



Volume 40, Issue 3

BLACK DIAMOND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Summer 2016

◆ NEWSLETTER ◆

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# CHRISTMAS IN JULY

The Black Diamond HOMETOWN CHRISTMAS is hosting the Annual CHRISTMAS IN JULY FUNDRAISER. Come over for treats, sweets and marvelous treasures to claim!

**Black Diamond Historical Museum**

**Railroad Ave**

**July 29—30**

Friday and Saturday

**10 to 4**

Stop in to say "Hello" to your Summer Santa!



- SMOKE HOUSE & MORE**  
Sausage on a Stick/Soda  
**\$5**
- BLACK DIAMOND BAKERY**  
Cookies  
**2/\$1**
- BLACK DIAMOND ANTIQUES**  
**10% Discount**  
with mention of this ad



"Christmas, children, is not a date. It is a state of mind."  
—Mary Ellen Chase

**DUE ARE DUE! DUE ARE DUE!**



## NEWSLETTER

The mission of the Black Diamond Historical Society shall be the discovery, preservation, and dissemination of the history of Black Diamond and environs, as it relates to King County and the State of Washington.

Black Diamond Bulletin is published quarterly by and for the members of the Black Diamond Historical Society. The society is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization. (TIN51-0170304).

**PRESIDENT** Keith Watson  
**VICE PRESIDENT** Don Malgarini  
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**EDITOR** Leih Mulvihill  
**PHOTOGRAPHER** Bob Dobson

### ARTICLES

Black diamond bulletin invites articles for publication. Articles may be edited for style, length, and clarity. Please contact the society if you wish to submit an article, at, [museum@blackdiamondmuseum.org](mailto:museum@blackdiamondmuseum.org)

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### WEB

[www.blackdiamondmuseum.org](http://www.blackdiamondmuseum.org)  
[www.facebook.com/BlackDiamondHistory](http://www.facebook.com/BlackDiamondHistory)  
[www.blackdiamondhistory.wordpress.com](http://www.blackdiamondhistory.wordpress.com)  
[www.twitter.com/BD\\_History](http://www.twitter.com/BD_History)

### HOURS

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
Saturday & Sunday, 12 to 3 p.m. (winter);  
12 to 4 p.m. (summer)

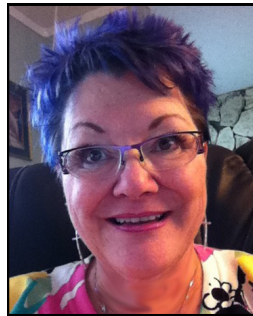


## PROHIBITION

As we follow our friend Mike from Keith's story 100 Years Ago we discover 1916 was the implementation of prohibition in the state of Washington. On page 8 you'll find excerpts from an article from History Link Essay 9630 titled "Prohibition in Washington State." To see the full article, you can go to the link address noted at the top. On page 10 we find some local news of a band of rum manufacturers headed by none other than our very own Mary Draghi, named the "Bootlegging Queen"!

Bill Kombol has contributed a great article on how to discover the history of your home here in Black Diamond. Included are some pictures of the Kazaro property from the Puget Sound Regional Archives (PSRA). PSRA's collection includes property record cards kept between 1937 and 1972. Thank you Bill, your contributions are always informative and greatly appreciated. Thank you to everyone who send in contributions for the Newsletter. We may not be able to use it right away due to size restraints but we keep them until we can use them.

## A MESSAGE from the EDITOR



LEIH  
MULVIHILL

Our Restored Fire Truck was featured in a Vintage Fire Truck Magazine in the March/April edition. See pages 4-6 for pictures of the feature. Although not in color, it is still impressive.

It's that time of year again, DUES ARE DUE! Simply complete the membership form found on Page 15 and mail it in with your check and any donation you'd like to include to help support the many activities the Historical Society has to offer.

*Your Faithful Editor*

*Leih Mulvihill*

## DUES ARE DUE!!!

Dear friends at Black Diamond Museum,

This is very delayed but I want to send a very heartfelt than you to Don and his friend for talking our group of 23 adults and 45 kids on the Franklin Tour. We loved all that we learned and the kids had a great time exploring - it was great for all.

Thank you!  
Lisa Heuer

**Thank You!**

# PRESIDENTS MESSAGE: SUMMER 2016

Change is no stranger to Black Diamond and change is here!

Black Diamond was a coal company owned town. The first schooling in Black Diamond was located in homes and then in the Masonic Hall. The town's population continued to increase and the company controlled school board decided to build a multi-story wood school building. The coal business was good so an addition to that building was constructed. The need to house additional students prompted the school board to build a brick High School with both school buildings side-by-side along with a third building the school gym. The grades offered were 1<sup>st</sup> thru 10<sup>th</sup> with an additional change to add grades 11 & 12 in 1915.

