

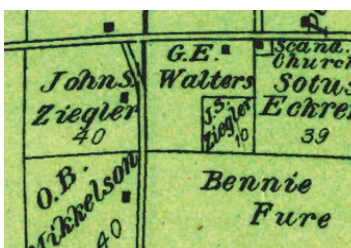
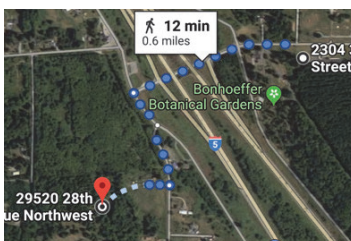
# ENGLISH REMITTANCE MEN

## History (including Freeborn Lutheran Church's original pastor's cabin)

1880 immunizations meant European families of 11 no longer lost 8 children to illness; families of 10 were not uncommon. By tradition, the 1<sup>st</sup> son inherited the farm, the 2<sup>nd</sup> went into the Military, the 3<sup>rd</sup> the Church and the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> sons were “problems.” Families sent these sons to “the colonies” and paid them to stay away. Currency restrictions ahead of the U.S. entering WW I ended (as many thought America would side with Germany) these English remittances in 1915. The year before, English sons had already left, feeling obliged to serve their country.

*“On the morning they rode to war, each left his cabin without looking back. Instead he rode to the cabin of his nearest neighbour, just as another remittance man rode toward his cabin. At his neighbour's cabin he dismounted, took his rifle, and shot the animals. As the last shots echoed back from the surrounding hills he spilled kerosene across the cabin's cracked floorboards and then set the building ablaze. Throughout the valley this scene was repeated until all the remittance men's shacks were burned, all their animals killed.”* None of these Englishmen returned.

<https://www.michaelkuckner.com/historich.html>



In 2019 PLC purchased this old cabin that from 1914-1930 served as the parsonage for the Dano-Norwegian speaking pastor for both Milltown & Freeborn Churches.

## Ethnobotanical Gardens

Native plant “starts” from Bonhoeffer Gardens (to your SW, by the I-5) illustrate 99 foods and materials available to the American peoples who lived here 10,000 years without the need to develop agriculture. Planter boxes contain:

Acer circinnatum (01), Achillea millefolium (02), Achillea trifolium (03), Adiantum aleuticum (04), Allium cernuum (05), Allium schoenoprasum (06), Allium rubrum (07), Amelanchier alnifolia (08), Anaphalis margaritacea (09), Apocynum androsaemifolium (10), Arbutus menziesii (11), Arctostaphylos columbiana (12), Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (13), Athyrium filix-femina (14), Balsamorhiza hirtella (15), Berberis aquifolium (16), Berberis nervosa (17), Betula papyrifera (18), Camassia elatior (19), Camassia quamash (20), Castilleja linaria (21), Cassia occidentalis (22), Ceanothus americanus (23), Ceanothus velutinus (24), Ceanothus velutinus (25), Ceanothus velutinus (26), Ceanothus velutinus (27), Ceanothus velutinus (28), Ceanothus velutinus (29), Ceanothus velutinus (30), Ceanothus velutinus (31), Ceanothus velutinus (32), Ceanothus velutinus (33), Ceanothus velutinus (34), Ceanothus velutinus (35), Ceanothus velutinus (36), Ceanothus velutinus (37), Ceanothus velutinus (38), Ceanothus velutinus (39), Ceanothus velutinus (40), Ceanothus velutinus (41), Ceanothus velutinus (42), Ceanothus velutinus (43), Ceanothus velutinus (44), Ceanothus velutinus (45), Ceanothus velutinus (46), Ceanothus velutinus (47), Ceanothus velutinus (48), Ceanothus velutinus (49), Ceanothus velutinus (50), Ceanothus velutinus (51), Ceanothus velutinus (52), Ceanothus velutinus (53), Ceanothus velutinus (54), Ceanothus velutinus (55), Ceanothus velutinus (56), Ceanothus velutinus (57), Ceanothus velutinus (58), Ceanothus velutinus (59), Ceanothus velutinus (60), Ceanothus velutinus (61), Ceanothus velutinus (62), Ceanothus velutinus (63), Ceanothus velutinus (64), Ceanothus velutinus (65), Ceanothus velutinus (66), Ceanothus velutinus (67), Ceanothus velutinus (68), Ceanothus velutinus (69), Ceanothus velutinus (70), Ceanothus velutinus (71), Ceanothus velutinus (72), Ceanothus velutinus (73), Ceanothus velutinus (74), Ceanothus velutinus (75), Ceanothus velutinus (76), Ceanothus velutinus (77), Ceanothus velutinus (78), Ceanothus velutinus (79), Ceanothus velutinus (80), Ceanothus velutinus (81), Ceanothus velutinus (82), Ceanothus velutinus (83), Ceanothus velutinus (84), Ceanothus velutinus (85), Ceanothus velutinus (86), Ceanothus velutinus (87), Ceanothus velutinus (88), Ceanothus velutinus (89), Ceanothus velutinus (90), Ceanothus velutinus (91), Ceanothus velutinus (92), Ceanothus velutinus (93), Ceanothus velutinus (94), Ceanothus velutinus (95), Ceanothus velutinus (96), Ceanothus velutinus (97), Ceanothus velutinus (98), Ceanothus velutinus (99).

The Farm Museum and Garden's goal is to provide Washington State public school students a visual, non-text, introduction to NW History. Local Legends are stories our ancestors told (to us), their grandchildren, who are now 75 years of age. “History” (as compared to “lies perpetuated on the dead”) is taken from Wikipedia under the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike Agreements until PLC can develop its unique limited prose. These efforts are now underway with assistance of local school districts and the Stillaguamish Tribe. Plant prose, QR Code Links, and photos are taken from: www.usda.gov (attribution: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), Wikipedia, and the UoW's www.biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium website under educational uses. URL Links provided by: USDA, NRCS, the PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>) National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. Visitors enter under the Revised Codes of the State of Washington - RCW 4.24.200 & 4.24.210 allowing public recreational use, including nature study and viewing or enjoying scenic or scientific sites/waterways on private land. Museum and gardens are proposed uses that still require Snohomish County Planning approvals. At present buildings serve as auxiliary storage units for PLC's native plants, gardening equipment, and Christmas decorations.

## Legends & Lessons

“Red” was one of this area's remittancemen. No one knew his real name; a traveling team of craftsmen had built his cabin under contract from England, just as a traveling team of carpenters built the Freeborn Chapel across the road with help of Milltown. Red, who never bathed, was found sick one day and taken by buggy to Stanwood's new hospital, only recently opened by Dr. Allen and his wife. Given a bath, he promptly died.

In 1898, Dr. Orville Reid Allen, who served on the 1st Stanwood City Council in 1903, established a medical practice. In 1905 he opened the first Hospital with the help of his wife Mary Gertrude Stockbridge (Allen). His buggy sits on the next platform. Orville and Mary raised a family here. In 1911, their college-aged son died while swimming in the Stillaguamish. In memory, she painted an altar piece for Freeborn Church. Unsigned, as it was a copy of Heinrich Hofmann's 1890 “Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane,” the piece sits across the road in the altar given to Freeborn by the Milltown Church (Hoffman's original is at New York's Riverside Church).

