

1992 Alberta Street
Cultural Resource Inventory
With Recommendations

Report Submitted To
Urban Forestry, Inc.

By
Deborah Gardner
Andrew Clark
Delana Foster
Saretta Horn
Monica Owens
Samona Stroud
Tyran Ward

Portland, Oregon
September 4, 1992

N.E. ALBERTA STREET

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

with Recommendations

1992

**by Robert Zybach, Ph.D.
and Michael "Chappie" Grice**

Assistance from:

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Urban Forestry, Inc. - Youth Interns
A subsidiary of World Arts Foundation, Inc.
Portland, Oregon

*Just before Alberta St., in Northeast Portland, became a
cityscape and one of the new Pearl District rivals for arts,
food, and neighborhood verve, a group of high school
students tackled a mammoth survey... of their own
neighborhood. This is what they found.*

*Given the Alberta Street of today, you'll find this interesting.
The authenticity of these voices, fresh off the press in 1992,
is compelling. Thank you.*

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Urban Forestry Inc.

P.O. Box 12384
Portland, Oregon 97212

September 4, 1992.

To the Reader:

Today marks a significant point in time for a remarkable achievement. The final draft of the following report was completed on this Friday, the culmination of six weeks of hard work by its (mostly) teen-aged authors. The result is a document of importance for Portland educators, planners, businessmen, and residents; as well as a personal academic, professional, and cultural milestone for each of the report's co-authors.

The 1992 Alberta Street Cultural Resource Inventory was designed to provide meaningful seasonal employment for its compilers, to develop a communicating network of concerned residents of all ages, and to provide a useful framework for enumerating and assessing the area's most valuable assets—an initial, systematic listing of the community's best building blocks for the construction of a better tomorrow.

The project's focus was upon a specific geographic area, but the perspective was purposefully intended to reflect contemporary African American values and concerns. The reasoning behind adopting this bias was that: 1) previous plans and resource inventories in Portland have all but ignored the Black community; 2) the population of the Alberta Street neighborhood has changed from almost completely Caucasian to mostly African American, Asian, and American Indian during the past generation; and 3) all of the report's authors are Black student/residents of North/Northeast Portland.

Each of the individuals that performed this inventory and completed this report is profiled in Appendix G. Between them, all of the following maps were copied, drawn, and/or annotated; all of the historical photos selected and reproduced; all of the historical reports researched and written; all of the recommendations discussed, described and prioritized; all of the following pages put into order and prepared for printing. This report is as much about individual and team achievement, perseverance, quality, ability, and high expectations as it is about Alberta Street's cultural resources, the past, and the future.

I am very proud to have been able to be associated with this project. The work produced by Deborah and her crew of Andrew, Delana, Saretta, Monica, Samona, and Tyran provides a solid cornerstone for the foundation of a better, brighter future for the citizens of N/NE Portland.

On behalf of an earlier generation of Portland residents, I would like to say one thing to these individuals: thank you.

Bob Zybach
Cultural and Natural Resource Planner
Urban Forestry, Inc.

1992 Alberta Street

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*Submitted to
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Tyran Ward

*Bob:
Thank you for all
your help on the project.
The job was alright, but
you kept up everyone's
personality. (Attitudes)
Samona*

*Bob,
you have been
one of the best
bosses to work
with. What a
laid back
kinda guy! :)
Deborah
Gardner
1992*

Portland, Oregon
September 4, 1992

1992 Alberta Street Cultural Resource Inventory With Recommendations

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Executive Summary

This report is the summary of a cultural resource inventory taken during the summer of 1992 by six Portland, Oregon high school students. The survey boundaries were NE Killingsworth Street and Alberta Park to the north, NE 33rd Avenue to the east, NE Prescott Street to the south, and NE Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to the west. The principal resources inventoried include important people, places, structures, plants, animals, events, organizations, plans, and activities. Special attention was given to those resources that reflect African American values.

The report contains three primary features: a description of six important historical periods; an initial identification of the area's most valuable resources; and a prioritized list of recommendations for the best perceived uses of those assets.

Historical periods are briefly outlined and described in terms of their significance. They are referenced and illustrated with select maps, photos, and/or drawings, from which more elaborate histories can be constructed. Cultural resources are located on maps, described in text, and/or listed in computerized tables. A representative sampling is further illustrated with photographs. Specific recommendations are described in text, assembled in a prioritized list, and include examples of actions that can be taken to have them implemented.

Authorization

This report was authorized by Bob Zybach and Michael Grice, of Urban Forestry, Inc.

Project funding was provided by the Portland Private Industry Council, the Oregon Parks Foundation, World Arts Foundation, Inc., and Urban Forestry, Inc.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following people for their help in the completion of this report:

Terri Trosper worked with us as a group and as individuals during the course of the project, helping us to better understand the instructions and to complete our assignments in a professional and timely manner.

Roserria Roberts provided assistance in the final typing, editing, and formatting of the report. Claxton Welch, Jomo Greenidge, and Geoffrey Brooks of World Arts Foundation, Inc. supplied moral support, humor, and technical assistance as needed.

Gerald Deloney of the Private Industry Council recruited us to work on the project and made certain our wages were paid; Gregory White, of the same organization, helped to design the project, and provided a framework to assess our progress.

Sam Brooks of Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs, Jaki Walker of the NECDC Nehemiah Project, Richard Seideman of Friends of Trees, Gregory Wolley of Peace Trees, and Cheryl Nickerson of NIKE all gave us their time and expertise. We would also like to thank the members of their staffs that helped us during the course of this project.

A particular thanks is due to Elizabeth Winroth of the Oregon Historical Society, who was instrumental in helping us locate and reproduce most of the historical maps and photographs that appear in this report. The children and adults who agreed to be interviewed during the course of our research also deserve special mention. They are referred to individually throughout the report, and are listed alphabetically in Appendix F.

We couldn't have done it without you.

Preface

The completion of the Cultural Resource Inventory for Alberta Street in Northeast Portland marks a milestone in the history of the area, and particularly the lives of the novice researchers who made the plans, collected data, determined findings, drew conclusions, and made recommendations.

Experiential education is known to have certain characteristics. Among them is applied learning. The Alberta Street demonstration project used a collaborative learning model not only to achieve project objectives, but also to demonstrate an appropriate pedagogy for inner city children. Requiring urban youth to examine the values of a community through basic research methods as criteria for collecting their wages is more than a summer jobs program. It is an educational process that attempts to offer a lesson in recognizing the universality of cultural values among all people.

An uncommon thing happened along the way to completing this basic anthropological study. The focus on this particular community street yielded "race relations" and "discrimination" as important elements of local history; rather unusual for a project of this kind. It revealed to the students a significant variable, and made moot their arguing about whether to refer to themselves as "Blacks" or "African Americans." The *labels* people used became unimportant when compared to the ascribed *meanings* people gave them.

The students have done a remarkable job in plodding through the production of this text and its companion inventory maps and photos. Additional recommendations could have been derived from the same data, but due to time constraints (the project was completed in only six 32-hour weeks!), the age of the students (14 to 18 years), and a lack of prior experience with local history, social research, mapping, cultural value systems, and technical report writing, their vision was not allowed to fully develop.

The community has a unique opportunity to go beyond these basic recommendations. Links to existing plans and programs like Project Alberta, the N/NE Alliance for Economic Development, the Northeast Community Development Corporation, and the Albina Community Plan can be forged and strengthened. Community gardens, native plants, historical restoration, and storefront businesses stand out as natural, potential recommendations for the future landscape of Alberta Street.

The participating youth are more likely to be part of that future than one society might forecast; more likely to be part of the solutions than part of the problems they have inherited. It is a tribute to the families that have given us these children and to the teachers who taught them during this model demonstration.

Michael Chappie Grice
Portland, Oregon
September 18, 1992

Part I. INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1 School Children (OHS Photo Collection)

INTRODUCTION

This part of the report describes the reasons why we did it, where we did it, where we got our information, and how we put it all together:

Purposes of Project

There are four primary reasons for the completion of this project and the printing of this report:

1. The systematic identification and recording of valuable community resources as a first step toward the physical and cultural improvement of the Alberta Street neighborhood.
2. The recognition of entrepreneurial, business, recreational, and educational opportunities associated with neighborhood improvement and maintenance projects.
3. The accumulation of new information regarding African American history and cultural values in Portland, Oregon.
4. The creation of documentary evidence that demonstrates the scholastic and technical accomplishments of the project's participants.

General Description of the Neighborhood

Our focus of study is the Alberta Street Neighborhood. The area we are studying is from Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to NE 33rd, and from NE Killingsworth Street to NE Prescott Street, and Alberta Park (Fig. 2). Within these boundaries we describe places, structures, people, trees, plans, and projects and other resources that are important to the Albina area.

The schools we took pictures of are Vernon and King Elementary. Vernon School is located on NE 7th & Killingsworth, and King is on NE 8th & Alberta. Around these schools are shrubs, trees and a few flowers. There are over 20 churches and houses of worship in the area, many needing landscaping, or landscape maintenance.

There are many homes where people live, as well as houses that are vacant and boarded up in the neighborhood. Between the lived-in and vacant houses lie vacant lots that are filled with wild flowers, trees, brush, grass, litter and garbage. The crew members observed this and decided where there are empty lots there should be new homes or businesses built, or the lots should be cleared up for recreation, gardens or neighborhood beauty.

We also saw how many buildings and houses in the Albina neighborhood are very old, and they need to be remodeled. In front

and around the homes (such as on the streets and sidewalks) litter is a problem. Barking dogs scare children and visitors. Gangs stay in some places, and crime is a problem.

The main Black-owned businesses, like Sevier & Sons, Coast Janitorial, Texan II, and the Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs are most influential in the community because these businesses have been around for many years. They are some of the oldest African American businesses in Portland and in Oregon.

Project Alberta has assembled some statistics for the business district along Alberta Street (Appendix C). Of the 211 parcels surveyed, there were 79 businesses, 81 residences, 29 vacant buildings, and 19 vacant lots. 91% of the parcels are zoned Commercial. Opportunities for landscaping, construction, remodeling, property maintenance, and other businesses are obvious.

Sources of Information

We obtained information from four basic sources: 1) by formally interviewing older and younger residents of the study area; 2) through presentations and tours presented by individuals having businesses or projects associated with the study area; 3) by researching the map, photograph, and book collections of the Oregon Historical Society; and 4) by systematic personal observations of the study area.

We also obtained information through other sources, such as telephone research, the Multnomah County Library, the Bureau of Land Management map and survey files, newspaper articles, and tours of other neighborhoods in the Portland area.

Methodology

We obtained and recorded information by using the following methods:

Historical Reports

Our historical reports were based on a certain time period, and then framed around a certain subject. We gathered research from different places, such as: the Oregon Historical Society, the Multnomah County Library, the Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs, and the Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Project. We also had presentations given by Peace Trees, NIKE, and attended a concert at Blue Lake Park by Obo Addy. Some of the people we have talked to regarding this project are: Elizabeth Winroth, Sam Brooks, Ricahrd Seidman, Jaki Walker, and Greg Wollery. We received much information from these sources. Each co-author took primary responsibility for a different time period. Written reports were then corrected and sources listed.

Interviews

The methodology used to set up the interviews was difficult for the group. We had to locate a younger and older person, who lived between the boundaries of NE Martin Luther King Boulevard to NE 33rd Avenue, and from NE Killingsworth Street, to NE Prescott Street. The older person was required to have lived in Portland since the time of the 1948 Vanport Flood, and the younger person was supposed to be 1/2 of the age of the person doing the interview. We

must say that locating the younger person was easier than locating an older person that could remember the flood. Most of us in the group knew many young people in the area. All we had to do was think of just one and get permission from their parents to conduct a formal, recorded interview.

With interviewing each person the first thing we did was set up an appointment on a flexible basis, according to the interviewer and the interviewee. After that we each recieved a tape for each interview, and we took turns using the tape recorder. Together the group made a list of questions that were asked to each interviewee (Appendix B). For about a 1/2 hour or more, the interviewees talked about what they knew of Alberta history, wildlife, plant life, important buildings, people and places; events, activities, and their own personal opinions about how to make the neighborhood better.

For locating the older person we called many people asking if they knew an older person who lived in the Alberta neighborhood. It seemed impossible to find an older person in that area. Most of us had to substitute with somebody outside the area. We found many people who did not live in the boundaries that knew a lot about Vanport. Three of the five older people we interviewed came to Oregon to work in the Vanport shipyards. Interviews were used to locate places of cultural interest, develop new recommendations, and add to our historical knowledge.

Resource Inventory

We also took a visual inventory of all the blocks and streets, and each individual lot between our boundaries. We split into threes or twos, and walked the blocks, marking down vacant lots, historical buildings, schools, and churches. We also marked down if those places had grass, trees, shrubs, and flowers. We also stated if the area had anything interesting, or unusual in or around it. All of the information was recorded on field maps and then transferred to a wall map. The maps were then corrected and split into smaller pieces so that they could be included in this report. Indexes for the smaller pieces were drawn and numbered so that readers could easily locate the important resources for the block or lot they were interested in.

Recommendations

We as a group, and the people we have talked to, have come up with some recommendations that we thought were relevant to improving or maintaining the best parts of the Alberta Street neighborhood. We all combined our recommendations, and from then we prioritized them according to what we thought were the most important. Specific tasks were then suggested for beginning each recommendation.

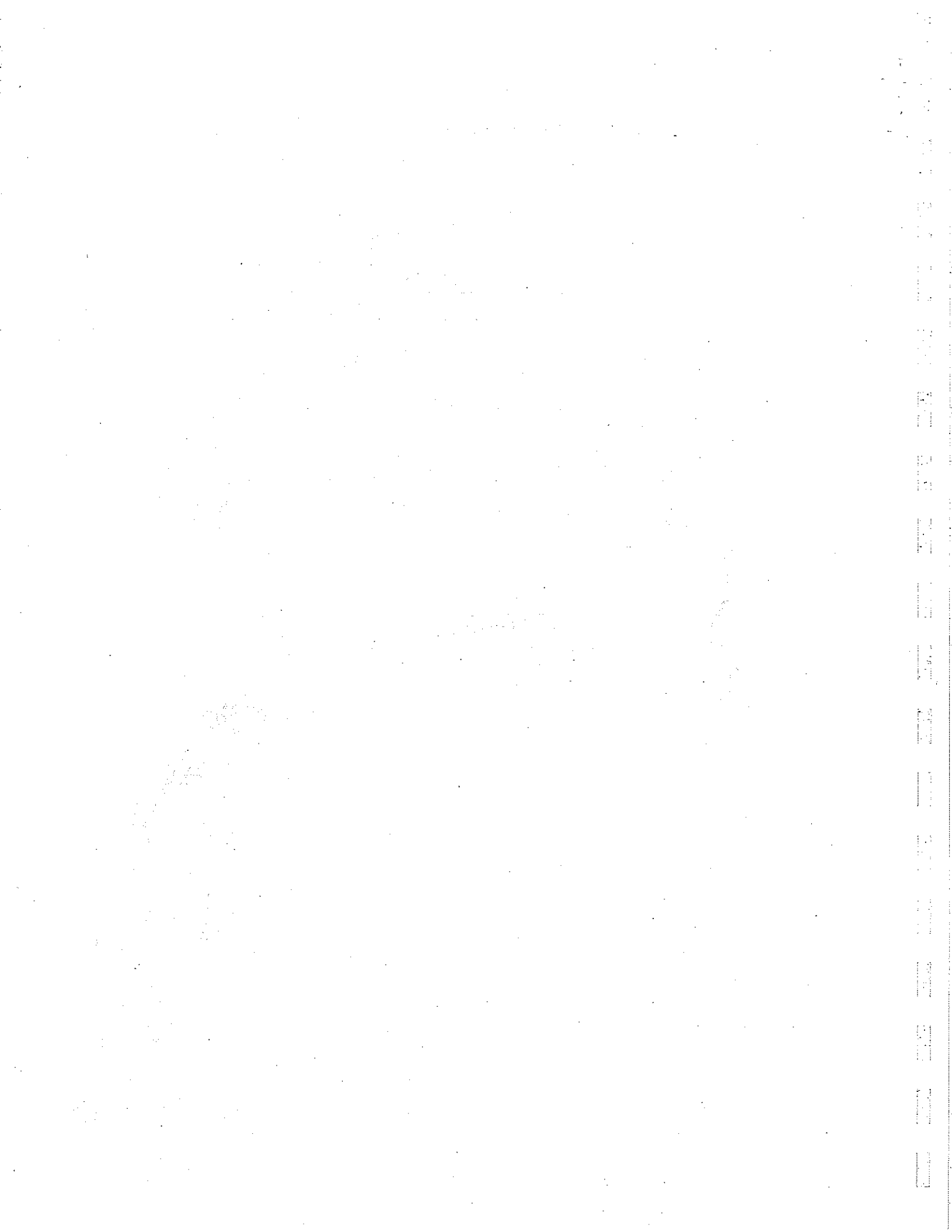
All this concludes our methodology.

Part II. HISTORICAL PERIODS



Fig. 3 Chinookan Indian (Owens sketch of Paul Kane oil painting detail)

Henrica Owens
7/29/92



HISTORICAL PERIODS

Historical periods help us to decide how old, important or rare the cultural resources are within the Alberta Street neighborhood. The following periods were determined on the basis of relevance to local history and importance to African American culture:

1792-1804	Lower Chinookan Villages
1805-1842	Lewis and Clark and York
1843-1872	Alberta Street Pioneers
1873-1909	Albina/Portland City Additions
1910-1947	Railroads, Automobiles and Shipyards
1948-1992	Vanport Flood and Demographic Changes

LOWER CHINOOKAN VILLAGES (1792-1804)

In 1792, American and European explorers had their first encounters with the Chinook Indians. That year they sailed into the mouth of the Columbia River and explored as far as the Portland and Vancouver area.

The explorers were interested in trading for animal furs to sell to China, the United States, and England. They took the Chinook language and simplified it so they could make trade easier between the two cultures. This became known as "Chinook jargon."

Anthropologists have classified the Chinooks into two groups: the Lower Chinooks and the Chinooks Proper. The Lower Chinooks were linguistic (Fig. 4) and the Chinooks Proper group was cultural. There were two minor dialects spoken by the Lower Chinooks separating them into the Chinooks Proper. The other Chinookan language was spoken by the Upper Chinooks which has numerous variations (Ruby & Brown, 1988:5).

The Chinooks lived in villages along the Columbia River (Fig. 5) around the time that Lewis & Clark visited the Portland area in 1805. The Chinooks major occupation was trade. They had plenty of land, roots, and fruits. One of their most important fruit was the salmonberry which they usually ate raw or made into a soup. For clothing the men usually wore mat robes and women usually wore fringed skirts made out of cedar bark and silk grass (Ruby & Brown,

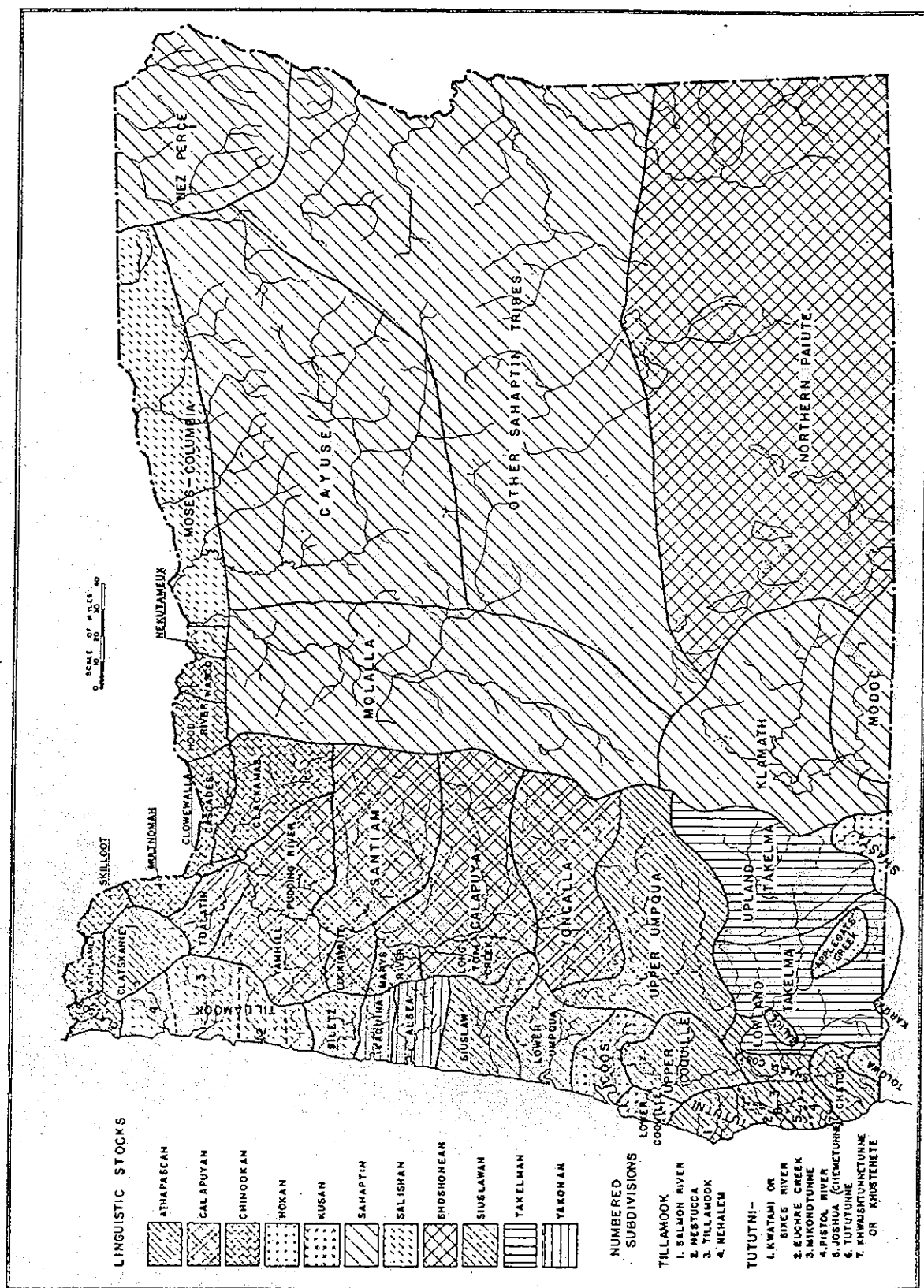


Fig. 4 Tribal distribution in Oregon, c.1750 (Berreman, 1964)

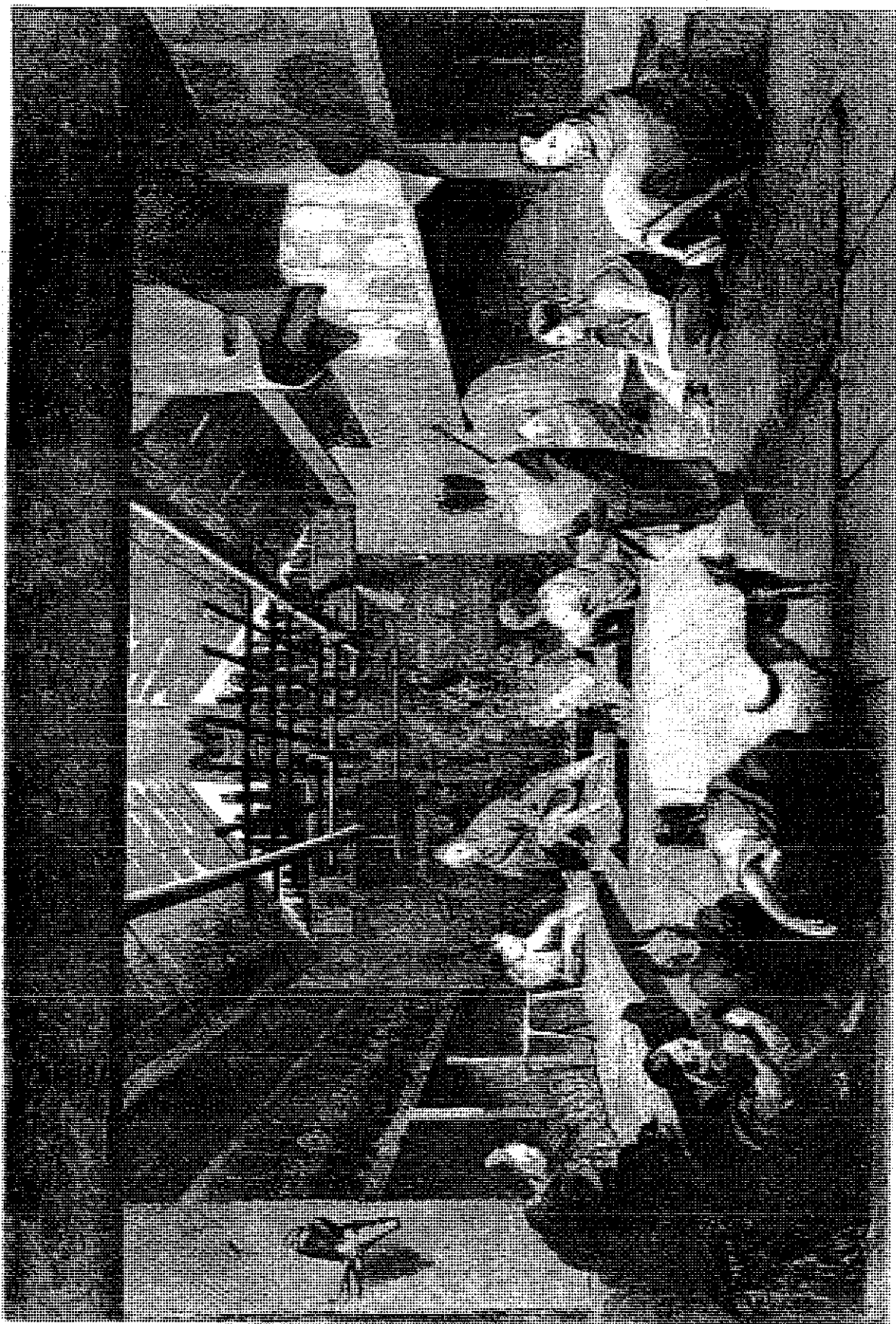


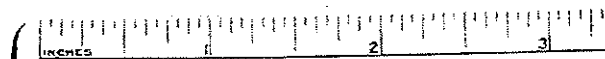
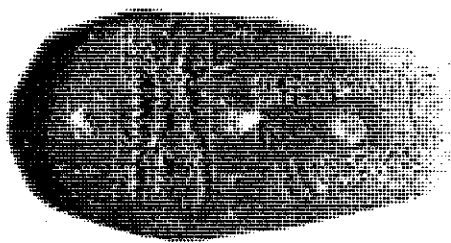
Fig. 5 Chinook Lodge (Agate, 1841: OHS Neg.# 4465)

1988:14).

Chinooks bought their slaves from the Klamath, Modoc, and the Kalapuya Indians. Most of their slaves were women and children. They usually kept their slaves; if not, they would trade them for canoes and other merchandise (Ruby & Brown; 1988:21).

In 1792, new diseases were introduced to the Indians such as small pox, tuberculosis and venereal diseases to which they had no resistance. The new diseases almost totally wiped out the Indians. Some of them suffered from paralysis, possibly caused by their diet of oily marine food (Ruby & Brown, 1988:20).

Until the arrival of Europeans, American, and African explorers in the 1790s and the early 1800s, the primary residents of the Alberta Street area were probably Lower Chinookans. Cultural artifacts that are 200 years old in the area were probably left behind by their people (Fig. 6). Other cultural resources from that time would be any trees that started growing over 190 years ago (we weren't able to find any, though).



10

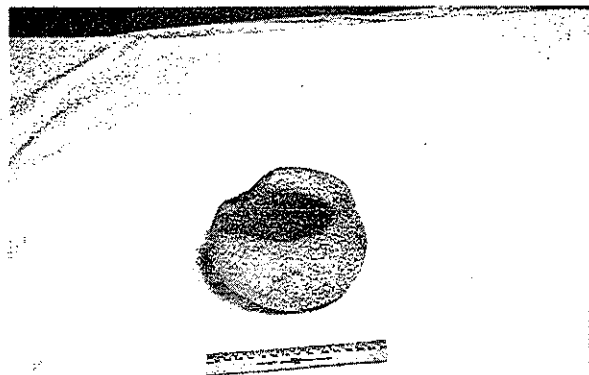
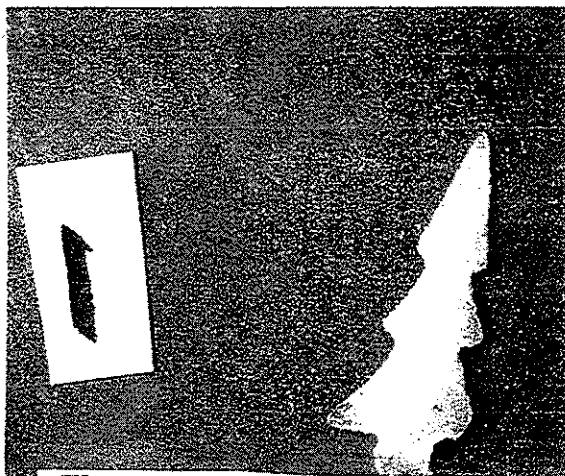
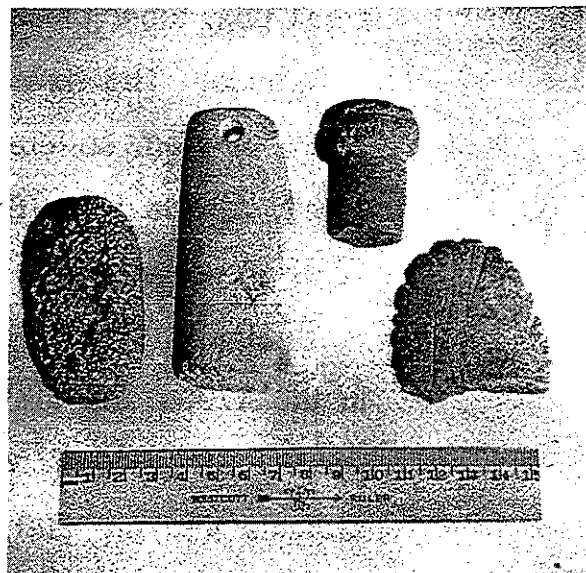
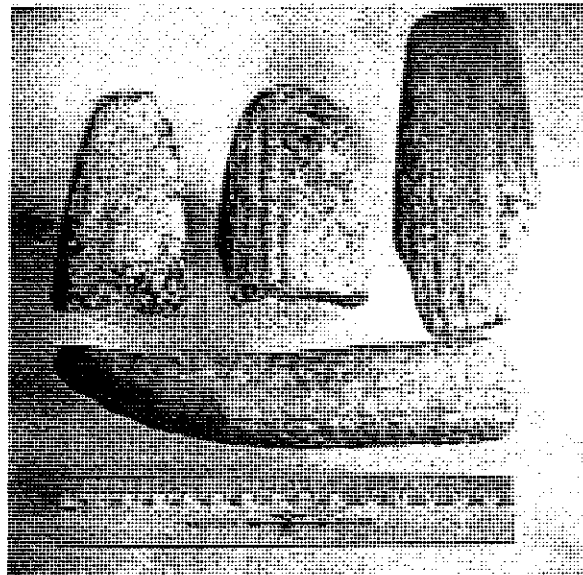
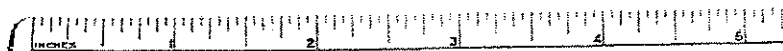


Fig. 6 Local Indian Stone and Bone Artifacts (Foreman and Foreman, 1977:47)

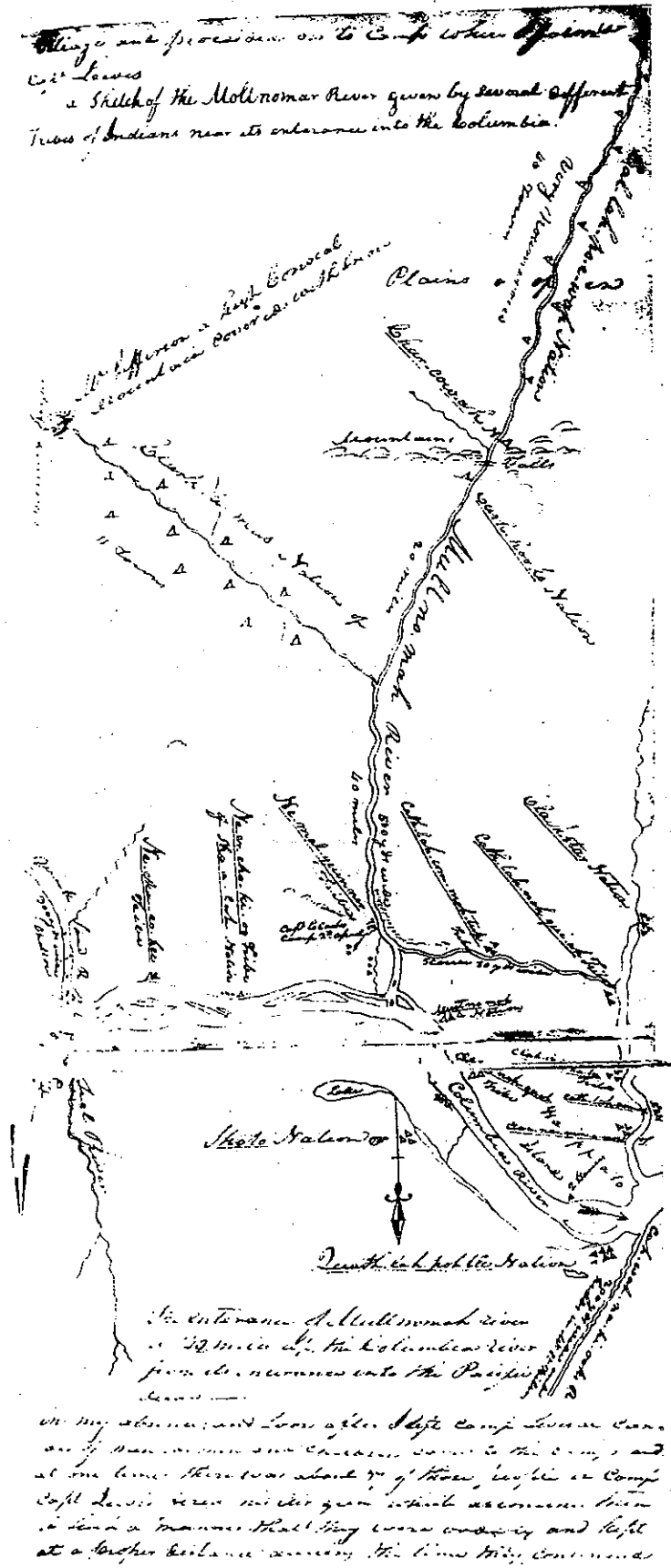
Lewis and Clark and York (1805-1842)

In 1805, two men from the United States, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, began leading an exploring expedition from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. While on this trip they kept daily journals and drew maps of the areas they visited and made drawings of the plants and animals. Historians say that the most notable records kept of the Indians and their environment along the lower Columbia River, are those of Lewis and Clark (Foreman & Foreman, 1977:3). The men meticulously described the natives and their habitation and also accurately located villages on their maps. Clark described a village they encountered near Portland as:

on the Main Lard. shore distance below the cast Island we landed at a village of 25 houses: 24 of those houses we[re] thached with straw, and covered with bark, the other house is built of boards in the form of those above, except that it is above ground and about 50 feet in length [and coverd with broad split boards] This village contains about 200 men of the Skilloot nation I counted 52 canoes on the bank in front of this village Maney of them verry large and raised in bow.

(De Voto 1953:275)

While camped near the Washougal from April 6, 1806, Lewis & Clark did enough exploring and obtained sufficient information from the Indians to draw a map of the Portland area (Fig. 7). This map is "astonishingly accurate, considering that none of the members saw the Multnomah Channel side of Sauvie Island, and all the information



**Fig. 7 "Multnomah River," April 6, 1806 Lewis & Clark
Map of Portland Area (OHS Neg.# 87867)**

was obtained from the Indians through a difficult language barrier" (Foreman & Foreman, 1977:21). There were 12 settlements in the area and the population was approximately 4,740. Three of those settlements are listed below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Modern Location</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Population</u>
Multnomah	Sauvie Island; Reeder Pt.	6	800
Neerchakeoo	Portland Airport	1	100
Nechacokee	Blue Lake; Troutdale	1	100

An important member of the Lewis & Clark expedition was York (Fig. 8). He was probably the first African American to explore the North Portland area (Betts, 1985).

Meriwether Lewis & William Clark provide the first explicit description of flora and fauna of their historical time which is related to the area. Some of the predominant trees that were listed include:

- Cottonwood
- Oregon White Oak
- Willow
- Wild Cherry
- Red Hawthorn
- Western Red Cedar
- BroadLeaf Maple

Also listed were the names of some of the edible plants like the:

- Salmonberry
- Oregon Grape
- Salal



Fig. 8 *Detail from Charles M. Russell painting titled "Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Meeting with the Indians of the Northwest." York is a prominent figure in the painting (Betts, 1985:20).*

Huckleberry
 Blackberry
 Wappato
 Camass
 Wild Strawberry
 Skunk Cabbage
 Thimbleberry

Also listed were names of the most commonly used plants that served as medicine for the Indians like the:

Pacific Dogwood
 Western Trillium
 Hedge Nettle
 Native Tobacco
 Columbine

Other plants used for tools, utensils, and hunting purposes:

Maidenhair Fern
 Indian Hemp

The earliest account of the fauna inhabiting this area was taken from the journals of Lewis & Clark expedition. The common names for animals found in the Portland area are:

Black bear
 Black-Tailed Deer
 Elk
 Brown Wolf
 Bobcat
 Beaver
 Otter
 Mink
 Raccoon
 Squirrel
 Rat

Mouse
Mole
Hare
Skunk

There was only one domestic animal listed as being owned by the Indians, which was the dog. The Indians did not eat the flesh of the dog. Dogs were just used for hunting, protection, and companionship.

A Chinookan chief, named Casino, lived near the mouth of the Willamette with his sister and her husband. Casino assisted in the expedition of Lewis & Clark by retrieving some of their stolen goods. They were all rewarded well with goods for their part in the undertaking. Casino was also a very important Indian leader and scout. He was known for being able to gather warriors by the thousands in 1810, but due to an epidemic in 1840 he could only get 400-500 warriors (Ruby & Brown, 1976:154,196).

Hudson Bay Company traded bear & otter furs with the Indians along the Columbia River during 1810-1850's, then in 1825 they moved their headquarters from Astoria to the Vancouver, Washington area (Fort Vancouver). There they traded guns, blankets, knives, and beads.

Cultural resources found along Alberta Street from this period would include any trees over 150 years old, as well both Indian and Hudson Bay Company artifacts below the ground.

Alberta Street Pioneers (1843-1872)

Beginning in 1843, thousands of southerners from the United States began moving to Oregon. They traveled by wagon trains over the Oregon Trail. In 1849 there was a gold rush bringing in more people to California. Eventually many of these people migrated West to Oregon (Snyder, 1989:1).

The first known Black explorer in the Oregon country was Markus Lopeus. He arrived as a seaman from Boston, Massachusetts in 1787. Unfortunately, Markus was murdered shortly after his arrival by Indians (Hill, 1932:1-2).

Many of the Black pioneers arrived in Oregon as slaves. One family, Robin and Polly Holmes and their daughter Mary Jane, came to Oregon in 1844 as slaves of Nathaniel Ford. Robin and Polly Holmes had three more children. It was Robin's dream to earn his freedom. Robin was eventually able to obtain freedom for himself, his wife, and his infant son. It took many years of legal custody court battles before Robin was able to gain freedom for his children. Other Black pioneers in Oregon included Letitia Carson (Fig. 9), Reuben Shipley, George Washington, and George Bush.

