

What's In A Name?

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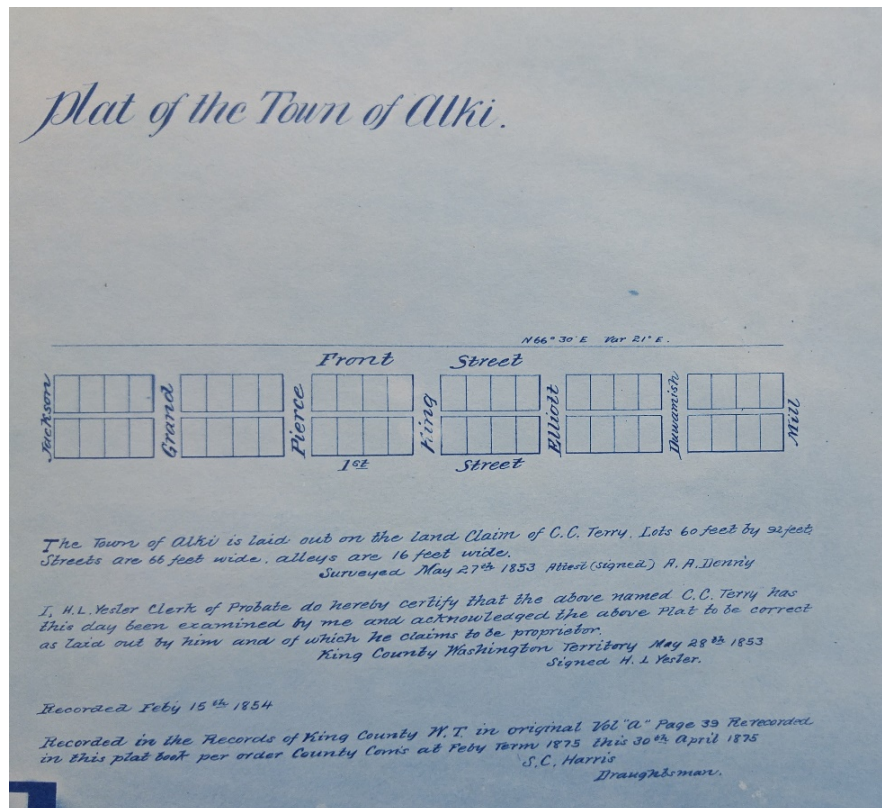
(Note to the Reader: Alki designates a geographic area within the City of Seattle, Washington facing Elliott Bay and Puget Sound located on the northwest corner of the Duwamish Peninsula ([location map – Appendix A](#)). A feature of Alki is Alki Point, the western most land projection of the Alki area into Puget Sound.)

Introduction

This paper is about Alki's street names. It is the objective of this paper, through the lens of a quintessential local matter, to illustrate something of our history. In doing so, perhaps, we will recollect an event or cultural curiosity that might have been discarded along the way only because it was not part of the story of kings and presidents or grand global innovations but, nevertheless, important to those then present and their experiences.

Figure 1 - Plat of the Town of Alki, May 28, 1853

We name public landmarks and natural and manmade geographical features to honor or to express an aspiration. Alki street names have a rich history of bestowing honors and expressing aspirations. Some of these aspirations were simply utilitarian. In many cases, Alki street names have changed at least twice. Often, with the passing of time, naming intent is lost. Intent then must be inferred. Records are frequently unavailable that may cast light upon street naming rationale and purpose.



From: Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA

Alki's First Street Network

The first Alki streets were named Jackson, Grand, Pierce, King, Elliott, Duwamish, Mill, Front and 1st Streets. This naming was by Charles C. Terry and was submitted to the

records of King County, Washington Territory on May 28, 1853.¹ The 1853 Alki street map is shown in Figure 1 above.

The streets of the Town of Alki as laid out and named by Charles Terry no longer exist. The Town was located on Terry's 320-acre land claim.² Terry's Town of Alki and its streets were deserted in 1856.³

At the time Terry named Alki's streets he had expectations for founding a city.⁴ The naming of Pierce, King and Jackson Streets was an obvious ploy to curry political favor that would be helpful in the creation of his new city. Pierce and King Streets took their names from the recently elected United States president and vice president Franklin Pierce and William Rufus King. Pierce and King took office in March, 1853. Both were Democrats. Jackson Street most likely took its name from the former president and founder of the Democratic Party, Andrew Jackson.

With the November 1852 election of a Democratic Party administration, the newly organized Washington Territory was highly dependent upon the favors and patronage of Jackson's ruling faction. In fact, the first territorial governor, and a slew of judicial and executive officials were all Democrats appointed in the early days of the Pierce administration beginning March, 1853.⁵ Charles Terry, in June 1854, was appointed Alki postmaster.⁶ This position would have been of great value to establish Alki as a center of public services if events had not intervened leading to Alki's desertion.

The street names Front and 1st represent an ordinal placement of streets relative to the town's location on Puget Sound's Elliott Bay shoreline. The use of 1st Street indicates future growth expectations. Soon, in Terry's mind, there would be a 2nd, 3rd, 4th streets and so on as the Alki town grew and prospered.

Though all streets were 66 feet in width, the naming of Grand Street may have indicated a plan for a future boulevard having some civic prominence. Or, the naming could have been pure salesman's puff. After all, Terry was a merchant and promoter. The use of the name Grand would recur in the early twentieth century.

Terry most likely grafted Elliott Bay's name upon Elliott Street in recognition of the Town's location at the southern entrance to the Bay. At the time of the Town's founding the naming of the Bay was unsettled. In fact, the United States Coast Survey, as late as 1899 referred to the bay as the Duwamish Bay.⁷ The earliest known use of Elliott for the naming of the Bay is 1841.⁸ There is some uncertainty from whom the name Elliott is taken.

At the time of Charles Terry's Alki arrival (November 1851), the land was used by and was within the sphere of the Duwamish indigenous people. The use by Terry of the Duwamish name for a street within his Town maybe an acknowledgment of the residence of the Duwamish on the land he took as his own. Or Terry was acknowledging their role in providing labor and knowledge to the American immigrants in the first days of Alki's occupation. Terry was originally from Oneida County, New

York. This county took its name from the indigenous people living in the area at the time of the European-American settlement. The naming of a street after an indigenous people would not have been unusual in Terry's mind.

In the alternative, Terry may well have understood the inconsistency in the naming of Elliott Bay and that the Town's waterfront could well have become commonly known as Duwamish or Elliott Bay. Terry may well have been hedging his street naming bet. Given Terry's commercial instincts, it is more likely, he was attempting to align his Town with the Bay, be it known as Elliott or Duwamish.

Mill Street could be in recognition of the forthcoming steam sawmill to be located to the east of the Town of Alki on land within Charles Terry's land claim. The sawmill was an enterprise of William Renton. A public announcement of the sawmill's founding took place on June 4, 1853, two weeks after Terry recorded his town plat and street map. Terry had a financial and land tenure interest in the Renton sawmill and arrangements for its location most surely took place weeks before the Alki plat was recorded. Alternatively, Mill Street could have been an homage to the Mill Street in Terry's native City of Waterville located within Oneida County, New York.⁹

How Does A Street Get A Name

Terry's Town of Alki illustrates a rudimentary naming process that has evolved over the years. As seen in the Town of Alki story, a private landowner may carve out from their holding a right of way and dedicate that way to public use. In the process, called platting, the owner names the rights of way. The owner benefits from the rights of way dedication by being able to provide access to smaller land parcels that, when sold, achieve a higher sale price over all parcels sold than would be possible if sold as one larger parcel.

This platting process evolved. In the Town of Alki's time, plat recording, with a county official, was optional. Shortly thereafter, plat recording was mandatory before platted parcels or lots could be sold. As years passed, plats had to be approved or accepted by an appropriate local government entity prior to recording.¹⁰ Thereafter minimum standards pertaining to streets, sidewalks, utilities, drainage, slopes and lot size began to be imposed. These standards became a staple of local government land use regulation called subdivision regulations. But all through time, names were attached to rights of way to uniquely identify them and to place them under public control. An example of a plat is shown in Figure 2 following:

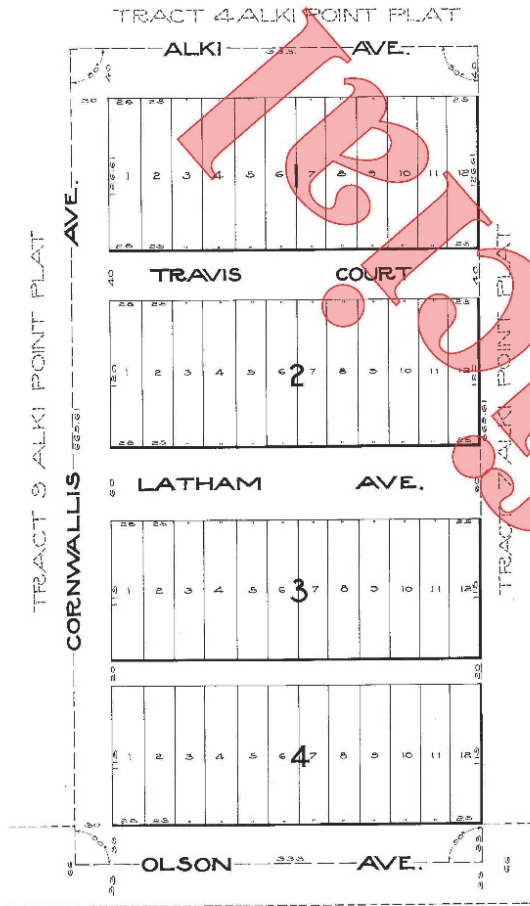
ALKI HILL

AN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF WEST SEATTLE

Scale: 1 in = 60 Ft.

June 1907.

Gardner & Gardner
ENGINEERS.



DESCRIPTION

This plat embraces all of Tract 8 of Alki Point Addition, as recorded in Volume 8 of Plats, page 19, Records of King County.
Distances are as shown as on this plat in feet.

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents that we, Charles W. Latham and Francis H. Latham, husband and wife, owners in fee simple of the land above described and platted, hereby declare this plat and dedicate to the use of the public forever all streets, avenues and alleys shown thereon.
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 24 day of June A. D. 1907.

Charles W. Latham
Francis H. Latham
Signed and sealed in the presence of:
Thomas D. MacMahon

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Washington, s.s.
County of King, s.s.
This is to certify that on this 24 day of June A. D. 1907, before me the undersigned a notary public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Charles W. Latham and his wife Francis H. Latham to me known to be the individuals, who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they signed and sealed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.



Thomas B. MacMahon.
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing in Seattle.

Approved by the Mayor and City Council of the City of West Seattle by Ord. No. 1087 on this 24th day of June A. D. 1907.

Lewis C. Erven
Mayor.



Attest:
G. S. Gashert,
City Clerk.

Examined and approved this 24th day of June A. D. 1907.

Albro Gardner
City Engineer

544861
Filed for record of the request of Chas. W. Latham Apr. 17 1908 at 3 minutes past 2 P.M. and recorded in volume 16 of Plats, Page 85 records of King County.

J. F. Agnew
County Auditor
Deputy.

Plats referred to in this paper, along with their creation date and web address where a copy may be found are shown in [Appendix B - List of Plats Referenced](#).

