

# ALDERWOOD MANOR NEWS CLIPPINGS

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## CEDAR VALLEY AND HALL'S LAKE

By Betty Lou Gaeng

The thick forest of cedars that once covered the valley and the pungent aroma from those great trees seem to leave no question as to why the early settlers were inspired to name their land Cedar Valley. No other name could fit it so well. Later, even the valley's lake attested to the name as its waters developed a yellow-brown hue from the presence of the cedar logs entombed in the lake's waters from the sawmills on the shore.

Edmonds when she and her husband settled there. This is verified by the records found in the 1880 federal census for Ten-Mile-Beach (Edmonds) which shows that at least two Indian families, headed by Indian Tom and Bob Indian, were living on the beach at Edmonds at that time.

Mrs. Brackett remembered that the Indians had a trail that led to Hall Lake. As she told the story, this trail began at the dock, followed the natural terrain and then ended at the lake.

From there one section branched southeast to Lake Washington and the other toward the north where it eventually petered out in the deep woods. At the little lake in the valley, the Indians gathered berries and the cattails along its shore. The cattails were prized for their edible roots which were considered a delicacy by certain tribes.

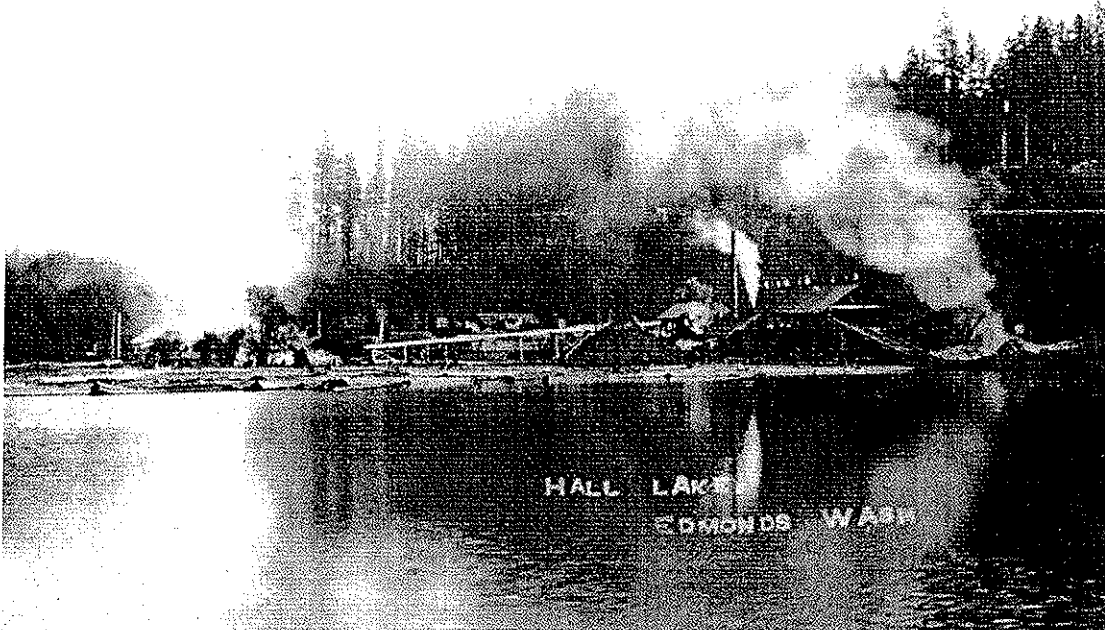
The native people took their riches and went back to their homes; they did not establish permanent camps in the valley. Home

to them was on the shores of Puget Sound where the salmon were plentiful, or north along the rivers.

The first permanent dwellers on the land were the homesteaders. Civil War veteran, Riley Hall, a single man, filed his claim in 1885 and his land patent was issued in 1890. Mr. Hall had come to the west in 1870 from Indiana, his birthplace. He first spent time as a logger in Thurston County before finding his way to the land alongside the eastern shore of the lake which still carries his name. His main interest in homesteading appeared to be in the value of the trees and not in farming his land.

The first families to discover the valley and file homestead claims with thoughts of permanent

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Prior to the 1880s the land near the lake was still untouched except for occasional visitors. Here, four to five miles east of the new town of Edmonds, all was quiet. Only the visitors disturbed the serene beauty of the small lake that sparkled amid the great trees. Later, after Riley Hall filed his 160-acre homestead claim on the eastern shore, this lake would be given the name Hall Lake, or as we call it today, Hall's Lake.

The occasional visitors were the people native to the territory. They visited the valley long before the loggers and the homesteaders set foot there.

