When the first settlers came to Seattle in 1851 the Sound lapped at the base of the hill, the ship canal was a marshy creek and the Indians referred to the land where Seattle Center sits today as 'Potlatch Meadows'.

But the little band persevered, led by Arthur Denny and joined in 1852 by Dr. David Maynard, who started a fish packing business, and Henry Yesler who built his famous mill.

In January, 1853 the Oregon Territorial Legislature created King County and in May, Arthur Denny and Carson Boren filed a plat for the town of Seattle. The town grew up on a narrow strip between Lake Washington and Puget Sound which offered limited space for homes along the waterfront. As the settlers logged off the land they had the choice of swamps or hills on which to live; they chose the hills and gradually the development began.

The first settler on Queen Anne was David Denny who filed a claim for a tract of land in 1852. The claim extended from the bay on the west to the end of Lake Union on the east, bounded by what are now Denny Way and Mercer Street. Mercer filed his claim just north of Denny's covering a territory from Highland to Mercer and from Queen Anne Ave. to Lake Union.

The south and west slopes of the hill were cleared first because the settlers could pull the enormous logs down to the water by oxen and float them to the mills. In 1886 David Denny built a mill on the south side of Lake Union and this made the clearing of the east slope more rapid. In 1874 George Kinnear bought a large tract of land west of Queen Anne Avenue and built his home there in 1880. Other families also began moving to the hill.

The Queen Anne Hill community grew slowly and even in 1890 the area was sparsely populated with few homes and the views of the sound and mountains hidden by huge trees. It was not until after the Alaska gold rush in 1897 that Queen Anne showed a phenomenal growth.

The community continued to grow through the turn of the century. The residents enjoyed band concerts in Kinnear Park and the construction of a curving 'boulevard' around the hill was begun. Queen Anne High School opened in 1909 and the trolleys linking Queen Anne with the downtown area clanged up the counter-balance.

By the 1920's the huge homes which had characterized the early part of the century had given away to more compact dwellings with electric lights, gas or coal fired central heating systems and electric stoves replacing the old wood ranges. The second neighborhood movie theater in the country opened at Queen Anne Avenue and Boston Street and the land around the Seattle Center was planted in truck gardens.

With the Depression of the 1930's the rapid growth of the hill declined. The building trades slowed as did the area businesses. Residents planted gardens in their yards to supplement the food supply and some even traveled down to an area near the train depot to work in communal gardens.

World War II brought such rapid growth to the hill with the influx of personnel to Fort Lawton and the naval installation at Piers 90 and 91, that temporary housing was set up at the bottom of the hill. The filling of the marsh land at Interbay was completed to allow for expanded use by the Navy.

Housing continued in short supply and high demand as the men returned home after the war. The shortage of building supplies caused long waiting lists for any available housing and new construction was begun as soon as materials could be found.

Queen Anne Hill has continued to grow and prosper as a unique part of Seattle in which to live and work. The hill has remained true to its pioneer heritage and community spirit and today is striving to preserve this legacy for future generations.

1. KINNEAR HOUSE (former site) 809 Queen Anne Ave. (1880) George Kinnear., pioneer realtor, came to Seattle in 1874 and purchased most of the south slope of Queen Anne (the Kinnear Addition). The house was built by 24 carpenters and used water supplied by a system from a spring at what is now Franklin Place (see No. 46); woodwork was oak and cherry wood brought from Syracuse, N. Y. George Kinnear was Captain of the Home Guard and a leader in quelling the violence during the brief Chinese Riots of 1886. A year later he sold the city 14 acres on the south slope for $1 to be used as a park (see No. 50). His brother John came from the Midwest and owned a house at what is now 348 W. Olympic Place; he was one of the framers of the State Constitution, a lawyer and early State Senator. The George Kinnear home was torn down in 1958 to make way for Bayview Manor Retirement Home in accordance with Kinnear's will that the property be used by the First United Methodist Church to benefit the elderly.

