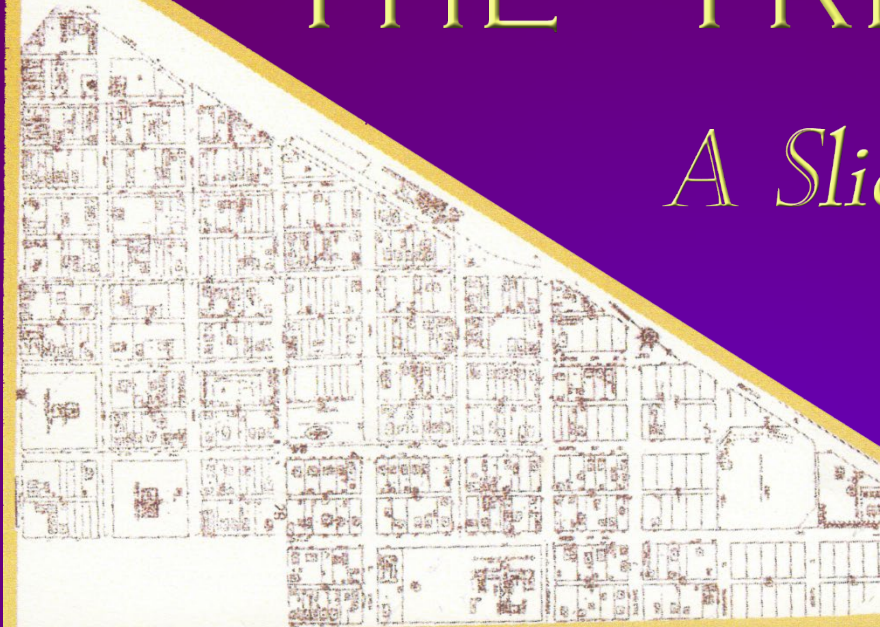


THE "TRIANGLE"

A Slice of America



*By Idaho Thompson Purce,
Mary Sanders Watkins, & Dr. Kevin Marsh*

The Triangle: A Slice of America

By Idaho Thompson Purce, Mary Sanders Watkins, and Dr. Kevin Marsh

A historic report on the "Triangle" area submitted to the City of Pocatello

December 2005

PREFACE

This report was suggested by the Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and then facilitated with Community Development Block Grant funds. Appreciation is expressed to the report's authors—Idaho Thompson Purce and Mary Sanders Watkins, both childhood residents of the Triangle, and Dr. Kevin Marsh from Idaho State University's History Department.

While primarily intended to reveal and preserve the Triangle's rich ethnic history, we hope readers will also gain an enhanced understanding of Pocatello's 21st century diversity. Much of the Triangle's physical presence has now disappeared, but its historic influence is evidenced by and echoed in many of our community residents with deep Triangle roots who have branched out into our community and continue to flourish.

As Alex Haley once wrote: "In all of us there is a hunger, marrow-deep, to know our heritage, to know who we are and where we have come from. Without this enriching knowledge, there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is still a vacuum, an emptiness and the most disquieting loneliness." Hopefully this report will partially fill that void for Pocatellans—past, present, and future!

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
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DISCLAIMER: This report does not necessarily express the views and/or opinions of the City of Pocatello. Attempts were made to ensure the historical accuracy of the report. Our apologies for any inadvertent omissions or errors in the report's contents.

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The authors give special thanks to the following residents, who through their contributions of family photographs and personal memories provided the deep insight and gifts this community—a slice of America—possessed. May it become their lasting legacy: Margaret Sanna, Bob Peyron, Marie Sato Proctor, Mary Murillo Penogos, John Dudunake, Paul Okamura, Mariane Endo, Michael Purce, Si Jensen, Virginia Massaro, Juanita Alvarez, Rita Demopoulos Haggardt, Fred Cuoio, Marion Faure, Mary Sanders Watkins, Florence Menousek, Idaho Thompson Purce, and Leonard Cerda.

NOTE: The City of Pocatello adds its sincere appreciation to these individuals--and the many other Triangle residents--who have greatly influenced our community through the years. We also acknowledge the valuable technical assistance of Lee Ann Dutton, CDBG Grants Administrator; Julie Nelson, a local graphics designer; and, in particular, the scholarly oversight of Dr. Kevin Marsh of Idaho State University's History Department.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface & Acknowledgements

THE TRIANGLE: A SLICE OF AMERICA

Beginnings	2
Racism, Discrimination, and Prejudice	6
A Thriving District	6
The “Sportin’ Life”	8
Churches as The Center of the Community	9
A Wide Range of Community Institutions	10
A Slow Demise	11
 Faces of Diversity—Photos & Narrative, Idaho Purce	 13
 Photo Layouts:	
--Education, the Great Equalizer	18
--Ethnic Pride & Patriotism on Display	20
--Good Times with Friends & Family	22
--Churches--The Center of the Community	24
--“Unity” in the Community/Social Justice	27
--Independent Businesses	28
--Sports & Recreation	30
--From a Distance (birds’ eye views)	31
--Early Years on the East Side	32
--Home Sweet Home	33
 Home Sweet Home:	34
--333 N. 3 rd	35
--340 E. Fremont	36
 Precious Memories, Michael Purce	 37
 Fold-Out Map of 1948 Triangle	 40
 Triangle-Related Excerpts:	
--History of Bannock County, Betty Hale, Editor	41
--Rocks, Rails, Trails, Paul K. Link & E. Chilton Phoenix	48
--Pocatello Portrait, H. Leigh Gittins	49
--Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission	50
--A Century of Quiet Accomplishment, Francis Odom	52
--Idaho State Journal, 6/21/1982, Juanita Rodriguez	57
--Idaho State Journal circa 1990 (Ruben Nash, Kenny Harten, Summer Stephens, Beryl Taylor, Marsha Latimer)	59
 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	 65
 Afterword	 i

1930 Census Reprints

Appendix A

Lasting Legacy Landmark Base Names

Appendix B

THE TRIANGLE: A SLICE OF AMERICA

East of the railroad yard in Pocatello lies a part of the city that is little known today, yet has a remarkable history as one of the West's most vibrant and diverse communities. From the beginning of Pocatello's civic history, this neighborhood on the east side of the Union Pacific railyard became home to much of the city's working class and ethnic minorities. In the area from Center Street on the south to Sublette Street on the north, and from Pocatello Avenue and the railyard on the west to 7th Avenue on the east a dynamic population of African-Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Italians, Greeks, French, Irish, Mexicans, Native Americans, and other ethnic groups built homes and businesses. The Triangle, as its residents called it, was both a residential and commercial neighborhood, where, in the era before large suburban malls, people bought goods and services from their neighbors. Compared with often mythical western images of rural, open spaces and homogenous society, the Triangle was unique in the region. Yet in the larger sense of American history and its wide variety of ethnicities and working families who shared common dreams and struggles, the Triangle was a reflection of countless other urban communities throughout the West and the nation in the twentieth century. It was a slice of American life and a rich part of Idaho's history.

The history of Pocatello's Triangle area is important to acknowledge and to share and must be preserved. Its message is one of how this community of people were all different, yet allowed themselves the opportunity to flourish and see each other through eyes of respect, caring, and a collective desire to raise their families with dignity and values in an often hostile environment. As the words of those who lived there are recorded, the stories will live on for generations. Much of what has been written about the Triangle's history comes from outside researchers. This report provides additional perspectives from two of its authors who were born and raised in the Triangle (and one of whom continues to live there), in an effort to give the reader a sense of the experiences of this unique community and how its history reflects a slice of America, the good and the ugly.

The Triangle represented not only a wide variety of ethnic groups and businesses living and working together, but from its origins at the turn of the century to its demise as a cohesive neighborhood in the decades following World War II the neighborhood reflected a unique time period in American life when such working class, ethnic communities thrived throughout the country. For many decades, a vibrant, healthy, and diverse group of people lived and flourished in the shadow of the Bannock Flour Mill (the current General Mills grain elevator on Pocatello Avenue). Families from a variety of ethnic groups and nationalities--African-Americans, Italians, Japanese, Chinese, Greeks, Mexicans, French, and Germans--moved into the Triangle beginning in the late-1800s. Trapped there by the confines of poverty and racial discrimination, they developed a thriving community, each with their own business and social institutions. Businesses in the area ranged from family-owned grocery stores to

houses of prostitution, representing the wide spectrum of American economic life.

Although the promises of new opportunity and higher wages brought people to Pocatello, divisions based on class and race common throughout America limited those opportunities. To many Pocatellans, the Triangle became a segregated neighborhood for those in poverty and ethnic minorities who were not welcome in the more well-to-do neighborhoods. Many outside the neighborhood considered it a slum, and much of the city's vice crime was concentrated in the district. Yet residents of the Triangle consistently sought to break down those barriers that kept them isolated there.

Economic advancement and the modern civil rights movement opened the doors for families to move out of the Triangle to other neighborhoods beginning in the mid-1900s. As individuals moved on to better living conditions, the community itself ceased to be a cohesive residential district. Since then, the Triangle, like so many urban communities in America after the 1960s, became more of a commercial and industrial district than a distinct neighborhood. Michael Purce, whose grandparents moved to the neighborhood in 1919, recalls, "The Triangle of today is a far cry from its heyday from the 1940s through the early 1970s. Today it is a concrete jungle of car lots and empty lots, but there was a time when it teetered with vibrant sounds of children playing in the park and public green."¹

BEGINNINGS

The neighborhood began—just as Pocatello did—with the coming of the railroad. Pocatello grew up alongside the Oregon Short Line Railroad, as the Union Pacific built this line to Oregon through the Portneuf Valley in 1882. Some of the first development occurred in the area that would become the Triangle once the land was obtained from the Shoshone Bannock Tribes and the townsite was platted.² The industrial origins of the city shaped the demographic spectrum of Pocatello's population. As a result, Pocatello's population was the most diverse of any city in Idaho. Early residents of the neighborhood came mainly to work on the railroad. Eight African-American men reportedly arrived with the construction crews in the 1880s.³ Italians, Japanese, Greeks, and other immigrants were common on construction crews. By 1910, Pocatello had by far the largest Greek population of any city in Idaho, most of whom lived in the Triangle.⁴ An observer returning to Pocatello in 1927 noted, "I saw more nationalities in an hour than the capitol of the state can produce in its directory....You have the Greek, the Japanese, the African, the Chinaman, the Russian, the Frenchman, the German, the Hebrew, the Dutchman, the Spaniard, the Australian....This is one more splendid indication of a real town."⁵

Federal census records further document this diversity. In 1930, the census indicated 169 African-American households, 89 Mexican, 32 Native American, 29 Japanese, and 27 Chinese households. Diverse national origins

were also evidenced by the birthplaces shown for heads of household in Pocatello: 104 Italian-born, 81 Greek-born, 57 German-born, and 23 French-born. Most, if not all of these households, were in the Triangle.

Although the railroad continued to be the main source of jobs for Triangle residents through much of the twentieth century, other manual labor and domestic jobs were common occupations. The Bannock Flour Mill on Pocatello Avenue employed many neighbors. (Residents also bought flour from the mill and used the flour sacks--which were imprinted with the image of a famous Bannock chief--for pillow cases, undergarments, dish towels, etc.) Most Triangle residents raised chickens as a primary food source and regularly gathered spilled grain from the Mill to feed their flocks. Just as many gathered spilled coal along the railroad tracks to heat their homes. And beginning in the 1940s, many workers at the newly opened Wesvaco (later FMC) phosphate plant in Power County found residence in the Triangle. For African- American women in the neighborhood, day work and domestic labor were the most common jobs while other families ran their own shops and restaurants.

The railroad directly recruited many of the residents of the Triangle district to Pocatello as laborers, a pattern quite common to other regions where growing industries needed a large labor force quickly. One of Pocatello's Greek residents, Bill Caravellis, recruited men from his home region of Peloponnese to work on the Oregon Short Line. In exchange, he took \$1.00 from their wages each month, in a padrone labor system.⁶ Some members of the Gates family did the same thing with new Italian immigrants. Representatives from the railroad, and later FMC, also traveled through the American South to recruit African-Americans, who settled in the Triangle. Elijah Harris was recruited to Pocatello by the railroad from Montgomery, Alabama in 1917. He later owned apartment buildings in the neighborhood and was the principal founder of Bethel Missionary Baptist Church on Fifth Avenue when it was established in 1921.

The growing black community in the Triangle attracted other African-American migrants throughout the decades, many fleeing segregation in the South. Robert LaRue arrived in 1911 from New Orleans. After returning from military service in World War I, he married Elizabeth, who also came from Louisiana.

A large Mexican community worked for the railroad and many of them lived in company housing just west of Pocatello Avenue. Some of these families were recruited from Mexico to work on railroads in the southwestern states prior to World War I. The Oregon Short Line induced them to Pocatello as experienced track maintenance workers in the years after the war. These "traqueros" and their families became a large part of the Triangle community beginning in the 1920s. Their presence in Pocatello and Idaho was significant. As one leading historian noted, "By 1929, Mexican railroaders constituted nearly 60 percent of the section crews employed in Idaho."⁷ Amado Murillo moved to Pocatello from Mexico in 1917 and lived with his family in several different

Triangle homes. Dario Cerda arrived in 1920, and Cerda descendants still live in the family home on 6th.

