

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Washington
COUNTY:	Snohomish
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	OCT 22 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Snohomish ~~City~~ Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Snohomish City

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *roughly bounded by Ave. E, Fifth Street, Union Avenue, Northern Pacific RR and Snohomish River*

CITY OR TOWN: Snohomish

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: #2 - Honorable Lloyd Meeds

STATE: Washington

CODE: 53

COUNTY: Snohomish

CODE: 061

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple ownership

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Snohomish County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Wetmore Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

Everett Washington 53

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None

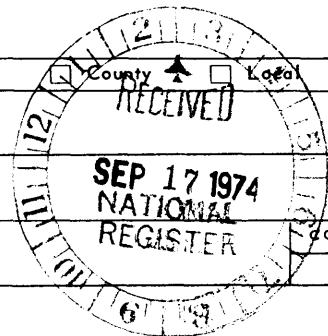
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Washington

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Snohomish is located in Snohomish County, Washington, some 30 miles northeast of Seattle and on the north bank of the Snohomish River. This nomination covers the original community core which has survived intact with surprisingly few alterations.

Until development of the community began, the area was heavily forested and timber provided the major economic force in the growing town. First Street, from Union Avenue to Avenue E, became the business district and remains so today, still serving residents and visitors alike. As the land sloped gently away from the river and from First Street, the brick and frame commercial structures gradually gave way to residences, with a major break occurring at Second Street. The original residential area, and the center of the existing district, was between Second and Fifth Streets, with other homes scattered on the outskirts of the town.

Most of the structures date from 1890 to 1910 and represent particularly well skillful carpentry and the use of wood in residences, many of which are quite grand for a community the size of Snohomish. The commercial area along First Street is more restrained but equally as successful with its well proportioned buildings of brick and wood. Intrusions have been few in both areas and the district remains largely as built. Beyond the district boundaries, the community shows representative residential construction of later periods and is far less distinguished than the older town center. Strip development associated with arterial highways (gas stations, fast-food outlets, small shopping malls) appear on the approach roads to the community.

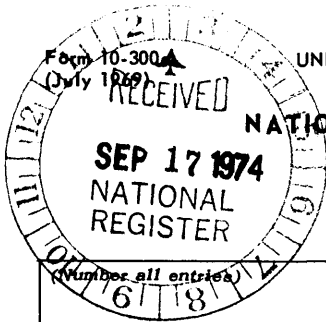
The following brief descriptions outline primary structures and supporting structures; the members are keyed to locations on the accompanying district map.

PRIMARY STRUCTURES

- #1. American Legion Building -- This rectangular shaped building, two stories in height of wood and brick construction, was built in 1889. It was the first drug store in the county with the proprietor being Mr. Lot Wilbur, who became one of the leading businessmen in town. It was the second brick building to be built in the city. The roof line in the front has a narrow cornice supported by dentils. A decorated pediment appears over each of four windows in the front on the second floor. Its present condition is good.

- #2. Oxford Tavern -- Built in 1890, this two story wood frame and painted clapboard construction, was the Blackman Grocery Store. About 1910, it became a saloon and has been used as such since that time. The building is typical of a Western frontier town of this period. The present condition of this structure is

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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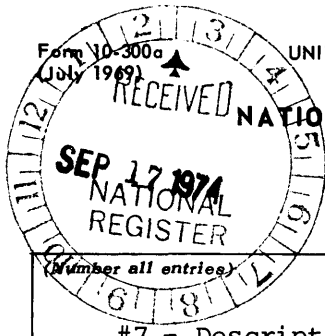
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#7 - Description

Snohomish City Historic District (3)

