

**Recommendations for National Register Designation of  
Properties Associated with Civil Rights  
in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington**

**By**

**Turkiya L. Lowe  
Quintard Taylor**

Submitted to:  
**National Park Service,  
Columbia Cascades Support Office  
909 First Street  
Seattle, Washington 98104**

## **Scope of Work**

### **Background and Purpose**

The National Park Service is documenting significant historic properties across the nation that are associated with the history of the Civil Rights Movement and Racial Desegregation in Public Education, two themes important in American history. The focus is primarily on the African American community and properties associated with these themes. The Purpose of this project is to conduct preliminary research and identify sites in the Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, Washington) that are associated with these themes, expanding the search to include sites relevant for other minority groups including Native Americans, Mexican Americans, Chinese Americans, and Japanese Americans. The intent is to have a database of PNW historic sites that best represent these important themes in our nation's history and therefore may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on a local, regional or national level.

### **Description of Project**

A comprehensive survey of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington was conducted to ascertain if there were any previously identified sites or potential properties in those states that are associated with the themes of Desegregation and Civil Rights and important to the African Americans, Native Americans, Chinese Americans and Japanese Americans. Several inquiries were made to State Historic Preservation Offices, state historical societies, preservation organizations, private non-profit groups, museums, schools, local archival organizations as well as to knowledgeable individuals to assist in creating this preliminary list of potential sites. The periods of significance of the sites listed in this survey vary, largely depending on the ebb and flow of civil rights activity by location as well as the race/ethnicity of the community under review. For example, the largest period of African American civil rights activity occurs in Washington State during the 1960s-70s, focusing on educational desegregation, housing and job discrimination, while the largest period of Japanese American civil rights activity in the whole region occurs between 1940s-1950, focusing on the Nikkei fight against evacuation and internment during World War II and the struggle for restitution after the end of the war.

The sites that are already NR properties are identified and if needed, modifications to their original statement of significance are recommended to reflect the theme of Civil Rights. However, most of the properties identified are not already listed. Most of the sites surveyed are important for their local significance but a few, especially those significant in Japanese American history, may rise to the level of national significance.

## Idaho

Due to the small and dispersed population of Idaho, there are only a small number of properties identified for this survey. Although sources detailed the presence of racial discrimination in Idaho, the civil rights activities seem to be centered on individual resistance rather than organized strategy. While these individual efforts are just as important as organized ones, they have been difficult to document for the purposes of this survey. There is no indication that these individual efforts will reflect a national level of significance for National Register designation.

### AFRICAN-AMERICANS

#### Boise

1. *St. Paul Baptist Church*, 508 N. Julia Davis Dr. 83702

Originally designated a National Register property (82000247) in 1982, the church is the second oldest black religious institution in the city. Founded in 1906, it became a rallying point for the African American population of Boise to address issues of racial discrimination. Originally built at 124 Broadway Ave. 82129, the historic building was relocated *intact* to its present address in 1998. The building now houses the Black History Society of Idaho and few modifications to the original structure have been made.

2. *Idaho State Capitol Building*, Bounded by 6<sup>th</sup> and Bannock, N. 8<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and Jefferson Streets. 760512

The statehouse was the sight of the first and largest civil rights rally in Idaho history on Good Friday, April 12, 1968. The rally was to protest the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and to demand that Idaho establish a commission to monitor racial discrimination in the State. This rally led to the establishment of the Idaho Human Rights Commission in 1969. The capitol and the surrounding grounds are listed as a National Register property (76000663). It is recommended that the nomination be amended to include the Civil Rights theme and this event.

### ASIAN-AMERICANS

#### Japanese American

1. *Minidoka Relocation Center*, Hunt Road 79710

This property is designated as a National Historic Landmark (790003791) for its significance in the relocation and internment of Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II. The Minidoka Relocation Center is currently a National Park Service unit.

#### Chinese American

2. *Chinese Odd Fellows Building*, 610-612 Front St. 82117

One of the few surviving building associated with Chinese American settlement in Boise, the building acted as the primary location of Chinese American community building during the 1920s and 30s. The property was listed in the National Register (82000187) in 1982.

## Oregon

### AFRICAN-AMERICANS

The following properties are associated with the Oregon Civil Rights movement from the 1930s to the 1970s, highlighting prominent activists and events in the struggle. Many of these properties were listed as part of a survey exploring historic properties in Portland but were never nominated for National Register designation. The buildings are all located in the city of Portland's Albina neighborhood suggesting the possibility of a historic district nomination.