World War II brought additional arrivals to the neighborhood. Several hundred African-American soldiers were stationed at the air base outside of Pocatello. Often familiar with large black communities in the east and south, many of these men eagerly received a warm welcome from residents of the Triangle. A segregated U.S.O. hall for black soldiers at 1st and Clark Streets provided the troops with entertainment and the opportunity to socialize with locals beginning in 1943. The African-American community of Pocatello embraced the new arrivals into their religious and social lives. The Second World War also brought a new influx of Mexican nationals who served with Squadron 201 of the Mexican Air Force, also stationed at the air base in 1944. On their days off they, too, sought out the familiar food and culture of the Triangle's Mexican-American community.⁸

The skyrocketing demand for labor during the war provided many job opportunities for long-time residents and newcomers alike. Women were hired to jobs previously open only to men, and local companies hired Mexican contract workers, called "braceros." Pacific Fruit Express, which produced ice to ship fresh meat and produce to the east by rail, hired Braceros for a wide variety of jobs. Many returned to or simply stayed in Pocatello after the war.⁹

In the early-twentieth century, the Triangle was home to a large number of foreign-born immigrants, particularly from Italy, Greece, China, and Japan. With their move to the Triangle, these residents reflected common patterns of migration to America. In addition to the attraction of job opportunities, many were eager to leave difficult situations at home. They came for economic advancement, and they came to find a new freedom and to shape their own destinies. Greek immigrants left partially to escape the compulsory military service for young men and the desperate poverty of specific regions such as the Peloponnese. John Dudunake, whose father emigrated from Greece in 1914, said simply, "My father wanted a better life." Crushing racism of the Jim Crow South, beginning in the late-1800s, pushed millions of African-Americans to the north and west in the Great Migration of the early twentieth century. For blacks, railroad jobs provided far better wages than the desperate poverty of southern sharecropping, and although not free from prejudice and segregation, Pocatello offered a place relatively free from the petty humiliations of the Jim Crow life.

The Japanese population began to arrive in the 1890s, and many descendants still live in the area. Japanese immigrants to Pocatello owned boarding houses, barbershops, general stores, and photo studios, ran a small hospital, and worked for the railroad. Most settled in the southern portion of the neighborhood near Clark Street between First and Third. Roy Yokota came in 1905 and lived on Third Ave. He owned a pool hall, bathhouse, and barber shop. Roy Hanaki arrived in the early-1900s and established the Idaho Photo Studio,

which he ran for over 50 years. Many Japanese and Chinese households operated large gardens north of town.

Peter Dufresne came from Montreal in 1920 and settled on North 4th. He worked for the railroad for 30 years. Marion Faure, Sr. arrived from France in 1919, worked as a sheepherder and later for the railroad. Maurice Peyron added to Pocatello's small French community in 1920 and worked for the City.

A vibrant Italian community emerged, as well. Onorio Massaro came to work with the Oregon Short Line in 1900, and family members still live in his home on North 6th. In 1902, Vito Cuoio arrived from Bella, Italy. After two years with the railroad, he left that job to start his own real estate business. The house he built at 134 North 4th still stands today. Michl Gates came in 1919, and Ciriaco Marchetti immigrated in the following year. Both worked for the railroad. Much of the Italian social life centered around St. Anthony Church and the legendary Italian Band, which played for years at important events throughout Pocatello. It was a Triangle institution that united people across the diverse ethnic lines.

Although aggressive housing discrimination often gave many newcomers very little choice in where to settle, lots of ethnic minorities were naturally drawn to a familiar and vibrant social landscape that continued to grow in the Triangle area. For African-Americans, the neighborhood was a welcoming community. Tracey and Birdie Thompson moved in to town from Arimo in 1919 and opened a livery stable at the corner of North 3rd and East Wyeth. Tracey worked as a laborer on the Oregon Short Line in the winter, and he rode the rodeo circuit in the summer. An expert horseman, he became the champion bronco rider of Idaho. He was killed in 1930 at a rodeo in Bozeman, Montana, leaving behind his wife Birdie and nine children. Birdie Thompson later worked for the City of Pocatello and in 1937 moved to a new home at 333 North 3rd, where she lived until the age of 100. The City of Pocatello even named a street after this remarkable woman. Her daughter, Idaho Purce, is a neighborhood and community activist and co-author of this report.

Triangle residents sought opportunities for improvement, yet it was often the barriers to advancement from poverty and ethnic and racial prejudice that gave them few other options of where to live. For railroad workers, many of the affordable boarding houses were in the neighborhood. The Greek population was mostly male and mostly single, and they lived in these boarding houses, because they could not afford to live in the more comfortable homes on the west side of the railyard.¹⁰ Labor strikes, such as the large one in 1922, reduced the Greek population in the neighborhood as the railroad fired much of its labor force in retribution for the work stoppage.

RACISM, DISCRIMINATION, AND PREJUDICE

Other ethnic groups were much more intentionally segregated to the area by limits imposed by outside prejudice. Unwritten agreements among realtors banned most African-Americans and other people of color from renting or purchasing homes outside of the Triangle. As was common in much of America in the early 1920s, many prominent, white Pocatellans joined a vibrant Ku Klux Klan, which used intimidation to keep ethnic minorities in the segregated neighborhood. Older residents remember Klan marches which were pointedly routed through the Triangle, where Klan members sought to intimidate the African-American and Catholic communities. Some elderly residents remember as children seeing “prominent Pocatellans in white sheets” holding meetings behind Red Hill, in the southeast section of the present-day ISU campus.

In 1923, the Triangle’s black residents were in a state of fear. The Klan had burned a cross and staged an open parade marching the streets of the downtown business district. Klansmen began regular horseback rides through the black community dressed in white sheets, carrying rifles, and firing into the air. Residents recall that black men took positions on the roofs of their houses to protect their families and their churches while Klansmen rode down Pocatello Avenue and North 3rd. The mixed-ethnic community in the Triangle was an open challenge to the Klan’s racist campaign for “100 percent Americanism.” A copy of the stamp used by this secret society in Pocatello is shown on page 27.

Whether due to economic limitations or racial prejudice, the Triangle was a neighborhood from which many residents could not easily move, yet within those confines, various groups formed a strong community. Margaret Sanna, whose father Ciriaco Marchetti immigrated from Italy to Pocatello in 1920, recalls, “We loved living in our Triangle community....It is important and makes me proud to know that so many young people raised in the triangle have become successful people.”

A THRIVING DISTRICT

The Triangle was a thriving district where people found everything they needed within walking distance and where neighbors of all ethnic backgrounds respected each other. The economic life of the Triangle focused not just on railroad work, but also on the myriad mix of shops and restaurants that served the community. Local entrepreneurs created opportunities for themselves by starting their own businesses to serve their neighborhood. These small businesses were both the commercial and social centers of the neighborhood. Before the dominance of chain stores and malls, most Americans purchased goods and services from small, local operators, often within their own community. This was true in the Triangle for many decades. Local groceries serviced each of the major ethnic groups in the neighborhood and served as centers of news and information. St. Anthony’s market on Seventh Avenue was a prominent outlet for Greek products, and the Star Market focused on Italian goods. Several Chinese

and Japanese shops were located along Clark Street. Apart from work on the railroad, owning a business was among the most common occupations for numerous families in the Triangle.

A wide assortment of shops provided Triangle residents with all their needs within walking distance. Restaurants, bakeries, laundries, barbershops, beauty salons, photo studios, and many more businesses were scattered throughout the area, though most were concentrated in clusters around Center and Clark Streets, Seventh Street, and along Pocatello Avenue in the shadow of the flour mill. The East Gate for Union Pacific yard workers was nearby, and at quitting time the rail workers combined with those from the flour mill to create a memorable ethnic and linguistic bustle and a lot of potential customers, enough to keep six markets in business within a couple blocks. Bill Angelos ran his Northside Grocery there. Nearby were Spyros Grocery and the Atlas Grocery. African-American and Mexican-American residents recall that the Northside Grocery and other shops provided credit to their customers regardless of ethnicity.¹¹ Bill Angelos also provided space to socialize and buy a drink in the back of his market. When asked about her memories of leisure time, one Mexican-American woman recalls, "The men were in Bill Angelos' store in the backroom playing poker and drinking beer Friday through Sunday."

These businesses not only provided a good living to their owners, they were gathering places for the community. Residents remember these shops through the time spent there. Inside the groceries, former customers recall an extraordinary mix of languages spoken between the aisles. The barber shops came to be a favorite gathering place too, not only for hair-cutting but for socializing and for a whole lot of talking. African-American students at Pocatello High School passed by the Northside Barber Shop on First Avenue on their way home and felt very welcome to stop in and spend time with the barber, Edgar Secrett. This welcoming atmosphere was very important to a people living in an area where racial discrimination and segregation was the practice.

Several hotels and entertainment clubs operated in the district for many years. The Porters and Waiters club provided room and board to many of the traveling railroad laborers, a large number of whom were African-American. As one of the longest-running bars in the neighborhood, it was also an important center for local residents to socialize, a welcoming place for blacks and Indians. Joe Hamilton owned and operated the establishment. A veteran of the First World War, he came to Pocatello shortly after the war. The club was a lucrative business for Hamilton, who also owned the Hill Top Mine, a gold and silver mine near Salmon. Hamilton was a wealthy black man, a civic leader, and a gambler who had a number of brushes with the law. He is said to have made and lost many fortunes.

THE “SPORTIN’ LIFE”

Like the Porters and Waiters Club, most of the hotels in the district were near Center Street, close to the railroad. Prior to World War II, Charlie Robinson operated a hotel on the corner of 1st Avenue and Clark Street. Numerous clubs and bars provided entertainment. The Radio Pool Hall and, in later years, the Jim Dandy Club and the Harlem Club were important centers for a vibrant social culture. The Jim Dandy Club is remembered as a true nightclub that included a brothel upstairs. As people said, “If you couldn’t get it at the Jim Dandy, you couldn’t get it in Pocatello.”

There were always a number of bars, pool halls and other places of entertainment in the Triangle; however, from the mid 1950s to the early 1970s the Triangle was a place where an individual could have a “good time” seven days a week and 24 hours a day. It was a center for “the sportin’ life.” The dominant theme of entertainment in those days was the “after-hours” or “bootleg” establishments, which operated side by side with legitimate places of business. Some of these “establishments” included Blaire’s, on the 500 block of Pocatello Ave.; Tiny’s, on the 300 block of East Lander; and J.D. Harris’ famous barbeque on the 400 block of North 4th. Mazoo Townsend was a gambler who ran betting games out of his house on the 100 block of North 3rd. These places often opened only after 1:00 am and offered bootleg liquor and gambling to a very strictly controlled, though mixed, clientele. A few Chinese-owned establishments provided a popular lottery-type numbers game. One particular Chinese “parlor” was located at 2nd & Clark.

The Triangle also housed much of Pocatello’s vice businesses, which brought more than their share of tension and violence into the neighborhood. Houses of prostitution operated for many decades on both sides of Center Street, servicing people from the railroad as well as others from outside the Triangle. Mattie’s Row was a set of prostitution houses in the 300 block of Pocatello Avenue immediately across the street from the railyard. Coverage in the local newspaper over much of the twentieth century emphasized the violence and crime in the Triangle, giving an impression of chaos which obscured the realities of daily life. Even recently, there was a highly publicized murder in the summer of 2000 at 340 East Fremont.

The bootlegging, after-hours, and prostitution activities common in the Triangle flourished with the full knowledge of the local law enforcement community. The law chose to ignore most of the illegal activity unless it became too blatant or violent. The reason for their neglect has been extensively discussed among members of the law-abiding residents of the Triangle; the overwhelming conclusion was that the police liked to know that the vast majority of illegal activity was contained in one area of town making it easier to monitor.

CHURCHES AS THE CENTER OF THE COMMUNITY

Though newspaper accounts and the assumptions of outsiders often focused on the crime and vice of the neighborhood, daily life for residents revolved around work and social institutions, especially churches and schools, that provided a sense of community and belonging. The physical closeness of Triangle residents fostered a strong sense of community both within and among the various ethnic groups. It is this community spirit that most clearly pervades the memories of long-time residents of the Triangle. As one recalled, "My friends and I were all different nationalities, but no one felt the difference."¹² Children raised in the area remember it as a "village" where everybody kept an eye on them and made the children mind. After the initial settlement of the area, this sense of close family, social, and cultural ties continued to draw people to the neighborhood and sustained long-time residents who were proud to call it home.

Churches were always at the center of this social life, and they helped to define and cultivate the various ethnic identities of Triangle residents. Churches and temples were landmarks of the community, and they were scattered throughout the neighborhood from its earliest years. Many remain today, such as the Bethel Baptist Church on Fifth Avenue. Founded in 1921, this is the last active congregation of what had once been several African-American churches in the Triangle. By the end of the 1920's both the African Methodist Episcopal Church (336 N. 3rd) and Bethel Baptist Church (401 N. 5th) were supported by active congregations of Triangle residents. Beginning in the 1940s, African-American congregations also worshiped at the Corinth Baptist Church on Fourth Avenue and the Church of God in Christ on Third Avenue in a building now used by a local home siding dealer.