Alternatively, a property owner could deed rights of way to an appropriate governmental entity. Any deed would have to be accepted by the governmental entity. An example of a deed of a right of way is shown in Figure 3 below:

Figure 3 - Example of a Deed of Right of Way. Deed Is for Stevens Street, Between 59th and 60th Avenue SW, Alki Point

Section 1. That the deed from Virginia L. Prewett to the City of Seattle, executed on the 25th day of July, A.D. 1913 to the following described property, to-wit:

Portion of Tract Eleven (11), of the Plat of Alki Point, described as follows:

Beginning on the west line of Fifty-ninth Avenue Southwest, as established by Ordinance NO. 21326, at its intersection with the North line of West Stevens Street as dedicated in the Plat of Hagland's 1st Addition; thence north thirty (30) feet; thence west parallel t the north line of said West Stevens Street, one hundred thirty-one (131) feet; thence south thirty (3) feet to the north line of said street; thence east one hundred thirty-one (131) feet to beginning,

be and the same is hereby accepted.

Section 2. That West Stevens Street be, and the same is hereby laid off, opened, extended and establish over and across the lands described in Section One hereof.

Extracted from City of Seattle Ordinance 33152, May 25, 1914. Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA

Note in this method the name of the right of way is established at the time of deed acceptance. In times before the requirement for acceptance of a plat by a governmental entity, the naming of rights of way was at the owner's prerogative.

A third method of establishing a right of way and name is through long time use and custom. A pathway, walkway or roadway becomes part of the public's right of way

because of its long-term use. The way's name, if any, is derived from common use and acceptance. Such a means of establishing a public right of way is only as good as the work of shifting sands, wagon wheel ruts, grading machines, tar and gravel laying and asphalt pavement go unquestioned. In the American west where the demand for certainty of land title and borders and the origins of European-American settlement arose hand-in-hand, the long term use method of establishing public rights of way was rare.

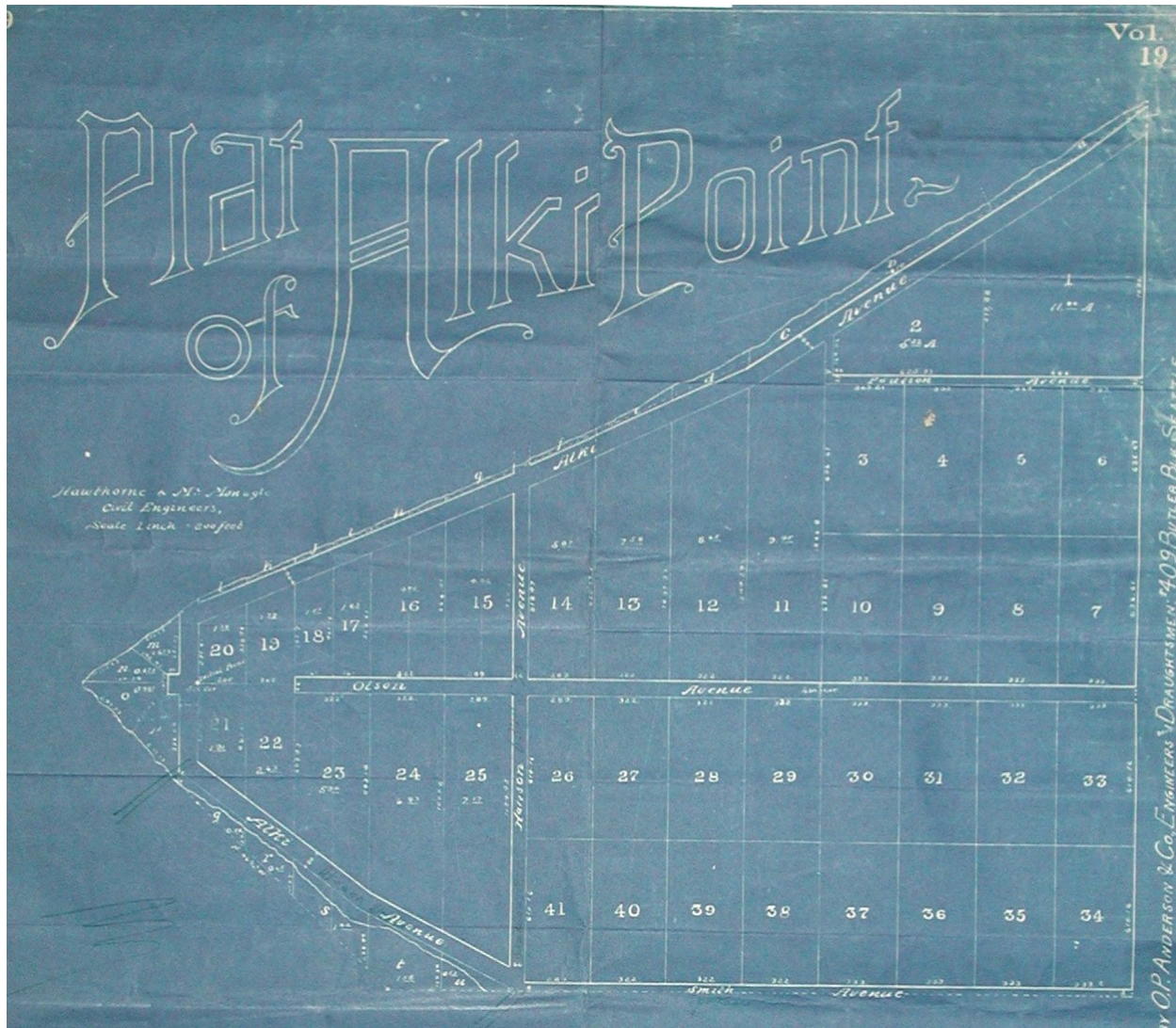
Regardless of method, once a right of way name was in the public domain, it was the prerogative of the governmental entity to maintain or change the way's name.

The Alki and Seattle Street Naming Process

Upon Alki's 1856 desertion, all hope for a thriving urban community dissipated. For the next thirty-five years Alki was a timber and agricultural enterprise. There were no public

streets or roads. In 1891, the Alki owners, a partnership of husband and wife, Hans Martin and Anna Hanson, and Knud Olson began the process of subdividing the Alki estate. They filed a plat dedicating public street rights of way. These rights of way provided access to tracts and lots. Tracts were about five (5) acres in size. Lots were smaller and were most often shoreline properties. The Hansons-Olson plat is shown below as Map 1:

Map 1 - Plat of Alki Point, October 1891



From: City of Seattle, Seattle Municipal Archives, Book of Plats

In the Alki Point plat, five public streets, Alki, Smith, Paulson, Hanson and Olson Avenues, were delineated, dedicated and named. The original Terry street network was long forgotten.

Additional Alki streets would be laid out and named, by various parties, over the forthcoming years as the original Alki Point tracts and lots were further subdivided for

residential and commercial uses. All of these additional streets would connect to and extend the original 1891 street framework. Though street rights of way were dedicated in 1891 it would be many years before the streets would be improved. In fact, Alki Avenue, the estate's most prominent roadway was not improved until 1905-1910. As first improved, the Avenue was a plank (wooden) road built in conjunction with a street railway line. The initial improved Alki Avenue terminated at today's 63rd Avenue. In time, the improved roadway would be extended to and around the Point and along Alki's southern shore.¹¹

The 1891 Smith Avenue, at Alki's southern border, is what we know today as Spokane Street. It was named for the Smith family headed by Hanson's eldest daughter, Lorena, and her husband Alfred A. Smith.

The contemporary Lander Street and that part of 59th Avenue north of Lander was first known, in 1891, as Paulson Avenue. It was named for the Paulson family. Paul Paulson first met the Hansons and Olson at Alpha Prairie, Washington. Paulson migrated north sometime between 1870 and 1875 after the Hansons and Olson's 1868 Alki estate purchase. By 1878 Paulson married Sarah Ella and resided in Seattle working as a cabinet maker and later a furniture dealer. Sarah Ella Paulson served as a witness, along with Alfred A. Smith to the 1898 wedding of Clara Isabelle Olson. Clara was Knud Olson's youngest daughter.¹²

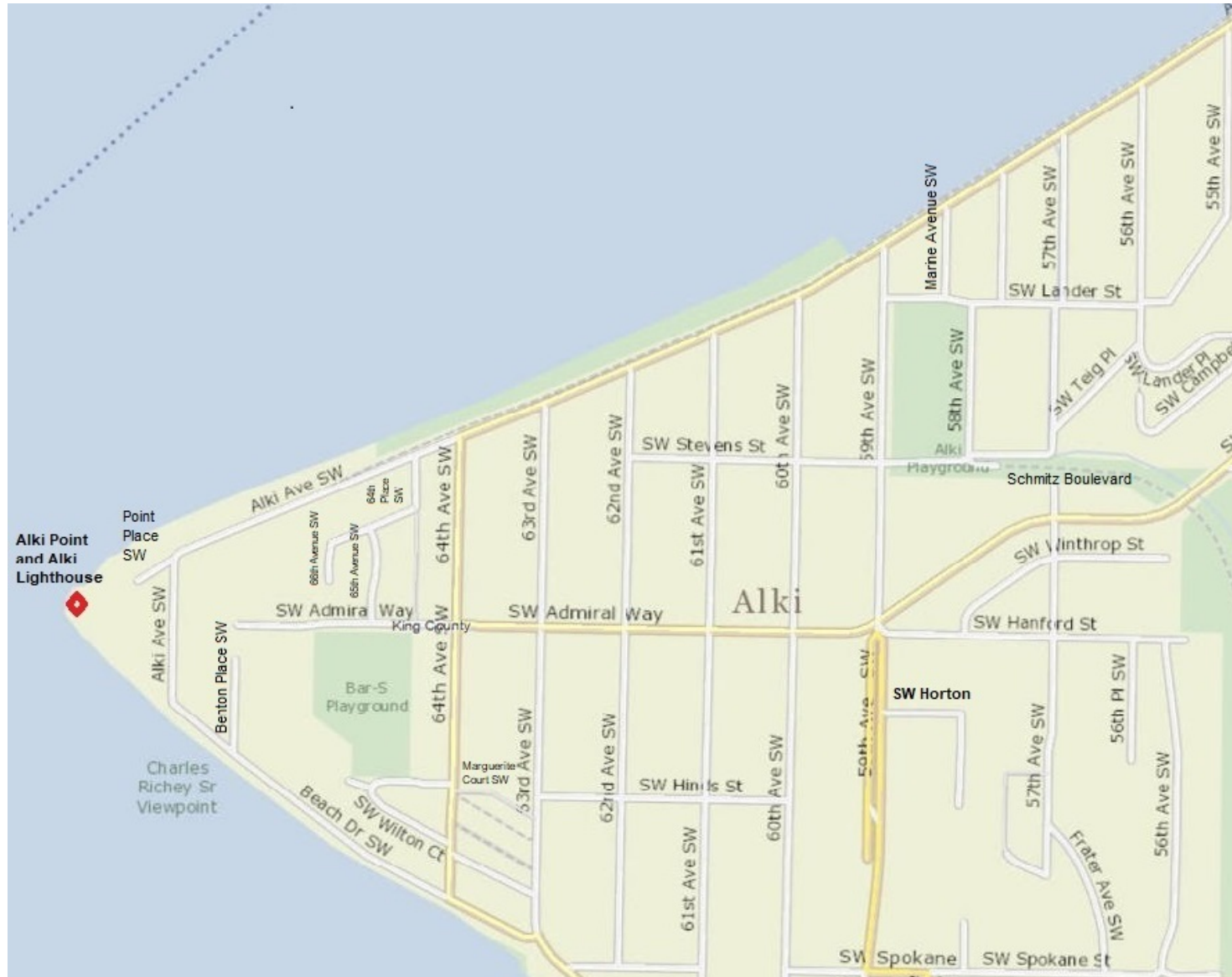
Hanson Avenue is known today as 63th Avenue and is presumed to be named after the Hanson family. Knud Olson gave his name to Olson Avenue. Olson Avenue is now known as Admiral Way (west of 59th Avenue) and Hanford Street (east of 59th Avenue).

