

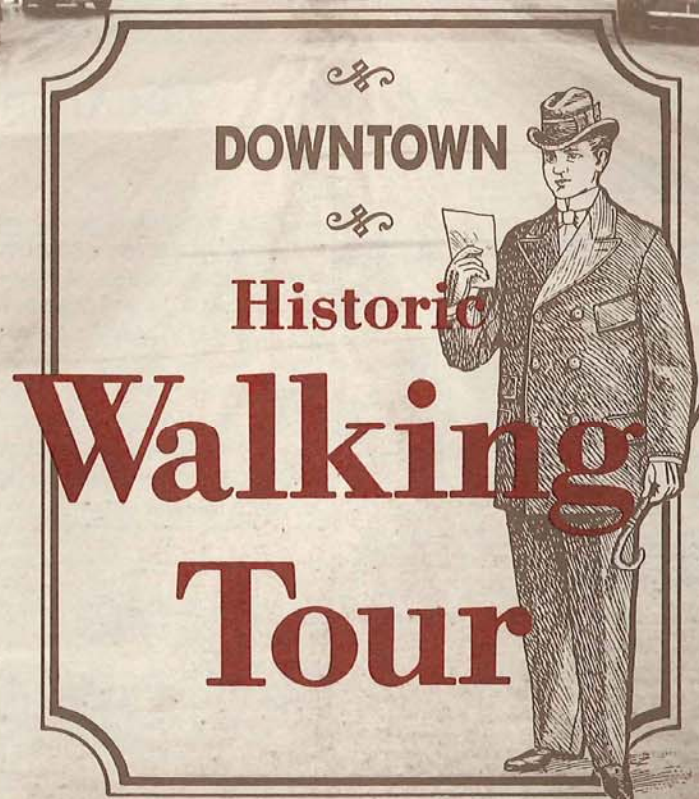
DOWNTOWN Pullman has what you want from "Art" to "Zinfandel"

A is for ART, ARCHITECTS, ANTIQUES
B... APPAREL and ART SUPPLIES
B... BRUNCH, BICYCLES,
C... BOOKS and BANKS
C... CONCERTS, COOKIES,
D... CANDIES and COSMETICS
D... DRINKING, DINING, DANCING,
E... and DATA PROCESSING
E... EATERIES, ENGINEERS, EXERCISE,
F... and ENTERTAINMENT
F... FISHING SUPPLIES, FLOWERS,
G... FILMS and FASHIONS
G... GIFTS, GRAPHICS,
H... GROCERIES and GLASS
H... HANDICRAFTS, HAIR STYLISTS,
I... HARDWARE and HOME HEALTH
I... ICE CREAM, IZODS,
J... INSURANCE and INFORMATION
J... JEWELERS, JOGGERS,
K... JUICES and JUMPSUITS
K... KITES, KEYS,
L... KARATE and KNIVES
L... LAWYERS, LIQUORS,
M... LINGERIE and LEATHERS
M... MOVIES, MAPS,
N... MUSIC and MOTELS
N... NEWSPAPERS, NAILS,
O... NOTIONS and NOTARIES
O... OFFICE SUPPLIES, OPTOMETRISTS,
P... OPTICAL SUPPLIES and OUTBOARDS
P... PLANTS, PILLS,
Q... PRINTS and PERFUMES
Q... QUILTS, QUICHE, QUALITY
R... GOODS and QUICK SERVICE
R... RECORDS, REALTORS,
S... RECRUITERS and RANGES
S... STATIONERY, STAMPS,
T... SHOES and SPOUTING GOODS
T... TIRES, TYPEWRITERS,
U... TOYS and TREATS
U... UMBRELLAS, UTILITIES,
V... and UNDERWRITERS
V... VITAMINS, VEHICLES,
W... VOLLEYBALLS and VIDEO TAPES
W... WOMEN'S WEAR, WASHING
X... MACHINES, WATCHES and WALLPAPER
X... XEROX
Y... and X-RAYS
Y... YOGURT, YARDAGE,
Z... YARN and YACHT INSURANCE
Z... ZIPPERS, ZIP CODES
Z... and ZINFANDEL