A prominent landmark to this day along Fifth Avenue is the Greek Orthodox Church of the Assumption. It was the centerpiece of the Greek community's passionate efforts to celebrate and maintain their ethnic heritage, and it still hosts cultural festivals. Early in the century, Greek families organized a committee or "kinotitos" to coordinate the fundraising and construction. Bill Caravellis, the labor recruiter and interpreter for the railroad, donated the land. Construction began in 1914, and the church was consecrated in August the following year by a priest who came from Greece for the occasion. The priest also happened to be Caravellis' father. George Katsilometes served as first president of the church. The Byzantine Revival building is the oldest Orthodox Church in Idaho, and it still holds regular services. As one descendant recalled, "The establishment of the church was a good indication that the Greek immigrant was in Pocatello to stay."¹³ A Greek language school was once located directly behind the church, facing Wyeth. The church remains a landmark for the Triangle and the whole city.

Several other churches in the neighborhood provided important social and spiritual support to the diverse set of residents living there. St. Anthony's Church on Seventh Avenue has served Catholic parishioners since its founding in 1914.

St. Joseph's Church on the west side of the tracks was too far and too small to serve the growing community of the Triangle, so the new parish was formed under the guidance of Father August Bandizzione. The Church also gave the adjoining block on Seventh Ave. to the Sisters of Mercy, who constructed St. Anthony Hospital on that site, which is now a senior and disabled citizens apartment house. A Japanese Buddhist temple operated in the 100 block of North Fourth Avenue for many decades in the same building shared by a Japanese school and community groups--one of which evolved into the Japanese American Citizen's League.

A WIDE RANGE OF COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Fraternal organizations, political groups, and sports teams were among the many other social institutions created and maintained by Triangle residents. In the face of discrimination, the African-American community formed its own branches of the Elks, Masons, and the American Legion. Each community organized its own mutual aid societies, which fostered their particular cultural identity and supported other members of the community. The Mexican population organized a branch of the Comision Honorifica, which asserted a strongly Mexican identity. Their children, after World War II, created the Pocatello Latin American Club, which emphasized their American nationality. In a similar pattern, the Japanese immigrant community founded the Japanese Association of Idaho in 1918, with offices on Fourth Ave. Their children, the Nisei generation, founded the Pocatello branch of the Japanese American Citizens League in 1941 as an important way to maintain cultural identity as American citizens of Japanese descent. The Grange Hall was also located in the Triangle at 7th and Sublette. It principally served local farmers and ranchers, but local organizations could also rent the facility for various meetings and activities, such as dances, political rallies, and other community events. All groups were welcome.

As with any community, recreation was a favorite activity and a social glue for the neighborhood. One of the sports teams representing the neighborhood was the black baseball club, the Pocatello Sluggers. They played their home games in the old ballfield at Halliwell Park on the north end of the Triangle, near the current City Hall. Created in 1949, the team invited players from all parts of the black community and they played other ball teams throughout the region. In an era when baseball was a segregated sport, they provided an important element in Pocatello sports. As residents recall, they galvanized the black community as an inspiration to always "stand tall and hit hard."

As always, schools served as another key focal point for the neighborhood. Youngsters in the community attended the Bonneville Elementary School, which was bordered by Sixth and Seventh Avenues and Lander and Clark Streets. Bonneville was a grand, two-story, gray, stone building that had a belfry and a school bell, which students were assigned to ring at specific times. Bonneville was a microcosm of Triangle residents. A former student recalls it as

“a little United Nations,” and the students from various backgrounds developed ties that extended beyond the school grounds. Also located on the school grounds was a branch of the city library. Children from the neighborhood fondly remember Saturday story times at this facility.

In the middle 1960s, the original Bonneville school was torn down and became the site for the Post Office, which currently sits there. After it was torn down, Bonneville moved into the former Franklin Junior High building on North 7th. In recent years, Bonneville Elementary was closed by the school district, a decision very controversial with Triangle residents who considered the school to be an essential anchor in their community and its history. Many felt the decision reflected the long legacy of discrimination faced by minorities in the Triangle.

A SLOW DEMISE

The extraordinary diversity and close-knit communities of the Triangle were ironically a product of limited opportunities and ethnic prejudices that relegated working class minorities to live on the east side of the tracks. The economic opportunities of World War II and the social progress of the Civil Rights Movement began to break down those barriers, allowing individuals and families to relocate to other parts of Pocatello. By mid-century there was a significant number of Greeks who moved to other parts of the city. They sought economic opportunities not available to their parents, and they embraced assimilation into American culture more readily than the first generation of immigrants who sought and cultivated the familiar ethnic enclave within the Triangle. Other groups also began to slowly move out. Housing discrimination in Pocatello, which had most pointedly kept the African-American community segregated in the Triangle, began to break down in the 1960s and 1970s. Families took the opportunities to move out, marking the end of the neighborhood as a mainly residential area.

While the Yellowstone Highway has always bisected the Triangle along 5th Avenue, beginning in the early 1960s, state highway improvements began to criss-cross the area with one-way couplets connected to Interstate 15. Fourth Avenue, Clark Street, and Pocatello Avenue became major arterials for automobiles. With the increased traffic, more of the Triangle's residents were crowded out by new commercial enterprises catering to customers outside the district. As a result, the Triangle experienced a slow demise in its own economic vitality, as people moved away and homes and businesses were replaced by empty lots, car dealers, and junk yards. For individuals, these decades of change brought economic progress, but former residents lament the loss of community. Now it is dominantly a commercial zone, but it is very important to recognize that not everyone has left. Lots of families still live in the near area, and many are descendants of the neighborhood's founders. For Pocatello today, it is also important to remember that in this City's core, people once gathered from around the world and together created a thriving, tight-knit neighborhood village.

In 2004, the City of Pocatello and the Pocatello Development Authority embarked on an urban renewal venture intended to bring new life to this amazingly diverse and historically significant sector of the city. To commemorate the significance of the Triangle, the City of Pocatello hopes a lasting legacy to this heritage will be constructed as the final cornerstone for a new development along 3rd Avenue.

¹ Michael Purce, "Precious Memories, Lives Lived," printed in its entirety for the first time later in this document. The park Purce recalls is the former Olympia Park in the middle of the 400 block of N. 4th Ave.

² See Robert L. Wrigley, Jr., "The Early History of Pocatello, Idaho," *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* v. 34 (October 1943): 353-365. Also see H. Leigh Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait: the Early Years, 1878-1928* (Moscow: University Press of Idaho, 1983), 41-46.

³ Shelley Hale, "The Black Population of Pocatello, Idaho," *Western Journal of Black Studies* v. 9, no. 1 (1985): 10.

⁴ Mary Katsilometes Scott, "The Greek Community in Pocatello, 1890-1941," *Idaho Yesterdays* v. 28, no. 3 (Fall 1984): 29.

⁵ B. W. Rice, Letter to the Editor [Pocatello Tribune], 15 July 1927, quoted in Francis P. Odom, *A Century of Quiet Accomplishment*, 1991, 15. The offensive names used here reflect some of the ethnic stereotypes common in that era.

⁶ Scott, 30. Caravellis later donated the land to build Pocatello's Greek Orthodox Church in the Triangle District on 5th Avenue.

⁷ Erasmo Gamboa, "Mexican American Railroaders in an American City: Pocatello, Idaho," in Robert McCarl, ed. *Latinos in Idaho: Celebrando Cultura* (Boise: Idaho Humanities Council, 2003), 35.

⁸ Gamboa, 41.

⁹ Gamboa, 37-38.

¹⁰ Scott, 31-32.

¹¹ Gamboa

¹² *The History of Bannock County, 1893-1993, Vol 3* (Logan: Herff Jones, Inc., 1993), 351, quoted in Gamboa, 38.

¹³ Scott, 32.



Ramirez

Mexico- Francisco & Guadalupe Varela who lived in railroad housing just inside the company gate. He was a section hand & their children attended neighborhood schools.

Sato

Japan- Sokichi and Hanako who lived at 224 N. 4th & operated truck gardens throughout the area. After their children were grown, they relocated to the Tyhee area.



Harris

Rev. Elijah & Listoria who lived at 615 N. 5th. The Reverend worked for the railroad and they were early members of Bethel Baptist Church & later the Corinth Baptist Church.

Peyron

France- Nellie & Maurice who lived at 746 N. 6th. Maurice worked for the City Water Department for nearly 3 decades before retiring in 1955.



Demopoulos

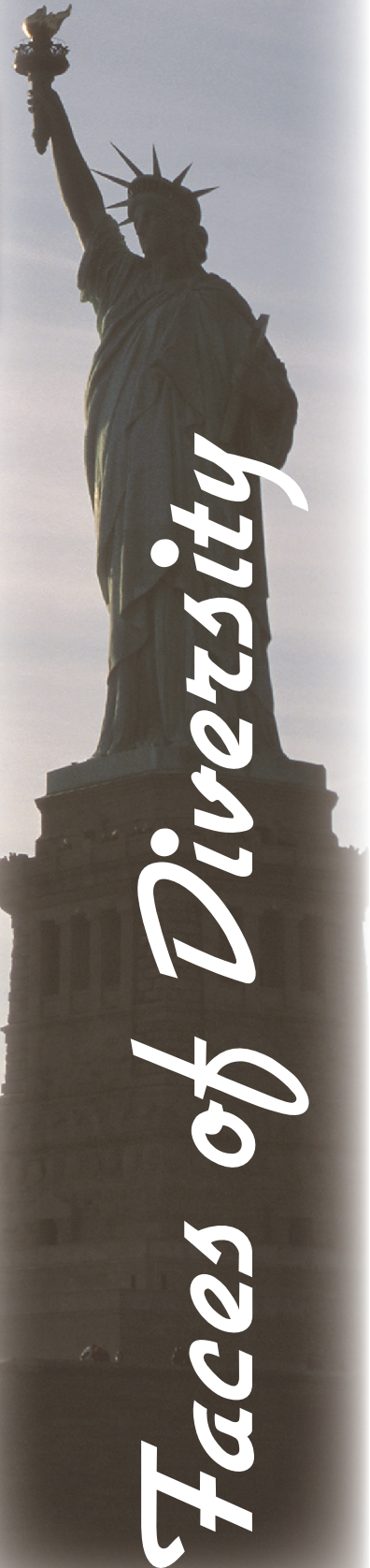
Greece- Paul & Kay L. who lived at 432 N. 6th. He was a machinist with the Oregon Shortline.

Colaianni

Italy- Dorantina & Adelmo "Elmer" whose family owned the Star Grocery at 653 N. 7th for over 20 years before it was sold to Henry DeJulis.



*Early
Triangle
Residents*



FACES OF DIVERSITY: Early Triangle Residents

By Idaho Thompson Purce

It would be impossible to feature (or even list) all ethnic families who have lived or still live inside the Triangle within the somewhat brief pages of this booklet. The Polk Directories available at the Marshall Public Library--and early census records available online--can partially fulfill that void for the avid family historian. However, the following bits and pieces of information have been gleaned from conversations with some descendants of these early residents. Along with excerpts from other sources that appear later in this book, these tidbits will hopefully provide readers with a sense of the rich diversity and sentiment we who lived within the Triangle shared. As the photos on the preceding page (and all of those which follow) exemplify, collectively the early Triangle residents were truly a "slice of America."

Native Americans: Indian people from the Fort Hall reservation came to Pocatello every Saturday to sell their leather and bead work. They also did their weekly shopping at Eastman Dry Good Store on East Center. Store owner Annabelle Eastman always tried to accommodate the Indian people's needs. Eastman Dry Good Store served all families living in the Triangle area and credit was freely extended.

French: Pocatello had a small French population and most families attended St. Anthony Catholic Church. Christmas and Thanksgiving were times of great celebration.

Peter Dufresne came to Pocatello from Montreal in 1920 and lived at 330 N. 4th (a home still in existence in 2005). He worked for the Oregon Short Line for 30 years.

Marion Faure Sr. came to Pocatello from France in 1919 and lived at 807 N. 6th. He first worked as a sheepherder and later for Oregon Short Line. Marion's son remembers his father playing the fiddle at dances, playing cards, and drinking wine. Everyone always attended funerals and summertime was spent playing bocce ball.

Maurice Peyron came to Pocatello from France in 1920 and lived at 746 N. 6th. He worked for the City of Pocatello. His son, Bob, a well-known retired businessman volunteers as a sign maker for the Senior Citizen Center. He recalls how on several occasions his parents rolled up their home's carpet, arranged for Mr. Faure to play the fiddle, and invited French couples from throughout the region to come and dance and dance. Then, his mother would collect donations from the attendees for less fortunate folks of their nationality.

Italian: The Italian families living in the Triangle were very religious and also had very closely knit family units. Women stayed home and cared for the children,

men were the wage earners. Men spent leisure time playing cards and bocce ball. Pocatello had fond memories of the famous Italian Band which played at all special occasions.

Michl Gates came to Pocatello from Italy in 1919 and his family lived at 448 N. 6th. He worked for the Oregon Short Line and helped other new arrivals find work. The Gates family became very prominent in Pocatello.

Ciriaco Marchetti came to Pocatello from Italy in 1920 and lived at 647 N. 6th. Ciriaco worked for the Oregon Short Line. His daughter, Margaret Sanna, recalls their family was very disciplined, "Mother ran the home and we had a happy childhood. We loved living in our Triangle community." Sanna also recalled the Ku Klux Klan's dislike of Italians, Jews, Greeks, Blacks, and Catholics. Margaret emphasizes that "It is important and makes me proud to know that so many young people raised in the Triangle have become successful people."

