History of the Mount Baker Neighborhood

Prepared by Katie Pratt and Spencer Howard of Northwest Vernacular, Inc. on behalf of the Friends of Mount Baker Town Center with funding provided by 4Culture.

The content of this article is from the nomination application for National Park Service historic national registry.

The Mount Baker Park Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of significance of community planning and development. The neighborhood is an early example of a planned neighborhood within the city of Seattle and continues to reflect the developers’ careful design and layout of the addition. The district is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of significance of architecture and landscape architecture as an early planned neighborhood in the City of Seattle. The neighborhood features a significant concentration of intact, well-designed and constructed early 20th century residences, parks, and boulevards. These single-family houses reflect a variety of period revival, eclectic, and Northwest-based architectural styles, many of which were designed by influential local architects. The parks and boulevards reflect the influence of the City Beautiful movement.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the oldest house (3156 35th Avenue S) constructed within the neighborhood (1900) that is still extant and ends with the formation of the Committee to Revitalize Mount Baker in 1968. By 1968, the neighborhood was fully constructed and little...
new construction has happened since that date. This period of significance contains the bulk of the development that has occurred within the neighborhood, including the few buildings constructed prior to the 1907 plat of the Mount Baker Park Addition.

MOUNT BAKER PARK ADDITION

The Hunter Tract Improvement Company platted the Mount Baker Park Addition in 1907 to establish an elite, upper-class, single-family neighborhood with well-designed houses, graciously landscaped boulevards, waterfront access, and a system of parks to provide natural respite for residents. Developers also created deed restrictions to ensure the quality of the new neighborhood. The Mount Baker Park Addition was one of the largest planned communities in Seattle at the time. Despite its early exclusivity, the neighborhood was not immune to social, economic, and racial strife. Over the course of its history, the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club, the neighborhood’s social club, fought particularly hard to maintain the neighborhood’s exclusivity through their Restrictions Committee. Integration in the post-World War II period challenged its early exclusivity and a new and more diverse resident base took root in Mount Baker. The club’s name change to Mount Baker Community Club and its formation of the Committee to Revitalize Mount Baker mark this clear shift in the neighborhood.

Early Contact and Settlement

The area which now comprises the Mount Baker Park Addition was originally home to the Xacua’bs (hah-chu- AHBSH) or “lake people” – a branch of the Duwamish tribe, a Southern Puget Sound Coast Salish people. Duwamish is an Anglicization of Dkh[W]Duw’Absh, which means “The People of the Inside” in the Salish Lushootseed language. The inside refers to Elliott Bay, the Duwamish River, and connecting waterways. Lake Washington, which defines the current neighborhood’s eastern boundary, was a significant place in the lifeways of the Xacua’bs, who sited villages along the shores of Lake Washington and fished its abundant waters. The arrival of white settlers in the region disrupted the lives of the Duwamish people and neighboring tribes. Treaties between the U.S. Government and area tribes, orchestrated by territorial governor Isaac S. Stevens, further complicated already tenuous relationships.

Early white settlers to live or claim property in the area known today as Mount Baker Park were David “Doc” Maynard (1808-1873) and David Denny (1832-1903). Maynard arrived in the 1850s, staking a claim in the present-day neighborhood, including the few buildings constructed prior to the 1907 plat of the Mount Baker Park Addition. The 1897 platting included an area known as the Rainier Heights streetcar line, to S McCléllan Street to connect their new additions to downtown. This extension, constructed between 1911, became known as the Mount Baker Route or line.

The Hunter Tract Improvement Company hired George Cotterill of the engineering firm Cotterill and Whitmore to lay out the addition. Cotterill hired landscape architect Edward O Schwagerl to create the landscape design. Their designs for the new addition incorporated recommendations from the Olmsted Brothers’ 1903 plan for Seattle’s parks and boulevards, establishing Mount Baker Park and Lake Washington Boulevard S along Lake Washington and connecting boulevards. In fact, in 1906 John Charles Olmsted of the Olmsted Brothers reviewed the addition’s design at the request of Daniel Jones and recommended deed restrictions to ensure its quality and exclusivity.

John Charles Olmsted toured the development area with Cotterill, reviewed the plat layout, and provided a letter report. In 1910, John Charles Olmsted later provided comments on improvements to some of the smaller parks within the plat for the City parks department. The Hunter Tract Improvement Company filed the plat for the Mount Baker Park Addition in June 1907. The plat consisted of 70 blocks over 200 acres.