#### PORTLAND

1. *William D. Allen House*, 1926 NE 40<sup>th</sup> Ave.

Owner of the Golden West Hotel from 1919-30, who protested segregation at Orpheus Theatre. (*The Advocate*, Oct. 05, 1929)

2. *Anderson Lee Home*, 9322 N. Woolsey CT (1943-44) and 10720 NE Brazee ST (1952-55)

Lee filed a lawsuit against the Boilermakers Union #72 and Oregon Shipbuilding Co. to protest the exclusion of black workers from the all-white locals and their confined to subordinated, auxiliary locals. The union segregation was found to be illegal. (*The People's Observer*, 10/1943) This was the first case to be filed and won under the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). Established by President Franklin Roosevelt during World War II, the FEPC enforced Executive Order 8802, which outlawed racial and sexual employment discrimination in industries receiving federal contracts.

3. *Edwin "Bill" Berry House*, 628 N.E. Roselawn St. (1950-56)

Director of the Urban League from 1945-56. One of the leaders that orchestrated the fight for open housing and access to public accommodations in Portland during the post-WWII period.

4. *Bethel AME Church*, 5828 8<sup>th</sup> Ave (1959- Present)

Most significant events occurred from 1923-1958 at the 1239 N. Larrabee Ave. location. The church, one of the oldest African American churches in Portland, became a frequent meeting place for the black community to discuss race relations in the city and to plan strategy to address their concerns.

5. *Black Panthers Headquarters*, 3819 NE Martin Luther King Blvd. (1969-70s)

Meetings for both the organization and the community-at-large were held here.

6. *Retter V. Booker House*, 749 N. Graham St. (1951-55)

Barred from union membership in Brotherhood of Railworkers Carmen. Union ordered by federal mediation to halt discrimination and allow African American membership in 1951. (*Oregonian* 8/1951) Two other plaintiffs mentioned in the case: Jesse Fair and George Cornish. George Cornish's home was demolished and no other buildings

## Oregon

associated with his involvement in the case were found. Reference site recommendation #13 below.

7. *Scott and Ida Brown House*, 516 S.E. 34<sup>th</sup> Ave. (1953-55)

African American family that moved into one of Portland's predominantly white neighborhoods and remained despite, at time violent, white opposition. (*Oregonian* 5/1953).

8. *Catherine Byrd House*, 6708 N Knowles Ave.

Owner of Golden West Hotel after 1933, during the hotel's declining years. Reference site recommendation #16 below.

9. *E.D. and Beatrice Canady House*, 2516 N.E. 26<sup>th</sup> Ave, (1913-31)

Mr. Canady was a founder (1903) and editor of *The Advocate*. Mrs. Canady was the first African American woman admitted to the Oregon Bar in 1922 and organized Veronia NAACP in 1925. Both were charter members of the Portland NAACP.

10. *Caley C. Cook, Jr. House*, 236 N.E. Tillamook St. (1950-)

First Black student body president in a western integrated school, Jefferson High in 1951. (*Oregonian* 3/1996)

11. *Clem and Mary Duncan Home*, 4024 N.E. 15<sup>th</sup> Ave (1950-60s)

African American family that moved into one of Portland's predominantly white neighborhoods (*Oregonian* 5/1953) and along with the Brown family fought realtor and restrictive covenant opposition to their residency.

12. *Charles Aubrey Fair House*, 4216 N. Haight Ave., (1921-50)

Filed suit against P.R.L. and P. Company for abuse by streetcar conductor and won a small judgement. The first such suit won in Portland. (*The Advocate*, Jan. 19, 1924).

13. *Jesse Fair House*, 739 N. Knott St, (1951-52)

Barred from union membership in Brotherhood of Railways Carmen. "Union ordered to halt discrimination." (*Oregonian* 8/1951) Reference site recommendation #6 above.

14. *First AME Zion Church*, 109 N. Skidmore, 1960-Present

One of the oldest Black churches in Portland. Former location with the most significance at 2007 N. Williams Ave. This church was another meeting place for Portland's black community to address problems of racial discrimination in the city.

15. *James Fletcher Home*, 173 N. Halsey St. (1943-50?); 102 NE Monroe St. (1952-75)

Barred from union membership in Brotherhood of Railways Carmen. "Union ordered (by whom?) to halt discrimination." Rejected for membership to Northern Pacific Terminal five times. George Cornish also mentioned in ban but his home demolished. (*Oregonian* 8/1951).

