Trees of Historic Snohomish

1 58 Maple Ave. (east of 51 Maple Ave.)

• English Walnut (*Juglans speciosa.*) Gorgeous, large upright clusters of white flowers appear in early summer, followed by long, bean-like seed pods.

2 105 Cedar Ave., 1910 former Carnegie Library

• European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica,*) near entrance. Green leaves; smooth gray bark reminiscent of an elephant's skin.

• American Elm (*Ulmus Americana,*) on Pearl Street. This large elm is the lone remnant of a once-larger grouping.

• Copper/Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica,*) on the alley next to 703 1st St. This species has purple leaves and smooth gray bark. See #7.

3 116 Union Ave., 1937 Snohomish City Hall (former Snohomish Post Office)

• Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris.*) These two large giants are home to numerous crows who feed on their "pin"-sized acorns. The one to the left was dramatically trimmed in 2017 in an attempt to save it from splitting down the middle.

4 220 Union Ave.

• Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara.*) This large evergreen is native to the Himalayas.

5 906 3rd St.

• Cherry (*Prunus,*) possibly Sweet Cherry (*Prunus avium,*) on the west side of the yard behind a picket fence. Magnificent large, twisted trunk.

6 317 Ave. A (the back yard of 317 Ave. B)

• Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum.*)

7 330 Ave. A, at the southeast corner of the lot

• Copper/ Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica.*) Very large and generally long-lived tree. See #2.

8 429 Union Ave, 1898 Goodrich House

• Camperdown Elm (*Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii.'*) Contorted branches and weeping canopy. Best viewed in winter, when its leaves don't obscure the branches.

9 602 Ave. A, southeast corner of the lot

• Sassafras Tree (*Sassafras albidum.*) Varying leaf shapes, with an excellent orange-to-scarlet fall color. Bark of the roots sometimes is used to make tea.

10 516 Ave. B, on alley

• Japanese Walnut (*Juglans ailantifolia.*) "Champion Trees of Washington State" by Robert Van Pelt, which documents the largest known examples of species, credits this tree as featuring the "largest crown."

11 506 Ave. B, 1902 Hendrie House

• Chinese Chestnut (*Castanea mollissima.*) This outstanding chestnut also is included in "Champion Trees of Washington State." Large edible nuts are enclosed in a prickly burr. Mr. Hendrie, one of the town's first druggists, brought the tree here as a seedling from his native New England.

12 430 Ave. B, near alley; best seen from 5th Street

• Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum.*) This is a relatively young tree. There also is a young Coast Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) on this lot. Another example is found at the corner of Maple & Ford Avenues.

13 429 Ave. B

• Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata.*) Mature Shagbarks feature a trademark shaggy bark. They can reach 90 feet in height and live up to 200 years. Shagbarks bear leaves up to two-feet long and edible nuts with an excellent flavor. Note the keyhole in the trunk.

14 414 Ave B, 1892 Henry House

• American Elm (*Ulmus americana.*) Several spectacular and large examples of this species.

15 East side of Avenue B, between 4th & 5th streets

• Common Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum.*) Street trees with large masses of white flowers with pink markings.

• Red Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus carnea.*) Street trees with hundreds of 8-inch, reddish-pink flowers in April and May.

16 402 Ave. B

• Copper/Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica.*) See #2 and #7.

17 329 Ave. C

• Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum.*) This is Snohomish's "Beloved Horse Chestnut," covered with a profusion of white flower spikes in May.

18 404 Ave. C, 1904 Wood House

• American Elm (*Ulmus americana.*)

19 431 Ave. C

• California Bay/ Oregon Myrtle (*Umbellularia californica.*) An unusually large specimen with powerfully aromatic leaves which, when crushed, may be used as a more potent substitute for bay leaves in cooking.

20 429 Ave. D

• Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica glauca.*) — cut down several years ago.

21 1316 5th St., Snohomish High School

• Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris.*) Referred to as "The Big Tree" by countless students. Very broad growth on this specimen, with a brilliant scarlet fall color.

22 331 Ave. F, 1907 McCormick House

• Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana.*) White and purple tulip-like flowers in April.

23 1314 4th St., 1906 N.P. Hansen House, a former Episcopal rectory

• London Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerifolia.*) Peeling, cream-colored bark is a noticeable characteristic of plane trees.

24 329 Ave. D, street trees on both sides

• Sourwood Tree (*Oxydendron arboreum.*) Unbelievably brilliant, scarlet fall color. Sourwoods are a native understory tree in pine forests of the southeastern United States.

25 313 Ave. D, 1903 Foss House

• Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum,*) to right of the house, behind two picket fences.

26 1314 3rd St.