In September of 1905 an article in the *Edmonds Review* told of an interview with Etta Brackett, the wife of Edmonds founder George Brackett. Mrs. Brackett recalled that Indian families lived on the beach near

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settlement were Hiram Henry (H. H.) Burleson who came with a large extended family from Pennsylvania; and coming from Finland were John and Anna Salty and John H. and Susanna Lambe.

A major influence in the development of the Cedar Valley community was the fact that this land was still available for homesteading as it had not been tied up by the land claims of Cyrus Walker and Puget Mill Company. The lumber barons had bypassed this section of South Snohomish County. The company's holdings adjacent to the north and east were held for the logging of the great forests, and eventually for its future Alderwood Manor planned community.

## Hall's Lake Poultry Farm

S. C. White Leghorns

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Eggs for Setting. Pullets and Cockerels for Sale

White Leghorn Eggs, \$1.50 for 15

Barred Rock Eggs \$2.00 for 15

Located 60 rods east of Sub-station No. 2 S.-E. R.R.

**H. H. Burleson, Proprietor**

By the beginning of the twentieth century, Cedar Valley was a mixture of logging activity, sawmills, some chicken farms and a spattering of orchards and strawberry farms. Leaders in the community were Hiram Burleson and his extended family, the Whites, Jacklins, Haskins, and the patriarchs, Ira and Julia Bartholomew. Settling on his 160-acre homestead land in 1887, Mr. Burleson became an active participant in the developing community. He also became the proprietor of a large chicken farm, advertising his poultry in the *Edmonds Tribune*. His brother-in-law Austin Jacklin established a school further west, near what we know today as Holmes Corner (212<sup>th</sup> Street Southwest and 76<sup>th</sup> Avenue West).

Newlyweds John H. and Susanna Lambe homesteaded 120 acres of farmland—their land patent issued in 1891. Susanna didn't live long enough to see the changes in Cedar Valley. When she died from tuberculosis in 1902, she left a young son, John (Jack), Jr. and a six-year-old daughter. John Lambe Sr. remarried in 1905 to Hilma Sampson Jarvie, a widow who had come from Finland in 1903. Together, they had a large family before John Lambe Sr. died in 1918, leaving Hilma alone on their ranch to raise the youngest children.

A short distance northwest of the terminus of the

Interurban line, the Lambe family owned the only grocery store in the area, and John Jr. was the proprietor of the store when it was sold in 1910 to another young bachelor Adrian Middleton. Mr. Middleton was appointed as postmaster when the Seattle Heights Post Office was established on July 30, 1910 at this location (Snohomish County Gazetteer, Sno-Isle Genealogical Society).

Today, Mountlake Terrace High School is located on a southern section of what was originally the Lambe's homestead.

At what is now the corner of 212<sup>th</sup> Street Southwest and 44<sup>th</sup> Avenue West, the first school in Cedar Valley opened in 1896 on an acre of land donated by John and Anna Salty from a section of their 160-acre homestead. The school was replaced by a new one in 1911. Children rode the interurban from as far away as Lake Ballinger to attend Cedar Valley School.

The early homesteaders and the other land-owners had a strong interest in the prosperity of their community. They appeared to have had definite intentions of Cedar Valley becoming a town. This seems to be borne out from the naming of the rough puncheon roads with important sounding names, such as Broadway, Chestnut and Walnut Streets, as well as Gaston and Second Avenues, and also Lambe Street.



John and Anna Salty

Later another road was named Hackett Road. This was the name of the road leading to the land of a major employer of the men of Cedar Valley, a large mill run by John and Emma Hackett on their 80-acre property next to John Lambe's holdings.

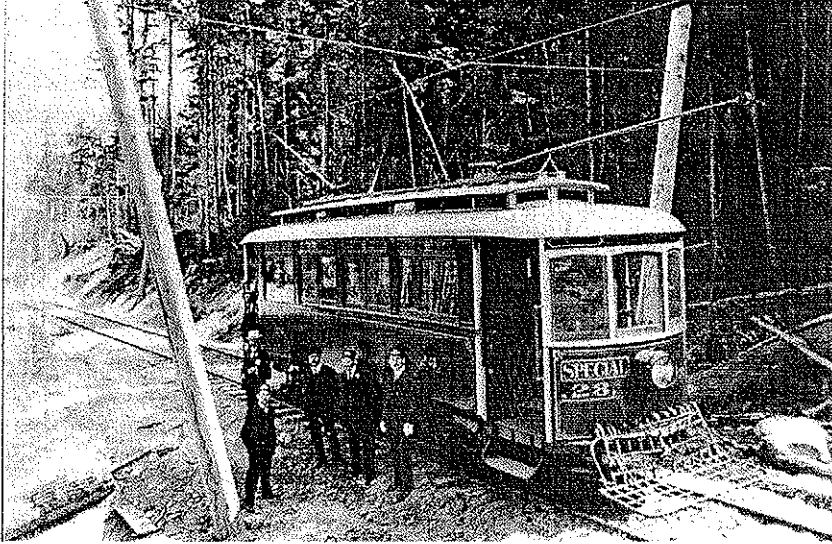
Cedar Valley was becoming a progressive community and in June of 1907 representatives traveled to Edmonds and called on the editor of the *Edmonds Tribune*. There, they requested that the paper publish the news of their community. The editor agreed, and an early news item in November of 1908 was the important announcement that an electric light plant was being installed for the community of Cedar Valley.