PULLMAN

Washington



NEWS and OLDS

Vol.1 No. 1

Free

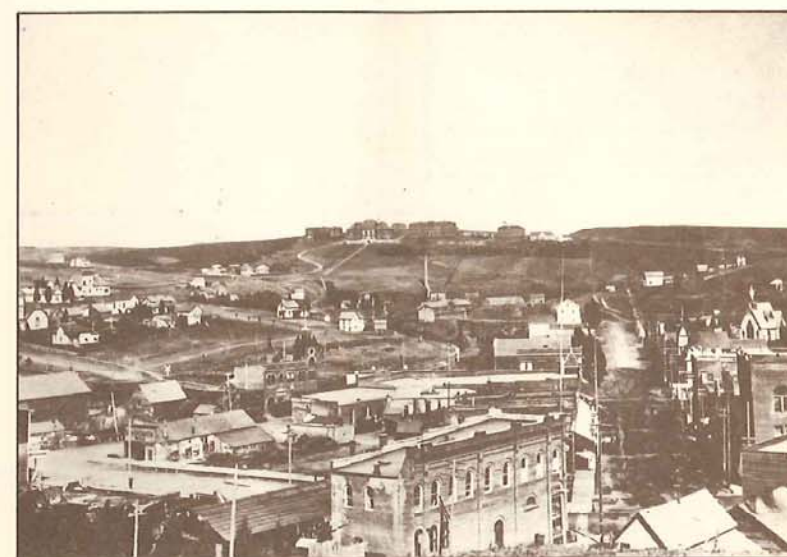
The Founding of Pullman TWO ACCOUNTS

In 1875 a man named Bolin Farr, in search of a homestead site, camped beside a Palouse meadow where three creeks were joined together.

All night long the gurgling water lulled his sleep and with the coming of the morn, he heard the golden song of thrushes in the willow. "Here," said he, "is where I'll stake my homestead, and call it Three Forks Ranch."

Bolin Farr worked hard to clear his land and plant his crops. Two years later, in seventy-seven, his first neighbors came—settling on homesteads cornering to his own. Thus, the town of Three Forks got its start, though the first post office and store were not established until 1881.

With the vision of a true pioneer, Bolin Farr set aside a tract of land and platted it to town lots, after which he cast about to find a name befitting such a place. George Pullman of the Pullman Company chanced to be a friend, so in his honor, Three Forks faded out, and Pullman took its place upon the map.—Radio Script, 1952.



AN EARLY VIEW OF DOWNTOWN PULLMAN WITH THE UNIVERSITY ON THE HILL, circa 1902.

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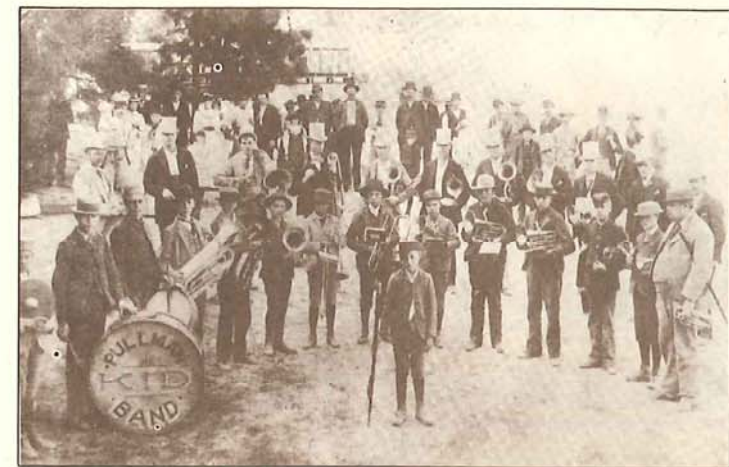
In September of 1877, Daniel G. McKenzie of Kansas brought his family West and settled in the area of the Palouse known as Three Forks. The Bolin Farr family, and several others, came along a short time later, and set up their homesteads next to McKenzie.

The early settlers desired a post office, so in June of 1881, Orville Stewart suggested the name of Pullman, after the great sleeping car magnate. The United

States Postal Service was a trifle slow in granting the request, so Mr. Stewart ran the Post Office with \$100 of his own money as a gift to the community. Six months later, the Postal Service established an official Post Office at the town of Pullman.