• Franklin Tree (*Franklinia alatamaha.*) This oddly-shaped specimen of the rare Franklin produces large, white, fragrant camellia-like flowers, and in the fall features beautiful scarlet and orange foliage.

• Monkey Puzzle Tree (*Araucaria aracauna,*) on the west side of the lot. The Monkey Puzzle Tree, an arboreal oddity, is native to Chile.

• Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa or Cornus k. chinensis,*) on the west lot line. White flowers in spring, followed by bright red fruit that hang from branches like strawberries; striking exfoliating bark; yellow to scarlet fall color.

27 232 Ave. D, next to alley

• Gingko (*Gingko biloba*), male. Gingkos survived to present times only in China, but they once had a wide range. Petrified gingko forests are found in eastern Washington.

28 311 Ave. C

• Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum.*) This maple was planted in the early 1900s by Robert Hazeltine, the town's first mailman. It came from a tree in the Hazeltines' hometown in Whitehall, Mich., and served as a memory of their roots.

29 221 Ave. C, 1889 Walton House

• Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum.*) Washington State's large, native maple.

Cover Image:

311 Ave. C (See #28)

Other Snohomish Trees of Interest:

1523 Lake Mount Dr.

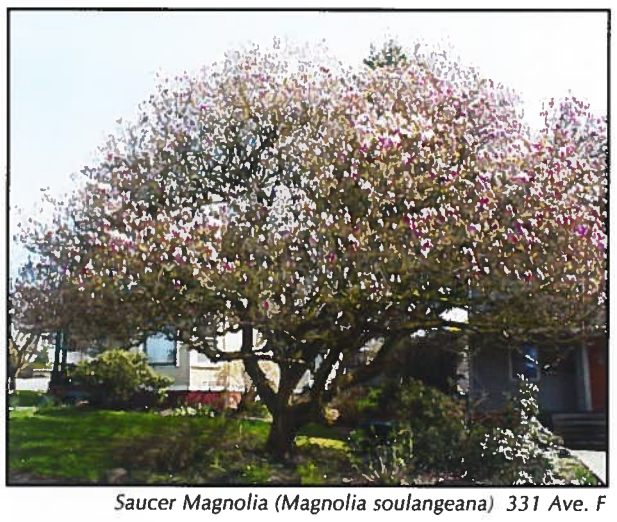
• Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*)

Lincoln and Willow Avenues, northwest corner

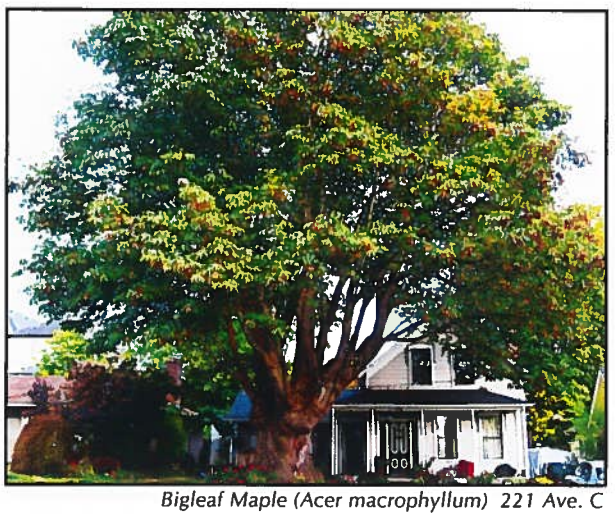
• Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) Planted in September 1909 by Howard and Nellie Vance Clemans, in honor of their first-born child, Robert. Howard and his three brothers came to Snohomish from Iowa in the late 1800s. They owned Alpine Mill, on Stevens Pass.