During the month of April 1853, Charles Terry adopted the name Alki from the Chinook Jargon¹³ as his town's name. In time the Point and the surrounding area took the name Alki. Alki was interpreted to mean 'by and by', 'in a little while' or 'hereafter' and was first intended to express the town's prospects.¹⁴ Alki Avenue took its name from its destination, Alki Point, and the area's name, derived from Charles Terry's Town of Alki.

Today's Alki Street Network

Today's Alki street network is shown in Map 2 below.

Map 2 - Alki Point Street Network 2019



Base map from King County iMap. Annotations by author.

This street network reflects the contemporary Seattle street grid network of streets and avenues intersecting at ninety degrees, except when topographical features compel otherwise. Streets are aligned running east and west. Avenues run north and south. Avenues are numbered (example: 63rd Avenue SW) increasing in name magnitude as one moves from east to west.¹⁵ Streets have literal names (example: Lander Street) and have no discernable pattern such as alphabetical ordering.¹⁶

The Seattle naming convention was imposed upon Alki subsequent to Alki's 1907 annexation into the Seattle City jurisdiction. The City of Seattle, in an effort to achieve uniformity and consistency in street naming over the entire city, including newly annexed territory, enacted Ordinance 17214 (October 24, 1907). Most pre-existing Alki street and avenue names were swept away by the legislative pen. This same pen extended previously existing City of Seattle street and avenue names onto the Alki street grid. Rights of way established subsequent to 1907 subscribed to the Seattle street naming convention.

Unique to Alki is a perimeter street ring running along the shoreline. This ring was first mapped and named in the 1891 Hanson-Olson Alki Point plat (see Map 1 earlier). This perimeter ring was retained. The ring's street names were somewhat modified.

Today's Alki street and avenues are listed in [Appendix C](#). For each right of way the current name, any former name, source of the current name and source of any former name is shown. An example appears below:

| Current Avenue Name | Former Avenue Name | Current Avenue Name Source | Former Avenue Name Source |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| 61 st Avenue SW | Grand Avenue | Renamed from Grand Avenue to 61 st Avenue by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 | First appears in plat of Central Addition. William Holt, A. J. Richards and Minnie Richards owned the Grand Central Hotel in Seattle's Pioneer Square. They may have intended to recognize their business enterprise when they named Grand Avenue in the plat Central Addition to Alki Point (March 1, 1907). Holt also named Marine Avenue SW. |

In [Appendix C](#), [avenues](#), [streets](#), [perimeter rights of way](#), and [minor rights of way](#) are listed alphabetically within each group.

Alki is not without street naming controversy. It is surprising that the renaming of Hanson and Olson Avenues after the 1907 annexation of the area by the City of Seattle did not spawn controversy; or at least a controversy with a lasting record. Knud Olson and his daughters were Alki residents at the time of the 1907 street renaming. Many children of the Hansons were also Alki residents. At the time of imposition of the new 1907 street names, the bulk of Alki land remained in the ownership of Olson and the Hanson descendants. But the Olsons and Hansons were not about to stand idly by for a second Hanson Avenue street name change.

The Charles Terry Land Claim Legacy

Charles Terry landed at Alki in the company of 21 other immigrants. The immigrant party joined Charles' brother, Leander, and David Denny. Leander and Denny were part of an advance party that selected Alki, in September 1851, as the group's settlement site. A third member of the advance party, John N. Low, returned to Portland. Low's Portland mission was to lead the migrants, including his family, to the chosen settlement site.

John Low and Leander Terry were the original Alki land claimants. Low and Leander Terry nurtured the original settlement beginning with the immigrants' November 1851 landing. Their efforts enabled the migrants to survive the winter and, for most, to scout and select land claims on the Elliott Bay eastern shore. Low, Leander and Charles Terry remained at Alki. As Alki's prospects dimmed, Leander Terry returned to his Waterville, New York home. John Low and his wife Lydia and children relocated to Olympia, Washington. Charles Terry kept the faith and subsumed Low's and his brother's Alki interests. Charles Terry, in the end, abandoned Alki in 1855 and relocated across the Bay to Seattle.

Over the years, all members of the immigrant party had streets or geographic features named in their honor except for John and Lydia Low. Today's Boren Avenue, Terry Avenue, Bell Street and Belltown, Denny Way, and Denny Regrade (Hill) are continuing honors to Seattle's European-American immigration.¹⁷ The Low legacy of selecting Alki as Seattle's founding site and guiding the immigrant party to the site was unrecognized until Seattle historian Clarence B. Bagley stepped into the breach.

Bagley was Secretary of the City of Seattle Board of Public Works. He served in this position, for over thirty years beginning in 1900. As Secretary he was responsible for the Board's administrative functions. Bagley was not a Board member. Board members were the City Engineer, and the Superintendents of Public Utilities, Streets and Sewers and Lighting. As a historian, Bagley was a chronicler of early Seattle events. His works, History of Seattle from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time (1916) and History of King County, Washington (1929), stand as seminal local histories.

Bagley knew the Lows' Seattle founding role and, likely, chafed at their neglect. On March 28, 1925 Bagley signed a petition to the Seattle City Council to change the name of Alki's 63rd Avenue Southwest to Low Avenue "in honor of the late John N. Low who was one of the first settlers to arrive at Alki". His fellow petition signers were the surviving Low daughters, Nettie Low Foster and Fannie Low Maher, Roland H. Denny, and Ed L. Terry.¹⁸ Roland Denny was an immigrant party member as a six-week old infant. He was the son of Arthur Denny and nephew of David Denny. Ed L. Terry was the son of Charles Terry and was then serving as the Seattle City Treasurer.

The Bagley petition was filed with the Seattle City Council on April 13th. At the Council meeting of that day, Council Member W. T. Campbell introduced Council Bill 38709 to

rename 63rd Avenue Southwest to Low Avenue Southwest. Campbell's bill was referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.¹⁹

W. T. Campbell was a long time West Seattle resident living on the hillside above Alki. He was an early advocate for Alki annexation to the City of West Seattle, a real estate developer, early West Seattle school principal, banker, and a member of the Seattle City Council beginning 1924. He would serve as a city councilmember until 1929. Campbell would develop, starting in 1913, the Admiralty Heights Addition, lying in the east of the Alki community giving his family name to Campbell Place SW.²⁰

The Council's Committee on Streets and Sewers met on April 16, 1925 to consider Campbell's 63rd Avenue renaming bill. The Committee voted to hold the bill for one week. The committee never acted upon Campbell's bill. The street renaming proposal rested in the lap of the Committee for over a year.²¹

A year later, in May 1926, the City's Planning Commission, upon request of the Board of Public Works, considered the matter. The Commission declined to make a recommendation on the 63rd Avenue renaming proposal. Shortly thereafter the Board of Public Works requested the City Engineer's recommendation. Finally, on May 28th, the Board of Public Works voted to return the petition to the City Council with a recommendation that the petition be granted. On May 21st (sic, should be May 31st), under the signature of Clarence Bagley, the Board of Public Works recommended to the City Council's Committee on Streets and Sewers that the petition to change the name of 63rd Avenue to Low Avenue be granted.²²

Two weeks later on June 14th the Committee on Streets and Sewers reported a new street renaming bill (Council Bill 41234) to the City Council. The City Council, at the meeting on the 14th, voted to adopt the street renaming bill. With Alki's W. T. Campbell voting 'yea' the measure passed 8-0. One Councilmember was absent. Mayor Bertha Landes signed the bill into law and the name of 63rd Avenue was changed to Low Avenue, effective June 21, 1926 (Ordinance # 51197).²³

The Low family had finally been honored for their contributions to Seattle's founding.

The Low family honor was an unwanted one by the residents of the former 63rd Avenue. The newly monikered Low Avenue was a three-block long street stretching from Alki Avenue to Beach Drive whose residents quickly fashioned a new petition seeking to reverse the renaming.²⁴ The lead petitioner was J. L. (Jacob) Teig, President of the Olson Land Company and husband of Clara Isabelle Olson, Knud Olson's youngest daughter. The Olson Land Company was a corporate successor to Knud Olson and held his Alki land assets, on behalf of his heirs, after his 1919 death. The Company had recently undertaken development activities for their eastside 63rd Avenue property lying between Alki Avenue and Admiral Way (see: plat of [Olson Land Company's 5th Addition](#).)²⁵

Hans Martin Smith (a grandson of Hans Martin and Anna Hanson) signed the petition on behalf of the A. A. Smith estate, owners of the Stockade Hotel and the west side of Low Avenue between Alki Avenue and Admiral Way. In addition, Smith signed in his capacity as a resident living on the former 63rd Avenue. Long time civic activist and Alki Woman's Improvement Club President, Irene Schutt, was also a petition signatory. Rose Lodge owner and civic activist Benjamin W. Baker joined the petition. The Rose Lodge owned the property fronting the west side of Low Avenue between Hinds Street and Beach Drive. Baker had been an instrumental figure in the Alki and West Seattle 1907 annexation into the City of Seattle.²⁶

Of the thirty-six 63rd Avenue residents listed in the 1928 Seattle House and Street Directory, 16 signed the petition seeking repeal of the Low Avenue renaming. An additional six (6) residents not listed in the directory were petition signatories.²⁷

The petition was submitted to the Seattle City Council on July 30, 1926, six weeks after the Low Avenue renaming. The matter was referred, once again, to the Council's Committee on Streets and Sewers. Like the original street renaming proposal, the matter rested with the Committee for over a year. Legislation was introduced by the Committee to repeal its earlier action and restore the 63rd Avenue name on January 3, 1928 two months prior to the forthcoming municipal election. The name restoration action was adopted by the City Council on January 9, 1928 and received Mayor Landes approval three days later.²⁸

The municipal governance machinery had reversed its prior course. Alki Council Member W. T. Campbell along with all other City Council members voted 9-0, to reverse the earlier street renaming; six (6) of whom were Council members previously voting to approve the Low Avenue name change.²⁹ Bagley had suffered a serious rebuke.

The Low family honor was undone. There is no known public acknowledgment of the Low family role and contribution to Seattle's founding.