Vito Cuoio came to Pocatello in 1902 from Bella, Italy. He worked for the Oregon Short Line for two years and then started his own business. Vito had many land holdings and was one of Pocatello's highly respected citizens. He built a home at 134 N. 4th that still stands today. His son and family still live within the Triangle.

Onorio Massaro came to Pocatello in 1900 from Italy. He worked for the Oregon Short Line. His daughter still lives in the family home at 515 N. 6th.

Greeks: Michael Dudunake came to Pocatello in 1914 from Greece and lived at 552 N. 5th. His son, John Dudunake, said, "My father wanted a better life." He worked for the Oregon Short Line and was involved in establishing the early Greek church. His father also had a restaurant. Dudunake related that Greeks were workaholics. John Dudunake pointed out that the City's realtors once had clauses in their contracts which sellers had to sign stating they would "not sell to Mexicans, Indians, Japanese, Negroes, or any ethnic group." In terms of discrimination and particularly the KKK, Dudunake also recalled that as a child he witnessed prominent Pocatello citizens in white sheets holding meetings behind Red Hill.

Japanese: Japanese people have a long history in Pocatello. Many families' roots were started in the Triangle. The older generation Japanese were called Issei and began arriving as early as 1897. The Japanese Association building was built at 141 N. 4th around 1927. Single Japanese men used it as a gathering place to play cards, drink, and tell stories. The building was used for weddings, church services, plays, and New Year celebrations. During the summer it served as a school for children learning the Japanese language. The JACL (Japanese American Citizen's League) held their meetings in the Association's building. This organization became a clearinghouse for Japanese issues. Early Pocatello Issei lived on 1st and 2nd and along E. Center Street. They owned boarding

houses, barbershops, pool halls, general stores, and there was even a Japanese two-ward hospital administered by Dr. O.B. Steely.

Roy Yokota came to Pocatello from Japan in 1905 and lived at 245 N. 3rd. He owned a pool hall, bathhouse, and a barbershop. His children still live in Pocatello.

Roy Hanaki came to Pocatello from Japan in the early 1900's and lived at 318 N. 4th. He owned and operated Idaho Photo Studio for over 50 years.

Hanako Sato came to Pocatello from Japan in 1920 and lived at 228 N. 4th. He briefly worked for the Oregon Short Line before becoming a truck gardener. His children still live in Pocatello.

Chinese: Several hundred Chinese lived and conducted business in Pocatello at the turn of the century. The area around S. 1st and S. 2nd Avenues were often referred to as "China Town" and was not considered part of the Triangle—which was bordered by East Center. City ordinances prohibited the smoking and selling of opium. Consequently, the Chinese who practiced this habit found themselves in trouble with the law. The Chinese also loved to gamble and it is told that in the back rooms of their dry good stores, games of Keno and Fan Tan a domino-like game were carried out. But, since the games were kept quiet, for the most part they were ignored. The Chinese population once reached 400, but then dwindled to a mere 50 or so. The Chinese laundries, groceries, and dry good stores have long since disappeared. Although modern professions of Bannock County Chinese include education and pharmaceutical businesses, providing Chinese cuisine remains the most popular occupation. In Pocatello, at any given time, there are between 8 and 10 Chinese restaurants.

Mexican: In the early 1920's and before, several Mexican families lived behind a big fence along Pocatello Avenue. Many are recognizable local names: Garcia, Ramirez, Rojas, Soto, Deavila, and Murietta. All of those children attended Bonneville Elementary along with other Triangle children. In their leisure time, Mexican women enjoyed visiting at home with other women while Mary Murillo Penagos indicates "on weekends, the men enjoyed gathering in Bill Angelo's backroom to play poker and drink beer."

Amado Murillo came to Pocatello from Mexico in 1917 before World War I and lived at 422 N. 3rd. He first worked for an LDS farmer and then began his long-time employment with the Oregon Short Line. The name Murillo is a well-recognized name in Pocatello.

Dario Cerda came to Pocatello in 1920 and lived at 556 N. 6th. As a young man, Dario played clarinet with the famous Italian Band. His descendents still reside in the Triangle—his son lives in the family home while his daughter lived just across the street in the former Moore home.

Blacks: Elijah Harris came to Pocatello in 1919 after World War I and lived at 615 N. 5th. He had many real estate holdings and provided apartments for blacks to live in. He worked at 1st Security Bank and the Wooley Apartments. A strong, quiet Christian man, he later became a local minister. His daughter, Fannie Lee Lowe, resides in San Francisco and is revered by Triangle residents as a singer, actress, and mother.

Pompie Johnson came to Pocatello in 1934, first living at 534 E. Lander and then later at 306 N. 4th. He worked as a head janitor at the Union Pacific Railroad. The Johnson family was and still is a highly respected family in Pocatello. His daughters were among the first to achieve local teaching positions and were noted beauty pageant contestants. An older son was very successful in the insurance industry.

Margaret Holmes came to Pocatello from Texas in 1932 and lived at 328 N. 3rd. She was the mother of Claude and Harrison, both outstanding athletes at Pocatello High School. Claude became owner and operator of the Jim Dandy Club which operated during the 1960's at Lander and Third Avenue.

Joe Hamilton came to Pocatello in 1919 after serving in World War I. Virginia-born, Mr. Hamilton owned and operated the Porters and Waiters Club. It was a lucrative business because blacks, Mexicans, and Indians were not welcome in most white-owned establishments during this period. He also owned and operated the Hilltop (gold/silver) Mine in the Salmon River area. Mr. Hamilton was a wealthy man by some standards and was actively involved in the early Black community. He was also a gambler and had frequent brushes with the law. Mr. Hamilton made and lost many fortunes.

Lucy Washington lived at 639 N. 5th.
Oscar Craney lived at 622 N. 5th and operated a laundry service.
Oliver Boyd lived at 247 N. 3rd and operated a barbershop.
Edgar Secrett lived at 245 N. 3rd and operated a barbershop.
Robert LaRue arrived in Pocatello in 1911 and later lived at 644 N. 4th.

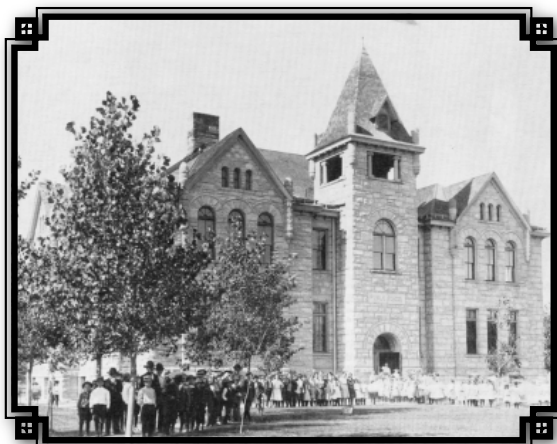
Whites:

Thomas O'Rourke, a blacksmith, lived at 254 N. 3rd.
Sim Jensen, a carpenter, lived at 258 N. 4th.
John H. Townsend lived at 109 N. 3rd and ran numbers games.
Sadie Hanna (an immigrant from Syria) lived at 517 N. 4th and her son, Jimmy, was a noted boxing champion.
Leonard Chandler who worked for the City of Pocatello lived at 335 N. 5th.
Lucille McMahon (whose Irish family members had been long-time residents of 430 N. 3rd) married Nicholas Cano (a Mexican-American) and continued to live in the family home until the 1960's.

Education The Great Equalizer



Bonneville Elementary from the back side on Lander Street. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*



Sometimes called the East Side or East Ward School, the original Bonneville Elementary stood between 6th and 7th Avenues on Clark Street. Built in 1895, the original building had only four classrooms and was built from stone

quarried on the nearby reservation. Only 7 years later, another four classrooms were added. In this pre-1910 photo, children from the Triangle proudly pose with their classmates. The school was used continuously until the property was sold to the Federal government for a new post office. Reportedly, the bell from the tower is now located at Highland High School. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*



The original Franklin Junior High School built in 1924 at 300 N. 8th. Until the construction of the "new" Franklin on E. Terry in the early 60's, junior high students attended this neighborhood school. Once the junior high moved and the post office replaced the "old" Bonneville, elementary students began attending this beloved school until its controversial closure by School District #25 in 2004.



The original Bannock County Court House (built in 1902) at 5th and Center with East Side (Bonneville) School (built in 1895) at 6th and Clark in the distance. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*



Pocatello High School (PHS) as it looked before a 1914 fire. While school children from the Triangle were able to attend elementary school and junior high on the east side, they attended and graduated high school from PHS on N. Arthur. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*

Bonneville School students circa 1928 or 1929. Largely unidentified with the exception of three young men on the front row who are: 12th from the left: Ted Thiros. 9th from the left: Maurie Peyron. 7th from the left: "Bill" Burrell.



Bonneville Elementary School students.
Back Row (L to R): Louie Harame, John Skandros, Milton Russell, Unknown, Raphael Unknown, Unknown, Consuela Deavila (or Lupe Garcia), Margaret Marchetti, Unknown Eichelberger, Buelah Tipp, Louie Kish/Leon Lish, Jimmy Scardino.

Center Row (L to R): Cleo Johnson, Anastasia (Elsie) Stevens, Florence Pappas, Etta Lou Richardson, Ella Alrich, Chris Dudunake, Catherine Busco, Dora Marie Mariano, Edna Mae Wellard, Margaret Peart, Madeline Faure, Philomena Guido, Odetta Rosa.

Front Row (L to R): Senator Allrich, Takiki Okanawa, Jake LaRue, Jimmy Larson, Eldon Thompson, John Katsilometes, Ted Marshall, Frank Decker, Donald Clark, Unknown Garcia, Jimmy Strawn, Mickey (Charles) Hronek, Joe Gianchetta.

Photos courtesy of Bob Peyron.

Bonneville School students circa 1930.

Photo courtesy of Juanita Alvarez.

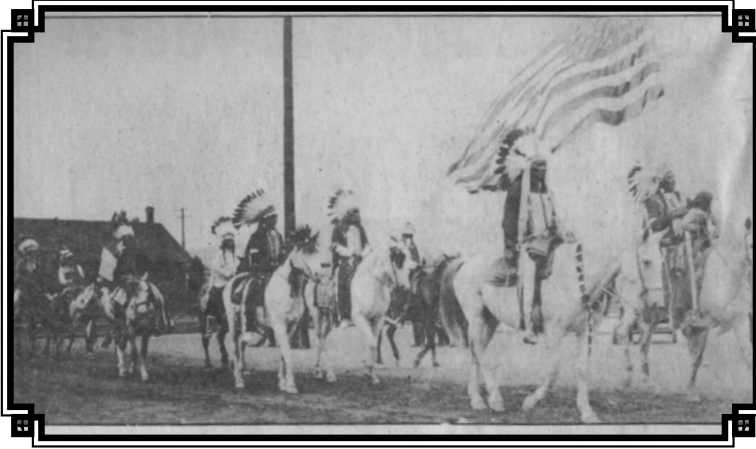
Back Row: William Cutler, Unknown, Unknown, Delores Duncan, Berzett Smith, Lola Call, Mary Bozzi, Delores York, Danny Frugoli, Paul Dudunake, Unknown, William Esenberger, & Mrs. Eldredge.

Middle Row: Evelyn Espetalliar, Angelina Thiros, Unknown, Mary Dejacamo, Aurelia Garcia, Opal Decker, Rhea Davis, Mary Celli, Wanda Dalpino, Juanita Ramirez, Opal Nussbaum.

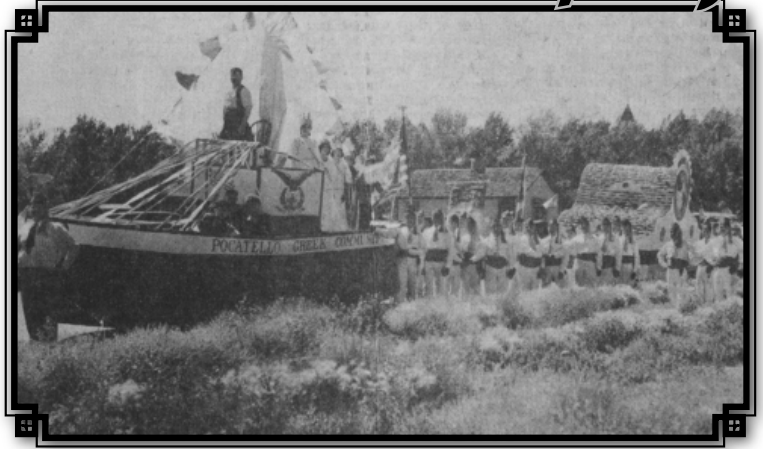
Front Row: George Karas, Kenneth Jones, Unknown, August Unknown, Unknown Vincent Anselmo, Joe Busco, Yoshi Yokota, Jimmy Karas, Sinich Sato, Jimmy Larson, Betty Thompson, Esther Ramirez.