As time went by the demand for coal diminished and the fuel of choice became oil. The Pacific Coast Coal Company and the parent company Pacific Coast Company were having financial difficulties and the need for coal miners dwindled as well as the population. The school district was funded by the coal company and that funding was coming to an end.

The school board went searching for a school district that could afford to have the Black Diamond kids join them. The Auburn, Enumclaw, Kent, and Tahoma school districts were looked at and Enumclaw was picked to receive the kids. It was decided that the two schools were just too much building. So both buildings were taken down making room for

a one level Elementary School. The new building also had a school gym and cafeteria attached. This occurred in the early 1960's. Over the past 50 plus years this building became a home to kids from Black Diamond and kids from other portions of King County.

The schools have had wonderful teachers and administrators with the kids receiving the best educations. As the population began to re-grow portable buildings were needed to cope with the increase load of elementary students. For some time now 40 percent of the students have been housed in those portables. The school district saw the need for a new school building that could house up to 450 students. This is an increase of around a 150 students which requires a new two story structure. This change requires the kids to travel 8 miles to a revamped school in Enumclaw named J. J. Smith while their new school is being built.

The existing 36,184 square foot Black Diamond Elementary School will be replaced with a new 50,400 square foot elementary school. The project includes demolition of the existing buildings, removal of the portable facilities on the site, reconfiguring site access, offsite and onsite improvements, and construction of the new building. At the time of this writing the entire school is fenced off waiting for demolition.

Yes, change is with us and this is just the beginning. For close to 20 years the City has been working on mandated growth

plans for the City. During that time a land developer purchased 1500 acres of land within the city limits and developed a Master Plan Development. The first part of the plan is underway with land being cleared and infrastructure being installed. The location is West of Morganville.

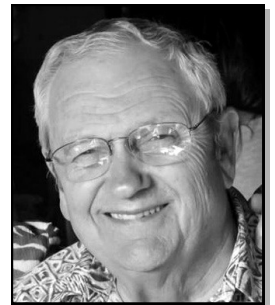
In about two years the first 350 dwellings will be built and occupied and we will

have new students for the school district and the Black Diamond Elementary School. The Master Plan envisions 7 new Black Diamond schools to be constructed in the future. Yes, change is here.

The Black Diamond Historical Society, celebrating its 40<sup>th</sup> year, in operating the museum has been changing some of the locations and displays on both levels of the building as well as outside on the grounds. The Board of Directors has done a great job in implementing these changes which have been praised by the public. For some time now we have been revitalizing the down stairs displays with an eye on security anticipated by the large anticipated growth in our population. Recently we

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## A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT



KEITH  
WATSON

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*Continued on Page 7*



# VINTAGE FIRE TRUCK & EQUIPMENT



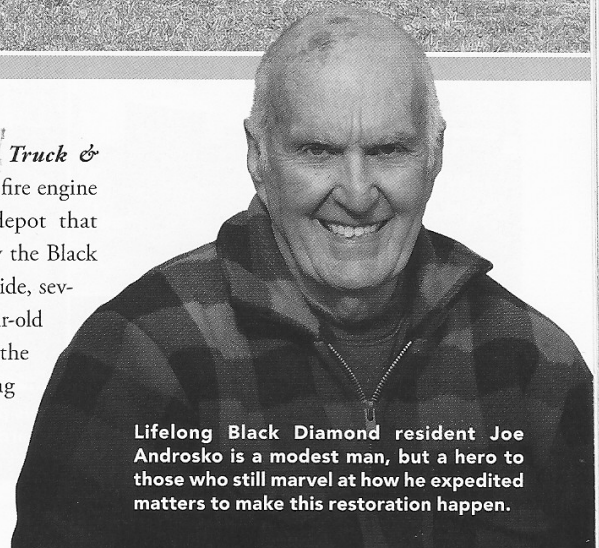


When Joe Androsko drove the old Ford in a parade, it idled for more than two hours. "She never heated up on me," he said. "It really makes you feel good when it does that. It never gives us any trouble. She's a sturdy old girl."