With great ambition, the early settlers set out to build Pullman. As a result of their efforts, the town came out of public ownership in 1880 and 1881. With title to the land secured, the town fathers platted the land, and proceeded to begin in earnest their efforts to develop the town of Pullman.—From Lawrence R. Stark in Bunchgrass Historian, vol. 9 no. 2, 1981.

LOOKING FOR A SITE



KIDS BAND HELPED GET COLLEGE FOR PULLMAN.

"George A. Black, S. B. Conover, and A.H. Smith, the committee appointed by Acting Governor Laughton to locate the agricultural college and school of science, have made a tour of the counties that are in the race for that institution."

"At 4:20 o'clock in the afternoon they stepped off the regular freight on the platform of the Pullman depot. The kid band in uniform played soul-stirring selections and headed the throng of commissioners and citizens to Main Street."

"The commissioners had many compliments for Pullman, its natural

resources, fine stores, and store buildings, and it is believed that an impression for good was made upon their minds."

"Two sites, the Vedder and the Farr property, both adjoining the town, were shown to the commission, and no mistake will be made by them if they locate the college on either."—Pullman Herald, April 18, 1891.

High Hopes

Pullman intends to keep up with her rival cities Chicago, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle.—Pullman Herald, August 2, 1890.

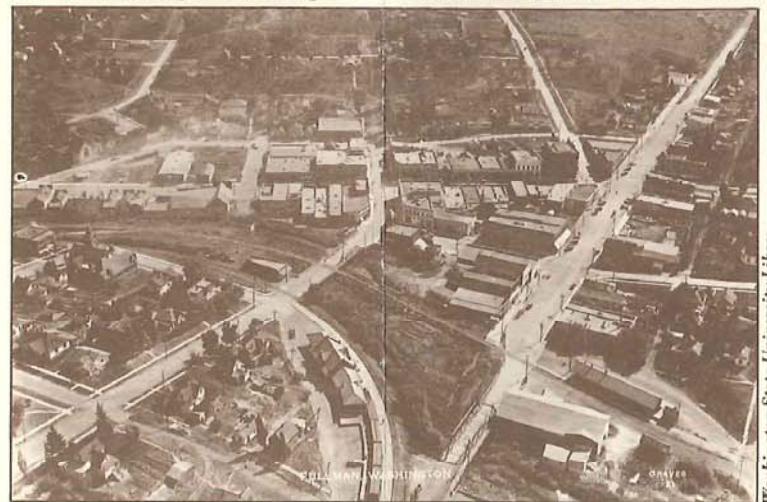
THE FOUR HILLS OF PULLMAN

A distinct feature of the town of Pullman are the four hills that surround it, playing a large part in the way the town has been developed. To the southwest is Sunnyside Hill. The first homes to receive the gentle warmth of the morning sun are those near Gladish School on Sunnyside Hill.

To the southeast is Pioneer Hill, originally known as Methodist Hill. Actually, the Methodist church building, Pullman's first, was built on Sunnyside Hill in 1882. The Congregational church was built on Methodist Hill. But, the Methodist minister and many of the church members, such as the McKenzies and the Squires, made their homes on Methodist Hill. Old time "shouting" prayer meetings were held in these homes.

The hill to the northeast, now College Hill, was known as Mechanics Hill before and after the new college, Washington Agriculture College and School of Science, opened the doors of its first building, the Crib, in 1892.

To the northwest lies Military Hill, given its name from the Military Academy, Pullman's prep school of 1891. The school served the educational needs of Pullman's young men for four years, after which it burned to the ground. Major Walker's home, N. W. 325 True, is among the few remaining homes of the faculty.—Heritage Hike for Pullman, Pullman Camp Fire, Oct. 1975.



WHY IS THIS TOWN LAID OUT SO FUNNY?

Downtown Pullman has the unique distinction of being surrounded by four hills, three creeks, and two railroads. These fine natural features bear great influence on the development of our fair city.