Another happening in 1844 was the creation of the "Exclusion Law," developed by Peter Burnett. Peter Burnett is the author of the "Black Codes," another title for "Exclusion Laws." With this law



Fig. 9 *Jack Carson, 1849 Oregon Native; son of Letitia Carson, 1845 Black Oregon Trail Pioneer (Douglas County Museum #6818)*

Blacks living in the Oregon country were illegals. If they would not exit Oregon, they were given beatings. This law was not changed until 1926, when Blacks finally had the legal freedom to live in Oregon.

In 1848, a big change took place. Extracts from a contemporary diary gives this picture of Portland in January and February:

Portland has two white houses and one brick and three wood colored frame houses and a few cabins ... We traveled four or five miles through the thickest woods I ever saw, all from two to six feet through, with now and then a scattered cedar; and intolerably bad road ... These woods are infested with wild cats, panthers, bears and wolves. (Carey, 1971:655).

Names of the original (White) pioneer settlers of the Alberta Street area include:

George Emerson
William Bowering
Tim Crimmins
Pat Holland
J. McCallum
Thomas Kelley

It was very rural and prejudiced then. Although whites were prejudiced against the Blacks, many Blacks had come down to Portland with white families and decided to stay (McLagan, 1981:79).

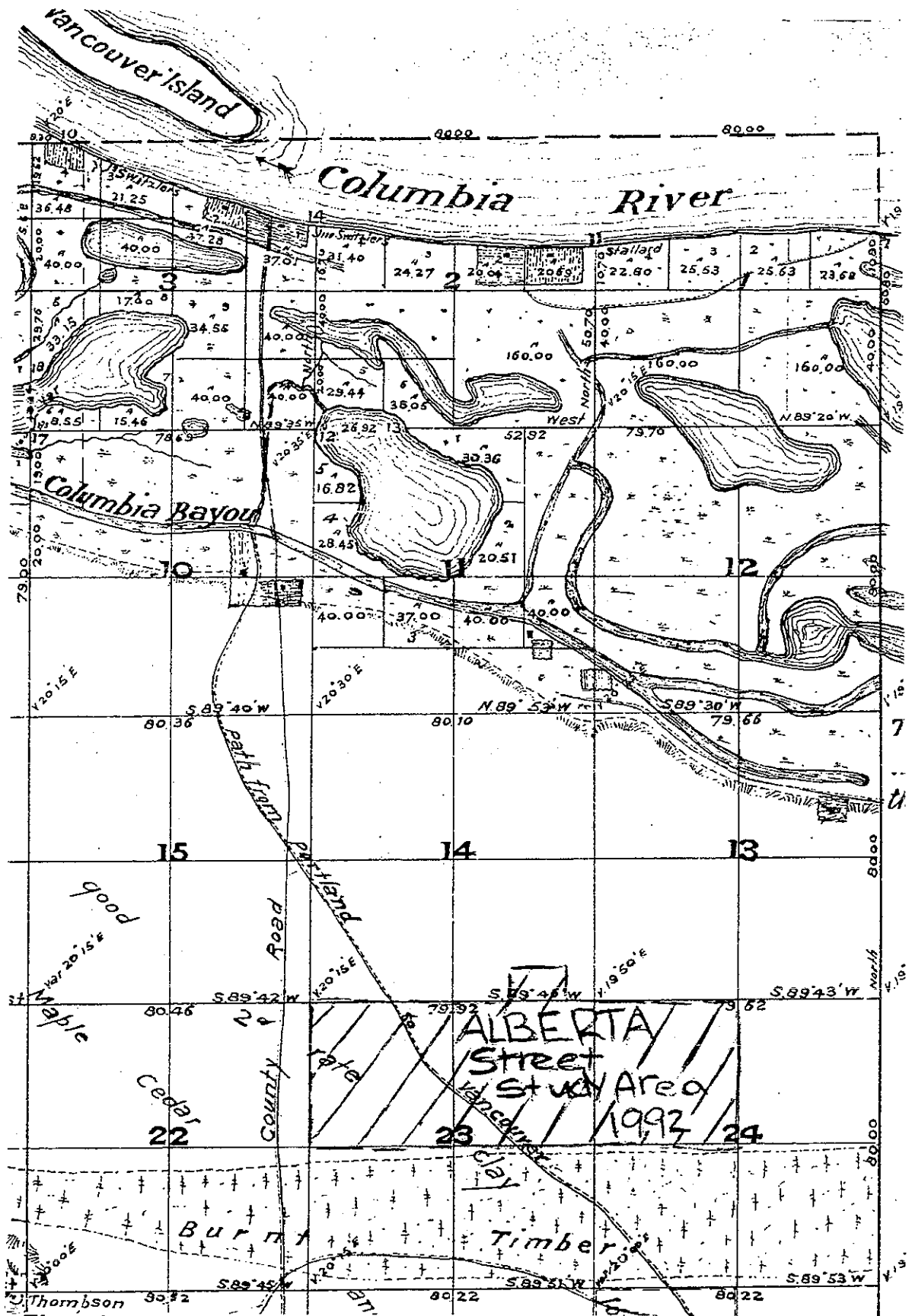


Fig. 10 1852 Map Detail of N/NE Portland Area (Ives, Tsp. 1 N., Rng. 1 E. Willamette Meridian)

Cultural resources remaining from this period are very rare. The 1852 survey notes (Ives, 1852:7,8,26) lists a footpath from Portland to Vancouver that crosses the area (Fig. 10). We were unable to locate any buildings or structures from that time, although exotic plants such as landscape trees and fruit trees over 120 years old may exist in the area. Alberta Park may also exist from that time.

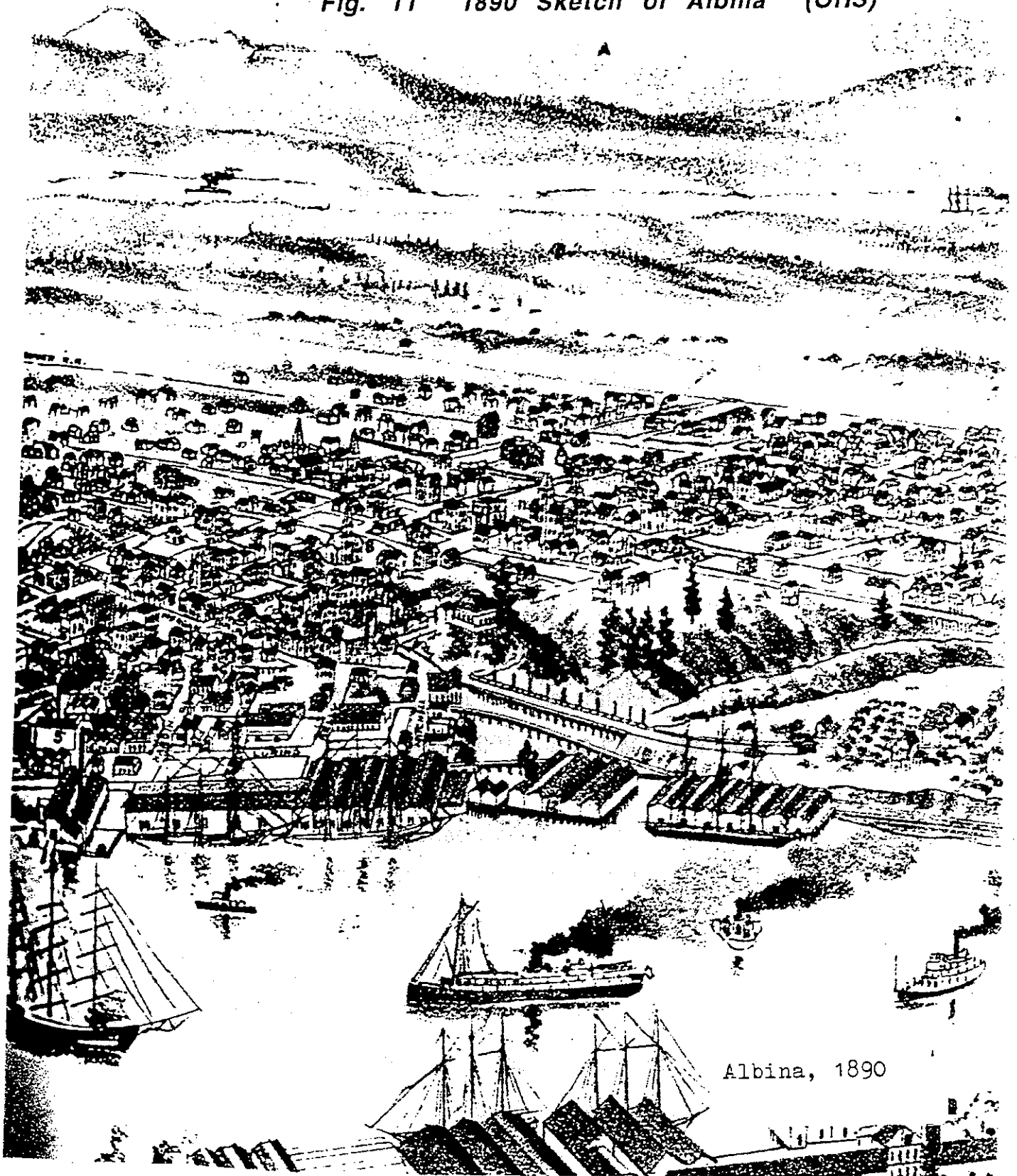
Albina/Portland City Additions (1873-1909)

The Alberta Street area was originally developed from pioneer homesteads into streets and housing in the 1870s. At that time it was part of a town called "Albina," not Portland. Albina was formed in 1872-1873. The city of Albina was incorporated in 1887. Its corridors ran from Halsey Street north, to Morris Street, and from the river to what is now Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. Albina had been laid out as a plat. In July, 1891, Portland, East Portland, and Albina, were formed into one big city. The present neighborhoods of Albina are: Eliot, Boise, and King. The central area of Albina is the Eliot neighborhood.

Albina annexed the land north to Killingsworth Street and east to 24th in 1889 (Fig. 11). Although the City of Albina was mostly unplatted farmland, they made a huge leap and annexed everything north to Columbia Boulevard, and west to the Portsmouth area (Synder, 1981:11).

On July, 1891, Portland, East Portland, and Albina were formed into one city "Portland" (Fig. 11, Fig. 12). The Portland area was about 25 square miles with a population of approximately 63,000. For a short time Portland was the second largest city on the Pacific Coast. Although the population in 1891 was not precisely known, the Portland Directory estimated that the consolidated city held about 76,000. However after 1883, when the railroad was completed, the

Fig. 11 1890 Sketch of Albina (OHS)



population doubled.

In 1883 a celebration was held. A group of Blacks marched in celebration of the completion of a railroad that had ran from the East Coast to Portland, Oregon. This railroad opened new job opportunities bringing more Blacks to Portland (McLagan, 1980:90).

The Portland Hotel opened in 1850 but was shortly abandoned. It was reopened and completely remodeled in 1890, with the help of wealthy patrons who put in over \$1 million. The hotel had 8 floors and 326 rooms. It stayed in the center of Black business for three years.

Between 1890-1900 many Blacks moved away from Oregon decreasing the population slightly. During that time Oregon's Black population went from 1,186 to 1,105. When the railroad and the hotel opened, the Multnomah County percentage of Blacks increased due to extra jobs (McLagan, 1980:114).

The first Black churches opened in the 1890s. The first church was opened in 1895. The California African Methodist Episcopal Conference (A.M.E.) sent a man named Rev. S.S. Freeman to open an A.M.E. Church. A Black man named Mr. Jenkin donated the building he owned to the A.M.E. church. The deal fell through when Rev. Freeman married Mr. Jenkin's daughter to a porter on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Jenkin claimed he was offended. The A.M.E. church soon found another building to occupy which was a

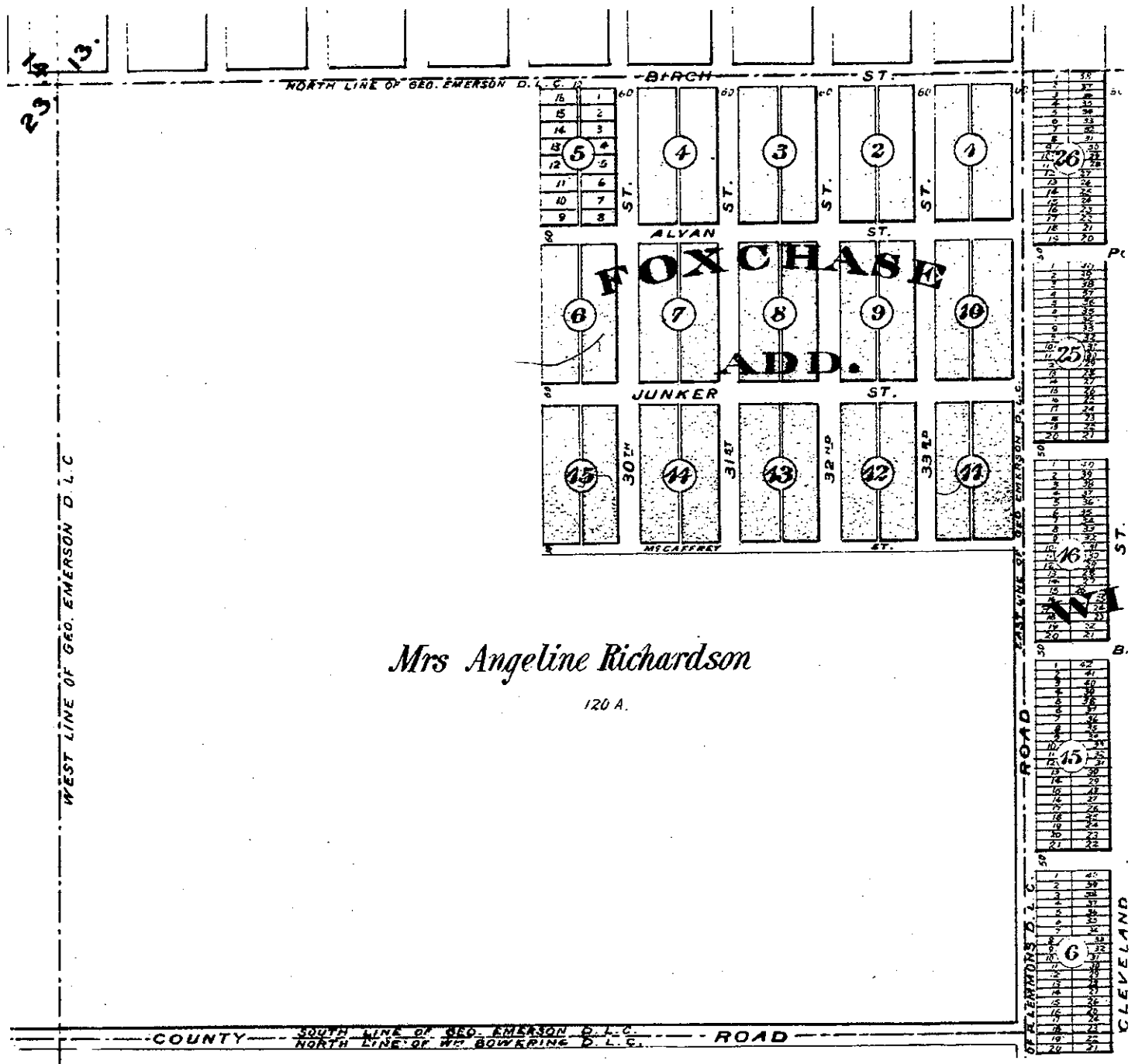


Fig. 12 1891 Map Detail: Study Area Additions (1/2)
 (Lewis and Dryden, Sec. 24, 1 N., 1 E.: OHS
 Neg.#87865)

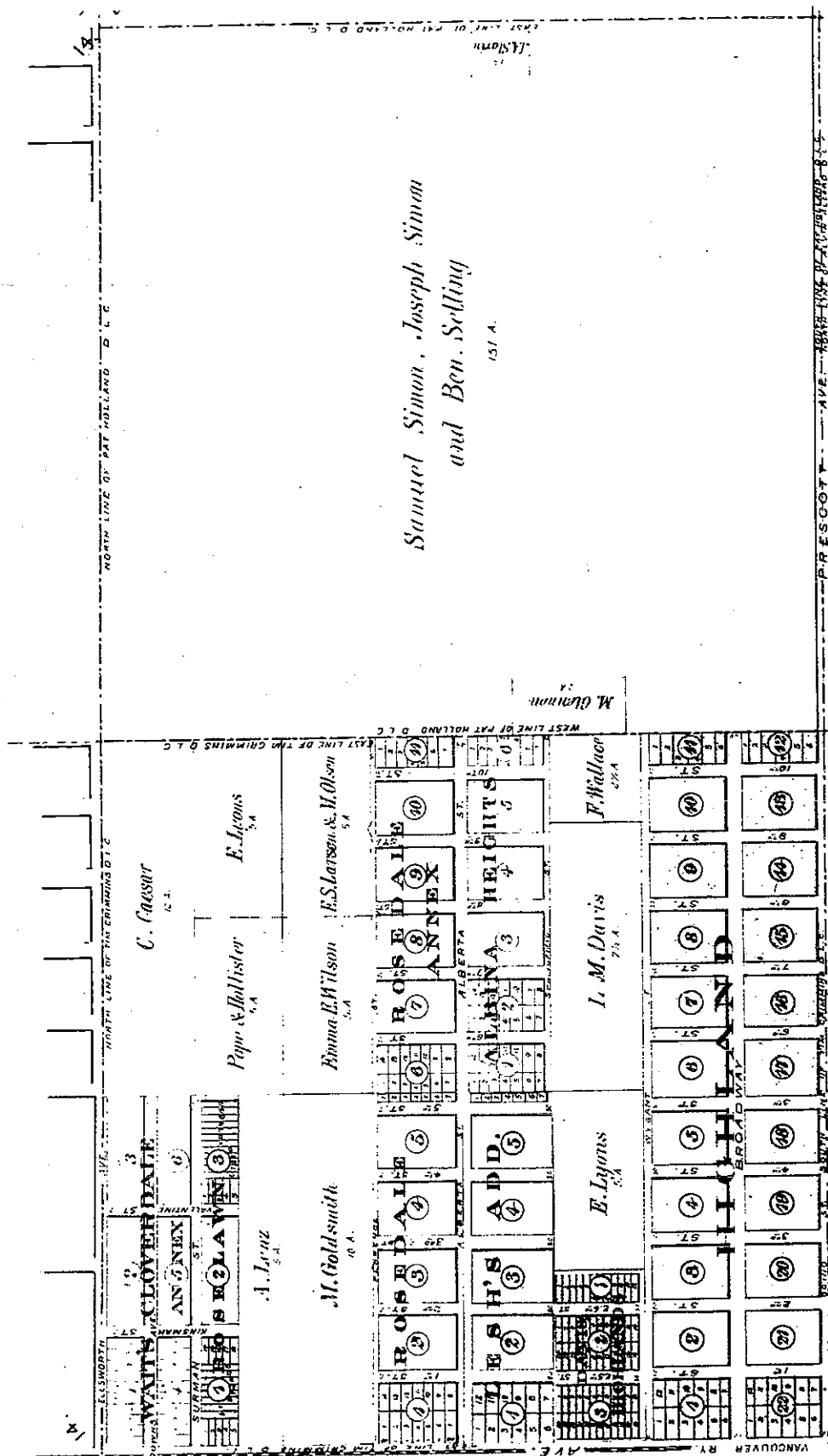


Fig. 13 1891 Map Detail: Study Area Additions (2/2)
 (Lewis and Dryden, Sec. 24, 1 N., 1 E.: OHS
 Neg. #87866)

Japanese mission building on 10th Street. The church remained there at its site until 1916, later moving to the east side (McLagan, 1980:92).

In the late 1890s, a third Black church opened: Mount Oliver Baptist Church. Later it relocated to 1st and Shuyler Street. The lumber used to build the church was donated by a chapter of the Klu Klux Klan.

During that time the *New Age* newspaper was being published. It was a weekly. It was not meant to be a Black daily newspaper. The *New Age* covered national news on the front page and Black national and local news on the inside. The publisher was a Black man named Griffin. In 1900, when the federal census was taken, he requested that the Blacks report their home ownerships. He wanted them to list all the things that were personal to them and of value. He frequently reprinted statements of Booker T. Washington. Griffin also gave some advice and regrets:

The negro should remember that he has rights, but also that after all, he as a whole is not equal in all respects to the whites, and therefore he has duties to himself and his successors to perform a duty to the race . . . let the colored man remember that he is one of 9 millions . . . with a consciousness, an eye, an ear, a tongue, and a hand that are not to be despised and must be recognized.

(McLagan, 1980:110)

Griffin was also quoted as saying: " We are sorry that the

slums of the earth make Portland their homes, for they are making things very hard for our race". A.D. Griffin published the newspaper until 1907, then moved to Louisville, Kentucky (McLagan, 1980:110).

The second nationally Black owned newspaper was called the *Advocate*. It was published in 1903, and the majority of the founders were Black. They included: J.C .Logan, Edward Rutherford, E.D. Cannady, Howard Sproules, Edward Hunt, McCants Stewart, C.F.B. Moore, Bob Perry, W.H. Bolds, and A. Ballard.

The newspaper consisted of four pages, also sold weekly. The first page held Black national and local news, Black advertisements, society news, and entertainment pertaining to Black interests. The second page held national and state news. And the forth page held reserved editorials, letters, church news, society news, and hotel notes. To the community the *Advocate* was a more up-to-date newspaper. It was more lively.

Cultural resources remaining from this time include many streets. Martin Luther King Boulevard's name was changed from Margarettta Street to Union Street in 1891; during the same year Broadway became Going, Going became Prescott, Ellsworth became Killingsworth, and Fir, Elm, and Cedar became Skidmore, Mason, and Shaver. A few buildings also remain from this time, including an apartment house (Fig. 33), a home that may have been an early school (Fig. 36), the Alberta Theater (Fig. 47: now a church), and an early home (Fig. 67). Also, a number of shrubs (such as roses) and trees.

Railroads, Automobiles and Shipyards (1910-1947)

By 1912 the automobile became the major instrument of change. The automobile was the most efficient way of travel making travel time much shorter. Oregon was accustomed to the wagon and horse way of transportation; generally roads were narrow with no place to park (Fig. 14).

Oregon had to go through a lot of changes. Barns changed into garages and water troughs turned into gas stations. Roads were made wider in order to allow for the width of an automobile and planning for parking spaces became a necessity.

The railroad was the only employer that gave decent jobs to Black people (Fig. 17). 98.6% of the Black population were employed by the railroad. In the year 1931, ten Black men were fired from a Portland hotel and replaced by ten White men. The ten Black men found jobs with the railroad company. Three months later the same hotel offered the Black men their jobs back only to have eight return. The other men had found good paying jobs with the railroad (McLagan, 1980:116).

The railroad provided a degree of stability for the Black race during the Depression, but there was seldom if ever opportunity for advancement. Many had to take a second job to take care of their families, were confined to low paying jobs, and could not move into

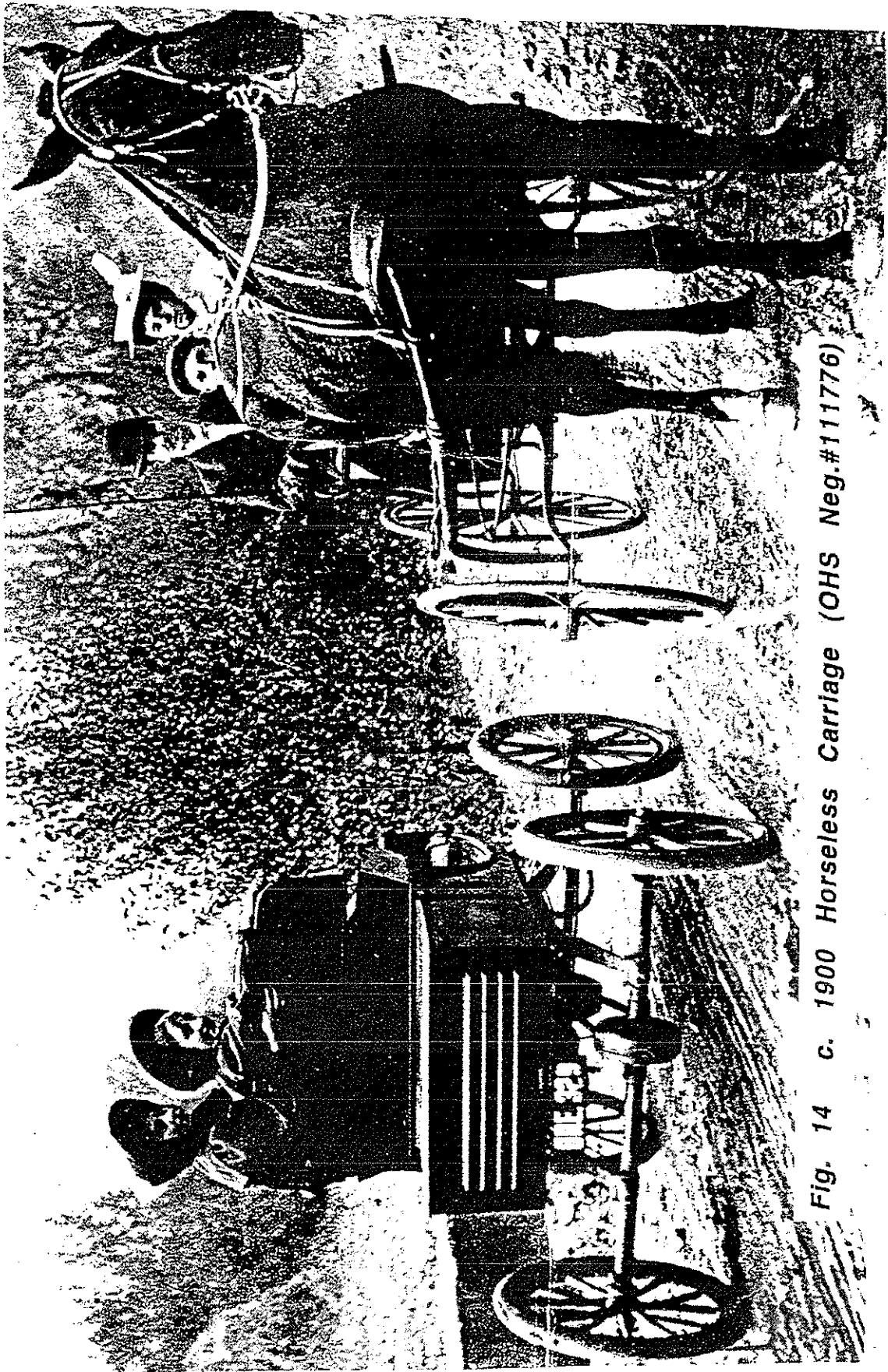


Fig. 14 c. 1900 Horseless Carriage (OHS Neg.#111776)

management positions traditionally held by White men.

To most Black people job opportunities were few. On many occasions when Blacks would go to the shipyards to ask for a job the supervisors often said nothing available or their Help Wanted noticed said "WHITES ONLY." The good jobs were with Kaiser Company but with one of the union leader saying: "I would pull the place down rather than give Black people equal job rights" (McLagan, 1980:174).

Oregon was a very prejudiced state. There were many acts of discrimination between 1900-1940. A long time Black resident once said:

Oregon was a Klan state . . . a southern state transplanted to the north . . . a hell-hole when I grew up. It has always been a prejudiced state. It is today, believe it or not. There's a lot of prejudice even now, as far as that is concerned, but nothing like it used to be (McLagan, 1980:129).

In 1936 Albina was home to many minority groups. Germans, Swedes, Polish, and Russians immigrants were all held in Albina's corridors. They fought among themselves and rival gangs for liquor and gambling.

Although many plants, streets, homes, and other buildings remain from this time period, perhaps the most significant to African Americans is the J. A. Merriman home (Fig. 56). Many people also mentioned the Fred Meyer's Store (Fig. 68), but this appears to be a different building from the 1937 photograph (Fig. 15).

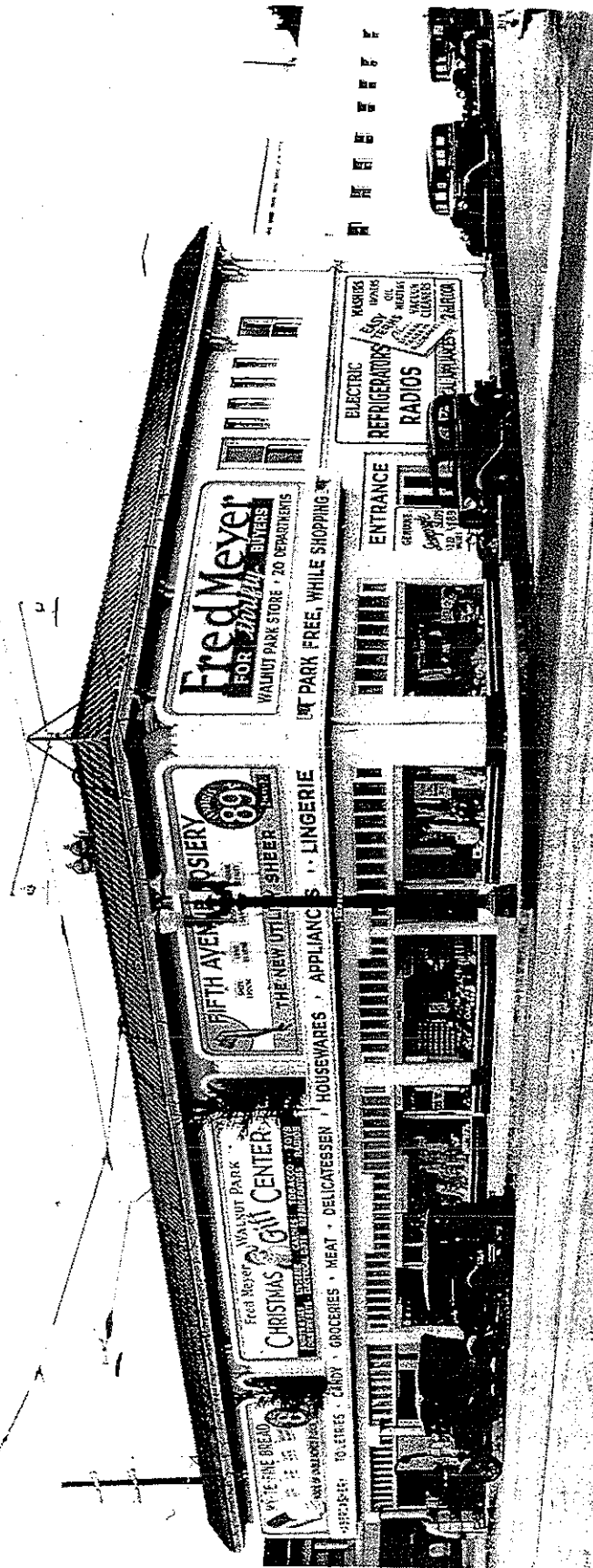


Fig. 15 1937 Walnut Park Fred Meyer Store (OHS)

Vanport Flood and Demographic Changes (1948-1992)

Vanport was located along the Columbia River where Jantzen Beach now stands. This was a place where the majority of Black shipyard workers worked and lived during World War II. Heavy rains in May of 1948 flooded out Vanport (Fig. 16). There were a few deaths, 18,500 homeless people and many survivors were left to tell about it. Those that survived the flood moved into the North and Northeast parts of Portland like Columbia Villa and Dekum Courts (McLagan, 1980:177).

Living conditions in North and Northeast Portland were more crowded in 1957 than they had been in 1945. The Portland Housing Authority was criticized for its biased views or opinions regarding the housing needs of Portland's Black community (McLagan, 1980:178).

The landmark preservation programs had no part in the 1960's Model Cities Programs, originally located in the Albina neighborhood. Model Cities claim was to create a "New Deal". The identified low-income neighborhoods (both Black and White) would be rebuilt and developed into suitable living needs. The program completed some of the projects, but did not completely live up fully to their end of the deal.

The demographics of this movement were that there was a lot

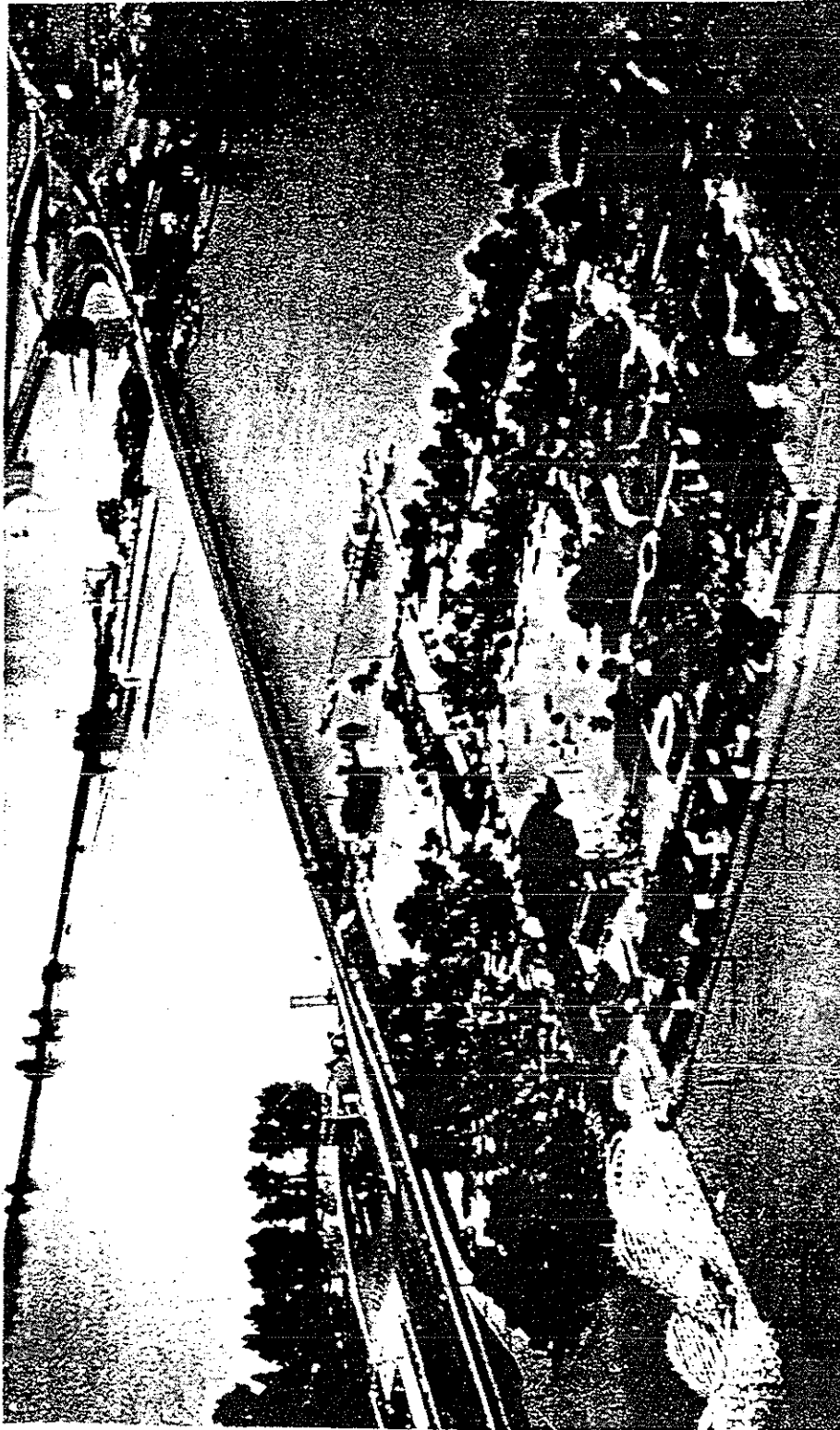


Fig. 16 1948 Vanport Flood (OHS Neg.#1689 A)

of racism towards Blacks because the White people didn't want a lot of Blacks living in their part of town. There was even segregation in the school system for a period of time until people had that abolished (McLagan, 1980:179).

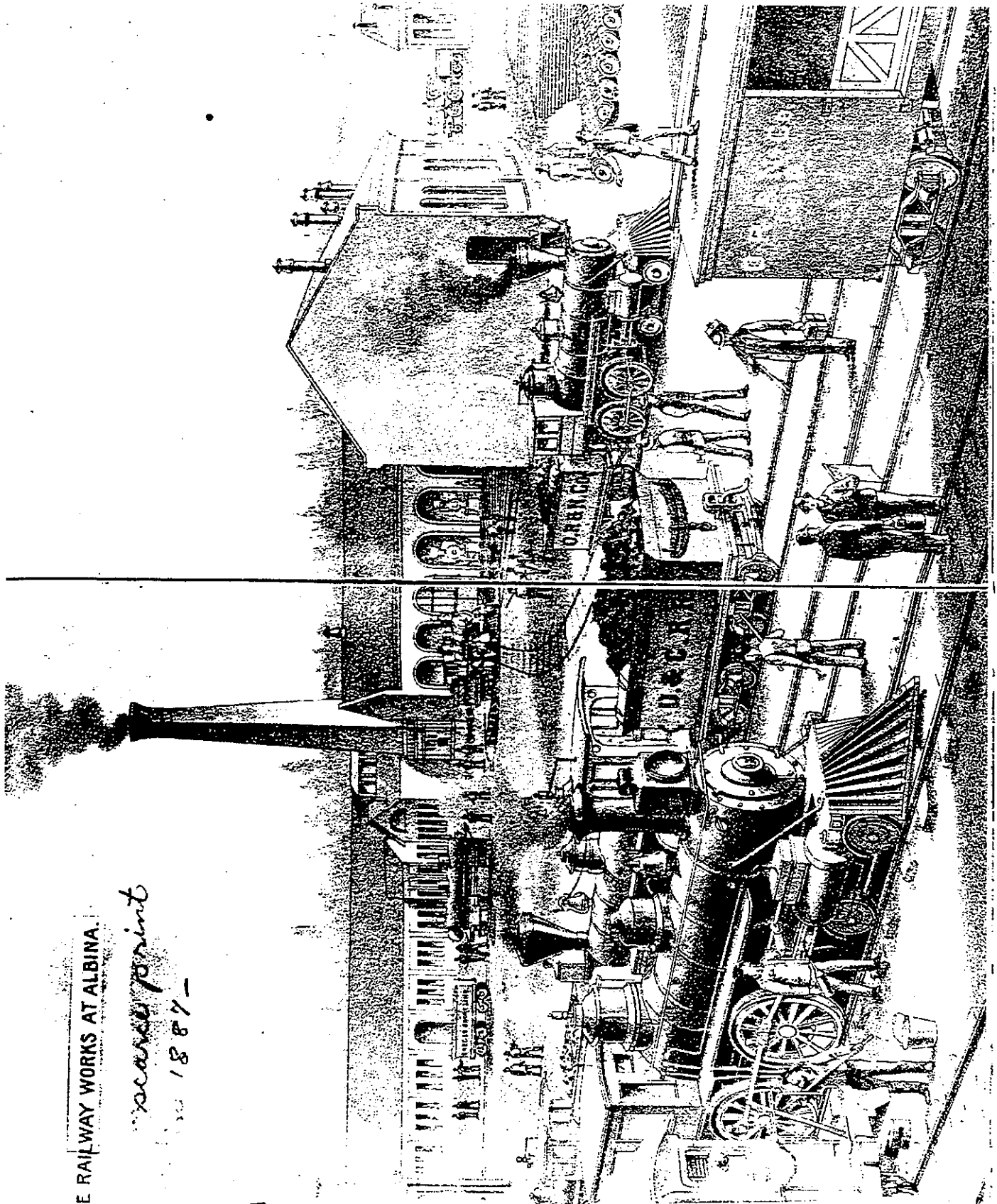
Three of the oldest Black owned businesses in Portland are Coast Janitorial Service Inc (Fig. 45), Sevier's Gas Station (Fig. 59), and the Texan Club (Fig. 47), all located along Alberta Street. Businesses were starting to peak for Black people because they knew they had to become entrepreneurs in order to survive in a time when race and economics were going against them.