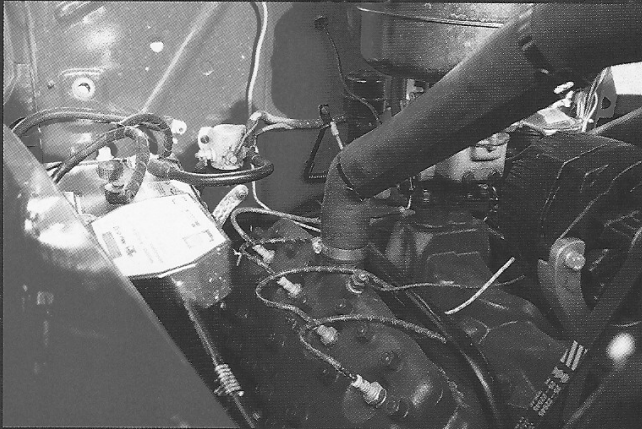


son her great-grandfather, former  
er Gomer Evans, heard about her  
ing. He contacted his friend, Joe  
nsko, who became the ramrod of an  
ing restoration. It was Androsko who  
nly did a great deal of work on the  
rt, but also motivated many good-  
ed people to donate money, labor,  
materials.

On the day *Vintage Fire Truck & Equipment* visited, the restored fire engine stood outside the old train depot that now houses the museum run by the Black Diamond Historical Society. Inside, several local retirees, including 79-year-old Androsko, shared stories about the former company-owned mining town and its historic fire engine.



Lifelong Black Diamond resident Joe Androsko is a modest man, but a hero to those who still marvel at how he expedited matters to make this restoration happen.



Barney Carnino did all the work on the engine. "As near as I can figure," he said, "it's about a 349ci now, because it was bored .060 over. It turned out real good. We've had a lot of compliments about how the engine runs."



This original build plate from Howard-Cooper Corp. is stamped with a shop number of 236. By 1947 the Portland, Oregon company had branches in six other cities.



Black Diamond Historical Society President Keith Watson said it all, when he spoke of how the restored truck represents "people working together and making things happen."

# 100 YEARS AGO CHAPTER 7

( A FICTIONAL ACCOUNT BASED ON HISTORICAL FACTS )

BY KEITH WATSON

After visiting the Ravensdale town where 31 miners were killed I walked back to Black Diamond wondering what would happen if such an explosion happened in mine 11 at Black Diamond. What would become of the people and the company and would the surrounding coal mines support the number of families and miners who made their living mining coal. I learned some time later that the machinery of the Ravensdale Mine was shipped to the Roslyn coal mine in Eastern Washington. Some of the miners houses were sold to outsiders and some were saved for those who wanted to stay in Ravensdale. The train was still stopping at the Ravensdale station and taking passengers to other places. But what would I do if the mine here shut down?

I did learn to fish for trout in Lake 14 (Jones Lake) and swim there in the summer time. Some of the guys did not have swim suits but did have their birthday suits. Some of the ladies objected but that's the way it is.

The forest is full of game and I'm told that there are at least two herds of Elk in and around

Black Diamond. Most of the houses in town have fences around them to keep the cows out of their gardens. The cows are allowed to wonder through town at random and each of them have cow bells with different ring sounds that lets their owners know where they are so they can catch them and bring them home for milking. Every once in a while farmers with horse carts come to town selling fruits and vegetables at real good prices.

The air around town has many smells that interest me. In a lot of the back yards there are brick ovens where bread can be baked and the smell is incredibly good. The coal that is used to cook and heat with has a certain smell which I don't really like but the smell of smoked meat makes up for that.

Something happened in January that really affected the town – the Washington State voters passed a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcohol – the saloons closed! Coal miners are known for their great ability to drink alcohol so this new law provided an opportunity for a great deal of illegal home sales of alcohol.



Seattle was under prohibition from 1916-1933. Here is a sign from J. Aronson Liquor store at the start of Prohibition, Seattle, ca. 1916, by Webster and Ives. (Image courtesy of the University of Washington Library Digital Collections.)

This company owned town does not have police to enforce the new law so people from the larger towns, where the law is enforced come to Black Diamond for a drink or two! Why do the saloons have to close in a company owned town? It's hard for me to understand. Shouldn't the town have a right to set their own rules?

*Continued in next issue*

## PRESIDENT *Cont. from page 2*

moved the school room and barber-shop display to a new location in the lower level with individual rooms for each. The idea is to revitalize the lower level to bring those displays in line with the overall plan to have displays that are secure and improved.

Some of the future remodeled displays will be: automotive, logging, blacksmith, post office, general store, barn tools, carpentry & mechanical tools, office machines and a possible saloon. New bright lighting is being installed in the lower level and walls are being painted an antique white. I came

back from a trip recently and went downstairs to look at the school and barber shop displays. Walking next to the school display and looking into the class room I felt a certain closeness to the school kids and a

*Continued on Page 12*



# PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON STATE

HTTP://WWW.HISTORYLINK.ORG/INDEX.CFM?DISPLAYPAGE=OUTPUT.CFM&FILE\_ID=9630 ESSAY 9630

## State Prohibition Law, 1914

On November 3, 1914, after prodigious Anti-Saloon League lobbying efforts statewide, Washington voters approved Initiative Measure Number Three, prohibiting the manufacture and sale (although not the consumption) of liquor statewide. Washington women had gained the right to vote in 1910, and their votes contributed to the passage of the initiative.