2. THE COUNTERBALANCE, beneath Queen Anne Avenue
The steepness of Queen Anne Hill made transportation from the south and west difficult. A cable line operated up the hill in 1891. This was replaced by electric street cars using a unique under-ground cable system in c. 1900. Beneath the street a long loop of cable was attached to a heavy weight carried on a rail. A shoe on the trolley was hooked to the cable and the weight rolling down hill pulled the car to the top; a car going downhill pulled the weight back up; no power plant was needed. At the top the trolley was unhooked and went on its route. On an average weekday 141 round trips were made. The system was discontinued on August 10, 1940, and the tracks torn up in 1944; the underground tunnels, cable pulleys, counterweight car and track still remain.

3. CHAPPEL HOUSE, 21 Highland Dr. (1906)
The house is a half-timbered French Gothic style built by W. M. Chappel after the style of his grandfather's home in France. Chappel was one of the first men at the gold strike at Eldorado Creek in Alaska. He returned to Seattle with his stake and founded Rainier Heat & Power Co. One of the owners of the house was Jens Hansen (see No. 55) who purchased the home in 1942. It is currently the home of the Japanese Consul.

4. POLSON HOUSE, 103 Highland Dr. (1904-6)
This home was built by Perry Polson, who worked in mining and lumber before founding the Polson Implement Co. and Polson Realty. The home is in the Queen Anne and Richardson Romanesque styles with hand-painted floral ceilings and carved oak woodwork on the interior, as well as one of the first residential elevators in Seattle. The home is still lived in by third-generation Polsons, although it recently was offered for sale.

5. McGRAW HOUSE (former site) 1104 First Ave. No.
The home of John Harte McGraw, Washington State Governor 1893-97, occupied this site until it was removed to make room for the Boulevard. A self-made man, McGraw came to Seattle in 1876 with little formal education. He became Seattle Police Chief, was elected Sheriff of King County, which post he held at the time of the 1886 Chinese Riots, an attorney, president of the First National Bank and the second Governor of the State. His statue may be seen at 5th Avenue, Westlake and Stewart Street downtown.

6. CLINE HOUSE, 120 Prospect St. (c. 1907)
This classic or colonial revival style house was built by the owner of Cline's Music Stores with stately Corinthian columns outside, oak woodwork and leaded glass windows inside.

7. RIDDLE HOUSE, 153 Highland Dr. (c. 1889)
Looking up from Prospect St. you will see the shingle style Victorian house designed by E W. Houghton and built by Charles Riddle. The house is the oldest home still standing in this area of Queen Anne.

8. GIBBS HOUSE, 1004 Warren Ave. No. (1933)
Worth parking and walking down Warren from Prospect St. to see. James Gibb made his fortune in Alaska and returned to Seattle where he was active in city politics. The house was designed and built in Italy; the materials numbered, dismantled and rebuilt on the lot. The home has imported marble and tiles, an elevator and formal gardens. Gibbs’ second wife was Ann Hansen, younger sister of Jens Hansen (See No. 3).

9. BRACE HOUSE, 170 Prospect St. (1904)
This Richardson Romanesque or ornate box style house was built by Brace & Hergert, now Brace Lumber Co., for John Stuart Brace. It was rented by the French Consulate during the 1920’s. The interior boasts beautiful stained glass, fireplaces and woodwork. A very large monkey tree, or Chilean pine, stood in the front yard from 1904 until the mid-1990’s.

10. QUEEN ANNE BOULEVARD SYSTEMS
In 1903 the famed Olmsted brothers, Boston landscape architects, submitted a report to the city council outlining their recommendation for a system of parks and roadways for the Seattle area. While many of their recommendations for Queen Anne were never carried out, some of the ideas did take seed to sprout later in a somewhat altered form. One of these was the idea of a tree lined boulevard winding around the Hill. Here on Bigelow Ave. North we first meet it on our tour. The route of the Boulevard in some cases parallels that suggested by the Olmsted Brothers, but throughout is much narrower than the minimum of 150 ft. which they recommended. The Boulevard idea was pushed through by Queen Anne residents in about 1910, using existing streets and asking (in some cases suing) property owners along the route to donate property. Along the Boulevard note the big, old trees, the interesting little stairways linking streets above and below the Boulevard, and cement walls and 'street furniture' or benches, many built as W. P. A. projects during the 1930’s.