In addition to the African American-owned businesses, the cultural resources in the study area that date back to the time of the Vanport flood include shrub and flower landscaping, architectural fence types, schools, various churches, and buildings. These are the newest cultural resources in the neighborhood.

Money is now being made by business and organizations locations in the community but owned by people who don't live in the community. This is why money in the community is drying up and a lot of businesses are struggling to get on their feet, shutting down, or getting ready to go out of business because money is taken out of the community. This is why people need to give back and help their community.



Part III. CULTURAL RESOURCES



THE RAILWAY WORKS AT ALBINA.

scarcely printed
1887-

Fig. 137

1887 Sketch of Albina Railway Works (OHS)

Cultural Resources

The following pages contains 51 inventory maps showing results of our research. We focused on five basic categories for our inventory: people, places, structures, vegetation /wildlife, and events/activities. Categories we didn't have time to document completely included organizations (such as the NAACP, or various church groups), historical projects (such as the Albina Neighborhood Improvement Project), and natural events (such as the Columbus Day storm of 1962).

After gathering information of responses from the older and younger people interviewed, we added to our list of important sites, and also to our list of recommendations.

People

People in the community are the most important resource of this inventory. One reason people were chosen is because they are the ones whose ideas could actually make a difference for the neighborhood in a positive way. Documenting and submitting ideas about the community could eventually bring on change to enhance the Alberta area.

The older people interviewed were Baby Alexander, Doc Baldwin, Joyce Allen Strachan, Berria Brooks, and Richard D. Sevier. The younger people interviewed were: Elijah Stroud, Keenan Yarbrough, Kevin Spencer, Angela Jones, and Laron Howard. Both the

younger and the older people either live in the Alberta neighborhood, or live on the outer skirts of the area but are familiar with the Alberta community.

The Chinookan Indians, Chief Casino, the African American explorer York, and J.A. Merriman were significant minority representatives in the shaping of Alberta history. We used oral histories from some long time residents in defining was "was" Albina. Today we have Sam Brooks, executive director of Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs, and Richard D. Sevier, owner of Sevier and Sons Garbage Service helping to define and direct history.

Places

We felt that the second most important cultural resources are places in the Alberta district. Alberta Park was the most popular place mentioned by two older and two younger people. Samona Stroud asked Joyce Allen Strachan (an older person) what her favorite place was and she said, "Alberta Park, its a really nice place." Samona asked. "What can we do to make it better?" Joyce said, "have people patrol the gangs around the park so people can feel they have some sort of freedom when they go with their families" (Strahan, Personal Communication, 1992). A few other favorite places mentioned were 15th & Alberta, churches, schools, stores (especially the Fred Meyers), businesses and "friend's houses." No vacant lots were mentioned.

Structures

The third important cultural resource category is structures. There are a number of older buildings listed in the inventory ranging in age from 50-100 years old (Appendix A). Specific structures listed by people are: Fred Meyers, Texas II Cafe, Sevier's Gas Station and Vernon School. Although Fred Meyers is no longer on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and Killingsworth, Berria Brooks, an older person, said, "I used to like the Fred Meyers, but its gone now" (Brooks, Personal Communication, 1992). Richard D. Sevier who owns the Garbage Service responded to the question of, What is his favorite structure or building? said, "My own shop, I guess." Many young people said their friends houses, their schools, and the store were their favorite building and structures.

There are at least two dozen churches and church sites in the study area, but surprisingly few residents listed them as being important.

Vegetation/Wildlife

The fourth important cultural resource is vegetation and wildlife. Many people listed trees as being important to our environment (red maples and "shade") . A younger person named Keenan Yarbrough said, "I like plum trees, and I see squirrels all the time." Angela Jones, another young person, said her favorite vegetation were blackberry bushes. Several people mentioned "squirrels" when asked to name their favorite wildlife in the neighborhood. An older person said, "I would like to see colorful

birds and more squirrels and more exotic plants and trees"
(Alexander, personal communication, 1992)

Events/Activities

Events and activities are the fifth and last important cultural resource category listed for our project. The younger and the older persons said their favorite activities and events were having picnics at the park, hanging out at 15th & Alberta, having block parties and family celebrations. A young person answered very honestly to the question, "What kind of activities do you enjoy in the Alberta area?," said "playing outside and watching t.v." (Howard, Personal Communications, 1992).

Cultural Resource Inventory

The maps and photographs on the following pages are the final result of our project. We did not have enough time to verify our findings in the field, however, and were also limited in the amount of research we could complete in each of the 5 categories we listed. As a result, this project should rightfully be viewed as a "first cut."

The mapping symbols that we developed to complete this inventory are shown on the following page (Fig. 18). The codes for the symbols are used in Appendix A.

Here is a list of the symbols and codes:

CS is "Community Sites." These are important places listed during the formal research interviews.

CH is "Churches." These were listed during the field inventory phase of the project.

HB is "Historic Buildings." These are the non-residential, non-church buildings referred to in the 1984 Historic Resource Inventory, City of Portland, by the Bureau of Planning.

HH is "Historic Homes." These are the residential buildings referred to in the 1984 Historic Resource Inventory of Portland.

NE is "Nehemiah Project." These are the lots and buildings listed in the NECDC Spring Tour (Northeast Community Development Corporation, 1992).

SC is "Schools." These were listed during the field inventory phase of the project.

VL is "Vacant Lots." These are seen as resources available for structural development, planting into gardens, using for recreation, or reserving for wildlife. These resources were further divided into whether they had grass, flowers, shrubs, and trees. We felt this was important because of the business opportunities associated with landscaping and landscape maintenance.

There were 7 Community Sites listed, 17 Churches, 10 Historic Buildings, 7 Historic Homes, 7 Nehemiah Project sites, 2 Schools, and 75 Vacant Lots, for a total of 125 mapped sites.

Mapping was completed on 1964 Sanborn map copies obtained from the City of Portland.

URBAN FORESTRY, INC.
1992 ALBERTA STREET CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

INVENTORY MAPS LEGEND



COMMUNITY SITES



CHURCHES



HISTORIC BUILDINGS



HISTORIC HOMES



NEHEMIAH PROJECT



SCHOOLS



VACANT LOTS (Grass and/or Flowers)



VACANT LOTS (Trees and/or Shrubs)

Fig. 18 Cultural Resource Inventory Maps Legend

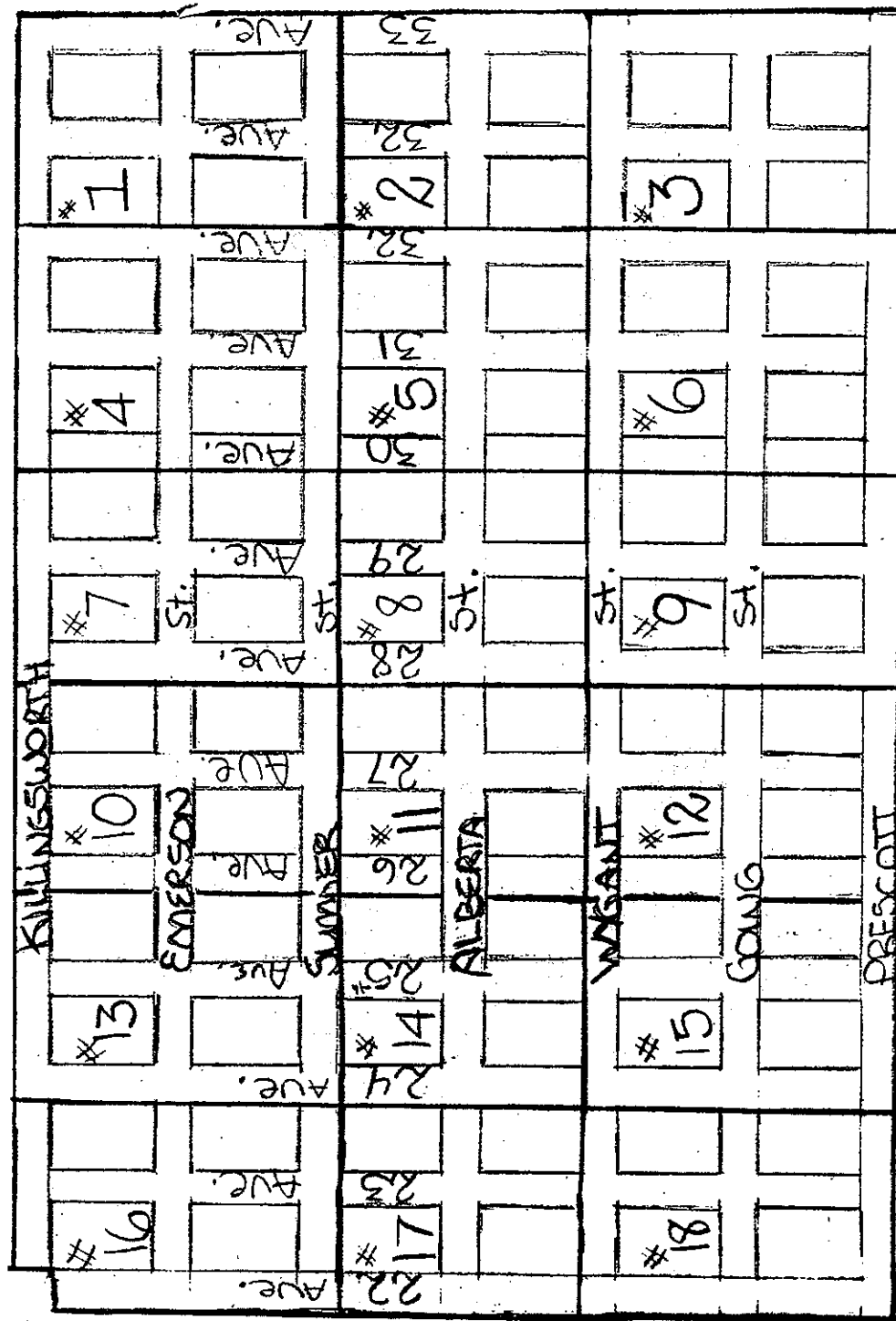
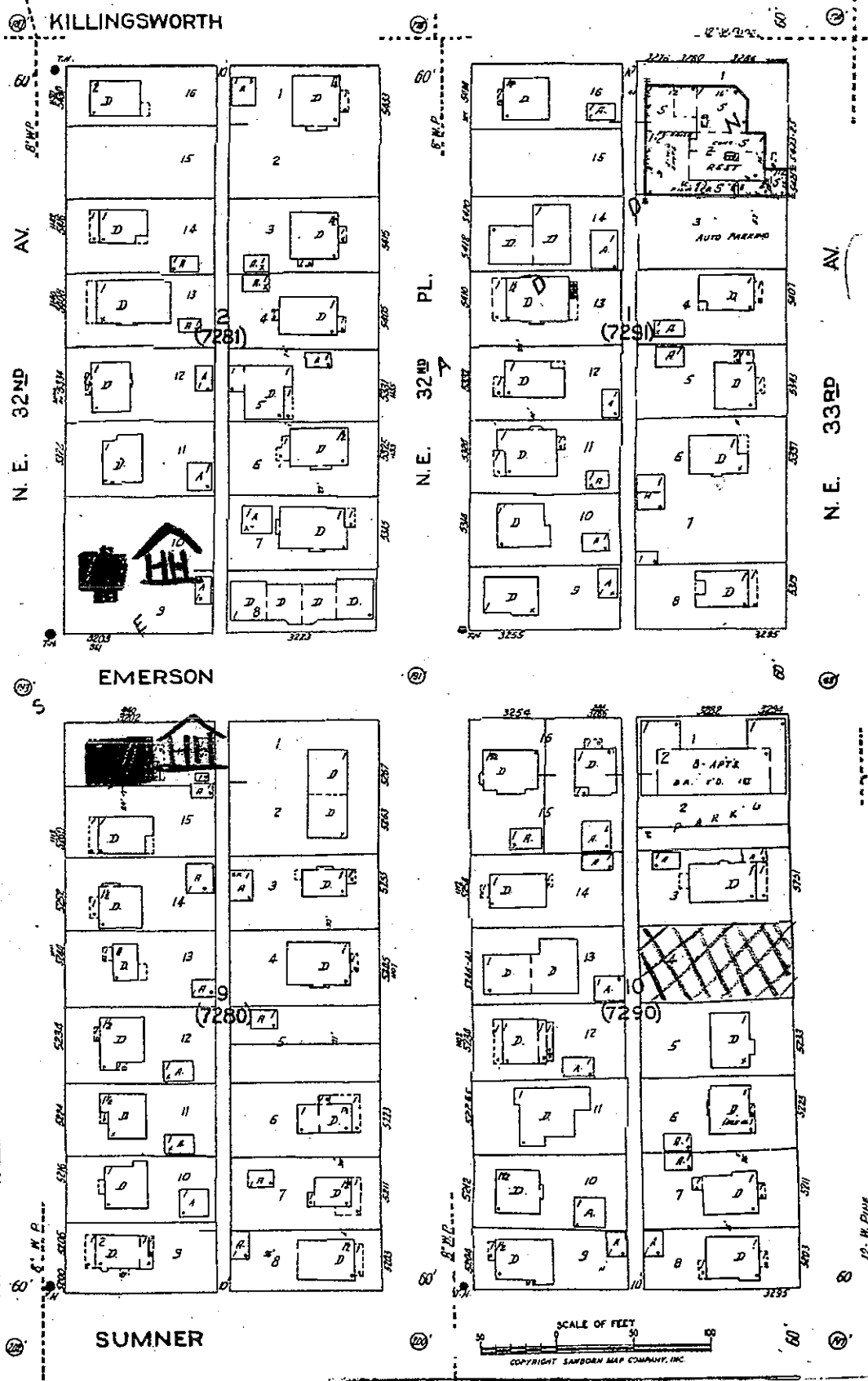
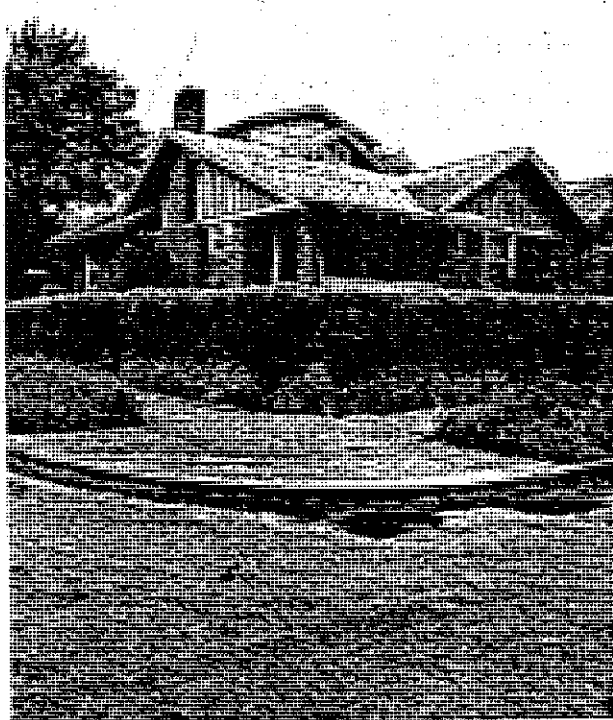


Fig. 19 Cultural Resource Inventory Map Index (1/3)

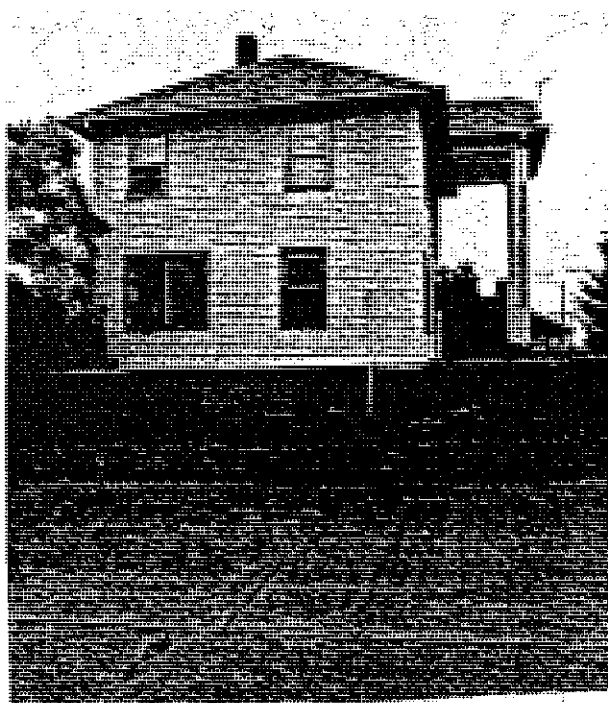
10/3
1/3
(M)

Fig. 20 Field Inventory Map #1





3202 NE Emerson Street. Residential Bungalow, c. 1915.



3203 NE Emerson Street. Residential American, c. 1915.

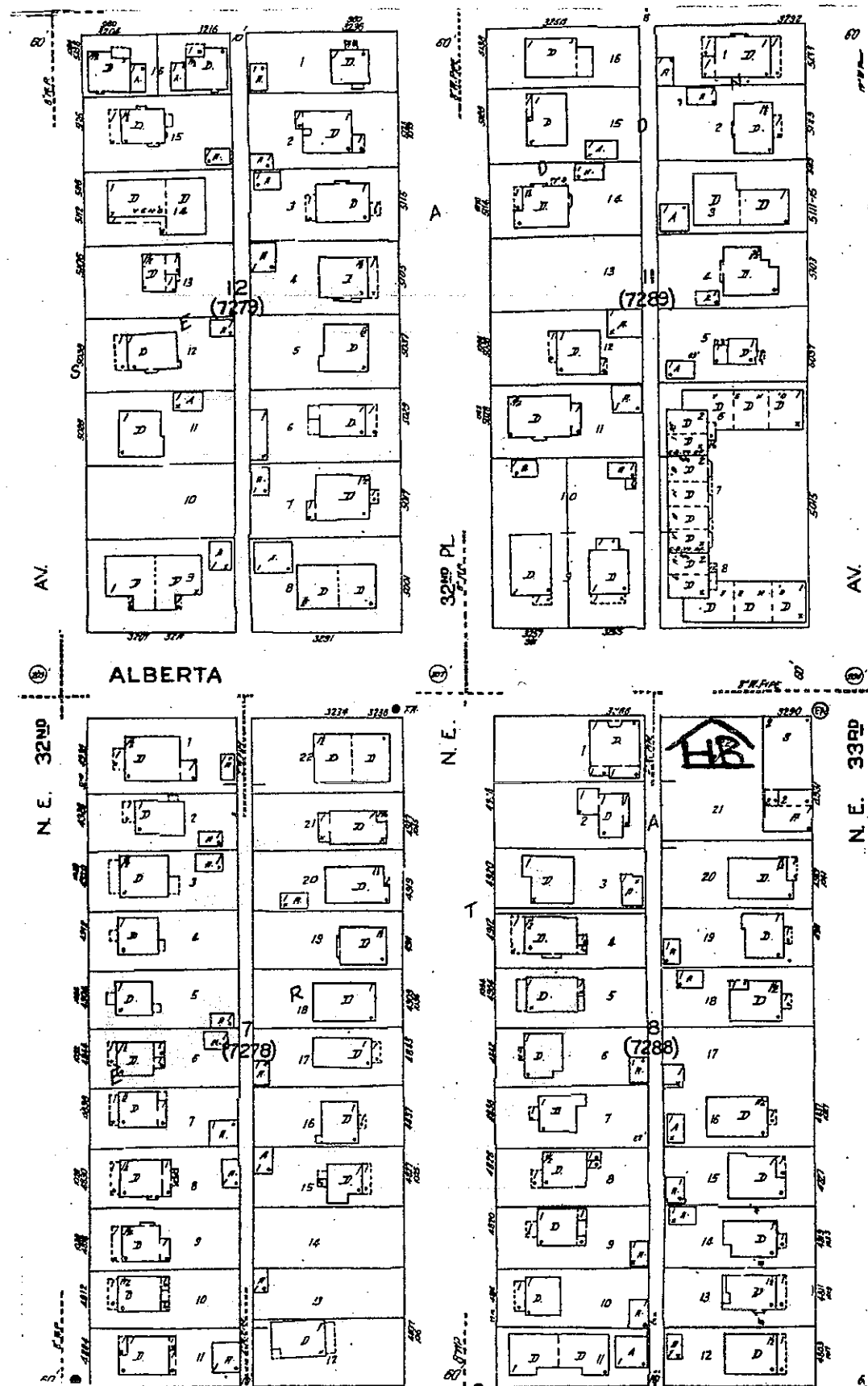


Fig. 21 Field Inventory Map #2

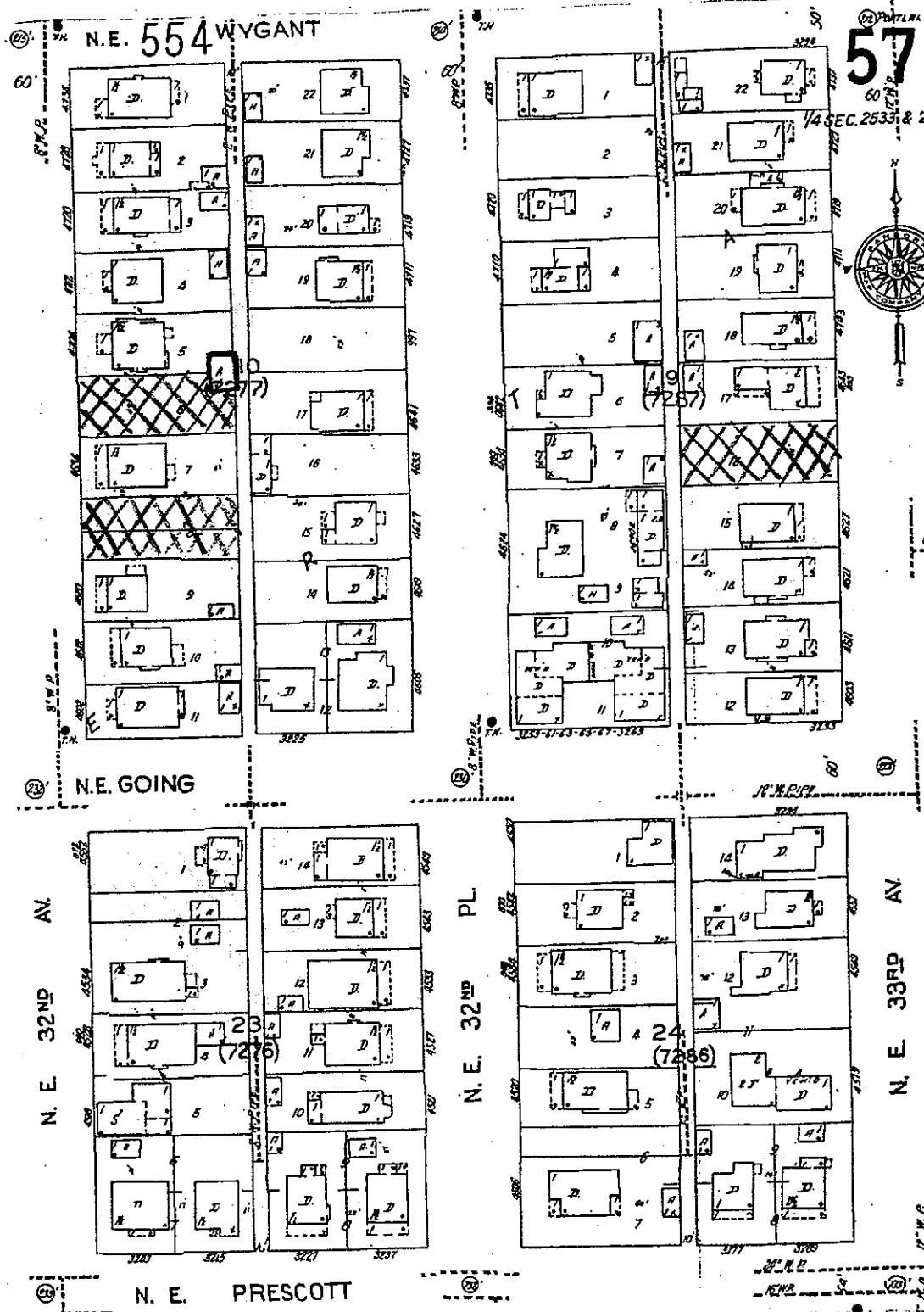


Fig. 22 Field Inventory Map #3

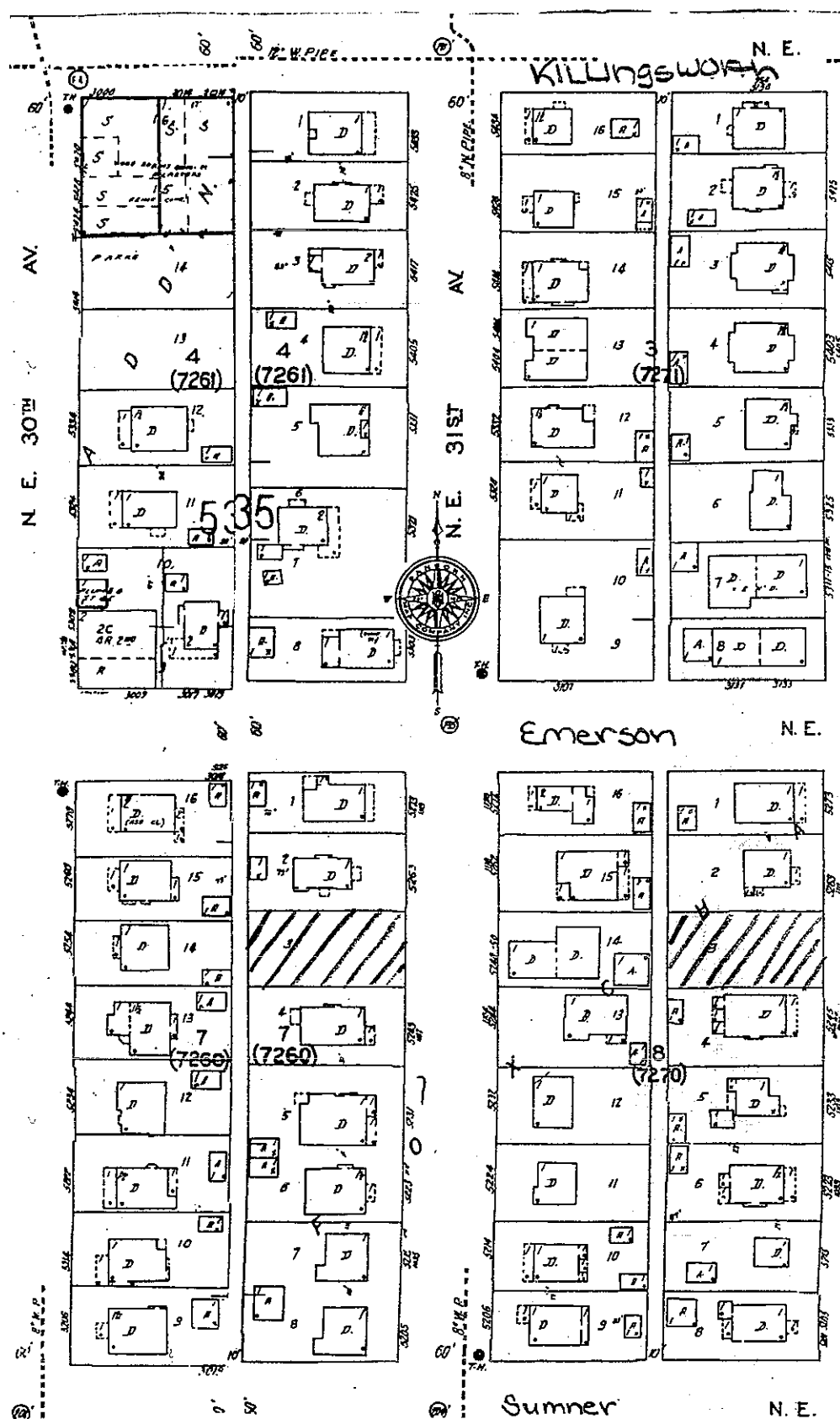
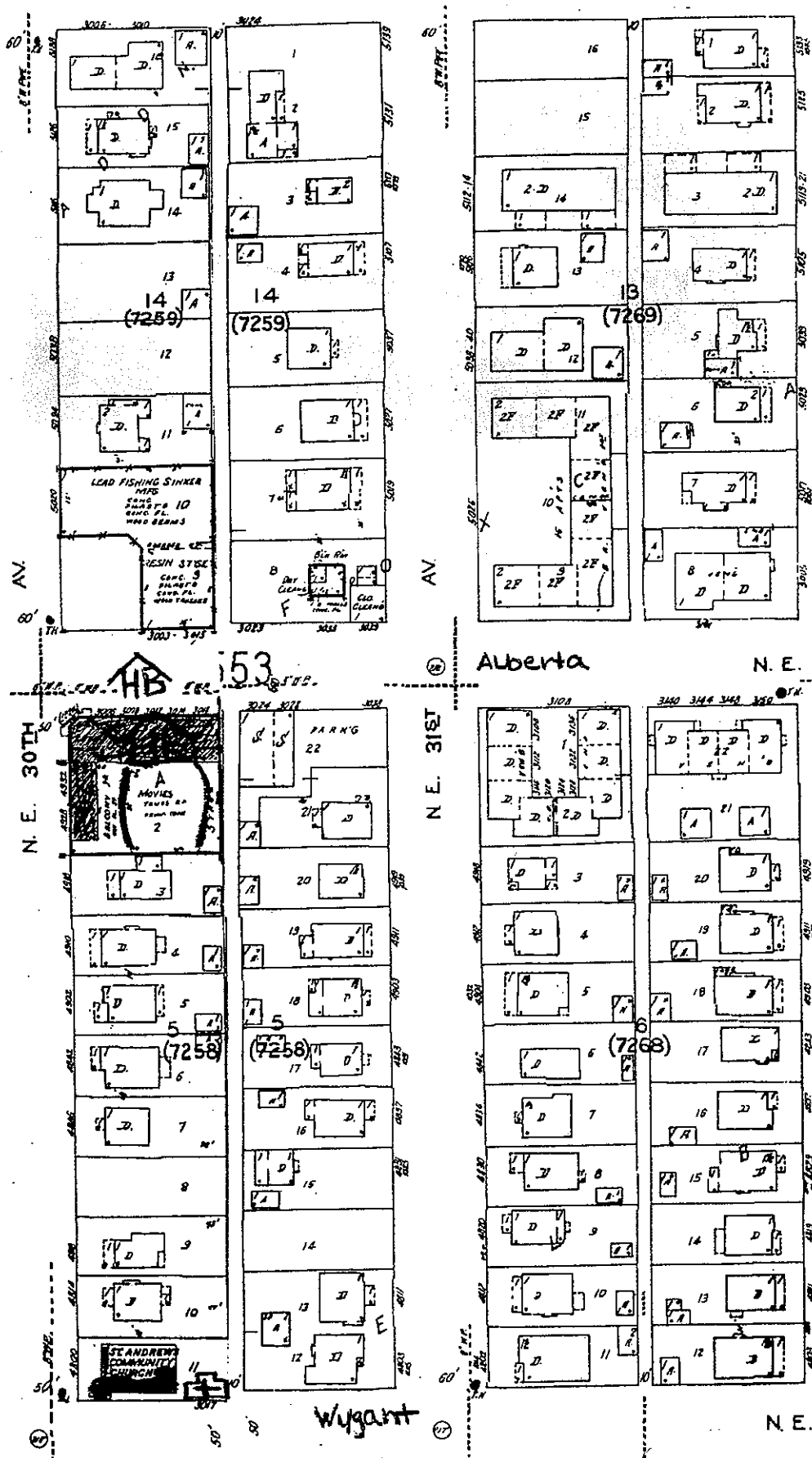