Washington's 1914 prohibition law was statutory, not a constitutional amendment. The popular vote was 189,840 for, 171,208 against. Initiative Number Three exposed a marked split between Washington's urban and rural voters.

Even though the initiative failed in Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, it won statewide. City people opposed it whereas smalltown and rural people were in favor.

Any saloons that had weathered Local Option closed as of midnight on December 31, 1915. The only legal drinking from this point was via imported liquor that had been manufactured out of state -- the law allowed individuals with permits to import up to two quarts of hard liquor or 12 quarts of beer every 20 days. Among those without permits (or those who lacked the means to prepay and ship alcohol), illegal drinking surged, largely via illegal sales at soft drink

stands and restaurants.

Drug stores, where prescription liquor could be obtained, boomed. A 1985 master's thesis comparing the effects of Prohibition on various West Coast cities states that 65 new drug stores opened in Seattle between January and March, 1916.

## Defeated Initiatives, 1916

In the immediate wake of saloon closures, Washington voters apparently saw the benefit of restricting access to alcohol. In 1916, voters rejected two measures that would have eased restrictions.

The Washington Hotelmen's Bill, which would have amended the prohibition law to permit the sale of liquor in hotels, was defeated 263,390 to 48,354. The Brewer's Bill, which would have permitted the manufacture of beer, and its sale directly to consumers, was defeated 245,399 to 98,843.

## Washington "Bone-Dry" Referendum, 1918

Washington's alcohol laws ran neck and neck with federal legislation during 1917. In early 1917, the state legislature considered House Bill 4, which ended the permit system except for druggists and the clergy. The bill passed

both houses, and on February 19, 1917, Governor Ernest Lister (1870-1919) signed it. The law stipulated that Washington would go bone dry in 90 days unless the people demanded a vote. Opponents of the law did so, circulating petitions that ensured the question a spot on the ballot.

On November 5, 1918, Washington voters passed Referendum 10 in favor of the bone-dry legislative act. The vote was 96,100 for, 54,322 against.

## Eighteenth Amendment, 1917, ratified 1919

The 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages, and their import into or export from the United States and all

*Initiative Number Three exposed a marked split between Washington's urban and rural voters.*



*King County Sheriff Matt Starwich (center) and two men in a room with still and bootlegging materials, ca. 1925. (Image courtesy of the University of Washington Library Digital Collections.)*

its territories. The United States Congress passed the amendment on December 18, 1917. In order to

become operative, the 18th Amendment required ratification of three-fourths of the states.

**T**he state of Washington was the 22nd state to do so, ratifying the 18th Amendment on January 13, 1919. The vote was unanimous in both the state house and senate. The United States Congress ratified the 18th Amendment on January 16, 1919. On October 28, 1919, Congress then adopted the National Prohibition Act (also known as the Volstead Act, after Andrew J. Volstead, Republican representative from Minnesota) to enforce the 18th Amendment.

**T**he Volstead Act declared all liquors with more than half of 1 percent alcohol to be intoxicating, and banned their manufacture, sale, barter, transport, import, export, and possession. Medicines exempted comprised those manufactured by approved processes, denatured alcohol, and a number of alcohol-containing toiletries, flavorings, and patent medicines deemed unfit for use as beverages, along with sacramental wine produced under permit. Private possession of alcohol purchased before Prohibition was also exempted, as was the home fermentation of juice to produce wine or cider for personal use. The Volstead Act became effective immediately. The 18th Amendment went into effect on January 17, 1920.

### **Effects of Prohibition on the Wine Industry**

**W**ashington's wine industry was one of the major outgrowths of the state's irrigation projects in the central and eastern areas of the state. When Washington went bone-dry in 1917, the state's fledgling wine industry disintegrated almost overnight.

**B**ecause the 18th Amendment allowed the manufacture of small amounts of beer and wine at home for personal consumption, it actually stimulated a demand for wine grapes. Home winemakers in Washington could access many lo-

cally grown varieties. Varieties such as Zinfandel that are not grown in Washington were shipped by rail from California vineyards at the rate of between 5,000 and 10,000 tons per year. Concord grapes, used for non-alcoholic grape juice, grew well in Washington and were widely planted during Prohibition.

**H**ome wine consumption ultimately stimulated the post-Prohibition wine industry because, for many middle-class Washingtonians, it brought drinking out of saloons and into the home, and substituted home-made wine for commercially produced hard liquor. Expanding the market for wine beyond ethnic communities (such as Italian Americans) with a tradition of wine production and consumption boosted the wine industry after Prohibition's repeal.