Ethnic Pride & Patriotism on Display



Native Americans crossing the Lander Street railroad crossing in 1906 during a 4th of July parade. *Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Journal, 6/21/82.*



Pocatello Greeks prepare to march in 1932 parade. *Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Journal, 6/21/82.*



Proudly dressed in native costumes, several Triangle residents represented Pocatello at a Parent Teacher Association State meeting in 1950. The theme of the meeting was "Pow Wow in Pocatello." From L to R are: Mrs. Mike Yamada (Italian), Yuri Okamura (Japanese), Sophronia Poog (Native American), Mrs. Tony Rojas (Greek) and Tony Rojas (Mexican). *Back in Time, Idaho State Journal and School District #25.*



In 1931, the Japanese Association participated in the 4th of July Parade with an entry depicting their Japanese culture. From left to right in costumes on the float: Kimi Okamura, Miyo Sumida, Toshiko Shiosaki, Amy Sasaki, Sumi Kanomata, Ida Morimoto, Ms. Kawamura, Aiko Sato, Sanaye Tanabe. Front row below the float: Ms. Tsukamoto, Mr. & Mrs. Emoto, Ms. Okamura, Ms. Yamanaka, Ms. Shibata, Ms. Kawamura, Ms. Nishisaki, Mr. & Mrs. Akabane, Mr. & Mrs. Kanomata, Ms. Theo Turner, Mr. & Mrs. Tanabe, Ms. Akiyama, Ms. Sumida, Ms. Morimoto, Ms. Shiosaki, & Ms. Sato. *Back In Time, Idaho State Journal, Paul/Sanaye Okamura.*



In 1929, Himena Hoffman, dean of girls at Pocatello High School, taught citizenship classes to newly arrived immigrants. This photo was taken in the basement of the courthouse just shortly after this group became United States' citizens. Ms. Hoffman is seated in the front row, sixth from the left. Several identified individuals are: the Cerda sisters, seated front row, fourth & seventh from the left; Pete Dudunake, middle row, sixth from left; George Sakelaris, middle row, eighth from left; Sam Lambrou, back row, first on left; Tom Chirpas, back row, second from left; and Lou Karras, back row, sixth from left. *Back in Time, Idaho State Journal and Matthew Dudunake.*



Pocatello's Japanese community in front of Yamanaka Hand Laundry at 100 E. Lander (circa 1931) *The History of Bannock County, Roy Hanaki*



A 1920's photograph of newly arrived Greek immigrants. *Photo courtesy of Rita Haggardt.*



Pocatello's segregated American Legion Post. Top row on the right is Edgar Secrett (proprietor of the Northside Barbershop on First Avenue). Middle row on far left is Claude Holmes (proprietor of the Jim Dandy Club on E. Lander), on far right is Elijah J. Harris (co-founder and reverend of the Bethel Baptist Church). On the front row, third from right, is William "Bill" Jones." *Photo courtesy of Mary Watkins.*



Unidentified members of the Italian Band (pre-uniforms).
Bannock County Historical Society Collection

Photo (circa 1933) provided by Bob Peyron who noted: "They had a few ringers in here!" Back Row: Sam Lopez, Frank Ranstrom, Tony Cuoio, Jim Cuoio, James Pasta (Director), Cecil Aughey. Middle Row: John Davis, Deiro Cserdas (Cerde), Jim Lombardi, Shelley Osborne, Charley Gates, Ferdinand Lombardi, Bert Cuoio, Mary Dalpino Evans. Front Row: John Cusano, Paul Dalpino, Alec Berry, Clarence Rush, Jack Reese, "Tuppie" Gates Sanchez, Gene Colaianne, Belle Zaccardi. Members not in the photo included: Guy Gates, Guido Gimigarno, Geldo Carron, Cirace Marchetti, Ernest Lombardi, James Foscilla, Eugenio Francesconi, John Gates, Angelo Busco, Dick Williams, Bill Martin, & Ferris Felstedt.



Bannock Hotel 's Black Employees in 1936 (L to R): Tom Bowman, Jimmy Brown, Buddy Woods, John Mason, Unknown, Baby Face _____, and James Edwards (head cook). All were Triangle residents. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*

The Peyron brothers get together at the family home during leave from military service in December, 1943. L to R: Bob, then 19, was at Gunnery School in Harlingen, Texas; Vern, then 18, was home from boot camp in Farragut, Idaho; & Maurie, then 23, was home from North Africa where he served on a P.T. boat. *Photo courtesy of Bob Peyron.*

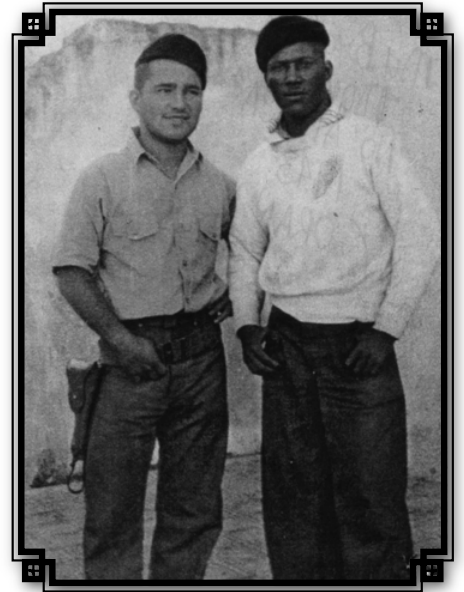




Pompie and Nellie Johnson. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Peyron (who lived at 746 N. 6th) on their wedding day in 1913. *Photo Courtesy of Bob Peyron.*



Maurice Peyron Jr. (of French descent) & a serviceman friend in North Africa in 1943. *Photo courtesy of Bob Peyron.*



Mrs. Barker with Misses Jennings, Williams, and Morgan in 1928.

Good Times with Friends & Family



These unidentified photos were provided by *Bannock County Historical Society*



Boys of the Thompson and Murillo families outside the Murillo family home circa 1920. Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.



Joe & Rose Marie Griggs with Laura Williams. Bannock County Historical Society Collection



Rose Marie Griggs (standing) and her sister, Bea Hunter. Bannock County Historical Society Collection



Mr. Jones (the tall man on the right) and several of his friends. He was an early precinct committee chair and businessman. Bannock County Historical Society Collection.



Thompson children at their family's livery stable, 447 N. 3rd. Children are likely: Spuds (Wesley), Birdie, and Bettie. Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.



Dorothy and John Calahan. Bannock County Historical Society Collection



Sam Calahan who came to Pocatello on Labor Day, 1925. Bannock County Historical Society Collection.

Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Williams. Bannock County Historical Society Collection.



J.D. Harris came to Pocatello from Texas & became the personal chef of the President the UPRR. He also operated Harris' Barbeque from his home at 433 N. 4th for nearly four decades. Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.



Vito Cuoio, owner of a grocery store at 4th and Center (present-day Food for Thought location). The home he initially built for his family still stands at 134 N. 4th behind his former store. Bannock County Historical Society Collection

Churches- The Center of the Community



In 1940, the congregation of the Central Christian Church at 6th and Lander gathered to march to their new building located on 8th and Center. After their departure, this building became home to the City's 7th Day Adventists until their move onto the west bench. This building was then moved three blocks further west into the Triangle—eventually becoming home to the Harlem Club at 317 N. 3rd. *Back in Time, Idaho State Journal and Dale Duncan.*



Church-goers outside of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at 336 N. 3rd. *Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.*



Fannie Sue Johnson (seated on far left) & other members of the AME Church. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



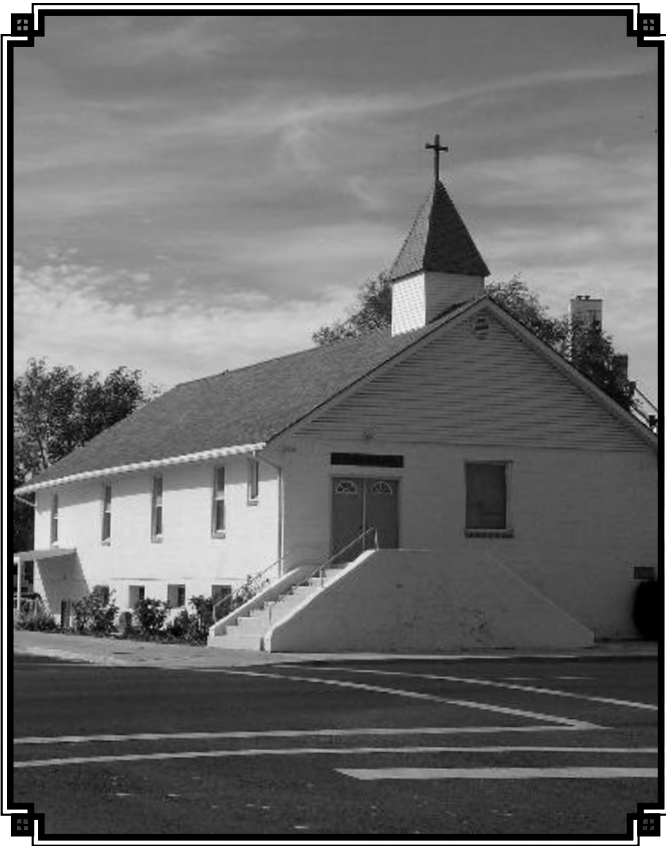
Lillian Wormley Burton surrounded by other church-goers. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



1943 photo of military police stationed in Pocatello during World War II some of whom settled in the Triangle after the war. The airmen are standing in front of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at 336 N. 3rd. *Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce*



A traveling evangelist who once visited the Gate City. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



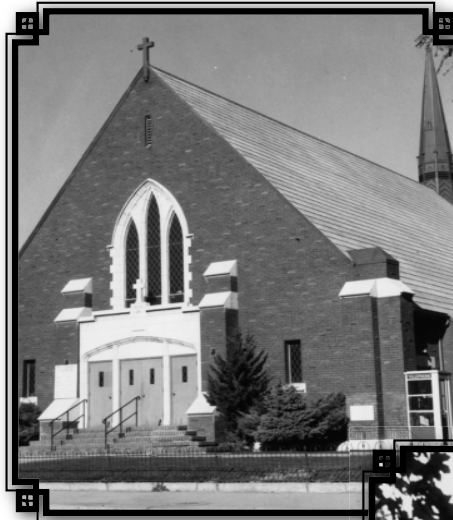
Bethel Baptist Church, 401 N. 5th. The church was founded in 1921 by Elijah J. Harris & others in the Triangle's African-American community. While they raised funds to add the main floor & steeple (finished in late June, 1950), the congregation met for many years in their lowly, "basement" church.



Greek Orthodox Church, 538 N. 5th, built 1915. This Byzantine Revival style building with a gabled roof is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Although nearly 100 years have passed since this building's construction, the Greek community still sponsors well-attended annual festivals celebrating their ethnic heritage.



356 N. 3rd served as the home of the Church of God in Christ from 1935 to 1990. Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.



St. Anthony Catholic Church, 524 N. 7th. Originally founded in 1917, Italian community members were heavily involved in raising the needed funds to build their church. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*

St. Anthony's Hospital first opened in 1918 at 650 N. 7th. Originally built in the shape of a cross, the building is now home to St. Anthony Place (an elderly housing complex operated by SEICAA). *Bannock County Historical Society Collection, 1942 photo.*





A Bethel Baptist Musical Drama—"Crossroads of Life" (circa 1944). From left to right, participants were: Foreground: Charles Morriss, Reverend & Mrs. William Hicks, & Unknown. 1st Row: Hazel Liggins, Gloria Wright, Catheryn Bennett, Jack Wright, Unknown Wright, Ben Bennett, David Johnson, Samuel Smith, Thelma Smith 2nd Row: Zenobia Wright, Inez Wright, Donna Roberts, Gloria Johnson, Willa Griggs, Laura Williams, Isabel McCulley, Willie Bell, Unknown, Carrie Perkins, Pearline White. 3rd Row: Mary LaRue Watkins, Tilda Johnson, Hazel Wright, Clara Woods, Lula Randall, Rose Bell, Irene Paxton, Mrs. Smith, Nellie Johnson, Unknown 4th Row: only Bruce Bell (on the far right) was identified, the others were Airforce serviceman. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



Circa 1935, Pocatello's black citizens presented a drama at Frazier Hall on the Idaho State University Campus entitled "Ethiopia at the Bar of Justice." Many Triangle family members participated, including Washingtons, Burrells, Williams, Thompsons, McClures, & Harrises. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection—Pocatello Tribune.*



Choir members of the AME Church. Only three members were identified, including: Fanny Clark (2nd from L in front row), Florence McClendon (2nd from L in back row), and Listoria Harris (2nd from R in back row). *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*

Unity Within The Community



The obvious closeness of these mixed-ethnicity Triangle friends in 1933 or 1934 epitomizes the unity felt throughout the neighborhood. At least sixteen of these boys later served their country in World War II. Their names (and eventual military affiliations) are as follows: Front Row: Gus Thiros, Kenny Marchetti (Army), Vern Peyron (Navy), Bob Peyron (Air Force), Carmie Zaccardi (Air Force), and Gaylord Deavila (Army). Middle Row: Jake LaRue (Army), Chris Haramé (Navy), Nick Manfredo (Army), Ted Thiros (Army), Jim Scardino (Marines), Unknown, Paul Dudunake (Army). Back Row: John Dudunake (Marines), Ted Haramé (Army), Maurie Peyron (Navy), Oriel Mitchell (Army), Bill Burrell (Army). *Photo courtesy of Bob Peyron.*

Social Justice- Came at a Price, Even for Pocatello



A 1952 photo of black picketers outside of Pocatello's YMCA in the 100 block of North Arthur. They wanted access to physical programs, reserved at that time for white members only. Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Journal, undated special edition in 1992.