Fig. 23 Field Inventory Map #4

Fig. 24 Field Inventory Map #5





3000 NE Alberta Street. Alberta Theatre, 1926.

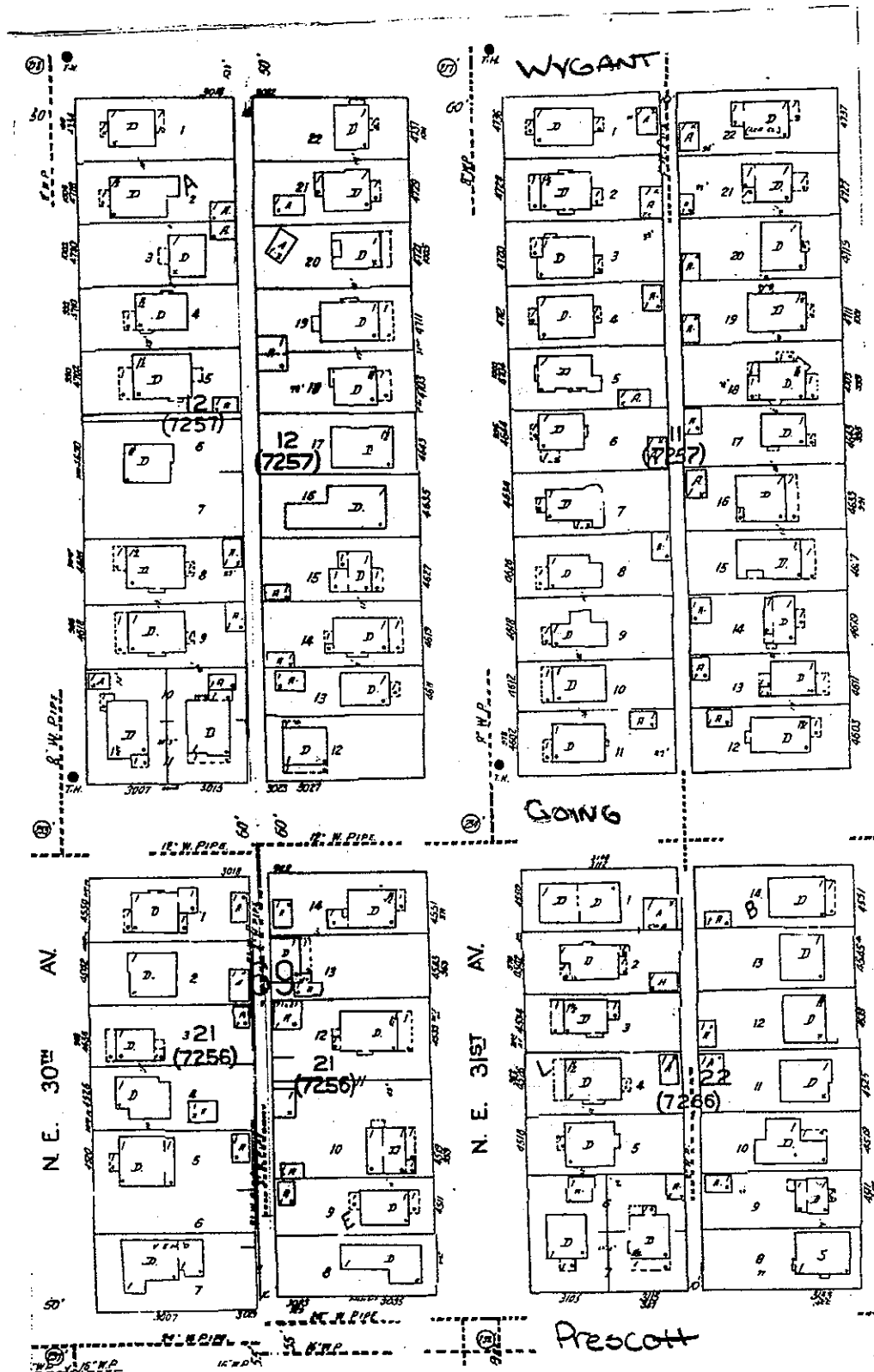


Fig. 25 Field Inventory Map #6

Fig. 26 Field Inventory Map #7



2926 NE Killingsworth Street. Streetcar Era Commercial Apartment House, 1911.



2908 NE Killingsworth Street. Residential Bungalow, 1910.

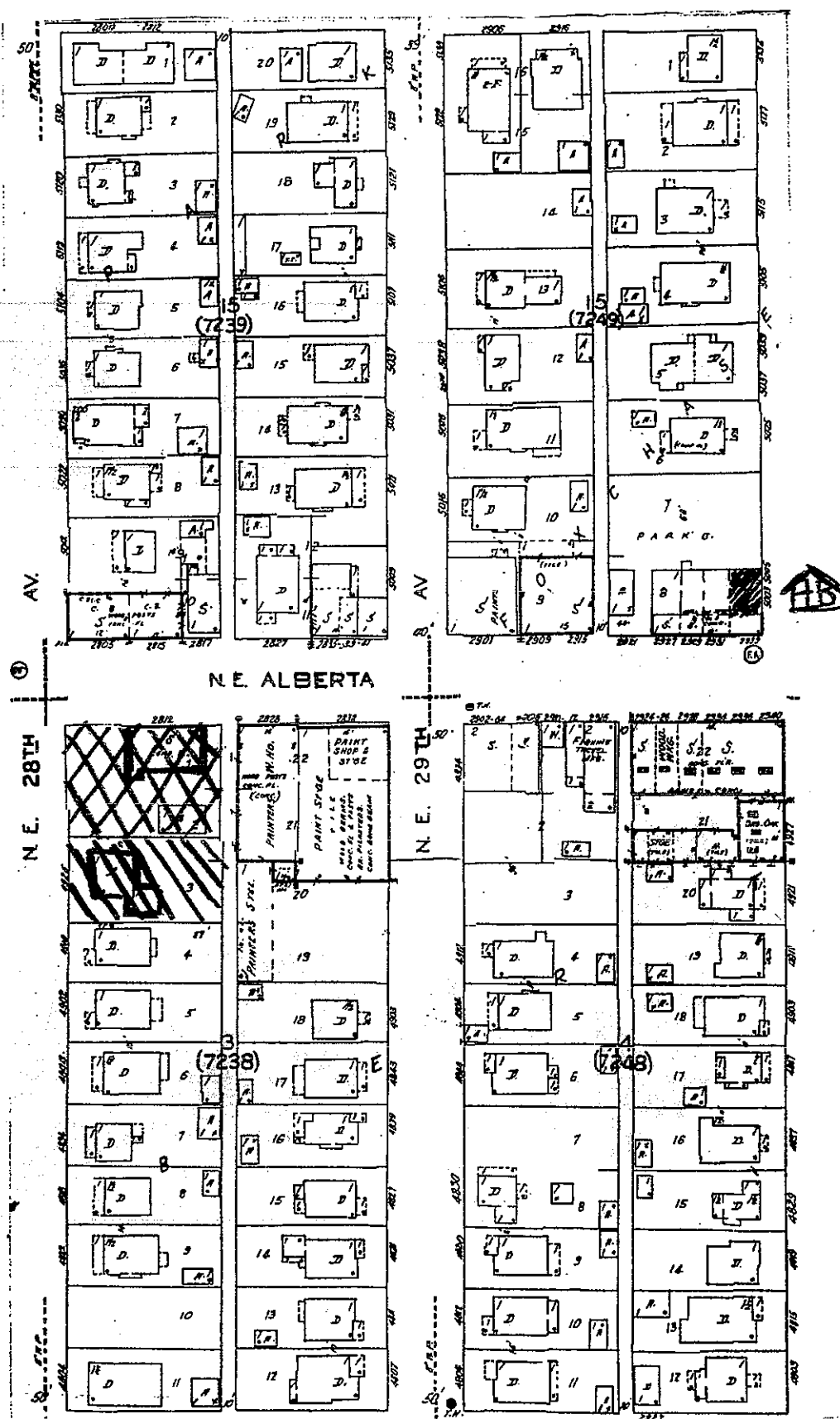


Fig. 27 Field Inventory Map #8



***5003 NE 30th Avenue. Streetcar Era Commercial Retail,
1910.***

Fig. 28 Field Inventory Map #9

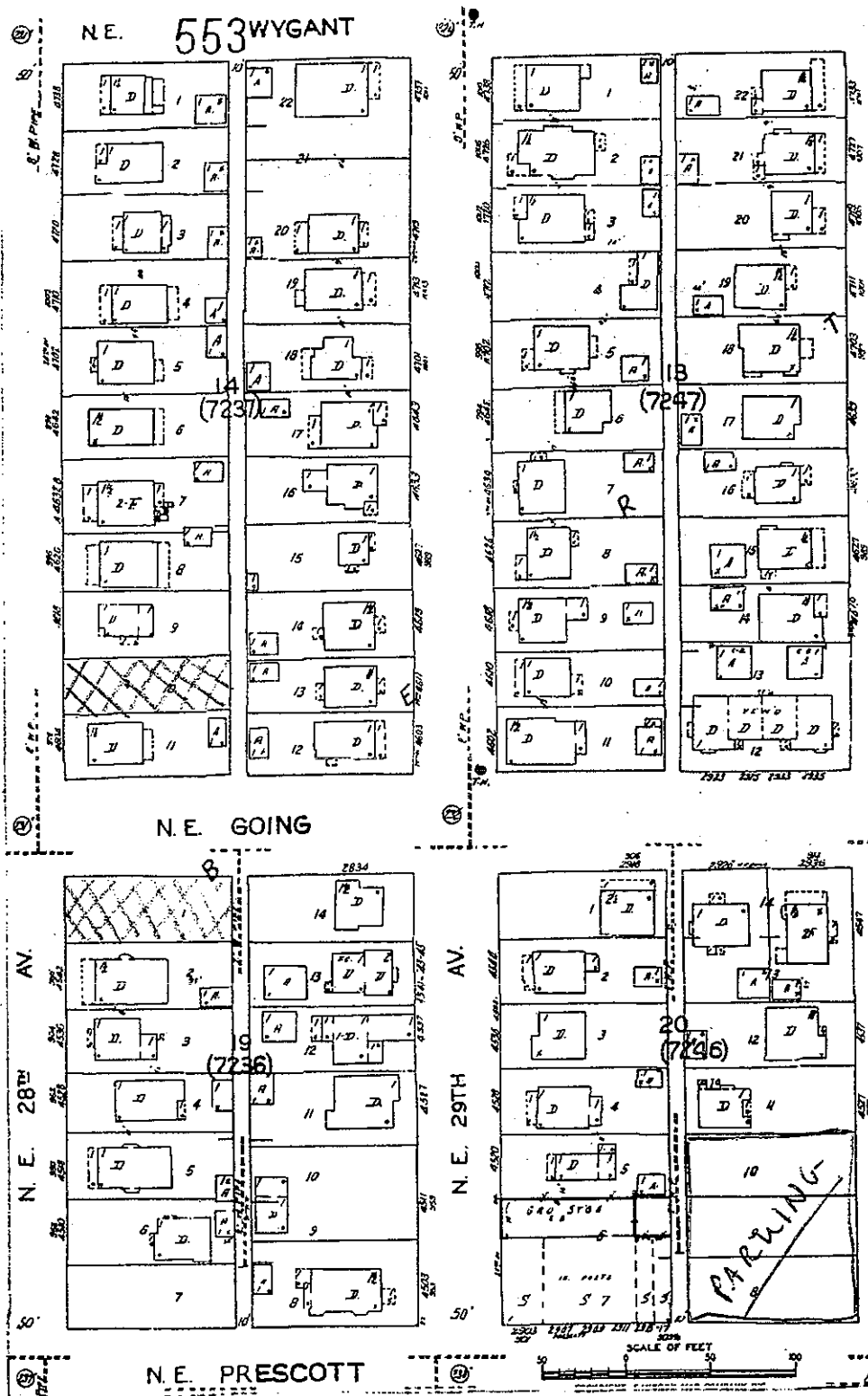
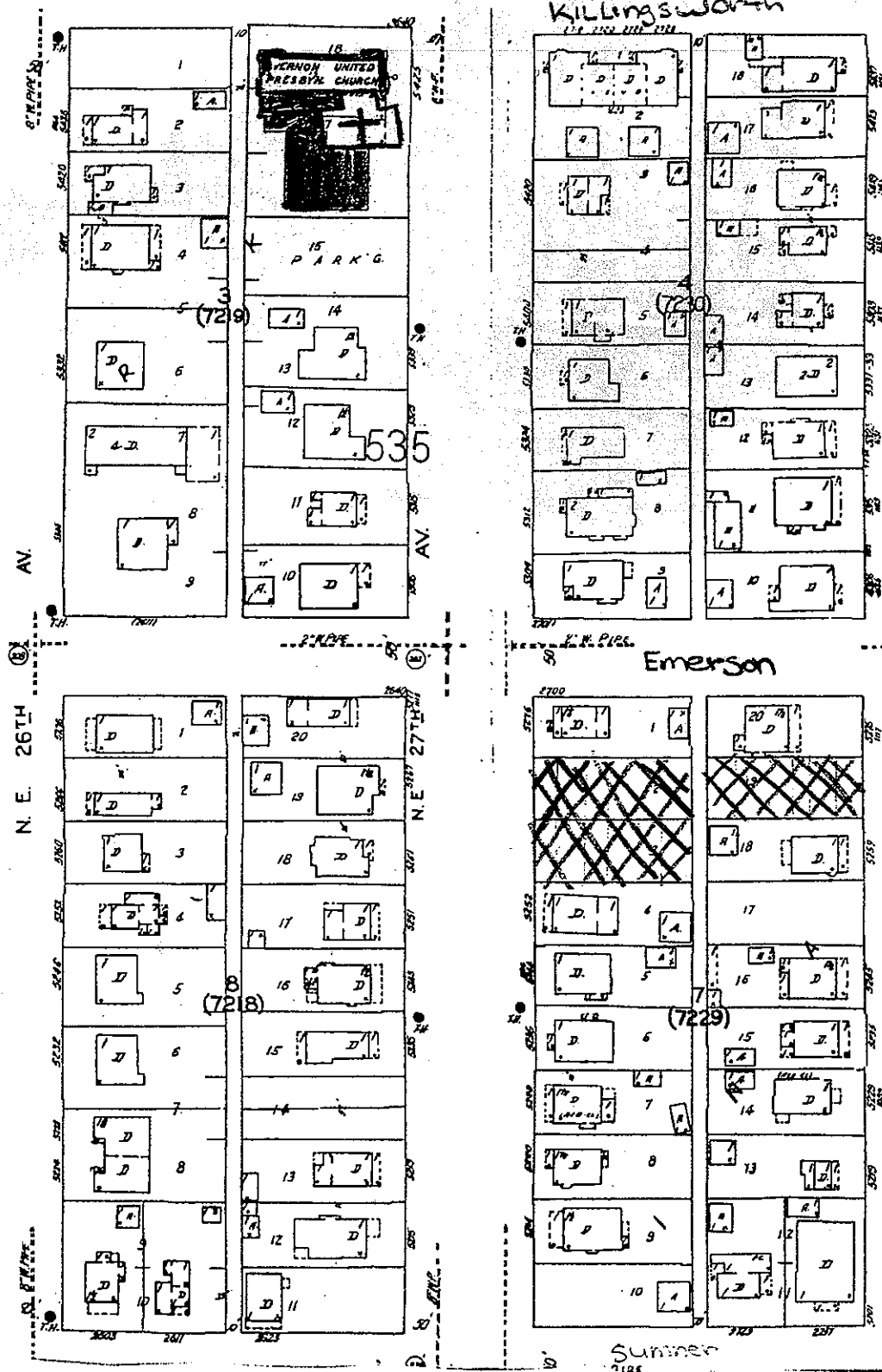


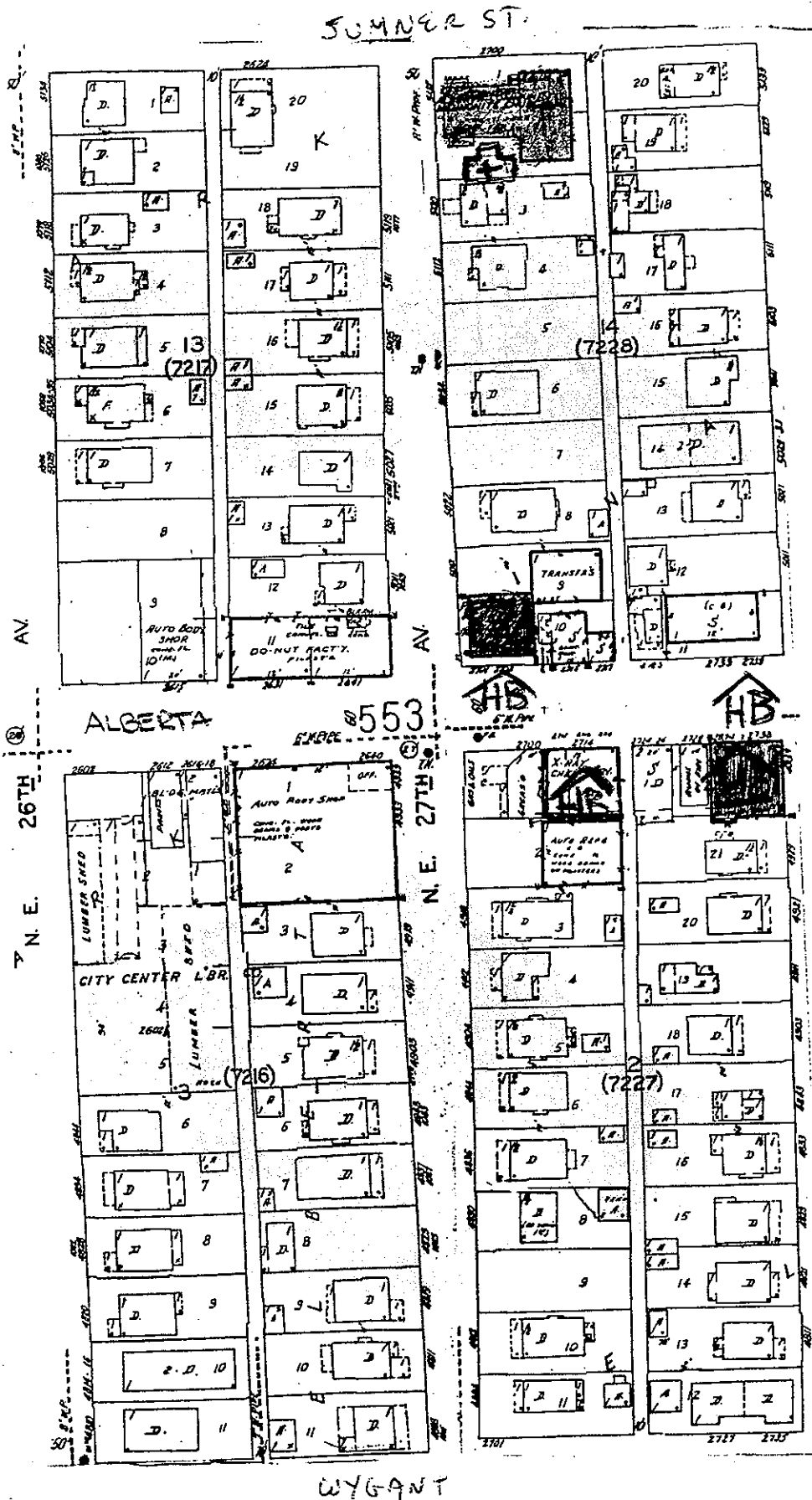
Fig. 29 Field Inventory Map #10





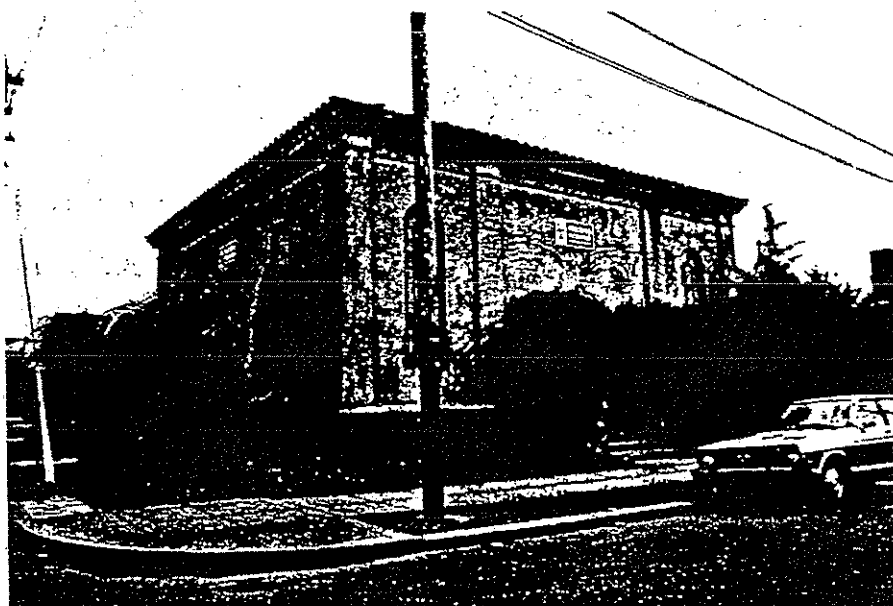
*2701 NE Killingsworth Street. Vernon Presbyterian Church,
1917. (T. Ward photo)*

Fig. 30 Field Inventory Map #11





2700 NE Sumner Street. St. Luke Church of God, 1910.



***2701 NE Alberta Street. Pacific Power and Light Co.
Alberta Substation, 1931.***



2734 NE Alberta Street. Cowley's Dance hall, 1917.



2

Fig. 32 Field Inventory Map #13

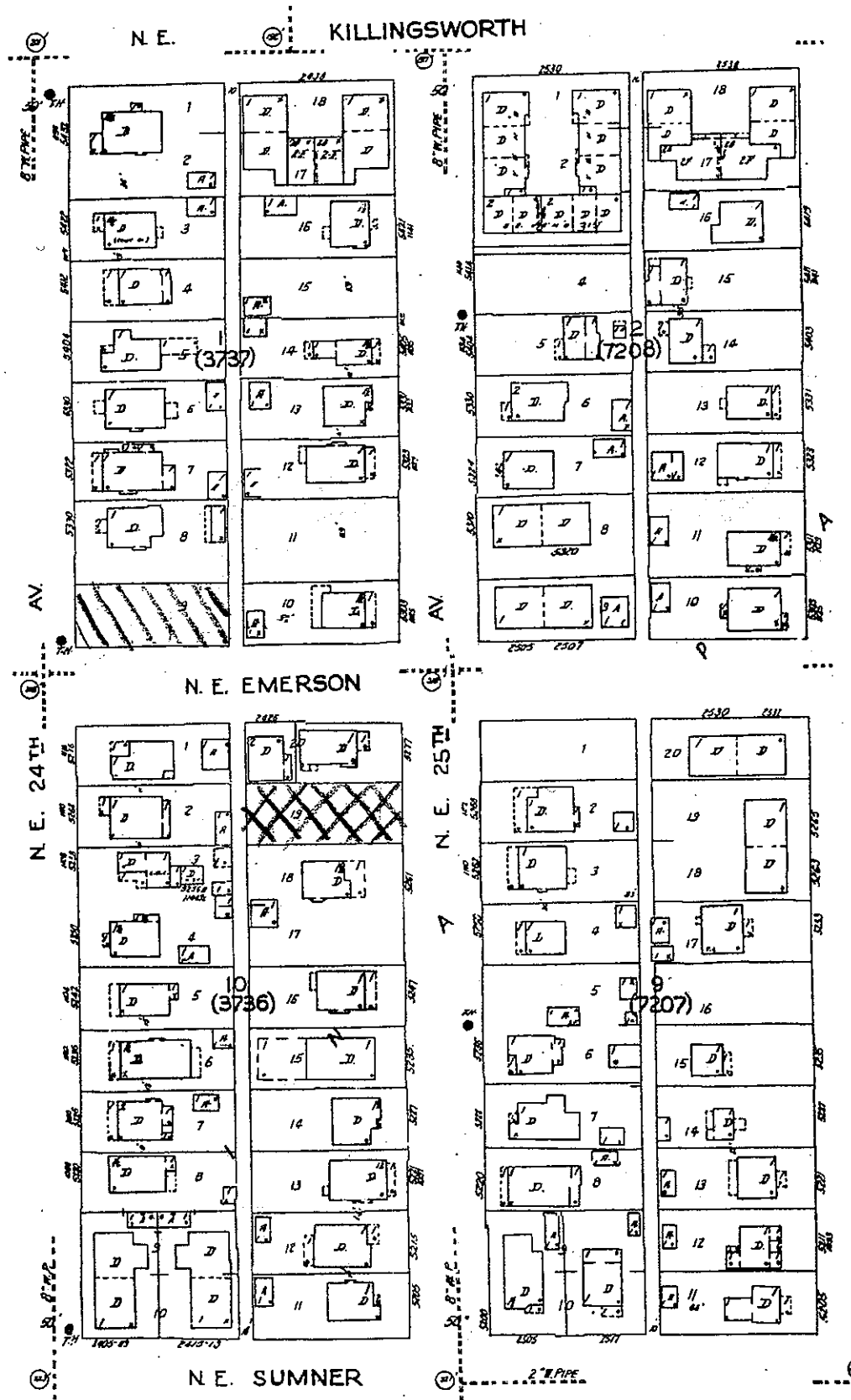
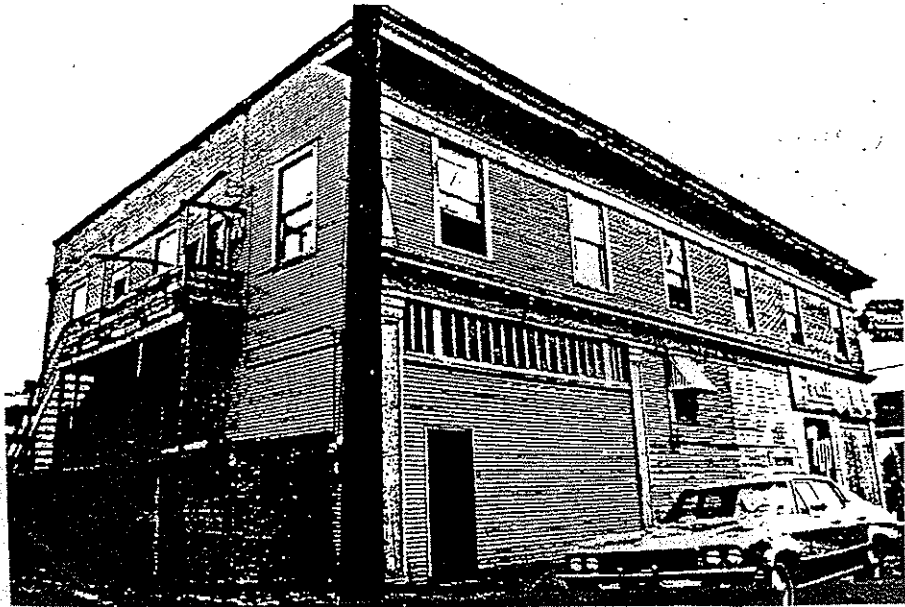


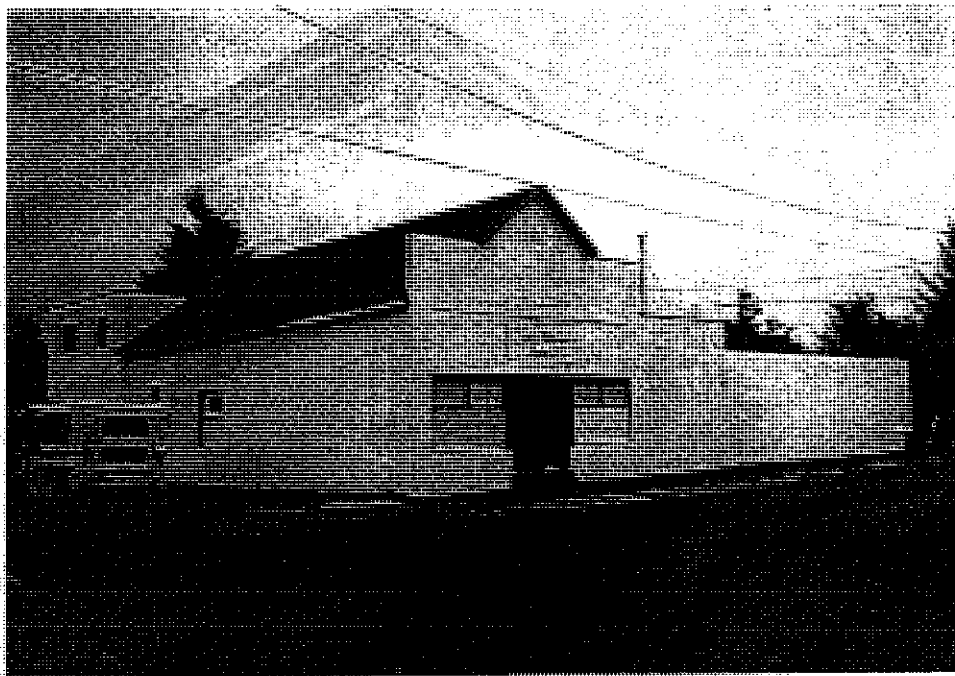
Fig. 33 Field Inventory Map #14



2403 NE Alberta Street. Streetcar Era Commercial Apartment House, 1909.

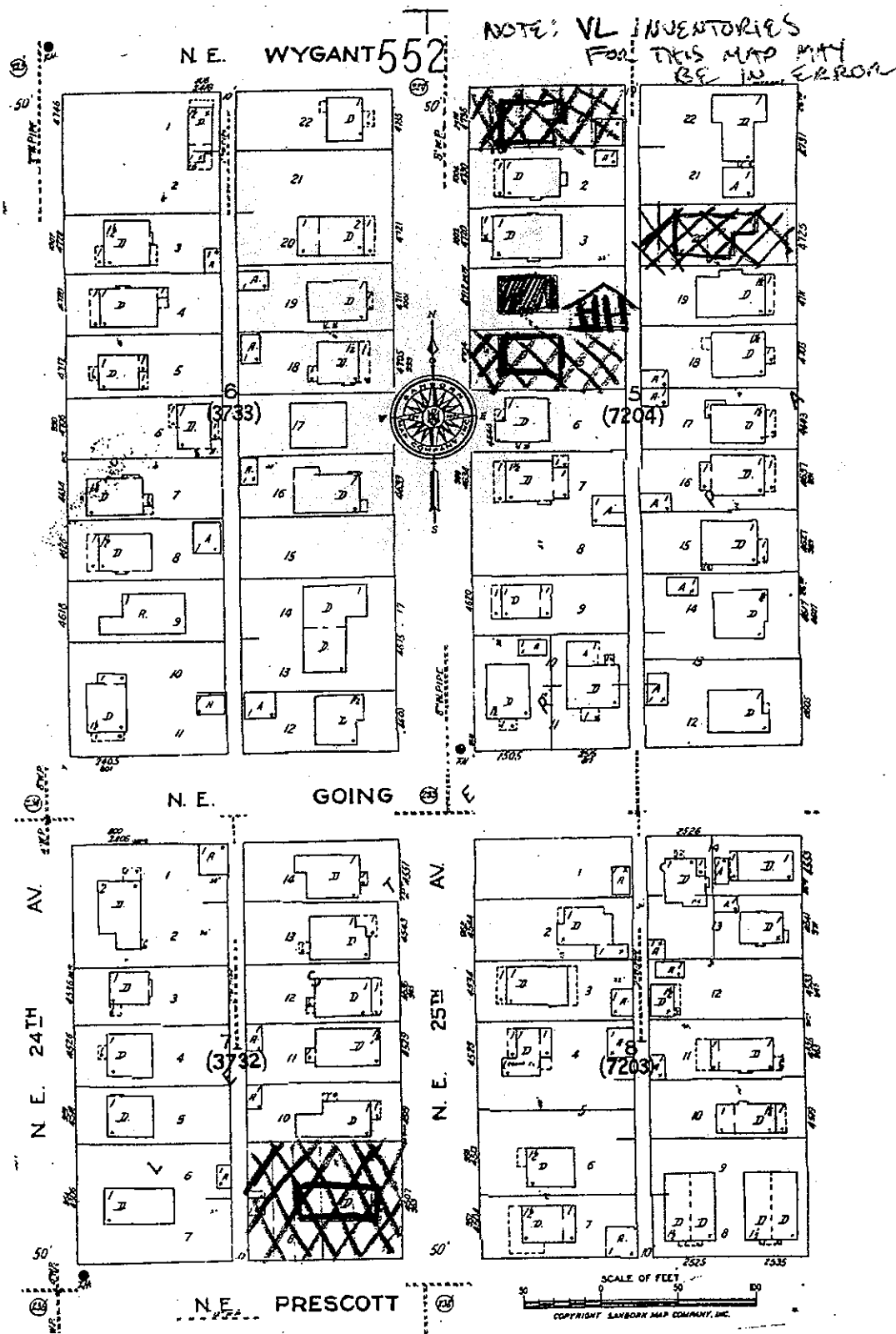


2507 NE Alberta Street. Lighthouse Tavern, 1910.



**2540 NE Alberta Street. Haigos Missionary Temple.
(T. Ward photo)**

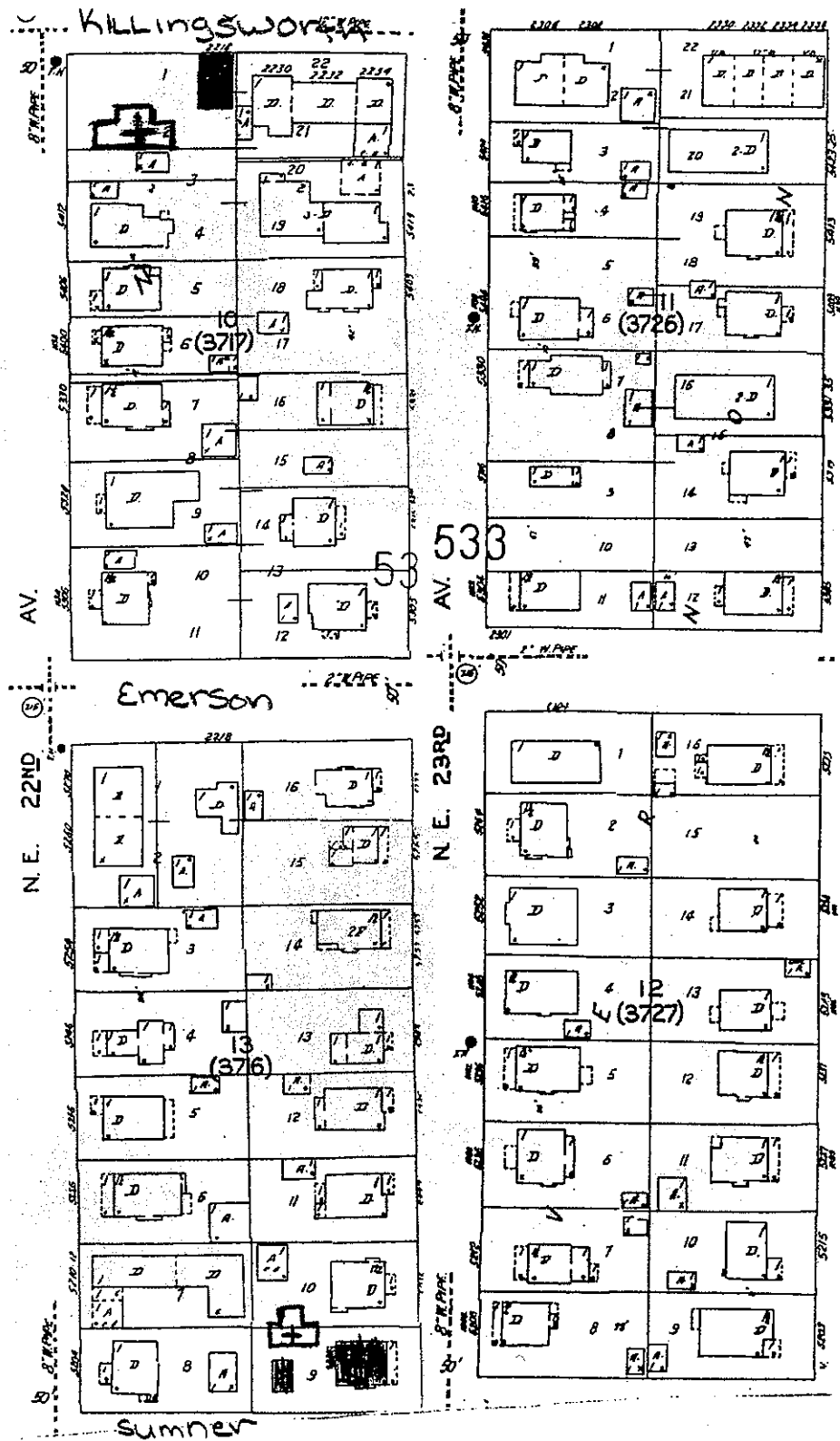
Fig. 34 Field Inventory Map #15

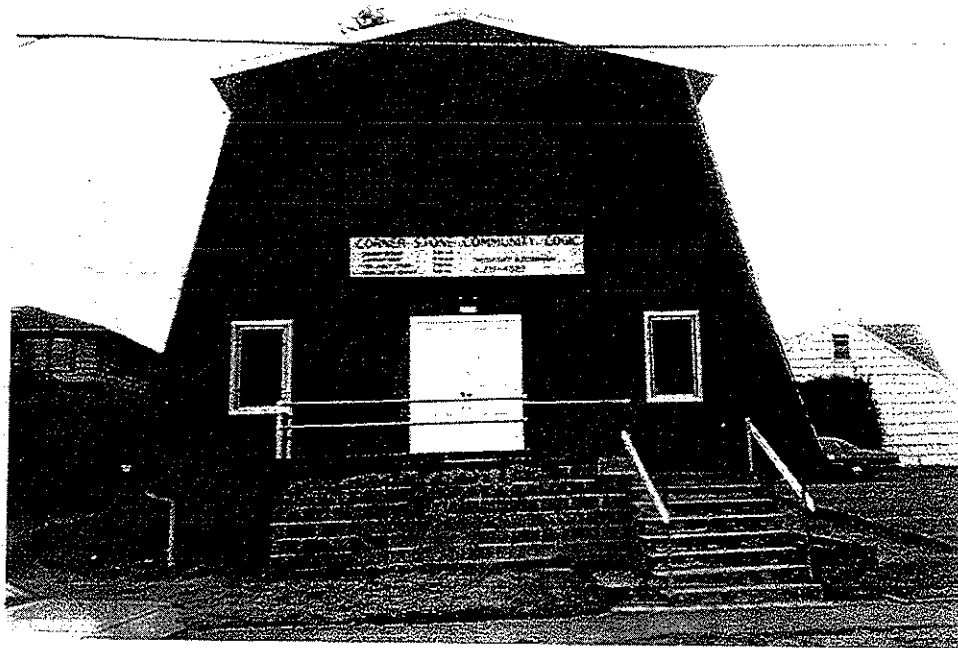




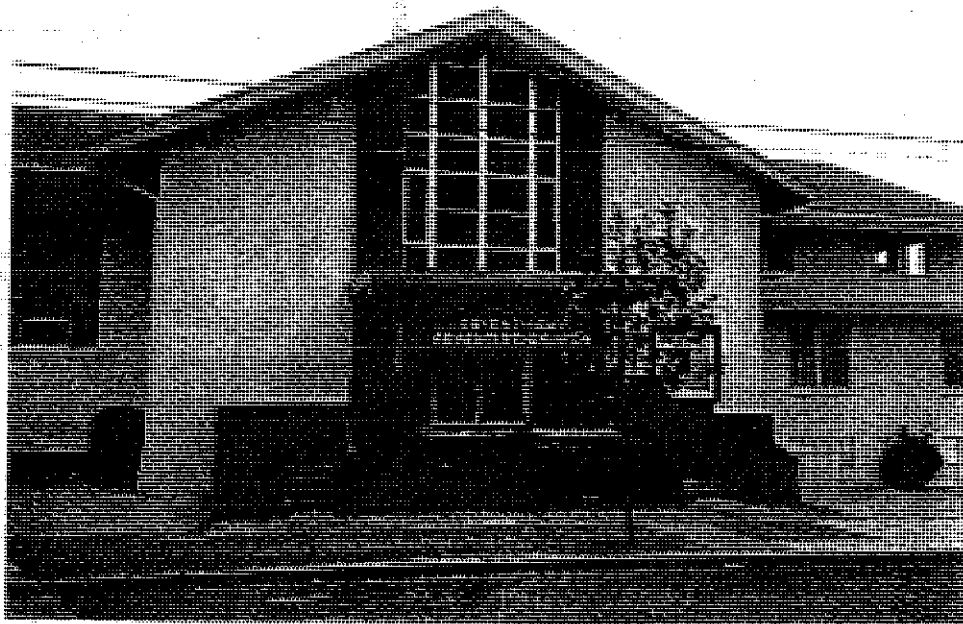
**4712 NE 24th Avenue. Residential Bungalow, 1924.
Architectural plans by "Mrs. Newell."**

Fig. 35 Field Inventory Map #16



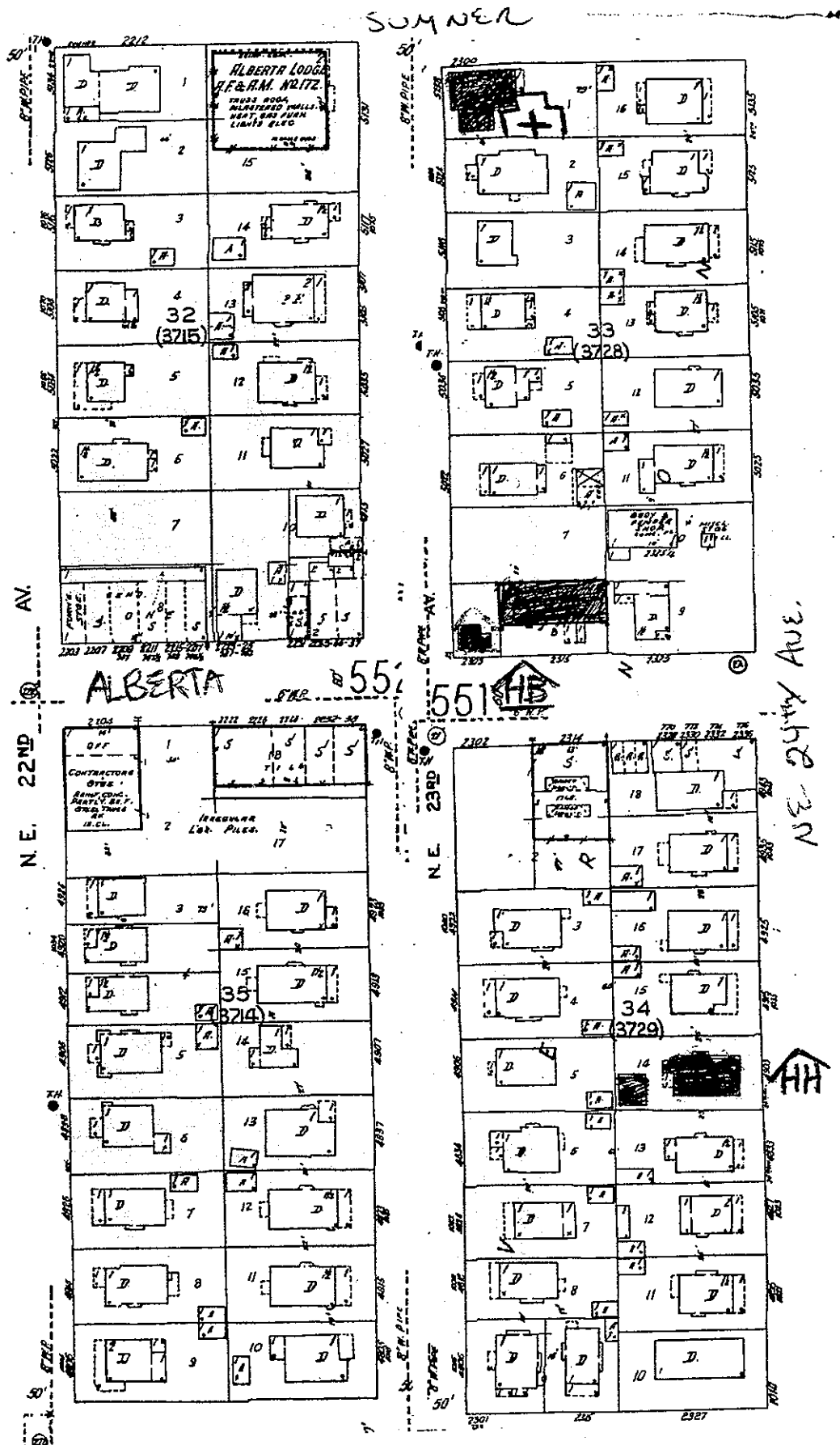


2216 NE Killingsworth Street. Cornerstone Community Church, 1930. (T. Ward photo)



5209 NE 23rd Avenue. Sharon 7th Day Adventist Church, 1987. (T. Ward photo)

Fig. 36 Field Inventory Map #17





2303 NE Alberta Street. Early Roadside Thematic Beauty Salon, 1927.



4903 NE 24th Avenue. School/Residential Bungalow, 1908.

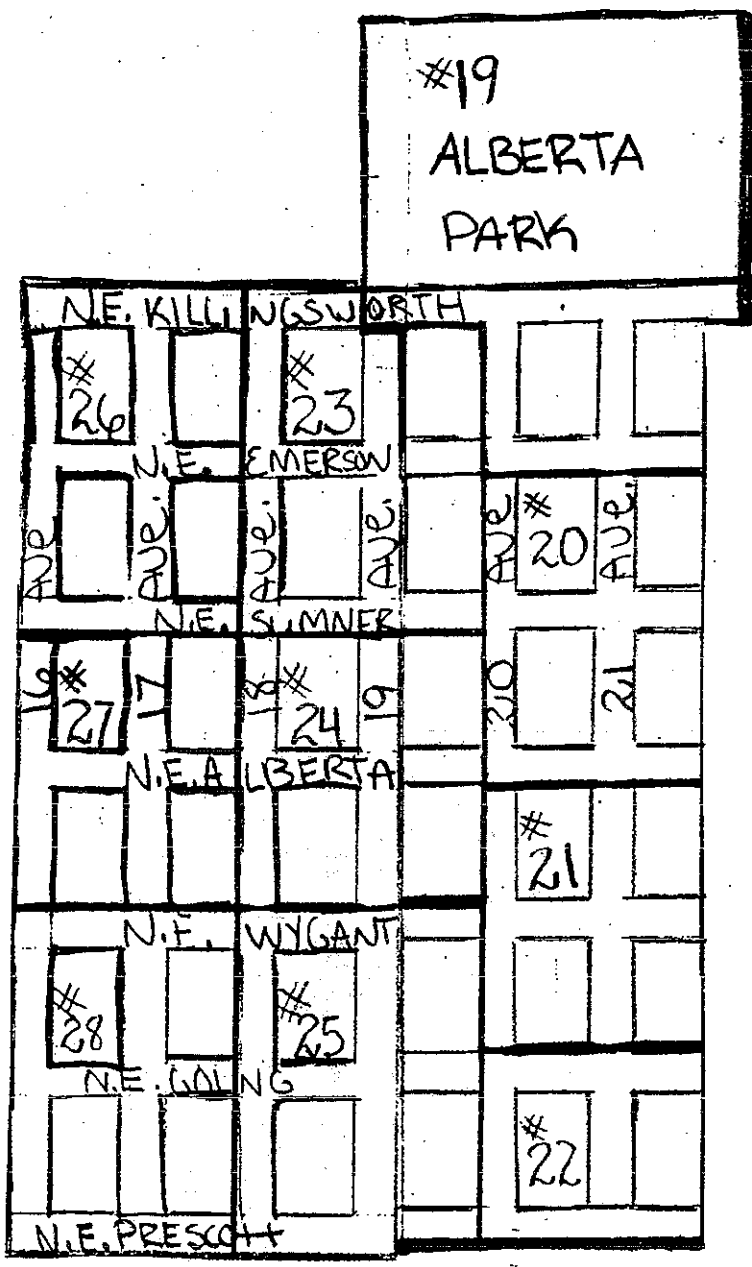


Fig. 38 Cultural Resource Inventory Map Index (2/3)