This 1.5 acre park offers a panoramic view of Lake Union, Capitol – Hill and Downtown Seattle. The park was acquired in 1970 and was named for Werner H. (Bhy) Kracke whose home was on the upper level of the park and who died at sea while on his way from Hawaii to Seattle to donate money for its development. Bhy Kracke built one of the retaining walls with large jardinières and had made many sketches of ideas he had for the park. The park is maintained by private citizens in the area under contract to the Park Department.

12. HAY SCHOOL, Fourth Ave. No. & Newton St. (1903)
In 1903 the school was begun with a small frame building known as ‘East Queen Anne Annex’ and considered a part of the West Queen Anne School (see No. g3). Later the Board of Education had erected an eight room frame building, and named the building in honor of the late Supreme Court Justice, John Hay, who had died just before completion of the building. In 1921 the adjoining block was purchased and a second one-story modern brick building was built. The combined school became the John Hay School. A new John Hay school was built around 1990, on the Queen Anne High School play field, and the old school became the Bilingual Orientations Center, assisting school students for whom English was not their native language.

13. WILKE FARMHOUSE, Second Ave. No. & Newton St. (1898) This Victorian farmhouse with barn behind was built by Charles Wilke on what was then the edge of Seattle. Wilke was a building contractor and a sign on the barn roof advertised his services as a carpenter and builder. A few years later when property values increased rapidly Wilke subdivided his land and built houses on what had been the orchard. The Wilke house was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

14. 'LITTLE HOWE' PARK, Second Ave. No. 5 Howe St.
The East Queen Anne Playfield, known to its neighbors as 'Little Howe' was purchased by the City from John and Ida Watrons in 1910. The park had clay tennis courts, a basketball and play court, wading pool and play equipment. In 1928 the unsatisfactory clay tennis courts gave way to a softball field for the younger children.

15. ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL-KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE ANNEX COMPLEX, Crocket St. 5 First Ave. No.
Children's Orthopedic Hospital began as 7 beds on the maternity ward of Seattle General Hospital in 1907. When the hospital board began to look for a site on which to build they chose Queen Anne Hill because, due to its height, it was considered the healthiest place in town. Mrs. Clise (see No. 40) and 24 of her friends helped raise money and the first structure on the site was a 12-bed fresh air cottage completed in 1908. The cornerstone for the existing building was laid in 1911 nearby. First built was a 50-bed hospital, and additions were made as money became available until it had 132 beds in 1932. In 1953 the hospital moved to its present site in Laurelhurst and King County used the building as a courthouse annex. The County sold the complex in the late 70's and it is now used as a retirement home.

16. QUEEN ANNE AVENUE BUSINESS AREA, Queen Anne Ave. & Boston St.
On the NW corner of this intersection the second neighborhood theater in the country opened on Christmas Day, 1911, with a hand-colored French picture show on a religious theme. The theater was a part of the John Hamrick chain; the building was later converted for market use, and was known as the S & M market until the late 1990's. The business buildings on both sides of Boston St. also date back to the first decades of the 1900's as do many of those to the north and south along Queen Anne Avenue.

17. McGRAW STREET-RAYE STREET
McGraw Street, the major east-west route across the hill, was named in honor of John Harte McGraw (see No. 5). At McGraw Place and along Raye Street we return to the Boulevard. The modest bungalows that line it are typical of the single family dwellings built during the 1920's and 30's.