This is an imprint of the official business stamp of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Pocatello. Their headquarters were once located in the upper floor of the Franklin Building in the 100 Block of North Main Street.



An unidentified Greek bakery wagon near the Yellowstone Hotel downtown. The Polk Directory of 1930 indicates an Athens Bakery in business at 536 E. Hayden. The Skandros family operated another bakery in the next block east. Greek delicacies are still a special treat for Pocatellans. Bannock County Historical Society Collection.



The Star Grocery at 653 N. 7th was operated by the Colaiani family for over 20 years before it was sold to Henry DeJulis. Shown are Tony Colaiani, Chatty Zacardi, Rosie Busco, Alda & Harold Frugoli, Albert Mariano, Adelmo (Elmer) Colaiani (proprietor), and Harry Mariano. Photo courtesy of Rayna Valentine.



George Sakelaris, inside his "arcade." Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Journal, 6/21/82 and Katherine Sakelaris.



A 1932 interior photo of Vito Cuoio's market at 4th and Center, now Food for Thought Restaurant. Photo courtesy of Bob Peyron



During the 1960's and 70's, salvage and junk-filled properties such as this one became a common sight as more and more residents and businesses moved to new locations. Photo Courtesy of Idaho Purce.



The south side of the 400 block of East Center (1946/47). The Rialto Theatre (which had discriminatory seating practices) is shown faintly on the far right, while Roy Hanaki's Idaho Photo Studio is on the far left. Bistline Hardware was also located in this block face. Photo courtesy of Bob Peyron.

Independent Businesses Flourished Through The Years....

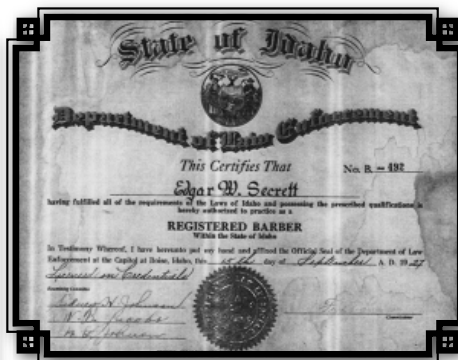
Photos courtesy of Bannock County Historical Society unless otherwise noted.



The top of a 1997 calendar (with portrait of J.D. Harris) promoting and celebrating Harris Bar-B-Que's 36th year at 427 N. 4th Bannock County Historical Society Collection



Bill Angelos and his brother, Archie in front of the Northside Grocery (546 N. 4th). Photo courtesy of Mary Watkins.



This is a copy of Edgar W. Secrett's 1927 barber license. Edgar operated the Northside Barber Shop in the 100 block of North 1st for many, many years. Courtesy of Barbara Secrett Nash.



One of the last ethnic-based Triangle establishments to close its doors was the Harlem Club at 317 N. 3rd. It was operated by Elaine and Emil LeVels for many, many years.



Neighborhood children in front of Spyros Grocery. Corner of 4th and Hayden. *Photo courtesy of Mary Watkins.*



Elijah J. & Latoria Harris with their daughter, Fannie Lee, circa 1939. In the background, Arnold's Overall Laundry can be seen. *Photo courtesy of Mary Watkins.*



1940's photo of the flour mill on Pocatello Avenue....many Triangle residents speak fondly of growing up "in the shadow" of this mill which also provided employment for their fathers. *Photo courtesy of Mary Watkins*



In the mid-1950's, the Circle 9 Car Lot is filled with now-vintage automobiles of the time. In the background is the Boise-Payette Lumber Company's 5th Avenue entrance. *Back in Time, Idaho State Journal and Greg Manos.*



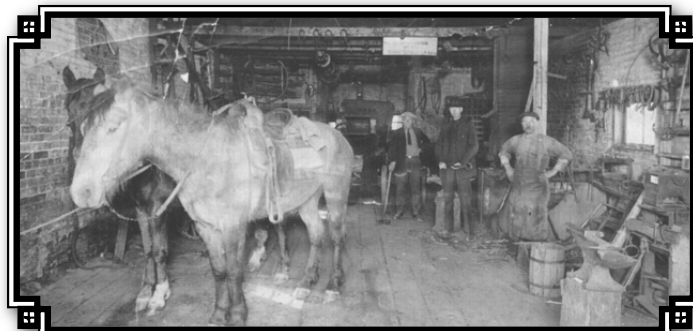
F. Lombardi's store & family opposite St. Anthony Hospital in 1914. *Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Journal, 6/21/82.*



Pocatello Cash Mercantile at 645 N. 6th was a small grocery store owned by Sam Guido. Here, Sam's three children stopped into the store one wet afternoon in the late 1920's. The children from left to right are: Philomena, Bill, and Domenic Guido. *Back In Time, Idaho State Journal, Philomena Lance.*



Spyros Grocery and Sundries, 1961. Corner of 4th and Hayden. *Photo courtesy of Mary Watkins.*



438 E. Clark was once the location of a blacksmith shop operated by Edward E. Simons. Tom O'Rourke was also an early blacksmith. People left their horses at the shop while shopping in town. They could also rent bobsleighs and horses. *Back in Time, Idaho State Journal and Joan Clawson.*

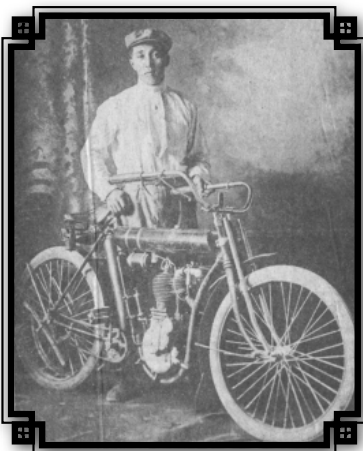


Founded in 1919, Shaw Auto Company not only operated this facility/gas pumps at 153 N. 2nd but also bought and tore down a former Chinese Laundry and lottery across the street where they then stored wrecked parts cars from 1932-1950 when they relocated that portion of their business. Family members still own property in the Triangle nearly nine decades later. *Back in Time, Idaho State Journal.*

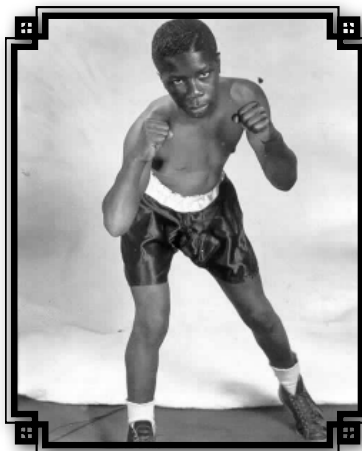
Sports & Recreation . . . Where many triangle residents earned a more level playing field



Triangle youth in boxing program, 1936. *Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.*



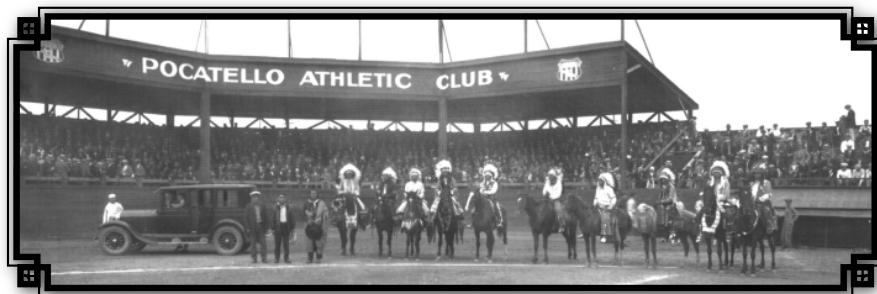
Charles Kanomata stands next to one of Pocatello's three earliest motorcycles in 1910. *Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Journal, 6/21/82.*



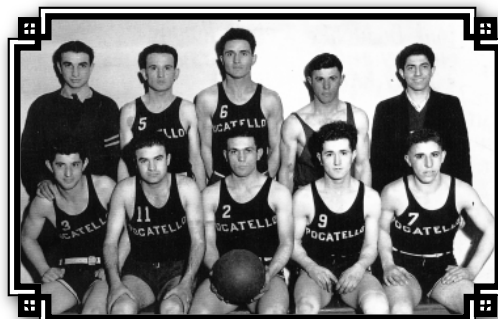
Robert Washington, Golden Gloves Champion of 1939. *Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.*



"A home away from home..." William Burrell & companion outside doorway of the USO (donated by the City of Pocatello) for African-American airmen stationed at the air base in Pocatello. 1943. Mr. Burrell's own son, Freeman, was a bombardier with the Air Force during World War II *Photo courtesy of Barbara Secrett Nash.*



Native Americans participate in the 1929 dedication of the Union Pacific baseball field which was located on the SW corner of Oak and Yellowstone. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection/ Cook Photography.*



An all Greek basketball team (circa 1939). Back Row (L to R): Paul Dudunake, Chris Harris, Charlie Christ, Pete and Johnny Katsilometes. Front Row (L to R): Tom Katsilometes, Harry Dudunake, Jim Katsilometes, Sam Thiros, and Jim Katsilometes. *Photo courtesy of Bob Peyron.*



The Rhythm Steppers performed at Pocatello High School events during the early 1970's. In the picture are L to R: Veronica Griggs, Vera Evans (President), Celeste Stiggers, Shirley Burkes, Gerry Evans, & Gloria Shines *Photo courtesy of PHS' 1971 Pocatellan.*



Tracy Thompson, rodeo champion and owner of the Thompson Livery Stable, riding in the Fort Hall Bottoms, 1918. *Photo courtesy of Idaho Thompson Purce.*



The Pocatello Sluggers, 1949 to 1952. Front Row: Robert Randall, Billie Hale, Dick Beavers, Isaiah Stokes, Donald Washington. Middle Row: Wesley Thompson, Ike Shelton, Charles Stewart, Jake LaRue, Claude Holmes, Bill Hall, Cliff Woods. Back Row: Harrison Holmes, Frank King, Mac Kinley, Willis Evans, Shuster Griggs, Jimmie Henery, Duke Scroggins, Oscar Jones. *Photo courtesy of Idaho Purce.*

From a Distance . . .



An aerial view of the Union Pacific railyards looking south. Portions of the Triangle (including Halliwell Ball Field and the flour mill) can be seen along the left margin of the photo. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



Another aerial view of the Union Pacific railyards looking north. The intersection of Lander Street/3rd Avenue is on the bottom right & the Triangle stretches northward from there. UP's "round house" & other shops can also be seen. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



A 1946 Union Pacific Railroad photo of their yards, the Triangle area is on the upper left where 1st thru 5th Avenues can be seen stretching from Pocatello Avenue into the southerly distance.

Early Years on the East Side

In January 1911, a rapid thaw and rainstorm caused this flooding in the 100 block of South 1st Avenue. The "Rooming House" (122 S. 1st) in the center of this photo became the Porters & Waiters Club, which was owned by Joe Hamilton, a very wealthy black man who also owned a gold and silver mine near Salmon. The Porters & Waiters Club was one of the only places that transient blacks employed by the railroad could stay in Pocatello at that time. Ticket books were issued to company employees for use in this establishment.

Bannock County Historical Society Collection.



In 1904, Indians parade across the tracks from E. Lander Street. Link & Chilton's "Rocks, Rails, and Trails" indicates that Indians in full regalia often participated in 4th of July parades. They usually camped on the east side of the tracks near Lander and Fremont Streets. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*



Original 100 block of North 1st at the edge of the Indian Reservation. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*

Home Sweet Home

Photographs by Idaho Purce, unless otherwise noted

French family homes dominated the east side of the 300 block of North 4th in the early Triangle years. 330 (on the left) was home to the Dufresnes & 318 (on the right) was once the Roy Hanaki home. This block had a concrete retaining wall that provided hours of entertainment for the neighborhood children.



245 N. 3rd, built 1907. Roy Yokota's home.



448 N. 6th, built 1920. Ralph Gates home (home to John & Idaho Purce since 1962).



535 N. 6th, built 1918-20.



The Cuoio family home at 134 North 4th (behind their former store).



547 N. 6th, built 1920. John Mariano's home.



A 1947 photo of some of the homes located within the Union Pacific gates. Residents of such company housing were considered a part of the Triangle community. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection*



Former 355 N. 3rd, built 1918. James Mason/ Daniel Clark home.



615 N. 5th Reverend Elijah Harris home.



515 N. 6th, built 1918. Frank/ Virginia Massaro's home.



525 N. 6th, built 1918-20.



555 N. 6th. Long-time family home of the Cerdas.



The Pocatello Tourist Camp occupied the full block on N. 5th where the present-day Department of Commerce & Labor & Bonneville Community Center now stand. The camp was available to transient travelers & also served as an early mobile home park. *Bannock County Historical Society Collection.*



The NW corner of Wyeth and 6th. This home was built by the Gates' family as a rental property & now belongs to the Massaro family.