330 Ave. H

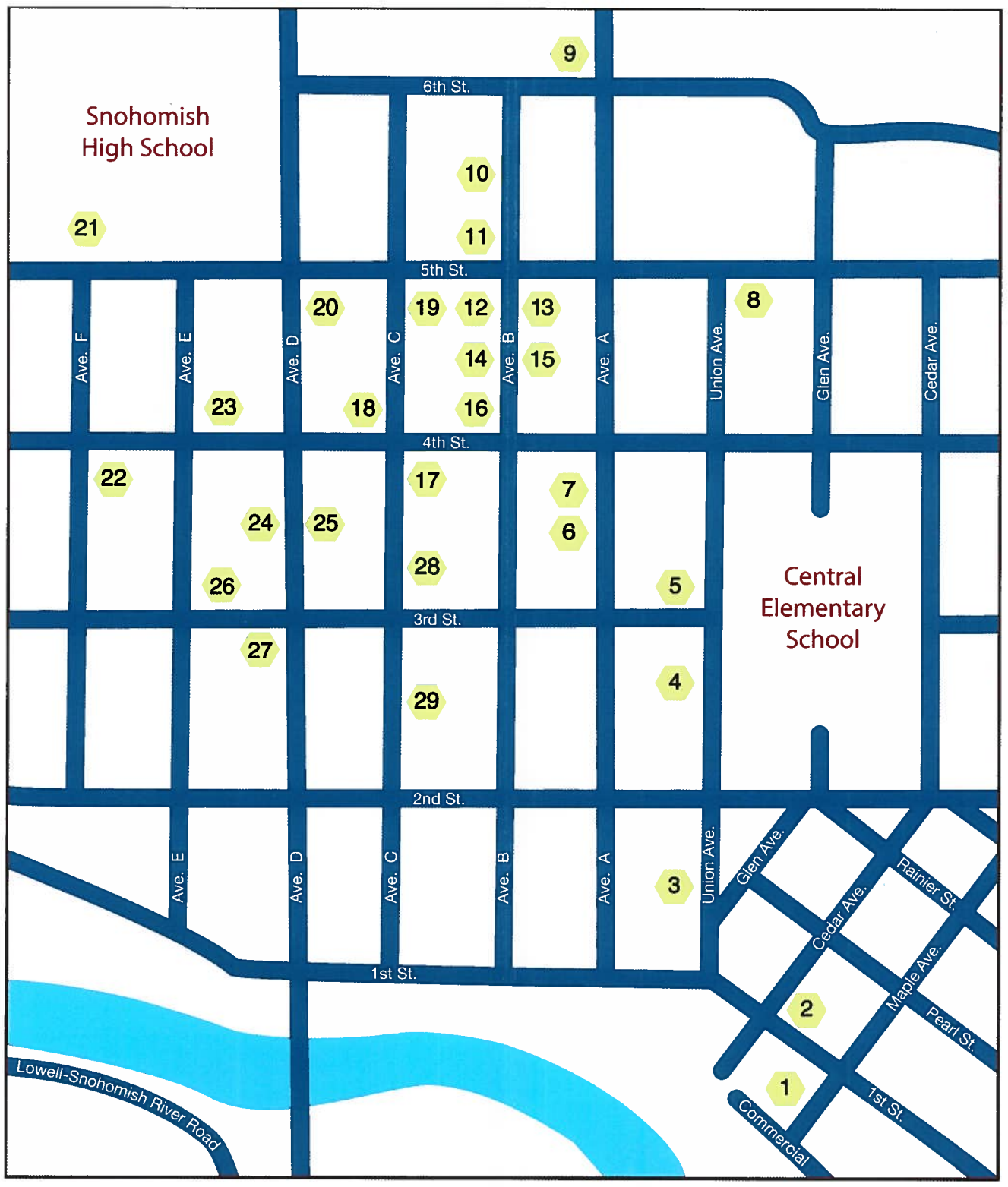
• Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa.*) A Washington State native commonly found in higher and drier elevations.



Saucer Magnolia (Magnolia soulangeana) 331 Ave. F



Bigleaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum) 221 Ave. C



Trees Matter

People always have needed trees. We need trees for shelter, for fire, for shade. We need trees to breathe and to be fed. We always will need trees.

Trees teach us about our own human condition; about birth and death and rebirth. Trees are miracles of engineering, chemistry and faith.

We picnic by trees. We walk along streets with trees. We plant trees in our parks and on our properties. We take photos of trees. Kids climb trees. We simply love trees.

And we hope that you love our trees, too.

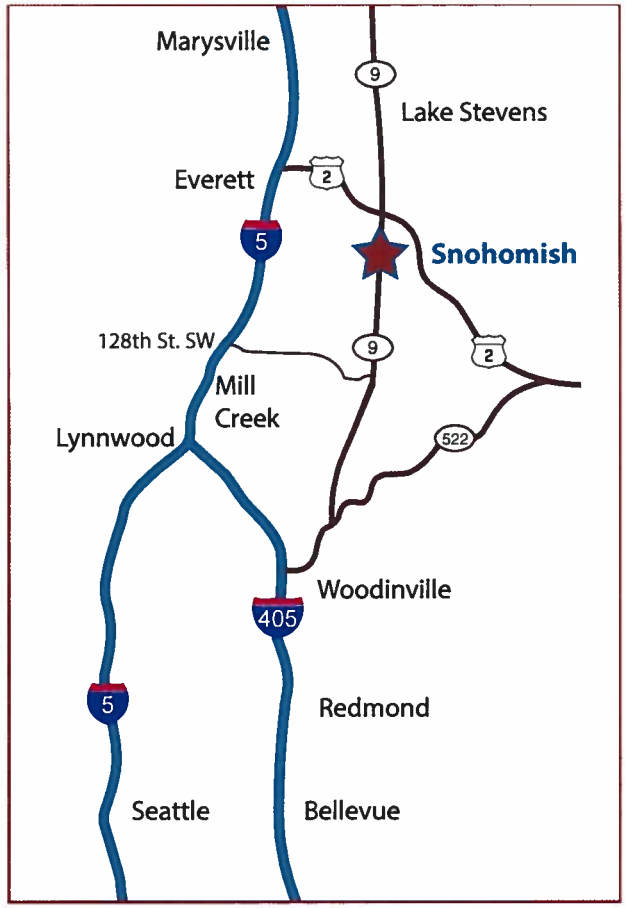
Enjoy your Trees of Snohomish Walking Tour!

