

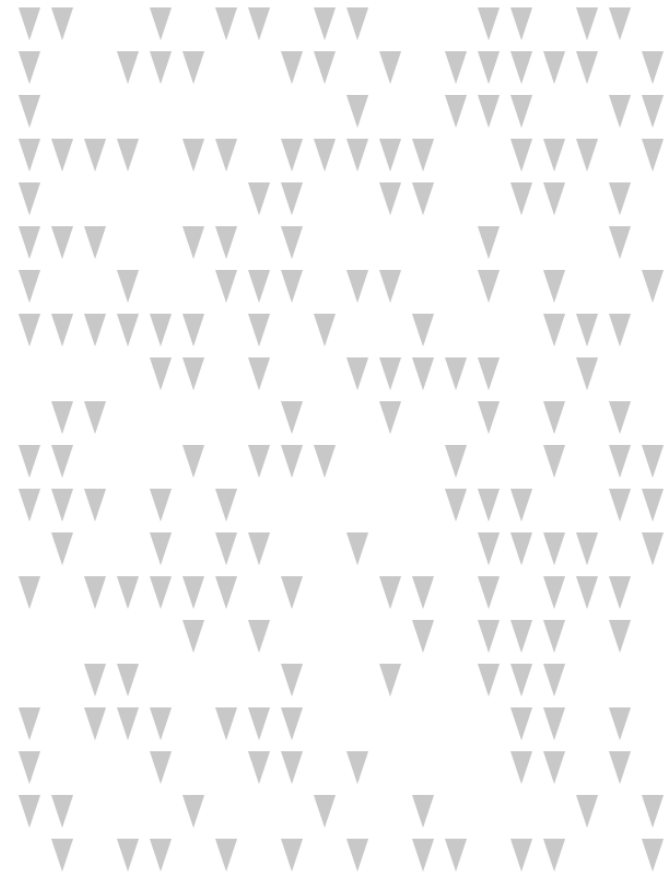
the city by the Schmitz family in 1908.

Admiral Theatre was built in 1942 and is an example of steamship moderne architecture.

West Seattle Library is Seattle's first branch library. It was built in 1910 and renovated in 1987.

Hiawatha Park is named for the protagonist in Henry Longfellow's poem *The Song of Hiawatha* - about the fictional adventures of a 16th century Chieftain who lived near Lake Superior. It houses the oldest community center west of the Mississippi - built in 1911.

Vidot is a term used to describe people who spend hours on computers and continuously watch TV. It was also the name of a 1980s video game magazine that ended in the North American Video Game Crash of 1983.



Chapter 3

West Seattle

West Seattle was incorporated in 1902 and annexed to Seattle in 1907. Since the 1880's it had become a popular Sunday recreational destination, with Puget Sound's first ferry line connecting it to Seattle proper in 1888.

Alki was the original White settlement of what would become Seattle, before Pioneer Square was picked. The Denny Party landed in November of 1851. The original name of the settlement was "New York Alki", Alki being a Chinook Jargon term meaning "eventually" or "by and by".

Alki Beach is a 135.9-acre park. It contains a model replica of the Statue of Liberty that serves as a congregation point for locals.

Luna Park used to be a prominent attraction at the Northern point of Alki. Built in 1907, it included a German carousel, Ferris wheel, rollercoaster, a boat chute ride and 5 salt water pools. It burned down in 1931.

Alki Lighthouse was built in 1913. It was fully automated by the Coast Guard in 1984.

Schmitz Park is a 37.5 acre natural woodland that was donated to

Doc Maynard was another Seattle founder. He was friends with Chief Sealth, the Suquamish / Duwamish tribe chief who Seattle gets its name from. Maynard claimed a 640 acre tract of land in Pioneer Square. He laid out streets in his claim according to the cardinal directions, but neighboring land owners insisted on following the curve of the sound. Awkward connection between Maynard's claim and the claim that became downtown Seattle can be seen here on Yesler Way.

Smith Tower was the tallest office building west of the Mississippi River until the completion of the Kansas City Power & Light Building in 1931. Named after its builder: Lyman Cornelius Smith. Smith founded the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company, but died before the tower was completed in 1914. The top originally hold a 10,000 gallon water tank, but is now a 3 story penthouse the only residence in the building.

Waterfall Park was built in 1978 to honor UPS founder James Casey. The waterfall is 22 feet tall and pumps 5,000 gallons of water a minute. It is described as "one of the most expensive parks per square foot ever built in the United States".

Arctic Club Building built in 1916, housed the Arctic Club until its dissolution in 1971. It is now a hotel. The Arctic Club was formed in 1908 as a fraternal men's club for businessmen with Gold Rush or Alaska connections.

Chapter 1

Downtown

The central business district of Seattle. The commercial district was moved here after the Great Fire in 1889.

Pike Place Market opened in 1907 and is one of the oldest year-round public farmers markets in America. Prior to WWII, many (as much as 4/5ths) of the market vendors were Japanese-American. Because of Roosevelt's signing of Executive Order 9066 in 1942, these vendors were forced into internment camps. A mural hangs above the main entrance to the market to memorialize these deposed citizens.

Annual permit to sell in the market is (as of 2008) for farmers & crafts-people \$35 and \$30 for performers. Stalls rent for \$6 - \$33 a day, depending on the season. To sell on a Saturday, vendors must sell at the Market a minimum of two weekdays of the preceding week.

The unofficial mascot of the market is the Rachel the Pig statue. It was installed in 1986 and receives \$6,000 - \$9,000 annually.

Chapter 2

Pioneer Square

Seattle proper founded here in 1852.

By 1885, there were 12,000 people living in a ten block radius from Yesler Way.

Seattle's "Great Fire" occurred in 1889. It was started by a glue pot boiling over. As almost all the structures were wood built, the fire spread and destroyed 25 blocks.

The city rebuilt after the fire. Changing building codes to require brick and stone. They also regraded the area and raised the "ground" up a story. The streets and sidewalks were eventually built at this level, and the first story of many buildings were left underground (Now part of the Underground tour).

Pioneer Square is named after small public park, which is actually a triangle.

Henry Yesler built first sawmill on the waterfront in Seattle in 1850. Yesler Way is the origin of the term "skid row" - as logs were skidded down this road to the mill. Later this area became associated with gambling and flop houses.