The deeds of sale for parcels within the neighborhood, as was common for the time, did contain restrictive covenants, many of which were based on the suggestions of John Charles Olmsted. These covenants required single-family residences, 25-foot minimum front setbacks from the street, and minimum construction costs of $2,000 to $5,000 (depending on the lot). The exception to the single-family rule was for a sole commercial building at 35th Avenue S and S McCléllan Street. This original commercial building, the Mount Baker Park Garage, featured a garage at grade and a clubhouse above; the Mount Baker Center building replaced it in 1930.
Honor Roll

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Treasurer's Annual Report 2017 Summary

REVENUE:
Memberships........................................$3,210
Earned Income....................................$1,216
Interest/Dividends................................$4,001
Donations..........................................$12,430
Grants..............................................$9,418
Outreach & Fundraising.......................$19,737
REVENUE TOTAL.........................$50,012

EXPENSES:
Facilities..........................................$7,245
Administration..................................$1,854
Personnel.........................................$22,779
Communications/Marketing...............$2,123
Collections......................................$2,755
Merchandise......................................$142
Outreach & Fundraising.......................$5,357
Depreciation.....................................$1,157
EXPENSE TOTAL...............................$43,412

LIABILITIES:
Sales Tax Payable................................$55
Payroll Taxes Payable.........................$836
Consignment sales..............................$15
LIABILITIES TOTAL.........................$906

ENDOWMENT VALUE
12/31/17: ......................................$264,665

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Mary Ellen Anderson
Terese Anderson
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2018 ANNUAL MEETING
Celebrating the History of Mount Baker Park Addition
Saturday, May 5th, 2018, 10:00am

LIONS CLUB
MEETING HALL
3714 S Ferdinand St, Seattle 98118
2 hour street parking, pay lot within easy walking distance at S Ferdinand and 39th

9:30 am Doors Open:
• coffee & socializing.
• Mount Baker historic displays

10:00 am Business Meeting:
• Finance Report
• Collections Update
• Election of board members/officers

10:30 am Program:
• Guest speaker, Spencer Howard, on the social history, plat planning, and landscape design of Mt. Baker Park Addition

noon Lunch

Collections Update

RVHS thanks the following donors of items recently added to our collections:

Jim Denison: “Wingold Flour” personal diary of George William Fitzpatrick, c. 1915. Found in attic of house at 3245 S Ferdinand St. 2018.001.0001


Patty Picardo Logan: Digital scans of DeMarco Family Portrait circa 1910, Three Picardo Brothers late 1940s, Three DiBiasi Sisters and Picardo Children at South Park farm 2017.014.0001-0004.

Teresa A. Anderson: Photo of Herbert Anderson and friends at Seward Park bathing beach with canoe paddles as musical instruments; Mt. Baker Beach postcard, showing Mt. Baker Beach Lake Washington shoreline boathouse pump house boats. 2018.003.0001, 2018.003.0002.
Written by Nancy Dulaney, based on several conversations with Al Phillips.

RVHS sends our deepest condolences to the family and friends of Al Phillips, Rainier Valley native. Al was the last survivor of the six Phillips siblings, having passed away on February 4, 2018. He was preceded in death by his wife, Ilmi, whom he had first met on a double date while still in high school. From 1945-1950, the Al Phillips family, including two daughters Jeanne and Susan, lived in Holly Park before their ultimate family home was purchased near Burien, where Al lived for the remainder of his life.

It was in the summer of 2014 that Al first came into our Ferdinand Street office, with a postcard featuring The Uplands, "Seattle's Most Beautiful Residence Park," postmarked May 28, 1930. Al would have been 11 years old at the time. His oldest sister Lois then worked as a receptionist at Dr. Duncan's office in the Stimson Building downtown, where the promotional postcard had arrived. The driving directions to the residential development noted "No bridges or railroad tracks to cross." Sounds like a breeze. RVHS had never seen such a postcard before.

