

On a September afternoon in 1852 a big Indian dug-out cedar canoe slid onto a beach on Elliott Bay just below the Duwamish Tidelands. The powerful Squamish paddlers were bringing a white traveller to the new settlement known as the Town of Seattle. He was a big German, a skilled millwright who had accumulated a tidy sum (by loan from a friend in his hometown in Ohio) and he was looking for a place to build a sawmill. Most of the 55 townsfolk were men and they were felling trees with axes and building cabins. (-G. Newell) This country called Puget Sound was "covered all over with timber / Thick as hair on the back of a dog." (-F. Henry) The provisions of the 1850 Oregon Territory Donation Land Claim Act of Congress were "to clear, cultivate and occupy a Claim for 4 consecutive years" + the Title was donated to the (white citizen) claimholder. This citizen-occupation was intended to establish a firm hold on the new Territories so recently acquired by Treaty or Purchase from European Monarchs - and Native American Nations who did not understand the Concept of Private Ownership of Mother Earth. (-Dean Johnston, Ch. IV. Etc.)

Well, the Settlers quickly persuaded Henry Yester, to build his sawmill here and, as an inducement, shifted their Land Claims to provide him with a "corridor" up from the beach, where he would build his mill, to a large piece of the timberland on top of the hill for his Land Claim; which can now be identified as lying between 21st + 30th, Marion + Washington, the corridor between Fir + Washington becoming the Skid Road for moving logs to the mill - later known as Mill St. and now as Yester Way. The great evergreen giants seemed to be in endless supply but they were quickly gone from the shores of Elliott Bay - to make room for the growing Town to become a City - so, in 1876 Yester sold his mill to J. M. Colman and built another on the shore of Union Bay (Laurelhurst) and also was won over to A. A. Denny's Dream that Seattle would become many more things than just another Sawmill Town. Hence he went into Real Estate also and when he died in 1892 "was the richest man in town." (-D. Suffie)

Another traveller came to Seattle in 1853, but this man came in a ship commanded by Commodore Perry. After the ship was provisioned here, she made the now famous voyage to Japan. Following his hitch in the Navy with Perry, Wm. Grose, a Black, returned to Seattle in 1859 where he became manager of the City's second hotel "Our House" on the south side of Mill St. The House restaurant became a popular meeting place for the town's businessmen: his business capabilities won for Mr. Grose a membership in the Chamber of Commerce. H. Yester borrowed a large sum from Grose and as repayment decided a large tract of his Land Claim to Mr. Grose. So the Blacks were among the first to build and settle in this area, later identified as the Central Area. (re: Pratt Pk)

The first houses, hotels, restaurants, shops, etc. were clustered about the sawmill and as the merchants + realtors became rich they built the city's first mansions on the nearest hill - "First Hill" - and the millhands, ship fitters, laborers, Blacks + Asians built south and east of First Hill. Hence the greatest growth of the young city was northward thru the Land Claims of the Denny's, Boren + Yester. Yester was disposing of his Land Claim, by settlement to Grose and thru realty sales.

In 1890 a large plat was filed for the northwest portion of the Yester Claim by a group of developers, H. H. + C. A. Hungate, J. F. Brewer + J. F. Cropp: the Walla Walla Addition. The name was taken from the Native American Tribe - Walla Walla - living in the Plateau country between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, their ancestral land being adjacent to Tich-Wana (Wild Horse) Columbia River. They were seminomadic, moving from camp to campsite as deer, salmon, seed, root, nut, bird, etc., offered them subsistence. The salmon of the River were shared by all tribes in the Plateau. Their nomadic struggle for subsistence permitted them to develop one great and portable craft: basketry - mats for covering pole houses, for bedding, containers for cooking, dip nets for fishing and for