16. *Golden West Hotel*, 345 N.W. Everett St. or 301 NW Broadway (1906-30)

## Oregon

The Golden West was largest African-American-owned hotel west of the Mississippi River and was the premier sleeping and meeting place for prominent African Americans on the West Coast during its heyday in the 1920s and 30s.

17. *Eleanor Gregory House*, 6458 SE Windsor Ct., (1973-75)

"Winner of Oregon's largest discrimination settlement" to buy property at 6551 SE Morrison.

18. *E. Shelton "Shelly" and Helloise Hill House*, 4612 NE Ridney Ave. (1955-60); 7005 NE 29<sup>th</sup> Ave. (1965-75).

Mr. Hill director of Portland Urban League from 1959-72. Mrs. Hill is first African American school principal in Portland. (*Oregonian* 12/1995).

19. *Robert Hughes House*, 4535 N Vancouver Ave. (1968)

Out of court settlement on racism in renting business space lawsuit. The suit was brought in 1965 and was settled in 1970. (*Oregonian* 10/1965 and 4/1970).

20. *Rev. John Jackson House*, 2503 NE Liberty St., (1968-75)

Pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church from 1964-94 and a major civil rights activist. Allowed the church to be used as a major meeting place for NAACP and Urban League efforts to combat racial discrimination. (*Oregonian* 1/1994).

21. *Vivian James Houses*, 6204 NE 8<sup>th</sup> Ave. (1962-63) and 2428 NE Rodney Ave. (1957)  
"Awarded \$500 against a tavern who allegedly refused to serve her." (*Oregon Journal* 5/1963).

22. *Rev. Harold J. Jones House*, 2902 NE Rodney Ave.

Pastor of Hughes Memorial Methodist Church and Civil Rights activist who fought for public accommodations bill in 1953. Noted in the History of Portland's African American Community by Kimberly Moreland.

23. *Nathan A. Jones House*, 1336 SE Haig St. (1965-68)

Filed a discrimination suit against the Parks Bureau in 1963 and won. (*Oregonian* 9/1962 and 8/1963).

24. *James McArthur House*, 84 NE Broadway (Demolished; 1927-33)

Refused admission to the Pantages Theatre because of race. Milo White (white attorney) secures their admission. (*The Advocate*, Aug. 24, 1929).

25. *Harry and Stella Mills House*, 426 N. Mason St. (1942-44)

Port of Portland Longshoreman denied union membership twice before being allowed membership in 1968. (*People's Observer* 12/1943).

26. *Eugene J and Cora Minor House*, 3926 NE 8<sup>th</sup> Ave (1918-24) and 1022 NE 1<sup>st</sup> Ave (1937-50)

Although he lived and had his office in Portland, Mr. Minor was the only practicing

## Oregon

Black attorney in Washington State from 1918-24. Mr. Minor went on to become Portland's NAACP chapter president in 1937. Unable to locate an address associated with his civil rights or legal activities in Washington State.

27. *Julius and Viola Moore House*, 4705 N.E. 8<sup>th</sup> Ave. (1960s)

Julius Moore became one of the first African Americans to integrate the Longshoreman's Union in Portland after a 1968 lawsuit along with Arthur J. Palmer and Willie Tanner.

28. *Mt Olivet Baptist Church*, N.E. 1<sup>st</sup> and Schuyler St. (1923-94)

One of the oldest and most activist African American churches in Portland. Universal Negro Improvement Association meetings held here as well as NAACP and Urban League meetings and rallies.

29. *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Headquarters*, 6 N. Tillamook St. (now the Billy Webb Elks Lodge.)

Also the early site of the Williams Avenue YWCA until 1942 (now at 2055 N. Williams Ave). Very important site for Civil Rights activism as a meeting place for Portland's African American community.

30. *Beverly Williams Nicholson House*, 915 NE Portland Blvd. (1958-72)

Wins rental discrimination suit against the owners of the apts. at 712-18 NE 20<sup>th</sup> St. First African American Newscaster (KGW). (*Oregonian* 7/1968).

31. *Arthur J. and Anita Palmer House*, 109 NE San Rafael St. (1958-62) and 57 NE Morris St. (1968-75)

Broke the segregation of the longshoremen's union in 1968 lawsuit and integrated the union. Reference site recommendation #39. Owner of Palmer Motel and New Rose City Cab Co.

