The site of the first generation farm is now Heritage Park. The park site's original demonstration farm, Heritage Park is now home to seven historic structures from the 1917 subdivision that connected to the Interurban Railway. The superintendent's cottage has been renovated and now serves as a heritage education center. The water tower, now located at the main entrance, is undergoing renovation.

This guide will take you on a tour of Lynnwood's historic sites.

Tour of Historic Sites

LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON

21 Countryside Press Building (1952)
36th Avenue W at 196th Street SW

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22 Valentine/McClane House (1919)
19124 36th Avenue W

F.C. and Josephine McClane lived in this house until F.C. was hired as superintendent of the Demonstration Farm and they moved to the superintendent's cottage. Josephine's parents, Lucy and Charles Valentine, continued to live in the house for many years.

23 Manor Hardware Building (1918)
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This building was built by the Puget Mill Company in 1918 as a two-room school house. Within two years the students moved to the new building built to the southwest. The building was remodeled into office space for Puget Mill's real estate division and four retail spaces. Over the years tenants included a post office, barber shop, and newspaper shop.

24 Masonic Lodge (1921) 19501 36th Avenue W

The Masonic Lodge was built as a lodge, social hall, and theater by the Robert Burns Masonic Order. The building was the center of many community events, as well as a meeting place for the Masons.

25 Site of Alderwood Grade School (1921)
3800 196th Street SW

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196th Street SW at I-5 on-ramp

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27 Alderwood Manor Community Hall (1917)
19807 Birch Way

The old community hall was the center of all community events. It was the place where work is to be had, where markets are to be held, and where the city's residents gather. It continues to be a meeting place for the Masons in Lynnwood.

An aerial view of Alderwood Manor in 1953 at the intersection of North Trunk West Road (196th Street SW) and North Trunk North Road (36th Ave W). The Demonstration Farm can be seen in the foreground.
This guide will take you on a tour of Lynnwood’s historic houses, buildings and properties. Although many historic resources were lost as the city grew, those that survived have been relocated, rescued for preservation, or remain as viable community facilities. Today they serve to remind residents and visitors of Lynnwood’s roots in the rural community of Alderwood Manor.

In the early 1900s, the Puget Mill Company logged thousands of forest acres in southwest Snohomish County creating a vast stump land. In 1917, Puget Mill marketed the land as 5 and 10-acre “ranchettes” across the United States, promising a life of health, happiness and independence to those who settled in the new community of Alderwood Manor.

Many of the historic structures on this tour date back to early Alderwood Manor. Others were built around the time of Lynnwood’s incorporation in 1959. All are historically significant to Lynnwood and are undeniable remembrances of this city’s rural beginnings.

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Harry H. Collier
Alderwood Manor Countryside, Spring 1919

Superintendent’s Cottage and Water Tower (1917)
These are the only surviving structures from the 1917 Demonstration Farm. Both the cottage and the water tower were equipped with an underground electrical system that connected to the Interurban Railway. The cottage has been renovated and now serves as a heritage resource center, owned and operated by the Alderwood Manor Heritage Association. The water tower, now located behind the Humble House, is undergoing renovation.

Humble House (1919)
This is the park site’s original residence. The modest two-room cottage was typical of those built by the Puget Mill Company. Located across the street from Puget Mill’s Demonstration Farm, this was a working farm with chickens, horses, orchards and gardens. The Humble family bought the property in 1954 and added several rooms for their family of four. The house now serves as a genealogy research library operated by the Sno-Isle Genealogical Society.

Interurban Car 55 (1910)
The last remaining car from the Seattle to Everett Interurban Railway serves as the centerpiece of Heritage Park. Car 55 is one of six electric rail cars that provided daily commuter service from Alderwood Manor to Seattle and Everett from 1910 to 1939. The Interurban Railway was key to the development of Alderwood Manor and Lynnwood.
1 Swartz House (1895) 7017 196th Street SW
The oldest house in Lynnwood was built by the Robertson M. and Matilda Reid family in 1895 on 80 acres along the Alderwood Manor—Edmonds Road (196th Street SW). In 1934, George and Jeanne Swartz purchased the house, along with 20 acres, from Harry Reid. The Swartz family continued to live here for nearly 80 years.

2 First City Hall and Police Station (1939)
19425 56th Avenue W
Lynnwood’s first City Hall was located in a small two bedroom brick house at this location. The building also held the police headquarters and a two-cell jail in the basement. In 1971, new facilities were built on 44th Avenue W on the Civic Center Campus. The building was demolished after Cedar Valley Community School was built in 2001.

