantages offered, and to him belongs the honor of being the first to engage, in a methodical and permanent manner, in the logging business, giving inception to the master industry of the county, the industry which has cleared its farms, built its cities, supported its people and made it a county of mills. And it has not been in this alone that he has contributed to the general welfare. In political matters, also, he has been a force, and in the official records of the early days his name is of frequent occurrence, showing that the county profited, during the molding period as well as later, by his interest in public matters and the wisdom of his counsels. In later days, when wealth had come to him as a reward of well directed effort, it was always bestowed liberally upon enterprises of general benefit, the Everett town building scheme, the Monte Cristo railroad and numerous other projects profiting by his bounty, some of them to a greater extent than is generally supposed. He has certainly marched in the foremost rank of the progressive men of the sound country.

Mr. Smith was born in Columbia, Maine, April 30, 1837. His father, John D. Smith, was likewise a native of Maine, born in 1802, and for years was a ship-builder in the Pine Tree state, and in Boston, Massachusetts. He was one of the best mechanics in all that country, also a prominent militiaman. He died in 1815. Mrs. Louisa (Barney) Smith, the mother of our subject, was born in Loubeck, Maine, and died in Iowa at the age of seventy-eight years. She was of Scotch descent, and her father was a veteran of the War of 1812. Both she and her husband were members of prominent pioneer

families of Washington county, Maine. Left fatherless when eight years old, the Mr. Smith of this review was denied many of the educational advantages which other boys in his part of the country enjoyed, but being of an adventurous disposition he soon made up for his lack of book learning by taking lessons in the school of experience. At fourteen he went to sea, and the ensuing six years were spent as a sailor, mostly along the New England coast, though he made a few trips to foreign ports, and was on the Mediterranean at the time of the Crimean war. His last voyage was to the head of the Adriatic sea. In 1858, being at that time twenty-one years old, he came to Port Gamble by way of the isthmus, arriving in September, having escaped without injury in a wreck on the Panama road. From that date until 1862 he worked industriously in logging camps around Port Gamble, learning thoroughly the business in which he was afterward to become a shining light. He then went to the Caribou mines, but unfortunately for him as it seemed at the time and very fortunately for the development of Snohomish county, his career there was cut short by mountain fever and he was compelled to flee for his life to Victoria. In the fall of 1862, he purchased an interest in the logging outfit of a man named Otis Wilson, and together they started to log on Brown's bay, just north of where Edmonds now is. The next summer they came to Lowell, preceding all others of their occupation to the river, and they operated there together until 1865, when Mr. Smith sold to his partner and again turned his attention toward mining. He went to the Boise basin, Bannock City and other Idaho camps, also participating in the Cœur d'Alene rush of 1865. His prospecting and mining trips did not prove profitable, and he was obliged to go to work as an employe, but after laboring a short time in Walla Walla came once more to Lowell, and soon succeeded in making another start in logging on his own account. His efforts were rewarded by abundant success. At one time he had three camps in active operation, employing seventy-five men, and indeed for a while there were 150 names on his pay-roll. He logged extensively for years on Ebey slough, clearing the timber off the sites of Marysville, Lowell and other towns and putting many millions of feet into the water.

In 1870 Mr. Smith built a log chute two thousand feet long on a hill at Lowell, expending in the enterprise about five thousand dollars. The same year he started a store at Lowell, the first in the town, and from that on it was his ambition to build a little city there. He put in a hotel about 1874, and in 1889 a saw mill costing sixty thousand dollars, with a capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber per diem, and machinery for the production of lath, shingles, etc. It burned in 1895. Starting with a

homestead and pre-emption, both of which he improved, clearing, ditching and putting into cultivation seventy-five acres, he added to his holdings as time went on until he was the owner of five thousand acres of timber, stump and farming land, all but sixteen hundred acres of it situated on the Everett peninsula, the rest on Ebey slough. When Everett was founded he sold the promoters twelve hundred acres at a reasonable price in order to permit the town building to progress, and donated five hundred more conditioned upon the building of factories, smelter, railroads, etc.

After spending thirty years in the logging business, Mr. Smith retired from it in 1890, and since his mill burned down in 1895 he has withdrawn from the more strenuous activities of life, devoting himself to looking after his property interests. For these he was once offered \$300,000 by Henry Hewitt, Jr., of Tacoma, but he has since lost heavily by fire and on account of the hard times, though he still retains a fine home at Lowell, an interest in the site of that town and some Everett property. He also enjoys the consciousness of having accomplished several worthy undertakings in a worthy manner, won a success in the industrial world of which many more favored men to begin with would be proud, contributed immeasurably to the progress and development of his home county and left an indelible impress upon its history. One of his enterprises which did not succeed financially was the building, in the early eighties, of a telegraph line from Mukilteo to Snohomish, via Lowell.

June 5, 1869, Mr. Smith married Margaret B. Getchell, a native of Marshfield, Maine, born January 4, 1840. Her father, George Stillman Getchell, was born in Machias, Maine, to which town his family had come from the Green Mountain state at an early day. He died in Maine at the age of eighty-five. During his lifetime he followed agriculture as a business. Her mother, Taphenes (Longfellow) Getchell, was likewise a native of Machias, and came of old colonial stock. She had the distinction of being a cousin of the noted Henry W. Longfellow, so well known in American literature. She died within five days of the same time as her husband, aged eighty-three. Mrs. Smith lived in the Pine Tree state until twenty-nine, then started for the West, via the isthmus, which she crossed alone, met Mr. Smith at San Francisco and was married to him there, accompanying him to his home in Snohomish county. For the first six months of her residence here she had only one white neighbor of her own sex, a Mrs. Dr. Smith, who lived on the tide lands near Marysville. There were four white women at Snohomish, twelve miles up the river. The children of her union with Mr. Smith are: Lowell E., born at Lowell, April 5, 1877, now a steamboat man at Everett; John D., born May 11, 1878, a contractor living at home;

Phene L., October 28, 1880, a graduate of the state university, now teaching German and history in the high school at Snohomish; Cyrus W., April 11, 1883, died in babyhood. Mr. Smith has one brother, George D., in business at Snohomish and one, John, a building contractor at Norwood, Massachusetts, also one sister, Mrs. Josephine E. Friars, at Hazelton, Iowa. Mrs. Smith's brothers and sisters are Martin and Joseph in Snohomish county; Horace, Oscar, Hannah and Anna, in Maine; Antoinette, in New Hampshire, and Laura in Missouri.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He has served as county commissioner by appointment and election, has been justice of the peace, was postmaster at Lowell for twenty-one years, served on the first provisional council of Everett and for years was either director or clerk of the local school district, besides holding various other offices of trust. In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason and a Workman. His views on educational and religious matters are very liberal, as they are on most other things, and he has never acknowledged allegiance to any creed.

ALVAH H. B. JORDAN, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Snohomish county, vice-president of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, and superintendent of its enormous mills at Lowell, occupies a position of considerable consequence to the community at large and one of state importance. He has not resided on the Pacific coast as many years as have a large number of his associates, but during this period he has come into unusually close touch with its business activities and has gained the highest confidence of its people.

Mr. Jordan is the son of Eben Jordan, a native of Auburn, Maine, who was for many years a prominent dry goods merchant of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Ellen E. (Bedell) Jordan, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of the Pine Tree state. Of the two children born to this union, one is a daughter, the other Alvah H. B., whose birthplace was Boston. He was born September 23, 1865. His education was obtained in the excellent public schools of that noted center of learning. Upon his graduation from high school at the age of fifteen, the young man entered the employ of Kendall Barrows & Company, woolen importers of Boston, working in their offices, but at the end of six years' service with this firm, he determined to learn the paper business and with that end in view at once accepted a position with the Champlain Paper Company, Willsborough, Essex county, New York. Application and study, combined perhaps with a natural aptitude for the business, brought its rich rewards, for during the four years he was with this company

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION



Isaac Cathcart

he mastered the details of the industry so thoroughly that he finally reached the superintendency of the mills. In 1891, however, he resigned as superintendent of the Champlain mills to assume charge of the Clarion mills at Johnsonburg, Elk county, Pennsylvania, and with this concern, the New York & Pennsylvania Company, he remained until 1896. That year marks his removal to the Pacific Northwest and his entrance into the life of Snohomish county. He came direct to Everett as superintendent of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company's mills, in which capacity he is still engaged. It is since Mr. Jordan has become identified with this company, operating the largest paper mills in the Northwest, that the business has reached its immense proportions, supplying demands that come from all over the country, especially from the western part. Probably no industry in the city of Everett has been operated as continuously as these paper mills, and with its hundreds of employees and the no inconsiderable amount of commerce arising from the handling of its products, the Everett Paper & Pulp Company is indeed an important factor in not only the welfare of Everett but of the whole county. More extended reference to these mills will be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Jordan is a Republican, influential in the councils of his party, and upon that ticket in 1904 was elected county commissioner from the third district. When the board was organized, he became its chairman and still fills this responsible office. With true public spirit he has assumed further public duties in his community, being also chairman of the Lowell board of education. In fraternal circles he is well known, holding membership in the B. P. O. E., Everett lodge, and the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in the latter. In addition to his paper mill interests, Mr. Jordan is also a director in the First National bank of Everett. He is one of the real leaders in the upbuilding of Snohomish county, a thorough believer in the great future that awaits Puget sound, a man of broad views, powerful executive abilities and withal possessing the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIE EASTMAN CHASE, of Lowell, Washington, is prominently identified with what perhaps may be regarded as Snohomish county's leading industry, the lumber business, the branch to which he is devoting his best abilities and energies being the furnishing of raw material. For twelve years he has been thus engaged with marked success, denuding the hills and bench lands of their magnificent timber and materially contributing to the development of a new country and to the prosperity of its people. A product of the New

England states, born at East Charleston, Vermont, November 5, 1870, he comes from a land of strong men and women, notably strong in every way, and is of good old colonial American stock. Charles H. Chase, the father, also a native of Vermont, his birthplace being Charleston, was born in 1842. Early in life he learned the mason's trade and at one time managed the hotel in Charleston, but most of his life has been spent in farming. He is still living near the old homestead. For many years Mr. Chase served as organist in the village church, being of a decidedly musical turn. Mrs. Chase, his wife, was Orissa Eastman before her marriage, the daughter of a Vermont farmer, who passed away in his forty-sixth year. She was born at Sutton, in that state, January 23, 1852, and is also living. The subject of this review received his educational instruction in the public schools of his native state. At the age of seventeen he commenced assisting his father on the farm, and in this way spent the next three years of his life, or until he arrived at legal age. With the passing of this milestone, however, he left the family roof tree to make his own way in the world, first entering the grocery business nearby. The next year, 1892, he joined the army of young Americans pushing into the West, coming to Lowell. The great paper mills there were then being opened and he at once secured employment in them, remaining in that line of work two years. In the meantime he had been casting about for a better opportunity to get ahead, with the result that he selected the logging business and into this he plunged with such energy and determination that he forged ahead rapidly and is to-day reaping the rewards of worthy, painstaking efforts and invincible courage in overcoming obstacles and difficulties that arise to impede the progress of all successful men.

Miss Alice M. Harmon, a native of Vermont also, descended from a noted family of that state, was united in marriage to Willie E. Chase in 1892. Her father, Stephen M. Harmon, was born at Buxton Centre, Maine, April 1, 1844, and came to Vermont when a young man. Although he had just been married, when the call came for volunteers, he nobly responded, enlisting in Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts, January 27, 1863, serving throughout the remainder of the long, bloody struggle and making the memorable march with Sherman to the sea. His regiment was present at nineteen battles and participated actively in seventeen of that number, engaging in some of the heaviest fighting in the war. With his comrades Mr. Harmon was mustered out August 11, 1865. After the war he returned to his family in Vermont and for several years was employed as a fireman on the Grand Trunk railroad. Later he engaged at his trade, that of a carpenter, and to

building and contracting has since devoted most of his time. Roxana E. (Stevens) Harmon, the mother of Mrs. Chase, was born at Island Pond, Vermont, August 6, 1847, and is a daughter of Susana Aldrich Stevens, one of the most notable personages in the pioneer history of Essex county, Vermont. This distinguished woman was left a widow early in life with a family of five children to rear. With admirable courage she undertook the management of her farm and business affairs and met with unusual success in the difficult task shifted to her shoulders by the unkindly turn of fortune. Three of her sons enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of the war, of whom only one came back. When she passed away in 1903 at the venerable age of eighty-five, she was mourned as one of the best loved and most distinguished citizens of the community, a woman of rare worth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harmon are still living, residing at Island Pond. Island Pond is the birthplace of Mrs. Chase, the date of this event being February 12, 1869. She was educated in the public schools of her home community and upon finishing engaged in teaching. Subsequently she devoted her attention to dressmaking, being thus occupied until her marriage. Five children have been born to this union, of whom one is deceased. The living are: Elton W., born August 14, 1896; Vernita L., born April 27, 1900; Howard E., October 7, 1902; and Robert W., February 7, 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chase are well known in local fraternal circles, he being affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and she with the Eastern Star Chapter, the Degree of Honor and the Women's Relief Corps; she is also a member of the Episcopal church. The Chase home is one of the finest modern dwellings in Lowell, the center of a wide social circle, and the gathering place of a host of loyal friends and genial acquaintances. As one of the younger generation of pioneers in the work of opening and developing the resources of the Puget sound country, a business man of ability, and a public spirited citizen, Mr. Chase is justly recognized as one of the substantial and rising men of Snohomish county.

MARTIN GETCHELL, retired lumberman, residing now in the city of Lowell, has spent nearly fifty years in the Puget sound region, and of this long period more than forty years have been passed in Snohomish county. Comparatively few men in the county to-day possess such a record as this, coupled with which is the additional record of a career of usefulness and integrity.

Martin Getchell is one of Maine's hardy, stalwart sons, a descendant of colonial American stock. His father, George Stillman Getchell, was born at Machias, Maine, September 22, 1803, and in that

vicinity engaged successfully in lumbering and farming, passed all the years allotted him, his death occurring December 6, 1888. Mrs. Taphenes (Longfellow) Getchell, the mother of Martin Getchell, was also a native of Machias, born February 12, 1805. Her father was an American patriot, who served throughout the War of 1812. Mrs. Taphenes Getchell died December 1, 1888, five days before her husband passed away. The subject of this sketch was born at Marshfield, March 15, 1832, the oldest boy in a family of nine children. His educational training was such as he could obtain during a few months each year until he reached the age of fifteen, when he commenced assisting his father in the woods. Maine continued to be his home until 1857, in which year he arrived on Puget sound after a long, dangerous trip from the other side of the continent. The great forests of this inland sea had been the principal attraction to this young lumberman, and upon arrival in Jefferson county he at once plunged into the logging industry, then in its early morning of development. He participated in the Fraser river rush of 1858. His stay lengthened into a six years' residence, during a part of which time he logged in Snohomish county, helping to clear of timber the townsite of Snohomish, the Sinclair and Ferguson lands. He then returned to Maine for his family, having determined to locate permanently in Washington. Upon his return, Mr. Getchell came to Snohomish county and located upon the marsh just across the river from the spot where the city of Lowell was afterward built. He remembers when three houses constituted Snohomish City and transportation was almost wholly by canoes. At that time there were only three large boats running on the sound. He erected the first warehouse in Snohomish City, building it with rough logs. He also remembers when 160 acres lying immediately north of James street, Seattle, could be purchased for \$500. Mr. Getchell applied himself industriously and skilfully to the lumber business in Snohomish county with successful results in the years that followed his settlement. Through panic and prosperity, disheartened by low prices and encouraged by high ones, facing hardship and privation, he labored ceaselessly and uniformly, ever contributing to the material progress of his county, until at last advancing age forced him to surrender the greater part of his business activities to younger men. About fifteen years ago he purchased a place at Lowell, and upon it erected his present comfortable residence. He also owns sixty-five acres of rich marsh land across the river from the town.

Miss Olive L. Ireland was united in marriage to Mr. Getchell in East Machias, Maine, May 6, 1853. She lost her parents by death when but a child, and was reared by friends who adopted her. Skohegan, Maine, is her birthplace, and December 14, 1832,



MR. AND MRS. MARTIN GETCHELL

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

the date. The family consisted of four children, all of whom except Mrs. Getchell are now dead. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, namely: Mrs. Medora Porter, who lives at Mount Vernon, Skagit county; Mrs. Zella B. Lawry, the wife of a Monroe banker, who resides near Snohomish, and Everett M., a citizen of Everett. Two daughters are deceased—Edna P. and Daisy T. Mrs. Getchell is a member of the Congregational church and is connected with the Degree of Honor and Rebekah lodges, while Mr. Getchell is affiliated with the A. O. U. W., and in politics is a Republican. One of the pleasant events in the lives of this esteemed couple was the celebration, in May, 1903, of their golden wedding, a celebration arranged by the A. O. U. W., Odd Fellows, Relief Corps, Degree of Honor and Pioneers of Snohomish County, unitedly. It was an elaborate social event, eloquent in its expression of kindly feelings of the members of these various organizations toward Mr. and Mrs. Getchell. The presents bestowed were many and valuable.

In the past half century Mr. Getchell has witnessed in the Northwest one of the most remarkable developments ever chronicled in our national history. Not only has he witnessed it at close range, but he has been privileged to participate actively in it, to the mutual advantage of himself and his fellow citizens.

TERRESSER B. DREW, residing in the city of Lowell, is among the pioneer women of Snohomish county who have endured the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country and are therefore deserving of special mention in this work. If possible, the lives of these heroic frontier women were lonelier, more desolate, than those of the men, for the sphere of the former is narrower and their number generally fewer along the border. Though briefer accounts appear concerning the lives of pioneer women than of those of the sterner sex, nevertheless recognition of their hardihood and sterling qualities has been fully as prompt and as complete. The subject of this review was born in Eastport, Maine, April 30, 1832, the daughter of John and Frances (Chandler) Lingley, of an old American family, and the latter of English descent. The father was born in New York state, about 1780, a member of a well-known colonial family. He went to Maine when a young man and there engaged in general merchandising, which he pursued until his death at St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1855. Mrs. Lingley, too, passed away at St. Johns. Terresser B. Lingley grew to young womanhood in Eastport, Maine, there receiving a good education in the public schools and otherwise preparing herself for life's stern duties. At Machias, Maine, November 5, 1853, she married Captain Augustine Drew, who was born at Marshfield, Maine, May 28,

1829, and was there reared and educated. At the age of nineteen he commenced his maritime career, soon rising to a captaincy. For twenty-five years he commanded vessels sailing from the port of Machias to New York, Florida and the West Indies. However, in 1879 he retired from the quarter deck, came to Snohomish county and took a homestead near the present city of Lowell. To the improvement and cultivation of this place he devoted the remainder of his life, passing away at Lowell, July 15, 1890. By his sterling, manly qualities and geniality, Captain Drew won the respect and esteem of his fellow pioneers, in whose general welfare he ever took a deep and abiding interest, and his demise was mourned as a distinct loss to the community in which he labored. Two years after he came West, Mrs. Drew joined him. When she came this region was a wild, undeveloped country, with only a semi-weekly mail service by boat from Seattle. Lowell consisted of one store and a solitary hotel, both conducted and owned by E. D. Smith, who was also postmaster. Upon her husband's death, Mrs. Drew and her two sons, Oscar and Leavitt, aged twenty-five and seventeen respectively, resolutely continued to operate the farm until it was sold, the greater portion of it being purchased in 1892 at fifty dollars an acre by Everett townsite promoters. Since that time Mrs. Drew has been living in retirement at her comfortable home in Lowell, passing her declining years in peace and plenty, well earned by a long, useful life. She is affiliated with three fraternal orders—the Rebekahs, the Women of Woodcraft and the Women's Relief Corps, her brother William having served as a soldier in the Civil War. To the marriage of Captain and Mrs. Drew seven children were born: Oscar, who was killed accidentally in Alaskan mines in 1894; Sarah, whose death occurred in 1903; Anna, living in Augusta, Maine; Emily and Nettie, residing in Seattle, both married; Leavitt, killed by accident in Montana, April 18, 1905; and Laura, married, whose home is in San Francisco. Both sons were members of the I. O. O. F. Of the Lingley family, only Mrs. Drew, next to the youngest child, and William, are still living. Honored and esteemed by her neighbors and a wide circle of loyal friends, rich in those qualities of mind and heart which endear her to all and make her life a useful, unselfish one, Mrs. Drew is as influential in her sphere as was her estimable husband in his.

FRED SMITH, whose fine farm lies two miles east of Lowell, is one of the self-made native sons of the Puget sound country. Starting with nothing, he has now an excellent piece of land, which he is rapidly converting into a modern dairy farm. Mr. Smith was born at Port Discovery in 1868. His mother died when he was very young, and his

father became lost to him years ago. The lad obtained his education in the schools of Washington. When sixteen years of age he came to Snohomish county with a family named Roberts, with whom he made his home until twenty years old, when he started to fight life's battle on his own account. These early days were full of excitement and life was surrounded on all sides by pioneer conditions. The Roberts' goods and supplies were moved up the river in a canoe, thence into a slough and finally landed at the house from a ditch. The stock was driven over trails through the woods and generally the supplies were packed in on the back. There were then no schools, no churches, no stores, no postoffices. Mr. Smith lived on the place for four years, during the greater part of which the family lived nearer the town.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. Smith had his hardest experience. He had gone to bed as usual, not in the least suspecting that before morning he would be roused to face a strenuous situation. At 2 o'clock he was awakened by a commotion emanating from the cattle and stock. He arose and found that the river had arisen to such a height that the whole farm was flooded except a knoll on which the stock had taken refuge. The fence was torn down to allow the cattle to make their escape. Immediately the frightened animals stampeded and Mr. Smith was nearly run down. The stock was finally rounded up in the loft of the barn, after five hours of hard work, often in water up to the armpits. At twenty years of age Mr. Smith engaged in work on the neighboring ranches and in the woods. In 1893 he acquired an interest in seventy-two acres of land where he now lives, the remainder at that time being owned by J. H. Mack, whose interests Mr. Smith subsequently obtained. The land was all in brush, but by dint of hard work he has since cleared fifty acres and paid off a mortgage of \$1,500. He is now devoting his attention mainly to dairying, keeping twenty-four head of stock at the present time. He is breeding Jerseys, and plans ultimately to engage in dairying exclusively.

In September, 1900, Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah Quimby, a native of Snohomish county and daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary Quimby, old-time residents of the county, both of whom are now dead. The father was born in Maine and followed the sea for years. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children, Grace and Bernard Ralph. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He has just commenced to reap the results of the former years of severe and ardent struggle with Nature in clearing his land and getting it into shape for cultivation, and has every prospect of still greater prosperity to come.

IVER JOHNSON, one of the Snohomish valley's prominent pioneer dairymen and stockraisers,

residing two miles east of Lowell, to which he came years before inception was given to the present city of Everett, is a typical representative of the sturdy Norwegian race, born in the old country in 1843. His father, Ole Klaven, who took his name from the old family homestead, was a farmer by occupation. He passed away in Norway in 1850 at the age of forty-five. His wife, Seneva (Honveken) Klaven, also a native of Norway, died in 1903 at the unusual age of ninety-five. The subject of this sketch is the third child of this union, there being three girls and two boys in the family. He worked at home on the farm until thirteen years old, then commenced working on his own responsibility on various neighboring farms and following the sea. In 1866 he crossed the ocean to the United States and at once entered the pineries of Wisconsin, at that time one of the most active lumber regions in the world. Five years he worked in the woods of the Badger state, then crossed the plains to the present site of Fort Sill, Oklahoma. This government outpost had been laid out only two years previously down in the very heart of the Indian country, and for two years he worked on the construction of the fort. At the end of this period he went to Jewell county, Kansas, and took a pre-emption claim. Upon this he proved up later and there resided eleven years. In Kansas Mr. Johnson prospered, acquiring three farms. During this period he made several trips to the Pacific coast, visiting California, Oregon and Washington, and as a result finally decided to locate on Puget sound. Returning home, he disposed of his land and stock and returned to the sound, landing at Mukilteo in 1887. Thence he came up the Snohomish river by boat and bought a portion of his present place, which at that time was in its wild state, without house or clearing. With courage and industry he commenced raising stock, farming on a small scale and getting his land into better condition, but for many years it was slow, discouraging work. Fortunately he had some money, so that he was not obliged to work for others to obtain a living, and gradually he developed his farm. At first he purchased all supplies in Snohomish. Now Mr. Johnson has a splendid 200-acre farm, substantial, fertile, and well stocked, all indicative of the thrifty character of its owner and his skill. His stock herd consists of about thirty-five head.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Caroline Alderman, a native of Wisconsin, at Chicago, in 1874. She is the daughter of Walter and Gunel (Berg) Alderman, the father of German birth, the mother of Norwegian descent. To this marriage four children have been born: Sarah and William, living at home; Julia, married; and Freddia, who was accidentally drowned in the Snohomish river in 1894, at the age of ten.

Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the

Odd Fellows, belonging to the Lowell lodge. His political connections are with the Republican party, with which he has always been identified. His love for the fatherland has never grown cold in all the years that he has been absent, and in May, 1906, he leaves to attend the coronation ceremonies incident to the placing of Haakon VII., Norway's newly elected king, upon the throne. This will of course be an event of worldwide importance. As a pioneer of Snohomish county, Mr. Johnson has borne his share of hardships and now deserves to reap the rewards that are coming to him, in addition to which he holds the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

ISAAC ASBERY.—Among the foremost, progressive business men of Marysville stands Isaac Asbery, of the well-known hardware firm of Smith & Asbery. He is a native of Indiana, born February 13, 1852, in Park county. His parents, William and Margaret (Richards) Asbery, were born in Kentucky, the date of the father's birth being 1815. The father was a descendant of early pioneers of that state. He moved with his parents to Indiana in 1828, assisting in clearing up a homestead, and there his death occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-six. The mother, in her eighty-third year, is now living in Indiana. She is the mother of four children. Isaac Asbery received his education in the common schools of his native state, and meanwhile picked up the butcher trade, his father being at that time engaged in the business. At the age of eighteen he rented his father's farm and operated it for fourteen years, or until 1884, when he went to Coos county, Oregon, and farmed for several years. He located, in the spring of 1888, at Olympia, Washington, remaining there till February of the next year, when, having purchased twenty acres of land situated two and one-half miles north of Marysville, from James Comeford in the fall of 1888, he moved his family on it. It was then densely covered with timber which he cleared off, seeding the tract to grass. Four years later, in 1893, he moved to the southern part of California, making that his home for a year, at the end of that time returning to Indiana. He owned a grocery and meat shop in that state for several years, but in 1898 again took up his residence in Washington. After farming on his ranch for two seasons, he moved to Marysville, he and Fred Smith purchasing the hardware business previously owned by Edmund Smith.

Mr. Asbery was married in Park county, Indiana, in 1872, to Miss Josephine Akers, the daughter of Joel and Mary (Angell) Akers, both natives of Virginia. Her father lived for some years in Indiana, going from that state to Kansas in 1876; his home is now at Pomona, Kansas. The mother

was the descendant of a well known family that owned large numbers of slaves in colonial days. Mrs. Asbery is also a Virginian, born October 11, 1852. She acquired an excellent education in the schools of her native state. Four children have been born to this union: Sanford T., born in Indiana, now living in Marysville; Mrs. Ethel M. Wilcox, whose husband is a well known clerk for Metzger & Wildes, of Everett, also born in Indiana, and two children, twins, who died in infancy. Mr. Asbery is prominent in the Masonic fraternity; he is also a communicant of the Baptist church, and in the position of clerk gives to its various interests the same careful attention which he bestows on his personal affairs. He is a member of the Republican party, but has never sought any political preferment. By serving his patrons courteously and with due thought as to their needs, while adhering strictly to high principles, Mr. Asbery is building up a fine trade, and establishing an enviable reputation for the firm. As a man of unquestioned business ability, his opinion concerning any public enterprise carries great weight and few residents of Marysville have contributed more largely to the upbuilding of the town than has this honored citizen.

FREDERICK SMITH, of the well-known hardware firm of Smith & Asbery, of Marysville, is one of the most enterprising and practical business men to be found in Snohomish county. A native of Yorkshire, England, the date of his birth was June 3, 1865. His father, Edmund Smith, was born in England in 1847, and after acquiring a thorough education was married in that country. Immigrating to the United States, he settled in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and farmed until the spring of 1883. He then moved to Washington Territory, purchasing 160 acres of land from Dennis Brigham, the ranch comprising a portion of the site of Everett. In 1890 he sold this property to Rucker Brothers, who first laid out the town of Everett. That year he opened a hardware store in Marysville, the first in the town, and was thus the pioneer in that line of business. Ten years later he sold out to his son and Isaac Asbery, who have continued the enterprise which he had so firmly established. Locating in Montesano, Washington, he started a bakery, and is now devoting his entire attention to it. His wife, Jane (Johnson) Smith, is also of English nativity. To this union five children were born, Frederick being the oldest. He acquired a thorough education in the schools of Iowa, whither his parents had moved during his childhood. He was eighteen when the family found a home in Washington. Working on the ranch with his father until he reached his majority, he then studied telegraphy, his first position being in the office of the Pacific

Postal Telegraph and Cable company at Bothell, King county. So carefully and conscientiously did he discharge his duties that the company retained him for a period of nine years. After a three months' vacation he accepted the management of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company at Mount Vernon, and a year later was transferred by the company to Whatcom. The following year he was stationed at Seattle, remaining there until 1900, when he and Mr. Asbery formed a partnership and purchased the hardware business of Mr. Smith's father.

Mr. Smith was married at Bothell, September 23, 1890, to Frances Felmy, a native of Missouri, born in 1870. Her father, Andrew J. Felmy, also a Missourian, born at Lathem, became a resident of Washington in 1883, and is now living at Seattle. Mrs. Smith received a careful education in the schools of that city. She and Mr. Smith have one child, Jennie W., born at Bothell, August 1, 1891. Politically, Mr. Smith is a loyal Republican, and as a member of the city council he has manifested his public spirit by taking an active interest in the affairs of the town. In the Odd Fellows' fraternity he is a past grand. Mrs. Smith is a prominent Rebecca, is a past grand, and has been honored by being chosen to represent the lodge. In addition to his interest in the hardware business, Mr. Smith owns some valuable city property. He is a keen, alert business man, devoting his splendid talents to his rapidly increasing trade. His well known integrity of character and his genial personality have won for him an enviable position among his associates.

FRANK L. BARTLETT, one of Marysville's well-known merchants, was born near Lone Rock, Wisconsin, September 2, 1862. His father, John Bartlett, was a native of Vermont. Moving to Wisconsin in the early days, he was one of the honored pioneers of that state. He later made his home at Lansing, Minnesota, and engaged in the mercantile business for several years, then sold out, continuing, however, to reside there till his death. Martha Bartlett, the mother, was born and married in the state of Vermont, and was of English descent; she was the mother of six children. Frank L. Bartlett spent his early years in the schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota, acquiring a practical education, of which he was to make such good use in after years. At the age of fourteen he began working out on the neighboring farms and was thus employed for six years. In the spring of 1886 he went to California, finding an opening in a general merchandise store at National City, where he where he worked as clerk for two years. He later returned to Minnesota, but after an eight-months' residence decided that California suited him better,

so went to Los Angeles, working there the next fourteen months. In 1890 he went to Seattle, to investigate the conditions existing in the great northwest country, and at the end of two months thus spent came to Marysville. He at once accepted a position as clerk in the store owned by Mark Swinnerton, proving so valuable to his employer that he was retained for five years. Having established a reputation for energy and good business judgment, he was tendered the position of manager of the hardware establishment of Edmund Smith, which he accepted, and was thus employed until the spring of 1898, when he purchased the general merchandise store owned by Tatham Brothers. To this business he has since devoted his entire time, and has had the pleasure of seeing it grow year by year under his wise and careful management.

At Marysville, in 1895, Mr. Bartlett and Mrs. Amelia Fox were united in marriage. Her father, George Shaffer, was born in Germany. Coming to the United States in early manhood, he located in Indiana, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. His death occurred in that state many years ago. Mrs. Bartlett was born in Indiana in 1864, and there received her education. She was left an orphan in childhood. Her first marriage was to John Fox, of Indiana, and to this union one child, Ruth, was born. Her husband's death occurred in Marysville. The following children have been born, in Marysville, to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett: Rex, Carl J., Millie M., Iris L., and Frank L. Mr. Bartlett is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Democratic party, which he supports in every possible way. He may justly be termed a self-made man, his career affording an excellent illustration of what an ambitious, energetic young man can accomplish.

THOMAS D. DAVIES, one of the well known residents of Marysville, residing three and one-half miles northeast of town, on Kellogg Marsh, was born in South Wales, September 10, 1861. His parents, David and Sarah (Williams) Davies, were also natives of Wales. The father, born in 1815, followed farming till his death, in 1882. The mother is still living in that country, at the age of eighty. Thomas D. Davies, one of eight children, when a mere boy of ten years, began working in a coal mine. Later he secured a scanty education in the common schools, again entering the mines at the age of thirteen. He was thus employed until, in 1881, he left home, immigrating to the United States, locating first in Colorado, and a year later in Pennsylvania. After mining in the latter state a year, he came to Washington in August, 1883, settling at Newcastle. At the end of his fourth year of residence in this state he made a visit to his native country and also England, returning to Wash-

ington with his bride. He stopped in Franklin a few months, and then, in January, 1889, proceeded to Marysville, where five years prior to this he had purchased eighty acres, and had also taken up a homestead near the town. Of the eighty-acre tract of land, sixty acres were in the marsh districts, all heavily timbered with cedar. It was here in this wilderness that he and his brave young wife made their permanent home. All the supplies were packed in for some years, until a road could be made out of the rude trail that was the only means of reaching the ranch. There were only five white women in all that region at that early date, and it was not until 1896 that settlement became general.

Mr. Davies was married in 1887 to Ann Reese, born in Wales in 1864; her death occurred in 1896. In June, 1904, Mr. Davies was again married, his bride this time being Hannah Jensen, a native of Denmark. Her father, Rasmus Jensen, having died, she and her mother came to the United States, finding a home in Minnesota, where the mother died some years later. In his political belief Mr. Davies is independent. He and his estimable wife are identified with the Congregational church. The subject of education is one that appeals very strongly to Mr. Davies, and as clerk and director he has rendered valuable service to the cause during his long years of service. He believes it to be one of the most important factors in our national growth and prosperity. He is an energetic, progressive man, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the rural free delivery and the farmers' telephone service were secured for this section. He, with eleven other farmers, built the telephone line from Marysville. Mr. Davies is recognized as one of the successful agriculturists of this locality. He now has fifty acres of his farm in a fine state of cultivation, devoting it principally to mixed farming. His old home having been destroyed by fire in 1904, he has replaced it by a fine ten-room house, modern in all its appointments, and lighted with acetylene gas. As a man of industry and correct principles, he holds the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES A. ANDERSON, who resides near Marysville, Washington, is one of the well known farmers of this section. Born February 1, 1863, in Sweden, he is the son of Adolph and Mary (Anderson) Anderson, both of whom are still living in the land of their nativity, the father being seventy-five years old. The boyhood of Charles A. Anderson did not differ from that of most of his companions. He acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-three left home to begin his career. He worked on farms and in the woods for some time, but, anxious to avail himself of the larger opportunities to be found in the coun-

try across the ocean, he finally immigrated to the United States in 1888, where he first located in Illinois on a farm. Going thence to San Francisco he found employment in the redwood camps of Sonoma county, remaining two years. He then went to Seattle, and on to Snohomish, working for a year in the latter place. February 16, 1893, he came to Marysville, arriving in time to witness the remarkable snow fall of that year, when the ground on the level was covered to the depth of four feet. The following year he purchased twenty acres, all heavily timbered, and has made it his permanent home since that time. To clear and get it in shape for cultivation would have seemed a discouraging task to many men, but Mr. Anderson belonged to that class of hardy pioneers who found pleasure in surmounting difficulties. He now has his farm in an excellent condition, devoting it principally to the dairy industry, in which he is very successful. He markets the product in Everett.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1892 to Hilda Hanson, a native of Sweden, who came alone to this country. She is the daughter of Hans and Johanna Hanson. The mother died April 26, 1905; the father still lives in Sweden. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson one child has been born, Agnes, the date of her birth being September 11, 1894. She died May 13, 1903. In political belief Mr. Anderson adheres to Republican principles, but has never taken an active part in politics. He and his wife are prominently identified with the Lutheran church. He is a practical and successful farmer, progressive in his ideas, whose undertakings are prospered because of the careful attention which he gives to anything that claims his interest. As a well informed and public-spirited citizen he is relied on to further the interests of town and county. During the twelve years of his residence here he has witnessed great changes in the surrounding country, and has rejoiced in the growth and development everywhere apparent. His energy, ambition and strict integrity have won for him the esteem of all who are associated with him in either business or social relationships.

OLE O. MOSKELAND.—It is a noticeable fact that many of the successful agriculturists of Snohomish country are of foreign birth, as is the one whose name initiates this biography. He was born in Norway, July 7, 1862, the son of Ole and Anna (Oleson) Christianson, who are still living in the land of their nativity, Norway. The father has reached the age of seventy; the mother is one year his senior. To this union eight children have been born, the subject of this sketch being the second child. Ole O. Moskeland spent his early years at home, acquiring an education and assisting his father in the support of the younger members of

the family. At the age of sixteen he went to sea, remaining on the water the following ten years, during which he made two trips to Norway from the port of New York City. He then studied mechanical engineering in New York, coming to Washington in 1890, when he had completed the course and secured a license. After a short stay in Seattle, he went to La Conner, making his headquarters there for four years, during which time he worked in the woods and on the farms of that locality. Later, he and a brother settled near Marysville, leasing a 200-acre farm on Kellogg Marsh. The land was nearly all covered with timber. In the next six years they succeeded in clearing off one hundred acres. At the expiration of the lease Mr. Moskeland purchased sixty-five acres of timber land, which he has transformed into the fine farm on which he now resides. He has cleared forty acres in the five years since he became owner of the property, and now has twelve acres in crops. He devotes special attention to dairying, and is already winning a large measure of success along this line, possessing an excellent herd of cattle.

Mr. Moskeland was married April 23, 1898, to Mrs. Janette Turnbull, a native of England. She came to the United States in 1887 with her first husband. Her parents, John and Mary Storar, are both deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moskeland—John O., Albert S., who is deceased, Anna M., and Edward. Mr. Moskeland is a member of the American Order of United Workmen. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, although he has never cared to take an active part in political matters. The family are well known members of the Lutheran church. One of the thrifty and industrious citizens of Marysville, Mr. Moskeland is respected by his many acquaintances and esteemed by his associates.

LARS C. NILSON (deceased).—Few residents of Marysville, Washington, could claim a larger circle of sincere friends than this honored pioneer, whose death, occurring January 23, 1903, was the occasion of profound sorrow throughout the entire community.

Born in Sweden, November 7, 1855, to parents also of Swedish nativity, both of whom are now deceased, he received his education in the schools of that country, later assisting his father in the work of the farm. Thereby he became familiar with the details of that occupation, and laid the foundation for the sturdy manhood which was to follow, while establishing those habits of industry and energy that were to be the marked characteristics of the man. Many of his countrymen had immigrated to the United States, there finding larger openings than were afforded in their own country, and, following their example, Mr. Nilson came to

Washington in 1887, arriving in Marysville, August 10th. That year he took a homestead of 160 acres, situated four and one-half miles northeast of town, on Kellogg Marsh. It was all heavily timbered, and could be reached only by a trail, thus necessitating the packing of all supplies. The ranch affording no adequate means of support for his family during the first ten years, he worked out wherever he could find employment, and in the meantime toiled at all hours to clear his land. There were only a few settlers in this district at that early date, but others came in the course of the next few years.

Mr. Nilson was married in 1876 to Nettie Anderson, the daughter of Anders and Mary (Munson) Anderson, both of whom died in their native land—Norway. Bravely enduring the hardships and risking the dangers of pioneer life, Mrs. Nilson stood by her husband's side, banishing the loneliness by her sweet, womanly presence, and affording the inspiration which only a true wife can bestow. With only three other white women in all that community at the time when it first became her home, there must often have been hours during the enforced absence of her husband when Mrs. Nilson longed for the companionship of other days, but no complaining word escaped her lips as she ministered to the needs of her family, preparing a tempting meal from the all too scant supplies available in that wilderness. Settlement having become more general in these last few years, life had just begun to grow less strenuous when her life-long companion fell by her side. With the rare courage so characteristic of her nature, Mrs. Nilson assumed the responsibilities from which a loving heart had previously relieved her, and with the aid of her family has managed the farm. At the time of his death Mr. Nilson had twelve acres under plow, twenty-five in pasture, and was devoting most of his attention to dairying. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nilson: Mrs. Hilda Meyers, of Marysville, whose husband is the well-known shoe merchant; Fred, Ida, Gusta, Adolph, and Christina. Mr. Nilson was a loyal Republican, always giving the party his undivided support, although he never aspired to any political office. He was a faithful and devoted member of the Lutheran church, in which his presence and support are now sadly missed. A kind, thoughtful husband and father, a loyal and trusted friend and neighbor, and an enterprising and public spirited citizen, Mr. Nilson left behind him a memory that will not grow dim as the years slip away.

PETER PAULSON, one of the thrifty, industrious young farmers of Marysville, Washington, resides five miles north of town on the Big Marsh. He was born in Norway September 6, 1870. His parents, Paul and Tobine Paulson, also natives of Nor-

way, are both deceased, the father passing away in 1897 at the age of seventy. Leaving home when nineteen years old, Peter Paulson sailed for the United States, convinced that here were to be found superior advantages for a young man of steady, industrious habits. After stopping in Seattle for a short time, he came on to La Conner and spent the summer of 1889 on a farm. Later he located at Marysville where he worked on farms and in the woods till 1897, at which time he rented the Hogan farm on Kellogg Marsh for a period of five years. So successfully did he manage his affairs that the year previous to the expiration of the lease he was in a position to purchase the 180 acres of land that now constitute his farm. There were at that time only five acres of it cleared and that was covered with stumps, but he now has twenty acres in cultivation and eighty acres in condition to furnish pasture. He devotes the greater share of his attention to dairying, keeping a fine herd of cattle, and because of his thorough knowledge of the industry and careful attention to its many requirements, is rapidly winning success. Last year on part of his farm he raised three crops of hay, a fact which evidences the wonderful fertility of the land.

On July 4, 1896, Mr. Paulson and Mary Larson were united in marriage at Seattle. Mrs. Paulson is also a native of Norway, born January 1, 1866. Immigrating to the United States, she first made her home in Iowa, coming to Marysville in 1892. Her father, Lars Larson, is deceased, but her mother, Anne Larson, lives in Norway. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Paulson: An infant, Paul, deceased; Paul, Adolph and Milard. Mr. Paulson is active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Foresters of America. He loyally supports the Republican party, although for himself he has never sought any political office. He and his family are identified with the Lutheran church. Earnest, ambitious and untiring in his zeal to make a success of life, he justly merits the prosperity that he now enjoys. Coming to this country in debt for a part of his fare, he is now surrounded by evidences of what he has been able to accumulate by his own unaided efforts, and he has good cause to congratulate himself on deciding to make this his home.

LUDWIG A. HOVIK, a well-to-do farmer residing five miles north of Marysville, on the Big Marsh, was born in Norway, April 8, 1856. His parents, Andrew D. and Anna (Andersdatter) Hovik, both natives of Norway, are still living there, the father aged seventy-five, the mother, seventy-eight. The second of a family of ten children, Ludwig A. Hovik began early in life to support himself. His father was a contractor and builder, and as there was little along that line that a boy of

thirteen could do, he hired out to a farmer and fisherman, who in addition to exacting an unusual amount of work, treated him most cruelly, and gave him for the first year's labor but two pairs of wooden shoes and a suit of clothes. The following year he found employment as a shepherd. Returning home, he spent six months fishing for his father, after which he worked on a farm for two years. Going later to the city of Bergen, he remained there thirteen years, nine of which were spent in a gas establishment, he being employed as fireman. The first three years of his residence there he worked in a brewery. In 1886 he left his native land, sailing for the United States where so many of his countrymen had found homes, located at Redwing, Minnesota, and worked for a time there on a farm, afterward going to Kenyon. There he found employment on the railroad. Having eventually decided to visit the Northwest, he came to Stanwood, Washington, where he remained two months, going thence to Everett. He soon had charge of a crew of men and was engaged in dyking for the Everett Improvement Company. So faithfully did he discharge his duties that he was retained for four years. On coming to that locality he took up a small island embracing nineteen acres, which he later sold. The ensuing two years he worked on the docks, and assisted in building the first and only whaleback steamship ever constructed in Everett or on the Pacific coast. By wise and careful management, he was able to purchase the eighty-acre farm on which he now resides. Very little had been done on it in the way of improvements when he bought it, so that its present condition is due solely to the thrift and energy of the owner, who now has ten acres in cultivation, and sixty in pasture. He is especially interested in dairying.

Mr. Hovik was married in Norway in 1877 to Johanna Johnson, also a native of that country, whose parents died there. She has a brother living in Washington. Nine children have been born to this union, as follows: Andrew and Mrs. Inga Rowley, living at Marysville; Ingolf, Alfred, Louis, Janie, Agnes, Edward and Harold. Mr. Hovik is a loyal Republican. He held the office of road supervisor for a time, but aside from that has never accepted any position of trust, except membership on the local school board. By eight years of service in that body he has attested his interest in the cause of education and his willingness to promote the same to the extent of his ability, even by discharging the duties of a salariless and usually thankless office. An earnest, conscientious man, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of those who know him, the goodwill of all. He and his family adhere to the Lutheran church.

ISAAC HARTER.—Among the thrifty and industrious agriculturists of Marysville, Washington,

is numbered Isaac Harter, who resides six miles north of town. He is of English nativity, born in Lancashire, April 6, 1851. His parents, Isaac and Mary (Greenhalgh) Harter, were also born in England. The father, born in January, 1820, is still living; the mother died in 1859. The present wise laws relative to child labor had not been enacted in that country, hence at the age of six years Isaac Harter began to work in the mines. It was a life full of hardships and dangers, but the childish hands toiled faithfully at their tasks, and the boy soon became known for his industry. Thus the years slipped by and he grew to manhood amid these unwholesome surroundings. Some idea of the existing conditions may be formed from the fact that at that time the average wages paid a man was from two shillings and six pence to three shillings a day. On that meager sum Mr. Harter managed to support a family for a number of years, while at the same time adding yearly to the fund which was to purchase transportation to the United States. To reach this favored country with its abundant opportunities and its rich reward for earnest toil was a cherished hope that was realized in September, 1881, when he and his family found a home in Iowa. After mining in Lucas county for five years, he immigrated to Tacoma, Washington, and remained there three months. On December 11, 1886, he filed on the 160-acre claim on which he now resides. The nearest trail was three miles away, and Marysville, where the store and postoffice were located, was six miles away. So dense was the forest that it was impossible to see objects but a rod away, and in order to reach the school house his children were obliged to make their way through the brush two miles. The first dwelling place, a rude cabin, is still standing. He had an income of ten dollars per month from property in Iowa, and this, with what he could earn from doing odd jobs, constituted his entire means of support during those first years while he was clearing his land and getting it in condition to cultivate. He now has fourteen acres in crops, and fifty in pasture. He devotes much attention to dairying. Recalling the early years so full of hardships and the limitations necessitated by small means, he is able to appreciate to the fullest extent the prosperity that now crowns his efforts. His present home is finished in cedar which he himself split and carried out of the woods.

Mr. Harter was married in England March 23, 1873, to Jane Marsden. Her parents, David and Helen Marsden, are deceased. Her other relatives are living in England, her native country, where she was born in February, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Harter have four children: Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, of Marysville; Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, of Stimson's Crossing; John and Herbert, at home. Mr. Harter is independent in political matters, and now

holds the office of justice of the peace. In religious belief he is a Spiritualist. Since locating here he has been away from home but one winter, which was spent in the Black Diamond mine near Seattle. Two years ago he went to Bellingham for a short time, that being the longest trip he has taken in the last nineteen years. His success as an agriculturist is due to the fact that he has given his farm such careful personal attention, instead of delegating the responsibility to others. He is recognized as a man of energy and thrift, and holds the respect of his fellow citizens.

ARTHUR M. WESTOVER, the well known agriculturist residing six miles north of Marysville, on the Big Marsh, is a native of Dalhousie, Nova Scotia. He was born in May, 1863, the son of Daniel and Lucy (Silver) Westover, who were also born in that country. The father, born in 1823, followed farming and shipbuilding till his death in 1871. The mother is now living in Seattle, at the age of eighty-three. Arthur M. Westover, one of a family of eight children, acquired his education in the schools of New Brunswick, whither his parents had moved when he was seven years old. Later he learned the carpenter trade, and was thus engaged prior to coming West. Leaving home when nineteen years of age, he went to Chicago, and remained there seven years. In 1888 he came to Seattle and made that his home for some time. While living there with his mother, he took up the homestead claim on which he now lives. All the supplies used by himself and the few other settlers in that region were brought from Marysville. A boat running to Seattle made tri-weekly trips at that time. The first schoolhouse was built the year after he came. There was then no trail extending to his land, the nearest one being a mile away. Today three railroads run within three miles of his farm, and another will doubtless soon be constructed. He avers that the sweetest music that ever greeted his ears was the whistle of the first Northern Pacific engine that passed his ranch. Of the one hundred and sixty acres constituting his original claim, he now has thirty-five in excellent cultivation, and twenty in pasture, and devotes his attention to diversified farming, believing that to be the most satisfactory. He has a large herd of cattle, and the usual number of other domestic animals found on a well managed farm; also has a splendid modern home, with hot and cold water, and lighted with acetylene gas.

Mr. Westover was married in 1895 to Maud Avery, a native of Michigan, whom he met while living in Chicago. She is the daughter of Delbert and Celinda Avery, well known pioneers of Michigan, the latter of whom is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Westover have one child, Delbert D., aged seven years. Mr. Westover loyally adheres to Re-

publican doctrines, but has never had any desire to be prominent in political matters. He and his family attend the Episcopal church. He is a thoughtful, intelligent man, and is justly considered one of the most influential members of the community. The respect and honor so freely accorded him by his fellow citizens is a tribute to his many sterling qualities.

LOUIS ANDERSON, residing a mile and a half southwest of Edgecomb and six and a half miles north of Marysville, is among the well known pioneer farmers of that section of Snohomish county, having lived there for nineteen years. He is one of Sweden's native sons, born April 26, 1854, the fifth child of Anders Swanson and Mary (Munson) Swanson. The father, a stonemason by trade, was born in Sweden in 1812, descended from one of the oldest families in the country, and passed away in 1900 after a useful life. The mother died in 1896 at the age of sixty-nine, after rearing a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. The subject of this review attended school and worked with his father on the farm until twenty-three years old. His brother, Peter, had come to the United States some time before this, and in 1878 Louis Anderson and Paul Polson crossed the ocean to join their relatives in the Pacific Northwest. The Polsons, originally from Loholm, Sweden, are among the oldest and most honored pioneers of Skagit county, and with this family Mr. Anderson was well acquainted in the old country. He went to work at general labor for the first two years of his residence in Washington, then a sparsely settled territory, after which he went to the cascades of the Columbia, Oregon, and managed a stone quarry for the government during the construction of the Cascade locks. At times he had seventy-five men under him. After seven years of this responsible work, or in 1887, Mr. Anderson resigned to engage in farming on Kellogg Marsh, Snohomish county, buying 120 acres for this purpose. The country was then wild and trails prevailed instead of roads. All supplies had to be packed in to the community by horse or on one's back, so rough was it at that time. Four years later he sold the place for which he had paid \$750 at an advance of nearly \$6,000, or for \$6,500, though he had spent much time and money on it. With the proceeds Mr. Anderson invested in his present place, which then consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, of which only three were cleared. Since that time he has sold forty acres, but still has left one of the finest marsh farms in the community, and is constantly improving it. Mr. Anderson keeps a small, select herd of dairy cows.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson and Matilda Swenson, the daughter of Swen Pehrson, was solemnized at Seattle November 4, 1887, and

marked the close of a romance which had begun years before in Sweden, Mrs. Anderson crossing the ocean to join him. Mr. Pehrson is still living in Sweden, aged eighty-seven years. The mother died when Mrs. Anderson was but seven years old. After passing through the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer life to the rewards that followed, Mrs. Anderson was called to the future life April 22, 1905, mourned as a personal loss by all who knew her. To this marriage five children were born, all of whom are living: William, Anton, Bettie, Lottie and Lawrence. The family are affiliated with the Lutheran church. Politically, Mr. Anderson is a Republican, and attends the caucuses and conventions of his party regularly. He is a director of his school district, on whose board he has served seven years, and is an ardent advocate of good roads, clean, honest government and other public measures that will benefit the country. He is one of the forceful citizens of his community and county.

WILLIAM H. WESTOVER, operating and owning one of the finest farms in the fertile section lying between Edgecomb and Marysville, Snohomish county, is one of the original pioneers of the Big Marsh to which he came in 1884. Since that date he has devoted his best abilities and energies to the upbuilding and development of this portion of the sound country with not only substantial financial results but also with credit to his public spirit and unselfish endeavors to promote the general good.

Of German descent on the paternal and English on the maternal side, William H. Westover was born on the Nova Scotian peninsula, Canada, April 15, 1855, the son of Daniel and Lucy (Silver) Westover. The elder Westover, who followed shipbuilding and farming, was also a native of Canada, born in 1823. His grandfather came to the United States from Germany during the eighteenth century and served with the American patriots in the Revolutionary War. After that conflict the family settled in Canada. Daniel Westover passed away in 1871. Mrs. Westover, the mother of William H., is living in Seattle in her eighty-fourth year. Of six boys and two girls constituting her family, the subject of this sketch is second in age. He worked with his father and attended school in Nova Scotia until twenty-one years old, at that age taking up life's responsibilities alone. He was first employed seven years in the great saw mills at St. Johns, New Brunswick, at the conclusion of which service he went to Wisconsin. Three years passed in the pineries of that state. In 1884 Mr. Westover determined to come to the Pacific coast and accordingly made his way across the continent to Seattle. Thence he came direct by boat (there were then no railroads) to Marysville, a little trad-

ing village near the mouth of the Snohomish river at that time, and in company with other hardy spirits—Seymour Shoultez, Charles Murphy, John W. Daigleish and one or two others—blazed a trail through the Big Marsh, buried deeply in the forest north of Marysville. There all took land. These men were truly pioneers in every sense of the word, dauntless in their courage, optimistic in their hopes, and willing in the sacrifices they made toward the development of the county. For many years Mr. Westover was obliged to work out for others to obtain a start, but gradually his clearing grew, the water was drained and considerable produce rewarded his annual toil. During the second year of his residence, Blackman Brothers established a logging camp between his place and Marysville, and for them he worked a short time. He also spent a period in the coal mines at New Castle, King county, but practically since then he has devoted his entire energies to his place with substantial results. His land is of the very best quality, consisting of one hundred and fifty-two acres, of which eighty are cleared (an unusually large amount for this region), which raises a fine grade of oats and hay. He also maintains a dairy herd and considerable other stock. Mr. Westover has served as a school director of his district, and assisted in building the first schoolhouse erected in the community, cedar "shakes" being used in its construction. Politically, he is a Republican.

In 1893 Mrs. Lindla Avery, a native of Michigan, who came with her parents to Washington in 1892, was united in marriage to Mr. Westover. Her mother still resides with her on the farm. Mrs. Westover is a member of the Baptist church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Westover are esteemed by all who know them and honored as pioneers of the community of which they form so substantial a part.

PETER GRAVELLE, for the past thirty years a resident of Mukilteo, and among the earliest pioneers of Snohomish county, is of French Canadian descent, a race that has produced frontiersmen so lavishly, and that for courage and ability to make its way in a new country has probably no superior. History's pages are filled with records of their valiant deeds and daring explorations into wild regions and in the far west they have generally laid the foundations of white settlement, largely due to their connection with the old fur companies. The subject of this sketch was born in Canada February 17, 1830, and is the son of Charles Gravelle, who died in 1894, and Jennie (Rabbeau) Gravelle, also dead. Peter Gravelle was denied the privilege of attending school, but by reason of extensive reading and careful observation he is nevertheless an educated man and speaks English, French and three or four Indian languages fluently. He left home early, roved far and wide throughout the great un-

settled western country, eventually reaching Puget sound, and followed varied lines of activity to make a living. His first visit to Snohomish county was in 1867, when he made a short stay at the little post of Mukilteo, founded only a few years previously by Frost & Fowler. However, Mr. Gravelle did not decide to settle permanently in Snohomish county until ten years later, or in 1877. Then he took up his residence at Mukilteo, which has since been his home. As he was one of the first white men to make permanent settlement at that point and has remained steadfastly by the town so many years, he is entitled to be called one of the founders of the place. He built a house, set out fruit trees, planted garden and conducted a large trade with the Indians for many years, also hunting and fishing extensively all along the shore. Quite well he remembers when the only communication between this point and the outside world was through boats from Victoria, and often not more than one trip a year was made directly between that city and Mukilteo. Mr. Gravelle was united in marriage to a native woman, who passed away several years ago. He assisted in laying the foundation of the present prosperous, progressive Snohomish county, enduring hardships and contributing the better part of his life to the cause of civilization and for these services to mankind he is deserving of substantial recognition in this history and his name is justly enrolled among the honored, esteemed pioneers of this section.

JAMES BRADY.—Among the most prominent citizens of Edmonds, Washington, is numbered the one whose name gives caption to this biography. James Brady, the popular mayor of the town, who succeeded himself at the last election. He needs no introduction to the readers of this history, as by reason of his long and successful career as a professor and superintendent of schools in the various towns and cities of Washington his name has become widely known. Born in Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, September 7, 1857, he is the son of John and Rosa (Nuggent) Brady, who were both natives of county Cavan, Ireland. The father spent his life as a farmer; the mother, in caring for her husband and family. James Brady early in life gave evidence of a studious nature and after acquiring a rudimentary education in the common schools, completed his education by a course in the Wisconsin State University, being graduated in the class of 1882. Going to Minnesota he there took up the profession which was to claim so many years of his life. Natural aptitude and thorough training having fitted him for this calling, he very soon attracted the attention of the older educators of the state, and became known as one of the talented young men of Houston county. For two years, prior to coming West, he held the office of county

superintendent there, and established for himself an enviable reputation. In 1888 he made his first visit to the coast, locating in Seattle, then enjoying its first boom. Deciding to embark in the real estate business, Mr. Brady opened an office there, which he paid a man \$100 to vacate, but, convinced after a year's experience that his former profession yielded a greater amount of satisfaction, he returned to it, and spent a number of years in King and Kitsap counties. Later he accepted the principalship of the schools of Edmonds, a position which he retained for seven years. During this time he spent his leisure hours in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, but has never followed it as a profession. While residing in Edmonds he was actively identified with the municipal life of the city, serving one year as city clerk, and the ensuing year as city attorney. Elected a principal of the Everett schools, he removed thence and made that city his home for two years, when he resigned that he might engage in business in Edmonds. Forming a partnership with his brother, he opened a shingle mill of sixty thousand capacity in 1901, and since that time has devoted his attention almost exclusively to building up the enterprise, meeting with gratifying success.

The marriage of Mr. Brady and Miss Marguerite Zenner took place in 1888. They came West on their wedding trip, finding a home on the beautiful shores of Puget sound. Mrs. Brady is the daughter of Peter and Mary Zenner, both of whom are deceased. Her father was for many years a well known farmer in the state of her nativity—Minnesota.

Mr. Brady is prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and has always sought most earnestly to maintain the dignity of the party. In 1900 he was prevailed on to be a candidate for the office of secretary of state under Rogers. That he was defeated was a matter of profound regret not only in the ranks of his own party, but among a large number of voters in the other parties who recognized his special fitness for that position. In 1901 he became mayor of Edmonds, and so faithfully and ably did he discharge the duties devolving on him that at the expiration of his term he was re-elected. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, Mr. Brady has contributed materially to the welfare of the city which now claims him as one of her honored residents.

JAMES W. CURRIE, a widely known lumberman of Washington, now residing three-fourths of a mile north of Edmonds, Washington, is a native of Canada, born in Northumberland county, New Brunswick, July 25, 1836. He is the son of

Hugh and Mary (Walsh) Currie, both of whom died many years ago. The father was born in Glasgow, Scotland; the mother, in New Brunswick. Of a family of eleven children, James W. is the fourth, and is now the oldest surviving member. He has a brother living in Shelton, Washington. Very meager were the educational advantages within the reach of Mr. Currie, and he was obliged to leave school when he had but barely mastered the alphabet. His subsequent career illustrates the fact so frequently noted that the stern struggle with adverse circumstances in early life often develops the strongest characters and insures the largest measure of success in mature years. Leaving home at the age of twenty-three, he engaged in logging till he left his native country in 1860, and located in Maine. There he followed the same line of activity for some time, going thence to Michigan, where he accepted the position of superintendent of the extensive logging interests owned by Whitney & Remick, of Detroit. Being thoroughly familiar with the details of the business, he discharged his duties in such a satisfactory manner that he was retained for thirteen years, at the end of which time the work in that location was completed. After logging for himself for a few years he decided to investigate the lumber regions of the northwest, and came to Washington in 1875, making the trip via San Francisco. Seattle had not then a foot of sidewalk, and gave no promise of the marvelous growth which recent years have witnessed. He remained there six months, and then returned to Michigan, where he resided until 1883. Again seeking a location in Washington, he, in partnership with Anderson, White and McDonald, formed the Satsop Railroad Company, which was the first company in the state to introduce logging by horse power. He was elected manager of the company, retaining this position until at the end of two years' work in Shelton, Washington, he sold his interest to his partners. His residence in Edmonds dates from this time, 1888, when he first settled here, pursuing his former occupation, lumbering, and also milling. For two years he was superintendent for the well-known firm of Masher & McDonald. He continued in the business for several years after severing his connection with that firm, but in later years disposed of his mill and logging outfits.

The marriage of Mr. Currie and Miss Matilda Teabo occurred in 1865. Mrs. Currie, a native of Detroit, Michigan, is of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Currie have one child, Charles, born in February, 1885. Fraternally, Mr. Currie is well known, holding membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Hoo Hoo lodge. The Democratic party claims him as a loyal supporter, although he has never cared to participate actively in political matters, nor to accept any official honor. He and his family are prominent members of the

Catholic church. Mr. Currie's splendid business abilities have won for him a large measure of prosperity which he is well fitted to enjoy. By his fellow citizens he is justly considered one of the strong, influential members of the community.

CHARLES P. PETERSON.—It is a fact frequently observed, that many of the successful men of this country, in all walks of life, claim some foreign country as their birthplace. Such is true of Charles P. Peterson, whose biography we are pleased to give a place in this history. He was born in Sweden, February 9, 1860, to the union of Gust P. and Carolina (Erickson) Peterson, who still reside in the fatherland. The father was born in 1849, the mother in 1850. Of their three children Charles P. is the eldest. His two sisters reside in their native land. Like most young men of that period, young Peterson acquired his education in the common schools, and spent his vacations on his father's farm, becoming practically familiar with the diversified work, and laying the foundation for the sturdy manhood that was to follow. The land across the ocean with its wonderful opportunities for winning fame and fortune became the home of Mr. Peterson when he had reached his twenty-fourth year. He spent the first year and a half in Steuben county, New York, near Buffalo, working on a farm. Going thence to Muskegon, Michigan, he worked in the mills for three years, carefully hoarding his wages until he had sufficient to purchase transportation to Washington, which had been the goal of his ambition from the time he severed home ties and sailed for New York. He reached Seattle on a memorable day for the States, it being the time when her history as a state had its beginning. Coming on to Edmonds, he proceeded at once to find employment in the woods and mills of that locality, impelled by the longing to be able to make a home for the brave young wife whom he had left in Michigan. Toiling early and late he accomplished his purpose, and during the years that have intervened has had the satisfaction of reaping the fruits of his years of strenuous labor. In 1897 he became identified with the firm of Johnson, Johnson & Anderson, in the manufacture of shingles, purchasing an interest in the business which was conducted by a stock company. In 1903, it was incorporated under the name of the Edmonds' Shingle Company, officered as follows: Charles P. Peterson, president; C. Johnson, treasurer; Chris Anderson, trustee; C. Erxston, secretary. This mill has a daily capacity of 50,000. Few firms in this part of the state are doing a more extensive business than is this one, which rests on a splendid financial basis. That its present standing is largely due to Mr. Peterson's zeal and careful supervision, is a fact that his native modesty might render him un-

willing to acknowledge, but one, nevertheless, that others readily grant.

Mr. Peterson and Miss Mary Johnson were united in marriage, July 5, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson grew to manhood and womanhood in the old country in homes separated by less than seven miles, and never had known of each others' existence until they met in Michigan, where they were married. Mrs. Peterson's mother still lives in Sweden; the father is deceased. Three children have been born to the Peterson's, Walter E., Olga, and Gladys A. In fraternal circles Mr. Peterson is well known, being a member of the Odd Fellows and the Foresters of America. His political beliefs are embodied in the principles of the Republican party, which claims his loyal support, and his unwearied efforts. During nine years of continued service on the city council of Edmonds, Mr. Peterson has won for himself the distinction of being one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of that thrifty little city and has materially contributed to the general welfare of the entire community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are influential in church circles, the former being a member of the Lutheran church; the latter, of the Methodist. A keen, practical business man, a loyal, energetic citizen, a kind husband, father and friend, Mr. Peterson is worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow men.

F. H. DARLING, editor and one of the owners of the Edmonds Review, published weekly at that thrifty business center of southern Snohomish county, was born in New York state September 8, 1854, of New England stock. His father, Elijah Darling, a chemist by profession, was a native of Massachusetts, the son of Scotch parents. He died in that state in 1856. The mother of F. H. Darling, Mrs. Nancy E. (Stiles) Darling, was born in New York state in 1824, and there obtained a thorough education. In 1856 she crossed the continent to the new state of California, becoming one of its early white women pioneers and among the earliest teachers in the gold fields. There she was later united in marriage to E. B. Cooper. In 1861 they removed to Nevada, where she taught in the Aurora schools and of that city her husband served for some time as mayor. Mrs. Cooper, at the advanced age of eighty-two, well preserved and enjoying the many blessings that come of a long life, well spent, is now living at Alameda, California.

The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the public schools of San Francisco after which he matriculated in the University of California, class of '76. When twenty years of age, having completed his preparation, he engaged in teaching, a profession which he pursued with marked success in different portions of the state during the next ten years. As rapidly as possible

he secured the higher state diplomas for excellence in teaching, until he finally possessed the highest recognition the state could give. In 1881 Mr. Darling entered the Customs service, being appointed as chief inspector at Port Costa, a position which he filled for five years. San Francisco then became his home for three years, or until 1888 when he came north to Washington Territory, locating at Edmonds. A year later he was appointed as a member of the board of education in which capacity he served two years. For fully twenty-five years past he has been connected in various way with newspaper work, for a time writing for the San Francisco Chronicle. Thus, it was only natural that he should have entered newspaper work at Edmonds, when the opportunity was presented and he was urged to take it up by those who recognized his talents. The Review had been established August 1, 1904, by Richard Bushell Jr., a minister's son, but after conducting it six months, or until January 1, 1905, he sold out to Mr. Darling and Mrs. T. M. B. Hanna. Mr. Darling immediately assumed charge of the editorial department while she assumed the business management, and together they are issuing one of the brightest, ablest weeklies on the sound. Edmonds is fortunate in possessing the Review, and it is unquestionably a strong factor in promoting the development of the community. Mrs. Hanna is ably demonstrating a business woman's ability in a line of endeavor not often occupied by women. Talented, public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Darling is a man of recognized influence among his fellows as also one of Edmonds' pioneers.

ALLEN M. YOST, who is numbered among the most successful and progressive business men of Edmonds, Washington, was born January 19, 1856, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Dechler) Yost, also born in his native state, were of German descent, and bequeathed to him the thrift, energy, and indomitable will that have played so important a part in his career, enabling him to overcome every barrier. The father was a well known builder and contractor; the mother, a typical German wife and mother, devoted to her family and friends. Both are deceased. They were the parents of two sons, Allen M. and James W., the latter now a resident of Everett. After acquiring an education in the schools of Pennsylvania, Allen M. Yost learned his father's trade, following it for a number of years during which he accumulated a bank account amounting to \$6,000. Deciding to engage in agricultural pursuits, he went to Kansas, purchased a farm, and for two years bent every energy to the work in hand. He found, however, as so many others have, that the best laid plans sometimes fail to materialize. The first year of his residence there his growing crops which gave evidence of such careful attention, were utterly de-

stroyed by the devastating hail storms that sometimes visit that state. The following spring he went through the same round of preparation for an abundant harvest, undismayed by his former experience. For a time all went well, and that he would retrieve the losses of the previous year seemed almost an assured fact. But again he was doomed to disappointment. Over the waving corn and grain fields swept the hot, desolating winds, replacing the verdant freshness with dry, withered stalks that told, at a glance, of another year's wasted labor. To realize that the carefully hoarded earnings of years have been entirely swept away through no fault of his own, is a supreme test of any man's character. Unlike many, however, who, under these circumstances, succumb to disappointment and spend the remainder of life simply drifting, Mr. Yost was but nerved to greater effort, assured that sooner or later the tide must turn. Resolved to seek an opening in the northwest, he came to Edmonds in 1890, and resumed his former trade. Two years later he began contracting for timber and shingle bolts in that locality, and having again made a start in business, the future assumed a brighter outlook. In 1894 he rented a mill located in the woods, and after operating it for a few months was in position to purchase and move it to the water front. He still owns this property, but is now planning to soon tear down the mill and erect a larger one that will accommodate his ever increasing trade. Since embarking in the lumber business in this state he has been visited by fire but once, when a kiln within ten feet of the mill burned. Notwithstanding the fact that a bucket brigade was the only means of protecting the mill, with the timely aid of his friends he succeeded in saving the building.

Mr. Yost was married in Pennsylvania in 1875, before he had reached the age of twenty, his bride being Miss Amanda C. Roth, also of Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of John Roth, who died many years ago. Her mother, formerly Miss Hinkle, died in 1900, at the age of eighty. Both parents were of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Yost's nine children, all residents of Edmonds, are as follows: Daniel M., Joseph S., John E., Carrie Estelle, Elsie, Jacob, Edward, George, and Samuel. The sons all assist the father in the mill, and share in its earnings. In political persuasion he is a Socialist, believing that the hour has come for a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor, and being a man of strong convictions, he takes a deep interest in the questions of the day, throwing the weight of his influence and personality on the side which he deems right. He has served one term as mayor of Edmonds, and has several times been a member of the city council. Educational matters have also claimed his attention, and as a school director he has been of practical assistance in securing good advantages for the youth of the

community. He is identified with the Ancient Order of American Workmen, and is known as one of the strong men of that fraternity. A man of wealth and influence, broad minded and public spirited, he holds an honored position among his fellow citizens.

LOUIS P. ARP. Among the sturdy pioneers of Edmonds, Washington, who have been permitted to witness the growth of this busy, energetic town, is numbered the one whose name initiates this biography. Born in Denmark, September 2, 1865, he is the son of William and Sophie (Christianson) Arp. He was but thirteen when he crossed the water and found a home in Omaha, Nebraska. His father's death occurred in Denmark, in 1902, after he had passed his seventy-second birthday. The mother, aged sixty-eight, still makes her home there. Louis P. Arp acquired his education in the schools of Nebraska, making the most of the limited opportunities afforded him. The fourth of a family of thirteen children, he assumed life's responsibilities at an early age, being only thirteen years old when he found a home with his uncle and began working in a clothing store. Several years later he took up railroading, on the Burlington system, and so valuable an employee did he prove himself to be that he was advanced to the position of bridge foreman, remaining with the company for five years. He then decided to follow the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go west, young man," and at once started for Seattle, Washington. After a brief stay there he came to Edmonds, arriving here March, 1888. Two houses and a store comprised the town at that remote date, and the only team in town was a yoke of oxen owned by G. Brackett. In the following May Mr. Arp took up a homestead three miles northeast of the present site of the town. It was all densely covered with timber, and to a less resolute and energetic settler the task of clearing and getting it in condition for cultivation would have seemed a formidable one, but Mr. Arp had been so favorably impressed with the climate that he was willing to endure hardships and privations. With rare insight he predicted the rapid growth that would take place when the advantages of this locality became more generally known, and has lived to see his judgment vindicated. For the first two years he spent a part of his time in the employ of the Puget sound and Grays' Harbor railroad, as bridge builder,—working his claim during the winter months. Thus year by year he toiled on, and now has a fine piece of property which he rents, while he and his family reside in town. For a number of years prior to leaving the ranch he cut and hauled shingle bolts. In 1900 he purchased an acre of land in town, moving his family hither in hopes that a change and the freedom from the manifold duties of farm life would prove beneficial

to his wife's health which had been gradually failing. Here he has a cosy home, surrounded by a fine little orchard. Very soon after coming to town he accepted a position with the Western Shingle Company, and for four years prior to February, 1905, was engineer of their plant. At that time he became a member of the firm, purchasing an interest in the mill which now has a daily capacity of 120,000.

In April, 1897, the marriage of Mr. Arp and Miss Maud Depeu was celebrated. Mrs. Arp, a native of Hart, Michigan, came west with her parents, H. W. and Nellie (Black) Depeu, who now reside in Okanogan county, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Arp have two children, Alpha and Neva. Mr. Arp is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows lodge, Number 96, of Edmonds, and almost every year since 1895 has been honored by being elected as a delegate to the Grand Lodge. Both he and his estimable wife are identified with the Rebekahs. In political belief he adheres to the doctrines of the Republican party, always taking an active part in its councils, and advancing the cause in every honorable way. He is now serving his second term as city councilman, and had previously held the position of road supervisor for three years. This latter work claimed him as a voluntary toiler in the early days when he assisted in opening up the first roads in this locality. The first school was also established largely through his influence. Thus, from the time he first came to this part of the county to the present date he has been constantly contributing to the growth and welfare of the town, and has therefore won for himself the abiding respect and esteem of all who have been in any way associated with him. Although not a member of the Congregational church which claims Mrs. Arp as a devoted worker, Mr. Arp contributes liberally to the support of its various departments.

HIRAM H. BURLESON, a well known agriculturalist residing four miles east of Edmonds, Washington, is one of her honored pioneers. He was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1855. His father, Chester Burleson, a native of New York, born in 1818, was the direct descendant of Revolutionary stock. His death occurred in Pennsylvania in 1899. Laura (Kyle) Burleson, the maternal ancestor, born in 1835, was also a Pennsylvanian. She died September 6, 1892, after a life of devotion to husband and children. Hiram H. Burleson is the second of a family of ten. He has two sisters residing in Washington. As a boy he attended the common schools, there acquiring his education. Possessed of unusual strength and ability for one of his years, he drove oxen on his father's farm before he was twelve years old. Having attained his majority he started out for himself,

renting farms and also working in the woods when opportunities presented themselves. Influenced by the reports of the wonderful fertility of Washington soil, and the manifold natural advantages of the state, he decided to investigate the country, and in March, 1887, went to Seattle. A few months later he came to Edmonds, and located the homestead he still owns. The four rude dwellings which then comprised the town were occupied by the five families that had braved the wilderness to find a home in the west. In a few months he built a tiny cabin on his claim and hither over a rough trail he brought his family to the little home that awaited their coming. The necessary supplies he packed on his back. Almost three years elapsed before a road reached his land, and that the occasion might be duly celebrated, the family indulged in the luxury of a cook stove. He was obliged to seek employment in the lumber camps during the first years of his residence that his family might be provided with the needful food and clothes, and many a time during his enforced absence the brave wife herself packed in supplies. For her there must have been many lonely hours when she longed for the companionship of other days, but she, too, was inspired by the noble spirit of self-sacrifice, and no complaining word fell from her lips. Her nearest neighbor lived two miles away, and the calls exchanged between them were few and far between, for both led strenuous lives that left little time for social intercourse. To clear off the heavy timber that covered his land required years of toil. After disposing of a portion of the claim, he now owns fifty acres, ten of which are in cultivation. He makes a specialty of raising berries, and cultivates such fine varieties that the demand far exceeds the supply. The proposed interurban railroad will cross the corner of his land, and when completed will add greatly to his comfort.

Mr. Burleson was married September 21, 1882, to Miss Della Bartholomew, who is a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents, Ira and Julia (Chandler) Bartholomew, both born in New York, are now living in Edmonds, the father in his eighty-fifth year; the mother, in her seventieth. Mr. and Mrs. Burleson have four children as follows: Edward W., Grace, Lillian and Harriette. The son, a young man of much promise, has just fitted himself to take up a university course. Although a loyal Democrat, Mr. Burleson has never taken an active part in political matters, and has never cared to hold office. The subject of education has always been one of deep interest to him, and he, with three neighbors, secured for this community its first educational advantages. He is one of the most prominent members of the Free Methodist church, always found in his place at the public services. His profession and daily life being in harmony, he commands the unbounded confidence of his many ac-

quaintances. Surrounded by the many comforts and luxuries that are theirs to-day, Mr. and Mrs. Burleson recall those early years so full of the deprivations incident to pioneer life, and by reason of the contrast are able to appreciate the changed conditions that years of arduous labor have wrought.

SAMUEL HOLMES, whose identification with the history of Edmonds, Washington, dates from the year 1887, is one of the most prominent pioneers of the county. He is a native of Marshall county, Illinois, born June 25, 1853. His paternal ancestor, Samuel Holmes, was born in 1818, and was of English descent. Settling in Illinois in early life, he became one of the well known lawyers of that state. His death occurred December 13, 1902. Sarah (White) Holmes, the mother, was born on Albemarle sound, Currituck county, North Carolina, in 1830. When but a child of five years she was brought by her parents to Illinois, the journey being made with a team. She died in 1865, leaving four children to mourn the loss of a wise and devoted mother. Samuel Holmes acquired his rudimentary education in the schools of his native state, supplementing this by a course at the private college at Henry, Illinois. He then attended Law's Veterinary College, from which he was graduated at the early age of seventeen. Although so young in years he at once began practicing, and for several years also had charge of his father's livery barn. At the age of twenty-three he left the old home, going to Harrison county, Iowa, and there following his profession. In 1877 he embarked in the butcher business as a side line, a step that proved unwise, and before the expiration of the year he found himself financially embarrassed. Closing out his interests there he moved to Woodbine in 1878, and with a capital of thirty-four dollars invested in a meat shop, he made his second business venture. Profiting by his former experience he gradually increased his stock and in the course of a few years was conducting a general market business, buying and shipping stock often by the train load. So closely did he apply himself to the ever increasing demands of his business that in 1886 his health gave way, and a change of occupation was imperative. He sold out all his interests and at once started for the Pacific coast, believing that an entire change of climate would hasten his recovery. After visiting Portland, Oregon, for a few weeks, he went to Seattle, thence to Tacoma, remaining in each city but a short time. Coming on to Edmonds he found a home with the hospitable Mr. George Brackett, who kindly offered to share his tiny home with Mr. and Mrs. Holmes until they were able to locate a claim and build a cabin for themselves. By January 11, of the following year, Mr. Holmes had so far recovered his health that he moved on his homestead, which was all in heavy

timber, and in a few days erected a cabin, a tent serving as a shelter until this was completed. The first night spent on the claim was one long to be remembered. Wearied by the journey over the rough trail, in spite of cold and discomfort, Mr. Holmes and wife had just fallen asleep when they were surprised from their dreams by the approach of an immense cougar which came seeking shelter from the fierce snow storm raging in the forest. Convinced that his welcome was exceedingly doubtful he retired speedily, and never repeated his call. Year by year the forest has given way to the invincible energy of this hardy pioneer, and he now has eighteen acres under plow, and an additional forty acres in pasture. He is largely interested in dairying, has a fine herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, and operates the Deer Ridge Creamery. He also breeds Durock-Jersey hogs, and is recognized as an authority on matters relating to stock in general.

Mr. Holmes was married in 1885 to Miss Anna E. Towne, a native of Minnesota. She is the daughter of Salem Towne, who was born in Connecticut. When she was but a child he moved his family to Iowa and there spent the remainder of his life. Eliza Towne, the mother, was born in Ireland, although her parents were of Scotch descent. She was a physician, and for many years practiced her profession, meeting with gratifying success. She died in Bandero, Texas, in 1889, while there on a visit. Mrs. Holmes enjoyed the best of educational advantages, having been graduated with honor from Tabor College, Iowa. She is also a gifted musician, and previous to her marriage had a large class of students. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, as follows: Mrs. Mae Pearl Sweet, whose husband is now holding a claim in Prosser, Washington, but soon to return to Edmonds; Guy S., Anna, and Fred. Inheriting from both parents many admirable gifts of mind and heart, it is a family of whom any father and mother might well be proud. Fraternaly Mr. Holmes is identified with the Odd Fellows lodge, Number 405, at Woodbine, Iowa. His political beliefs are in harmony with the Democratic platform, and he is one of the most active workers in the ranks of his party. He has twice held the office of deputy assessor. Mr. Holmes is planning, in the near future, to desert the present cosy comfortable home and erect an elegant new residence near the new inter-urban line that runs only a quarter of a mile from his house. The situation is one of remarkable beauty, being on the divide between the sound and Lake Washington, and commanding a view of both. In addition to meeting the manifold demands made on his time by his extensive farm, dairy and stock interests, Mr. Holmes has practiced his profession ever since stock was brought into this locality, and his reputation as a skillful practitioner has ex-

tended far beyond the boundaries of his home county. Few men in the county have a wider circle of acquaintance than has Mr. Holmes, and that he is held in the highest esteem is a guarantee of his upright, manly character.

CHRIS WILSTED, a successful horticulturist residing one and one-fourth miles north of Edmonds, Washington, was born in Denmark, April 28, 1856. He is the son of Christ N. and Margaret Wilsted, who spent their lives in their native land, Denmark. The father, a butcher and farmer, died in 1894, at the age of seventy-eight. The mother's death occurred in 1899, when she was in her eighty-third year. There were nine children in the family, Chris being the sixth child. Two brothers, Nels Sorsensen and Nels Fisker, live in the state of Washington. A sister is residing in South America. Chris Wilsted enjoyed the benefits of a common school education, and remained at home till he had passed his twentieth birthday. He then determined to cross the ocean and find a home in the United States where the possibilities for making a fortune were far greater than in the fatherland. Reaching the land of promise, he settled first in Minnesota, and worked on farms for four years, during which he made a careful study of the new conditions surrounding him, and acquired a greater familiarity with the English language. He then went to Omaha, Nebraska, there engaging in teaming for several years. Having for sometime been desirous of locating in California, he went thither in 1884, but found it far below his expectations, and after a two-months' stay, started for Washington. Arriving in Seattle he worked there a few weeks, coming thence to Edmonds, which was then practically a wilderness. Only three families had settled here then, and boats touched the landing only when they carried passengers who wished to stop. After he had travelled over a great deal of territory in the vain search for a satisfactory location and spent the \$200 that was the sum of his capital, he returned to Edmonds and worked out for a year. He then located a claim on which he resided until in 1891 he sold all but twenty acres of it, retaining the latter as a home. In 1898 he leased the property where he now lives, and has devoted his entire attention to raising fruit and vegetables. He has a fine eight-acre orchard, and by a careful and thorough study of the requirements of the various fruits, he is able to produce superior qualities of the same that command the highest market price.

Chris Wilsted and Miss Anna Anderson were united in marriage in 1885. Mrs. Wilsted, a native of Denmark, came to the United States on the same vessel that carried her future husband. Eight children have been born to this union, Andrew, Chris N., Fred, Theodore, Holgar, Anna, Elsa and

Otto. The family is yet an unbroken one, as all the children are at home. In political matters Mr. Wilsted occupies an independent position, casting his ballot in each instance for the man whom he deems most capable of filling the office, irrespective of the party by whom he is nominated. He is deeply interested in educational movements, and it was largely on account of his tireless energy and enthusiasm that the first school was established in the locality where he took up his first claim. Surrounded to-day by all the modern comforts and conveniences of life, Mr. Wilsted recalls those early years when he packed all his supplies in on his back, making a trail as he went. Throughout all the trying experiences of those pioneer days, one friend, Mr. G. Brackett, stood by his side, rendering invaluable assistance. It is but fitting that such a man as Mr. Wilsted should be held in the highest respect by his friends and neighbors, who have witnessed his mastery over adverse circumstances, and who now rejoice in his present prosperity.

RICHARD L. OAKE, manager of the Western Shingle Company at Edmonds Washington, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, November 6, 1867. He is the son of W. Royal and Mary (Barrick) Oake, both natives of England, who are spending their declining years in Iowa, where the father settled in early life. He recently celebrated his sixty-third birthday; his wife is two years his junior. Of their six children, four are living, Richard L., being their first born. As a boy he attended the common schools of his native state, evincing such a fondness for study that he later entered the high school, and completed the course at the age of fourteen. Having decided very early in life to take up railroading, he at that age entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as call boy, and although so young, won rapid promotion because of his faithfulness and ability. Six years later when he gave up the road he was occupying the position as fireman. Returning home, he remained there a year, and then started for the west. In 1887 he came to Washington for the first time, locating in Castle Rock, where he found employment as a sawyer in a shingle mill. He retained this position until 1897 when he determined to seek his fortune in the gold fields of Alaska. The hidden treasures eluded his eager search, so after prospecting for a time he secured a position on the Yukon and White Pass railroad, which, however, he soon gave up, and came to Edmonds. Three months later he purchased an interest in a mill located on the Willapa river, in Pacific county, and for three years devoted his attention exclusively to milling. Selling out his interest at the end of that time, he moved to Summit, Chehalis county, and made that his home for a year. During this time he built a mill near Cash-

mere, forming a partnership with F. W. Smith and Mr. Gates of Ballard. The business was conducted under the firm name of Fred W. Smith & Company. On returning a second time to Edmonds, Mr. Oake bought an interest in the Western Shingle Company, of which he became secretary and manager. The company is now incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,500, the par value of the shares being \$100. The president is C. M. Johnson, a well known resident of the town. This firm owns one of the largest plants of its kind in this locality, having a daily capacity of 125,000.

Mr. Oake was married in January, 1893, to Miss Marie Erben, of Iowa. Her parents, William and Sophie Erben, still live in her native state. Mr. and Mrs. Oake have two children, Raymond, born November 25, 1893, and Hazel, born March 25, 1895. Mr. Oake is an influential member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he adheres to the doctrines of the Republican party, but has never had any desire to hold office. He and his family attend the Congregational church. Mr. Oake is fulfilling the bright promises of his boyhood, for although still a young man, he displays remarkable business acumen, and is rapidly winning an enviable success in the business to which he is devoting the best energies of his life. His upright principles and sterling worth are apparent to all who are associated with him, and command lasting respect.