Pin Oak (Quercus palustris) 116 Union Ave.

"No town can fail of beauty, though its walks were gutters and its houses hovels, if venerable trees make magnificent colonnades along its streets."

— Henry Ward Beecher

Discover Historic Snohomish



Credits

We would like to recognize the following individuals for their contributions to the Trees of Historic Snohomish Walking Guide:

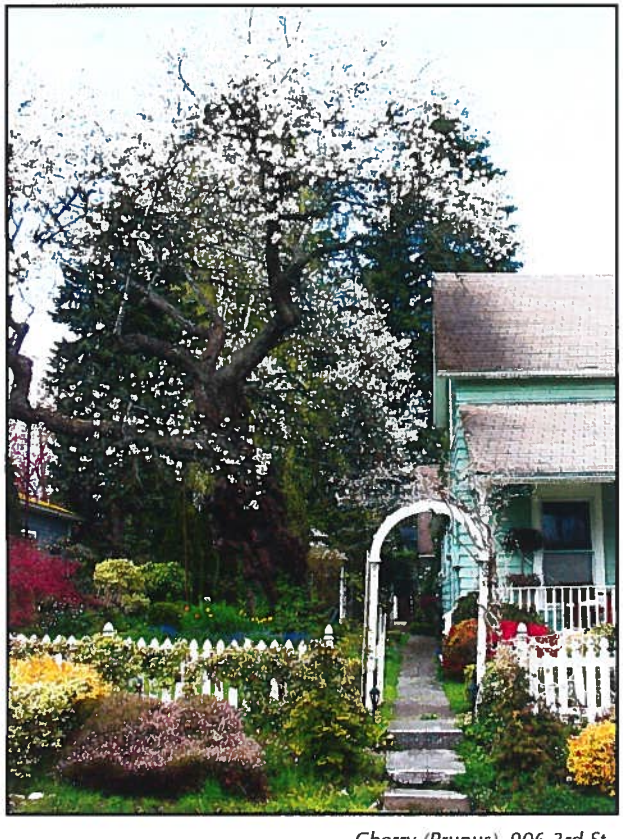
Gary Ferguson, John First, Ann Stanton, Lya Badgley and Diane Brooks (Priestdi Communications, www.priestdi.com.)

Trees of Snohomish

A WALKING GUIDE

Snohomish, Washington

Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) 329 Ave. C



Cherry (Prunus) 906 3rd St.

A Brief History of Snohomish

Long before Europeans arrived, Native American tribes – the Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and Pilchuck – inhabited this area.

The native peoples lived in family groups in cedar long houses, and moved up and down the rivers from ocean to mountains in hand-hewn dugout canoes. They had a highly developed culture based on fishing for salmon and foraging for other foods found naturally in the densely forested land.

This great natural wealth also attracted the first Europeans. In 1855, entrepreneur E.C. Ferguson persuaded three of his friends – E.T. Cady, E.H. Tucker and H. Barne – to lay claim to property along the river.

Their reasoning was to take advantage of a proposed military road, to run from Steilacoom to Bellingham. The road never materialized, but the town of Snohomish was born.

Big-leaf maple, red osier dogwood and cottonwood trees lined the banks of the Snohomish River, while dense forests of hemlock, fir and mighty cedar blanketed the valley and hills surrounding the fledgling community.

As the river provided a cheap means of transportation, forestry became the first substantial industry. Fortunes were made as the town blossomed.

Some trees on this tour were planted at the time when these grand homes were originally built to house the wealthy lumber baron families.

We invite you to stroll and wonder at these amazing trees which have been carefully preserved along with our Historic District.

All trees have a story to tell; we just must be very still to listen and hear.

Korean Dogwood (Cornus Kousa) 1314 3rd Ave.

Sourwood Tree (Oxydendron Arboreum) 329 Ave. D

" The wonder is that we can see these trees and not wonder more."

— Ralph Waldo Emerson