GARFIELD PLAYFIELD

"Walla Walla"

catching small animals and for trading with other tribes and later with White trappers and traders. Fur traders were among the first land explorers of the Pacific NW: the first Post ("Fort") established by the Pacific Fur Co. at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1811. After the establishment of the British/Canadian Hudson's Bay Co. in the Pac/NW in 1821 the Company established Trading Posts/Forts in the Oregon Territory to develop good relationships with the Tribes and to discourage trading with other Fur Companies and Tribes. It became a bazaar for Plateau Tribes, especially when a Fort Walla Walla was established on one of the many tributary rivers of the Columbia: in fact "Walla Walla" meant "place of many waters." As the subsistence of the Tribe became dependent upon the Trading Post, their basketry, hunting and fishing became a business and they lost their independence. (-R.M. Underhill, R. Pelz, Chief White Eagle) The County and City of Walla Walla were established later, near the site of the Whitman Mission.

The Walla Walla Subdivision in Seattle must have been well promoted and successfully sold for the area became known as the Walla Walla District. Much of this area was being platted and developed - but it created a problem for the Street Engineering Dept. Before c. 1890 every person developing a subdivision plat could choose any name desired for the streets thereon: the developer, his wife, business partner, surveyor or a "hero" in politics or literature. Even the streets might not match those of an adjacent plat (re: Pioneer Square). So any street running continuously across a number of subdivisions would usually have as many different names. Most confusing. In 1895 the Engineering Dept. set about the massive task of choosing one name for each street and which one would have a specific name (i.e: three streets were named "Broadway", etc.) City Ordinance 4044 is a massive document. All the street names in Walla Walla Subdivision were changed! Willow St. became Cherry St. which was first platted up from the waterfront by A.A. Denny in honor of the family home in Cherry Grove, Illinois; Knight St. became Marion, Edes became Columbia, Jesse became James, Barclay/Jefferson, Crawford/Terrace, Eaton/Alder, McClaire/21st, Windon/22nd and Lewis/23rd.

Soon there was sufficient "student" population to necessitate an elementary school, so in the late 1890's the School District rented a store at 21st and James, in the "center of the Walla Walla District." As a result of the 1897 Klondike Gold Rush the population of Seattle was growing rapidly and so was the wealth of the city by provisioning prospectors for the northward trek and by helping them celebrate on their return from the gold fields. Therefore the Special Election of 13 School Bond proposals (for new schools) had no trouble at the polls. One of the new sites was in the Barclay Addn. at Cherry, 24th + 25th - named The Walla Walla School.

The population growth also created a need for more Parks and Playgrounds. Riding on the Wave of Klondike Prosperity came the hiring of the famed Olmsted Bros. of Brookline (Boston) Mass, Landscape Architects, to develop a Comprehensive System of Parks and Parkways for Seattle. It was approved by City Council in 1903 and the voters approved its Accomplishment through Bond Funds in 1906, '08, '10 + 1912. Not all of the extensive System was or has been accomplished, although the massive Forward Thrust Bond of 1968 is meeting Needs unforeseen in 1903.

One of the Olmsted proposals was for the development of playgrounds by the city - a new endeavor by Park Departments, for recreation had long been a "privilege of the idle rich", and physical education was a program of the Schools or private organizations like the YM/YWCA. In fact, the Assistant Superintendent Frank Fuller, hired in 1907 was a YMCA "graduate." Among the "Proposed Local Parks and Playgrounds" (re: 1904 and 1908 Annual Reports of the Park Commission) is the "East Cherry Street Playgrounds: Another suitable location for a playground, as regards topography and distance from other parks and playgrounds, and which is now little improved, would be four blocks of land north of East Cherry Street, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-seventh avenues."

Although there was plenty of action on the Olmsted Plan, there was none on this particular item until the 1909 Annual Report proposed a "Yesler Athletic Field."

The Olmsted Bros. were commissioned to prepare Design plans for 37 park projects in Seattle but a search of the files of the Olmsted Assoc. in 1975 (-M. E. Duchard) revealed no plans prepared for "Cherry St., Yesler, Walla Walla or Garfield P.F." [Of the 375 drawings prepared for those 37 projects, only 39 drawings could be found in 1975 and these were in a filthy cabinet in the corner of the basement at 100 Dexter Ave. N.]