Al was born in August of 1919 at Minor Hospital in the First Hill neighborhood of Seattle, after his parents, Charles and Clara, came to the Northwest from Minnesota. Al's five older sisters were born along the way. After his birth, the family lived at 5224 South Brandon Street, with the east end of the block opening to a view of Andrews Bay on Lake Washington. This is where Al lived until he was called up for military service in 1940, when "everybody started shooting at everybody" and he left for Fort Lewis. He served in the 41st Infantry Division during WWII and was discharged as Staff Sergeant in June of 1945.

He was no stranger to Fort Lewis. In 1936 he had lied a bit about his age while still attending Franklin High School and joined the National Guard, the E Battery run by Clyde Wood. He earned $1 for each Monday evening he drilled at the Old Armory on Western Avenue and $1 each day of two-week summer training at Camp Murray. "That was a lot of money in those days."

His childhood home on Brandon Street was rumored to have been built of lumber salvaged from the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition of 1909. Al and his father lifted the house, dug out the basement, added the "boxcar bunker" in the back and enclosed the front porch.

Al's parents ran Phillips Grocery at 5100 South Brandon Street starting in the 1920s. Charles was the meatcutter and the store had a big walk-in ice box. Al's sister Mary drove the 1925 Model T Ford coupe on deliveries. The Phillips sold after customers got behind on their accounts during the depression years. Charles soon found work as bookkeeper/partsman with neighbor R.B. Wells, who began his typewriter platen repair business out of his Brandon Street garage.

In the early 1920s, Seattle's infamous prohibition era cop turned bootlegger Roy Olmstead and his first wife Viola lived nearby. Other Lakewood neighbors had recipes for handy home distillation, as Al told it, cooked up in the dark of night. The tell-tale smell of fermentation waiting in the air during the day was unmistakable, though, even to a child. Excitement ensued once when a still exploded and Hillman City Fire Station sent out their modern motorized engine to fight the blaze. Its tires got stuck in the local mud and the horse drawn equipment was quickly sent for. Al and his sisters watched it all from their front porch on South Brandon Street.
Advertisements for the neighborhood emphasized not only the natural beauty of the developing neighborhood, but the envisioned exceptionality of both the neighborhood and its intended residents. One such advertisement in The Seattle Times stated,  

Your home and surroundings should be on a par with your own character. If your tastes incline toward select society, exclusive environment, lovely landscapes, artistic architecture, congenial companions, accessible location, and surrounding of natural beauties, combined with the best of man-made advantages, you will want to live in Mount Baker Park.

The neighborhood began to take shape in its first few years, with over 100 residences constructed between 1907 and 1910. In addition to these early residences, key development during these first few years was the construction of Mount Baker Park, several pocket parks, and two boulevards: the 3-block long Hunter Boulevard and the curving Mount Baker Boulevard. Other improvements include macadamized roads and cement sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. The Mount Baker streetcar line was extended south to Hanford Street, providing residents greater access to downtown Seattle by 1911.

An important development in the neighborhood was the establishment of the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club in 1908 (the club still exists and is currently known as the Mount Baker Community Club). The club initially concerned itself with promoting neighborhood development, beautification, safety, and public benefits. When the club officially incorporated on January 12, 1910, each property owner within the neighborhood owned one share of stock in the club.

1910-1919

Development continued at a steady pace through the 1910s. Construction occurred throughout the addition during this period, with the largest concentration of residences built along Hunter Boulevard S and 37th Avenue S between S Hanford Street and S Court Street. During this period, 293 residences were constructed during this period. Construction during this decade was also concentrated along S Mount Baker Boulevard down to 30th Avenue S. Important infrastructure and public improvements occurred during this decade, which would establish the foundation for the neighborhood’s increasing development. Constructed in 1912, the Edgar Blair-designed Franklin High School became a prominent anchor for the addition’s western edge.

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club continued its community involvement during this period, forming committees to promote education, entertainment, public safety, parks and playgrounds, and street and public improvements. Previously occupying the upstairs of the neighborhood’s sole commercial building, the club constructed their own clubhouse next door. The club also successfully lobbied for the construction of a fire station, better police protection, sewer installation, garbage removal, and street paving. As the club sought to protect the neighborhood from “undesirables” it actively campaigned to prevent non-whites and other minorities from purchasing property within the neighborhood, forming the “Restrictions Committee” by 1915. This committee even went as far to draft an agreement between 1919 and 1920 for property owners to sign guaranteeing they would only sell or lease their property to Caucasian; such a practice was common during the early to mid-20th century as racial segregation continued in full force. The club also sought to block non-single family use of the property in the neighborhood. In addition to the restrictive covenants attached to the deeds, there was an assumption that the Hunter Tract Improvement Company would not approve sales to “undesirable” races.