- #14. Old Mill Houses -- There are five of these houses and they were built in the late 1890's. They are exactly alike. They are still being lived in though their condition is poor. They are of wood frame and their size is approximately 20' by 30'. They each have a small front porch.
- #15. Waltz House -- This house, built by Mr. Morgan, a lumberman in 1900, expresses an excellent use of lumber. The roof is a series of hips and wide overhangs supported by ornate cornices. The portico, with the ornate columns, provides a most pleasing composition. It is in excellent repair and condition. The families that have lived in the home and the present owner have all been in the lumber business.
- #16. First Methodist Church -- This church was built in 1885, on a site just one block from where it now stands. The building is Gothic in design, of wood frame and white narrow lap siding. The belfry was copied after a Battery Street church in Seattle. This building housed the first church bell in Snohomish County. The spire is 66 feet high and ornated with a pattern of cedar. The church has been in continuous use and is in good condition.
- #17. Tucker House -- A three story 22 room wood frame house, with clapboard, and cedar shake siding.
- #18. Marler House -- This two story house is of wood frame with white painted narrow lap siding. The dominant features are the long portico supported by turned columns and ornate railings. The home was built in 1890, for Mr. Luce, a lumberman and businessman. The house is in good condition.
- #19. Linert House -- This home is on the State Register.
- #20. & #21 -- Dubuque and Wood Houses -- These two structures were built as one house in 1888, by Mr. E. H. Elwell. The large two story house of Chicago style is expressed by the long narrow windows, wide overhang, and ornate cornice. A high classic portico supported by three turned columns adorn the facade. In 1913, the original kitchen, summer kitchen, and bedroom above were removed and relocated on the adjacent lot, by the master builder N. P. Hansen. Each house was then restored at the point of separation to appear as if each were built separately. The exterior finish of wide lap siding and flush panel is in very good condition.



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#7 - Description

Snohomish City Historic District (2)

Snohomish Hardware (Cont'd) -- elevator which is still in operation. In order to install the elevator, the shaft was first sunk, the elevator then constructed, and the building was constructed around it. The building is in good condition.

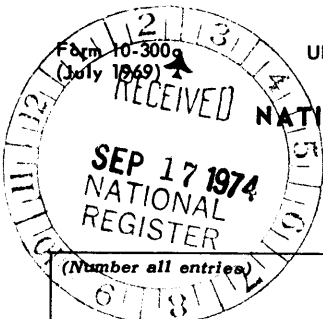
#9. Odd Fellows Hall -- This structure was built for the Odd Fellows in 1886, and is still being used by them. The rectangular wood frame building has drop siding and a gable roof. The roof overhang has ornamental eave brackets. A portion of the building served as the County Courthouse for a time. The condition of the building is good.

#10. Blackman Museum -- The museum was built as the home of Mr. H. Blackman in 1886. Mr. Blackman was one of three brothers who all became prominent businessmen in this community. Blackman's Lake received its name from this family. Until it became a museum, this home was home of the Blackman family. The structure is two stories in height, of wood frame, with a gabled roof and a block stone foundation. The roof overhang between the first and second floor is supported by dentils. The porch has turned posts. The building is in good condition.

#11. Episcopal Church -- This church was constructed in 1893, of donated materials with the total cost for the construction being \$250.00. It has been in continuous operation since 1893, and the building stands much as it did at that time. The church is of wood frame with white painted clapboards. The church has a cupola topped with a belfry tower, which is decorated with fret work. The present condition is very good.

#12. Berry House -- This stately two story home was constructed in 1905, by Lon Morgan. The house is of wood frame and clap siding. The portico is supported by solid wood columns that are hand hewed; the column detail was used again on the central dormer. The roof is a combination of hip and gable. The building has been magnificently preserved.

#13. Vestal House -- This three story wood frame house was built in 1890, for Mr. Vestal, a prominent businessman. The house is in very good condition. It has clapboard siding, a hip roof and bay windows on the first and second floors. There is a porch across the front and on one side. It has turned posts and spindles. On the second floor there is an arched cornice above the bay window. Some windows are bordered by colored glass.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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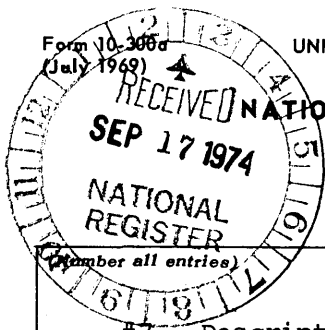
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#7 - Description

Snohomish City Historic District (1)

good.