The 1911 Bond Issue provided funds for the acquisition of WALLA WALLA P.F. and the property between Cherry and Jefferson, 25th and half-block east of 24th was acquired by Condemnation proceedings "for park, drive and boulevard purposes", a playfield being defined as a "park purpose."

The 1912 Annual Report notes that "the large, level area has been graded, seeded and enclosed, to be ready for use in 1913 as a large athletic field for the central area of the city. It will require play apparatus for children with supervision and possibly a field house."

A building designed for year-round indoor recreation was a very new development for any Park Department. The concept had originated in the East (Chicago, Philadelphia, etc.) and was promoted here thru the Boston-based Olmsted Bros. Rivalries between cities had existed since Pioneer Days, so the Seattle Spirit was eager to "open a New Era in Public Recreation with the Dedication in 1911 of TWO Field Houses: at Hiawatha P.F. and Ballard P.F." Two more were immediately scheduled, one for South Park P.F. and the other, to serve the Central Area, was built at Collins P.F. instead of Walla Walla. There was a small, ornate (i.e.: stock millwork) Shelter House already at Collins P.F. (built in 1908), so it was uprooted, loaded onto a horse-drawn wagon and hauled to the Walla Walla P.F. in 1913. (-W.C. Hall, Pk. Engr.) The 1914-'15 Annual Report notes that "the two ballfields, (clay-surfaced) tennis courts, shelter building and play apparatus for small children are heavily used."

There was a row of homes along the east side of 23rd Ave. and their back yards "fronted" upon the playfield's west side. This situation always presents problems of conflict between the residents and ball players. Mrs. F. Eick was particularly disturbed not only by foul balls into her yard, but the boys climbing her fence to get the balls "frightened her fowls." The Park Dept. suggested that she install a gate in her fence, to be used "at intervals by the park caretaker to retrieve the balls." (-1915 letters.)

During World War I the children at Walla Walla School were encouraged to plant a "Victory Garden" of vegetables for home use to reduce the civilian demand for food stuffs. The Park Dept. participated by plowing the garden plot for the school.

Not only was the population of the Central Area growing but their children were growing older, creating a need for the construction of a large, frame schoolhouse just across Jefferson St. from the Playfield: it was named East High. It was almost immediately replaced with the present brick building built in 1923 and named by the principal, Mr. George Porter, in honor of Pres. James A. Garfield "whose life was felt to be symbolic of this school." (-School Hist.) The 20th President (Mar.-Sep. 1881) was born on a frontier Ohio farm and spent his early years in poverty. He worked as a farmer, carpenter and canal-boatman. Graduated in 1856 at age 25 and became a teacher and later a principal. Was admitted to the bar (1859) and was elected an anti-slavery State Senator. Served in the Union Army as Maj. Gen'l of a volunteer regiment. Elected a Representative to Congress, he supported the post-war program of radical Reconstruction. Elected President, he refused to show party favoritism in his appointments - for which he was shot by a rabid office seeker. Garfield was a brilliant orator, and an able, knowing, and charming man. (-Col. Ency.)

In 1921 the Walla Walla School was renamed the Horace Mann School, to honor the great educator, the "Father of Free Schools." (-Sch. Hist.) Horace Mann (1796-1859) was born in Massachusetts and was "sparsely schooled." Admitted to the bar (1823), he entered the State Legislature and became the first secretary of the Mass. Bd. of Education, serving 12 years, during which time he aroused public interest in better pay and training for teachers (college for education), improvement of school houses + equipment.

etc. In 1848 Mann was elected to Congress as an Antislavery Whig. He became the first president of Antioch College in 1853 where he also taught.

Well, the Park Board went along with the Name-Changing, and in 1923, authorized the change from Walla Walla P.F. to GARFIELD PLAYFIELD. (-and Native American history bit the dust again!)