ALBERT E. HILL. Among the thriving industries of Edmonds, Washington, is that conducted by Albert Hill, the well known florist, whose biography we are pleased to give a place in this history. He was born in Rock Island, Illinois, September 6, 1850. He is the adopted son of James and Mary Hill, who were both natives of England. The former, born in Herefordshire, immigrated to Illinois, and later, founded the town of Hillsdale, where for many years he was a prominent merchant. He and his wife died many years ago. Albert Hill secured an excellent education in the schools of Bloomington, Illinois, and after completing his high school course followed his natural bent which lay along mechanical lines. While still a boy he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton railroad, and having mastered the machinist trade, became an engineer. At the age of twenty-four he accepted a position on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul road, occupying the right hand side of the cab until 1894, when he gave up a passenger run to locate in the west. He retired from the road with a reputation of which any man might justly be proud. Having invested his salary in Chicago real estate while railroading, he had accumulated valuable property. Locating in Seattle, Washington, on coming west, he engaged in the wood and coal business for ten

months, when he was offered a price far in advance of that which he had paid, and considered it the part of wisdom to sell. He then embarked in the real estate business, handling city property in Everett and Edmonds, and also some farm lands in the adjacent localities. He met with flattering success, but notwithstanding this fact he closed out his business in 1904, that he might locate permanently in Edmonds. In deciding on his future line of activity, it occurred to him that here was a fine opening for a greenhouse and conservatory, and he at once proceeded to investigate the conditions. He was soon convinced of the feasibility of the project and in the course of a few months had established himself in business. He has 8,000 square feet under glass at the present time, and will continue to add more as his trade increases. In the near future he will also raise hot house vegetables for which there is an ever increasing demand. He already has what is pronounced the largest business of the kind in the county, and that under his skillful management it will rapidly increase in the next few years is an assured fact.

The marriage of Mr. Hill and Miss Sarah J. Clapp occurred in 1871. Mrs. Hill, who was born in her husband's native city, is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Clapp, both natives of Ohio. They are now spending their declining years with this loved daughter. The father is in his eighty-fourth year; the mother, in her seventy-ninth. In political belief Mr. Hill is independent, allying himself with no particular party. Although frequently asked to allow his name to come before the public as a candidate, he persistently refuses to even consider the matter. He and his wife are Spiritualists. Not only is Mr. Hill a man of unquestioned business ability, but he also possesses a pleasing personality that insures goodwill and renders him popular among his fellow men. In the promotion of every public enterprise his influence is always sought, and his judgment is relied on in the discussion of all public measures. He thus contributes materially to the welfare of the town, and is known as one of her strong, influential men.

OLE C. SORENSEN, a prosperous and well known business man of Edmonds, Washington, was born in Norway, March 8, 1862, to the union of Erik and Maren (Hansen) Sorensen. The father was a skillful blacksmith in his native country till his death in 1899, the mother still lives there in her seventy-first year. Of her nine children three have found a home in the United States. The second child, Ole C. Sorensen, received a careful and thorough education in the common and military schools of Norway. He remained at home till twenty years of age, then, having decided to seek his fortune in America, he left the fatherland with bright dreams of the success that awaited him across the

waters. He spent the first six years in Minnesota, working at whatever he found to do. Learning of the opportunities offered to industrious young men in the undeveloped lands of the northwest, he went to Seattle where he worked for a few months, and then came on to the present site of Edmonds. Here he found employment at his trade, blacksmithing, in the various logging camps of the vicinity. By carefully hoarding his earnings he was able in a few years to open a shop for himself which engaged his attention for the following nine years. In 1900 he invested in a sawmill at Richmond Beach, but soon disposed of it and built the shingle mill he now owns at Echo Lake, three miles from Edmonds. This plant has a daily capacity of 65,000. Inheriting the thrift and industry so characteristic of the Norwegian people, Mr. Sorensen has met with well deserved prosperity since settling in Edmonds, owning now, besides his business interests, a beautiful residence in town.

Mr. Sorensen was married in 1887 to Miss Anna M. Thoreson, also a native of Norway. She came to Minnesota with her parents, Thore and Maria Thoreson. Mrs. Sorensen is a devoted mother to their three children, Ralph H., Otto N., and Edna Marie. Fraternally, Mr. Sorensen is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He adheres to the doctrines of no political party, believing that he best discharges the responsibilities of American citizenship when he votes for the most capable man irrespective of his party affiliations. Although deeply interested in the municipal welfare of the town, he persistently refuses to hold office. When elected a member of the city council by those who knew his worth and intelligence, he at once tendered his resignation. A keen, practical business man; a loyal and intelligent citizen; and withal a gentleman of modest and retiring nature, Mr. Sorensen is held in the highest esteem by the entire community. He represents a class of foreigners whom America is delighted to welcome to her shores, knowing that they will contribute to her advancement, and perpetuate her peculiar institutions.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. HAMLIN, retired, is among the prominent and honored pioneer citizens of Snohomish county and of his home city, Edmonds, of which he is one of the founders. His life has been filled with beneficent activity, devoted to the promotion of shipping interests and the development of the community of which he has been a resident so many years. Born in New York state, September 20, 1828, of good American descent on both paternal and maternal sides of the house, the subject of this review is the fifth child of ten that blessed the marriage of Romanta and Almira (Burnham) Hamlin. The father was also a native of the Empire state, whose forefathers settled in



CAPT. WILLIAM H. HAMLIN



GEORGE BRACKETT



JOHN M. ROBBINS



CHARLES HARRIMAN

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

Massachusetts about 1758, and who himself was born in 1800. He was a farmer and lumberman by occupation and was engaged in the Michigan pineries when his death occurred in 1844. Almira Burnaham-Hamlin was born in New York state, and was there married; her death occurred in Michigan, twenty-seven days before that of her husband. William H. Hamlin received his common school education in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. When fifteen years old he went to Michigan with his father. Only a year later fever laid its grip upon the family as the result of which both the father and mother died. The children thereupon returned to New York relatives, and thence William H. went to Pennsylvania. For two years he was in a delicate state of health. At the age of eighteen he entered the grocery of his brother-in-law, conducted it six months, then engaged in operating a boat on the extension of the Erie canal. Six months later he purchased a half interest in another boat and for a year hauled pig iron, coal and lime rock with good financial success. He then purchased the interest of his partner, sold the boat and went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a half interest in a passenger boat. Of this canal boat he was captain for seven years, carrying passengers from Erie to the Ohio river. Following this venture Captain Hamlin built a boat at Beaver Falls for use on the Illinois canal, took it down the Ohio river to its destination, and operated it until 1861. That winter he went to Davenport, Iowa, thence came back to Mason county, Illinois, where he engaged in grain buying, still retaining his steamboat interests on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Mason county remained his home until 1876, during which he followed continuously grain buying and shipping. In the fall of that year he came west to Washington Territory, taking up his residence in Seattle. The next spring he bought a small boat for use in carrying on a general jobbing business on Lake Washington, and was thus occupied three years. Following this he brought his boat to the sound, lengthened the hull and commenced running between Port Madison and Seattle, also doing considerable towing. Those were days when the shipping of Puget sound was in its infancy and greater contrast can hardly be imagined than to compare the little vessels of that period with the present monarchs of the sea, the Minnesota and Dakota; yet they paved the way for the present fleet of modern boats. After seven years of activity on the sound, Captain Hamlin retired to a pre-emption claim, now a part of the Edmonds town site, upon which he had filed about 1881, and there he has since resided. There were fifty-two and a half acres in this claim and in addition to that tract he purchased an adjoining tract of seventy-nine acres, and later another piece of forty acres. Of this place he has sold one hundred and

six and one half acres to a Seattle syndicate for \$21,300. He now has thirteen acres left and there makes his home.

Captain Hamlin and Emily Driggs, of Portland, New York, were united in marriage in 1849. Of this union there is one child living, James W. Hamlin, a well-known vessel captain of Seattle, who was born in 1856. He is one of the widely acquainted sea-faring men of Puget sound, upon which he has operated boats for many years. Captain Hamlin was again married at Seattle in 1880, his bride being Mrs. Marie Zindars, the widow of Harry Zindars, both of whom were among Seattle's earliest pioneers. Two children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Zindars, Edward and Emily. Edward, who bears his stepfather's name, is now one of the Queen City's business men, while his sister, who died at Seattle in 1898, was the wife of William Lentz. Mrs. Hamlin passed away in 1900.

Politically, Captain Hamlin is a Republican, and that he is highly regarded by his fellow citizens who know him best, men of all parties, is evidenced by the fact that he was elected second mayor of Edmonds, and by the further fact that he has served on the council nearly continuously since the city's organization. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high degree, being a Knight Templar. Captain Hamlin has reached a position in life which is attained by comparatively few, and now in his declining years after a long, useful life of varied attainments, he enjoys the crowning blessing of possessing the confidence, respect and good will of his fellow men and women.

GEORGE BRACKETT of Edmonds, is the founder of that thrifty little municipality, one of its leading business men and an esteemed pioneer citizen of Snohomish county of which he has been a resident since 1876. He comes of both Yankee and Canadian stock, being the son of Daniel and Mary (Connell) Brackett, and was born in lower Canada early in the summer of 1812. The father was a native of Portland, Maine, of American descent, and by occupation was a lumberman throughout his life. Most of it was spent in the Pine Tree state, but for a time he resided in the valley of the Restigouche, Canada, and the later years of his life were spent in the woods of Wisconsin, where his death occurred in 1885. Mrs. Brackett was a native of New Brunswick. She survived her husband only two years, passing away in Wisconsin also, the mother of twenty children. Of these six are living: William, Jane, George, Mary, Abraham and Ellen; the deceased are: James, Nancy, Daniel, Solomon, Johanna, Elijah, Thomas, Josiah, Eliza and John, Jennie, Davenport and two who died in infancy. George, the

subject of this review, lived at home with his parents until nineteen years old, having very little opportunity to obtain the thorough education he desired. On leaving home, he went to Maine, entered the woods, and followed lumbering for four years, or until 1865, when he removed to Wisconsin, the vast forests of that state first beginning to attract general attention at that time. The next four years he spent in the Badger state, engaged principally in managing camps. In 1869 he came to the Northwest to exploit the vast timber resources of Puget sound, locating first at Seattle. At that time the present metropolis was a town of about one thousand people and boasted a single small brick building. Since that time Mr. Brackett has been intimately connected with the lumber business of this part of the country and with its progress in general, though some four years ago he retired from many of his former lines of activity.

It was in 1876 that he bought 147 acres of land at the site of Edmonds, and commenced logging thereon, with a view to transforming the tract into a farm later. Several years elapsed before the demand came for a business center at this favored point along the shore, but it came, and in response Mr. Brackett platted the town of Edmonds. He also erected the first mill in the town, building it in 1889. After operating it for three years he leased it, and three months later the plant was destroyed by fire, entailing upon its owner a loss of many thousands of dollars. At every stage in the town's development its founder has been at the front, working with tireless energy and marked skill for the advancement of the community, as will be seen by referring to the history of Edmonds elsewhere in this work. Of his original holdings, Mr. Brackett has now disposed of all but a twenty-acre tract and various smaller parcels of land. Upon his twenty acres, highly improved with orchards, gardens and a commodious dwelling, and commanding a magnificent view of Admiralty Inlet and its environs, he is now living, managing his property interests and farming on a small scale. His hospitable home reflects the congenial tastes and sterling qualities of mind and heart of its owner and host, drawing around him a wide circle of friends and well wishers.

JOHN M. ROBBINS, an honored pioneer of Snohomish county, who came here in 1878, is now residing near Marysville, three and one-half miles northeast of town, on Kellogg Marsh. He is a native of Indiana, born May 27, 1857, the son of Richard and Jane (Larimer) Robbins. His father, born in Ohio in August, 1833, is now a resident of Marysville. The mother was a Pennsylvanian by birth. John M. Robbins is the second of a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living. Diligently improving the opportunities afforded by the

common schools, he acquired an excellent education and at the age of twenty he began life for himself. The family having moved to Kansas by team, where they settled in Wilson county, he spent the following winter at home, attending school. In May, 1878, he started for Puget sound, in company with D. F. Sexton. The trip, made with a mule team, lasted five months. The Bannock Indians were then on the war path, so that it was a journey fraught with danger, but fortunately they did not encounter the savages. Mr. Robbins employed the first winter in sawing cord wood and in working in a saw mill. The next spring he pre-empted 120 acres on the Skykomish river, near where Monroe is now located, which he sold some years later at the time he decided to move to California. After some two years' residence in Yolo county he returned to Washington, in 1882, accompanied by a brother. They worked in the woods that winter, and in the spring leased a farm for two years. In March, 1887, he filed on the eighty-acre farm on which he now lives. Not an ax had touched this splendid growth of forest; no whistle save that of a steamboat had penetrated the vast solitude. Roads were unknown luxuries. Mail reached the little settlement of Marysville but once a week. Mr. Robbins now has forty acres cleared and in cultivation, and after long years of toil and privation is enjoying the prosperity that has crowned his later years.

February 11, 1886, Mr. Robbins and Addie Allen were united in marriage. Mrs. Robbins was born in Texas in September, 1856. To her belongs the distinction of having been the first white woman to find a home on Kellogg Marsh. Her death occurred in 1890. In June, 1893, Mr. Robbins was married to Lennie Teeple, a native of Canada, who came with her father to this county fifteen years ago. He has two children, Jessie and Alice, born to his first union. Although a loyal member of the Republican party, he has never had any political aspirations. As a broad-minded, intelligent man, and an active and energetic citizen, to this worthy pioneer is accorded the respect and admiration of the entire community. In February, 1906, Mr. Robbins accepted the superintendency of the county farm near Monroe, to which he has moved, leasing his farm near Marysville to his brother Herbert.

CHARLES F. HARRIMAN, who resides two miles south of Monroe, Washington, is numbered among the prominent agriculturists of the Tualco valley. His father, Charles Harriman, born in Maine, September 27, 1829, to the union of Joab and Jeanette (Hedge) Harriman, was the direct descendent of a distinguished New England family. On leaving his home in Maine,

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION



CHARLES F. HANSON



MRS. CHARLES F. HANSON



PETER GUNDERSON



MRS. PETER GUNDERSON



HORACE A. GREGORY



MRS. HORACE A. GREGORY

the elder Charles Harriman went to the woods of northern Minnesota and engaged in lumbering there for a year and a half. Learning of the wonderful fortunes that had been made in the gold fields of California, he crossed the intervening states in 1852, and located there, fondly anticipating the glittering gold that was soon to be his. After eleven years of prospecting and mining, with varied success, he concluded to abandon the pursuit, and having carefully considered the advantages of many localities, finally decided to seek a home in the Northwest. He reached Puget sound in June, 1864, and in November of that year took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in Tualco valley, also a homestead adjoining this, using later his timber right. He thus acquired a large amount of land, and became one of the most distinguished pioneers of this region. He was prominent in the political life of that day; was honored by being elected county commissioner several years, and a member of the territorial legislature in 1873 on the Democratic ticket. He also held many precinct offices, discharging his duties with uniform faithfulness and ability. His death in the spring of 1905 occasioned profound sorrow throughout the country, as his many sterling virtues had endeared him to all. His wife, Elizabeth Harriman, passed away in 1899. Charles F. Harriman, the son, was born in the beautiful valley of Tualco, May 16, 1868. He received his education in the common schools of Snohomish county, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm, and later working in the woods for a time. On the death of his father, he inherited the fine farm where he resides, and is now devoting his entire attention to general farming and dairying. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work, and is known as an energetic, wide-awake farmer, one who keeps in touch with the current thought and investigation along that line. Two brothers, Caspar and Horace, reside near by, while three sisters are also living in the county: Mrs. Lizzie Hyde, Mrs. Emma Creshiel, and Mrs. Ella Tucker.

Mr. Harriman was married December 23, 1893, to Adeline Jimicum, a native of the Pacific coast, born in 1875. The seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harriman were as follows: An infant (deceased), Ray, Agnes (deceased), June, Ardy, Lena and Herman. Mr. Harriman is influential in the ranks of the Democratic party, serving its interests in every possible way. He is a typical Westerner, keen, practical, energetic in his business affairs, frank, generous and hospitable in his social intercourse with his fellow men.

PETER GUNDERSON.—Among the men who have steadily worked their way from poverty to affluence in Snohomish county, coming within its bounds in pioneer days and toiling steadily with

brain and brawn in an effort to subdue the land and render its riches available to man, the worthy pioneer, Peter Gunderson, is deserving of a prominent place. Not ambitious for political preferment or personal aggrandizement, he belongs to the honest toiling class, who are the real strength and the proudest boast of any community. Coming to the Stanwood country in the middle 'seventies when land of good quality could be had for from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, he has seen the same lands advance until they are now worth fifteen times that sum. He has had his full share of profit from this advance, and is entitled to a full share of the credit for helping to bring it about through his contributions to the general progress.

Mr. Gunderson was born in Norway, August 26, 1846, the son of Gudman Gunderson, who also was a native of Norway, born June 15, 1814, but who came to America with his family in 1866. He lived in Minnesota a year, then went to South Dakota, where he farmed until his demise in 1888. Our subject's mother, Johanna (Peterson) Gunderson, was born in Norway June 29, 1815, and died in South Dakota in 1895.

The Mr. Gunderson of this article lived with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two, then, in 1868, worked for farmers. He was thus employed and in farming on his own account in South Dakota until 1876, in which year he came to Snohomish county. Purchasing eighty acres of the place of which he is proprietor, three miles north of Stanwood, he began in good earnest the struggle for a competency. The land had been partly diked and he completed the process as soon as possible. To his original property sixty acres more have been added, and the whole have been cleared, diked and brought to a high state of cultivation. While Mr. Gunderson gives most of his attention to hay and oat raising, frequently harvesting one hundred bushels to the acre on the average of the latter crop, he is a believer in diversified farming and keeps fifteen dairy cows besides other cattle, fifty head of sheep and a few hogs and horses. He has every reason to be, and is, well satisfied with the Stillaguamish country. His appreciation of its worth was, he says, heightened by a three-month visit to his old home land, which he made some eight years ago. While it is true that such men as he would get along well wherever their lot might be cast, it is also true that he owes to the resources of the Stanwood country, as well as to his own energy and good judgment, the fact that he is the owner of 140 acres of bottom land worth over two hundred dollars per acre. He has in addition one hundred acres of land on Eby Island, in the 3900-acre tract now being dyked that it may be put in cultivation; also some lots in Everett, and a dwelling in Mount Vernon, where he expects to make his home.

In the state of Minnesota in 1868 Mr. Gunderson married Miss Betsy Larsen, daughter of Linus Larsen, a native of Norway, who eventually came to Minnesota and passed away there some ten years ago. Her mother was also a native of Norway, and she also died in Minnesota. Mrs. Gunderson was born on Independence Day, 1846. She and Mr. Gunderson had the following children, namely: Julia C. Lund, now dead; Mrs. Paulina B. Brant, Henry, Bertram, Mrs. Josephine M. Dahlgren, Mrs. Marie Holte, Marta Ovenell, Elmer, Emma, George and Ella E., living. The family belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Gunderson is a Republican.

HORACE A. GREGORY, one of the prominent citizens of Granite Falls, Washington, was born in Steuben County, New York, August 16, 1841. His father, Horace G. Gregory, was a native of Delaware County, New York, born in 1805. Coming to Illinois in 1847 he farmed for eight years, then went to Iowa, remaining till 1869, at which time he located in Rock county, Minnesota, and he made that his home for the remainder of his life. He died in 1871. Sarah (Vernold) Gregory, the mother, was also a New Yorker, the date of her birth being 1809. Her death occurred in Iowa in 1887. She was the mother of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom still live. Horace A. Gregory was the sixth child. He has two brothers living in Washington, J. C. Gregory, of Newport, and E. S. Gregory, of Everett. Mr. Gregory acquired his education in the common schools. He moved with his parents to Illinois before there was a railroad in the state. When he paid his first visit to Chicago that city had a population of 3,000, and had yet to build its first dock. When the family migrated to Iowa, he went thither also, and he was residing there at the breaking out of the Civil War. He was one of five brothers who responded to the call of their country, enlisting in July, 1861, in Company B., Seventh Iowa Infantry, but one brother died before being mustered into service. Mr. Gregory's first engagement was at Belmont. He was twice wounded during the battle, and was held a prisoner for seven days during which time his wounds were not even bathed. As a result of his injuries he was mustered out in 1862, but as soon as he was able to perform garrison duty he reenlisted as sergeant in Company E. Forty-Seventh Iowa Volunteers, and he served from that time until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He still carries Southern lead in his shoulder. Going, after leaving the army, to Rock County, Minnesota, which at that time had but five families residing within its boundaries, he lived there five years, and

at Louverne learned the printer's trade. In October, 1874, he started for Seattle, Washington, going by way of San Francisco and Victoria, British Columbia, the trip lasting three weeks. He proceeded at once to Snohomish, then composed of seven houses, a store, hotel and saloon. The nearest mill was at Utslady. He located a homestead three miles north of town, to which he was obliged to build a road, but the next few years were spent mostly in working out at whatever he could find to do, while he was holding his claim. He moved up the Snoqualmie river in 1887, and a year later settled at Hartford, purchasing land near the latter town. He made that his home for twelve years, coming thence to Granite Falls, his present home. He assisted in building the first school house in the town in 1893. Since settling here he has not been engaged in the strenuous activities of life.

Mr. Gregory was married in 1864 to Mary J. Fleenor, of Indiana, who was born May 31, 1847, the daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Calor) Fleenor. Her father, born in Virginia June 17, 1811, was a well known pioneer of both Iowa and Indiana. He died in 1896. His father, a slave holder in the South, was driven to seek a home in Indiana on account of his Republican views. The Civil War cost him the lives of two sons. The mother was a Virginian, born September 6, 1815. After a lifetime of devotion to husband and family she died July 27, 1886. She was the mother of eleven children, Mrs. Gregory being the fifth, and the oldest of those now living. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have two children, Grant and Frank, who are both married and living with their families at home. They own and operate a bolt camp, and also manage the ranch, having all things in common. That the home and all the business affairs are conducted in a perfectly satisfactory and harmonious manner is a delicate tribute to the character of the various members of the family whose tact and consideration for each other make possible such a happy arrangement. Mr. Gregory is a member of the William Hall Post, Number 107, of the Grand Army, and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is a loyal and enthusiastic Republican, always taking an active part in political affairs. In 1870 he was one of the three commissioners who organized Rock County, Minnesota. He was elected chairman of the board of commissioners, also was clerk of the district court. He also held this latter position in Snohomish county, being elected clerk of the first district court that convened in 1876, with Judge Lewis in the chair. He retained this position five years. The office of county auditor was his in 1882, but after holding it one year he resigned. During his long residence in Snohomish County he has been forceful in promoting its growth and development, contributing largely to its

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



HON. O. B. IVERSON



TRUTT K. ROBE



HENRY MENZEL



GEORGE MENZEL

prosperity. He set up and helped print the first paper in the county, *The Northern Star*, of which Eldridge Morse was the editor. He has witnessed many hard times in the early days, but considers that 1876 was the most trying period known to the Northwest, surpassing even the panic of 1893. Mr. Gregory's one diversion in the last fifteen years has been bear hunting, in which he has had remarkable success, but he is now debarred from this sport because of paralysis. He laughingly challenges any man in the county to count bear scalps with him, having thirty-five to his credit. Throughout his long, busy, eventful life his one controlling principle has been the Golden Rule, and the hosts of friends he has made in these years all gladly bear witness that he has adhered closely to its lofty teachings.

CHARLES F. HANSON, whose farm lies two miles in a northerly direction from Stanwood, is one of the large farm operators of Snohomish county, and has been eminently successful since coming here, nearly twenty years ago. Energy, tact and business judgment are the qualities which have been prominent among the characteristics of Mr. Hanson. He was born in Portland, Maine, in the summer of 1862, the second of the ten children of James M. and Emeline (Whitney) Hanson. The elder Hanson followed farming all his life, with the exception of the time he passed as a soldier in the Civil War and a few months in the mercantile business just previous to his death. Until 1886 he lived in the Pine Tree state, save three years of service in the Union army as a private of the Twenty-Fifth Maine infantry. In the year named he came to Snohomish county and leased the place which is now owned by his son, Charles. He operated this farm until 1899, when he sold out his stock and moved to Redlands, California, where he embarked in the grocery business. He was attacked by pneumonia and died in 1900. Mrs. Hanson, also a native of Maine, died in 1903 while residing with her son George, near Mount Vernon. The children of this union surviving are: George, Charles, Eliza, Emma, Frank and Mary.

Charles F. Hanson attended the common schools of his native state until he reached the age of sixteen, but remained with his parents until he had attained his majority. For the subsequent four years he worked at farming. He came to Snohomish county in 1887 and for three years operated large farms near Florence, under lease, making oats his principal crop and raising as many as 7,000 sacks per year. In 1890 he removed to his present place near Stanwood, and leased a farm of 320 acres, later purchasing 160 acres north of his

present home. He operates both places, 480 acres in all.

In 1897 at Stanwood Mr. Hanson married Miss Grace Fowler, a native of Sonoma county, California, born April 8, 1872, the daughter of Whitehead and Emeline (Peckenpaugh) Fowler. Mr. Fowler was born on Long Island, New York, in 1833, and was a harness maker by trade. He went to California in 1852, remaining there for forty years. Coming to Snohomish county in 1892, he resided near Port Susan until his death, in the late autumn of 1902. Mrs. Fowler was born in Illinois in 1841, and accompanied her parents to Sonoma county, California, in 1853, remaining with them until her marriage. She is now a resident of Bellingham, Whatcom county, making her home with a daughter. Her six children, all living, are: Alice, Warren, Laura, Ellen, Grace and Charles. Mrs. Hanson received her education in California and lived with her parents until marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have been born two children: Donald, December 11, 1899, and Audrey, May 20, 1902. In politics Mr. Hanson is a Republican; in lodge circles a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Union of America. The family is affiliated with the Methodist church. Mr. Hanson's farm of 160 acres, the land which he owns, is improved bottom land and diked. It is said to be worth not less than \$200 an acre. Aside from his extensive business as grower of oats and other farm products, Mr. Hanson is deeply engaged in the dairy and live stock business, having forty-two head in his dairy herd, forty head of stock cattle, twenty head of horses and colts and thirty-five head of hogs. He owns a J. I. Case threshing machine and also a baler. He is one of the substantial business men of the community, respected for his qualities of mind and heart and honored as the possessor of a sterling manhood.

HON. O. B. IVERSON, now of Olympia, Washington, formerly of Stanwood, and among that section's notable pioneer leaders to whom Snohomish county will ever owe a debt of gratitude for public services, is a native of Norway. He was born September 14, 1845, on an estate known as Borsheim, Ulvik Hardanger. In 1857 his parents immigrated to Big Canoe, Winneshiek county, Iowa, the lad of twelve accompanying them to the new home selected across the sea. The next few years he spent as did most boys of his age and circumstances, rapidly acquiring a knowledge of and a love for America's peculiar institutions, and laying firm the foundations for his future usefulness. The month of September, 1862, witnessed his enlistment in Company D, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, for a term of three years, or until the end of the war. To the intense disgust of this regiment, it

was sent to protect the Dakota and Montana frontiers from Indian ravages, remaining on such duty until mustered out in September, 1865.

Returning to his home on the Big Canoe, Iowa, Mr. Iverson resumed the pursuits of peace with as much ardor and faithfulness as he had displayed in taking up the sword for the preservation of the Union and the protection of the frontier settlements. Not only did he labor with renewed earnestness and optimism as a single unit of the republic for which he had fought and sacrificed so generously, but he became a leader of acknowledged force and fervent patriotism among his fellows.

After marriage in 1866, he settled upon a farm which he purchased in Iowa. His first crop was destroyed by a hailstorm, leaving him nearly bankrupt, but with characteristic fortitude and perseverance, he packed his few belongings and with a yoke of steers to haul them, set out for the northern frontier. At the end of a three hundred-mile journey across the plains he took as a homestead land upon which East Sioux Falls, South Dakota, now stands. He assisted in organizing Minnehaha county in 1869, and was elected to and served in the territorial legislature during the years 1869-70. He also served as the first treasurer and probate judge of Minnehaha county and was appointed clerk of the United States District court. While residing in Sioux Falls, Mr. Iverson opened a farm, built and operated a saw mill, burned lime, practiced law, surveyed government land, held court and collected taxes, in addition to his more ambitious public services, thus demonstrating his intense energy, varied abilities and undoubted capacity for leadership. He was appointed commissioner of immigration in the year 1874 and as such made a trip to Europe, visiting his old home. It was on this trip that he found Peter Leque and induced him to come to Dakota, whence he later removed to Stanwood. The year 1874 was a grasshopper year, and, as in the case of many others, Mr. Iverson's confidence in Dakota was so seriously shaken by the disaster that he decided to once again go in quest of a more congenial home. Puget sound attracted his attention so strongly that in January, 1875, he started for the Pacific, reaching Olympia, March 10th.

Writing recently in the Washington Posten regarding conditions obtaining on the sound at that period, Mr. Iverson gives some interesting and graphic information. Indeed, he is a writer of ability whose articles have attracted wide notice and upon which the editors of this history have drawn generously for information concerning the settlement and growth of Snohomish county. "When I first saw the enchanting shores of Puget sound," writes Mr. Iverson, "Seattle was a sawdust village with about 5,000 inhabitants. The

whole merchandise of the town did not equal the stock of two of its houses to-day. Tocamo was unborn. Steilacoom, which has not been subject to change, was a place of importance. Whatcom and Fairhaven were diagrams on the map and a memory. Olympia was the capital and not much else. Snohomish county had perhaps a little more than 500 inhabitants. Everett's inhabitants were Ned Cromer and his telegraph instruments. The only reliable transportation between Seattle and Bellingham Bay was by dugout, run by squaw power. Time required for the trip, about a week. Snohomish county had less than twenty miles of wagon road and perhaps ten wagons. The only reliable transportation facilities the pioneer had were his own broad back, unless perchance he owned a canoe and a squaw. Few of the Norse pioneers were owners of the last named class of transportation. In fact, when speaking of our early Norse settlers mention of that method might altogether have been left out of account. But they had the backbone. * * * Those who believe that the pioneer is, and must be, as a result of the strenuous life he leads, a pure and simple materialist, are in error. On the contrary, he is generally an idealist of the purest type. He loves his surroundings, his work and his friends, with an intensity little understood within the precincts of alleged civilization. He will risk his comfort and even risk his life for a friend; yes, even for a stranger; with less hesitation than a city man would lend his friend a dollar. The pioneer is hospitable, honorable, energetic, enterprising and public-spirited. He is a hero and a gentleman."

Again, Mr. Iverson writes: "Soon after my arrival I joined a surveying party and landed at Centerville (now Stanwood). With this survey I went over the greater portion of the Stillaguamish valley. The country looked good to me. I advised a number of my friends to come and take land—which they did. The advice was good (I could always advise others better than myself)." As a matter of fact, Mr. Iverson is credited with being the chief leader in the movement of Scandinavians toward this select section of Snohomish county which followed the survey. Certain it is that he induced scores to locate there and was unusually active in bringing the Stillaguamish valley into public notice. Together with N. P. Leque, Nils Eide and A. Danielson, Mr. Iverson bought the island now known as Leque's Island, diked it and opened farms, which are notable monuments to the foresight, zeal and courage of those men. In 1876-77, Mr. Iverson and E. C. Ferguson represented Snohomish county in the territorial legislature. As a delegate, the former attended many territorial conventions in those early years, when Washington's political parties were "in the bornin'," and mould was being given to the commonwealth's fu-

ture career. Olympia became his home in 1882, and there he followed business pursuits successfully until his removal to Whatcom in 1884, where he engaged in surveying and engineer work for the government, railroads and the general public. He pursued his profession as a citizen of Whatcom until 1891, then took up his abode in Seattle. During the years 1892 and 1893 he served as draughtsman in the United States Surveyor General's office at Olympia, and in 1894 and 1895 was superintendent of the Queen City Mining Company. The following two years he passed at the old Stanwood home in taking a much-needed rest. Again, in 1899, Mr. Iverson entered the Surveyor General's office at Olympia as a draughtsman, and this responsible position he still holds. He is identified with George H. Thomas Post No. 5, of which he is commander.

In March, 1866, Maria Danielson became the wife of Mr. Iverson. To this union fourteen children have been born, of whom seven are living: Bertha, wife of the late Peter Leque of Stanwood; Frank, Edward, Ida, Anna, Martha and Ella. The family home is at Olympia, and there, as in bygone years at Sioux Falls, Stanwood, Whatcom and Seattle, the gallant Norse veteran, faithful official and pioneer leader is to-day accorded the befitting position to which he has attained by manly effort and by reason of his rich endowments of heart and mind.

TRUITT K. ROBE, of the well known Robe, Menzell Lumber Company of Granite Falls, was born in Cass County, Missouri, January 16, 1869. His father, William R. Robe, was a native of Adams County, Ohio, the date of his birth being 1827. Responding to the call of his country, he actively participated in the Civil War, and while serving in Missouri became convinced that it would be a desirable state in which to live. At the close of the war he therefore moved his family there. Nine years' experience with grasshoppers, drought and hail storms with which the agriculturist in that locality has to contend, caused him to return to the Buckeye state, where he made his home until the ill health of his wife necessitated a change of climate. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1886, he settled in Auburn, Washington. The mild, genial climate having effected a complete cure, he decided to remain in the state. He moved to Granite Falls in 1892, where he and his estimable wife are still residing. She, too, is a native of Ohio, and was formerly Miss Mary J. Bowen. She is a descendant of a well known Revolutionary family.

Truitt K. Robe might justly be proud of his ancestry. The Robe family, originally from Scotland, settled in Massachusetts in the early days, and was

prominently identified with the famous Boston Tea Party. Two members of the family were Revolutionary heroes. Soon after the close of that war, the family divided, one branch locating in Maryland, the other, of which Truitt Robe is a direct descendant, in West Virginia. As so frequently happens, the two branches failed to keep in close touch, and in the lapse of years became lost to each other. The best known member of the Maryland branch is Major Robe of Fort Vancouver. During the construction of the Monte Cristo railroad Truitt Robe met the Major's son who was the civil engineer in charge of the work. They soon discovered their relationship, being led to compare notes and trace it on account of the close family resemblance existing between them, a resemblance which was so pronounced that strangers noticed and commented on it. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the two branches of the family had been separate for more than one hundred years. Mr. Robe's great-grandfather was at one time a wealthy Virginia slave owner. He was a man of great strength of character, and when he realized the injustice of the existing system voluntarily freed his slaves numbering nearly one hundred, although he knew his action would render him bankrupt. His son, William, re-surveyed several counties in Southern Ohio previously held by old colonial estates, and in this way acquired many small tracts of land. While engaged in this work he was also actively interested in the underground railroad system by which large numbers of runaway slaves were conveyed to Canada, and thus given their freedom. Immediately after the Civil War he turned over all his small land holding to the freed slaves. Among the earnest, faithful women who have spent years in studying the problem of educating the negro, will ever be numbered Mary M. Robe, an aunt of Truitt Robe. She was at one time principal of the academy at North Liberty, Ohio, but resigned this position to found the Camp Nelson school for negroes located near Lexington, Kentucky. For twenty years she devoted her rare gifts of mind and heart to this work, delegating her responsibilities to others only three years ago, after she had passed her sixty-fourth birthday.

Having acquired his elementary education in the common schools of Ohio, Truitt Robe completed his training in the North Liberty Academy. He was seventeen years of age when his parents became residents of Auburn, Washington, and at this time young Robe was teaching in the public schools of Manchester, Ohio. His first position in this state was in a store owned by M. H. Conners. After he had clerked in the store a few months his father rented a hop farm, and the son gave up his position to assist in the care of it. After remaining at home

till 1889 he and a brother, A. Campbell Robe, together with E. M. Stevens went to Marysville, and embarked in the shingle business. Nine months later the Robe brothers sold their interest to the other partner. Truitt then contracted for the Seattle and International railroad for a time. In the spring of 1891 he entered the employ of Mark Swinnerton, of Marysville, and so satisfactorily did he serve his employer that in the fall of that year he was given charge of the branch house then opened at Granite Falls. This was the first store built in the town. During the summer he located a homestead in what is now known as the town of Robe. Later he sold his claim, but he continued to manage the store until it changed hands in 1892. He had previously purchased forty acres of land and platted the original town-site of Granite Falls. Mr. Robe also secured a claim just east of town, owning it for five years, when he sold out and opened a grocery store. A year and a half later, having disposed of this business, he with C. P. Last and W. H. Harding built a saw-mill in the town. After operating it a few months, he sold his interest to his partners, and built a mill for himself. In a short time his old firm went out of business, and he purchased their machinery. In moving it to his mill he met with a serious accident that made him an invalid for a year, and caused him to take his present partner, Mr. Menzell, into the business. Prosperity has crowned their united efforts, the firm now having net assets amounting to \$65,000. A saw-mill and planing mill, together with 30,000,000 feet of timber constitute the holdings. The firm is now about to have a railroad built to the mill, expecting in the near future to extend it across the divide to the Sultan Basin, and thus open up a valuable timber and mining district. Two donkey engines are required to handle the extensive logging business carried on in connection with the mills. Prior to the coming of Mr. Robe to this locality in 1890, no timber had been cut in the triangle formed by the Pilchuck and the south fork of the Stillaguamish rivers, between Arlington and Machias. To him belongs the distinction of having built the first house constructed with sawed lumber in the town of Granite Falls.

Mr. Robe and Miss Ella D. Turner were united in marriage November 25, 1891. Mrs. Robe is herself a pioneer of the Northwest, having driven across the plains from Kansas to Walla Walla in 1880, when her parents found a home in Washington. Two years later the family moved by wagon to Seattle. She is the daughter of William M. and Martha E. (Hendren) Turner, distinguished pioneers of Granite Falls, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Robe have two children, Mildren A., born November 12, 1895, and Doris M., May 28, 1897. Mr. Robe is a loyal

supporter of the Republican party, is a member of the central committee, being a delegate from this precinct, but has never sought political preferment. His family attend the Congregational church. A man of broad intelligence and splendid business capabilities, Mr. Robe, although still a young man, has achieved a measure of success which is the envy of many an older man. He is already one of the influential men of the community, holding the confidence and respect of all who are in any way associated with him.

HENRY MENZEL, vice president and assistant manager of the Robe-Menzel Lumber Company Inc., Granite Falls, has been prominently identified with the milling interests of Snohomish county for several years past. Not only is he a leading business man to-day but he is a pioneer of the section in whose development he is playing so important a part. Born in Hanover, Germany, March 31, 1869, he is the son of George and Lena (Dorman) Menzel, also natives of Germany. George Menzel was born in 1831, followed railroad work in Germany and there passed away in 1879, his death resulting from lockjaw brought on by a broken leg. At the time of his decease he was roadmaster. Mrs. Menzel, the mother, was born in 1839; she died in 1874. From the age of six until he was fourteen, Henry, the subject of this sketch, attended school, then secured employment as a farm hand. This kind of work occupied him until he was sixteen, when he joined his brother George in the United States, having meanwhile assisted the latter to get away. Henry landed in New York City September 14, 1885, with a railroad ticket for Minneapolis and with but ten cents in his pocket, a stranger in a strange land, hundreds of miles from his nearest relative or friend. From many viewpoints the outlook was not a happy one, but the young emigrant appreciated the richness of the boundless opportunities around him and with characteristic energy reached out to grasp them. Upon his arrival in Minnesota, he engaged in farming, being thus employed there two years. In 1887, he again turned westward, reaching Tacoma, Washington, October 15th, with an empty pocketbook, but filled with confidence and hope of better things before him in the great Northwest. Nor was he to be disappointed. At Tacoma he spent the first year in the employ of the Tacoma Mill Company. Then he visited Stockton, California, farming and driving a delivery team during his stay in the Golden state. He finally returned Northward to Washington in December 1893, and immediately proceeded to the Pilchuck valley which he had visited previous to his California trip and in which he

had filed on a claim. In the same vicinity as that of his abandoned claim, he took another and at once began the work of developing it into a farm. Five years were spent in this arduous task, during which he experienced all the obstacles and difficulties and hardships that have fallen to the lot of the Puget sound pioneer, at last proving up on the place. He then accepted employment as foreman in the bolt camp of Theurer & Hembridge, and a little later left that firm to go with Shaffer Brothers. From 1898 to 1901 he was thus employed, gaining an experience that soon proved invaluable to him, for in 1901 he formed a partnership with Truitt K. Robe, also of Granite Falls. This firm erected a small mill on the Pilchuck, a mile Southeast of town and acquired nearby timber lands. Success almost immediately crowned their endeavors and soon they were compelled to increase the capacity of their plant. One improvement has followed another until at present this mill is one of the best equipped in the county and manufactures nearly everything in the lumber line, even scroll work and other fine wood products. The company does its own logging, which gives it an immense advantage over other concerns not so situated. This mill and related property stands as a monument to the untiring energy, progress and business abilities of Messrs. Robe and Menzel, for virtually they commenced at the extreme foot of the ladder and in less than half a decade have built up one of the most substantial enterprises in this section of the state, a business whose influence is marked in the community at large.

Mr. Menzel was married January 13, 1895, on the Pilchuck, to Miss Maria Carpenter, the daughter of Ira and Samantha Arabella (Holden) Carpenter, the former a native of New York state, the latter of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter crossed the plains by wagon from Missouri to Washington in 1880. The mother died September 1, 1892. Mr. Carpenter is still living at the age of seventy-six upon the old place in the Pilchuck valley. Mrs. Menzel was born August 5, 1876, and crossed the plains with her parents. After her mother's death she assumed the cares of the household and continued to look after them until called to a home of her own, obtaining meanwhile a good education. She is the youngest in a family of four children. To Mr. and Mrs. Menzel three children have been born: Walter H., Inez E. and Josephine C. Mr. Menzel has acquired a five-acre tract just outside of the corporate limits of Granite Falls and upon this sightly place will soon erect a handsome residence.

Fraternally, Mr. Menzel is affiliated with the Code of Honor, while his wife is a member of the Women of Woodcraft fraternity. His political views are Socialistic, though of a broad, liberal spirit. In fact Mr. Menzel is of that progressive, broad

mind type of German Americans whose integrity, persistency and thrift are so noticeable and so valuable a contribution to our national growth.

GEORGE MENZEL, of the well known Robe-Menzel Lumber Company, Granite Falls, one of the most progressive firms operating in the county, is not only active in the business life of the community in which he resides, but he is also among its real pioneers. He invaded the upper Pilchuck valley nearly two decades ago while it was the domain of the trapper, barely penetrated as yet by the daring homesteader or logger and with a zeal and a courage worthy of the rewards which they have brought has labored long and earnestly in the development of that rich region. Of German nativity and ancestry he was born in Springe, March 11, 1866, the son of George and Lena (Dorman) Menzel. The elder Menzel was a railroad contractor and roadmaster and spent his entire life in the old country, his death occurring in 1879, after a long, useful career. Mrs. Menzel was born in 1839; she passed away in 1874. George Menzel attended the common schools of his native land, working out at night in order to do so, until he was fifteen years of age. He then was compelled to leave school entirely and so engaged as a farm hand in the neighborhood. In 1884, at the age of eighteen, he determined to seek a new home across the ocean and accordingly came to the United States, eventually reaching Minneapolis with only two dollars in his pocket. His first employment here was on Minnesota farms, though in 1885 he acquired 160 acres and commenced its cultivation, at the same time assisting in supporting himself by working on railroad construction work. After two years thus spent he worked for a time in the harvest fields of North Dakota, then came over the Northern Pacific to the Cascade mountains and entered the construction department, helping to build the main line to the sound. He arrived in Tacoma in January, 1887, immediately entering the saw-mill of Hanson & Company. This was his first experience in the lumber business. Nine months later, in September, 1887, he came to Snohomish and thence up the Pilchuck river twenty miles, where he filed on a claim. His nearest neighbor was two miles away. Roads there were none and in his community not even trails. However, he and a few neighbors built a trail a mile long, connecting with another which led to Snohomish. These hardy frontiersmen paid a cent and a half a pound to have supplies hauled by horses fifteen miles and then packed the stuff in on their backs, a most arduous task. Once Mr. Menzel packed in, with the assistance of another man, a No. 8 cook stove, a back-breaking

load, but a necessary one if they would enjoy the comforts and conveniences of such an accessory to their rude cabins. For four months Mr. Menzel did not have a potato to eat, so scarce was that vegetable, and the land was not in condition to cultivate. He engaged in trapping for beaver, otter and mink, selling the furs for what he could get, and meanwhile doing all he could toward clearing the land. In the summer of 1888 he went to Tacoma and with the proceeds of several months' hard work for the Tacoma Mill Company purchased supplies with which to spend the winter on his claim. Unfortunately, in burning off the land, the fire caught his cabin and destroyed it and the greater portion of all he had, even his clothing and tools. This was a severe blow, but undaunted he again returned to Tacoma and earned money with which to replace the lost supplies and goods. In 1889 he purchased two sheep, a cow and two steers, which were thought to be a considerable number of stock to bring up the Pilchuck. Mr. Menzel devoted himself tirelessly to his ranch until 1897, cutting shingle bolts now and then to replenish his low funds, but in 1897 he commenced to team considerably for others in addition to farming, continuing in this way until 1902. In those early years he served the district as road supervisor and as school director, helping to build the first school-house in Granite Falls, donating his labor. He also assisted in putting up the school-house in the district formed on the Pilchuck. He and his borthers, Henry and William, built a mile and a half of road and donated it to the county. In 1902 Mr. Menzel commenced to take the shingle bolts off eighty acres of his land and was occupied two years in this undertaking, a fact hardly credible to those unacquainted with Puget sound. Truitt K. Robe, Henry and George Menzel united in 1904 in organizing the Robe-Menzel Lumber Company, which operates a fine, modern plant southeast of Granite Falls and logs off its own lands. A railroad spur is now being built to reach this mill. Mr. Menzel united with the Congregational church at Maple Hill in 1894, but has since withdrawn from membership in it. Politically, he is an active, ardent Socialist, thoroughly devoted to their principles, having joined that party in 1899. He has served as county committeeman, secretary of the local committee, and delegate to four state conventions. In 1902 he was nominated on the Socialist ticket for county commissioner from his district. He is one of the public spirited citizens of his community, ever ready to lend a hand to any worthy enterprise, never shirking his responsibilities, and commanding the utmost confidence and esteem of his fellow men. The old homestead he retains, which alone is a monument to his energy, faithfulness, courage and resistless determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes.

PETER LEQUE (deceased).—The closing days of November of the year 1905 were rendered gloomy all over the county of Snohomish, in particular and the sound country in general by the accidental death of the well known Peter Leque, of Stanwood, who by diligence in business, faithfulness in the discharge of public trusts, efficiency in everything he undertook, unquestioned integrity and inborn gentlemanliness, had always held a prominent place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. Born in Norway, January 2, 1864, he had in him all the strong qualities for which the sturdy Norse race is noted, while residence in the United States since boyhood gave him a knowledge of American institutions and American ideas which is impossible to many of his countrymen. The less favored Norwegians therefore looked upon him as a leader and friend, reposing the utmost confidence in his judgment, knowing always that from him they were sure of what Roosevelt calls a "square deal." His American neighbors respected him no less highly, confided in him no less implicitly. Only a few days before his death, the editor of the county paper established in his home town told the writer that Peter Leque might have almost any office in the gift of this state that he would signify a desire for.

When nine years old, Mr. Leque came to Dakota and two years later he established a residence in the Puget sound country. Having completed his common school training in Snohomish county, he attended the territorial university at Seattle and Union academy in Olympia, leaving the latter institution at the age of nineteen. He had given some attention to surveying in the higher schools and shortly after leaving them he took up that line of work with O. B. Iverson, United States deputy surveyor. For the ensuing two years he was in charge of field work on government surveys, but on reaching his majority he took a claim on the Nooksack river, where Lawrence now is. Having made final proof three years later, he bought a farm near Stanwood and engaged energetically in its subjugation and cultivation. The ensuing year (1888) he was elected county surveyor, for he had never abandoned entirely the practice of his profession. This was his first county office, but from that time on public affairs claimed a considerable share of his attention. In 1892 he was the choice of the people for assessor. His labors in the discharge of the duties of that office were truly herculean, for he took upon himself the task of making plats of all the land in the county and substituting the present scientific method of assessing for the old, unscientific and unsatisfactory one. Perhaps this was his most noteworthy contribution to the good of Snohomish county. In 1894 he was elected auditor and two years later he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican party for the same



Peter Legez

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

office, but, like the rest of his party, went down in the fusion landslide of that year, not, however, without the satisfaction of having received a larger vote than any other man on his ticket.

The duties of his various county offices had required the presence of Mr. Leque in Snohomish, but upon his retirement from the auditorship he moved back to Stanwood and engaged in opening up and developing farms. One place on Camano island and several around Stanwood benefited greatly by his operations, and at the time of his death he was comfortably located on a farm of 140 acres, all diked and in cultivation, on the river just out of Stanwood. Mr. Leque was president of the Stanwood Hardware Company, which was organized by him in 1902, and vice-president of the Bank of Stanwood, of which, also, he was an organizer. A life of strenuous endeavor and a rare ability to see and to seize opportunities as they presented themselves enabled Mr. Leque to achieve an enviable financial success, but the best heritage he leaves behind is the record of a useful life, of public trusts executed with faithfulness, and of an unsullied reputation.

In 1886 Mr. Leque married Miss Bertha, daughter of O. B. Iverson, a well known pioneer of the Stillaguamish country, now a resident of Olympia.

ARTHUR E. HALL, postmaster of Stanwood, is a bright, energetic young man of that city and one who knows the needs and possibilities of the hustling town. He is serving his second term in the postoffice, his reappointment being an indication of his executive ability and integrity. Mr. Hall was born in Taylorsville, Illinois, early in the year 1877, the last of the nine children of Erastus A. and Mary J. (Clark) Hall. The elder Hall was born in Michigan, in which state his parents were pioneers, became a mechanic and moved to Illinois in 1864. He served six months in the Civil War. Illinois was his home until 1884, in which year he removed to Kansas, and in 1891 he came to Florence, moving thence a year later to Stanwood, where he is still living. Mrs. Hall, though born in Indiana, was educated in Michigan and grew up there. She followed the fortunes of her husband and died in Stanwood in 1903.

Arthur E. Hall, of this review, received his education in the schools of Kansas and Snohomish county. In 1898 he opened a hay and grain business in Stanwood and operated it successfully for a year afterward, then devoted the proceeds to completing his education by a business college course in Seattle. One year he passed as street-car conductor in that city, then in the fall of 1900 he returned to Stanwood and received an appointment as postmaster. President Roosevelt reap-

pointed him so he is sure of having years yet to serve.

In 1904 at Mount Vernon, Skagit county, Mr. Hall married Miss Freda E. Papé, a native of Kansas, born in 1886. She received her education at Vashon College, near Tacoma. At the time of her marriage she was only seventeen years of age. One child was born to the union, Geraldine, born at Stanwood, May 4, 1905. In politics Mr. Hall is a Republican, and in church affiliations the family are Episcopalian. He is a young man of ability and integrity, energetic, popular and respected by the entire community.

DANIEL O. PEARSON, mayor of the city of Stanwood, and its pioneer merchant, is perhaps more justly entitled to be called the founder of the present Stanwood than any one else, for he named the place, established its first store and first served as its postmaster. Born in the great manufacturing city of Lowell, Massachusetts, April, 1846, he is the son of Daniel Pearson, a native of Syracuse, New York. The elder Pearson was a merchant, who left the East for Puget sound in 1864. He became one of Whidbey Island's pioneers, settling on its west side, and served sixteen years as keeper of the old lighthouse which stood on the site of the present Fort Casey. He passed away in 1898 at the goodly age of four score years. Mrs. Susan (Brown) Pearson, the mother of Daniel O., was a native of the Green Mountain state. Her death occurred in 1890 in her seventy-third year. Of her six children only two survive, Mrs. Flora Engles, wife of W. B. Engles of Whidbey Island, and Mayor Pearson. Daniel O. Pearson received a liberal education, being graduated from the Lowell high school. After his father came West in 1864, he had charge of his store two years, then he sold out and followed his father West, reaching the island in December, 1865. In the summer of 1864 the young man enlisted in the Union Army, joining the Sixth Massachusetts and serving on the Potomac from July 7th to October 20, 1864. After coming to Whidbey Island, Mr. Pearson followed farming until 1877, when he crossed over to the mainland for the purpose of opening a store. At that time there was a settlement at Stanwood consisting of a saloon, a postoffice, a logging camp bunk house and one private dwelling, the last mentioned being the property of Henry Oliver, who had taken a homestead there. The postoffice was called Centerville. Mr. Pearson immediately bought a small tract along the river bank, established his store and assumed charge of the postoffice. Now the name Centerville is a common one in all parts of the country. Mr. Pearson favored something more original, so requested the postoffice

department to change the name, suggesting Stanwood, the maiden name of his wife. The suggestion was adopted and about the first of the year 1878 the change went into effect, meeting with general satisfaction. Mr. Pearson served as postmaster until 1893, when his successor was appointed, the administration of President Cleveland bringing about the change. It is interesting to note that the old town of Centerville stood several hundred yards down the river from Mr. Pearson's store. His first trade was with the farmers who had crossed from the island in 1872-3 and settled on land in the vicinity, and with the Indians, then quite numerous. From this small beginning Mr. Pearson's business grew to such proportions that he held property valued at \$100,000 when the panic of 1893 came. When his creditors pressed him he sought to recover himself by selling a farm on the La Comer flats that he had taken as a homestead in previous years, but to no avail. He became practically bankrupt, with everything in the way of obligations liquidated, however. He continued in business but the profits were meagre, his establishment being kept up almost entirely by an outside income until the return of prosperity. In 1889 he built his present store, but this commodious building has now become inadequate and will soon be retired in favor of a handsome new structure on Market street, the main street of Stanwood. Stanwood was incorporated in 1903 and at the special election following Mr. Pearson was chosen as the city's first mayor.

Mr. Pearson and Miss Clara Stanwood, of Massachusetts, were united in marriage on Whidbey Island in 1868, she having crossed the continent to become the bride of the young man who was seeking his fortune along the westernmost frontier. They had known each other from childhood in the Old Bay state. She was born in 1848, the daughter of William E. and Rachel (Page) Stanwood. When a child she lost her mother and after the latter's death lived with her father until he went to California in 1850, her grandmother then rearing her to young womanhood. Seven children have been born to Mayor and Mrs. Pearson, of whom two are dead; the others are: Guy, of Seattle; Eva; Fred, living in Tacoma; D. Carl, the first white child born in Stanwood after the re-christening of the place, ex-county auditor of Island county and editor of the Coupeville newspaper; and Rachel, who lives at home. Mayor Pearson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is an active member of the Republican party, and has served as county central committeeman. In 1890 he was nominated without solicitation for representative to the legislature, went through the campaign without taking the stump in his own behalf, and was beaten by only four votes. In addition to

his business and realty interests in Stanwood and vicinity, Mr. Pearson has property in Coupeville and Seattle.

PETER HARVEY, of Stanwood, owner of the water power plant of the town, is one of the pioneers of that section of Snohomish county and has participated in its upbuilding, watching its growth from the days when there were no settlers in that whole region. Mr. Harvey was born in Chili, in 1855, the son of Johnson and Nancy Harvey, both of whom were natives of Chili, but the father was of English descent. When eleven years of age, in 1866, young Harvey started out for himself, working at various things, and finally becoming steward on a vessel. At seventeen years of age he was in San Francisco and in that year, 1872, he came to Snohomish county and went to work in logging camps, which line of activity he followed for seven years. No settlers were in this part of the county when Mr. Harvey first came. Messrs. Carr and Kellogg had put in a part of a dike and had taken up land, which was afterward sold to Mr. Oliver. Robert Freeman, Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Perkins had but recently arrived where Stanwood now stands. When Mr. Harvey became twenty-one years of age he took up a homestead a mile from Stanwood and proved up on it, but later sold it. At the end of his seven years' logging experience, Mr. Harvey engaged in business for himself, taking off logs and selling them to the mills. He continued at this work at intervals until 1902, in the meantime handling other lines of business also. In 1880 he rented "The Pioneer" hotel and operated it for the ensuing five years. It was the first hotel in Stanwood and had been erected by Freeman & Carlin. He also ran a saloon for a time in Seattle, beginning in 1902, and at the same time engaged in the business in Stanwood, but he has sold this out recently. One of Mr. Harvey's business ventures was the acquisition of the water power plant, which he still owns and continues to operate.

In November of 1902 Mr. Harvey married Miss Katie Cherrytree, a native of Chicago, and they have one child, Lewis, born in 1903. Aside from his business building in Stanwood and a block of land in connection therewith, Mr. Harvey owns residence property in Seattle. He is well to do, an enterprising man, a public-spirited citizen, and enjoys the distinction which always goes with pioneership in the development of a country.

IVER JOHNSON, a worthy son of the land which has furnished so many progressive and forceful men to the Stillaguamish country, and an hon-

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
111 N. 4TH ST. N.Y.C.



A. P. Michael

ored pioneer of Washington, now manager of the Stanwood Hardware Company, Incorporated, was born in Norway in the year 1848, the son of John and Maryet (Furness) Hangen, both of whom spent their lives in that far-away northern land. After acquiring a common school education in the local public schools and under private tutors, Mr. Johnson learned the shoemaker's trade, also taking some lessons in industry and in farming at the parental home. It early became his ambition to seek the larger advantages offered by the new world, and to that end he took a few lessons in the English language. At the early age of twenty he landed in Dakota, where he farmed for seven years, after which he came to Washington, settling at Port Gamble. He worked there two years and a half, then returned to Dakota for the lady of his choice, with whom he soon took up his residence in Snohomish county. In the fall of 1878 he secured some railroad land, and later he filed a pre-emption claim to a place near Silvana, where his home was for a number of years afterward. He also opened a store in the town and during the administration of President Hayes served as post-master there. Eventually selling his business to L. P. Elvrum, he removed to Stanwood, where for five years he was a clerk in the employ of D. O. Pearson, a position which he resigned in 1895 to become deputy auditor under Peter Leque at Snohomish. Two years later he resumed his farming operations at Silvana, but these were interfered with somewhat during and after 1898 by his discharge of the duties of county commissioner, to which office he was that year elected. He served four years. He became a resident of Stanwood October 1, 1902, at that time purchasing an interest in the Stanwood Hardware Company, of which he now has entire charge.

Mr. Johnson and Martha Hougan were united in marriage in Dakota in 1878. Mrs. Johnson died four years after her marriage. Like her parents, Benjamin and Maria Hougan, she was a native of Norway; the date of her birth was 1851. Her father died in Dakota, but her mother still resides there. Mr. Johnson's second marriage occurred in Silvana, Washington, the lady being Miss Maria Funk. She was born in Denmark in 1868, but having come to the United States when eleven years years old, received most of her education in the schools of Wisconsin. Her parents, Rasmus and Kirsten (Hanson) Funk, were also natives of Denmark. The father is now deceased, but the mother lives at Silvana. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have six children, all of whom were born in Snohomish county, namely: Richard, February 21, 1889; Myron, March 14, 1890; Isabell, September 9, 1893; Josephine, August 9, 1898; Jack, April 30, 1900; Philip, January 8, 1902. Mr. Johnson attends the Lutheran church, and is an active Repub-

lican, always advancing his party's interests by every worthy means. His part in the municipal life of the town of Stanwood has been one of great importance, as he was one of the organizers, and an enthusiastic member of the city council. Possessing the unbounded confidence of all with whom he is in any way associated, Mr. Johnson is a man of wide influence. He owns a fine eighty-acre farm, sixty acres of which he cultivates, his two specialties being hay and stock.

ANDREW B. KLAEBOE.—Exhaustiveness in mastering the details of his chosen profession, concentration of his energies, conscientiousness and care in all that he does—these are the qualities which have made the subject of this review successful in business in an unusual degree, while these same qualities, combined with a cordial, obliging disposition, have won him an abiding place in the esteem and regard of the people of the Stanwood country among whom he has lived for many years. A native of Norway, land of industry and thrift, he acquired his education and learned his profession with European thoroughness and he has since devoted himself to its practice with assiduity and zeal, at the same time so managing the commercial side of the profession as to win a competency for himself.

Our subject's parents, Ole and Ragnhild Klæboe, both spent their entire lives in Norway, where Mr. Klæboe enjoyed the advantages not alone of the public schools but of the college in Christiania. He began the study of drugs at fourteen. In 1884, when he had reached the age of twenty-four years, he migrated to America, the land of promise to Europeans, and for six months after his arrival he clerked in a drug store in Baldwin, St. Croix county, Wisconsin. His next position was that of manager of the business of the well known Henry Thompson in Portland, North Dakota, with whom he remained a year, thereupon becoming manager for the firm of Roberts & Anderson in the same town. He remained with them until 1888, when a desire for still larger opportunities impelled him to the new territory of Washington, and it was then that his residence in Stanwood began, for he had soon started there the pioneer drug store of the place and the second in all Snohomish, Lot Wilbur's at Snohomish being the first. He continued in business in Stanwood uninterruptedly until 1896, in which year the Alaska fever seized him and he went to Juneau to establish the celebrated Occidental Pharmacy, which business he maintained three years, or until the great Yukon rush was over, whereupon he returned to Stanwood, organized the Klæboe Drug Company, and once more engaged in the practice of pharmacy in that town. Besides

his excellent business there, he has five buildings in Stanwood, which he rents, as well as many valuable interests in other parts of Washington and in Alaska.

In the state of Washington, in the year 1889, Mr. Klaeboe married Miss Sarah Jacobson, who was born in Norway in 1860, and was educated in the public schools there, but came thence to Washington in 1888. Their children are as follows: Ragna Marie, born March 17, 1890; Olga Josephine, August 21, 1893; John, November 20, 1894, and Sigrid Amanda, October 11, 1896, all in Stanwood. Fraternaly, Mr. Klaeboe is a Mason and a Workman; in religious persuasion he is a Lutheran, and in politics independent, voting for whatever party seems most likely to reform abuses. He is energetic, wide awake, progressive and public-spirited, and none stands higher than he in the esteem and regard of the people of the Stillaguamish valley, a people who have known him for years and whose confidence in him has never been shaken through any act of his. An unequivocal expression of their faith in him was given in December, 1905, when they elected him mayor by a larger majority than was ever before given to any candidate for that office.

A word about the European connections of Mr. Klaeboe is in place in this brief article. Members of the original family are to be found in many different parts of Norway, Northern Germany and Denmark, the last mentioned country being the original home of the Klaeboes. The Norwegian branch moved to Norway from Denmark in 1667. A list of all its members, generation after generation, since the sixteenth century, is now in the possession of Mr. Kraeboe. While it includes forceful men of former times, the generation now living and the one immediately preceding it have been especially noted for the number of brilliant leaders of thought they have furnished. Bishop Anthon Christian Bang, the present bishop of the diocese of Christiania, and admittedly the foremost man in the Lutheran church to-day, is a second cousin of our subject. When he was a little past thirty the University of Christiania paid tribute to his splendid talents and accomplishments by creating for him a chair of church history and ancient languages. No less noted is the late John Klaeboe, an uncle of Andrew B. of this article, famed for his brilliant writings and his accomplishments as a linguist. Our subject's oldest brother, Ivar, who lives on the paternal estate in northern Norway, is a farmer and proprietor of an extensive fish business. He is very widely known over northern Europe, being a conspicuous figure in politics and economics. Another brother, H. B. Klaeboe, ranks among the leading clergymen of Christiania, while another, Peder Klaeboe, a graduate of Christiania University, is a professor in a college in his native

land. Andrew B., the youngest of the four brothers, is the only member of the family so far who has decided to try his fortunes in America.

DANIEL McEACHERAN, M. D., like many other sturdy and substantial citizens of the different communities of the American republic, has in his veins the blood of the Scotch race, a race honored throughout the world for its stalwart character, thrifty habits and great ability. His father, Archibald, and his mother, Agnes (Stewart) McEacheran, were both natives of Scotland, born in 1819 and 1827, respectively. Both migrated to Canada in early life, and it was there that they were married. The former, a farmer by occupation, is still living on the British side of the line; the latter died there in 1869, leaving ten children, of whom Daniel is the seventh in order of birth.

After completing the courses offered in both the common and high schools of his native province, Dr. McEacheran followed teaching as a profession for a few years, then, at the age of twenty-three (he was born June 25, 1860), he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the medical department of the state university located there. In 1886 he was graduated with the degree of M. D., and the following fall he opened an office at Mayville, North Dakota, for the practice of medicine and surgery. After spending two years there he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, which was the scene of his professional labors until 1889, in which year he came to Stanwood. Here he practiced uninterruptedly until 1894, then for three years he was a practitioner of the healing art in Fosston, Minnesota, but in 1898 he once more took up his abode in Stanwood, where he has ever since lived.

In the town of Stanwood, in 1892, Dr. McEacheran married Bertha M., daughter of the well known pioneer, D. O. Pearson. She died in 1896, leaving one child, Donald, born August 27, 1894. On the 29th of August, 1903, Dr. McEacheran was again married, the lady being Mabelle E. Hatch, daughter of Frank M. and Imogene Hatch, natives of Maine. The father, a mechanic, lived in Kansas for a time, but came from that state to Washington in 1890, and died here March 14, 1906. The mother is still living, her home at present being in the vicinity of Fir, Skagit county. Mrs. McEacheran is a native of Osborn, Kansas, born in 1882, but acquired her education in the schools of Seattle and Edmonds. In politics Dr. McEacheran is a Republican, but his time is so completely taken up with the duties of his profession that he is not specially active, except to perform his duties as a good citizen. He is a man of sterling worth, respected alike by the other members of his profession and by his fellow citizens generally.

ANDREW TACKSTROM, harness merchant of Stanwood, has built up a good business in this thriving town in the decade and a half he has been a resident here. He was born in Sweden in 1851, the fifth of the nine children of John H. and Christina Trackstrom, both of whom spent their entire lives in their native land. The father was a sawyer by occupation. Andrew received his education in the common schools of Sweden, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to the trade of shoemaker. He worked at the bench for four years as a learner, then for four more years as a journeyman. When he attained his majority he opened a shop of his own and he continued in business there until he came to the United States in 1881. On arriving in this country he put in six months at his trade in Chicago, but in 1882 went to Nebraska and engaged in work on a ranch. He afterward followed railroad work for a couple of years in Nebraska, then was transferred to Colorado, where he remained for a year and a half. He then returned to Nebraska and at Creston opened a shop and operated it with success for five years, at the end of which period he removed to Madison and opened a shop there. After a year and a half he determined to leave Nebraska and come to Washington. He settled in Stanwood and has remained there ever since. At first he worked at making and repairing shoes, giving his whole time to that, but in 1898 he opened a harness shop in connection with the shoe business and he has since continued to operate both these lines. In 1896 Mr. Tackstrom was appointed postmaster by the late President McKinley, and he served for two years thereafter, resigning with the intention of going to Nome, Alaska, but circumstances altered his plans and he remained in the city, continuing in the shoe and harness business up to the present time.

In 1873, before leaving Sweden, Mr. Tackstrom married Miss Hannah Olson, daughter of Ole Oleson, who lived and died in the old country. Mrs. Tackstrom was born in 1849 and was educated for the profession of teacher, taking courses in the common and high schools, and finishing in the normal school. She commenced teaching when nineteen years of age and taught for several years. Mrs. Tackstrom died in Stanwood in 1899. She was the mother of four children, two born in Sweden and two in Nebraska. Hannah, the first born, died when four years old, while the youngest two, Mabel and Nellie, have died in Stanwood. The only living child, Oscar, who was educated in Nebraska, went to Alaska in 1900, and is still there, employed by a transportation company. In fraternal circles Mr. Tackstrom is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He attends the Mission church. In politics he is a Republican and, elected by that party, he is now serving his second term as member of the city council. He is

one of the prosperous men of the city, deservedly popular and influential.

BEN WILLARD, furniture dealer and undertaker at Stanwood, is one of the leading men in the commercial interests of his home town, with an enviable reputation for business ability and probity. Mr. Willard was born in Denmark in 1851, the son of Christ and Christina (Christenson) Willard. The father was an Englishman by birth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willard are dead, the former passing away just before the son was born. Young Willard attended the Danish schools as a lad and in 1871 came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin at farm work. In 1875 he went to Michigan and thereafter he followed lumbering in the woods for about three years, after which he went to Chicago and worked two years in a book store. He then returned to Michigan for a time, but ultimately went to Iowa, where for five years he took charge of a farm for a Lutheran clergyman. In 1885 Mr. Willard came to Washington territory and settled at Utsalady, in the mills of which town he worked for a couple of years, coming then to Stanwood, where for five years he worked as a farm laborer. Dairying attracted him and he was engaged in that line on his own account at Stanwood for eight years. He also took charge of the wharf in Stanwood ten years ago. In 1890 he closed up his dairy business and in company with B. Lien engaged in the furniture business, an undertaking establishment being run in connection therewith. The partnership continued one year, at the end of which time Mr. Willard bought out Mr. Lien, and he has since operated the business alone.

In 1884 in Story county, Iowa, Mr. Willard married Miss Margaret Skorpen, daughter of Sorn H. and Katherina Skorpen. The mother died in this state, but the father, a mechanic, is still living in Iowa. Mrs. Willard was born in Norway and received her education there, coming to Iowa when she was twenty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Willard have six children: Christine, born in Iowa in 1885, a graduate of the Whatcom Normal School, and a teacher by profession; Sophia, Anna, Mattie, Alf and Bennie, all of whom but the first were born after the parents had left Iowa. In politics Mr. Willard is a Democrat, and he is a Lutheran in church relations. Aside from his mercantile business he has an interest in the telephone company. He is an enterprising man, of ripe experience and of force of character, and he is highly respected by all members of the community.

WILLIAM CONNERS, the popular proprietor of the Palace hotel in Stanwood, of which city he is one of the most energetic and public-spirited

citizens, was born in Maine, on the 2d of August, 1862, the second of the five children of John and Phoebe (Kelley) Conners. Of these the former was a woodsman by occupation. He came to Washington territory in 1862, and for two years was engaged in driving team at Port Gamble, then he returned to the Pine Tree state, from which, however, he came once more to Washington in 1875, once more accepting employment at Port Gamble. He died at the home of his son, William, in 1901. The mother of our subject was born in Maine, and passed her entire life in that state.

William Conners, of this article, attended the local schools of his native commonwealth until he reached the age of fifteen, then yielding to his longing for a life on the ocean wave, he went to sea and thereafter until 1881 he was employed continuously on vessels plying between Atlantic coast ports. The same adventurous spirit which had made him desire the life of a sailor then led him to the "wild and woolly" West, and in the fall of 1881 he became a resident of the Queen City of Washington. Shortly after his arrival he accepted employment in the woods of Snohomish county, and in 1882 he established headquarters at Stanwood, from which point he has operated almost continuously since, though for four years from 1897 he was engaged in mining in the Klondyke region. On his return in 1901 he bought the Hotel Gilpatric, in Stanwood, which he has since operated under the name of the Palace hotel. It has become, under his skillful, energetic management, one of the most popular stopping places of the Puget sound country, the Stanwood home of most of the traveling men who make that point.

In 1884 in the town of Stanwood, Mr. Conners married Miss Martha Hewitt, whose parents, William and Susan (Ellsworth) Hewitt, drove from Iowa to Washington in 1884 and are now residents of Idaho. Mrs. Conners was born in Iowa in 1866 and received her education there, but at the age of eighteen came westward, accompanying her parents on the transcontinental trip by team just referred to. She died in Stanwood in 1896, leaving four children, namely: Mrs. Grue Logan, now in Idaho; Ernest, Lindy and Arthur.

In Seattle in 1902 Mr. Conners was again married, the lady being Miss Cora, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Aubrey) Milliorn. Her father, who in early life followed wheelwrighting in Virginia, crossed the plains to California in 1849 and followed mining in the Golden state for a time, then took up a donation claim in Lane county, Oregon, on a part of which Junction City now stands. For a number of years afterward he worked at his trade there, but being now seventy-seven years old, he is living in quiet retirement at Junction City. Mrs. Conners was born in Oregon and was educated in the excellent public schools of that state. In poli-

tics Mr. Conners is a Republican, but he has never manifested an ambition for personal preferment at the hands of his party, though he has always taken an interest in its doings and welfare and watched, as a good citizen should, over matters of public concern.

FRANCIS H. HANCOCK (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Puget sound, a man of the highest integrity. He was of the old school of Christian gentlemen who carried their principles into their work and who never worked without principle. Though a resident of Stanwood at the time of his death and a pioneer of this part of the state, Mr. Hancock began life in Virginia. He was born on May Day of 1826, the son of Justice and Harriette (Smith) Hancock, well known in their day and generation. They were the parents of six children, Daniel, Mary, Martha, Samuel, Allan and Francis. The parents died when Francis was very young. He received his education in his native state and lived there until 1857, when, at the age of thirty-one years, he removed to Missouri, where he remained as a farmer until coming to Whidby Island in 1862. The trip was made across the plains by ox-team and the Hancock wagon was one of a train of seven which banded together and accomplished the long and tedious journey between May 6th and November 11th. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock passed their first winter in Crockett's cabin and took up a homestead on the island where they lived a short time. They then moved to the Stillaguamish flats and lived there until, in 1892, Mr. Hancock retired from active business life and removed to Stanwood, where he passed the remainder of his days. When Mr. Hancock settled on the flats the practice of diking the land had not been commenced there, but he went to work at once and soon had his entire holdings of 160 acres under dike.

In 1853, before leaving Virginia, Mr. Hancock married Miss Hester A. Hewett, the ceremony being performed on the 27th of July. Mrs. Hancock's parents were Henry and Jemima (Howard) Hancock, native Virginians and parents of ten children, three of whom, James, Ellen and Bolin, have passed away. The living are Hezekiah, Mrs. Hancock, Auslum, Ambrose, Elizabeth, Alice and George. Mrs. Hancock was born on the 19th of March, 1834, and lived with her parents until her marriage, receiving her education in the schools of the Old Dominion. To Mr. and Mrs. Hancock were born nine children, three of whom have died, Mary J., Frank, and Oden. The living are: Mrs. Annie Libby, Mrs. Martha Scott, Samuel H., John T., Charles E., and Richard. In politics Mr. Hancock was a Democrat. He was a Methodist in church affiliations and a faithful member, as is also

Mrs. Hancock. The home farm consists of 160 acres of bottom land on the Stillaguamish and two acres in Stanwood with a seven-room cottage.

Concerning the death of Mr. Hancock, a pioneer of the Pacific coast who settled here forty-two years ago, the following is appended from the Stanwood Tidings in its issue of February 5, 1904: "It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the passing away on Thursday, February 4, 1904, at 9:30 p. m., of one of Stanwood's best known and honored citizens, Mr. Francis H. Hancock, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Hancock's illness was comparatively of short duration, but from the first but little hope was entertained that he would recover on account of his advanced age. For days the Hancock home was flooded with anxious inquiries from friends and neighbors, but the answer was always discouraging, and on Thursday evening he drew his last breath. Death came peacefully to him who had lived a long and beautiful Christian life. Always jovial and happy, his jokes and stories of his experiences, and reminiscences of early days on the coast, made him a prime favorite with old and young alike. Francis H. Hancock was born in Bedford county, Virginia, May 1, 1826. He came from an old and distinguished family of that state, his grandfather, Colonel Samuel Hancock, having fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War. On July 27, 1853, he married Hester A. Hewett, a lady of excellent family, being a direct descendant of Lord Walden, an English nobleman, and also a relative of General Stonewall Jackson. Four years after their marriage, 1857, they moved to Missouri, where they lived for five years. In the year 1862, Mr. Hancock, having imbibed the spirit of 'Westward, ho!' decided to push further into that wonderland so full of rich promise to one who possessed so entirely as he did that unconquerable, optimistic, undying spirit that does things, and knows no such thing as defeat, and so on the 5th day of May he began that arduous journey across desert and plain, mountains and streams, to the faraway 'Oregon country.' After a long six months of hardships incident to the journey across the plains, following trails and poorly marked roads through a country infested with a treacherous and bloodthirsty race, they finally landed at their destination, Whidby Island, on the 11th day of November, 1862. Here they resided for eight years, and then they moved to the Stillaguamish flats, where they lived continuously until 1892, when they moved to Stanwood, where they have resided ever since. During these years Mr. Hancock gathered together a comfortable fortune and during the declining years of his life was able to take life easy, and in a comfortable home in Stanwood lived happily with his wife and granddaughter, Edna. He leaves, besides a wife, six children: Mrs. Anna Libby, Mrs.

Martha Scott, Samuel Hancock, John Hancock, Charles Hancock, Richard Hancock, and Frank Hancock, all of whom reside in and around Stanwood, and who, together with their families, were present at his bedside during his last moments. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church at Stanwood, Sunday morning following his death, and were conducted by Rev. E. B. Reese, the pastor."

Mrs. Hancock passed away in February, 1906.

REV. HELGE M. TJERNAGEL, pastor of the Lutheran church at Stanwood, is one of the forces for good in the community, bringing to his work as clergyman the ripe scholarship of a collegian and an understanding of human nature obtained by contact with men of the bustling business world. Although Mr. Tjernagel has been in Stanwood but a comparatively short time, he had made for himself a niche in the community from which emanates a quiet but none the less effective influence over his fellow men. Mr. Tjernagel was born in Iowa, May 23, 1871, one of the seven children of Ole A. and Martha (Anderson) Tjernagel, natives of Norway, who came to the United States early in life. The elder Tjernagel settled in Illinois in 1856 and remained there engaged in farming for nine years, going then to Iowa, where he is still living. Mrs. Tjernagel came to Illinois when twelve years of age, and passed her life until marriage with her parents. One of her daughters, Bertha, died, and her seven living children are as follows: Lewis J., Peter G., Nehemias, Martin O., Gustave A., Helge M., and Bertha C., the last mentioned bearing the name of her deceased elder sister. Helge M. Tjernagel, on the completion of the Iowa common school course, entered Luther college at Decorah, Iowa, at the age of seventeen, having in mind at that time a career as a clergyman. He completed the course in six years, then taught school for two years at Albert Lea, Minnesota. In 1899 he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Hamlin, from which he was graduated in 1902. He came to Stanwood in March of that year and took charge of the church, succeeding Rev. L. E. Foss, now of Everett.

In June of 1904, Mr. Tjernagel married Miss Anna Brue, daughter of Andrew J. and Helena (Berge) Brue, natives of Norway, who came to the United States in 1872 and six years later removed from Minnesota to Snohomish county, where they have since lived. Mrs. Tjernagel was born in Stanwood in 1882 and received her early education in the public schools of her native town, later completing her studies at the Pacific Lutheran Academy at Tacoma. Mr. and Mrs. Tjernagel have one child, Olaf A., born in Stanwood on the

the surface as it had been tide land, and the task of clearing and getting it in its present splendid shape was an undertaking that would have seemed impossible to a less resolute and industrious man. His principal products are oats and hay, but he has a fine dairy of forty head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. His residence is neat and commodious, and like the entire ranch, gives evidence of thrift and energy.

Mr. Leque was married in Norway in 1868 to Maria Lindebrake, the daughter of Gert and Martha (Hjeltness) Lindebreaque, both of whom spent their entire lives in Norway. Mrs. Leque was born there in 1848, and received her education in the common schools. Three days after their marriage she and Mr. Leque started for the United States, —rather an extended wedding trip at that date. The following children have been born to this union: Mrs. Sigri E. Land, born in Dakota, April 19, 1869, now living in Island county; Alfred, October 9, 1878, in Washington, now also residing in Island county; Annie, wife of Rev. O. J. Ordal, December 25, 1882, in Washington; Hannah, in 1887, Martin, January 1, 1890, and Nels, February 8, 1893. Mr. Leque is a prominent member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a Republican. From 1887 to 1889 he served with credit to himself as one of the board of county commissioners, and he has ever manifested an active interest in the affairs of Snohomish county, but being a man of liberal learning and a teacher he has naturally given most attention to the cause of education. During his many years of service on the school board he has contributed not a little to the efficiency of the local schools. To the industrial progress of his section also he has contributed his full share, the work which lay nearest his hand being always done with energy and thoroughness during all the thirty years of his residence on Leque island. He and his estimable wife have the abiding confidence and respect of the entire community in which they live and their full share of the honor due always to worthy pioneers.

OLE E. EIDE. Among the well-to-do agriculturalists of Stanwood is found the one whose name gives caption to this biography. He was born February 7, 1864, in Norway, the native land also of his parents, Eric and Ingeborg (Iverson) Eide, both of whom are deceased, the mother's death occurring in 1903. The youngest of a family of seven children, Ole E. Eide acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen left home to become a sailor. Immigrating to the United States in 1887, he located in Washington, and was employed in turn by Lon Larson, Nels Ovenell and Peter Leque. Later, after working for a time in a logging camp, he leased his uncle's farm for three

years. At the expiration of the lease he moved to Bryant and invested in land, which he farmed for three years, then returning to assume the management of his uncle's farm, of which he became owner in 1904. Two years previous he had purchased forty-nine acres adjoining this property. He now holds 105 acres, of which sixty-nine are in excellent cultivation. His chief products are oats and hay, but he owns a large dairy, and devotes much attention to that branch of farming.

Mr. Eide was married April 16, 1892, to Christa Wald, born May 24, 1869, in Norway, in which country she was educated. She came to the United States in 1890. The following children have been born to this union, all natives of Snohomish county: Erick, January 18, 1893; Iven, April 10, 1895; Ingeborg, December 16, 1897; Anna O., February 22, 1899; Martha O., January 25, 1901; Christina, April 4, 1903. Mr. Eide and his family are faithful attendants at the Lutheran church, and Mr. Eide is a loyal Republican. He has been road supervisor for two years. Known throughout the community as a thrifty, industrious man, who has reached his present prosperous condition by his own unaided efforts, he holds the respect of all who are acquainted with him.

OLE S. MATTERAND, one of the honored pioneers of the Stanwood country, is, like many others who have contributed very largely to the industrial development of that favored portion of Snohomish county, a native of Norway, born July 10, 1847, the son of Syver and Karew (Olsen) Matterand. The former died in his Scandanavian home in 1896, but the latter still lives there, though now about eighty-eight years old. She is the mother of twelve children of whom Ole S. is fourth.

Our subject received a common school education in his native land, also learned blacksmithing and received many valuable lessons both in the art of farming and in sustained industry on the parental farm, where he remained until nineteen years old. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one he decided to follow the example set him by many of his ambitious countrymen and come to the new world, the land of opportunity and plenty. His first permanent abiding place in the United States was Chicago and his first employment was that of a stevedore, but he did not remain at that arduous work long for in July 1868, he accepted employment in the Wisconsin forests as a logger. That fall he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which stationed him at Green River, Wyoming. Taking up the work of a prospector in the spring of 1869, he went in turn to Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California, and in the winter of 1870 was devoted to carpentering in San Francisco. He came to Washington in the spring of 1871,

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY



H. Anderson

worked for a time in a logging camp at Port Gamble, then returned to San Francisco, where he remained a short time, going thence to Sacramento and spending the winter of 1873 there, engaged in boiler making. The ensuing summer was spent at work in the woods in California. In 1875 he started upon an extended trip through Europe lasting two years. Independence day, 1877, found him once more in Seattle, and the next fall he came to Stanwood flats, took a pre-emption just across the river from Stanwood and began diking and clearing the same. He has been thus engaged ever since, and as a reward for his great labor, now has a fine productive and highly valuable farm. At present he is cultivating about eighty-five acres. He gives some attention to the rearing of Durham cattle, keeping a herd of about thirty head in his pastures always.

In Norway, in the year 1876 Mr. Matterand married Emelis I. Gaaken, who was born in that country May 18, 1854, the daughter of Isaac and Ollie (Olsen) Johnson, both now deceased. She acquired a common school education in the public schools of her fatherland, also learned the trade of a glove maker there, but her industrial career was cut short by her marriage at the age of twenty-two. The following children have been born to this union, namely, Clara, a native of Norway, now the matron in Dr. Allen's hospital; Mrs. Maggie C. Maller; Mrs. Sophia G. Joergensen, whose husband is the well known bookkeeper in the Union store and who is also herself a bookkeeper; Haton O., at home; Simon, deceased; Amel, Peter M., Ruth and Aaron, all of whom but the first two were born in Washington. The family adhere to the Seventh Day Adventist church, and Mr. Matterand is a loyal member of the Republican party. While he enjoys the abundance which has come to him as a reward for long years of strenuous endeavor, it is also his privilege to enjoy that grander meed of well spent years the esteem and honor of those who have known him since pioneer days and of those whose acquaintance is of more recent inception.

REV. CHRISTIAN JOERGENSON, for many years one of the widely known ministers of the Lutheran church in the Northwest, now resides on his extensive farm near Stanwood. He was born in Parish of Land, Norway, in 1847, the son of Joergen and Bertha (Swenson) Peterson, both of whom spent their entire lives in their native country, Norway. Christian Joergenson spent his boyhood years in acquiring an education in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen was confirmed. Six years later he crossed the ocean to find a home in the United States, and after a brief stay in Illinois went to Wisconsin in 1868, remaining one year. Going thence to Decorah, Iowa, he

entered the Lutheran college, from which he was graduated six years later. He took his theological course in Saint Louis, completing it in 1878. Thus equipped for his life work, he was sent by the synod of his church as an assistant to the regular pastor at Stanwood, Washington, who also had charge of the work throughout the western part of this state and western Oregon. Soon after, the regular pastor being called to a church in Idaho, Rev. Joergenson was appointed to fill the vacancy. The following fourteen years were thus employed in caring for the interests of this wide field. Only those who have had experience in pioneer work of this kind can understand the arduous demands made upon time and strength, and the many trials and hardships encountered. Having taken a homestead near Stanwood in the 'eighties, he found relaxation from the mental strain of his profession in the pursuit of agriculture. Leaving behind him a record for faithfulness and fidelity to the sacred work to which he has devoted so many years of his life, he has now retired from the ministry, and intends spending his remaining years in the quiet walks of life.

Mr. Joergenson was married in Dane county, Wisconsin, September 18, 1878, to Christine Field, the daughter of John Field, a well known Lutheran minister who for many years prior to his death was stationed at Black Earth, Wisconsin. Mrs. Joergenson was born in Norway May 1, 1858, and came with her parents to the United States when but two years old. After receiving a common and high school education in the schools of Wisconsin, she took a course in the Lutheran University at Decorah, Iowa. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Joergenson as follows: Johan, Gustad, Petrine, Herman, Hannah, Maria, Berthe, Axel and Adolph. In political belief, Mr. Joergenson is a Populist, and loyally abides by his convictions at whatever cost. His is the type of manhood that insures the stability and strength of our government. Naturally a leader of men, it was largely through his influence that the Stanwood Co-operative Creamery Association was formed, of which association he was the first president. He was also instrumental in opening the People's Union Store and Butcher Shop at Stanwood. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner, for a two year term. His holdings consist of a 175-acre farm where he resides, and 320 acres of unimproved land in Snohomish county. He is largely interested in the dairy industry. Broadly intelligent, possessed of the sterling qualities of mind and heart that irresistibly draw and hold men, Mr. Joergenson is one of the most influential members of the community.