32. *Herman C. Plummer Real Estate Office*, 2752 N. Williams Ave.; and *Plummer House*, 5303 N.E. Cleveland Ave. (1952-1960s); and *Office* 317 S.W. Alder St. (1952)

First African American Real Estate Agent. It was through his efforts that many Portland blacks avoided housing restrictions and discrimination practiced by the city's white realtors.

33. *Ulysses and Bernadette Plummer House*, 3975 N.E. Mallory Ave.; and *Office* 317 S.W. Alder St. (1952)

Attorney for Department of the Interior and a survivor of the flood that destroyed the Vanport housing project, which displaced thousands of people, mainly World War II workers.

34. *Race Conference "a clarion call for unity of action"*, Downtown Public Library, June 1929.

African American community leaders meet to discuss the development of the Black community of Portland, includes discussion of discrimination in jobs and housing. The largest civil rights conference held in Portland until the 1940s.

## Oregon

35. *Portland Race Riot Site*, 3507-11 N.E. Martin Luther King Blvd.

This four block area was the site of a 1967 riot by Albina neighborhood residents protesting police brutality, poverty, and racism in the city of Portland. The unrest lasted for nearly a week.

36. *Otto and Vernell Rutherford House*, 833 N.E. Shaver (1930s-75)

Both were prominent civil rights activists during the 1940s to the present. He: NAACP President. She: Secretary to Dr. DeNorval Unthank during the Vanport housing project flood.

37. *Marie and Edward (also identified as Elwood) W. Smith House*, 714 NE Sumner St. (1933-75)

Executed one of the first challenges to white-only restrictive covenants in 1932 fight to reside in all-white neighborhood. Mrs. Smith was also the first woman president of NAACP, 1949-50.

38. *McCants and Mary Stewart House Site*, 2503 N.E. Martin Luther King Blvd. (Demolished: 1910-1918)

McCants Stewart was the first Black attorney in Portland and lobbied successfully in Multnomah County for the Public Accommodations Bill of 1919.

39. *Willie Tanner House*, 4055 NE 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. (1960-64) and 4643 N Haight Ave. (1969-72).

One of four plaintiffs that filed the 1968 lawsuit against the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union & Pacific Maritime Association for discrimination that finally integrated the labor organization along with Arthur J. Palmer. Reference site recommendation #31.

40. *Mrs. Ida Tindall House*, 2124 S.E. Ivon (1932) and 2527 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. (1927-31)

The Homeowners Association sued to have her removed from an all-white neighborhood, charging her presence as a black women would decrease property values. Widowed in 1931 from James Tindall. (*Oregonian*, 1932)

41. *Dr. DeNorval and Thelma Unthank Houses*, 2106 SE Knapp St. (1931) 3111 SE 29<sup>th</sup> Ave. (1940-50) and 3105 SE 29<sup>th</sup> Ave. (1970-75).

Prominent civil rights activists and the only black doctor in Portland during the 1930s. The couple was forced to move from their first home due to racially motivated vandalism.

1. *Portland Urban League Headquarters*, 408 S.W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. (1950); 519 S.W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. (1960-65); 718 W. Burnside St. (1970-75).

The mission of the Portland Urban League was to insure anti-discriminatory and affordable housing for the city's black residents. Filed grievances with city officials and lawsuits in the courts to protest racially discriminatory restrictive covenants, redlining,



## Oregon

and gentrification of housing and public accommodations in Portland from the 1950s to the present.

### ASIAN-AMERICANS

The first four properties listed in this section are all primary or secondary contributing buildings of the Portland's New Chinatown/Japantown Historic District designated in 1989. Each property also has enough civil rights significance to justify a revision of their statements of significance to encompass this story and theme.

#### PORTLAND

1. *Pallay Building*, 231-239 NW 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. Owners: Joanne and Donald Hong, 2615 SE 73<sup>rd</sup> St. Portland 97206

Built in 1908 and designated a National Register Property in 1985 for its association with the Asian American community in Portland, it could also have significance as a property associated with Chinese American and Filipino American civil rights, especially labor, during the 1930s.

2. *Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA)*, 315 NW Davis St. 97209

Built in 1911 and designated a National Register property as part of the Skidmore Old Town Historic District in 1975, the CCBA is also significant for its association with the Chinese American fight against business and immigration discrimination pre-WWII.