- #3. Eagles Building -- This building was built for the Eagles in 1904, and is still being used by them. A large wood frame building, it has a substantial ballroom on the second floor. The roof overhang has cornices with dentils. All corners of the building have quoins. The building is in good condition.
- #4. The Snohomish Exchange -- Built as the Alcazar Opera House in 1892, this two story building is of wood frame with painted clapboard. On the outside front on the second floor there is a recessed balcony with a curved arched ceiling. The lower outside front has been refaced. The building has been used for many purposes. It is in fair condition.
- #5. Another Antique Store -- This building was built as the Princess Theatre in the early 1900's. The theatre was on the first floor and there were apartments on the second floor. It is a long, narrow two story brick building. There are ornate designs made with the brick at the roof line and between the first and second floors. A metal awning has been installed, otherwise the building is basically the same on the outside as when built. The condition is good.
- #6. Nelson's Furniture -- This large two story brick building was built in the early 1900's. There is a stone arched entry to the entrance for the second floor. There are many high triple-sash windows on the second floor in the front and on one side. On the lower level on one side and in the back are recessed windows with curved tops. The upstairs of the building was used as the City Hall until 1928. There are rings in the sidewalk on one side of the building which were used to tether the horses. The condition of the building is good.
- #7. Snohomish Furniture -- This three-story rectangular shaped building was built in 1890, and is constructed with brick. There are several chimneys on the roof top. The second and third floors have double hung windows with curved tops. There is a fancy overhang facade. This is the only three-story commercial building in town. The building is in good condition.
- #8. Snohomish Hardware -- Built as a warehouse for the Snohomish Hardware in 1904, it is now being used as the store for the same business. It is a rectangular shaped two story brick building. The unique feature of this building is it contains a water powered



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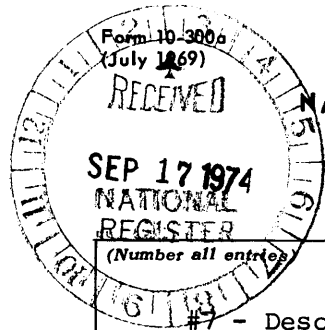
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#7 - Description
Snohomish City Historic District (4)

SUPPORTING STRUCTURES

- #22. Koplitz House -- This house has many of the features which represent Victorian design. The typical elaborate turned posts with porch railings and rows of delicate spindles along with scalloped shingle facade, scrollwork gables and decorative cornices are all hallmarks of the style of the time. It was built in 1892.
- #23. Lee House -- This three story many gabled home was built in 1892, by Mr. White for Mr. Moehring, who operated the first shoe store in the county. There are bay windows on the first and second floors, and there are cedar shingles on the roof.
- #24. Earls House -- The two story wood frame house was built about 1895. It represents a modest pioneer home with simple designs of scrollwork attached to fascia board and gingerbread pediments. There are two porches with turned posts. The outside of the house has not been altered.
- #25. Dobbs House -- This house was built for mill owner W. W. Woods in 1904. It represents the massive mansions built at this time with unlimited use of carpentry and skill. This three story house has the usual open balconies, round porches, and scrollwork decorations. There is a two story stable behind the house.
- #26. Wilson House -- This two story frame house was built in the 1880's. It has a front porch with brick steps and the exterior is tongue and groove siding.
- #27. Harris House -- This house went on the tax record in 1885. It is a three story house with enclosed back porch. The eaves are terminated with decorative bargeboards. There are two sets of bay windows on the first and second floors.
- #28. Ashcraft House -- The land on which this house was built was sold to Judge W. P. Bell by the owner, E. C. Ferguson, founder of Snohomish. The house Judge Bell built is a three story structure with porches on three sides. The house is of a Victorian design.
- #29. Evans House -- This house was built in 1903, by Mr. LaForge, a lumberman. It was the home of Judge Denny, a Snohomish County judge. The large house has many gables with colored glass windows and hand scalloped cedar shingles used as siding on the gable ends. The house is basically the same as when it was built.