HENRY C. ANDERSON. Among the sons of the Northland who have won distinguished success

in the new world by persevering industry and diligence Henry C. Anderson is certainly to be assigned a not inconspicuous place, for which with simple weapons he has conquered life so far, winning in the industrial sphere a success which many men, more favored by fortune to start with, would be proud to have achieved. Born in Norway in 1865, he was brought by his mother to Wisconsin when he was but a year old, his father having died in the homeland. As soon as he had acquired a good common school education he went to work on the parental farm and he continued in this employment until 1885, when he moved to Kansas, thence to Texas and from that state to Colorado, remaining in the different commonwealths mentioned for two years. Coming to Stanwood in 1887, he spent a couple of years at work in sawmills and on the farm of N. P. Leque, but in the fall of 1889 he moved to Seattle to accept a clerkship in a commission house. He was thus employed for a period of two years, at the end of which time he returned to Stanwood, and took up the occupation of farming and for several years thereafter he was numbered among the thrifty agriculturalists of that region. In 1895, however, he resolved to seek the smiles of Dame Fortune in the far north, so moved to Fort Cudahy, Alaska, where the ensuing twelve-month was spent in the employ of the North American Transportation & Trading Company. He then moved to the Klondike mining district, remaining until 1897. The next year early in the spring on the ice with a dog team he went in again, taking with him all the private mail for the North American Transportation & Trading Company, and he has since made a couple of trips in and out of that far away mining district. It is a pleasure to record that his labors and privations in Alaska did not go unrewarded as have those of many another fortune seeker there, but on the contrary he was able to bring out a considerable sum of money with him.

In 1898 Mr. Anderson purchased his present home of four hundred acres near Stanwood, and of this he has since cleared and brought under the plow about a fourth part. He is giving attention to the rearing of high grade Durham cattle for beef, being the owner at this writing of 150 head of these splendid animals.

In August, 1904, in company with the late Peter Leque, S. A. Thompson, Alfred Densmore, W. C. Brokaw, and Francis Girard, Mr. Anderson organized the Bank of Stanwood, of which institution he has ever since been president. Under the capable management of him and his worthy associates it has already established an enviable reputation as one of the solid and progressive institutions of its kind in the state. While Mr. Anderson has admittedly been fortunate in his Alaska ventures his success in the world of industry and finance is but the

logical outcome of well laid plans, well directed industry and unconquerable persistence, and with it has come the respect always commanded by those who prove their worth in the stern struggle of life.

ERLEND LARSON, whose farm is three quarters of a mile southeast of Stanwood, is one of the pleasantest men to meet, genial, a hard worker, energetic and successful in running his bachelor farm. He was born in Norway in 1858, the seventh of the eleven children of Lars and Magnhild (Rasmussen) Larson, natives of the land of fjords who never left there. Mrs. Larson lived until 1899. Erleend Larson received his education in the old country, remaining there with his parents until he was nineteen years of age. At that time he left home for the sea and he followed its fortunes for the ensuing seven years. In 1886 he came to the United States, settled in Minnesota and farmed there for a year. The subsequent two and a half years were passed in farming in Wisconsin, but in the spring of 1889 he came to Washington and for a year after his arrival he worked at various occupations in and around Gray's Harbor. He then took a contract for putting in railroad culverts between Montesano and Aberdeen. On completion of this work, which covered about sixteen miles of the road, he went to Seattle and remained until 1892, when he bought land near Milltown in Skagit county. He was there for ten years and cleared part of his land, but in 1902 he moved onto his present place of ten acres. He is doing a general farming business, living alone on the farm much of the time with only his stock and his work for companions. He has eleven head of cattle. He says that he does not find it lonesome, as he is constantly occupied with his business, but he receives visitors with kindness and welcome. While his farm is not large and he is not ambitious to become one of the magnates in agricultural circles, he is liked by all, popular and recognized as a man of energy and sterling worth. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Lutheran.

JOHN C. HANSEN, farmer near Stanwood, is a Scandinavian-American citizen who, after becoming an expert in the trade of cabinet maker in the old country, late in life turned his attention to agriculture in the new land and has been successful in his more recent line of activity. Mr. Hansen was born in Norway in 1838, the son of Hans and Seuvana Johnson. The father lived and died in the old country, but the mother came to the United States and passed the closing years of her life in Minnesota. Young Hansen attended the common

schools of Norway until he was sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet maker, in learning which handicraft he passed four and a half years. The next two and a half years were spent at his trade in the city of Bergen. In 1861 he went to Hougensind and for twenty years operated a shop on his own account. In 1881 he closed this out, came to the United States and commenced farming in Grant county, Minnesota. Six years were passed there, then he came to Washington and preempted a piece of land in Snohomish county. Until 1901 he lived on this land, but in that year he sold out and purchased his present place of ten acres on the outskirts of Stanwood, where he has since resided.

In 1862, while living in Norway, Mr. Hansen married Miss Helen S. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Hermanson, a shoemaker of Bergen, where Mrs. Hansen was born in 1837 and where she grew up and obtained her education. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, four of whom are living: Hans H., Mrs. Kittie Holsey, of Snohomish county; John C. and Gilbert. In politics Mr. Hansen is a Republican, and the family is affiliated with the Lutheran church. Mr. Hansen is a popular, energetic man, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community.

GEORGE T. OVENELL. Several times in the historical portion of this work reference has been made to Thomas Ovenell, as a pioneer of the pioneers in the Stillaguamish valley and as one prominently identified with the history of Snohomish county. The young man whose life record is the theme of this article is a worthy son of that distinguished citizen and is faithfully carrying forward the work which his father so well began. An educated, bright, progressive young man, he has already won for himself an honored place in the industrial life of the community and in the confidence and regard of those with whom he is associated either in business or socially. His father, a native of England, born in 1836, left his home when twelve years old and crossed the sea to California, in which state he was engaged in mining, during the olden, golden days of 'forty-nine. In 1850 he went to Nova Scotia, where he remained a short time, coming thence to Whidby island, Washington, in 1851. There he took one of the first homesteads ever located in that country, and there he married Miss Marcia Kelley, who bore him two children. In 1874 he came to the Stanwood country, and identified himself with the pioneer developments there, as already stated. He was one of the prominent farmers of the valley until 1884, when he died in California. None of the pioneer men of the Stillaguamish was more popular than he and none

is remembered with greater feelings of kindness at this date. In 1876 he again married, the lady being Carrie M. Crane, a native of Ohio, of the truest American blood, for she could trace her ancestry back to those who came over in the Mayflower. A highly educated lady, and by profession a school teacher, she became identified with the cause of education in Snohomish county during its pioneer days, presiding over the Florence school throughout its second term. She is now a resident of Seattle.

Our subject, George T. Ovenell, was born in Stanwood July 2, 1877. He acquired his education in the common schools of Colorado, also in the state university located at Denver, and in 1895 took a special course in bookkeeping there. Returning to Stanwood in 1896, he has since followed farming in that vicinity continuously, except that he was in Alaska a couple of years during the gold excitement. The place where he is now living was secured by his father in October, 1882, at which time only about a third of it was under cultivation, the rest having since been cleared and subjected to the plow. It consists of one hundred acres of excellent land, well located, and brought by judicious and skillful tillage to a high degree of productivity. Like many other up-to-date farmers of the lower Stillaguamish, Mr. Ovenell is making a specialty of dairying and dairy cattle, though not to the exclusion of other forms of agriculture. His herd at present numbers thirty-five.

In the town of Stanwood, in October, 1901, Mr. Ovenell married Miss Martha Gunderson, a native of Stanwood, born October 26, 1879. She is a daughter of the well known pioneer of the country, Peter Gunderson. She and Mr. Ovenell are parents of two children, namely, Theodore, born December 31, 1902, and Winifred, February 21, 1904, both in Stanwood. In politics Mr. Ovenell is a Republican, in fraternal affiliations a Woodman of the World and a blue lodge Mason. Mrs. Ovenell adheres to the Lutheran church.

ALBERT S. HOWARD. The challenge which the excellent timber of the Puget sound country offered to industry has received many takers, not the least energetic and successful among whom is the man with whose life record this article purposes to deal. A pioneer in the shingle industry of the county and among the early sawmill men who established themselves and their industry on the eastern side of the sound, he has continued for many years to contribute his share toward the process of preparing for the uses of man the stately firs and cedars which characterize this part of the state, concomitantly bringing to the country some of the wealth of other regions to eastward and

withal adding his mite toward the general development.

Mr. Howard was born in North Carolina, December 16, 1861. His father, Laffayette Howard, spent his entire life in that state, passing away in 1902, and his grandfather was one of the early pioneers of the same commonwealth. The mother of our subject, Mary (Wikle) Howard, was likewise a daughter of North Carolina and a member of a worthy pioneer family. She died there in 1904.

After acquiring the customary common school education and enjoying the benefit of a two year course in a high school, Mr. Howard spent a couple of years in practical pedagogy, after which he worked in a general store for six months. March 17, 1884, he adopted the slogan of "Westward Ho" and a little later he reached Seattle, where he remained a short time. Going thence to Edison, Skagit county, he took a piece of land where the town of Bow now is, but though he made that his headquarters for several years, he did not give his attention to agriculture; indeed he worked four years in taking out hemlock bark. In 1886 he built a shingle mill on that place, the first, as he thinks, in Skagit county. This he operated one year. In 1887 he built a sawmill in the same locality, which mill he continued to operate until 1896, feeding it with logs which he himself took from land in the vicinity of Bow and in other parts of the county. In 1896 he moved his plant to Milltown and enlarged it materially, also opened a logging camp at Sedro-Woolley. The mill was run under the firm name of Howard & Butler. In 1899, Mr. Howard came to Stanwood and established there a sawmill, and the operation of this has engaged his energies ever since. In 1903 he took in D. G. Bennie, and the two incorporated under the firm name of the Stanwood Lumber Company, of which Mr. Howard is president and manager and Mr. Bennie secretary and treasurer.

In Prairie, Skagit county, in 1888, Mr. Howard married Miss Hattie F., daughter of Amariah and Mary E. (Heck) Kalloch. The father, a native of Maine, came to Washington in 1883, settled at Prairie and engaged in farming there. He died in Seattle in 1889. The mother was born in Kansas and died in that state. Kansas is also the birthplace of Mrs. Howard, and February 19, 1869, the date of her advent upon the stage of this life. She was, however, educated in San Francisco, to which city she accompanied her parents while still a small girl. The children of her union with Mr. Howard are Lela, Nina, Frank, Maud, Fred, Ida, Mabel, Helen, and an unnamed baby. Mr. Howard is a public spirited man, ready always to bear his share of the public burdens and at present expressing his interest in the cause of education by serving as school clerk. In politics he is a Democrat; in fraternal affiliation an Odd Fellow. He is a past grand

in the order and he and his wife are both Rebekahs; while the latter is also a member of the Degree of Honor.

ALONZO LINCOLN WILLHITE is one of the self-made men of Snohomish county. By shrewdness in investment and by hard work he has gathered a competence in the Puget sound country. He was born in Missouri in the early summer of 1865, the son of Conaway and Louisa Jane (Chandler) Willhite, natives of Tennessee. The elder Willhite was born in 1826 and lived until 1895, leading a life of more than the usual activity. When nine years of age he was taken to Iowa, where he lived until twenty years old, then he enlisted as a private for the Mexican war and fought under General Winfield Scott through the entire trouble with Mexico. After the peace treaty was signed Mr. Willhite went to the gold mines of California in 1849. Naturally a speculator, he went East and returned with a large band of cattle, which he had driven across the plains, and sold them in California at a good profit. In 1853 Mr. Willhite returned East and became a farmer in Missouri until the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in the Union army and served throughout the war. On his return he was commissioned captain in the Seventeenth Missouri militia and upon his discharge went back to his farm, remaining there until his death. Besides our subject, the living children of Mr. Willhite are: Lillian, Alta M., Dollie V., Claudius Grant, Thomas Sherman and Clyde Harrison. Their mother is still living in the old Missouri home.

Alonzo L. Willhite, of this article, was educated in the schools of Missouri and took courses in two of the colleges of his native state when a youth. In after years he returned and took a business college course at Chillicothe. Leaving his parents when twenty-two years of age, he came West with a good record for successful teaching in his native state. He arrived in Washington in 1888 and spent his first six months in Colfax. Coming to Stanwood in 1889, he worked at farming and in logging camps in the vicinity of that town until December, 1894, when he returned to Missouri to take a course in a business college there. Upon completing this he embarked in the hardware business, and operated a store successfully until 1896, selling then to engage in farming. A year was thus spent, then he returned to Snohomish county, where he had bought, previous to going back to Missouri, a tract of eight acres situated near Stanwood. To this he added fifty-five acres adjoining his own land, secured by purchase, and to the cultivation of his excellent sixty-three-acre farm he has devoted himself with assiduity ever since. He has one of the finest places of its size in the famed Stanwood country, well cultivated and prolific.

with a handsomely furnished six-room modern house upon it. In addition to his farming operations, Mr. Willhite is giving much attention to handling real estate securities, in which he has considerable money invested. The fact that he has accumulated the capital with which to purchase mortgages is itself a very high tribute to his frugality and thrift as well as his constructive ability as a business man.

In 1897, while in Missouri, Mr. Willhite married Miss Nellie Moser, daughter of Frederick Moser, who came from Germany, settled in Missouri and remained there till his death in 1874. The mother, Mrs. Katherina (Watson) Moser, a native of Canada, died in Springfield, Missouri, in the Centennial year. Left an orphan at an early age, Mrs. Willhite lived with a Mrs. Kelly as foster mother until fifteen, when she took up her residence in the home of an uncle, with whom she remained until her marriage. She is an unusually well educated lady, having taken a course in the well known Drury college in Missouri. She and her family adhere to or are communicants in the Christian church. Fraternaly Mr. Willhite is an active Mason, being secretary at present of his home lodge; in politics he is a Republican. His proved abilities as an agriculturist and business man and his integrity and fairness in all his dealings have won him the respect and esteem of all the residents of his community.

ANDREW J. BRUE—The citizens of any community, state or nation, who form its real strength, its real backbone, are not the professional classes, nor the manipulators of stocks and bonds, nor the politicians, nor the men whose names are most in the public ear, but rather those sturdy toilers, unknown to fame, who apply brain and brawn vigorously to the making of industrial history, the conquest and appropriation of natural resources, the making of two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. Such a man is Andrew J. Brue, who is engaged in farming and the dairy business a mile north of Stanwood. Like multitudes of others of the same worthy class, he is a son of Norway. He was born in 1833, one of the four children of John and Annie (Drage) Brue, both of whom were likewise natives of the land of fjords and died there many years ago. Mr. Brue has two living brothers. He lived with his parents until he had reached the age of twenty, when he commenced life for himself as a sailor on a trading vessel along the Norwegian coast. After being thus engaged for many years he came, in 1872, to Uncle Sam's domain, locating first in Minnesota, where he worked at farming and at the carpenter's bench for four years. Coming then to Snohomish county, he operated farms under leasehold for four years longer, meet-

ing with good success in his ventures, but naturally he desired something more permanent and to be depended on than leased land, so he purchased, as soon as he saw his way clear to do so, an eighty-acre tract near Stanwood. Upon this he has ever since lived, though he has sold twenty acres of his original purchase and is now farming only sixty acres. In addition to his home place Mr. Brue is the owner of thirty acres of very desirable bottom land. He is somewhat interested in the dairy business, keeping a few head of milch cows and owning some stock in the co-operative creamery at Stanwood. He also has an interest in the co-operative store there. Since coming to this country he has had occasion to use the skill acquired in earlier life on the decks of Norwegian craft, for for five years he sailed the waters of Puget sound as master of his own vessel.

In his home land of Norway in 1868, Mr. Brue married Miss Helen, daughter of Thomas and Hoerberg (Uglehus) Berge, who have long since died in their native country. Mrs. Brue has one brother, Ole, and two sisters, Annie and Molena. She was born in 1838 and lived at home in Norway until her marriage. She and Mr. Brue have five living children, namely, John, Thomas, Elias, Ole and Annie, who, with their parents adhere to the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Brue is a Republican, but further than to keep posted on matters at issue, local and general, and to vote intelligently upon them, takes little active part in governmental affairs, though he acted at one time as deputy county assessor. Though a plain citizen, he is recognized as a man of business acumen, and enjoys in abundant measure the esteem and confidence of those who know him most intimately.

FRANK L. CONNERS is a successful farm operator in the Stanwood district of Snohomish county, owning one hundred and twenty acres of high land of excellent agricultural quality a short distance east of town and also a five-acre plat just outside the city limits, on which he makes his home. Mr. Connors is a native of Washington County, Maine, born in 1868. His father, John Connors, was also a native of the Pine Tree state and lived there until 1875, when he came to the Puget sound country and located on the Stanwood flats. By occupation he was a teamster until his retirement ten years ago. He died in March of 1904. Mrs. Phoebe (Kelley) Connors was also a native of Washington County, Maine, and died in that state in 1875, the mother of six children, of whom the living are John, William, Frank L. and Gertrude. Frank L. Connors attended the Maine schools, but after his mother's death, which occurred when he was seven years old, he lived with an uncle until he was fourteen. He then came to Washington and

joined his father at Stanwood, living with him until 1887, in which year he married and entered upon an independent career as a general farmer, in which line of activity he has been markedly successful.

On Christmas day of 1887 Mr. Conners married Miss Cora Wheeler, daughter of Frank Wheeler, a native of Ohio and a wagon-maker by trade. Mr. Wheeler enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers at the first call of President Lincoln for troops but was discharged several months later because of disability. He died in 1868. Mrs. Margaret (Evans) Wheeler was born in Ohio. After the death of her parents, when she was quite young, she lived with an aunt until her marriage. She is still living in Indiana. Mrs. Conners was born June 24, 1867, in the city of Cincinnati and lived with relatives until her marriage. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conners: Edna in 1888; Olive in 1891; Orilla in 1893, and Frankie in 1898. Since 1895 Mr. Conners has served as road supervisor of district No. 1. In politics he is a Republican, in religion Methodist, while Mrs. Conners adheres to the Baptist faith. Mr. Conners has prospered in his farming ventures and his home plot and his farm land are both valuable pieces of property. He is a man of force of character and of energy and enjoys the respect of the entire community.

STEFFEN FLOE is one of the substantial Scandinavian-American farmers of the Stanwood section of Skagit county, also one of the pioneers of the vicinity, having come to this county in 1885. He was born in Norway August 8, 1831, one of the six children of Iver and Brita (Skaar) Floe, neither of whom ever left their native land. The father, born in 1806, lived the life of the Norwegian farmer until 1874, when death claimed him; the mother was born in 1810 and died in 1895. The living children of that union, aside from Steffen, are Mrs. Agnes Jacobson and Lewis and Martha Floe. Steffen remained with his parents until he was fifteen years old, then commenced the struggle of life on his own account, making his home with those at the old farm for eight more years, however. When twenty-three years of age he entered the Norwegian army and for four years thereafter he served as one of the life guards of King Carl XV., the period of this service being embraced between the years 1855 and 1859. Having in early life learned something of farming, on his return from the army, Mr. Floe commenced again the pursuit of agriculture and he continued therein until in 1865 he left his native land on the very day on which President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by Wilkes Booth. Mr. Floe settled in Minnesota, where he remained at farming for a space of fifteen years. The subsequent five years were passed at farming in Iowa; then in 1885 Mr. Floe came to Stanwood, Washing-

ton. He purchased a small place in Highland and lived there for two years. In 1887 he bought his present place of sixty acres, about a mile distant from town in a southeasterly direction. The land was not cleared of its timber and Mr. Floe worked at carpentering for a number of years until he had gained a start in agriculture. He has now forty acres cleared, with a ten-room house erected on the premises, and is actively engaged in raising oats and hay, operating a dairy and raising live stock.

Mr. Floe has been twice married. In 1861 he was united in wedlock to Miss Brita Sanvik, daughter of Tolen and Clina Sanvik, natives of Norway, who were the parents of three children. Mrs. Floe was born in 1841 and passed away in Minnesota, after becoming the mother of seven children, of whom four survive: Iver, Olina, Brita and Bertha. In 1874, while still a resident of Minnesota, Mr. Floe married Miss Laura Erdahl, whose parents, Martin and Marie (Grenfor) Erdahl, passed their entire lives in Norway, leaving four other children: Brita, Rasmus, Marie and Elizabeth. Mrs. Floe came to the United States in February of 1874, when twenty-two years of age, making the voyage alone. She went to Minnesota and was married there in the year of her arrival in America. To Mr. and Mrs. Floe have been born eleven children, the surviving ones being Martin, Mary, Charles, Anna, Steffen, Josephine, Emma, Lewis and Ida. In politics Mr. Floe is a Republican, while in church adherence he is, with his wife and the members of his family, a Lutheran. On his sixty-acre farm, two-thirds of which is cleared and under cultivation, Mr. Floe maintains fourteen head of dairy cows, an equal number of stock cattle, and other live stock. He enjoys a reputation in his home community and in other parts of the county for the highest integrity and industry.

CHRIS HANSEN, whose farm lies two miles east of Cedarhome, is one of the successful men of this community and one who enjoys the respect and well wishes of his friends and neighbors. Genial and affable, he has many friends. Mr. Hansen was born in Denmark on the first day of November, 1852, the second of the four children of Rasmus and Anne Marie (Christiansen) Hansen, farmer folk, who passed their lives in the Danish kingdom, the father dying thirty years ago and the mother surviving until two years ago. Mr. Hansen has two brothers, Hans and George, and one sister, Mrs. Bertha Moore. Mr. Hansen lived in Denmark until he had attained his majority. In 1873 he came to the United States and settled in Connecticut, where he worked at farming for a year and a half. At the end of that time he crossed the continent to California and he remained in that state for five years afterward, working at various occupations. Coming to Snohomish County, Washington, in

1890, he purchased his present place. For the first few years of his residence in this country, Mr. Hansen made it a custom to go to Seattle and work for a brother several months each year. He now has half of his place of twenty acres under cultivation and is doing a general farming business. In politics Mr. Hansen is a Republican; in lodge circles a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his church affiliations are with the Lutherans. He has never married, has no one dependent upon him and, as a result, is not forced to a life of hard work or of great endeavor. He is one of the good citizens of the community, wide awake and abreast of the times.

LEVI LEVISON, living two miles east of Cedarhome, has resided upon his present farm since he took it in 1888 as a preemption. Previous to his advent into Snohomish county he had been engaged in farming in the middle western states. Born in Norway May 15, 1848, he is one of the four children of Levi and Marit (Gulickson) Levison. The elder Levison was a shoemaker by trade, who came to the United States in 1869, and here lived until his death in 1903; Mrs. Levison is now a resident of Wisconsin. The children in the family are Mrs. Jennie Warren, Gulick, Mary, and Levi of this review. He attended school in Norway and worked with his parents until 1869, when, having attained his legal majority, he immigrated to the American republic, settling eventually in the Badger state. The first eighteen months he spent at work on farms in that state, then he went to Illinois, where he worked three years. In 1874 he pushed westward to Nebraska, traveling by team, and in that frontier state he operated farms during the succeeding nine years. Devastating cyclones at last discouraged him so that he returned to Illinois, expecting to make a visit there, but the visit lengthened into a four years' stay, at the end of which he removed to the Pacific Northwest, taking up his preemption claim near Cedarhome.

In 1874, while living in Illinois, Mr. Levison was united in marriage to Miss Turgon Kittelson, daughter of Kittel and Marie (Christopherson) Stabach. The father was a blacksmith who came from Norway in 1850, when fifty years old, in a sailing vessel, seven weeks being consumed in the trans-Atlantic voyage. He settled in Illinois, where his death occurred two years later. Mrs. Stabach survived until 1881. Two children besides Mrs. Levison are living, namely, Ingebar and Thurston Kittelson. Mrs. Levison was born in Norway June 4, 1836, and came to the United States with her parents, living with them until the death of her father, after which she was employed in various occupations until her marriage. Three children have been born to the union, Kittel, Tosten G. and Levi, the last named of whom is deceased. In political mat-

ters, Mr. Levison takes his stand with the Republican party. He has filled several minor offices, having been a constable in Nebraska and road supervisor in Washington. The home farm now consists of eighty acres, half the original claim, on which Mr. Levison carries on a general farming and live-stock business. One of the substantial citizens of the community, he is active in promoting the development of the rich region in which he has cast his lot.

PETER H. LANGSAV is one of the energetic and wide-awake farmers of the Cedarhome section of Snohomish county, his farm lying one mile to the north of town. Here he has been doing a successful farming, dairy and poultry business for several years. He was born in Norway early in the year 1854, the son of Hans and Christiana (Neilson) Hanson, both of whom passed away in the old country about thirty years ago. Mr. Hanson was a carpenter and builder by trade. His other children are Mrs. Anna Nelson, Hans E., Nels and Nellie. Peter H. Langsav remained at the old home until he was nineteen years of age, when, on the death of his parents, he commenced to work for himself at the trade of carpenter. He continued at this work for ten years, then came to the United States, locating in Portland, Oregon, in 1882. He remained there for seven years, working at the carpenter trade, but in 1889 came to Snohomish County, Washington, and purchased his present farm. He operated it for seven years, then having determined to try his fortune in Alaska, went to the northern country, via Seattle. Mr. Langsav remained in Alaska but four months, however, during which time he worked at his trade. On his return he worked at his trade for a time in Seattle, later engaging in the hotel business at Ballard. In 1900 he gave up running the hotel and returned to his Cedarhome farm, where he has since remained.

In 1887, while living in Portland, Mr. Langsav married Miss Betsy Lunda, daughter of Ingebrit and Marta (Halvorson) Lunda, farmer folk of Norway. Her mother, who is still living, has four children besides Mrs. Langsav, Christopher, Halver, Carl and Thea. Mrs. Langsav was born in Norway in January, 1856, and lived with her parents until reaching the age of twenty-five years, when she came to the United States and thereafter she fought out the industrial battle for herself until her marriage. In politics Mr. Langsav leans toward Socialism. Twenty of the fifty-two acres constituting his farm are now cleared and under cultivation. His dairy herd consists of seven cows, and he also has eight head of other neat cattle.

WILLIAM B. MOORE—It is, indeed, regrettable that no modern Virgil has appeared to sing in

immortal verse of the heroic deeds and heroic sufferings of the people who braved the dangers of boundless plain and snowy, forbidding, misty mountain, traveling in caravans, camping under the open canopy of heaven at night, fording streams, guarding families and property from the onslaughts of predatory savages, dreading much but pausing for nothing, obedient always to that westward moving impulse which has been a controlling passion with the Anglo-Saxon race. The actors in this epic of the West were men of deeds, not of words. They have left few records of those eventful days when they were grouped into organized towns and villages, but villages of canvas and villages on wheels, villages whose sites were always a little further west each day than on the day preceding. They have, however, written their history all over the face of the country itself. Empires founded, wealth unearthed, resources developed, civilization's domain extended, a broad land subdued, cities built, homes established—these are the abiding monuments to the memory of the men who crossed the plains, and it may be that enough details of their experience have come down to our day or enough may be gathered from those of the argonauts who still survive to furnish some romancer of the future with inspiration and a theme.

A typical representative of the class which in those days became nomads of the desert that they might become builders of empires is William B. Moore, to whom the call of the West came when he was less than twenty-two. He had earned a log school-house education in his Michigan home by walking three miles to school, had had four years' experience in railroad work, starting in at seventy-five cents a day and increasing his stipend by diligent application, and had returned to his birthplace, the great metropolis of the Empire state. While there he met a brother who had just returned from California, and the stories told of the wild free life on the sunset slope soon fired his adventurous spirit. On the 10th of April of the following year he set out with horses for the trans-continental trip. He had but two to start with, but in Iowa he purchased a third. In Ogden, Utah, one of these was stolen and in Thousand Spring Valley he lost another, so he substituted oxen and pushed on. In Carson valley, Nevada, one of his oxen succumbed and the rest of the trip was made behind a pair of horses. Arriving in the land of promise on the 20th of August he at once began digging for gold, but in December following he determined to rejoin a brother in Portland, who was then in the volunteer service against the hostile Indians. After remaining with him till the fall of 1856, he went once more to California and he spent the winter in the Shasta district, at work in the mines. The summer of 1858 found him en route to the Fraser river country, the fever having seized him as it did thousands of others. The trip was made by the schooner Osceola

to Whatcom, thence on foot to the Fraser river, provisions being transported on the backs of ponies, for which a trail had to be cut. Finding the prospects there discouraging he continued his journey northward to the vicinity of the Caribou country, but as provisions were getting low he was compelled to beat a retreat back to Fort Yale. There he accepted employment in a saw-mill, at eighty dollars a month, and later, below that place, he got out some large timbers for boat purposes, at which he made three hundred dollars in five days. When the cold weather came in December he joined a party for a return to civilization and it was on this outward trip that he passed through some of the most trying of all his pioneer experiences. While he and his companions were descending the river in a canoe, following a narrow channel between banks of ice, they came upon an ice-bound vessel deserted. Further down they came upon another ice-locked vessel, in which were about three hundred persons, the passengers from both vessels, almost destitute of provisions and about to starve. The men in the canoe and those in the vessel soon concluded to strike out post haste for the nearest point at which succor could be secured, and for three days they pushed on, enduring incredible hardships, struggling against Nature's barriers to progress, insufficiently clad and without food. Fifty-eight perished by the wayside, the first to succumb being the husband of the one woman who was in the company. Assisted and favored in every way possible by the gallant miners, she made the forty-mile trip in safety.

From the Fraser river Mr. Moore came to Victoria by the steamer Otter, and there he remained a short time engaged in getting out timber for a saw-mill, but he soon was once more on Puget sound, employed as a logger by Captain Thorndike of Port Ludlow. He was there about a year, then, in the spring of 1860 began driving oxen in the woods at Port Discovery, whence four months later he went to Utsalady. Purchasing an outfit there, he embarked in logging on his own account in Holmes harbor, and he was thus engaged till the spring of 1865, when he became identified with the Stanwood country.

It will be seen that Mr. Moore is one of the very earliest pioneers of the Stillaguamish valley, and that he was one of the most forceful is evident from the fact that within one year after his arrival he had diked in one hundred and sixty acres of tide marsh land. For more than a decade he ran a logging camp in the vicinity, getting out great numbers of spars for vessels; indeed, he says that he has supplied this class of timber to every civilized nation on the entire earth. He has the distinction of having put in the first skid road in the Puget sound country, in which the skids were arranged across the road, thus contributing much to the ease with which timber might be gotten out of the woods.

While all this logging was in progress, Mr.

Moore, with wonderful energy, was pushing agricultural developments also. He invested in the rich tide marsh of the valley until he was at one time the owner of five hundred and forty acres, much of which he cleared, diked and prepared for cultivation, but he has since sold it off until he now has only eighty acres of the original place. He is engaged in general farming, but makes a specialty of high-grade cattle and horses.

Of the family to which Mr. Moore belongs it may be said that his father, James Moore, was born in Dublin, Ireland, about the year 1800, came over to Boston, Massachusetts, while a youth and spent a year there, then going to New York, where he embarked in the general merchandise business and where he married. In 1834 he went to Detroit, Michigan, by steamer, the trip lasting three weeks. He located on government land some eight or nine miles from the city of Detroit and three miles from his nearest neighbor, and the remainder of his days were passed there. His death occurred in 1874. Alice (Marsh) Moore, mother of our subject, was born in England about 1800, and was educated there, but came to New York as a young woman. She died August 13, 1872. Mr. Moore is himself a native of the Empire state, born April 19, 1833.

On the 13th of August, 1872, Mr. Moore married Miss Lavinia, daughter of George and Agnes (Eaton) Gage, both of whom were natives of the north of Ireland, and both of whom died in Skagit City, Washington, to which they had come in 1871. Mr. Gage had spent much of his life in Canada, engaged in farming. Mrs. Moore was born in the Dominion, October 7, 1843, and was educated in the excellent public schools there established. She and Mr. Moore are parents of the following children: Lillie M., born June 13, 1873, now Mrs. James Keenan; George, February 22, 1875; William T. B., October 7, 1877; Anna Alice, July 22, 1879, now wife of Ed. McKean, and Mary J., March 10, 1881, now Mrs. Joseph Ford. In fraternal affiliation Mr. Moore is a Mason; in politics a Republican. He had the honor of serving as county commissioner for two years from 1866, thus leaving his impress upon the early political history of his section. A typical pioneer, he has, well developed, all the best characteristics of that honored class, self-reliance, industry, resourcefulness and a great versatility of talent. He has, from the earliest days, been one of the progressive forces of his community and deserves rank among the men who have been prominent in making Snohomish county what it is.

PETER OLSEN, dairy farmer, a mile and a half north of Cedarhome, has made a name for himself in the community as an energetic man of considerable independence of thought and freedom of action. Mr. Olsen is a native of Denmark, born in

1851. His parents were Ole and Metta (Carlsen) Nelsen, both of whom died when he was an infant. The father was a weaver by occupation. Three other sons of Mr. Nelson are living, Carl, Hans and Nels. After the death of his parents Peter Olsen was cared for by an uncle until he had attained the age of fourteen, then he left his foster father's home for Copenhagen, where he worked as a laborer until he was twenty-five. He then shipped as a sailor and followed the sea for three years. In 1882 he came to the United States, locating in New Jersey. After three years of work in that state, Mr. Olsen went to Nebraska, where he remained until 1887. During these years he had been working for others, but on coming to Snohomish county in 1888 he purchased his present farm and at once commenced to operate it. In 1897 he caught the fever for Alaskan gold and passed the subsequent three years in the far North, returning in 1900. His experiences in the North were not fascinating or very remunerative. At the time Mr. Olsen purchased his place only seven of the eighty acres had been cleared, but now he has sixteen under cultivation, and much of the remainder in condition to furnish pasture for his stock.

In 1883, in New York, Mr. Olsen married Miss Christiana Olsen, like himself a native of Denmark, the daughter of John Olsen. The year of her birth is 1856. She remained with her parents in the old country until coming to the United States in 1882. In political views Mr. Olsen is a Socialist; in fraternal connection a member of the Danish Brotherhood. Mr. Olsen at present has ten head of dairy cows and six head of stock cattle.

ANDREW B. MICKELSON, a farmer two and a half miles north of Cedarhome, is one of the interesting characters of this section of Snohomish county. He has lived on his homestead, taken up in 1884, leading the life of a bachelor and observing the affairs of the great world outside with very little excitement. Mr. Mickelson comes of a family of long life, and though himself past the half-century mark of existence is hale and hearty. He was born in Norway December 6, 1849, the youngest of six children of Mickel and Anne (Davidson) Hansen. The father was born in 1807 and was still living when, five years ago, his Puget sound son last heard from him. His father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. Mrs. Hansen, born in 1806, was also living when her son received his last communication from his native land. The children of this remarkable couple, in addition to Andrew, are Lars, Corinne, Hans, Peter and Annie. Mr. Mickelson attended school until he was fifteen years of age, though he says that the school was a poor one, and he merely obtained the rudiments of an education.

Until he was twenty-nine he led a rather desultory life, working at odd jobs and doing the best he could. In 1878 he came to this country, and after passing three years in Minnesota as a farmhand, came to the Puget sound country. He spent three years in Seattle at work of all kinds; then, in 1884, came to Snohomish county and located on his present place, selecting one hundred and sixty acres as a homestead. When Mr. Mickelson first came to the vicinity of Cedarhome the forest was in its virgin state and means of communication and transportation were few. He brought his supplies and house furnishings part way by boat, then came some distance with pony and sled and finished the journey, carrying his belongings on his back. He commenced the work of clearing the place at once, but has been in no hurry to strip the ground of its wealth of timber. Eight acres have thus far sufficed for his wants, for he leads the simple life and enjoys the solitudes of the woods. In politics he is a Republican. He milks two cows and has three stock cattle, along with forty head of sheep. He is an agreeable man, well liked by those with whom he comes in contact, satisfied to live his life in his own way without striving after ideals and formalities concerning which many people vie with each other.

NILS O. EKSTRAN, whose dairy farm lies one mile north of Cedarhome, is one of the successful farmers of the Cedarhome section of Snohomish county. His dairy business is flourishing and he is recognized as one of the substantial business men of the community. Mr. Ekstran was born in Sweden in 1856, the son of Ole and Nellie (Nelson) Ekstran. In his early life the elder Ekstran was in the Swedish army for seven years, but later in life he became a farmer, and he is still thus engaged in the old country. Mrs. Ekstran died in Sweden in 1899, leaving five children, namely: Nels O., Parmelia, John, who is living in Brooklyn; Nellie and Mary. Nils O. Ekstran attended the Swedish schools until he was fifteen years of age, and made his home with his parents until he was twenty-five. He worked out for farmers in his home land until 1881, then came to the United States and located in Minnesota, where for two years he was engaged as a farmhand. He came to Washington in 1883 and, after passing three months in Seattle, settled in Skagit county, where he worked out for a year, then renting a place for three years. This venture was entirely successful, but Mr. Ekstran decided to cast his fortunes in with Snohomish county, so came to Stanwood in 1888. A year as farm employe was followed by another as operator of a leased farm, then, in 1890, he purchased of John Anderson his pleasant place of forty acres. He at once commenced to clear the land of its timber and now has twenty acres under cultivation, with the remainder

in condition for pasture. Soon after obtaining occupancy of this land, Mr. Ekstran erected his modern seven-room house, in which he has since made his home.

In 1889, at Seattle, Mr. Ekstran married Miss Hannah Swanson, daughter of Ben and Cecelia (Olson) Swanson, natives of Sweden and parents of six children—Swan, Bertha, Hannah, Olaf, Lena and August. Mrs. Ekstran was born in Sweden in 1866 and emigrated to the United States when twenty years of age, coming directly to Skagit county, where she had friends. For three and a half years before becoming the bride of Mr. Ekstran she supported herself by her own exertions. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ekstran: Hattie, Nellie, Ruth, Edna, Herbert and Hazel. In his political relations Mr. Ekstran had allied himself with the Populists up to 1904, but since that time he has been impressed with the policies of President Roosevelt and is now a firm supporter of that executive. In lodge affiliations he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and also is in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Insurance Association. The family are members of the Methodist church. In addition to his home farm, Mr. Ekstran leases twenty-three acres of bottom land along the Stillaguamish river. Mr. Ekstran has been very successful since branching out for himself, his energy and thrift accomplishing much toward establishing him as one of the forceful factors of the business community.

WESLEY J. FENLASON, one of the well known pioneers of Snohomish county, now residing at Florence, was born in Crawford, Maine, November 6, 1837. His parents, William and Betsey (Seavey) Fenlason, were also natives of Maine. The father died in 1860, at the age of seventy-eight; the mother, in 1859, aged sixty-six. The youngest of a family of ten children, Wesley J. Fenlason, received his education in the common schools, leaving home at the age of seventeen. He went to Lincoln, Maine, and worked on a farm for four years, until on account of his father's failing health he was needed at home. After the death of his father he continued to farm for several years, and then decided to find an opening in the Northwest. Leaving the East in 1868 he at length located on Port Susan, and in 1875 wrote to his wife, who had remained in Maine to sell the farm and join him. After engaging in the logging business for nine years, he then took full charge of a logging camp on the Stillaguamish river, owned by James Long. Having sold his property on Port Susan, he invested in the farm upon which he now resides, whither he moved his family. A part of the land was covered with stumps, the balance was in timber and tide land. At the close of six years spent in the logging camp, he began work on the farm, and now has one

hundred and twenty acres in an excellent state of cultivation and sixty-eight unimproved. His principal crops are hay and oats. He is extensively interested in dairying, having a fine herd of fifty-five milch cows, Jersey and Holstein, crossed. He also has a large number of fine hogs, Chester White and Berkshire. Prior to 1898 he made his home on the bottom lands of his farm, he having built his house, barns and warehouse there. The river devastated these low lands, destroying his orchard and rendering it necessary for him to tear down his buildings and rebuild on the hill beyond. That involved great labor and expense, but he cheerfully met the disaster, and is now enjoying a large measure of prosperity.

In 1856, Mr. Fenlason and Mary A. Munson were united in the bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Fenlason was born in 1838, the daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Tinker) Munson, both of whom were natives of Maine. Her father died in 1887, aged eighty-five; the mother, several years previous, at the age of seventy-five. Gladly sharing the toils and privations incident to the life of the early settlers in the desolate wilds of the Northwest, Mrs. Fenlason made happy the little home by her sunshiny presence and manifold charms. When reverses came her undaunted faith banished their gloom. A devoted wife and mother, a kind, sympathetic neighbor and friend, her death in November, 1904, threw a shadow over the entire community. The following children were born to this happy union: Mrs. Ella A. Rowell, of Ellensburg, Washington; David A., of California; Vine, at home; Mrs. Ida M. Hanson, who with her husband lives at the old home; Mrs. Emma Harrison, of Seattle; Mrs. Lilla B. Holcomb, of Florence. Two others, twins, died in early infancy. Mr. Fenlason is a prominent Mason. In politics he is independent, casting his ballot in each instance for the man, and, as for himself, never aspiring to any political office. The Methodist church claims him as a loyal member. A thoughtful, earnest man, broadened by the experiences that have befallen him. Mr. Fenlason is an influential citizen, honored and respected by his fellow men.

LOUIS I. FLO, whose career is a splendid illustration of what may be accomplished by a young man possessed of energy, ambition, and sound business principles, was born in Norway October 1, 1847, the son of Ivar and Bertha (Erasmusson) Stevenson. The parents, both natives of Norway, are deceased, the father having died many years ago, the mother, in 1895, at the age of ninety. Seven children were born to this union, Louis I. Flo being the youngest. Like many of the successful men of all times, he became self-supporting when a mere boy, and thus early developed the sturdy elements of character that were to play such an important

part in his after life. Taking up the work that first presented itself, he farmed for five years, acquiring his education by diligent use of the opportunities afforded by the common schools. Though his father had for years been a successful farmer in Flo, Norway, it was not long before Louis decided to fit himself for some other occupation. Choosing the carpenter trade, he at once applied himself to mastering its details, and he followed that work for six years. Naturally fond of the water and a life of adventure, he then went to sea, making long voyages to distant countries, and sailing almost around the world during the eight years thus spent. It was a wonderful experience for a young man of an observing turn of mind, and influenced his whole subsequent life. Returning to Norway, he was forced to serve two years in the army, in accordance with the laws of that country. At the expiration of this time he came to the United States, locating in Minnesota. Undaunted by the fact that he had barely ten dollars in his pocket, he soon found employment in the lumbering camps of the neighboring state, Wisconsin, near Menominee, and remained three years. Going thence to Faribault County, Minnesota, he farmed two years, and then invested in one hundred and sixty acres of land. Two years later he purchased another tract, comprising eighty acres. He was thus engaged for the following twenty-eight years, at the end of which time he disposed of his property and came to Florence, Washington. Prior to taking up his permanent residence here, he made an extended tour through Idaho, Utah, Montana and Washington in search of a desirable location. The result of his careful study of the conditions found in these several states was that he bought one hundred and forty acres in Florence, Washington, which he considered possessed advantages afforded by no other section that he had visited. He now has one hundred acres of this farm in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is in valuable timber. His principal products are hay and oats. He also has a fine dairy, to which he devotes careful attention.

Mr. Flo was married September 1, 1878, to Sarah Hausen, a native of Minnesota. Her parents, Andrew and Martha (Cjos) Hausen, both born in Norway, came to the United States in 1860 on their wedding journey and established a home in Minnesota. The father died in 1900; the mother is now living with her son, Doctor Otto Hausen, a well known physician of Forest City, Iowa. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flo, as follows: Mamie, who died in infancy; Mamie, second, died in 1900, at the age of twenty-one years; Mrs. Betsey Peterson, of Faribault County, Minnesota; Ivar, born August 9, 1884; Andrew, March 23, 1886; Manda, in 1887; Sarah, in 1889; Laura, in 1891; Martha, in 1893; Rasmus died in infancy; Ruth, Stephen and Mina. Mr. Flo is a loyal member of the Republican party and he and his family at-

tend the Lutheran church. To visit Mr. Flo's splendid farm, thoroughly equipped with all the modern appliances for successful work, an estate easily worth \$20,000, remembering that the sum of his capital was at one time a paltry ten dollars, is to be impressed with his remarkable energy and skillful management. His upright character, sterling worth and extensive property holdings render him a man of great influence in the community.

LARS P. HANSON, one of the influential citizens of Florence, Washington, residing one-half mile west and an equal distance south of town, was born in Norway July 22, 1865. His father, Paul Hanson, also a native of Norway, immigrated to the United States in 1872. He became a resident of Washington twenty-four years ago. His death occurred at Florence in 1900. Mary (Snakweik) Hanson, the mother, also a native of Norway, died at Florence in 1901, the mother of four children. One son, Hans, was killed in Michigan in 1883, and a daughter, Elizabeth, died at Florence in 1894. Few educational advantages were possible to Lars Hanson, who was engaged in helping his father clear a place for a home in the dense forests at the age when he, if conditions were otherwise, would have been in school. Of a bright, inquiring turn of mind, however, he in later life made good the loss of early training, and received his preparation for life's duties in the wider school of experience. His parents having moved to Washington, he found employment in the woods, after working for some time on the farm owned by James Long. In 1897 he purchased seventy-seven acres of land near Florence, which he farmed, together with two other pieces of property up the river for a period. During the following years he frequently invested in real estate, which he in turn sold. In July, 1904, he became the owner of the one hundred and forty-acre farm on which he now resides.

Mr. Hanson and Lena Wald were united in marriage November 25, 1894. Mrs. Hanson was born in Norway, and came West with her sister, now the wife of Ole Eide, of Stanwood, Washington. Her father is still living in her native country; the mother died before her daughters left home. Five children have gladdened the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson: Inga, Hannah, Peter, Edwin and Oscar. Mr. Hanson is a thorough believer in Republican principles. Among the minor positions he has held is the office of road supervisor. He and his family attend the Lutheran church, to which he contributes liberally. He has a splendid farm, all under cultivation, the principal products being oats and hay. He is also interested in dairying, has a large herd of fine cattle, and by careful attention to details realizes a substantial income from this source alone. His beautiful twelve-room house, modern in all its

appointments, is the finest home to be found in this entire locality, and reflects the owner's taste as well as his care for the happiness of his wife and family. A man of strict integrity and excellent business ability, Mr. Hanson enjoys the confidence of all his acquaintances.

JOHN B. LEE, one of Stanwood's thrifty, prosperous agriculturists, was born in Ottertail County, Minnesota, March 13, 1869. His father, Berg O. Lee, a native of Norway, came to the United States in early life and was a resident of Wisconsin at the outbreak of the Civil War. He answered his adopted country's call for volunteers, and enlisted in the Fifteenth Wisconsin regiment. He and his wife, Olena (Kraushaus) Lee, also of Norwegian birth, are now living with the son whose name forms the caption for this article. The father is seventy-two years of age; the mother ten years younger. John B. Lee spent his boyhood on the farm in Minnesota, acquiring an education and also a practical knowledge of farming. In 1887 he came West to Tacoma, Washington, remaining four years, during which he was employed by the Northern Pacific railroad as boiler-maker. Leaving there in the early nineties, when the hard times began to be felt in all lines of trade, he located in Norman, Washington, and leased a farm for a period of eight years. For about six months out of the year the roads were impassable, thus making the work very difficult and unsatisfactory. At the expiration of the lease in 1895 he went to Alaska, and was quite successful, at one time purchasing the claims on Eldorado Creek owned by "Klondike" Anderson. He resided in that country till 1898, returning with sufficient means to buy the one hundred and thirty-three-acre farm on which he now lives. Twenty-five acres of this land had been cleared. The following year he made another trip to the gold fields of Alaska, remaining five years. He has since devoted his entire time to the cultivation of his farm, has now forty acres under cultivation, devoted to diversified farming and dairying. He owns a fine herd of Jersey cattle.

Mr. Lee was married July 1, 1899, to Lillian DeVoe, a native of Chicago, Illinois. Her parents, both deceased, were of French nativity. Mr. Lee is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of America. Although never taking an active part in political matters, he is a loyal supporter of Republicanism. The energy, ambition and upright business principles that have won for him his present financial success, have also secured the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

PETER NESS, Whose comfortable estate lies one mile southeast of Florence, is one of the well-



Lars P. Hanson



Mrs Lars P. Hanson



Residence

MR. AND MRS. LARS P. HANSON AND RESIDENCE

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

known farmers of this part of the county. He was born in Norway September 27, 1846, the son of John and Ingobar (Barosdatter) Peterson, both of whom spent their lives in Norway, their native land. Leaving home at the age of twelve, Peter Ness found employment as a herder of cattle in the summer months, and in the woods during the winter. He was cruelly treated by his employer, and allowed very few educational advantages, hence he determined to seek another opening. Finding employment in a flour mill, where his diligent efforts to please were appreciated, he remained seven years. For a number of years following he was engaged in fishing, but knowing that the United States offered great inducements to thrifty, energetic young men, he immigrated in 1882, locating first in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he worked in a lumber yard six months. He, in company with three others, left for Seattle that year. His acquaintances tried in every way to discourage him, prophesying dire misfortune if he located in the "wild and woolly west," the only inhabitants of which, according to their belief, were thieves and robbers. Disregarding their well-meant but mistaken counsel, he located at Stanwood, Washington, after a two weeks stay in Seattle. A few months later he removed to Pilchuck, Snohomish county, and took a homestead there, which he held for the next four years. While a resident of Stanwood he and C. Oleson, now in Norway, built the first piledriver in the town, and drove the piles used in the construction of the first boom and wharf built here. He took contracts for this kind of work for the next three years, then sold out and returned to his native country in 1888. Eight months later he brought his bride to Stanwood, and soon purchased fifty-five acres, all densely covered with the finest kind of cedar timber, which at that time was of no use save to build the rude houses and barns, there being no market for it. Clearing a small plot of ground, he erected a cabin and at once began the arduous undertaking of clearing the land. He now has thirty-five acres in cultivation, devoting it almost entirely to dairying.

In 1888 Mr. Ness married Karan Martha Oldstatter Dybwad, who gladly shared with him the toils and privations of those early pioneer days. Her parents have never visited America. In political belief Mr. Ness adheres strictly to Republican doctrines, but he has never cared to participate actively in political affairs. He and his worthy wife attend the Lutheran church. During his extended residence here Mr. Ness has been permitted to witness marvelous changes in the surrounding country, and has rejoiced to see the "wilderness blossom as the rose" under the skillful management of pioneers like himself, who believed in the glorious future of this wonderful Northwest.

HALVOR P. HUSBY. Among the hardy pioneers of Snohomish county whose brave endurance of the manifold hardships and dangers of those early days has made possible the splendid growth and development of today is found Halvor P. Husby, a native of Norway, born in April, 1859. His parents, Peter and Magnild Husby, still live in Norway, the land of their birth. Mr. Husby is the fifth of a family of eleven children. He spent the first twenty-two years of his life on his father's farm, acquiring a practical knowledge of the work which has claimed so large a share of his attention. He then decided to seek an opening in the United States, and sailed in 1881. Locating in Stockton, California, he remained a year and a half, coming thence to Stanwood, Washington, in the fall of 1882. After farming and working in the woods for a time he took up a homestead consisting of 160 acres, a mile west of Norman, on which he now resides. At that date, 1885, it was all densely covered with timber. There were no roads, the only means of bringing supplies from Stanwood being by canoe, and mail reached him but once a week. Two cows that he brought with him when he settled on the claim were nearly lost before reaching their destination. Several years elapsed before wagon roads were constructed. Year by year he has been engaged in clearing his land, and now has twenty-five acres in meadow, and thirty-five in pasture. He is extensively interested in dairying, has thirty head of graded stock, and is a member of the Stanwood Co-operative Creamery Company.

Mr. Husby was married in 1884 to Annie Halseth, a native of Norway, who in childhood came with her parents to the United States. They settled first in Dakota, but later became residents of Silvana, Washington. She having been a lady of remarkable strength and sweetness of character, Mrs. Husby's death in 1891 was the occasion of especially profound sorrow in the community. She was the mother of three children, Gunder, Peter and a baby who died in infancy. Mr. Husby is a member of no political party, preferring to vote for the man whom he deems best fitted to fill the office. He is one of the prosperous and influential citizens of the region, possessing the good will and respect of all with whom he is associated.

SIGWARD J. EDSBERG, whose farm of eighty acres lies on the Highland road to Silvana east of Stanwood, has been very successful in his operations since coming to Snohomish county a decade and a half ago. He has cleared two farms in the forest, now operates a dairy and is in excellent circumstances. Mr. Edsberg was born in Norway September 22, 1861, the oldest of the six children of Johannes and Caroline (Martenson)

Edsberg, natives of the land of fjords, who are still living in the country of their nativity. Sigward J. Edsberg remained at home with his parents until his marriage in 1885. He then, after having passed another year in Norway, came to the United States with his bride to make a home. Their first stop was in Minnesota, where he worked at farming for two years, following which he came to the Puget sound country and passed two years in Seattle, doing contract work in clearing land. Mr. Edsberg then came to Snohomish county and preempted forty acres of timber land near Bryant, later homesteading 160 additional acres, on which he remained seven years, clearing it for crop and pasture. On selling out he purchased eighty acres of timbered land, where he now lives. Of this tract he has cleared twenty-six acres and on it is carrying on a dairy business, with eight cows at present constituting his herd. The farm is a model one of its kind, comfortable, convenient and well equipped.

In 1885 Mr. Edsberg married Miss Olivia Martenson, a native of Norway and the daughter of Martin and Sigurd Martenson. The father died some five years ago, but the mother is still living in Norway. Mrs. Edsberg has three brothers in Minnesota, one a merchant, the other two farmers. She also has a brother and two sisters in Seattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Edsberg have been born six children, all of whom are living at home: Julius, Marcus, Sophia, Carl, Olga and Sigurd. In politics Mr. Edsberg is a Republican, not especially ambitious to hold public office, preferring his home life and home effort. The family adheres to the Lutheran church. Mr. Edsberg is one of the conservative men of the community, with plenty of energy and ability to do hard work. He is highly esteemed by all and is one of the substantial business men of the northwestern part of Snohomish county, and one who has been prominent in its development from a wilderness.

ANDREW FJERLIE, whose farm lies two and a quarter miles west of Norman and adjoining the railway, has been in Snohomish county but little over a decade, yet he has firmly established himself in business and is one of the hustling men of the community. Mr. Fjerlie was born in Norway March 30, 1872, the second of four children of Halvor and Bereth (Bruseth) Fjerlie, natives of Norway, who passed away twenty years or more ago. Andrew Fjerlie was reared on a farm and early in life learned to work. In spite of having heavy duties to attend to he gained a good education in the Norwegian schools, which education he has supplemented by extensive reading and observation. Farming occupied his attention until he left Norway for this country. He had friends

in Snohomish county and through them he learned of the natural advantages of the Puget sound country. Coming direct to Stanwood, he at once took a contract for cutting shingle bolts and for four years thereafter he continued in this general line of activity, though frequently varying his work by entering the employ of loggers. In 1897 Mr. Fjerlie took a contract for cutting cottonwood for the paper mill in Everett. He continued at this work two years, doing fairly well financially, and on the completion of this contract with a brother he bought the forty-acre tract where he has since lived. Since occupying the place Mr. Fjerlie has cleared and slashed twenty acres and erected an eight-room house and outbuildings. At present he is carrying on dairy farming operations, keeping ten head of cows. The brother still retains his interest in the land, but devotes himself to the carpenter's trade.

In January, 1903, Mr. Fjerlie married Miss Mary Jamne, a native of Norway, who crossed the Atlantic alone and after passing two years in Wisconsin came to Washington. Her father died seventeen years ago in the old country; her mother is still living there. Mr. and Mrs. Fjerlie have one child, Ole Harold, who was born in Silvana in December of 1904. In politics Mr. Fjerlie is an independent, bound by no party ties; in church adherence the family is Lutheran. Mr. Fjerlie is conservative in nature, quiet and unassuming, but markedly intelligent and a student of men and conditions, highly respected in the community for his sterling qualities of character.

REV. PETER ISBERG was born in Norway, not far from the celebrated tourist rendezvous, Odde, in the district of Hardanger, on the 23d of June, 1850. His place of birth was on the "gaard" or farm, Isberg, on the shores of the Hardanger Fjord, so replete with grand natural scenery. In the spring of the year 1867 he begged his grandfather, with whom he made his home, to let him do as a great many of the young people of his age did, find a passage to "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." He succeeded in his suit and eventually boarded the sailship "Helvetia" at Bergen, in the first part of April. After seven weeks and four days of tossing about on the Atlantic he finally landed in Quebec. His next destination was Chickasaw county, Iowa, where an uncle, Ole Bulken, had settled before, and by rail and steamer the delightful trip was soon made. From this time on working for farmers was the not unpleasant occupation of Mr. Isberg until the fall of the year 1869, when he entered the Lutheran college at Decorah, Iowa. After being five years at this college he was sent to a German theological seminary at Springfield, Illinois. Thence he went

to Madison, Wisconsin, to attend a Norwegian Lutheran seminary. In September, 1878, he was ordained a minister of the gospel at the Lutheran church at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He took up his first work at Alpena, Michigan, from which point he was called to Perry, Wisconsin, in 1881, and he remained there until the spring of 1888, when he resigned his position in the church in order to engage in farming in Fillmore county, Minnesota. But at this time the Puget sound country was booming and Mr. Isberg, having been born on a sound or fjord, what was more natural than for him to go to another such place and try to make a home on its shores? Therefore in the spring in 1889, with two companions from Rushford, Minnesota, he set out for Seattle, Washington. He bought some lots in that city and was engaged in building houses on the property when one day he met in town his old schoolmate, Rev. Chr. Joergensen, who invited him to visit him at his home near Thornwood. Soon after he took the steamer "Henry Bailey," commanded by Captain Denny, for Stanwood, and in due time reached the town and the fertile flats that surround it. He was so pleased that only for short periods has he been away from it since, his occupation there being mostly building houses, boats, scows, etc., which trade he still follows. He is a firm believer in the Puget sound country, its people, its prospects, its climate and its ability to produce not only a good living for all but as high a civilization as this or any other country on the face of the earth can boast.

OLE O. FJARLIE, one of the Stanwood country's progressive farmers, of Norwegian descent, has attained to an enviable position in the community by reason of his desire to give everybody a square deal, and his thrift. He was born in Norway in September, 1872, the son of Ole Fjarlie, a farmer. The elder Fjarlie died in 1884 at the age of sixty-six; his wife survives him, still living in the old country in her sixty-ninth year. Of the six children in the family the subject of this sketch is the youngest. Very early in life, while yet only fourteen years of age, Ole O. was obliged to contribute to the family's support, remaining at home, however, until he was eighteen years old. At that time he came to the United States, locating first at Utsalady, where he obtained employment in a sawmill. A few months later he engaged in farm work, then for two years and a half he cut shingle bolts by contract. His next step in business was to take a homestead in Chehalis county, where he remained two years. Coming then north to Norman, he began logging on the place he now owns. About this time a falling tree destroyed his engine, seriously crippling him in a financial way, but, with that natural honesty which characterizes the

man, he at once disposed of his homestead to pay his debts and started all over again. He and his brother in 1897 bought 100 acres of timber land, on which, however, five acres had been cleared, and immediately began its improvement. Now twenty acres of it are under the plow and twenty more in pasture, the farm being devoted principally to dairying. A fine barn, 41 by 72 feet in size, with a wing 28 by 11 feet, has been erected, also a thirteen-room modern dwelling, making the place a comfortable one indeed. Thirty-five head of cattle constitute the herd kept on the ranch. Politically Mr. Fjarlie is a believer in the principles of the People's party as originally laid down. He is a man of energy and force and is highly esteemed in the community.

EMIL GUNDERSON, of the lower Stillaguamish valley, is one of those far-sighted men who have recognized the special fitness of Puget sound for intensive agriculture and its branches and he has accordingly devoted his energies and skill to the dairy and poultry business. For this purpose he utilizes twenty acres, lying near the Norman settlement. Born in Carver County, Minnesota, in November, 1861, he is the son of Norwegian parents, pioneers of that state. His father, Ostend Gunderson, came to the United States when a young man and gave up the greater part of his life to the development of the new country, dying at the advanced age of seventy-four; his widow, Mrs. Wallie (Anderson) Gunderson, still survives. Emil, second oldest of five children, as a lad attended the public schools and until he was eighteen years of age worked on his father's farm, then took a course at the Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis. Two courses of study in the high school followed, upon the conclusion of which young Gunderson chose medicine as his profession; but he had pursued its study only a short time when ill health overtook him, compelling his retirement from school to a vigorous life in the open air. So turning to agriculture as the most pleasing field, he commenced farming in central Minnesota and became so interested that for sixteen years he followed that occupation in Ottertail county, during ten of which he was with his parents. In 1900, however, he sold his Minnesota interests and came to the Pacific slope to establish a new home, settling at Norman on his present place. The land is of the heaviest character of cedar bottom, especially adapted to intensive farming, and regarding it Mr. Gunderson says it is worth eight times as much as the land he formerly worked in the east. Both his dairy and poultry stock are high grade and his product of the same class.

Miss Mary Knutson, a native of Minnesota, became the bride of Mr. Gunderson May 18, 1888. Her parents, Torgor and Mary Knutson, were born

in Norway; the former is now dead, the latter resides in Ottertail County, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson have four children, Ella, Theodore, Amanda and Julia. In politics Mr. Gunderson is an unswerving Republican, who was prominent in his party in Minnesota and is active here. He served his community as justice of the peace and county assessor while residing in Ottertail county, making a highly creditable record in each of these offices. Wherever he has lived he has been accorded a position among the leaders of the community because of his ability, discretion and aggressiveness in whatever he undertakes, qualities which are still to be contributed to the upbuilding of Snohomish county as they have been so generously during the past five years.

OLE NAAS, one of the Stanwood country's prosperous oat growers and dairymen, has been a resident of that section for more than twenty-five years now and has been connected with its development into one of the most celebrated farming districts in the northwest. He was born in Norway April 16, 1852, to the union of Lars and Helen (Johnson) Naas, the former of whom during his life was a well-to-do farmer of the old country. He passed away thirty years ago. Mrs. Naas, the mother of Ole Naas, died in Norway in 1896. The subject of this sketch received an education in the public schools of his native country and thereafter remained at home with his father on the farm until twenty-two years of age. In 1876 he joined his countrymen setting out to make new homes across the sea in the United States and eventually settled in Union County, Dakota, and engaged in farming on his own account. That was his home for two years, after which he resided in different places until the fall of 1880, when he was attracted to the Stanwood flats by the writings of his countryman, C. E. Joergenson. An investigation pleased him and he immediately filed on a piece of land near where the town of Florence was afterward built. The whole region, aside from the salt marshes, was at that time covered by a heavy growth of timber, a typical Washington jungle that could hardly be penetrated. Mr. Naas cleared eight acres of his place in the two years he lived there, then sold and bought twenty-five acres of James Perkins, the old pioneer of the Stillaguamish. This tract was also a dense forest and for it Mr. Naas paid thirty dollars an acre. He cleared a portion of it, built a substantial house and made it his home five years, then sold it also to purchase thirty-five acres on the flats. This place he has cleared of timber and brush, improved with substantial buildings and drained, making it one of the fine farms of the community. Since Mr. Naas has made it his home he has purchased the old Annie Gunderson farm on

the river for his sons. Besides raising oats and hay he maintains a dairy herd of twenty-five select cows.

Mr. Naas was married in South Dakota, in 1880, to Miss Mary Helseth, the daughter of Gunder and Karen Helseth. Gunder Helseth was one of Stanwood's early pioneers, having come there from Union County, South Dakota, in 1880. His residence in Dakota dated from 1870, when he came to the United States from his native country, Norway. His death occurred in Snohomish county. Mrs. Helseth was also born in Norway; she is still living, residing at present near Norman on the Stillaguamish. Mrs. Naas was born in Norway in 1859 and received her education there and in the schools of South Dakota. She was married when twenty-one. To this union six children have been born, all at Stanwood, and all still living. Gunder, born in Union County, South Dakota, in 1881; Helen, in 1883; Obert, in 1886; Malie, in 1888; Elmer, in 1890; and Alfred, in 1898. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod church; politically Mr. Naas is a Republican. In all he owns seventy-five acres of valuable farming land at the delta of the Stillaguamish, which he is farming to the best profit; indeed, he is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in his district. By his industry and good management he has attained a competency in material wealth, while his integrity and square dealing have won him the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates.

FRED JENNY, farmer and mill man of Cedarhome, Snohomish county, is one of the active and successful business men of the community. He has been a resident of Snohomish county since he was sixteen years old and has made an excellent place for himself in the commercial life of his home town. He was born in Minnesota, January 28, 1860, the son of Jacob and Matilda (Rhodes) Jenny. The elder Jenny was a native of Switzerland, a blacksmith by trade, who came to the United States in 1844 and located at Herman, Missouri, where he followed his trade for six years. In 1850 he crossed the plains by ox-team to California, occupying six months en route, and he put in six years mining there. He then returned to the east and located in Minnesota, where he lived until coming to Washington in 1877. He had a very distinct recollection of the Minnesota massacre of 1863. On his arrival in the Puget sound country Mr. Jenny rented land on the Samish flats and later took up a homestead near Ferndale, where he died in 1885. Mrs. Jenny was born in Prussia, but came to Minnesota when young. Her father, a pioneer of Minnesota, is dead now, as is also her mother, though the latter reached the remarkable age of ninety-eight years, dying only very recently.

Fred Jenny received his education in the common schools of his native state and on coming to Washington commenced to work in the logging camps, later entering the mills. In 1889, in company with his brother-in-law, he built a saw-mill at Florence, the first one in that town, and he operated it until 1896, when he sold out. Prior to this he had taken up a preemption and a homestead near Florence. These he has since sold. For the past two years Mr. Jenny has been foreman of the Crescent Lumber Company of Cedarhome.

In 1890 at Florence Mr. Jenny married Miss Jenny B. Haven, daughter of George W. Haven, a native of New York, who settled in Michigan in the early days, later becoming a pioneer of Nebraska and coming to Washington in 1885. He is still living in Snohomish county. Mrs. Jenny was born in Nebraska, but received her education in Michigan. She and Mr. Jenny are parents of nine children: Isabel, Clyde, Walter, Rufus, Ollie, Evaline, Edna, Frank and an unnamed baby. In fraternal circles Mr. Jenny is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While with the Republicans in politics on general lines, Mr. Jenny scans the qualifications of candidates before casting his ballot and in all local elections votes for the man. He has forty acres of land under cultivation, but devotes the most of his attention to his duties in the mill. He is a man of energy, conscientiousness and thoroughness in his understanding of everything relating to saw-milling and the manufacture of shingles.

GUSTAF NICKLASON, merchant, mill man and postmaster of Cedarhome, has been a resident of Snohomish county for nearly thirty years and in that time has accumulated a competence. He is possessed of a fine quality of executive ability, which, coupled with his business foresight and capacity, has enabled him to forge to the front in the affairs of his community. Mr. Nicklason was born in the southern part of Sweden April 10, 1851, the son of Nicholas and Christina Peterson, agriculturists of Sweden, who never left their native land. They were the parents of five children, of whom the living besides Gustaf are Peter J., Carl and Anders. A sister, Sophia, is dead. Mr. Nicklason attended school and made his home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, going at that time to Germany, where he passed two years on a farm. During this period his attention was called to the United States as a field for a young man and he determined to come here, but spent six months at his old home before crossing the Atlantic. In 1872 he found himself in New York, where he lingered for a short time before going to St. Louis. In the Missouri metropolis he

obtained employment in a brick-yard, and at that work he remained for five years. In 1877 he came to La Conner, Skagit county, where he passed the following seven years at farming. The next five years were spent on the Stanwood flats operating a farm. In 1889 Mr. Nicklason came to Cedarhome and opened a general store, and eight years ago, in company with Carl Walters, he built a mill at this place and commenced the manufacture of shingles. The enterprise proved successful and two years ago a saw-mill was added to the property, which now has a capacity of 80,000 shingles and 10,000 feet of lumber. It has been in operation constantly, the demand for its products being steady and in good quantity.

In 1878 Mr. Nicklason married Miss Christina Hanson, daughter of William and Elsa Hanson, farmer folk who passed their entire lives in Sweden, leaving five children surviving them: Hannah, Inga, Christina, Elsa and Nels. Mrs. Nicklason was born in 1850, came to the United States in 1875 alone, and worked in Omaha, Nebraska, until her marriage. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nicklason: Conrad, August, Mrs. Minnie Nelson, Victor, Ethel, Emily and Almeda, the last three named being dead. In politics Mr. Nicklason is a Republican; in secret society affiliations a member of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hooos. In addition to his store at Cedarhome he has a four-fifths interest in a store at Milltown. His real estate holdings consist of twenty-six acres in his home place, with a large, commodious ten-room house; a fifty-acre farm on Brown's slough, and his interest in 600 acres of timber land owned by the milling partnership. Mr. Nicklason has had his triumphs and reverses but is now on the advancing wave of prosperity. He is one of the most influential men of the Cedarhome community, an energetic and intelligent worker in whose judgment and motives the people place the highest confidence.

DAVID T. MUNSON, one of the honored pioneers of Washington, now residing a quarter of a mile west of Florence, was born in Washington County, Maine, July 27, 1828. His parents, Jonathan and Margaret (Tinker) Munson, were both born in Maine. The father died in 1887, the mother some years previous at the age of seventy-five. The third of a family of nine children, David T. Munson acquired his education in the common schools, beginning life for himself at the age of twenty with pluck, energy and a Puritan ancestry as the sum of his capital. He worked in the woods until 1860, at which time he went to San Francisco via Panama and in a few days started for Puget sound. Locating at Port Gamble, he followed logging for thirty years in the adjacent country. In 1888 he

purchased the farm he now owns, making it his home since that time. Although all heavily timbered at that early date, he now has it in an excellent state of cultivation and is devoting it largely to dairying. He has also a fine little orchard and raises the various fruits that thrive best in this climate. When he came to this part of the state in 1871 there were only five settlers on the entire Stillaguamish river. These were brave, hopeful men like himself, who believed in the future of this great wilderness and had the patience to toil on year after year until their dreams were at least in a measure realized. The only means of traversing the river were the rude canoes of the Siwash Indians. Mail reached them about once a week.

Mr. Munson was married in 1858 to Martha A. Robinson, born in Maine in 1839. Coming to the west soon after their marriage, Mrs. Munson gladly shared the hardships and dangers of pioneer life. Her death occurred March 31, 1905, and was an occasion of profound sorrow throughout the community of which she had been for so many years a loved and honored member. Her parents, Robert and Nancy (Fox) Robinson, were both born in Maine. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Munson, Mrs. Anna McNamara of Green Lake, Washington, and Mrs. Ida Barron, now living at home. Mr. Munson is prominent in the Masonic fraternity. Although a lifelong Republican, he has never desired political preferment, but has loyally served his party in the quiet walks of life. The respect and honor accorded to Mr. Munson is but a fitting tribute to his upright, manly character, which has borne the test of these many years, fraught with peculiarly trying experiences.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. Among the prominent citizens of Florence, Washington, is the man whose name gives caption to this review. He was born in Ontario July 29, 1843, the son of Alexander and Matilda (Simons) Robertson. His father, a native of Scotland, born in Paisley in 1795, was a merchant and farmer who settled in Canada in 1823. During the rebellion of 1837-8 he was a captain of cavalry troops, making for himself an enviable record as a brave and fearless commander. His death occurred in January, 1855. The mother of English and German extraction, was born in Canada in 1807 and died in August, 1855, leaving the memory of a noble life. She was the mother of thirteen children. Enjoying the advantages of excellent home training, Alexander Robertson spent his boyhood at home and acquired a common school education. At the age of eighteen he went to Michigan, and he remained there until the Civil War broke out; then, in the full flush of early manhood, fired with patriotic zeal for his adopted country in her hour of need, he enlisted in Company

E, Nineteenth United States infantry, under Captain V. Hart. The following five years were full of active service, he having been in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, and many less famous engagements. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek he was severely wounded, being shot through the neck. Poorly nourished by the insufficient rations provided by the government, he was stricken with that terrible disease, scurvy, which left him almost blind. He was mustered out of the service in 1867 and returned to Ontario, where he attended school at Hamilton for two years. He then accepted a position as teacher in the school for the blind in Dunderne Castle, Hamilton. On leaving Ontario he located at Fort Smith, Arkansas, being there employed as instructor in English in the school established by the Lutheran church. The succeeding year he taught in the public schools, resigning at the end of that time to accept a position in the United States mail service from Fort Smith, which he retained four and a half years. In 1876 he migrated to California, and he spent the next three years in farming and teaching; but in 1879, having decided to find a home in the northwest, he came to the sound, stopping at Steilacoom, Washington, to attend a teachers' examination held there. Immediately afterward he made the trip from Seattle to Port Susan by foot. To him belongs the distinction of having been the first male teacher in the schools of Florence. That was in 1880. His work there proved to be his last in the profession to which he had devoted so many years of his life. Pre-eminently successful in this noble calling, he left behind him a record of which any man might well feel proud. When he first taught in Snohomish county, the Florence district comprised the territory lying between the Skagit county line on the north and the Tulalip Indian reservation, and extended from the sound to the summit of the Cascades, the entire width of the county, save a small district in the vicinity of Stanwood. The enrollment was seventeen, the average attendance sixteen. The entire number of school children in the district within a radius of five miles was but twenty, of whom only four were white children; there were two Indians, and the balance were half-breeds.

After retiring from professional life Mr. Robertson followed various pursuits until 1876, at which time he was appointed justice of the peace at Port Susan, an office he has filled since that time with but one year's vacation. He was appointed deputy assessor in 1889, serving four years. In the fall of 1889 he was returned as first county representative of Snohomish county under state laws. He disposed of land he had settled at Port Susan at the expiration of his term as deputy assessor and moved to the farm where he now resides. He acquired this property, consisting of forty-six acres,

in December, 1892, and now has fifteen acres under cultivation. He makes a specialty of breeding draft horses, principally Percheron stock, and also owns a fine thoroughbred Hambletonian. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and Elks, being prominent in both fraternities. In political persuasion he has always been a loyal supporter of the Republican party. A man of wide experience and observation, possessed of keen mental abilities and a charming personality, Mr. Robertson is one of the most popular and influential citizens of Florence.

IVER FURNESS, one of the honored pioneers of Snohomish county, now resides one-half mile southwest of Norman, Washington. He was born in Norway, August 23, 1834, his parents being John and Marret (Sater) Furness. The father, born in 1808, was a farmer and civil engineer in his native country, Norway, till the time of his death in 1868. The mother, also born in 1808, died in Norway in 1896. Iver Furness enjoyed unusual educational advantages, taking a course in an agricultural college in addition to a common school training. He then entered the military service of his country, which required that those drafted must remain in the country, though the actual service consisted of ninety days the first year and sixty days each succeeding year for five years. At the expiration of this time he was placed on the reserve list for five years. Having learned the trade of a blacksmith in his boyhood, he followed it for a number of years. In 1869 he emigrated to South Dakota and began work at his trade. Eventually accepting the position of blacksmith on the Crow Creek Indian reservation, he spent the ensuing five years in the employ of the government. He left the agency in October, 1876, coming direct to his present location, Norman, Washington. He was the second man to settle at this point on the Stillaguamish river, and at that time his nearest neighbor, Severt Breckhus, was five miles away. Unable to use a canoe to carry his supplies up the river on account of the log jams that blockaded the river, he was forced to pack them on his back from Stanwood. He pre-empted 130 acres where he now resides, bringing his family here as soon as he had built a house. Of the hardships and privations of those early days in the vast wilderness only those who have had a similar experience can have any definite idea. It was six years before the loggers came to this section. Mr. Furness now has eighty acres cleared and in cultivation and is devoting his time principally to dairying, having a fine herd of cattle. He also has an excellent orchard and is very successful in raising fruit.

Mr. Furness was married July 8, 1858, to Marret Veken, born in Norway, May 12, 1837. Her parents, Erick and Ieldre (Rolfshore) Veken, died

in their native land, Norway, several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Furness have one son, John, born in Norway, July 9, 1860, now one of the prominent business men of Everett, operating the creamery, cold storage and ice plant of that city. He has been thus employed for the past twelve years. Mr. Furness is a member of the Lutheran church, and liberally supports its various benevolences. Although for many years a loyal advocate of Republican principles, he has never cared to take an active part in political matters. He is now surrounded by evidences of the prosperity that has rewarded his years of arduous toil and is able to appreciate the conveniences and luxuries which civilization has brought to his door. To the brave, hardy pioneers like himself the rising generation owes a debt of gratitude which can never be fully paid. Mr. Furness is a man whose life and character command the respect and admiration of all who are associated with him.

ANDREW CUTHBERT, a prosperous farmer residing three-quarters of a mile east of Norman, one of Snohomish county's earliest pioneers, was born in Montrose, Scotland, April 19, 1851. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Walker) Cuthbert, also natives of Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1875, settling in Washington. Six years later they returned to Ontario, where they had previously resided, and spent the remainder of their lives there. Nine children were born to this union, the youngest being Andrew, of this article. He remained at home till sixteen years of age, then became a sailor. Four years later he gave up the sea and, having spent a month in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he, with a brother whom he met there, made a visit to their parents in Ontario. Learning that another brother had found a home in Washington, Mr. Cuthbert came west in October, 1871, joining him at what is now Stanwood. This brother was one of the earliest settlers on the Stillaguamish river. After farming with him a year Mr. Cuthbert worked in the woods for a number of years. In February, 1885, he purchased the land on which he now resides, at that time densely covered with timber. Prior to this he had sold the claim that he took up on coming to this locality. There were no roads, and only a rough trail which oxen could follow. The Indians furnished the only meat the settlers had for many months. Mr. Cuthbert was the owner of the first mowing machine brought into the Stillaguamish river valley, and was one of the first to keep a horse. He was employed on the government land survey in 1872 and could have had his choice of any land on the river, but property now worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre was then deemed worthless

and any man who considered the advisability of taking it up was pronounced mentally unbalanced.

Mr. Cuthbert's marriage took place in 1884. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert, as follows: Mrs. Alice Sutter of Sauk, Skagit county; Mrs. Ellen Clifford of South Dakota, Fred, John, Mary, William and James. Mr. Cuthbert is independent in politics, voting for the man and not the party. He has his fine twenty-five-acre farm all cleared and in cultivation. Dairying claims a large share of his attention. Soon after locating here he set out an excellent orchard, intending to devote some of his time to fruit raising, but the river has completely destroyed it. He is a thrifty, energetic man, whose careful management and good judgment have secured for him his present financial independence.

ANDERS ESTBY, whose home is one-fourth mile east of Norman, has been prominently identified with the development of this region for the past twenty years. He was born in Norway September 29, 1835, the son of Bernil and Carrie (Johnson) Ingehortson, both natives of the land of the Norse. The father, born September 19, 1801, resided in that country till he was eighty-one years old, then immigrated to Minnesota, his home at the time of his death in 1891. The mother spent her entire life in the land of her nativity. Leaving home at the age of nineteen, Anders Estby worked on neighboring farms for six years, then learned the carpenter's trade. Having decided to seek his fortune in the United States, he crossed the ocean in 1866, locating in Wisconsin. A year later he took up his residence in Goodhue County, Minnesota, moving thence to Ottertail county two years later. After farming there for seventeen years he went to Tacoma, Washington, on a visit to a married daughter living in that town, and was so favorably impressed with the country that he and his family made that city their home in 1886. The following year he came to Stanwood and purchased ninety-seven acres of land, on which he has resided since that time. There were only ten acres of it cleared at the time he moved on it. It was impossible to reach it by wagon, the river being the only means of bringing supplies from Stanwood. A small school-house had been built one-half mile away; churches were unknown at that early date. The Great Northern railroad has since been constructed through his farm.

Mr. Estby and Oliva Miller were united in the bonds of marriage in November, 1864. Mrs. Estby was born in Christiania, Norway, and is the daughter of Christian and Bertha (Ryerson) Miller, both of whom died in their native country, Norway. Five children gladdened the home of Mr. and Mrs. Estby, as follows: Mrs. Carrie Nelson of Minne-

apolis, Minnesota; Burnett, now in Alaska; Carl, a college graduate, now in the employ of the government as a civil engineer, with headquarters at Everett; Mrs. Patrina DeSousa of Norman, Washington, and Mary, who was recently graduated as a chemist from the state college at Pullman. Mr. Estby is a loyal Republican, although he has never cared to participate actively in political affairs. He and his family attend the Lutheran Free church. Sharing with his children the prosperity which has attended his well-directed efforts, Mr. Estby has retained but six acres of his farm for his own use, and here, surrounded by the conveniences and luxuries made possible by the advancing civilization, he and his estimable wife recall the early days, fraught with so many trials and hardships, rejoicing that they contributed their full share of toil to the reclamation of this vast northwestern country. Broadly intelligent, possessed of sterling qualities of character and charming courtesy, Mr. Estby is a citizen whom Norman is proud to claim.

LUDWIG O. STUBB of Norman is one of the leading and prosperous citizens of Snohomish county, one who has been markedly successful in all his business affairs. As a pioneer of Puget sound he has done much to develop the natural resources of the country, assisting in transforming the heavily timbered areas into a district noted for its fine agricultural lands. Mr. Stubb is essentially a self-made man, having by his self-reliance and native ability placed himself in his present position in the community. He was born in Norway, the oldest of the six children of Ole A. and Gunneld Stubb. The elder Stubb came to the United States and settled in Michigan in 1865 and brought his family there one year later. After a residence of three years in the Peninsula state he joined the throng of homeseekers which was then opening up the Dakotas and lived there for a number of years, finally coming to Kitsap County, Washington, where he still lives at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Stubb passed away in 1876 while living in Dakota. Ludwig O. Stubb grew up on the Dakota farm and attended school in Union county until twenty years of age, when he commenced farming on his own account. From the very first the young man has been successful in all his undertakings, indicating the aggressiveness of his nature and the accuracy of his commercial instincts. In 1880 Mr. Stubb moved to Washington and passed a year and a half in Kitsap county. The Stillaguamish valley was being opened up for settlement and development at that time, and on looking the ground over Mr. Stubb decided to cast in his fortune with northwestern Snohomish county. Soon after reaching here he purchased 140 acres of dense timber land for farming purposes and engaged ex-

tensively in the logging business on the Stillaguamish, waiting until the valley should become more settled before commencing active farming operations. After nine years of logging Mr. Stubb sold out and went to work on his own place, and now has eighty acres cleared and devoted for the most part to dairying, with seventy head of stock on the place. When Mr. Stubb commenced to work his place there were no draft horses in the country and, aside from those in the logging camps, there was but one yoke of oxen, that of Iver Furness. The river was the highway of traffic and commerce in those early days. Mr. Stubb worked with patience and foresight and has converted his timber tract into one of the fine farming estates of the Stillaguamish valley. In addition to his farm work he is deeply interested in the zinc deposits in the vicinity of Jorden in this county, being president of the Washington Zinc Company, incorporated, which owns large deposits and now has several thousand tons of ore ready for the mill. Under Mr. Stubb's administration the company has done much development work and is about to erect a mill. To this work of mining and the development of the company's resources he has brought the same business judgment and executive ability which have already placed him in the front rank as a successful agriculturist.

In 1878 Mr. Stubb married Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States with her parents and settled in Dakota when but a child. Her father and mother came to Stanwood, where the former's death occurred; the mother still survives. Mrs. Stubb's sister Catherine is the principal of the Stanwood school and her brother Andrew is manager of the co-operative creamery at Stanwood. Mr. and Mrs. Stubb have eleven children: Sampson, the first born, being now on a prospecting tour in Siberia; Otto, pursuing a course in the Washington State college at Pullman; Antone, Elias, Walter, Helena, Ernest, Mabel, Louis and Victor. In politics Mr. Stubb is a Republican, but he has never aspired to public office, though he has consented to serve his community as a member of the school board and as road supervisor. Pleasant and cordial, but able, alert and active in all his transactions, he possesses the rare combination of mental characteristics which everywhere make for business success, while his career as a pioneer indicates that he is endowed with the substantial qualities of courage and perseverance so necessary to him who would follow the frontier and develop new states.

IVER BOTTEN. Among the promising young sons of Norway who have come to the new and rapidly growing state of Washington to grow up with the country and contribute their mite to-

ward the general progress, at the same time working out for themselves the highest destiny possible to them, not the least promising is the worthy merchant whose life record is the theme of this article. He is the fourth of the eight children of Einer and Marie (Snakvik) Botten, agriculturists of the land of fjords, which is still their home. The date of his birth is September 13, 1872. Remaining in the old home land until he was twenty years of age, he received there his educational training; but a stirring ambition for larger and better things than were within his grasp in Europe early sprang up within him, so as soon as circumstances would permit he sailed for the shores of America. He paused not in his journeying until he reached Stanwood. Being desirous of fitting himself for something more remunerative and with a larger future to it than manual labor, he gave his summers and a portion of the money earned by hard work in shingle bolt camps during the winter months to the pursuit of higher learning and in 1897 he completed his training for life's battle by a course in a business college in Seattle. He thereupon returned to Florence and, in company with his brother Peder, opened a general merchandise store there, which the brothers together maintained for a year and a half, meeting with excellent success in their venture. They then bought out Flaugen & Company of Silvana, moved their stock from Florence, consolidated it with that purchased and opened on a large scale. Since that date they have given themselves assiduously and uninterruptedly to building up, maintaining and increasing their large trade. Mr. Botten served as assistant postmaster under Iver Johnson for two or three years, and so satisfactory was his work to the department that on the retirement of Mr. Johnson in the spring of 1903 he was appointed to take charge of the office in place of his quondam employer. The date of his commission is April 16, 1903, and he is still postmaster at this date.

June 11, 1899, in Silvana, Washington, Mr. Botten married Miss Clara Prestlien. Her father, Nels, was a native of Norway, but came to Minnesota as a young man, moving thence to Norman, Snohomish county, some twenty years ago, where he died on his own farm. Mrs. Botten's mother, Sarah (Forgerson) Prestlien, is likewise a native of Norway and is now living near Norman. Mrs. Botten was born in Minnesota, June 22, 1879, but acquired her education in the public school at Norman. She and Mr. Botten are parents of the following children, Sylvia N., born in Silvana, April 22, 1900; Einar N., in the same town June 26, 1902; Carl A., likewise born in Silvana, January 2, 1904, and Esther J., January 11, 1906. In politics Mr. Botten is a Republican and in religion a Free Lutheran. He is quite active in the local church, being secretary of the organization, while Mrs.