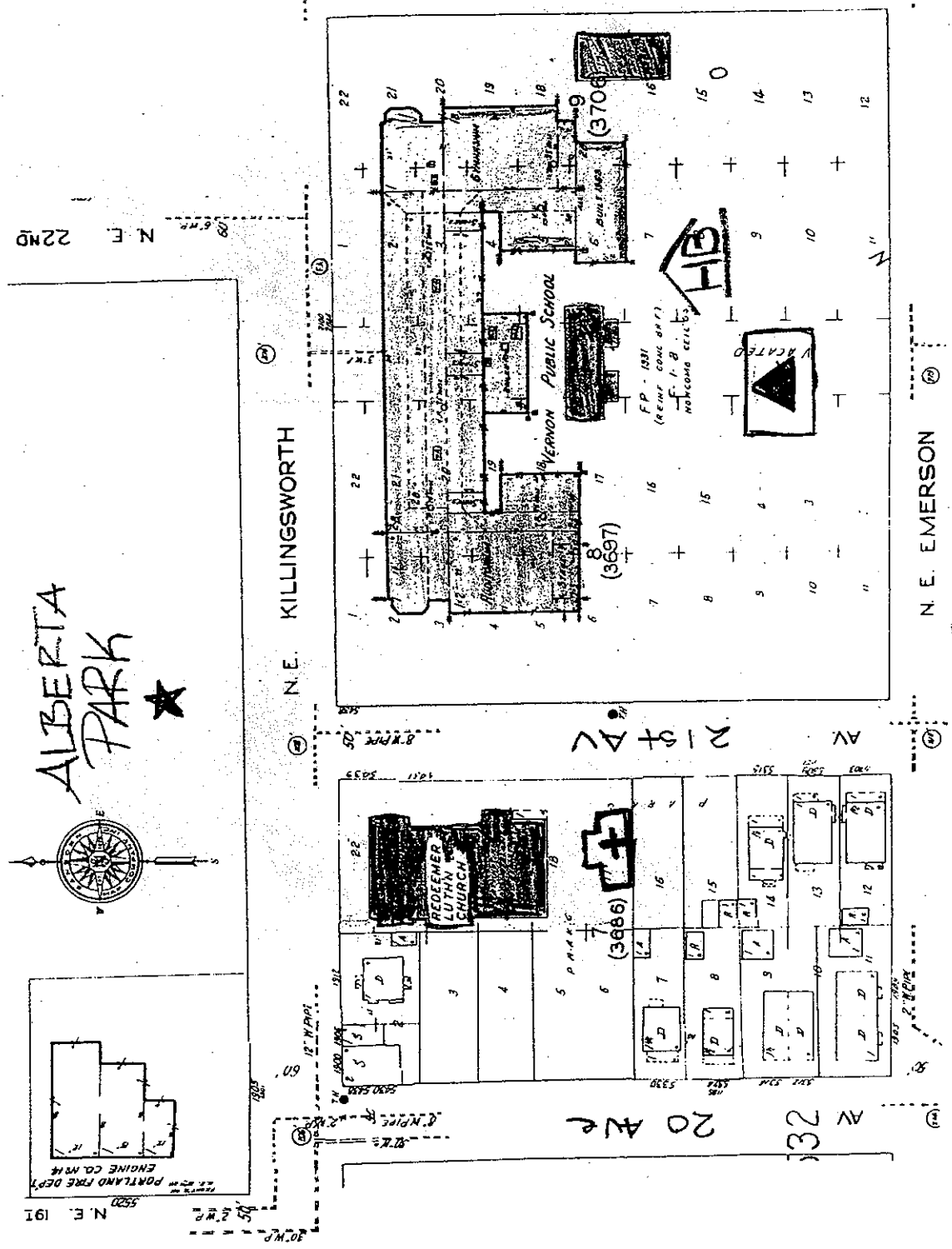


Fig. 39 Field Inventory Map #19



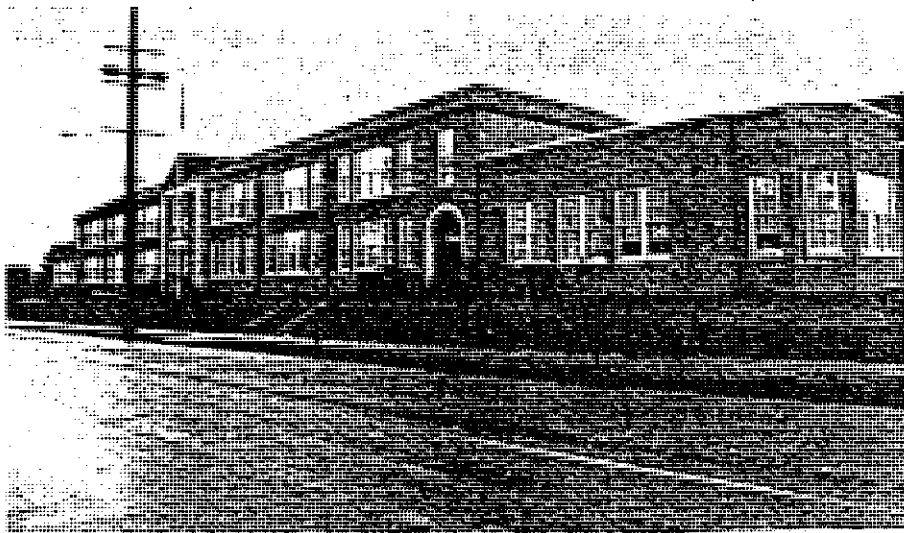
Alberta Park Flowers. (T. Ward photo)



Alberta Park Douglas-fir and Grass (T. Ward photo)



**5431 NE 21st Avenue. Redeemer Lutheran Church, 1920.
(T. Ward photo)**



2044 NE Killingsworth Street. Vernon School, 1931.

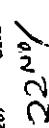
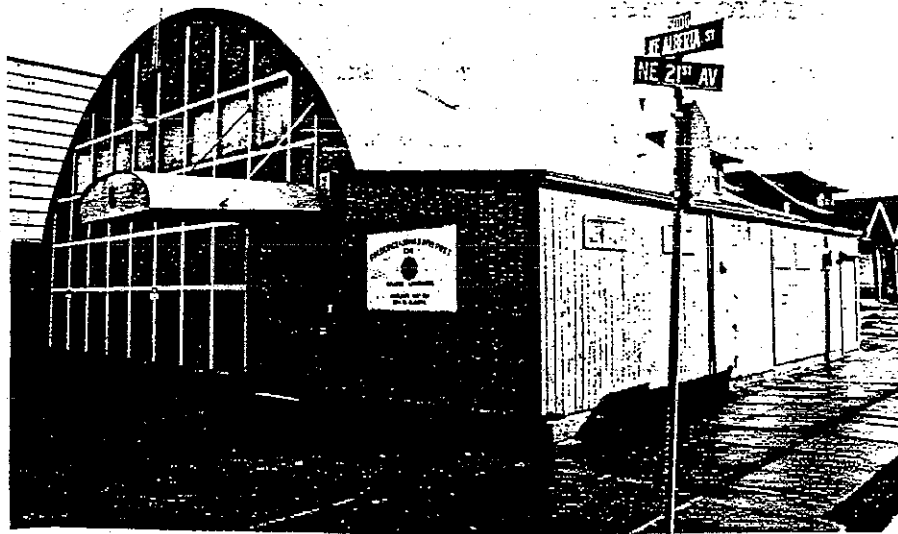


Fig. 40 Field Inventory Map #20

22nd

2000-2001



2112 NE Alberta Street. Tiffur Quonset, c.1950.

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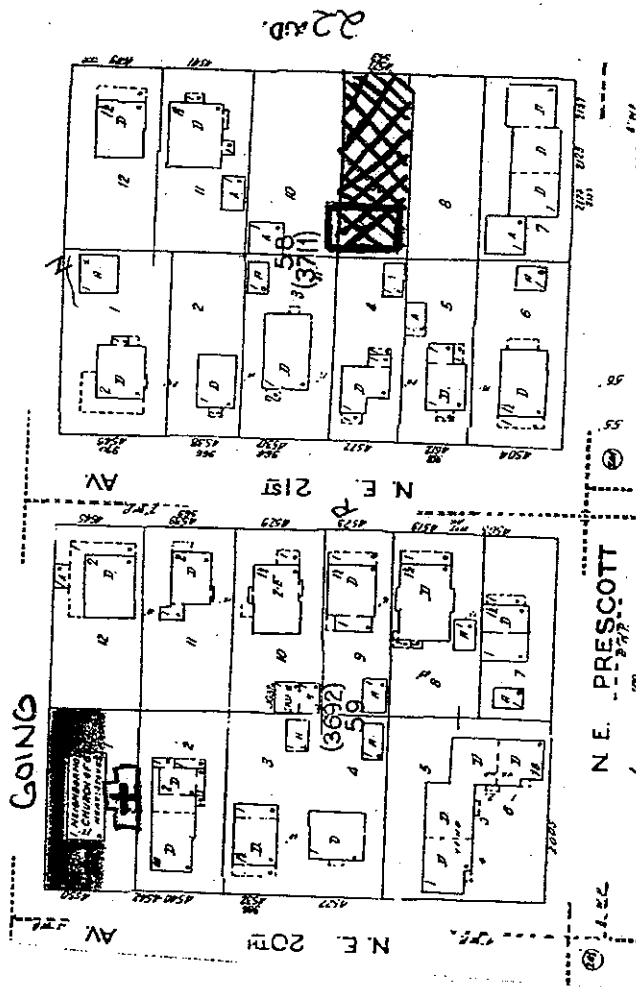


Fig. 42 Field Inventory Map #22

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Fig. 43 Field Inventory Map #23

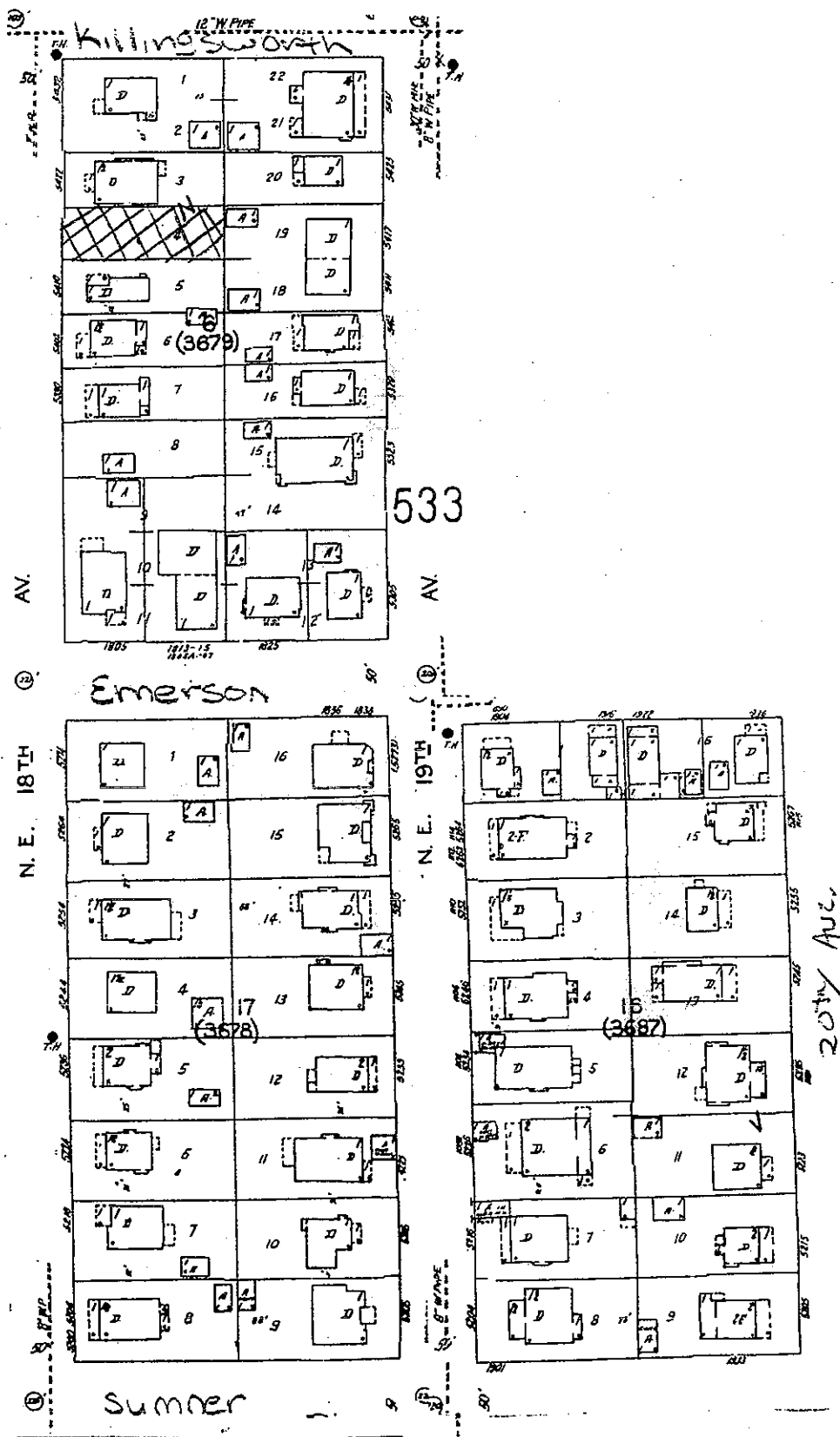
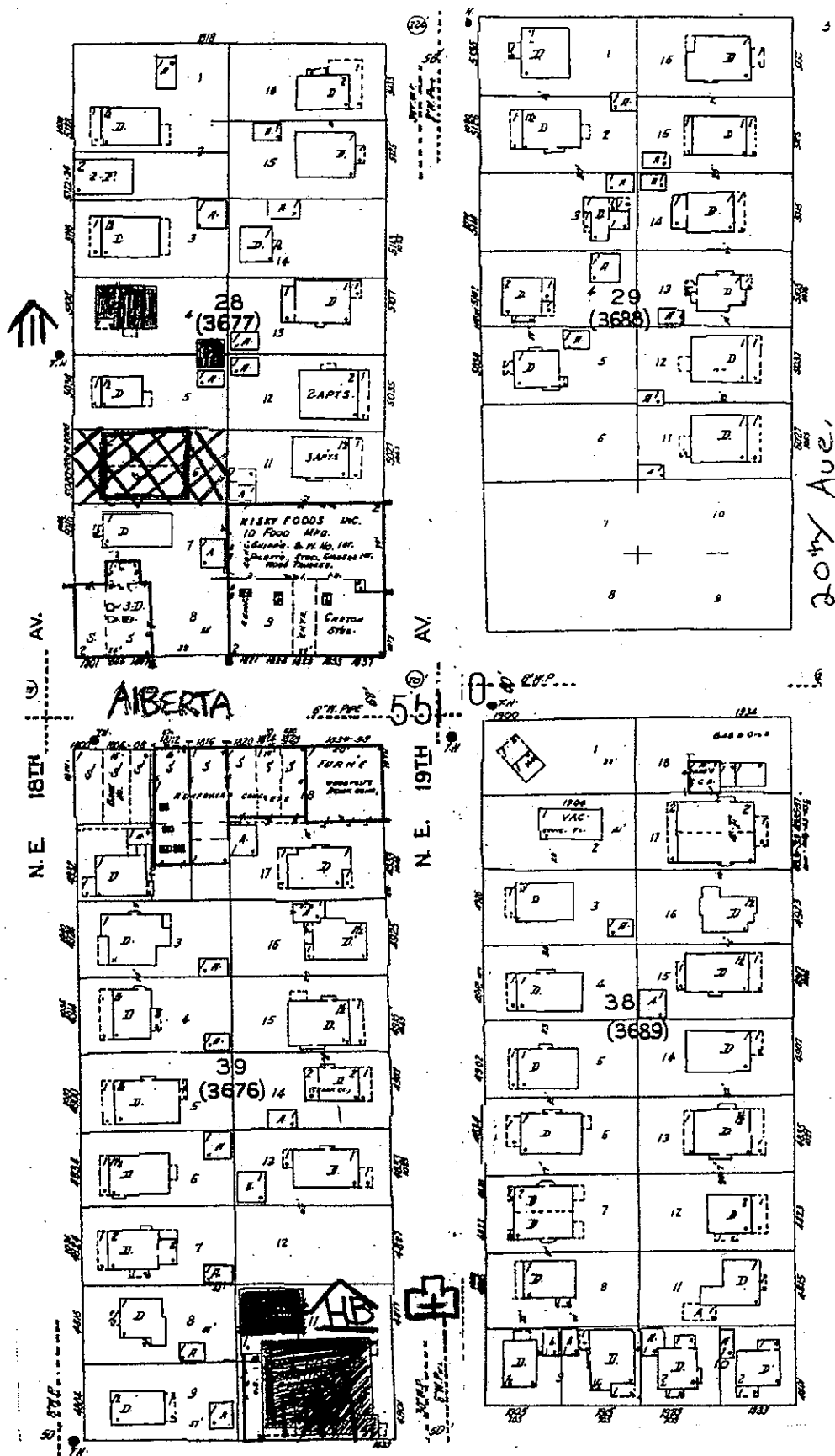


Fig. 44 Field Inventory Map #24



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Fig. 46 Field Inventory Map #26

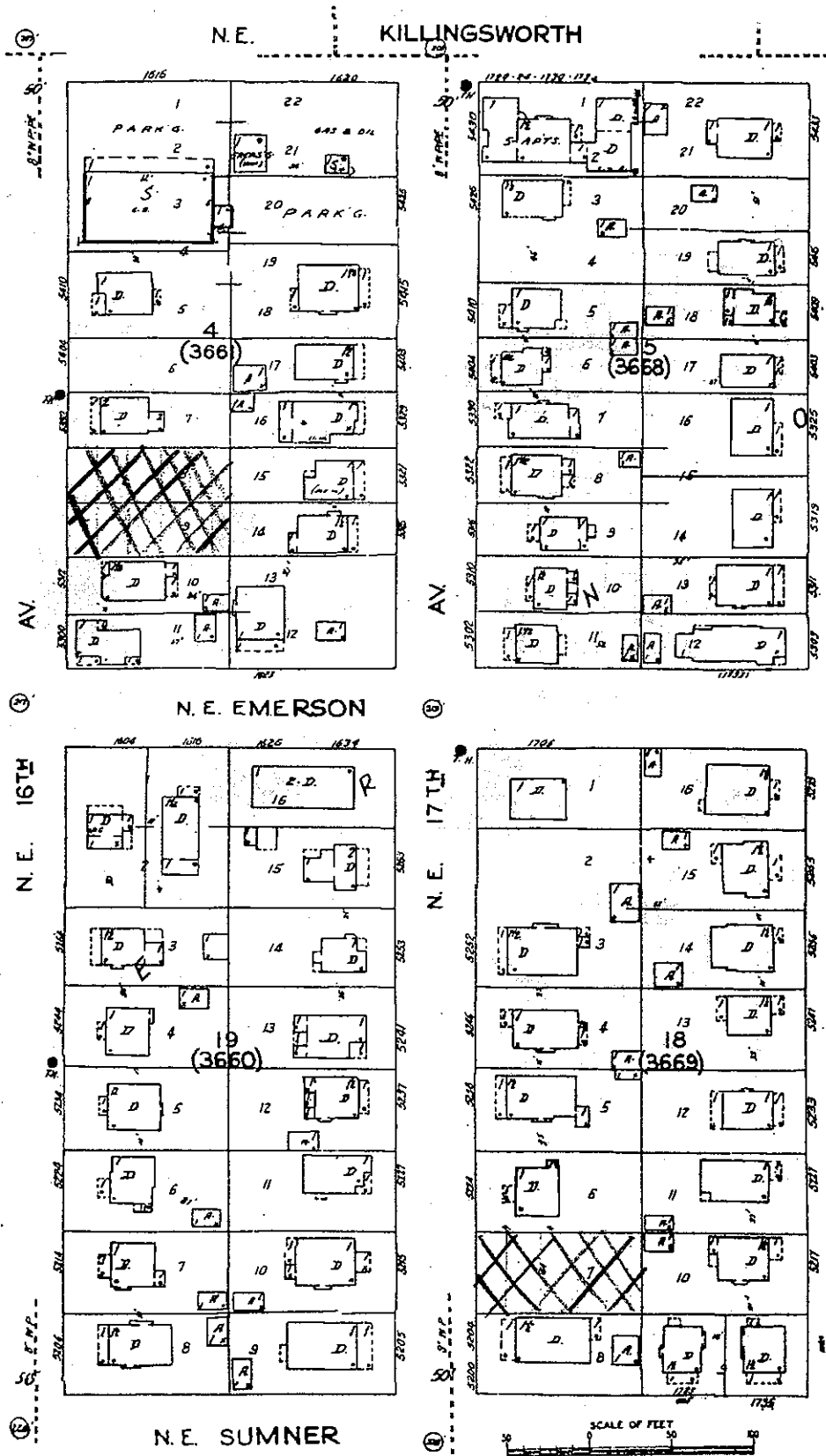
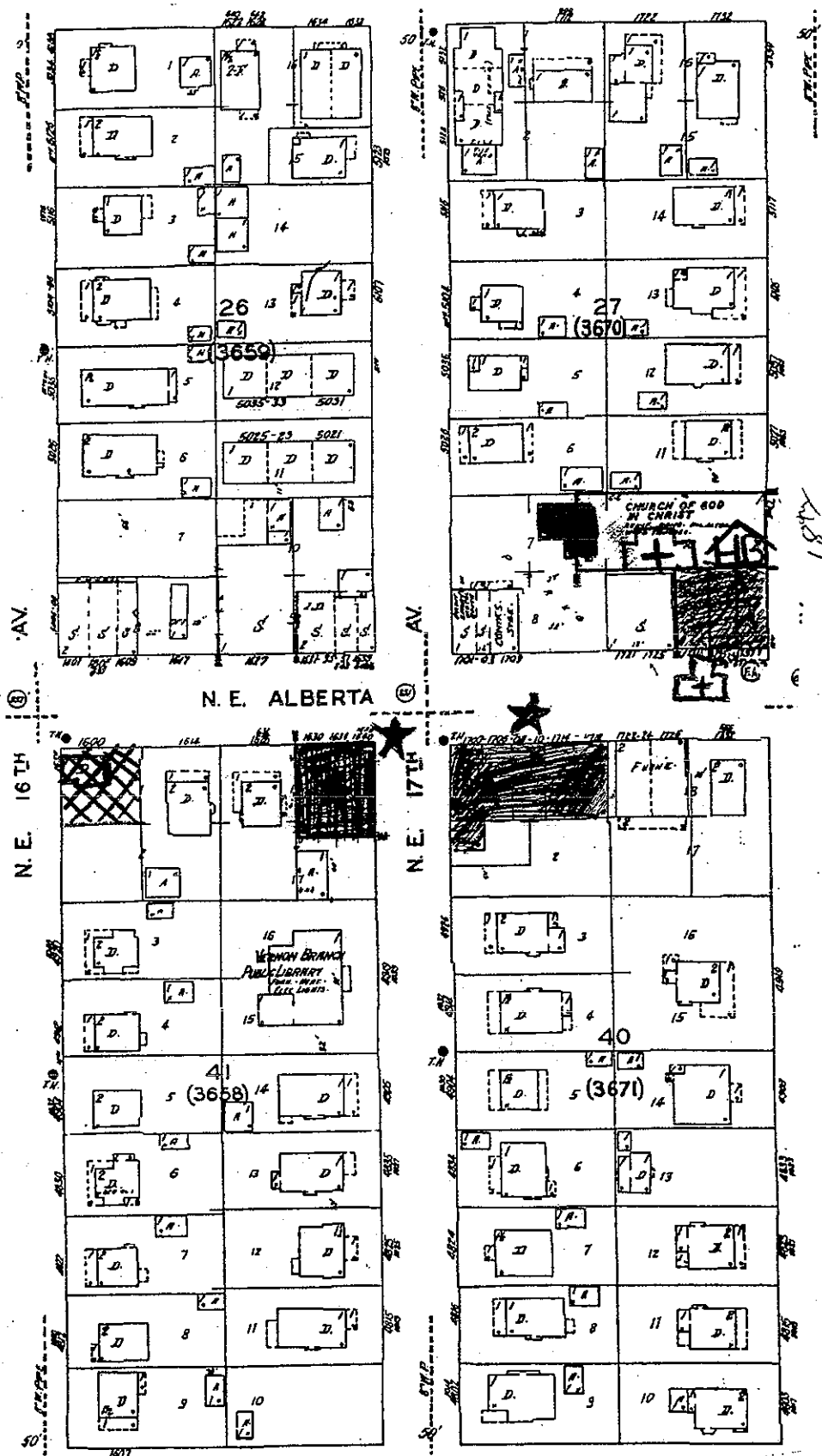
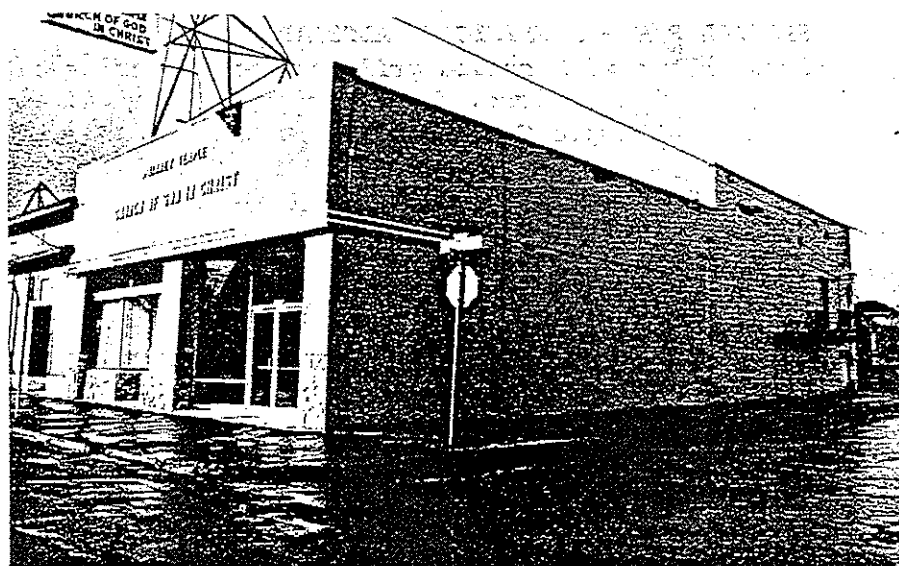


Fig. 47 Field Inventory Map #27

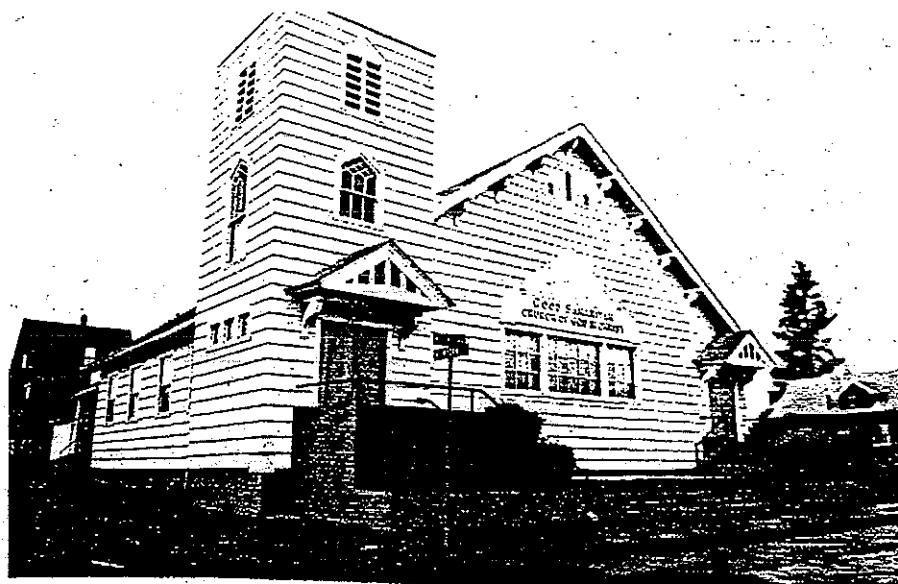




4991 NE 17th Avenue. House of Umoja, 1990. (T. Ward photo)

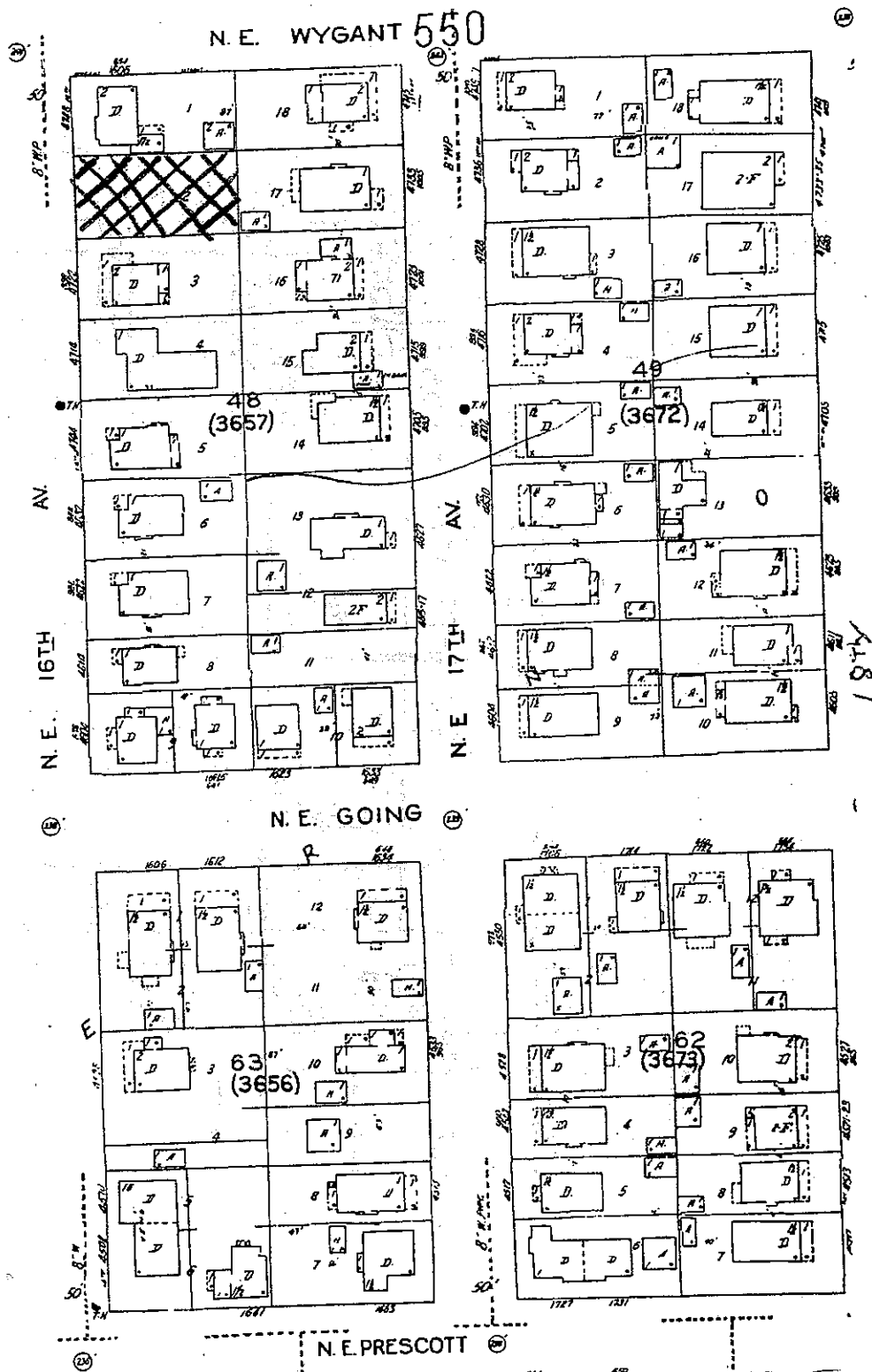


1637 NE Alberta Street. Alberta Theater (Greater Church of God), 1906.



4801 NE 19th Avenue. Vernon Presbyterian Church, c.1910.

Fig. 48 Field Inventory Map #28



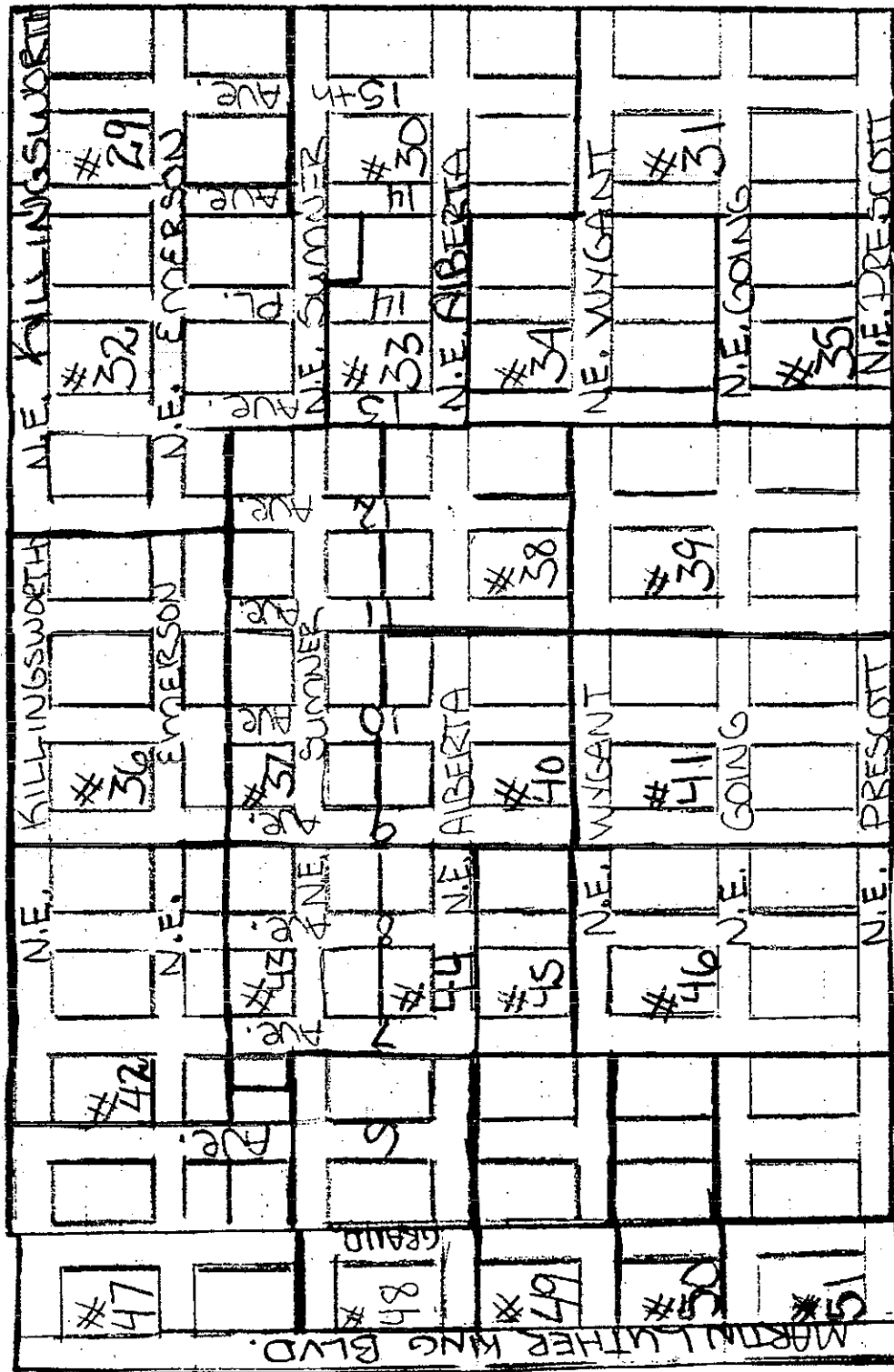
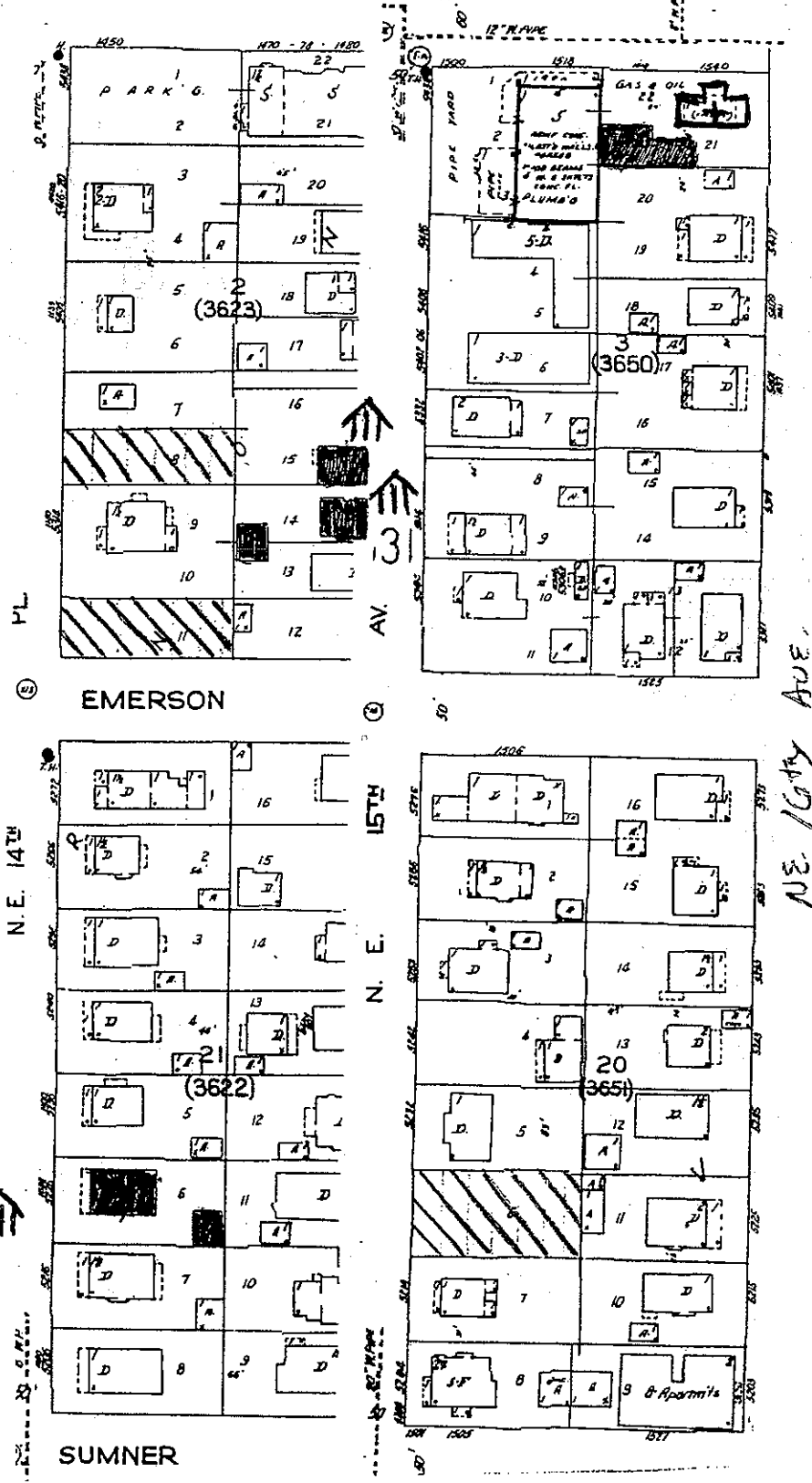