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#7 - Description
Snohomish City Historic District (5)

- #30. Koshe House -- This house is typical of some of the smaller homes built in Snohomish about the turn of the century. A small box-like structure, it is of wood construction throughout. The house probably cost about \$300 to build. It is similar to mill and logging company houses.
- #31. Klein House -- This interesting house was built in 1887, and has a round tower from the ground extending above the roof line. There is a glassed-in porch on the back and high narrow windows. There are three floors.
- #32. This large old frame structure was built in the late 1800's. It originally was a warehouse for Mr. E. C. Ferguson, founder of Snohomish, and was located on the bank of the Snohomish River. It then became a livery stable for Bruin and Henry. The second floor of the building was a boarding house, operated by Maude Blood. Later, the building was moved back about 200 feet to its present location. It now is a warehouse.
- #33. Brunswick Hotel -- This two story brick building was built in the early 1900's by Mr. McCready. There are high narrow windows across the front on the second floor. The hotel name is set in white tile at the entrance. This was the largest hotel in town and today is the only one.
- #34. Lincoln House -- A two story wood frame structure, it was originally a shop downstairs with offices upstairs. The original portion was built in 1897, by Mr. N. P. Hansen. Later, the upstairs was enlarged for a residence. The building is painted dark red and has always been so. The windows in the living room have leaded glass.
- #35. Antique Store -- Now used as a store, this building was built for the First National Bank in 1907, and was the first of its kind in the county. It was also the first building in the county to use reinforced concrete. Coupled columns and wide steps make this structure seem a suitable repository for early savings.
- #36. Snohomish Bakery -- The white brick front building was built by Mr. Watson in 1903, for use as a bakery. There is a metal awning at the entrance, and just above the awning, across the width of the building, are rows of small windows. The name "Watson" still remains in the tile of the entry.

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(Number all entries)

#7 - Description
Town of Snohomish Historic District (6)

- #37. Patric Hardware -- Built in 1907, this wood frame structure has the original front walls from the store built in 1901, which burned. The store was built by Arthur Patric. The original shelves and bins are still being used to display merchandise.
- #38. Anderson House -- This two story frame house was built in 1916. It has a front porch supported by three posts and the overall appearance is one of symmetry. The exterior is lapped siding.
- #39. Cady Park -- This two acre site was part of the first plat of Snohomish and was known as "Cadyville", the first name given to this area. Named by Mr. Cady, he was one of the first men to arrive in this area, along with Mr. Ferguson, the founder of the town. There is a boat launch. There was also a log dump on the property. This property now belongs to the City of Snohomish.
- #40. Ferguson House -- The front two rooms of this house were built in 1859, by E. C. Ferguson, who had it built at Steilacoom and brought to its present location by boat. It was the first residence in Snohomish. An addition to the house was made later. The window and door frames are hand hewn, there is a porch across the front and the siding is similar to drop siding. There is also an apple tree at this location which Mr. Ferguson planted.



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1859-present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historical significance of the town of Snohomish lies in the fact that it opened this section of the interior of the territory for settlement and commerce. Previously, settlements were confined to the shores of Puget Sound.

In 1855, the federal government appropriated money for a military road from Steilacoom to Bellingham to have a road free from British naval attack, a group of men at Steilacoom envisioned a plan to build a ferry and start a town where the road would cross the Snohomish River. One of the men, E. C. Ferguson, who is known as the founder of Snohomish, encouraged three men to take advantage of this opportunity.

The men, E. T. Cady, E. H. Tucker, and H. Barnes (who was representing Ferguson) were instructed to acquire and hold for their principals, squatters' rights to the land in the vicinity of the proposed ferry. They arrived at the site in 1859. Tucker claimed a site on the south side of the river and Barnes and Cady made claims on the north side. Mr. Cady gave the area the name of "Cadyville", which was not to change until several years later to "Snohomish".

In 1860, Mr. Ferguson arrived and took possession of the Barnes claim. Mr. Cady, aided by Ferguson, became a riverboat freighter, taking produce and raw material up and down the Snohomish River on his flat-bottomed scow, the "Minnehaha".