Botten has contributed by her personal efforts to the efficiency of the Sunday school. A public-spirited citizen, willing to lend a hand to any organization which has for its object the general good, Mr. Botten is in some measure a leader in his community, and the confidence and good will of the people with whom he commingles in the affairs of life is his at all times.

RASMUS KNUTSON, one of the well-known pioneers of Silvana, Washington, came to this locality in 1879, and has been identified with its varied interests since that date. He was born in Norway, April 10, 1851, the son of Knut and Martha (Carlson) Knutson, both of whom were also of Norwegian nativity. The father, a farmer, died in 1867 at the age of sixty-three; the mother in 1854, aged forty-seven. Rasmus Knutson is the youngest of a family of six children. Acquiring his education in the early years of his life, at the age of sixteen he began working for himself. After farming for a number of years he decided to sail for the United States and in 1879 came direct to Washington, where he had a brother who had come the previous year. He took up one hundred acres of land, all heavily timbered, at once beginning the task of clearing a spot for a cabin. The nearest postoffice and supply station was Stanwood, a distance of twelve miles. To bring the necessary supplies by boat was a laborious undertaking, as, on account of the immense log jams in the river, it was necessary to unload the boat and supplies and carry them over the obstructions three times in the course of the trip. Only a few settlers had braved the dangers and trials of pioneer life in this section at that time, and often these grew disheartened and returned to civilization. Settlement did not become general till the railroad was begun some twelve years later. The first wagons used were rude home-made affairs, the wheels cut from large fir logs and the frame and the axles all made by hand. These were drawn by oxen, horses being unknown prior to the construction of the railroad. Mr. Knutson has now seventy acres cleared and in excellent condition. He is chiefly interested in dairying and owns a fine herd of cows, besides young stock. In October, 1904, he rented his farm for a year, taking his family to Everett, where he has property, and at the present time the farm is in charge of his sons, he being engaged in improving his pleasant home in Silvana, to which he moved from Everett last fall.

Mr. Knutson and Lora Rorstad were united in marriage October 14, 1884. Mrs. Knutson was born in Norway, the daughter of John and Carrina (Bjerka) Anderson, both of whom are deceased, the father's death occurring April 23, 1902. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Knutson: Knut, Clara M., John, Minnie, Bertha, Rolf, Louis

and William, twins, and Nellie. The family attend the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Knutson is a member. In political belief Mr. Knutson is a Republican, but has never cared to take an active part in politics. Possessed of energy, ambition and strict integrity, he is an esteemed citizen of Silvana.

LARS P. CLAUSEN, the genial proprietor of the Hotel Northern at Silvana, Washington, was born in Denmark, January 15, 1867, where his parents still live, his father being a shoemaker by trade. He is the oldest of a family of nine children. After completing the seven-year course in the school as required by the laws of that country he engaged in farming for five years, sailing for the United States at the end of that time. Locating in Dakota, he found employment on the railroad until 1889, then went to Tacoma, Washington. He worked in a brick yard for a time there, then for a while took contracts for clearing land. Going to Fairhaven, Washington, he remained there six months, after which he spent one season in the hop fields of Puyallup, returning to Fairhaven to enter the employ of the Fairhaven & Southern railroad. His diligence and faithfulness soon secured for him the position of section foreman, and he has been thus engaged ever since, being now in the employ of the Great Northern at Silvana.

Mr. Clausen married, October 26, 1898, Julia C. Moe, a native of Norway. Her father, O. M. Moe, who was born in Norway October 7, 1848, is a shoemaker, and is now following his trade in Silvana, having come here in 1898. The mother, Annie (Torske) Moe, is also of Norwegian nativity, the date of her birth being 1855. She is still living, as are also her parents, Nels and Randi Torske. Mrs. Clausen is an only child. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clausen, Maud, Otto S., and Lola C. Mr. and Mrs. Clausen are both members of the Fraternal Brotherhood of America. Mr. Clausen adheres to Republican principles in national issues, but prefers to vote an independent ticket in county affairs. He owns a neat and tasteful home in Silvana, he having purchased a lot and built soon after he settled in the town. Possessing the qualities necessary for successfully handling men, he is deservedly popular with those whom he has working under him. He is one of the well-known citizens of the town, relied on to further the interests of the public in every possible way. By careful attention to the requirements of the traveling public, the hotel under his supervision is acquiring an enviable reputation.

OLANUS and HANS OLSON are two of the energetic men of the Silvana section of Snohomish

county and have each played his part in the development of Silvana and vicinity from a place of virgin forest. The brothers were born in Norway, Olanus in 1848 and Hans in 1850, the fifth and sixth of the seven children of Theodore and Bowl (Iverson) Olson, natives of Norway. The father came to Astoria, Oregon, in 1877, to Stanwood a year later and he died there in 1882, but Mrs. Olson died in the old country. The boys received their education in their European home. When Olanus was nineteen years old he came to the United States, accompanied by his brother and a sister, and settled in Yankton County, South Dakota, where he took up land and farmed for ten years. In the fall of 1877 he came to Washington, stopping first at Stanwood. Early in 1878 he filed on his present home near Silvana, then but a part of the virgin forest. He succeeded in clearing forty acres, but, unfortunately, since 1891 thirty acres have been destroyed by reason of the river's changing its course and washing out the land. In 1881 he was joined by his brother Hans.

Hans Olson was born in Norway in 1850 and received his education in the Norwegian schools. Coming to the United States in 1868, he rejoined his brother in South Dakota. He came to Washington in 1881 and for three years thereafter worked in various logging camps, then, in 1884, he took the contract to carry the mail between Stanwood and Stillaguamish. For three years he did excellent service in that line. The brothers also ran a boarding-house for freighters and themselves did freighting to the logging camps until the railroads came in. Olanus also worked on the construction of the draw-bridge over the Stillaguamish at Silvana. The brothers are now proprietors of a dairy farm and keep about twenty head of cows. They are energetic, hard workers, willing to turn their hands to any kind of labor, capable, honest, highly esteemed and respected in the community. They have the distinction of having established, in 1889, the first ferry on the Stillaguamish river. It was located near the place where the Great Northern crosses at present. They operated it for three years.

OSCAR TORSKE—Among the men who are active forces to-day in working out the industrial development and winning from primitive conditions to civilization that refractory but rich country known as the Stillaguamish valley, the subject of this review is to be given an important place. Like other forceful factors in the winning of various communities of the West, he is a son of Norway, in which land his parents, Nels and Rande (Dalsbøe) Torske, were also born, though they, too, are now residents of Snohomish county, living with their only son, Oscar.

Our subject was born September 9, 1870. He

received his educational discipline in the schools of his native land, also learned the rope making trade, working at it with his father at home. When eighteen years old he accompanied the rest of the family to the state of Washington, settling with them in the Stillaguamish country, where he worked as a farm hand for several years, his first employer being Nels Bruseth, with whom he remained a year. He is now in the dairy business in the vicinity of Silvana, keeping a fair-sized herd of cattle on his fine farm, which, though not large, is all cultivated, yielding bountifully under the influence of thorough and skillful tillage.

In Silvana, Washington, in 1892, Mr. Torske married Mrs. Annie Sorneson, daughter of Michael Thobrason, a native of Norway. Mrs. Torske is likewise a native of Norway, born in 1866, and was educated in the schools of her fatherland. She and her present husband, Mr. Torske, are parents of the following children: Nellie, born August 14, 1893; Reinhard, August 16, 1895, and Morris, October 13, 1902, all in Silvana. In politics, Mr. Torske is a Republican, though of a very independent turn, and in all local elections, where it is possible to know the candidates personally, he votes for those whom he considers in all respects the best qualified.

SEVERT G. BRECKHUS, a farmer living a little over a mile southeast of Silvana, is one of the pioneers of this section of Snohomish county and has seen the wilderness converted into a prosperous, well-developed farming community. He was born in Norway in 1830, the son of Gulach and Enger (Serveson) Breckhus, both of whom were born, raised and died in the old country. They were parents of nine children, of whom the subject hereof is third. Severt G. Breckhus received his education in the Norwegian schools. He remained at home on his father's farm until he was thirty years old, then took up the trade of the carpenter and worked at it for five years. In 1863 he came to the United States. He worked at this trade in Chicago for eleven years, coming then to Stanwood, Snohomish county, in August of 1874. He left his family in town, came up the river and pre-empted sixty-seven acres of land, forest at that time, but since converted by the labor and effort of Mr. Breckhus into a finely cultivated farm. He brought his family up in 1875, and has since lived there. Mr. Breckhus has a brother, Jacob G., in Snohomish county, of whom biographical mention is elsewhere made in this work.

In Chicago in 1866 Mr. Breckhus married Miss Louise, daughter of Olaf and Lockers Scott, natives of Norway, who never left their native land. Mrs. Breckhus was born in Norway in 1841 and received her education there, coming to the United States in 1865. She and Mr. Breckhus have three children:

John, born in Chicago and now living in Snohomish county; Enger, also a native of the Illinois metropolis and living at home; and Gilbert O., who is at home and in charge of his father's farm and business affairs.

The last mentioned was born in Snohomish county March 5, 1878, the first white child born on the Stillaguamish river. He attended the local schools and when nineteen years of age learned the trade of butcher, a line which he continued to follow for four years. He has also worked in the woods, but for the last year has operated his father's farm. At Mount Vernon in the summer of 1904 he married Miss Carrie Hatte, daughter of Severt J. and Annie Hatte, natives of Norway who, after coming to the United States settled in Dakota but are now living near Norman in Snohomish county. Mrs. Breckhus was born in Dakota in 1879 and was educated in Snohomish county. The Breckhuses are Republicans in politics and Lutherans in their church relations. The farm which Severt G. Breckhus slashed out of the original forest is now one of the pleasant places of Snohomish county. A small orchard was early set out and is now in good bearing, but attention is paid chiefly to the dairy department, thirty head of fine cattle constituting the herd. Mr. Breckhus is venerated as one of the early pioneers of this section whose life of hard work and fealty to principle are monuments to his character in the declining years of his active and busy life. The son is respected as a man of energy, who is rapidly taking the place of his worthy father in the activities of life on the place selected by the father and developed by his hands.

CLOUS JACKSON, farmer, whose place lies a mile and a half east and a mile and a half south of Silvana, is one of the prosperous men of this part of Snohomish county and one of the early settlers on the upper waters of the Stillaguamish. He was born in Sweden in the summer of 1844, the fourth of the eight children of Jacob and Stena (Walgren) Jackson, who were natives of Sweden and lived and died there. Clous Jackson received the education afforded by the common schools of the land of his nativity, remaining at home until he became twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in farming for himself until he came to the United States in 1872. His first location in the new country was at Woodstock, Connecticut, where he worked for two years. The year 1874 was spent in Indiana at railroad work and then he went to Illinois and engaged in ditch work. He next went to Michigan, where for two years he followed logging. In July, 1887, Mr. Jackson came to Washington and filed on a piece of land four miles southeast of Silvana, where was then the wildest kind of a wilderness. He cleared ten acres, and then sold out, and in 1890

homesteaded his present place. He has since added one hundred and sixty acres by purchase and now has a half section in all. It has been Mr. Jackson's policy to sell the saw timber off his land, thus realizing financially and at the same time taking a step toward getting the land in shape for cultivation. In politics Mr. Jackson is a Republican, and in religion he adheres to the Lutheran church. He is esteemed by his neighbors and those who have business dealings with him as a man of integrity and of business acumen, a man capable of hard work and not afraid to apply his capacity. He has the reputation of being a shrewd business man, with eyes always open to business possibilities.

HULDO HEVELY, whose farm is three-quarters of a mile east of Silvana, is one of the pioneers of this section of the county, having secured his land by purchase in 1879, when it was still virgin forest. He has cleared his place and is now extensively engaged in the dairy and cattle raising business, as well as in general farming. Mr. Hevely was born in Norway, the youngest of five children of Ole and Maret (Salther) Hevely, farmer folk who never left their native land. The father died at the advanced age of ninety-five years, and the mother when Huldo was but a year and a half old. Mr. Hevely attended the schools of Norway, remaining with his father on the old farm until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1869 he came to the United States and settled in Yankton County, South Dakota, taking up a homestead and becoming one of the pioneers of that county. After a full decade in Dakota Mr. Hevely sold out, came to Washington and located in Stanwood. Almost immediately he came to the Silvana country and purchased of Iver Johnson eighty-five acres of land which was then in brush and timber, but it is all cleared now but nine acres, and much of it is in meadow. Then there was no road or trail leading to the place; now it has excellent buildings and easy approaches.

In 1887, while in Dakota, Mr. Hevely married Miss Ellen Hogan, daughter of Bengt and Beret Hogan. The father was a Dakota pioneer and died there, but the mother is still living, though now eighty-two years old. Mrs. Hevely was born in Norway and educated there and in Dakota. Twelve children have been born to this union: Mrs. Martha Hogan, wife of Deputy County Auditor John Hogan, living in Everett; Matilda, a clerk in Everett; Emma, an Everett dressmaker; Hulda, Bertha, Martin, Olena, Manda, Edwin, Edgar, Leon and Chester. The family attends the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Hevely is a Prohibitionist, and, being public-spirited and interested in the cause of popular education, has served as school director for a number of years. Eighteen cows at present

constitute the producing end of the dairy of Mr. Hevely and he also has thirty-six head of stock cattle. Mr. Hevely is one of the prosperous and progressive men of the county, public-spirited, intelligent in all his acts, one of those who count for much in the development of any pioneer community.

FREDERICK W. KOCH is one of the pioneers of the Silvana district, having settled here in the late seventies. He has since hewed for himself a fine farm out of the woods and has been prosperous in all his ventures, one of which was in the hop industry, he being the pioneer hop raiser on this river front. He was born in Erfurt, Prussia, in the fall of 1849, the son of Frederick A. and Anna (Eckart) Koch, both of whom lived and died in Prussia. Mr. Koch received his education in the old country, attending the high school for a time. He remained at home until twenty years of age, then came to the United States and settled in Virginia, where he taught school and worked at farming for a number of years. In 1878 he came to Washington. He stopped at Seattle for a short time, but, leaving his wife with a great-aunt on Whidby island, he soon after came to Stanwood and filed on a pre-emption claim up the Stillaguamish, which he later turned into a homestead, and upon which he has lived ever since. When he came up the river the place was covered with forest; half of it is now in a good state of cultivation, while the remainder is more or less open forest and adapted to use as pasturage. In July of 1878 Mr. Koch moved his family upon the place and five years later he produced the first crop of hops raised on the Stillaguamish.

In 1877, in Montgomery County, Virginia, Mr. Koch married Miss Lucy E. Barnett, daughter of Thomas Barnett, a Virginia farmer whose parents were pioneers of that section of the state. Mrs. Koch was born in the old Dominion in 1818 and received her education in a private school. She and Mr. Koch are parents of four children: Frederick A., Mrs. Annie R. Nelson, living near Everett; Mrs. Mary Roark, living at Silvana, and Mrs. Augusta Bursaw, living in Skagit county. The Kochs are Evangelical Lutherans. In politics Mr. Koch is a Democrat, but he habitually scans the list of nominees to weigh the character of the candidates before casting his ballot. He does considerable in the way of dairying, keeping at present fifty head of that class of stock. He is one of the solid men of the community, industrious, careful and conservative, a prosperous farmer and a substantial, influential citizen, one of the class most needed in the new state of Washington, where brawn as well as brain is necessary for the development of a rich, promising, but refractory country.

JACOB G. BRECKHUS, dairy farmer a little over a mile east of Silvana, is one of the solid citizens of Snohomish county who seized upon a portion of the primeval forest and converted it into a modern farmstead. Mr. Breckhus was born in Norway in the summer of 1811, the son of Gulach and Enger (Serveson) Breckhus, farmer folk of Norway who never left their native land. As a lad, young Breckhus attended the Norwegian schools. He remained at home until 1870, then left the land of fjords and came to the United States. He first settled in Chicago but soon after went to Iowa, where he remained seven years. Coming to Washington in 1876 he entered the service of his brother, Severt G. Breckhus, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and three years later he filed on the land which he now occupies as a farm. It was then all in woods and brush, but he has it all cleared, the greater part being pasture land. Mr. Breckhus and his brother have frequently interchanged work since they settled in the Silvana district, each assisting the other to mutual advantage whenever possible.

In 1868, while living in Norway, Mr. Breckhus married Miss Gure Jacobson, who died in Decorah, Iowa, as also did a child newly born. Mr. Breckhus has never remarried and in reality makes his home with his brother. Of his original land twenty-four acres have been lost to him by the change in the bed of the river, the current washing away the soil and depositing it elsewhere. Mr. Breckhus has thirty head of dairy cattle and devotes his attention chiefly to dairying. Those who know Mr. Breckhus note at once his kindly and generous nature. He is in comfortable circumstances, a successful and prosperous dairyman, enjoying the highest respect and esteem of those who know him.

Circumstances greatly changed since; has had lawsuits and financial losses, etc.

MARTIN J. FUNK, one of the prosperous dairymen and farmers of the Silvana district of Snohomish county, is recognized as an energetic, forceful man. He has always been active and hard-working. He was born in Denmark in 1867, the son of Rasmus Funk, a blacksmith by trade, who died years ago in his native land. The mother, Mrs. Kirsten (Hansen) Funk is also a native of Denmark and the mother of eight children. She is making her home with Martin Funk, who is her fourth child. Our subject attended school in Denmark until he was eleven years of age, when he was put out in charge of a farmer, with whom he remained for four and a half years. In the fall of 1882 he came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, and for two and a half years thereafter did team work in connection with a lumber mill. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Funk came to Washington, but

after a stay of but two months went to California, where he remained for two years, engaged in farming, returning then to the Evergreen state. After his arrival here he first went to work for William McGee, but after a short time gave up logging for farming and he followed farm work for six months. In 1888 he took up a pre-emption near Arlington, at the forks of the Stillagnamish, and he lived there for two years and a half, then followed logging for eight years. In 1899 he rented the Iver Johnson place, near Silvana, where he has since lived. In the past few years he has taken up dairying and he now has twenty-three head of dairy cattle. In politics Mr. Funk is a Republican, in fraternal affiliation a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and M. W. A., and in church membership a Lutheran. Mr. Funk is one of the respected men of the Silvana district, energetic, industrious, level-headed, conservative and in prosperous circumstances.

HALVOR THORSEN, successful farmer two and a half miles northeast of Silvana, is a man who thinks as well as works and is one of the well-read men of the community on all subjects and topics. He was born in Norway in the winter of 1853, the fifth of nine children of Gunder and Ingre Thorsen, farmer folk of the old country. The father passed away in the old country, but the mother came to Washington and died in Snohomish county. Halvor Thorsen obtained his education in the schools of his native land and commenced to work out there when fourteen years of age. This he continued for nine years, when he left farming for railroad work, which he followed in the old country for several years, then taking up fishing. After three years at that calling he determined in 1887 to come to the United States. Locating in Michigan, he worked in the mines there for something over a year, then he went to Colorado and engaged in mining in the Centennial state. In the spring of 1890 he went to Alaska, but remained only a short time. On his coming to the Puget sound country, Mr. Thorsen put in two years in a logging camp on the Stillagnamish, then he purchased a settler's right to land, and on the property thus purchased and pre-empted he has made his home since, clearing up about twenty-five acres of his original purchase and adding more land to his holdings.

In 1890, in this county, Mr. Thorsen married Miss Hannah Green, daughter of Jonas Green, a Norwegian farmer who came to this country and passed away in Michigan. Mrs. Thorsen was born in Norway in 1875, but she came to this country with her parents when a girl and received her education in the Peninsula state. She and Mr. Thorsen have six children, all born in Snohomish county: Carl, Emma, Peter, Mattie, Agnes and Homer. In politics Mr. Thorsen is a Socialist, and one of the

thinking men of his party, well read in all departments of modern day thought. He has one hundred and eighty acres of land, thirty of which are under cultivation, and thirty head of cattle, most of them being dairy animals. He also keeps a flock of thirty sheep, and horses sufficient for the operation of the farm. Mr. Thorsen is an energetic, conservative man, industrious and thrifty.

JOHN BRECKHUS is one of the younger of the farmers living in the vicinity of Silvana and is also one of the successful men of the community. Without violence to truth, he may be called a product of Snohomish county, as he was only two years of age when he came here from Chicago with his parents. He was born in the metropolis of Illinois January 11, 1873, the son of Severt G. Breckhus, now one of Snohomish county's prominent citizens, a full biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He obtained his education in the Snohomish county schools and when large enough to wield an axe or be of assistance to his father in clearing the home in the forest country turned to the work with a will. When he was seventeen years of age he commenced to work for farmers in the vicinity, clearing land and assisting in the work of erecting homes for others. He remained at this kind of pioneer work until 1901, when he went into business for himself, taking out shingle bolts. At this venture he was successful, and in 1902 purchased with the proceeds his own place of fifty-one acres about a mile east of Silvana, where he has lived ever since acquiring the property.

In the summer of 1903, at the home of his father, Mr. Breckhus married Miss Agnes Tone, daughter of Theodore and Bertha Tone, Norwegian farmer folk, who are still living in the old country. Mrs. Breckhus was born in Norway and received her education in the schools of that country, coming to America in 1891 when but nine years of age. She and Mr. Breckhus have one child, Severt T., who was born September 5, 1904. In church adherence Mr. Breckhus is a Lutheran, and in politics a Republican. Eighteen of his fifty-one acres of land are under cultivation and, in addition to horses for operating the farm, Mr. Breckhus has seventeen head of beef cattle. Though he has but recently commenced farming on his own account, Mr. Breckhus has proved by his application to work, his management and his business foresight that his farm is destined to be one of the fine places of Snohomish county. He is a hard worker, ever ready to take advantage of any opportunity for advancement for himself.

JOHN LANGSJON, a dairy farmer two miles northwest of Silvana, is one of the pioneers of this section of Snohomish county, having bought a pre-

emption here in 1887 and developed his place from raw marsh land into a fine farm in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Langsjon was born in Norway in 1853, the son of Nels and Caroline Langsjon, who have passed their entire lives thus far in the old country. John remained with his parents until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he crossed the Atlantic, and in 1877 settled in Minnesota. He rented land and farmed for ten years, selling out at the end of that period and coming direct to Stanwood, Snohomish county. He made the trip up the Stillaguamish in a canoe and purchased the pre-emption right to one hundred and sixty acres of land which was absolutely unimproved and consisted largely of marsh and bottom land. Mr. Langsjon was on his place, ditching and doing development work, for six years before he had a team of horses, oxen being the only work animals obtainable in this section of the county in those days. He has now thirty acres of land in meadow and as much more in pasture. His chief work is along the line of dairying and stock raising, his live stock numbering fifty head of cattle and four horses.

In 1877, shortly before coming to the United States, Mr. Langsjon married Miss Johanna Knutson, daughter of Knut and Molina Knutson, both of whom have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Langsjon have eight children. Nels, who lives in Silvana; Conrad J., who lives at Arlington; Charles, Minnie, John, Henry, Cornelius and Hannah L. A. In politics Mr. Langsjon is a Republican, but has never sought office; in church adherence the family is Lutheran. Mr. Langsjon is one of the energetic farmers of the community, successful as a farmer and dairyman, esteemed by the community and of good standing among his fellow men.

JOHANNES LANGSJON is one of the successful dairymen of the lower Stillaguamish valley. Coming to this valley in 1893, he has in the time which has elapsed since then converted a tract of alder bottom land into one of the finest of the smaller dairy farms in the vicinity of Silvana. He was born in Norway in 1857, fourth of the five children of Nels and Caroline Langsjon, both of whom are still residing in the old country. Johannes remained at home until he reached the age of twenty, then immigrated to the United States, locating first in Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. In 1893 he joined his brother John at Silvana. Upon arrival he purchased ten acres of wild land, practically a marsh, which he has reclaimed by hard, skillful labor and converted into his present snug, valuable little estate. Cultivated intensively, it is large enough for one man to handle with profit, and in his skilled hands is returning a comfortable living.

Christine Olson became the bride of Mr. Langs-

jon in 1883. Her parents, Easton and Ingborg Olson, came to Minnesota from Norway and in that state are living at present at advanced ages, the father having been born in 1826, the mother in 1832. Having come to Minnesota when only a girl of ten years, Mrs. Olson received the greater part of her education there. Mr. and Mrs. Langsjon have three children—Caroline, Edwin and Nels, all of whom are living at home. Politically Mr. Langsjon is identified with the Republican party, in which he is an active worker, and the family are attendants of the Lutheran church. Thrift, industry and attention to details are the keynotes to the success of this substantial husbandman, while his sterling character commands the utmost respect of those around him.

LARS LARSEN (deceased) was one of the well known pioneers of the Silvana country, and his widow is to-day operating with marked success the farm which he cut out of the forest wilderness on South slough in the seventies. Since the death of Mr. Larsen, which occurred in 1893, Mrs. Larsen and her daughters have taken charge of the agricultural and dairy business and have gained for themselves the reputation of being shrewd managers of their affairs. Mr. Larsen was born in Norway in 1849, the first of three children of Lars and Ragnald Larsen, farmer folk of Hardanger, Norway. The mother died early in life; the father remarried, and two sons of his second wife, Ole and Iver, are residents of the vicinity of Silvana. The elder Larsen continued to reside in Norway until his death in 1889. The subject of this biography received a common-school education in the old country and came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, settling in Iowa, but later went to South Dakota, where he lived a short time. Mr. Larsen came to Washington in 1876 and worked in the fisheries along the Columbia river for a number of years. Between seasons he came to the Puget sound country and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land a mile west of where Silvana has since grown up, to which claim he removed permanently in 1878. At that time settlers were few between the Larsen home and Stanwood, where were the nearest store and the postoffice. Travel was by canoe on the river, the distance being fully eight miles.

In 1885 Mr. Larsen married Miss Randi Rorstad, a native of Sonmor, Norway, the daughter of John and Carina Rorstad, who passed their entire lives in the old country, the mother dying many years ago, the father living until 1901. Mrs. Larsen commenced to make her own way in the world when but fourteen years of age. She obtained a good education and taught school for three years before leaving Norway. On coming to Minnesota she continued in school teaching two years, then came to

Silvana, where she had a married sister. Mrs. Larsen made the trip from Stanwood in an Indian canoe as far as Florence, and walked the five miles intervening between that place and Silvana over the roughest kind of trail, progress being impeded by brush and fallen timber. Seven years passed after Mrs. Larsen took up her home on the present ranch before there were any roads leading to it or any horses in use in this country. At the time of Mr. Larsen's death he had sold eighty acres of his one hundred and sixty; now fifty acres of the remainder are under cultivation and devoted to dairying. For the five years subsequent to the death of her husband Mrs. Larsen made butter and shipped it to Seattle under circumstances which would have daunted a less resolute woman. There were no creameries in this part of the country in those days, the ranch was isolated by reason of the lack of passable roads, and Mrs. Larsen had to take her dairy products by boat across the slough which lay between her home and Silvana. During all these years of hard work and planning Mrs. Larsen has never forgotten the value of her education, and she has done her best to give her daughters good educational advantages. The oldest daughter, Clara, is a stenographer and also a milliner. The other three, Lucy, Ida and Annie, are living with their mother, attending school. The Larsen ranch is one of the few farms in the state of Washington which are managed entirely by women. Mrs. Larsen is a woman of remarkable character and has overcome obstacles and surmounted difficulties from which some men would have shrunk back, defying the loneliness of her situation. She is naturally proud of her success, but credits herself with having done but her simple duty. She has added considerable to the holdings left by her husband, including real estate in Everett. Mrs. Larsen's monument is her home, and her stewardship of her husband's heritage is marked by a zeal and a devotion rarely equaled.

OLE LARSON, dairy farmer one mile west of Silvana, is one of the men who have wrested their farms from the grasp of swamp and forest, in the pioneer work being compelled to put up with many inconveniences in order that the future might be realized. He was born in Norway July 10, 1866, the fifth of the nine children of Lars and Ingeborg (Kollenes) Larson, who were Norwegian farmer folk. The father died in 1889, but the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-four, in the old country. Mr. Larson attended school and lived on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and settled in 1885 in Wisconsin. After passing two and a half years in the Badger state working as a farm hand, Mr. Larson came to Silvana, Washington, where his brother Lars was then living. He spent

some time working on farms for others, but about a year after coming to Snohomish county took a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres six miles from Silvana, on which place he remained for eleven years, developing it greatly, then he sold out. He had previously purchased forty acres from his brother, all but two of which were heavily timbered. In those early days trails were the only avenues of communication, except the river, and hardships to be contended with were many, but Mr. Larson persevered and now has fifty of his fifty-four acres of land under crop or in pasture. His farm is entirely devoted to dairying, at present his herd consisting of twenty-two cattle, which he purposes to increase as rapidly as possible to the full capacity of his farm. He has spent one season, that of 1899, in Alaska.

January 24, 1892, Mr. Larson married Miss Marnet Stinson, whose parents were among the earliest settlers on the Stillaguamish river, near Silvana. Mrs. Larson is a native of Norway, coming to this country and this county when six years old, and in this county receiving her education. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have three children: Lillian E., Charlotte I. and Nelvin S. In political matters Mr. Larson is a Republican of liberal views, and the family adheres to the Lutheran church. Affable and genial, he is one of the popular men of the community, successful as a dairyman, and recognized as a man of energy and business ability.

INGEBREGT STENSON, farmer, whose place lies a mile and a half south of Silvana, is one of the early pioneers of this section of Snohomish county, and he well remembers the wild condition of affairs when he started in to make a farm in the forest of the Stillaguamish valley in the seventies. Mr. Stenson is a native of Norway. He was born in 1846, the son of Jens and Mary Stenson, farmer people of their native land, who passed away about thirty years ago. Ingebregt Stenson attended schools and grew up on the old home place remaining there until death removed his parents. He then came to the United States and direct to Snohomish county, where he has since lived and where he has gathered a competence by his thrift and energy. He settled on his present farm soon after reaching here. Canoes furnished transportation to Stanwood, seven miles away, where was the nearest store at which provisions and supplies might be obtained. Stanwood was also the nearest postoffice, and it was a number of years before the road was cut through between this place and Stanwood. In the early days of Mr. Stinson's farming in this county his market was a logging camp, located on land which he owns, and there he disposed of such produce as he raised. He has eighty acres of land under cultivation or fit for crop, while the remainder of his one hundred

and sixty acres is largely pasture. Mr. Stenson is engaged in dairying extensively.

In 1872, while living in Norway, Mr. Stenson married Miss Carrie Stenson, and has seven children: Mrs. Maret Larson, Mary, Martha, Serena, John, Emma and Carrie. In politics Mr. Stenson is a Republican; in church affiliations he is a Lutheran. Since Mr. Stenson came to the Stillaguamish valley there have been many changes. In fact, the entire landscape has changed character from a forest to a land of smiling farms and growing fields. In this transformation he has played his part and reaped his reward. He is in unusually good circumstances financially, one of the solid and substantial business men of the community, interested in public affairs and respected and honored by all who know him.

ERICK O. ANDERSON, whose dairy farm is situated a quarter mile south of Silvana, is one of the men who have seen the country develop from dense forests to a rich and influential farming community. One of the changes which he notes as the chief one to his personal experience is the building of roads and the improvement of transportation facilities. As he travels to-day from Stanwood he recalls his first trip between that place and Silvana. Then it was the roughest kind of a trail imaginable, in reality not deserving the dignity of the name. Mr. Anderson was born in Norway April 10, 1861, the son of Andreas and Annie (Hanson) Anderson, both natives of Norway. The elder Anderson came to Silvana about ten years ago, but returned to the old country in 1903. Mrs. Anderson is still living at Silvana. Erick O. Anderson left home when he was eighteen years of age and came alone to Stanwood. He soon engaged to work near where Silvana now is and which was only beginning then. His trip was on foot over an almost indistinguishable trail and through heavy forest. For two years he worked and carried the mail between Stanwood and Oso, via Arlington, and he has the distinction of being the first mail carrier on this route. He continued to carry the mail about four years, when the coming of the railroad furnished a competition which was fatal to the man carrier's business. Another distinction enjoyed by Mr. Anderson is the fact of his having been the first constable at Silvana. During these years Mr. Anderson has taken up a timber claim and shortly after he left the mail service he sold his timber land and invested in the eighty-acre tract where he has since made his home. It was heavily timbered and much of it had been prostrated by wind, rendering passage over the land almost impossible. In the fifteen years he has resided here, Mr. Anderson has wrought great changes and now has fifty acres in crop or in pasture. He formerly raised beef cattle and hay, but in

recent years has devoted himself largely to dairying and has twenty-five head of cattle.

Twenty years ago Mr. Anderson married Miss Annie Johnson, a native of Norway and the daughter of John and Carina Johnson, who never left their native land. The mother died when Mrs. Anderson was two years of age, and she came to this country with a sister. Mr. Johnson passed away in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have nine children: Caroline A. H., Andrew, John, Alfred, Edward, Annie, Louis, George and Clarence. In politics Mr. Anderson is a Republican and has been for three years road supervisor of his home district. He attends the Lutheran church. In the summer of 1901 Mr. Anderson did contract work in grading roads and proved very successful at the venture. He is a man well posted on all up-to-date matters, widely read and a thoroughly competent man. He has a fine farm and a valuable one, and he has made it from what was once an almost impenetrable jungle of standing and fallen timber. Mr. Anderson is a man of great energy and application, of the timber without which no substantial fortune can be made.

STYRKER A. ERICKSON (deceased) was one of the very earliest settlers of the Silvana district of Snohomish county, coming here when there were but three or four others on this part of the Stillaguamish river. In the pioneer days, when communication between settlements was slow and passage often difficult, Mr. Erickson suffered an experience on the bay while returning from Utsalady to Stanwood which nearly cost him his life and produced a lasting effect on his constitution. He was rowing across when late in the afternoon he was overtaken by a storm of such proportions that his boat was swamped. He managed to keep his hold on the boat through the entire night, and in the morning was rescued by a band of Indians, who nursed him for two days before he became strong enough to make the trip to Stanwood. The exposure of that terrible night so undermined an unusually strong physical constitution that he never fully recovered. Mr. Erickson was born in Norway in 1844 and passed his early days on a farm with his parents. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of a clergyman, doing work about the place and driving horses in return for board and education. After three years of this service he learned the trade of a cooper and followed that until 1876, when he came to the United States. On his arrival Mr. Erickson visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and made inquiries about locations. He decided to go to Iowa, and in the fall of that year commenced to work at his trade in that state. He remained there two years, then came to the Pacific coast, settling at Astoria, Oregon, where he engaged in fishing. Soon after reaching Astoria, Mr. Erick-

son took a trip to the Puget sound country and located a claim on the Stillaguamish, not far from Silvana. Later he made a second trip to the Stillaguamish valley and located the land on which the town of Silvana has since grown up. His interests in Snohomish county eventually came to demand so much of his time and attention that he left Astoria and settled in this valley permanently. Mrs. Erickson, who was born in Norway, her maiden name being Bertha Peterson, did not accompany her husband when he came to this country, but arrived soon after he had commenced to live on the Stillaguamish. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have one son, Peter R., who is living now in Seattle. The elder Erickson was a Mason and, upon his death, November 25, 1904, the members of that organization at Everett attended the funeral ceremonies, taking charge of the arrangements. Mrs. Erickson is still living.

Peter R. Erickson, only son of Styrker A. Erickson, was born in Norway in 1873 and reared there, attending school and living at home in the old country until the family came to Snohomish county. In 1897 he left home, going to Seattle, where he took up stationary engineering, a trade which he followed until the first of the year 1905. At that time he took charge of a farm, one of his father's original properties in Snohomish county, which lies two miles east of Silvana on Pilchuck creek. At present he is residing in Seattle, having recently traded for a pleasant home there, but he still retains his farm. Mr. Erickson in 1892 married Mrs. Lucy Diamond, a native of Sarnia, Ontario, and a daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Bartrand) Dennis. When Mrs. Erickson was eight years old her parents removed to Alpena, Michigan, where they lived until they came to the Puget sound country in 1888. They are now residing at Monroe, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have one child, Helen, who was born March 28, 1903. In fraternal circles Peter R. Erickson is a modern Woodman and an Odd Fellow; in politics an independent. He has no church membership, but, like his father before him, follows the simple creed expressed in the Golden Rule. Highly respected and popular in the community, straightforward, progressive, he is sure to succeed at anything he undertakes. The Erickson family will ever be associated closely with the history of the Stillaguamish valley, and especially with that of Silvana.

DELL ROARK, of Silvana, is one of its well-known, public-spirited citizens, and in the half decade he has been in business there has been very successful. He left the work of constructing railway bridges in order to make a home for himself in the Puget sound country, whose climate had proved to be very beneficial to the members of his family. Mr. Roark was born in Russellville, Cole county,

Missouri, January 3, 1870, the second of eleven children of William and Ellen (Cole) Roark. The elder Roark is a native of Missouri, still living there, now a retired farmer. The mother was born in Scotland of a wealthy family, but since coming to the United States has lost track of her relatives, not having heard from them in years. Dell Roark received a common school education in Missouri, securing his start in life when seventeen years of age, his first work being that of a bridge builder for the Missouri Pacific. He was with that company for several years, leaving it to accept a position with the Edgemore Bridge Company. Mr. Roark remained with this concern for a year and a half, then returned to railway bridge construction work, going to Colorado, where he was in charge of bridge work for the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande for some time. He then returned to the Missouri Pacific and continued with that company until 1897, when he came to Seattle and took charge of bridge work for the Great Northern, becoming foreman of bridge building on the Cascade and Coast line division, his particular work being as overseer of the raising of heavy Howe truss spans to position. In 1900 he resigned his position with the Great Northern and opened a liquor store in Silvana, which he has conducted ever since.

In 1896 Mr. Roark married Miss Maggie Motter, whom he met while doing railroad bridge work at Garnett, Kansas. Mrs. Roark is a native of Ohio, as were also her parents. The father died some fifteen years ago; the mother is still living, a resident of Garnett, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Roark have one child, Claude, born at Everett in June, 1899. In connection with Claude's birth, Mr. Roark tells an interesting story of how he was raising a bridge near Silvana when a train was ordered to stop there by the superintendent of the road, by whom Mr. Roark was hustled off to Everett to greet his newborn son. Mrs. Roark had been in poor health until coming to the Puget sound country, but the climate so benefited her that Mr. Roark decided to decline an offer he received to go to Salt Lake, Utah, as foreman of bridge construction there, and embarked in his present business. In fraternal circles Mr. Roark is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of America, while Mrs. Roark is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Roark has a host of friends in Silvana and surrounding country.

ROBERT MAXWELL, now a retired farmer, but until the victim of a paralytic stroke early in 1905 one of the active and energetic men of the Trafton section of the Snohomish county, is one of the men who feel that Snohomish county is one of the best sections of the entire world in which man may make a living. The country has been good to him since he commenced operations here

in 1890, after having passed through a great deal of the activity of life. Mr. Maxwell was born in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1836, one of the four children of James and Elizabeth (Countz) Maxwell. The father was a native of Virginia, who became an Ohio farmer early in life, but passed his later years in Indiana. Mrs. Maxwell died when Robert was but six years of age, and the latter went to live with his grandfather, in whose care he remained until 1885. In that year he entered the employ of neighbors as a farm hand and was engaged in that line until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in Company G of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. He remained with that command only three months, then enlisting in Company B of the Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, being a part of the time under General George H. Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland and participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. He was also in the engagement at Murfreesboro, in the Atlanta campaign, in Wilson's raid into Alabama and in the chase after Jefferson Davis in the waning days of the Confederacy. At the close of the war Mr. Maxwell returned to farm work in Indiana, but in 1873 went to Michigan, where he entered the lumber mills and remained for twelve years. Six years at farming in North Dakota followed, and in 1890 Mr. Maxwell located in Snohomish county, three-quarters of a mile southeast of Trafton on the Arlington road. For eleven years he was Trafton's postmaster. He continued active farming operations until he suffered the paralytic stroke in 1905, since which time he has been unable to work. Much of his stock and implements he has disposed of since that time.

In the late fall of 1858 Mr. Maxwell married Miss Mary Spratt, daughter of Albert Spratt, a native of Michigan, and a blacksmith by occupation, who died many years ago. Mrs. Maxwell was born in 1843 and lived with her parents up to within a year of her marriage, having at that time gone to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have three children, namely: Mrs. Belle Barr, Benton and Henry F. In politics Mr. Maxwell is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Edwin M. Stanton post, G. A. R., at Arlington. The family is affiliated with the Methodist church. Mr. Maxwell is a jovial man and has not lost the sunny disposition so frequently attributed solely to the young, even though age and affliction may be thought to have been sufficient to dispel an optimistic view of men and things. In peace and war he has lived a conquering life, and he does not propose now to surrender to despondency, though affliction has come upon him.

ALONZO W. SHAFER, the accommodating postmaster of Trafton, Washington, a retired mill man and one who since 1888 has been active in the

master industry of the Sound country, is, like many others who have assisted in the development of the western part of Uncle Sam's domain, a native of Canada, born in the province of Ontario August 20, 1842. His father, who was also born in Canada, the date of his advent being 1798, served in the British army during the war of 1812, being in political faith a United Empire Loyalist. He died in Michigan, whither he had moved later in life, at the age of sixty-two. The mother of our subject, Sarah (Hood) Shafer, was born in Massachusetts in 1798, but having been left an orphan at the tender age of four, was taken charge of by relatives, who removed her to Canada, where she grew to womanhood. She died in 1887, leaving eight sons and daughters, of whom Alonzo W., of this article, is the youngest. He was brought by his parents to Michigan in early boyhood and there acquired a common school education, while also assisting his father in the work of the farm. At the age of sixteen he began learning the machinist's trade and thereafter, until 1889, he followed that line of work assiduously and uninterruptedly, most of the time in saw and shingle mills, which he operated under lease. In the year mentioned he set out for the grander forests of western Washington. His objective point was the town of Whatcom, whence he proceeded to Bay View, Skagit county, where he worked in a mill for a year. During the Anacortes boom he erected a hotel in that town, which he operated as long as the excitement lasted, then he built a shingle mill at Fredonia. This he sold at a later date, only to erect another at Avon. For two years he successfully ran the latter mill, then he disposed of it and went to Friday Harbor to fit up a grist mill for a man there. This man failed utterly in his payments, so Mr. Shafer secured the mill and ran it successfully for about a year, making good profits. He next came Arlington, where he secured a grading contract from the builders of the Darrington branch railroad, doing well in this undertaking also; then he bought three acres where he now lives and twenty acres a half mile further north. December 10, 1902, he was appointed postmaster of Trafton, an office which he still holds, and the duties of which he is discharging in a manner creditable to himself and highly satisfactory to the patrons of the postoffice. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and his upright character, manifesting itself always in his various business transactions, has secured for him the confidence of all who know him. In religion Mr. Shafer is a Methodist; in politics a Republican, interested in public matters, as are all good citizens, but not an office-seeker. He was, however, justice of the peace in Michigan for a number of years.

Some twenty-three years ago Mr. Shafer married Mrs. Jennie Secord, who, like himself, was a native of Canada, and to them have been born two children, William A. and Sarah M., both of whom are living at Avon.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, residing one-fourth of a mile south of Trafton, was born in Crockett County, Tennessee, October 10, 1859. His parents, Allan and Mary Jefferson, both died when he was an infant, leaving a family of five children, of whom he was the third. He was taken by a family named Singlton and lived with them till he was eighteen, acquiring an education in the common schools and at intervals working on the farm. Upon leaving Tennessee in 1877, he went to the Willamette valley, in Oregon, where, after being employed as a farm hand for two years, he rented a farm for himself. A year later he migrated to Dayton, Washington, making the trip with a team, and there he followed teaming as an occupation for some time. Coming to Snohomish county eighteen years ago, he took the homestead which now constitutes his farm; the trip up the river to it being made in an Indian canoe at a cost of ten dollars. The nearest road was at Silvana, ten miles away, and it goes without saying that settlers were few in the locality; indeed, settlement did not become at all general until about five years later. The nearest store and postoffice was at Florence, a distance of fifteen miles. All Mr. Jefferson's land being heavily timbered, the task of clearing it and putting it in condition to cultivate was an arduous one, but he has succeeded in getting twenty acres of it under cultivation and an equal amount in pasture. He gives his attention principally to dairying, though he is a believer in diversified farming, and practices it to a considerable extent.

In 1890 Mr. Jefferson married Rachel Dennies, a native of Nebraska, born near Omaha in 1869. She received a careful education in the schools of that state, and later became one of the well-known and successful teachers of this locality, in which she taught the first term of school ever held. Her father, Thomas Dennies, having died when she was a child, her mother afterward married Mr. Lykens, now deceased. The mother's death occurred at her daughter's home in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson have four children, Frank, Ethel, Flossie and Nellie. Mr. Jefferson is an influential member of the Yeoman fraternity, but in politics allies himself to no party, preferring to take an independent stand in all matters. For the past six years he has been road supervisor of his district. Some time ago a very fortunate discovery was made, namely, that there was a large deposit of iron on his farm, five distinct ledges running half a mile through the ranch, and covering from fifteen to twenty acres to a depth of six feet. As a result of this discovery he has now a standing offer of \$8,000 for the entire property, consisting of one hundred and fifty-five acres. That his well-directed efforts along agricultural lines have met with no greater success is amply explained by the fact that all these years he has been endeavoring to farm the external surface of a mine. He is a man of enviable standing in the community, and any good fortune that may come to him through the

discovery of the iron will give pleasure to neighbors and acquaintances.

AARON L. BLAIR, prominent among the men who have been instrumental in the growth and development of Arlington, and, indeed, of the entire county of Snohomish, stands Aaron L. Blair, now engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business. He was born in Fountain County, Indiana, March 30, 1843, the son of John and Sarah (Crystle) Blair. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a farmer and shoemaker, who in early manhood settled in Indiana, residing there until 1845 when he moved to Des Moines county, Iowa. Some years later he located in Wapello county. In 1855 he went to Texas to look at the country and was never heard from afterward. It is believed that he was killed there. The mother, a Kentuckian by birth, made the trip to Indiana on horseback in the early days, and was married in that state. Her death occurred in Iowa in 1856. Aaron L. Blair is the youngest of a family of seven children. After receiving his education in the schools of Iowa, to which state the family had moved while he was a child, he left home at the age of thirteen to work on neighboring farms. Although but eighteen years old when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and served three years and seven months, receiving his discharge at Omaha, Nebraska, in February, 1866. Returning to Iowa, he resumed farming, following it until 1870 when he moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and was employed in building a new railroad from Pleasant Hill to Lawrence, Kansas. Two years later he went back to Iowa, locating in Davis county, and there taking contracts to get out ties used in the construction of the Burlington and Milwaukee railroad. At the end of six months he again engaged in farming. In 1878 he migrated to Neosho county, Kansas, and lived in that part of the state for two years. Going thence in 1880 to Elk county, he filed on a pre-emption claim, located four miles east of Howard, which he shortly afterward sold. He then bought 160 acres from Thomas Chandler upon which he lived until 1885, coming to Washington that year. September 26th marks the date of his arrival at Stanwood. The following February, he loaded two canoes with supplies, and came up the Stillaguamish river to Oso, but as his wife feared to make the trip on account of the various obstructions in the river, the family walked from Stanwood, a distance of thirty miles, the journey lasting three days. Their home for the first two weeks was in the school house at Oso. Mr. Blair then took the family down the river, and rented a farm owned by William McPhee for one year. Soon he filed on a pre-emption of forty acres near the present location of Arlington, and this was his home for eighteen months. Upon it he erected a substantial house and barn, in the



AARON L. BLAIR



JENS THOMSEN



BERNHARD C. W. SCHLOMAN



ALONZO W. SHAFFER



THOMAS JEFFERSON

meantime clearing up six acres of land around which he built an eight-rail fence. He also set out an orchard of fifty trees. In 1890 he purchased eighty acres of bottom land southwest of Arlington, and that was his home for two years, during which time he cleared twenty acres, built a good house and barn, and put up fences to surround them. Haller City, now known as Arlington, has claimed him a resident since 1892, when he assumed charge of the local agency for the Haller City Townsite Company, in whose employ he still is. A meat shop was sorely needed in the town, and as there was no one else in position to establish and operate one, he did so for a year and a half, until some one was ready to take the business. That is only one of the manifold ways in which he has advanced the interests of the town, often at an expense to himself of both time and means.

Mr. Blair was married at Floris, Davis county, Iowa, in 1861, to Miss Cynthia A. Morgan, born at Pleasant Grove, Iowa, in November, 1842. She received a careful education in the schools of her native state. Her father, Abraham Morgan, was born in Kentucky. Coming to Washington territory in 1863 he settled near Walla Walla, and lived there for several years. His death occurred at Lyma, Kansas. Mrs. Blair's mother died while she was yet an infant. She and Mr. Blair have the following children, namely: Mrs. Cathrine Clumb, born in Iowa, now living in Alaska; Mrs. Louisa Neff, born in Iowa, now of Everett; James W., born in Missouri; and Walter A., also a native of Iowa, the former now in Seattle, the latter in Arlington; May, Aaron and Calvin, deceased, the first two of whom were natives of Kansas, the last of Iowa. Mr. Blair is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics a loyal supporter of Republicanism. Deeply interested always in political matters, local and general, he has been a force to be reckoned with in many county campaigns and candidates for office have learned to value highly his support and fear correspondingly his opposition. But it is not alone before and during elections that Mr. Blair's public spirit has been manifested. One of the many ways in which he has contributed to the public welfare has been by an open and persistent advocacy of improvements, especially in the line of roads and bridges, and he has to his personal credit the opening of a road for four miles out of Arlington, in the early days of that town, and the starting of the first freight teams, two outfits of two yoke each to the wagon, between Stanwood and the forks of the Stillagnamish. It was also largely through his influence and example that the road from Arlington to Kent's Prairie was made passable. A man of great force of character, unusual intelligence and persistent optimism, he has contributed not a little to the general progress in many ways, and at this date there is probably no other man in Snohomish county more widely known,

more conversant with local conditions or more wide awake in watching over the interests of his part of the state.

JENS THOMSEN, one of the men who have been identified with the agricultural development of the region contiguous to Silvana from its pioneer days, and one who is to be credited with having contributed not a little toward that development, is like many another man who has aided in the conquest of American wild lands, a native of Germany. The date of his birth is July 18, 1832. He is the sixth of the nine children of Jens and Sanna (Carstensen) Thomsen, farmer folk of the Fatherland, and acquired his education in the excellent public schools for which Germany is world-famed. Until thirty-six years of age he remained on the parental farm, or at least made his home there, though he was occupied most of the time after reaching man's estate in working for agriculturists in the vicinity.

When at length he left the parental roof he did so to try his fortunes in the new land across the ocean, the land of promise to Europeans. Locating for a time in Burlington, Iowa, he was employed in railroad work and in lumber yards there, but moved to Illinois later, remaining there until after the great Chicago fire of 1871 had done its terrible work. He returned to Iowa, however, from which state, in 1878, he migrated to the territory of Washington, making Stanwood his objective point. Those were the days of small things in most parts of the Stillagnamish valley, there being no roads, and the only way to get in provisions being to transport them in canoes and on one's back over indistinct trails to the pioneer homes in the forest. But nothing daunted, Mr. Thomsen struck out boldly into the virgin forest near where Silvana now is, took a claim and began the battle with trees, turn-overs, rubbish and stumps. He assisted in cutting the first trail from his home to Silvana and, indeed, has done his share toward the general opening up of that country. It has rewarded his devotion to it and his faith in it quite substantially, for though the Sound country may show a man a frowning face, it seldom fails to smile eventually upon a persistent and worthy wooer. He now has 175 acres of valuable land, eighty of which have been improved, is engaged in the dairy business somewhat extensively, having a herd of forty head, and is in independent circumstances. With dearly bought success in his business and a prosperity which was long on the road, has come also the respect always due and always willingly accorded to men who, defying difficulty, accomplish something worthy, even in a humble way. He is recognized as one of the strong, substantial citizens of the Silvana district. In politics Mr. Thomsen is a Republican, in religion a Lutheran.

BERNHARD C. W. SCHLOMAN, the prosperous, well known farmer living at Arlington, is one of the earliest pioneers of the upper Stillaguamish country, having come here in 1881, when the river was the only highway, and it a badly obstructed one. Those were the days when the matter of getting provisions up river to the settlers was the biggest problem confronting the men who were doing the work of turning the forests into farms. Mr. Schloman was born in Germany in the summer of 1854, August 19th, the son of Henry and Mary (Wilhelm) Schloman. The latter passed away at Arlington, January 24, 1902. The father left Germany in 1859, when Bernhard was but five years of age, and came to the United States, settling in Minnesota where he worked at the blacksmith trade. Bernhard Schloman received his education in the common schools of Minnesota, later attending the normal school, and at the age of twenty-four commenced to teach school. He followed that profession for two years, then came to the territory of Washington, arriving in 1881. After remaining in Seattle for a time, he came up the Stillaguamish, and located on a tract of 162 acres, on a part of which he has ever since made his home. With him came his mother, the first white woman to settle on the upper river. During the first few years of his residence in this part of the country, Mr. Schloman found it necessary to devote a part of each year to working for others in order to get money for supplying his house with provisions. The river was the only means of egress and ingress to the settlement and log jams were frequent, so that it cost \$10 for transporting a canoe load of goods from Stanwood. The first cows in this section of the county were conveyed up the river on a deck built over two canoes lashed together. Stanwood was the nearest postoffice until 1887 when Stillaguamish, now Silvana, was established, and in 1890 Arlington was made a postoffice. During these days Mr. Schloman was interested in exploring the head waters of the Stillaguamish and in company with Lord John Robinson penetrated the sources of the river far into the mountains, antedating in the exploit the party of which Charles Burns was the head.

In 1887 while residing in Minnesota, Mr. Schloman married Miss Mary Schwarble, daughter of Henry Schwarble, a farmer of the Gopher state. Mrs. Schloman died on the Stillaguamish in 1888, and nine years later in Spokane Mr. Schloman married Miss Emma Stutz-Pfisterer, daughter of Conrad Stutz, a tinsmith by profession, who passed away in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Schloman have one child, Reuben Bernhard, born September 6, 1899. In politics Mr. Schloman is aligned with the Socialists, but he has never sought political preferment or public office, though in the days of the old Schloman postoffice on the river he served as postmaster. Of his hundred-acre tract he has forty

acres under cultivation, the improvements thereon including a six-room house. He keeps at the present time fourteen head of dairy, and forty head of stock cattle; also raises poultry, and other live stock. Mr. Schloman is in prosperous circumstances, the proprietor of an excellent farm property and is respected by the entire community in which he lives, as one of the pioneers of the Stillaguamish, one of the pathfinders of the wilderness, and one of the men who have contributed materially toward its subjugation and industrial evolution.

WILLIAM FOREST OLIVER, M. D.—Snohomish county was blessed even during its pioneer days by the presence of a few professional men of superior ability and excellent training, conspicuous among whom was the scholarly physician whose life record is the theme of this article. In the years of his residence in the Stillaguamish valley Dr. Oliver has been much more than a practitioner of medicine. Nature designed him for leadership and this quality has been employed by him in promoting the reclamation and industrial development of the valley and in every movement toward better things for his community and county. Like most men of superior native endowments he had the advantage of a good heredity. His paternal ancestors, who were of Scotch-English stock, came from England to Virginia in 1700 and planted a family tree which became noted for its wealth and influence, but more especially for the persistency with which it fought the nation's battles. The great-grandfather of our subject, Captain William Oliver, was one of George Washington's trusted officers in the war of the Revolution and had the distinction of having participated in the celebrated crossing of the Delaware and the battle of Trenton, fought December 25, 1776. The father of our subject, William L. Oliver, was first duty sergeant of Company H, First Indiana, under General Taylor in the war with Mexico and captain of Company E, Thirty-fifth Illinois in the war of the Rebellion. Certainly few can boast a prouder military record than he, and in civil life also he was a man of more than ordinary force, having been prepared for social leadership by a liberal educational training in Franklin college, Indiana. By profession he was a dentist. He died in Tacoma in 1895. Dr. Oliver's mother, Mary A. (Smith) Oliver, a native of Marion county, Indiana, born in 1828, was of Prussian ancestry, her forefathers having come from that province very early in the eighteenth century. They settled first in Virginia, but later a scion of the family tree, the one from which she sprung, was planted in Kentucky. She died in Indianapolis, Ind., at the age of thirty-five.

Dr. Oliver was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, August 8, 1857. Having completed the work of the common school near his home in Montgomery county, Indiana, he prepared himself for college by a course

of four years' duration in Ladoga Seminary. In September, 1872, he matriculated at the University of Illinois, and four years later he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. Three years later he was honored with a medical degree from the Medical College of Indiana, after graduating from which institution he went to Kansas. Locating in Elk county, he practiced there five years, but in the fall of 1884 the cause of education, in which he was deeply interested, claimed his attention and he accepted at the hands of the electors the post of county school superintendent. For four years he discharged the duties of that office. In the fall of 1889 he came to Washington and upon his arrival he filed forthwith on a pre-emption eight miles north-east of Arlington on the north fork of the Stillaguamish river. He could only secure a squatter's right at the time, so that it took three years to obtain a patent, but he lived on the land the required time, meanwhile practicing medicine among the settlers along the river, he being the only physician above Stanwood then. The land secured in this way he still retains. Upon making final proof he opened an office in Arlington where he has ever since resided engaged in the practice of his profession, except about a year during which he traveled considerably, visiting the Chicago fair.

In September, 1889, in Montreal, Canada, Dr. Oliver married Miss Lilian M. Best, of Litchfield, Illinois, of which city her father, Wesley Best, was one of the founders and at one time mayor. He moved to Kansas in 1884 and twenty years later died in Howard City, that state. Her mother, Mary J. (Whittington) Best, was of English extraction, a member of the well known Whittington family so widely celebrated throughout all the British possessions. Mrs. Oliver is a graduate of the Litchfield high school, also of the Jacksonville Female Academy, of Illinois, and the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. She is a painter of no mean ability and an art teacher of note.

In political faith Dr. Oliver is a Republican, in fraternal connection a Knight of Pythias. He was reared in the religious belief of the Baptist denomination, but at present is not a member of any church. His property interests besides the land on the north fork and realty in Arlington, include ten acres of water front near Tacoma, the prospective value of which is enormous. In all the years of his residence in Arlington he has watched over its interests with almost paternal care and is justly regarded one of the fathers of the town, one of the most forceful factors in its past development, one of its leading citizens at this date. Even in the social life of the town he and his accomplished, cultured helpmeet are very active participants.

CALVIN L. MARSH, editor of the *Arlington Times*, is one of the aggressive and public spirited

men of his home town and a leader in the promotion of all proposed enterprises of benefit to the community. His career of but little more than a decade in this state has been a highly creditable one and his success noteworthy when it is remembered that his capital on reaching the sound consisted of a good education and an ambition to make the best use of it and of his inherent abilities. He was born in Pennsboro, West Virginia, March 18, 1873, the fifth of the ten children of Jefferson and Angelina (Cunningham) Marsh, both of whom were likewise West Virginians by birth and members of old pioneer families of that state which had come originally from Maryland. The mother is still living in that commonwealth. The father was of English extraction, the mother of Scotch-Irish.

Calvin L. Marsh, of this review, acquired an unusually thorough education in the public schools of his natal community and in a private academy in West Virginia. On reaching the age of twenty he determined to heed Horace Greeley's advice to young men and set out for the shores of the Pacific, where for a few years he followed the profession of teaching, his last school being that of Haller City, now a part of Arlington. On retiring from pedagogical work, he purchased, in the fall of 1894, the *Arlington Times*, and to its upbuilding, and improvement as a compiler of current events and a reflector of the life of the community, he has devoted himself ever since with assiduity and zeal and not without success. He is also United States land commissioner and has been for a number of years. He is sole owner of the *Times*, which is justly regarded as one of the very best weeklies in the county and one of the most influential, also owns a very pleasant home in Arlington.

In 1894, just before he assumed charge of the newspaper, Mr. Marsh was married in Pullman, West Virginia, the lady being Miss Lora B., daughter of Simon and Ardena (Hall) McDougal. She was born in West Virginia, April 14, 1876, was educated in the public and normal schools of her native state and at seventeen began teaching. She and Mr. Marsh are parents of the following children, all born in Arlington: Constance, Paul, Lilian, Rufus and Doris. In politics Mr. Marsh is a Republican; in religion a Methodist, and in fraternal affiliation a Workman.

THOMAS MORAN, a son of the Empire state in whose veins flows the hot blood of the Celtic race, an honored veteran of the Civil War and now a progressive citizen of the town of Arlington, was born in 1847, the son of Patrick and Mary (Morer-to) Moran, both natives of Ireland. The father was a stone mason by trade who migrated to New York state early in the thirties, moved thence to Wisconsin in 1855 and followed his trade in Madison, that state, until 1872, when death claimed him. Mrs.

Moran was married in Ireland, accompanied her husband to this country and likewise died in Wisconsin. She was the mother of ten children, of whom our subject is seventh.

Thomas Moran was eagerly pursuing his studies in the Wisconsin schools when the war broke out, then a patriotic spirit prompted him to enlist, notwithstanding he was only fourteen years old, and for the ensuing three years he followed the flag as a member of Company G, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, discharging all his duties with credit to himself and making an honorable record, nor did he lay down his arms until the last disloyal gun had been silenced. He was mustered out of the service in Louisiana. Returning home immediately upon receiving his discharge, he followed various occupations until 1872, when he began a career of railroad construction which eventually brought him to the Pacific coast. He has been foreman, and superintendent of construction and has held numerous other positions of a similar character. The superintendency of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern from Lake Washington through Arlington to McMurray was intrusted to him, and when the road was completed, he located at Arlington, built the first hotel there and instituted the pioneer hardware store, all in the fall of 1891. The hotel he ran until 1896, when he rented it to another man; the hardware business he still conducts. But Mr. Moran is too energetic a man to confine his efforts to one line of business and can gauge too accurately the future not to perceive that land is sure to be valuable in the sound country, so he has made it a point to acquire extensive realty holdings and to improve the same as far as possible. In 1892 he took a homestead on the Pilchuck and since that date he has purchased three other ranches, making his holdings now aggregate five hundred acres, one hundred of which are in cultivation. He is interested to some extent in the dairy business, keeping twenty-three head of cattle suited to that industry.

In the state of Iowa in 1882, Mr. Moran married Miss Eveline, daughter of Lewis and Mary Sichman, both natives of Germany and both now living in Iowa, engaged in farming. Mrs. Moran was born in Iowa in 1864 and received her education in the public schools of that state. She and Mr. Moran are parents of three children, namely, Jesse T., Larena and Elmore. In politics Mr. Moran is a Democrat. He carries into his interest in public affairs something of the same ardor which has made him successful in the commercial, agricultural and other enterprises he has undertaken, doing what he can for the amelioration of general conditions. For four years commencing with 1893 he discharged with faithfulness and ability the duties of county commissioner, and he has given further token of his public spirit by accepting the salaryless and too often thankless office of school director. He is one of the leading men of Arlington, a man of ag-

gressive, strong character whose influence is always on the side of a forward movement, who is ever alive to the best interests of community and county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the Rebekahs, the Elks, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Concatenated Order of Hoos; in religion he is a Catholic.

NILS C. JOHNSON, merchant at Arlington, is one of the leading factors in the business community of the upper Stillaguamish river settlements, a man of integrity and enterprise. He was born in Sweden January 23, 1859, the youngest of seven children of John and Ellen (Person) Johnson, who left the old country in 1873 and took a homestead in Minnesota, passing the remainder of their days as farmer folk in that state. Young Johnson received the chief part of his education in the schools of Minnesota, remaining at home on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age. His introduction to the mercantile business was at Clitherall, Minnesota, where he worked in a grocery store for six months at \$20 per month. Then followed two years as clerk in a hardware store and one season in a farm implement store. At a subsequent time Mr. Johnson became clerk in a drug store, and immediately before coming to Washington he was connected for some time with a general store at Battle Lake. Mr. Johnson came to Stanwood in April of 1888 and shortly after ascended the river to Norman, where he purchased an interest in a general store of N. K. Tvete. This partnership was successful and the firm of Tvete & Johnson decided to open a general store further up the river, so Mr. Tvete went to Seattle, purchased the stock and brought it up the river in a small steamer. The store was opened in May of 1888, the first in this section of the county. Mr. Johnson sold out to Mr. Tvete in 1898 and the following spring went to Nome, Alaska, returning after one summer. A year in Seattle followed, and then another summer in Alaska, then, in 1903, in company with Gilbert Wick he opened the general merchandise store at Arlington which has since been conducted by them.

At Norman in the summer of 1888 Mr. Johnson married Miss Elise Hagen, daughter of Elif and Sigrud Hagen, natives of Norway, who came to Minnesota in 1884 and are now living in the Gopher state. Mrs. Johnson was born in Norway in 1869 and received her education there and in Minnesota. She and Mr. Johnson are parents of four children, namely: Edel, who died when a babe; Sidney, Edmond and Helen. In his lodge connections, Mr. Johnson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Modern Woodmen of America; in politics he is a Republican. He served as postmaster at Arlington for two years during the early days, also at one time as school clerk of district No. 16. In church membership he is a Lu-

theran. All his business interests are in Arlington, where he is recognized as an able and enterprising business man and a citizen of the highest standing. The name of Tvette & Johnson will always have a place in the annals of the Arlington country, and in the memories of the men who were there in pioneer days, but while Mr. Johnson then filled a more conspicuous place in the community than now, owing to the fewness of settlers and the newness of everything, he is not less forceful at present in the commercial life of Arlington.

JOSEPH C. BRITTON, proprietor of one of the leading hotels of Arlington, is a product of the Pacific coast, and with his father was one of the pioneers of the Stillaguamish country in the vicinity of the junction of the two forks which unite to form the main river. Mr. Britton was born in San Jose, California, December 21, 1811, the son of Robert and Barbara Britton. The elder Britton had a very interesting career, which opened with his coming to the United States from the Emerald Isle when but eight years of age to make his home with relatives in Pennsylvania. In the Keystone state he lived for a number of years and in the meantime sent for his mother who was living in the old country. He was working in a woollen mill when the Civil War broke out in 1861, and enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Infantry, serving one year in that command, then being transferred to the navy. In the latter wing of the forces of the Union he served three years, eleven months and twenty-three days, receiving his discharge in 1866. Mr. Britton then went to California, later going to Salem, Oregon, where he assisted in the erection of the first flour mill in the Oregon capital. In 1870 he returned to California and was married there, remaining until 1882, when he came to Washington and filed on a homestead a mile and a half below the forks of the Stillaguamish. The country was wild, virgin forest, with the river as the only highway of traffic and transportation, and Mr. Britton assisted in the construction of the first trail. Here he lived until 1885, when he returned to California for a two years' stay. From 1887 until his death in the summer of 1902 at a Seattle hospital, he was a citizen of Washington, respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Britton, a native of Germany, crossed the Atlantic ocean and the continent of America to California to join a sister. While living there she met and married Mr. Britton; she is now living in the Golden state.

Joseph C. Britton received his education in the graded schools of San Jose, and came to Snohomish county when but fifteen years of age. He remained at home on the farm until nineteen years of age when he went to work as cook's helper in a logging camp. Six months later he was promoted to be chief and in this capacity was engaged in various camps until 1901, when the failing health of his

father compelled him to assume the responsibility of operating the homestead. In 1901 he filed on a timber claim in Oregon and also on a homestead in Douglas county, Washington. In May of 1905 Mr. Britton opened the White House hotel at Arlington, which he is now managing, and has built up a business second to none in that city.

On the first day of July, 1900, in Seattle, Mr. Britton married Miss Winifred B., daughter of Ira and Sylvia (Walter) Preston. Mr. Preston is a native of Illinois and in his early years followed the brick mason's trade. He early moved to Iowa and in 1884 to Dakota, where he passed two years on a homestead, then sold his right and came to Washington, locating at Florence, where he worked at his trade. Later he returned to Iowa, then went to Nebraska, then returned to Florence, remaining a year and a half, then passed up the Stillaguamish and after some time spent in a logging camp took a preemption three miles southeast of Arlington on the Big Burn, where he is still living. Mr. Preston has the record of being the first man to freight stock for the pioneer store at Arlington, bringing the goods up the river in a canoe. Mrs. Britton, a native of Iowa, is a woman of general culture, with a special faculty for music, and has taught the musical art. Mrs. Britton was born in Harrison county in 1884, but received her education in the schools of Snohomish county, attending the first school established at Arlington when that institution was in its beginning and there were only five white children on the roll. She took her first steps in music under her mother's direction, and followed up the study until she became an accomplished musician and a teacher of ability. In politics, Mr. Britton is a Republican; in fraternal affiliations an Odd Fellow, a Workman and a Mason, while his worthy helpmeet is a member of the auxiliary orders and an active worker in them, frequently occupying the chairs and being at present chaplain in the Daughters of Rebekah. Mr. Britton is one of the successful citizens of Arlington, public spirited and in some respects a leader, esteemed and respected by all his neighbors and fellow townspeople.

JASPER SILL, farmer and merchant of Arlington and one of the sterling representatives of the honored pioneer class, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1818, the second of eleven children of Michael and Susan (Rake) Sill. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1819, and by occupation a farmer. He eventually moved to Ohio and in 1853 migrated to Iowa, from which state he came to Washington in 1882. He died here in 1897. The mother was also a native of the Keystone state but was a resident of Ohio when she met and married Mr. Sill. She died in Washington in 1900.

Jasper Sill remained with his parents until twenty-eight years of age, receiving the advantages

of a common school course, then assisting for years his father with the farm work, though for four years previous to his separation from the old home he operated farms on his own account. In 1872 he went to northwestern Kansas, but returned, after a season's absence, to resume his farming in Iowa. Coming to Washington in 1878, he located in Florence in March of that year, and some four years later he filed on a homestead up the river and commenced to clear the ground and establish a farm. In addition to this he also carried on a considerable business in purchasing stock and furnishing meat to the various logging camps in the vicinity. In 1883 he engaged in logging on his own account on the Stillaguamish, and he followed that occupation for six years, proving up on his homestead in the meantime. He also at one time purchased a general merchandise business at Florence, which he operated successfully for a year, then selling to E. A. Havley, who is still in charge of the business. After disposing of his mercantile establishment, Mr. Sill removed to Stanwood, and he lived there the ensuing twelve months, thereupon returning to Florence where another year was spent. For the two years ensuing he operated a farm on Kent's Prairie, then he came to Arlington, where, a few years previous, he had purchased the land on which he now lives. In 1901 he built a fine two-story building in Arlington and opened in it a feed store, to which later he added an agricultural implement department. In the latter line he is still engaged, but the feed business has been discontinued recently. His realty holdings besides property in Arlington include 150 acres of farming land, forty of which are in cultivation, and 460 acres of logged off timber land.

In Adair county, Iowa, on the 8th of February, 1876, Mr. Sill married Miss Susie Devine, whose father died when she was very young. Her mother, Sarah (Odonnell) Devine, a native of Ireland, is still living. Mrs. Sill was born in Wisconsin in 1854, but was educated and passed the greater part of her life before coming to Washington in Iowa. She and Mr. Sill were parents of five children, two of whom, Mason E. and Forest C., have died. The living are Jasper F., Leona P. and Marion E. A. In politics Mr. Sill is a Democrat, in fraternal affiliations a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A very active and progressive man in business, he has accomplished much in an industrial way and contributed largely toward the general progress, but some of his ventures have proved unfortunate and he has lost a portion of the reward of his toil and effort, yet he is now in comfortable circumstances, notwithstanding, and at the same time has the satisfaction of being rich in the esteem of his old pioneer neighbors and the later comers alike. He is certainly to be classed among the substantial and forceful men who are taking a leading part in the business life and agricultural development of Arlington and vicinity.

NELS K. TVETE, Arlington's pioneer merchant and one of its foremost business men to-day, has been inseparably identified with the development of the Stillaguamish valley for nearly twenty years now and particularly with the upbuilding of his home city. Those sturdy Norse qualities, hardihood, thrift and perseverance, which have done so much toward the reclamation of Snohomish and Skagit counties from a tangled wilderness of forest and swamp, strongly characterize the subject of this review, strengthened by the ability to see and grasp an opportunity.

Born in Norway, July 10, 1854, he is the fourth child of Knut Knutson and Annie (Iverson) Knutson, both of whom have passed away, the father at the advanced age of eighty-four. As a lad, Nels K. attended the common schools of Norway and assisted at home until he reached the age of sixteen. He then manfully took up his father's work, that of a sailor, following the sea until 1873, when he sought a broader field for his activities in the United States and here, too, he strengthened his education by attending school four terms. The Red River valley, Minnesota, was his first stopping place. After a season in that great wheat belt he selected a homestead in the state, upon which he lived during the next five years. Then he rented it, entering the store of his brother at Battle Lake as a clerk, with whom he remained six years. In the spring of 1887 he pushed westward to Washington Territory, visited Stanwood and eventually determined to settle in the valley of the Stillaguamish. At Norman he opened a general store, at the same time becoming its postmaster, and a year later, in 1888, in partnership with N. C. Johnson, he established another general store further up the valley, near the site of Haller City, Mr. Johnson taking charge of the latter enterprise. Mr. Tvete sold the Norman store in 1890, removing to Haller City to give the business there closer attention. With the rise of Arlington the store was transferred to that site, the year 1895 being the date of the removal, prosperity continuing to follow the enterprise. Mr. Johnson retired in 1898, his interest being purchased by Mr. Tvete, in whose name the business has since been operated. As the pioneer store, it occupies a place of honor among the city's establishments, nor has it failed to keep pace with the more exacting standards that come with a greater development of the community.

Miss Gurine Ellefson, the daughter of Ellef Ellefson, became the wife of Mr. Tvete in June, 1885, while he was a resident of Minnesota. Her parents, who are still living in Minnesota, are pioneers of that state, emigrating thither from Norway. Mrs. Tvete is a native of Norway, born in October, 1865, and received her education in the schools of both countries. Four children have been born to the union: Alfield S., born in Minnesota, March 19, 1886; Ella, born at Norman, October 30, 1889;

Nina, at Haller City, June 26, 1893; and Norman F., at Arlington, August 27, 1904. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Tvete is an active Republican of liberal views, and is at present a member of the city council. In addition to his store interests, he owns 225 acres of rich river bottom land, some in cultivation, and occupies as his home a highly improved tract of eight acres. Upon the type of men to which Mr. Tvete belongs, square-dealing, aggressive and industrious, the stamp of leadership is placed too plainly to be overlooked by the compiler of these biographical records.

WILLIAM H. FORD, among the leading citizens of Arlington, Washington, with whose business interests and general progress he has been identified for more than a dozen years now, though in the very prime of life, is one of the Northwest's real pioneers. As such and as a pioneer business man of Snohomish county, this biographical review is particularly appropriate in this work. Born at Springfield, Missouri, April 5, 1861, he is the son of Nimrod and Delphia Ann (Patterson) Ford, Tennesseans, of the earliest white stock in that part of the south. Nimrod Ford was born in 1830 and early in life developed unusual business powers, becoming first a government contractor in stock and produce lines. He removed to Missouri in 1861, and three years later journeyed by ox team to Montana, at that time receiving its first influx of immigration. Mr. Ford at once entered the stock business and had the distinction of reaching a leading position among the cattlemen of northern Montana, owning at one time the largest herd in that section. His death occurred there in 1873; his widow still survives. Upon the bunch grass plains shut in by Montana's lofty, rugged mountain ranges, canopied by that brilliant blue found only in the higher altitudes, held in the grip of a rigorous, yet healthy, energizing climate, the lad William spent his boyhood years, close to nature and facing the hardships common to all frontiersmen. At seven years of age he joined the men in the saddle and with them rode the ranges continuously until he arrived at the age of sixteen. Then, in preparation for the more exacting responsibilities of life, he entered school in Missouri, spending four years in college work, weak eyes finally forcing him to return to his hills and plains. At once he became a government contractor, as had his father, and for a long period furnished beef, hay and wood to the forts under command of General John R. Brooks. At the same time he conducted a general merchandise store at Sun River, selling out after three years' experience and entering the law office of Governor Toole under whom he studied two years. A year of practice at Sun River followed, after which, in 1886, he engaged in the general merchandise business at Cal-

gary, Northwest Territory, Canada. Success crowned his six years experience there, but he did not care to permanently leave the United States, so came to Everett and organized the Ford-Townsend Hardware Company. This pioneer concern did business on Rucker avenue in 1892, when the present city was merely in its embryonic state, and later occupied rooms in the Wisconsin block. However, Mr. Ford sold his interests in 1893 and spent six months visiting the World's Fair at Chicago and his old home in Montana. In February, the 28th to be exact, 1894, he again found himself in Snohomish county, at Arlington, where he bought a shingle mill. This he operated himself until 1900, then leased it and went to Alaska. Mining and the hotel business at Dawson, on the Yukon, occupied his attention a year or more, after which he again returned to Snohomish county, arriving at Arlington in October, 1902. In 1899 he had purchased a particularly desirable tract of land on the edge of the town, half a mile north of the city, which he had previously leased two years and on this farm he permanently settled in 1902. There are 110 acres in the tract, constituting one of the finest places in the community. Dairying and the breeding of Jersey cattle receive the special attention of its owner, though his business interests are not by any means confined to farming. The dairy herd at present consists of Jerseys and Shorthorns.

Mr. Ford and Miss Kate Peek were united in marriage at Sun River, Montana, May 15, 1883. She is a native of Michigan, born in 1862, and in the Peninsula state received her education. George Peek, her father, as also her mother, Almira (Demick) Peek, were also born in Michigan. He died there many years ago after a successful career as a farmer; Mrs. Peek is still living, a resident of her native state. Of the Ford children there are three: Guy N., born in Montana, April 20, 1884; Ulrich S., in Canada, August 16, 1887; and Willie B., also in Canada, August 16, 1889. Mrs. Ford is an Episcopalian in her church affiliations. Mr. Ford, a Congregationalist. Fraternally, he is identified with the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., the Elks, the I. O. F., the K. O. T. M., and the A. O. U. W.

Always a public-spirited citizen, interested and willing to bear his share of responsibility in securing good government, he is at present serving his precinct as justice of the peace, having been elected on the Republican ticket. A keen, conservative business man, progressive in his ideas and aggressive in action, of varied and thorough attainments, and possessed of social qualities which at once call him to the front among his fellows, he is a son of the west to whose career his associates may well point with pride.

PETER FUNK, one of the leading merchants of Arlington, has been very successful since coming

to Snohomish county in 1888. He is one of the pioneers of the upper Stillaguamish, having taken a homestead two miles south of where Arlington now is in the days when the country presented nothing to the eye except heavy timber. Mr. Funk was born in Denmark in the early days of 1863, the son of Rasmus and Kersten (Hansen) Funk, also natives of Denmark. The elder Funk, who was a blacksmith, never left the old country, but Mrs. Funk is now living with a son near Silvana. Peter Funk's early boyhood passed without further incident than his attendance at school until he became fourteen years of age. Then he engaged in herding cattle and doing farm work, still improving his education whenever he had the opportunity. In 1881 he came to the United States and for the first year worked on a farm in Brown county, Wisconsin, following this with four months at school. Mr. Funk then passed six months at work in a brick yard near Green Bay, leaving that to commence what proved to be a four years' service in a planing mill in Lincoln county. In 1887 he came to Washington. He remained for a time in Seattle before coming to Stanwood, though his objective point was the home of a brother who had preceded him from Denmark and had taken land on the upper Stillaguamish. Mr. Funk commenced at once after reaching the river to work in the logging camp of Mr. McPhee, but in the fall of 1888 he filed on a piece of heavily timbered land two miles south of the present town of Arlington. He lived on this land for a year and a half, then bought the homestead right of his brother. On the place thus secured he lived for fifteen years, during which he cleared part of it, but selling out in 1903, he came to Arlington and embarked in the hay and feed business, to which the following year he added a grocery line, developing one of the large mercantile trades of Arlington from that beginning.

In 1891 at Arlington Mr. Funk married Miss Harriet E. Bannister, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Robinson) Bannister, natives of Canada who had come to Snohomish county where they are still living, Mr. Bannister being a fisherman by occupation. Mrs. Funk was born in Michigan in 1873 and received her education there and in Seattle. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Funk, all of whom are living, namely, Frank, Gilbert and Mary. The family adheres to the Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Funk is a Republican, while in fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Funk owns a ten acre tract adjoining the town and residence property inside the corporation limits. He is one of the typical business men of Arlington, successful, energetic and progressive, a man of influence in the community.

ALMON J. SUTTLES, for many years a lumberman in various states in the Union, now the general proprietor of the Hotel Royal, at Arlington, Washington, was born in Monroe county, Michigan, February 14, 1870. His parents, Don P. and Sarah (Kinyon) Suttles, are both deceased. The father, who was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1821, migrated to Michigan at the close of the Civil War, settling in Monroe county, and there following mechanical pursuits. His death occurred at Evart, Michigan, November 30, 1902. The mother, also a native of New York, was born in Elmira in 1830, and died at Bay City, Michigan, in 1903. Almon J. Suttles is the youngest of a family of nine children. He spent the first fifteen years of his life at home, acquiring an education in the common schools of his native state, then found employment in the lumber camps for several years prior to 1889 at which time he came to Washington territory. He worked in the woods at Woodenville Junction the first year after his arrival, then went to Sedro, Skagit county, where he was employed by McDonald & Chisholm in their lumber camps for a year and a half. Going thence to the Samish river district he worked for the Parker Lumber Company for two years, and later, after working in a camp on the Skagit river for one summer, he located at Arlington, there being in the employ of Gifford & Kelley for a season. Going to Wisconsin in the spring of 1893, he remained there during the summer, but in the fall moved to Dakota to work in the harvest fields. At the close of the season he returned to his former occupation, logging, which he still continued to follow when, in 1894, he became a resident of Minnesota. After a brief stay he moved again to Wisconsin, where were abundant opportunities for work in the vast forests. He found, however, as so many others have found, that there is a charm about life in the West, which, when once experienced, can never be wholly forgotten, hence in the spring of 1895 he once more wended his way to Arlington, Washington. He logged on the Stillaguamish river till the fall of 1896, then made another trip to Wisconsin and Michigan, where he worked in the woods a couple of seasons, going thence to the South for a three month's outing. Returning to Arlington in 1898, he spent his time in the woods, until, in October, 1900, he became proprietor of the Home Bakery. After operating this in connection with a restaurant for two years, he leased the property and for the ensuing twelve months he was engaged as cook in different lumber camps. He then took a homestead in Klickitat county, proving up on it in February, 1905, whereupon, becoming once more a resident of Arlington, he proceeded to tear down the old bakery, erecting on its site a neat two-story hotel, modern in its appointments, known as the Hotel Royal.

Mr. Suttles was married in Arlington, Septem-

ber 17, 1889, to Mrs. Rosa M. House, a native of Canada, born near Ottawa, and educated in the schools of her native country. She walked to Arlington from Silvana, a distance of fifteen miles by trail—a rough one, too—in 1889. Her father, John LaPalm, was born in France, but was brought by his parents to Canada when a child, and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring when his daughter was fourteen years old. Rosa M. (Yanden) LaPalm, the mother, was also of Canadian birth, and died in the land of her nativity. Mrs. Suttles is very proficient in the culinary art, and is thus able to render valuable assistance to her husband in his present enterprise, which promises to be remarkably successful. She is prominently identified with the Baptist church and with the Rebekah lodge. Mr. Suttles is also a Rebekah and a well known member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. In political matters he gives his undivided support to the Republican party, believing thoroughly in its doctrines. He is an energetic, enterprising young man, possessing qualities which will enable him to succeed in whatever business claims his attention, just such a man as is demanded by the requirements of a rich and promising, but as yet only partially developed, country.

JOHN ELLINGSEN, the well known lumberman and mill owner residing at Arlington, Washington, was born at Arendal, Norway, November 27, 1872. His parents, Elling and Susanna (Lydersen) Ellingsen, were also born in Norway. The father, familiarly known as Captain Ellingsen, followed the sea till his death in 1877; the mother is now living in Snohomish county, whither she immigrated some years after the death of her husband and married a cousin, Elling Ellingsen. John Ellingsen received his early education in the schools of his native country, prior to 1887, at which time he came with his mother to the United States, locating with her in Wisconsin. After attending school there a short time, he went, when sixteen years old, to Seattle, where he found employment in a store. Six months later he was taken ill with fever, and removed to a hospital, where he was confined six weeks, or until he was able to go to his mother's home on the Stillaguamish river. Early in 1890 he was employed by Oaks & Anderson in a logging camp, and remained with them till late in the fall. He assisted his mother in the work of the farm that winter, taking up the logging business again, however, the next season. In 1891 he opened a grocery store at Haller, which was his for two years, at the end of which time he sold out and returned to his former occupation. Purchasing 200 acres of timber land on the Stillaguamish, in January, 1899, he cut shingle bolts for a time, but later disposed of this property, and in 1901, he became a member of the Arlington Shingle Company, with

which he still continues to be actively associated. His wide acquaintance throughout the county together with his thorough knowledge of the lumber trade, renders him a valuable member of the firm.

Mr. Ellingsen was married in Seattle in 1896, to Ingebor Berge, a native of Iowa, born in 1877. Her father, Colben H. Berge, a native of Norway, is an honored pioneer of Washington, now living at Bryant, Snohomish county. Bertha (Erdahl) Berge, the mother, is also of Norwegian nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Ellingsen have two children, both born in Snohomish county: Clarence E., September 8, 1897; and Myrtle S., September 1, 1899. Mr. Ellingsen and his family attend the Lutheran church. He is a loyal member of the Republican party, lending the strength of his influence to furthering its interests. A keen and practical young business man, he has accumulated considerable property, owning in addition to his interest in the shingle mill, a neat home in town. Just in the prime of life, energetic, ambitious, and possessed of those traits of character that insure success, he seems to have before him a future of usefulness and influence.