The Schmitz Boulevard Saga

In the days immediately following the annexation of Alki into the City of Seattle there was offered, to the City, a donation of a 30-acre land tract for park and parkway use. This tract laid north and east of the Alki area.³⁰ Today we know this donation as Schmitz Park. Ferdinand and Emma Schmitz donated this park in 1908. Ferdinand would serve as a member of the Seattle Parks Board and City Council Member.

Schmitz Park presented a difficulty. It was land locked. At the time of the donation there was no access to the Park from any public right of way. To remedy this situation Knud Olson, Hanson family descendants, Charles and Francis Latham, W. T. and Jeannie Campbell and others deeded a strip of land between 59th and 55th Avenues leading to the Park.³¹ This strip of land was to be used for "parks and parkway purposes" and would become known as Schmitz Boulevard.

In addition, beginning in 1908 the city's Parks Department planted a grove of trees along 59th Avenue, south of Lander Street, leading to the new Schmitz Boulevard at the intersection of 59th and Stevens Street. This grove of trees stands today. The intent

Schmitz Boulevard Tree Grove – 2019, Planted 1908



Photograph by author. Note Alki Playground to the left.

was to create a parkway and scenic connection for use by pedestrians and automobiles from the Alki beach recreational shoreline to the newly donated Park.

In June 1908 Knud Olson made available the eastern side of the 59th Avenue right of way for “park and parkway purposes”. The western side of the 59th Avenue right of way was owned by Virginia Prewett. Prewett made available to the city, ten days after Olson’s grant, the western side right of way for “park and parkway purposes”. The City accepted Olson’s

and Prewett’s right of way deeds July 8, 1909, over a year after their execution.³²

Meanwhile, the Seattle Parks Board, at its October 9, 1908 meeting anticipated the offering and acceptance of all property deeds necessary for its parkway and voted that “the section from Schmitz Park to Alki Avenue be called Schmitz Boulevard”.³³ At the time of the naming, the Park Commissioners did not yet hold jurisdiction over the 59th Avenue right of way.

Seven years later, for a now unknown reason, the Board of Parks Commissioners, questioned its jurisdiction over 59th Avenue as a part of the park’s boulevard system. The Park Superintendent reported to the Commissioners;

“that the section of Schmitz Blvd between Alki Ave. and W. Stevens St., formerly 59th Ave. S. W. had been changed from a street to a boulevard by ordinance of the Council, but that waivers from abutting property owners has not been secured, which would be necessary in order to make the change of use valid if it is the desire of the Board to enforce boulevard regulations.”³⁴

Upon hearing this report, the Board of Commissioners directed “that proper forms of waivers be drawn up and an effort made to secure same from property owners on section affected”.³⁵ It is unknown if the ordered effort was made or if any of the property owners ever executed the prescribed ‘waiver’. There is no indication that the west side of the 59th Avenue right of way was ever designated as a park “Boulevard”. The abutting property owner on the eastside of 59th Avenue was the Seattle parks department.³⁶ Schmitz Boulevard was truncated at Stevens Street. 59th Avenue retained its name.

In future years the Schmitz Boulevard saga would continue with remonstrations by parents of the students attending the Alki Elementary School, that Schmitz Boulevard between 59th and 58th Avenues, for safety reasons, be closed. The Boulevard lay between the School and the Alki Playground to the north that was used as an extension of the school grounds. Though the Schmitz Boulevard right of way remains the Boulevard was ultimately closed to vehicular traffic and an alternative Schmitz Park entrance was established.³⁷

Concluding Thoughts

In the wake of Alki's 1907 annexation to the Seattle city jurisdiction, Alki was stripped of its homegrown street names. This stripping took place in the context of the Progressive Era. Characteristic of the Era was an emphasis upon efficiency and economy. There was assumed to be 'one best way'. In the Era's context, consistency and uniformity in street naming across the city, would be valued. It is little wonder that few then questioned imposition upon Alki of a new street naming scheme.

The avenues of Alki are several blocks long and are unconnected to the citywide avenue grid. Because of topographic challenges, Alki streets running east to west are not continuous to the street grid beyond Alki. Alki's perimeter streets and Admiral Way, when constructed in 1914-15, provided connections to a wider road network. No great purpose was served by adapting, street names used elsewhere to Alki. In today's context perhaps, Alki's distinctiveness, captured in its street names, would be retained. The current era values 'brand building'.

Seattle's indigenous people, the Duwamish, may or may not have been honored in the Charles Terry street naming scheme. But today there is no Alki public landmark recognition of those who were first sustained by Alki's land and resources. As other 'firsts' are honored, it seems appropriate that Alki's first community should be honored.

The name of Charles Terry's failed commercial endeavor lives on in the names of the Point, its environs and namesake avenue. It was not a given. Alki Avenue could just as well be known today as Prairie Point, Battery, or Point Roberts Avenue. In the English language, Terry's Alki was known to the Duwamish people as Prairie Point. The Duwamish, in their language, would pronounce the name sbah-QWAH-bahqs.³⁸

Southeast of Alki Point laid a grassland prairie of about 25 acres in size.³⁹ The Point provided a clear unobstructed view up and down Puget Sound.⁴⁰ These two geographical features influenced John Low and Leander Terry to select Alki as their settlement site. The prairie would serve as pasture land for Low's cattle herd. He drove this herd west from his native Illinois. The clearly visible Point would serve as a trading center that was to grow into a city.⁴¹ Prairie Point would be a more fitting name memorializing the original immigrants' intentions and aspirations. Alki memorializes Charles Terry's commercial failure.

Alki Point was also referred to as Battery or Battery Point. This name was taken from a map and survey triangulation point established by the United States Coast Survey in 1856 and 1874. The name Battery probably indicated a potential artillery gun emplacement. It would be natural for a crew of surveyors largely composed of U. S. military officers to invoke such a name. This gun emplacement would have probably been located on the high ground just east of the Point. The combination of the Point's panoramic view of the Sound and high ground would provide a strong defensive position. The name Battery faded.

Alki's first European-American name, Point Roberts, never caught on. The name was given in 1841 by America's first Puget Sound naval exploration.⁴²

At the foot of 63rd Avenue and Elliott Bay there resides a monument honoring the immigrant party's 1851 landing. The monument was placed in its current location and rededicated on September 4, 1926. Previously, the monument was located on private property diagonally across the street from its 1926 and now current location. Bagley asserted in his October 1925 street renaming petition that the place of the monument's relocation was "the place where the (immigrant) party landed".

Bagley most assuredly anticipated the monument's rededication and celebratory events surrounding the 75th anniversary (1926) of the immigrants' landing. Bagley planned the street renaming effort accordingly on the assumption that the foot of 63rd Avenue was the immigrant party's landing site. The residents of Low Avenue apparently did not share Bagley's celebratory spirit marking Seattle's European-American founding. As soon as anniversary events passed, the street resumed its former name.

Upon the change in name of 63rd Avenue to Low Avenue, Bagley was quoted as saying; "Low Avenue extends not more than 100 yards from where Mr. Low built his cabin."⁴³ Bagley may or may not be correct in pointing to the location of the party's landing and the location of the first housing built at Alki. Current research underway by Seattle historian Greg Lange, to pinpoint with some degree of accuracy, the location of Alki's first housing, indicates that the "Low cabin" was well beyond, to the west of Bagley's 100-yard assertion.⁴⁴ As for a precise location for the immigrants' landing site, it remains an unknown. The role of the Low family in Seattle's founding remains unacknowledged.

Once annexed to the City of Seattle jurisdiction, in July 1907, Alki became eligible for free mail delivery to the addressee's home or business. The date that free mail delivery to the addressee was effective is unknown. Heretofore, postal patrons were required to pick up mail at a post office. In its time, free city delivery of mail to the addressee's residence or business was as innovative and a source of convenience as text messaging and email is today. To receive free city mail delivery, it was required that the city jurisdiction provide sidewalks and crosswalks, and ensure that streets were named and lit and assign numbers to houses.⁴⁵ Street naming set the stage for Alki's integration into a wider regional and national economy and communications network.

Acknowledgements

In October, 2018 the author of this paper delivered a presentation about Alki's early days. In the course of the presentation an audience member asked the question; "Is Lowman Beach named for John Low?". The answer given was "no, it is named for J. D. Lowman. J.D. Lowman was". As far as the answer given went it was correct. The author did not recollect and did not have the presence of mind to continue, in response to the original inquiry, with a telling of the Low Avenue chapter of Alki's history. The absence of a complete response inspired this paper. Hopefully, the error of an incomplete answer has been corrected.

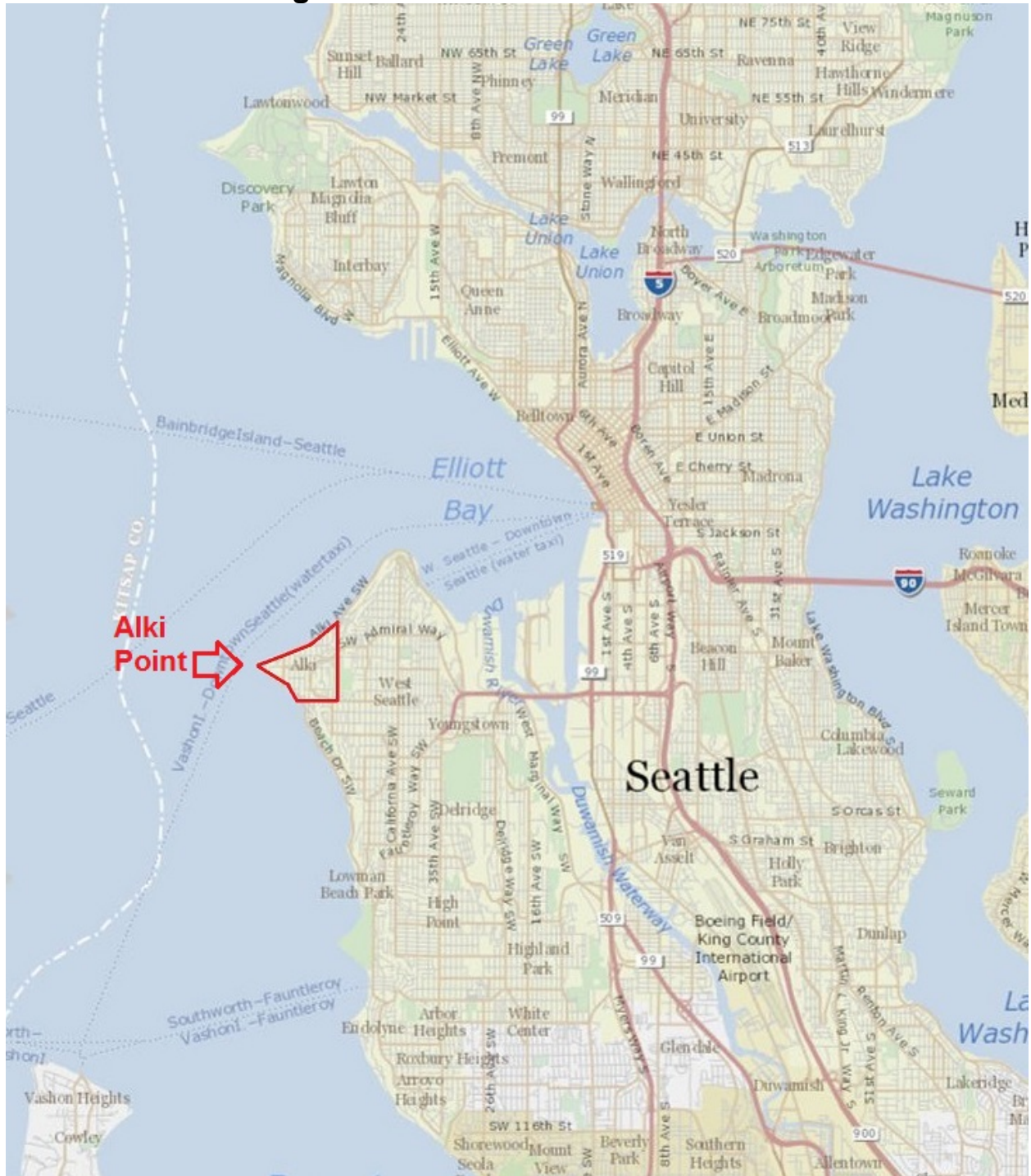
A great debt is owed to the staff of the Seattle Municipal Archives, King County Archives, the Seattle Room of the Seattle Public Library and the digital archives of the Washington Secretary of State. Their efforts made this paper possible. Jeanie Fisher of the Seattle Municipal Archives and Greg Lange of the King County Archives deserve a special 'Distinguished Hero of History' award. To those who envisioned the extraordinary increase in accessibility of historic artifacts through digitalization, a special recognition is deserved.