**T**he return of professionally produced wine must have been a great relief for home wine-makers. Lacking the skill to leave sugar in their wine without re-fermenting it, many produced wines that were high in mouth-puckering tannins. And these wines had little aging.

### **Best vs. Bogus Booze: Tippling During Prohibition**

**E**ven after the 18th Amendment was enacted, troubles patrolling Northwest waters for liquor smugglers persisted. The Coast Guard offered the Prohibition Bureau only limited assistance until 1924, when Congress funded increased Coast Guard personnel and 20 reconditioned navy destroyers. Still, bootleggers managed to sneak liquor that was legitimately produced elsewhere over United States borders, supplying customers who could afford the best.

**L**iquor fanciers who lacked funds -- or good connections -- made do with industrial alcohol that had been watered down, colored, and otherwise enhanced. Congressional hearings on this subject found that one gallon of industrial/commercial alcohol, when watered, yielded at least three gallons of bogus booze. Not surprisingly, commercial alcohol production rose steadily during Prohibition.



Washington's most successful (in other words, notorious) liquor smuggler was former Seattle police lieutenant Roy Olmstead (1886-1966). Olmstead learned the fine points of liquor smuggling during his years wearing the badge, pursuing and arresting rumrunners. During the height of national Prohibition, Olmstead's extensive well-organized operation was delivering 200 cases of Canadian liquor to Seattle every day, and grossing \$200,000 a month. Olmstead was biggest, but he was one of many.



# U.S. Drys Wreck Four Places at Mining Village; Woman Held on Liquor Charges

<https://blackdiamondhistory.wordpress.com/2016/05/26/black-diamond-rum-raids-net-six-prisoners/>



Mary Draghi, reputed "Bootlegging Queen," was arrested when U.S. prohibition agents raided four places at Black Diamond yesterday. – (Post-Intelligencer Staff Photo.)

Union Street. They will be arraigned for hearing today.

### Six Arrested

The six are **Mary Draghi**, comely twenty-five-year-old maiden, and reputed queen of Black Diamond rum manufacturers; **Pete Draghi**, her father; **Aniceti Magnan**, **Nello Merlino** and **Carlo** and **Leo Fontana**, brothers. All will be charged with possession and sale of liquor, Hazeltine announced last night.

Hazeltine and his men left Seattle at 10 o'clock Saturday night, arriving at the mining town shortly before midnight. "We found a goodly representation of automobiles from Seattle and Tacoma, parked along the streets," he said. "Brief investigation revealed four dwellings as the center of midnight gaiety.

### 4 Places Wrecked

☞ Raiding these four establishments, the basements of which were fitted up after the manner of public drinking rooms in France, we seized 1,500 bottles of beer; 400 gallons of home brew in process of manufacture; 800 gallons of wine and a quantity of moonshine. We wrecked the works, and those four basements were veritable pools of beer and win when we finished."

The work of smashing the seized bottled goods in the first establishment visited took so long that operators of the other three houses were frantically destroying their own liquor when the squad arrived to relieve them of the job, he declared.

No patrons of the four "taverns" were arrested.

### Woman is arrested and 2,000 gallons destroyed

*Originally published in The Seattle Times, March 16, 1925*

One woman and five men were arrested yesterday morning in a raid at Black Diamond, conducted by Divisional Prohibition Chief **F.A. Hazeltine** and a squad of federal prohibition agents. More than 2,000 gallons of beer and wine were reported destroyed by the raiders.

Those arrested were **Mary Draghi** and **Pete Draghi**, her father; the **Fontana** brothers, **Carlo** and **Leo**; **Nello Merlino** and **Aniceti Magnan**. According to complaints to Chief Hazeltine's office, the arrested men had been selling liquor to motorists from Seattle and Tacoma.

Further raids at Black Diamond were prevented by word of the first raid spreading to neighbors. Various liquors were poured out before the federal agents arrived, they declared.

The woman and five men were brought to the Seattle immigration detention station and today they will be arraigned before a United States commissioner and released on bail.

### Federal dry agents in big liquor raids

*Originally published in The Seattle Times, September 21, 1926*

*Originally published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, March 16, 1925*

**Thrusting the strong arm of the law** into the hitherto little disturbed mining village of Black Diamond, Division Prohibition Chief **F.A. Hazeltine** and a squad of federal agents early yesterday morning seized approximately 2,000 gallons of contraband beverages and arrested "Black Mary," reputed queen of the foothill bootleggers, and five other alleged purveyors of anti-Volstead liquids.