DANIEL S. BAKER, one of the early pioneers of the upper Stillaguamish river, has seen that country develop from the wilderness of the former days to the present stage of settlement and civilization. One of the first settlers on the north fork, he has done his share of the work of transforming a wilderness of trees into homesteads, himself being in the forefront of progressive forces. He was born in Maine, February 23, 1844, with the blood in his veins of the hardy people who came from England soon after the Mayflower had landed amid December snows on Plymouth Rock. His father, Nathan Baker, was born June 30, 1808, a descendant of ancestry which settled on the bleak New England shores in 1630 and helped make the Pine Tree state. Mrs. Sarah (Smith) Baker, a native of Maine, born in 1820, was the mother of six children, the subject of this biography being the oldest. After attending the common schools of his native state, young Baker entered Hampden Academy and was pursuing a collegiate course in Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, when the Civil War broke out. The entire Sophomore class enlisted for the Union in the Twentieth Maine infantry, J. L. Chamberlain, president of the college, being chosen lieutenant-colonel. After two years and ten months of service in that command Mr. Baker was transferred to the navy, and served with the rank of lieutenant for the remainder of the war. Resigning his commission in 1866 to accept a billet aboard a merchantman, he continued to follow the sea for fifteen years, then, in 1881, located in Clark county, Arkansas, as manager of a saw-mill. Two years later he came to Washington and took a homestead near Tacoma,

relinquishing it in 1886. In 1884 Mr. Baker had become foreman of the hop yards of Ezra Meeker, the pioneer of the hop industry in this state, and that time the hop king of Washington. Two years of this service were followed by Mr. Baker's selection of Snohomish county and the Stillaguamish valley as the scene of his future operations. In 1886 he took a homestead some six miles northeast of the site of the present town of Arlington, though at that time it was a wilderness accessible only by canoe from Stanwood and twenty-five miles distant by the river route. Seventy acres of the land Mr. Baker then took up have been cleared and the heavy timber has been removed from the remainder. He resided on this place until 1901 when he leased it and removed with his family to Arlington.

In 1867 Mr. Baker married Miss Melissa Littlefield, who became the mother of three children, two of whom are still living. George, the youngest, died in Arlington in 1902, twenty-two years after the death of his mother. Mr. Baker in 1892 married Miss Annie Rowley, daughter of William and Ann (Morledge) Rowley, natives of England who immigrated to the United States and died in Indiana. Mrs. Baker was born in Ohio in 1852 during the residence in the Buckeye state of her parents. She received her education in the schools of Ohio and Indiana. In lodge circles Mr. Baker is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of No. 34 at Kent. He is also a prominent Mason, having joined that order in 1880, and being a past master now and also at present master of the blue lodge at Arlington. In politics he is a Republican. In 1888 he was chosen one of the commissioners of Snohomish county and served for a term of two years. In 1892 he was made state appraiser of tide lands and for four years thereafter he performed the duties of that office. When the town of Arlington was incorporated he was made a member of the city council, and he has ever since served the people of his home town in that capacity. Mr. Baker is the owner of 260 acres of farm land, 100 of which are under cultivation, and at present is making a specialty of raising Durham cattle. He is one of those rare characters who preserve into the afternoon of life something of the freshness and vigor which have always attached to the pine forests of his native state. Hale, hearty and resonant of the pioneer days, he is also one of the wide awake men of the present, active, alert and closely in touch with the life and thought of the day.

JOHN W. MORRIS, while not one of the earliest pioneers of Snohomish county, is yet one of the men who cut the heavy timber from the ground on which the main street of Arlington has since been built. A veteran of the Civil War, he had also been active in the opening up of the Indian Terri-

tory before coming to Washington. Mr. Morris was born in Kentucky January 28, 1844, the son of William and Eva (Carpenter) Morris. The elder Morris was born in Lexington, Kentucky, the home of the famous Breckinridges, and in the early days of the great conflict between the North and the South raised a company of Union soldiers and became its captain. At Independence, Missouri, in the campaign against Price, he received a wound from the effects of which he died. Mrs. Morris was also a native of Kentucky, but after the war removed to Illinois and died there. John W. Morris received his education in the common schools of Illinois. When he was seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, under Captain Hanna and served with that command until it was mustered out in 1864. Mr. Morris at once re-entered the service as a member of Company K, Twenty-eighth Illinois, under Captain John W. Stokes, and served in the campaign on the Mexican border against General Kirby Smith until mustered out on the 9th of April, 1866. After leaving the army he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming for one year, in 1869 going to Nebraska and a year later to southern Kansas. While in the latter state he helped to lay out the town of Peru in Chautauqua county, and participated actively in the county seat fights in Chautauqua and Elk counties. Those were the days when county seats in the middle west were on wheels and easily mobile, according to the wishes of the persons in charge. In 1874 Mr. Morris engaged in the stock business, mostly in a speculative way, on the lands of the Cherokee nation in the Indian Territory and continued in this line of activity until 1885, when he opened a livery stable in Peru, Kansas. This was his home until February, 1890, when he came to Washington. His first work in the new state was clearing timber from the site of the main street of Arlington. Very soon after this he took a soldier's homestead on Jim creek, where he lived for two years, selling out then and purchasing his present farm of thirty acres, twenty of which are under cultivation. This place adjoins Arlington on the southeast.

In 1871 at Peru, Kansas, Mr. Morris married Miss Louise Stearns, daughter of Sheldon A. and Mary J. Stearns, who came to Linn county in the Sunflower state from Iowa. Mr. Stearns is dead, but is survived by Mrs. Stearns, now living in Whateom county. Mrs. Morris was born in Pennsylvania, August, 1854, and received her education in the schools of Iowa and Kansas. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, namely: Ralph, Claude W., Mrs. Mae Murphy, Arthur N., Mrs. Katie Iles, Earl, Winnie and Queenie. In politics Mr. Morris is aligned with the Socialists, but aside from acting as deputy sheriff in 1892 and 1893, has never been an officeholder. In fraternal circles he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, in the

latter order being a past grand; also a member of E. M. Stanton Post. He is a man of sterling character, respected by all in the community, one of the men who leave their imprint on their surroundings, alive to all the questions of the hour.

MATTHEW M. McCAULLEY, residing two and a half miles east of Arlington, Washington, on one of the finest farms in the forks region, is a pioneer among pioneers, and is deserving of the rich rewards he is now reaping after years of unremitting toil and labor. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, June 18, 1812. His father, James McCaulley, was a native of Kentucky who followed mechanical pursuits. He eventually moved to Pennsylvania, residing there for a time and then going to Illinois of which state he became one of the earliest pioneers. His death occurred there three months before the birth of his son, Matthew. Flora (Ferguson) McCaulley, the mother, was born and married in Pennsylvania.

Left an orphan at the age of two years, Matthew M. McCaulley was taken by an aunt who lived in Pennsylvania and he grew to manhood in that state, receiving his education in the common schools there established. When sixteen years old he went to Ohio where he lived for some time. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although but a boy of nineteen, he was one of the first to volunteer, enlisting in the 107th Illinois Volunteers. He served throughout the entire conflict and was mustered out at Washington City, in June, 1865. Returning to Illinois, he spent a few months, then decided to locate in Iowa, so went to Des Moines where he embarked in the hotel business and was thus engaged for four years. In 1869 he migrated to California. After dealing in stock there for two years he again took up his residence in Iowa and farmed in that state for six years, at the end of which time he decided to come to the Northwest. He reached Stanwood in February, 1879, intending to take up a homestead, but not finding one to his taste he worked in a logging camp owned by James Long for the following four years, and later rented a farm on Camano island. He filed on a homestead two and a half miles east of the present city of Arlington in May, 1883, he being the first man to take a claim on the South Fork of the Stillaguamish. The land was then covered with a dense growth of timber and brush, but of the 209 acres that he now owns he has 115 in cultivation. He is devoting the greater share of his attention to dairying, keeping a herd of fine Jersey cattle.

Mr. McCaulley was married on Camano island, in October, 1882, to Frances L. Davis, a native of that island, born in 1863 and educated in the Seattle schools. Her father, Reuben J. Davis, who was a native of New York state was a mechanic. Crossing the plains to California, he made that his home

until 1858, then came to Washington as one of its very earliest pioneer white men and here spent the remainder of his life. He was among the first white men to settle north of Seattle. Mrs. McCaulley died in 1891, mourned as a personal loss by the community, leaving the following children: Lena B., born on Camano island, now living in Snohomish county; James W., Fred and Maud, all of whom were born in this county and are living at home. In political belief Mr. McCaulley inclines to Socialism and in lodge connections is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also a member of the G. A. R. He is a typical pioneer, possessed of those sterling qualities of ambition and tireless energy that are requisite in those who would subdue the forests and transform the wilderness into a garden of beauty and fruitfulness. His personal character and life are such as to command the esteem of his fellow citizens, who respect him not alone for the noble part he played in rallying to the support of the flag during the dark days of civil strife, but for the courage and devotion shown in the later battles with adverse conditions in the conquest of natural barriers to the enjoyment of nature's blessings.

JACKSON H. PERSUN, one of the thrifty and prosperous farmers of Arlington, Washington, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1858, the son of Elias and Hannah (Moyer) Persun, who were also natives of that state. His father, a farmer, sought the fertile lands of Washington in 1889, and died here in February, 1890. The mother, to whom nine children have been born, is still living in her native state, at the age of seventy. Jackson Persun spent the first twenty-one years of his life at home on his father's farm, acquiring his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania. He became a resident of Washington in April, 1888, stopping first at Stanwood. After working in the logging camp of Cummings & Jones for two years, he filed on a pre-emption on Jim creek, a tributary of the south fork of the Stillaguamish river, in the spring of 1889. He made that his home for fourteen months, working meanwhile in lumber camps. Moving to Arlington in 1891, he still followed the same business, his wife going with him to the camp where her skill as a cook was in great demand. Thus working together during the summer months, and when winter came moving to a home in town which they had previously built, they spent seven profitable years, but in 1899 he abandoned the occupation that had claimed his attention for so many years, and went to the gold fields of Alaska, where he mined for eighteen months. Returning to Arlington in 1901 he purchased seventy acres of land adjoining the town, and has since spent his entire time in farming.

Mr. Persun was married in Pennsylvania, in 1885, to Sarah E. Cronkrite, born in New York

state in 1856. She is the daughter of John and Sarah (Pearson) Cronkrite, also natives of New York. The father farmed in Pennsylvania for many years before his death; the mother still resides in that state. Mrs. Persun received her education in New York, and after being graduated from the high school, went to Pennsylvania in which state she was a successful teacher prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Persun have one child, a daughter, R. Lee, born in Pennsylvania, January 29, 1886, who is now attending the high school at Arlington. Mr. Persun is identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, and his wife is an earnest worker in the Baptist church. In political belief he adheres strictly to Republican principles, and lends his influence to the advancement of that party's interests. He makes a specialty of dairying, and owns a fine herd of Jersey cattle. In addition to his excellent farm he is also interested in city property to quite an extent. He justly deserves the title of a self-made man, as his present financial standing is due entirely to his own untiring energy and careful management, which qualities combined with an upright character, have made him one of the respected citizens of Arlington.

JACOB PETERSON, engaged in general farming and dairying a mile west of Arlington, has been a resident of this section of the state for the past sixteen years, during which he has attained deserved success. Born in Norway July 12, 1870, he is the son of Peter and Guri (Branstad) Volden, both of whom were natives of that far northern country also. The father was a farmer. He passed away in 1898 in Norway at the age of seventy-five. The mother died in 1900 at an advanced age also. Of the four children constituting the family the subject of this sketch is the second, two being boys and two girls. He attended school and worked on the farm with his father and with neighbors until twenty years of age. From time to time he heard wonderful stories of the opportunities offered young men by the United States, and in 1890 crossed the sea to investigate personally. After a long, arduous, though interesting, journey of thousands of miles through a strange country, the young emigrant reached Fir, Skagit county, in August, 1890, where family friends resided, among them being Ole Borseth and L. Engen, who had preceded him a year. He immediately went to work for Mr. Engen, on whose farm he remained a year and a half. He then took a contract for ditching and draining a large slough nearby, after the completion of which he cruised timber on the Pilchuck river for a time, then engaged in fishing thirteen months at the mouth of the Skagit river. At this time he removed to the Stillaguamish valley, settling at Silvana and there assisting in opening the county road between the depot and Elverum's store. Later the young man

worked a time for Mr. Engen and spent several months in school perfecting his education before returning to Silvana to enter the employ of S. Knutson. One summer he cut bolts at Bryant. He bought his present farm of thirty-nine acres December 22, 1899, after having leased a year near Silvana. Mr. Peterson's place shows unmistakable signs of thrift and skill in the occupation he is following and is one of the substantial small farms of the valley.

The marriage of Miss Gyda Husby, daughter of Ole K. and Nettie Husby, to Mr. Peterson was solemnized May 10, 1902. The parents of the bride are natives of Norway, who came to the United States when young people, settling in Minnesota. They came to Snohomish county in 1888 and, after spending a time near Port Susan, came up the Stillaguamish to a point near Arlington and engaged in farming. Both are still living and reside near the little city at the forks of the river. Mrs. Peterson was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 21, 1883, and received her education in the schools of Snohomish county. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Ole Johan, born August 20, 1903. The family are communicants of the Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Peterson is affiliated with the Republican party, and is one of its conservative members.

THOMAS JENSEN, whose home lies about two and a half miles southeast of Silvana, is one of the enterprising farmers of this part of Snohomish county, a man of sterling character and of active public spirit. He was born in Germany in 1849, the fourth of the nine children of Lawrence and Christina Jensen, farmer people of the old country. The father died on the home farm, where he first saw the light. Thomas Jensen attended the schools of his native place until at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter. He served three years, then passed one year as journeyman in the vicinity of his home, but in 1869 he came to the United States, settling in Burlington, Iowa, and for several years he alternated between Iowa and Louisiana, working at the bench. He also put in eighteen months at his trade in California. In 1871 he was back again in Burlington, whence he made a trip to his old home in Germany. On his return he took ship at New York for San Francisco, via the isthmus of Panama, and he remained in the Golden Gate city until 1878, when he made a trip to Seattle. Being highly pleased with the Puget sound country, in a short time he returned and located on one hundred and sixty acres in Snohomish county, up the Stillaguamish river. He remained here for two years, putting the place into shape for agriculture in so far as was possible in that time, but passed the winter of 1880 in San Francisco, work-

ing at his trade for money with which to develop his Snohomish county place. This policy he pursued for five years, and at the present time he has about ninety acres cleared and under cultivation, one acre being in orchard and small fruits.

In 1886, at San Francisco, Mr. Jensen married Miss Johanna Jens, daughter of Joachim E. and Meta C. (Detlefsen) Jens, the former of whom was a dyer in Germany, in which country he passed away when Mrs. Jensen was twelve years of age. Mrs. Jens, though a native of Germany, went to Italy in later years and died there. Mrs. Jensen was born in Germany in September, 1854, and received her education there. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jensen: Dora, in 1887, who has passed through the county schools and also the school at Arlington, and Martha, in 1888, who also received her education in the Snohomish county schools. Both the daughters of Mr. Jensen were in the first class to graduate from Island school, No. 22. In politics Mr. Jensen is a Socialist. Being deeply interested in the cause of popular education, he has served as a member of the school board. He owns 200 acres of land, very nearly half of which is under cultivation, also fifty head of cattle, the principal part of which are dairy stock. Mr. Jensen is well known for his public spirit, and is a man of energy and accomplishment, successful in his undertakings.

SEVERT ENGESETH, farmer, three miles southeast of Silvana, affords in his career in this state an illustration of what may be done by a man who is willing to work in any line of endeavor and advance himself to the position of an independent agriculturist. The career also illustrates how the timber and logging industry of Snohomish county has been the means of affording a start toward ownership of property. Mr. Engeseth was born in Norway May 6, 1866, the son of Andrew and Annie (Hansen) Engeseth, natives of Norway. The elder Engeseth came to Washington in 1890 and remained here for eight years, then returned to the old country, where he is still living. Mrs. Engeseth has remained in this country and is making her home at Silvana. Severt Engeseth remained at home and attended school until he was twelve years of age, when he engaged in the fisheries as a winter occupation, working on his father's farm during summer. In 1883, when seventeen years old, he came to Washington, traveling from Norway alone, to rejoin an uncle at Silvana. He remained with the uncle for three years, then, from the year 1886 to the year 1889, carried the mail between Silvana and Stanwood, working at farming between trips. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Engeseth turned to the logging camps and for seven years lived in the woods and followed the life of a logger and timberman. In 1897 he went to the Klondike, where, in

the fourteen months of his stay, he accumulated a handsome sum. On coming out from Alaska Mr. Engeseth returned to Stanwood, whence he soon after made a trip to his old home in Norway, remaining there about eight months. Returning in May, 1900, he purchased twenty-two acres of land which forms part of his present farm and consists of as fertile soil as is to be found. Since that time he has made his home on the place and has added forty acres of timber land to his holdings.

October 20, 1898, while visiting his old home across the Atlantic Mr. Engeseth married Miss Sine Hoidal, daughter of Martin and Petrene (Hansen) Hoidal, who are still living in the old country, the father being a seafaring man. Mrs. Engeseth was born in the old country June 22, 1868, and received her education there. Mr. and Mrs. Engeseth have three children: Martin, born February 11, 1900; Albert, March 22, 1901; Petrene, born June 11, 1902, deceased; Anskar, October 1, 1903, and Severt, June 29, 1905. In fraternal circles Mr. Engeseth is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; in church affiliations he is a Lutheran, and in politics a Republican. He has served as road commissioner of his district, but has never been an office-seeker, and never aspired to any of the higher positions of trust in county or state. Twenty-five acres of his land is under cultivation and producing excellent crops. In live stock, aside from horses for operating the farm, Mr. Engeseth has twenty-one head of cattle of the dairy type. His farming business is prosperous; his home is one of the pleasantest places in the Silvana district, and his enjoyment of material blessings is heightened by the possession of a reputation for honesty and integrity.

JOHN C. LARSON, farmer, three and a half miles from Silvana and equally distant from Arlington, is of the fibre of which men must be made who win a new country from nature and adapt it to the needs of man. He has lived on his present place since the days when it was covered with forest and has changed it into a fertile farm. Ability to work and patience to accomplish are among Mr. Larson's chief characteristics. He was born in Norway February 7, 1847, the second of the two children of Lars and Ella (Setter) Larson, natives of Norway, born in the early years of the last century. Young Larson attended the common school at his home and also the high school, at the age of fourteen years going to work for farmers in his neighborhood. For twelve years he continued at farm work and when twenty-six years old he started to learn the trade of carpenter. Soon after qualifying himself for work at the bench he engaged in a shipyard and worked at ship carpentry for two years. In 1886 Mr. Larson determined to come to the United States, and he reached Stan-

wood on the last day of May of that year. He then passed two months in Skagit county, but returned to Snohomish county, stopping for a time in Silvana. In February of 1888 he filed on the place which now constitutes his home farm, taking up but thirty-two acres. It was covered with a growth of cottonwoods, but he has cleared and slashed the entire tract and made many improvements on the land.

While living in Norway Mr. Larson in 1881 married Miss Engeborg Bruseth, daughter of Andres and Guro (Setter) Bruseth, both of whom were born, lived and died in their native land. Mrs. Larson was born in 1848 and received her education in the old country. She passed a year and a half in Denmark, learning the principles of successful conduct of a creamery establishment. She came to Snohomish county with her husband in 1886 and died here October 21, 1893, leaving two living children, three others having died in babyhood. The living are Lars and Guro, both of whom were born in Norway. In church membership Mr. Larson is a Lutheran; in politics an adherent to the People's party principles. Mr. Larson raises cattle, keeping, at this writing, twenty head on his home place. He is one of the fine men of his community, energetic and of the class which makes for the betterment of the neighborhood in which he lives.

ANDREW J. GREEN, farmer, two and a half miles west of Arlington, is one of the public-spirited citizens and prosperous men of the Stillaguamish valley. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the section, Mrs. Green being among the very first white women to make their homes there. Mr. Green was born in Norway in 1857, the third of seven children of Johonos and Ingeborg (Anderson) Green, also natives of Norway. The elder Green came to the United States in 1880 and died in Michigan. Andrew J. Green attended the Norway schools and at the age of sixteen took to the sea and followed the life of a sailor for six years, during the last two of which he held an interest in the vessel in which he sailed. In 1878 Mr. Green came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, where he remained for six years. In 1885 he came to Washington and for a time made his headquarters at Stillaguamish postoffice, now Silvana, engaged in farm work. The following year he filed on a piece of wooded wilderness which he has since converted into a fine farm. When Mr. Green took his wife to live on his land she was almost alone so far as the company of white women was concerned. Mr. Green has cleared and slashed sixty of his eighty-five acres of land, the remainder being still in timber. Hay and grain form his principal crops, though he also gives considerable attention to cattle raising, keeping some thirty-four head at this date.

In 1883, while living in Wisconsin, Mr. Green married Miss Guro Nelson, daughter of Nels and Guave Nelson, both of whom are still living in Norway. Mrs. Green was born in 1858 and received her education in the common schools of Norway, later coming to the United States and settling in Wisconsin. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, of whom one daughter, Clara M., died in infancy. The living are Annie G., born in Wisconsin, and now operator in the telephone office at Arlington; Jonas P., born in Silvana; Nels N., Anton F., Caroline, Margarete, Amanda C., Albert and Bernard. A Lutheran in religion, Mr. Green is at present deacon in his home church; in politics he is a Republican. Being a public-spirited man, he has ever contributed his share toward the promotion of the common weal, at one time serving four years in the thankless and unremunerative office of school director and for two years serving as road supervisor. He is one of the substantial, worthy men of his community, highly esteemed by those with whom he is associated, energetic progressive and prosperous.

JOSEPH KRAETZ, one of the men whose abundant labors have contributed to the material and industrial development of Snohomish county, is a native of Germany, born February 5, 1866. His father, Johan, and his mother, Cresyen (Reindl) Kraetz, were likewise natives of this land, and their remains lie buried there. The former was a baker by trade. The Mr. Kraetz of this article attended the excellent German schools from the time he first became old enough until he was thirteen, then went to work in a railroad shop, where he learned the trade of a machinist. After thoroughly mastering his craft and following it as a journeyman for a few years, he put into practice a determination to seek his fortune in the new world, and in 1887 he took up his abode in the state of Michigan. Only four months were spent there, however, then he caught the spirit of "Westward, Ho!" and came to Silvana, Washington. Early in 1888 he bought forty acres two miles east of town, covered with forest, surrounded by forest and without even a trail over which to pack provisions. To open a passable road and to clear and seed the land was the labor of six or seven years, but the task was successfully accomplished and the land thus improved furnished Mr. Kraetz a home until 1895, when he sold out. For a couple of years afterward he farmed a rented place in the vicinity, but in the spring of 1898 he purchased a tract of eighty acres a short distance southwest of Arlington, unimproved at the time, and once more began the struggle with impeding timber and debris. In the years which have intervened he has cleared and seeded half this land, giving token, by thus opening two homes in the heart of dense forests, of his great

industry, earnestness of purpose and capacity for hard work.

In the state of Michigan, in 1892, Mr. Kraetz married Miss Annie Dous, whose father, Ferdinand, is a native of Germany, and by occupation a coal miner. At present he is superintendent of a large mine in Michigan, for the owners of which he has worked for the past thirty-five years. Mrs. Kraetz's mother, Louise (Schultz) Dous, is likewise a native of Germany and now a resident of the Peninsula state. Born in Ohio in 1875, Mrs. Kraetz grew to young womanhood and was educated in that state, but moved to Michigan previous to her marriage. She and Mr. Kraetz are parents of the following children, namely: Louise, Louis, Ernest, Joseph and Sophia, all born in Snohomish county. In politics Mr. Kraetz is a Democrat and in fraternal affiliations a Woodman of the World. He is looked upon as one of the substantial, strong men of his part of the county, a man of force and ability and in all respects worthy of esteem and confidence. Like most farmers in his locality he is considerably interested in dairying, keeping twenty head of cattle at this time.

OLE O. REINSETH, whose farm lies about equidistant from Silvana and Arlington, is one of the self-made men of Snohomish county. After passing many years in the logging camps of the Stillaguamish he purchased a tract of forest land and commenced the task of rearing himself a home in the midst of a dense forest. Mr. Reinseth was born in Norway in the winter of 1864, the second of eight children of Ole and Bret (Ulvund) Reinseth, who are still living in the land of the fjords, where the father is a sailor by occupation. Ole O. Reinseth attended the common schools of his native land as a lad and remained at home until he was twenty-two years old. He came to the United States in 1886 and in the fall of that year appeared on the Skagit river, but soon after went to work for Olson & McFadden in their logging camp on the Stillaguamish. He remained here for three years, leaving to enter upon a four-year term of service in the logging camp of O. B. Commons. At the completion of this period Mr. Reinseth passed six months in the English logging camp, leaving there to take a lease of the Iver Johnson farm, near Silvana, which he operated with success for four years. In 1894 Mr. Reinseth was in a position to undertake the purchase of a tract of woodland with a view to converting it into farm land, and he selected thirty-six acres midway between Silvana and Arlington. At that time not a stick of timber had been removed from the heavily wooded tract and there was not a sign of an improvement, but three years later Mr. Reinseth had cleared a place for his house, erected his dwelling and outbuildings and moved his family thereto. At the present time there are but six acres

not under cultivation, and Mr. Reinseth has wrought the transformation with his own hands and his own teams.

In 1892, in Seattle, Mr. Reinseth married Miss Mary Benson, daughter of Berent and Annie (Rossevold) Benson, natives of Norway, who are still living in the old home across the sea. Mrs. Reinseth was born in the old country in 1868 and received her education in the schools there. In 1890 she came to the United States. She passed some time in Minnesota, but afterward came to Tacoma and still later to Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Reinseth have five living children: Bertha and Annie, born at Silvana; Oberth, Sene and Rena, born on the home ranch. Elizabeth, the first child born to them on the new ranch, died in infancy, and Arthur passed away December 24, 1904. In church connections the Reinseths are Lutherans, and in politics Mr. Reinseth is a Republican, but aside from serving two terms as road supervisor, he has given no time or attention to office holding. He keeps twenty-seven head of dairy cattle and horses sufficient for operating the farm. He is one of the respected citizens of the community, a man who combines thrift and energy with business shrewdness.

PEDER REINSETH, farmer near Arlington is of the thrifty Scandinavian born American citizens who constitute so large a percentage of the population of Snohomish county and who have contributed so large a share toward the development of the native resources of the community. Mr. Reinseth was born in Norway February 26, 1872, the son of Ole and Bret (Ulvund) Reinseth, who are still residents of Norway, where the father leads the life of a sailor. As a lad young Reinseth attended the schools of Norway, remaining at home until nineteen years old. At that age, being attracted to the United States by reason of the fact that he had a brother in this country, he determined to emigrate. He joined his brother, Ole O. Reinseth, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work, in Snohomish county in 1889 and soon after went to work for the Great Northern Railway Company. After passing some time at railroading, Mr. Reinseth went into the woods and worked in a logging camp for four years, at the end of which term he engaged in the fishing industry, continuing therein for two years. Mr. Reinseth went to Alaska in 1899 and that was his place of abode for two years more. On his return to Snohomish county he purchased his present place of twenty-six acres, covered with heavy timber. Eight acres of this tract have been cleared and put into cultivation and now constitute Mr. Reinseth's home place. Recently he has increased his holdings by the purchase of twenty acres more adjoining.

In 1895, at Silvana, Mr. Reinseth married Miss

Minnie Peterson, daughter of Gunder and Guro Peterson, natives of Norway who passed their entire lives in their native land, dying there some years ago. Mrs. Peterson was born in Norway in 1813 and received her education in the Norwegian schools, but came to the United States and located in the Puget sound country some time previous to her marriage. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reinseth, all of whom are living: Olaf, Geda and Olga. The family are attendants upon the Lutheran church, and in political faith Mr. Reinseth is a Republican. He is a hard worker, thrifty, energetic, and, though a young man, already well on the way to independence, financially.

HANS THOMSEN, one of the sturdy men who have wrought the agricultural development of Snohomish county, clearing away the primeval forest and a maze of debris that the land might be prepared for the seed, is a native of Germany, land whence so many successful tillers of the soil have come, land of thrift and industry and force. He is the son of Mather and Katrina (Jensen) Thomsen, likewise natives of Germany, who both passed away in their native country after having become the parents of seven children, of whom our subject was third. Mr. Thomsen was educated in the famous German schools, but being of an ambitious and adventurous turn, he did not remain long in his fatherland, for at the early age of eighteen he was alone in a strange land, the language of which was unfamiliar to him, but a land, nevertheless, which held opportunity and plenty for those with the eyes to see and hands to grasp the chances that should come in their way. He was not entirely alone, however, for in the Stillaguamish valley then lived and still lives an uncle, and to his uncle he came. For three years he worked for his relative and for others in the vicinity, then he resolved to secure some land for himself, so in 1884 he availed himself of the privilege so generously afforded by Uncle Sam, and pre-empted a tract of one hundred and twenty acres four and a half miles west of where Arlington now is. This he afterward converted into a homestead. Naturally the land was without improvements of any kind when he came into possession of it, and as wild as western Washington forest land could be, but he went to work with a will, and as a result he now has a large clearing and at least half his place in cultivation. The Thomsen farm of the present day is in striking contrast, with its comfortable buildings and smiling fields, to the Thomsen place in 1884, with its debris and wonderful wealth of timber. Though a general farmer, Mr. Thomsen makes a specialty of the dairy business, keeping at the present time thirty-five head of excellent animals.

In the year 1889, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Thomsen married Miss Katherine G. Tietjen, a

native of Germany, whose parents still live there. Born in 1864, she grew up in her European home, acquiring her education in the common schools of the parish, but at the age of eighteen she came to America. She and Mr. Thomsen are parents of five children—Sena, Elsa, Herman, Tillie and William. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Thomsen is a Workman and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; in politics he is independent, but with a strong bias toward Socialism. Aside from serving two terms on the school board, he has never held office in the county, nor has he sought to hold office, his ambition being rather for industrial than political success. He is a man of energy, with an honorable record to his credit, one of the sturdy men of the community and respected as such.

JOHN SCHLOMAN is one of the early settlers in the Silvana section of Snohomish county, and though he has not lived continuously in this county since he first came in 1881, he has passed the greater part of the intervening time here. Mr. Schloman tried eastern Washington for a time, but came back to the western slope of the Cascades and resumed life on the Stillaguamish. He was born in Germany in 1851, but was brought by his parents to Minnesota when but two years old. His father, Henry Schloman, was a blacksmith by trade, but on coming to America became one of the pioneer farmers of Minnesota, though during the Civil War he returned temporarily to the pursuit of his trade. The mother, Mary (Wilhelm) Schloman, also a native of Germany, came to Snohomish county from Minnesota after the death of her husband and died here with her son, who was the eighth of her nine children. John Schloman received his education in the common schools of Minnesota. He remained on the farm there until 1881, then came to the territory of Washington, stopping for six months in Seattle. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Schloman came to Snohomish county and filed a pre-emption claim to one hundred and sixty acres near where Silvana now is, upon which he eventually proved up and about eight acres of which he cleared. Selling out at the end of four years' residence there, he moved to the Palouse country of eastern Washington, where he passed a year, then for another year he was a resident of Spokane, after which he came back to Snohomish county and bought a piece of land near Arlington. After living there for a time, Mr. Schloman took a homestead near Darrington, but, on proving up, sold this and came back to Arlington, where he lived for the ensuing four or five years. In 1899 he moved on to his present place, three and a half miles southwest of Arlington and four and a half southeast of Silvana, establishing a residence there, which continues unbroken to this day.

At Arlington, in 1890, Mr. Schloman married

Miss Meta, daughter of William and Rosa (Flick) Spoerhase, the former of whom was born in Germany, but came to this country with his parents when but two years old. He attained the years of manhood in Minnesota, becoming a brick mason. In 1891 he came to Washington and is now living near Arlington. Mrs. Spoerhase, a native of Ohio, is also still living. Mrs. Schloman was born in Minnesota September 6, 1873, and received her education in that state, coming to Washington with her parents when eighteen years old. She and Mr. Schloman have two children, Henry and Cosima, born November 17, 1891, and May 9, 1896, respectively. In fraternal circles Mr. Schloman is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in politics a Socialist, well informed on the tenets of the men of that economical faith. He has one hundred and twenty acres of land, devoted to general farming, and gives some attention to stock, having at present a herd of nine cattle. That Mr. Schloman has seen much of the world and is well informed on all subjects is evident from a casual conversation with him. An omniverous reader, he is fully abreast of the times along all lines of progressive thought. He is highly respected in his community as a man of sterling worth and more than ordinary ability.

WILLIAM H. BUNTEN (deceased) was one of the pioneers of the Arlington country, highly respected by the community. He came here in 1881, when the country was virgin forest which knew neither axe nor settler, and when provisions had to be brought from Stanwood by Indian canoe on the river, the water route being the only one known to travel. Mr. Bunten was born in Alexander, Maine, July 31, 1829, the son of Andrew and Clare A. (Chase) Buntin. The father was a native of Scotland, and after coming to America became a school teacher and farmer in the Pine Tree state. Mrs. Buntin, a native of Maine, was a descendant of the Mayflower pilgrims. She died at Redwood City, California. William H. Buntin received his education in the schools of Maine and even during his boyhood days learned the trade of a carpenter. Married when nineteen years of age, he operated his father's farm for several years thereafter but in 1865 went to California, making the trip around the Horn. After three years there, he determined to return to Maine, by vessel. He was shipwrecked on the Panama coast and had to wait a month before the next steamer should touch at the port. In the interim he was stricken with isthmian fever, which so changed his plans that he returned to California, and there resided until his advent to Puget sound. The fever caused the permanent loss of his hearing.

In 1880, while living in California, Mr. Buntin married Miss Sophia Eichholz, daughter of William

M. and Frederika (Kolpin) Eichholz, natives of Germany. The father died of typhoid fever when thirty-two years of age; his widow survived in the old country until 1872. Mrs. Buntin was born in Germany in 1851 and received her education there. When fifteen years of age, she came to Wisconsin, whence she crossed the continent to California in 1880. Five children were born to this union: Mrs. Minnie C. King, born in California in 1881; Mrs. Clara H. Holing, born in Port Susan, Washington, in 1883; Bertha, born on the Snohomish county ranch in 1886; William H., Jr., and Walter M., both of whom were born on the present home ranch. Mr. Buntin was a lifelong Republican and an earnest advocate of the principles of that party. The family are attendants of the Evangelical church. The farm is operated by Mrs. Buntin and her sons, who are very successful as agriculturists. Mrs. Buntin retains many memories of the early days up the river and frequently contrasts those pioneer days with the present ones on the fine ranch well stocked with cattle, horses and sheep. The heritage left by Mr. Buntin is two-fold—a fine ranch which he did much to develop from the dense forest, and the memory of an excellent man and public-spirited citizen.

JOACHIM KROGER, whose farm lies two miles southwest of Arlington, is one of the successful and respected German-Americans of Snohomish county, where he has resided for nearly twenty years. Mr. Kroger is a native of Germany, born May 22, 1853. His parents, Joachim and Annie (Damm) Kroger, were German farmer folk, who passed their entire lives in the old country. The son received his education in the German schools and remained at home until he was twenty years of age. In 1873 he came to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where he followed the life of a farmer for full fifteen years. In the autumn of 1888 he came to the Puget Sound country and filed on a pre-emption three miles southwest of Arlington, upon which he resided two years, then sold out and purchased his present place of one hundred acres. When Mr. Kroger gained possession of the land it was covered with a dense growth of brush and big timber and much of it was low land, which had to be ditched before it was suitable for raising crops. At present, however, after long years of arduous effort, he has forty acres of it under cultivation and is gradually clearing and fitting the rest of it for crops.

In 1878, while living in Minnesota, Mr. Kroger married Miss Mimie Holst, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her parents when she was seven years old. Claus and Mary Holst were born in Germany but came to Minnesota in the pioneer days of that state and lived the lives of farmer people until overtaken by death.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kroger, but the parents were bereft of them by death while they were yet in infancy. The family church is the Lutheran. In politics Mr. Kroger is a Democrat. As a farmer he has been very successful, but it has been by his own hard, patient efforts that he has placed himself in the position of competence which he occupies today. In addition to conducting a general farming business, he raises cattle, his herd at present numbering more than thirty head. Mr. Kroger has exhibited farsightedness in his farm work and has converted a tract of land which had been passed over by less observant people into one of the fine places of the county. He is highly respected by the community in which he lives and enjoys the reputation of being one of the substantial citizens of the Arlington country.

KNUT O. ROD, successful farmer four miles west of Arlington, has been in the Puget sound country for fifteen years and during that time has placed himself in possession of a competence. Mr. Rod was born in Norway June 4th, 1864, the youngest of four children of Ove and Barbo (Breck) Rod, farmer folk of Norway. The elder Rod is still living in the old country at the advanced age of ninety-three years, but the mother died four years ago, aged eighty-two. Knut O. Rod left home when fifteen years old to do for himself. His first engagement was for six months with a farmer, and for his services he received a pair of second-hand boots and \$2 in cash. These constituted Mr. Rod's worldly possessions six months after he had embarked in business for himself. He followed farming in Norway until he came to the United States in 1882 and settled in Story county, Iowa, where he worked at farm labor for seven years. At the end of that period he came to Washington, arriving in Seattle just previous to the big fire of 1889. He worked in a brick yard and at Alki Point for about four years. In the meantime, however, he had made a trip to Snohomish county and in 1890 had pre-empted 160 acres of land eight miles from Arlington. On leaving Seattle he came here and he lived upon his pre-emption for about ten years, then sold out and bought the forty-acre tract where he now lives. The land was alder bottom then; now thirty acres of it are cleared and in crop and pasture. At one time Mr. Rod acquired by purchase 160 acres of land near Granite Falls, but later sold out to advantage.

In 1895 Mr. Rod married Miss Martha Thoen, a native of Norway, who came to the Puget Sound country alone. Her parents are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Rod have three children, Annie, Olga and Myrtle. In politics Mr. Rod is a Republican and in church membership a Lutheran. The principal business on Mr. Rod's farm is dairying, for which purpose he maintains twenty-two head of cattle.

Mr. Rod is in good financial circumstances, his position in life now being very different from what it was when he received his first wages. He is a hard worker and of the stuff of which successful men are made.

LORENZ LORENZEN, living four miles west of Arlington, is one of the self made men of the Stillaguamish valley. Coming here from the old country in 1886 with little except his hands and the ability to use them to good advantage, he has now one of the finest of the small farms in this section of Snohomish county. Mr. Lorenzen was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in the spring of 1860, the third of six children of Hans and Botilla (Jensen) Lorenzen, both of whom died when Lorenzen was but fifteen years of age, leaving him at that age to battle with the world. He followed farm work in Germany for several years, then left brothers and sisters and came across the Atlantic to join his cousin, Thomas Jensen, a farmer on the Stillaguamish. Mr. Lorenzen traveled by way of Portland to reach Snohomish county. Soon after arriving here he commenced to farm, and after two years of this occupation purchased an eighty-acre tract of timber. He made his home with his cousin, and a suggestion of the isolated position of his holding may be gained from the fact that save for Mrs. Jensen, Mr. Lorenzen did not see a white woman for a year after he had located up the river. Since settling on his land Mr. Lorenzen has sold forty acres and now has thirty-two of the remaining forty cleared and devoted to the purposes of a dairy farm. He has twenty-six head of cattle and does an extensive dairy business. As one of the pioneers of this section of Snohomish county, he has many recollections of intensely interesting happenings and experiences of the early days before settlers began to pour into the valley. Mr. Lorenzen during his early days in the Stillaguamish valley made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, but since becoming proprietor of his own farm, has lived upon it. In politics he is independent and he has never sought office. The reputation he has won in the community of being a successful, thrifty, energetic man who thoroughly understands the dairy business is a justly deserved one; his position as one of the substantial citizens of the valley is assured; and as one of the county's hardy pioneers his name will be preserved in the history of this region.

AUGUST LAMMERS, an honored pioneer of the Arlington country and one of the leading dairymen of that region, was born in Ohio January 1, 1855, fourth of the five children of Frederick J., and Martha (Teaman) Lammers, both natives of Germany. The elder Lammers migrated to New

York early in life and for a time was a merchant there, but in the fifties he changed his residence to Ohio and his business to tilling the soil, which occupation he followed until his death. The mother of our subject came to the United States when twenty years old, was married in New York, moved with her husband to the Buckeye state and died there.

August Lammers, of this review, remained under the parental roof until sixteen, acquiring a common school education and assisting his father on the farm, then for three years he was engaged in railroad work. In 1875 he was seized with an ambition to try his fortune in the West, so migrated to the Golden state, in the metropolis of which he drove team for a period of three years, coming then to the still more promising Puget sound country. His objective point was Stanwood, whence he moved up the Stillaguamish to a point three miles east of Silvana to file on a homestead. Needless to say the place was virgin forest, approachable only by canoe, presenting difficulties which might try the courage of the bravest, but by working in logging camps and at any other jobs he might happen to get and employing his spare time in clearing land, he succeeded in getting sixty acres in shape for cultivation. He remained on this farm until 1902. In 1903 he purchased the place on which we now find him, thirty-four acres a mile south of Arlington, to the improving and cultivation of which he has been devoting his energies since with the same assiduity and ambition that characterized his earlier efforts in the county. At present he has six or seven acres of this land in cultivation. His entire land holdings aggregate 115 acres, seventy of which are producing crops, and he is engaged extensively in the dairy business, a line for which he and his good wife are especially adapted by training and experience. They keep thirty-five head of cattle of the Holstein and Durham breeds, besides a number of other kinds of live stock.

On the Stillaguamish river, in 1891, Mr. Lammers married Miss Annie Holding, whose parents are still living in Norway, where she was born in 1856. After completing her education and reaching young womanhood, she came to the United States. She has given much attention to practical dairying, especially during the early days in Snohomish county, and is considered an authority on the subject. Mr. Lammers is also a dairyman of note and his abilities in this line were duly recognized by his neighbors in the same line of business who elected him first president of the Arlington Co-operative Creamery Company. In political faith he is a Democrat, in fraternal affiliations a Woodman of the World and in church membership a Lutheran, as is also Mrs. Lammers. Though interested in political matters and public affairs generally to the extent that good citizenship requires he

is not what might be called a politician and has never sought office, though he has consented to hold such minor offices as school director and constable. His ambition impels him rather in the direction of industrial achievement, in which he has certainly made a highly creditable record. He is one of the prominent men of his community, progressive, active and influential and possessed of a reputation for integrity and square dealing untarnished by any act of his.

CARL THOMPSON.—The development of the Stillaguamish valley has been due in a very large measure to the thrifty sons of Norway who have made their homes there, not the least progressive, industrious and forceful of whom is Carl Thompson, whose excellent farm is situated a mile west of Arlington. One of the early settlers of the valley he is also one of its most successful and honored citizens at this date, and while still a young man he is enjoying the rewards which the rich country always has for those who prove themselves worthy. He was born March 19, 1865, the son of Casper and Ellen Thompson, natives respectively of Norway and France, though the former was of English extraction. The father came to the United States in 1867, settled in Illinois and followed farming there awhile, going thence to Minnesota, of which state he was a pioneer settler, thence to South Dakota, where he took a homestead and timber claim. He is now living near Arlington, having come to the West in 1901, but his wife died when our subject was an infant.

After acquiring a good education in the common schools of Illinois and Minnesota, and assisting his father from the time he left school until he was twenty, Carl Thompson came out to Washington territory, arriving at Stanwood April 21, 1885. He went to work forthwith in a local logging camp, and continued in the employ of the same firm for a period of two years, then going up the Stillaguamish, where the ensuing three years were passed in the camp of Henry Dewey. The ensuing twelvemonth was devoted to logging for another employer, but in 1891 Mr. Thompson decided upon a change of occupation, so he purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land a mile west of Arlington, or rather the site of the present Arlington, and began the arduous task of clearing up a home in the forest. He never paused in his endeavors until every acre was free from the impeding timber; indeed he sought a further field for his teeming ambition, purchasing of Peter Funk forty-one acres adjoining his own place which he has also cleared and put into a fine state of cultivation. He has just added to the value of this splendid farm and to the comfort of living upon it by erecting a modern twelve-room house. It was already furnished with an excellent barn and other

outbuildings. He is engaged in farming on a somewhat extensive scale for this country, where the difficulty of clearing land encourages small holdings and intensive cultivation of a small acreage. His herd consists of one hundred head of excellent dairy cattle of the Holstein strain.

In 1891 in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Thompson married Miss Caroline, daughter of John P. Funk, a native of Norway, and sister of Martin and Peter Funk, of whom biographical mention has been made elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Denmark, but educated mostly in Wisconsin, having come to this country when still quite young. To her and Mr. Thompson have been born three children, namely, Arthur, Elmer and Myrtle. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican, in fraternal affiliations a Workman and in religion a follower of the famous Martin Luther. Like most other public spirited men he has taken his turn in serving on the school board. He is deservedly popular in his community and held in the highest esteem by all his neighbors who consider him a man of unstained integrity and honor, worthy of the fullest confidence.

ANTON KRAETZ, one of the thrifty and hard working German-American citizens who are contributing to the agricultural advancement of Snohomish county, has to his credit the opening of two timbered farms in the Stillaguamish valley, on one of which, near Arlington, he is residing at this date. Born in Germany June 11, 1867, he enjoyed for a time the advantages offered by the excellent public schools which have made that land world-famous, but circumstances forced upon him at an early age the struggle of life. His father, John E. Kraetz, a baker by trade, died when our subject was still a lad, leaving the mother, Mrs. Crescent (Reindl) Kraetz, with four young children to support and educate. She devoted her energies zealously to the task and had the satisfaction of living to see them all in a fair way to prosperity and comfort. When Anton was little more than thirteen years old he was apprenticed to the baker's trade and after two and a half years of service he was turned out as a competent craftsman. He continued to work as a journeyman in the bakeries of his native land until July, 1888, then put into practice a resolution to try his fortunes in the new land across the ocean, nor did he pause in his journeying until he had reached Tacoma, Washington. After a short residence there he moved to Snohomish county. Soon after his arrival he had purchased forty acres of heavily timbered land in the upper Stillaguamish country, to the clearing of which for cultivation he at once addressed himself with assiduity and determination. The need of supplies forced him to return to Tacoma and the pursuit of his trade, but three months later he was back at his

clearing, and on the new farm thus wrested from the domain of the forest giants he lived and prospered until 1902, when he sold it and purchased his present place of fifty acres. Much of it has been cleared and the remainder is in shape to furnish excellent pasture for stock. It is well improved, despite the fact that so few years have elapsed since he acquired it. He carries on a general farming business, but, like many others in the vicinity, gives considerable attention to live stock, keeping twenty head of neat cattle at present.

In the town of Arlington, in 1898, Mr. Kraetz married Miss Rosa Spoerhase, a native of Minnesota, whose parents were German born, but came to the Gopher state early in life and were married there. Both are now residents of Arlington. Mrs. Kraetz was born January 2, 1881, and was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and at Arlington, having come to the latter place when ten years old. She and Mr. Kraetz have four children, namely, Meta, Anton, Bertha and an infant son named Max. In politics Mr. Kraetz aligns himself with the Socialists and in fraternal membership he is a Woodman of the World. He has never manifested any special political ambitions, or desire for personal preferment of any kind, but evidently contents himself with being one of the substantial citizens of his community. He belongs to the great army of toilers who are the real strength, the real boast of any country, the men who produce the wealth and the men who ought to receive a larger share than they do both of the blessings which that wealth brings and of the respect and esteem of their countrymen.

ERNEST BOHL, farming near Arlington, has passed a life of unusual activity in different lines of work and now finds himself a Snohomish county agriculturist in comfortable circumstances. He was born in Germany December 26, 1859, the son of Ernest and Augusta Bohl, neither of whom left their native land and both of whom are now dead. The elder Bohl was a teacher by profession. Our subject attended the German schools until he was fourteen years of age, then received a billet aboard ship and followed the sea for fifteen years, during the last five of which he was a pilot. He came to Washington in 1888 and stopped for a time in the Puyallup valley, then went to the lower Columbia river and worked on a steamer for a number of months. In the early part of 1889 Mr. Bohl came for the first time to Snohomish county and took a homestead in the Stillaguamish valley. The following winter he went to San Francisco and engaged as quartermaster in the employ of the Pacific Steamship Company, remaining with that concern until 1892 in which year he returned to Snohomish county and re-entered upon his homestead. Selling this in 1900, he purchased eighty

acres of heavily timbered land, forty of which he has since cleared and put in shape for producing hay and for grazing.

In 1892 at San Francisco Mr. Bohl married Miss Caroline Reidler, daughter of August Reidler, a German farmer who never left his native land. Mrs. Bohl was born in Germany in 1866, and received her education in the schools of that land. She came to the United States in 1891 and settled in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Bohl have three children: Eliza, Augusta and Lenora. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Bohl is a Yeoman, in politics a Republican, and in church membership a Lutheran. In his dairy and live stock business Mr. Bohl maintains a herd of thirty head, consisting of Shorthorns and Jerseys. He has recently erected a beautiful eight-room house, a fine commodious structure and a good type of modern farm house, with all conveniences and improvements possible in a rural community. Mr. Bohl is recognized as a man of sterling parts, energetic, thrifty, conservative, possessed of a great capacity for hard work, and in all respects the kind of man that is needed to assist in subduing and developing a rugged country.

MAX EITZENBERGER, whose farm lies five miles west of Arlington and three east of Silvana, same to Snohomish county in the eighties, with scarcely any means but his physical powers and his wealth of determination, to do for himself. He has now one of the pleasantest farms in the county and is in circumstances which may be rated as well to do. Mr. Eitzenberger was born in Germany December 4, 1849, third of the five children of Joseph and Otlie (Shorn) Eitzenberger, both of whom lived and died in the old country where the former was a merchant. Max Eitzenberger attended the German schools until he reached the age of fourteen, then commenced an apprenticeship to the cabinet-making trade. After three years he was declared a competent tradesman. He continued to work at cabinet-making until 1881, when he emigrated to the United States. He passed the first summer in this country in the state of Wisconsin, then went to Chicago and obtained employment in the shops of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He had been there but a short time when the strike broke out, so he moved to Colorado, remaining in the Centennial state for two years, after which he came to Washington, and went to work in the Northern Pacific shops at Tacoma. The following winter Mr. Eitzenberger came to Snohomish county and took a homestead on the Stillaguamish river, a heavily timbered tract with no trails leading to it. He commenced at once the task of clearing his land, living on provisions he carried in on his back, and he now has forty acres cleared and under cultivation or in pasture.

In 1888, at Silvana, Mr. Eitzenberger married Miss Wally Bartl, daughter of Johan and Katharina (Lidl) Bartl, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father still lives though at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Eitzenberger was born in 1853. After being reared and educated in the schools of her native land she came, in 1888, to the United States, where she married soon after her arrival. She and Mr. Eitzenberger are parents of two children, Otto and Max. In political faith Mr. Eitzenberger is with the Socialist party; in religion a Catholic.

SYLVESTER S. STEVENS, farmer and stockman of Arlington, has been a resident of Snohomish county since 1889, and in that time he has taken a leading place in the social, public and commercial life of the community. Mr. Stevens is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, born in 1819, the oldest of three children of Philander and Hannah (Stiles) Stevens. The elder Stevens, though a native of New York, passed the greater part of his life as a farmer in Pennsylvania and Michigan. Mrs. Stevens was a native of the Keystone state. Sylvester S. attended the common schools of Pennsylvania and Michigan until, reaching the age of eighteen, he embarked in business for himself, his first venture being hauling logs from the forests to the mills of Michigan. This work he conducted with marked success for ten years, during which he also opened a livery stable at Lake City and operated a stage line between that place and Cadillac, ultimately selling out to enter the hotel and livery business in the latter city. While a resident of Cadillac Mr. Stevens was elected sheriff of Wexford county and served in that and Missaukee counties either as sheriff or deputy for sixteen years. He came to Washington in 1888 and in August of the following year settled on land on the north fork of the Stillaguamish which he filed on as a pre-emption. It was heavily timbered when Mr. Stevens took possession, but he has cleared about thirty-five acres of it, and put it in condition for cultivation. He has an orchard of 600 bearing fruit trees. In 1898 Mr. Stevens opened a meat market in Arlington, the second in the town. He also has a home in Arlington. His realty holdings outside the city consist of 326 acres of land, all of which is suitable, when cleared, for agricultural purposes and forty acres of which are already in a state of cultivation.

In 1885 while still a resident of Michigan Mr. Stevens married Miss Belle, daughter of William and Margaret (Buell) Harding, both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in the Peninsula state. The father, a native of England, came to the United States when a young man and followed his trade, house painting, in Ohio and Michigan until his demise. Mrs. Stevens was born in

1873 and was educated and grew to womanhood in the commonwealth of her nativity, where, also, she was married. She and Mr. Stevens are parents of three children, Sidney, Valley and Everett. In politics Mr. Stevens is a Republican, deeply interested in affairs of public concern, but for himself he has never sought office in this county, though as before stated he had a long experience in office-holding in Michigan. He is looked upon as one of the substantial, strong men of his community, awake to the best interests of his fellow citizens, always ready to do his share toward the promotion of any worthy enterprise and open-handed in giving legitimate assistance to the just cause that requires it. In fraternal affiliation he is an Odd Fellow.

CURT J. MURPHY.—Among the honored pioneers of Snohomish county there are few who, like the subject of this article, can claim the Pacific Northwest as their birthplace, hence few who can, in quite the same degree, lay claim to its history as their heritage, its development as the fruition of their parents' planting and their own. Born in Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, October 30, 1858, the son of sturdy Kentuckians who braved the dangers of plain and mountain in obedience to the impulse of the race to move westward, he has spent his entire life in the Northwest, mostly on the outmost fringe of civilization's domain, and in all the stern struggles with opposing natural forces he has proved himself a worthy son of his worthy parents. His father, William, and his mother, Elizabeth (Roundtree) Murphy, moved from Kentucky to Washington by ox-team, spending nearly two years in making the journey, as they stopped frequently en route. They spent the first winter out from their native state, the winter of '51-'52, in Omaha, Nebraska, proceeding thence to Lewis county, this state, where they arrived in 1853, and where the ensuing four years of their life were spent. Later they made their home in Polk county, Oregon, where the father died in 1874, aged fifty-eight. He was an American of Americans, his ancestors having established themselves in Baltimore as early as 1638. The death of the mother, who was a descendant of the Roundtree family so well known in Kentucky, occurred in 1889, when she was sixty-eight years old.

Curt J. Murphy, of this review, is the eighth of a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living in Oregon. After securing an excellent common school education in his native state, he went, at the age of nineteen, to eastern Washington and for some time he was a cattle ranger there. He recalls the fact that he was in Spokane in 1877 when the Second Infantry was stationed at that point to defend the inhabitants during the Indian war, also that he cut the logs used in the erection of the first gristmill in that town. In 1879 he left

the range to accept a position as civil engineer for the Northern Pacific railroad, becoming a member of the party that located the stampede tunnel, 1881. This work brought him to Seattle in 1883, at which time the Queen City boasted a population of 7,000 persons. The same year he came to Stanwood, whence he ascended the Stillaguamish to the forks, the site of the present Arlington, four miles above the termination of the trail, and there he took the homestead which formed his farm and place of residence for the ensuing fourteen years. This region, indefinitely referred to as "above the jam" was considered practically worthless, as it was commonly believed that no road would be built to it for many years, perhaps not during the lifetime of the settlers of that date. But, indifferent to the ridicule heaped upon him and fully convinced that his home in the forest must have a bright future, Mr. Murphy extended the trail and began operations with vigor. He had the satisfaction of seeing numerous families locating in the same vicinity during the next few months and he states that during the five years ensuing the land for sixteen miles farther up the river was taken. These early years, although full of the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, were not specially unpleasant or discouraging to Mr. Murphy, reared as he was on the frontier and thoroughly habituated to its strenuous features. It was six years after he located before the first wagon was brought that far up the river, and many times it was necessary for him to carry his supplies on his back. Among other interesting experiences he recalls that, while on one trip up the river for mail, he found on nearing his cabin that water was waist deep around it, having risen to that height in the short space of time while he was traveling only a few hundred feet. The flood subsided as quickly as it came, after having lasted only about half an hour. He afterward ascertained that the cause of the freshet was a huge ice jam in the river.

In 1886 Mr. Murphy was elected the first assessor of Snohomish county, and the following year he took a census which showed that there were 3,200 people within its bounds. It was through his influence that the first political and educational meetings were held in his neighborhood, and he has distinct recollections of the first school house, a structure erected of split cedar logs and floored with lumber shipped up the river from Utsalady to the forks, then packed on mules a mile and a half to the point where needed. The first teacher in the district, he says, was John Condit, a Mormon, and there were fourteen names enrolled on the first register, only two of them white children. The next year, 1886, the sole white pupil was a son of L. Mose. In that year logging became one of the occupations of the locality, three different camps being started, owned by William McGee, Al. Mores and Frank Davis respectively. Mr. Murphy has

vivid recollections of the severe flood of 1892, which destroyed his home and nearly all his improvements, as well as, in many instances, those of his neighbors, inducing a local aggravation of the depression which became so widespread and all pervading in 1893. Some time ago our subject disposed of his homestead and moved into Arlington, where he invested heavily in real estate, and where his talents and sound judgment are now being employed to good advantage. He is still an agriculturist, though living and operating within the city limits.

In 1885 Mr. Murphy married Miss Agnes Pearl, a native of New Brunswick, but practically a product of Wisconsin, having spent her girlhood and been educated there. Her father, Richard, who was also a native of New Brunswick, is now deceased, but her mother, Margaret (Leonard) Pearl, aged eighty-six, a native of Ireland, is still living, a resident of Arlington. Mrs. Murphy came here alone and made her way in the new state unassisted until her marriage. She and Mr. Murphy have two children, Margaret and Leonard. Mr. Murphy is a respected member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in political faith a Republican. In all the years of his residence in the county he has been a leader in every movement of general benefit, manifesting his public spirit whenever opportunity offered, and he certainly deserves rank among the most forceful of the pioneers. He has held several offices besides those already mentioned, among them that of school director for eleven years, justice of the peace for six years and police judge in Arlington for one year. The family are active workers in the Christian church.

CHARLES ROTH, a prominent citizen residing four miles west and two miles south of Arlington, Washington, was born June 26, 1867, in Alsace Lorraine, now a part of the German Empire. He belongs to a distinguished family tracing its ancestry back to the beginning of the fifteenth century. His father, Victor Roth, was born in 1821, and was one of the foremost agriculturists of his native town, which had been the home of his forefathers for generations. His death occurred in 1871. Magdaline (Clor) Roth, the maternal ancestor, died in 1887 at the age of forty-four, leaving a family of eight children. She was twice married, Charles Roth being an only child by her first husband. Mr. Roth received a liberal education in St. Marie's Catholic College at Belfort, France, and is able to converse fluently in three languages, English, French and German. After completing his collegiate course he held a clerkship for four and one-half years in the Societe Generale, a banking house in France. Immigrating to the United States, he located in Ohio, March 10, 1889, and spent three years in a business college. For three

years he was successfully engaged in bookkeeping, but farming, the occupation that had claimed his attention in early manhood held an irresistible charm for him which caused him to abandon all other pursuits. Coming to Washington in 1891 he purchased 115 acres of land, the farm on which he now resides, and has devoted his entire attention to it since that time. Only three acres were cleared when he became its owner. He now has twelve acres under plow, and eight in pasture. For some years he has given much attention to dairying, but he intends in the near future to devote his time particularly to poultry raising, an industry in which he has been remarkably successful.

In 1894 Mr. Roth was united in marriage to Josephine Rapp, who was born April 8, 1871, in his native town, Isenheim. Her parents, Joseph and Cecilia (Lamfort) Rapp, immigrated to Ohio when she was but twelve years of age. Later, they lived for a time in Kansas, also in Tennessee. In 1901 they found a home in Washington, settling on a farm not far from where their daughter lives. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roth, Arthur, aged ten, and Lucien, eight. On political questions Mr. Roth holds Socialistic views, believing that they embody the highest form of truth and justice. Having himself enjoyed unusual educational advantage he is deeply interested in the cause, and is an active and influential member of the local school board. His religious beliefs are summed up in the Golden Rule, to which he strictly adheres in his business dealings. The culture he possesses in such a marked degree bespeaks a noble ancestry, and commands the respect and admiration of a wide circle of acquaintances.

MARION GOODING, one of the prosperous farmers of the Arlington country, was born near Marietta, Ohio, January 12, 1853, the son of Benjamin and Ruth Anna (Morris) Gooding, also natives of the Buckeye state. The father died many years ago; the mother, in 1879, at the age of seventy. She was the mother of seven children, of whom Marion, whose name forms the caption of this biography, was the fourth. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and thus acquired a practical knowledge of farming. His education was secured in the common schools of the state and was very meagre, he being able to attend only three months each year. At the age of eighteen he went to Kansas, and for three years worked at whatever he could find to do, in the meantime making two trips to Arkansas. He next located at Gold Hill, Colorado, where he mined and prospected for seven years. After visiting in Kansas for a time, he in company with a brother, Harvey, emigrated to eastern Oregon, and there spent the winter. In the spring of 1882 he went to Seattle, and thence to Stanwood. He took up the claim on which he now

resides in the summer of 1883, making the trip up the river with John Z. and Henry Jones, now of Arlington. On the return journey Mr. Gooding had a narrow escape, as the canoe came in contact with a large snag in the river and upset. But for his presence of mind in clinging to the canoe till his mates could rescue him, he would have been drowned. The nearest store and postoffice in those early times was at Stanwood. In bringing their supplies up the river there was one point where a log jam, extending a quarter of a mile, made it necessary to unload and carry them over the obstruction. Very frequently, in packing goods on his back, Mr. Gooding was obliged to put them on logs which he "cooned" across the sloughs. Making the trip up the river at one time during the rainy season, when the banks were all under water, he had the novel experience of cooking a meal on a cedar stump, his stove also serving the purpose of a table. These are only a few of the trials and hardships that this hardy pioneer encountered in those early years while he was making a home in the wilderness, and preparing the way for the comforts and luxuries of to-day. In the fall of 1883 settlement in this locality became quite general. The first school house was built three years later. Mr. Gooding has fifty acres in an excellent state of cultivation and devotes it principally to hay and dairying; he has a fine herd of cattle.

In November, 1896, Mr. Gooding and Elmira Hurd were united in marriage. Mrs. Hurd is a native of New York. Her father died in Nebraska some years ago, and since that time her mother, now aged seventy-seven, has made her home with this daughter. Mr. Gooding is a staunch Republican, but has never cared to take an active part in political matters. He and his family are identified with the Free Methodist church. Few of the early settlers have a more vivid recollection of pioneer days than has Mr. Gooding. To hear him relate his experiences is both interesting and instructive, and renders it much easier to appreciate the conditions that then existed than to simply read of them. During his long residence here he has become well and favorably known, and holds the respect and confidence of the entire community.

ROBERT KINNEAR, postmaster at Edgecomb, and member of the firm of Kinnear & Gray, operating a shingle mill at that point under the name of the Edgecomb Mill Company, is of Scotch birth and descent, belonging to a distinguished Scottish family. He was born near Edinburgh, May 21, 1852, to the union of John and Elizabeth (Bruce) Kinnear. The father, who followed agricultural pursuits during his long life, was born in 1801, at Cupar, Fife; he passed away in 1871. Elizabeth Bruce was also a native of Cupar, born

in 1806. She was a direct descendant of Robert Bruce, Scotland's famous king, a connection of which every Scotch patriot would naturally feel proud, the Kinnears being no exception. Mrs. Kinnear passed away in 1873. Of seven children born to this union, the subject of this review is the youngest child. He attended school until the age of fourteen, when he engaged in learning the blacksmith trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Following this he served another term in Glasgow, learning the machinist's trade, thus thoroughly equipping himself for mechanical pursuits. Having heard stories of the wonderful republic which lay across the Atlantic, when he reached his majority, the young Scotchman determined to cast his lot with the new country. He landed on Yankee soil the day he was twenty-one. New York state was his home during the ensuing fourteen years, during which he resided at Rochester, Buffalo, Brockport and Batavia, and followed the machinist's trade, most of the time being with the Johnson Harvester Company at Lockport and Batavia. He came west to Chicago in 1887 and a year later pushed still further westward to Seattle, then just blossoming into a city of size. In the Pacific Northwest he engaged in work for the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company, as a machinist in the shops at Seattle, but nine months later left his trade, came to Snohomish county, arriving at Snohomish September 15, 1888, and shortly afterward took a homestead a mile and a half east of the present town of Edgecomb. That region was then in its wild state. Supplies were brought in from Stanwood by canoes up the Stillaguamish river and then packed across country on the backs of the few hardy pioneers; some supplies were also brought in from Marysville by trail. Of five men who came to the Edgecomb region together, Mr. Kinnear is the only one still left in the community. When he settled there he was married and to the wilderness he brought his family, all sharing the hardships and privations common to the frontier. To the clearing of his homestead Mr. Kinnear immediately devoted his attention, being provided with some means fortunately. He was among the first settlers on what is known as the "burn," section of the Stillaguamish. Stock-raising early occupied considerable of his attention; in fact, to it he devoted most of his activities until 1903. He served as road supervisor for three years beginning with 1892 and for seven years was deputy field assessor, thus contributing much to the upbuilding of his community in a public way. In 1903, he and John A. Gray bought the shingle mill which had been established by G. K. Hiatt at Edgecomb about 1893, and have since operated it successfully. Its daily capacity is 125,000 shingles. Mr. Kinnear secured the establishment of Edgecomb postoffice in 1898 and ever since has served as its postmaster. His fellow-citizens have also seen fit to support him as

justice of the peace during the past four years, all of which public services he has discharged with fidelity to his trust.

The marriage of Mr. Kinnear and Mary Donaldson was solemnized at Rochester, New York, August 11, 1877. Her parents, William and Ann (Brodie) Donaldson, were natives of Scotland. The father followed the stock business in the old country until death in 1856. The mother came to the United States and resided with her daughter, Mrs. Kinnear, until her death in August, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Mrs. Kinnear was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1851. She came to the United States in 1869, after having received her education in the city of Edinburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear have had two children, both of whom passed away in infancy. Fraternaly, Mr. Kinnear is affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Arlington and has been a Mason since 1877. He is a staunch Republican, chairman of his precinct committee, a position he has held for years, and is an active attendant at all important caucuses and conventions of his party. His property interests are large embracing the old homestead and extensive tracts of timber land, in addition to his valuable mill property. Mr. Kinnear is one of Snohomish county's industrial leaders and public-spirited citizens whose biography is especially appropriate among these history records of this section of Washington.

CARL W. OSTRAND, of Edgecomb, is one of Snohomish county's pioneer citizens who is pursuing general farming, stock-raising and dairying with marked success, after having devoted long years of arduous toil and labor to the clearing up of a place in the Puget sound wilderness. A native of Sweden, he was born February 23, 1860, to the union of Carl and Carrie (Sackris) Ostrand, both of whom were also natives of that country. The elder Ostrand was a carpenter by trade. He was born near Karlmar and died in 1900 at the age of sixty-eight years, without having left the old country. The mother passed away in 1902 at the age of seventy-five years. Of the four children that blessed this marriage, the subject of this sketch is the second in age. He attended the common schools of Sweden and between times herded sheep on the range, all the children being obliged to contribute to the family's support. At the age of twelve the lad entered a tailor's shop to learn the trade and there spent two years, though he never afterwards followed the trade. When fifteen years old he commenced working for various farmers in the neighborhood and thus spent the ensuing ten years. In the meanwhile his brother, John P. had come to America and settled in Iowa. So, in 1885, when Carl Ostrand began to plan a similar trip to the land of opportunities across the waters, he de-

ecided to join this brother. Upon arriving in Iowa that year, he engaged in farming and railroading, which he followed for two and a half years, then set his face toward the far west and soon found himself on the Pacific slope at Seattle. Thence he went to Sultan, on the Skykomish river and there worked in the mines a short time, after which he returned to White river and followed farming until January, 1889. At that time he came north to Snohomish county and took as a homestead the place he now owns and operates, a portion of which forms part of Edgecomb's town site. He came to this wilderness via Stanwood and Stillaguamish, now Silvana, employing Indians to canoe himself and supplies up the river as far as possible. The last stage of the journey was made afoot, the supplies being packed on his back. During the first two years of his settlement Mr. Ostrand was obliged to work for wages in order to support himself, but at the end of that period the railroad was built, thus affording him an excellent market for all he could raise and admitting of his devoting his entire time to the improvement of his homestead. Now it is one of the most productive farms in the community and under the thrifty management of its owner is making rapid strides in value and yearly production. The place consists of 150 acres.

Mr. Ostrand and Miss Annie Carlson were united in marriage at Seattle September 9, 1890. She is the daughter of Carl August and Stina Carrie Carlson, both of whom are residing in Sweden at present, where also Mrs. Ostrand was born. Mrs. Ostrand came from Sweden to Washington, a quarter way around the earth, to join the young man of her choice who had preceded her to America. Two children have blessed the union, Carl Edward and Selma Mary. The former has won distinction in the county's schools, having been pronounced by the superintendent the best scholar of his age in the county when he was graduated from the eighth grade at the age of fourteen a short time ago. The fact was published in the local press. Mr. Ostrand has always given much attention to school work and has served four years on the local board. He has assisted in building three school-houses since he came to the county. In fact, he is known as a public-spirited citizen of broad gauge ideas and sympathies in all that concerns the welfare of his fellow men. Politically he is a Republican.

JENS G. HELSETH, a prosperous farmer residing at Jorden, Washington, ten miles southeast of Arlington, among the valley's earliest pioneers, was born in Norway, November 11, 1855. He is the son of Gunder J. Helseth, a native of Norway, who immigrated to the United States in 1870, settling in Dakota. Coming to Stanwood in 1879, he was here engaged in farming till his death in the

spring of 1884. Margaret (Olsen) Helseth, mother of our subject, also a native of Norway, is now living with her son at Jordan, Washington. Jens G. Helseth acquired his education in the schools of his native country prior to the removal of the family to Dakota, in which state he also attended school for a time. He had passed his twenty-second birthday shortly before he came to Washington, to seek his fortune in the great Northwest. He came first to Tacoma and was there employed by the Northern Pacific railroad for a few months. Going thence to Astoria he followed fishing the next two years, and in August, 1879, joining the United States navy at San Francisco, he served three years, during which time he sailed the Japan and China seas, stopping at many of the important points on the adjacent coasts as a member of the U. S. S. Alert's crew. It was a wonderful experience for the young man, materially broadening his views of life.

Returning to Stanwood in the fall of 1882, Mr. Helseth purchased fifty acres of land, the present site of the Norwegian church being part of his original ranch. The land was unimproved and it required five years of arduous toil to get it ready for cultivation. He sold this property in 1887, and left the little town which he had assisted to establish, to go up the south fork of the Stillaguamish and take as a homestead the place on which he has resided ever since. Thus he became one of the earliest settlers in eastern Snohomish county as well as in the western part. Of the one hundred and thirty acres he owns, thirty are in a fine state of cultivation, the balance being still in heavy timber.

At Stanwood, in 1888, Mr. Helseth and Margaret Rukke were united in marriage. Mrs. Helseth was born in Norway in 1850, and there received her education. She is very deft with her needle, and has won quite a reputation for her beautiful fancy work, which is the admiration of her friends and acquaintances. Her parents, Peter and Brunnell Rukke, were both natives of Norway and the father died there; the mother is still living in the old country. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Helseth, Gunder, a native of Stanwood, who is now serving in the navy on board the U. S. S. Supply, going to Guam Island. Mr. Helseth, well known and influential as a Republican, is now central committeeman for his precinct; he has held the office of justice of the peace. The family are affiliated with the Lutheran church. During all the years of his residence in the Stanwood and Jordan communities he has been one of the men whose influence could be counted upon as on the side of every worthy enterprise and whatever, in his opinion, was likely to promote the general welfare. Honest, industrious, frugal and progressive, he has the esteem and confidence of all who know him intimately.

ERNST EGGERT, the well-known merchant and shingle manufacturer of Getchell, Washington, one of the most aggressive and successful business men in northern Snohomish county, has fought his way to the front through hardships and disappointments, overcoming obstacles with a grim perseverance that knew no defeat, and surmounting innumerable difficulties with that energy and ability characteristic of our self-made men. Of German descent and nativity, born in Pommern in November, 1844, he brought to his adopted country those sterling qualities of thoroughness, fidelity and thrift so marked among his countrymen. His father, whose name was also Ernst, was born in 1828, and Anna (Virgin) Eggert, the mother, the same year. The elder Eggert passed away in 1866; Mrs. Eggert is still living in the old country. The subject of this review, the second in a family of three children, secured his education in the public schools of his native land, after completing which he served a three-year apprenticeship in a blacksmith shop, receiving no financial recompense. He then followed his trade until 1882, at that time commencing a two years' service in the regular army, upon the conclusion of which, in 1884, he came to the United States. Landing at Baltimore, Maryland, September 5th, he proceeded thence to Watertown, Wisconsin, and remained there some time, then spent six months each in Fond du Lac and Merrill, of the same state. On March 22, 1888, Mr. Eggert paid his first visit to Seattle. Two days later he came north to Marysville, then a little settlement consisting of a post-office, store, saloon and a few dwellings. Following the trail five miles east through the dense forest he reached the present site of Getchell and, being favorably impressed with the location and prospects, he took up the homestead of which he is still the owner. For a year or two he was obliged to pack all his supplies in on his back from Marysville, there being no road or railroads at that time. Moving his family onto the claim the hardy pioneer made it his home for two months, and then went to Marysville to work as bridge carpenter on the old Seattle & Montana railroad. Five months later he returned to the ranch, remaining till spring, when he found employment in Seattle for a few months after the fire had swept over that city. He then went to various camps in Snohomish county, finding work at his trade, blacksmithing. In 1892 he opened a shop in Getchell, which he conducted for the two years ensuing, then resuming work on the farm. In company with four other men, he built a shingle mill in 1895, but he had been running it only a month when it was destroyed by fire and a short time after this the kiln was also burned. As he had mortgaged his farm to secure money to put into the enterprise, the loss fell very heavily upon him, but with characteristic energy he at once rebuilt the mill, and redoubling his efforts,

he was able in 1902 to purchase his partner's share in the business, and a year later a mill in Whatcom county. To-day he owns in addition to his mercantile establishment, two mills, warehouses, and 2,000 acres of land, a part of which is improved, the balance in timber.

Mr. Eggert was married in August, 1881, to Augusta Rohde, also a native of Germany, daughter of Julius Rohde, who is now deceased, as is also Mrs. Eggert's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Eggert have seven children: Max W., now manager of his father's store; graduated from a business college at Seattle; Ida, Anna, William, Martha, Heidwig and Edward. Although he has but recently passed his twentieth birthday, the oldest son displays unusual business ability and is already able to relieve his father of a great deal of responsibility. Bright, energetic, and possessed of pleasing personality, he is recognized as one of the most promising young men of the community, destined to achieve a large measure of success, and become a man of influence in the years to come. Mr. Eggert is a member of the Sons of Hermann, Lodge No. 7, also of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he allies himself with no party, preferring to vote independently. His interest in educational matters is deep and abiding, as may be seen from the fact that he assisted in organizing the first school in this locality, and for the past fourteen years has been one of its directors. The family attend the Lutheran church. Surrounded by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who honor him for his manly, upright character, Mr. Eggert is enjoying to the fullest the prosperity that has attended his untiring efforts.

PETER J. JOHNSON, Getchell's pioneer settler, at present engaged in agricultural pursuits at that point, is one of Snohomish county's pathfinders, who led the vanguard of civilization into the district of which he is still a resident. As is true of so many of this region's pioneers, he is a native of the Scandinavian peninsula, born at Joark, Elfsburgs Lan, Sweden, in April, 1853. His father, Jonas Johnson, a miller by trade, was born in Sweden in 1809. He operated flouring mills, saw mills and shingle mills until shortly before his death in 1893. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Johnson, and at the advanced age of eighty-six years is still living in the old country. The subject of this review attended the common schools of Sweden and worked with his father in the mills until twenty-five years old, when he was obliged to seek another occupation, the work not agreeing with his health. He learned the wagonmaker's trade and followed it in his native land until 1880. Then he joined the tide of immigration setting in to the United States and soon found himself at New Britain, Connecticut, working as an iron mold-

er, at Swift & Company's Malleable Iron Works. He was employed by that concern six years, his final leave taking being due to the inauguration of a strike. The same year, 1886, he came west to San Francisco, spent a short time there, then came to Puget sound. Snohomish county attracted him, and with his brother Claes, on the strength of information furnished by a surveyor named Anderson whom they met in Seattle, he came to his present place. The trio made the trip together, Anderson assisting in the blazing of a trail into the woods from Marysville. A squatter was holding down one claim at the desired spot, but for \$110 he willingly transferred his claim to Mr. Johnson, who took it as a homestead. Practically no improvements had been made on the place, there were no roads for miles around and everything in the way of supplies had to be packed on one's back from Marysville, itself a village of four houses. Among the things thus transported through the wilds to the little settlement by the brothers was a cook stove, which they brought in by sections. For weeks at a time they saw no one, except perhaps straying Indians. In the spring of 1887 sufficient ground had been cleared for the planting of vegetables and when the small crop was gathered the potatoes were found to have done especially well. Mr. Johnson devoted himself mainly to clearing his land during the next few years, though much of his time was spent at various odd jobs which he secured and which added welcome amounts to his scanty capital. With the inauguration of work on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern and Monte Cristo railroads in the vicinity he resumed his old trade as a wagonmaker and assisted in building both roads. In 1895, with his brother Claes and Ernst Eggert, the latter of whom had joined the Johnsons in 1888, Mr. Johnson of this sketch formed a partnership and built a shingle mill at Getchell. It was operated by this firm until 1902, when by the purchase of Peter J. Johnson's interests, Mr. Eggert secured the full ownership of the concern. Mr. Johnson at that time removed to Seattle and erected a residence on East Green Lake Boulevard, which continued to be his home until the summer of 1905, when he returned to his farm. This place consists of 126 acres, well improved, beautifully located and possessing a modern eight-room dwelling. Soon Mr. Johnson expects to engage in the dairy business. He also retains his Seattle property.

On November 30, 1903, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie Gunnerson, also a native of Sweden, who came to this country in 1900. She is the daughter of Gustavus Vinehart, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the K. O. T. M.; politically, he is an active Republican, though not strongly partisan. Always a public-spirited citizen, he took an active part in the organization of the local

school district and assisted in building the school house upon a tract of land donated by his brother Claes. This brother, who was a true pioneer and an esteemed citizen, passed away in 1895. One other brother, John, resides on an adjoining ranch to Peter J. Johnson. Mr. Johnson well deserves the rewards he is reaping after a life of toil and sacrifice on the Washington frontier, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and associates as an honest, upright man, thrifty in business affairs, and public spirited and progressive as a citizen.

CALVIN L. HASKELL, a prominent resident of Old Hartford, Washington, has made this state his home for the past thirty-four years, having moved with his parents to Snohomish when a boy of but twelve years. He was born September 18, 1859, in Mahaska county, Iowa. His father, Judge Royal Haskell, was a native of Vermont, born in 1834. After living a few years in Indiana, he immigrated to Iowa, making the trip with a team, and became one of the well-known pioneers of that state. After coming to Washington he held the offices of probate judge and justice of the peace for many years. He died in Seattle, July 4, 1889. Julia (Kinsman) Haskell, the mother, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and died in Snohomish in January, 1886. Calvin L. Haskell is the oldest of a family of six children, of whom two brothers, Howard and Warren, are living at Monroe, Washington, and a sister, in Seattle. His education was secured in the common schools of his native state prior to 1871, at which time the family moved to Snohomish, Washington. Coming from San Francisco, via Portland, to Pumphrey's Landing on the Columbia river, they there took a stage to Olympia and from that point the remainder of the journey was made by water. At Seattle they were obliged to change boats before proceeding to Snohomish, and this last part of the trip occupied from six in the morning till nine in the evening. E. C. Ferguson was at that time the only business man in Snohomish. There being no hotel, his kind-hearted wife invited the strangers to her home and made them welcome. In the course of a few weeks the father purchased a farm from David Sheridan, four acres of which were cleared. It was here that Calvin Haskell grew to manhood, and acquired the habits of thrift and industry which are still his prominent characteristics. In 1883 he took up a homestead on the Pilchuck river four miles from Machias, which could then be reached only by a blazed trail. He and his brother spent a month's time with a team in cutting a road over which a dray could bring the household goods necessary for furnishing a tiny home for his bride. Almost a year elapsed before another settler came to this locality. Previous to this the nearest neighbors lived at Machias. While in many respects a lonely life, it was still full of quiet content and happiness. Mr.

Haskell assisted in establishing the first school, and was a member of the school board for nineteen years, but two years ago he asked to be relieved of the responsibility he had borne so long and so faithfully. As other homeseekers located there they all united their efforts in building roads, and travel became much less difficult. While making this his home he cleared thirty-five acres, and put them into cultivation. In 1903 he abandoned farming, and went to Index where he built a mill for Sylvester Smith. He then located at Edgcomb, contracting for some months. He has recently been appointed deputy sheriff, and is discharging the duties of his office with characteristic faithfulness and ability. In addition to the old homestead, he owns valuable property in Snohomish.

In November, 1883, Mr. Haskell and Mary Gregory were united in marriage. Mrs. Haskell was born in Iowa in 1862. Her parents, Jasper and Effie (Powers) Gregory, natives of New York, were pioneer settlers on the Pilchuck river, and hence she too, was raised on the frontier. During her early married life she ably assisted her husband in the arduous task of making a home in the wilderness, banishing loneliness by her sweet, womanly presence. Five children have been born to this happy union, Mrs. Agnes Kernan, of Snohomish; Marion, Effie, Layton and Cecil, all of whom but the oldest daughter are still under the family roof. Mr. Haskell is a member of Odd Fellows lodge, No. 205, at Index, and also of the Woodmen of the World, at Everett. An enthusiastic Republican, he has always taken an active interest in political matters, but has never had any desire to seek political honors for himself. He is a communicant in the Baptist church; his wife, in the Congregational. He is a man whose sterling worth is at once appreciated by all who are thrown in contact with him either in business or social relations. During the early pioneer days he was often associated with the Indians, whose treachery is proverbial, but even they recognized his manly character, and with but one exception, proved true to the trust he reposed in them. He is justly considered one of the most popular and influential citizens of the county, one whom any community might be pleased to claim.

CHARLES F. McDONALD, the well known merchant of Hartford, Washington, was born at Troy Corners, Oakland County, Michigan, February 13, 1859. His father, John McDonald, a native of Scotland, came to Michigan in boyhood, and was engaged in farming when the call for volunteers came in 1861. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, and was killed on the famous battlefield of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Mary (Fawl) McDonald, the mother, was also born in Scotland;

she is now living in Detroit, Michigan, at the age of ninety. Of her seven children, Charles F. is the sixth. Throughout boyhood his delicate health interfered seriously with his education, most of which he secured after he reached the age of nineteen. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade but did not follow it until some years later. After working on various farms for several years, he went to Dakota, in 1881 and began farming for himself. Hailstorms having destroyed his crops two years in succession, he abandoned the work, and spent the next three years at his trade. Eventually deciding to seek a home in the Northwest, he migrated to Seattle in November, 1887. He was employed at his trade there for two years, then came to Snohomish county, August 17, 1889, and purchased a ranch where Hartford is now located. He then returned to Seattle to secure building materials for a hotel. In addition to the freight charges he was obliged to pay twenty dollars to have the train held twenty minutes while the lumber was unloaded on his farm. The following year he built a store, and he owned and conducted both it and the hotel for seven years, during five years of which he was also post-master. Closing the hotel he moved the store to Hartford Junction, and sold a half-interest to a partner, who soon bought out the other half of the business. Mr. McDonald then moved on his ranch, situated one-half mile out of town, and devoted his entire attention to farming for the ensuing five years. Later, his old store having been destroyed by fire, he rebuilt on the same site in 1901, and has since given his best efforts to building up a large trade.

Mr. McDonald was married in Dakota, August 4, 1884, to Mary Curran, who died December 29, 1897, leaving a family of four children. On September 30, 1899, he remarried, Elizabeth Dorning this time becoming his wife. She is a native of Colfax, Washington. Her parents, Peter and Ida (Smith) Dorning, were born in Wisconsin. Her father, who now lives near Machias, Washington, was one of the pioneers in the eastern part of this state. The mother is deceased. Of Mr. McDonald's five children, Eva, Lilly, Jennie, Helen, Alice and Fred, all are living except Jennie, who died in 1884, aged four. Mr. McDonald is active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomen and the Eagles. In political belief he adheres to Republican principles, and loyally supports the party, while in religion he and his family are Congregationalists. Unfortunately Mr. McDonald has had a great amount of sickness in his family. At the time of his first wife's death five of his family were under the doctor's care, and one child spent an entire year in the hospital. Notwithstanding the great expense thus incurred, Mr. McDonald has been able by careful management to meet his obliga-

tions and to become firmly established in the mercantile business. His upright, manly character has won for him the respect of his fellow citizens, who recognize his sterling worth.

OSCAR SANDMANN, a prosperous farmer residing one and one-half miles southwest of Granite Falls, was born February 22, 1860, in Baden, Germany, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Simon and Carrie (Walliser) Sandmann. The father, a charcoal manufacturer, died in 1862, at the age of forty-five. The mother, eight years her husband's junior, died in 1903. She was the mother of four children, three of whom are still living in Germany. At the early age of seven Oscar Sandmann began to support himself by working as chore boy on a farm. By diligently improving his limited opportunities he secured his education in the common schools. When fourteen years old he entered a sawmill for the purpose of learning the business, spending two years during which he received his board as compensation. He served in the German army in field artillery three years. Having become familiar with the various departments of the lumber business, he engaged in it till he immigrated to the United States in 1880. He located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for a year, and then sought an opening in the vast northwest with its wonderful resources. He went first to Seattle, making the trip via San Francisco. After a three-months' stop there he proceeded to Snohomish, coming up the river to where he now lives. Here he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. Taking his supplies to Machias on a wagon, he and a Norwegian friend, Ludwig Sandwig, who owned a claim a mile south of his, expected to complete the journey with a canoe. They loaded supplies and tools and hopefully started on their trip, which proved to be an eventful one. Pushing from shore at one o'clock on Monday, August 1, 1883, they found a log jam impeding their progress about every ten or twelve rods, thus necessitating the unloading of everything and carrying supplies and canoe over these obstructions. They also encountered numberless sand bars where they were obliged to do the same tedious work over again. At eight o'clock that night they found they had only traversed a mile and a half of the trip. Running on a snag in the swift current of the river, the canoe upset. His comrade lost even his shoes that were in it. They recovered as much as possible of the precious freight, but much of it was lost and a part of what was found was unfit for use. A shot gun and a saw were among the missing tools. Nearly a month later Mr. Sandmann found the former by diving for it, but the latter is still missing. Mooring the canoe, they climbed up on the bank, and

decided to wait the coming of another day before continuing their pilgrimage. Undismayed by the experiences of the previous day, they rose with the dawn the following morning and packed the few belongings they had rescued, along the bank of the river in relay trips. Four days after leaving Machias they reached their destination. Mr. Sandmann erected a cabin, and then returned to Snohomish working in lumber camps while at the same time holding his claim. In 1890 he took up his permanent residence on it, beginning the arduous task of clearing the land and putting it in condition to cultivate. Two years later a lumber company from Snohomish built a mill on his land. In less than a year the enterprise failed completely, thus occasioning him heavy losses. A Granite Falls company having built on the same site some two years later, they engaged in business for a time, but soon, however, it shared the fate of the former company. Later, another firm opened up the business again, and made a success of it. In 1901 the Sobey Manufacturing Company purchased the mill, and still own and operate it. Mr. Sandmann has now eighty acres in cultivation, devoting it principally to dairying and stock raising. He has a fine herd of Durham cattle. A part of his land is leased to the lumber company. He is also largely interested in city property, owning besides his home eight other houses which he rents.