A strong influence for settlement of Cedar Valley came in 1907. Hall's Lake became the terminus for the Interurban line out of Seattle. With transportation

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from Seattle, Cedar Valley and Hall's Lake became accessible for settlement—especially handy for those interested in finding work in the logging and sawmill industries. Hall's Lake remained the terminus of the interurban line until 1910 when its tracks were



Courtesy Western Washington University Center for Pacific Northwest Studies, Bruce Cheever Collection

extended all the way to Everett.

This extension of the interurban line became a catalyst in the development of Alderwood Manor. First known as Forest Park, the station was renamed Alderwood Manor station, and this soon became the hub of "downtown" Alderwood Manor, Puget Mill Company's planned community. As an enticement for buyers for their logged stump-land, in 1917 the company advertised small farms for sale on 6,517.79, more or less, acres\* of its land for a reasonable down payment and small monthly payments. This advertising brought results and the *Little Landers* of Alderwood Manor began arriving. With the backing by the Puget Mill Company, Alderwood Manor became an attractive destination for newcomers. The stores in "downtown" Alderwood Manor also became shopping places for the residents of Cedar Valley.

Today the name Cedar Valley is mainly remembered because of the popular and historic Cedar Valley Grange. To mark its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary, Cheri (Stadler) Ryan wrote a very thorough history of the Grange. This history appeared in *Alderwood Manor News Clippings*, the newsletter of AMHA, Volume XVIII, Issue 2, June 2009.

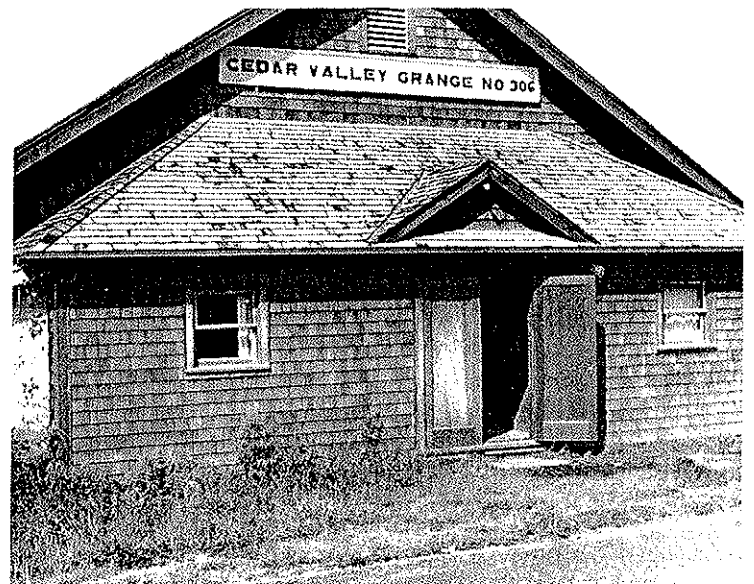
Established in April of 1909 as Halls Lake Grange #306, in 1927 the name was changed to Cedar Valley Grange #306. H. H. (Hiram) Burluson of Cedar Valley was the first Grange Master and Guy S. Holmes served

as its secretary. Guy Holmes actually was not a resident of Cedar Valley, he had grown up less than two miles to the west on his father Samuel Holmes' 80-acre homestead. In 1909 that area was known as Mountain View. Presently it is Holmes Corner and the home of Edmonds-Woodway High School.

The Grange became popular not only for its contributions on behalf of the neighboring communities, but also as a place for great entertainment. Even the children were not left out, the Grange offered many programs just for the young people. As it still is today, Cedar Valley Grange was a place for good old-fashioned entertainment, and from its earliest days, dancing has been a major offering of good times at the Cedar Valley Grange.

Halide (Lobdell) Patterson, a long-time member of AMHA who grew up in Alderwood Manor is a lady who in her youth attended the dances and other activities at Cedar Valley Grange. Halide has many fond memories of the entertainment the Cedar Valley Grange offered—especially dancing with the young men of not only the neighborhood, but from far afield. The music and dancing at Cedar Valley Grange became well known throughout Snohomish and King Counties and drew large crowds. For many years the music of Halide's parents, Dice and Mabel Lobdell, was a favorite of the dancers. Dice played the violin, and Mabel joined him on the piano. Later they were part of a combo which included Bill Crump on drums and Ruth Smith on her saxophone.