There is also some historical information that is worthy of consideration. The present Grand Avenue was originally a wagon road north to Palouse (and possibly Colfax). This road came into Pullman from the north, following Missouri Flat Creek. Near the current (1987) intersection of Main and Grand the road turned east to go to Moscow, Idaho following at first the South Fork of the Palouse River and then Sunshine Creek.

It is often wondered why the common grid pattern was not imposed on the topography of Pullman. Some speculation: On the east end of downtown a rock bluff prevented east-west streets from continuing eastward, on the north side of downtown the river prohibited north-south streets from continuing northward, and on the west end of downtown a steep hill discouraged streets from continuing westward. These factors may have all conspired to shape downtown Pullman as it is today.

FIRE OF 1890: IN SMOKING RUINS

"The business portion of Pullman is again in smoking ruins. Thursday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear of Lyle Brothers livery stable on Grand Street, almost as soon as seen it had completely enveloped the barn and was spreading to the surrounding buildings which were frame structures and burned like tinder. The wind was in the northwest when the fire started, but changed and swept the flames across the street and in two hours time nothing but charred and smoking embers remained of the handsome business blocks that had adorned our business streets."

"The artesian wells were all opened up and the supply of water was unlimited but with only buckets to throw it, it had little effect."

"The wooden buildings on Main Street have always been a menace to the town, and now that they are burned and fire limits have been established the town will build up on a safer basis. Handsome brick blocks will be commenced as soon as arrangement can be made, and in a few months the Great Fire of

July 3rd will live in memory only, and the scar which it occasioned to the town will be lost to sight."—Pullman Herald, July 5, 1890.



FLOOD OF 1910: PULLMAN LOSES FULLY QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS BY FLOOD



DAMAGE OF THE FLOOD OF 1910.

"Early Tuesday morning the southwest wind, augmented by a warm rain, started rivulets and streams down every hillside, and by 8 o'clock the South Palouse, Dry Fork, and Missouri Flat creeks, which unite here, were raging torrents, all out of their channels and fast flooding the city. Dry Fork, which enters the city from the south, running the entire length of Grand street, its channel being underneath a 12-foot board walk on the east side of the street, filled with water from curb to curb and at the Flatiron building its waters divided, nearly its entire volume flowing down Main street to meet the onrushing flood from the Palouse."



"The waters were rising at the rate of five feet an hour, and caught the business men in a state of unpreparedness that was responsible for much of the loss that resulted."

"The flood subsided somewhat with the destruction of the bridges, but during the most of the afternoon, it stood from one to eight feet deep in the business houses along Main street, and not till evening did the water begin to fall so that merchants could cease the battle and survey the damage wrought in the few hours."—Pullman Herald, March 4, 1910.

Murder Most Foul
A man was murdered by a burglar while staying at the Artesian Hotel. If the dastardly assassin could be caught, the people of Pullman would make short work of him and would hang him up to one of the numerous telegraph poles that adorn our city as a warning to others.

The following spring, a mob of unidentified men held the Colfax jailer at gunpoint while they removed the suspects from their cells. (One was believed to have killed another man), then hung the two from the balcony of the Whithman County Courthouse.—Pullman Herald, October 17, 1893.

The Trouble With Gypsies

A band of gypsies has been wandering Eastern Washington. They returned to Pullman for the third time, and were sent away after paying a \$25 fine. The fine was for trying to tell fortunes for money.—Pullman Herald, Sept. 3, 1915.

Loose Cattle Cause Automobile Wreck

J. M. Reid got caught in a dense fog, next thing he knew he was surrounded by a herd of cattle (six or seven). His car went off the road and into a ditch.—Pullman Herald, Dec. 1928.

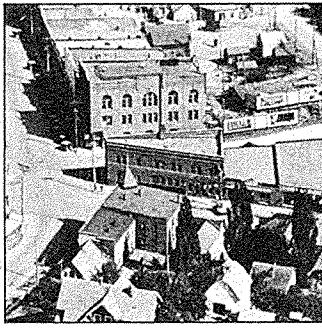
A Chicken With Three Legs

A third leg was found concealed inside a local chicken, which had escaped notice until the chicken was being prepared for cooking.—Pullman Herald, June 21, 1929.