A special thanks is extended to Rob Ketcherside who first noted to the author the common characteristics of those named in Hanford's Addition. Jeff Dugan of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources was of invaluable assistance in the understanding of the 1894-95 mapping of the Seattle Shore and Tide Lands. The biggest debt of all is due the Editor-In-Chief, Patricia Ahonen. Her understanding and patience when all other matters were put to the aside in preparation of this paper is deeply appreciated.

The author welcomes additions, corrections and improvement suggestions. Please submit them to the email address above.

Appendix A

Alki Location Within The City of Seattle, Elliott Bay on the North, Puget Sound on the West and South



From: King County, WA iMap, Seattle, WA accessed: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/services/gis/Maps/imap.aspx> on June 22, 2017. Annotation by author.

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Appendix B List of Plats Referenced

| Plat | Date | Web Location |
|---|-------------------|---|
| A. A. Smith's 2nd Addition to the City of Seattle | May 20, 1915 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/8174256E9F115B90563FA0952AE9EBBD |
| A. A. Smith's 3rd Addition to the City of Seattle | February 11, 1921 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/1E3E1315A57DAAABBD0388BDB2B627D8 |
| A. A. Smith's Addition to Alki Point | November 22, 1906 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/DD486FA6C90FC33B66F4BB95ADE8C269 |
| Admiral Way Addition to the City of Seattle | February 25, 1920 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/5218509319113BBFC97B92720C960E32 |
| Admiralty Heights An Addition to the City of Seattle | December 5, 1914 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/91F9AF1E0EE4B6274C038A0FBF3DDD46 |
| Alki Hill An Addition to the City of West Seattle | June 24, 1907 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/C5C1D8084A7FBF8187E03810CC38C529 |
| Anderson's Soundview Terrace Addition | October 6, 1953 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/33C72D6A0D914738A840488FE0BDA912 |
| Anderson's Soundview Terrace Addition No. 2 | November 16, 1955 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/8C1B01A567842FC8DFC8541C19AAEF57 |
| Anderson's Soundview Terrace Addition No. 3 | March 28, 1955 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/9F9033AB9A3A0C4B0CF4C4CEF21783A6 |
| Benton's Shore Acres Addition to Alki Point | November 3, 1906 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/D8DB01361818BDEC5D183558A4BA0176 |
| Central Addition to Alki Point | March 1, 1907 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/1F97A455D04A7E3D13101E705CE2AAAA |
| E. S. Young's Alki Park Addition to the City of Seattle | May 28, 1909 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/75DD102F586432D02D3E64F79462310F |
| First Addition to South Seattle by JJ Moss | March 4, 1870 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/0A40DC9BD57A53876716BDD888525414 |
| Haglund's 2nd Addition to the City of Seattle | February 15, 1921 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/51CC611201C1C5E57BB96CBF7A73D964 |
| Haglund's 3rd Addition to the City of Seattle | January 10, 1919 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/5E85273C1BEFD94EB7175291D3D20B97 |
| Haglund's First Addition to the City of Seattle | May 17, 1909 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/DE5AE0ED16CBC9EA25740D70A059D8EF |
| Hanford's Addition to South Seattle | June 9, 1869 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/E88F2947BB6022AACC990BE8B9252F25 |

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| Partition of Crawford Tract or Segregation of Tax Lot No 2 in Sec 15, Twp 24N, Rg 3E, East and West Half, on Order of the King County Superior Court, Seattle, WA in Cause No. 64110, unrecorded | June 17, 1915 | Web resource unavailable. King County Archives, Seattle, WA, King County Tax Assessor Unrecorded Plats, digital images (6 sheets) |
| Olson Land Company's 1st Addition to the City of Seattle | February 16, 1914 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/B0A5B5AD1F34F93D5A9A1BED7F841B6F |
| Olson Land Company's 2nd Addition to the City of Seattle | February 16, 1914 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/5F040132A75CDF5E0EA68279AC820D2B |
| Olson Land Company's 3rd Addition to the City of Seattle | June 12, 1916 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/D0C58D6A95F5F0D891A1A11D820E6548 |
| Olson Land Company's 4th Addition to the City of Seattle | February 11, 1921 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/A255B6B2EA2ADA78D01FE68E72F6D1AA |
| Olson Land Company's 5th Addition to the City of Seattle | February 7, 1924 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/472D805C2EBFCA379F4CE4A171B4D2E6 |
| Plat of Alki Point | October 16, 1891 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/C1EE7D5AAF49ECE6608475160CC5B785 |
| Plat of Sea Shore Addition to Alki Point | April 11, 1907 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/A4DE8447589AD7BED49726F504EE66BA |
| Sea Shore 2nd Add. To the City of Seattle | January 3, 1914 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/604AD54A095F80DF395D34CB09753763 |
| Sea Shore 3rd Add. To the City of Seattle | March 23, 1914 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/1266CE9EB69E19952ED3FFC760789312 |
| Seaside Addition A Replat of Part of Lot 2 Alki Point | December 10, 1906 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/40C9B843E4EA5B05B40BC4F8FC54E098 |
| South Seattle Addition, and Plan of South Seattle | June 1, 1869, and March 4, 1870 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/2F71522C3DDCF716032807151536FFCA https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/Download/5b4df2d6-a9b2-453d-995f-4f10b579af7c |
| Survey and Plat of the Seattle Tide Lands, The Board of Appraisers of Tide and Shore Lands for King County, Washington | 1884-1895 | http://archives.seattle.gov/digital-collections/index.php/Detail/objects/21676 , and King County Archives, Seattle, Washington, Tide and shore land plat survey maps, 1894-1895, Puget Sound Tidelands, from Salmon Bay to a Point In Southwest Seattle, Record Series 332. |
| The McGinnis Replat of the West Half of Lot 12 Plat of Alki Point | May 15, 1909 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/AA1B9691F428A640AA53AA4C3DC9A094 |
| Town of Alki | May 27, 1853 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/761FC746742DF6AEEF9BFF165A89AEAF |
| West Seattle Five Acres Tracts | September 26, 1885 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/Download/67e70825-87a9-4537-9f59-0c8ce63ea4d3 |

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| Williams Alki Addition to the City of Seattle | August 3, 1916 | https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/322DD81B81C454E7E88083DA0E670C6D |
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Appendix C
Alki Avenues, Streets, Perimeter Routes and Minor Rights of Way – Name Source
Alphabetical, By Group

Avenues

| Current Avenue Name | Former Avenue Name | Current Avenue Name Source | Former Avenue Name Source |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| 55 th Avenue SW | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; Olson Land Company, 3 rd Addition (June 12, 1916) | |
| 56 th Avenue SW (north of Hanford St SW and south of Horton St SW) | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; Olson Land Company, 3 rd Addition (June 12, 1916) and Admiralty Heights An Addition to the City of Seattle (December 5, 1914) | |
| 56 th Avenue SW (between Hanford St SW and Horton St SW) | 55 th Place SW | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention, renamed by Ordinance #84156, June 1, 1955. | Plat of Anderson Soundview Terrace Addition, October 6, 1953. |
| 57 th Avenue SW (between Alki and Admiral Way) | Cornwallis Avenue | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention, renamed by Ordinance 17214, October 1907. | Plat of Alki Hill (June 24, 1907). Rational for use of the name Cornwallis is unknown. |
| 57 th Avenue SW (south of Admiral Way) | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; Haglund 2 nd Addition (February 15, 1921) and Sea Shore 3 rd Addition (March 23, 1914) | |
| 58 th Avenue SW | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; plat of Sea Shore 3 rd Addition (March 23, 1914) | |
| 59 th Avenue SW (north of SW Lander Street) | Paulson Avenue | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention, renamed by Ordinance 17214, October 1907. | Family name of Paul and Sara Ella Paulson. See section above entitled The Alki and Street Naming Process . The Hansons and Olson named this street to honor family friends in the Plat of Alki Point (October 16, 1891). |
| 59 th Avenue SW (south of SW Lander Street and north of SW Stevens) | Schmitz Boulevard | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention. Name reverted to 59 th Avenue circa 1916. | The Schmitz family, donors of Schmitz Park. See section entitled The Schmitz Boulevard Saga above and the street named Schmitz Boulevard below. |
| 59 th Avenue SW (south of SW Stevens Street) | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; plat of Haglund's First Addition to the City of Seattle (May 17, 1909). Naming extended south in E. S. Young's Alki Park Addition (May 28, 1909). | |
| 60 th Avenue SW | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; plat of Haglund's First Addition to the City of Seattle (May 17, 1909). Naming extended south in E. S. Young's Alki Park Addition (May 28, 1909). | |