605 N. 6th, Built 1900. John E. Michell's home. Previously the Moore home.

HOME SWEET HOME

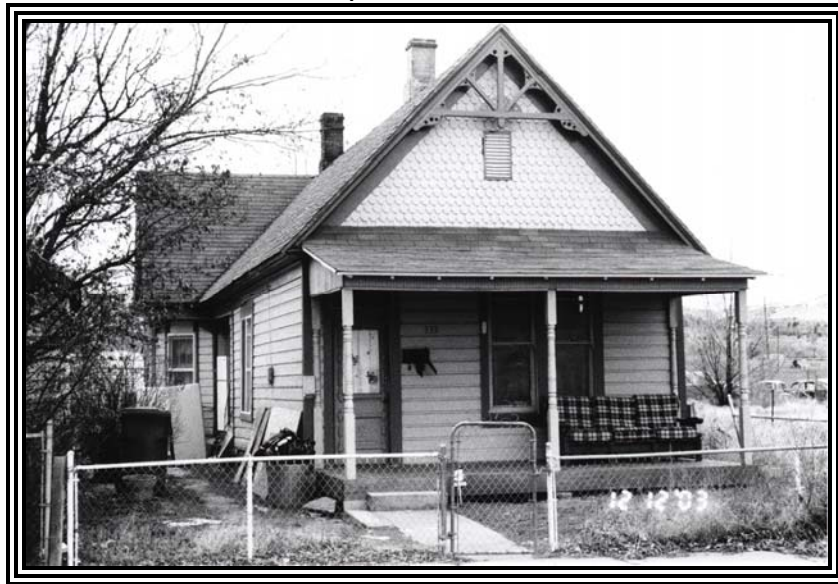
In 2005, most of the Triangle homes east of 5th Avenue were still intact—preserving a stable, eastern boundary for the remainder of the Bonneville Neighborhood. However, only a dozen of the early homes west of 5th were still standing. They included:

- 134 N. 4th (Cuoio home)
- 318, 324, & 330 N. 4th (former “French” homes)
- 615 N. 5th (former Elijah and Listoria Harris home)
- 500, 526, and 528 E. Hayden
- 435 & 439 E. Wyeth
- 304 N. 3rd (current owner, Emma Thompson)
- 245 N. 3rd (former Yakota and then Secrett home)

Additionally, two homes in the 500 block of North 4th have been converted into auto sales offices.

Two of the more recent casualties of the Triangle’s commercial “rebirth” were located at 333 N. 3rd and 340 E. Fremont. Since these homes were considered notable examples of the westerly portion of the Triangle’s residential character, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office asked that their history be documented prior to their demolition in 2004 by the Pocatello Development Authority. That information is included on the following two pages.

**Brief History of 333 North 3rd Avenue
Block 343, Pocatello Townsite**



As you drive north on 3rd Avenue you will pass many vacant lots and new commercial structures, where family homes, churches, and businesses such as pool halls, restaurants, and houses of pleasure once stood. They all survived together in this vibrant Triangle area for many years. The historic home at 333 North 3rd very recently disappeared from our community forever. The home was built in 1907. County records document the following pattern of ownership:

- 1920 Albert Jefferson Kansas, owner.
- 1923-35 Home occupied by renters.
- 1936 Home purchased at public auction by James P. Doody of Kansas City.
- 1939 Birdie Thompson and family began to rent and live in the house.
- 1942 Birdie Thompson bought the home from James Doody. Thompson raised five children in this home.
- 1984 Birdie Thompson died; her heirs gained ownership.
- 1989 Thompson's daughter, Idaho and John W. Purce became owners.
- 2001 Thomas A. Sanford and Beverly Sanford purchased the home—ending over six decades of ownership by the Thompson Family and its descendents.
- 2004 Home purchased by Pocatello Development Authority and removed to allow redevelopment of the area.

**History of 340 East Fremont Street
Block 342, Pocatello Townsite**



This duplex was built in 1901 with entrances facing 3rd Avenue (top photo) and rear porches facing Pocatello Avenue (bottom photo). The structure served many uses and occupants. Clear county records begin in 1936, when A. Y. Satterfield and his wife bought the home from Bannock County.

- 1939 Fannie Weston bought the property from the Satterfield's and eventually left it to her husband, James K. Edwards.
- 1975 Edna Mae Collins Thomas inherited the home from James K. Edwards.
- 1994 Annette Childs became owner.
- 2001 Mary Etta Williams (Childs' mother) became owner.
- 2003 Pocatello Development Authority purchased this house in September.
- 2004 House was torn down to make way for redevelopment.

“Precious Memories, Lives Lived”

By Michael Purce

The Triangle of today is a far cry from its heyday from the 1940's through the early 1970's. Today, it is a concrete jungle of car lots and empty lots—but, there was a time when it throbbed with the vibrant sounds of children playing in the park and public green. Magnificent trees lined 4th and 5th Streets from Clark to Hayden, and people went about their daily lives in a mostly peaceful attitude. There were once many beautiful homes that are now nothing but memories.

On the west side of the 200 block of N. 4th, a few Japanese families lived with beautiful fenced yards and tall trees. Their fences were covered with Virginia Creeper that extended all the way down the street to the last house on the block. The first home I have memory of was at _45 East Lander. It was a neat white house with apartments out back where bachelors mostly lived. Across the alley behind these apartments was Tom O'Rourke's Blacksmith Shop, where my friends and I and Mr. O'Rourke's grandson played. I still have vivid memories of the smell of that forge and the oiled floor boards. Presently a car lot is located at the site of my old home and an auto repair shop has replaced the blacksmith shop.

On the east side of the 200 block of N. 4th was the I.H. Harvester showroom, with their huge combines and tractors with tires that provided those giant inner tubes we children loved to patch and then play in. On the northeasterly corner of Lander and 4th stood the beautiful two-story home of the Pompie Johnsons. What a house! A combination of brick and wood with a beautiful front porch and large pine trees on the lawn. In the back was a duplex and a single family house with a basement apartment. All in all, it was a beautiful compound with large lilac trees and lawn throughout. At the present, it is a parking lot for cars.

Across the street were the “projects”—a compilation of World War II homes from Portneuf Park (between N. Arthur and the river on the west side of town) that had been moved there to serve as first homes for many of the newly arriving black families until they could afford to move up. Each home had two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a living room. They were connected to form a U-shape with the open end facing North 4th. In the middle was “the green”—a huge lawn where several generations of children played football games and other forms of recreation.

Most of the homes on the east side of the 300 block of South 4th had 3'-4' retaining walls that elevated them from the sidewalk. Concrete stairs

interrupted the wall to provide access to each home. Children loved playing balancing games on the tops of these walls and jumping over the wide stair openings. Portions of these walls stand today.

On the east side of the 400 block of North 4th was the Murillo/Penagos home which was distinguished by a low-lying slate wall that was the perfect height for sitting beneath the huge trees that grew in the yard, and drinking a soda pop, or eating a popsicle on a hot summer day. Their whole yard was ringed with lilac bushes all the way back to the alley.

Next to the Murillo/Penagos home was Olympic Park, or as we called it—the playground. Here, children played endless hours of baseball or tackle football. In the summer, the City came and helped us with arts and craft projects like plaster of paris molds that were dried and then painted. The playground had a giant swing set and merry-go-round where the smaller children played, and it had the largest slide in Pocatello. Everyone could play baseball there until they were around 14 years old—after that age, they would start hitting balls past the alley and into the “junk yard”—a fenced enclosure where spare auto parts were stored (the present location of Electric Service). Today the Salvation Army occupies the area where the Murillo/Penagos home and the playground areas were.

On the north corner was the home of Tommy and Melanie Coates. What a place! Imagine a compound surrounded by a ten foot wall made of stone and covered on the top with colored bits of glass, and over that Virginia Creeper that reached to the ground. The home was a low profile residence made of stone and brick. The yard was completely landscaped with lilacs and giant shade trees that shaded the whole compound. A much-enjoyed pastime of visiting children was trying to swing high enough to see over the wall into the playground next door. Today, the magnificent Coate’s compound is also a car lot.

On the west side of the block were several homes with well kept lawns with wire fences and iron gates. The structures included J.D. Harris’ barbeque shack and the Corinth Baptist Church on the corner. On the east side of the 500 block of N. 4th was the Northside Grocery--known by locals as “Bill’s store”—owned by Bill Angelos and his brother, Archie. Every one who was considered “responsible” had a charge account at Bill’s. Archie knew all the children in the neighborhood. Next to the store was Bill’s neat, tidy white house with multi-colored awnings. Next to his house was the two-story white home of Joe Griggs with its beautiful wrap-around lawn with tall pine trees in the front lawn. On the west side of the 500 block homes were set back from the street with tall, white picket

fences and numerous trees that essentially hid the houses from the view of others—except when seen through the iron gates.

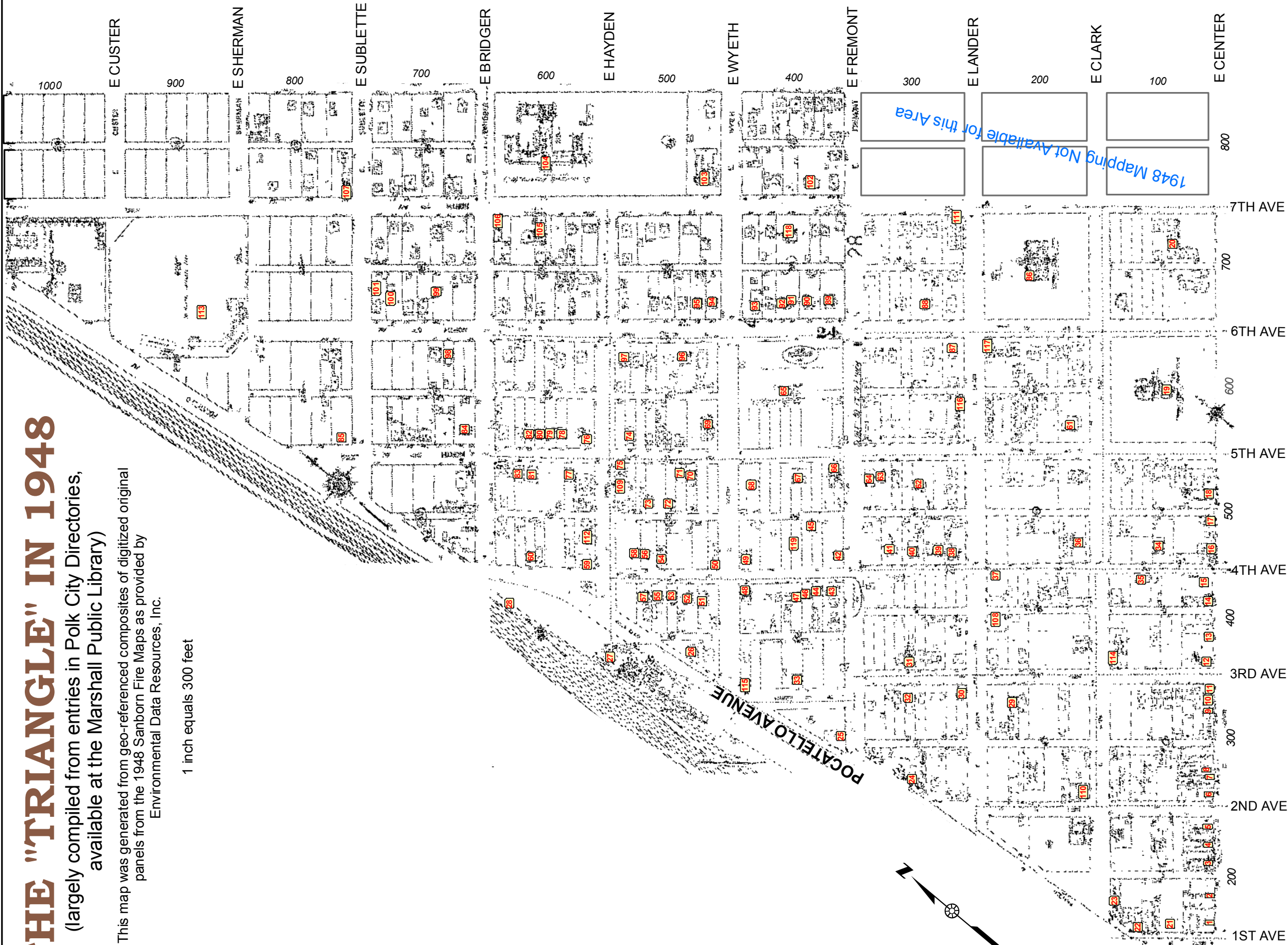
Although there were many other structures of note, this brief view of 4th Street gives you an idea of how vibrant the other streets of the Triangle were as well. The deaths of most of the residents, combined with urban renewal in the late 1960's, led to the demise of the Triangle. At present, there are only 3 houses on N. 4th that remain from those days. They are in the 300 block on the east side. The mulberry bush--that treated so many children of the Triangle to its fruit—still grows in front of the old DuFresne home--which now houses a business selling stained glass. Oh, how the sidewalk and wall used to be stained with purple mulberry juice after raids on that tree in those days!

THE "TRIANGLE" IN 1948

(largely compiled from entries in Polk City Directories,
available at the Marshall Public Library)

This map was generated from geo-referenced composites of digitized original
panels from the 1948 Sanborn Fire Maps as provided by
Environmental Data Resources, Inc.