To alleviate the widespread unemployment of the Great Depression, the Federal Govt. developed a series of public-work programs, at first administered thru the States' County Welfare programs: Civil Works Administration (CWA) and then the Wn. Emergency Relief Admin. (WERA); then the more massive Federally-directed Public Works Admin. (PWA) + finally the Works Progress Admin. (WPA). The Seattle Parks Dept. was one of many public agencies to greatly benefit by many and varied work projects - varied, depending upon the needs of the various parks + playgrounds as determined by E.R. Hoffman, park engineer. The work was also dependent upon the funding ability of the Department to provide materials and equipment for each project: the CWA + WPA, etc, paid the labor costs of each Federally approved project. On this playfield, the CWA built a retaining wall along Cherry Street opposite 24th in 1933. Five years later the WPA installed a backstop, built 3 concrete tennis courts "in a new location" (the present site) together with court lighting and planted shrubbery.

The Depression overseas was "solved" by several nations thru the development of Dictatorships which culminated in World War II. Being on the Rim of the Pacific "Theater of War", Seattle became deeply involved in the War Effort. As such, the Defense Dept. leased many parks + playgrounds for purposes of gun emplacements, barrage balloons, a Rest-and-Rehabilitation Camp for Servicemen, etc. But some areas, like Garfield, were not officially involved in these capacities.

There were two ballfields on Garfield P.F. One had problems with foul balls into the neighbors back yards; both fields had problems with their outfielders mingling if two games were being played at the same time: the Garfield Physical Education Dept. complained of this conflict in 1944. Both of these problems were solved in 1955 when a Local Improvement District (LID) was created to purchase the row of homes on the east side of 23rd adjacent to the playfield - except for the Richfield Service Station at the corner of Cherry + 23rd. In the LID, all property owners of the "District benefited by the Improvement" (purchase of property in this case) assessed themselves to the total amount of \$107,397 and the City's Cumulative Reserve Fund paid \$3,769 into the costs. The LID program is used for projects for which the City has insufficient funding because the project priority is too low for current action.

In 1919 the City Zoning Commission was established and confined itself only to Real Estate matters. In 1925 it was expanded into the City Planning Commission with a cumbersome 25 members from the staffs of the Building + Engineering Depts. In 1946 it was reduced to 11 members but with a staff and a budget. In 1948 the Commission issued its first Recreational Study for a community: The Capitol Hill-Broadway Recreational Study. It identified that community as being between Downtown, the Canal, Lake Wn. and Lake Way. The Report recommended two new Recreation Centers (Field Houses): at Miller P.G. for the Capitol Hill community and a new one at Washington Jr.Hi, "if that school were determined to be permanently located...to replace the Collins Field House when it becomes outdated." (The School was permanently sited in 1960 and Collins F.H. + P.F. demolished + disposed of in 1975.) The Commission issued a Recreation Study for the Central Community District in 1953, "the result of subsequent proposals and studies at a city-wide level." It was found that "the Central Community District is one of the most seriously deficient in the city in the amount of playfield space... only 18% of the 1950 Need" (according to Standards established by the National Recreation Assn.) "It appears that the most logical and convenient community center (newest concept of Field House) location in this District to be at or in the vicinity of the Garfield Hi School...and the Yesler Branch Library, as well as the private facilities of the YM + YWCA, Atlantic Street Community Center and Neighborhood House: all being well served by Transit facilities. Because the School Gym + Auditorium cannot be heated independently of the rest of the school, they should be supplemented by a community recreational building." The Report recommended that Garfield P.F. be en-

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GARFIELD PLAYFIELD

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larged to: partially alleviate the Deficiency of playfield space; and to accommodate this new recreation building since little vacant land is available in this densely built-up District. So the Playfield was enlarged as noted above, in 1955, but there were no funds in the voter-approved 1948 Bond Issue for a Recreation Center at Garfield. And the Park Bonds proposed in 1952, '54 + '58 were all defeated at the polls.

Meanwhile the old Shelter House was not only wearing out but was inadequate for the new demands placed upon it. After pressure from both the Community and the School, funding was provided thru the Capital Improvement Program of the Park Dept., supplemented by the School Dist., to build a new masonry block Shelter House in 1958, the School being assigned space in it for the storage of playfield equipment.