However, during this decade, the neighborhood experienced the first cracks in its rigid stance on exclusivity. Two lawsuits were filed in 1910 which challenged these racist actions. First, the Hunter Tract Improvement Company filed a lawsuit against Samuel and Susie Stone and Marguerite Foy. In 1909, Foy, a white woman, had sold a parcel of land within the Mount Baker Park Addition to Samuel and Susie Stone, a black couple. The company sued after the Stones were mid-construction on their new house (3125 34th Avenue S), contesting that Foy and the Stones had intentionally concealed the Stones’ race. Prominent black attorney Andrew Black defended the Stones and persuaded Judge John F. Main of the King County Superior Court to side with the Stones and Foy. The Hunter Tract Improvement Company appealed, but the Washington State Supreme Court upheld Main’s decision. Andrew Black had represented a similar case the same year; David Cole, a black railroad porter for the Northern Pacific, sued the Hunter Tract Improvement Company for withholding the deed to a lot in the Mount Baker Park Addition for which he had already paid. Like the Stone case, the court upheld Cole’s right to purchase property in the neighborhood.

1920-1929

The neighborhood continued to infill through the 1920s, with increased development along S Mount Baker Boulevard, 30th Avenue S, and view lots along Cascade Avenue S, Lakewood Avenue S, Shoreland Drive S, Mount Baker Drive S, and Mount St Helens Place S. By the end of the 1920s, the neighborhood was largely completely built up; 85-percent of the current properties within the nominated historic district were constructed by the end of 1929.

In addition to the slew of residential development in the district, a non-residential building was constructed in the neighborhood during this period—the Mount Baker Park Presbyterian Church. The church began as York Methodist, with both Methodists and Presbyterians sharing a building at 34th Avenue S and S Horton Street constructed between 1902 and 1906, just west of the Mount Baker Park Addition. The church grew to have more Presbyterian members and changed its name to York Presbyterian in 1906 then Mount Baker Park Presbyterian in 1910. As the church grew and the Mount Baker Park neighborhood developed, the congregation began to consider constructing a new building and moving to a more central location within the neighborhood. The church first tried to construct a building at 34th Avenue S and S McClellan Street, but several neighbors sued the congregation in 1920 to prevent construction of the church building. The church purchased a different parcel, at the southwest corner of S Hanford Street and Hunter Boulevard S and proceeded with their plans to construct a new building.

Discrimination continued during this period and, despite losing lawsuits, the Mount Baker Improvement Club’s Restrictions Committee remained active. The committee disseminated another agreement within the neighborhood for property owners not to rent, sell, or lease to blacks and “Mongolians.” This exclusivity was not limited to the Mount Baker Park Addition; in fact, it was during this period that deeds began to include racial discrimination clauses. These restrictions were affirmed by a 1926 U.S. Supreme Court decision (Corrigan v. Buckley) and, according to the University of Washington’s Seattle Civic Rights & Labor History Project, were “an enforceable contract and an owner who violated them risked forfeiting the property.”

1930-1945

The neighborhood was mostly complete by 1930, with limited new construction following the Great Depression and into the 1940s. It was during this period that the neighborhood began to change from a predominately upper-class neighborhood to one with a variety of income levels. The effects of the Great Depression were felt within the district as unemployment rates climbed; the upper class were not immune to the economic distress in the city and nation.
Roger Ford celebrated his 95th birthday with family and friends on March 17, 2018 at his home in upper Rainier Beach. Roger is a life-long resident of south Seattle where he raised his family and a longtime supporter of Rainier Valley Historical Society. Roger served on the RVHS board of directors for two terms. Roger worked for Boeing as a commercial artist and Rowan Decorators as a designer for conventions, tradeshows, corporate functions and special events. He volunteered as designer for the Rainier District Chamber of Commerce floats for the seasonal summer parades. He designed the award winning “Glory of Egypt” 1978 King Tut float at Seafair’s Torchlight Parade. Shown here with Mary O’Brien.