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| 61 th Avenue SW | Grand Avenue | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 | Appears in plat of Central Addition. William Holt, A. J. Richards and Minnie Richards owned the Grand Central Hotel in Seattle's Pioneer Square. ⁴⁶ They may have intended to recognize their business enterprise when they named Grand Avenue in the plat Central Addition to Alki Point (March 1, 1907). Holt also named Marine Avenue SW (see Marine Avenue below) |
| 62 nd Avenue SW (between Admiral Way and Hinds) | Willow Avenue | Renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 | Plat of A. A. Smith's Addition to Alki Point (November 22, 1906). Rational for use of the name Willow is unknown. |
| 62 nd Avenue SW (north of Admiral Way and south of Hinds) | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention, plat of Sea Shore 2 nd Addition to the City of Seattle (January 3, 1914). | |
| 63 rd Avenue SW | Hanson Avenue, Low Avenue | Renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214 from Hanson Avenue to 63 rd Avenue, October 1907. 63 rd Avenue later renamed Low Avenue by Seattle Ordinance 51197 (June 21, 1926). Low Avenue renamed back to 63 rd Avenue by Seattle Ordinance 54469 (January 12, 1928). | Hanson Avenue named after early Alki owners the Hanson family. Low Avenue naming was to honor a first European-American family settling Alki in 1851 headed by Lydia and John Low. See section entitled Charles Terry Land Claim Legacy above. |
| 64 th Avenue SW | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; Olson Land Company and Johan Ivar Haglund deeded right of way, in part, to the City of Seattle, Ordinance 44715 (February 19, 1923), and Olson Land Company deeded right of way, in part, to the City of Seattle Ordinance 66512 (June 14, 1936). | |
| 65 th Avenue SW | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; Olson Land Company deeded right of way to the City of Seattle (Ordinance 66512, June 14, 1936 and Ordinance 68889, December 19, 1938). | |
| 66 th Avenue SW | none | Seattle Avenue Naming Convention; Olson Land Company deeded right of way to the City of Seattle (Ordinance 68889, December 19, 1938). | |
| Frater Avenue SW (Also Frater Place and Frater Street, both now vacated) | none | The name Frater, within Alki, first appears in the plat of Haglunds 2 nd Addition to City of Seattle (February 15, 1921) as Frater Street and Frater Place. Frater Avenue first appears in the plat Partition of Crawford Tract as ordered in King County Superior Court, Cause No 64110, June 17, 1915. A. (Archibald) W. Frater was the presiding judge. Frater Avenue as it appears in the Crawford plat runs southeast of Spokane Street (beginning, outside Alki proper, at a point opposite the southeast corner of Tract 35 of | |

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| | | <p>the Plat of Alki Point) in a 'dogleg' fashion terminating at 55th Avenue. The Court Commissioners assisting in the adjudication of a land title and ownership dispute before Judge Frater that resulted in the Crawford Tract plat probably named Frater Avenue, in 1915, along with all the other streets appearing in the plat. The name Frater, as used in the naming of the Street and Place (1921), in Haglunds 2nd Addition plat, was probably taken from Frater Avenue as it was platted by the Court Commissioners, south of Spokane Street, in 1915.</p> <p>The Frater Avenue running between Spokane and 55th Avenue was vacated (the process of closing a street and returning the right of way to the abutting property owners) June 11, 1942 (Seattle Ordinance 72000). The Frater Avenue that exists today first appears in Anderson's Soundview Terrace Addition No. 2 (November 16, 1955). The southern end of the contemporary Frater Avenue is directly across Spokane Street from the northern terminus of the 1942 vacated Frater Avenue. The contemporary Frater Avenue was laid out prior to the vacation of Frater Street and Frater Place by Seattle Ordinances 88630 and 107737 (September 29, 1959 and October 19, 1973). The contemporary Frater Avenue takes its name from either the neighboring Frater Street, Frater Place or the former Frater Avenue. The ultimate source, however, is an honor to Superior Court Judge Archibald W. Frater. The honor was most likely bestowed upon him by his Court Commissioners serving in the matter that resulted in the partition of the Crawford Tract among its many beneficial owners and contesting parties.</p> | |
| Marine Avenue SW | none | Name source is unknown. Named by William Holt in the Plat of Seaside Addition, A Replat of Part of Lot 2 Alki Point. (See 61st Avenue above.) | |

Streets

| Current Street Name | Former Street Name | Current Street Name Source | Former Street Name Source |
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| SW Admiral Way (west of 55 th Avenue and east of 56 th Avenue) | Wait (contemporary spelling Waite) Street Extension | Admiral Way was constructed in 1914-15. Its beginning point was at the termination of the Spokane Street viaduct and intersection with Avalon Way and Arizona Street. The street made its way up the east side of the West Seattle Hill to California Street then continued along the western side of the Hill. Deep cuts into the hillside and significant earth movement was required. Costs, topographical challenges, slides and bridging of Schmitz Creek gave Admiral Way its distinctive 'snake' like routing. Presumably Admiral Way takes its name from the neighborhood at the crest of the West Seattle Hill; the Admiral District. The construction project street first appeared as Admiral Way in Seattle Council Resolution 4270 (November 10, 1913). | City of Seattle Ordinance 29062 (March 12, 1912). Also see: Seattle Daily Times, Resolutions Laid Over, February 20, 1912, page 9 and Expensive Changes Will Be Made Soon, March 3, 1912, page 41. Wait Street name source is unknown. |
| SW Admiral Way (west of 56 th Avenue and east of 57 th Avenue) | Travis Court | The extension of Admiral Way into Alki proper was along the right of way of Travis Court. Travis Court became part of Admiral Way and lost its identity. | Travis Court was first named in the Plat of Alki Hills an Addition to the City of West Seattle (June 24, 1907). The underlying Travis Court naming source is unknown. See SW Winthrop Street below. |
| SW Admiral Way (west of 59 th Avenue to 65 th Avenue SW) | First known as Olson Avenue, then Hanford Street | Continuation of Admiral Way (see above). | Olson Avenue, the original street name was changed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 from Olson Avenue to Hanford Street. Olson Avenue named after early Alki owners the Olson family. (See section entitled: Plat of Alki Point). Hanford is a projection and extension of the similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula. See Hanford Street below. |
| SW Admiral Way (west of 65 th Avenue SW to end) | Hanford | An extension of Hanford street to the west was renamed to Admiral Way by Seattle Ordinance 85323 (July 9, 1956). The City accepted deeds from property owners necessary for the street extension the previous month. | Hanford is a projection and extension of the similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula. See Hanford Street below. |
| SW Hanford Street (west of 55 th Avenue to 65 th Avenue SW) | Olson Avenue | Renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 from Olson Avenue to Hanford Street. Hanford is a projection and extension of similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula. Hanford Street was named in the Plat of Hanford's Addition to | Olson Avenue named after early Alki owners the Olson family. (See section entitled: Plat of Alki Point). |

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| | | <p>South Seattle (June 18, 1869) by Edward Hanford. Hanford was an early Seattle land claimant and gave his family name to this street.</p> <p>Hanford west of 59th Avenue was renamed Admiral Way. See Admiral Way above.</p> | |
| SW Hinds Street | Battery | <p>Renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 from Battery to Hinds. Hinds is a projection and extension of the similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula. Hinds Street was first named in the Plat Plan of South Seattle (June 1, 1869) and Plat of First Addition to South Seattle (March 4, 1870) by John Jay (J. J.) Moss. Moss was an early Seattle land claimant, Yesler sawmill employee, unsuccessful soap manufacture and vendor.⁴⁷ Moss honored S. B. Hinds, a contemporary and shopkeeper. Hinds may well have been a Moss soap retailer.</p> | <p>The Battery name most likely was taken from a map and survey triangulation point at Alki Point established by the United States Coast Survey in 1856 and 1874. The name Battery probably indicates a potential for a naval gun emplacement. It would be natural for a crew of surveyors largely composed of U. S. military officers to invoke such a name. This gun emplacement would have probably been located on the high ground just east of the Point. For Coastal Survey 1874 mapping see: https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/image=T01390B-00-1874 For Coastal Survey 1856 mapping see: https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/image=T00590-00-1856</p> |
| SW Horton Street | none | <p>Horton is a projection and extension of the similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula. Horton Street was first named in the Plat of Plan of South Seattle (6/1/1869) and Plat of First Addition to South Seattle (3/4/1870) by John Jay (J. J.) Moss. Moss was an early Seattle land claimant, Yesler sawmill employee, unsuccessful soap manufacture and vendor.⁴⁸ Moss honored Dexter Horton. Horton was a Moss contemporary and shopkeeper. Horton may well have been a Moss soap retailer. Dexter Horton in later years would become Seattle's first banker.</p> | |
| SW Lander Street | Paulson Avenue | <p>Renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 from Paulson to Lander. Lander is a projection and extension of the similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula. Lander Street was first named in the plat of Hanford's Addition to South Seattle (June 18, 1869) by Edward Hanford. (see Hanford Street above).</p> | <p>The family name of Paul and Sara Ella Paulson. See section above entitled The Alki and Street Naming Process. The Hansons and Olsons named the street to honor family friends. (See 59th Avenue above.)</p> |

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| | | <p>Lander Street is named for Fredrick W. Lander a civilian staff member of the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Railroad Survey party of 1853-55 and, subsequently, Civil War general. The Hanford Addition plat names many of its streets after union Civil War generals. From north to south, the east west running streets are named Lander, (George) McClellan and (Isaac) Stevens. The common characteristic of these is that they were all Union generals and members of the Railroad Survey party. Stevens would serve as Washington's first Territorial Governor (see Stevens Street below).</p> <p>Lander Street is often asserted to be named in honor of Edward M. Lander, Washington State's first Supreme Court Chief Justice. His brother was Fredrick W, Lander. Edward Lander was a political foe of and was jailed by Stevens when Lander opposed Stevens' 1855 martial law declaration and actions. Stevens and Edward Lander maintained a widely recognized lifelong enmity.⁴⁹ It is unlikely that Hanford would have memorialized this hostility.</p> | |
| Schmitz Boulevard | none | <p>The Boulevard was named in honor of Ferdinand Schmitz by the Seattle Board of Park Commissioners.⁵⁰ Ferdinand and Emma Schmitz donated Schmitz Park to the City of Seattle. Under Seattle city regulations a Boulevard is a public right of way that is part of the city parks system and is maintained and used as a specialized form of park called a parkway. The intent of a parkway is to provide automobile drivers and passengers a moving pastoral vista. A parkway is not intended to be a thoroughfare. The original Schmitz Boulevard route was from Alki Avenue along what is now known as 59th Avenue to Stevens Street. The Boulevard then turned east and proceeded to the Schmitz Park Entrance at 55th Avenue. See the section entitled The Schmitz Boulevard Saga.</p> | |
| SW Spokane Street (west of 55 th Avenue) | Smith Avenue | <p>Renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 from Smith Avenue to Spokane Street. Spokane Street is a projection and extension of the similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula.</p> | <p>Smith was the family name of the eldest Hanson daughter, Lorena, and her husband Alfred A. Smith. See section above entitled The Alki and Seattle Street Naming Process.</p> |

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| | | <p>Spokane Street first appears in the 1895 Survey and Plat of the Seattle Tide Lands, The Board of Appraisers of Tide and Shore Lands for King County, Washington. Spokane Street also appears contemporaneously in promotional materials of the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company.⁵¹</p> <p>It is uncertain for whom the street is named. Possibilities include the City or County of Spokane and the Spokane Native American Tribe. Nearby streets in the Tide Lands take their name from Washington Counties (Whatcom, Kitsap, and Klicitat). Several Tide Lands streets are given names from Washington Cities (Walla Walla, Chelan, Wenatchee and Seattle). One other street may take its name from the Duwamish Native American Tribe. In the platted Tide Lands to the north around Smith Cove several streets take their names from Native American Tribes all beginning with the letter Q.</p> <p>The project to dredge and fill the Duwamish River estuary and build a canal from the newly filled tide lands through Beacon Hill to Lake Washington was highly controversial and required political support from statewide constituencies. Given the need for political support the name Spokane most likely is taken from the City or County of Spokane with the County having a greater probability given that the City of Spokane had just changed its name from the City of Spokane Falls (1891).</p> <p>A similar naming tactic was employed by naming streets after 28 states and territories. Congressional support was essential to financial support of the dredging, fill and canal project and to ward off promoters of a competing project to the north at Salmon Bay.⁵²</p> | |
| SW Stevens Street | J.P. Worden Road (County Road 807); then Alki (not to be confused with Alki Avenue as used in the Plat of Alki Point. Alki was also | Renamed by Seattle City Ordinance 17214, October 1907 from Alki Avenue (a projection of the West Seattle Five Acre Tracts Alki Avenue not the Plat of Alki Point's Alki Avenue) to Stevens Street. Stevens Street is a projection and extension of the similarly | J. P. (James Payne) Worden was the lead petitioner for construction of a road west from the termination of West Seattle's Alki Avenue at the eastern border of Tracts 6 and 7 of the Plat of Alki Point. Worden lived in West Seattle, but |