18. MT. PLEASANT CEMETERY, W. Raye St. & 5th W. (1879)
The first cemetery on the site was owned by the International Order of Odd Fellows who purchased 10 acres of land from the homestead of Nils B. Peterson. In 1882 Peterson sold 10 more acres to the Free Methodist Church for cemetery use and 1888 the Free Methodist parcel was sold to S. O. and Emma Cross. In 1895 the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Co. was formed with S. H. Hilton as President. Later that year the presidency passed to James W. Clise who served until 1929. In that year part of the land was sold to Temple De Hirsch to become Hills of Eternity Jewish Cemetery; the 40 acre portion that remained is the same cemetery today, owned by Bill and Loretta Edwards whose family purchased it in 1957. Some stones date back as far as 1856 and among those buried at the site are: Rev. David Blaine and his wife Catherine, Governor John McGraw, Daniel and Clarence Bagley, M. D. Ballard, Samuel Crockett, B. F. Day, T. D. Hinkley, W. P. Harper, George Newell, Jacob Galer, Asa Mercer, George and Cora Cotterill (see 20), and Silas Pike.

19. 7th CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 2555 8th W. (1926)
The architect for this imposing edifice reflecting early Christian and Byzantine styles was Thomas, Grainger and Thomas. Prior to its building, services were held for seven years in Queen Anne Hall, current site of ACT Theatre (see No. 53).

20. COTTERILL HOUSE, 2501 Westview W. (1910)
Former home of George F. Cotterill, civic leader and Mayor of Seattle 1912-1914. Cotterill and his wife Cora were nationally prominent for their work with the temperance movement. Cotterill was an assistant city engineer from 1892 to 1900, state senator 1906-910, mayor 1912-1914, chief engineer for the State Highway Department 1915-1919, and served four terms as port commissioner until 1934. He is known as the 'Father of the City Water Plan' which established the Cedar River watershed as the source of Seattle water. Another early achievement was his work in platting the entire City of Seattle waterfront.

21. COE SCHOOL, 2433 Sixth Ave.W. (1906) In 1906-07 the Seattle School Board built what was then thought of as a two room annex to the West Queen Anne School. The first unit of the Frantz H. Coe School consisted of eight rooms built in 1907 and, by 1908, the average daily attendance was 356 students and 18 teachers; in 1920 a second four-room unit was added.

22. SHORROCK HOUSE, 1432 Eighth Ave. W. (1911)
The original house was English cottage style designed by John Graham Sr.; the house was built by Englishman Ernest Gladstone Shamrock. In 1930 the roof and attic burned and the house was restored by the architect Ivy to its present style and the entrance changed from W. Galer to Eighth Ave. W. Shorrock’s brother Ebenezer built a house on the site of what is now Parsons’ Gardens (see No. 42) in 1904.

23. WEST QUEEN ANNE SCHOOL, 515 W. Galer
Known as "Queen Anne School" the first class of 20 pupils was held on January 20, 1890, the first school erected by the Seattle Board of Education in the ‘far flung’ north end beyond old Belltown School. It was called a "shack" school, a little house with board floors, rough hiding walls, 4 windows and a door, designed only for the temporary use of the younger children who were too small to walk to Belltown School at Fifth Ave. and Battery St. Records show that the present W. Queen Anne School was built on the same site in 1895-96, opening for fall term. The building, designed by Skillings & Corner, was 2 stories high, had a full basement and 3 school rooms on each floor. A final 10 room addition was built in 1916. Part of the school grounds were sold at $1.50 per acre to raise money to build the University of Washington. The school was converted to condominiums in 1987.

24. QUEEN ANNE AVENUE 5 W. GALER STREET BUSINESSES
If time permits, continue up W. Galer Street to Queen Anne Ave. which was near the end of the Counterbalance trolley run at Comstock. The NE corner where the Olympia Pizza shop is today was the Klinker Sand and Gravel about 1907, later Kelly's Drug Store occupied the site. Other small shops in the immediate area were Lynch Cleaners, Carter's Barber Shop, Al's Hamburgers, Bank's Shoe Repair, Nicholas (the Greek) Grocery all on the south side of Galer St. between Queen Anne Avenue and First Ave. West across the street was Mrs. Rittenhaus, a seamstress who kept an aviary in her shop, and Stang Co., the tailor shop. North of Galer St. on Queen Anne was Conover's Drug Store, Havlik Realty and Etchey's Candy Store.