Mr. Sandmann was married September 19, 1899, to Annie Rheinhart, a native of Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas, where Mr. Sandmann went for his wife. Her parents, Andrews and Lena (Becker) Rheinhart, have been residents of that town since their childhood. Her parents were born in Germany. They are farmers and stock raisers. Mr. and Mrs. Sandmann have two children, Oscar and Alvin. Although an active Republican, Mr. Sandmann has never entertained any political aspirations, and has persistently refused to allow his name to come before the public, as a candidate for any office. He and his family are identified with the Catholic church. As a capable, energetic business man he has won a large measure of success. He is also a public spirited, enterprising citizen, cheerfully contributing time and means to the advancement of any enterprise that will prove beneficial to the community. It was through his efforts that the cooperative store was formed in Granite Falls, and this is only an example of his keen, practical judgment.

WILLIAM D. JONES. Among the many men of foreign birth who have found in the United States a home and the prosperity which they sought, is numbered the one whose name initiates this article. He was born in Wales February 10, 1851. His

father, David Jones, the well known hotel proprietor of Hartford, Washington, was born in 1851. Margaret (Jones) Jones, the mother, died in 1884, at the age of thirty-three. William D. Jones is the oldest of seven children. His parents having moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania, when he was but five years old, he received his education in the common schools of that state. He began working in the coal breakers at the age of twelve. Three years later he decided to find an opening in the great Northwest of which he had so often heard and came west, locating first in Franklin, Washington, where he remained eight years. During the next few years he drifted from one place to another, residing for a time in Wardner, Idaho, in the early 'nineties. He then mined in turn in Alberta, Montana, Vancouver island and Colorado. In 1887 he determined to find a permanent home and establish himself in business, and after comparing the advantages afforded by the various states which he had visited in his travels, selected Washington. Subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. Opening a saloon in Lochsly, he conducted it for two years, then removed to Hartford, his present home, where he is still engaged in the same business.

Mr. Jones was married in 1900 to Mattie Williams, the daughter of a prominent family in Kentucky. She herself is a native of Wisconsin. Her parents, Benjamin and Ida Gertrude (Hall) Williams, were both natives of Kentucky. The father died in 1882. The mother, now Mrs. Shackleford, is living at Columbia station, near Seattle. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Bernice G., the date of her birth being August 6, 1901. Mr. Jones is very popular in fraternal circles. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Green River lodge, No. 33, of Franklin, Washington, and of the Redmen; also holds a life-membership in the Order of Eagles. In politics he adheres to Republican principles, loyally supporting the party in every way. While he does not seek political preferment for himself, he nevertheless takes an active part in caucuses and conventions. He is a young man of good judgment and practical business ability, destined apparently to become a man of wealth.

EDWIN J. LANE, of Lochsly, has been prominently identified with the progress of Snohomish county for the past fifteen years and is to-day one of its strong business men and public spirited citizens. Endowed with unusual executive ability, backed by ceaseless energy, he is among the leaders in the county's development, exploiting its rich resources in various ways that demonstrate his faith in the sound country. His activities are not con-



EDWIN J. LANE

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

fined to this county, but branch out into other sections of the state, indicating a broad grasp of affairs.

Born in the latter part of 1863, near Ottawa, Canada, Mr. Lane is the youngest of five children and the only son of John and Sarah (Worrell) Lane. The elder Lane was born in the ancient city of Quebec in the year 1820, but settled at Ottawa before the Canadian capital had developed into a town of any consequence, engaging in the mercantile business. In 1885 he left Ottawa for Toronto, where his death occurred in 1890. Mrs. Lane, a native of Bryson, Ontario, passed away forty years ago. Edwin J. received his early education in the common schools, at nine years of age doing chores for his board while attending school. At the age of eighteen the young Canadian came west to Lytton, British Columbia, where he secured employment as a bridge constructor on the Canadian Pacific railway. He was later transferred to the division along the north shore of Lake Superior, then returned to Donald, British Columbia, and ultimately accepted a position in the bridge department of the Colorado Midland, going to the Centennial state in 1886. Two and a half years later he resigned to accept similar employment with the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, and at the end of this contract went to Leadville. There he engaged in logging which interested him so much that he decided to seek the greater opportunities this industry offered in the forest covered Northwest. He reached Seattle in 1889, and for the time being engaged in street improvement work in company with a partner, the firm being Lane & Smart. Some time was also spent in Tacoma, after which Mr. Lane came north, to Port Gardner in the days before the city of Everett was built. Here he did some contract work for the Great Northern Railroad and acquired city property, one parcel of which he still occupies with his city home. Since the construction of the great paper mill in Everett by the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, Mr. Lane has furnished its raw material from the forests of Snohomish county. He is employing seventy-five men in his camp near Lochsly, one of the largest in the county, equipped with the most modern appliances for logging. There, also, he has a farm embracing one thousand one hundred acres, known as Woodland Farm, which its owner is developing into a model Puget sound ranch. He is making a specialty of fancy bred stock, fruit growing, etc. His penchant for horses lies in the direction of standard bred trotting animals, some of his colts being the offspring of McKinney, recognized the world over as one of the best stallions in his class. He also has some of Zombro's get. Of Holstein cattle Mr. Lane possesses a choice bunch, all registered. Four hundred pure bred I. O. C. hogs complete the list of stock to be found upon this well known farm.

Woodland Farm, however, does not comprise all of Mr. Lane's agricultural and stock interests for he has a large interest in a four hundred-acre irrigated tract, six miles from Prosser in Benton county. In both these farms he is associated with A. J. Agnew.

Mr. Lane and Miss Mary O'Reilly, a native of Canada also, were united in marriage in 1890. Her parents, Patrick and Victoria (Julia) O'Reilly, are now residents of Seattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane four children have been born: Harry, Mary, Beatrice and Catherine. In church membership, Mr. Lane is an Episcopalian while his wife is a communicant in the Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat; fraternally, a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Lane is one of the substantial men of the state, a man of fine qualities of mind and heart, a citizen of public spirit, and a man of marked executive ability, as is shown by the success which has attended the varied lines of activity to which he has devoted himself.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, a prominent citizen of Machias, Washington, residing one-half mile north-east of town, was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, December 26, 1853. His father, Silas P. Clark, was born in Vermont June 26, 1824, settled in Wisconsin in early life and made that his home for many years. Several years after his sons located in Washington, he came hither also, and was living here at the time of his death, April 27, 1901. Elizabeth M. (Hunt) Clark, the mother, was a native of Mansfield, Ohio, born August 2, 1832. Her death occurred December 10, 1900. Of her eight children all but one are residents of Michigan. Owing to his father's ill health, William A. Clark began to support himself when but twelve years of age, finding employment in the woods and mills for a time, and later sailing on the Great Lakes. In 1877 he came to Washington via San Francisco in which city he was obliged to wait five days for a boat to carry him to the sound. He remained nine days in Seattle, then proceeded to Snohomish, at that time a very small town, and in a week he and his wife were hired to go to a logging camp on the Pilchuck. Loading all their earthly possessions in a canoe they went at once to the camp. Three months later, having located the land on which he now lives, he gave up his position and settled on the ranch. In the fall of that year, 1877, all the logging camps in Snohomish county abandoned work, and as a natural result the mills were also closed. When Mr. Clark took up his residence here his nearest white neighbors were two miles away. His entire housekeeping outfit consisted of a cook stove, and even this proved to be a formidable burden, for the only way to reach his claim was by the river, which was so

full of log jams that even a canoe could scarcely be used with safety. Snohomish was the nearest post office and base of supplies. The fare from that point to Seattle was then four dollars. As it was impossible to earn a dollar, times were very hard for many of the settlers who had no ready money, but fortunately Mr. Clark had sufficient means to tide him over the first few months. As soon as possible he began clearing his land and now has sixty acres in cultivation. He has a large herd of cattle and devotes a share of his time and attention to dairying.

Mr. Clark was married July 18, 1875, to Mary E. Mills, a native of Wisconsin, the daughter of Harper and Elizabeth (Foote) Mills. The mother died in Wisconsin; the father in South Dakota. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Myrtle and Opal, now at home, both natives of Snohomish county. Although Mr. Clark has been for many years a loyal Republican, he has never had any political aspirations for himself. He is a practical and successful farmer, thoroughly familiar with all the departments of the work. Recognizing him as a man of integrity whose word is as good as his note, his fellow citizens accord him the highest respect and honor.

IRA CARPENTER, the well known and highly esteemed pioneer of Carpenter creek, is not alone a pioneer of this county, but is among the earliest in the Northwest, having come north to Puget sound in 1854. His life has been an eventful one and his experience in Oregon and Washington is coincident with many of the most important occurrences marking the history of this section of the West. He was born at Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York, April 18, 1831, the son of Isaac and Mahetta B. (Matteson) Carpenter, also New Yorkers. The father, who was born February 19, 1793, was a farmer and lumberman. He served in the War of 1812. His death occurred in New York state in 1852. The mother was born near Troy, February 9, 1797, and passed away April 9, 1889. Ira Carpenter was educated in the common schools of New York. He left home when seventeen years old, going to Wisconsin, but after spending two years there he returned to New York and engaged in work on the famous Erie canal. Soon, however, he went to sea, and served as steward several months, but finally disembarked at New Orleans and secured employment on the old river steamer Magnolia. Returning at length to Michigan, through which he had passed at an earlier date, he logged one winter, then went to Independence, Missouri, and hired out to Waldo & McCoy, the men who conducted the pony express across the plains to California. Mr.

Carpenter made one trip, replete with hardships but rich in experiences of all sorts. The journey occupied five months. Its western terminus was Lone valley, where Mr. Carpenter left the outfit to go to work in the mines. In the summer of 1854 he went to San Francisco, shipped on board the old "Ella Frances," and shortly afterward he found himself at Port Gamble, then about as isolated a place as there was among the northern Pacific ports. Washington Territory itself had been in existence only a year. After several trips between San Francisco and Port Gamble, Mr. Carpenter was cast adrift with his mates on the ocean, helpless and in a wrecked condition. The craft drifted aimlessly for one hundred and five days with its starving, thirsty, poorly clad crew, before the crude jury mast and temporary sail carried it into the straits and to Port Gamble. There the vessel was sold to parties who repaired and refitted it and took it back to San Francisco, Mr. Carpenter serving as one of the crew down the coast.

June 5, 1855, Mr. Carpenter enlisted, under an assumed name, at San Francisco in Company A, —regiment under Colonel Wright and with the command came north to Fort Steilacoom and later to Fort Vancouver, whence he was led by the colonel through one of the most memorable campaigns in western Indian history the story of which appears in this volume. After the war he served as post commissary awhile; later he clerked in Captain Jordan's office at The Dalles, where, eventually, he was appointed assistant packmaster of the Mullan Expedition, which surveyed the historic Mullan road through Washington, Idaho and Montana. Arriving at St. Regis after a difficult, dangerous journey, Mr. Carpenter was detailed to go up the Bitter Root valley where he spent some time, returning to Camp Jordan on the St. Regis one hundred and fifteen miles away, by means of snowshoes. Upon his arrival he found the expedition sorely in want of supplies. As a result one hundred and thirteen of the command started for the settlements, hundreds of miles away, ninety-nine walking to Colville and fourteen to Walla Walla. Of that last company Mr. Carpenter was the only one to get through without serious injury from the intense cold. One of the others froze to death. The trip was begun in February of the year 1860, in the midst of a very cold, stormy winter season. Mr. Carpenter and another man left the little company in what is now Idaho, intending to get help at the Coeur d'Alene mission, and in fording the Coeur d'Alene river the two waded naked through slush ice waist deep, carrying their clothes and other things in their arms. After innumerable narrow escapes and great hardship they reached Walla Walla, where Mr. Carpenter at once organized a pack train, at the head of which

he went to the relief of those at Fort Colville, making the trip in sixteen days.

Mr. Carpenter remained at Colville until the middle of May, when, after having failed to agree with his commander, he returned to Walla Walla, arriving June 3d. Immediately this intrepid frontiersman headed a party bound for Missouri. After a two month trip, uneventful compared with Mr. Carpenter's previous ones, the party reached its destination, and soon Mr. Carpenter had located in Howell county, which was his home thereafter until 1883. He was there married in October, 1861, to Miss Samantha A. Holden, a native of Tennessee, who came to Missouri in 1856 with her parents, Benjamin and Mary A. (Cook) Holden. During the Civil War General Price ruined Mr. Carpenter's farm, taking away everything of value he possessed except a yoke of cattle. Shortly afterward he removed to Illinois temporarily, returning to Howell county in 1866, whence in 1883 he drove across the plains to Rockford, Spokane County, Washington. He tarried there eighteen months, coming then to Renton, King county. In July, 1887, the intrepid, restless pioneer again sought isolation, taking a homestead on Carpenter creek, Snohomish county. His nearest neighbor at the time was six miles away and the nearest road was at Machias, likewise six miles distant. He worked all through the summer of 1888 to put through a rough road from Machias, and in the fall of that year brought his family up the creek to the homestead. This place has since been his home and to it he is devoting the remainder of his years improving it and making it as lucrative and comfortable as possible. Mrs. Carpenter, after a long, useful life, passed away September 1, 1892, leaving four children: Mrs. Ellen Chowning, since deceased; Curtis, living near his father; Nathan, a resident of Machias; and Mrs. Maria Menzel, the wife of the well known Granite Falls pioneer mill owner. Mr. Carpenter mainly by his own efforts organized the school district in which he lives, and he served as a member of its board many years. Politically, he is an independent voter. He is known as a public-spirited citizen, interested in every progressive movement in his community and state, and honored as one of the men who participated in foundation laying in the territory.

DANIEL I. CARPENTER, mayor of Granite Falls, was born in Sherman, Wexford County, Michigan, March 1, 1874. His father, Isaac N. Carpenter, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1837. He moved to northern Michigan in 1863, in which state he lived twenty-six years; his death occurred at Granite Falls in 1897. Anna (Clark) Carpenter, the mother, also a native of New

York, was born in Allegany county, in 1812. She is now living in Granite Falls with her son, Daniel I. In the common schools of Michigan Mr. Carpenter received his education. His father having immigrated to the West in 1889, he followed in 1892, coming to Granite Falls where the elder Carpenter had taken up land four and one-half miles east of the town. The railroad had not then been built, and there was little promise of the wonderful progress everywhere apparent to-day. Mr. Carpenter remained on the farm and in the woods until 1901. Renting the ranch which became his on the death of his father in 1897, he located in town, and entered the employ of the Sobey Mill Company, with whom he still remains. He has charge of the river work. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 191, at Granite Falls, and also of the Modern Woodmen of America. A loyal supporter of the Democratic party, in December, 1901, he was elected mayor of Granite Falls entering upon his duties January 1, 1905, the second mayor the city had elected. He was also a member of the first city council. Although still a young man, he takes an active and unusually influential part in promoting any public enterprise that will contribute to the growth and development of this section. In religious belief he inclines to the Methodist church, and supports her various benevolences. That he has discharged and will continue to discharge the duties of his office in a manner worthy of emulation is a matter of conviction in the minds of those who are intimately acquainted with him, and who are thus permitted to know the ability and strength of character partially concealed by his quiet, unassuming manner.

FRANK NILES. Among the well known editors of Snohomish county is Frank Niles, of the Granite Falls Post. He was born in Ellsworth, Minnesota, June 6, 1876. His father, Lucien B. Niles, born in Maine in 1837, went to Minnesota in early manhood, and remained there till 1886, engaged in farming, logging and hunting. During the Indian troubles of the early 'sixties he did scout duty for some time. He has been a resident of Washington since 1886, when he migrated to Port Townsend. Four years later he moved to Snohomish, which was his home until his death, February 3, 1906. Carrie (McKusick) Niles, the mother, is also a native of Maine, the date of her birth being 1845. She is the mother of nine children. Frank Niles acquired his education in the schools of Port Townsend and Snohomish. At the age of eighteen he began learning the printer's trade, working in the office of the Snohomish Tribune until 1899. Going thence to Index, he accepted a position on the Index Miner,

retaining it two years. A year later he established the Silverton Miner, in which a few months afterward E. R. Nunamaker purchased a half interest. In May, 1903, he and Roy Moore founded the Granite Falls Post. The following June he purchased the interest owned by Mr. Moore, and he was sole proprietor of the paper until August, 1904, when he formed a partnership with Roy G. Messner of Granite Falls, with whom he is still associated. Having bought out Mr. Nunamaker's interest in the Silverton Miner, he closed this office in January, 1904, moving the plant to Granite Falls. Mr. Niles is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Redmen, at Everett, and an active worker in the Good Templars lodge. In political belief he loyally supports Republican doctrines, but for himself has never sought political preferment. He is recognized as a young man of excellent habits and unquestioned business ability. He has already established for the Post the reputation of being a clean, fearless, ably edited publication. That in the years to come it will be a still more potent factor in the growth and development of the town is firmly believed by those who are best acquainted with Mr. Niles and his capable partner.

ROY G. MESSNER, of the firm of Niles & Messner, publishers of the Granite Falls Post, one of the progressive journals of Snohomish county, is one of that city's rising young men. He is practically a product of Granite Falls, having lived there since he was two years old, his parents being among the earliest pioneers of the region.

Lewis A. Messner, the father of Roy G., was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 1, 1836, the son of Fred and Margaret Messner, both of whom were also natives of Wayne County. Fred Messner, a farmer by vocation, passed away in 1882; his wife died when Lewis A. was a boy. Lewis A. Messner lived on the farm until he attained the age of eleven, then left home to make his own way in the world, going first to Indiana and there entering the farming and lumbering industries. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-Sixth Indiana Volunteers with whom he served throughout the long struggle until mustered out late in 1865, after more than four years of army life. He was first in the Thirteenth Army Corps under General Hovey with whom he served until after the fall of Vicksburg. The regiment was then transferred to the Nineteenth Corps under Banks. While raiding the Texas border in 1864 Mr. Messner's division was captured and its members paroled, but they saw some additional service at the front before peace was declared. Because of physical disability brought on by army service Mr. Messner now draws a pen-

sion. After the war he farmed in Iowa, then in 1868 he went to Michigan, farming and lumbering at different points in that state until 1888, when he came to Puget sound. He at once took a pre-emption claim one mile west of the site of Granite Falls, and a little later filed on a homestead two miles east of town. Four years ago he removed his family to Granite Falls, which is now his home. He is a man of public spirit and ability, has served his city as councilman, and is one of the city's substantial men. He is a member and one of the organizers of William Hall Post No. 107, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In Oceana County, Michigan, in September, 1867, Mr. Messner was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Marsh, the daughter of Jerome and Minerva (Skinner) Marsh. Mrs. Messner was born in Genesee County, New York, October 29, 1849, and came to Michigan when a girl. Five children came to this union: Fred, George, Leon, Roy G. and Cora, now Mrs. Hansen, all of whom are residing in the vicinity of Granite Falls.

Roy G. was born on a farm at Fruitport, Muskegon County, Michigan, February 7, 1887. His education was obtained in Granite Falls and at Snohomish, where he attended high school for a time. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Granite Falls Post, which he entered as an apprentice February 8, 1904, working for his present partner, Frank Niles. In August of that year Mr. Messner purchased a half interest in the plant and simultaneously his brother, George L., purchased a half interest and the enterprise was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Messner Brothers until December 5, 1904. From that date until July 1, 1905, Roy G. operated the business alone, the partnership of Niles & Messner being formed at that time. Success has crowned the efforts of the young men, bringing to them not only deserved financial remuneration but also an excellent reputation among all with whom they transact business. Mr. Messner is independent in his political views. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Women of Woodcraft.

DAVID A. RITTER, engaged in farming and stockraising upon his eighty-acre farm just south of Granite Falls, and one of that town's later pioneers, is a native of the Peninsula state, born June 15, 1865, in Cass County, one of the finest sections of that commonwealth. His father, Henry L., a farmer by occupation, was born in Ohio in 1820, of German stock, but came to Michigan in its pioneer days and hewed out a home on La Grange Prairie, one of the finest agricultural parts of the state. He died in 1871 upon the old homestead. The mother of David

A. was in maiden life Elizabeth Shorte. Her demise occurred four months before that of her husband. Of the twelve children of whom she became the mother only five are still living, two sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being next to the youngest child in the family. He was reared on the old farm, attended the public schools of the neighborhood and when a young man entered the shops of the Round Oak Stove Company at Dowagiac, Michigan, one of the best known concerns of its kind in the union. After three years thus spent he returned to the farm, operating the old homestead several years. Just previous to his immigration to the Pacific coast in 1895, he worked some time in the stove shops at Dowagiac. Upon his arrival on the coast he came immediately to Granite Falls and entered the shingle mill of Anderson Brothers with whom he remained five years. A year and a half followed with Shaffer Brothers nearby, then six months with the Sobey Manufacturing Company. Upon the conclusion of the latter service Mr. Ritter, in November, 1902, purchased his present place just southeast of town and moved to it. Since then he has been engaged in developing its resources, also doing considerable teaming for others.

Mr. Ritter was united in marriage to Miss Ella Ellis, May 31, 1885, while residing in Michigan. Her parents, Peter and Anna (McWilliam) Ellis, came to Michigan in an early day, where the father followed agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Ellis passed away before the marriage of her daughter; Mr. Ellis resides with Mr. Ritter at Granite Falls. Mrs. Ritter was born in Sullivan, New York, June 9, 1865, and therefore was twenty years old when married. Death entered the Ritter home February 25, 1904, and carried away the faithful wife and devoted mother, her loss being mourned as a personal one by all who knew her. Three children, Susie, Leroy and Floyd, survive her. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the community's substantial citizens who may be depended upon at any and all times to deal squarely with all, to support any progressive public movement and in general to contribute his share toward the betterment of all around him.

MICHAEL DIFFLEY, whose saw-mill and extensive logging camp lie on the Pilchuck river, two and a half miles south of Granite Falls, Washington, is not only numbered among the leading operators of Snohomish County at the present time, but he has been identified prominently with the lumber industry in Snohomish and Skagit counties for more than twenty years past. Hundreds of stump-ridden acres scattered over this section of the sound

bear witness to his great energy in this line of activity in which he has attained an enviable reputation as a business man of marked ability, unusual aggressiveness and sound judgment. In his veins there flows pure Celtic blood, the inheritance of an unbroken chain of Celtic ancestors, and in County Longford, Ireland, he was born in the year 1868, the son of Michael and Mary (Ferrel) Diffley. The senior Diffley, a farmer by occupation until his retirement from the activities of business life, is still living in Ireland at the advanced age of seventy-eight. The mother is also living, she being now seventy-two years of age. Of the eight children born to this union, of whom two are dead, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the sixth child. His early life was that of most Irish lads raised on the farm and members of a large family. Until he was eleven years old he assisted at home as much as possible and attended the common schools of the district, thus attaining what schooling he could. Then, with his sister Mary, he left the family roof to seek a home with his uncle, Patrick Greeley, who lived in Wisconsin. Here, in the United States, Michael Junior was given further educational advantages, working and attending school five years longer, and also learning the blacksmith's trade. In 1885, thus equipped, he set out to make his own way, coming to Puget sound, Tacoma, being his first stopping place. From Tacoma he went north to Whatcom county and immediately afterwards to Skagit, being engaged during the next few years in driving logs on the Skagit and Samish rivers in the latter county and a little later on the Stillaguamish and Snohomish rivers further south. He worked for Patrick McCoy, E. G. English and William McKay at different times while in Skagit, these men being among the foremost lumbermen of the time in that section of the sound. For many years after Mr. Diffley came to this section of the state both Skagit and Snohomish counties were hardly more than great logging camps with few roads of any kind and exceedingly poor trails even through the wilderness. When he first saw the Skagit valley it was as yet hardly touched by the great lumbermen and it was a difficult and a dangerous undertaking to make a trip up as far as the Sauk river. He worked for E. D. Smith, Lowell's pioneer lumberman, before the city of Everett was founded and remembers when there were but three houses on the site of the present city. To have secured a claim on the peninsula would have been an easy matter, but, in company with others, he little dreamed that a metropolis would spring up so suddenly on the uninviting spot. He took off much of the timber from the site of Everett in an early day. Mr. Diffley was engaged in rafting by contract at Anacortes for several years, making a very satisfy-

ing success of it. In 1895 he branched out in business for himself and with headquarters in Seattle engaged quite extensively in logging operations up and down the sound. Mr. Diffley abandoned logging temporarily in 1896 to go to Dawson City, Alaska, with a partner, Frank Rupp. They became two of the earliest men in that famous camp. Upon their trip inland from the coast, they had to depend upon game principally for their subsistence. Mr. Diffley shortly afterward came south to Atland, on Johnstone Straits, British Columbia, and there took two claims, the Ohio and the Bonnie Belle. First he made money in his mining ventures, but eventually sunk a fortune in exploiting the Ohio claim. In 1899 he returned to his old business in Snohomish county, taking up lumber operations near Hartford, where he and his brother Thomas had operated previously for some time. In all Mr. Diffley's operations in that vicinity covered a period of seven years. He and Charles Seiffert as partners cut a tract of approximately 2,600 acres near Hartford, or between that place and Granite Falls. Four years ago Mr. Diffley moved his camps up the Pilchuck to the Frank Gregory place, the timber on which he had purchased, and there he erected a sawmill and established his present business. He also took a contract to supply the Sobey Manufacturing Company with bolts and supplied both mills belonging to that concern while they were in operation. He still furnishes all the bolts used by the present mill at Sobey. Mr. Diffley's establishment bears a high reputation as an exceedingly well managed one that has drawn to it as competent men as can be found in the lumber industry on Puget sound.

The marriage of Miss Kate Wall to Mr. Diffley was solemnized at Everett, March 14, 1903. She is a native of Tipperary, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1901. Her parents still reside in the old country. Two sons have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Diffley, Francis and Lawrence. The family are connected with the Catholic church, Mr. Diffley also having membership in the Catholic branch of the Y. M. C. A. He is also affiliated with the Elks. Politically, he is an independent voter, though normally an adherent of the Democratic party whose conventions and assemblies he attends regularly. His party has often sought to honor him, but he has persistently declined to allow the use of his name, the last occasion being when offered the nomination for sheriff. A lover of good government and a believer in progress he is always keenly interested in whatever pertains to the public's welfare.

In bringing this sketch to a close it is interesting and appropriate to mention an incident which clearly and forcibly illustrates the character of the man. While attending the coronation ceremonies connected with the crowning of King Edward in 1898, Mr.

Diffley of course visited his old home in Ireland for the first time since he had left it as a lad only eleven years old. While there he purchased the old homestead, of which the Diffleys had been simply tenants for five generations, and presented it to his aged parents, thus bringing an undreamed-of joy into their lives and insuring its future possession to the family, provided the wishes of the donor are carried out. Mr. Diffley considers this one of the happiest acts of his entire life, as well he may, though he but modestly refers to this unusual display of generosity which involved the expenditure of a large sum of money. His sterling qualities of integrity, justice to all, and broad sympathies have made him deservedly respected and esteemed by all with whom he is associated, while his keen abilities and indomitable will power make him a prominent factor in the local business world and a leader in the community.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, founder and owner of the Swartz shingle mills on Swarts pond, three miles southeast of Granite Falls, is one of the highly esteemed and able business men of Snohomish county. He came to eastern Snohomish county as a pioneer and has risen through vicissitudes to a prominent and honorable position among his fellow men.

The career of Joseph Swartz is not only one of which his family and friends may well feel proud but it is one of unusual interest to every American and contains an object lesson quite obvious and important. He was born in southern Russia, Province of Podolsk, March 15, 1860, to one of the leading families in the city of Bershadt, his father having been the foremost lawyer of the community. Sovol Swartz, the father, passed away in 1905 at the age of seventy-four after a modest, unostentatious, though long and useful life. His wife, Zopha (Berstenof) Swartz, also a native of Podolsk province and of the same city, and the daughter of a prominent business man, is still living in Russia at the age of seventy-two. Six children were born to this union of whom Joseph Swartz is the eldest son and second child. As befitting the family's position, he was given a thorough education in Russia's public schools and later sent to the Shetamer gymnasium, or college, by which he was graduated when twenty years old. He then served six months in the regular army, being exempt because of his university education from longer service as is Russian custom, after which he engaged in teaching. At this time, as a result of his broad education and inborn love of freedom, he definitely decided to leave his mother country and seek liberty and the opportunities and privileges which he thought belonged to him by im-

migrating to the United States. He was at that time earning one hundred roubles a month, in actual value worth as much as an equal number of dollars in the United States, and held a position in Russia far above the average young man. Still he did not hesitate. With foresight characteristic of the man, he realized that in a new country his fine education would count for nothing at the beginning and that he would probably have to commence his new life as a common laborer. So he applied himself to the study of industrial arts for one year in the School Mechanical Industry at Shetemir, Province of Volinsk, the chief mechanic being a personal friend, learning the trade of a machinist. Thus equipped and prepared to meet with formidable difficulties, in 1884 he bade farewell to the empire and sailed for the republic that was to be his future home. From New York harbor he went direct to Cleveland, Ohio, and there obtained employment in the machine shop of Cox & Prentice, with whom he remained eighteen months. He then, with his savings, went into Pauline County, Ohio, and purchased a timbered tract and to the clearing of this devoted the next three years with unusual success. At the end of that period he sold out and opened a boot and shoe store in Kansas City, Missouri, where he prospered. However, fire broke out in the block and destroyed his business, and because of the non-compliance of other firms in the same block with insurance regulations, Mr. Swartz was compelled to suffer the loss of his insurance money, which was a severe blow to him. With indomitable courage he gathered what remained of his shattered property and started for the Northwest, landing in Seattle just after the great fire had swept that metropolis and while the stricken people were still living in tents and shacks on the ruins. Two months later Mr. Swartz came to Snohomish county and in June, 1889, took a homestead east of Granite Falls at what is known as Swartz lake. There he devoted his activities to clearing land and market gardening until six years ago, when, with a partner he embarked in his present business under the firm name of Swartz & Stacey. Mr. Stacey retired from the firm in 1903, since which time Mr. Swartz has been alone in the conduct of his business. He kept the old homestead until three years ago. The Swartz shingle mills are equipped with double block machinery having a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand shingles a day, and in all departments employ from twenty-five to thirty-five men ten months in the year. The plant is a modern one. Mr. Swartz also maintains his own logging camp on his own property nearby. The mill site is one of the finest in this section of the county.

While a resident of Pauline County, Ohio, Mr. Swartz was joined by Miss Mary Vinshinkof, to

whom he had plighted his troth before coming to America, she crossing the ocean alone to become his wife, the ceremony being performed in September, 1886. She, too, is a native of Bershad, born August 12, 1869, and is the daughter of Leon and Mucy Vinshinkof, both of whom spent their entire lives in Bershad. Leon Vinshinkof was a merchant who was swept away in a cholera epidemic when forty-two years of age. Mrs. Vinshinkof is still living, residing at Bershad. Mrs. Swartz received a good education in the Russian schools. With her husband she has shared the difficulties and hardships incident to the founding of a new home in a strange country, but like her husband believes the reward has been well worth the sacrifice. Four children have been born to this union: Leo, August 15, 1887; Elbert, November 1, 1888; Florence, January 31, 1890; and Gladys, October 23, 1896, all of whom are attending school. Politically, Mr. Swartz is a student of public affairs and since he came to America to enjoy freedom, reserves to himself the privilege to vote independently, attaching himself to no political party. It is his observation that Americans all too frequently inherit party prejudices and sooner or later return to the family fold, if they should chance to stray therefrom. As an American citizen, Mr. Swartz is contributing unreservedly to the maintenance of good government in his adopted country, as a pioneer he has done his share toward the reclamation of the wilderness in Ohio and Washington, and as one of the substantial and able business men of his community he is a prominent factor in its everyday life and progress; in short, he is the kind of man whom America welcomes to her shores and rejoices to amalgamate with her liberty-loving, progressive citizenship.

WILLIAM M. TURNER, an honored soldier and pioneer now residing in Granite Falls, Washington, one of the original locators of that city's town site, was born in Park County, Indiana, January 22, 1840. He is the son of David H. Turner, a native of North Carolina, born in Guilford county in 1820. Going to Indiana in boyhood the elder Turner spent the rest of his life within its boundaries, his death occurring in 1850. The mother, Zerilda (Manwaring) Turner, was born in Indiana, and died in 1859, at the age of thirty-nine. Of her four children, two are living, William M. and Mrs. Martha E. Hanks, the latter of whom is now a resident of Honolulu. Like many of the most successful men, William M. Turner is self-educated. At the age of twelve he was obliged to support himself by working in a flour mill, but he diligently improved all his leisure hours, thus securing a practi-

cal and thorough training for the active duties of life. When the call came for volunteers in 1861, he was one of the first to respond, enlisting in the Ninth Indiana Battery, Light Artillery, under Captain N. S. Thompson. His first service was rendered at the battle of Shiloh. During the summer of 1864 he was with General Banks on his Red River expedition, and for forty-four consecutive days was either fighting or under the enemy's fire. That he escaped from this terrible experience without even a scratch seems almost miraculous. While returning home on the steamboat Eclipse, he was a victim of the frightful boiler explosion that occurred at Johnsonville, Tennessee, in which thirty-five out of the seventy-two members of his company on board were killed. Fortunately he escaped, but with the loss of an eye. He was mustered out in Indianapolis, March 6, 1865, and at once began farming. In the fall of 1868 he drove through to Kansas, and took up a claim in Woodson county, later going to Cherokee county, where he farmed till 1880. He then resumed his travels across the continent, stopping this time at Walla Walla, Washington. Two years later he sold his property there, and drove to Portland, Oregon. Going thence by boat to Toledo, he then made the remainder of the journey to Seattle with his team. After teaming two years he went to Snohomish in 1884, and hence up the river to Machias. Later that same spring he located land on the present site of Granite Falls, but being unable to reach it with a wagon, he and his family lived in Machias from April until August, while he was cutting a road six miles in length to reach his claim. With the exception of another family that came at the same time, the nearest neighbors were at Hartford. His first cabin, made of split cedar logs, is still standing. For some time his only occupation was making shingles by hand, which he hauled to Snohomish, there being no store or post-office nearer than that for six years. Granite Falls as a town, came into existence in 1890. A post-office was opened about that time and Mark Swinnerton, of Marysville, erected the first store. A school had been organized in 1888. Until 1894 Mr. Turner farmed his property, but at that time he platted it as part of the town site, and retired from active labor.

Mr. Turner was married March 22, 1866, to Martha E. Hendren, a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, born April 10, 1849. Her father, Starling B. Hendren, who was born in West Virginia in 1808, served during the Civil War in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. He also had two sons, Andrew and Starling, in the Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry. His death occurred in Kentucky in 1894. The mother, Mary (Samnders) Hendren, a Kentuckian also, died April 4, 1861, aged fifty. Both Mr. and

Mrs. Hendren came of Virginia pioneer families. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have five children: Mrs. Margaret Griffin, of San Francisco, whose husband is largely interested in Goldfields, Nevada; John D., of Arlington, Washington; Mrs. Daisy Robe, of Granite Falls; Edward R., of Livingston, Montana; and Walter, of Granite Falls. Mr. Turner is a prominent member of the William Hall Post, No. 107, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a well known Republican, loyally serving his party's interests. He was the first election inspector in Granite Falls, and held the office of deputy assessor for eight years. Mr. Turner claims the distinction of having cast the first ballot in the town. A man of splendid business ability and unquestioned integrity, a hardy pioneer of undaunted courage, he enjoys the unbounded confidence of a host of loyal friends and acquaintances.

FRED P. ANDERSON, the well known manager of the Granite Falls Co-Operative Union, was born in Dover, Maine, January 30, 1865, the son of David and Sarah E. (Hassell) Anderson, who were also natives of Maine. The father, born in 1826, went to California in early manhood, and, having made a little fortune, returned to his native state a year later. His death occurred in 1882. The mother, aged seventy-seven, is now living with her son, Fred P., the youngest of her five children. Mr. Anderson attended the common schools, completing his education by attending the academy in his home town one term. Leaving home at the age of eighteen, he came to Snohomish, Washington, and spent the first five years of his residence there at various employments. He then took up a pre-emption claim where Granite Falls is now located, and proved up on it by commuting in 1889. He remained on the claim only a part of the time for the next two years, working in logging camps in the meantime. In 1891 he entered the employ of Mark Swinnerton, who owned the first store opened in Granite Falls, and in the fall of 1893 he and W. H. Davis purchased the business. They were in partnership until July, 1894, at which time Mr. Anderson became the sole owner of the stock. During the financial depression of 1895 he lost this property, and also his interest in a mill that he had acquired some years previous to this time. Many a man would have been dismayed by this accumulation of reverses, but Mr. Anderson was not the man to give up easily. Again taking up anything he could find to do, he was able a few years later to buy a piece of land and make a new start. Later, having sold this farm, he went to Seattle, remaining there, however, but a few months. On his re-

turn to Granite Falls, he accepted the management of P. E. Parminter's store, and retained that position till the business changed hands some eighteen months later. He was then employed as bookkeeper by James McCullough, of Machias, for six months. After selling his house in Granite Falls, he moved to Chelan, Washington, only to find it less desirable as a business location than he had expected. He therefore came again to Granite Falls a few months later, and worked at carpenter work and in a store until he entered the employ of the Robe, Menzell Lumber Company. When the Granite Falls Co-operative Union was formed January 30, 1905, he was given the management of it.

Mr. Anderson was married October 2, 1891, to Minnie L. Hall, a native of Michigan, born January 5, 1865. Mrs. Anderson came West in 1889 with the family of J. L. Sneathen. Her mother is now living with her; the father, William Hall, is deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Edith, in 1892; Wesley, in 1894; and Beatrice, in 1903. Mr. Anderson is a charter member and the present consul of Granite Falls Camp, No. 8,355, Modern Woodmen of America, also of the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 12, at Snohomish. In political belief he adheres to Republican principles, but he has never desired political prominence. He is discharging the duties of his present position with characteristic faithfulness and ability, thus demonstrating the good judgment of those who placed this responsibility upon him. His personal life and character are such as to command the respect of all with whom he is associated.

Note—Mr. Anderson passed away Wednesday morning, March 28, 1906, at Providence hospital, Everett, as the result of injuries sustained by the premature explosion of a blast at his mine near Granite Falls on the 8th of the month. The funeral was held at his home March 30th, under the auspices of the Modern Woodmen of America of which order he was a prominent member.

WILL HARDING. Among the representative business men and pioneers of Granite Falls, is numbered the one whose name initiates this biography, Will Harding, the well known merchant. He was born March 18, 1868, in Muscatine County, Iowa, and is the son of Abner and Caroline (Rippenburg) Harding, both of whom are natives of New York. The father, born in 1832, settled in Iowa in the early 'sixties. Responding to the call for volunteers when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, and served four years and six months. He is now engaged in farming in Michigan, which state became his home

in 1870. His wife was born one mile from Niagara Falls. William Harding secured his education in the common schools of Michigan. At the age of seventeen he went to work in a saw-mill, and was thus employed until he came to Snohomish in 1890. Taking up a pre-emption claim three miles east of Granite Falls, he held it for three years and then sold out, at which time he filed on a homestead near there, owning this property five years. Snohomish was the nearest post-office, and the settlers took turns in discharging the duties of postman during those early years. Soon after Mr. Harding moved here the people of Granite Falls organized a stock company and built a hall. The floors were the only part of it made of sawed lumber. This material had been hauled from Getchell, a distance of six miles, over a road so rough that two hundred and fifty feet of lumber was a load for a good team. During the winter months a pack train was the only means of bringing in freight, and the cost was one dollar per hundred. While still owning his homestead, Mr. Harding embarked in the saw-mill business in partnership with T. K. Robe and Charles Last. In the course of a year he purchased Mr. Robe's interest, and later sold his entire holdings to Mr. Last. Having sold his homestead also, he bought out the dry goods establishment formerly owned by J. S. Boyd, and since disposing of his milling interests, has devoted his entire time to this enterprise. This was the first store of the kind opened in Granite Falls. In recent years Mr. Harding has added a line of general merchandise to his stock. The firm transacts business under the name of W. Harding & Company, Mrs. Harding being the silent partner.

In 1890, October 19th, Mr. Harding and Flora A. Hubbard were united in marriage. Mrs. Harding was born in Ensley, Michigan, August 11, 1867. Her parents, Robert and Catherine A. (Sneathen) Hubbard, also pioneers of Michigan, are now living in Granite Falls, having come hither in 1890. Mr. Harding was born in Pennsylvania; Mrs. Harding in Ohio, and there married. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have one child, Clifton R., born August 21, 1891. Mr. Harding is very prominent in fraternal circles, being actively identified with the Foresters of America, the Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The Republican party claims him as a loyal member, although he does not take an active part in political matters and has never cared to hold office. His religious beliefs are summed up in the Golden Rule, which he has diligently practiced in his business and social life. It is this strict adherence to lofty principles, combined with a thorough and practical knowledge of the details of his business, that has established for his firm such an enviable reputation and won it success.

JOSEPH S. ENAS, one of the honored pioneers of Granite Falls residing one-fourth mile southeast of town, was born December 10, 1854, in the Azores islands. He is the son of Ignacio and Maria (Souza) Enas, also natives of these islands. The father died there in 1862; the mother, in 1903, at the age of ninety-two. Leaving home in 1872, Joseph S. Enas immigrated to the United States, and made his home in Trenton, Massachusetts, for a few months. There he worked in a brickyard, at the same time employing all his leisure moments in learning to speak the English language. He then crossed the continent, and spent the following eleven years mining in Sierra and Plumas Counties, California. His residence in Snohomish county dates from 1883 when he came hither, and, after being employed in lumber camps for a few months, took up a squatter's claim where he now lives. Land in this locality had not then been surveyed. The nearest road was at Machias, a distance of ten miles, hence he was obliged to pack in his supplies on his back. The next nine years, while proving up on his claim which was nearly all covered with heavy timber, Mr. Enas worked in logging camps. Nearly eight years elapsed before Granite Falls had a store or post-office. About this time the railroad was built through this locality, and settlement became more general. To Mr. Enas belongs the distinction of having been the first settler to establish a home in this part of the valley. His nearest neighbor lived four miles below him. Mr. Enas was one of the founders of the Union Hall of Granite Falls, which was erected by a stock company. One citizen donated an acre of land, whilst others took shares at a par value of four dollars per share, two days' work constituting the purchase price of a share and the individual holdings being limited to five shares. The hall, thirty by fifty feet, was built of hewed timber, with the exception of the floor, made of sawed lumber, the material for the latter having been hauled from Getchell. The side logs, each fifty feet long, were raised by hand to a height of twelve feet. Many and diverse were the uses to which this building was put in those early days, it being church, school-house, dance hall and public meeting place all in one. In the summer of 1904 it was sold by the stockholders to the Odd Fellows lodge. It is now being used as a primary class room, the school attendance having increased so rapidly that the present accommodations are inadequate to meet the requirements. In 1892 Mr. Enas decided to abandon farming and engage in the shingle business at Granite Falls, which he did. Owing to the general depression, which followed, the price of shingles and shingle bolts reached so low a figure that there was no margin of profit in the manufacture of them so Mr. Enas resumed

farming some two years later. He now has twenty-two acres in a fine state of cultivation, and an equal number in pasture, the rest of his eighty-eight acres being still unimproved. He is largely interested in fruit raising and dairying. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Odd Fellows, having joined in California; in politics he is a loyal Republican, one who is very often sent as delegate to the county conventions. His religious creed is embraced in the Golden Rule. Broadly intelligent, and possessed of sterling qualities, he is one of the influential citizens of Granite Falls, and holds the respect of his fellow men in all walks of life.

ULRICH SCHERRER, one of the prosperous farmers of the upper Pilchuck valley, residing four miles southeast of Granite Falls near Mensel's lake, is a pioneer of his community. Of Swiss birth, he is endowed by nature with those sterling qualities so necessary to him who would invade a wilderness and reclaim it as have so many of his countrymen in the far West. Born November 6, 1865, at Arbon, Thurgau canton, he is the son of Jacob and Barbara (Kreis) Scherrer, both of whom were natives of Switzerland. The father came of Swiss-German stock and was born in the same canton in 1834. He farmed in his native land, which he left in 1880 to settle in California, where he resumed farming. His death occurred there in 1895. Mrs. Scherrer was born in 1831. She passed away in 1896, the mother of twelve children, six boys and six girls. Ulrich Scherrer, the seventh child and the subject of this sketch, attended school from the age of six until he was twelve, spending half a day in the school room and the remaining half in an embroidery factory. The family was large and it was only by such assistance that the father was able to support it. Ulrich worked in this factory until he was nineteen years of age, then borrowed enough money from an uncle to carry him to the great sister republic across the Atlantic of whose rich opportunities for young men he had read so much. Landing at New York City, he soon made his way across the continent to San Francisco, via the Southern Pacific railroad and shortly afterward engaged in farming in Sonoma county. After two years there he farmed a year and a half in Sacramento county, spent a year and a half driving a milk wagon in San Francisco, then came north to Washington, arriving in Tacoma in August, 1889. Two months then passed in a brickyard at that city, upon the conclusion of which, Mr. Scherrer came still further north to Snohomish county and finally located a homestead on the upper Pilchuck, eighteen miles east of Snohomish City, the claim being one abandoned by Henry Menzel. There were no roads into the re-

gion, only what were commonly called trails, consisting of a line of blazed trees through a dense jungle so thick that traveling was difficult. He at once commenced clearing his place, working out at anything he could find to do, mostly in nearby logging camps. Not until six years later was he able to confine his activities to his place, so great was the task of improving it and making it self-supporting. Bears and other wild animals were quite thick in the vicinity for many years. In fact as recently as the fall of 1905, Mr. Scherrer killed a large black bear by trapping him, bruin having destroyed considerable stock on Mr. Scherrer's place and on the places of his neighbors. He now has twenty acres cleared upon which he is raising general farming products, particularly vegetables, which he sells to surrounding logging camps; he also keeps a herd of Jersey cows and a band of sheep. Mr. Scherrer has served his district as road supervisor and in other ways has manifested his public spirit. Politically, Mr. Scherrer is a Socialist. As a hardy pioneer who has endured the hardships incident to settlement on a frontier and as a successful farmer, he has done and is doing a full share toward the up-building of Snohomish county and is esteemed as one of her substantial citizens.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, farmer and dairyman residing a mile northwest of Granite Falls, one of the leaders in his community, bears the distinction of being the first settler in that section of Snohomish county in addition to being an early pioneer of both that and Skagit counties. As is the case with many of Puget sound's pioneers, he is a native of the old Pine Tree state, and was born November 11, 1857, at Dover, the son of David and Sarah E. (Hassell) Anderson. The elder Anderson was born in Maine also, in 1828, of Scotch descent, belonging to a family which for generations had lived along the Atlantic coast. When barely of age he joined the rush to the newly discovered California gold fields, rounding the Horn in 1849, among the first of Maine's argonauts. Upon his return East he engaged in farming and while so occupied passed away in 1882. Mrs. Anderson, the mother of George W., is a native of the Old Bay state, descended from one of its oldest families, and is at present residing with Mr. Anderson at the ripe age of seventy-seven. The subject of this biography attended the common schools of his native state and later the Foxcroft Academy. Until he was twenty years of age he remained with his parents on the farm, then determined to try his fortune in the far West, crossing the continent to Portland and the Willamette valley. In September, 1878, he came north to LaConner, Whatcom county, and assisted

Olaf Polson to harvest his crop on Brown's slough. Shortly afterward Mr. Anderson joined the army of prospectors engaged in exploiting the Ruby creek mines at the head of the Skagit river, spending two summers and one winter there. He, Porter Durley, Charles Bramer, and W. H. Davis owned the "Rough and Ready" placer, at the mouth of Ruby creek, claimed to have been the best mine in the diggings. At first the owners made money, but eventually a disastrous washout of their dam, an expensive one, swept away their means and they were forced to sell out at a sacrifice. After spending a winter in Seattle, Mr. Anderson worked a short period logging on Hood's canal, being then called East on account of the serious illness and final death of his father. The next year he remained in Maine, settling the affairs of the estate, then, accompanied by his mother, came to Snohomish City. Early in the spring of 1884 he came up the Pilchuck and filed on his present place just at the edge of Granite Falls, locating a short time before William Turner, the second settler, arrived. Mr. Anderson experienced a hard time in reaching his place, crawling on his hands and knees through the brush part of the way. His brother-in-law, W. H. Davis, also became one of the early settlers in the vicinity. Mrs. Anderson, the mother of George W., was one of the first white women to settle in the locality. The few settlers there freighted their supplies part way up the valley and packed them in on their backs the remainder of the way. Having located on an old "burn," Mr. Anderson was enabled to put in a small crop the first year, thus giving inception to his farm. However, he was obliged to work at times in the woods to secure sufficient money with which to improve his place. The early pioneers spent a month, soon after locating, in building a crude road down the valley. Before he proved up on his homestead, however, he engaged in the logging business one year with Fred Anderson of Snohomish, the firm sending their logs down the Stillaguamish river to Utsalady. After being in the logging business five years, Mr. Anderson withdrew and with H. J. Andrus built a saw-mill near the present town of Machias, which they operated two and a half years. They then leased it to Blackman Brothers and later sold it to the latter, after which Mr. Anderson returned to his ranch to which he has since devoted his entire energies and skill with highly successful results.

Mr. Anderson and Miss Eva I. Andrus, a daughter of Horace J. and M. J. (Parker) Andrus, were united in marriage December 25, 1887. She passed away March 26, 1903, after becoming the mother of four children, three of whom survive her: Jennie, Elvie Fay, and David H.; Ada A. is deceased. Miss Elizabeth Twogood, the daughter of Parley Two-

good, a Granite Falls pioneer of 1889, residing in the neighborhood, has since been married to Mr. Anderson. She was born in Michigan, December 28, 1875. Both her parents were born in Michigan and were pioneers of that state, in which she herself was reared and educated. Mrs. Twogood is deceased. Mr. Anderson is a charter member of Granite Falls Camp, No. 8,355, Modern Woodmen of America, and for several years has been consul of this thrifty camp. In politics, Mr. Anderson is also active as a Democrat, being chairman of his precinct committee. He has several times refused to accept the nomination for county commissioner in his district. He has also served as a member of the local school board, thus evidencing in still another way his interest in public affairs and desire to assume his full responsibilities of citizenship. His land, two hundred acres, lies in one body and is considered a valuable tract, one of the fine farms of the community. Seventeen cows constitute a select dairy herd on this place, from which he ships cream to Snohomish regularly. A wide-awake, energetic, capable man of affairs, interesting himself in the betterment of the entire section in which he lives, and its earliest pioneer, he is universally esteemed, respected and accounted one of the county's substantial citizens.

JULIUS HANSON, successfully engaged in general farming and dairying just west of Granite Falls, is among the earliest pioneers of that section of Snohomish county. His life has been one of more than ordinary interest, its scope of incidents being spread over a goodly share of the globe. He was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, October 8, 1858, to the union of Carl and Sophia Christina (Samuelson) Hanson, both natives of Sweden also. The father, a seafaring man, was born July 21, 1821. He was serving as a captain when last heard from years ago, but whether he is now dead or alive is not known to his son. The mother, wife of Captain Hanson, died in 1859, when Julius was only a year and a half old so that of her he remembers nothing. The lad attended the common schools of Sweden until the age of fourteen, when, just after confirmation, he joined his father on the sea. Two years later he joined another ship's crew and during the next ten years his whole life was spent before the mast. At the age of eighteen he shipped on an American vessel and after voyaging for a year reached the United States at the port of New York. During the following six years he shipped from New York to various foreign ports, visiting Europe, South America, India, China, Honolulu and the Philippine islands. While off the Philippine coast his ship encountered a disastrous typhoon which

wrecked the vessel on the coral reefs of Cebu island. Little did he then think as he stood among the saved that some day not far distant that territory would be under the protection of the Stars and Stripes after a war with the Spanish people. In 1882 the adventurous sailor rounded the Horn to Frisco and there bade farewell to the sea, his only home for so many years. After fifteen months making ties in the woods of Mendocino County, California, he came to Snohomish county and engaged in work for Blackman Brothers in their camps near Snohomish City. Two years later, in 1885 he went up the Pilchuck river and took a claim a mile east of the present town of Granite Falls, being among the first settlers in that vicinity, a few of the others being George Anderson, William Turner and W. H. Davis. Mr. Hanson assisted in the building of the best roads and with the others endured all the hardships and dangers incident to pioneering in so isolated a spot in the heavy timber. For a long time he worked on his place in the summer and in logging camps during the winters. The old homestead was his home until 1905, when he sold it and purchased eighty acres a little more than a mile west of town.

Mr. Hanson and Miss Cora May Messner were married July 3, 1892. She is a native of Michigan, born November 21, 1872, and is the daughter of Lewis A. and Mary E. (Marsh) Messner, pioneers of Granite Falls, whose sketches appear fully elsewhere in these records. Mrs. Hanson, herself, experienced pioneer life in Snohomish county, coming here when a young girl. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Hilmer Lewis, Victor Ernfrid, Carl Rudolph, and Gustav Oscar. Mr. Hanson is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Court of Honor, to which latter order his wife also belongs. Politically, he is an independent voter, always seeking out the best men, realizing that honest, competent officials count for more than issues. He is deeply interested in the cause of education, and assisted in organizing the pioneer school district in his community and in erecting the little schoolhouse, built by donations of labor and money. He has also served as road supervisor of his district. Public-spirited, energetic and capable along the different lines of activity he pursues, and possessing confidence in the future of his county, Mr. Hanson holds the esteem and respect of his fellow men and deserves the prosperity that has come to him after the hard struggles on a western frontier.

CHRISTIAN BROWNE, whose well improved and sightly farm lies only a mile east of Granite Falls, is one of the honored pioneers of this section of Snohomish county. In his quiet but forceful way

he has for the past seventeen years devoted his energies and abilities to hewing out a home in the erstwhile forest, and at the same time has contributed to the general progress and prosperity of his community. Born in Liebig, Germany, October 22, 1846, he comes of strictly Prussian stock. His father, Christopher Browne, who passed away years ago at the age of eighty-four, was the owner and captain of a canal boat along the river Rhine. Hannah (Waspffarleng) Browne, the mother of Christian, died previous to her husband's death at the age of seventy-nine. The subject of this review received a good education in the German schools and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade. At the conclusion of his three years' service, or in 1865, he entered the German army and served during the internal war between the German states preceding the formation of the empire. In 1870, after spending five years at his trade, the ex-soldier re-enlisted, this time entering the army of the empire at the time of the Franco-Prussian War. His enlistment was made in the Sixty-seventh regiment, Ninth Army Corps, which was placed for frontier duty along the Danish border for six months. After the war, the young veteran of two armies returned to Hamburg and opened a general produce store, which he operated with fair success until July 8, 1873. At that time he sold out and came to the United States. Immediately proceeding to Chicago, which city he reached after the great fire, he there spent three years, going east then to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he entered the rolling mills and iron works at Columbia. That place was his home until 1883, when he returned to Chicago, spent a year in that city, and then went to Springfield, Illinois, and resumed his old occupation in the steel and iron mills. For several years he was thus engaged in Springfield, going thence in 1888 to Washington Territory, in company with Joseph H. Klaus. These men, on the day of Seattle's great fire, were on the upper Pilchuck river locating claims. Mr. Klaus took a homestead upon which he is still living, while Mr. Browne, for a consideration of one hundred and seventy-five dollars bought the relinquishment of a man named Thompson to the place which is still his home. The tract he pre-empted first, but after living on it two years, unsurveyed, Mr. Browne took it as a homestead. The date of his actual settlement on this farm was October 12, 1889. There was but one road into the district and that a very poor one from Machias over which Mr. Browne transported the few household furnishings he brought with him. For many years the farm did not return him a living, compelling him to get out and work for others to obtain the necessaries of life. Now, however, he has a large portion of it

cleared and in cultivation and is reaping the rewards of honest toil, patient perseverance and unceasing energy.

Mrs. Lizzie Beinhauer, also a native of Germany, was married to Mr. Browne in Pennsylvania in 1882. She was born in the old country June 10, 1819, and came to the United States with her brother Henry in 1868. She was married previous to her union with Mr. Browne. Four daughters and one son have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Browne: Bertha, the oldest, aged twenty-four, now the wife of Edward Fawner; Hannah, now Mrs. William Norton; Katie and Emma, at home; and John, also at home. The married children reside at Granite Falls. The family are communicants of the Lutheran church. Mr. Browne is regarded highly by all who know him, as is also his wife, and he is looked upon as one of the community's sterling men of unquestioned integrity and stability.

HENRY L. ATWOOD, whose thrifty ranch lies snugly and picturesquely located among the hills two miles east of Granite Falls on Atwood creek, a branch of the Pilchuck river, is one of the true pioneers of Snohomish county. He came to this region when it was in its wild state, more than seventeen years ago, and has not only witnessed its transformation into a prosperous district of farms and towns and mines, but he has in fact contributed personally to this wonderful development of a western frontier. Though born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the very heart of the populous East, he early sought the freer life of the West and like many another young man of his time reached further and further westward, engaging in the various occupations and meeting with the common experiences incident to frontier life, until he finally found himself in Washington Territory in 1887, after having visited Colorado and the southwestern portion of the United States. He followed logging in Kitsap county for a time, then came northward and in February, 1889, by the aid of a compass located his present ranch, being among the first in this section. His nearest neighbors, and they were miles away, were Julius Hansen down by the Pilchuck, and the small settlement in the vicinity of William Turner at what is now Granite Falls. Mr. Atwood had to build a trail in order to get to his place and for a long time packed in everything on his back, indicating but one of the trials of building a home in the Washington woods. More than two and a half years elapsed before he was able to file on his land, the survey not being made previous to that. He early joined with his neighbors in building roads, new trails in asking for a new post-office at Granite Falls, and in other public matters of vital in-

terest to the growth of the community. Like many others he was compelled to work out for a time in order to support himself, but of late years has given his ranch his entire attention with the result that he has cleared a large portion of it and otherwise laid the foundation for what will soon be one of the finest, prettiest places in this section of the county. Recently he has erected a commodious, comfortable dwelling that adds to the value and appearance of the farm.

Mr. Atwood was united in marriage, February 26, 1904, to Mand J. Fay, a native of Hardwick, Vermont. She is the daughter of Frank Fay, a veteran of the Civil War, at present engaged in farming, who is descended from American Colonial stock. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Deborah Brown, is also a native of the Green Mountain state, and of Colonial stock. Mrs. Atwood was educated and reared in Vermont and New Hampshire. One child has been born to this union: Frank Fay Atwood, born May 11, 1905. Mrs. Atwood belongs to the Baptist church. Mr. Atwood is affiliated with one fraternity only, the Odd Fellows. Both he and his estimable wife are esteemed members of the community in which they live while he is regarded as one of the substantial men of this section, in addition to the position he has attained by reason of his pioneership and the part he has played in the growth of western Snohomish county.

JOHN A. THEURER, successful mill owner of Robe, is one of the well known men of the Pacific Northwest, having been identified with the lumber and milling business since he came to this state in 1889. He is also well known politically, having been a member of the house of representatives at the last session of the state legislature, in which he took a prominent part, being a member of the committees on tide lands, state, school and granted lands, mines and mining, printing and supplies. Mr. Theurer was born at White Lake, Muskegon County, Michigan, on New Year's Day, 1863, one of the six children of John and Augusta (Popkey) Theurer, natives of Germany. Mrs. Theurer died in 1898, in her fifty-sixth year, but Mr. Theurer, now eighty-two years of age, is living in Everett, to which place he came two years ago. John A. Theurer passed his early life in Montague, Muskegon County, Michigan, where he obtained a common school and academic education. At sixteen years of age he entered the employ of a shingle mill, remaining with the company until in 1887 he left Michigan and went to New Mexico. He remained there but a short time, however, going on to California, where he resumed work in a shingle mill. Eight-

een months later, in 1889, he came to Snohomish County, Washington, and entered the employ of Blackman Brothers, remaining with that well known lumber firm for the next six months. He then became financially interested in the firm of J. F. Webber & Company, builders of a shingle mill at Cathcart. After operating this mill for some time, Mr. Theurer left it to associate himself with the lease of R. Hembridge's mill at Granite Falls. For three years this connection continued and at the close of the lease-term, Mr. Theurer came to Robe and purchased a small plant. From that beginning in the fall of 1898 he has built up his present establishment, with a saw-mill of sixty thousand feet daily capacity and a shingle mill with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand per day. There is also a planing mill in connection, and he owns as well good timber lands, and a logging railroad about two and a half miles in length.

In April, 1901, Mr. Theurer married Miss Ella Raesch, a native of Michigan who came to Washington with her parents. Mr. Raesch has passed away but Mrs. Raesch is a resident of Robe. In fraternal circles Mr. Theurer is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Concatenated Order of Hoos Hoos. In politics he is an active Republican, though he was a Democrat prior to the time of the assassination of the late President McKinley. Mr. Theurer is a business man of exceptional ability, a citizen of the best attainments and principles and an efficient public official. No one has been more active in the development of the industrial resources of the Northwest, and as an energetic participant in its progress he is well worthy of prominent mention in these annals.

THEES KACKMAN, the well-to-do pioneer farmer residing one mile south and a mile west of Bryant, was born in Germany March 2, 1866. His parents, Peter and Hedwig (Willers) Kackman, were also born in that country. The father came to Washington in 1885, and now, at the age of eighty, is making his home with a daughter, Mrs. Metta Enselmann, who lives near Arlington. The mother died in her native land in 1878, aged forty-seven. Thees Kackman is the youngest of a family of six children. He received his education in the schools of his native country, and at the age of seventeen, in company with two sisters, Katrine and Hedwig, sailed for the United States. They located first in Minnesota, remaining there three years on a farm. Deciding to find a home in the Northwest, Mr. Kackman then went to Seattle, and thence to Stanwood. He soon made a trip up the

river, and a year later took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on which he now lives. It is situated a mile from the Stillaguamish, and at that early date could be reached only by that means, there being no roads. With the exception of a few places where the trees had been burned off, the land was covered with timber. The nearest store and post-office was at what is now known as Silvana, a distance of nine miles down the river. During the first few years he brought all his supplies up the river in a canoe, and then packed them on his back to the ranch. He later made a trail over which an ox team could be driven, and constructed a rude wagon with wheels sawed out of a large fir tree. He still has this relic of those by-gone days in which the old adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention," was every often proved true. With the assistance of a neighbor his first cook stove was brought to the cabin, fastened to a pole. While holding his claim he worked out a part of the time to support his family. A school-house was built soon after he came to this locality, and a post-office and store followed in the course of the next three years.

Mr. Kackman was married March 31, 1897, to Selma T. Frenzel, a native of Wisconsin. Her parents, Charles and Elwina T. (Schultz) Frenzel, both of German nativity, died in Wisconsin, whither they immigrated in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Kackman have had four children, Peter II., Otto L., Selma E. H., and Henry, of whom all are living save the youngest, who died June 13, 1905, aged seven months and nine days. Mr. Kackman is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and on political questions he votes an independent ticket. He has held the office of road supervisor for two years. He is known as an earnest, industrious, conscientious man, and is respected as such by his fellow citizens. Of his original claim he now has forty acres in crops and pasture, upon which he keeps a fine herd of cattle, devoting much attention to dairying. He is also very successful in raising vegetables, for which he always finds a ready market. His thrift and good management are apparent on every side, and have enabled him to attain his present prosperity.

SAMUEL S. ERDAHL, one of the honored pioneers of Bryant, Washington, residing one-half mile east of town, was born in Norway, June 27, 1858. His parents, Samuel S. and Bretha Erdahl, are living in their native country, Norway, the father aged eighty-four, the mother, seventy-three. Of their seven children Samuel S. is the oldest. After receiving his elementary education in the common

schools, he attended a military school for three years. He left home May 24, 1881, to avail himself of the greater opportunities to be found in the United States and, locating in Winnebago County, Iowa, farmed there for some time, going thence to Minnesota. The severe winters of the latter state did not please him, so he decided to try the milder climate of Washington, and in June, 1885, came to Stanwood. Later he filed on the land he now owns and moved onto it. There were but five settlers in Bryant at that early date. As it was so far from the river, it was necessary to cut a trail, and later, a wagon road to Stanwood. Some idea of the labor involved in this undertaking may be had from the fact that Mr. Erdahl spent his entire time for four months on it, and the other settlers nearly an equal amount of time. Stanwood had the nearest post-office and store. It was eight years after he came before Mr. Erdahl could get a wagon to his house. For the first two years he did not have even a yoke of oxen, and was thus obliged to do all his work by hand. When he eventually became the proud possessor of a cow, in order to provide her with food, he packed hay on his back a distance of two miles. It was no slight task to keep her supplied with food, but the luxury of having milk amply repaid him for his toil. Every foot of the ranch was covered with timber when he filed on it. He now has twenty acres in cultivation, and one hundred and forty in pasture. Dairy interests occupy the larger share of his time and attention. His thorough familiarity with the conditions on which success depends, and his careful attention to details enable him to realize a substantial income from this industry alone.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Erdahl and Susan Berge were married in Iowa. Mrs. Erdahl was born in Norway and came to the United States at the same time that Mr. Erdahl came. Her parents are deceased. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Erdahl, two of whom, Breta and Harry, are deceased. The others are Samuel, Hannah, Martha, Breta, Harold and Annie S. Although a loyal supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Erdahl has never had any desire to take an active part in political matters. He and his family are identified with the Lutheran church. Possessed of the sterling characteristics that everywhere insure respect and confidence, Mr. Erdahl is a citizen of whom Bryant is justly proud. During his long residence here he has witnessed wonderful changes, and by reason of his vivid recollections of the early days is able to fully appreciate the modern improvements and conveniences that all are now privileged to enjoy. In a quiet, unassuming way he has contributed his full share to the growth and development of this locality, and his influence and means can always be re-

lied on to advance any public enterprise which promises to be of benefit to the community.

CHARLES D. HILLIS. Among the young men of Snohomish county who are carrying forward the work so well begun by the pioneers of agencies of a continuous development, forces in ushering in the day of larger things for a very large country, Charles D. Hillis is deserving of a place in the front rank. Still in the early 'thirties, he has already massed a competency and with the means already acquired is pushing forward to the accomplishment of greater things, the winning of worthier victories. He belongs to the class who form the real strength and boast of any country, the vigorous, thrifty and fearless workers in the direction of progress.

Mr. Hillis was born in Elk County, Kansas, September 14, 1873, the son of James F. Hillis, a native of Indiana, who in later life became a farmer in Kansas and continued to farm there until his death in 1891. With him our subject lived until sixteen years of age, then he came to Walla Walla, arriving in 1888. After a short stay in southeastern Washington he moved to Oregon where his home was until 1890, then he came to Snohomish county. Shortly after his arrival he took a timber claim near Oso, which continued to be his property for four years. In 1897 he purchased the place at Cicero which is now his home, and to its cultivation and improvement he gave himself with zeal and energy until last spring when he bought a half interest in a shingle mill at Trafton and since that he has been successfully operating the same in conjunction with D. E. Servis. The mill has a capacity of fifty thousand daily. Mr. Hillis' property interest include his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, forty of which have been cleared, and improved by the erection of a neat little house and other buildings, a half interest in the mill just mentioned, a half interest in two hundred and forty acres of excellent timber land, a house and two lots and some other property in Everett, certainly not a bad showing for a man who began life without anything a comparatively few years ago.

The industrial success of Mr. Hillis has been achieved without sacrifice of any of the principles of right living and fair dealing which form the basis of an honorable standing among his fellow citizens, and his position in social circles and as a man among men is no less enviable than that occupied by him in business. In political faith he is aligned with the Democratic party; in fraternal affiliation he is a Yeoman, an Elk and a Modern Woodman. He has three brothers and one sister, namely James, John, Royal and Marion, also two half

brothers, Benjamin and Roy, and one step-sister, Lillian Hostetter.

STEPHEN CICERO, storekeeper, post-master, farmer and poultryman at the place which bears his name, is one of the pioneers of this section of Snohomish county. Mr. and Mrs. Cicero first came up the river in 1889, bringing family, stove, furniture and provisions in a canoe and occupying two days in making the trip. For a time Mr. Cicero had a hard time getting a start in his new place, but he persevered. A suggestion of the inaccessibility of the place may be gathered from the fact that the first road to Cicero was built so late as 1897. Mr. Cicero was born in Genesee County, Michigan, December 28, 1856, the son of Joseph and Ellen L. (Smith) Cicero, the former a native of Canada who came to Michigan and engaged in lumbering for a period of years, ultimately embarking in the hotel business. Mrs. Cicero was born in Genesee County, New York, in 1833, and died in 1871. Stephen Cicero lived at home until his mother's death and during that time secured what formal education he has been able to obtain. He passed his years until 1889 in Michigan, then came to Snohomish county, after having stopped for a time in Seattle. He took up a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres, which he held until seven years ago, when he sold out and bought his present place of twenty acres and his store.

In 1885 Mr. Cicero married Miss Martha Gordon, daughter of Jesse and Matilda (Ellis) Gordon. Mr. Gordon was a native of Scotland who came to the United States when a child, and when the Civil War broke out enlisted and served four years in the Union army. Mrs. Gordon is a native of Ohio, born in 1849, and was educated in the common schools of Ohio. She was married at the age of fifteen. The couple are living in King county at present. Mrs. Cicero's natal year was 1866. She received her education in the schools of Michigan and lived with her parents until her marriage. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cicero: Mrs. Olive Ryan and Stephen, the latter of whom is dead. They have an adopted son, Harry. In politics Mr. Cicero is a Democrat, but has sought or held no office, local or state, except membership on the school board. In fraternal circles he is a Yeoman. When Mr. and Mrs. Cicero first came to this section of the country the post-office was at Trafton, that at Cicero not being established until six years ago. In 1891 the first wagon and team of horses appeared, driven by Frank Kent, who occupied three days on the trip from Kent's prairie. Birds from outside did not come until a year later, but now, strangely enough, the meadow lark and robin are quite com-

mon. Mr. and Mrs. Cicero are well satisfied with their venture and feel that Snohomish county has been good to them in every way, the hard times of the early days simply preparing for the later times of greater ease and affluence.

RALPH COLLINGWOOD (deceased) was one of the pioneers of the upper Stillaguamish river, and his life from 1884 to the time of his death was intimately connected with the development and settlement of this part of Snohomish county. Mrs. Collingwood was the first white woman in this section and she retains vivid memories of experiences of those early days of the reclamation of the forests for human kind. Mr. Collingwood was born in Plessey, England, December 18, 1843, the only son of Roger and Isabelle (Thompson) Collingwood. The elder Collingwood, a descendant of the admiral of the same name who is famous in the annals of the British navy, came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Michigan, dying at Big Rapids in 1876. His three daughters were Annie, deceased; Elizabeth and Jennie. Ralph Collingwood at the age of seventeen enlisted in the Union army and served his adopted country faithfully for three years. Returning from the war, he passed a number of years in Michigan, then went to Kansas and later to Arkansas. After three years in the latter state he came to Washington in 1882 and went to work in Port Blakely. Coming to Snohomish county two years later, he located on a timber claim near Trafton, but after a few months he removed to a homestead three miles above Trafton which has since borne his name and where Mrs. Collingwood lived after her husband's death until quite recently. Of this period Mr. Collingwood wrote in a sketch of the early days on the upper river: "On the first day of March, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood, Ed. Fisher and a Mr. Parks pitched their tents at the McEwan place, three miles up the north fork, and took possession of an abandoned bachelor cabin. They had been taken up the river in a canoe by Siwash John Friday and his klootchman, and had reached the place the third day after leaving Stanwood. That night a heavy snow fell and the next day the men began to cut a trail to Mr. Collingwood's homestead claim three miles to the westward, which required eleven days. Then a cabin was built, the supplies packed in, and Mrs. Collingwood, the first white woman on the north fork, took her canine bodyguard, 'Shep,' and moved into her first forest home. Mr. Parks located on the D. S. Baker place, and during the summer James McCullough took up the claim that is now occupied by the river a mile west of Cooper's shingle mill, and George Moore located the present Brazelton

place and relinquished it to that family a year later."

In 1865, at Bay City, Michigan, Mr. Collingwood married Miss Jennie Patterson, a daughter of James and Lorne (Morden) Patterson. The father was a native of New York who in early life was a sea captain but later became a Michigan farmer. Mrs. Patterson, a native of Canada, died when Mrs. Collingwood was but a girl, the youngest of five children of whom only herself and sister Mary survive; the latter is also a resident of this county. After her mother's death, Mrs. Collingwood lived with an uncle until her marriage. In politics Mr. Collingwood was a Republican, while in fraternal circles he was a member of the Masonic order. He was a prosperous man, as is evidenced by the fact that he owned at the time of his death, which occurred at the Everett Hospital, February 5, 1897, the homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, free from incumbrance, a dairy herd, twenty-five neat cattle, and the implements and other paraphernalia of a well kept, modern farm. Mrs. Collingwood has recently sold the old homestead to Mr. Cavanaugh. She is one of the highly respected women of Snohomish county, esteemed by all who know her, one who has experienced the vicissitudes of pioneer days and has done her share toward replacing the wilderness with farms and homes.

JACOB T. LOHR. Among the expert lumbermen who have been drawn hither by the excellent timber of the Puget sound country and who are forces to-day in the utilization and manufacture of that great, transcendent resource, the man with whose life history this article is concerned is deserving of a prominent place. He is thoroughly appreciative of the timber wealth of the country, knows something about its undeveloped minerals, believes in its future and has an abundance of that kind of faith which impels men to go ahead and accomplish something. He hails from a lumber state, having been born in Wayne County, Michigan, February 18, 1855, and is one of the four children of Frederick and Augusta M. (Adams) Lohr, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States when fifteen years old, settled in Michigan and passed the remainder of his life there, dying in 1875. The mother came to this country at the early age of eight, her parents having died, and lived with friends in Buffalo, New York, for five years, later going to Michigan, where she was married. Her husband having passed away as heretofore stated, she later remarried, and in 1883 came to Lyman, Skagit county, where she continued to reside until her demise four years later.

Mr. Lohr of this article acquired a common edu-

education in the public schools of Michigan, and at eighteen went to Detroit to engage in railroad office work, but he soon left it to embark in lumbering at Manistee, Michigan, where for nine consecutive years he followed log scaling and kindred occupations. During the summers of 1872-3-4, however, he was employed on a vessel on Lake Michigan and at one time barely escaped drowning, his vessel having been wrecked. After becoming an expert in the lumber business he took up the work of estimating and selling timber on a commission, which line he followed until 1882, when he came to Washington. For the first three years after his arrival he followed the same pursuit here, his central point of operations being Seattle, but in 1885 he built the steamer Pearl and began running it on the waters of the sound and Samish river. A twelvemonth was thus spent, then he took a homestead on the Skagit river near Lyman, but the attractions of the lumber business were too great for him and soon he had built a saw-mill at Sterling and was again busy in the manufacture of lumber. Fire terminated this enterprise a year later; then Mr. Lohr turned his attention to prospecting, becoming one of the first locators in the Silverton district. He gave special attention to the Perry creek section, staking out seven claims there, and during the nine years between 1891 and 1900 devoting practically all his energies to explorations and the development of properties already acquired. As a result he now owns a controlling interest in all the Perry creek mines, whose values consist of gold and silver, with twenty-five per cent copper. In 1900 he became interested once more in the lumber business. He returned to Seattle and to the business of buying and selling timber, and the following year erected a mill of his own at Ehrlich, which he soon sold, coming then to Cicero. There he has since lived, engaged in a general milling business, he being owner of a third interest in the Heath-Morley Company, which has a saw and shingle mill and forty million feet of timber, half of it cedar.

February 4, 1900, Mr. Lohr married Miss Marie T. Zibbell, a daughter of August Zibbell, and a native of Minnesota, born July 13, 1879. She came to Colfax, Washington, in 1898, and to Seattle a year later. She and Mr. Lohr are parents of two children, Ralph Major and Sidney. In politics Mr. Lohr is a Republican, active, influential and awake to all matters of general concern, but not ambitious personally for political preferment, though in 1896 he consented to become his party's candidate for the office of county surveyor. He is one of the representative business men of the county and one of the progressive forces in its development, possessed of an active, lively faith in its future and especially in the future of the Perry creek mines.

CLAUDE C. GRANT, engaged in general farming a half mile northwest of Cicero, is one of the successful agriculturists of this part of Snohomish county and during a comparatively few years has built up an excellent farm out of the forest lands. Mr. Grant was born in Iowa January 20, 1868, the son of John and Angie (Baxter) Grant. The elder Grant was a native of Ohio and farmed in that state until 1867, when he went to Iowa. In 1870 he moved to Kansas and in 1888 came to Snohomish county, settling on the Stillaguamish and residing there until his death at Arlington in 1899. Mrs. Grant is still living, a resident of Arlington. Besides Claude, she has two other children, James and Nellie. Claude C. Grant made his home with his parents until thirty years of age, working in logging camps for a number of years after his arrival in Snohomish county. For the past eight years he has been operating his present farm, doing a successful business and building up an excellent property.

In April, 1900, Mr. Grant married Miss Elizabeth Schiller, daughter of Robert and Mimmie (Eichelze) Schiller, natives of Germany, and now residents of Arlington. Mrs. Grant is a native of Germany, born on Christmas day, 1881. She received her education principally in the schools of Arlington, coming to the United States with her parents when she was eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have two children, Hazel and Audree. In politics Mr. Grant is aligned with the Republicans. He has 180 acres of excellent land, thirty of which are at present cleared and under cultivation. He keeps seven milch cows, also has eleven head of stock cattle and half a dozen horses. He is improving his farm as the years go by and the place now presents a sharp contrast to what it was when he first took hold of the land. Mr. Grant is energetic, thrifty, intelligent in his work, a good manager and one of the popular and influential men of the community.

HUGH C. RUTHRUFF, a general farmer living two and a half miles west of Oso, has been in Snohomish county since 1888 and has been very successful since coming here. Mr. Ruthruff was born in Kansas on Christmas Day, 1866, the son of Chester and Urina (Sprague) Ruthruff, who are still living in the Sunflower state. The elder Ruthruff was born in Michigan in 1839 and became a carpenter. He went to Kansas when a young man and, with the exception of the years 1889-92, when he was in this state, has passed his entire time since attaining manhood there. Mrs. Ruthruff is a native of Ohio, still lives in her Kansas home, the mother of seven children besides the subject of this

biography, namely: Mrs. Nellie L. Conover, Mrs. Nettie M. Lambert, Mrs. Belle D. Farrier, Claude D. Ruthruff, Mrs. Gertrude Walker, Miss Lulu Ruthruff and Clement Ruthruff. Until he was twenty-two years of age Hugh C. Ruthruff lived with his parents, obtaining his education in the local common school. Coming to Snohomish county in 1888, he located on a place near his present farm, which he afterwards sold to advantage, then took a timber claim on which he proved up in 1891. During this period of his life he worked a great deal in Whatcom county. After disposing of his timber claim in 1899, Mr. Ruthruff engaged in logging and other lines of endeavor for two years. He bought his present place of 100 acres in the fall of 1901, moved onto it in the following spring and has since lived there.

October 2, 1892, Mr. Ruthruff married Miss Mildred E. Richards at Whatcom, daughter of Ephraim and Frances (Childs) Richards, both of whom are still living and residents of Snohomish county. Mr. Richards, a native of Maine, and by occupation a farmer, removed to California in early life and in 1886 came to Snohomish county. Mrs. Ruthruff has a brother and two sisters, Willie E. Richards, Mrs. Maud McKinnon and Miss Effie Richards. Mrs. Ruthruff was born in 1873 and lived with her parents until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Ruthruff have been born six children: Earl B., Vern M., Dwight C., Harold C., Neil and Beryl N. In politics Mr. Ruthruff is a Republican, while in fraternal connection he is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Of the one hundred acres comprising his home farm sixty have been slashed and are in pasture, while thirty are completely under cultivation. His dairy herd consists of eight milch cows, and he has ten head of stock cattle, as well as other live stock. Mr. Ruthruff is well satisfied with the opportunities held out by Snohomish county and feels that he has prospered since coming here; further, expects that all conditions in the county will improve with the flight of time. He is highly respected as a man of estimable character, intelligent, well informed and thoroughly in touch with events in the world at large.

FELIX CHARTRAND. Among the thrifty and industrious farmers of Oso is the man whose name gives caption to this biography. He was born at Saint Lawrence, Ontario, December 25, 1861, the son of John and Florence (Begrav) Chartrand. The father, a farmer, died in Ontario in 1878, at the age of forty-eight, but the mother, at the age of seventy-seven, is still living at Ottawa. She is the mother of seventeen children. Like

many other successful men, Felix Chartrand was obliged by circumstances to assume the active duties of life at an early age, working on a farm when only thirteen years old. A few years later he began work in the woods on the Gatineau river, and he was thus employed for two years, after which he immigrated to the United States. He first located at Jordan Falls, New York, but went the following fall to Michigan, where he spent the next five years in the woods. Still journeying westward, he stopped in Butte, Montana, for a time, whence he came to Seattle in the spring of 1888. He was engaged in teaming there the first summer, and in the fall came on to Stanwood, went twenty-five miles up the Stillaguamish river, and pre-empted 160 acres. There was at that time only a blazed trail reaching to Stanwood, so supplies had to be brought in in canoes by the Indians at a cost per load of from twenty to thirty dollars. Seven years later, having lost the pre-emption, Mr. Chartrand returned to the woods to find employment. During the past five years he has taken but one vacation, this being when he went to Idaho. In February, 1904, he took up his residence on his farm located one and one-half miles west of Oso, of which he became owner six years ago, and he has since devoted his attention to clearing the land and getting it in condition to cultivate. He has ten acres in crops and pasture and since acquiring the land has erected comfortable buildings besides earning \$400 in wages. These improvements are a substantial proof of his tireless energy.

Mr. Chartrand was married in 1903 to Mrs. Mary VanCore, a native of Wisconsin, born at Eau Claire. Her parents are both living in her native state. She has two children by her former husband, Alfay and Cecil, and one child, Walter, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chartrand. Mr. Chartrand is identified with no political party, always preferring to vote for the man, nor has he ever cared to take an active part in political matters. Although not one of the earliest pioneers, Mr. Chartrand has been identified with the various interests of this locality for a number of years now, and he is numbered among the well and favorably known citizens.

CHARLES SANDBERG, who is operating with marked success a dairy farm situated one mile north of Oso, is one of the pioneers of this part of Snohomish county who has created for himself a pleasant home and a valuable farm out of the forest of the upper Stillaguamish. He was born in Sweden in the summer of 1857, the son of Erick and Caroline (Bostrom) Johnson, who lived and died in the old country, leaving five children besides

Charles. The others are Carrie, Erick and August Sandberg, Mrs. Sophia Nordene and Mrs. Emma Sandstrom. There is also an adopted son, John Nelson. Charles Sandberg lived with his parents until the death of the father in 1871, then at the age of fourteen, worked for farmers in the vicinity of his home in northern Sweden. After three years at farm work young Sandberg engaged to work in lumber yards in his native country and remained in that occupation until he came to the United States in 1881. After his arrival in the new world, he first settled at Cadillac, Michigan, where he remained until he came to Snohomish county, whither a brother had preceded him to the Stillaguamish valley. The brother was drowned in the river within a few weeks of the arrival of Charles, and the latter took charge of the brother's place and has since operated it, with the exception of two years, 1898-99, which he passed in Alaska. When Mr. Sandberg first came up the river there were no railroads in the country and few trails and provisions had to be brought by canoe. Mr. Sandberg was fortunate in having sufficient funds to support him until his farm could be put into condition to produce crops. That was in 1891.

In 1887 at Seattle Mr. Sandberg married Miss Catherine Larson, a native of Sweden, and the daughter of Lars and Mary (Olson) Johnson. Mrs. Johnson never left her native land, but Mr. Johnson came to the United States in 1892 and died in Oso six years later. Mrs. Sandberg, who was born December 5, 1865, came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, and worked in Michigan until coming to Seattle a short time prior to her marriage. To her and Mr. Sandberg have been born six children: Nellie A., Mabel L., Carl A. (deceased), Esther M., Fred A. and Lillian M. In politics Mr. Sandberg is a Republican and in church membership a Lutheran. Forty acres of his 160-acre tract have been cleared and are under cultivation, much of the remainder being pasture land, where he grazes his twelve milch cows and his stock cattle. The house is a fine large one of nine rooms, supplied with all modern conveniences. Mr. Sandberg is well satisfied with the business opportunities of Snohomish county, where his thrift and industry have placed him in an independent position. He is a sterling man, well liked in the community, with much public spirit and interest in all that pertains to the state and nation.

JOHN ILES. Prominent among the progressive and successful men of Snohomish county, and deserving of the highest credit as a man of forceful character, executive ability and good business judgment is John Iles, a prosperous farmer living

at Oso. Having come to Snohomish county nineteen years ago with only funds sufficient to support his family until he could get a few acres of a timbered homestead cleared, he has by industry, thrift and good management, accumulated sufficient property so that should his earning capacity be suddenly destroyed by some accident, he could still live on the income from his holdings. Mr. Iles was born in London, Ontario, Canada, December 10, 1856, the son of John and Eliza (Menery) Iles, natives respectively of Ireland and Canada. The father was engaged in farming in Michigan for many years, and died in that state in 1895, respected and honored by all as a devout and worthy man. His wife, the mother of our subject, passed away in Michigan a few months prior to the time of his death. The other children of this estimable couple who are still living are Christina, William, Sarah, Samuel, Levi L., Maggie and David, and they have two half-brothers and a half-sister, namely, Frank, Thomas and Abigail.

