

Tour of **HISTORIC SITES**

LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON



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.

Lynnwood

TOUR OF HISTORIC SITES

WITH GPS COORDINATES

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.

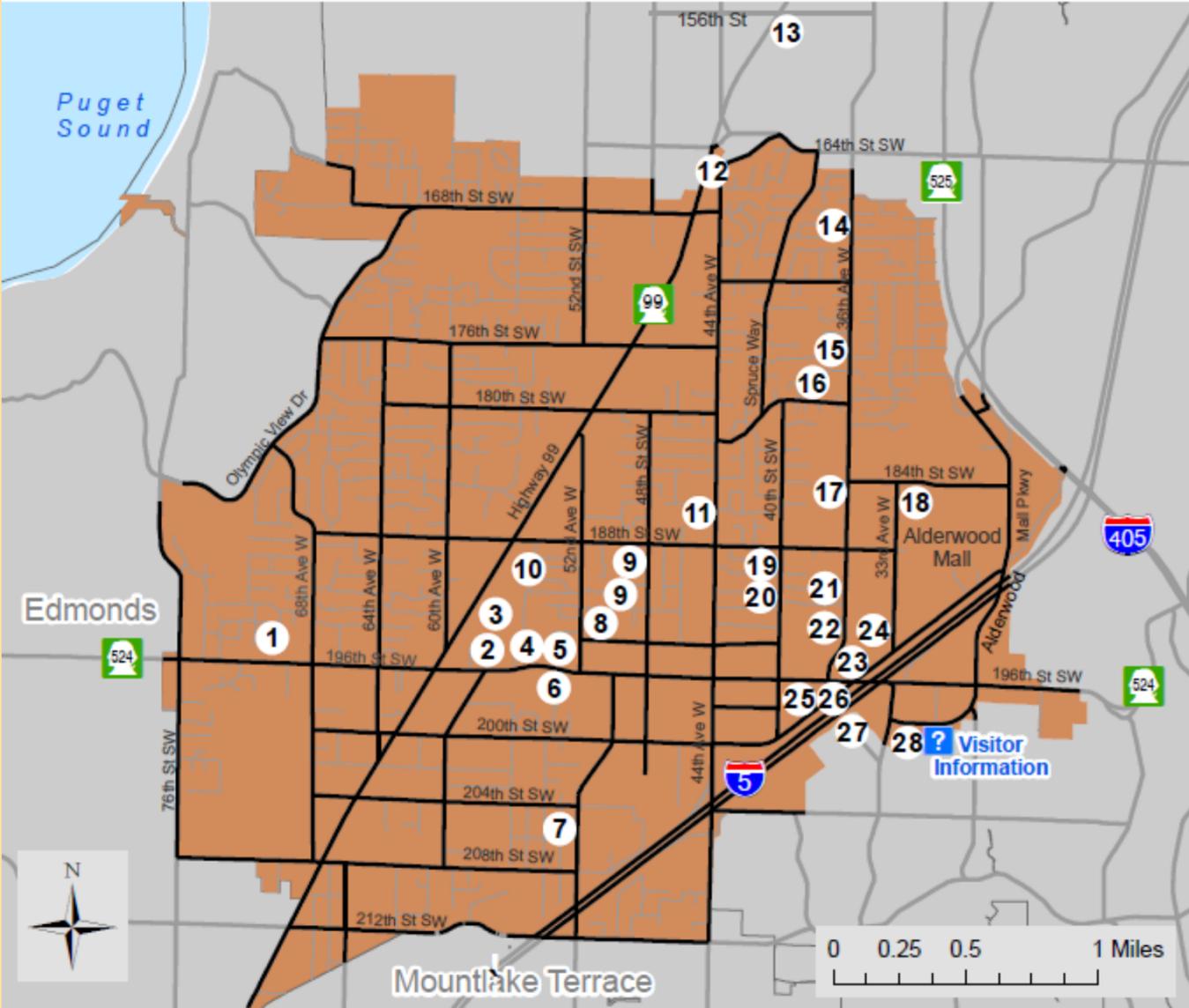
In the early 1900s, the Puget Mill Company logged thousands of forest acres in southwest Snohomish County creating a vast stump land. In 1917, Puget Mill marketed the land as 5 and 10-acre "ranchettes" across the United States, promising a life of health, happiness and independence to those who settled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

"To me the ideal home is...close to a city where work is to be had, where markets are good, where schools are of the best. Close enough to the city to get the advantages of cultivated people, yet far enough removed to make one's home life private. A place with grounds...to keep a few hens, and a cow, have a good garden, a few stands of bees, and where fruits and berries can be grown."