25. DUPLEX, 1324 Fourth Ave. W. (1892)
Originally built as a duplex; a well maintained example of restrained Victorian stick style architecture.

26. BLACK ALEXANDER HOUSE, 615 W. Lee St. (1902)
This house was built for Charles H. Black, co-founder of The Seattle Hardware Co., and designed by Bebb & Gould to recreate an Elizabethan English manor with 10 inch stone walls, stucco and half timbers above set on 10 lots and bounded on all sides by a steel and concrete retaining wall with wrought iron gates on W. Lee St. and a circular drive. The stable and house were connected with a walled tunnel. Black died in 1922 and the home was purchased by H. F. Alexander, president of The Pacific Steamship Co., who did extensive remodeling with the interiors re-done by Mr. Bagley, one of San Francisco’s leading decorators; the grounds were landscaped under plans by the Olmsted Bros. (see No. 10) and paintings of all of Alexander’s steamships were hung on the walls of the basement recreation room. In 1932 Mrs. Josephine Scripps, part of the family which started the old Seattle Star newspaper, and her children moved into the house. Her son, James, lived in the home until 1955.

27. NETTLETON HOUSE, 620 W. Lee St. (1904)
One of the first homes built on the SW side of the Hill, only a narrow dirt road allowed access to the property when Walter B. Nettleton built this home which was occupied by members of his family until the 1970’s. The interior has a 28 foot living room with massive rose marble fireplace, beam ceiling paneled dining room and bath room on the upper floor.

28. STUART HOUSE, 619 W. Comstock Street
This imposing brick French chateau style home with its panoramic view of the bay was donated to the Seattle Opera in the late 1970’s and sold to benefit.

29. BAIN HOUSES, 500, 508, 514, 524 W. Comstock St. (1935)
A series of homes designed by prominent architect William Bain; built in the late 1930’s on property which had been part of the Blethen estate, founding family of the Seattle Times.

30. WALSH HOUSE, 1224 Sixth Ave. W. (1895)
Records on this home prior to 1900 are unavailable but it is estimated that the home was constructed about 1895; an April deed shows that Charles J. Hutchinson purchased the house from Anna D. Walsh for $2100. During the 1930’s a fire on the third floor resulted in extensive modifications including the removal of a Byzantine-style turret, a large front porch or column and lattice work and 2 open decks on the second floor. The original stained glass window and curved glass bow windows remain.

31. RESIDENCE, 422 W. Comstock Street
The beautifully landscaped grounds surrounding this home were originally the formal gardens of the home on the corner at Fourth Ave. W. The house was moved from the vicinity of McClure Middle School at 1915 1st Ave. W and carefully set down in its landscaped setting.

32. ST. ANNE’S CHURCH, 1411 First Ave. W. & Lee Street
Queen Anne Hill was part of the Sacred Heart Parish until 1908 when the Most Reverend Edward J. O’Dea, Bishop of Seattle, had the Redemptorist Fathers establish a parish on the Hill under the patronage of St. Anne. In 1922 Anne’s School was established under the Holy Names Sisters. The church building is the largest on Queen Anne seating 900 people and the church has the largest congregation on the hill with over 1,000 families registered.

33. TOWER PLACE STAIRWAY, Queen Anne Ave. & Comstock
A beautiful example of staircase/retaining wall systems tucked into the cul-de-sacs around Queen Anne Hill. The cobblestone street leading to it is an example of many found not only on Queen Anne but in most of Seattle's older neighborhoods. It was an easily obtainable paving material, serving as ballast on the many ships that sailed into Elliott Bay to pick up and deliver cargo.