3. *Hung Far Low Building*, 102-112 NW 4<sup>th</sup> Ave. Owner: Guy K. William Wong, 2500 NE Sandy Blvd. Portland 97232

Built in 1916, this building contained the Japanese American Citizens League on its first floor from the 1930s to the 1980s covering the period of Japanese American relocation and the Portland chapter's struggle to fight the unconstitutional internment.

4. *Fong Chong Grocery and Restaurant*, 301 NW 4<sup>th</sup> Ave. Owner: Yick Kong, 1976 SE Mulberry Ave.

Built in 1905, this building has civil rights significance because it was owned from 1927 to 1934 by Chinese millionaire, Seid G. Back, Jr. despite the Oregon Exclusion laws prohibiting Chinese from owning property in the state. In 1898, Back was captain of the Chinese Brigade of the Oregon National Guard during the Spanish American War, the only unit of its kind in the United States. In 1907, Back was also the first Chinese person to be admitted to practice law in the United States. Although it has been altered from its original architecture due to a fire in 1979, the building retains much of its integrity and is still listed in the National Register.

## Washington

### AFRICAN AMERICANS

The height of the civil rights movement in Washington state occurred from World War II through the early 1970s. The rapid influx of black migrants to metropolitan Seattle in search of employment in the war industries heightened racial tensions in the area, especially around issues of housing, employment, and education. The following properties are mainly associated with the organizational efforts by African Americans and other civil rights activists to address racial inequities in these areas.

#### SEATTLE

1. *Central Area Contract Association* (Tyree Scott)

A group of construction workers who protested black exclusion from Seattle's trade unions and from jobs on major municipal building contracts. Brought suit against five local unions for discrimination. Four of those unions were found in violation of Title VII in February 1970.

2. Cherry Hill Baptist Church, 700 22<sup>nd</sup> Ave. 98122

Served as a meeting place for efforts to desegregate Seattle public schools.

3. *Congress of Racial Equality Headquarters*,

Civil Rights organization that played a pivotal role in the struggle for open housing and equal employment during the 1960s. Led several protest marches, sit-ins, and boycotts of city hall, private businesses to increase the ability of black to purchase housing outside the Central District and gain employment in the retail sector of Seattle's businesses.

4. *First African Methodist Episcopal Church*, 1522 14<sup>th</sup> Ave. 98122

The oldest African American church in Seattle, formed in 1886. First AME has acted as a planning center and a location for leadership development for Civil Rights activity in the city. The church was listed as a City of Seattle Landmark on September 24, 1984.

5. *Franklin High School*, 3013 Mt. Backer Blvd. 98144

On March 1968, 180 students, led by Black Panther Party leaders Larry Gosset, Aaron Dixon, and Carl Miller, stage a sit-in to protest the suspension of two black students for wearing afro hairstyles to school. The three leaders were arrested and eventually convicted of unlawful assembly, setting off several rallies, marches, and confrontations between the community and the police throughout the months of their arrest and trial. Led to the state's repeal of the Unlawful Assembly Law in 1975.

6. *Garfield High School and Playfield*, 2323 E. Cherry St. 98122

The playfield was the site of the largest Civil Rights rallies in Seattle during the 1960s. The largest of these rallies on July 1, 1968 addressed police brutality and discriminatory policing on July 1, 1968 and culminated in a months long clash between civil rights activists, city officials, and the police. The confrontations eventually resulted in a program between the Seattle police department and the Central District community that sought federal monies to address discriminatory community policing issues in Seattle.

## Washington

Garfield High School was recently considered for Seattle's list of historic landmarks by the Landmarks Preservation Board on June 2003. Outcome of nomination as yet unknown.

7. *Gerberding Hall*, University of Washington, Seattle Campus 98105

On May 20, 1968, twenty-five members of the Black Student Union and supporters staged a take-over of the offices of University president, Charles Odegaard, in a four hour sit-in. By the end of the protest, more than 60 supporters occupied the building. The students demanded increased minority recruitment and enrollment, and increase in minority faculty and staff as well as the creation of a Black Studies program. After negotiations with the administration, President Odegaard signed a statement agreeing to the protestors demands, which were immediately implemented by the University.

8. *Meredith Mathews East Madison YMCA*, 1700 23<sup>rd</sup> Ave. 98122

Community meeting place for various civil rights and black power organizations from the 1940s through the 1970s.