Others who played at the dances were Cedar Valley's own Murray Sennett on drums, and playing his trombone, Ken Cloud of Edmonds. Ken Cloud, the



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son of the editor of the *Edmonds Tribune-Review*, went on to have his own orchestra. Both Murray Sennett and Ken Cloud became very successful professional musicians.

These dances ranged from folk and square dancing, to ballroom dancing, and even to the jitterbug of the 1940s. To this day, the Cedar Valley Grange is a place for dancing, and members of square dance and folk dance clubs still enjoy twirling about on its exceptional hardwood dance floor.

Fun and Cedar Valley went hand in hand. From 1913 through 1945, picnics and dancing were also a major part of the entertainment at Eisen's Resort on the eastern shore of Hall's Lake. Many popular musicians performed for dances in the little dance hall at the resort, including Paul Tutmarc, either as a vocalist or playing his electric guitar, plus his wife Bonnie Tutmarc with her beautiful and haunting voice. After the breakup of their marriage, Bonnie Tutmarc became known as Bonnie Guitar, a well-known recording artist—popular for her rendition of Dark Moon. Paul Tutmarc, a brother of the Tutmark men of Alderwood Manor, was the inventor of the Hawaiian steel guitar, and an innovator in the music industry.

Another group of people who enjoyed the picnics at the little lake were the early settlers of south Snohomish County. After the first Old Settlers Picnic held at the Burlson farm in Cedar Valley in August of 1899 to honor Della Burlson on her birthday, the Old Settlers moved the picnic location to Martha Lake, and eventually back to Cedar Valley—this time to Hall's Lake and Eisen's Resort. Following the closing of the resort, in 1945 the Old Settlers began meeting at the Edmonds City Park.

Others who enjoyed good times at Eisen's Resort in the summertime were members of the Shingleweavers union. Many of these men had once worked in the mills located in Cedar Valley. The picnics at Hall's Lake attracted political candidates as well. It was a good place for them to meet the voters of the district and vie for their support in forthcoming elections.

Even though the people of Cedar Valley knew how to enjoy life, it was not always pleasant and the news reported by the Edmonds paper was often not good news. In 1910 the paper reported the accidental death of Hiram Burlson's brother-in-law, 47-year-old Thomas White while he was working in the woods.

In 1916, the newspaper told of the tragic death of Eili Lambe, the two and a half-year-old daughter of John and Hilma Lambe. Eili drowned in a pond on the family's property where her four-year-old brother discovered her little body.



*John Lambe Jr.*

John (Jack) Lambe, Jr. went to work for Puget Sound Mill & Lumber Co. in Port Angeles. He was the gas engineer on the train in the lumber yard and died at the age of 29 in 1919 when the company's train derailed and overturned.

In 1920, popular Cedar Valley-born David Reid, 20-year-old son of early settlers Omar and Hattie (Passage) Reid, was killed instantly when a delayed dynamite charge exploded almost under his feet. David was clearing stumps near the Cedar Valley schoolhouse.

In 1926, 76-year-old Matt Sampson, father of Mrs. Hilma Lambe died after hanging himself from the rafters of the family's barn. It was reported he was suffering ill health.

In 1928, Mrs. Julia Anderson, wife of Oscar Anderson, and daughter of Thomas and Mary White, died in childbirth as did her baby son. Mrs. Anderson left two young daughters, Julia and Frances, with only their father to care for them.

Despite the bad happenings, the settlers of Cedar Valley were strong people, and for them life did go on. New residents kept arriving and the area continued to grow.

However, the future brought change and Cedar Valley lost much of its identity when Mountlake Terrace annexed a portion of its land to incorporate as a city in 1954, and again when Lynnwood annexed another section in the 1960s. Even a small part of Cedar Valley was annexed by Brier. However, Cedar Valley can still boast that it existed as a community long before the business men at Evergreen Crossroads called their place Lynnwood, and even several years before Puget Mill Company established its planned community of Alderwood Manor. Before the names Mountlake Terrace and Brier were ever heard, and even before Seattle Heights was established, Cedar Valley existed.

For those whose families were settlers of the land that was once Cedar Valley, they can thank the long-enduring Cedar Valley Grange and Alderwood Manor Heritage Association for keeping the name and memory of the community alive.

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*\*Quit Claim Deed from Talbot, Pope and Walker to Puget Mill Company (1874). Designated land is located in Township 27, N.R. 4 East, Alderwood Manor, Snohomish County, Washington. Abstract of Title, No. 31785, Snohomish County Abstract Co., Everett, Washington.*