Blacks had been the first to settle in the "Central District". Few, if any, of their homes were mansions, for they had never really been welcome in Seattle, even though the Settlers were anti-slavery. Many of the Blacks had been imported as strike-breakers at both city and coal mine, and during the anti-Chinese movement. The number of Blacks remained so small in proportion to the total population that the whites ignored them, except for a few skirmishes prior to World War II at Garfield Hi School, about the Blacks on athletic teams, or at dances and parties. Being so few, they had to take whatever the "generous" Whites would give them: menial jobs, welfare, etc. During the War Effort they were needed and there was a 71% increase in the Black population by 1960, but still, that was no more than 5% of the population. Restrictive Covenants forced Blacks to remain in the Central Area where the original housing had become shacklike or at best plain and all of it infested with rats. The edges of the District became occupied by newcomer Whites of the University community and a few bourgeois Blacks. Blacks were always the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Since Seattle's Blacks were so few in number, they could not amass the clout of those in Watts, Detroit or Newark. Their help could only come from the Federal Government and activist Whites. Even then the Black community was split apart by the angry young men (Panthers) who considered the older generation as "Oreo cookies" (Black outside, white inside). So the Panthers marched, fire bombs were thrown - and Seattle Police responded in kind. (-R. Saie)

In 1960 the City's first Federally funded Urban Renewal Project was established and named the "Cherry Hill Neighborhood" by Mayor Gordon Clinton's staff. It consisted of 35 blocks: Cherry St, 18th, 23rd + Yesler. The Park Department became involved in the Project under its Beautification provision: The Jackson St. Community Council proposed the planting of Japanese Flowering Cherry Trees on the parking strips of every street in the Project Area. The City of Kobe, Japan, agreed to provide 1000 of the trees; but the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture guaranteed the project, declaring that "the Japanese trees are diseased." So, the best that the Park Department could do was to offer some 20 trees grown in a park nursery from seed given by Japanese school children. The Urban Renewal Project spawned Beautification projects in other areas, and eventually the Federal Model Cities Program in the Central Area in 1966, the Central Area Motivation Program... and the increase of park and playground facilities in the Area thru the massive 1968 Forward Thrust Bond for Parks + Playgrounds.

In 1908 The Olmsted Report had recommended that playgrounds should be located adjacent to schools because teachers were qualified to supervise playground activities and park people were not, since Public Recreation was a whole new concept for Park Departments in America. As often as possible the Seattle Park Dept. did site a playground next to a school, which must have delighted the School District but not necessarily the teachers. So the Park Department developed a Division of Recreation with instructors, supervisors and a Director. A program of cooperation with the School District was slow to develop. In 1928 Mayor Bertha Landes attempted to bring them together with a city-wide Inventory of Playground Facilities and the Need to Cooperate. But it was not until 1948 that the two Boards agreed to sit together in a joint meeting to

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discuss cooperative planning of facilities and finances. By 1965 Joint-Planning-and-Use of Facilities was a requirement of the Federal Govt. for cities to qualify for Matching Funds of the Housing + Urban Development (HUD) + Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR).

When the School Board decided to build new Gyms at Garfield, the matter came before the Joint-Staffs of the School and Park Boards. There it was decided to combine the plans of Gym and Recreation Center into one facility, located between the School and Playfield, and a Joint-Use Agreement legally adopted. Jefferson St. between 23rd + 25th was "vacated" from use as a public street and the property divided equally between School and Park: the "dividing line" jogs about, to include all of the Recreation Center in the Park's "half". Construction funds for the Center came from the 1960 Park Bond: the Center/School Gym Building were completed in 1962.

