



Queen Anne Cobblestone

The Newsletter of the Queen Anne Historical Society

September 2012

Membership Meeting Features Oral Histories

“What Oral Histories Can Tell Us about Neighborhood Change.”

September 27, 2012 - 7:00pm 2555 8th Avenue West

Meet the people who recorded oral histories in the 1970’s and 80’s. Learn about the impact of the 1962 World’s Fair on Queen Anne. Hear sound bites and see images documenting Queen Anne before, during and after the fair.

Meet Norma Cathey, Bob Frazier and Kim Turner all of whom recorded oral histories of related to the impact of the 1962 Seattle World’s Fair on our neighborhood. Learn why oral histories matter from Debbie Fant, Deputy Director of Northwest Folklife and this year’s winner of an Archie Green Fellowship from the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress . Fant is using the fellowship to create oral histories

of Seattle union workers. Conversations with Cathey, Frazier and Turner will be followed by questions and answers. The evening culminates with a light snacks and refreshments and an opportunity to talk with these witnesses of Queen Anne history.



Recap: Mount Pleasant Cemetery Tour

On Saturday, June 23, 2012, the Queen Anne Historical Society gave a wonderful walking tour at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The tour covered much of the 40 acres of the cemetery and featured the theme

“Face-Off: People Who Opposed Injustice; People Who Defined Society.”

Twenty grave sites were covered by our own Kim Turner.



Our great guide and narrator Kim Turner



40 people were in attendance on the tour

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Revamped Website

Have you checked out our new website?

If you haven’t done so yet, we continue to make improvements to our website (www.qahistory.org). This includes better organization of our historical database and images.

You can also “like” us on Facebook and “follow” us on Twitter.



Volunteers Needed

Volunteers are needed in several areas, please email: help@qahistory.org to help QAHS and our community!

Queen Anne Historical Society

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Continued: Artie Takes the Counterbalance

By Michael Herschensohn

The first part of this story was published in the May 2012 issue of the Cobblestone:

As he had just learned, Artie figured his trolley car must have been pretty light because the conductor had the electric motor going all the way down the hill. It needed the extra help to pull the heavy weight car up to the top. Artie remembered that the weight cars ran in tunnels under the street. He'd have to remember to ask about the tunnels and how they were kept up. There was no one waiting at Highland Drive, so the car went by Mr. Treat's house without stopping. A young woman got on at the Prospect stop. She had the good sense to cross the street as soon as she saw the trolley car coming down the east side of the hill. A couple of stops more and Artie found himself waiting on the flat bit of Queen Anne Avenue by Roy Street. Once the other 'hook-up' man disconnected the car from the cable, they crossed back to the west side and continued on downtown. Artie had noticed at the top of the hill and now again at the bottom that the shoe holes where the cars were attached to the cable weren't side by side. The shoe holes on the west side track were a bit south of one on the east side. Artie would have to ask about that too.

After disconnecting its shoe from the cable, Artie's #26 car ran down Queen Anne Avenue then jogged over to First Avenue for the run downtown. Since the Queen Anne branch of the public library wouldn't open for another year and a half, Artie planned to go to the Seattle Public Library over on 4th Avenue and to check out a book. He made sure he had his library card before he left the house. He knew the trolley would drop him pretty close to where Pike Street crossed First Avenue.

The visit to the library was a great success! On the way home people must have noted how happy Artie looked. He'd been in luck at the library and got a copy of the brand new book by L. Frank Baum, *The Emerald City of Oz*. Artie's dreams weren't as fanciful as Dorothy's, but he had loved reading about them in earlier books of the Oz series.

On his way home, Artie got answers to his questions about the Counterbalance from the 'shoe man' at the bottom of the hill. The underground railways on which the weight cars ran in tunnels under the street were straight as arrows. They didn't do the little jog at Prospect like the trolleys and cars had to do. Artie also learned that the cables under the street ran over heavily greased wheels that the shoe men had to maintain. He also got his answer about why there were weight rooms at the top and bottom of the line. It seems that the weight of the underground cars was adjusted a couple of times a day in anticipation of the loads going up and down the hill. The shoe man told Artie that it took a heavier weight car to pull the trolley up the hill when everyone came home from work. The shoe man would go into the weight room under

the street through a manhole and add or remove weights at the right time.

The attendant didn't know why the tunnels on either side of the street started a few feet apart. Artie wondered how he might find out the answer to that problem. Passing by Highland Drive on his way home, Artie remembered that he was going to visit Mr. Treat's eight-year-old daughter Priscilla the next week for a tour of the big house. Maybe, her dad would be home. He knew just about everything about the Counterbalance. Artie already knew that Mr. Treat could call the #26 trolley cars up Highland Drive on a special phone when his big parties ended. He hoped Mr. Treat would show him the phone when he visited.

*All the people in this story really lived or worked on Queen Anne Hill in 1910; the Counterbalance really worked the way Artie learned. Artie's activities are imagined.