9. *Municipal Building (City Hall)*, 600 4<sup>th</sup> Ave. 98104

City Hall was the site of several sit-ins by various community groups protesting racial discrimination in Seattle and demanding a policy change by the mayor and city council to address housing, employment, and education issues. First Seattle sit-in took place on July 1, 1963 by 300 members of the Central District Youth Club and lasted for nearly 24 hours.

10. *Mt. Zion Baptist Church*, 1634 19<sup>th</sup> Ave.

Founded in 1890, Mt. Zion is the second oldest and the largest African American church in Seattle. Mt. Zion Church acted as the primary meeting and planning locations for civil rights activities during the 1960s. Rev. Dr. Samuel McKinney, a leader of the fight for school desegregation and open housing in the city, was pastor of the church during the most active period of the struggle.

11. *Seattle Center Arena Site* (presently Key Arena), 305 Harrison St. 98109

Ending site of the Central Area Contract Association march on December 14, 1969 to protest racial discrimination in the building trades, led by Association president, Tyree Scott. An estimated 3,000 people participated in the march and rally. The building has been altered but the general site remains.

### JAPANESE-AMERICAN

Most of the following properties are associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during WWII and the struggle to challenge the constitutionality of and gain restitution for the resulting social, economic and political discrimination. Other properties are associated with community building in the Japanese community to address discrimination resulting from the Washington Anti-Alien Laws passed during the 1920s. The first four properties were in danger of being destroyed by their current owners at the time they was inventoried for the King County Landmarks and Heritage Office in 1997.

## Washington

### AUBURN

1. *Shungo and Mitsu Hirabayashi House and Farm*, 28203 West Valley Hwy. 98002  
Part of the King County Landmarks and Heritage Program Inventory (Field Site No. 1357) for its association with Shungo Hirabayashi and his personal and legal challenge to the military restrictions of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast during WWII. In 1986, his convictions for failing to comply with these restrictions were overturned by the United States Supreme Court. Part of the White River Garden Cooperative. This property's significance might rise to the level of a National Historic Landmark.
2. *Shoichiro Katsuno House/ White River Garden*, 28009 West Valley Hwy 98002  
Part of the King County Landmark and Heritage Program Inventory (Field Site No. 0921) for its association with Japanese-American legal challenges to the 1921 Washington Alien Land Law that prohibited those of Japanese-ancestry from owning property in the state. Although the law was upheld in the 1928 United States Supreme Court case and the family lost ownership of the property, Katsuno appealed the decision and gained restitution from the state in 1960. Part of the White River Garden Cooperative. This property's significance could rise to the level of a National Historic Landmark.
3. *White River Garden Cooperative*, 28009-28327 West Valley Hwy 98002  
Part of the King County Historic District and Heritage Program Inventory (Field No. 1355) that comprises four properties, two of which are the Shoichiro Katsuno and Shungo Hirabayashi Houses. The 40-acre tract, purchased in 1919 by four families of Japanese-ancestry, became a very successful farming cooperative but was confiscated by Washington State in 1921 after the passage of the Alien Land Law. Katsuno sued to have the law declared illegal but the US Supreme Court upheld the decision in 1928. It was not until 1960 that Katsuno gained partial restitution for the confiscation of his property. This property's significance could rise to the level of a National Historic Landmark, however as of 1997 the owners of the four properties were lobbying to get the acreage rezoned for commercial use.
4. *Yasamura's Shed/ Sumner Packing Co.*, 225 H Street NW 98002  
Part of the King County Landmark and Heritage Program Inventory (Field Site No. 1364) for its association as the May 22, 1942 assembly site for area residents of Japanese-ancestry forced by Executive Order 9066 to leave their homes. Residents were taken to the Pinedale Assembly Center in California for registration before being interned at the Tule Lake Camp. This property's significance could rise to the level of a National Historic Landmark.

### BAINBRIDGE ISLAND

1. *Eagledale Dock Site (Southside Ferry Dock)*, Foot of Taylor Ave. 98110  
Following the issuance of Executive Order 9066 by President Franklin Roosevelt, 227

## Washington

Bainbridge Nikkei were taken from this Bainbridge Island dock on March 30, 1942 and were interned at Manzanar in California and then at Minidoka site in Idaho. They were the first Japanese and Japanese Americans interned during World War II. Despite some integrity issues (the dock no longer exist except for some support beams and pilings), a National Historic Landmark nomination was submitted to Congress in 2002 based on the national significance of this event and that "the landscape and the historic viewshed of the parking and staging areas have been only minimally altered." Eaglesdale Ferry Dock, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, prepared by Ray Rast, et al.