3 Site of Lynnwood Jr. High School (1954)
1940 56th Avenue W
Lynnwood Junior High School was the first school to bear the Lynnwood name. Home of the Lancers, the school had a student body of over 1,000 when it opened in 1954. The junior high school closed in 1981 and became Scriber Lake Alternative High School. In 2001, the old school buildings were demolished and a new elementary school, Cedar Valley Community School, was built on this site.

4 Scriber Creek Bridge (1931) 196th Street SW
This “bridge” is a remnant of the two-lane road that once connected Alderwood Manor to Highway 99 and Edmonds. In 1966, the road was relocated to the south and expanded to 4 lanes. The bridge is now closed to vehicular traffic but provides pedestrian access to Wilcox Park.

5 Wilcox Park 5215 196th Street SW
In the 1920s, this property was a dairy farm owned by Charley Olsen, a local milk deliveryman. Eugene and Gundera Wilcox leased the 40-acre farm in 1926 and raised eight children there. In 1961 seven acres of the property were deeded to the City of Lynnwood for its first community park.

6 Scriber Lake Park 5322 198th Street SW
Paul Schreiber homesteaded 60 acres here in 1890. The Schreiber family later moved to Edmonds. In the 1920s to the early 30s there was a resort at the west end of the lake, now known as Scriber Lake, developed by the Barclay family. The resort featured a dance hall, rental cabins, two swimming pools. In 1966, the lake’s size was reduced and the water quality was compromised due to the widening of 196th Street in 1982. 22 acres were preserved by the City of Lynnwood as a nature conservation area and public park.

7 Cedar Valley Grange (1909) 20526 52nd Avenue SW
Originally established as the Hall’s Lake Grange, this building became known as the Cedar Valley Grange in 1927. It hosted many community meetings, dances, clubs and fairs. This is the oldest social organization in Lynnwood, and remains active today.

8 Bennett House (1951) S310 197th Street SW
This was the home of Lynnwood’s first mayor, Jack Bennett. The Bennett purchased acreage in rural Alderwood Manor in about 1938. Mr. Bennett was concerned about his wife Hazel’s reaction to living in the country, so he didn’t tell her he bought a chicken farm until it was time to move. It was said that she cried for two months. Jack Bennett was elected as Lynnwood’s first mayor in 1959, and he served until 1964.

9 Worker Houses (1920s) 5005, 5011, 5017, 5025 197th Street SW & 4800 188th Street SW
These cottages, built in the classic workman style typical of the post-war period, were influenced by the Arts & Crafts movement.

10 Brookwood Park (1950s) 197th Street SW & 55th Avenue W
This mid-century residential development features classic one-story building designs from this time period.

11 Kruger House (1925) 18860 44th Avenue W
The Krugers were a typical Alderwood Manor family that kept a sign on their house advertising “Fresh Eggs.” It was common for owners of small chicken farms to sell directly to the public from the farm.

12 Keeler’s Corner (1927) 16401 Highway 99
Keeler’s Corner still serves as a landmark for travelers on Highway 99. Past Uses include a gas station, grocery store, café, antiques store and residence. The old station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

13 House of Clocks (c. 1929) 15605 Highway 99
George Bimmer built this A-frame garage to serve travelers on the new Pacific Highway. The Bimmers lived on the ground floor while the two upstairs apartments were rented to travelers. In 1963 Dale Nofziger brought his family to Alderwood Manor from Bedford, Ohio, bought the distinctive building and opened the House of Clocks. Today the Nofziger family continues to sell and repair clocks at this location.

14 Spruce Park 16864 36th Avenue W
This property was first owned by the Congdon family, and was purchased by William and Louise Marshall in 1952. The Marshall family sold the property to the City of Lynnwood to be preserved as a city park in 1991.

15 Stadler House (1928) 17800 36th Avenue W
Emil and Katie Stadler purchased this five-acre farm in 1928 when they moved to Alderwood Manor from Montana, and raised eight children here. In 1963 they sold the property to the Alderwood Manor United Methodist Church which held services in the farmhouse until a church was built on the site. In 1972, the New Day Center opened in the house, and the Little Red School House opened a two-room school behind the main house. The Korean Emmanuel Presbyterian Church now owns the property.

16 Conklin/Hays House (1917) 17827 37th Place W
Built on a model farm by the Puget Mill Company in 1917, this house was purchased by the Conklin family in 1928. The farm house had running water, knob and tube wiring, an electric stove, water tank and fireplace, but no furnace. Also on the property were a 200-foot long chicken house with Road Island Red and Barb Rocks chickens, a barn, small garage, potting sheds, and workman’s cot-tage. Three orchards produced Bing and Royal Ann cherries, apples, plums, cranberries and peaches.