Harry H. Collier

Alderwood Manor Countryside, Spring 1919



13 House of Clocks (c. 1929) 15605 Highway 99



George Bimmer built this A-frame gas station to serve travelers on the new Pacific Highway. The Bimmers lived behind the gas station raising peas and strawberries. 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. [N47°51.430 W122°17.294](#)

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. [N47°50.766 W122°16.926](#)

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. [N47°50.239 W122°16.913](#)

**Lynnwood
MAP OF HISTORIC SITES**

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 1913, 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. [N47°49.287 W122°19.705](#)

2 First City Hall and Police Station (1959) 19424 56th Avenue W

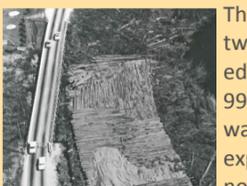


Lynnwood's first City Hall was located in a small two bedroom brick house at this location. The building also held the police headquarters and a two-cell jail in the basement. In 1971, new facilities were built on 44th Avenue W on the Civic Center Campus. The building was demolished after Cedar Valley Community School was built in 2001. [N47°49.336 W122°18.497](#)

3 Site of Lynnwood Jr. High School (1954) 19400 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. [N47°49.336 W122°18.497](#)

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. [N47°49.301 W122°18.386](#)

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 Gunda 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. [N47°49.293 W122°18.288](#)



Chicken farming in Alderwood Manor

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 Barklay 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 SW. In 1982, 22 acres were preserved by the City of Lynnwood as a nature conservation area and public park. [N47°49.159 W122°18.561](#)

7 Cedar Valley Grange (1909) 20526 52nd Avenue W

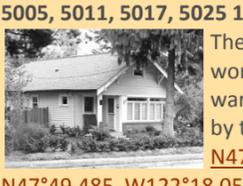


Originally established as the Hall's Lake Grange, this building became known as the Cedar Valley Grange in 1927. It hosted many community meetings, dances, clubs and fairs. This is the oldest social organization in Lynnwood, and remains active today. [N47°48.733 W122°18.502](#)

8 Bennett House (1951) 5130 192nd Street SW

This was the home of Lynnwood's first mayor, Jack Bennett. The Bennetts 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. [N47°49.480 W122°18.158](#)

9 Worker Houses (1920s) 5005, 5011, 5017, 5025 192nd St SW & 4808 188th St SW



These cottages, built in the classic workman style typical of the post-war time period, were influenced by the Arts & Crafts movement. [N47°49.485 W122°18.043;](#)
[N47°49.485 W122°18.059;](#) [N47°49.485 W122°18.076;](#)
[N47°49.485 W122°18.097;](#) [N47°49.693 W122°17.898](#)

10 Brookwood Park (1950s) 190th St SW & 55th Av W

This mid-century residential development features classic one-story building designs from this time period. [N47°49.573 W122°18.449](#)

11 Kruger House (1925) 18606 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. [N47°49.800 W122°17.552](#)

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. [N47°51.002 W122°17.589](#)

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 farmhouse 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, pump house, and a workmen's cottage. Three orchards produced Bing and Royal Ann cherries, apples, plums, cranberries and peaches. [N47°50.192 W122°16.951](#)

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 1986. [N47°49.916 W122°17.031](#)

18 Morrice Property (1893) East of 36th Avenue W and South of 184th Street SW



In 1883, William 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 William was justice of the peace and a founding member of the Masonic Lodge. The Morrice property is now the site of Alderwood Mall. [N47°49.908 W122°16.644](#)

19 Chase/Echelbarger House (1910) 18806 40th Avenue W

Leo and Helen Chase Echelbarger were active members of the Alderwood Manor community. Leo, a prominent businessman, 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. [N47°49.680 W122°17.229](#)

20 Price/Weigel House (1922) 19112 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. [N47°49.507 W122°17.229](#)

21 Countryside Press Building (1952)

36th Avenue W at 190th Street SW

This small brick building was constructed in 1952 to house the Countryside Press owned by Robert and Charlotte Farrar. The Farrar's ran a printing company in the building until the late 1960s. [N47°49.595](#) [W122°16.913](#)

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.

[N47°49.494](#) [W122°16.913](#)

23 Manor Hardware Building (1918)



19500 36th Avenue W

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

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°49.325](#) [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](#)

25 Site of Alderwood Grade School (1921)



3800 196th Street SW

This is the site of the W.A. Irwin School, often called Alderwood Grade School. The brick school building opened in 1921, and closed in 1962, to be used for many years as the Edmonds School District #15 administration offices. The building was eventually demolished in 1992. [N47°49.248](#) [W122°17.047](#)

26 Site of Alderwood Manor Mercantile (1919)



196th Street SW at I-5 on-ramp

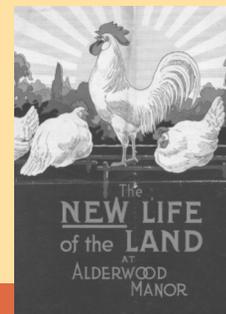
This is the site of the first general store and post office in Alderwood Manor on North Trunk West Road (196th Street SW). During freeway interchange construction in 2003, the building was relocated to Heritage Park and renovated. Renamed the Wickers Building for the last storekeeper Herman Wickers and his wife Anita, it now serves as a Snohomish County Visitor Information Center and museum at Heritage Park. [N47°49.249](#) [W122°16.975](#)

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 remodeled 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](#)



28 HERITAGE PARK 19921 Poplar Way

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.

[N47°49.074 W122°16.656](#)



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.

[N47°49.085 W122°16.653; N47°49.098 W122°16.634](#)



Humble House (1919)

This is the park site's original residence. The modest two-room farm house 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 1934 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. [N47°49.100 W122°16.654](#)



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. [N47°49.076 W122°16.638](#)