34. TREAT HOUSE, 1 W. Highland Drive (1905)
This house was designed for Harry Whitney Treat by architects Bebb, Mendel and Gould in half-timbered style covering 18,000 sq. ft. with 40 rooms – the largest home on the Hill. The porch and the south side was originally open, the lowest floor had a ballroom, men’s gambling room and stage. Treat was responsible for the Loyal Heights and Golden Gardens Park area opening up and the street car line to that area. He died in 1922 and in the 1930’s the family lost the house. For many years the building has been used for apartments. It was purchased by a long-time Queen Anne resident in 1974 and restored to its former splendor.

35. BALLARD/HOWE HOUSE, 22 W. Highland Dr. (1904)
In 1900 sea captain and timber importer Martin D. Ballard purchased the block bounded by Queen Anne Avenue, W. Comstock, First Avenue W. and W. Highland Dr. In 1904 he had his home built on the SW corner of the property using exotic iron wood, teak—which he imported as ballast on his ships, and local Port Orford cedar. The house was purchased in 1911 by James Howe, prominent civic leader and attorney. Mr. Howe died in 1930 and in 1936 the house was converted to apartments. The wings were added in 1950 by the then owner C. B. Williams. A plaque in the front lawn by the sidewalk, describing the history of the house, was placed as part of a McClure history project in 1986.

36. VICTORIA APARTMENTS, 100 W. Highland Dr. (1921) Although the present building, designed by architect John Graham, Sr., was completed in 1921, foundation work on an apartment building in that location date back to the early 1900’s. Children in the area prior to 1911 recall playing “Roman ruins” in the old foundations.

37. KERRY PARK & VIEW POINT, 200 block W. Highland Drive
This beautiful property with its panoramic view of Elliott Bay and Mount Rainier was given to the city in 1927 by Albert Sperry Kerry and neighbors for a proposed park. Kerry came to Seattle in 1886 as a mill hand and soon became a builder of his own mills. Although fires repeatedly destroyed his work, he never gave in to defeat. Kerry rose to civic prominence as an expert golfer, the director of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition and a member and president of the Park Board 1928–29. The space frame steel sculpture "Changing Form" by Doris Chase of Seattle was the gift of Kerry's children in 1971.

38. STIMSON HOUSE, 405 W. Highland Dr. (1904)
Designed by Bebb & Mendel, the house was built for Fredrick Stimson of Stimson Lumber Co. The interior of the home remains very much as it was in 1904 with a curved grand staircase going from the second floor to the basement ballroom with its stage and ornate bar.

39. KERRY HOUSE, 421 W. Highland Dr. (1903)

Lumberman Albert Sperry Kerry built this home designed by Bebb & Mendel. One of the owners of Logg & Kerry Lumber Co., Kerry came to Seattle as a mill hand in 1886 (see No. 37). The third story of the home was destroyed by fire and a roof was put over the second floor rather than replacing it.

40. CLISE HOUSE, 501 W. Highland Dr. W

Home built by James W Clise about 1904. Mrs. Clise is remembered for her work in the founding of Children's Orthopedic Hospital (see No. 15). She had lost a child of her own and envisioned a hospital especially for children, regardless of race, creed or the ability of their parents to pay for its services. Mrs. Clise enlisted the help of 23 of her friends and the initial money was raised to begin construction.

41. McFEE HOUSE, 524 W. Highland Dr. (1909)

This gracious example of English Tudor style architecture was built by Mr. J. G. McFee and designed by architects Spaulding and Umbright. The oak woodwork and flooring in the home was hand picked at the mill; a large Tiffany fixture lights the dining room; other light fixtures on the main floor are 'thrown glass.'