Roger Ford and Mary Schwarz O’Brien are no strangers; their friendship goes back 70 + years to local theater productions sponsored by the Chancellor Club, a Catholic organization for young adults in the Seattle area. When Roger returned from WWII after managing theater productions for U. S. soldiers in Salzburg, he joined the club. He was the art director for many productions as well as singing and acting in the shows. Roger and Mary are pictured here in “Gilbert and Sullivan’s Pirates of Penzance,” Mary is in the second row, second on the right and Roger is directly behind her. Roger played the role of Sergeant of Police and Mary sang in the chorus. Roger said, “a lot of good people” were in the Chancellor Club, and through a member, he was introduced to his wife Marian, of 53 years. (Marian passed away in 2007). Mary Schwarz O’Brien is a lifetime member of RVHS, and third generation Rainier Valley. Mary moved a couple miles from her childhood home in Hillman when she got married to John O’Brien in 1952. They raised six children in their Seward Park home, where Mary lives today.
The most significant construction in the neighborhood during this time was the completion of the Art Deco Mount Baker Center (1930). The new building replaced the addition's one commercial structure and was designed by premier Seattle architect John Graham, Sr. The building had retail on the ground floor; tenants over the years included Kefauver & White, grocers; Van de Kamp's bakers; Barney O'Connor Drugs; and Robert McNamara's "Bob McNamara Drugs" (beginning in 1939 until 1966). Apartment units were constructed on the upper floor in 1939. One other notable building project during this period was the construction in 1936 of a model house by department store Frederick & Nelson just south of the nominated historic district. The store had the house at 3846 Cascadia Avenue S to display furniture, one of four models scattered across the city. Construction of the house attests to the overall wealth and development in this neighborhood, even amidst the Great Depression, and anchored around the Mount Baker Park Addition.

The Rainier Valley interurban line was replaced in 1937 by buses, also called "trackless trolleys;" and the streetcar line directly to Mount Baker was also replaced by buses around the same time. A significant transportation project occurred north of the neighborhood during the late 1930s, a massive bridge to increase eastern access to Seattle. The floating bridge, designed by engineer Homer Hadley (1885-1967) was completed in 1940 for just under $9 million. Upon completion, the Lake Washington Floating Bridge (renamed to honor Lacey V. Murrow Bridge in 1967) stretched 1.5-miles in length and earned acclaim as the largest floating structure in the world and the first constructed of reinforced concrete. The bridge carried I-90 traffic to and from Seattle via tunnels bored under the Mount Baker neighborhood (north of the Mount Baker Park Addition). Although construction did not occur within the boundaries of the Mount Baker Park Addition, it did affect the neighborhood. Many neighbors opposed the construction, seeking to keep their neighborhood quiet and exclusive as construction equipment used S Mount Baker Boulevard and Lake Park Drive S as an access route down to Lake Washington.

Discrimination and exclusivity continued in the neighborhood during the 1930s, with neighbors and the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club dissuading non-whites from buying property. The club even went as far as to ask the Park Board to develop a segregation plan for Mount Baker Park to prevent use of the park by non-whites. The U.S. involvement in World War II after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, briefly shifted the focus of the club and they did not enforce housing restrictions during this time.

1946-1968

Seattle grew considerably during World War II, thanks to the defense production at local shipyards and Boeing. This growth continued after the war, particularly with the return of young veterans ready to start families. With the end of the war, the Mount Baker Improvement Club returned to their enforcement of housing restrictions, both against non-white residents and multi-family dwellings. The club even hired the Burns Detective Agency in 1946 to investigate and enforce violations of the neighborhood's housing restrictions.

One such fight came to a head during the late 1940s as the club filed a lawsuit against Margaret Connell of 2812 Mount St Helens Place S. Connell, a widow, had started renting out rooms in her large 27-room house to returning veterans and their families. A judge sided with the club in the lawsuit (Gholson v. Connell) and Connell had to return her home to single-family use.

Despite the efforts of the club, Mount Baker Park district became more diverse during the post-World War II period. True integration was slow; according to a May 1967 article in The Seattle Times,

[The integration appears, in some respects, to be extended separation. It often is the block-by-block variety, with invisible lines drawn here and there, rather than every-other-house-in-the-neighborhood integration.