Mr. Ferguson became deeply involved in politics. His name was the first on a petition for the establishment of Snohomish County, and he was one of the original county commissioners. At the first commissioners' meeting in Mukilteo in 1861, he came out a winner in the campaign to make the town of Snohomish the county seat. It was to remain so until January, 1897.

The most important building, in 1861, was the Blue Eagle Saloon built on the riverfront by Ferguson. It was not only a saloon, but a restaurant, post office, courthouse, office of the Justice of Peace and County Auditor, and Ferguson's residence. He held all the offices. Mr. Ferguson was also the town's first Mayor and served as a Territorial Legislator.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

An Illustrated History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties; Their People, Their Commerce, and Their Resources. Chicago: Interstate Publishing Co., 1906.

Whitfield, William. History of Snohomish County. Chicago and Seattle: Pioneer Historical Publishing Co., 1926.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	47° 55' 4"	122° 5' 55"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	47° 55' 4"	122° 5' 15"				
SE	47° 54' 28"	122° 5' 15"				
SW	47° 54' 28"	122° 5' 55"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **112.72**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Gene Ruthruff, President

ORGANIZATION: **Snohomish Historical Society** DATE: **January 16, '74**

STREET AND NUMBER:
118 Avenue B

CITY OR TOWN: **Snohomish** STATE: **Washington** CODE: **53**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Charles H. Odegard
Charles H. Odegard

Title Director - Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

Date Sept 12, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

AR Martensen
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 10/22/74

ATTEST:
Low Duntz
Keeper of The National Register

Date 10.18.74

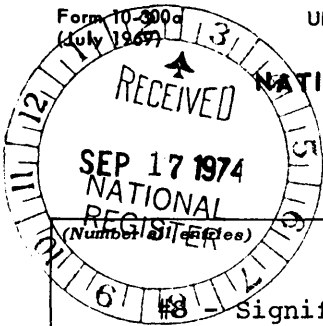
Form 10-900d
(July 1967)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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#8 - Significance
Snohomish City Historic District

On June 21, 1871, Ferguson and his wife filed the first plat of Snohomish, which was part of their homestead. The plat was comprised of First, Second, Third and Union Streets, and four Avenues: A, B, C, and D. On April 12, 1872, the Cady claim, which had come into the possession of W. B. Sinclair, was plated. This comprised the street called Commercial and the East portion of First and Second Streets. The cross-streets were May, Cedar, Maple, State, Willow, and Alder. Union Street was the dividing line between the Ferguson and Sinclair plats. It was 80 feet wide, all the others were 60 feet wide.

A wagon bridge was built over the Snohomish River at the foot of Avenue D in 1888, by H. A. Eddy, and in 1890, Snohomish was incorporated as a third-class city.