### PUYALLUP

1. *Western Washington Fairgrounds*, Meridian South and Tenth Ave Southeast  
Designated a Washington Historic Register Property on 2/13/70, the site is also significant for civil rights as the location of the Washington State Assembly Center called Camp Harmony for Japanese-Americans to await internment in Idaho and California from Aug. 28 to Sept. 23, 1942.

### SEATTLE

1. *Nihon Go Gakko (Japanese Language School)*, 1414 South Weller Street  
Designated as a National Register Property on 6/23/82 for its association with the Japanese-settlement in the United States. The property also has significance as a rallying point for the Nikkei community during the chaos of WWII and as a vehicle of resettlement after the community's return from various internment camps.

2. *Rainier Heat and Power Company*, 650-662 South Jackson St.  
Built in 1917, the Japanese American Citizens League was founded here in 1930. Seattle chapter JACL meetings were held on the second floor into the 1940s. The Japanese American Citizens League was and is the largest civil rights organization dedicated to fighting discrimination against people of Japanese-ancestry in the United States. The building also contained the Japanese Chamber of Commerce on the first floor. This building, as the founding site of this major civil rights organization, could rise to the level of a National Historic Landmark. It is already designated a National Register property as part of the Seattle Chinatown Historic District in 1986.

### TACOMA

1. *Nihon Go Gakko (Japanese Language School)*, 1715 South Tacoma Ave. 98402  
Designated a National Register Property on 8/30/84 for its association with the development of the Japanese community in Tacoma, Washington. The school is also significant as civil rights property because of its use as a "Civil Control Center" to register 900 Nikkei for relocation and eventual internment at Pinedale, California from May 12 to May 19, 1942.

## Washington

### WAPATO

1. *Wapato High School* (basement), Yakama County

This property has potential significance for designation as a National Register property. The basement of the high school was used as the Civil Control Center where 1,022 Japanese-ancestry persons were registered for relocation and internment by 50 US Army troops beginning May 25, 1942.

### CHINESE AMERICANS

#### TACOMA

1. *Union Pacific Railroad Station Site, Lakeview* (8 miles outside Tacoma) location undiscovered

Railroad station where Chinese residents were expelled from the city of Tacoma by hundreds of armed residents on Nov. 3, 1885 as a culmination of the anti-Chinese sentiments and discrimination that swept the Washington State during the 1880s. Two of the hundreds of Chinese forced from their homes died of exposure waiting for the train to arrive.

### MEXICAN/CHICANO AMERICANS

#### SEATTLE

1. *Old Beacon Hill Elementary School/ El Centro de La Raza*, 2524 16<sup>th</sup> Ave. S

Site of the "live-in" begun on Oct. 11, 1972 by Chicano and other activists wanting to purchase the vacant and dilapidated building to establish a civil rights organization that addressed the needs of Washington State Latino Americans. The protest was led by Robert Gallegos and lasted for three months, culminating in the founding of El Centro de La Raza, which celebrated its 30-year anniversary in 2002.

### NATIVE AMERICANS

The Washington State Native American struggles for "civil rights" are not primarily focused on equal rights or protection issues, but on protection against encroachment by the state of fishing and sovereignty rights agreed upon by the federal government and Pacific Northwest Native American tribes in the Treaties of 1854, 1855. As such, a more focused survey of Native American Treaty rights history is warranted. The following two properties are prominent, but in no way exhaustive, representations of this history.

1. *Frank's Landing*, Nisqually River, Pierce County

## Washington

During the 1960s, the Landing became the primary site of Nisqually Native Americans and supporting activists' "fish-ins" to protest the state restriction of Indian fishing rights guaranteed by the 1854, 1855 treaties with the federal government. Frank's Landing is also significant as the home of prominent Native American activist, Hank Adams, who strategized much of the plan to restore Native American treaty rights in the Pacific Northwest and the historic Feb. 12, 1974 Boldt Decision in the *United States v. Washington*. The decision reaffirmed recognized Washington Native Tribes commercial fishing rights and set the distribution of the fish catch at an even 50% split.

2. *State Capitol*, Capitol Way S., Olympia, Pierce County 98504

The state capital in 1964 hosted the largest Native American civil rights demonstration, with over 2000 participants, to protest restriction of fishing rights by Washington State. Part of the protest movement by Native American activists culminated in the Boldt Decision. Reference site recommendation #1.