There have been two major Comprehensive Plans encompassing the Metropolitan Seattle area relating to all aspects of Municipal Facilities: Parks, Highways, Harbor, Transportation (Trolleys, Rapid Transit, Trains, Ferries), etc. An engineer associated with F.L. Olmsted, Sr. developed the first Plan in 1911: the Virgil Boque Plan. It was submitted to the voters as one complete package which caused its downfall. The second Plan was developed by attorney James Ellis, "father" of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO) which ended water pollution with a Metro Sewer System. Ellis' "Committee of 200" assessed all the Deficiencies of King County but submitted them to voters in 1968 as 13 separate Bond Proposals, under the cumulative name of Forward Thrust. This program identified the Needs + Dollars Required, specific sites + details to be worked out by community or neighborhood. The Park + Recreation Bond was one of the six proposals approved. One of the Needs of Seattle was for Indoor Swimming Pools + the Central Area was high on the list of 7 Pools. Through community action, the site chosen was at Garfield P.F./School.

In 1970 the Richfield Service Station was finally acquired when the current lease expired. The Garfield School immediately requested the hoist + hydraulic lift, tire changer and accessory items for use in the school service station training program. The Park Board granted permission, relieved of the cost of removing those items in the demolition.

The Pool at Garfield was the first major project of Forward Thrust. Construction was delayed by bombings + vandalism, but finally completed in 1970. In 1969 the community chose the name it THE MEDGAR WILEY EVERS MEMORIAL POOL: officially dedicated by his widow. From her biography of him came this review:

MEDGAR W. EVERS (1925-1963): native of Mississippi farmland, he loved to hunt + fish, and roam the fields + woods; a firm believer in the State's future; left High School to serve in England + France with the Army in WWII; entered Alcorn Ag. + Mech. College to be a serious student, football + track star, president of junior class, on debate team, choir, editor of the campus newspaper + yearbook, major in business administration; is listed in "Who's Who in American Colleges." Guided by his father's example "he stood up and was a man"; became Field Director of the National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in the arena of the Civil Rights Revolution of 1963, being a series of Sit-ins in buses, schools, public offices, restaurants + then demonstrations + riots to bring Racism to an end: "one of the great affronts to Human Dignity." He became a Hero, not because he died, but because he learned to live with the mounting probability of violent death and refused to turn aside. Because his life so symbolized the struggle of a whole People to be free, he was shot in the back from ambush outside his home after a Rally, by a White man, the first major slaying following the School Integration Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. He is buried in the National Arlington Cemetery. His alleged slayer was brought to Trial, and twice freed by hung juries, and the crime investigated by a Congressional Committee. Following a pact made between them, Charles took up his brother's Cause and was elected the first Black mayor of Fayette, Miss., of which Blacks were the majority population. He sat as a city Judge + appointed a Black Chief of Police, enforcing equality of all before the Law. By 1971 the Mississippi Schools were the Nation's most integrated and Evers was running for the Governorship against White opponents who were acceptable to Blacks. "It is clear that Medgar Evers has won his Cause," commented The NY Times. But racial polarization defeated Chas. Evers at the Miss. polls.

The design of the Pool Building won the Honor Award of HUD for 1970. On two walls of the entrance court are painted "OMOWALE - The Wall of Respect." It is the work of Pauline + Curtis Barnes, Jr. of the United Black Artists Guild, completed in 1974. It is a thematic appreciation of Black origins + traditions, European conquest + oppression for capitalist gain, and finally the re-embodiment of Black Spiritualism in the New World. (-P. + C. Barnes, Jr.) (Funded: F. Thrust, Mod. Cities, PNW Bell)