Fig. 49 Cultural Resource Inventory Map Index (3/3)

Fig. 50 Field Inventory Map #29

KILLINGSWORTH



#30N
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95

Fig. 51 Field Inventory Map #30

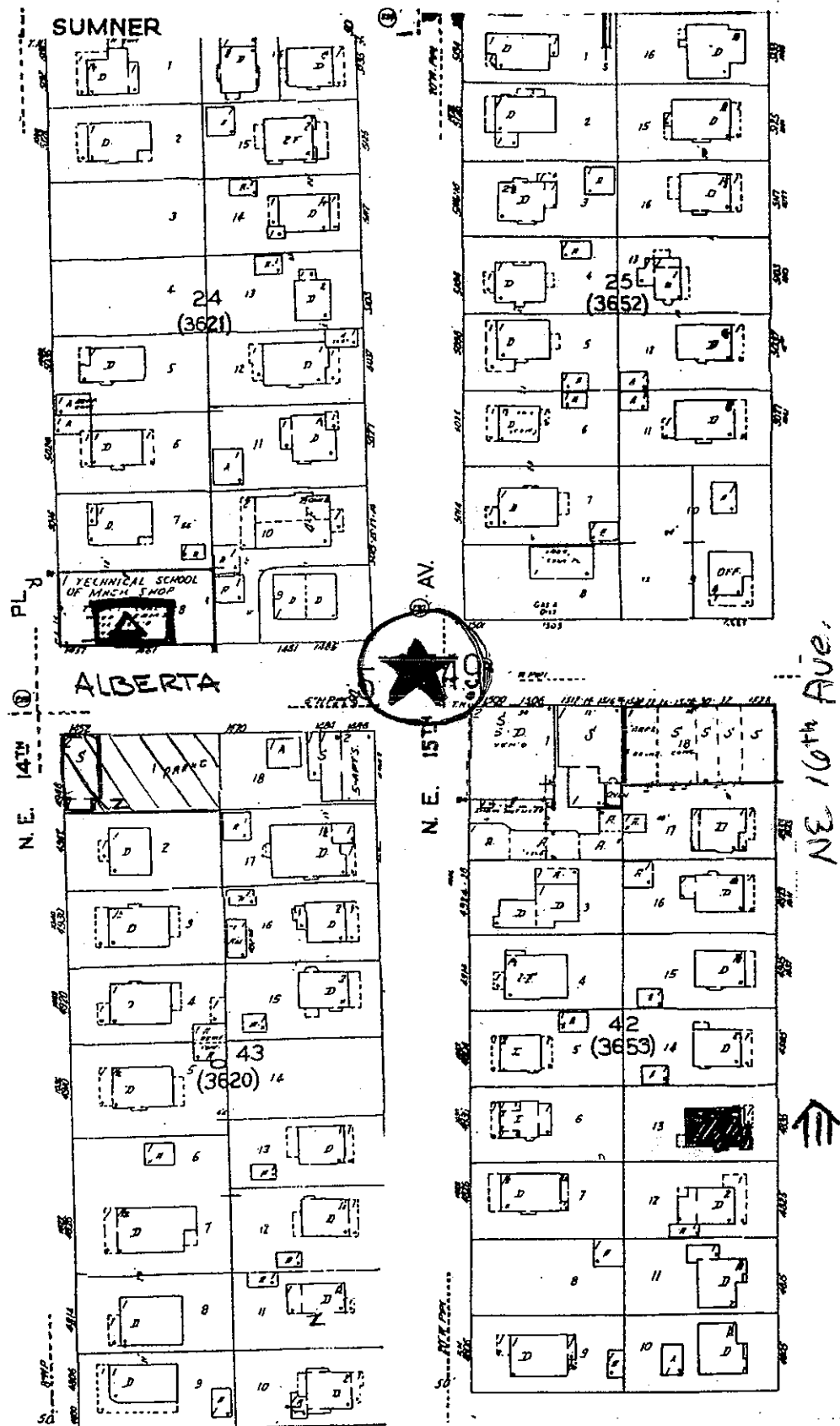
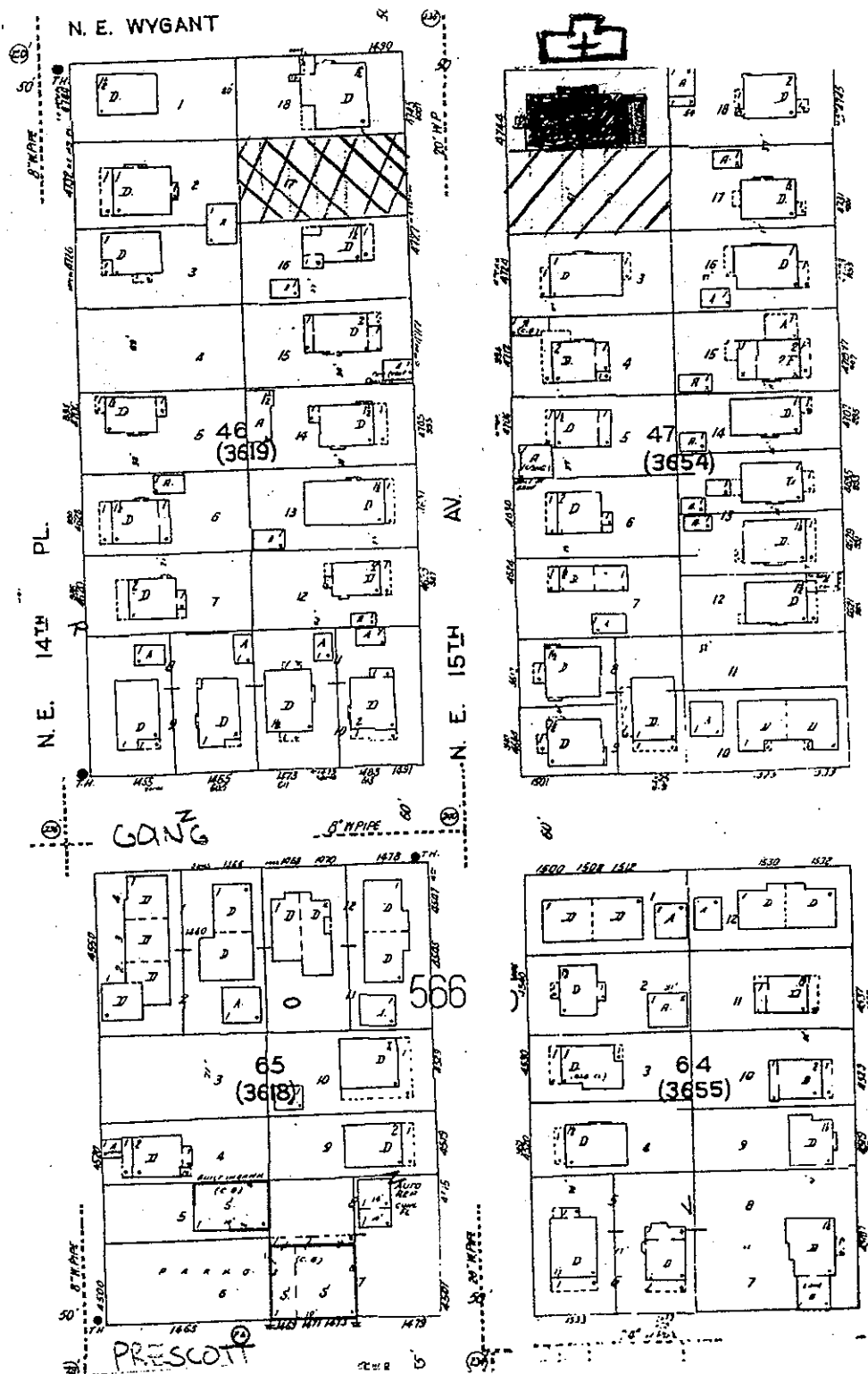
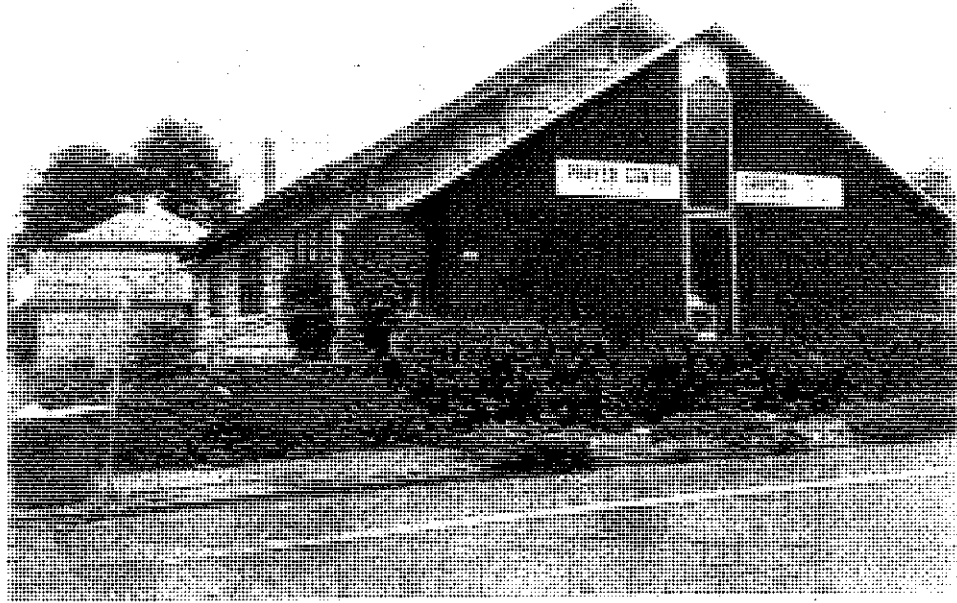


Fig. 52 Field Inventory Map #31





*4744 NE 15th Avenue. Prayer Center Church, 1989.
(T. Ward photo)*

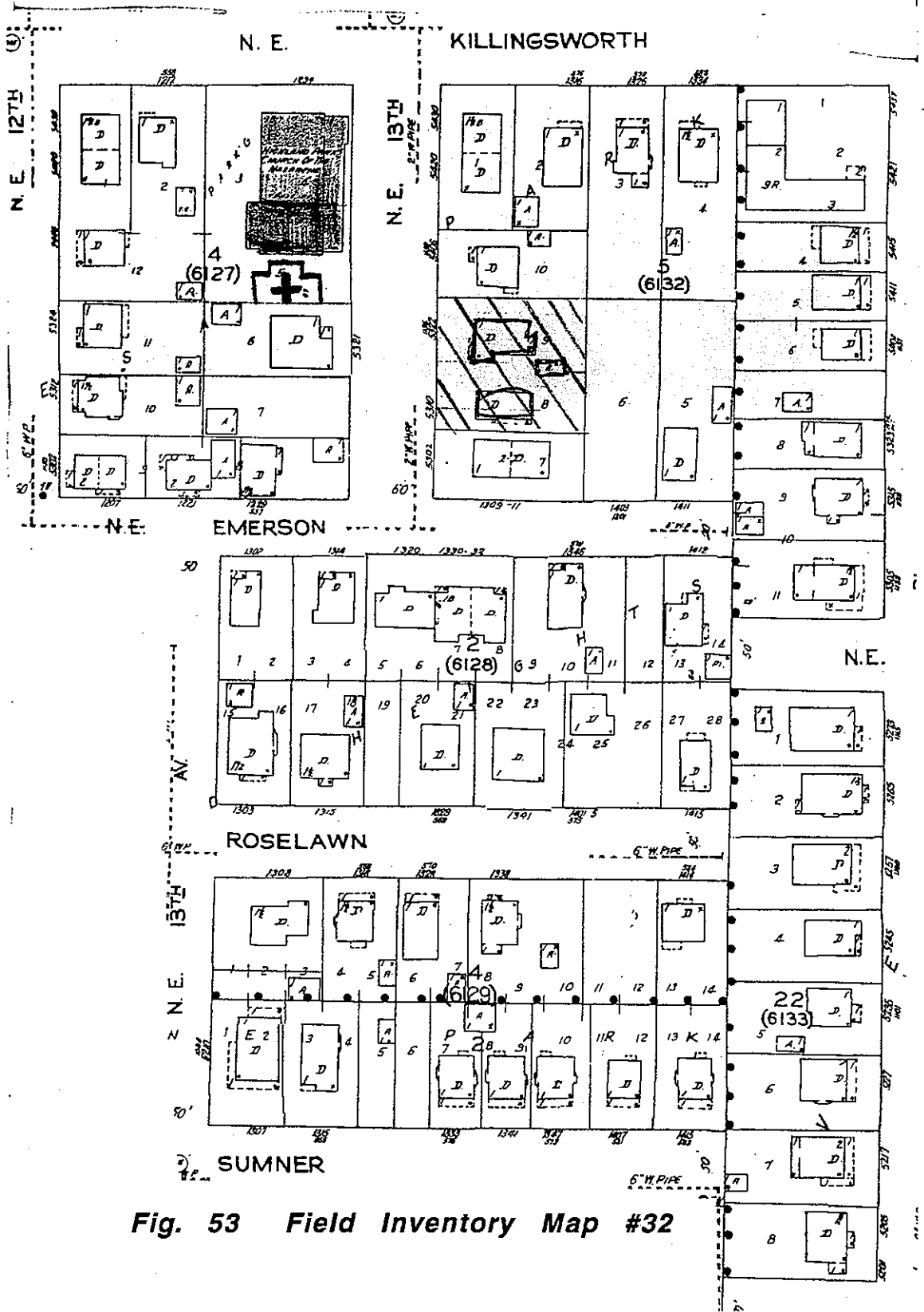
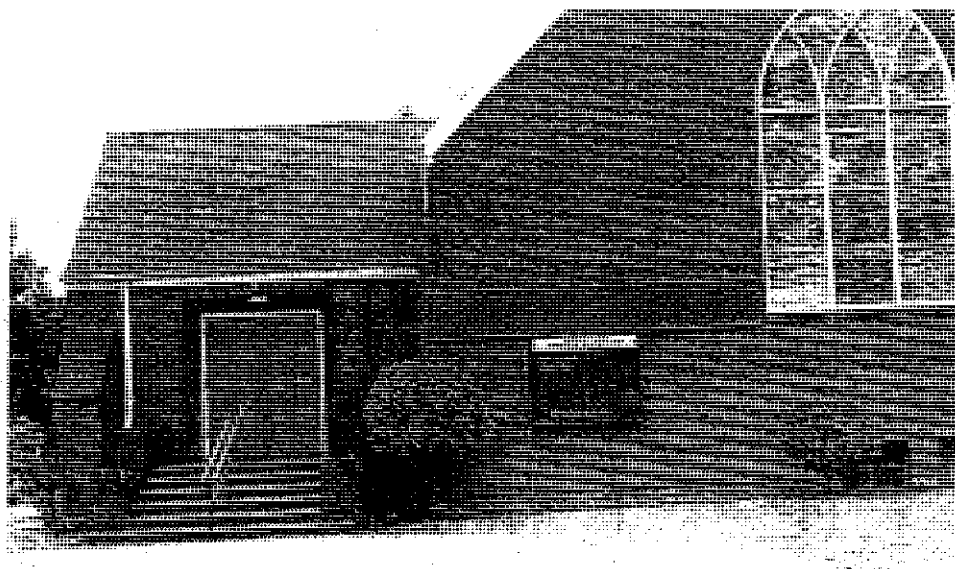


Fig. 53 Field Inventory Map #32



1234 NE Killingsworth Street. Great Mount Calvary Church,
1937. (T. Ward photo)

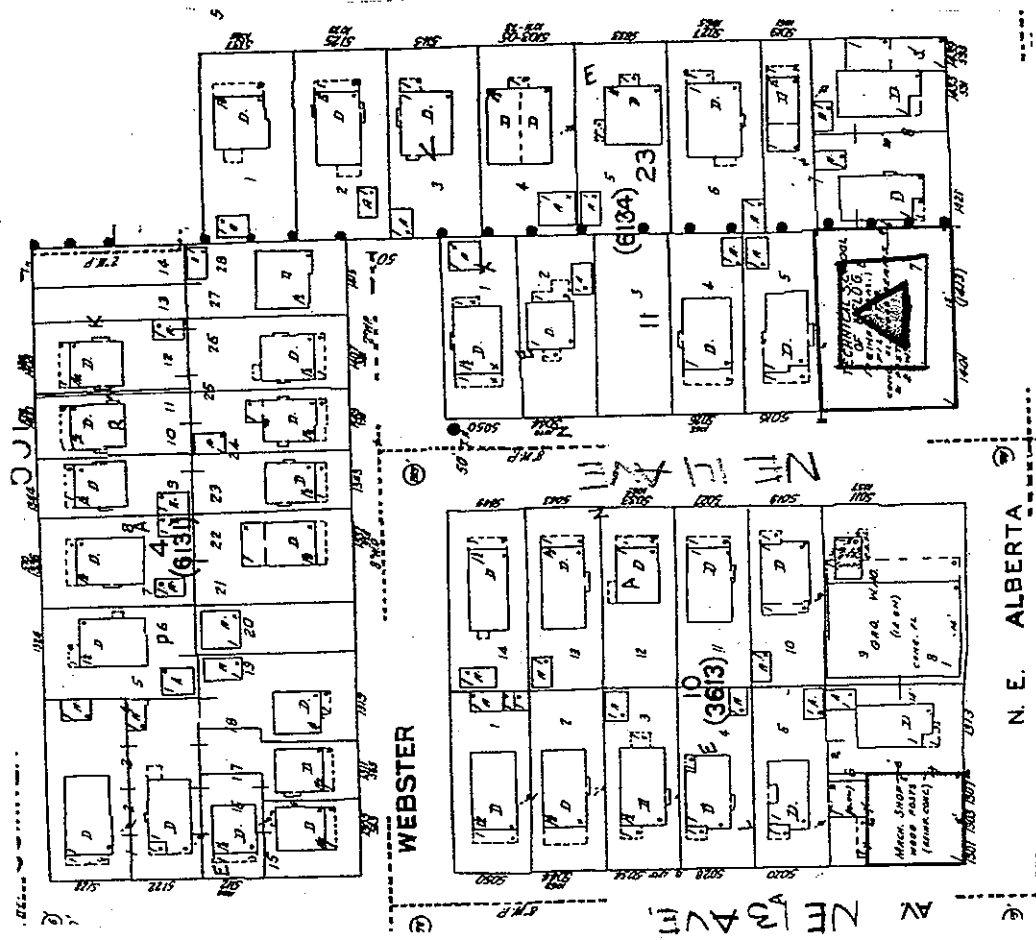


Fig. 54 Field Inventory Map #33

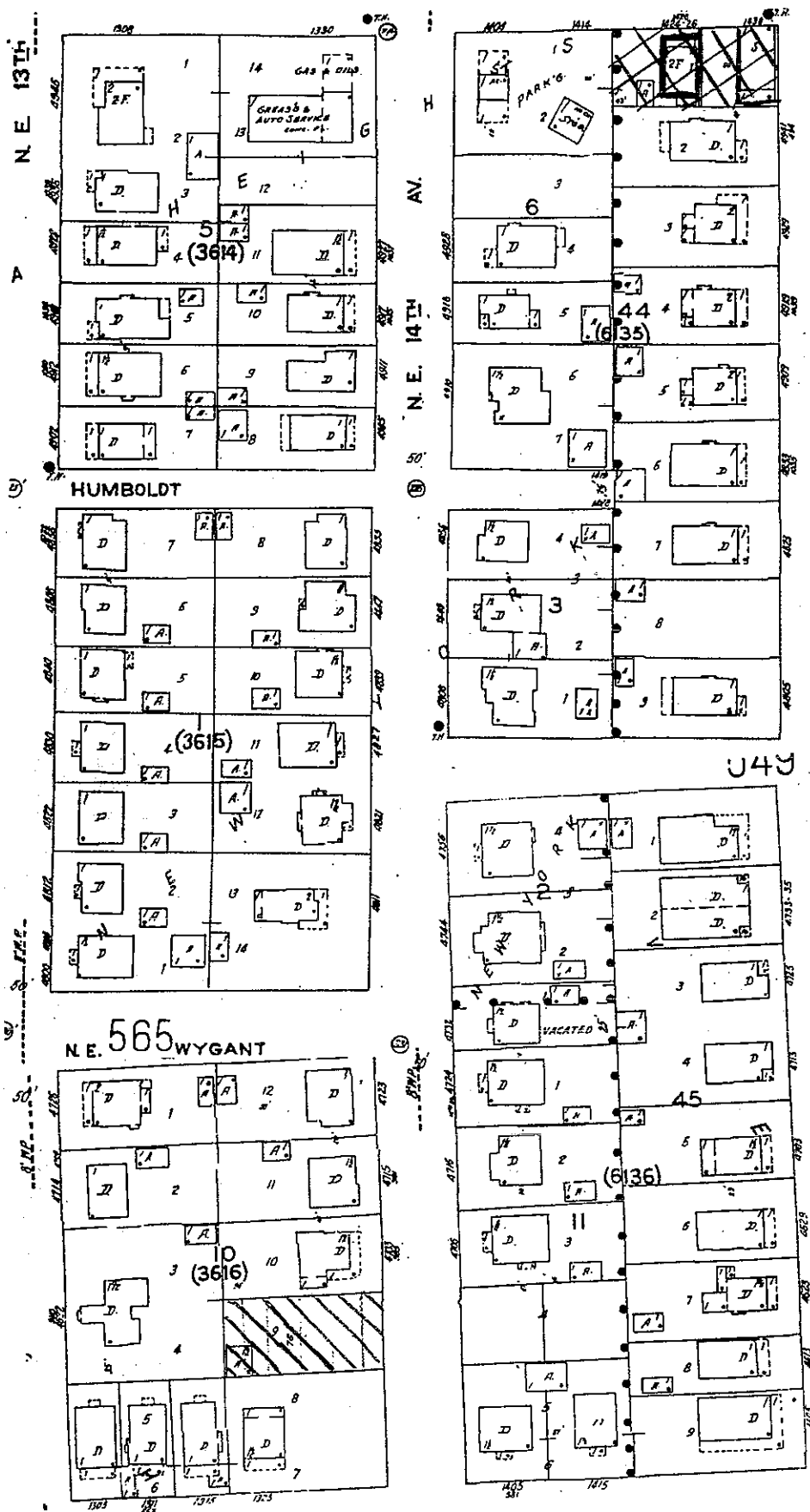
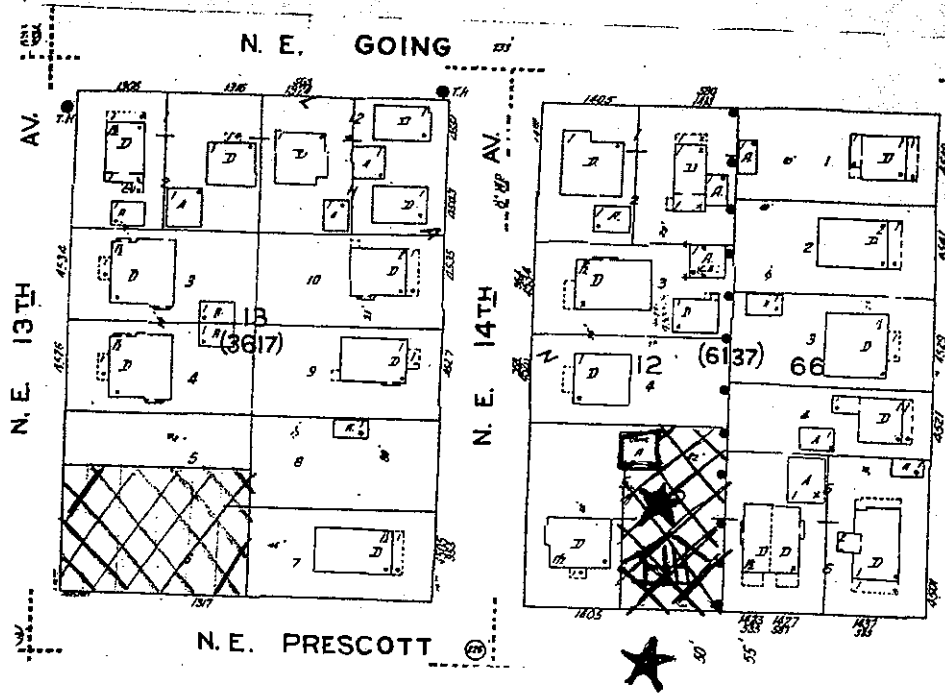
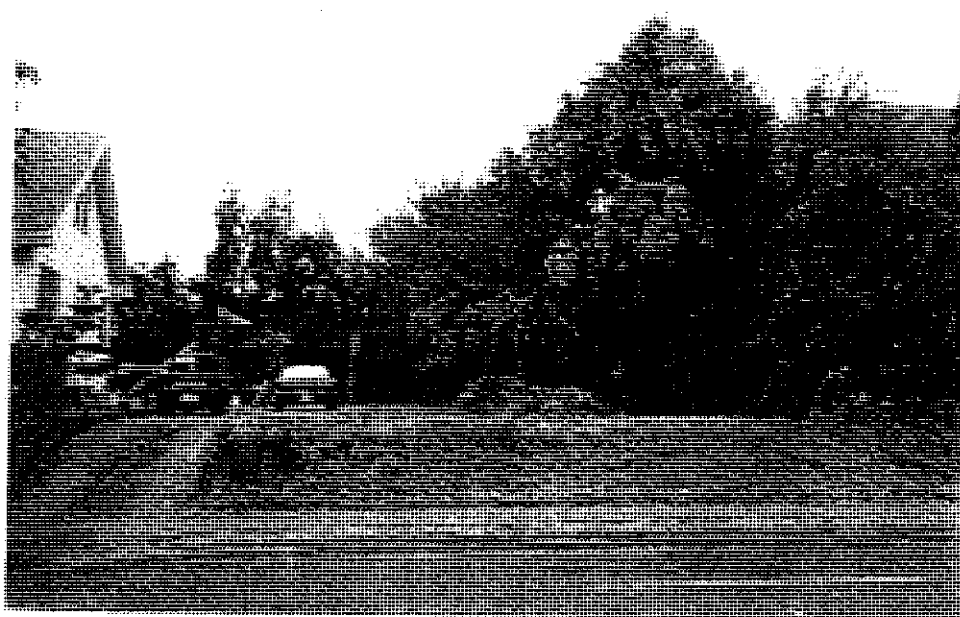


Fig. 55 Field Inventory Map #34

Fig. 56 Field Inventory Map #35





1413 NE Prescott Street. According to the Historic Resource Inventory, City of Portland, Oregon, this is the address for the J. A. Merriman Residence. He was said to have been the first Black physician in Oregon, arriving here in 1903. He was publisher of the Black newspaper Portland Times from 1918 to 1923. This is the only location in the study area that we found associated with an African American person before the Vanport flood. (T. Ward photo)



Fig. 57 Field Inventory Map #36

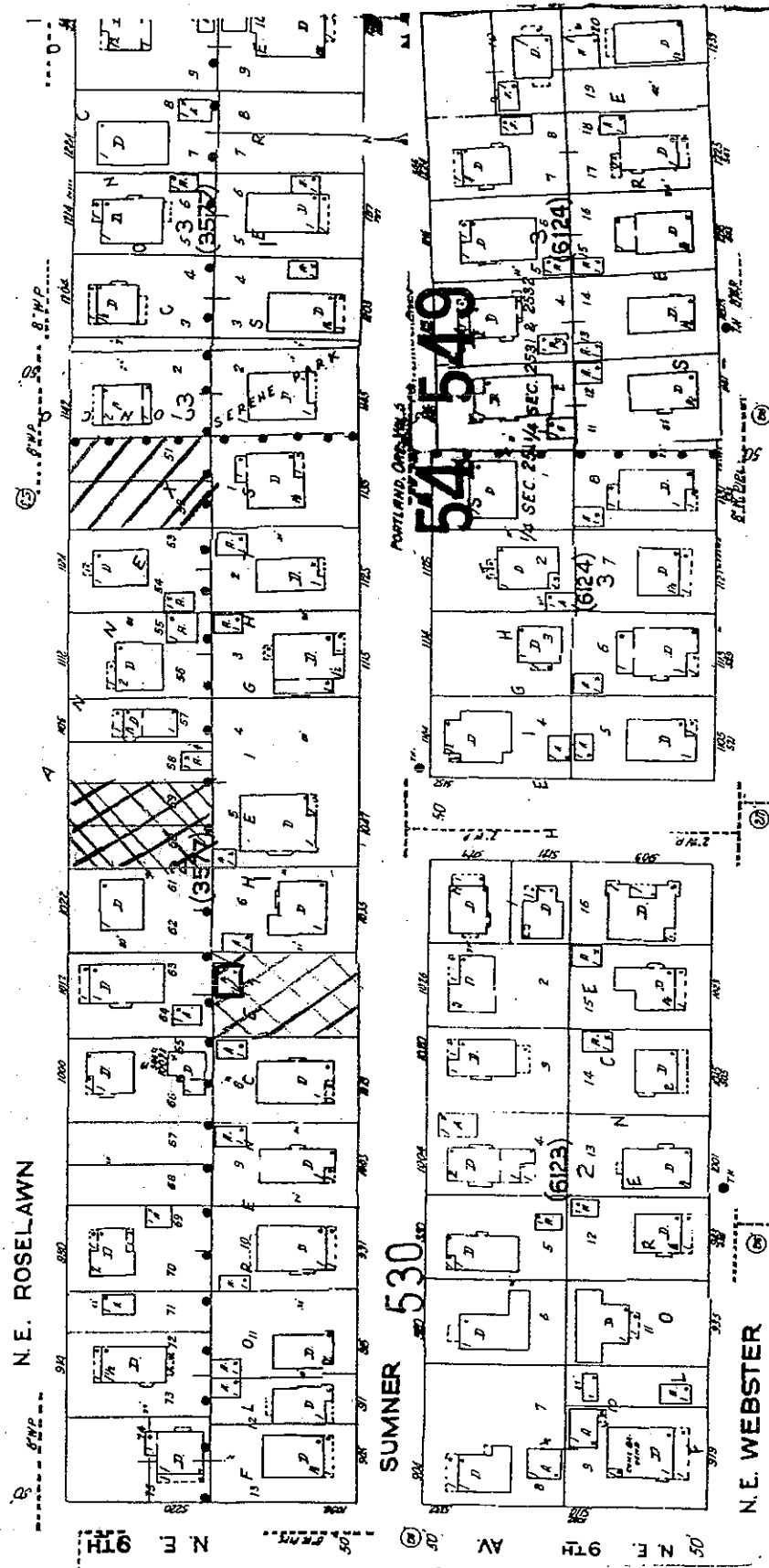
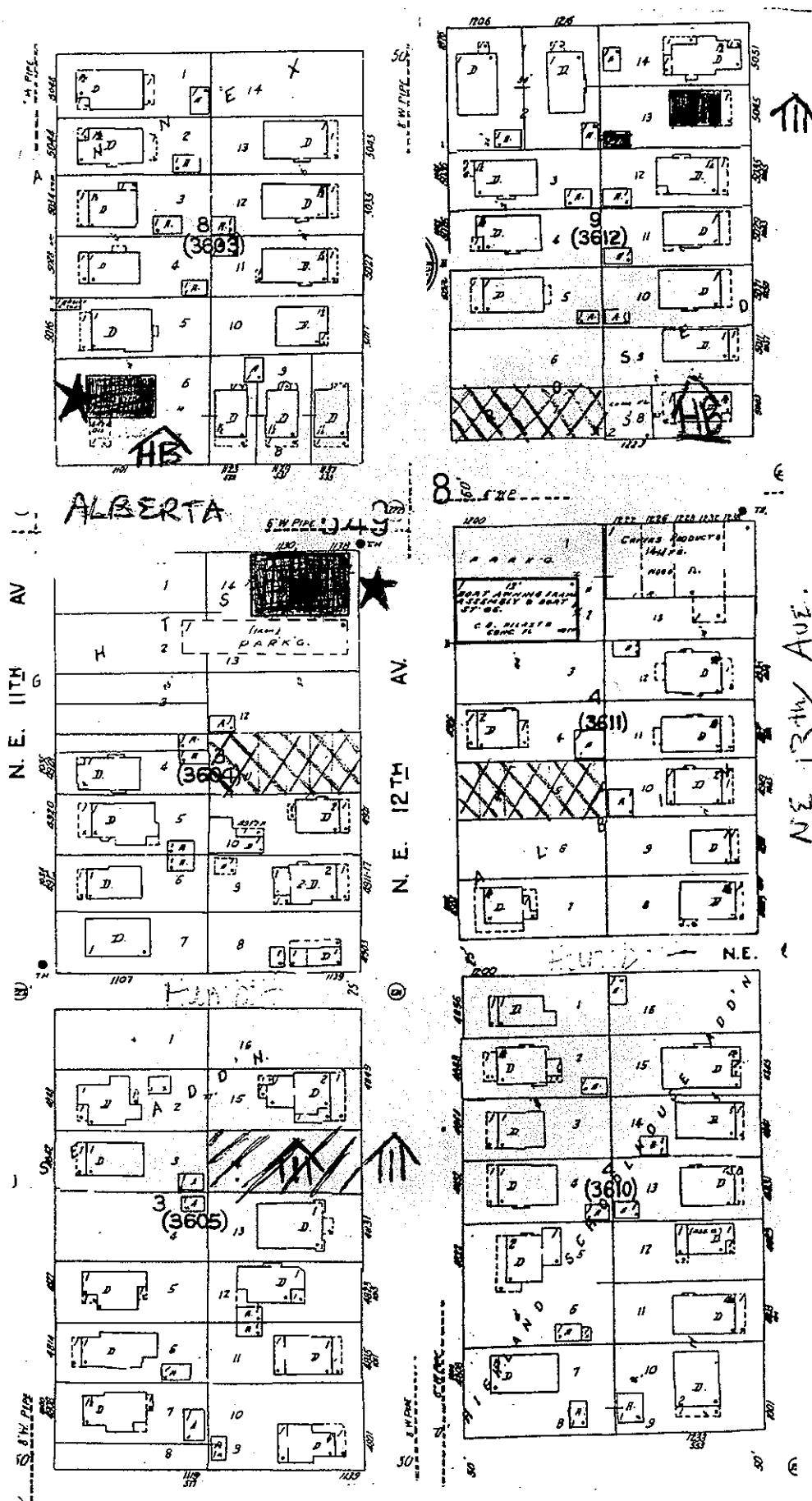