Extra KUAYs Available for Purchase

The following surplus issues of the annual publication of Queen Anne High School, the KUAY, are available for purchase. Please contact the archivist, Verna Ness, at vernaess@yahoo.com

Year	Volume	Issue	No of copies	Queen Anners or event of note	Price
1910	1	5	1		\$5.00
1916	8	2	1		\$5.00
1919	10		1		\$10.00
1922			2		\$10.00
1924			1		\$10.00
1925			1		\$5.00
1926			3		\$5.00
1927			2		\$10.00
1928			4	F. Galer, John Cherberg	\$15.00
1929			2	F. Galer	\$20.00
1930			2		\$10.00
1932			2		\$10.00
1933			4		\$5.00
1934			3	25 anniversary	\$10.00
1935			4	Edo Vanni	\$10.00
1936			1	Edo Vanni	\$10.00
1937			1	Hank Ketcham George Benson	\$10.00
1938			1		\$10.00
1939			1		\$5.00

George Kinnear & His Mansion

By Jan Hadley

George Kinnear (January 30, 1836 – July 21, 1912), Seattle pioneer, real estate developer, and benefactor, was a leader in the development of Queen Anne Hill and a prominent figure in early Seattle history. His stately mansion, completed in 1888 on two and a half acres at the foot of Queen Anne Hill, was a choice example of the Queen Anne architectural style so fashionable in his day. Although the Mansion and its surrounding structures were demolished to make way for the construction of Bayview Manor, many of its valuable and unique components and materials were salvaged and incorporated into other structures that still stand today. Memories of the Kinnear Mansion and Charles Kinnear, George Kinnear's son who lived there following his father's death, are still vivid for Catharine Morgan, a resident of Bayview Manor. From 1957 to 1959, she and her husband, Rev. Chester Morgan, lived in the large guest cottage on the Kinnear estate while her

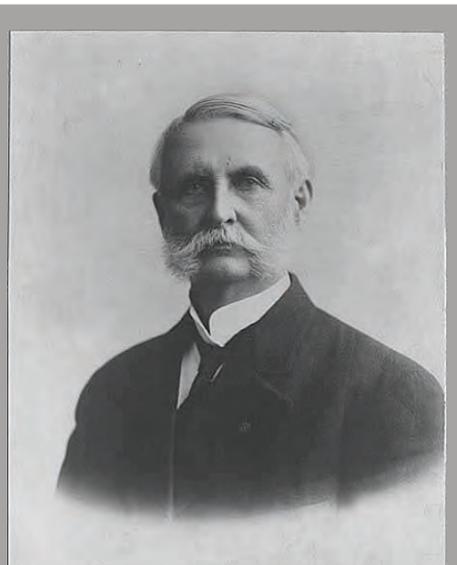
husband served at Seattle First Methodist Church. In 1958, they witnessed the demolition of the Mansion. She knew Charles, his wife Lena, and their servant Dela, who previously worked for Charles' father and lived on the third floor of the Mansion. She has the greatest respect for the Kinnears and their contributions to Seattle's history. She can describe the Mansion and its beauty in great detail. The Mansion had solid oak floors, a grand walnut staircase, white Italian marble fireplaces with elaborate carving, gas chandeliers (later converted to electricity), ten foot ceilings, a bathroom with a marble washbowl and solid copper bathtub, and elegant slate roofing. A magnificent fountain graced the circular driveway, and according to Homes and Gardens of the Pacific Coast (Frank Calvert, editor, published 1913, reprinted 1998), "The grounds are very extensive and well laid out, with beautiful flowers, winding paths, and fountains, a miniature park in itself."

As a child, George lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Wabash River in Indiana. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined the Forty-Seventh Illinois Regiment and eventually served as captain. He first visited the Northwest in 1874, and impressed with what he saw, he purchased a large section of the southwest slope of Queen Anne Hill. In 1878, he moved to Seattle with his wife Angeline and sons Charles and Roy, purchasing additional real estate around Queen Anne Hill with the proceeds of the sale of his land in Illinois.

Among his many accomplishments, George was instrumental in the building of a wagon road over Snoqualmie Pass. He arranged for the printing and distribution throughout the country of

pamphlets promoting the Puget Sound region to potential new settlers. In 1887, he and his wife donated 14 acres on the southwest slope of Queen Anne Hill to the City of Seattle for a park, named Kinnear Park in his honor. The only building he constructed that survives today is the De La Mar Apartments at 115 Olympic Place, a four-story apartment building he constructed in 1908 to house friends visiting Seattle for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition. It was designated a City landmark in 1978.

