



Giant Pacific Octopus

Mukilteo's coastal ecology is introduced in the interpretive signs located along the shore: Subtidal Zone, Low Tide Zone, and High Tide and Beachshore Zone. Lighthouse Park is a popular place for scuba diving, along with the Community Beach at Park Avenue and Front Street. Among the aquatic animals seen by divers in the cold and deep water are giant pacific octopi, juvenile wolf eels, stubby squid, various anemones, and all kinds of crabs.



Notice in the middle of the traffic circle the large old-growth driftwood log sculpture, carved by James Madison. The story of Mother Earth, as well as other tribal traditions, is represented in the carving on this cedar log. On her face are the four elements—earth, wind, water and fire—which are important within local Native American culture. On the left side of the sculpture is a small carving of Father Moon. The native Nootka roses planted here in the park as well as on the lighthouse grounds are reminders of the roses observed in 1792 during the expedition of George Vancouver, who named the area Rose Point.

Mukilteo Walking Tour

Mukilteo Lighthouse Park



The "Mukilteo Near-shore" interpretive sign includes a photo of Jacob D. Fowler taken in the 1860s, the oldest known photo of Mukilteo. J.D. Fowler and fellow New Yorker Morris Frost founded the settlement of Mukilteo in 1860 when they established a trading post and general store, which soon included a hotel and other buildings. At first the trading post was used mostly by Native Americans, but Mukilteo soon became a larger trading community, the only one between Seattle and Whidbey Island. Mukilteo was chosen as the first county seat when Snohomish County was formed in 1861.



In the early 1920s, the tidal lagoon area was filled in so a baseball field could be built. Mukilteo's baseball team consisted primarily of employees from Crown Lumber Company, the dominant industry of the town. The baseball field was placed close to the area where the Mukilteo Speedway now crosses over the railroad tracks. The evergreen trees that may be seen on the right side of the Speedway as you look up the hill are part of the recently created Byers Park. That area was the location of one of Mukilteo's two observation towers, built during World War II so volunteers of the Aircraft Warning Service could watch for enemy planes and incendiary balloons.



If you look up on the hill beyond the wedding circle, you can see the trees of Pioneer Cemetery, where both of Mukilteo's founders, Jacob Fowler and Morris Frost, are buried. Looking southwest along the water, you may be able to imagine the sailing ships that came from Seattle in the early 1900s to load up with lumber here in Mukilteo. Around 1920, Mukilteo's Crown Lumber Company was among the largest in Washington. The nearby railroad was completed through Mukilteo in 1893, a significant departure from the area's historic dependence on transportation by water.



Notice the stylized Native American carvings in the concrete, also created by James Madison and Joe Gobin. The band shell itself was designed to resemble symbolically a tribal longhouse, a dwelling and meeting place used by Native Americans throughout in this area.

We hope you have found this tour enjoyable and educational. If you have further questions, please contact:

Mukilteo Historical Society
www.mukilteohistorical.org

A joint project of



Jericho Bridge Church
info@jerichobridge.org



Mukilteo Historical Society
info@mukilteohistorical.org



The City of Mukilteo
www.ci.mukilteo.wa.us