2. The Flatiron Building

South 100 Grand

Located between High and Grand streets and facing on Main the Flatiron building takes its name and shape from the wedge of land on which it is built. Planned by architect Wm. Swain as an office building it was built in 1904 and since its completion in 1905 has served as offices for many businesses. In its early years the front office was used by Grain Companies. From 1930 to 1957 it was occupied by the Pullman Savings and Loan Association, until they moved to N. 918 Grand and later became Washington Mutual Savings and Loan. State Farm Insurance has been the occupant since 1957.—Esther (Mrs. Stanley) Smith, 1984.



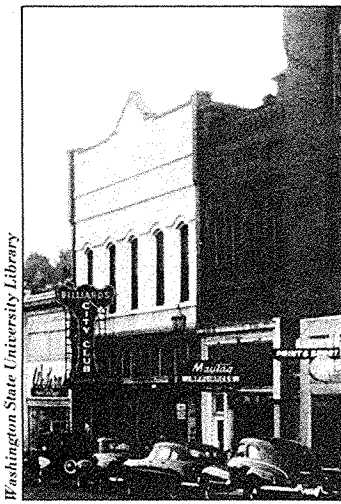
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3. The Combine Mall

East 215 Main

The two story building on Main Street is known as the Combine Mall and houses various specialty shops. Built in 1891 for Dr. H.J. Webb, it was called the Webb Block until it was sold to A. W. Mott in 1907. It was first used for a jewelry shop, a barber shop, a realty office, the Pullman Herald and later the Pullman Post Office, the Hub Clothing Store and the Gem Clothing store. From 1916 to 1981 it was known as the City Club, a billiard hall, owned and operated for many years by Gannon Bros. and then by Arnold Bros. There were several other short time owners, each using unique names.

The second floor has been used for living quarters, a dance hall, other amusements and catering services, as well as shops.—Esther (Mrs. Stanley) Smith, 1984.

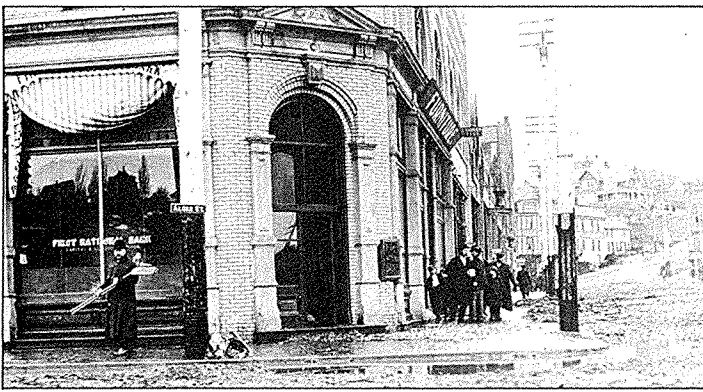


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4. The Corner Drug Building

East 225 Main

In its present location, the Corner Drug Building has served several purposes. Built in 1890, it was the first Bank of Pullman, later to become the First National Bank. The building has also housed a furniture store, as well as doctors and dentists offices.



The Easter Massacre

“George McIntyre, thin-faced and dark, carried a cancer of hatred in his heart. Small things roused him easily to anger and he brooded over fancied wrongs. Especially he hated policemen.”

“Finally, on Easter Day, came the spark that set off a new rage and snapped the thin thread of control beyond hope. Before this outburst of murderous anger had calmed, he had killed three of the hated “cops” and an innocent bystander who got in his way. His copper jacketed bullets came within inches of killing two more officers and wounded another man.”

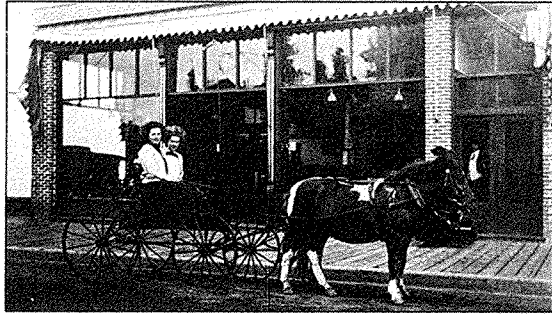
“After a two-hour reign of terror such as Pullman has never seen before, George McIntyre’s last rage ended in death for him on a brushy hillside with three bullets through his heart.”—Pullman Herald, April 22, 1949

5. The Bloomfield Block

North 146 Grand

The Pullman Hotel building stands where the Zender and Drinkwater blacksmith shop was built in 1883. It was a Pullman landmark until 1908 when the remains of the frame building were torn down to build the present brick building.