Until he was eighteen years of age Mr. Iles, of this article, lived with his parents, then he began independently the struggle of life, his first employment being log driving in Michigan. As soon as he attained his majority he accepted a position on the police force of Cadillac, that state, and he continued to serve as such officer two years, retiring eventually to accept a position with a New York chemist in a wood alcohol establishment in the mountains of Tennessee. He remained there until 1887, then came to Washington and took up his present place. He had funds sufficient to sustain himself and family until his farm could be made to produce, hence he was able to devote all his time and energy to clearing and cultivating. He has acquired new fields to conquer from time to time and is still pushing ahead, nor does he expect to pause in his battle with timber, stumps and debris until the last acre of his extensive holdings is ready for the plow. Naturally alert and adapted to work in the woods, he has made considerable money cruising timber and locating newcomers looking for land. During the winter of 1904-5 he found homes for thirty-seven settlers, for which service he received a hundred dollars each. Except while absent on a visit to Michigan in 1903, Mr. Iles has lived on his present farm since coming to Snohomish county.

In the summer of 1886 Mr. Iles married Miss Cora Woodward, a native of the Peninsula state, and a daughter of Eli George and Cynthia (Parker) Woodward. Her father was a native of New York, who removed to Michigan in middle life and became a hotel keeper and liveryman at Cadillac, but at the time of his death in 1899 was a farmer. Her mother, a native of Indiana, died in

Michigan in 1883, leaving two children, Mrs. Iles and Mrs. Nellie Larson. Mrs. Iles has two half-brothers, Jerome and Darwin Woodward, and one half-sister, Mrs. Ida Young. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., February 2, 1868, she was educated in the common schools of Michigan. She was married prior to her union with Mr. Iles and by her former marriage has one son, Clyde. Mr. Iles was also married before, the issue of his first union being one son, Theodore, while the children of his present marriage are Winnie, born December 23, 1890, and Walter Lee, born January 27, 1891. In politics Mr. Iles is a Democrat, in fraternal connection a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in church membership a Methodist. He has in his home place 130 acres of his original homestead, to which has been added thirty acres of improved farm land purchased later, while his other property interests include a house and two lots in Everett and three residences in Oso, which he rents. Now that he finds himself in an independent position, he plans to remove shortly to the city of Everett that his children may have the benefit of better educational institutions and enjoy the other advantages of urban life.

ALFRED FRENCH, a carpenter, and one of the active and forceful young men of the county, active along many lines among which are prospecting, operating engines and farming, is a native of Kennebec county, Maine, born in 1866, the sixth of the eight children of Addison and Sybil French, agriculturists of Maine, which was their native commonwealth also. The elder French died in 1905, but our subject's mother still lives in the Pine Tree state.

Alfred French, of this article, completed a common school course of study, then set out, at the age of seventeen, to learn the jewelry business, but after a time his eyes failed him and he was compelled to change his occupation. Endowed with a natural aptitude and taste for mechanical work, he turned his attention to carpentering, following that until 1887, when he went to Massachusetts to accept a position in connection with an asylum. After spending a year there he passed another twelve-month or so at his home in Maine, then in 1890 came West and located permanently in the Puget sound country. His first employment was in bridge construction for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, and while engaged in that line he became impressed with the value of Snohomish county as a place for the development of fine homes and farms, so he soon took a homestead on the Boulder river, about seven miles east

of Oso, where he lived for the ensuing seven years. During this period he worked at anything he could get to do at odd times for subsistence, giving his major efforts to land clearing, but he never wholly deserted his trade and in time came to make it his main reliance for a livelihood again. In 1900 he was unfortunately stricken with a sickness which left him incapable of work for two years, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he turned to his handicraft, also to operating engines in different parts of the county and to prospecting for iron. His last contract is for the building of a school-house at Hazel. As a result of his prospecting he is the owner of twenty-four iron claims, some of them very promising ones.

Mr. French acknowledges allegiance to no political party, though he takes the interest in politics, local and general, that every good citizen should and is governed in casting the ballot as much as possible by the qualifications of the candidates. He has never married. An excellent tradesman, an energetic worker, a respected member of the community, a man who is willing always to render a just return for what he gets, he belongs to that great industrial class who are the real strength and boast of any community.

WILLIAM ALDRIDGE (deceased). Inasmuch as he was an honored veteran of the civil war, a well-known pioneer of the Northwest, and withal a man of sterling character, the death of William Aldridge was keenly felt not alone in his own immediate neighborhood but throughout the county as well. He was a native of Indiana, born in Putnam county, August 20, 1841, the son of William and Mary A. (Moore) Aldridge, both of whom were also born in Indiana. The father's death occurred in that state in 1864; the mother's ten years later. William Aldridge received his education in the common schools of his native state. A boy of sixteen when he enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana volunteers, he saw active service during the last three years of the civil war, engaging in many of the most important battles, in one of which he was severely injured, making him a cripple for life. Returning to Indiana at the close of the war, he farmed there until 1878, when he moved to Lyon County, Kansas. Later he located in Elk county, near Howard, residing for several years in that part of the state. In 1887 he came to Stanwood, Washington, and took the claim near Oso on which his family now live. He brought his wife and children in a canoe from Stanwood, a distance of nearly forty miles, the trip lasting two and one-half days. The nearest railroad was at Seattle; the nearest postoffice and store at Silvana. Mail

reached this remote corner of the state but once a month and the cost of transporting supplies from the store to the ranch was one dollar per hundred weight. Some faint idea of the hardships and privations of that early day may be gained by contrasting the conditions existing then and now, but the rising generation can never fully appreciate what the reclamation of this vast wilderness cost those brave pioneer men and women. The first school was not opened in this locality until a year later, and then it was but a three months' term each year for the succeeding three years. The first postoffice, known as Allen, was established in 1890, about the time that settlement became general here. A large majority of the homeseekers were from Kansas. For many years horses were unknown, oxen being used entirely for travel and farm work, and to Mr. Aldridge belongs the honor of having been the first man in this locality to own a horse. The rudely constructed roads were almost impassable in places, there being at least one such point between the ranch and Arlington where it was necessary to use a block and rigging each time in order to get up the hill. The family own all of the original homestead, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, of which forty acres are devoted to dairy interests.

In December, 1866, Mr. Aldridge and Marie Robinson were united in marriage. Mrs. Aldridge, also a native of Indiana, is the daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. (Hardesty) Robinson, both of whom are deceased, the father having died in 1887; the mother, who had reached the age of eighty-one, in 1904. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge, as follows: Ella N., who was drowned in 1888; Mrs. Clara Siler, of Everett; Emma; Mrs. Etta Higgins, of Chelan, Washington; Harley, Gertrude, Oliver and Oscar. Three of the daughters are graduates of the state normal and are winning marked success as teachers. As a pioneer, Mrs. Aldridge experienced her full share of dangers and discomforts while she bravely stood by her husband's side, assisting him in every possible way. With only six other white women within a radius of five miles her life must have been indeed a lonely one, save for the absorbing attention which she lavished upon husband and children. As the latter have grown to manhood and womanhood they have appreciated her toil and care for them. Mr. Aldridge was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which organization his presence is greatly missed. He was a republican, loyally supporting the party in every way while never seeking any political honors for himself. The family is identified with the Methodist church. During his long residence here Mr. Aldridge had won the confidence and esteem of his

many acquaintances and was one of the most popular and prominent citizens of the county.

BERNARD J. DUFFY, of Fortson, is a whole-hearted man who, fearing no obstacle in nature and endowed with faith in the future, selected a place amid the forest trees of Snohomish county, and after a period of hardship consequent upon the isolation of his selection, entered upon a period of financial prosperity which has placed him in the forefront of present-day prosperous farmers of Snohomish county. With a small beginning, barely sufficient to enable him to get his homestead under way to productiveness, Mr. Duffy has fairly won his home and his present position in the community by individual effort and personal energy and forethought. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, in 1868, the son of John and Elizabeth (Callahan) Duffy, natives of Ireland, who came to the western continent, selected the queen's dominion as a home and raised their children, passing away between 1871 and 1873. Bernard was one of six children, the others being James, Patrick, Mary, Edward and Margaret. At the time of the death of the parents the oldest sister was of an age which made her capable of managing the house-keeping of the family, and to take care of the estate an administrator was appointed. Under this regime Bernard lived until he was nineteen years of age, contributing his share toward the maintenance of the family; then he started for the West, stopping in Minnesota and Montana, and finally, in 1890, locating on a homestead in Snohomish county, near where Fortson is now laid out. In possession of enough financial means to subsist himself for three years, Mr. Duffy then followed the plan of occupying his summers in the logging camps and the winters in doing what work might be done about his homestead place, and this system continued until 1898. With but a little money he went in the year mentioned to Alaska to work as a miner, and after five years he returned with a goodly sum saved from wages earned in the Dawson district of the Klondike and was thus in a position to forge forward with the improvement of the homestead. When Mr. Duffy first located on his farm he was seriously embarrassed because of the lack of transportation, but in later years, especially since the building of the Darrington branch of the railroad there has been no question about the disposition of produce.

In politics he is a democrat and in church relations a communicant of the Catholic church. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land, seventy of which are cleared and under cultivation. His house, built of split cedar, is eight-

een by twenty-five feet in dimensions, with roof of similar construction, all the handwork of the owner, and his barns are of the same material. A small orchard is on the place and he keeps thirty-five head of cattle and twenty sheep, as well as horses sufficient for hauling and doing the farm work. Ultimately Mr. Duffy expects to have a fine dairy farm. In the community he is recognized as a man of ability, of excellent disposition socially, and of thrift and application in whatever direction he elects to operate.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, whose farm lies a mile and a half east of Fortson on the county road, is one of the aggressive men of the community who have taken advantage of every opportunity offered and is now enjoying a modest competence. Mr. Campbell had few advantages in early life and what he has accomplished has been done only through hard, persevering work. He was born on Prince Edward's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the summer of 1862, one of the seven sons of John and Catherine Campbell, who were of Scotch ancestry, natives of that island. The mother still survives and is living on the old island homestead. Of her sons, other than the subject of this biography, there are six—Alexander, Angus, Innocent, Marshall, Philip and Stephen; she has one daughter, Mary Jane. Until he became of age, John A. Campbell remained with his parents, obtaining but a meagre schooling. In 1882 he went to Manitoba and passed two years in railroad work, at the end of that time coming to the Pacific coast and settling at Astoria, Oregon, where he spent two years at work in the woods in connection with the lumber business. He came to Washington in 1886, passing the first three years at Seattle. In 1890 he came to Snohomish county and took up his present place, though for two years after coming here he spent considerable time in Seattle. He then moved his family here and commenced clearing his land. Mr. Campbell's knowledge of timber and railroad work especially fitted him for various kinds of work during the period when he was putting his farm in condition for cultivation. He worked in logging camps, managed the gang of men on the right of way when the Darrington branch of the railroad was in process of construction, and a few years ago had charge of similar work in Montana. He made Arlington his home for two years.

In 1888, in Seattle, Mr. Campbell married Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, only child of Patrick and Anna (McGuire) O'Connor, who passed their entire lives in Ireland. Mrs. Campbell was born March 17, 1866. She came to Canada when seventeen years of age and lived with an uncle until

she came to Seattle, shortly before her marriage. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell—Catherine, Annie M., Lillie M., John F. and Margaret. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Democrat and in fraternal circles a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Campbell has erected on his place, of which twenty acres are under cultivation, a fine log residence with seven rooms, one of the interesting sights of the region. He has a herd of milch cows and stock cattle, with horses and hogs in corresponding number. Rated as one of the substantial citizens of the community, wide awake, progressive and honorable in all his dealings, he is indeed contributing his full share to the upbuilding of the Puget sound country.

IRA HOLLINGSWORTH, general farmer, truck gardener and poultryman, whose farm lies one mile northwest of Hazel, is engaged in several profitable industries and possesses a valuable property, steadily increasing in worth with the passing years. Mr. Hollingsworth is overseer of the farm, an affection of the heart, caused by an injury received during the Civil War, preventing him from undertaking hard labor. Born April 28, 1838, in Indiana, he is one of four sons of Ara and Susanna (Bennett) Hollingsworth, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of North Carolina. Both long ago passed away in Kansas. Ira Hollingsworth is the only survivor of the sons, but he has four sisters living—Sarah, Ruth, Eliza and Deborah. Until he was twenty years old young Hollingsworth lived with his parents. At that age he began to do for himself, for six years being in the employ of farmers of his neighborhood. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry toward the close of the war and served as a private until mustered out in the fall of 1865. He then returned home and farmed his father's homestead until the family removed to Howard County, Kansas, in 1870. A division of the county later placed Mr. Hollingsworth's residence in Elk county. Twenty years later he came to Snohomish county, locating on a homestead on the north fork of the Stillaguamish, where he has since lived. A large part of the place has been cleared, and in its cultivation and maintenance Mr. Hollingsworth's son Henry is the principal factor. Mrs. Hollingsworth died August 28, 1905. Mr. Hollingsworth, suffering from the effects of a wound received from a rock thrown by a Union soldier, is in receipt of a pension from the government, which is of material aid to him in his declining years.

In 1859, in the Hoosier state, Mr. Hollings-

worth married Miss Mary Jane Jones, one of the seven children of James Marshall and Jemima (Wilson) Jones, natives of Kentucky, who late in life removed to Kansas and there died. She was born in 1840 and lived with her parents until married. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth—Mercy M., William Henry, Newton C., Benjamin F., Emma V., Joseph B., George H., Sarah J. and James M., all living with the exception of Mercy M. and George H. In politics Mr. Hollingsworth is a Republican. Members of the family are affiliated with the Christian church. The Hollingsworth farm is largely devoted to raising garden truck and vegetables, a ready market for which is provided by the lumber camps of the vicinity. The family is one of the highly-respected ones of the community, enjoying the confidence and good will of all.

PETRUS PEARSON, one of the Hazel Lumber Company, Hazel, Washington, is one of the active young business men of Snohomish county and has already gained a commendable reputation for business energy and executive ability. As are so many of this region's successful men, the subject of this review is a native of Sweden, born October 17, 1879, a son of Peter A. and Christina Pearson. The elder Pearson was born October 13, 1847, and spent his whole life in the land of his birth, dying in 1884. Mrs. Pearson is still living in the old country. One other son, Aaron, and a daughter, Jennie, are also still living. Young Pearson received his education in Sweden, attending both the common and the high schools as well as taking a course in a business college, thus laying an excellent foundation for his business career. At the age of twenty-two he set out into the world to seek his fortune and a year later bade farewell to his native shores, sailing for the United States. Coming at once, in 1902, to Puget sound, he was so pleased with the outlook offered young men in the Stillaguamish valley that he purchased an eighty-acre tract of logged-off land near Hazel and commenced improving it, at the same time working in the surrounding logging camps. A little later he attended the Pacific Lutheran college at Tacoma eight months and on his return to the valley entered the employ of McMartin Bros. as bookkeeper at their milling plant. In 1904 the ambitious young bookkeeper bought a small interest in the business and upon its reorganization into the Hazel Lumber Company became its assistant secretary. He was again promoted January 6, 1906, this time to the position of cashier, and to this work he is now giving the best of his ability and energy,

realizing the splendid opportunity that has been offered him.

Miss Maud Pendleton, the daughter of George and Elinor (Lawrence) Pendleton, became the bride of Mr. Pearson July 8, 1905. Her father was a successful farmer during his life, which was terminated while he was a resident of Pennsylvania many years ago. Mrs. Pendleton survived him and is at present residing in Arlington. Mrs. Pearson was born March 16, 1884, and at the time of her marriage was living at home. Mr. Pearson is Republican in his political views, which are liberal, however, and is manfully assuming his share of public responsibility, being at the present time director and clerk of school district No. 90. His lodge affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to his milling interests, Mr. Pearson still retains his eighty-acre tract of land. It is a distinct pleasure to chronicle in these biographical pages the life of a young man so highly esteemed and so well trained to his work, one whose future appears to hold so much of promise.

JAMES R. PIERSON, a successful agriculturist of the Stillaguamish valley, residing a mile west of Hazel on the line of the railroad, has one of the most widely known places in northern Snohomish county. It is a landmark of the early days, so prominent that it is called the "Pioneer Home." Mr. Pierson was born in Missouri February 15, 1866, the son of William and Catherine (Macbeth) Pierson. The elder Pierson was a native of the Empire state who went to Iowa when a young man and in 1865 took up his abode in Missouri. Four years later he went to Kansas, where he lived until 1888, then immigrating to Washington and settling on the Stillaguamish river near Oso. There his death occurred in 1900. Mrs. Pierson was a native of Iowa; her death occurred in Kansas, January 21, 1874. Two daughters, Sadie and Elizabeth, and one son, the subject of this sketch, survive their parents. James R. lived at home until his marriage, after which event his father lived with him until his death.

In 1895 Miss Linnie E. Higgins, daughter of Walter D. and Hettie (McCormick) Higgins, was married to Mr. Pierson. Mr. Higgins is a native of the Blue Grass state, born May 25, 1833, but when quite young was taken by his parents to Missouri, where the family resided until its immigration to Texas in 1869. There Mr. Higgins engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed with success in the Lone Star state until 1887, in that year coming north to Washington. Snohomish county appealed so strongly to him that he at once settled in the upper Stillaguamish valley, taking the place on

which Mr. Pierson now resides. Mr. Higgins and his daughter came to this vicinity alone and for a number of years kept open house with true Southern hospitality for all travelers who chanced to come their way. He was perhaps the earliest of the pioneers of this vicinity—at any rate, the most widely known. His name is perpetuated in Mount Higgins and in the Higgins school district. The farm, in memory of its early days, is still known as the "Pioneer Home," and there its founder is comfortably passing the remainder of the years allotted to him.

Mrs. Higgins was born in Missouri, July 27, 1832, and died February 8, 1876, in Texas. Of their children, Sarah, Alonzo and Dennie are dead, Mary, John and Mrs. Pierson living. The last named was born in Missouri March 28, 1872, and lived at home until her marriage. Two children have blessed this union, Myrtle and Dennie. In political matters Mr. Pierson is an ardent Democrat. The Pierson homestead is well stocked with cattle and horses, including a dairy herd, and of its one hundred and thirty acres twenty-two are in a state of cultivation. Its proprietor is a man of energy and ability, one of the substantial citizens of the community and esteemed by all who know him. The old-time hospitality which has characterized the estate since its establishment still holds sway, lending an additional charm to the atmosphere surrounding it.

CHARLES E. MOORE, junior member of the firm of Montague & Moore, general merchants at Darrington, has risen from the ranks through sheer merit to his present position of influence and affluence. One of Michigan's sturdy sons, he was born in that state February 19, 1864, to the union of George W. and Lovina P. (Newbre) Moore, there being six children in the family. The elder Moore was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1822, who there spent the first twenty years of his life. Then he immigrated to the Michigan frontier and in the Peninsula state followed his trade, that of a carpenter, until his death in 1897. Mrs. Moore was born in the Empire state in 1832; she is still living, a resident of Battle Creek, Michigan. Of her children, one is a daughter, Nellie, and five boys, Ilnu, Whitehill, Gainer, Owen and the subject of this sketch. Charles E. remained at home until nineteen years old, then went to the Red River Valley, North Dakota, where he was engaged in farm work for his brother five years. A short visit to Michigan followed, after which he crossed the continent to the Pacific Northwest, locating in Washington in 1889. Here he worked two years in various logging camps on the sound, then settled on a claim on Deer creek, a tributary of the Stillaguamish river. Two years

later he left the woods to form a partnership with a man named Carroll in conducting a hotel, general store and the postoffice at Oso, just established. Eight years later, or in 1900, after a prosperous life, the partnership was dissolved, part of the stock sold and Mr. Moore moved the balance to the new town of Darrington, the firm of Montague & Moore being organized at that time. Until the year 1901, when the railroad reached Darrington, the first train arriving May 31st, all supplies had to be hauled in from Arlington over rough roads. Since Mr. Moore came to Darrington he has taken a prominent part in forwarding the interests of the community, and because of his public spirit, broad views and aggressiveness has been a strong factor in its progress. The schools have received his attention also, he having been a member of the local school board for some time. In political matters he is a Republican. The business venture in which he is a full partner is proving a success, much of the credit for which is due to Mr. Moore's keen business judgment and enterprise.

JOHN MONTAGUE, senior member of the mercantile firm of Montague & Moore, leading business men of Darrington, has been a resident of Snohomish county for nineteen years and is among its substantial citizens. He is essentially a self-made man, having assumed the responsibility of manhood at the early age of fourteen and accumulated his present holdings solely by his own effort. Of Southern birth, born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 20, 1850, he is one of Paul Montague's three sons. Paul Montague was a native of Ireland who came to the United States in 1844, engaged in contracting work and successfully pursued it until his death, sixteen years later in New Jersey. All his sons survive, John, Nicholas C. and Francis B. At the age of eleven John, the subject of this biography, went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained three years before setting out to make his own way in the world. He went to Canada, worked there seven years, then returned to the states, locating for a short time in Michigan before coming to Washington in 1887. He reached the little town of Florence, on the Stillaguamish river, May 9, 1888, and immediately engaged in logging at different camps. About this time, too, several months earlier, he filed on a claim near the site of Oso, being the first man to settle that far up the valley. This claim he made his home during the next twelve years, working out several months each season for others to obtain money for use in improving his place. In 1899 he came to Darrington, built the block now used by his store and the same year opened a general merchandise establishment. Shortly afterward he sold a half in-

terest to Mr. Moore and the existing firm was formed. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Montague owns his old homestead, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, of which twenty-five are improved. The contrast between the condition of Darrington when Mr. Montague reached it and its present thrifty condition is as great as is the contrast between the first day's business and that transacted on any day of the present time; both have advanced wonderfully. Now the town has a railroad, business houses and a rapidly developing tributary country and wagon transportation or packing from the main line at Arlington is a thing of the past. Mr. Montague has exhibited unusual enterprise in all his dealings, his business commanding the bulk of the community's trade and running up as high as \$20,000 last year. He is one of the established men in this section of the country, popular and esteemed.

JOHN KNUDSON, wood worker, carpenter, photographer and mine owner of Darrington, is one of the successful business men of this section of Snohomish county. Much of his time since coming here he has passed in the mercantile business. Easily adapting himself to different lines of work, obtaining information along any line of investigation with apparent ease, he has succeeded in diverse occupations where others have failed.

Born in Norway in 1855, he is the son of Knute and Rennie (Osmenson) Knudson, farmer folk, who are now dead. Besides John, seven of their children survive—Osmand, Delia, George, Alice, Stener, Edwin and Rennie. Until nineteen years of age, John Knudson made his home with his parents. On leaving home he came at once to the United States and settled in Iowa, where for six years he pursued the trade of a blacksmith. Between the years 1882 and 1891 he lived in Nebraska, where he also followed blacksmith work and farmed at different times. He then came to Washington, to Snohomish county, where he has since resided. At first he operated a store and hotel at Darrington, but disposed of them to engage in other lines. He now has a fully equipped wood working establishment, with lathies, scroll saw and other instruments of his craft, and in addition has a photograph gallery. Mr. Knudson has also done considerable prospecting, at present owning nine promising claims on White House and Jumbo mountains.

In 1901 Mr. Knudson married Miss Emma Evans, who died a year later, leaving no children. In politics Mr. Knudson is a Republican, while in church affiliations he is a Lutheran. Besides a substantial home in Darrington and the building in which his shop is located, he owns one hundred and

sixty acres of land, forty of which have been platted into the town site of Darrington. Mr. Knudson is one of the wideawake citizens of the town, a man of excellent business judgment, successful in all that he undertakes and a man who commands the respect of his fellow citizens.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL is another of the pioneer citizens of the Pacific Northwest whose birthplace is Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His farm lies six miles west of Darrington on the county road. Mr. Campbell was born June 1, 1811, the son of Ronald and Mary (Dailey) Campbell. The father was born on Prince Edward's island of Scotch ancestry and lived there until he came to Washington in 1902, since which time he has made his home with his son. Mrs. Campbell, also a native of the island, died there in 1871. John L. Campbell lived with his parents until nearly nineteen years old, coming to Seattle in 1888. After a few months in that city, Mr. Campbell went to Oregon and for two years worked in the woods. In 1890 he came to Snohomish county, and being well impressed located on his present homestead. For a number of years he followed the plan adopted by so many men in this new country of working several months in the year for others, employing the remainder of the year in bringing his homestead into a state of cultivation. He moved on to his place permanently in 1902 and has since devoted his entire energies and skill to its improvement.

Early in the year 1902, January 10, Mr. Campbell married Miss Elizabeth Creedican, daughter of Michael and Mary (Clarke) Creedican. Mr. Creedican was born in England to Irish parents. He became a miner and carpenter and came to this country in 1883, settling in Pennsylvania, where he lived four years. He then came to the Puget sound country and has been here ever since, passing most of his time in King county. Mrs. Creedican was born in Ireland in 1857, but went to England in early life and married while there. She is still living, the mother of eight children: Thomas, Ann (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary, Patrick, James, Joseph and Margaret. Elizabeth was born August 29, 1880, and lived at home until married. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell has been born one child, a daughter, Mary. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican. The family is affiliated with the Catholic church. Though that portion of Mr. Campbell's farm under cultivation is not large, he has it well in hand and is utilizing all its productive powers. He is considered one of the capable men of the community; a man of excellent character and one in whom confidence is placed by his fellows and the community in general.

JOSEPH CHENIER, living five miles west of Darrington on the county road, is one of the hustling agriculturists of this part of the county and is held in high regard by his neighbors and business associates. Mr. Chenier was born in Canada in 1854, the only son of John B. and Mary (LaSablmer) Chenier, both of whom were born in Canada. The father died when Joseph was but a year old, but the mother is now living with her son near Darrington. Joseph Chenier lived at home until he had attained the age of fourteen, when he went to work in the woods. In 1880, leaving his family behind, he removed to Massachusetts. His work in the Bay state was connected with the lumber industry and as soon as he had settled himself there he sent for his family. Massachusetts continued to be his abode until he came to Snohomish county in 1890 and located a claim on the river near Fortson. Two years later his family joined him. In 1904 Mr. Chenier sold out his original location and purchased his present farm. For a period of three years since coming to Snohomish county Mr. Chenier operated a saloon and hotel in Darrington, which he still owns but leases.

In 1873 Mr. Chenier married Miss Millie Grenier, daughter of Otain and Zoe (Tebeau) Grenier, natives of Canada. The father died in 1902; the mother is still living, making her home with Mrs. Chenier. To Mr. and Mrs. Chenier have been born six children: Melina, Permelia, Joseph, Fred, Doreneau and Eva. In politics Mr. Chenier is not aligned with any party, preferring to cast his ballot for such candidates as appeal to him without any other force than their qualifications for office. In church affiliations he is a Catholic. Mr. Chenier's farm comprises eighty acres, fourteen of which are under cultivation. He has nine head of cattle and horses sufficient for carrying on the farm work. He is a man who is skilled in wood lore, having passed the greater part of his life in the forests of the new world. As a farmer he is successful and as a citizen he is highly respected.

EDWIN MILTON STEPHENS.—Among the foremost business men of Monroe, Washington, stands Edwin Milton Stephens, president of the State Bank of Monroe, and also of the Stephens Brothers Mill Company. He was born in Oregon, January 31, 1868. His father, William Stephens, a native of Iowa, crossed the plains in 1852 with his parents, Ebenezer and Rebecca Stephens, with ox teams and, reaching his destination, Oakland, Douglas county, Oregon, erected a flour mill there, which he continued to own and operate until 1885, when he sold out and moved to Puget sound. The mother, Rosanna (Ensley) Stephens, is a native of Wisconsin. After acquiring his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native state, Edwin Milton Stephens completed his schol-

astic training by a course in a private academy at Oakland. Thus equipped for a successful business career, he left home at the age of twenty-one, locating in Marysville, where he owned an interest in a shingle mill. A year later he went to Getchell, and was there engaged in the manufacture of shingles for three years, when he again took up his residence in Marysville, pursuing the same line of activity. Coming to Monroe in 1897 he, in partnership with his brother, Elmer, built a shingle mill, and together they operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1902. They then, in company with two other brothers, D. F. and L. L. Stephens and B. F. Bird, formed the firm of Stephens Brothers, Incorporated, and erected a saw and shingle mill two miles north of Monroe. The mill has a capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber and 125,000 shingles daily, and regularly employs from thirty to fifty men. March 1, 1901, Mr. Stephens assisted in organizing the Monroe State Bank, which has a capital of \$25,000, and is officered as follows: E. M. Stephens, president; C. L. Lawry, cashier; A. J. Agnew, vice-president; Walter Wardell, assistant cashier. Although sorecently organized this is already becoming favorably known, and is doing a large amount of general banking and foreign exchange business. That it will in the course of a few years be one of the leading institutions of the kind in this part of the Northwest is the general belief of those who are in position to judge of its strength and stability.

Mr. Stephens and Miss Ida M. Smith were married May 25, 1890. Mrs. Stephens was born in Kansas, and there grew to womanhood, acquiring an excellent education in the schools of the state. Her parents, Henry H. and Anna Smith, were both natives of Wisconsin. The father was for many years a successful agriculturist there, prior to the time when he migrated to Kansas. After his death, the mother came to reside with her daughter in Monroe. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephens four children have been born: LaFayette D., Gertrude, Eliza N. and Lillian. Fraternally Mr. Stephens affiliates with the Odd Fellows and the Elks. In political belief he adheres to the doctrines of the Republican party, and loyally strives to advance its interests, while never seeking any preferment for himself. His career since coming to Monroe should prove an incentive to other young men of energy and pluck, as he had practically no means at that time, and has acquired his present financial standing solely by his own unceasing labor, and his splendid management. He is demonstrating day by day the wisdom of those who elected him president of the bank. His keen, conservative business abilities render him an able financier, while his irreproachable personal character inspires a feeling of security and confidence. He is a liberal minded, public spirited citizen, always willing to throw the weight of his influence in favor of any enterprise

that promises to contribute to the public welfare. His interest, however, does not stop there, as his time and means are also cheerfully given as they are needed. His position in the business and social life of the thriving little city of Monroe is one of which he has every reason to feel proud, since it is so justly merited.

Mr. Stephen's father, William, an old Puget sound pioneer, is now a respected resident of Marysville. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa, April 27, 1844, came to Oregon in 1852, as heretofore stated, was educated in Wilbur Academy, and at twenty-one became his father's partner in a grist mill. He was in that line of business sixteen years, then sold out and farmed for half a decade. In 1887 he drove from Oregon to Marysville, his team being the first to pass over the road from Snohomish to that point. Purchasing 280 acres of land, he engaged energetically in the improvement of the same and now has a fine farm, upon which he raises high grade cattle, O. I. C. hogs and other livestock. Mrs. Rosanna (Emsley) Stephens, his wife, is likewise a member of a family that crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852. Her parents died in 1898.

WILLIAM C. WHITE, one of the wide-awake, prosperous business men of Monroe, Washington, is a native of Henry county, Illinois, his birth occurring January 14, 1866. His father, Eli White, a native of the Buckeye state, was for many years a well known railroad man, following that line till his death in 1899. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Christena Newburg, was born in Sweden, but is spending her declining years in Chicago, Illinois. William C. White enjoyed the usual educational advantages until he reached the age of thirteen, when he was thrown on his own resources and obliged to begin life for himself. Possessed of unusual strength of character he spent no time in bewailing the fact that he must now start out for himself, but at once manfully faced the future, and soon found employment in a foundry in Kewanee, Illinois. Later he worked in a large bottling establishment for a time. In 1882 he went to Nevada, where an uncle of his resided, and with him he spent one year working and attending school. This latter privilege was greatly appreciated by the eager, ambitious boy, who often regretted that he could not have had a more liberal education. That he utilized every moment of the time spent within the walls of the school room may be safely inferred. His first business venture was the establishment in Nevada of a stage line carrying mail, express and passengers, and in the operation of this he was employed for several years. He remained in Nevada eighteen years in all. In 1897 he visited the Pacific Northwest for the first time, and was so thoroughly pleased with the country

and the business openings that he lost no time in locating in Edmonds, Washington, where he became the proprietor of the City hotel. He owned this property until 1900, then sold it, and moved to Monroe, where he erected a large two-story building, in which he conducts the Rainier bar and a bowling alley.

Mr. White was married January 3, 1886, to Miss Hannah Nordstram, a native of Sweden. Her parents still reside in the fatherland, where her father is a prosperous agriculturist. Two children, Edward C. and Mable N., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White. Mr. White is prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership in the Foresters of America, and the Eagles. In political persuasion, he is a loyal Democrat. The party has honored him by electing him a member of the city council, which office he is filling at the present time, meeting its requirements and responsibilities in a very creditable manner.

JOHN A. VANASDLEN, the "father of Monroe," is a worthy descendant of a long line of illustrious Dutch pioneers and heroes who were prominent in the settlement of New Amsterdam, fought in the War of 1812, and served their country with bravery in the great national struggle of 1861-5. The same courage which inspired them, induced him to come to the far West in the days when the Pacific coast needed men of endurance and patriotism to open her forests and lay the foundations for future commonwealths. Mr. Vanasdlen performed more than his share of services of this kind at Monroe, Snohomish county, as well as in other communities of the state. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1861, the son of Tagart and Katherine (Beeten) Vanasdlen, both natives of the Keystone state. The father ran stage lines and carried the mail in that state when railroads were few. He served the union during the Civil War and died in 1865. The mother is living at Huntsdale, Pennsylvania, where another son resides. The only other child was a daughter, Carrie, now deceased. John A. Vanasdlen took advantage of the common schools of his native state until he was fifteen years old, when he assumed for himself the responsibilities of life and followed mining and lumbering until 1880. The longing for travel which had been a characteristic of some of his ancestors induced him to leave his native state, and he found employment in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, respectively. In Illinois and Iowa he worked in the coal mines for two and a half years. He was in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1883, his face still turned westward, and he went thence to Bismark, North Dakota, thence to Miles City and Bozeman, Montana, and was in Helena and Butte, in the latter state, ahead of the railroad. That same year he followed the

setting sun until he saw the waters of the Pacific. He found employment in the coal mines of King county until 1889, when he came to Park Place, Snohomish county, and opened a general merchandise store. He and John Stretch of Snohomish, March 22, 1892, platted forty acres which was called Tye City, now Monroe. Mr. Vanasdlen moved the store building, stock of goods and post office a mile and a quarter to the new townsite in 1893 and was made the first postmaster of Monroe, which position he held until the change of administration in 1897 when J. E. Dalloff became his successor. He continued his mercantile business until 1901 when he disposed of his stock, and engaged in cruising and locating timber lands, selling real estate and in lumbering. In 1903 in company with Nellie Francis, he established the Monroe Furniture Company, the only furniture house in Monroe at the present time.

Mr. Vanasdlen and Miss Annie Francis were united in marriage November 7, 1891, at Snohomish, where her parents John and Elizabeth Francis now reside. They are natives of England and came to Snohomish county when Mrs. Vanasdlen was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Vanasdlen have six children, Myrtle, Tagart, John, Annie, Clarence and Nellie. Mr. Vanasdlen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Elks at Everett. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a prosperous, enterprising citizen, the kind of a man that is a great benefit to a new settlement, and that always leaves an impress indelibly stamped upon the community.

JACOB M. SPRAU, merchant of Monroe, is a worthy representative of the substantial German-American type of citizen. He was born in Ohio September 5, 1839. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Hofman) Sprau, came from Germany to the United States in the 'fifties, settled in the Buckeye state and followed farming, first there and after 1867 in Allegan county, Michigan. They died in the latter state, in 1888 and in 1883, respectively. Jacob M. Sprau lived on the Ohio farm until twenty years old, acquiring as good an education as he could in the common schools and then willingly assisting in the work on the place. When he left home he performed the same kind of service for other farmers, first in Ohio and then in Michigan, until 1901, when he came to Puget Sound and located at Snohomish. Two years later he came to Monroe and with his youngest son, A. B., established their present prosperous business in tobacco and confectionery.

Mr. Sprau married Miss Julia M. Burgderfer, October 29, 1862, in Ohio, in which state she was born and in which state her parents died. Mr. and Mrs. Sprau have had the following children of

whom the first two have died: Lillian, Frankie, Charles, Jessie, Effie, Nina, Roy, Arthur, and Ethelyn. Charles, the oldest living, is proprietor and manager of the Penobscott hotel at Snohomish where he is doing a good business. A sketch of him will appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Sprau is a member of the National Protective Legion and in politics believes thoroughly in the principles of the Republican party. He is a conservative, discriminating and respected citizen of the community, who is closely identified with all public measures looking to the general advancement and prosperity of the people and to the attainment of higher standards in public and private life.

PETER J. SUHL, a successful and substantial business man of Monroe, was born in Holstein, Germany, on the first day of October, 1860, the son of Paul and Mary (Schmidt) Suhl, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1890, and located and farmed in Iowa until the father's death in 1903. The mother resides at Walnut, Iowa. She has had seven children as follows: Henry, John, Herman, Peter, Maggie, Emma and Mary. Peter Suhl was given the advantages of the schools of Germany and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years old. He had heard much of America, the land of liberty, where the government had a farm for every industrious man; so he bade farewell to the old home and in 1883 arrived in Iowa where two uncles lived. He worked for various farmers in that state until 1889 then farmed ten years for himself. In 1899 he decided to make one more change, to come this time to the Pacific slope, of which he had heard much. He eventually located in Monroe and opened the Olympia Bar which he conducts as a gentlemen's resort.

In Iowa on the 15th of December, 1893, Mr. Suhl married Miss Hannah Colzau, who was born in the town of Delve, Holstein, Germany. She is the daughter of John and Katherine Colzau, Germans, who still reside in the old country where the former has followed steamboating. To Mr. and Mrs. Suhl two children have been born—Arthur and Mary. Mr. Suhl is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while Mrs. Suhl is a member of the Maccabees and the Royal Neighbors of America. Mr. Suhl is a Republican in politics and a special admirer of the character and energy of President Roosevelt. He is a progressive citizen, always a friend of law and order, well liked by all who meet him.

MRS. JENNIE M. SAWYER, owner of much valuable real estate in Monroe, has contributed her share towards the welfare of the place. She was born in Vermont on the 20th day of May, 1829, the daughter of Reuben and Betsey (Smith) Dodge,

natives of New Hampshire who followed agricultural pursuits all their lives. They were descendants of English ancestors who settled on the Atlantic coast in colonial times, the genealogy of the Dodge family being complete in its records back to the sixteenth century and published in book form. Many of the family took part in the war of 1812. Mrs. Sawyer was the eleventh of twelve children. She received a common school education and remained with her parents at Royalton, Vermont, until her marriage to Samuel J. Sawyer, in 1860, upon which Clairemont became their home. He was a native of New Hampshire, and a veteran of the Civil War, after the close of which he engaged in farming in Vermont, following that until his death in 1878.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer was born one son, Ernest L. Sawyer, born June 27, 1861, who came to Puget sound in 1888. He was engaged in the real estate business in Tacoma until 1892 when he came to Monroe and organized the Monroe Land Improvement Company, after which he became one of the leading spirits in the upbuilding and development of the town. For the past five years he has been a prominent railroad promoter making his headquarters in Madrid, Spain, and taking an active part in the construction of the road from the capital city to Malaga. His mother succeeded to his real estate holdings, in 1896, which she acquired by the purchase of mortgages and much of this property she has since sold. She is an earnest, christian woman, a member of the Methodist church. In fraternal affiliation she is a Rebekah. She is intelligent above the average, generous and popular, and has a great deal of business ability which has stood her well in hand in managing the details of her extensive interests. She is well worthy of honorable mention in the annals of Snohomish county as one who has lent material aid to the development of its industries and to its general progress.

CHARLES F. ELWELL of Monroe conducts one of the leading meat markets in Snohomish county and deals generally and extensively in beef cattle. He was born in Maine April 2, 1862, the son of John and Eliza (Crosby) Elwell, farmers of the same state, who came to Puget sound first in 1858, remained eighteen months, returned to Maine, came again to Snohomish county in 1872 and remained until her death in 1887, and his in 1897. More of the lives of these honored pioneers is found in a sketch of Tamlin Elwell of Snohomish, in another portion of this history. Charles F. Elwell is truly a western man, though born on the Atlantic coast. He was educated in the public schools of Snohomish and was graduated from the commercial course of the Washington University

at Seattle. He worked in the woods and followed lumbering until 1892, then began raising thoroughbred stock on the Snoqualmie river in King county at which he continued until 1900 when he disposed of his interests and opened his present place of business at Monroe.

In Snohomish, on March 29, 1889, Mr. Elwell married Miss Sophia Roesell, daughter of Henry and Mary Roesell, the former of whom, a ship-builder, died in 1905; the latter is still living in Whatcom, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Elwell have had three children, June, Earl and Celese. Mr. Elwell is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a Republican in politics and public spirited in all matters of general interest. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elwell are worthy citizens of the great state of Washington, warm hearted, generous and very popular. They are well entitled to enrollment in these chronicles with those who are recognized as potent factors in the present-day civilization of this section, and as descendants of its earlier pioneers.

FRED O. FATTISON, proprietor of the Metropolitan livery and sale stables at Monroe is a native of the Evergreen state, and a product of the great West. He was born in the Tualco valley, Snohomish county, October 29, 1872, the son of Rufus and Ecclesta (Higgins) Pattison, natives of Pennsylvania and Iowa, respectively. They are farmers who came to Puget sound from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1872 and now reside one and a half miles south of Monroe. Fred O. Pattison is the second of their five children, the others being Mrs. Mina Dunstan; Ira, Goldy and Seia. Fred O. received a good common school education in Snohomish county and assisted his father at home until he was eighteen; then he farmed for himself and followed dairying until September 9, 1905, when he purchased his present business from James Wallace.

Mr. Pattison and Miss Lulu Mann were married at Snohomish October 17, 1894. Mrs. Pattison is a native of Michigan, the daughter of James W. and Clara (Strong) Mann, both born in Maine, now engaged in farming near Sultan, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Pattison have been born two children, Wilton Ray June 28, 1896; and Zelma Fernice, December 16, 1898. Mr. Pattison is one of the bright and energetic young business men of Monroe and he and Mrs. Pattison have a wide circle of friends and admirers. Himself a pioneer and the son of pioneers of this section of the Northwest, Mr. Pattison will always be identified in pioneer history with the men who have overcome the stubborn obstacles interposed by Nature in the path of progress, and who have brought about the prosperous conditions of the present day.

BENJAMIN SYKES, a pioneer of the pioneers, and a typical example of the dauntless and hardy frontier class which has pushed out beyond the boundaries of civilization, subduing the forests and conquering wild nature in her own domain, is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born May 12, 1848. His father, James Sykes, an Englishman by birth, was for a few years an iron worker in Pittsburg, to which city he came from his native land in the middle forties, but in later life he engaged in agriculture and that was his occupation at the time of his death, which occurred in Wisconsin in 1903. He and two brothers settled in La Crosse county about 1850, when it was a "howling wilderness" and they had to cut roads into their places. He served as a member of Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, from 1862 until the war was about closed. Rebecca (Broadbent) Sykes, mother of our subject, was likewise a native of England, born about 1829, and was married in that land but ended her earthly pilgrimage in Wisconsin about a year before her husband's death. She was the mother of eight children, of whom the subject hereof was the third in order of birth.

Having been taken to Wisconsin when about two years old, Benjamin Sykes grew up in the midst of pioneer conditions, acquiring such education as was possible under the circumstances and assisting on the parental homestead until twenty-one. He then went to eastern Minnesota, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the wagon maker's trade. At the end of that time the entire family moved to western Minnesota and settled in the heart of the wilderness, locating in Lyons county, near Marshall. At this time they had to haul provisions with ox teams one hundred miles. When on the outward trip they would pass just one house between their farms and Redwood Falls, forty miles distant, but notwithstanding the loneliness and isolation they got along well. In 1882, after about ten years of farming under those conditions, Mr. Sykes went to Marshall, eight miles distant, and engaged at his trade, carpentering, remaining several years afterward. His next move was made in July, 1887, to Roslyn, Washington, where he spent nearly a year and a half, then he took a place on the head waters of Woods creek, at that time one of the wildest portions of a wild state, settling farther up the stream than any other pioneer. A wagon could be taken to within four or five miles of his place, but provisions had to be transported the rest of the way on the backs of the men, and it was several years before a wagon road was completed to his home. During these early days bears, cougars and other wild animals were abundant and destructive to livestock. At one time a cougar entered Mr. Sykes' clearing; at another time one of these animals killed a yearling for him, and many times they gave chase to cattle, occasionally destroying one of the weaker animals. During his

residence on Woods creek the neighborhood killed five cougars in all and numerous bears fell victim to the rifle and traps of Mr. Sykes, on one occasion three of them being taken in a single day. He also did considerable hunting and trapping for fur bearing animals, beaver mostly, selling sometimes as much as one hundred dollars' worth of furs in a year.

Mr. Sykes assisted in building the first school-house in that part of the country, an 18 by 24 structure, all constructed from timber furnished by cedar trees except the sash and doors. He had built his own dwelling house in the same manner out of materials taken from one big tree. As Mr. Sykes had homesteaded eighty acres in Minnesota he could only take eighty acres in Washington, but that was enough, as it took him all the time he resided on Woods creek to free half of it from the impeding timber. In 1903 he sold the unimproved part to Charles Faussett, and the improved part was acquired by his son, Elmer, who resides there now, then he moved into Monroe and turned his attention to carpenter work and contracting. He has a splendid home in Monroe, well located.

In Minnesota, April 11, 1871, Mr. Sykes married Nancy Jane Van Buren, a native of Illinois, born Dec. 18, 1851. Her father, William, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1832, but later became a pioneer of eastern Minnesota, and eventually settled in Cle-Elum, Washington, where he still lives. He is a shoemaker by trade and is still active in this line. The mother of Mrs. Sykes, Lucy (Cramp) Van Buren, was born in England in 1831, but from her father derived German blood. She died in Roslyn about seven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes have had the following children: Cullen, born February 16, 1872, residing in Tualco valley; Elmer, February 19, 1879, living on the old Woods creek place; Nettie May, deceased; Benjamin, February 13, 1882, at home; also Cora Rebecca, born in 1881, deceased; and one other girl who died before being named. Mr. Sykes is an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church as is also his wife, and in fraternal affiliation is a Good Templar, but he acknowledges allegiance to no political party, voting independently always. He is one of the sterling men of the Monroe country, possessed in a marked degree of the resourcefulness and independence which are fostered by the battle with pioneer conditions, but also rich in those qualities which make a man a force for order and good government in any community.

CAPTAIN OTIS C. McGRAY, whose long, useful life fraught with so many varied and interesting experiences is familiar to the large majority of the residents of Snohomish county, needs no extended introduction to the readers of this history. The profound truth voiced by the philosopher that

"To have been well born is the greatest felicity" is strikingly illustrated in the career of Captain McGray. Born January 1, 1839, to the union of William and Hannah (Ratcliff) McGray, he inherited many of the sterling qualities of character which for centuries have distinguished the Scottish people. Like his ancestors for two generations, he is a native of Maine. In the early colonial days the McGrays settled in this state and also in various other localities on the Atlantic coast, and became prominently active in the thrilling events of subsequent years. The family was well represented in the War of 1812, several members of the family having rendered valiant service in that memorable struggle.

Having completed his elementary training in the common schools of his native state, young McGray took a thorough course in the academy at Freedom, Maine, and was graduated with honor in April, 1861. Alden J. Blethen, the well known proprietor of the Seattle Times, was a schoolmate of his at that time. Thrilled with passionate zeal for his beloved country, he was one of the first to respond to her call in the hour of extreme need, enlisting as a private in the Fourth Maine regiment, Company A, Volunteer Infantry. He soon found abundant opportunity of fulfilling his boyhood dream, that of some time bravely defending his country as his illustrious forefathers had done. Having consecrated his services, his life if need be, to the cause of truth and right, he was, during the succeeding years found always in the forefront of battle. From the first conflict at Bull Run to the battle of Gettysburg, he actively participated in sixteen engagements, his regiment being in the third army corps under Philip H. Kearny, brigadier-general in the Army of the Potomac. Although scarcely past his majority, Mr. McGray soon distinguished himself as a fearless soldier and was promoted to a lieutenancy. Later, in recognition of remarkable bravery and skill, he was appointed captain of Company A, the one in which he had enlisted as a private. After the battle of Gettysburg he was sent to Belfast, Maine, to superintend the first conscript, and he served as provost marshal until 1864 when he was released from duty, retiring with a military record the memory of which might well bring pride to the breast of any man.

Going to Wisconsin after the war, Captain McGray entered the employ of the W. and J. G. Flint Company, importers and wholesale dealers in teas, coffees and spices, traveling as their representative throughout the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan. With ability and faithfulness he devoted every energy to this enterprise, and gave such excellent satisfaction that he retained the position until 1872, when he was in position to engage in business for himself. Deciding on Forest City as a location he went thither and opened a general merchandise store, which continued to be his for five

years during a part of which time he was also postmaster. In 1877 he first visited the Pacific coast, going first to San Francisco, and thence in the steamer "Dakota" to Seattle, Washington. He arrived in the latter city June 1, 1877, and soon, in company with a Swede named Andy, went on to Eley slough where they spent nearly a year cutting cordwood for the steamer "Nellie," owned by Ben Stretch and Charley Low. Returning to Seattle in the spring of 1878 he leased the Salmon Bay ranch of Doctor Smith, and tilled the soil for a time, meanwhile carefully investigating the surrounding country. A year later he purchased the present site of Latona, a suburb of Seattle, for the sum of \$500, and quietly awaited the course of events which, he was convinced, would bring a great advance in real estate in localities adjacent to the Queen City. In 1881 William Cochran and William Powell cut the timber for the Western Mill Company, and two years later Captain McGray sold the tract to Richard Ward for \$6,700. Desiring to revisit California and become more familiar with the country, he went to Los Angeles in 1883, and embarked in the real estate business, remaining until 1888. Finding that although surrounded by the beauties nature has so lavishly bestowed on that favored region, he still longed for the strenuous life of the Northwest, he again sought a home in Seattle, where for a time he busied himself in laying water mains for the city. In 1889, just prior to the time that the city was visited by the terrible fire, he was appointed sanitary inspector, an office which he retained until in 1891 he resigned to accept an appointment as bailiff in the equity department of the Superior court, under the Honorable I. J. Lichtenburg. After filling this position with honor for two years, he turned his attention to general contracting, constructing sewers within the city limits for nearly seven years.

At length, weary of the toil and turmoil of city life, he determined to find a secluded spot where he might have time to enjoy life, and having satisfied himself that Cherry Valley, Snohomish county, would exactly suit his taste, he came here in 1900, and purchased the Rocky Point ranch situated six miles south of Monroe. It is a fine piece of property, embracing ninety-two acres, part of which is in cultivation. A large orchard forms a part of the farm, and to it the Captain gives much time and attention. He is also known as a breeder of superior horses, and is acquiring quite a reputation along that line. For many years he has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, having been several times a delegate to the state, county and city conventions, in which assemblies he was always accorded an honored position, and listened to with profound respect. Indeed, so actively was he engaged in political matters while residing in Seattle, that he became known as one of her "war horses." He has one brother, Frank McGray, who

has been boom master for the Saint Croix Boom Company at Stillwater, Minnesota, since before the Civil War, a fact that carries its own guarantee of his business ability. That he might not be drafted into service, the Captain placed on deposit \$300, and thus secured his exemption. It was rather strange that among the entire number of Union soldiers enrolled, there was but one man, the Captain, who bore the name of McGray. He is an honored member of the Stevens Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army at Seattle, Washington, also is prominently identified with the Masonic lodge, No. 105, at Prescott, Wisconsin. Wise enough to retire from active business pursuits when but little past the prime of life, Captain McGray is finding the fullest measure of peace and contentment amid these rural surroundings where it is possible to get close to the heart of Nature. A brave, battle-scarred war veteran, a shrewd, practical business man; a loyal and patriotic citizen; a tried and trusted friend, he holds the respect and honor of his entire circle of acquaintances.

FREDERICK KNUTSON. Among the prosperous agriculturists residing on the banks of the Snoqualmie river, few are better known or more highly respected than he whose life history forms the theme of this review. Like many of the most successful men now residing in the Northwest, he claims Norway as the land of his nativity. His birth occurred July 17, 1854. The father was a successful farmer until his death in 1876; the mother is still living in Norway at the ripe old age of eighty-five. Of her ten children, Frederick is the fifth. He acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools of his home land, and when but a lad of twelve years started to make his own way in the world. His willing hands busied themselves at various occupations in the next few years, farming, mining and railroading each in turn affording him means of support. At the age of twenty-four he migrated to Sweden, where he was engaged in lumbering for four years. Year by year the determination to find some day a home in the United States steadily grew stronger, but it was not until 1882 that he was in position to carry out his plans. Then, however, he severed the ties that bound him to his fatherland, and sailed for America, with bright anticipations of the success and honor that awaited him in her hospitable domain. He landed in Castle Garden, and after the usual preliminaries, set out at once for Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. His first employment in the new country was on the railroad then being built between that city and Duluth. He spent the winter working in the lumber camps in the northern part of the state, and the following summer, having returned to Chippewa Falls, cleared some land in that locality. Still pressing westward, he reached Saint Paul in 1883,

and there purchased a ticket to Seattle, Washington, making the trip via San Francisco, from which point he came north in the old steamer "Dakota." For a time he labored in the lumber districts, returning however to Seattle at the breaking up of the winter. Later he crossed Lake Washington, followed a rude trail into Cherry Valley, and there engaged in the lumber business which he followed for the ensuing four and one-half years. Realizing that his parents were growing old, and would never be able even if willing to visit him in the United States, Mr. Knutson then returned to the land of his birth, remaining a year among his relatives and friends. Again seeking at the end of that period the home of his adoption he very soon filed on a homestead in Cherry Valley, King county, a few miles from his present location. He sold this in 1899, and invested in the property he now owns, 120 acres of fine land, sixty of which are cleared and in excellent cultivation. His splendid orchard, than which there are few finer ones in this part of the state, bears unmistakable evidence of wise care and thorough knowledge of the varied requirements of different fruits. He has a beautiful home built on an elevation commanding a full view of the valley nestling below. Mr. Knutson is largely interested in dairying, and is very familiar with the entire subject.

The 17th of November, 1888, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Knutson and Miss Caroline Anderson, of Sweden. She is the daughter of Olaus Anderson, a skillful tailor well known to the residents of Redmond, Washington, his home at the present time. To Mr. and Mrs. Knutson six children have been born: Fred O., Mamie, Henry, Edwin E., Blanche, and Blanda. Mr. Knutson is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife is an influential Rebekah. In politics he is a loyal Democrat, but he has never cherished any political aspirations. One of the hardy pioneers of this section who blazed the trail for others, he has been identified with the growth of the community for many years, and has been instrumental to a large extent in developing its resources, as well as rendering valuable assistance in building roads and opening up the country. His fellow citizens regard him as one of the strong, influential members of the community.

FRANKLIN E. PHELPS. The distinction of having been one of the little company of dauntless men who first penetrated the wilderness of Suohomish county, and opened the way for the triumphal march of civilization, is justly accorded Franklin E. Phelps, one of the worthy pioneers of Tualco valley, Washington. Inheriting from his parents, Samuel and Louise (Lindsey) Phelps, the inestimable benefits of a noble ancestry, he entered

life October 27, 1851. The Phelps family, originally from England, settled on the Atlantic coast very soon after the landing of the Mayflower, and was prominently identified with colonial history. The mother was the direct descendant of a well known Revolutionary family, honored throughout that portion of the East which was then their home. After a long, useful life, she died September 20, 1880. The father early in life learned the stone cutter's trade, following it successfully for fifty years, at the end of which time he decided to abandon it, and spend the remainder of his years in agricultural pursuits. He therefore located on a farm in his native state, New York, and remained there until his death, June 29, 1900.

Born like both his parents in the Empire state, Franklin E. Phelps acquired his education in the schools of Oxford, his native town, completing his training at the age of eighteen. He left home at that time, and spent the next three years on a farm, that being the occupation that first presented itself. Believing that he could better his condition by going to Pennsylvania, he went thither in 1872, and he worked in the lumber camps of Ridgeway, Elk county, until 1875. Gradually working his way westward, he was employed the following year in the lumber regions of Warsaw, Wisconsin. Being convinced that the splendid forests of the Northwest must afford an unparalleled opening for the lumberman, he started for the state of Washington in 1876, arriving in Snohomish county August 9th of that year. Here felling the giant monarchs of the forest that had sported with the forces of nature for centuries, he found congenial toil and four years slipped quickly by. He invested in his first real estate in the county April 19, 1880, 160 acres of land in Tualco valley, which now forms half of his fine ranch. The remaining half he acquired as a homestead claim some years later. In common with the other pioneers, he underwent all the trying experiences inseparably connected with life in a new country. In the absence of roads all the necessary supplies were brought by Indians up the Skykomish river in canoes, and packed thence to the scattered claims, on the backs of the hardy settlers. It is small wonder that the life they lived while wresting a living from the unwilling soil developed a rugged strength of character often wanting in these modern days of ease and luxury. Year by year Mr. Phelps toiled on, working early and late, and today he reaps the harvest of his arduous toil, being the owner of one of the most valuable estates within the boundaries of the entire county. It consists of 320 acres of fertile land, 150 of which are in an excellent state of cultivation, and the remainder in fine pasture which he utilizes in maintaining his large herds of cattle. Crowning these broad acres, and imparting the necessary home-touch without which the picture would be incomplete, stands an imposing residence, beautiful in archi-

tectural design. A stream of water runs near by, forming a picturesque addition to the grounds, and supplying the family with the finest varieties of fish.

The marriage of Mr. Phelps and Miss Mary E. Foye was celebrated in Seattle, September 13, 1880. Mrs. Phelps was born in Iowa, and was the daughter of A. W. and Margaretta (Buffington) Foye, both natives of Maine. The father is now a resident of Tualco valley; the mother died here some years ago. The death of Mrs. Phelps, July 20, 1895, occasioned profound sorrow to the entire community in which she had spent so many years of her life and made so many warm friends. Her gifts of mind and heart and her charming personality made her everywhere a welcome guest, a fitting companion for her honored husband. For the past twenty-eight years Mr. Phelps has been prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandry and Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows' fraternity. The Republican party claims him as one of its most enthusiastic adherents, and has frequently elected him to positions of honor. He has twice held the office of county commissioner, from 1895 to 1897, and from 1899 to 1901, discharging the duties incumbent upon him in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituents. Perhaps to no one man does the valley of Tualco owe a greater debt of gratitude than to this broad minded, public spirited citizen who has cheerfully contributed of his time and wealth to the promotion of every public enterprise. He was one of the principal promoters of the Tualco Valley Telephone Company, and is at present the largest stockholder. But for his timely assistance doubtless this and many another projected improvement would have failed of consummation. He is also one of the heavy stockholders in the State Bank of Monroe. Uniting with his remarkable business capabilities the sterling virtues that command universal esteem, Mr. Phelps is in every respect worthy of the exalted position that he holds in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

PETER PERSON. Among the well known agriculturists and dairymen of Snohomish County, Washington, Peter Person occupies an honored position. Like so many of the prosperous farmers of the Northwest he claims Sweden as his native land, his birth having occurred there April 4, 1846. He is the son of Peter and Elsa (Person) Johnson, who were also born in that country. The father followed various occupations in early life, but in later years devoted his attention more exclusively to agriculture, in which he was very successful. He died August 17, 1874. The mother's death occurred February 8, 1878. Peter Person acquired his education in the common schools of his native land, remaining at home till nineteen years of age, when he started out for himself. He was variously

employed in the lumber camps and on the farms of his native country for many years; but at length deciding that the land across the waters held greater opportunities for an energetic, ambitious man, he made the necessary arrangements, and in 1888 came to the American continent, landing at Quebec. He then crossed the continent to Vancouver, British Columbia via the Canadian Pacific railroad, and proceeded thence to Seattle, Washington, arriving July 31, 1888. He spent the fall in the lumber camps of King county, and having taken out his naturalization papers December 4, of that year, he filed on a homestead near Cathcart Station, on the Snohomish river, which he farmed until 1901, when he sold out and moved to Snohomish county. Purchasing the Spurrel ranch situated in Cherry valley, six and one-half miles south of Monroe, on the banks of the Snoqualmie river, he took up dairying on a large scale, and he has demonstrated his ability to make a splendid success of the industry. His fine ranch embraces one hundred and fifty acres, devoted mainly to raising hay and potatoes.

Mr. Person was married in Sweden, December 5, 1875, to Miss Bertha Nelson, also of Swedish nativity, the daughter of Nels and Golin (Anderson) Aaronson. The father, a successful farmer, died in 1865; the mother is still living at the advanced age of seventy-seven. To Mr. and Mrs. Person two children have been born, both natives of Germany. Of these, Nick, born December 29, 1875, acquired his elementary education in his native land, completing his training in the schools of Snohomish county. Fond of agricultural pursuits he has remained at home, working with his father on the farm, and sharing a large part of the responsibility. The daughter, Ingla, born January 28, 1881, was married to David E. Glover, December 27, 1904, and is now residing in Monroe. Mr. Person is a prominent man in the ranks of the Democratic party, and has been honored by being elected to many precinct offices. A wide-awake, practical farmer, he has achieved an enviable success, and is known throughout the community as a man of ability and sterling worth.

WINSLOW B. STEVENS, now a resident of Everett, is not only among Snohomish county's early pioneers but he is also among the white men who, nearly half a century ago, cast their fortunes with those of Puget sound, and have ever remained faithful. That their faith and judgment were not ill founded is becoming every day more and more apparent. Born at Wellington, Piscataquis County, Maine, December 9, 1837, the son of Phineas and Abigail (Hamm) Stevens, he comes of colonial American stock, tracing his ancestry back on the paternal side to the arrival of three brothers at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1640. His grandfather fought three years in the Revolutionary war.

Phineas Stevens, born in 1799 at Hodgdon, Maine, followed farming until his death in 1856. Mrs. Stevens, also a native of Maine, born in 1811, came of Huguenot ancestry. Her father, Thomas Hamm, was the third settler at Wellington, coming before Maine was admitted as a state. She died in August, 1872. Winslow B. is the sixth of fourteen children, one of them, Hiram, now residing in Seattle. After a common school education Winslow took an academic course with a view of entering Borden college, but in this ambition he failed for at the tender age of twelve he began to make his own way in the world. He remained in the state until 1859, spending the last two years at Machias in the lumber industry, then came to Port Townsend via the Isthmus of Panama which he crossed by rail, the trip occupying a day. In all forty-three days were consumed in the journey to Puget sound. From Port Townsend he immediately went on to Port Gamble, entered the mills July 11th, and there made his home until January 1, 1871. However, as early as October, 1863, he made his first trip into Snohomish county, entering the employment of Smith & Wilson, loggers on the site of Lowell. Here Mr. Stevens says he felled with an axe the first tree that was floated down the river as a sawlog and personally had charge of the first raft, taking it to Priest's Point. After six months with Smith & Wilson, he engaged in making ship's knees on the river flats, turning out those used in building the S. S. Cyrus Walker. In 1866, he left the Snohomish to log on Hood's canal for the Port Gamble Lumber Company, where he was occupied until January, 1871. At that time he sold out and went to Kalama to take charge of a crew constructing the first portion of the Northern Pacific in Washington. In 1872 he removed his family to Tumwater to enable his children to secure better school advantages, and after the great Jay Cooke failure had suddenly cut short the building of the Northern Pacific, Mr. Stevens returned to Snohomish county, arriving in 1874. Since that date he has resided here continuously, removing from the old home at Snohomish to Everett in 1900. In 1873, Hat island, in Port Gardner bay, was the scene of the murder of the county's oldest settler, a Frenchman, says Mr. Stevens. This pioneer had taken a claim at Tulalip, but upon the creation of the reservation bearing that name, had been forced to move, which he did, going to the island. Mr. Stevens, Hugh Ross and Harry Spithill appraised his property at the time the estate affairs were settled. Salem Wood, Mr. Stevens remembers as being the first settler in the valley of the Snohomish as far inland as Monroe, and John Cochran he says came about the same time. For the past fifteen years, in a business way, Mr. Stevens has devoted himself entirely to timber cruising with great success, and at present does all the cruising for the H. O. Seiffart Lumber Company, also being in the service of S. A. Buck of

Monroe, the Sultan Lumber Company and many others. Hale and hearty, unusually well preserved. Mr. Stevens today appears nearer two score and ten years than his three score and ten.

His marriage to Harriett M. Berry, the daughter of Adkins and Sarah Berry, took place in 1863, she braving the perils and hardships of a journey to the Pacific alone in order to join the faithful young lover who had won her affections before leaving the Pine Tree state four years previously. She is a native of Machias, Maine, and was reared on a farm. Her mother was born at St. Stephens, New Brunswick. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, the oldest, Mrs. Flora Floyd, died at Reno, Nevada, in July, 1905; Winslow B. Jr., is at present a resident of Snohomish; Jerome is dead, his death having occurred in November, 1882; and Nellie is married and living in Seattle. Although Mr. Stevens is a staunch Republican and has been since he began voting, he has been content to remain in the ranks, never holding office. He has contributed freely of his energy and skill to the upbuilding of the different communities in which he has resided, Snohomish county in particular, is a pioneer among pioneers, and in his declining years enjoys the confidence and hearty good wishes of his fellow men.

JOSEPH LINDLEY, who resides two miles south of Monroe, Washington, is numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of that locality. Comparatively few of the grown men now living in the state of Washington can claim the distinction belonging to him, that of having been born within its boundaries. His birth occurred in Jefferson county, March 19, 1875. His father, John J. Lindley, was of English nativity. In early life he thoroughly mastered the stonemason's trade, and he successfully followed that in connection with farming until his death in Jefferson county, in 1887. The mother, Mary (James) Lindley, was born on the Pacific coast, hence was thoroughly familiar with early pioneer experiences. After a life of service for others, she died in 1883. Joseph Lindley attended the common schools of his native county, and by making the best possible use of his limited opportunities acquired a practical education in the few years he spent in the school room. He assumed life's responsibilities at a very early age, being but eleven when he left his father's farm and started out for himself. Utilizing the practical knowledge he had picked up while working with his father at home, he found employment on the farms of that region, and although but a boy gave evidence of a thrifty, industrious nature which won approval from his elders. Later, he abandoned farming and took up lumbering, working in the camps of Puget sound. By careful economy he laid aside each year the larger part of his wages, and was thus able in 1899

to purchase the fine forty-acre farm on which he now lives. He took up dairying, believing that to be the most remunerative branch of farming for him at least. His neat, comfortable home bespeaks his thoughtful care for the happiness and welfare of his family.

Mr. Lindley and Miss Mary Johnson were united in marriage in Port Townsend, December 8, 1894. Mrs. Lindley has the honor of being the daughter of Andrew Johnson, one of the most prominent pioneers of Snohomish county, whose residence in Tualco valley dated from 1860. Having died in 1888, he was not permitted to see the greater transformations that have occurred in the adjacent territory within the past fifteen years. Ellen (Johnson) Johnson, the mother, who was born on the Pacific coast, is still living in Tualco valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Lindley three children have been born: Clarence, Earl and Blanche. Mr. Lindley is an enthusiastic member of the Foresters of America. The principles of the Republican party agree substantially with the political beliefs of Mr. Lindley, and he therefore gives to that party his undivided support, asking no reward in the way of personal preferment. A young man of exemplary habits and upright character who brings to each task in life a resolute determination to perform it as perfectly as possible, he is destined to achieve a still more enviable success in the years to come than has rewarded his efforts in the past.

GEORGE JOHNSON. Among those who might readily be pardoned for being proud of their ancestry is numbered the one whose career forms the theme of this biographical review, George Johnson, the son of the distinguished pioneer, Andrew Johnson. The latter spent his early life in Sweden, his native land,—but, having reached years of maturity, decided to find an opening in the land of promise that lay across the waters. Dissuaded for a time from his purpose to settle immediately in the United States, he followed the sea for ten years, landing at many of the principal ports, and acquiring thereby an extended knowledge of the habits and characteristics of the people of other nations. Landing eventually at San Francisco, he proceeded to Puget sound, and there having previously determined to abandon the sea found employment in the saw-mills at Port Gamble for the following year. In 1860 he came to Snohomish county, and located at the forks of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish rivers, which later became known as Johnson's Landing. He was a prominent factor in the history of that locality, and was known widely as a man of sterling worth. At his death which occurred January 15, 1888, his original pre-emption claim was divided among his children. His wife, a native of the Pacific coast, is now residing in Tualco valley, her home for many years. Of their seven children,

George Johnson is the second. He was born in Snohomish county, July 20, 1867. After acquiring his education in the common schools, he farmed with his father on the homestead, assuming much of the responsibility. When the estate was divided to him fell the forty acres on which he now resides, situated two miles south of Monroe. This is now in a high state of cultivation, and reflects great credit on the owner who so thoroughly understands the various phases of the work. His dairy is one of the finest in the neighborhood.

On March 17, 1897, Mr. Johnson and Miss Lillian Hayes were united in marriage. Mrs. Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 23, 1868, is the daughter of Henry and Sallie J. (Brown) Hayes. The father was born in Vermont, but later found a home in Pennsylvania where he followed his trade, shoemaking, and also engaged in farming to some extent. In 1894 he severed the ties that bound him to the East and accompanied by his family, crossed the intervening states, locating on Puget sound. His death occurred in Monroe, six years later. The mother is now living in Monroe. Mrs. Johnson is a genial woman, devoted to her family and friends. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are as follows: George Dewey, born April 6, 1898; Mildred and Miles, twins, born February 16, 1900; Thelma, May 18, 1903. Mr. Johnson is prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, giving it his hearty support, and advancing its interests in every possible way. He is the worthy son of his father, possessing the ambition, energy and dauntless courage of that hardy pioneer. He is widely known throughout the county, enjoying the confidence and respect of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GRANIS W. AUSTIN. Few pioneers of Snohomish county are deserving of a more honored position in her history than Granis W. Austin, one of the prosperous agriculturists of Monroe, Washington. He was born in Balton, Canada, December 23, 1834, to the union of Benjamin and Sarah (Peasley) Austin. The father, a native of Maine, was the direct descendant of the Austin family of colonial history, the members of which were English Quakers, who sought a home in this country to escape persecution. The mother was born among the New Hampshire hills, and there spent her girlhood. Of her six children Granis W. is the second. Availing himself of the somewhat limited educational advantages afforded by the schools of the locality, he acquired a practical training which was supplemented by careful study and observation in life's broader school. Working with his father on the farm till he had passed his eighteenth birthday, he there became familiar with the work that in later years has engaged his entire attention. When he was no longer needed at home he went to the

lumber regions of Wisconsin, and made his start in life, remaining in the state from 1852 to 1859. Fairbault County, Minnesota, then became his home for a year, which was spent on a farm. Finding this less satisfactory than life in the woods, he migrated to the northern peninsula of Michigan in 1860, and again engaged in lumbering. Two years later, finding himself in position to carry out a long cherished plan, that of visiting the Pacific coast, and perhaps locating there, he went to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in Sierra county, where he was engaged in lumbering and mining for seven years. Thereupon returning to Wisconsin, he resided in that state a couple of years, then recrossed the continent to California over the Union Pacific railroad. Arriving in San Francisco he took passage in the old blockade runner, "Prince Albert" to Victoria, and reached Snohomish county, June 10, 1873. He soon took as a pre-emption claim the land that now constitutes his fine ranch, one hundred and sixty acres situated one mile south of Monroe. Only the prophetic eye could discern in the dense forest the smiling landscape that to-day greets the beholder's eye; and only the dauntless pioneer spirit that laughs at hardships and courts Nature in her wildest moods, would ever have undertaken to effect the transformation. Accompanied by his brave young wife who was one of the first white women to cross the trail from Snohomish to Tualco valley, he reached his homestead and there, miles from the nearest white settler, erected a rude cabin and began the formidable task of clearing the land. The years that followed were fraught with perils and hardships that can only be understood by those who have undergone similar experiences, but gradually the forest gave way to Mr. Austin's indomitable energy, other settlers followed in his wake, and life became less primitive.

Miss Amelia Wellman, a native of Joliet, Illinois, born January 3, 1849, became the wife of Mr. Austin November 16, 1865, the marriage taking place in California. Mrs. Austin is the daughter of John and Rachel (Taylor) Wellman, who were both born in Pennsylvania. Her father, after following the carpenter trade for many years in the East, crossed the plains to California with an ox team in 1849, to seek his fortune in the gold fields. He returned to Illinois for his wife and children in 1851, bringing them to their new home via the Isthmus of Panama. Mrs. Austin was then an infant. In crossing the isthmus, the men went on foot while the women and children were carried by the natives. To Mr. and Mrs. Austin eight children have been born, of whom only three are now living, namely John P., born in Wisconsin, May 25, 1868; George, in Tualco valley, November 16, 1874; Ernest, June 6, 1876. Mrs. Austin is prominently identified with the Good Templars and the Macca-bees, also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Few residents of the county are more enthusiastic Republicans than is Mr. Austin, who is always prominent in political matters. In territorial days he held the office of county commissioner and displayed his characteristic ability in the discharge of his duties, his varied experiences with men and affairs rendering his opinion on the various points at issue especially valuable. After a life of unceasing toil, Mr. Austin is now reaping the prosperity he so richly deserves, surrounded by a host of friends and acquaintances who esteem him for his upright character, and appreciate the part he has played in opening up the great Northwest.

THOMAS SPAULDING, an extensive agriculturist, residing two and one-half miles northeast of Monroe, Washington, on Hazel farm, was born in Calais, Maine, October 14, 1850. His father, Stillman Spaulding, was a native of Massachusetts. Going to Maine in early boyhood he there followed farming and logging until 1863, when he moved to California, and he made that his home the remainder of his life. Clara A. (Chase) Spaulding, the mother, who was born in New Hampshire, passed away in 1884. She was the mother of nine children, Thomas being the eighth. One son, Joseph, is living in Santa Clara County, California, aged seventy-three. Mr. Spaulding attended the common schools of Maine in his boyhood, completing his education in California after the family settled there. The trip thither was made in 1863 via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, which at that early date had not been reached by railroads. After a brief residence in the state, the elder Spaulding died, leaving his son to care for the widowed mother. He at once decided to take up dairying and was thus employed until he removed to Seattle in 1883. In a short time he located in Skagit county, and for several years he and a brother, Colan, followed logging there and at Port Susan in Snohomish county. In 1890 they purchased the land which is now known as Hazel Farm, and at once began clearing off the dense timber that covered it. It is now one of the finest ranches in the county, comprising four hundred acres, one-half of which is now in cultivation. The brother's death in December, 1904, came as a great shock to all, he having passed away on account of heart failure without a moment's warning.

Mr. Spaulding and Miss Nellie Jakins were married in 1887. Mrs. Spaulding, a native of Fairfield County, Maine, is the daughter of William Jakins, who for many years prior to his death was lighthouse keeper at Point No Point, on San Juan. The mother, whose maiden name was Robinson, is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Spaulding. The latter is a gifted musician. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding have one child, Della E., aged nine years. Mr.

Spaulding is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, while his wife is numbered among the enthusiastic Rebekahs. In political faith he is a Republican, but like many loyal members of the party, he prefers to have others do the active work and hold the offices. His chief interest is centered in his splendid farm, and to it he devotes his best energies. Believing that dairying is one of the most remunerative branches of farming, he is especially interested in it, and keeps a fine herd of forty cows, besides a large number of young cattle. Mr. Spaulding's land was originally taken up by Salem Woods, deceased, who was the earliest settler in Snohomish County, Washington. Although he might justly feel proud of the success he has achieved, Mr. Spaulding is known as a quiet, reticent man, whose life and character are such as to command respect and confidence.

ANDREW BENGTSON, an energetic farmer residing two miles northeast of Monroe, Washington, was born October 14, 1853, in Christiansalane, Sweden, on an island seven miles long and three and one-half miles wide. He is the son of Bengtson and Anna (Olson) Anderson, also of Swedish nativity. The father, born in 1821, is still living; the mother died in 1891. Andrew Bengtson grew to manhood in his native country, acquiring his education there, but in young manhood decided to seek his fortune in the United States, of the wonderful advantages of which he had so often heard. He reached Omaha, Nebraska, May 3, 1888, and remained there eighteen months, engaged in laying mains for a gas company, and in the meantime learning the English language as rapidly as possible. Lured by tales of the still greater opportunities to be found in the Northwest, he went to Seattle in December, 1890, and at once found employment in a brick-yard where he worked every day from that time till the Fourth of July with the exception of Christmas. When he left there, it was with the intention of securing a homestead, so he came to Snohomish county and took a one hundred and sixty acre claim near Lake Rosegar. By careful management he had accumulated sufficient means to purchase transportation for his family who had remained behind while he made a home for them in the new country. As the road only extended as far as Machias, the task of getting his supplies and the necessary furnishings for the little home to his claim was a difficult one indeed. After having them brought as far as possible with horses, he was obliged to pack them on his back for long, weary miles, but a year later a road was built to his ranch, and other improvements followed. When at length he had his family of six once more with him, he found he had but fifty cents in cash with which to face the future. Undismayed, however, he left his

brave wife to care for the little ones while he worked for the Machias Shingle Company. During the three years thus spent he encountered many reverses that would have proved fatal to many a man's hope and courage. He first met with a severe accident that nearly cost him an arm, and incapacitated him for work for some time. When at last he had resumed his position, and had a credit of one hundred and forty dollars on the company's books, the firm failed, leaving him almost destitute, and with no work in view. Thus he faced the hard times of the nineties. Cutting shingles at seventy cents a cord, wages to be taken out in trade, was the only occupation he could find for some months. Little by little he was able to make a clearing in the forest that covered his claim, his wife aiding him even in the arduous work of felling trees and cutting underbrush. When they had succeeded in clearing five acres and were able to keep a few cows, they congratulated themselves that the worst was over. Many of the settlers in that neighborhood who had expected to become rich in a brief space of time became discouraged and sold out about that time. Mr. Bengtson had no thought of leaving until on account of the small number of pupils the schools were closed. To deprive his children of educational advantages was out of the question, hence he, too, disposed of his property, realizing two thousand five hundred dollars from the sale, a sum which enabled him to purchase the one hundred and sixty acre farm on which he now resides, and to build his neat comfortable home. Later he sold eighty acres. With the exception of a couple of acres this land was then covered with timber and brush, but he now has forty acres in cultivation, devoted principally to dairying. He has a fine herd of cattle numbering twenty-four, also several horses, and the first pony he ever owned in this state.

Mr. Bengtson was married at the age of twenty-five to Bengta Johns, whose parents were well known farmers in the vicinity of his boyhood home. She was born in Sweden in 1851. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bengtson, as follows: Mrs. Annie Walters, of Monroe; Matilda, at home; Mrs. Sadie Tevebar, of Monroe; Aaron, at home; Hilda, Olga, Emma and Lester. The children who are not at home are all living so near that they can make frequent visits, and thus the family circle is unbroken on festive days. Mr. Bengtson is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political matters, though he has always manifested a deep interest in educational affairs, and was one of the organizers of the first school at Lake Rosegar and served as director for four years. Mr. Bengtson is in the truest sense of the term, a self made man. When a mere boy scarcely more than eight years old, he began working out for his board and clothes, and from that time till the present he has employed his time to

the best possible advantage, often overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

ELMER E. ODELL, a thrifty agriculturist residing two miles north and one east of Monroe, Washington, was born May 25, 1863, in Erie County, Pennsylvania. His parents, John and Laura A. (Dibble) Odell, were both natives of New York. The father died in 1864, at the age of fifty-five; the mother, in July, 1901, aged seventy-six. Elmer E. Odell acquired his educational training in the schools of his native state. He was the eighth of a family of nine children, and as means were somewhat limited he began to support himself at the age of fourteen, working out for ten dollars a month and board. In 1891, after farming for several years in his native state, he crossed the continent to Seattle, and in a short time took up his residence in Monroe, where he opened a hotel. Eight months later he purchased a homesteader's right in King county, situated between Index and Skykomish, and he made that his home for the following seven years. Disposing of this property, he then invested in the forty-acre farm he now owns, a tract of land so densely timbered at that time that it was impossible to find room on it to turn a wagon around. During those early years while he was clearing the land and getting it in condition to cultivate, it was often necessary for him to work away from home to provide the family with food and clothing. He now has a fine piece of property, five acres under plow, and twice that number in pasture, and he intends in the near future to engage extensively in raising hogs, believing that to be an especially satisfactory branch of the livestock business.

Mr. Odell and Lucy N. Hayes were married October 27, 1885. They were playmates in childhood, having lived on neighboring farms in Pennsylvania, in which state she was born June 30, 1860. Her father, Henry P. Hayes, is deceased; the mother, Sally (Brown) Hayes, is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Odell. Mr. and Mrs. Odell have seven children, Arthur A., Hazel L., John H., Lawrence A., Floyd E., Elmer D., and Elizabeth L. Mr. Odell holds membership in the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife are Rebekahs. Although a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, he has never actively participated in political affairs, and has no desire for office. An earnest, energetic man, of good habits, he is winning success in the work to which he is devoting his best energies.

GEORGE W. HAYES, a prominent pioneer of Snohomish county now residing three miles northeast of Monroe, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1850, the son of Henry P. and Sallie P. (Brown) Hayes, both of whom

were born among the hills of Vermont. The father spent his boyhood in Pennsylvania, but in later life came to Washington, and he died here August 16, 1899, aged seventy-four. The mother, now in her seventy-fifth year, is living in Monroe. George W. Hayes secured his education in the schools of Wattsburg, Pennsylvania, and at a very early age, although handicapped by a severe injury, started out for himself. After farming for a time in his native state, he went to Michigan in 1870, and he spent the ensuing four years in the pineries of the state. He then found employment on the railroad at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained for a year. Returning to his old home for a brief visit, he next took a trip to Illinois, going down as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, in a skiff. From there he went to East Saint Louis, where his home was for a few months, but for some time he had been thinking of locating in the Northwest, and in 1887 he started for Washington. He reached the present site of Monroe October 23d, of that year, and took up a thirty-three acre island near there in the Skykomish river. He came expecting to live only a short time as the physicians of the East held out no hopes of his recovery from the severe bronchial trouble which had been steadily undermining his health for years, but the change proved so beneficial that the disease wholly disappeared in the succeeding months, and has never returned. Mr. Hayes was a passenger on the first emigrant train ever put on the Northern Pacific railroad. His supplies were purchased in Snohomish, and brought by canoe to his claim. In settling on the island the possibility of having his home swept away by floods had been overlooked by him, and, indeed, all went well for the first five years, but then, very unexpectedly, the water began to rise at the alarming rate of a foot per hour. Prompt action was necessary if anything was to be saved, so with the assistance of his wife he loaded his five hogs, which he could ill afford to lose, into a canoe, and brought them to the barn where he transferred them to an empty wagon. Here the family were also obliged to seek refuge when the water that covered every foot of their land, drove them from the house. The fences that had been built at such a cost of both time and labor were all swept away, and much other damage was done. This occurred in November, 1892, and following as it did the fires of the preceding June that had occasioned them heavy losses, it somewhat discouraged Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, who decided to go East, but a longing for their little home on the island soon seized them and at the end of seven months they returned. They resided there until 1904, when they traded it for the forty-acre farm known as the "Hillery" property, located in a beautiful, secluded valley. In recent years the buildings and the farm itself had been neglected to such an extent that Mr. Hayes has been kept constantly busy in putting them into good condition again. He

now has twelve acres in cultivation, and an additional two acres in orchard. He intends in the future to devote the larger share of his attention to dairying.

Mr. Hayes was married August 12, 1883, to Addie Moore, of Chautauqua county, New York, born April 4, 1868, the daughter of Nathaniel and Philinda (Williams) Moore. The father died many years ago; the mother is now living on the old homestead in New York. Mrs. Hayes' grandfather on the maternal side owned a home in Chicago when it was but a trading post, composed of only a few rude dwellings. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have one child, Leila H., born April 4, 1896. In political belief Mr. Hayes is a Republican, but while loyally upholding the party he has never taken an active part in its campaigns. He is interested in educational matters, and is one of the school directors, while in religious persuasion, he and his family are Methodists. Mr. Hayes is a man of remarkable energy and perseverance, and these virtues, combined with an upright character, have won for him the respect of all who are acquainted with him. He is rich in pioneer recollections, and to hear him recount his experiences is to have a greater reverence for those brave men and women who left home and friends to settle in this vast wilderness. One amusing story which he tells is as follows: Having loaded a mowing machine in a wagon he started for the mainland, and had only reached the middle of the stream when a tug broke, frightening the horses, and causing them to break away. Thus he was left to his meditations, which possibly were not as pleasant as they might have been. Fortunately his wife, who possessed the true pioneer courage, succeeded in rowing a canoe out to the scene of the disaster, but the swift current ran the canoe into the wagon and filled it with water. Just how she got into the wagon and thus escaped drowning neither she nor her husband ever knew. The wagon and machine were eventually towed to land by stretching a cable from the shore, and hitching horses to it.

HENRY D. WALTERS. Among the thrifty and industrious farmers residing in the vicinity of Monroe, Washington, is found the one whose name forms the caption of this biography. He was born in 1840, in Hanover, Germany, the son of Daniel and Hannah (Rodewalt) Walters. Immigrating to the United States with his parents when only nine years old, he grew to manhood in Pope county, Illinois. In the full flush of youth he answered the call of his adopted country when the Civil War broke out, enlisting in Company A., Fifty-Sixth Illinois Infantry, and during four years of active service he was found in the thickest of the fight, having participated in the battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Lookout Mountain, and a

score of others less familiar to the student of history. A special Providence seemed to protect him, for although his clothes were often pierced by bullets from the ranks of the enemy he never sustained the slightest injury, and was never captured. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, August 18, 1865, and at once engaged in farming. Several years later he went to Kansas, and after spending a winter there came to Washington in 1887. His residence in Snohomish county dates from the fall of that year when he came by team from Seattle. The following year he took up 160 acres where he now lives. Here in the dense forest he built a rude cabin for his family, and he and his eldest son worked in the various lumber camps to procure the necessary means for purchasing supplies. Snohomish was the nearest town, and the roads to it were at times almost impassable. Nearly four years elapsed before school advantages were secured for this locality. In later years Mr. Walters sold a part of his farm, retaining, however, forty acres, most of which is now in good cultivation. Dairying claims a large share of his attention. He has a fine herd of Jersey cattle, and understands how to make them yield the largest returns. He also is very successful in raising poultry and vegetables.

Mr. Walters was married in December, 1865, to Katherine Platter, who died in 1875, leaving motherless a family of four children. In 1876 he and Christina Barkmann, a native of Ludbergen, Germany, born October 31, 1842, were united in marriage. Mrs. Walters found a home in Ohio in 1860, and later, in 1869, became a resident of Illinois. Mr. Walters has seven children, as follows: Millie; George and Mrs. Annie Pearsall, married and living in Monroe, Washington; Fred, of Colville, Washington; Julius, of Monroe; Mrs. Carrie Houston, Leavenworth, Washington; Mrs. Lillian Holly, of Tacoma. Mr. Walters is an honored member of the Grand Army, and in political belief he adheres to the doctrines of the Republican party. Unlike many men who allow themselves to become absorbed in business affairs to the exclusion of all else, Mr. Walters, although a keen, practical man of affairs, is an earnest Christian worker in the Christian Apostolic Union. His life and character are such as to merit the confidence of his fellow men.