He displayed his leadership abilities as captain of the Home Guard during the Seattle Anti-Chinese riots in February 1886. At that time, hundreds of Chinese laborers were working in Western Washington, laying railroad tracks, mining coal, canning salmon, and building roads. Initially, they were welcomed by Seattle's white citizens, but attitudes toward them hardened as the economy weakened and jobs became scarce. In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, restricting Chinese immigration into the United States and making Chinese ineligible for citizenship. Violent efforts to expel Chinese laborers took root along the West Coast, including in Seattle, where a vigilante group known as the Knights of Labor announced its intention to expel all Chinese residents, and after their departure, to burn down the neighborhood where they lived. When word spread of a plot to forcibly evict the Chinese from Seattle, some law abiding citizens organized militias to oppose any such action. One group, called the Home Guard, chose George Kinnear as their leader, and another group, the University Cadets, was organized by Charles Kinnear, his son. When a hostile, armed mob forced a group of about 350



George Kinnear - Courtesy of MOHAI



Kinnear Mansion - Courtesy of MOHAI

Chinese to march from their homes to the dock where the steamer Queen of the Pacific was tied, and attempted to force the captain to take the Chinese on board, the Home Guard, the University Cadets, and the other militias, by force of arms, helped to reestablish law and order and prevent further violence. On February 8, 1911, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the anti-Chinese riots, George Kinnear published a pamphlet (available online) describing the events of those fateful days.

After George Kinnear's death in 1912, his son Charles moved into the Mansion, remaining there until his death in November 1956. During Charles' life, he developed a deep friendship with Dr. Cyrus Albertson, the senior pastor at Seattle First Methodist Church. Every Sunday morning, Charles, his wife, and the servants who lived with them in the Mansion gathered around the radio to listen to Dr. Albertson's sermons. In his last will and testament, Charles left the Mansion and its surrounding estate to the Seattle First Methodist Church for creation of a home for the elderly. The Mansion was demolished in 1958, and Bayview Manor was built on its site in 1961. However, some of the Mansion's unique components were preserved or salvaged. In the west windows of Bayview's library hang five stained glass

windows that once graced the windows of the Mansion. Many large maple and evergreen trees on the Bayview property were originally planted by the Kinnears on their estate. An Edmonds architect, Earl Morris, purchased the elaborate Italian marble fireplaces and installed them in his own house, along with several enormous wood doors, elegant wood paneling, and other miscellaneous artifacts. Upon the death of Earl Morris in 2009, Earl's son Gay and his wife Koko inherited the marble fireplaces and moved them into their home. The Mansion's "peach bottom" slate roof tiles, considered the finest type of slate roofing, can now be found on the roof of a cabin at Green Gates at Flowing Lake, in Snohomish, Washington, reclaimed and purchased by its current owner from Gay and Koko Morris. According to Catharine Morgan, the cottage where she lived on the Kinnear estate was disassembled during 1958-1959 and moved to Kenmore, where it still stands.

The Kinnear family made valuable and lasting contributions to the history of Queen Anne Hill and Seattle. Their Mansion and its estate were among the most beautiful of the era. A pen and ink image of the Mansion was adopted by the Queen Anne Historical Society as its logo, and it serves as a reminder of some of the grand achievements of our past.



Photo by Jan Hadley

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“KINNEAR HOME”

Kim’s Musings

By Kim Turner

One personal reaction to the Science Pavilion is in the incredible air of serenity and peacefulness just listening to the fountains and looking up at the sky through the Arches of Science, each arch representing one of the five major scientific fields: Astronomy, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Life Sciences, and Physics. The arches are visual landmarks from all across the south slope of Queen Anne Hill.

Late August turned to September and the fairgrounds were filled with larger and larger crowds. The arrival of Elvis Presley and entourage to film “It Happened at the World’s Fair” turned the area into an “Elvis-Watch.” My sister took time off from work to follow the film makers around the grounds, taking candid shots of Elvis and eventually working up the nerve to ask for his autograph and receive three hand signatures on small pieces of

paper shoved through the fence which separated the film crew from the adoring fans. If you watch the film you will see other ties to Queen Anne, as Jackie Souders, 1922 Queen Anne High School alum, led the World’s Fair marching band around the grounds.

At least one day in September and one in October brought more than 100,000 visitors to the grounds on a single day. The Canadian Tattoo was a highlight of the entertainment, and was nearly destroyed by the Columbus Day Storm. I was at work when the winds began to rise, and we didn’t have any warning as to just how bad it would get. The winds blew open the double sets of doors to the (then) new library and they ordered us to leave at 7 p.m. Trolley buses had been taken off their runs prior to the closure so I had to walk home. The fair didn’t look damaged as I came up Fifth North, but inside the grounds, the mockup of old Fort Henry had been blown down, anything loose on the grounds suffered.

The storm failed to stop the fair, and with hurried repairs, the Canadian Tattoo completed its run at the High School Memorial Stadium.

On the final day of the Fair, my mother had caught cold, so gave me her ticket to the Closing Ceremonies. My sister and I sat in the North stands of the stadium, listening to all the speeches, entertainment and burst of fireworks such as we had never seen before in Seattle. I was impressed – not just by the fair itself, but by all the notables who came to Seattle for the events. From this gift to lower Queen Anne would come the Seattle Center.

Looking back from 50 years later, I did not realize just how lucky we were to have this right in our back yard! The grounds grew on one, and return visits became commonplace. After all, where else could you find so much to see and do in this city?