42. PARSONS HOUSE, 618 W. Highland Dr. (c. 1900)

The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Parsons from plans by W. Marbury Sommervell in Dutch colonial style. The estate originally included the park area to the west (see No. 43) and the area now occupied by the house to the east which was a rose garden. The house has a fireplace in every bedroom, a gymnasium on the 3rd floor, a huge library on the east side of the main floor behind a tile floored conservatory for inside plants and a large sun-room on the west side of the main floor. Reginald Parsons was born in New York state in 1873 and came to Seattle from Colorado in 1904 to open a branch of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co. He went into orchard management in Oregon and later into livestock and mining and the Title Trust Co.

43. PARSONS' MEMORIAL GARDENS, 650 W. Highland Dr. Once a part of the Parsons property, this miniature arboretum was given to the public as a memorial by the Parsons family in 1956. The small garden harbors many unusual shrubs and flowers; the existing fence gates were replaced with brick entry and paved path in 1959. A popular place for weddings, the gardens are maintained by private citizens under contract to the Seattle Park Department.

44. MARSHALL VIEWPOINT WILCOX-WALL-LIGHTS, W. Highland Dr.

This 32,400 sq. ft. viewpoint park was acquired by the city in two parcels. The first, 21,000 sq. ft., by condemnation in 1902 for a 'public square' named Phelps Park in 1904 in honor of Admiral Thomas S. Phelps. Phelps had been a lieutenant aboard the gun boat Decatur in 1855 and gave much needed assistance to the handful of pioneers on the ‘bluffs of Seattle’ during their brief war with the Indians. The park views the harbor where the Decatur lay at anchor. Improvements to the Boulevard nearly swallowed up the park in the 1930's. A gift of George W. and Margret N. Marshall gave the park its present boundaries in 1960. Here is a good place to park, walk along the Boulevard on W. Highland, then up Eighth Ave. W. to look at the retaining wall below. The lighting, balustrades and surface treatment at the wall are the work of famed architect Walter R. B. Wilcox who practiced architecture in Vermont before coming to Seattle. Wilcox, personally acquainted with architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and a practitioner of their philosophies, became the first chairman of the new school of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon in 1914.

45. FRANKLIN PLACE, Second Ave. W. & W. Prospect St.

This park, just below Kerry View Point (see No. 37) was donated to the city in 1904 by George Kinnear. The Kinnear home (see No. 1) used water from a spring on this site and Kinnear sought to protect his water system from the private Spring Hill Co. organized in 1881 and buying up many spring-fed systems then charging water service rates under city ordinance, to its users. By giving the property to the city, but reserving the right to use the system, he retained his no-charge water. Known as 'The Hollow', the park was named in honor of Mayor John Franklin Miller (see No. 46) who was in office at the time of Kinnear's donation.

46. MILLER HOUSE, 108 W. Prospect St. (1892)

This comfortable, unpretentious residence was the home of Seattle mayor John Franklin Miller (see No. 45). The house was built in the Victorian style with a curving front porch. The mayor used one of the upstairs bedrooms as his office and it was heated then, and now, by a small pot-bellied stove.
47. CAWEY HOUSE, 325 W. Kinnear Place (1903)
This half-timbered Victorian chalet was built and designed by architect C. Cawsey who designed old St. Anne's Church (see No. 32) in 1908 {marble from the church is still in the back yard) and the Franklin High School building.

48. McBRIDE HOUSE, 342 W. Kinnear Place (1905)
Henry McBride came to Washington in 1882 and taught school and operated the telegraph office in Oak Harbor. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Skagit County and in 1891 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court for Skagit and Island Counties. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State and succeeded to the fourth governorship after the death of Governor Rogers in 1901. He was the first Governor to be born in the west, the first to succeed to the governorship from the lower office and the first in the state to become governor upon the death of an incumbent. Although the prosperity which began in 1895 continued during his administration, he was never elected to the governorship and was defeated at the next election in 1905. After leaving office he went into the lumber business in Snohomish County and was active in Seattle banking and law circles;

49. MARBLE HOUSE, 520 W. Kinnear Place (1890).
Records show that Rachel Marble purchased the property for her house from George Kinnear and built this quaint Victorian home on the property. The house has passed through many hands, at some point was converted to a duplex, then restored to its former charm in the late 1970’s.