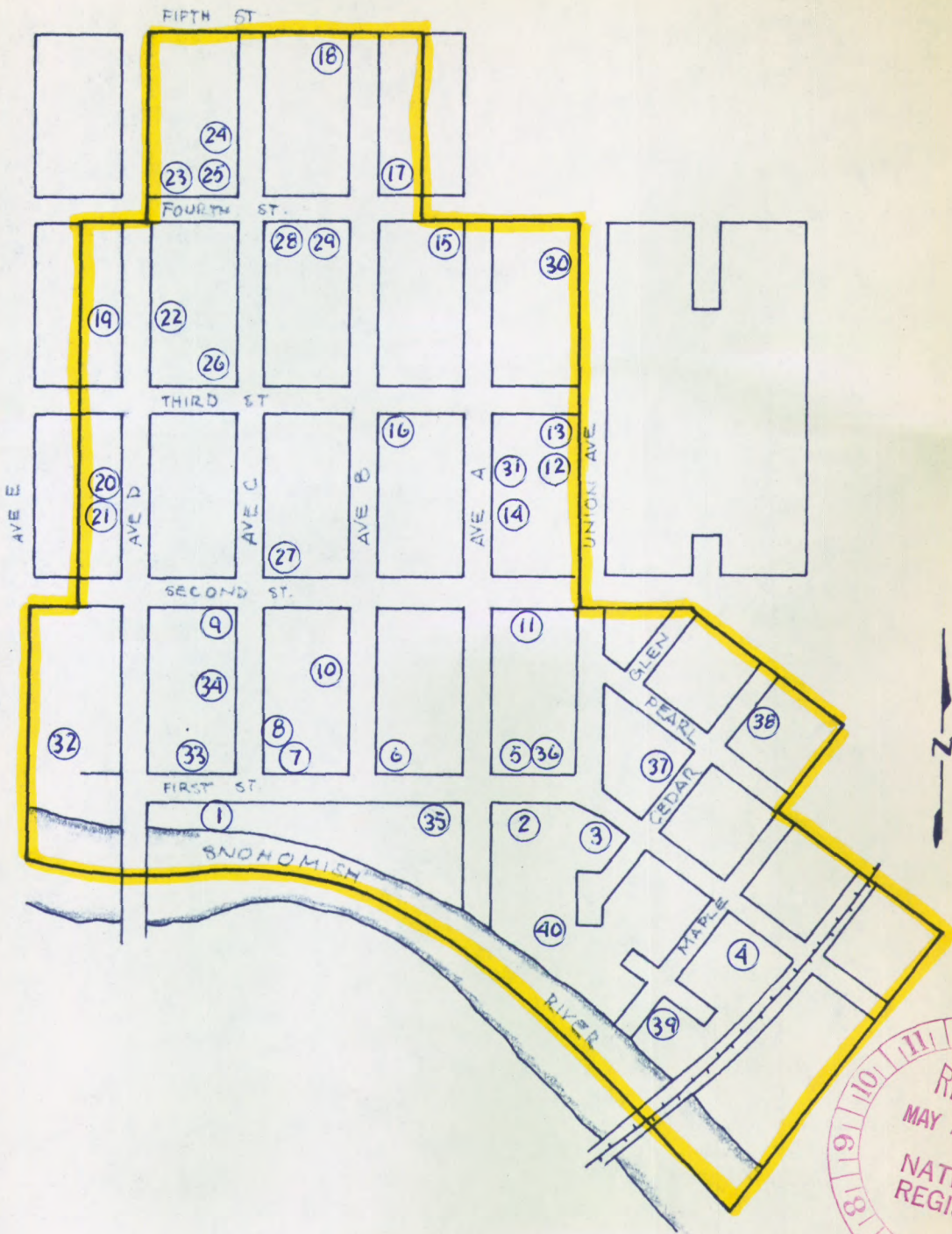
It is interesting to note that on July 4, 1876, Snohomish celebrated the Centennial of the United States with pomp and ceremony. A gun salute went off at sunrise and parades and speeches marked the day. One parade group dressed in the uniform of the Continental Army. The day ended with a Grand Ball at the Riverside Hotel.

Perched securely on bluffs overlooking the fertile Snohomish River Valley, the town of Snohomish has remained virtually unchanged since the turn of the century. A bedroom community even in its early days, Snohomish has adapted to the suburban life with few changes to the city center.

The timber industry continues to flavor the town's character with mills operating continuously, with the exception of a period between 1928 and 1941. The processing of agricultural products, which began as early as 1908, when the first cannery was built, continues today with the handling of thousands of tons of peas, corn, and potatoes annually.

As the major retailers have moved out of the First Street area to nearby shopping centers, specialty shops have quickly replaced them, restoring the older buildings to theirs and the town's advantage. Last summer (1973), the City Council passed a historical district ordinance to preserve the town's historical and significant buildings and to encourage new structures to reflect the accent of the old. In addition, one building (the Linert home on Avenue D) is already in the State Register.

The population in 1920 was about 5,000 -- it remains the same today.



SNOHOMISH, WASH.
 HISTORIC DISTRICT

WASHINGTON STATE
 PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

DRAWN BY _____ SCALE _____
 DATE _____ DRAWING NO. _____