Built in 1908 by George Bloomfield, a farmer, this building was intended for stores and for housekeeping rooms on the second floor. Before it was complete the popular Palace Hotel, located on the southwest corner of Main and Pine streets, burned. Since there was a great need in this town for a good hotel, its proprietor A. H. Dawson, persuaded Bloomfield to remodel his new building. It opened in 1909 as the New Palace Hotel and kept that name until 1923 when it was changed to the Pullman Hotel. It is now occupied by a variety of shops and offices. The upstairs hotel rooms have been closed since 1978.—Esther (Mrs. Stanley) Smith, 1984.

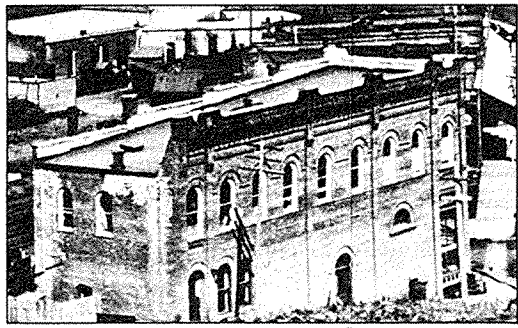


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1. The Anawalt Building

North 105 Grand

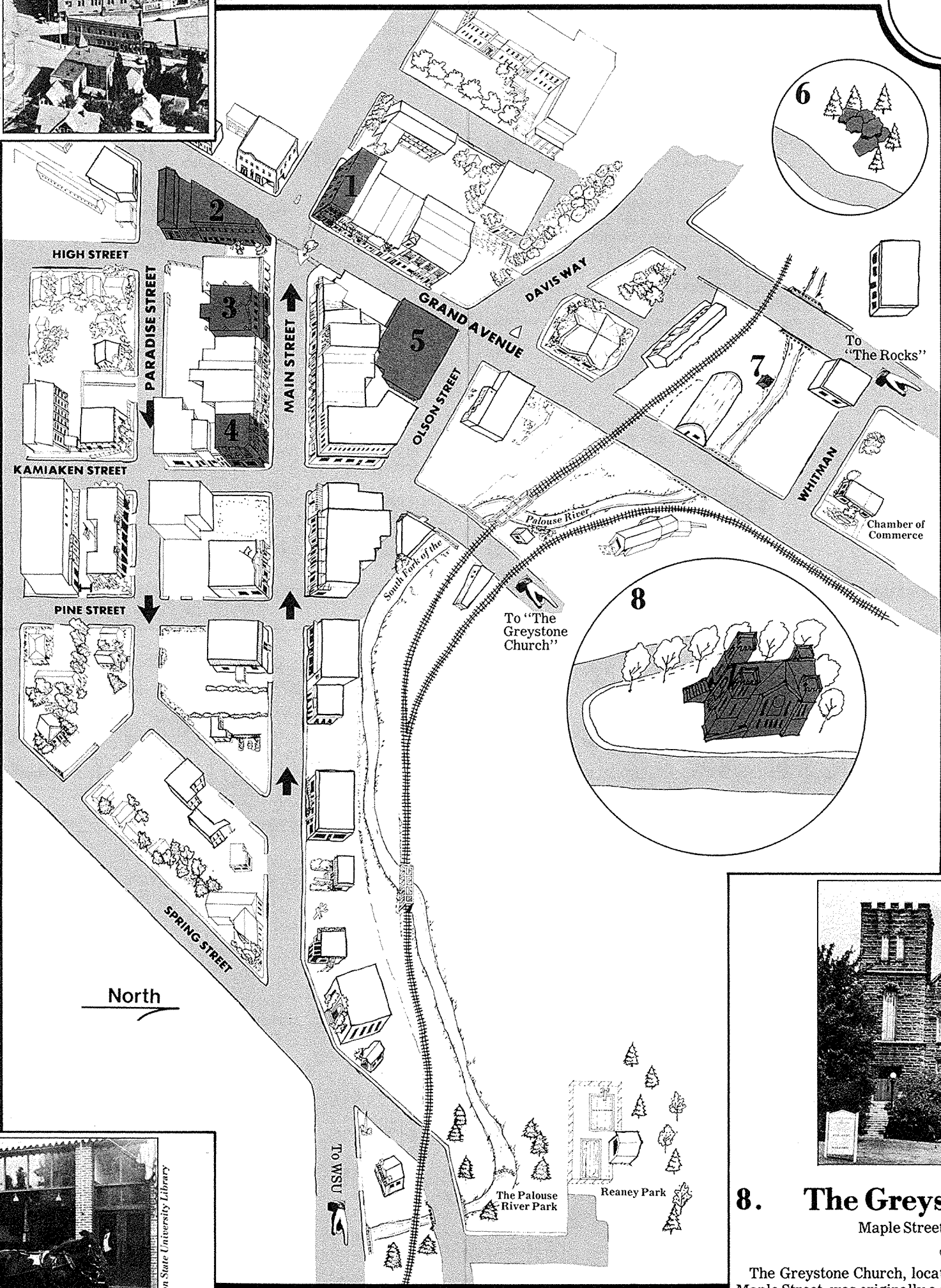
The present two story brick structure was built in 1892 by Levi Mason following the fire of 1890 which destroyed the original wood building. Due to finances, however, it was not finished on the inside until 1897. E. H. Letterman bought it on a