As non-whites began to purchase more property within the neighborhood, "white flight" occurred as some white residents sold their own homes and moved. Reductions in the Boeing workforce in 1963 and 1969 also led some property owners to relocate. Long-time resident Gertrude Lewis shared with interviewer Marsha Malkin that, "Until the 1960's, only death and disaster would move people from these houses."

By the mid-1960s, housing prices dropped in the neighborhood and a younger and more diverse demographic began to emerge in the neighborhood. This included an influx of property owners of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Vietnamese, and Korean descent. These new residents pushed for change in the neighborhood and the improvement club. Between 1967 and 1968, the club formed a Committee to Revitalize Mount Baker, tasked with developing new bylaws and eliminating racial discrimination. In 1968, the club changed its name to the Mount Baker Community Club to reflect open membership to all residents of Mount Baker. However, racial tension continued to occur in the neighborhood and throughout the city and nation and extended to the nearby schools, like Franklin High School. By 1967, black students comprised 19% of Franklin High School's enrollment. In late March 1968, an altercation broke out in the halls of the school between three students – one white and two black students. The school's principal, Loren Ralph, suspended the two black students, cousins Charles Oliver and Trolce Flavors. Flavors' attempts to negotiate his suspension were rebuffed so he contacted his mentor, Carl Miller, a member of the Blake Student Union (BSU) at the University of Washington. Miller, along with other members of the BSU,

Aaron Dixon and Larry Gossett, tried to meet with Ralph to negotiate peacefully. When those efforts were denied, the BSU students organized a gathering to peacefully protest. One hundred students, around 40 of which were non-Franklin students, marched into Ralph's office on campus demanding Oliver and Flavors be reinstated, that a black administrator be hired at the high school level in the Seattle Public School system, that an African American history class be taught at Franklin, and that black heroes be included in the American historical figures featured on the walls of the school. This sit-in at Franklin High School was the first high-school sit-in held in Seattle.

Five of the organizers – Miller, Dixon, Gossett, Gossett's brother Richard Gossett, and Flavors -- were charged with unlawful assembly. The three UW and BSU students – Miller, Dixon, and Gossett – were tried and found guilty in July 1968. Their case was appealed before the Washington State in January 1971; a retrial was ordered by the court but the prosecutor declined to prosecute. The three were instrumental in forming the Seattle chapter of the Black Panthers with Aaron Dixon serving as the first captain of the chapter. In the aftermath of the sit-in, the Mount Baker Improvement Club's Franklin High School Committee pushed for a discrimination complaint to be brought against principal Loren Ralph. Significant staff turnover occurred in the fall of 1968 and a new principal and vice-principal were hired.

More Recent History

Significant improvement occurred in the neighborhood during the 1970s when the Mount Baker neighborhood was selected as the first action area for Seattle's Neighborhood Housing Rehabilitation Program. This program provided low interest home loans to help property owners repair their houses to meet current building code. Many property owners in the neighborhood took advantage of this program and the neighborhood's excellent condition and physical integrity is likely the result of such efforts.

Little development occurred in the neighborhood, but commercial development expanded to the west of the neighborhood along Rainier Avenue S. A pedestrian overpass constructed in 1976 connected neighborhoods west of Rainier Avenue S with the Mount Baker Park Addition at Franklin High School. The school continued to increase in diversity; and by 1972, the school's student body was 30% black, 30% Asian American, and 40% white. The school, which had deteriorated over time, was designated a city of Seattle landmark in 1986 and a 1990 renovation by Bassetti Morton Metier Rekevics Architects rejuvenated the school's visual presence.

By the late 1980s, the neighborhood had greater diversity in its residents, with neighbors of Chinese, Japanese, Latvian, and Ethiopian descent. Today it continues to have a diverse demographic, but housing prices have continued to climb.

Editor's note: RVHS congratulates Mount Baker Park on its recent National Registry status.
6th Annual Founder’s Dinner
SAVE THE DATE! The 2018 Founder’s Dinner will be October 20th, at Our Lady of Mount Virgin Church Parish Hall, starting at 6:00pm. Early Bird tickets are available now on our website.

Advertise with us!
We have opportunities for advertising in all of our publications for a full year, or a one-time ad in the program for the Founder’s Dinner in October. For details and pricing, contact Executive Director Virginia Wright, director@rainiervalleyhistory.org.

Rainier Valley Heritage News
Editor and Layout ................................................................. Virginia Wright

Rainier Valley Historical Society
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