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GARFIELD PLAYFIELD

MEDGAR EVERS

6.
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3
33
13
52

182
543
52

Ms. Myrtle (Mrs. Medgar) Evers

EVERS POOL: upon community petition in 1969, named to honor **MEDGAR WILEY EVERES**:
 1925-1963: native of Mississippi farm land, he loved to hunt and fish, and roam the fields and woods; firm believer in the State's future; left high school to serve in England and France with the Army in WWII; entered Alcorn Ag. + Mech. College to become a serious student, football + track star, president of junior class, on debate team, choir, edited campus newspaper + yearbook, majored in business administration; listed in "Who's Who in American Colleges." Guided by his father's example "he stood up and was a man", became Field Director of the NAACP in the arena of Civil Rights Revolution of 1963, being a series of Sit-ins in buses, schools, public offices, restaurants + then demonstrations + riots to bring an end to racialism: "one of the great affronts to Human Dignity." He became a hero, not because he died, but because he learned to live with the mounting probability of violent death and refused to turn aside. Because his life so symbolized the struggle of a whole people to be free, he was shot in the back from ambush outside his home following a Rally: by a white man, the first major slaying following the School Integration Decision of the Supreme Court. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery. His alleged slayer was tried, twice freed by hunguries, + investigated by a Congressional Committee. Following a pact made between them, Charles took up his brother's cause and was elected the first Negro mayor of Fayette, Miss, whose population was a Black majority. Sitting as city Judge and appointing a Black chief of Police, his administration enforced equality of all before the law and sought to build a new economic life for all citizens. By 1971 Mississippi schools were nation's most desegregated + Evers opponents for Governorship were both acceptable to Blacks: "it is clear that Medgar Evers has won his cause..." (NYTimes 8/15/71) But racial polarization defeated him at the polls.

OMOWALE MURAL, by Pauline Alley-Barnes and Curtis R. Barnes of United Black Artists Guild (1974), is a thematic appreciation of African + Afro-American artistic/social manifestations of past and present/future heritages.
 (Funded: Artists - Model Cities
 Paint - PNK Bell Phone
 Wall - ↑ + Model Cities.)

Cherry St. named by platters Denny + Boren in honor of Cherry Grove, the point of departure from the east of the Denny party.
 (District is known as Cherry Hill)

E. James St.
 James St. named for James Childress, Surveyor General of Oregon Terr.

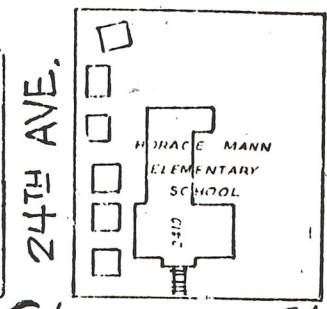
E. Jefferson St.

EVERS MEMORIAL POOL:
 \$1,074,000 = F; 1970
 1ST Major Forward Thrust Project
 H.U.D. HONOR AWARD
 (John Morse, Arch.)