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| | <p>used as a street name in the Plat of West Seattle Five Acre Tracts. The West Seattle Alki Avenue was unconnected to the Alki Point Alki Avenue.)</p> | <p>named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula.</p> <p>Stevens would serve as Washington's first Territorial Governor. He also led the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Railroad Survey. (See Lander Street above). During Steven's tenure as Governor he compelled Native American tribes, by intimidation and force, to cede vast lands, violated democratic norms by declaration of martial law for which he had no authority, jailed his political opponents and pardoned himself for his contempt of court conviction. Stevens would die as a Union general on a Civil War battlefield. Stevens was a civilian officer not a military officer during his Washington Territorial tenure.⁵³</p> | <p>was not an abutting property owner to the road to be constructed. The family name of Worden's wife Ada was Niesz. U. R. Niesz was a leading West Seattle real estate promoter. It is suspected that Worden was affiliated with U. R. Niesz's real estate firm. In later years Worden would be an electrical contractor and lived on 42nd Avenue SW at SW Oregon. The proposed Worden Road was found by the King County Surveyor, due to steep grades and slopes, to be "impractical". Worden Road was to stretch from the eastern edge of Alki Point Tracts 6 and 7, down the hillside, to what became 59th Avenue and then run north to Paulson Avenue. This route involved grades of 14 to 22% (or a rise of 14 to 22 feet for each 100 feet of horizontal travel).⁵⁴</p> <p>Alki Avenue, as used in the Plat of Alki Hill, was an extension and projection westward of the Alki Avenue as first laid out in the West Seattle Five Acre Tracts plat. Presumably, the West Seattle Alki Avenue was named for its intended destination.</p> |
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Perimeter Rights of Way

| Current Perimeter Rights of Way Name | Former Name | Current Perimeter Right of Way Name Source | Former Perimeter Right of Way Name Source |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Alki Avenue SW | none | The Alki Avenue street name was first used in the Plat of Alki Point (October 14, 1891). See section entitled The Alki and Seattle Street Naming Process . The name is ultimately derived from Charles Terry's failed commercial endeavor the Town of Alki. | |
| Beach Drive SW | Alki Avenue (north and west of SW Spokane Street to the southwest corner of the Shore Acres Addition. See Appendix B above.) | South of Alki the road running along the shore was first named Arabella Amunds Road. ⁵⁵ Arabella Amunds was the wife of Amund Amunds the brother of Anna Hanson and Martha Olson (the wife of Knud Olson who died in childbirth prior to her Alki arrival). Amund traveled north with the Hansons and Olson and acquire lands south of Alki. He would relocate to Seattle and commence a banking career. In time Arabella Amunds Road became known as Beach Drive. The Drive beginning at Smith Avenue was a southern continuation of Alki Avenue. It is unclear how and when Alki Avenue between the southwestern corner of the Shore Acres Addition (see Benton Place below) and Smith Avenue became known as Beach Drive. The 1912 Baist's Real Estate Atlas referred to the stretch of road in question as Alki Avenue. The 1920 Kroll Atlas of Seattle, Vol 1 referred to the same stretch as Beach Drive. Beach Drive no doubt took its name from the Puget Sound shoreline and beaches along it route. | See Alki Avenue SW above. |

Minor Rights of Way

| Current Minor Rights of Way Name | Former Minor Public Right of Way Name | Current Right of Way Name Source | Former Name Right of Way Source |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 56 th Place SW | none | Seattle Naming Convention for non-through streets. Name first appears in Ordinance 93133 (August 3, 1964) accepting a deed from Robert Espinosa for laying off the named street. ⁵⁶ | |
| 64 th Place SW | none | Seattle Naming Convention for non-through streets. Name first appears in Ordinance 68664 (October 6, 1938 accepting deeds from Olson Land Company. Belle and J. L. (Jacob) Teig and Ivar Haglund to the City of Seattle. | |
| Benton Place SW | none | Miles P. and Ida Benton were the owners of the Shore Acres Addition to Alki Point (November 3, 1906). They gave their family name to the street serving the eastern portion of the Shore Acres property. | |
| SW Campbell Place | none | This street takes the Campbell family name. W. T. and Jennie B. Campbell were owners and developers of the Admiralty Heights An Addition to the City of Seattle (platted December 5, 1914). | |
| SW Lander Place | none | See SW Lander Street above. | |
| Marguerite Court SW (a private right of way) | none | Marguerite was the eldest daughter of Benjamin W. and Julia Baker, owners and operators of the Rose Lodge located at Beach Drive between today's 63 rd and 64 th Avenues. The Rose Lodge was a noted Alki summer resort in the first part of the 20 th century. | |
| Point Place SW | none | Named and laid off in 1936 by Seattle Ordinance 66630. Prior to that time the street was a path and walkway from the Hanson-Olson family home to the Alki stake light, an aid to navigation predecessor to the Alki Lighthouse (see 1874 U. S. Coast Survey map at: https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/image=T01390B-00-1874). Members of the Hanson-Olson household maintained and operated the Alki stake light. | |
| SW Teig Place | none | The son-in-law of Knud Olson, was Jacob Teig. Olson was an early Alki estate owner and platted Alki Point. (see: Plat of Alki Point above) Teig was married to Olson's youngest daughter, Clara Isabelle. Jacob Teig, after Knud Olson's death, served as President of the Olson Land Company. | |

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---|
| | | At the time Teig Place was named he was serving as 1 st Vice President. Clara Isabelle Teig and her sister, Linda Olson, were majority owners of the Land Company. Jacob had a brother Louis who also lived at Alki. (Olson Land Company's 3 rd Addition to the City of Seattle, June 12, 1916) | |
| SW Wilton Court (a public, in part, and private right of way) | none | Wilton is the middle name of Benjamin W. Baker, an owner of the Rose Lodge located at Beach Drive between today's 63 rd and 64 th Avenues. Wilton is also the name of his New Hampshire birth city. See Marguerite Court above. | |
| SW Winthrop Street | Latham Avenue | <p>Winthrop Street is a projection and extension of the similarly named Seattle street across the Elliott Bay tide lands to the Duwamish Peninsula. Winthrop Street was first named Northrop Street in the Plat of Hanford's Addition to South Seattle (6/18/1869) by Edward Hanford. (See Hanford Street above). Northrop Street was renamed Winthrop in 1895 by Seattle Ordinance 4044. The two plats immediately east of the Plat of Hanford's Addition were recorded by Hanford's sons. The projection of Northrop Street eastward was originally named by Hanford's sons as Winthrop. The naming source of Northrop and Winthrop is unknown.</p> <p>Latham Avenue was renamed Winthrop by Seattle City Ordinance 30523 (December 24, 1912).</p> | Latham is the family name of Charles W. and Frances T. Latham, owners and developers of the Plat of Alki Hills an Addition to the City of West Seattle (June 24, 1907). Charles Latham was actively involved in West Seattle and Alki civic affairs. He was a leading advocate for annexation of Alki into the City of West Seattle and for extension of street railway service to Alki. ⁵⁷ The Lathams were from Ohio and were school teachers. They held posts at various schools in King and Kitsap counties. They arrived in Seattle in 1889 and eventually made their home in the 5600 block of Admiral Way SW. ⁵⁸ |

¹ King County Archives, Seattle, WA, King County, Washington Territory, Clerk of Probate, H. L. Yester, May 28, 1853 and recorded in the records, Vol. "A", page 39, February 15, 1854.

² At the time Terry founded his Town, he was entitled to ownership of a 320-acre land parcel under the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act. To secure title to the land claim he was required to reside upon and cultivate the land for a four-year period.

³ *Report of The Superintendent of the Coast Survey Showing The Progress of the Survey During the Year 1862*, p. 409 accessed https://www.lib.noaa.gov/collections/imgdocmaps/cgs_annual_reports.html

NOAA Central Library, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports. The description is based upon observations made in 1854, and *Historic Maps and Charts, NOAA 1856 Coast Survey* accessed at: <https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/historicals/preview/image/T00590-00-1856>

⁴ For a more complete discussion of Charles Terry's Alki activities, see the Alki History Project's research paper 'Navigate to the Town of Alki' at: <https://alkihistoryproject.com/manuscripts-presentations-and-research-articles/navigate-to-the-town-of-alki/>.

⁵ Kent D. Richards, *Isaac I. Stevens Young Man in a Hurry*, (Pullman: Washington State University Press, revised edition 2016) pages 147-150.

⁶ "New Post Offices", *Pioneer and Democrat*, (Olympia, W. T.) June 24, 1854, p. 2, col 2 Washington Historical Newspapers, Washington Secretary of State accessed at: <https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/newspapers/newspapers.aspx>.

⁷ "Seattle Bay and City Shilshole Bay to Alki Point", *Historic Maps and Charts, NOAA* accessed at <https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/image=T02422-10-1899>

⁸ Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, Vol. 1*, (Philadelphia, PA: Lea and Blanchard, 1845), see: *Historic Maps and Charts, NOAA* accessed at: <https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/image=ExEx146-00-1841>

⁹ See: Gillette's Map of Oneida County New York (City of Waterville inset), John E. Gillette, Philadelphia, PA, 1858 accessed at: <https://www.loc.gov/item/2013593281/>

¹⁰ See Washington (Territorial) State Session Laws of 1857 (page 25-26), 1862 (page 431) and 1893 (page 286), Olympia, WA accessed at: http://leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser/Pages/session_laws.aspx.

¹¹ King County, Washington, Seattle, WA *SURVEY FIELD BOOK NO 105 King County Road Services Map Vault* accessed at: <https://info.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/roads/mapandrecordscenter/mapvault/Default.aspx?DocId=TpGaQ3pwsUI1>, and City of Seattle, Seattle Municipal Archives, Record Series 4403-04, Box 5, Folder 4 and Ordinance 18454 of the City of Seattle, May 16, 1908.