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Sheriff’s sale and the building took his name. Other owners have been Ankeny, Kelley, Kelly-Hughes, Hughes-Barton, and the Bruce Anawalts.

This building has been remodeled several times but was restored to its original look when it became the Anawalt Building in 1978. For many years the second floor has served as living quarters although in the early years it was used by those who rented the space on the floor below. Two entrances and a partition to divide the interior has made it possible to lease to two businesses at a time. Some long term renters have been The J. C. Penny Co., 1915-1925; Kimball Funeral Home, 1912-1930; the Pullman Grain Growers, 1930-1963; The Pullman Herald, 1936-1967; and The Pullman Printers, 1967-1976.—Esther (Mrs. Stanley) Smith, 1984.



The Palouse River Park
In the spring of 1984, The Pullman Civic Trust began development of the area that is now the Palouse River Park with an auction of 50 foot frontage lots. The winning bids entitled the “owner” to be responsible for the maintenance of their section of the park, with no legal ownership of the land. The park had previously been a neglected resource, a no man’s land of weeds and litter. The Pullman Civic Trust provided the energy to spark the entire community to action, leading the way for development of a green space the whole town will enjoy. A “Centennial Path” has been developed to reinforce the link between the WSU Campus and Downtown Pullman. Future plans include continued development of the green passage into the center of Pullman.—Pullman Civic Trust, 1987.

Mt. St. Helens

May 18, 1980 is a day that will loom large in the memory of many Pullman residents. That date marks a demonstration of Nature’s fury, manifest in the eruption of Mt.

St. Helens. The day started out sunny, but by 2:30 p.m. the skies had blackened and ash began to fall. By the time it was over, up to 5 inches of ash covered all of Pullman.

8. The Greystone Church

Maple Street and Maiden Lane

The Greystone Church, located at the point of Maiden Lane and Maple Street, was originally a frame structure built in 1899. By 1908 the original structure was too small to meet the needs of the congregation, and plans were made to build a new church. Local architect William Swain was commissioned to design the new building, and the cornerstone was laid in 1912. Built around the old frame structure, the new church exhibited outstanding architectural features. Constructed of brick and Tenino sandstone, the entire church was veneered with stone by a Scotch stone mason, Mr. Wilson. Completed in 1914, the cost of the new church was \$50,000.—Bunchgrass Historian, vol. 4, no. 1, 1976.