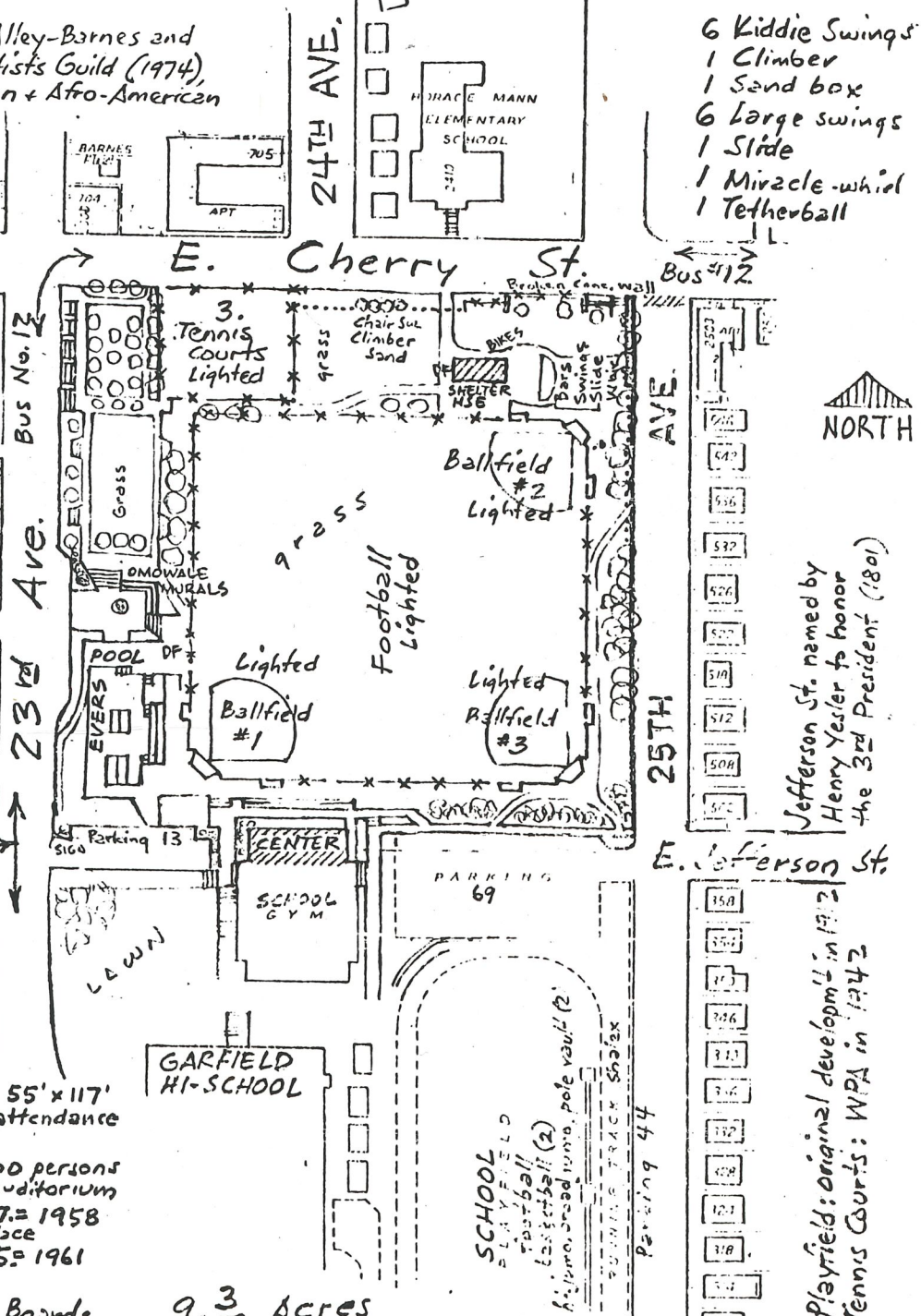
COMMUNITY CENTER -
 Joint-use Park - School facility
 \$85,059.00 '61 BF: built 1962: 55' x 117'
 Multi-purp. Rm: 79' x 41' = 463 attendance
 Soc. Rm: 19' x 24'
 Game Rm: 15' x 24'
 By permit: School Dbl. Gym = 1500 persons
 Locker Rm, Weight Rm, + Auditorium

SHELTER HOUSE: 46' x 25' = \$13,297 = 1958
 Multi-purp. 16' x 22' w/ fireplace
 Ballfield lights: mere-vap. \$42,165 = 1961

P.F. renamed in 1923 by Park Board:
 derived from name of school which was renamed in 1922 to honor Garfield, because "the life of James A. Garfield was felt to be symbolic of this school." (20th President - 1881) (P.F. originally named "Walla Walla" - from Henry Yester subdivision, named for Indian tribe in SE Washington; meant "place of many waters (streams)". The school was originally East High, a wooden building replaced in 1922.)



- 6 Kiddie Swings
- 1 Climber
- 1 Sand box
- 6 Large swings
- 1 Slide
- 1 Miracle-wheel
- 1 Tetherball



Jefferson St. named by Henry Yester to honor the 3rd President (1801)

Playfield: original development in 1912
 Tennis Courts: WPA in 1942

9.3 Acres
 Condemn. 1911 - \$71,249 = '10 BF
 + 1955 - \$107,397 = LID
 + 3,769 = CR
 "...for park, drive + blvd. purposes."

CENTER: 500 - 23rd Ave.; 625 - 4178
SHELTER HOUSE: 2417 E. Cherry St.
EVERS POOL: 325 - 2560
 500 - 23rd Ave (@ JAMES ST.)

GARFIELD P.F.
 (GARFIELD 'B' - see Judkins P.G.)

110976