FRED E. FERGUSON. Few residents of Snohomish county have achieved a more enviable success in life than has he whose name forms the caption of this biography. He was born in Waupaca, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, September 12, 1858. His father, John R. Ferguson, of Scotch descent, was born in Pennsylvania, and after securing his education took up farming in his native state. In the early fifties he migrated to Wisconsin with his family, making that his home until 1861,

when he returned to Erie county, Pennsylvania, his home at the present time. The mother, Alvira (Gleason) Ferguson, a native of Vermont, traced her ancestry back to the Emerald Isle. She died in 1880, leaving behind her the memory of a long useful life, spent in the service of others. His ancestors on both sides of the family being of distinguished colonial stock, Fred E. Ferguson naturally inherited a full share of the energy and dauntless courage that enables his forefathers to overcome seemingly insurmountable difficulties in making a home on the wild, desolate coast of the Atlantic. He acquired his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native state. Leaving home at the age of seventeen he took up railroading in the oil regions of Pennsylvania for two years, then he decided to go to Leadville, Colorado, and engage in mining. Four years later, having followed his guiding star to Seattle, Washington, he completed his scholastic training by a thorough course in a business college there, that he might be well equipped for a business career. He then accepted a position in a grocery store, and for the next two years he worked along this line, but decided at the end of that time to seek another opening. Desiring to resume his former occupation (mining) he went to Juneau, Alaska, in 1885. Having spent the ensuing six years in the famous Treadwell mines, he then returned to Seattle and purchased the Merchants' Hotel, which he conducted until 1900, during that time establishing a splendid reputation for careful attention to the requirements of the traveling public. He disposed of his holdings in the year mentioned, and coming to the beautiful valley of Tualco, became owner of his fine estate comprising three hundred and sixty acres of fertile river bottom land situated three and one-half miles south of Monroe, Washington. Of this estate one hundred and eighty acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and are devoted to diversified farming, which Mr. Ferguson considers the most remunerative for the average agriculturist. The neat, comfortable home surrounded by tasteful grounds bespeaks the owner's thoughtful consideration for the comfort and happiness of the family, and the taste of both husband and wife. In addition to his splendid ranch Mr. Ferguson also owns the Ferguson Block in Monroe.

Mr. Ferguson and Mrs. Eleanor Fitzmaurice were married in Seattle, March 13, 1901, Reverend John Damon performing the ceremony. Mrs. Ferguson spent her childhood in Ireland, her native land, coming to the United States when a girl of fifteen. She soon married her first husband, Mr. Fitzmaurice, and settled in the Tualco valley in 1874, becoming the mother of a family of bright, happy children as the years slipped away. In that wild, lonely country, miles from the nearest settler, the brave girl-wife encountered hardships and trials sufficient to tax the endurance of the stoutest

heart, but throughout all those years no word of complaint ever fell from her lips. When in the course of time other settlers came to this locality, her little log house overlooking the Tualco valley came to be known as "Blarney Castle," and was the center of the social life of that primitive period. All the diversified amusements and entertainments of village life, socials, literary societies, debating contests and spelling schools took place under its hospitable roof, the graceful, charming young hostess being the leading spirit of all these gatherings. Mrs. Ferguson has thus an extensive acquaintance throughout this locality, and is esteemed and loved by all. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have one adopted child, Doris Vivian. In the Knights of Pythias fraternity Mr. Ferguson is a prominent member, being identified with the Queen City lodge, Number 10, of Seattle. He is also affiliated with the Elks of Everett. Politically, he adheres to the doctrines of the Republican party, and is always willing to advance the cause in every possible way. Climbing the ladder of success step by step from the lowest round he has reached his present position by his own untiring efforts. His splendid business ability combined with his upright character renders him one of the most prominent and influential men in the county.

H. M. MEREDITH. Among the foremost citizens of Sultan, Washington, is numbered the one whose name gives caption to this biography, H. Meredith, the popular mayor of the town. Like his parents, Bradford and Raechel (Meredith) Meredith, who are now deceased, he was born in Kentucky, the date of his birth being July 9, 1840. His grandfather, William Meredith, is known to have been one of the earliest settlers in that state. H. Meredith is the oldest of a family of seven children, four of whom grew to maturity. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, Litchfield, and when a mere lad of thirteen began to support himself, remaining at home, however, till he was thirteen. Responding to his country's call for volunteers at the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company I., Third Kentucky Cavalry, under Captain Mercer, serving as sergeant for several months. A year later he raised a cavalry troop, Company G., thirty-five Kentucky mounted infantry, of which he was captain until he was mustered out in January, 1864. He was actively engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro, and also in many engagements of minor importance. Previous to this time he had been stationed at Fort Donelson. He was with the command that succeeded in forcing General Bragg back into Kentucky, and thus relieved the situation for the Union forces. Although only twenty years old at the time of his enlistment, Mr. Meredith soon distinguished himself as a brave soldier and

a skilful leader of men, retiring from service with a record of which he might well be proud. Two months after the war closed he went to Bozeman, Montana, and later spent several years mining and prospecting in the vicinity of Helena. Failing to meet with success there, he participated in the White Pine excitement of '67, with similar discouraging results. He then started on a prospecting trip that lasted several months, during which he visited Los Angeles County, California, and finally drifted to the Ralston mines in New Mexico, only to find that they, too, held out promises that were never realized. A like experience awaited him in Silver City, New Mexico, whither he soon went. These years of fruitless search for gold, though seemingly wasted, afforded Mr. Meredith an excellent opportunity of becoming familiar with the various rock formations. This knowledge that he had rapidly acquired led him later to take up a claim in Georgetown, New Mexico, which had been pronounced worthless by other prospectors. Lacking the necessary funds for sinking a shaft, he succeeded in interesting a man in the project, and a partnership was formed. A ninety foot shaft and a sixteen foot crosscut tunnel brought them to ore running 3,600 ounces to the ton, the best of which netted \$100 per sack. A stamp mill was soon installed, and within two years Mr. Meredith sold out his interest for \$160,000 in cash. Deciding to abandon mining and invest his fortune in other ways, he returned to Silver City and opened the Silver City National bank and also engaged in mercantile business. For five years, from 1883 to 1887, he did a general banking business there and also in Georgetown. At the end of that time he closed the doors of his banks, realizing that he must again start at the foot of the ladder. Undismayed by this disaster which would have proved the ruin of many a man, he borrowed \$200 of a friend and started for Washington, fully determined to retrieve his fortune. He carried with him a ten dollar bill bearing his signature as president of the bank, as a souvenir. Coming to Snohomish county he manfully faced the new conditions that he met, and was soon employed by a Boston company as reporter on the iron and coal deposits at Hamilton. His next location was Seattle, and having realized on an insurance policy that he carried he was able to start a brickyard. The destructive fire of '89 that swept over the city bringing ruin to so many, proved a blessing to him, as it created an increased demand for his material. His residence in Sultan dates from February, 1890, when, having sold his brickyard in Seattle, he moved here, and began prospecting. He and his father-in-law, D. Bunn, built the river boat, "Minnie M.," operating it until the railroad was built in 1892. Mr. Meredith was also interested in the mercantile house of T. W. Cobb & Company, which failed soon after, leaving him practically penniless. Meeting this reverse

with characteristic fortitude and courage, he at once took up real estate business, and in 1893 received the appointment of United States Circuit Court Commissioner, and postmaster at Sultan. Unable to purchase the postoffice fixtures valued at sixty dollars, he gave his note for the amount, and borrowed forty dollars to buy a small stock of cigars and tobacco to sell in the office. The ensuing years were full of toil, and often the early morning hours found him still at his desk employed either at his work as commissioner, notary public or postmaster. Year by year his business increased, until when he sold out in the summer of 1905, he could congratulate himself that he was once more free from financial anxiety.

Mr. Meredith was one of the organizers as well as the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Commercial Trout Company, Incorporated, one mile north of town, a home industry.

Mr. Meredith was married in December, 1880, to Minnie M. Bunn, a native of Colorado. Her father, who died in Sultan in 1903, was an honored pioneer both of Colorado and New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have two children, Mrs. Josephine Fowler and Mrs. Luella Mayhall, both residents of Sultan. Mr. Meredith is a prominent member of the Fort Craig Post of the Grand Army at Silver City, New Mexico. He is also a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, holding his membership in the lodge of Santa Fe, New Mexico. In political belief, he has always heartily endorsed Democratic principles, and has taken an active interest in county, state and national affairs. While residing in New Mexico he was one of the committee opposing the division of Grant county, and he still recalls with pleasure the fact that his party won on the issue. That he was unanimously elected Sultan's first mayor in June, 1905, is of itself abundant proof of the unique position he holds in the hearts of his fellow citizens. He was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Snohomish county executive committee for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, rendering valuable assistance in planning to have the county fittingly represented. Possessed of sterling qualities of mind and heart, the vicissitudes incident to the life of Mr. Meredith have but contributed to his strength of character, and made him worthy of the honor so freely accorded him, by his fellow citizens of his town and county.

JOHN A. SWETT. Among the few business and professional men of Snohomish county who can claim the distinction of having been born within its limits, is numbered John A. Swett, the enterprising editor of the Sultan Star. His birthplace was Snohomish City and the date of his birth February 11, 1877, at a time when this town was practically the only one in the county.

John H. and Martha (Burham) Swett, the par-

ents of the subject of this biographical review, are natives of Maine, both descended from Colonial stock. Actor Swett, the father of John H., was the son of a patriot of the Revolutionary period in American history, and was successively a sailor, farmer and lumberman. At but twenty years of age John H. Swett, who was born June 7, 1841, in Washington county, came to the Pacific coast, via Lanama, and was engaged at various occupations in the Golden State until May, 1864. At that time he came north, stopping at Portland, Victoria and finally reaching Port Townsend. A period of logging followed on Hood's Canal and the White river near Seattle. In the fall of 1867 he purchased a team and commenced logging for himself at Pleasant Harbor, continuing in business successfully until 1870, when he visited his old home in Maine. On his return he went to Hood's Canal, where he was employed until March, 1873, that date marking his permanent settlement in Snohomish county. Three years later he was compelled to retire from the woods because of a crushed leg. In 1876 he was chosen county auditor and served the county with great credit two full terms. Since that time Mr. Swett has been engaged in the transfer business at Snohomish to which he brought the first team of horses. He has served his city as councilman for several terms and is considered one of the substantial citizens of his community, well worthy of a place among its honored pioneers. Mrs. Martha (Burham) Swett is a daughter of Captain George Burham, who served as an officer in the War of 1812. Before her marriage she taught school in Maine several years. She was born in 1813, and married December 5, 1874, at Portland, Oregon, having come west alone for the purpose of marrying the man of her choice. Of their two children, both sons, the younger is George B., born October 11, 1882, now in the employ of the Northern Pacific at Snohomish.

John A. Swett, after receiving a careful education in the schools of his native town, entered the office of the Daily Sun, owned by Will M. Sawyer, to learn the printer's trade. Naturally fond of journalistic work, he desired to have a practical knowledge of all its details, and so rapidly did he acquire this training that he was soon able to enter the employ of the Seattle Times and the various papers published in Everett. For two years, just prior to the founding of the Sultan Star, September 7, 1905, he was employed on the Monitor of Monroe, Washington. The Star is a well written, four-page paper, which although in its infancy, gives evidence of vigorous life. It is independent in political matters, as is also its editor, its avowed ambition being to contribute to the growth and development of the town and county in every possible way. Mr. Swett is identified with the Foresters of America. Of the latter fraternity he is a charter member of the re-organized court at Sultan, and

holds the office of financial secretary. Mr. Swett possesses a genial personality and excellent business ability along his chosen line of endeavor and is justly considered one of the county's promising young men.

CHRIS. THYGESSEN. The life of this well known and esteemed pioneer of Puget sound, now a resident of the Skykomish valley, affords a splendid and inspiring illustration of the power of steadfastness of purpose and force of character in the pursuit of material success. A stalwart integrity, an indomitable will and the ability to grasp and make the most of opportunity are marked attributes of this successful Danish American.

Born in Veile, Denmark, September 16, 1854, Chris. Thygesen is the third in a family of eight children. Thyge Mortensen, the father, who was born in 1814, a descendent of an old Danish family, led a useful life, full of activity and diversity of occupation. He passed away in 1903, in his native land, which he had never left. Christine Rye (Jacobsen) Thygesen, the mother, also born in 1814, was a member of an illustrious family, one noted in the military history of Denmark. General Rye was one of her relatives. She departed this life in 1904, having survived her husband only a year. As a lad the subject of this sketch attended the public schools summers and worked out winters. He was an apt pupil evidently, for soon his efforts came under the notice of a minister, Rev. Ribe, who interested himself in the struggling boy, finally securing for him a free scholarship in the high school. At the age of sixteen the young man engaged in agricultural work, following this three years. In the meantime he had learned of the great advantages afforded young men in the United States, and determined to avail himself of them. 1873, with the assistance of his brother, he secured enough money to pay his passage across the ocean, and he worked his way from New York to Wisconsin, whither so many of his countrymen had preceded him. When he reached his destination he hadn't a cent and for two days had not had a meal.

Undaunted, however, by such an unpropitious entrance into American life, Mr. Thygesen sought and found work in a dairy, and soon saved enough money to repay his brother's loan and to carry him to the Pacific coast, then he started for Sacramento, California. He arrived without unusual incident and went to work on a farm in the Sacramento valley. During the next year and a half he saved three hundred and sixty dollars. On April 27, 1877, he landed at Seattle. The Pacific Northwest suited his desires, so he took a homestead in the White river, eleven miles above Seattle and commenced its improvement. At this time he sent for his betrothed, who in due time reached San

Francisco safely, but there became lost. Finally a friendly Danish policeman found her and the young woman who had accompanied her to the United States, took them to his own home and advertised for Mr. Thygesen, whom, fortunately, he soon discovered. Mr. and Mrs. Thygesen remained on the White river ranch seven years, during part of which time they both worked out, she cooking and he doing whatever farm work he could find to do. Having sold his place for one thousand six hundred dollars, he then bought a farm in the same neighborhood for four thousand dollars, and established the Valley Dairy, selling the milk in Seattle. At this time he handled three hundred gallons a day, much of which, however, he purchased from his neighbors. But the business proved too exacting for his health, and he returned to the farm. In 1888 he was appointed postmaster at White River and the same year opened a general store there. In 1890 he had a three-story building, well stocked, in addition to his ranch, and his entire holdings were valued at twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Thygesen that year purchased a large sawmill at Sumas, Washington county, together with four hundred acres of timber land, having sold his King county property for fourteen thousand dollars. Then came the financial storm of 1893, leaving him but one thousand dollars out of the wreck.

But adversity brought to Mr. Thygesen's aid a true friend who had great confidence in his business abilities. The friend advised the establishment of another store at White River, offering to back the enterprise with a loan of three thousand dollars. Mr. Thygesen accepted the offer and success crowned his endeavors. After three years in the store he engaged in handling livestock for the Seattle market, following this line of business six years. In 1900 he decided to make another more determined effort to regain his feet and accordingly came to Snohomish county with the intention of again taking up agriculture. He, with his son Clement, and his eldest daughter Manda, journeyed with team across the country to the Skykomish valley. The Wallace Lumber Company had just begun extensive operations at Startup and for that point Mr. Thygesen headed. The son went to work in the mill at two dollars a day, the daughter found employment in the hotel at one dollar a day, while the father secured an option on a forty-acre tract of land nearby and commenced the improvement of it, at the same time erecting a boarding house in town. Mrs. Thygesen shortly afterward joined her husband and the whole family worked to a definite end. At the conclusion of two years' work, they had saved two thousand dollars, besides having partially improved their land. The next year they operated two boarding houses, but unfortunately fire destroyed one, causing a loss of seven hundred dollars. In 1903 they sold the remaining hotel and removed to the ranch situated

just a mile west of Startup. Now Mr. Thygesen has one hundred acres of land, fifty of which are cleared and well improved, and is devoting much of his attention to dairying, with which he has been familiar since boyhood. He has also won success at fruit growing.

The marriage of Mr. Thygesen and Miss Karen Maria Clemensen, the daughter of Clemen and Christine (Magdalene) Hansen, was solemnized at San Francisco January 15, 1878. Her father was a government mail carrier in Denmark for twenty-four years. When a young man he served in the Danish-Prussian War in 1848 and won distinction on the field of battle. He was presented by the king with two medals of honor, which are now in the possession of Mrs. Thygesen and valued by her as such tokens should be. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen came to the United States in 1882 to make their home with Mr. Thygesen. The aged veteran passed away in May, 1904, but Mrs. Hansen survives, residing with her daughter. In Denmark, Mrs. Thygesen was a schoolmate of her husband, when inception was given to the attachment which eventually brought their lives together. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thygesen: Chris Jr., Clement, Amanda, Lydia, Christine, James Blaine, Marie, Ernest and Pearl.

Mr. Thygesen is a good citizen of strong convictions and the ability and willingness to back them up, the kind of a man that takes an interest in the public welfare. For sixteen years he has filled the office of justice of the peace in the communities where he has resided, and he is still serving his community in that capacity. He was a delegate to the Good Roads convention at Olympia in 1894 and took an active interest in its sessions. Ever since he perceived the advantages of this region he has been a substantial force in inducing emigration to locate on Puget sound and while in the White River valley brought many of his countrymen to that section, being the leader of the movement. When the Everett Chamber of Commerce inaugurated its advertising campaign in 1905, Mr. Thygesen was selected to represent his section of the county and contributed materially to the success of the enterprise. He wrote an article of marked strength for the benefit of homeseekers which was published under the title "In Quest of a Home," in the Great Northern Bulletin and which has been spread broadcast over the United States. A great flood of personal correspondence followed, which Mr. Thygesen has unshirkingly cared for with excellent results. Of the large number who have come to the county as the result of his work, fully twenty families are located in the vicinity of Startup. It is this phase of his activities especially that is winning for him a warm place in the hearts of all who know him and are conversant with his broad public spirit. Politically, he is a faithful member of the Republican party and an active,

tireless worker in its ranks. While a resident of King county he was at one election his party's candidate for legislative honors, but was defeated in a hard contest.

HENRY L. BALDRIDGE, the well known superintendent of the State Salmon Hatchery at Sultan, Washington, was born March 30, 1871, in Kentucky, which state was also the birthplace of his parents, William and Phoebe J. (Beverly) Baldrige. The father, born in Tennessee, is now living in Hamilton, Washington, retired; the mother died there in 1887. She was born in Virginia. Of a family of nine children, Henry L. is the third. After acquiring his education in the schools of his native state, he came west in 1886, with his parents who May 21st of that year settled in Hamilton, Washington, at that time an unpromising wilderness. For nine years he worked in the woods, gladly contributing his earnings to aid in supporting the family during the first six years. He then mined for a short time, still making his home at Hamilton until he entered the employ of the state in 1897. Having held the position of assistant fish culturist at Baker for more than three years and demonstrated his practical knowledge of the work, he was tendered the superintendency of the state hatchery when it was established in Sultan September 1, 1900. He has made a thorough and exhaustive study of the entire subject of fish culture, thus becoming familiar with its various phases, and establishing for himself a reputation as an authority on the subject.

Mr. Baldrige and Annie Richardson were married July 28, 1898. Mrs. Baldrige, a native of Ohio, born July 24, 1882, came to Washington with her parents, Andrew and Eveline Richardson. They are now residing in Hamilton where the father follows his trade as a mechanic and carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Baldrige have one child, James L., born July 12, 1899. Mr. Baldrige is an enthusiastic member of the Republican party, always taking an active part in political affairs, but never desiring office for himself. A rising man of excellent qualities, thrifty, industrious and energetic, he holds the respect and good will of the community.

NATHAN BARKER JONES, superintendent of the "Forty-Five" mine situated twenty-four miles from Sultan, Washington, is one of the most widely known mining men of the Northwest. He is a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, the date of his birth being August 18, 1867. His father, John A. Jones, born in 1827, also in Lynn, traced his ancestry to earliest American stock. He was a painter by trade, and died in 1901. Lucy (Kimball) Jones, the maternal ancestor, received her education in Maine, the state of her nativity. She

died in 1881, at the age of fifty. Nathan Barker Jones acquired his education in the common schools prior to leaving home at the age of thirteen to make his way in the world. Going to Iowa he went to work for Gilman Brothers, well known cattlemen of that region, remaining till 1883, when he went to western Texas and rode the range for two years. After engaging in the stock business till twenty-three years of age, he decided to take up mining, and at once went to Chihuahua, old Mexico. Two years later, in the spring of 1893, he came to Sultan Basin, Washington, entering the employ of the Monte Cristo Developing company, which was then working the "Forty-Five" mine. He was with the company for a year, mining and running a pack train. Following this, Mr. Jones spent some time with the Little Chief company, and later spent one summer packing from Skykomish to the mines in that district. During all these years he had been making a careful study of mining in its various branches, and was thus qualified to accept the position of superintendent of the "Forty-Five" mine when it was tendered him by the Consolidated company in December, 1895. The mine was then closed, but he was soon instrumental in having it reopened, and from that time till the property was bonded by the Magus Mining company in the summer of 1904, he had entire charge of its development. The previous year, when this property was acquired by the A. W. Pinkham estate, he was retained in his former position. Appreciating the fact that he was the right man in the right place the present stockholders appointed him superintendent of construction, with complete control of their outside mill, roads, etc. This mine is conceded to be the best developed property in the Sultan Basin, and has been an extensive shipper, having furnished one hundred and two thousand dollars worth of ore. A good wagon road connects it with Sultan. A force of thirty-five men is employed to operate it, and a still larger number of workers will be needed as its development progresses.

Mr. Jones was married January 20, 1898, to Mary E. Jones, born near Toronto, Canada, August 13, 1876. Her parents, Alexander and Margaret (Ferguson) Jones, are both living. Her father is a well known railroad contractor, farmer and packer. Mrs. Jones received a thorough education in the schools of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children, born in Sultan, Lucy M., born January 7, 1899; Evelyn F., June 1, 1902; Nathan P., March 15, 1904. Fraternally, Mr. Jones is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is influential in the ranks of the Republican party, but is never found as an office seeker. Since coming to Sultan he has purchased an eighty-acre farm, one-half of which is within the corporate limits of the town, and has erected a beautiful home, modern in all its appointments.

The success attending Mr. Jones in his chosen field of activity is due to his extensive knowledge of the mining industry, his keen, practical business ability, and the push and vim with which he takes hold of and carries on the work. These characteristics are fully recognized in his home community, where he is esteemed for his many sterling qualities as citizen and neighbor as well as business man.

JOHN F. WARNER, the well known merchant of Sultan, Washington, was born in Anderson County, Indiana, in February, 1864. Elias Warner, his father, a native of Virginia, settled in Indiana in early life, and engaged in farming. He died at the age of fifty-two, when his son John F. was but eight days old. The mother, Selinda (Pierce) Warner, also a Virginian, was born in 1821, and died in 1888. She was the mother of six children, five of whom are now living in the East. John F. Warner enjoyed unusual educational advantages, supplementing his elementary training by attending the Indiana State University. Leaving home at the age of nineteen he went to Missouri and taught there for a short time, but soon returned to his native state where he had previously secured his first experience in teaching. He then decided to take up the study of law, and entered the office of Robinson and Lovett at Anderson. In 1886 he completed the course and was admitted to the bar. His residence in Washington dates from the spring of 1892, when after a four months' visit in Missouri he reached Snohomish. Later he took up a homestead near Skykomish, residing on it a few months and then returning to Snohomish. He had sought a location in the west with the full intention of practicing law, but found on his arrival that the prospects were unfavorable, and hence changed his plans, and temporarily resumed his former profession, teaching. He accepted the position of principal of the Sultan schools, which then had an attendance of eighty pupils of whom only two were Indians. At the close of the second term he resigned, and having previously bought an interest in the Sultan Cash Store, he devoted his entire attention to the business that was conducted under the firm name of Hawkes and Warner. A year later he purchased his partner's interest, and in 1897 erected his present place of business. By adhering to upright principles, while also making a careful study of the needs and requirements of his customers, Mr. Warner has built up a splendid trade, increasing his capital stock from one thousand three hundred dollars to six thousand five hundred dollars. In 1898 he in partnership with Mr. Harris, opened a branch house in Monroe, Washington, known by the firm name of Harris and Warner. This, too, is doing a thriving business.

Mr. Warner and Miss Belle Johnson of Gallatin, Missouri, were married in 1888. Mrs. Warner's parents, William and Mary (Yates) Johnson, were born in Virginia. The father is still living in Missouri; the mother died in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have one child, Ellis E., born March 18, 1890, now attending the Snohomish High School. Mr. Warner affiliates with the Democrats, but has no desire to be prominent in political circles. Knowing him to be a man of unusual mental attainments combined with rare practical ability, his friends at one time nominated him for the legislature, only to find that he gracefully but firmly refused to accept the honor. In religious belief he is a Spiritualist. Vespasian Warner, the well known pension commissioner at Washington, D. C., is a first cousin of Mr. Warner. Of the Warner family of which he is a descendent there are now but three adult male members, but as he jokingly says there is little danger of extinction of the family name since he has one son, a brother in Kansas, three, and the cousin previously mentioned, seven. Mr. Warner has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and is held in the highest esteem.

A. LOUIS PETERSON, the popular proprietor of the Sultan Hotel at Sultan, Washington, was born in Amherst, Wisconsin, July 1, 1866. His father, Andrew Peterson, was a native of Sweden. Immigrating to the United States he became one of Wisconsin's pioneers. He was a veteran of the Civil War having enlisted in the Forty-Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer regiment. At the close of the war he resumed his former occupation, farming. He died in 1897 at the age of sixty. The mother, Ann (Peterson) Peterson, also born in Sweden, died in Wisconsin in 1874. A. Louis Peterson has a brother, Fred Peterson, who lives in Sultan, and a sister residing in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Mr. Peterson spent his boyhood acquiring an education in the schools of his native state, and working on the farm. At the age of twenty-two he decided to seek his fortune in the great northwest, going direct to Seattle, Washington, and thence in a couple of weeks to Buckley, where he found employment in a hotel. Remaining but a short time he went to Tacoma, and soon to Murray island. A year later he took up his residence in Florence, Snohomish county, working there as in the previous towns, at whatever he could find to do. In 1890 he embarked in the restaurant business at Whatcom, and devoted his attention to that for the following three years. Lured by the tales of the fortunes that others were making in the mines of British Columbia, Mr. Peterson left Whatcom in 1894 with a pack horse, riding along the telegraph trail to the Omenica country in British Columbia. There he resided two years, prospecting and trapping,

meeting with only limited success. Going to Vancouver and thence to the mines at Harrison lake, he hired out for a year during which time he never left the camp even to visit the neighboring town. At the end of that time, finding he had sufficient means to take him to the Klondike gold fields, he started for Dawson in the spring of 1899. He reached Skagway in February, and in the following month rode overland by dog express to Dawson. His previous experience in the mines of British Columbia was there repeated for the first year, but the second brought better success. That fall he purchased two claims for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and as soon as possible began prospecting, with the gratifying result that before midwinter he had found dirt worth one hundred and fifty dollars to the pan. After taking eight thousand dollars out of the claims he sold them and returned to Washington, having spent almost three years in the north. Locating at Stanwood, he purchased an interest in the Palace Hotel which he owned until May, 1902, when he sold out and came to Sultan. The hotel he now owns he bought September 3, of that year. Since that time he has built an addition twenty-eight by seventy feet, thus doubling the amount of room in the building, and has now by far the best appointed hotel in this part of the county. With characteristic energy and thoroughness he has made a practical study of the requirements of the traveling public, and by catering to these preferences has built up a splendid business.

Mr. Peterson was married in November, 1902, to Miss Elizabeth Barker, a native of California. Her parents are deceased. Mr. Peterson is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Eagles of Snohomish and the Foresters of America at Sultan. In political belief he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and is always deeply interested in local politics. He is one of the most influential members of Sultan's city council, and a man whose judgment and ability are recognized by his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM COOK, city treasurer, a member of the city council, and a prominent merchant, of Sultan, Washington, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 29, 1865. Daniel Cook, his father, immigrated to the United States in 1866, settling in Calais, Maine. In 1883 he came to Snohomish, Washington, and purchased a farm on the Sultan river. He was residing here when he died April 27, 1895, at the age of sixty-two. The mother, Hannah (Twiddle) Cook, died December 21, 1902, aged seventy-six. She was the mother of one child, William. He acquired his education in the California schools, his parents having resided there prior to coming to Snohomish. After com-

pleting his schooling he moved with his parents to Washington, where he learned the trade of painter and paper hanger, and followed it for a number of years. In September, 1875, he went to Eureka, California, where he resided until 1882 when he moved to San Francisco. Having been a resident of Snohomish county since 1883, Mr. Cook is very familiar with the conditions existing during these pioneer days. When he came up the river for the first time it was by a trail on the bank. Supplies were conveyed to the few settlers by canoe, thus greatly increasing the cost of even the common articles of food. On the death of his father, Mr. Cook took up the work of the farm, continuing to be thus employed until June, 1905, at which time he bought out H. M. Meredith's stock of general merchandise, at Sultan, which he is now successfully conducting.

Mr. Cook was married in 1893, Bessie Cole, a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, being his bride. Her parents, Brackett and Amy Cole, moved to California when she was four years old, and there she spent her girlhood. In 1889 they settled on the Snohomish river, near Sultan, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have one child, Earl M., born May 27, 1894. Mr. Cook votes the Democratic ticket, and although cherishing no aspirations for office, takes an active interest in political matters. Mr. Cook is known as a man of strict integrity, one who believes in the practical application of the Golden Rule in every day business transactions. In addition to this he possesses a courteous manner that at once attracts those who are thrown in contact with him. That he will be eminently successful in the business in which he has recently embarked is a matter of firm conviction in the minds of his many acquaintances and friends.

GEORGE V. PEARSALL, the proprietor of the Pioneer Hotel, and the owner of a store and meat market, in Sultan, Washington, was born in Clinton County, Iowa, June 18, 1860. His parents, William R. and Sarah (Names) Pearsall, were both born in New York. The father was one of the pioneer settlers in Iowa, but in later life settled in Washington, and died in this state in 1902, at the age of seventy-four. The mother has passed her sixty-second birthday. Of a family of four children George V. is the second. Like most boys he spent his boyhood at home acquiring an education in the common schools of his native state. At the age of twenty he left home, going to Texas where he remained one year. He has been a resident of Washington since 1883, that being the year when he came to Snohomish, then only a very small town. He had previously learned the carpenter trade, and was thus engaged for a number of years after coming West. Believing that he could em-

ploy his time to better advantage along other lines than clearing a homestead, he never filed on anything but a timber claim, and that he disposed of many years ago. He has the distinction of having built the first piece of railroad in Snohomish county, having had the contract for constructing two miles of the Seattle and Lake Shore & Eastern road at Cathcart. Later he contracted for the construction of the Great Northern railroad in Washington and the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia, spending in all nearly three years in this work. In 1891 he started a brickyard in Snohomish, which he owned a year. During the financial depression of the 'nineties he followed various occupations, that he might not be idle. He purchased a store in Wallace in 1891, owning it for a year, when he sold out and invested in the hotel he still conducts in Sultan. In recent years he has added a store and meat market, managing them in connection with his other business.

The marriage of Mr. Pearsall and Alice M. Earse occurred June 25, 1890. Mrs. Pearsall, a native of Nebraska, is the daughter of James Earse, of Ferndale, Whatcom County, Washington, who until recently has been engaged in the drug business. He was born in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall have four children, Ellsworth E., Ralph M., George E., and a baby not yet named. Mr. Pearsall is prominent in fraternal circles, being identified with the Odd Fellows and the Foresters of America. He is independent in political belief, and is always deeply interested in political issues, although he is not an office seeker. As one of Sultan's most energetic and progressive citizens he takes an active part in the affairs of the city council of which he is a member. His influence is always on the side of any movement that will contribute to the growth and development of the welfare of the town or county. During his long residence in this county he has become well and favorably known in business, political and social circles.

GILES L. WELLINGTON, of the firm of Wellington & Baldwin, liverymen of Sultan Washington, is, like his parents, Edwin R. and Mary E. (Colburn) Wellington, a native of Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being May 20, 1867. His father, born in Buffalo, New York, followed carriage building for many years. Now at the age of seventy-two, he is living in San Diego, California. He was a prominent soldier in the Civil War, having served three years and a half in the Eighty-Third Pennsylvania regiment. The mother died in 1897 at the age of sixty-two. Of her nine children Giles L. is the fifth. All are still living with the exception of two. Mr. Wellington received his education in the schools of Iowa, whither his parents moved when he was four years of age. Dur-

ing the winter months he worked, attending school only in the summer months. At the early age of thirteen he started out for himself, and for the next few years was variously employed. He at length learned the blacksmith trade and after spending two and one-half years in this occupation in Iowa, moved to Nebraska. In 1889 he migrated to Deer Lodge, Montana, mining there and at different localities in the state for several years. Desiring to visit the Northwest he drove to the Yellowstone Park in 1899, and thence to Snohomish, Washington, accompanied by his family. Two years later he returned to Montana, remaining till 1903, when he again found a home in Washington, and in November of that year purchased an interest in his present business. While a resident of Montana, he was unable to accumulate property, owing to heavy debts incurred by sickness, but in the last two years he has been very successful, and is now enjoying the prosperity his energy and industry so justly merit.

Mr. Wellington was married in Deer Lodge, Montana, September 16, 1893, to Effie Christopher-son, who died later, leaving motherless one child, Robert Effner. He was again married in 1897, this time to Mrs. Margaret (Crow) Wellington, of Helena, Montana. Mrs. Wellington bore the maiden name of Margaret Crow, and was born in Woodbury County, Iowa, March 7, 1874. She is the daughter of Rev. Murray and Sarah (English) Crow. Rev. Crow is an elder in the Baptist church at Parker's Prairie, Minnesota, and though past four score years of age, is still active. To this union one child has been born, James Murray, April 3, 1902; there is one other child, Florence H., by Mrs. Wellington's former marriage. The fraternal instinct is strong in Mr. Wellington, and he holds membership in the following orders: Eagles, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Sons of Veterans, and Foresters of America. In political belief he adheres to the doctrines of the Republican party, although he does not care to take an active part in county and state affairs. He is known as a thorough business man, one who attends personally to the details of whatever line of activity he is pursuing. He commands the respect of all who are associated with him.

NATHAN N. BAXTER, a prosperous agriculturist residing one and one-half miles west of Sultan, Washington, was born in Bristol, Tennessee, April 14, 1864, in the same house in which his father, Rev. Nathan W. Baxter, was born. The elder Baxter, a former Baptist minister, was the direct descendent of one of the oldest families in the state. He died in 1904, aged sixty-six. Mary (Davault) Baxter, the mother, is a Virginian, and is still living in Tennessee, at the age of sixty-

seven. Nathan N. Baxter is the third child of a family numbering ten. He received his educational training in the schools of his native state, and remained at home till he had passed his majority. Going to Illinois he spent a year farming, and later resided for a time in Texas and also in New Mexico territory. In the latter state he followed lumbering for two years, prior to his return to Tennessee, where he fully intended to make his permanent home. At the end of two years, however, he again went to the territory of New Mexico, but soon decided to visit the Northwest. He reached Seattle in 1890, and after a two-days' stay came up to Sultan, at that time a small, unpromising town. He loaded his trunks on a freight wagon at Snohomish, and made the remainder of the journey on foot. Arriving here May 1, 1890, he located a homestead six miles north of Sultan which he owned until 1903, and on which he resided for six years. In 1892 he purchased a tract of land, but was unable to hold it during the hard times. For several years he worked at whatever he could find to do, and at one time made a trip to Atlin, British Columbia, in the hope of finding more remunerative employment. Failing in this, however, in October, 1899, he bought forty acres of land, the farm he now owns, to which in 1902 he added an adjoining eighty acres, giving him at present one hundred and twenty acres. There was little else but timber and stumps on the land at that time, and to make it yield a living for himself and family was no easy task. Purchasing seven cows and a hand separator for which he gave his note he embarked in the dairy business, with the satisfactory result that inside of the first nine months he was able to take up the note. The next year he increased his stock, and at the end of that time found himself entirely free from debt. Of his farm twenty acres are stumped and in cultivation, and twenty acres are in pasture. He has a select herd of twelve dairy cows.

Mr. Baxter was married August 21, 1893, to Inez E. Peake, a native of Oregon, born May 24, 1876. Her parents, Robert B. and Ellen (Ladd) Peake, were pioneers in that state, her father having settled there shortly after the memorable gold excitement in California in 1849. Leavenworth, Washington, is now their home. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have four children as follows: Mary Ellen, born December 17, 1894; Florence Thelma, September 30, 1896; Ossie Gladys, August 8, 1898; Nathan B., May 8, 1903. Mr. Baxter is a prominent member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In political matters he inclines to the principles of the Democratic party, although at times voting an independent ticket. His religious beliefs are embodied in the Golden Rule, which he seeks to follow in his intercourse with his fellow men. He is well known throughout the county, and is worthy of the respect he enjoys.

WILLIAM H. ILLMAN, a prominent pioneer of Snohomish county, who has been identified with her history since 1881, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1860. William Illman, the father, to whom belongs the distinction of having printed the first postage stamp in the United States, was born in England January 1, 1819. His father, who was also a printer, issued the first illustrated children's books in this country. The senior William Illman now resides with his son in Sultan. Martha (Adams) Illman, the maternal ancestor, was a descendent of the John O. Adams family of New York, and was the mother of eight children, of which William H. is sixth in order of birth. She died in 1866, at the age of forty-four. William has two sisters, Mrs. R. M. Folsom, of Snohomish, and Mrs. Grace W. Chase, of Sultan, and one brother, Harold W., living at Lake Stevens. After receiving a thorough education in the schools of Philadelphia, he taught for four years in Ontario, Canada, meeting with a large measure of success. He then went to Australia, remaining six months, when he found he had not the necessary funds for purchasing transportation to the United States. He therefore worked his way back on a vessel returning to this country, and on arriving here at once entered the employ of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company as foreman. While engaged in this work he at one time exploded 20,000 pounds of powder, by far the largest blast ever fired on the road. A year later he came up Skykomish river and took up the land situated two and one-half miles east of Sultan on which he now resides. During the winter of 1883-4, owing to the freezing up of the river that was then the only means of reaching the ranch, Mr. Illman was destitute of all kinds of provisions save flour, and dependent on a rather scant supply of game. He was fortunate enough, however, to find deer most of the time, and occasionally something else in the way of meat to vary his monotonous diet. Later, when he had made quite a clearing in the dense forest, and was working up a promising logging business, a sudden rise in the river swept everything before it, leaving nothing to reward him for his months of toil. For the last ten years he has devoted his time almost exclusively to fruit growing, and confidently hopes very soon to explode the theory that peaches cannot be raised in this locality. He now has thirty-five acres cleared and in excellent cultivation. He is breeding thoroughbred Jersey cattle, and is already establishing a reputation throughout the county as an authority on the subject.

Mr. Illman was married in October, 1889, to Miss Lucy Wells of Chicago, who is the daughter of Alpheus and Ellen (Soule) Wells. Mrs. Illman came west with her parents, when they found a home in Cowlitz County, Washington, where her father was for some time engaged in the manu-

facture of shingles. His death occurred there in 1903, after he had passed his seventieth birthday. The mother, a direct descendent of the famous Union spy, Soule, is still living, at the age of sixty-five. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Illman, William J., Alpheus, Walter, Adeline, Harold and Winston. Of the Modern Woodmen of America Mr. Illman is a prominent member. He identifies himself with no political party, preferring to vote as his judgment dictates. At one time he was candidate for the office of county school superintendent on the Populist ticket, but resigned on account of fusion, to the great regret of his many friends and acquaintances who recognized his peculiar fitness for the position. Few residents of Sultan are more conversant with its early history than is Mr. Illman, who is on friendly terms with "Sultan John" and other Indians of local celebrity. A broad minded, public spirited citizen, possessed of the manly character that at all times commands respect, he is one of Sultan's most popular residents.

JAMES W. MANN, one of Sultan's well-to-do agriculturists, residing one and one-half miles southeast of town, was born in Maine, June 24, 1854. His father, John Frank, also a native of that state, was born in Penobscot county, October 22, 1832. He went to Saginaw, Michigan, August 12, 1866, and engaged in the lumber business until 1875, at which time he moved on a farm situated seventy-five miles west of Saginaw, in Mecosta county, Fork township. Later, after spending some time in California, he came to Washington, and was residing here on the subject's homestead at the time of his death in 1894. Susan A. (Churchill) Mann, the mother, was born in Maine March 4, 1836. Her marriage took place July 24, 1853, in Maine. Of her seven children three are now living, James W. being the eldest. Her home is now in Sultan. A daughter, Mrs. Nettie Marsolais, is also a resident of Sultan. Frank is also a resident of Sultan. Mr. Mann acquired his education in the state of his nativity, and in the meantime worked with his father on the river. When the family moved to Michigan he found employment as foreman in the lumber camps remaining at home. Later, after farming and lumbering for a few years in Mecosta he migrated to Snohomish, coming to his present location May 8, 1888. Here in this desolate wilderness, with an inverted washtub for a table, the family partook of their first meal on the ranch. Their home, a rude shake building, sixteen by sixteen feet, was but half roofed, as one side and end were built partially. There were four feet of floor. The nearest road was six miles away, the only way of reaching the claim being by canoe. So dense was the timber that during the winter months it was

necessary to light lamps at three o'clock in the afternoon. Snohomish was the nearest supply point and postoffice. Twelve years elapsed before a road was built to the ranch. For the first few years both Mr. and Mrs. Mann worked away from home, in lumber camps and hotels, leaving the children in care of Mr. Mann's parents, who were living with them. Those were years of arduous toil, but both possessed the true pioneer spirit, and had no thought of abandoning their home in the forest. In 1892 the first school district was organized, Mr. Mann being a member of the first board and serving for twelve years, and a board shack, sixteen by eighteen feet, built for the accommodation of the ten pupils that were enrolled. The second year after settling here, the neighboring families planned a little Fourth of July celebration, but owing to the impossibility of procuring shoes in the town for the children, the Manns could not attend. The many trials, hardships and deprivations incident to those pioneer days can be fully understood only by those who have had a like experience in Western life. Mr. Mann now has seventeen acres of his claim entirely free from stumps, and an additional twenty-five partially cleared. He devotes his attention principally to dairying, and so thoroughly does he understand the subject that he secures a monthly income of sixty dollars from his cows. He owns twenty-eight head of cattle and several horses.

Mr. Mann was married July 4, 1877, in Sheridan Township, Mecosta County, Minnesota, to Clara L. Grove, a native of Pennsylvania, born August 21, 1859. Her father, John D. Grove, died during her infancy; her mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary C. Hower, born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1840, is now living in Michigan. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mann: Edward E., April 19, 1880; Mrs. Lulu Patterson, of Monroe, September 7, 1878; a daughter, March 1, 1882, who died ten days later. Mr. Mann is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Foresters of America. In political belief he is independent. For many years he took a very active part in politics, although refusing to accept any office. He was road superintendent in the district many years. A man of sterling integrity, true to his convictions, Mr. Mann is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

L. ROY JOHNSON, of Sultan, owning and operating an extensive woodworking plant a mile south of town, under the firm name of the Creekwood Manufacturing Company, is one of Snohomish county's able, aggressive young business men whose foresight in turning to new advantage a portion of the sound's great timber wealth is meeting with substantial reward. In addition to the

manufacture of lumber and shingles, the Creekwood Manufacturing Company makes broomhandles, being probably the only factory on the sound engaged in manufacturing the latter article.

George William Johnson, the father of L. Roy of this review, was born at Adamsville, Wayne County, Michigan, February 2, 1832, and is therefore among the first of the Peninsula state's native sons. His people were Pennsylvania Dutch. His mother's name was Mary (Calkins) Johnson. As a lad he attended school in a log schoolhouse at Catville, Michigan, and at the age of fourteen, having lost his father and being motherless, he commenced making his own way in the world by peddling throughout the middle states. At the age of eighteen he went to live with relatives in Barry county and was there married at Woodland. Hastings then became his home for a short time after which he spent a winter shingle weaving at Bear Lake. During the next few years he lived at Muskegon, working as a millwright, carpenter and contractor, following which he engaged in fishing on Lake Michigan. He removed his family by open boat to Grand Rapids shortly, thence went to Woodland, where he bought and for five years operated with success an upright saw-mill on Mud creek. He then bought a water power mill at Nashville on the Thornapple river, and in partnership with Eli M. Mallett operated this and a steam mill several years, later adding a grist mill to the concern. However, Johnson & Mallett eventually sold out and established a hardware store at Nashville. Later, they sold this also and built an excursion boat to run on Lake Michigan, but after operating it a short time, they went into the hotel and grocery business at Fremont, Michigan. From Harbor Springs, Mr. Johnson removed to St. Ignace and established the town's first furniture store, later adding a crockery and grocery department. He also engaged in building houses and in fact was connected prominently with the activities of his community in every way until July 27, 1889, when, having disposed of his property and interests in Michigan, he set out to erect a new home in the Pacific Northwest. Seattle was the family's home until 1892, when Mr. Johnson went into the furniture business at Sultan. While there he commenced testing Washington's woods for the manufacture of chairs, furniture generally and novelties, with gratifying success. In 1898 he acquired a tract of forty acres across the river, conveniently situated for the development of a large waterpower, and there erected the plant now owned by his son, in addition to which he commenced the improvement of his fine bottom land for farming purposes. In 1905, still vigorous and aggressive in business, in spite of his years, he removed to Seattle to engage in contracting, which he is following with success at the present time. Fraternally, he is a Mason. Mrs. Julia M. (Mallett) Johnson, his

wife, the mother of L. Roy Johnson, is also a native of Michigan, born in Barry county, June 26, 1835, her people being among the earliest pioneers of that state. Her great-great-grandfather came to America from France; her mother was of Scotch descent. For several years previous to her marriage, which was solemnized February 22, 1853, she taught school. The eldest of her children, Elina, now deceased, was born at Hastings, Michigan, November 29, 1855; Ion, the next oldest, now working for the Seattle Electric Company, was born at Muskegon, September 27, 1857; Josie, now Mrs. Josie Meyers, was born at Woodland, June 4, 1861; and Leon Roy, the subject of this sketch, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 2, 1876.

L. Roy Johnson received most of his education at St. Ignace, on the beautiful Straits of Mackinac, graduating from the High school of that little city. He accompanied his parents West to Washington, reaching the territory just previous to its admission as a state into the Union, and in 1892 came to Sultan to engage in business with his father. Sultan was his home until 1898, when he joined his father in establishing the Creekwood Manufacturing Company's plant, and he has since been identified with the growth of the industry. He has fitted himself by close application and study to assume charge of the plant and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the work. Upon the removal of his father to Seattle, he acquired entire possession of the plant and business and is now preparing to resume operations, after a long shutdown, on a more extensive scale than ever before. He is making a specialty of broomhandles, utilizing alder, maple and spruce timber, and besides handling the American trade is supplying the English trade with his product. The capacity of the plant is sixty thousand shingle, ten thousand feet of lumber and one thousand five hundred broomhandles every ten hours. A turbine wheel furnishes sixty-horsepower, while fully three hundred horsepower can easily be developed from the creek. Mr. Johnson is also an enthusiast on the subject of fruit raising in the Skykomish valley and is setting out a considerable portion of his place to apples. A large portion of the forty-acre tract is in cultivation, and sheltered by the foothills, with an abundance of wood and water, it is one of the coziest places along the river. Mr. Johnson is recognized as one of the substantial, industrious and upright citizens of the community in which he has lived fourteen years, and is considered one of Snohomish county's rising young men.

EUGENE L. MORGAN. Among the progressive, broad-gauged men who to-day form the main pillars of Snohomish county's citizenship

must be placed the well known resident of the Skykomish valley whose name gives title to this biographical review. Upon his extensive place, picturesquely situated on a graceful bend of the river two miles below Sultan and said to be the finest ranch in the valley, he is engaged in diversified agricultural pursuits, giving especial attention to dairying and horticulture.

Of Scotch originally, the Morgans came to the American colonies many generations ago, and the immediate line from which the subject of this sketch is descended were pioneers of prominence in New York and Michigan. Leonard D. Morgan, the father, was a native of the Empire state, born at Utica, in 1797, and by trade was a carpenter, though he followed farming the greater portion of his long life. Immediately after his marriage in 1832, he and his bride set out for Michigan territory and located in Berrien county, among the first. That county was his home most of his life. When the Civil War broke out, he went to the front as a lieutenant of Michigan infantry, and served throughout the notable conflict, winning a captaincy before being mustered out. Captain Morgan attained to not a little influence in his community and became known as a highly capable, public-spirited citizen. His death occurred in Minnesota in June, 1895. Clarinda (Majors) Morgan, the mother of Eugene L., was a native of Vermont, born in 1815, and descended from a colonial family. She passed away in 1859, the mother of seven children. The fourth child among these is Eugene L., who was born upon the farm in Berrien County, Michigan, January 21, 1850. He attended the public schools of his district until 1862, when he entered the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, the state capital. The motherless lad pursued his studies at the college throughout the exciting years which followed his entrance and was graduated therefrom in the year 1867, possessed of more than a fair education and especially equipped for the scientific pursuit of agriculture in all its phases. He soon joined his father in Minnesota and until 1872 was engaged in teaching school in that region. The Western fever then set his blood afire, and with the boundless enthusiasm of youth and all its rosy hopes, he joined the rush to the Black Hills. He emerged from the rush, fortunately, with undisturbed equilibrium and one thousand seven hundred dollars in his pocket, then he returned to Michigan and built a mill at Crooked lake on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, near Big Rapids. This he operated three years, giving up the enterprise to go on the road for the West Michigan Lumber Company. During the next four years he traveled in Kansas, Illinois and Missouri, at the end of that time settling at Topeka, Kansas, and marrying. He engaged in contracting on an extensive scale, among other edifices building a large portion of the state hospital for the insane

at Osawatomic, and was otherwise identified prominently with the business and social life of the city, which was his home until 1890. Some unfortunate business ventures and a natural desire to push still further westward at this time caused his removal to Snohomish county, which he reached shortly after the admission of Washington as a state. At Snohomish City he took up his business as a contractor and during the next few years built many of the finest barns and buildings in the Snohomish valley. He then leased land and engaged in stockraising and general farming to which he has since given his entire attention. He purchased his present place in 1899. It was formerly the property of John Elwell, who took it as a homestead during the earliest period of the county's settlement. But little clearing had been done upon it when Mr. Morgan secured it and there was no road to it. He brought all his supplies across the river and in bringing over the first load drowned a team of horses. Practically unaided he has built fully two miles of road up the south side of the river to connect with the Sultan road and he expects shortly to put in a ferry at his place. The hundred and ninety-two acres constituting his farm lie along the stream in crescent form for three-quarters of a mile, and of the tract forty-five have been cleared of the timber and improved with a commodious dwelling, barns and other buildings. A large orchard occupies several acres and this year the owner is setting out four acres to berries for which the place is especially well adapted. Elwell creek flows through the ranch to the Skykomish river. All in all it well deserves the position it occupies among the finest places in the county, and will ever be a substantial testimony to the industry, skill and perseverance of its owner and maker.

At Topeka, Kansas, July 7, 1883, Miss Anna Morgan, the daughter of William and Frances (Burns) Morgan, was united in marriage to Eugene L. Morgan. Her family, too, is of pure American stock, the grandparents being Pennsylvanians. William Morgan was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1812, the son of early pioneers of the Ohio valley, and was married there in 1847. Mrs. Frances Morgan was a native of Camden, Ohio, born in 1820. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Illinois, and there resided until 1901, when they came to Sultan, Washington. Their long, useful lives terminated about the same time, the husband passing away in July, 1902, and his faithful helpmeet the following November. Mrs. Anna Morgan was born New Year's Day, 1860, at Eaton, Ohio. At the age of sixteen she went to Kansas. Later she attended the Normal school at Junction City and she was engaged in teaching music at the time of her marriage. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan: Lee, born June 2, 1884, engaged

in business in the southern part of the state; Rex, May 8, 1887, assisting his father in the management of the ranch; Beatrice, January 27, 1889; and Claudia, October 5, 1891, the latter two attending school at Sultan. The Morgan home is a dispenser of true Western hospitality and cheer, and the starting point for many a gaming expedition into the surrounding forests, which still abound with deer, birds and bears.

Mr. Morgan, while residing in Topeka, served for several years as its marshal, or chief of police, and was also a member of its board of aldermen. A loyal Republican, he was active and influential in Kansas politics for years, a member of the state central committee and its assistant secretary for some time. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen. His has been a life of more than usual activity and influence and in his quiet but intensely energetic way he has contributed and is contributing materially to the substantial advancement of Snohomish county. A residence of sixteen years within its confines has not only resulted in the acquirement by him of a comfortable competency but also in the establishment of an enviable record as a man of integrity, ability and public spirit, deserving of a place among Snohomish county's representative pioneer citizens.

FRED S. BUCK, president of the Sultan Logging Company and vice-president of the Sultan Railway & Timber Company, together constituting one of the largest establishments of its kind in Snohomish county, is ranked among the most successful young lumbermen of Puget sound, and his record gives ample proof that he is justly entitled to such a place. He is distinctly a self made man, as that term is commonly applied, who has gained his thorough knowledge of the lumber business by actual experience in every department since boyhood, supplemented by naturally progressive ideas.

As is true of so many of the Pacific Northwest's lumbermen, Fred S. Buck is a native of the great peninsula of Michigan. He was born on a Kent county farm, August 5, 1872, the son of Eli S. and Eva (Jacox) Buck. The elder Buck, now living in retirement near Grand Rapids, Michigan, is likewise a native son of that state to which his father came from New York in the early part of the nineteenth century and hewed out a farm among the vast pineries. Eli S. also engaged in agricultural pursuits during his earlier years, but later took up the master industry of that region and operated extensively along the shores of Lake Michigan, attaining prominence as a business man. When only seventeen years old he responded to his country's call to arms, enlisting in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry and serving until no longer needed. His wife, the mother of the subject of this review, bore the maiden name of Eva Jacox

and was born in Indiana. When a mere child she was brought to Michigan by her parents and there married and lived until her death in 1902.

Fred S. Buck was educated in the public schools of Kent County, Michigan. Upon his graduation from the High school at Grand Rapids, it was but natural that he should join his father in the lumber business, which he did, going to the camps at Charlevoix. There he remained until 1895, mastering the many details of the industry and taking his share of hard knocks along with the rest of the men. Hard times caught the firm that year, forcing a suspension of business and eventually the temporary abandonment of it by the young man. He saw an opening in the dairy business in Kent county and soon established a retail and wholesale trade of no mean proportions which occupied his attention until 1899. His health failed him at this period as a result of which he determined to seek it in the balmy climate of the Pacific Northwest. A trip to Washington satisfied him that he need go no further and so impressed was he with the opportunities offered by the lumber industry that he forthwith located in Snohomish county, sold his dairy farm and bought a shingle mill at Snohomish. This plant he operated successfully four years at the same time maintaining boat and logging camps on the Pilehuck for three years. So pronounced is the difference between methods of logging in Michigan and Washington that he was obliged to learn much of the business over again and therefore moved slowly and conservatively in his undertakings until his grasp should have become stronger. Following his sale of the shingle mill and withdrawal from operations on the Pilehuck, Mr. Buck in 1902 organized the companies of which he is still the active head. Large tracts of timber were purchased between Sultan and Monroe and with eight horses and horses for yarding he commenced logging. A donkey engine was soon purchased for yarding purposes, then steel was laid and the hauling was done by locomotives. The business grew rapidly, demanding better equipment, and finally the complete, modern plant now in use was installed. Seven miles of track, extending northward from the Great Northern line a mile and a half west of Sultan, are now used, equipped with a locomotive and cars, in addition to which four donkey engines are used as yarders. The camp is situated at the railroad junction. One hundred men are employed in all departments and a monthly average of two million five hundred thousand feet of fir and cedar is maintained. Associated with Mr. Buck in this enterprise is the well known capitalist of Snohomish, U. K. Loose, although the active management of the firm is vested in Mr. Buck, who resides near the camps.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 6, 1902, Miss Viola McCrath, the daughter of Lyman and Eliza

(Carroll) McCrath of that city, and Mr. Buck were united in marriage. She was born in Kent county also, April 3, 1880, and received her education in the schools of that community, residing there until her marriage. Lyman McCrath, who with his wife is at present residing with Mr. and Mrs. Buck at Sultan, is one of Michigan's pioneer sons, born in a log cabin near Grand Rapids in 1842. His parents came to Michigan territory with ox teams in a very early day. Mr. McCrath served during the Civil War in Company K, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and rose to a captaincy before the conflict closed. After the war he engaged in building and contracting, his trade being that of a mason, and was thus engaged for the most part during his residence in the East. Mrs. Eliza McCrath was born in Ireland in 1848, crossed the ocean when a little child and was only ten years of age when Michigan became her home. After completing her education she took up the profession of teaching and followed it several years before her marriage.

Fraternally, Mr. Buck is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, and the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos, the last named being the lumbermen's fraternity. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party. As a capable, thoroughly trained business man, possessed of marked executive ability, he is contributing generously to the industrial development of the sound country, and as a citizen he is regarded as one of the county's strong men.

CARL ARNDT, one of Startup's prosperous citizens, was born in Prussia, November 30, 1855. His parents, Carl and Carolina Arndt, were both of German nativity. The father, born in 1832, immigrated to the United States in early life, availing himself of the larger opportunities afforded by this country. He was residing in Minnesota at the time of his death, in the spring of 1905. The mother was born in 1833, and is still living. Of a family of seven children, Carl Arndt is the third. He was thirteen years old when his parents founded a home in the United States, and from that time till he reached his majority he remained with them. After working for some time in the woods of Minnesota he went to western Iowa, returning home, however, at the end of a year. He assisted his father in the work of the farm for the following twelve months, and then secured a position in a brewery at Lansing, Iowa. Six months later he gave up this work to engage in fishing on the Mississippi river, and was thus employed for a year, during which, through the trickery of his partner, he lost \$1,500. Moving to New Albin, Iowa, he opened a saloon, owning it for two years, when on account of the enforcement of Prohibition measures

he was obliged to go out of business. Deciding to locate in the northwest, he came to Seattle, working in a saw-mill to earn sufficient means to bring his family from Iowa. A year later he sent for his wife and children, and on their arrival, settled on the homestead he had previously taken up as a squatter's claim. For the first year all his supplies were brought over a trail from Snohomish to Sultan, and packed thence on his back, the trip occupying a full day. In 1889, a year after Mr. Arndt took up his residence in this locality, a store and post office were opened. As his land was all densely timbered it was necessary for him to work out in the woods and mines for several years to support his family. Of his original 160 acres he now has twenty-five in excellent cultivation, and fifty more in pasture. He has a fine orchard covering one and one-half acres. The remainder of his land he devotes almost exclusively to dairying and stock raising. In 1900 he opened a saloon in Startup, leaving his family on the ranch which is situated a mile from town. In a few months his place of business was burned out, but he soon opened the "Wallace," of which he is still the proprietor.

Mr. Arndt was married June 2, 1880, to Paulina Raughter, who was born in Brownsville, Minnesota, May 6, 1859. Her parents, Jacob and Minnie (Hankey) Raughter, were both natives of Germany. The father died when she was a year old; the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Arndt have twelve children, Mrs. Bertha Giddings and Mrs. Minnie Lane, of Startup; William, Carl Jr., Alfred, Dora, Rosie, Arthur, Hazel, Bert, Laura, and Lena. Mr. Arndt is a member of the Eagles of Everett. In political belief he adheres to Democratic principles and always aids the party in every possible way. As a member of the school board for several years he has rendered the cause of education valuable service. He assisted in erecting the first school-house in the town. This primitive structure, made of cedar shakes, has been replaced by a substantial four-room building, modern in its equipment. Mr. Arndt and his family are identified with the Lutheran church. In addition to his ranch he has acquired during his residence here a large amount of mining property that he is developing. Surrounded by evidences of the prosperity that is his today, he recalls the time when his home was destroyed by fire and he and his family left without even the necessary amount of clothing to make them comfortable. Previous to this, during the financial depression of 1893, he worked for twenty-five cents a day to purchase a sack of flour. At one time he and his family subsisted for six weeks on a diet of potatoes and salt, and even the latter article was procured on credit. Both he and his wife, who was one of the first white women to settle in this locality, were endowed by nature with the true pioneer spirit that makes light of seeming impossibilities and knows no defeat. It is a fitting reward

that success has attended their efforts in these recent years.

AMOS D. GUNN, well known throughout the county as the founder of Index, Washington, was born in Putnam county, Illinois, May 11, 1843. His father, Luther D. Gunn, moved from Massachusetts to Illinois in 1835, and became one of the honored pioneers of that state where they still live. He and his wife, Emerancy (Collins) Gunn who is a native of Vermont, celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary November 14, 1891. Mr. Gunn has passed his ninety-first birthday; his wife is eight years his junior. Of their fifteen children, Amos D. is the oldest. He secured his education in the common schools of his native state, and remained at home till he was eighteen years old, when the Civil War broke out. Enlisting in Co. H, Twentieth Illinois regiment he served a few months and was then discharged on account of ill health. After his recovery he re-enlisted in 1864, becoming a member of Company B, 139 Illinois regiment. After the war he located at Fort Smith, Kansas, and there held the office of deputy post master a year. Having decided to engage in agricultural pursuits he then moved to Iowa, and was thus employed for the ensuing nine years, during which he also embarked in the hardware business. The well remembered panic of 1873 caused him heavy losses, which together with the nervous strain shattered his health. It was at this time that he made his first visit to Washington, and located a claim where Oaksdale is now built. He held this property for a short time only, as he then returned to Kansas, farming there for twelve years. His permanent residence in the northwest dates from March 24, 1890, when he returned to Washington. A month later he purchased a squatter's claim on the present site of Index, that had been taken up as a homestead previous to that time, but which on account of Northern Pacific railroad claims had again to be filed on as a placer claim. The town of Wallace, situated twelve miles away, was the nearest supply point at that time. Two years later Mr. Gunn platted his land as the townsite of Index, and thus became identified with the earliest history of the town. He was appointed post master in 1891, when, largely through his influence, the town secured an office. For several years he brought the mail from Wallace on pack horses. In 1898 the first mineral claims were located in this district, and the year following witnessed a rapid increase in the valuation of property. Mr. Gunn took advantage of this, disposing of a portion of his land while the excitement was at its height. There are several developed claims in this region, several of which are being worked at the present time, including the Copper Bell and Ethel.

Mr. Gunn and Perses E. Graves were united in marriage in February, 1868. Mrs. Gunn, a native

of Illinois, was known and loved by a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. Her death in 1898 was a profound sorrow to the community. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, the six still living are as follows: Mrs. Nettie Doolittle, and Mrs. Stella Van Vechten, of Index; Mrs. Carrie Hagath, of Monte Cristo; Mrs. Lena Schull, of Seattle; Luther C., a civil engineer in British Columbia; Perses, the post mistress in Index. Mr. Gunn is prominent in fraternal circles, being identified with the Masons, Elks and Redmen. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and for many years was very active in county affairs. As one of the substantial citizens of the town, his influence is always sought in the advancement of every public enterprise, and his judgment highly valued by his fellow townsmen. His property holdings are extensive, embracing a large share of the original townsite in addition to his beautiful home.

HENRY E. BAITINGER, of the mercantile firm of Baitinger & Ulrich of Index, Washington, is one of the representative business men of the town. His birth occurred in Stearns county, Minnesota, September 30, 1871. John Baitinger, his father, is a native of Germany, who immigrated with his parents to the United States in the early "forties," finding a home in Minnesota. He still resides there, and after farming for many years has now, at the age of seventy-three, retired from active work. Frederika (Jaeger) Baitinger, the mother, also born in Germany, recently passed her sixty-ninth birthday. Henry E. Baitinger received his education in the common schools of his native state. He was but fourteen years old when, from choice, he began supporting himself, being employed as clerk in a general store in Paynesville, Minnesota, and later, in Hutchison, a town in the same state. Locating in Eureka, South Dakota, eight years later, he spent the following two years as manager of the store owned by W. F. Krinke, and then removed to Putney, South Dakota, where he engaged in general merchandise business for himself. After three years' residence there he disposed of his interests, and came to Washington, opening a commission house at Everett. He soon found, however, that the town was not of sufficient size at that time to make this business successful, and therefore sold out at the end of nine months. Deciding that Index offered an excellent opening for a wide awake business man, he moved here, and became owner of the store previously belonging to Mr. Rogers. Thoroughly familiar with all the departments of the enterprise by reason of his long years of experience, he has built up a splendid business, and is now reaping the reward for his close attention to details and his strict adherence to upright principles. Store rooms covering nearly one-fourth of a block are required to accommodate

his large stock of merchandise, all of which is carefully selected and up to date. Associated with him in the business is W. F. Ulrich, also a man of practical ability.

Mr. Baitinger was married November 18, 1892, to Martha Schultz, of Minnesota, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schultz, natives of Germany. Mrs. Baitinger was born November 5, 1872. Her parents reside in Everett, Washington. Five children have been born to this union, Hildegard V., Wallace W., Firman V., Clinton W., and Bernice B. Mr. Baitinger votes the Republican ticket and upholds the party in every way, but has never sought office or cared to devote his attention to political matters. Mr. and Mrs. Baitinger are held in the highest esteem by the entire community. The latter is a prominent member of the German Evangelical church. Although still a young man, Mr. Baitinger is recognized as one of the most enterprising business men of the town, holding a position of influence among his fellow citizens that many an older man might covet.

CLIFFORD R. REDDING. Among the young men of Index, Washington, who have achieved an enviable success, stands the one whose name initiates this biography, Clifford R. Redding, the well known druggist and assayer. He was born in Niles, Michigan, March 4, 1876. His father, Frank M. Redding, a tinner by trade, was also a native of Michigan, the date of his birth being May 4, 1846, and his death January 19, 1878. The mother, Elmira (Robinson) Redding, is a native of Owensville, Ohio. Five years after the death of her husband she moved to Edgar, Clay county, Nebraska, and there her son grew to manhood, acquiring his education in the schools of that locality. She recently passed her sixty-first birthday, having been born September 6, 1844. The thrift, industry and manliness that characterize him today were early manifested by Clifford Redding, who when a mere boy of nine spent his vacations working in stores and offices that he might contribute to the support of his mother and thus lighten her burdens. All his leisure hours were employed in studying chemistry, and so diligently did he improve the time that after being graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen, he immediately accepted the position of assistant chemist at Omaha, Nebraska, tendered him by the Union Pacific railroad. Three years later he entered the employ of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company as chief chemist, remaining one year, at the end of which time he resigned. Locating in Index, Washington, in 1898, he formed a partnership with L. Bilodeau, and opened an assay office. At the end of a year he purchased his partner's interest in the business, and also the drug store formerly owned by Isaac Korn, both of which have engaged his attention since that time. Until

a year ago he had entire charge of the assaying for all the mining companies of this district, in addition to much outside work for other camps. Mr. Redding also represents the Pacific Coast Oregon Sampling Company of San Francisco, at the smelter at Everett. Fraternally, he is a charter member of the Tillicum Tribe, Number 68, of Redmen at Index, holding the honored position of chief of records. He enjoys the confidence and goodwill of all his associates in business and social circles, and is one of the most popular young men of the town.

SYLVESTER SMITH, the well known lumberman of the upper Skykomish valley, operating the large combination saw and shingle mill at Index under the name of the Smith Lumber Company, is prominently connected with the master industry of Snohomish county. He was born on a farm near St. Joseph, Michigan, March 2, 1860. Wesley Smith, the father, who was born in Ohio, followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1877. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he attempted to enlist but was rejected by the recruit officers. Margaret (Doolittle) Smith, his wife, the mother of the subject of this review, was a native of New York; she passed away in Michigan in 1902.

Sylvester Smith received his education in the district schools of his community, remaining at home until twenty-three years of age, when he bought a farm in Berring county and commenced farming on his own account. A year and a half later, however, he determined to seek his fortunes in the Pacific Northwest, so came to Washington, reaching Seattle in the spring of 1889, while this commonwealth was yet a territory. Shortly afterward he took a pre-emption claim in the Pilchuck valley near Machias, where he spent the succeeding two years, following which he engaged in logging on the Stillaguamish near Granite Falls. Two years later he removed his camps to Tolt on the Snoqualmie, where he operated three years, then he operated on Frenchy slough, a tributary of the Snohomish river, three years, at the end of this period returning to Machias and erecting a shingle mill three miles southeast of town. This was in March, 1901. This plant contained a single block hand machine. By good management Mr. Smith prospered. Reaching out for a better location, he came to Index in 1903 and established his present mills, acquiring also considerable tributary timber land. The saw-mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet, the shingle mill a capacity of 30,000 shingle a day, in addition to which a large quantity of dressed lumber is handled. The equipment is modern and complete, including among other things an electric lighting plant of sufficient size to furnish the town of Index with light. The logging arrangements are also quite complete, two donkey engines being in use and the timber being

brought directly to the mills by means of cables. Between forty-five and fifty men are employed the year around in this establishment which certainly makes a generous contribution to the prosperity of Index and the county generally. Mr. Smith has certainly attained to a business success in which any man might well take pride.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Rose Mathews, the daughter of James M. and Rose (VanSky) Mathews, to Mr. Smith was solemnized September 20, 1905. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1850, coming of good American stock. In 1864 he went to the war at the tender age of fourteen as a drummer boy for the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers and he participated in the bloody battle of the Wilderness and in other engagements. After the war he followed the trade of a carpenter in Minnesota until 1890, when he brought his family to Puget sound. Since that time he has lived in both Snohomish and King counties and is at present farming near Machias. Mrs. Mathews, who is of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, was born in the Badger state in 1859. Her people came west to Wisconsin in 1859, becoming early pioneers of that state. They had come originally from Virginia. While living on the southern frontier her father's uncles, aunts and grandmother were massacred by the Cherokees and his mother, father, himself and a young brother were compelled to remain hidden three days and nights in a hollow beach log to escape a similar fate. Mrs. Smith was born at Eagle Lake, Minnesota, March 5, 1877. She received her education in that state and Washington, and later took up music teaching, a profession in which she was successfully engaged till the time of her marriage. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Encampment and also to the Rebekahs, of which latter order his wife is also a member. Politically, he is a Republican of liberal views. For the past fifteen years or more he has taken an active and substantial part in the development of the county of which he is now a citizen, winning the respect and esteem of all classes. He is essentially a self-made man, with the courage, resourcefulness and strength which come from fierce and prolonged battling with opposing forces.

O. O. ROWLAND, of the McAllister-Rowland Copper Mining Company, Incorporated, owning and operating half a dozen important groups in the Index and Silver creek districts, including the celebrated Ethel mine and mill, and also associated with W. J. McAllister of this company in the construction of an electric railway from Index to Mineral City, an account of which is given elsewhere in this volume, is among Snohomish county's most aggressive and far seeing business men. During his short residence here he has entered into vast undertakings.

with a confidence and an enthusiasm that have awakened a new interest in mining circles, and he is engaged in the actual execution of these enterprises.

Born in Lane county, Oregon, July 26, 1862, Mr. Rowland is one of the Northwest's native sons and a descendant of one of Oregon's oldest families. Lowrey Benton Rowland, the father, went to Iowa from his eastern birthplace about the middle of the last century, and in 1852 joined the little band of immigrants that wended its uncertain way with ox teams across the plains and mountain ranges into the far-off Willamette valley, selecting as his new western home a donation claim near Eugene, Lane county. He served successively as a soldier in the historic Rogue River Indian War and in the Yakima War of 1855-6, and on all occasions arose to the responsibilities and sacrifices of frontier life. A man of broad abilities, a stockman, farmer, and merchant in turn, he was active in the business and social life of his community until advancing years forced him into retirement. He is still living at the age of seventy-six, Eugene being his home. His wife, the mother of O. O. Rowland, came from Iowa to Oregon with her parents in the same train with Mr. Rowland; they were married near Eugene. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McCall, and is still living at the age of sixty.

The subject of this review was reared in Monmouth, Polk county, to which his parents removed when he was seven years old, and there received his education in the public schools and the Christian College, now the Oregon State Normal. He had prepared himself to take up surveying and civil engineering, so upon graduation from college in 1881 he readily obtained a position with the O. R. & N. R. R. Company. From that road he went to assist in surveying the main line of the Northern Pacific through Washington Territory, giving this work three seasons. He then spent a similar period with the Southern Pacific in engineering work with headquarters at Portland, a season with the Oregon Pacific working between Yaquina Bay and Corvallis, and a year with the Hunt system in southern Washington, at the end of this extended railroad work settling down to a general practice in Washington. Since 1891 he has followed his profession in this state with headquarters either at Seattle or New Whatcom (now Bellingham). However during this time he has visited southern Oregon, eastern Oregon and Idaho as a mining engineer, thus fitting himself for the work he has recently undertaken. For five years past his headquarters have been in the Alaska building, Seattle, though at present he is established in Index. The Ethel shipped its first carload of concentrates March 13, 1906, and is being operated steadily by the McAllister-Rowland Company as lessees, and the exploitation of the other properties has already been commenced.

Mr. Rowland and Miss Nettie Darneille of Lane

county, Oregon, were united in marriage June 30, 1897. She, too, is a native of Oregon, born in Lane county in 1880, the daughter of early pioneers of the Northwest. Isaac Darneille, her father, came to Oregon with the senior Rowland, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Eugene. Mrs. Darneille bore the maiden name of Hill, and was the daughter of Judge Hill, one of Oregon's earliest judges. She was an infant when brought across the plains. Her death occurred in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are the parents of two children: Jesse Emmett, born in the historic Florence mining basin, central Idaho, September 8, 1900; and Edward Theodore, born in Seattle, October 2, 1903. The family home is still maintained in Seattle. Politically, Mr. Rowland is a Republican of liberal views, though in these matters as in general business affairs, he is broad minded. As one of its native sons, Mr. Rowland is familiar by experience with the history of this section of the Union during practically the entire period of its wonderful growth, and has himself taken an active part in its development. Mr. Rowland has been accorded a welcome into Snohomish mining circles as a man of experience, initiative abilities and a business man of energy.

PHILIP HINGSTON, of Index, treasurer and general manager of the New York-Seattle Copper Mining Company, Incorporated, operating the most extensively developed property in the well known Silver Creek mining district of Snohomish county, is among the younger leaders in the industrial progress of this section of the state. He has been associated with the interests of the Silver creek district for the past five years, engaged continuously on the New York-Seattle mine, and in that time he has become most favorably known in his profession and as a public spirited citizen.

Mr. Hingston was born in Huron county, Ontario, April 25, 1874, the son of Thomas L. and Sarah (Cardiff) Hingston, both of whom also were born in Ontario. The elder Hingston removed to Manitoba in 1881, becoming one of the pioneers of that northwestern frontier, and there engaging extensively in wheat raising which business he followed until his retirement. At one time his farm consisted of 960 acres. He is still living near Winnipeg at the age of sixty-one years. Mrs. Sarah Hingston is also living, aged fifty-six. She is the mother of five children of whom Philip is the oldest. He was reared on the farm and secured his education as best he could in a frontier school, situated eight miles from his home and in session only four months each year.

Four years of this sort of schooling in addition to what he could pick up in his home constituted the educational equipment of the young man when he entered a machine shop as an apprentice at the

age of eighteen. Two years and a half later he left the shop at Brussels for Niagara Falls, New York state, and after working there a short time he went to Toledo, Ohio. Later he entered the Westinghouse Electrical Works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and after spending two years in the employ of that celebrated firm he accepted a position with the Stanley Electric Company in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In the meantime, with commendable ambition and perseverance, he had resumed his studies at night school and had supplemented his practical work in the shops by a thorough course in engineering. Thus, when he came to Snohomish county, in April, 1900, as one of the owners and officers of the New York-Seattle Company, he was well fitted to undertake the engineering problems immediately presented to him for solution. The property consists of sixteen claims adjoining the Mineral City town site. At that time it was scarcely more than a prospect, situated in an extremely rough country, and there being no roads, the task of installing a plant was an arduous one from the beginning, but at present the mine is equipped with a small saw-mill, a complete compressor plant operated by waterpower from which may be developed 500 horsepower, and the various shops and residence buildings necessary to the working of such a property. The company is at the present writing calling for bids for the erection of a 200-ton concentrator during the summer of 1906. A railroad is projected by private capital into the Silver Creek district, upon which road it is expected work will be commenced at once. When completed it will afford excellent shipping facilities to this and other mines in the vicinity. The ore bodies of the New York-Seattle group of claims are large, lying in five parallel leads, and carrying chalcopyrite with some gold. In passing it may be said that the owners of this mine have steadily adhered to the policy of development on an extended scale rather than to the construction of expensive outside works, indicating a gratifying conservatism.

The marriage of Mr. Hingston and Miss Agnes M. Curtin, daughter of Thomas H. Curtin, was solemnized at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 16, 1904. Her father came of Colonial American stock and was born in New York state. He was superintendent of the woolen mills at Utica until his death in 1886 at the age of thirty-six. Mrs. Curtin, who bore the maiden name of Mary E. Dunn, was born in Ireland in 1852, was brought to America when a child by her parents, and is now living in Pittsfield. Mrs. Hingston was born at Utica, New York, May 15, 1876, but was reared and educated principally in the Old Bay state. Upon her graduation from high school she took up stenography as an occupation and was so engaged until her marriage. Fraternally, Mr. Hingston is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Masons, his home Masonic lodge being the celebrated one at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which has no number and with which many of

America's famous men have been connected. Mr. Hingston is a successful young business man of increasing prominence in the community, commanding the respect and esteem of his associates.

THOMAS McINTYRE, one of the leading mine operators in the Index district of Snohomish county, has been prominently identified with the development of that district for many years past. He is trustee and treasurer of the Buckeye Copper Company, whose sixteen claims lie five miles south of the town of Index and within a mile of the Skykomish river and the Great Northern Railway. Formerly this was the Index-Independent Consolidated mine and from it some rich shipments of ore have been made. In fact the ore was awarded a bronze medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, for the copper and silver contained in it. Copper glance and bornite are the predominating copper deposits. Fully 1,500 feet of development work has been done and two of the eight ledges have already been cross-cut by tunnel. Under the superintendency of Mr. McIntyre, who is also one of the heaviest stockholders of the company, three eight hour shifts are now at work.

Mr. McIntyre is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in the west portion November 9, 1858. His father, Dennis J. McIntyre, a butcher by trade, died in 1877 at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. The mother, Mary (Woods) McIntyre, was also a native of Ireland. At the early age of sixteen the young man left the family roof tree to make his own way in the world, after having obtained a fair education. Leaving his native land, he crossed the ocean to Boston where he secured employment in a store. A year later he went to New Hampshire to drive tip carts in grading roads, and thence accepted employment in the great paper store of Bradner & Smith, Chicago. After a year and a half with that firm he went south to New Orleans and engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river for a year, returning in 1880 to Chicago. From St. Paul, Minnesota, he shortly shipped to Bismarck, Dakota, to assist in the construction of the Northern Pacific across the continent, staying with this work until the great project was completed. He was present at the driving of the golden spike at Gold creek, Montana, in September, 1883, by President Grant, Henry Villiard and other notables. Mr. McIntyre then came to Seattle, going thence back to Timberline, Montana, where he had charge of the tracks in the coal mines for some time. In 1882, he had joined the rush to the mines at Cook City, being among the first to reach the diggings. From Timberline he attended another mining excitement, this time going to the Castle Mountains. After this trip he returned to Washington Territory and worked as foreman on the eastern end of the projected Seattle,

Lake Shore & Eastern railway, then held the same position on the Lewiston branch of the Northern Pacific, and following this acted as foreman in the construction of the Wallace branch of the same road. Easton was his home during the next two years. He arrived at Index in July, 1893, it being then a mere trading post, and this has since been his home though he has mined and followed railroad work in various parts of the Northwest. In 1894 he went to British Columbia on a prospecting tour and was gone two years. Again he spent several years in the Monte Cristo district, all of which prepared him for the important work he has now undertaken. He is thoroughly familiar with the whole western slope of the Cascades in Washington, having prospected, mined, hunted and fished over much of it during his long residence on the Sound. Of the three oldest settlers at Index at present he is one, the others being Amos D. Gunn and Fred C. Doolittle.

Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage December 26, 1893, to Miss Annie McRee, a native of Tennessee, born March 25, 1864. She is the daughter of David McRee, a native of North Carolina and one of its planters. He was born in 1826, and passed away in 1893. He went to Tennessee as one of its earliest pioneers and came to Washington in 1887, settling at Snohomish. He served during the Civil War on the southern side. Mrs. McRee bore the maiden name of Levina McAdoo, and was also a native of Tennessee, her people having been wealthy southern planters, of colonial stock. She passed away when Mrs. McIntyre was but a year and a half of age. Mrs. McIntyre was educated and reared in eastern Tennessee. Two of her brothers came to Snohomish county with the family and were pioneers of Index. David McRee came to Index in December, 1890, among the first, and took a homestead. He was killed at the Index mine in 1897. Adolphus McRee arrived the year after his brother. He was drowned in the Skykomish river in November, 1897, while taking a canoe load of ore across.

Mr. McIntyre is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, his wife belonging to the latter, the Red Men, and Knights of Columbus. Politically, although a believer in Democratic principles, he is liberal, and is a supporter of President Roosevelt. Both himself and wife belong to the Catholic church. The McIntyre home at Index is one of the finest residences in the community and is filled with an atmosphere of genuine western and southern hospitality. Mr. McIntyre is accorded the position of being one of the substantial mining men of the county, a public spirited citizen and a leader in his community.

FRED C. DOOLITTLE, one of the influential citizens of Index, Washington, was born in Lynn county, Kansas, December, 16, 1868. His father,

Samuel R. Doolittle, born in 1837, is a native of New York. Going to Kansas as colonel of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry regiment, in the Civil War, he became a well known pioneer of that state. He is still living at the age of seventy-two in Kansas. The mother, Mell (Thomluson) Doolittle, is a Missourian, the place of her birth being Warrensburg. She is the mother of ten children, all of whom save the second, Fred C., are residents of Kansas. Mr. Doolittle received his early education in the common schools of his native state, supplementing this training by a course in the State Agricultural College. Having completed his education he taught for two years in Kansas, prior to coming west in 1890. He first located in Snohomish, Washington, arriving there on the fifth of July, and remaining till his marriage in the fall of that year when he came to Index. He and his bride took their wedding trip on horseback, that being the only way to reach their destination. Only one other family, that of his father-in-law, Amos D. Gunn, had found a home in this lonely spot. The following winter he spent in running a pack train to the mines, and during the next year took up a homestead which he later sold. After working at whatever he could find to do until 1900, he took up the draying and express business, and is still thus engaged. By careful investment he has acquired 300 city lots, and devotes a portion of his time to real estate dealings.

Mr. Doolittle and Henrietta Gunn were married November 4, 1890. Mrs. Doolittle, a native of Iowa, is the daughter of Amos D. and Perses E. (Graves) Gunn, distinguished pioneers of Index, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history. The father was born in Putnam county, Illinois, May 14, 1843. He is a well known veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 20th and 139th Illinois regiments. Coming to Washington in 1890, he took up the present site of Index as a squatter's claim. Two years later he platted the town, and is thus known as the "father of Index." The mother, also born in Illinois, died in Index in 1898, after a long, useful life. Mrs. Doolittle is the eldest of eleven children, six of whom are still living. The seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle are as follows: Hazel, Ruth, Blanche, Nell, Bessie, Luther (deceased), and Dorothy. Mr. Doolittle is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Redmen. He is prominent in the councils of the Republican party; held the office of deputy sheriff for three years, and is now one of the most active members of the Republican Central Committee, one whose loyalty and devotion to the highest interests of the party are unquestioned. He and his family attend the Congregational church. By reason of his long residence in Index Mr. Doolittle has a wide circle of acquaintance, and enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of all who have ever been associated with him either in business or social relations.

ANDREW J. MURPHY, the well known liquor dealer of Index, Washington, was born in Arena, Wisconsin, January 1, 1864. His father, John Murphy, was a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, the date of his birth being 1826. When he settled in Arena, Wisconsin, the nearest railroad was at Milwaukee, a distance of 136 miles. He later found a home in Sioux City, Iowa, and died there in 1894. Margaret (Sullivan) Murphy, the maternal ancestor, who was also born in Lynn, is still living in Sioux City, aged sixty-eight. Andrew J. Murphy is the third child of a family of seven. After attending the common schools he completed his education in the normal school at Madison, Wisconsin, and at the age of eighteen started out for himself. He was employed by a stone contractor in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for two years, when he decided to take up railroading. Going to Aberdeen, South Dakota, he secured a position as fireman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, discharging his duties in such a satisfactory manner that at the end of two years he was promoted to the right hand side of the cab. Four years later he resigned this coveted place, migrating to Washington, in the fall of 1889. After spending the winter visiting various portions of the Sound country, he settled in Fairhaven in the spring, and opened a restaurant which he owned for a year. He then engaged in the ice business in Fairhaven, Sehome and Whatcom, and was at that time the only dealer in ice on Bellingham Bay. Two years later the old longing for the road took possession of him, and, disposing of his business interests, he went to Great Falls, Montana.

Entering the employ of the Great Northern railroad as engineer, he was assigned to the Seattle extension of the road, running an engine on it for nearly three years. During the last two years his route embraced the switchback on the Cascades. Again abandoning the road, he opened a hotel at Sultan which was then enjoying a boom, and in the ensuing seven years by wise investments acquired a large amount of real estate of which he is still the owner. Wishing to locate in Everett he sold his hotel, and moved thence, becoming the owner and proprietor of the Fashion saloon and lodging house. He was thus employed until July 26, 1905, at which time he sold out, fully intending to go to Tonopah, Nevada. A brief visit to Index, Washington, having convinced him that here was an excellent opening, he took up his residence in the town, and opened a saloon. He has thus far had no occasion to regret his decision.

Mr. Murphy was married in November, 1893, to Bertha Mann, raised in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, born in Muskegon, Michigan, April 14, 1874. In 1887 she moved to Snohomish with her parents, George and Annie Mann, pioneers of Snohomish county. Her father died in November, 1899; the mother still lives in Sultan. Mr. Murphy is a prominent member of the Eagles, Aerie No. 13, of Everett, Washington, and also of the Foresters of America. In political belief, he is independent, preferring to identify himself with no political party. The Catholic faith claims him as an adherent. He is a keen, practical business man, whose present financial standing is due entirely to his own efforts.