The liquor was destroyed and the six prisoners brought to Seattle and lodged in the United States immigration station at the foot of



# Obituaries



## Roy Dal Santo 1931-2016

September 14, 1931 in Black Diamond to Anna Dal Santo. He graduated from White , Enumclaw division in 1951. In 1958 he and they were married April 12 of that

Roy started work at Enumclaw Safeway at the age of 18, then worked for Enumclaw Food Center, Piggly Wiggle, Bag and Save and he ended a 45 year grocery career at Enumclaw QFC at the age of 62. He was a long standing member of the Black Diamond Eagles for 65 years, Enumclaw Kiwanis for 30 years and served on the Enumclaw City Council for 16 years.

Roy was a devoted member of Calvary Presbyterian Church for 58 years. He served as a Deacon, Elder, member of the Session, Pastor seeking committee and 50 year member of the Polywogs. Roy had a great faith for God and believed in helping others. He ran the Enumclaw Food Bank for 18 years along with his loyal friend Lawton Case.

Roy is survived by his loving and devoted wife Shirley Dal Santo of 58 years of Enumclaw; daughters, Kara Dal Santo of Enumclaw; Kathy Anderson and husband, Duaine of Othello and Gayle Mollerstuen and husband, Larry of Palm Desert, CA; Grandchildren, Brianne, Leslie, Kelly, Chase, Michael, Peter, Cody, Mitchell and Nathan; great grandchildren; Marissa, Cohen, Turner, Elijah, Hunter, Maddie and Lucy. He is also survived by his brother, Joe Dal Santo and wife Evelyn of Black Diamond, WA and his ever loyal dog Austin.

Roy is preceded in death by his parents Joseph and Anna Dal Santo, brothers, Jules, Johnny and Leo and sisters, Ange Goldsberry and Lynda Maks.

Roy's most important things in life were his family and Church. Roy always had a smile for anyone that crossed his path. He was always there to lend a hand to his daughters and grandchildren.

Donations may be made to Franciscan hospice at PO Box 1502, Tacoma, WA, 98401 or the Enumclaw Food Bank at 1350 Cole Street, Enumclaw, WA, 98022.



## Jackie Cedarholm 1923-2016

August 2, 1923 in Roseville, CA, daughter of Ralph Francis Cedarholm. Jackie married from 1937 until she moved to the , 2002. From age 12 she studied violin

with Professor Hedley, then Frank Beezold and William Hedley. Jackie played with the Jackie Souders Dance Band, the Seattle Symphony, the Broadway Symphony (now Orchestra Seattle), and the Cascade Symphony. She played for 53 years with the Seattle Philharmonic Orchestra and served several times on the board.

She is one of the founders of the Puget Sound Welsh Association and was on the board for many years. She is founder of Band y Ddraig Goch (The Red Dragon Band), a band which performed folk music of Wales. Besides playing fiddle in this band, she also played the Crwth (Welsh fiddle), an instrument which was made by Toni Pace who, with his wife, lived at the Hearthstone. Jackie also fiddled in Seattle Skandia Spelmenslag for Scandinavian folk dancing.

She was a member of the Puget Sound Theatre Organ Association and was on the board. Her goal was to interest students in learning to play the theater organ, and to make the theater organ at Franklin High School available for concerts for students and the public, and for lessons for students.

Jackie volunteered every Thursday for 10 years at the Black Diamond Museum working with the archivist, and was on the board at the time. She was interested in Black Diamond because her mother was raised in that town and her grandfather was in charge of putting the machinery in one of the mines there.

She has made 15 trips to Wales, one trip to Sweden to fiddle at folk dance festivals, and two trips to Europe to perform with the Broadway Symphony (now Orchestra Seattle) which was directed by George Shangrow.

At Jackie's request, there will be no memorial service. Donations may be made to the Hearthstone Retirement Home Assistance Fund, 6720 East Green Lake Way N., Seattle, WA 98103

# LEARNING ABOUT THE HISTORY OF YOUR HOME

BY WILLIAM KOMBOL

There are a number of resources available to learn about the history of your home or lot. One of the best resources is the Puget Sound Regional Archives (PSRA), located on the campus of Bellevue Community College near Eastgate.

PSRA's collection includes property record cards kept between 1937 and 1972. This is the best source of historic photographs for homes and commercial buildings. These old photos were taken by the King County Assessor with the tax parcel, date of the photo, and other notations written on the photo, from which excellent quality prints can be made.

Searches are much easier with the tax parcel number. In order to find your parcel number, check your tax statement or go to <http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/assessor.aspx> Click on My Property, enter the portal, and type in the address. Your parcel number will be at the top. The Assessor's online data goes back to 1982. But with your parcel number in hand you can search the Puget Sound Regional Archives by calling: 425-564-3940, or emailing: [Archives@bcc.ctc.edu](mailto:Archives@bcc.ctc.edu). Be sure to request the parcel's record card which includes assessed value, ownership history, improvements, and other detailed information. PSRA can also provide a list of photographs and dates. Reproduction fees are reasonable and help support maintenance of this incredible resource.

