

Lincoln's name has identified several recreation areas: in 1901 a playground was developed at Lincoln Reservoir and until 1922 was known as Lincoln PG; then it was changed to Broadway PG; in 1909 beach property at 48th & Beach Drive was given and named Lincoln Beach until 1925, when it was changed to Lowman Beach to avoid confusion with this new, large park acquired in 1922, but first known as Fauntleroy Park. In naming this major park to honor the 16th president (1861-1865) the Park Board intended to erect a statue of the president.

Williams Point named in 1841 to honor Samuel Williams, gunners mate with Wilkes Expedition.

In 1857, Lt. George Davidson was taking soundings in this area and identified the cove with the name of his betrothed: Ellinor Fauntleroy. He had named his surveying brig in honor of her father: Robert Henry Fauntleroy, and named Olympic Mountain peaks to honor her (Mount Ellinor) and her family: Mounts Constance and Rose, and The Brothers (Arthur and Edward). To honor Lt. Davidson a slip from a "Chinese Golden Rain" tree beside the gate of the Fauntleroy's Indiana home was planted at the northeast corner of the park.

In 1904 realtor John F. Adams developed a summer resort on the Fauntleroy beach, reached only by boat or long road through the woods to the West Seattle ferry. Laurence Colman decided to stay year round; so in 1907 built a permanent home and was soon joined by others. Together they built the original community church in one day. Then came electrical engineer E. C. Kilbourne to build an electric trolley car line from Seattle across the Duwamish tidelands (being filled) to Youngstown to Fauntleroy via "Fauntleroy Avenue" to terminate near the church at "Endolyne" on "Fauntleroy Place". When the ferry was established, the route changed to end on a new fill across Fauntleroy ravine at the ferry landing - the "split level" of Fauntleroy Avenue. The usual hazards of rail traffic were bear and deer "using" the right of way. Seattle was becoming famous for shipbuilding and masts for those ships were being logged in this area (loggers becoming the first settlers in "White Center"). (Refer: David Rodgers Park) Major development of Fauntleroy came after World War II, and with the phenomenal growth of the Boeing Airplane Company in the "adjacent" Duwamish Val

Xity Council approved acquisition of the park upon the on-site recommendation of the Olmsted Bros. in 1922, but the Olmsteds were never commissioned to develop plans. At the time there were 23 cottages along the beach, some used during summer only. Some with year-round residents remained until 1931. The first work done was clearing down timber and grubbing weed and brush areas. Upon completion of a shelter house in 1925 band concerts were given over a four-day period, the last week in July. Areas along Fauntleroy Avenue were cleared in 1928 to provide parking. The following year a tide-fed saltwater pool was dug on the sandy Williams Point by the City Streets and Sewers Department, but it was really a "swimmin' hole" with muddy sides and bottom. The Fire Dept. frequently aided in "hosing" it out. Even so, it became so popular that many petitioned the construction of concrete sides and bottom: the Department wanted to abandon the whole thing. In 1929, the 6th Annual All-West Seattle Picnic was held in the park and continued to be, along with many other community organizations. After a year of site-searching in West Seattle, a playground was developed in Lincoln Park in 1930. Then a shop area was developed at the Park Caretaker's residence (removed in 1970). A 1931 project for the unemployed to build a seawall, starting at the south end, became a CWA project: the WPA in 1934 continued to clear weeds, planting, building trails, fireplaces and horseshoe courts. The community petitioned that the name be "restored" to Fauntleroy Park: denied. A gravel service road had been built from the south end through the beach picnic area to the pool; many were the complaints of dust from "all the trucks and cars."

In 1941 the hassle over the swimming pool was resolved when a prominent neighbor gave a \$152,539 pool to the memory of pioneer Laurence Colman (1860-1935) by son Kenneth Colman. ((Laurence was the son of the Scottish sawmill engineer, James M. Colman (re: Colman Park) In 1872 Laurence arrived in Seattle to join his father's sawmill business as well as Cedar Mountain Coal Co. and Railroad, Fauntleroy district real estate (with the able assistance of the "novel" trolley car line); built the Colman Ferry Terminal (replaced with Wn State Ferry Terminal), Colman Building, Colman Creosoting Co. (now West Coast Wood Preserving),

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County Courthouse; philanthropist and civic leader; founded Fauntleroy Church and YMCA, supported Boy Scouts and youth activities, building a camp at Horse Head Bay in the belief that these were effective ways to prevent "delinquency".)) The mural in the lobby by Norling depicts "Youth and Freedom".

The Colmans also assisted in completion of the unfinished WPA tennis courts (in the middle of the park) and provided lighting. Lights were installed along the south promenade to Colman Pool; replaced in 1968. In 1945 a plan for a road from the pool northward along the beach, taking private property, to Lowman Beach was developed and dropped; revived in 1965 as an open space project, but met with outraged opposition of community and City Co-ncil. A Camp Fire fire circle built in 1969. A "hobbit's" version of underground comfort stations was built at the beach picnic area in 1971,

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