¹² Paulson was a Norwegian emigrant and first lived in Wisconsin as did Hans Martin and Anna Hanson and Knud and Martha Olson. Anna and Martha were sisters. The Hansons and Olsons left Wisconsin for Clear Lake, California in 1865 along with Harold Hanson and family, Hans Martin Hanson's brother, and Amund Amunds, Anna and Martha's brother. Paulson may have been in the company of the Hansons and Olsons at this point. Clear Lake prospects proved poor and the group migrated north stopping at Alpha Prairie, Washington. Harold Hanson and his family made a land claim at Alpha Prairie. Hans Martin, Anna and Knud Olson (Martha having died at Clear Lake in childbirth) proceeded to Puget Sound and Alki. Paulson is reported at staying at Alpha Prairie until at least 1870. Robert E. Bowman, "Hansen / Gundvaldsen Genealogy", *Bulletin Seattle Genealogical Society* Vol. 59, No. 1 (2009-10): 15-16. Victor J. Kucera, *Alpha The Classic Hills of Alpha Prairie, Washington*, (Ketchikan, AK: Pacific Star Press, 2012), United States Census, 1870 data base with images, Family Search.org, for Washington Territory, Lewis County, Newaukum Precinct, 1878 Washington Territorial Census, King County, King County Auditor, Seattle City, accessed at:

<https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/71ACE32B15AB31CAA5B86DEB9A939AD0>. 1885 Washington Territorial Census, King County, King County Auditor, Seattle City, accessed at:

<https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/0B27FFE1201124971AF6516EF73EC79C>, Marriage Certificate, May 1, 1876, King County, Washington, Paul Paulson and Sarah Ellen Hutchinson, accessed at:

<https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/73EAAF244E7E61823DADDBDF63E4628F>,

and Marriage Return, December 6, 1898, Jacob L. Teig and Clara Isabelle Olson, King County, Washington, accessed at: <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/6E0A9562C786732B03C05A203C258ADF>

¹³ The Chinook Jargon is a Native American Pidgin language having its foundation in English, French and the language of the Chinook indigenous people. The Jargon arose to facilitate trade and communications

between the Pacific Northwest Native Americans and the arriving European-Americans in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

¹⁴ “Change In Name”, The Columbian, Olympia, WA Territory, June 4, 1853, page 2, column 3 accessed at: https://www.sos.wa.gov/legacy/images/newspapers/sl_dir_olympiacolu/pdf/sl_dir_olympiacolu_06041853.pdf

¹⁵ There are occasional exceptions to the Avenue numbering scheme. A classic West Seattle example is California Avenue that would otherwise be 43rd Avenue. There are no exceptions within Alki to the general avenue naming scheme.

¹⁶ City of Seattle, Ordinance # 4044, December 23, 1895, Ordinance # 89910, January 14, 1961 and Ordinance # 102981, January 29, 1973, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

¹⁷ It is acknowledged that there are those who see these honors as a manifestation of a continuing social injustice.

¹⁸ Seattle City Clerk’s Office, Comptroller File # 99393, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA. Bagley and his fellow petitioners explicitly state that John N Low was the intended honor recipient ignoring the role of Lydia Low in founding Seattle and the Alki settlement. As with the case of other street naming contributions and family contributions, other than that made by the male head, will not be overlooked herein.

¹⁹ City of Seattle, Record Series: City Council Minutes (ID: 1801-12), April 13, 1925, Vol. 40, page 395, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA. The text of Council Bill 38709 has been lost. All that remains is its title reading “Changing name of 63rd Ave. S.W., from Alki Ave. to Beach Drive, to ‘Low Avenue’. with the notation see CB 41224.” Record Series: Council Bill Logs, 1898-1992 (ID: 1801-08), Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

²⁰ Seattle Municipal Archives, City of Seattle, City of West Seattle City Clerk’s Files, Box 3 Container 27 Petitions, Alterations of City Boundaries. “Funeral for W. T. Campbell”, Seattle Daily Times, May 8, 1951, page 27, and plat of Admiralty Heights An Addition to the City of Seattle, December 5, 1914 (See: [Appendix B](#) above).

²¹ City of Seattle, Record Series: Streets and Sewers Committee Minutes (ID: 2626-01), April 16, 1925. Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA. Available committee minutes end with 1925. Based upon subsequent events it is inferred that the Committee never acted upon Campbell’s bill.

²² City of Seattle, Comptroller File # 99393, and Board of Public Works Minutes, Record Series: 0600-01, May 21, 1926 and May 28, 1926, pages 584 and 587, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

²³ City of Seattle, Record Series: City Council Minutes (ID: 1801-12), June 14, 1926, page 699, and Ordinance # 51197, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

²⁴ City of Seattle, Comptroller File # 106532, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

²⁵ The Olson Land Company would undertake an auction of their holdings in the late summer of 1927. Auction marketing lite24rature asserted that the Company’s holdings were to be liquidated. See: Seattle Daily Times, August 7, 1927, page 67.

²⁶ City of Seattle, Comptroller File # 106532, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

²⁷ *Seattle House and Street Directory*, 1928, H.C. Grey, Portland, OR. (Seattle Public Library Digital Collection at: <http://cdm200301.cdmhost.com/cdm/ref/collection/p15015coll2/id/10045>). To be listed in the Directory one had to have had a telephone listing. Statistics based upon author’s comparison of petition signatures to directory listings.

²⁸ City of Seattle Ordinance 54469, January 9, 1928, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

²⁹ City of Seattle, Record Series: City Council Minutes (ID: 1801-12), January 9, 1928, page 682, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

³⁰ There would be additional donations and acquisitions enlarging the park.

³¹ City of Seattle Ordinances 21319-21325, July 8, 1909, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA

³² City of Seattle Ordinances 21320 and 21326, July 8, 1909, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA

³³ City of Seattle Board of Park Commissioners’ Minutes, October 9, 1908 page 88. Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA

³⁴ Seattle Park Board Minutes, June 30, 1916, page 486. Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA. The ordinance referred to by the Park Board was Ordinance 20310, March 2, 1909, City of Seattle, Seattle Municipal Archives.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ See King County Quarter Section Maps (SE and SW Quarter, Section 10, Township 24, Range 3E), King County, WA Tax Assessor, accessed May 25, 2019, at:

https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/assessor/emap/InternetPDF/qs_SW102403.pdf and

https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/assessor/emap/InternetPDF/qs_SE102403.pdf As a boulevard, the right of way use and maintenance would have been under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department not the City Engineer.

³⁷ Safety concerns, apparently, were first expressed to the Parks Board beginning in 1938. See: Minutes of the City of Seattle Board of Park Commissioners, February 10, 1938, pages 314-315. This topic will be explored in greater depth in a forthcoming Alki History Project paper on Alki parks history. In the early 1950's the Seattle parks department constructed a community center that is partially within the Schmitz Boulevard right of way.

³⁸ Coll Thrush *Native Seattle Histories from the Crossing-Over Place*, 2nd ed., Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2017, p 21 and 233, and *Chief Seattle and the Town That Took His Name*, David M. Buerge, Sasquatch Books, Seattle, WA, 2017, page xiv.

³⁹ See: Alki History Project's research paper 'Navigate to the Town of Alki', page 13-14 accessed at: <https://alkihistoryproject.com/manuscripts-presentations-and-research-articles/navigate-to-the-town-of-alki/>

⁴⁰ William Fraser Tolmie, *The Journals of William Fraser Tolmie* (Vancouver, BC: Mitchell, 1963), p. 216-217.

⁴¹ The notion of Alki as a trading center was a failed one. Alki lies at the bottom of a topographical bowl with steep hillside and slopes to east and south with water bodies to the west and north. Access to the hinterlands was limited. Such access is essential to build a trading center. For more on this point see pages 38 and 60-61 of Navigating to the Town of Alki at: <https://alkihistoryproject.com/manuscripts-presentations-and-research-articles/navigate-to-the-town-of-alki/>

⁴² Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, Vol. 1*, (Philadelphia, PA: Lea and Blanchard, 1845), p. XXXVII.

⁴³ "Low Avenue is named for Seattle Founder", Seattle Daily Times, Seattle, WA, June 15, 1926, page 8.

⁴⁴ Interview with Greg Lang, Seattle historian and King County archivist, June 21, 2019.

⁴⁵ "Reaching Out to Everyone Free City Delivery", Publication 100 - The United States Postal Service - An American History 1775 – 2006, November 2012, United States Postal Service at: https://about.usps.com/publications/pub100/pub100_018.htm accessed June 9, 2019.

⁴⁶ "Hotel Proprietor Dies of Heart Disease", Seattle Daily Times, Seattle, WA, November 18, 1915, page 9, and *The Pacific Reporter*, Gates, et al v Herr, Washington Supreme Court, May 6, 1918, Vol. 172, page 912,

⁴⁷ Bagley, Clarence, *History of Seattle from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*, The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, IL, 1916, Vol. 1 pages 25 and 59, and Vol. 2, page 632.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Kent D. Richards, *Isaac I. Stevens Young Man in A Hurry*. Pullman: Washington State University Press, Revised edition 2016, page 302-303.

⁵⁰ City of Seattle Board of Park Commissioners Minutes, October 9, 1908, Vol. 4, page 88, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA.

⁵¹ [Seattle Tide Lands as surveyed and platted by The Board of Appraisers of Tide and Shore Lands for King County, Washington](#), 1895, Map # 1321, Seattle Municipal Archives, Seattle, WA, Guide Map of Seattle Showing Tide Lands To Be Filled and Canal To Be Constructed By the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company (1895), accessed May 24, 2019, at: <https://content.libraries.wsu.edu/digital/collection/maps/id/115/>, also at King County Archives, Seattle, WA, Volume 2, Seattle Tide Lands As Surveyed and Platted by The Board of Appraisers of Tide and Shore Lands, 1884-1885, Record Series 332.

⁵² See: "Eugene Semple's Seattle Canal Scheme", Alan A. Hynding, *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (April, 1968), pp. 77-87.

⁵³ For a full treatment of Steven's life and career see: Richards, Kent D. *Isaac I. Stevens Young Man in A Hurry*. Pullman: Washington State University Press, Revised edition 2016. Some consider Stevens the embodiment of villainous evil and others a mere officer of the government carrying out its policy. In a contemporary light, to consider Stevens an officer of the government carrying out its policy ignores the sensitivities and lessons learned from the Nuremberg Trials and the My Lai Massacre.

⁵⁴ King County Board of Commissioners, King County Road Services Map Vault, County Road 807, J. P. Worden Road, August 4, 1904. See:

https://info.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kc_dot/roads/mapandrecordscenter/mapvault/Default.aspx?DocId=-ROEEVynd1M1

1910 U. S. Census of Population, Enumeration Sheet 10B of Enumeration District 217 at:

<https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/Download/de32e46d-4cf7-4ce6-92d8-a76796b3db1e> and Yakima County

Auditor, Marriage Records, 1896-2008, Washington State Archives, Digital Archive at:
<https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/B54CDCFADAC42067643CCF6C3D683302>

⁵⁵ King County Board of Commissioners, King County Road Services Map Vault, County Road 429, Arabella Amunds Road, March 14, 1898. Accessed at:

<https://info.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/roads/mapandrecordscenter/mapvault/Default.aspx?DocId=Fa6LL2M52-11>

⁵⁶ 56th Place Southwest is Alki's last known public right of way to be established.

⁵⁷ Seattle Municipal Archives, City of Seattle, City of West Seattle City Clerk's Files, Box 3 Container 27 Petitions, Alterations of City Boundaries.

⁵⁸ "Charles W. Latham", Seattle Daily Times, June 13, 1918 page 10 and "Pioneer Teacher Is Dead", June 24, 1923, page 10.