From 1936-1940, the King County Assessor, using depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding, undertook a remarkable project to find and photograph every improved property in the county. For the fascinating story of how this huge archive came to exist, go to [www.historylink.org](http://www.historylink.org) and type in "WPA Photo" in the search box.

Want to dig even deeper? A 70-page guide titled "Researching the History of Seattle and King County Buildings" was produced by the Seattle Public Library in collaboration with the King County

Archives. Google the above title and download a .pdf version which covers legal records, land records, census, marriage, court, death records, and much more.

## The Kuzaro Home

This short history and Assessor photos of the "Kuzaro" home were obtained from public records and interviews with family members. The home is located in Section 11, Township 21 North, Range 6 East, and was the 29<sup>th</sup> tax parcel created in that section, hence it's known as tax parcel 112106-9029. According to Assessor records the home was built in 1918 by the Pacific Coast Coal Co.

In 1936, Tom and Naomi McFarlane, and their two children, Gerald and Gail arrived in Black Diamond from Coalmont, Colorado. After first renting a company house, in 1942 they purchased this six-room home from the coal company. Shortly after World War II, Tom McFarlane went to Alaska to be superintendent of the Jonesville Mine. About that time he gifted the house to his daughter, Gail who had recently married Bob Kuzaro. There the Kuzaros raised their family of three children (Gerald, Daneel, and Kim), remodeling the home on several occasions.

Improvements such as new siding and shingles as can be seen in the 1949 photo, and by 1958 the home had undergone significant improvements. Clues such as the old chimney visible in the two early photos help orient the house additions and remodeling. After her husband Bob died at age 70 in 1994, Gail lived in the home for several more years before selling it to Palmer Coking Coal Co. in 1998. Today, the home retains its essential 1958 look.

*Please see the following photos of the "Kuzaro" home with identifying captions. The Assessor information written on the photo negative includes the initials of the photographer, the photo date, the folio number (F-23516), the section-township-range (11-21-6), and the tax lot number (T.L. 29). All photos come courtesy of the King County Assessor, as purchased from the Puget Sound Regional Archives.*



“Kuzaro” Home, November 18, 1939. *King County Assessor photo of tax parcel number 112106-9029.*

“Kuzaro” Home, June 6, 1949. *King County Assessor photo of tax parcel number 112106-9029.*



“Kuzaro” Home, September 23, 1958. *King County Assessor photo of tax parcel number 112106-9029.*

## PRESIDENT

*Cont. from page 7*

real attachment to the past.

What we anticipate is a high-lighted large photo display of the old school building and a possible narration of the history of the school system that would be possible by pushing a button that would start the automatic narration. The idea of the remodel is to bring

the lower level of the museum up to the quality level of the upper level and at the same time providing secure displays that will deter sticky fingers.

Not every move pleases all but I think and the board thinks being prepared and improved for the future is paramount.

We hope to have pictures of

the moving of the school in the next news letter.

*Keith Watson,  
BDHS President*





1918

Number of guests  
visiting the  
museum during  
Jan - May of  
2016

# Be Our Guest

by Allison Stern

There were visitors from **11 States**: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, New York, Oregon & Utah as well as Washington. There were also people visiting from other Countries, Australia, Germany, Lithuania, Venezuela, Canada (Nova Scotia)

## Comments

Interesting,  
really amazing,  
loved it,  
wonderful,  
awesome,  
fabulous, informative,  
fantastic,

cool, educational, great find,  
memories,  
wonderful collections,  
great train,  
great visit, amazing part of  
history,  
love the old days,

nice volunteers,  
reminders of our past,  
has more & more than most  
museums,  
very well presented,  
nice, well done.

## DONATIONS

We wish to thank the following for their generous donations during the 4th quarter of 2015 to the Black Diamond Historical Society.



**CULTURE**  
KING COUNTY LODGING TAX

### MEMORIAL DONATIONS

#### In Memory Of:

**Hannah & Matthew Starwich** by Paula Perkins  
**Dennis McNeely** by Gwen & R. Michael Dillard & Janie & Byron Parkinson  
**Roy Dal Santo** by Janie & Byron Parkinson  
**Our Departed Members** by Ms. Julianne McNeeley from the extended Dal Santo Family

#### GENERAL FUND DONATIONS MADE BY:

Gregory & Cecelia Morris

#### WELSH HERITGE DAY FUND:

Seattle Welsh Woman's Club

#### DONATIONS ARE ALSO WELCOME FOR -

### ARCHIVE PRESERVATION FUND

HONORARIAM

FIRE TRUCK RESTORATION

FRANKLIN FUND

MINER'S DAY

NEWSLETTER FUND

SPECIAL PROJECTS

WELSH HERITGE DAY FUND

HOMETOWN CHRISTMAS FUND



Thank you, City of Black Diamond for the Operations support!