17 Hunter Property (1889) 18400 36th Avenue W
This site was part of the 80-acre Duncan Hunter homestead, one of the first homesteads in Alderwood Manor. The first schoolhouse was built on the northwest corner of the Hunter property in 1895. For many years Duncan Hunter worked in local logging camps. Later he and his family (wife Jennie and sons Rueben, William, Gordon and Basil) farmed their land which included strawberry fields. Pioneer Park was developed on this site in 1988.

18 Morrice Property (1893) East of 36th Avenue W and South of 184th Street SW
In 1910, William Morrice and Elizabeth Morrice purchased a 100-acre homestead on the east side of 36th Avenue W. The Morrices were respected and active members of the Alderwood Manor community. Elizabeth was known for her rose garden and was justice of the peace and a founding member of the Masonic Lodge. The Morrice property is now the site of Alderwood Mall.

19 Chase/Echelbarger House (1910) 18860 40th Avenue W
Leo and Helen Chase Echelbarger were active members of the Alderwood Manor community. Leo, a prominent business man, operated a freight company. Helen, a member of the Ladies Aid Society, was a typical woman of the time, devoted to raising a large family of nine children. The Echelbarger family has made significant contributions to the development of the City of Lynnwood.

20 Price/Weigel House (1912) 1912 40th Avenue W
This Craftsman-style house was built by Edwin John Price who came to Alderwood Manor from England. Mr. Price rode the interurban every day to Seattle, where he worked as a carpenter and cabinet maker. In 1929, the Price family returned to England and their home was purchased by the Weigel family for $5,000.
Tour of Historic Sites

Lynnwood, Washington

Photographs courtesy of Alderwood Manor Heritage Association

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F.C. and Josephine McClane lived in this house until F.C. was hired as superintendent of the Demonstration Farm and they moved to the superintendent's cottage. Josephine's parents, Lucy and Charles Valentine, continued to live in the house for many years. N47°49.324 W122°16.932

23 Manor Hardware Building (1918)
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This brick building was built by the Puget Mill Company in 1918 as a two-room school house. Within two years the students moved to the new school built to the southwest. The building was remodeled into office space for Puget Mill's real estate division and four retail spaces. Over the years tenants included a post office, barber shop, and newspaper shop. In 1947, the building was sold to Lew Silver who founded the Manor Hardware store. His family lived at the south end of the building. The Manor Hardware building is listed on Lynnwood's Register of Historic Landmarks. N47°49.321 W122°16.932

24 Masonic Lodge (1921) 
19501 36th Avenue W
The Masonic Lodge was built as a lodge, social hall, and theater by the Robert Burns Masonic Order. The building was the center of many community events, as well as a meeting place for the Masons. The first moving pictures in the area were shown in the building’s auditorium. In 1924 the cornerstone was chiseled by William Morrice and can be seen at the NW corner of the building. The Vietnamese church, which now occupies the building, has preserved and maintained its historic character. N47°49.324 W122°16.902

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26 Site of Alderwood Manor Mercantile (1919)
21st Street SW at I-5 on-ramp
This is the site of the Wickers Building for the last storekeeper Herman Wickers and his wife Anita, it now serves as a Snohomish County Visitor Information Center and museum at Heritage Park. N47°49.249 W122°17.047

27 Alderwood Manor Community Hall (1917)
19807 Birch Way
Now located at the end of Birch Way, this building was built by the Puget Mill Company as a community hall on the Alderwood Manor Demonstration Farm. In 1935 it was remodelled as a residence. When land was being cleared for interstate 5 construction in 1960, the Erickson family bought the building for their home, and moved it to this site. N47°49.117 W122°16.874

An aerial view of Alderwood Manor in 1953 at the intersection of North Trunk West Road (196th Street SW) and North Trunk North Road (16th Ave W). The Demonstration Farm can be seen in the foreground.

THE ULTIMATE GUIDE TO Lynnwood’s roots in the rural community of Alderwood Manor.

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Alderwood Manor Countryside, Spring 1919

28 HERITAGE PARK
Located on Poplar Way across from the site of the 1917 Demonstration Farm, Heritage Park is now home to several of Alderwood Manor’s historic structures. In addition to the Alderwood Manor Mercantile (Wickers Building, #25), the following historic structures have been renovated and serve as community resources in the park.

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Alderwood Manor Heritage Association.

Photographs courtesy of Alderwood Manor Heritage Association.

Lynnwood, Washington

TOUR OF HISTORIC SITES
WITH GPS COORDINATES

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