50. KINNEAR PARK, Seventh Ave. W. & W. Olympic Place
Under pressure from his neighbors, George Kinnear sold the property for this park, named in his honor, to the city for $1 in 1889. the community began development of the park site planting flowers and shrubs from their own gardens, a practice encouraged by the caretaker who would trade park plants for community varieties. When the Olmsted Bros. (see No. 10) were called in for consultation on park planning by the city they discouraged the planting practice as they felt the park was not individual, but just looked like all the yards in the area. The park remained popular with the residents and in 1910 more than 2,000 were in attendance at one of the regularly scheduled band concerts held at the bandstand (now removed) in the park. Community celebrations such as July 4th were also held at the park.

51. CHELSEA APARTMENTS, 620 W. Olympic Place (1906)
One of the oldest apartment houses on Queen Anne Hill, the Chelsea was originally a hotel-apartment, meaning that there was maid service and a dining room facility, although most of the residents were permanent. Mrs. Enegern operated a small private school in one of the apartments and among her students were Louisa McFee, Ann Polson, the Treat girls, the Nettleton children and others. This was just one of several such schools in operation at the time.

52. ANKENY HOUSE, 912 Second Ave. W. (1889) (looking up from W. Olympic Place)
This beautiful example of the modest shingle style house was built by Rollin Valentine Ankeny who came to Seattle from the mid-west in the 1880's to become one of Seattle’s pioneer bankers. Ankeny married Elizabeth Randolph, known as the 'belle of Seattle', and the house was built with money from her dowry. Because of the great fire in 1889, materials were hard to get and the house was not completed until 1911. The house was built on the site of a huge and well-known cedar tree used by the sailing ships coming into Elliot Bay as a landmark. Many of the local Duwamish Indians protested the removal of the tree as they called it the 'powwow tree', but Ankeny could not build if the landmark cedar remained and it was finally removed.

53. DE LA MAR APARTMENTS 2nd W. 5 W. Olympic (1908)
The only building built by George Kinnear still standing on Queen Anne, the De La Mar was built after plans of a villa in Florence, Italy he saw and loved while traveling abroad Kinnear built the structure as a hotel-apartment complex to house his friends and dignitaries coming to Seattle. Since the street is not through at this point, park to take a look at the elegant courtyard and lobby with its imported marble and curving staircases. The building has been restored for unique apartment living.

54. RESIDENCE, ACT THEATER, 714 & 709 1st W. (1880)
The 3 story hip-roofed house was a fine home at the time of the Kinnear Mansion (see No. 1). In the 1920's the house was a rooming house and in the 1930's it was turned into apartments. The building that now houses the On the Boards Dance Company was known as Queen Anne Hall and community meetings and dances as well as church services for congregations that did not yet have buildings were held there. Known at that time as Redding Hall, it later became Redding’s dance studio-music studio-art center. At the east end of the block, where the Queen Anne News printing plant is located today, was a grocery store and drug store.

55. HANSEN BAKING COMPANY 1st N. & Mercer St. (1900)
The original bakery building was erected while Mercer was still a dirt street to house an independent telephone company and later was bought by a German baker who added an addition to the east. In 1915 the business and property was sold to Jens L. Hansen (see #3) who had owned and operated a bakery in Ballard. Hansen built up his business in the new site until it was the largest bakery in the state. Hansen sold the business in 1965 and in 1972 the bakery was closed down. Also in the block was a church, at the corner of 1st Ave, N. and Roy St., built in 1906 for the Bethany Presbyterian congregation. There were two houses south of the church that were built in the 1890’s, and the Hansen family occupied the house closest to Mercer St. before moving to Highland Drive further up the Hill. In 1994, developers were successful in razing the entire block to make way for the current grocery market, small shops, and parking that you see today.