These donations are greatly appreciated. The Black Diamond Historical Society is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. All donations are tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the Law.



## Membership and Renewal Form (Renewals due August 1st each year)



Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ St \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Day Phone \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Eve Phone \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

If this is a gift, who is it from?  
\_\_\_\_\_

<u>BDHS Membership Fees</u>		
Annual Individual	\$20.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annual Family	\$30.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annual Business	\$50.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifetime Individual	\$200.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifetime Family	\$300.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newsletter Fund Donation	\$ _____	
Other Donation _____	\$ _____	
Total Enclosed	\$ _____	

Make Check Payable to:  
**BDHS**  
Mail to:  
**Black Diamond  
Historical Society  
PO Box 232  
Black Diamond, WA 98010**

New   
Renewal   
Cash   
Check   
Ck # \_\_\_\_\_

BDHS is a 501(c)(3) Non Profit Organization (TIN 51-0170304)

For our records, on all checks please note purpose of check. (Dues, Donation, Memorial, etc.)

(Museum Use Only) Referred by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Posted by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ (rev. 08/01/14)

# DUE ARE DUE!

## WELCOME NEW & RETURNING MEMBERS By Allison Stern, Membership Chairman

The Black Diamond Historical Society now has 296 memberships. We are pleased to announce that during the fourth quarter of 2015 we have acquired the following new memberships:

- Michael Brathovde
- The Smoke House and More
- Nonie Coby

We would like to thank the following members for renewing their membership this quarter:

- Mindy Carlino

**Share your family photos**

And a short story behind it.

Email a PDF or jpeg to [leih023@gmail.com](mailto:leih023@gmail.com)



## NEWSLETTER

**Black Diamond Historical Society**  
PO BOX 232 \* Black Diamond, WA  
98010-0232

*Address Service Requested*



*Do you like Black Diamond history?*

Come join the conversation on Facebook, Twitter, and our blog!

[www.facebook.com/BlackDiamondHistory](http://www.facebook.com/BlackDiamondHistory)

[www.twitter.com/BD\\_History](http://www.twitter.com/BD_History)

[www.blackdiamondhistory.wordpress.com](http://www.blackdiamondhistory.wordpress.com)

And make sure to tell your friends, too.

# DUES ARE DUE!!!

NONPROFIT ORG.

U.S. POSTAGE

## PAID

BLACK DIAMOND,

Washington

PERMIT No. 17

# DUES ARE DUE!!!

## *Liquor Charges* Cont from page 10

In one of the biggest raids of the kind ever conducted in this district, twelve federal prohibition agents under **Earl Corwin** last evening made seizures of approximately \$25,000 worth of wine, beer and apparatus and supplies used in manufacturing liquor in four places in Black Diamond.

The biggest haul was made at **Carl Fontana's** place, where **Carl** and **Leo Fontana** were arrested and 1,950 gallons of wine, 885 quarts of beer and 10 gallons of moonshine were seized. Tons of bottles, jugs and other equipment were destroyed.

The liquor and equipment, Mr. **Corwin** said, was concealed in various buildings, caves and dug-outs, some buried and some hidden under woodpiles

**Peter Draghi** and his daughter, **Mary**, were arrested at "Big Mary's Place" and more than \$5,000 worth of liquor and apparatus confiscated and destroyed. The seizure included 640 gallons of wine, 300 bottles of beer and some moonshine.

At "Big John's Place" 600 gallons of wine and 1,600 quarts of beer were found in five different buildings and a number of hiding places.

**Lillian** and **Rose Lucchesi**, sisters, were arrested. Their father, **John Lucchesi**, is in the Pierce County jail serving a liquor sentence.

Fifty quarts of beer and a gallon of wine were seized at **A. Bowen's** place and **Bowen** placed under arrest.

Agents said the wine had been made from the new crop of grapes imported from California and was intended for the winter's trade.

### **Black Diamond woman fined on liquor charge**

*Originally published in The Seattle Times, March 25, 1927*

**Mary Draghi**, 22 years old, of Black Diamond, yesterday was fined \$250 and given a suspended sentence of sixty days in the county jail on liquor possession charges. Her mother, Mrs. **Nealdi Draghi**, was fined \$500 and given a similar sentence two weeks ago.