Reaney Park

Pullman’s oldest park got its start around 1904, when Albert and Phoebe Reaney donated the brushy bottom land surrounded by pioneer houses that is Reaney Park today. The park has been developed over a period of time, beginning with the planting of ornamental trees around the the bandstand built by the Chamber of Commerce about 1915. The park really began to take shape in the 1920’s with more landscaping, and the addition of park benches and picnic tables. Since then more land has been acquired, and the park has developed into the fine resource that it is today.—Pullman City Archives, 1987.

Pullman Baby Wins National Renown

Baby Wayne Davis was one of 17/100,000 tots to make a perfect score on the “Better Babies Test.”—Pullman Herald, July 10, 1914.

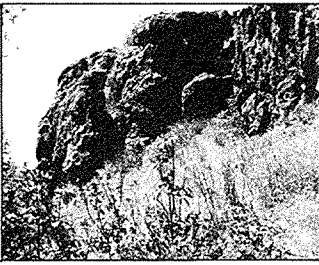
Barbed Wire Carries First Telephone Conversation

The first phone system in Pullman was the Pasture-Line System. It consisted of a mouthpiece and receiver at the end of each fence involved. The only obstacle was the opening and closing of gates.

6.

The Rocks

Above Park Street



Bill Winter

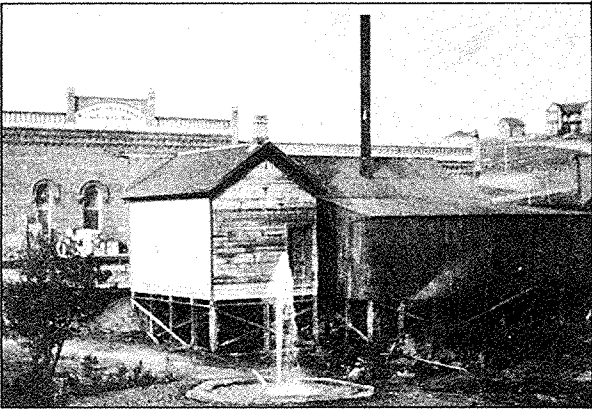
“The Bolin Farr family, who came to this area in their covered wagon, are reported to have spent their first year in a dugout cave in among the rocks above Park street.”—p. 4. Heritage Hike for (of) Early Pullman, Esther (Mrs. Stanley) Smith and Margery (Mrs. Earl) Muir.

7.

The Pumphouse

Northwest of Grand Avenue Bridge

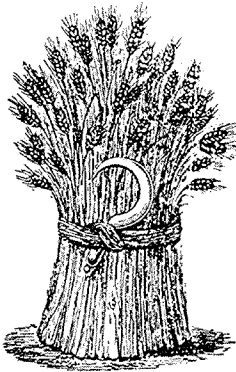
The small brick building found northwest from the Grand Avenue bridge (behind Standard Lumber) is one of Pullman’s early artesian well pump stations. An artesian well is a well that, when tapped, flows spontaneously from pressure beneath the earth’s surface. Pullman was known for its marvelously refreshing artesian water.



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Facts About the Palouse Country
From pamphlet, “Pullman, the Artesian City” circa 1912
Wood is generally used for fuel, the timbered mountains a few miles to the east furnishing an abundant and cheap supply.
Palouse farms are well watered, there being numerous living springs, and artesian water being found at a depth of from 80 to 120 feet.—
Tornadoes, cyclones and heavy thunderstorms are unknown.
Fleas and mosquitoes have not yet found the Palouse Country.
No irrigation is required. All grains, fruits and vegetables grow to perfection without it.
Palouse fruit is noted for its flavor, being much better in this respect than fruit from Oregon or California.

It is difficult to find a quarter section that does not have on it one or more fine springs.
Both winter and spring wheat are grown, and harvest commences about July 15th, continuing till October 1st.
The sugar beet grown in Palouse soil has no superior, and finds ready market at a good price at the Waverly factory.
Such apples grow no where else in the world. They are free from worms, and flavor and keeping qualities are the best.



This brochure is dedicated to the late Esther (Mrs. Stanley) Smith for her invaluable research on the historic buildings of downtown Pullman.

Produced by:
The Pullman Main Street Program and the Pullman Chamber of Commerce.
Funded by:
The City of Pullman with funds provided by the motel and restaurant tax.