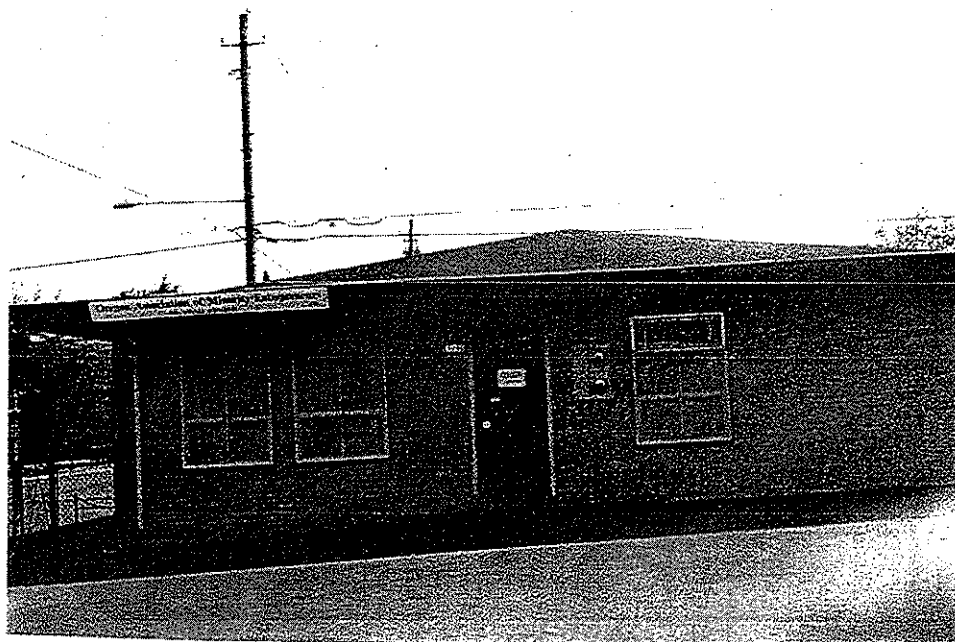
Fig. 58 Field Inventory Map #37

Fig. 59 Field Inventory Map #38





1101 NE Alberta Street. Sevier's Gas Station. (T. Ward photo)



1130 NE Alberta Street. Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs (OAME). (T. Ward photo)

Fig. 60 Field Inventory Map #39

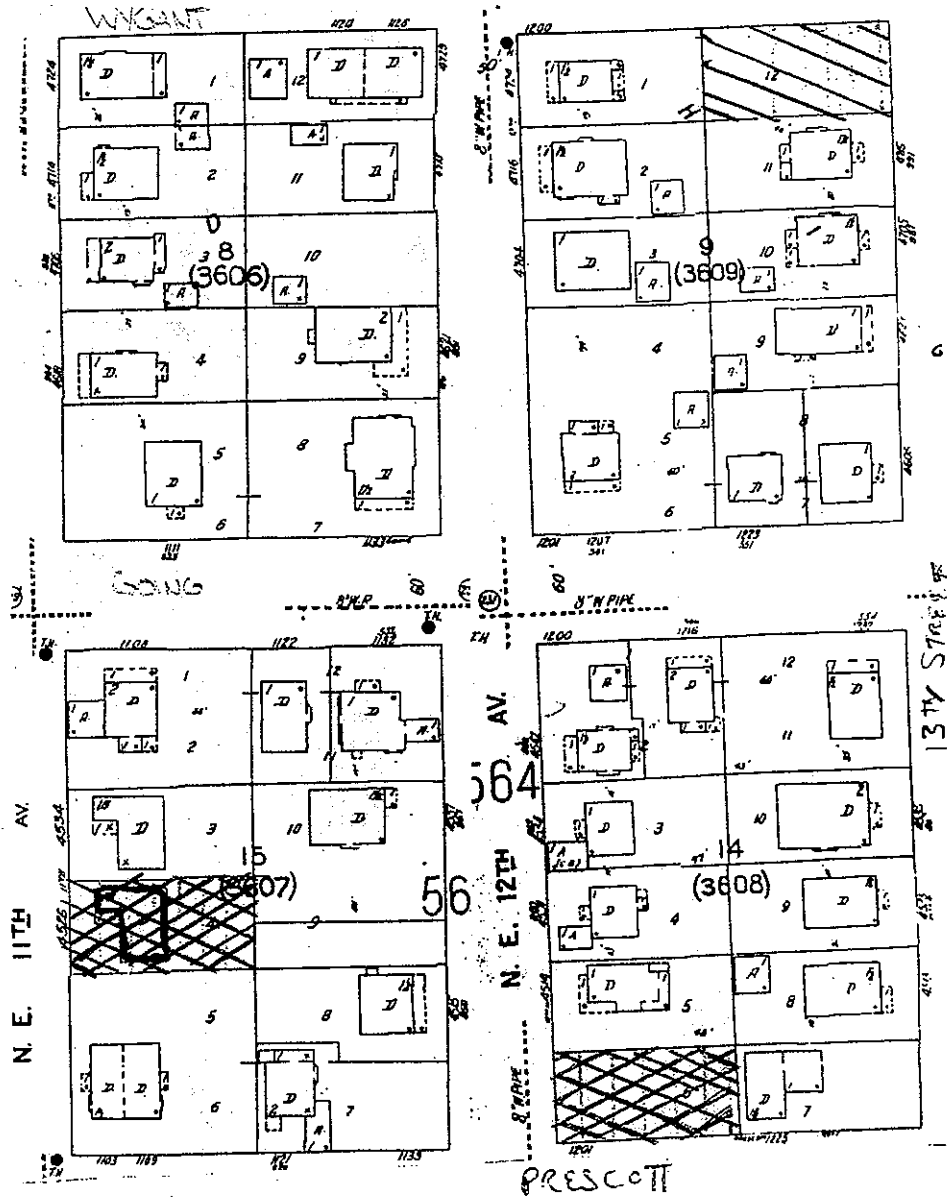


Fig. 61 Field Inventory Map #40

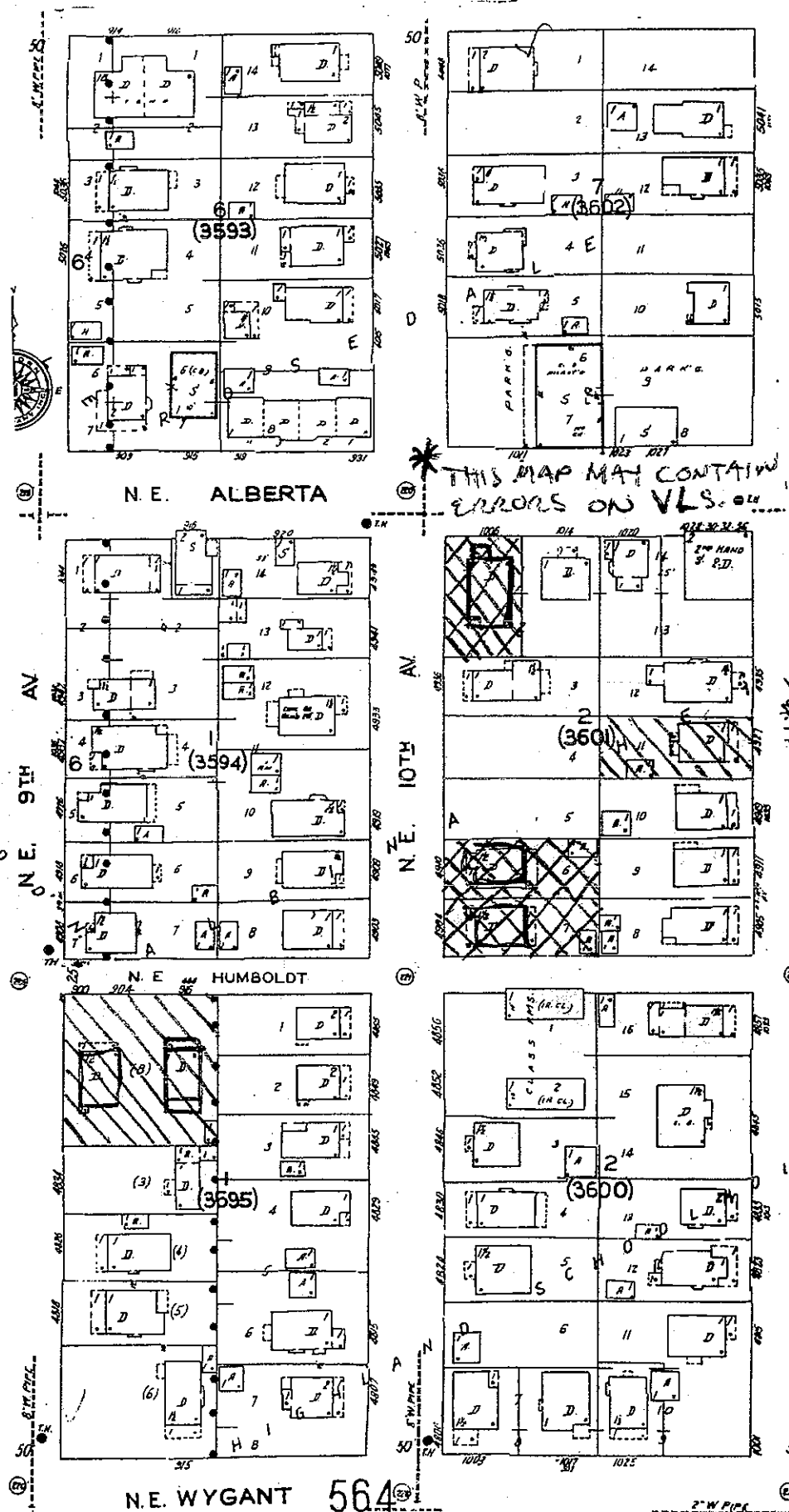
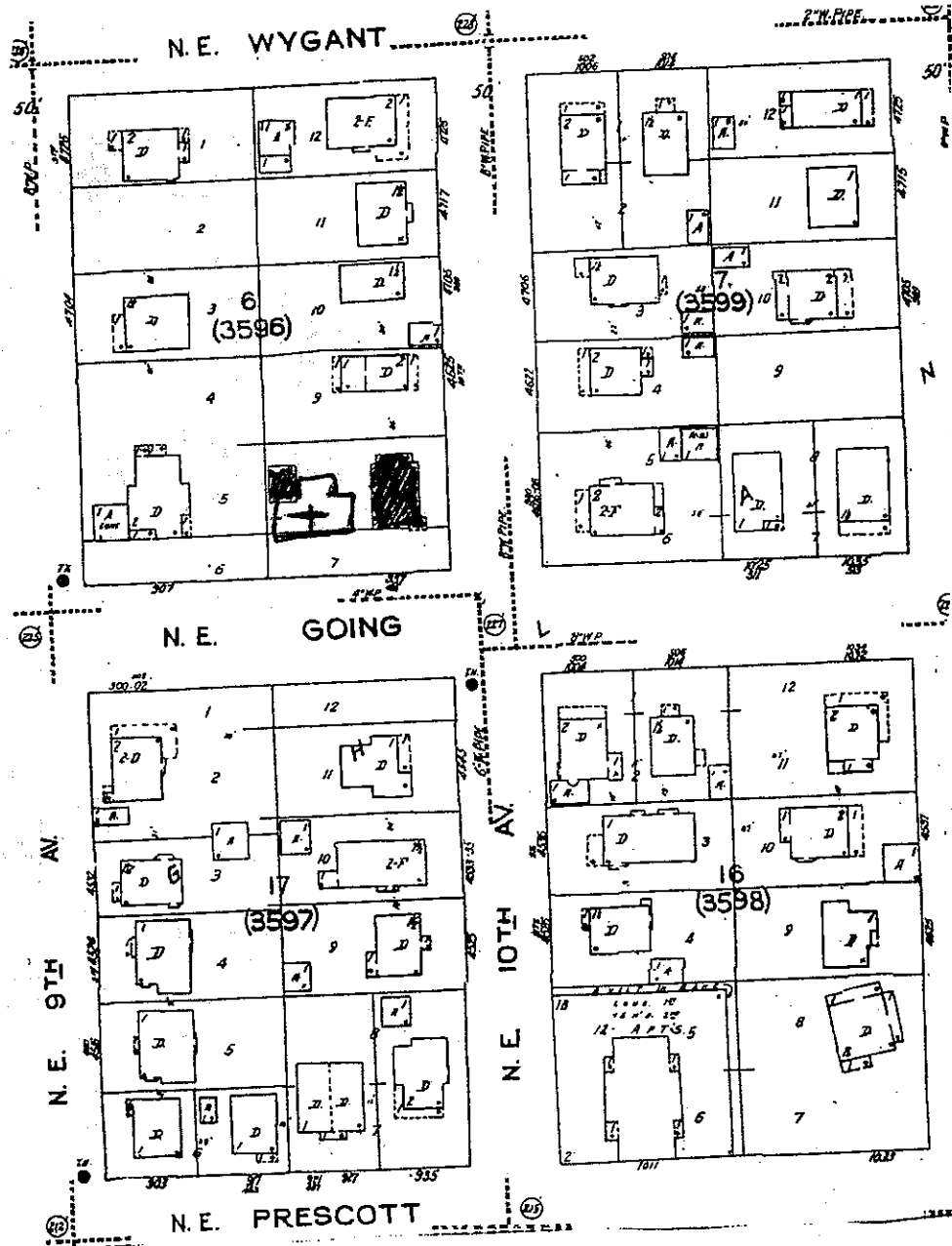


Fig. 62 Field Inventory Map #41



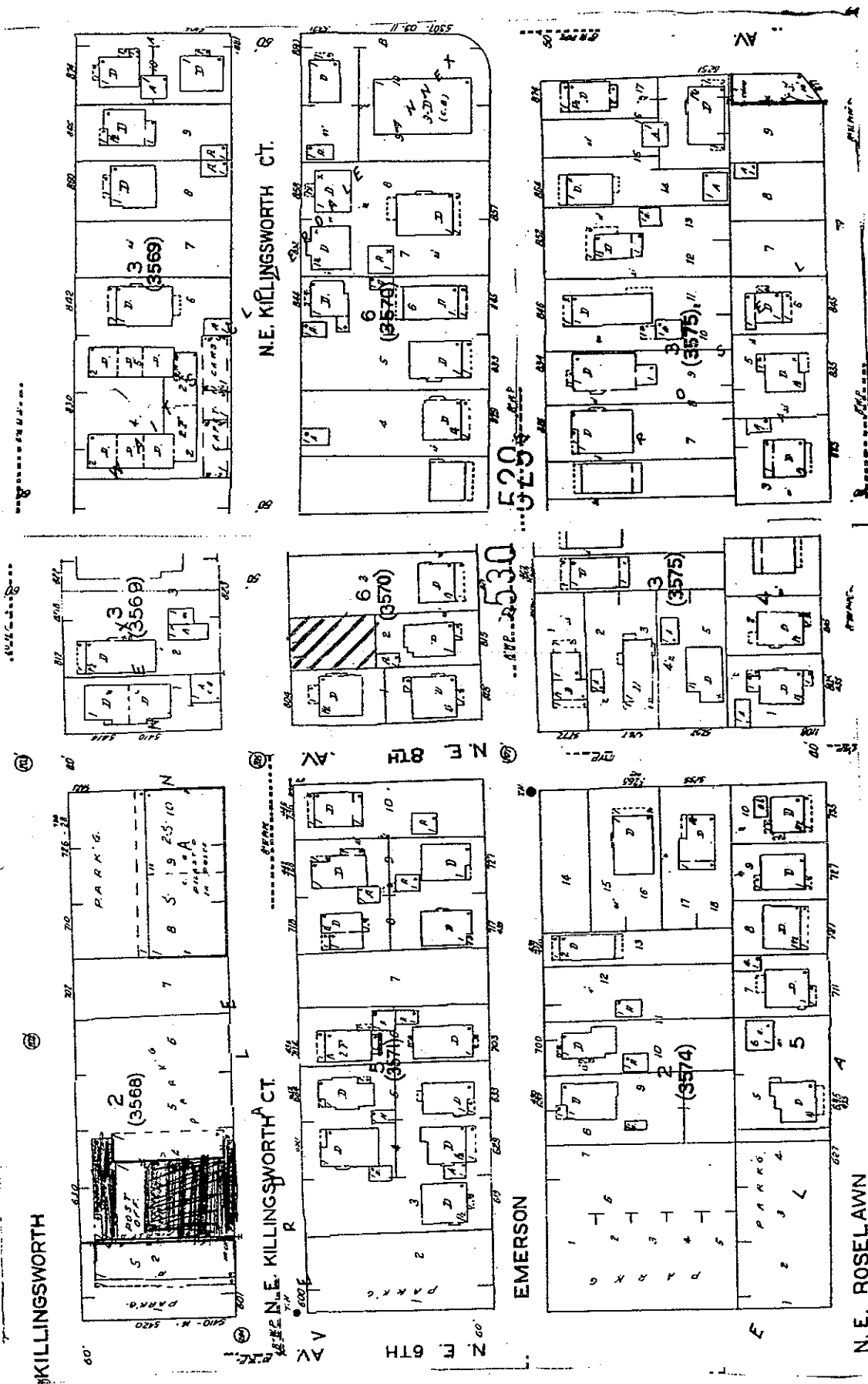
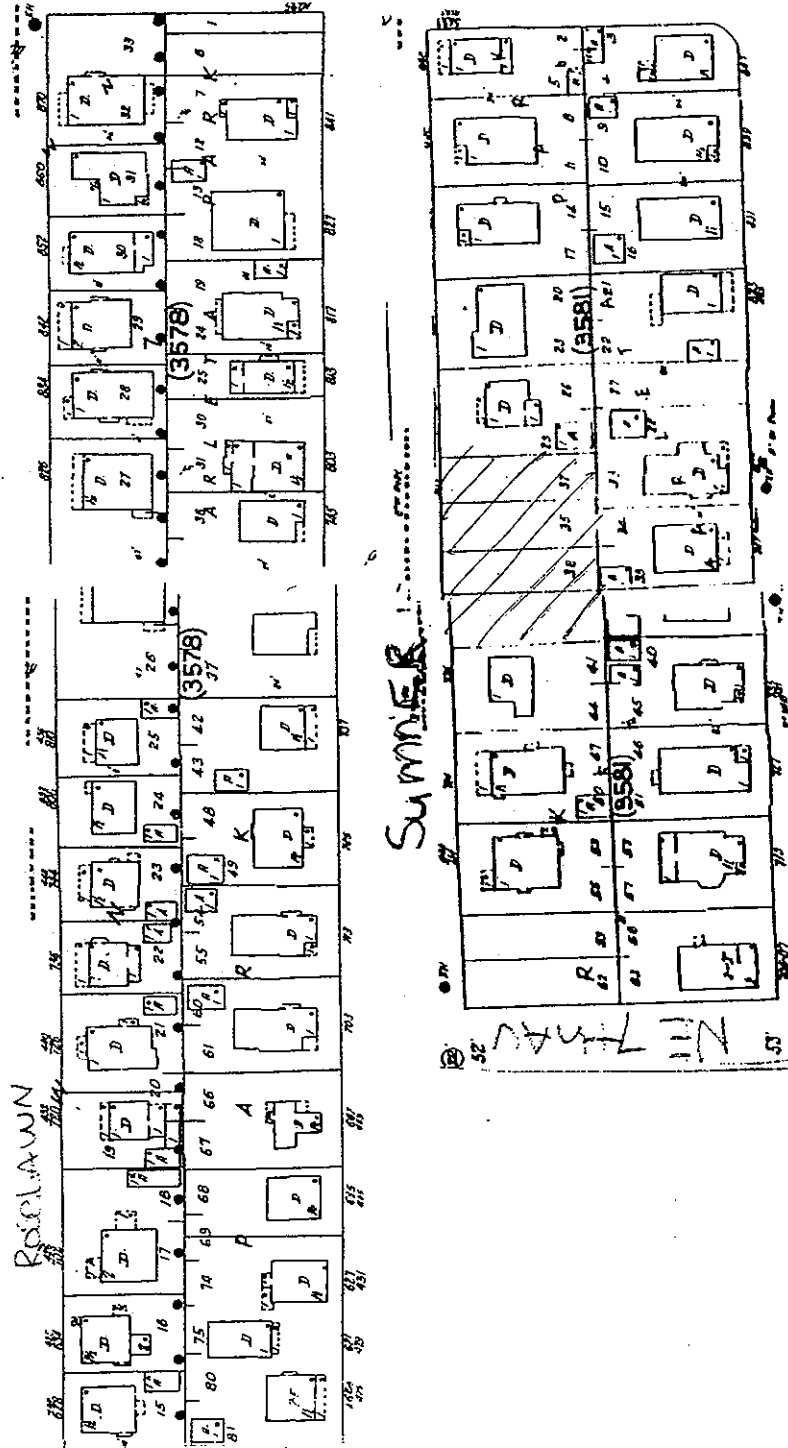


Fig. 63 Field Inventory Map #42



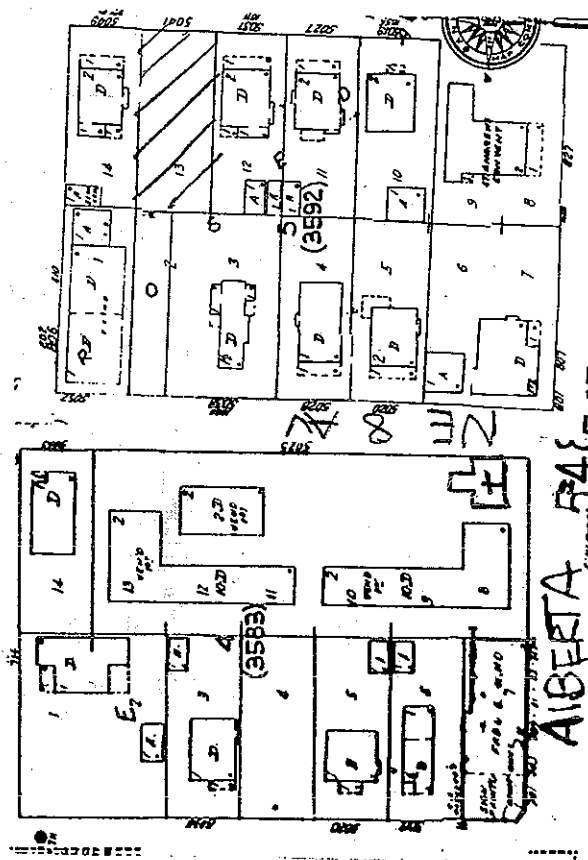
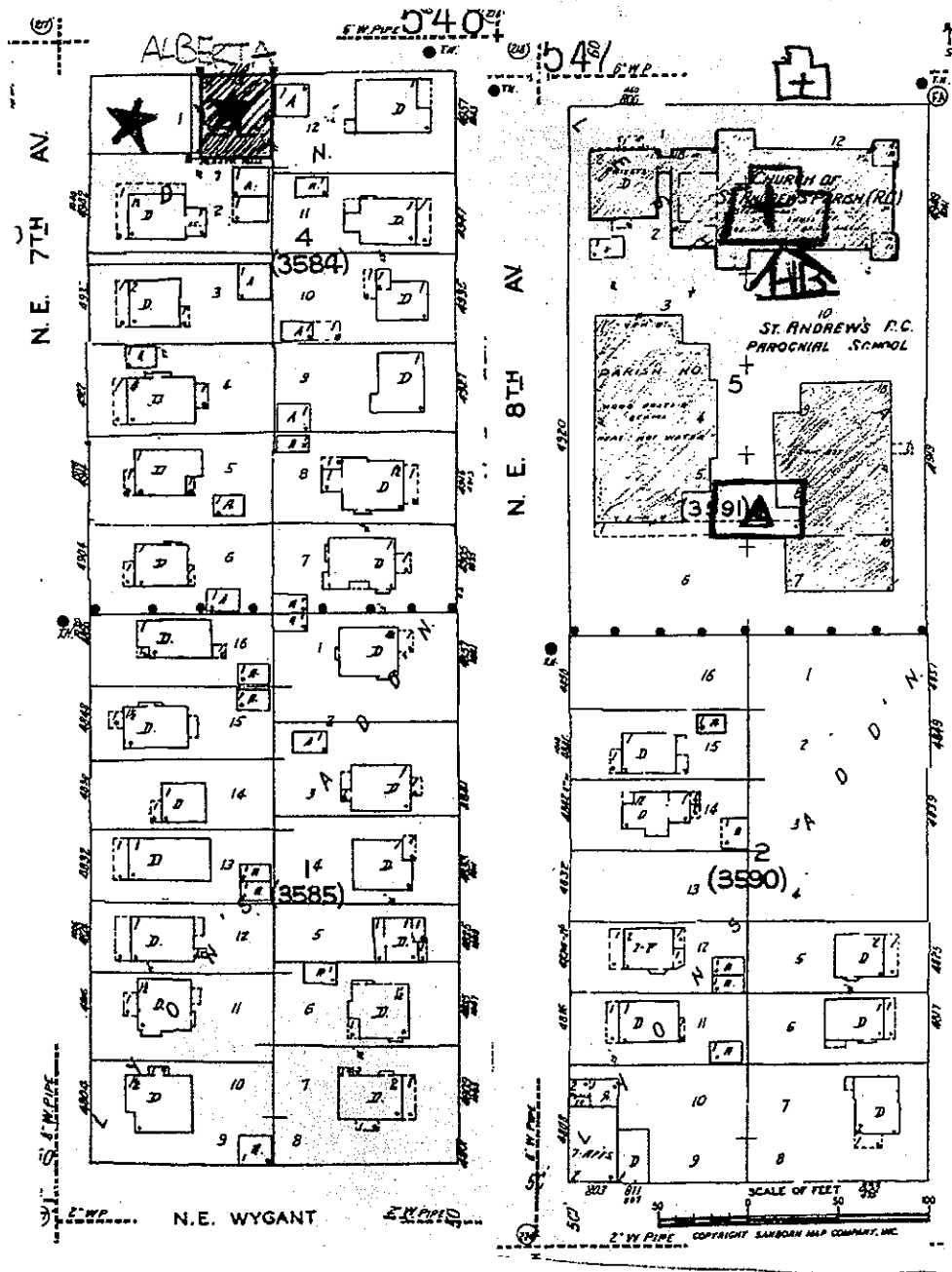
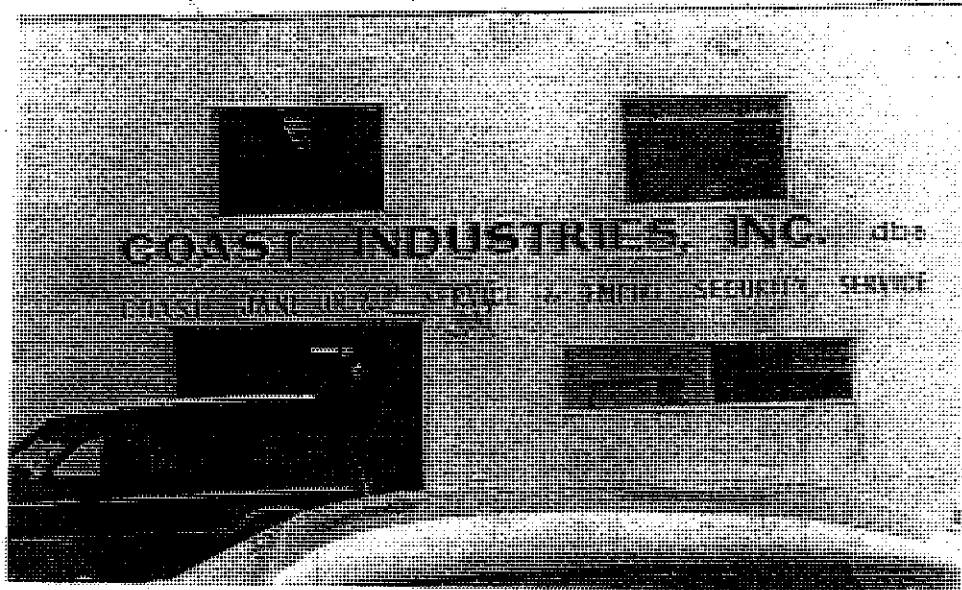


Fig. 65 Field Inventory Map #44

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N.E. 7th

Fig. 66 Field Inventory Map #45





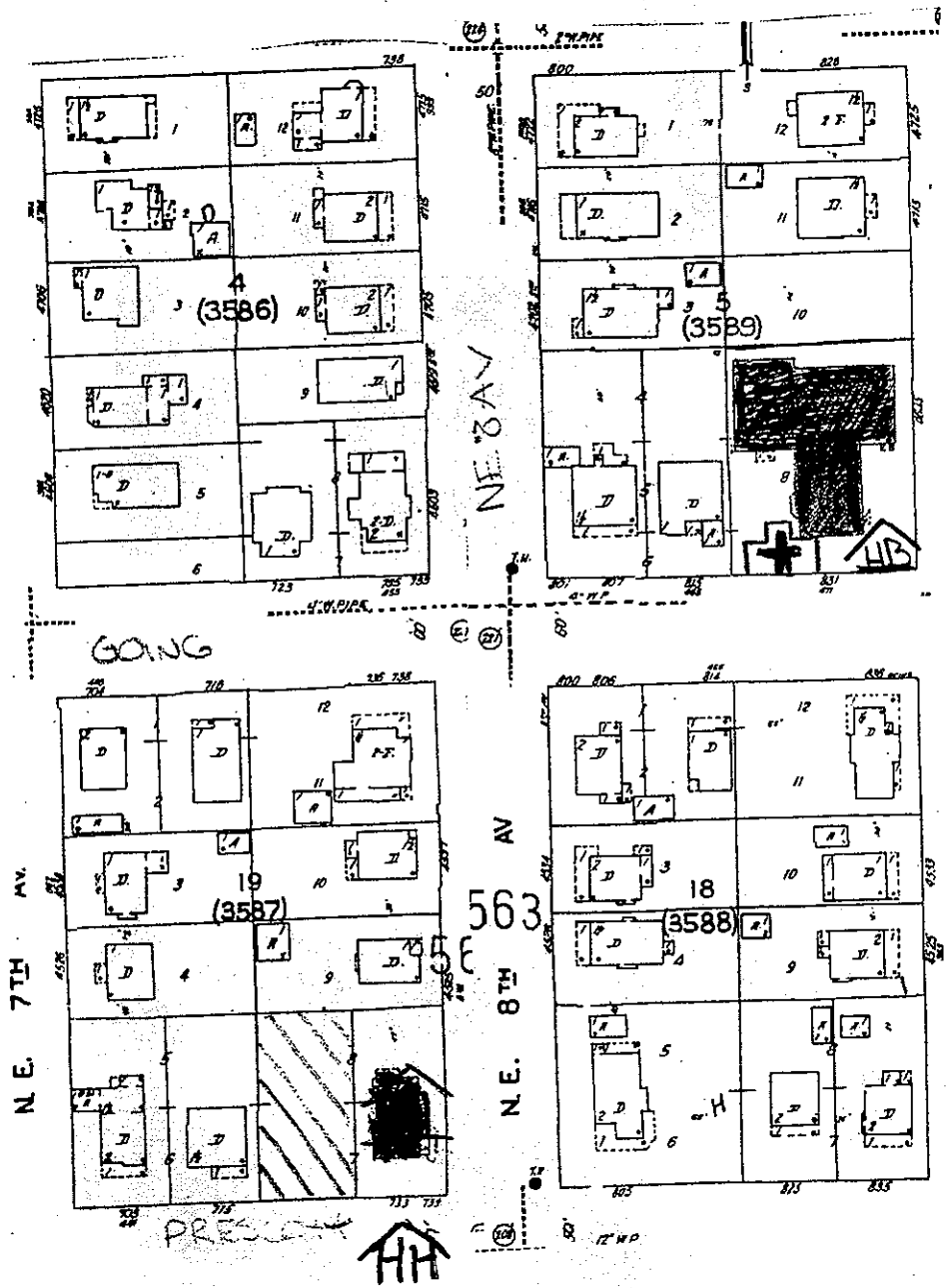
1719 NE Alberta Street. Coast Janitorial, one of the oldest African American businesses in Oregon.
(T. Ward photo)



4919 NE 9th Avenue. St. Andrews Catholic Church, 1928.

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Fig. 67 Field Inventory Map #46



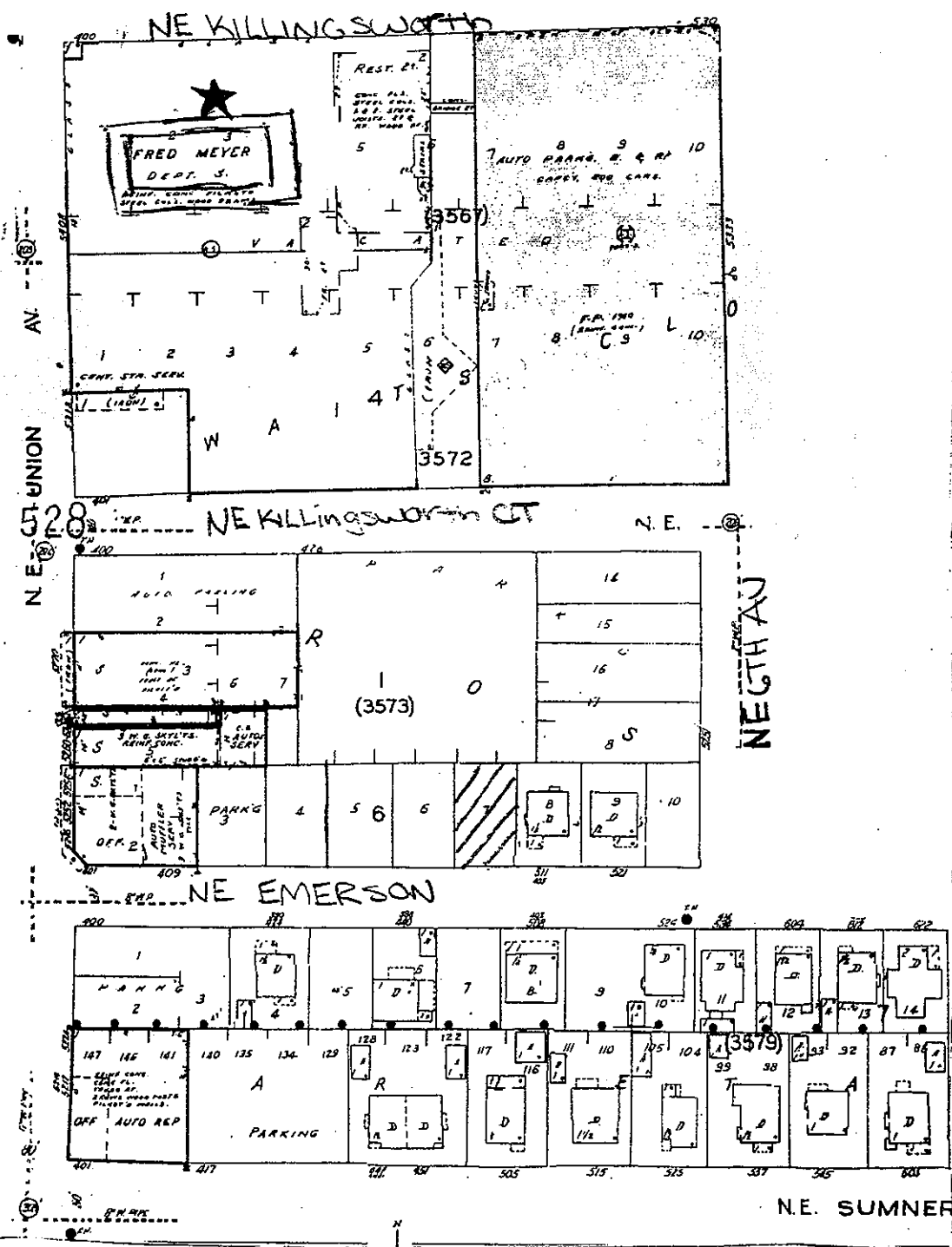


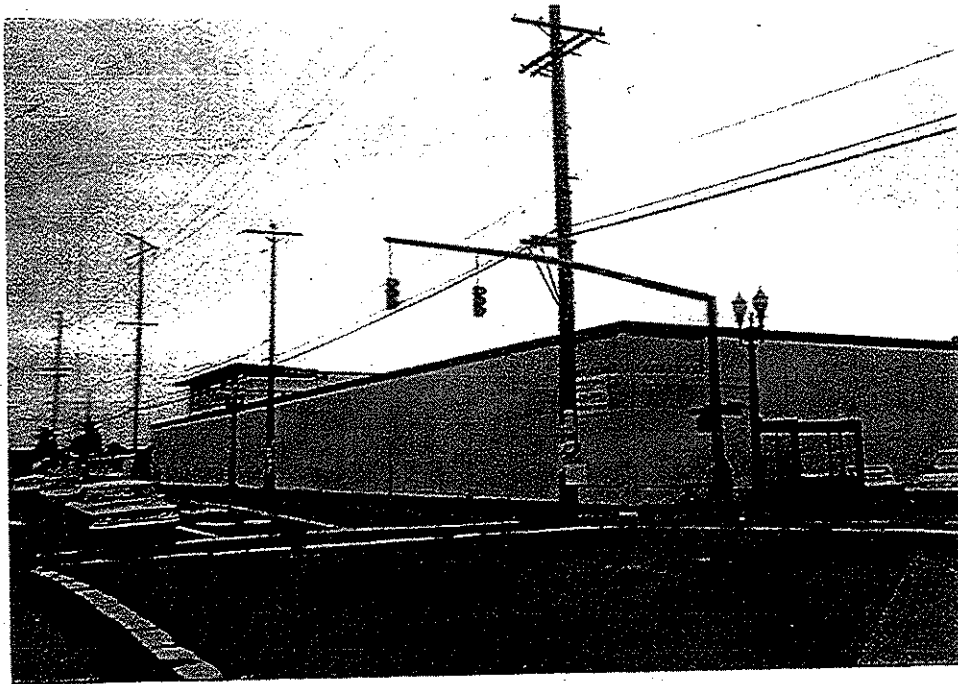
733 NE Prescott Street. Queen Anne Vernacular Residence, c.1900.



4635 NE 9th Avenue. Highland Congregational Church, 1926.

Fig. 68 Field Inventory Map #47





400 NE Killingsworth Street. Fred Meyers Store.
(T. Ward photo)

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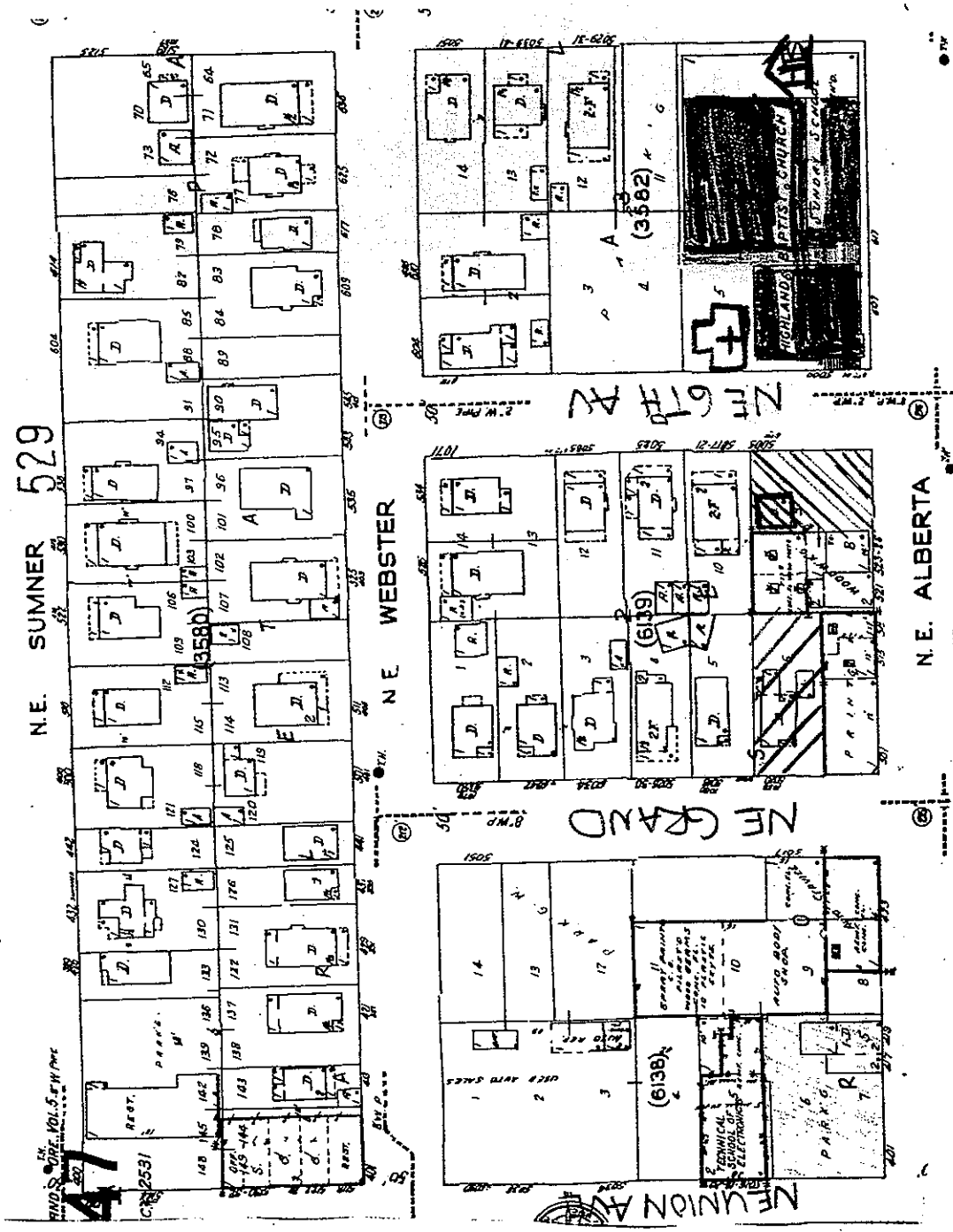


Fig. 69 Field Inventory Map #48



5000 NE 6th Avenue. Highland Baptist Church, 1911.

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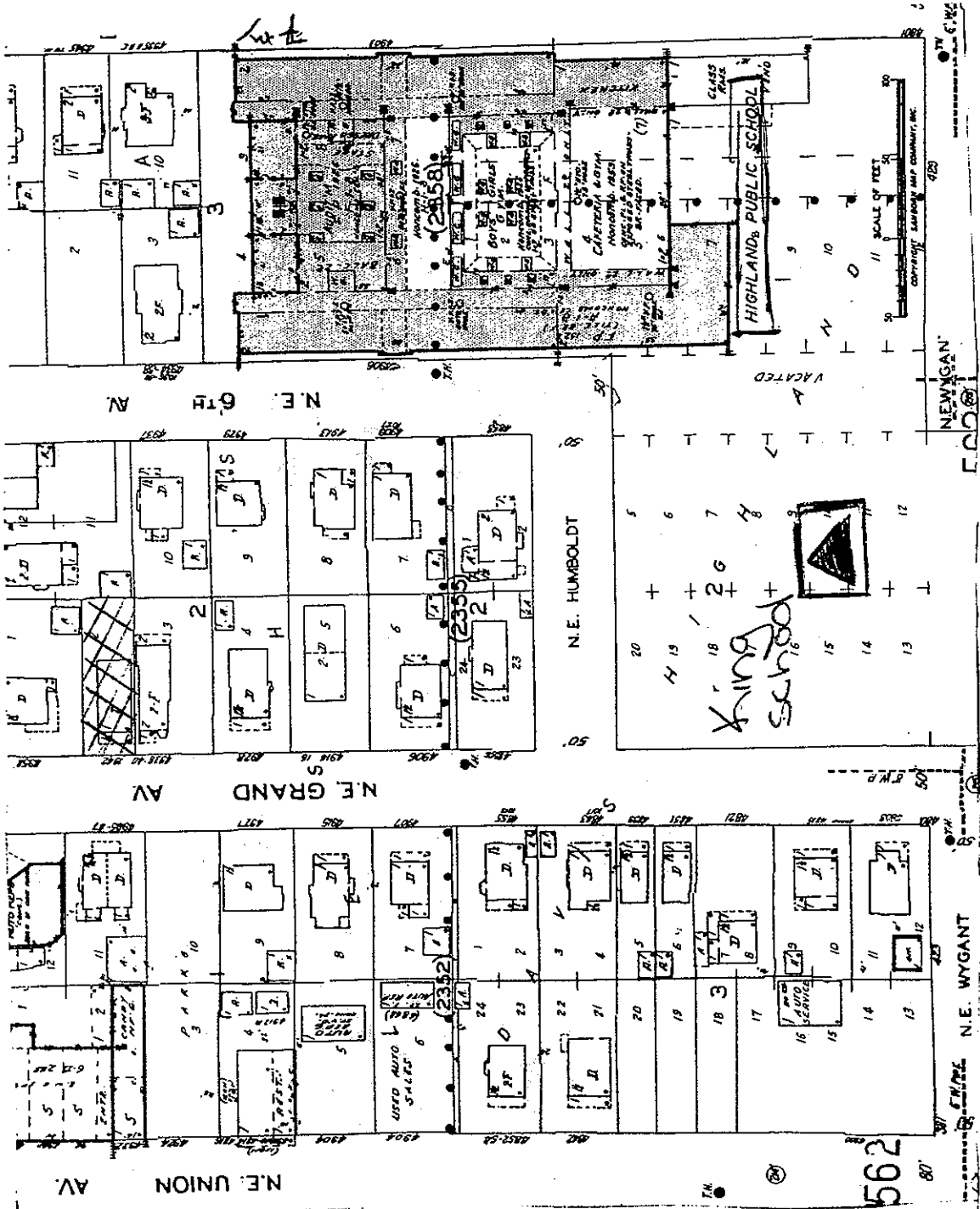


Fig. 70 Field Inventory Map #49

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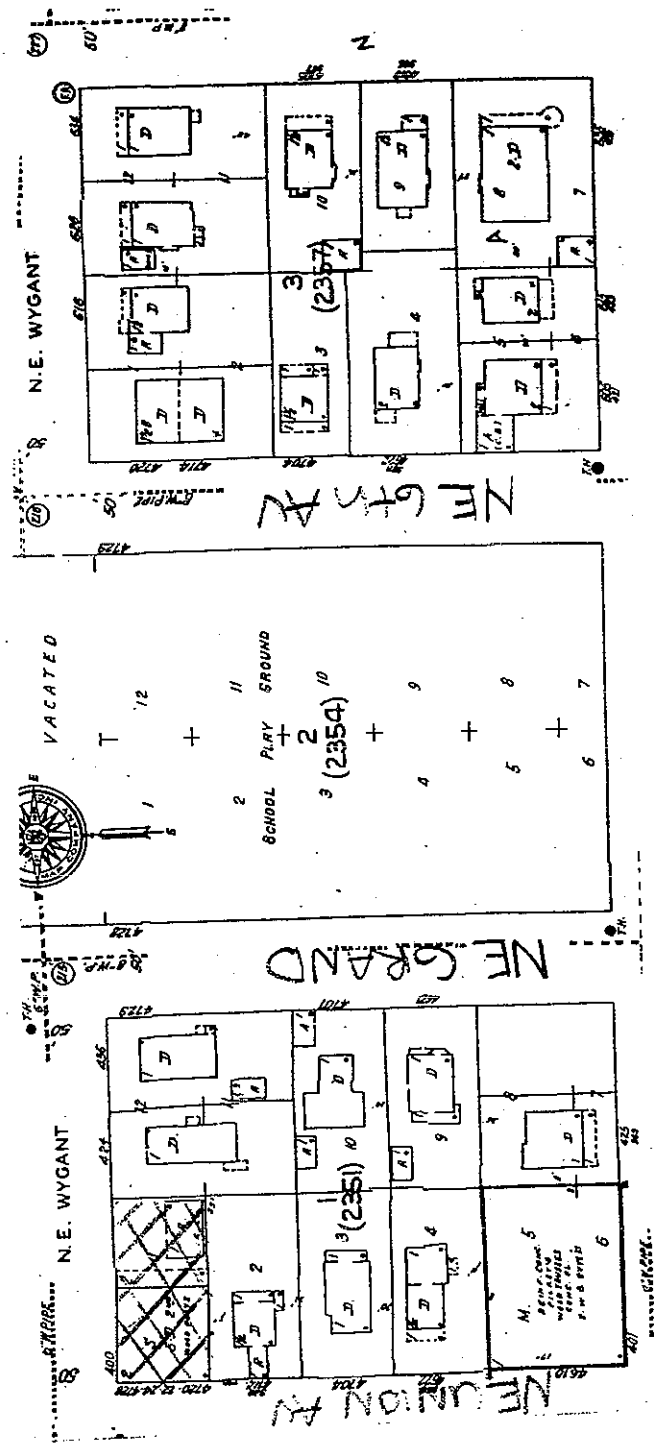


Fig. 71 Field Inventory Map #50

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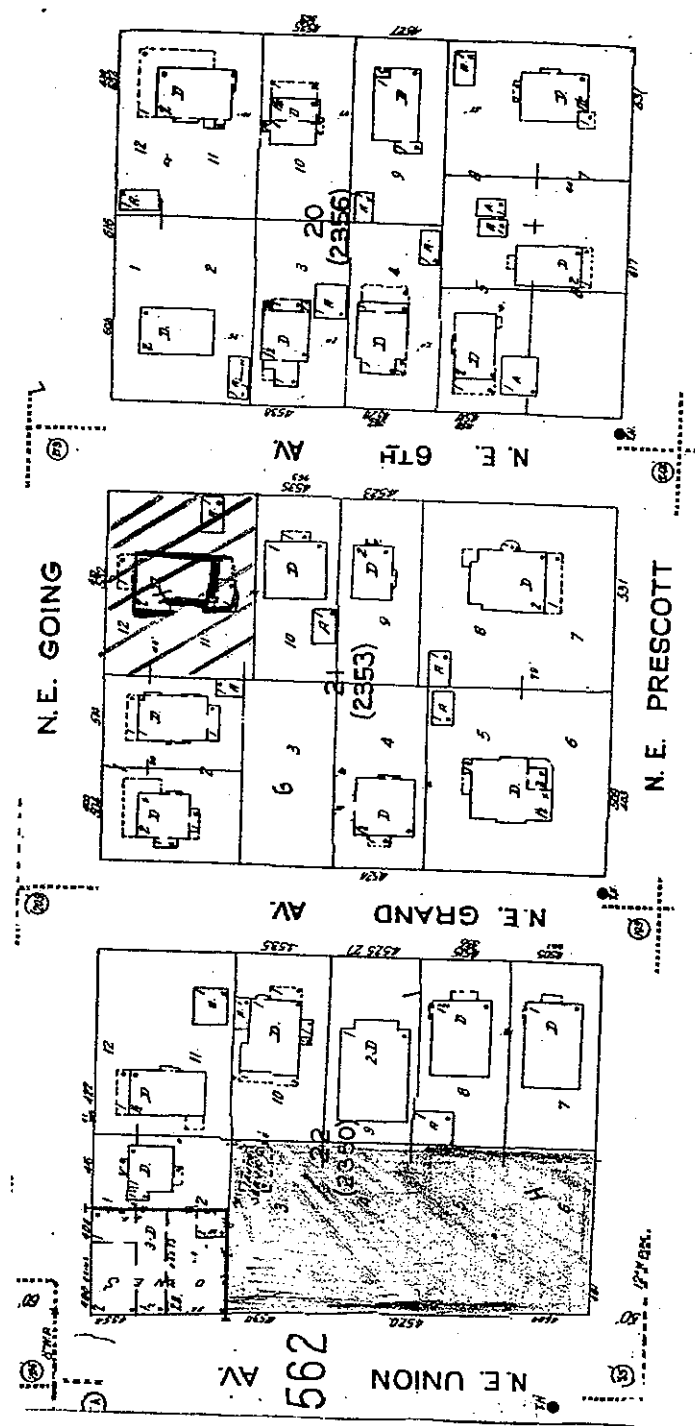


Fig. 72 Field Inventory Map #51

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM
OF
NATURAL
HISTORY
OF
THE
CITY
OF
NEW
YORK
1880

Part IV. CURRENT PROJECTS

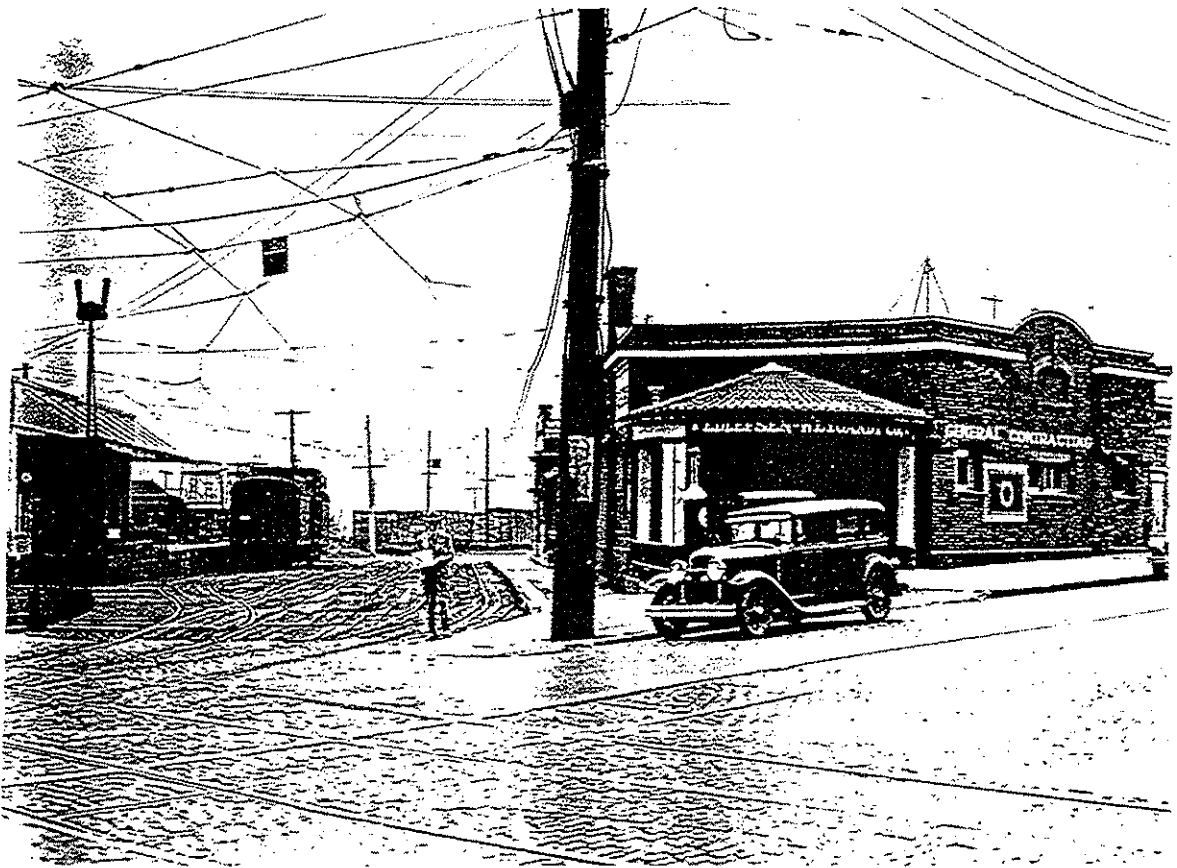


Fig. 73 General Contracting Building

Current Projects

The projects described on the following pages were selected to profile because all have the ability (and maybe even an obligation) to maintain and enhance the cultural resources associated with our study area:

Project Alberta

Peace Trees

Albina Plan

Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Exposition

Nehemiah Project

Project Alberta

Project Alberta was started by the Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs (OAME). Their plan is to revitalize NE Alberta Street from Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to 33rd Avenue. The estimation of how much the project will cost is \$2.6 million dollars and 82% of the funding is expected to come from corporations, loans, and grants.

The purpose of the project is to stabilize, rebuild, and reinforce the North and Northeast communities where needed. It is important for the people in the community to be more aware of their neighborhood before it gets worse.

The expectations of the Alberta plans are to have some international food restaurants, retail stores and minority owned businesses. Sam Brooks, executive director of OAME said, " This project should be completed in three years".

Peace Trees

The Peace trees is a non-profit organization that is volunteering time and effort to carry out environmental restoration projects all over the world. Between 1992 and 1996, the Peace Trees hope to bring thousands of young people to the Cascadia bioregion (the northwestern United States, and British Columbia , Canada) to restore certain areas in those regions. They hope to accomplish many, if not all of the restorations that are designated.

The group lives and works together. They learn about different cultural backgrounds, racial differences, politics, and language. The program is not only to restore the sites, but to bring people of different races, and cultural backgrounds together.

100 men and women between the ages of 18-22 will begin the first project between August 15 - September 15. They come from Central America, the Middle East, Japan , Europe, Canada, and the United States to work on stream rehabilitation, erosion control, tree-planting, and trail building initiatives in Eugene, Corvallis, Oregon; Tacoma, Washington; and the Olympic National Forest in Washington State.

Peace Trees will be working with the Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs to plant at least 100 trees between Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and Northeast 33rd. Around 30-40 young people will be needed to break asphalt, dig holes, water, stake and plant these trees.

The Albina Plan

The Portland Planners are planning to give Albina a whole new look. They said that they want to work with the community

from the Portland Public Schools to police, from the Coalition of Black Men to the Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs, from the Portland Development Commission to the city of Portland. Together, the occasional cacophony of gang gun-fire in the night could be replaced in the 19-square-mile Albina community by a symphony of construction work, retail, and light industrial traffic. (Oregonian newspaper article)

Me personally I think that it is a great plan and I wish that more people would get involved in these kind of projects. Most of the people who want this kind of project to work are people who don't live in the neighborhood that the project is being conducted in. The people that reside in the community have little if any participation in the project. Some of the people have very good ideas. I know because I have heard a lot of ideas about neighborhood changes. The only reason that they don't get heard is because that they don't say anything.

When someone from a different neighborhood comes and tries to make changes in a neighborhood that he does not know what the people's needs or want's for a better neighborhood. So I feel that they should talk to the people who live in the neighborhood and ask them what they want in their neighborhood to make it better or to fit their needs for a better and cleaner neighborhood.

Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Exposition

A January 30, 1990 letter to Portland Mayor Bud Clark announced the outline of a 15-year plan to rejuvenate N/NE Portland by using the bicentennial anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition as the focus for an international celebration. The model would be the 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition that took place in NW Portland. These plans were also conveyed to Oregon Historical Society director, William Tramosch, at the same time. The primary concerns identified in the letter were:

Portland State University's 1987 "Portland's Changing Landscape," and the September, 1989 "Discussion Draft: Albina Community Plan Process Report," reveals some disturbing omissions from current plans and assessments: 1) the attention paid to African American cultural needs is virtually nonexistent; 2) educational and professional opportunities for economically disadvantaged citizens are hardly addressed, much less planned for, and 3) natural resource management is completely ignored.

Since that time Urban Forestry, Inc. has been using the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Celebration as a framework to: 1) create long term construction and landscaping projects, 2) develop possible financing opportunities for new business formations, 3) identify the cultural, economic, scientific, and aesthetic benefits of using native vegetation for community landscaping, and 4) identify related educational and business opportunities for inner-city residents.

This project (1992 Alberta Street Cultural Resource Inventory) is a direct outgrowth of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Exposition.

The primary purpose of the proposal can also be quoted from the Clark letter:

It is essential that we have better educated and better financed families and citizens as role models and mentors for Portland's next generation of young adults. A 15-year planning framework provides the needed time for addressing both concerns.

The 1905 Exposition demonstrated that large financial investments can be garnered for ventures of this type, and that positive long-term community improvements can result from such investments.

The Nehemiah Project

The Nehemia Housing Program is located in North Portland on 4114 N. Vancouver. The name "Nehemiah" comes from the biblical prophet Nehemiah who rebuilt Jersusalem.

Jacki Walker is the executive director of the Northeast Community Development Corporation. The program was established for the betterment of the North and Northeast neighborhoods. NECDC was founded in 1989, when the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development gave NECDC a \$3.75 million Nehemiah Housing Opportunities Grant [Skanner Newspaper, August 12, 1992]. The grant provides for a interest free second mortgage and a \$15,000 reduction on the construction of 100 new and rehabilitation of 150 homes throughout Northeast Portland, such as the properties in the Boise, King, Humboldt and Vernon Neighborhoods.

Portland's minority community established the development corporation in 1984 to expose the need for job training and affordable housing for low income people (Oregonian, August, 1992). The project goal is to give 150 low and moderate income families phenomenal opportunity to become home owners at an affordable cost.

Jaki Walker is very pleased at the progress that has been made and is very enthused at improving the community. She says,

"Community development by contrast allows you to produce a product or take something from concept to completion. When its finished it adds to the resources of the community. I can drive by with my child and say: This is what I did" [Oregonian, August, 1992].

Our tour of Nehemiah Project homes showed us how well the program is working. The homes looked great, could be afforded by low-income families, and also caused local neighbors to take care of their own homes and lawns (Appendix D).

Part V. RECOMMENDATIONS



Fig. 74 Vanport Cleanup (OHS)

Recommendations

The following recommendations are a consensus of this group's opinions. We hope that the government, local businesses, and concerned citizens will consider our suggestions and our research findings, and do something about them. We have prioritized these recommendations according to our personal preferences.

1. Garbage and Litter Management.

The garbage and litter management recommendations have been developed from the group, from the people we interviewed, and from others. Everyone thought that there were health issues involved, as well as general unsightliness.

There are specific locations where the garbage is worse. 26th and Wygant, 16th and Alberta, 8th and Webster all have garbage, or garbage bags lying around. These places are in need of immediate attention. We recommend that the people living in or around these areas cooperate with the city government to schedule regular garbage pickups and street sweepings.

The streets and neighborhoods that are already clean have street sweepers. The people living in littered areas can also organize a community clean up, where people of that area designate a certain day and time to clean up the environment.

2. Neighborhood Improvements.

The neighborhood improvement recommendations have been developed from the members of the group. We think that property values would be much higher if local churches, businesses, homes and lawns were better maintained. Another improvement would be a Neighborhood Watch program. These improvements would also make the neighborhood cleaner and safer for children.

Two specific locations are: 11th and Alberta (Fig. 75), and 23rd and Sumner. On 11th and Alberta there is a lonely basketball backboard. It is right next to the Sevier's Gas Station. There is a lot of through traffic (including big trucks and buses). It is not the safest place for somebody to play basketball. We recommend that somebody move the hoop to a safer location. On 23rd and Sumner stands a burnt house. It looks very dreary, and is taking away from the rest of the area. We recommend that the Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Project, or some similar program, develop the house to suitable living needs.

3. African American Businesses.

The African American business recommendation was suggested by a woman named Berria Brooks (an interviewee). She recommends that there be more Black businesses opened. We recommend that a good first step would be to actively support existing Black businesses. Project Alberta, described in the previous section of this report, directly addresses this recommendation.



Fig. 75 Basketball Backboard: 11th & Alberta) (T. Ward)



Fig. 76 Unpaved Streets: 24th & Wygant (T. Ward)

4. Safe Recreational Areas.

The safe recreation area recommendation was developed by many of the people who were a part of, or had something to do with, this project. Besides Alberta Park, there are hardly any recreational areas to go to. We recommend that serious attention be given to neighborhood development of recreational sites for local children and young adults.

5. Alberta Street Tri-Met Improvements.

The Alberta street Tri-Met Improvement recommendation was determined by the people in the group, at the suggestion Sam Brooks. Throughout the Alberta street corridor it is very uncommon to find bus shelters and benches. We recommend that the Tri-Met system add these facilities, especially for rainy days. Also, on many of the Alberta corners there are stone barrel garbage cans. They were overflowing with repulsive trash at the time of our inventory. We were told that Tri-Met is supposed to empty the garbage cans, and that they often fail to do so.

6. African Center.

The African Center recommendation was also suggested by Mrs. Berria Brooks. She thinks that there should be an African Center in the community, that sells African artifacts and clothes. We recommend that she, the city, and other interested citizens get together and consider talking to someone that has the ability to open up a center like that, and is willing to do so. It could also be used as an African American museum, or as a cultural center.

7. Tree Planting Selections.

The tree planting selections recommendation was suggested by some members of the group. It was also requested by the non-profit organization, Peace Trees. From streets Killingsworth, Emerson, and Roselawn, between 19th to 27th, there are hardly any trees. There are no trees to provide shade on hot, scorching days. We recommend that Peace Trees be aware of these locations, so they can plant more trees.

We particularly recommend that native varieties (Fig. 77) be used rather than exotic species (Fig. 78), because they require less water, chemicals, and care. Native trees also provide homes and food for wildlife, such as squirrels. The trees also provide food for the animals.

During our tour of NIKE headquarters, we learned that it cost \$100,000 an acre to landscape with exotic vegetation, and \$10,000 an acre per year to maintain the plants. Island Landscaping, a minority business, was landscaping another area of NIKE with native vegetation for a lot less money. We were told that maintenance costs would be very little. We also saw exotic trees drying up and losing their leaves because of the current ban on water use during our inventory.

8. Paved Streets.

The paved streets recommendation was suggested by several members of the group. From NE 24th and Wygant to NE 29th and

Fig. 77 Native Douglas-fir Tree (T. Ward)



Fig. 78 Planted Exotic Landscape Trees (T. Ward)

Wygant, (Fig. 76) the street is gravel. There are a lot of kids who live in that area that like to play in those streets. With young kids playing different games and other activities on a gravel road, they seem more likely to get injured.

We recommend that the people living on, or near, that street have a meeting to see if something can be done.

Part VI. APPENDIXES

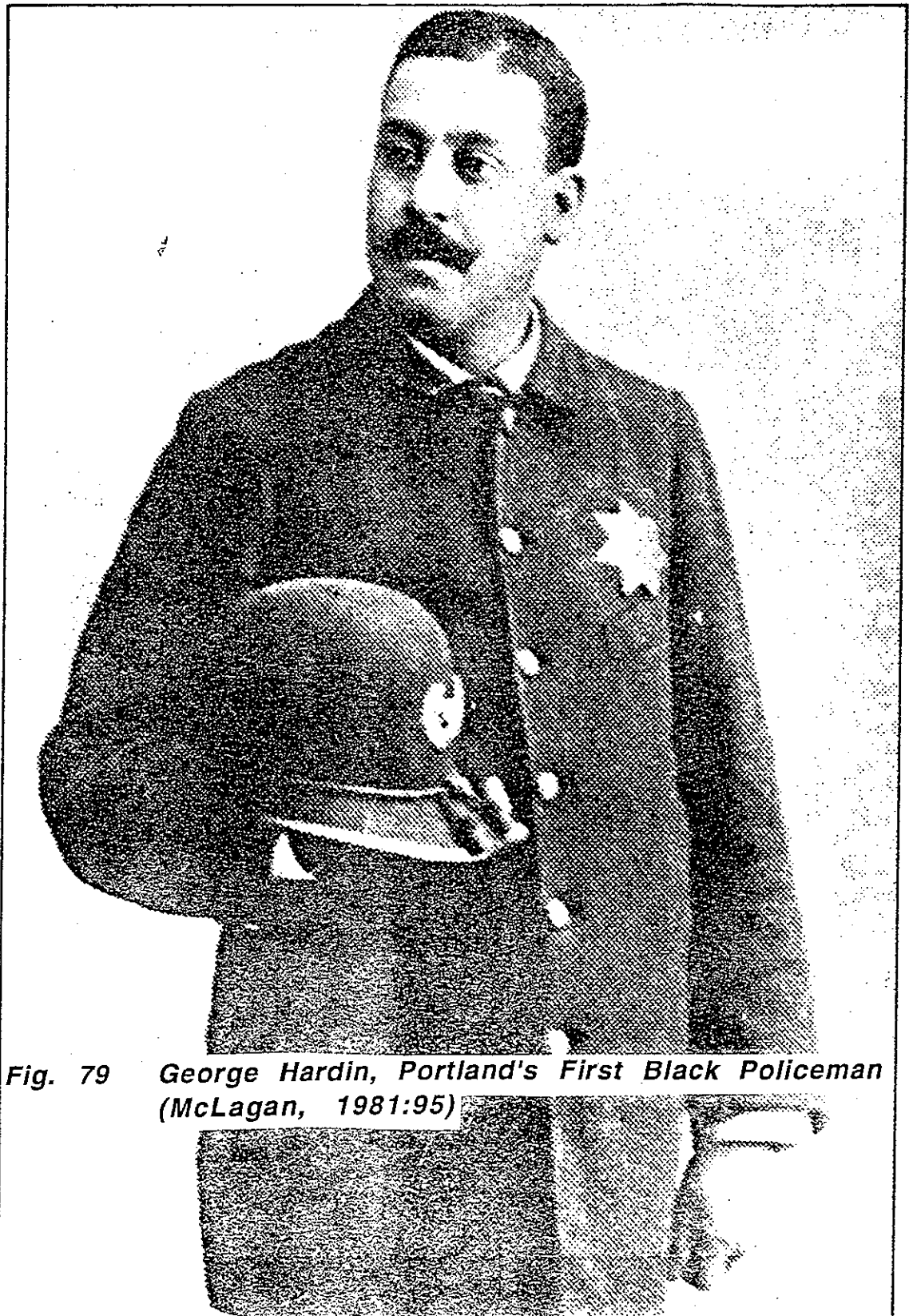


Fig. 79 *George Hardin, Portland's First Black Policeman*
(McLagan, 1981:95)

APPENDIX A. Table of Cultural Resource Types and Locations 1

map #	Date	Type	Name	Address	NE Street
01	1915	HH	RESIDENCE	3202	Emerson
01	1915	HH	RESIDENCE	3203	Emerson
01	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5243	Emerson
03	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4630	32nd
03	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4633	33rd
03	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4650	32nd
04	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5255	31st
04	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5255	32nd
05	UK	CH	EMANUEL CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST	3017	Wygant
05	1926	HB	ALBERTA THEATRE	3000	Alberta
07	1911	HB	APARTMENT HOUSE	2926	Killingsworth
07	1910	HH	RESIDENCE	2908	Killingsworth
07	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5415	29th
07	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5301	30th
08	1910	HB	RETAIL	5003	30th
08	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4926	28th
08	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	2812	Alberta
09	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4550	28th
09	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4610	28th
10	1917	CH	VERNON PRESBYTERIAN	2701	Killingsworth
10	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5260	27th
10	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5270	27th
10	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5271	28th
11	1910	CH	ST. LUKE MEMORIAL CHURCH	2700	Sumner
11	1931	HB	ALBERTA SUBSTATION	2701	Alberta
11	1917	HB	COWLEY'S DANCE HALL	2734	Alberta
12	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4730	26th
12	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4510	27th
12	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4620	27th
12	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4720	27th
12	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4615	28th
12	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	2640	Going
13	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5310	24th
13	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5265	25th
14	1939	CH	HAIGOS MISSIONARY TEMPLE	2540	Alberta
14	1909	HB	APARTMENT HOUSE	2403	Alberta
14	1910	HB	LIGHTHOUSE TAVERN	2507	Alberta
14	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4824	25th
14	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4925	25th
14	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4940	25th
14	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	2507	Alberta
15	1924	HH	RESIDENCE	4712	24th

APPENDIX A. Table of Cultural Resource Types and Locations 2

map #	Date	Type	Name	Address	NE Street
16	1987	CH	SHARON 7TH DAY ADVENTIST	5209	23rd
16	1930	CH	CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY CHURCH	2216	Killingsworth
17	1927	HB	BEAUTY SALON	2303	Alberta
17	1908	HH	SCHOOL/RESIDENCE	4903	24th
18	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4506	23rd
19	1920	CH	REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH	5431	21st
19	1891	CS	ALBERTA PARK	2101	Killingsworth
19	1931	SC	VERNON SCHOOL	2044	Killingsworth
20	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5000	20th
20	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5000	20th
21	1950	HB	TIFFUR QUONSET	2112	21st
21	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4690	21st
22	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4521	22nd
23	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5412	18th
24	1910	CH	VERNON PRESBYTERIAN	4801	19th
24	1992	NE	NECDC PROJECT #58	5104	18th
24	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5020	18th
25	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4511	19th
26	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5322	16th
26	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5214	17th
26	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5332	16th
27	1906	CH	GREATER PEACE CHURCH OF GOD	1637	Alberta
27	1990	CS	HOUSE OF UMOJA	4991	17th
27	UK	CS	TEXAN II ANNEX	1700	Alberta
27	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	1600	Alberta
28	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4736	16th
29	1987	CH	MEMORIAL CHURCH OF GOD UNITED	1552	Killingsworth
29	1992	NE	NECDC PROJECT #57	5226	14th Pl.
29	1992	NE	NECDC PROJECT #46	5311	15th
29	1992	NE	NECDC PROJECT #29	5321	15th
29	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5300	14th Pl.
29	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5330	14th Pl.
29	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5222	15th
30	1992	CS	MEETING PLACE	1500	Alberta
30	1992	NE	NECDC PROJECT #59	4835	16th
30	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4948	14th Pl.
31	1989	CH	PRAYER CENTER CHURCH	4744	15th
31	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4735	15th
32	1937	CH	GREATER MT. CALVERY	1234	Killingsworth
32	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5310	13th
32	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5322	13th
34	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4701	14th

APPENDIX A. Table of Cultural Resource Types and Locations 3

map #	Date	Type	Name	Address	NE Street
35	1930	CS	J. A. MERRIMAN HOUSE LOCATION	1413	Prescott
35	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	1917	Prescott
36	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5303	12th
37	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	1032	Roselawn
37	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	1132	Roselawn
37	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	1025	Sumner
38	UK	CS	SEVIER'S GAS STATION	1101	Alberta
38	UK	CS	OAME BUILDING	1130	Alberta
38	1992	NE	NECDC PROJECT #27	4841	12th
38	1992	NE	NECDC PROJECT #18 (RENOVATION)	5045	13th
38	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4923	12th
38	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4924	12th
38	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5000	12th
39	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4725	13th
39	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	1201	Prescott
39	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4526	11th
40	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4900	10th
40	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4904	10th
40	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4927	11th
40	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	1006	Alberta
40	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	900	Humbult
41	1980	CH	NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCH OF GOD	4550	10th
42	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	814	Killingsworth Ct.
45	1928	CH	ST. ANDREW'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	4919	9th
45	UK	CS	COAST JANITORIAL	1719	Alberta
46	1926	CH	HIGHLAND UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST	4635	9th
46	1900	HH	RESIDENCE	733	Prescott
46	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	721	Prescott
47	1937	CS	FRED MEYERS	400	Killingsworth
47	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	501	Emerson
48	1911	CH	HIGHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOD	5000	6th
48	1942	CH	PRINCE OF PEACE	617	Alberta
48	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	401	Alberta
48	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5000	Grand
48	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5056	Grand
49	1926	SC	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SCHOOL	4903	7th
49	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4942	Grand
49	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	5001	Grand
50	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4720	MLK Blvd.
51	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	532	Going
51	1992	VL	VACANT LOT	4500	MLK Blvd.

Appendix B
UFI Alberta Street 1992 Cultural Resource Inventory
- INTERVIEW QUESTIONS -

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. State your name and the date.
- b. State who you are interviewing.
- c. State where (address) the interview is taking place.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- a. When and where were you born?
- b. When and why did your family move to Oregon?
- c. How long have you lived in the Alberta Street neighborhood?

3. IMPORTANT PEOPLE

- a. Who in the Alberta neighborhood is important/special to you?
- b. Where do (did) they live and why are they important to you?

4. IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (locate on map)

- a. What are your 5 (or more) favorite buildings in the Alberta area?
- b. What can we do to make each of them better?

5. IMPORTANT PLACES (locate on map)

- a. What are your 5 (or more) favorite places in the Alberta area?
- b. What can we do to make each of them better?

6. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

- a. What kind of activities do you enjoy doing in the Alberta area?
- b. What events have been important in the Alberta history?
(Vanport/Columbus Day Storm/Block Parties, etc).

7. VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

- a. What trees and bushes do you enjoy or use in the Alberta area?
- b. What wildlife do you like to see in the area?

8. PERSONAL OPINIONS

- a. What changes have you seen in the community? (good/bad).
- b. What can older citizens do to improve the community?
 - c. What can younger people do to improve the community?

Appendix C

ALBERTA CORRIDOR FACT SHEET

(M. Owens sketch of 1991 Portland Development Information provided by Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs)

■ 211 Total Parcels*

91% Zoned Commercial

9% Zoned Residential

■ 79 Businesses

■ 81 Residences

■ 48 Vacant Parcels

29 Vacant Buildings

19 Vacant Land Parcels



■ 36% of parcels Have Absentee Owners
(This figure excludes businesses)

* Categories do not add to total as some businesses occupy more than one parcel.

PORTLAND

Community
news and
features

Teens study history of Northeast Alberta

■ In a summer job program, a group learns about the street to aid an urban renewal dream

By MICHAEL ROLLINS

of The Oregonian staff

St. Andrew's Church. Bantu Towering. OAME. The House of Umoja. The Texas II Restaurant.

Anyone familiar with Northeast Portland knows that they are driving down Alberta Street when these buildings slide past the windshield.

Seven high school students now see Chinook Indians, explorers Lewis and Clark, migrations of Europeans and blacks, some shops once thriving and now vacant, empty lots that are broken business dreams.

Andrew Clark, Delana Foster, Deborah Gardner, Saretta Horn, Monica Owens, Samona Stroud and Tyran Ward were paid this summer to learn all they wanted to and more about Alberta Street.

Historian Bob Zybach and partner Michael Grice, a Portland Public Schools administrator, created a unique summer job program funded by the Private Industry Council.

The two formed a nonprofit company called Urban Forestry Inc., as the vehicle for their contract with the council. They hope to expand the concept of using a meld of the sciences, history and business to teach inner-city youths.

The seven students are putting the finishing touches on a Cultural Resource Inventory of the urban renewal dream of the Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs called Project Alberta.

In effect, they've been spending the summer going to school to find out how much potential there is in the community.

"I knew it was run down," said Saretta Horn, a sophomore at Jefferson High School, "but I didn't know that there were a lot of vacant buildings and lots that can be improved."

Project Alberta calls for the creation of an International District between Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and 33rd Avenue. The effort is

being led by Sam Brooks, president of OAME.

To help the project, the seven students are gathering information about Alberta Street.

They have studied the city Planning Bureau's Albina Plan. They traveled to the Oregon Historical Society to look at period photographs and maps. Zybach helps them learn about trees and shrubs. The summer lessons included interviews with blacks displaced by the Vancouver flood.

Since their work was business oriented, the students also learned the importance of body language, speech, how to dress, teamwork and how to use computer databases.

On Tuesday, the students met with Jaki Walker, director of the Northeast Community Development Corp., to learn about the 250 homes her agency eventually wants to build or rehabilitate in the neighborhood.

Zybach said he wants students to feel connected to the rich history of their neighborhood.

As Walker took them to several homes, he told the high schoolers to start thinking about how a college education and a good job could get them into the homes.

Walker and Zybach told them about how the economic dynamics of owner-occupied homes improve the quality of life. Homes increase in value, allowing parents to use the equity toward college educations for their children.

Zybach also provided interesting historical tidbits. As the students stepped around rotting pears in an alley, he pointed out that the fruit fell from orchards of trees planted 80 years ago by German immigrants.

A clever person could market the fruit, he pointed out, playing on the fact that pioneer nursery stock has all but disappeared. You don't learn this in school.

Not all was work, though. As the tour bus pulled up to North Alberta Street and Kerby Avenue, Horn poked Clark, a Benson High School freshman, and announced, "There's the best high school in the world."

She was referring to Jefferson.

Appendix D
August 28, 1992 Oregonian Newspaper Article

Appendix E

GLOSSARY

AFRICAN AMERICAN: American-born people with African ancestry.

ANTHROPOLOGY: the study of people.

BLACK: people of African ancestry.

BIOLOGY: the study of life.

BOTANY: the study of plants.

BUSINESS CONTRACT, FORMAL: a written, dated, and signed agreement to provide a service and/or product to certain standards by a certain point in time.

BUSINESS CONTRACT, VERBAL: a spoken agreement to provide a service and/or product to certain standards by a certain point in time.

BUSINESS PLAN: a formal document that describes the desired future of a business.

CULTURAL RESOURCE: a source of value that can be used by people.

DEMOGRAPHICS: the statistical study of groups of people.

ENTREPRENEUR: a person who starts a new business.

FILING: to put information into a systematic numerical, colored, or alphabetical order.

LANDSCAPING: a profession that includes taking care of plants.

LOT: a legal division of a city block.

LOT, DEVELOPED: a lot that contains finished construction.

PHOTOGRAPHY: a profession that includes taking pictures with a

camera.

PLANTS, DOMESTIC: plants that people care for.

PLANTS, EXOTIC: plants that were brought into an area by people.

PLANTS, NATIVE: plants that lived in an area before the arrival of people.

PLANTS, NATURALIZED: exotic plants that live and breed in an area without the help of people.

QUANTIFY: to put into numbers.

RANDOM SAMPLE: a way of choosing subjects for research.

RESEARCH: the systematic collection of information about something.

SOCIOLOGY: the study of groups of people.

STATISTICS: the study of quantified information.

VALUES: objects or states of affairs that are viewed with favor and make people want to do something about them.

VEGETATION: plants.

WILDLIFE, EXOTIC: wild animals that were brought into an area by people.

WILDLIFE, FERAL: domestic animals that have gone wild.

WILDLIFE, NATIVE: animals that lived in an area before the arrival of people.

WILDLIFE, NATURALIZED: exotic animals that live and breed in an area without the help of people.

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Appendix G

AUTHOR PROFILES

DEBORAH GARDNER was the project Crew Leader. She is a 22-year old graduate of the University of Oregon, with a degree in Rhetoric and Communications. She was raised in the Portland area, and graduated from Lincoln High School.

ANDREW CLARK is a 14-year old freshman at Benson High School. He enjoys playing basketball and wants to become an architect after his "professional basketball career" is over.

DELANA FOSTER is an 18-year old senior at Vocational Village. She enjoys attending church and is interested in a career as an airplane flight attendant, or forming a child care business.

SARETTA HORN is a 15-year old sophomore at Jefferson High School. She enjoys working with computers and would like to become a professional dancer or actress.

MONICA OWENS is a 16-year old junior at Jefferson High School. She likes to draw, read, work with maps and write. She wants to become an actress and to some day own her own business.

SAMONA STROUD is a 14-year old freshman at Jefferson High School. She is interested in music and clothes and would like to become a secretary, teacher, or computer technician.

TYRAN WARD is a 15-year old freshman at Wilson High School. He enjoys fishing trips to eastern Oregon with his mother, and would like to become an obstetrician.

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