1 inch equals 300 feet



1	Black's Men Store	20	Parkview Apartments	36	Intermountain Equipment	54	Northside Grocery/Greek	71	Mary Busco/Italian	90	Mary Frugoli/Italian	110	Shaw Auto Parts
2	City Hall	21	City Shops	37	Isiah Washington/Black	55	William Angelos)	72	Dani Ferri/Italian	91	Charlie Gates/Italian	111	Cunningham Motel/Apts.
3	Keystone Hotel	22	Northside Barber Shop	38	Pompe Johnson/Black	56	Willie Grover/Black	73	Frank Bozzi/Italian	92	Paul Demopolous/Greek	112	Epigenio Rosales/Mexican
4	Lundgren's Super Cream	23	Roy Hanaki/Japanese	39	Roy Hanaki/Japanese	57	Mary McCully/Greek	74	John Dudunake/Greek	93	Ralph Gates/Italian	113	Municipal Ball Park/Cardinals
5	Sam's Loan/Pawn Broker	24	Community Center	40	Sophie Dufresne/French	58	Joe Griggs/Black	75	National Laundry	94	Gust Pappas/Greek	114	S & H Food Bank
6	1st Security Bank	25	(former USO for Black Airmen--WWII)	41	Francis Lombardi/French	59	Joe Griggs/Black	76	Culligan Soft Water	95	Charles C. Greco/Italian	115	Ready Mix Concrete
7	Moore Drug	26	Mattie Collins/Black	42	Anado Murillo/Mexican	60	Spyros Grocery/Greek	77	Elijah J. Harris/Black	96	Alexander Massaros/Italian	116	Boise/Payette Lumber
8	Hotel Touraine	27	Joe & Bill's Cafe/Black	43	Ed Noble/Black	61	Robert LaRue/Black	78	Oscar Cranes/Black	97	Leonard Cerda/Mexican	117	Seventh Day Adventist Church
9	(Greek-Owned/Martha Stevens)	28	Fannie Weston/Black	44	Church of God in Christ/Black	62	Bisdine Home	79	George Karas/Greek	98	Thomas Frugoli/Italian	118	(later became Harlem Club on 3rd)
10	Ames Grocery	29	Joe Griggs/Black	45	Jim Cahill/Black	63	Will Diamond/Black	80	Edward Burton/Black	99	Maurice Peyron/French	119	Gamwell Family Home
11	Standard Station	30	Pocatelto Flour Mill	46	Church of God in Christ/Black	64	Charles Young/Black	81	Lucinda Washington/Black	100	Rojelio Rosales/Mexican		Olympia Park
12	Top North Cafe	31	UP.R.R. Main Shop Gate	47	JD Harris/Black	65	George Clark/Black	82	John Edwards/Black	101	Dante Frugoli/Italian		
13	Stratford Furniture	32	Radio Pool Hall/Black	48	(Harris' Barber Shop)	66	Tourist Park for Trailers	83	Dani Andrus/Greek	102	St. Anthony's Catholic Church		
14	Speed King Gas/Oil	33	(Walter "Baby" Holbrook)	49	Corinth Baptist Church/Black	67	Bethel Mission	84	Clarence Shines/Black	103	St. Anthony's Mercy Hospital		
15	Gen Photo (Italian/Fred Cuio)	34	Methodist Episcopal Church	50	Tommy Coates/Black	68	Adas Grocery/Greek	85	McClelland Lumber	104	Star Grocery/Italian		
16	Pocatelto Army Store	35	Black's Thompson/Black	51	Ben & Tilda Johnson/Black	69	Charles Morris/Black	86	Original Bonnell's Elen	105	Portneuf Grange Hall		
17	Auto Repair		Nick Cano/ Mexican	52	Greek Helmic	70	Orthodox Church	87	John Williams/Black	106	O'Rourke Blacksmith		
18	Bannock County Courthouse		Saule Hanna/Nld-Eastern	53	Albert Bianco/Mexican		Jack Maufreto/Italian	88	Fred Cuio/Italian	107	Bill Jones/Black		
19			Japanese Church					89	Don French	108			

Abbreviated, triangle-related excerpts from the 1993 History of Bannock County, Betty Hale, Editor:

VOLUME I:

P. 195—

The Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1914 by Rev. H.M. Matthews. The church served the community well until it was disbanded in the early 1960's.

P. 203-205—"The Greek Community in Pocatello, 1890-1941" by Mary Katsilometes (reprinted from Idaho Yesterdays, Fall, 1984).

The Greek community in Pocatello was home to 561 people as recorded in the 1910 census and reports indicated between 1,500 and 2,000 by 1922. The over-whelming reason for Greek migration to the US—and thus to Pocatello—was to escape the crushing poverty of the mother country. The second major reason was the desire to avoid three years of compulsory service in either the Greek or Turkish army, which all 19 years olds faced. Greeks from the Peloponnese were hired to work in Pocatello by agents of the Oregon Short Line Railroad for a promised wage of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day.....While the majority of Greeks who came to Pocatello were single males or left their immediate families at home, there were a few who brought their families with them. Greek women who came lived very hard lives and suffered from terrible home-sickness. Many immigrant Greek women ran boarding houses while raising large families. It was in these boarding houses that the large Greek bachelor population of Pocatello resided. Statistics gleaned from the Pocatello city directories verify the presence of this overwhelming single male population and disclose that most were boarders. The Greek community soon founded a church of its own....By 1914 enough money had been raised...to pour the foundations and begin construction of a building. The one-story structure, an excellent example of Byzantine Revival architecture...is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places....The establishment of the church was a good indication that the Greek immigrant was in Pocatello to stay. Kaffeneions or coffeehouses (the predecessor of the bars that Greeks eventually opened)... were places of refuge where immigrant Greek men (women were strictly forbidden) could sit and drink coffee or ouzo and discuss what has been called the Greek passion: politics...Lively—and not infrequently almost combative—conversation was a chief hallmark of a coffeehouse. Not only politics but nearly any other topic that could provide disagreement and long philosophical discussion would be taken up by the customers....Greeks who went into business generally made it work....They engage(d) in...restaurants, confectionery shops and bakeries...along with shoe repair shops. The Hellenic streak of concern

for diligence and success in business rather than farming or ranching ran through all of them. With the exception of a few, like the Katsilometes brothers, Pocatello's Greeks went into city business rather than farming or ranching. Agriculture as a way of life was left behind in Greece—and (so also), they hoped, the poverty that had resulted from farming....Pocatello had a distinct ghetto from 1910 to 1945. Its most important role was to insulate the communities in it from the Anglo world on the outside. But while most of Pocatello's Greek community lived within shouting distance of each other, settlement patterns indicate that Greek households were showing up on the "right" side of the tracks" as early as 1902....By studying the Greek community in Pocatello, much can be learned about the processes of assimilation and preservation of ethnic identity, relationship between minority and majority cultures, and the specifics of Greek-American...ethnicity. Within the history of the Greeks in Pocatello, their problems of adjustment, and their attempts to preserve Hellenism, there are striking parallels with other immigrant groups. We are, after all, a country of outsiders—majority and minority alike—and histories give us direction on how to live in the present and still remain true to our origins.

p. 205—"Chinese in Bannock County."

Like many western towns in early days, Pocatello drew a number of Chinese, many who worked on the railroad or in the mines. Most of the Chinese did not want to be away from their homeland and knew that they would someday return. Many wanted to earn a living so that their family's needs would be taken care of. If they died unexpectedly, they wished their bones to be shipped home. As time drew on, many realized that home was far away and they would never be able to return. Many Chinese showed a disposition to settle down and engage in business: hand laundries and restaurants, grocery and department stores. At first, because of the distinctive differences in dress and physical appearance, many of them encountered antagonism...So far as we know, early Pocatellans refrained from...organized expression of prejudice against the Orientals. Several hundred Chinese lived and conducted businesses here at the turn of the century...The area around South First and South Second was often referred to as Chinatown. Chink's Peak, rising to the southeast of town, is believed to have received its name because of a Chinese resident who was buried there....A network of tunnels constructed by the Chinese...were said to underlie the streets and buildings of the eastside....The population of the Chinese in Pocatello has dwindled from 400 or so to a mere 50 or so...The Chinese laundries, groceries and dry good stores have long since disappeared, ...(but), the most popular still remains...that of Chinese cuisine....For this area, Chinese restaurants have long typified that representation of the Chinese population of the City.

p. 205-207—"About Local Japanese" by George Shiozawa.

The oldest historical records at Pocatello's Mountain View Cemetery show that in 1897 the "Oriental Protective Association," an organization of local Japanese (Issei, 1st generation Japanese) purchased the first of three cemetery lots with 30 grave spaces which were filled by 1908. It is estimated that as many as 300 Issei men who worked for the railroad lived in Pocatello during this period. Subsequent arrival of Issei women during the "picture bride era" began about 1910 and continued to 1924 when the Japanese Exclusion Act halted all Japanese immigration to the U.S. Early Pocatello Issei clustered on 1st and 2nd Avenues and East Center. Their community included boarding houses, barber shops, pool halls, general stores and a Japanese 2-ward hospital administered by a Dr. O.B. Steely....The Issei were excellent farmers and in their heyday there were 30-40 farmers in the Pocatello and Blackfoot area....The 1930's was a decade of growing up for the Nisei (2nd generation, American-born Japanese). Since social mores isolated Nisei from the white society, they formed their own athletic teams, social clubs, and community organizations.

p. 260--"Memories of Pocatello" as told by Rose Busco (circa 1927).

In the year of 1914, our St. Anthony Church was built. There were in the area a large colony of Italian immigrants who began arriving in Pocatello at the turn of the century to work for the Union Pacific Railroad, and it was through the hard work of these Italians that the church was erected. There was also...fundraising....The leaders of the Italian colony were out collecting for the church bell. One native of Italy, who was approached for a donation, flatly refused, giving his "very good reason"—the bell was never going to ring for him as he was returning to his native land in a few weeks. Four days later he was struck with a heart attack, and he died instantly. The St. Anthony Church bell rang for the first time for his funeral.

p. 260 --"My First Memories of Pocatello" by Mary Colaianne Lacy.

In September of 1919, I started school at the over-crowded Bonneville Elementary. Mrs. Harmer was the principal. I was in the second grade when the new school was constructed. A group of students, including myself, were assembled for the transfer. We, led by a teacher, gleefully marched to the brand new Washington Elementary Grade School, which is still in use today (1993) and is being attended by Mom's great-grandson, Robby Grayson.

VOLUME II:

p. 301 "Vito Cuoio" by John R. Cuoio.

Alone in a strange country (1902), no relatives, no money, and very little knowledge of the language, (Vito) returned from Salt Lake City to Pocatello and started work for the O.S.L. Railroad Company for about two years before starting his own business in groceries (with \$50 of seed money from Father Vander-Dockt of St. Joseph's Church). With this \$50 he was on his way to becoming self reliant and later to becoming one of Pocatello's most highly respected citizens. He opened a...grocery store (which moved a number of times). His children were nurtured and raised (with his wife Filomena Guido) in small living quarters behind the grocery store. Vito was able to build a permanent home at 134 N. 4th in 1934, which is still standing (in 1993)...(Vito) was both a successful and generous businessman for another 22 years....His life...is a **testimony of what this country is built of: honest, hard working, God-fearing people.**

p. 346--"Early Bands of Pocatello" by Kenneth Harten.

The big push to form a regular band was made by the early Italians who came from Tuscany in northern Italy in the early 1900s. Tuscany was a very poor district, and when one of them came to America, he would tell his relatives and friends of the opportunities around here, who would soon follow him, bringing their sweethearts, wives, and children. Jobs were available at the Oregon Short Line Railroad. They brought along their musical instruments and their knowledge and love of music. Some of these men were Italian army band men, who had instruments and were trained in the army. From the start they began to form a band, because there was little entertainment for the small towns of early Idaho....The Italians started out with a great deal more than most bands. They held regular practice sessions. They played for funerals, starting from St. (Anthony) Church on North Seventh, and marching down Fifth Avenue, playing somber dirges, hymns, and slow marches. Then, returning from the cemetery, they played anything that pleased them from classical music to lively popular music, the idea being to send the deceased happily on his way to heaven.Besides funerals, the band played for lodges, fairs, (and parades.....There are very few of the members of this 1919 Italian band around Pocatello. Tony Cuoio, who played trombone, and Carmie Zaccardi, who played a small baritone-like horn called the "genis." ...This early band also had Indians from Fort Hall who had trained at the Carlisle Indian School in Oklahoma.....There was a Mexican clarinetist named Cerda (and)...There were plenty of black (musicians) around (and) some played for dances, but none were in the band.

p. 351--"The 500 Block of N. 4th Street" by Ora (Aguilar) Edmo.

We moved...back to N. 4th Street in the late 30's. In fact mama and papa (Annie and Tony Aguilar) bought the small white house with picket fence next door to Mrs. Hannah's....The happiest years of my life were beginning...I loved sitting on our front porch, breathing in the scent of lilacs intermingling with the scent of freshly baked bread that escaped through the screen door on baking days. I would see Mrs. Hannah walking among her trees, sometimes talking to them, which fascinated me. Her son, Jimmie Hannah, and his wife lived in the back house. Jimmie was a famous boxer, who, in later years became blind. I could hear the strains of LaPaloma, sung in perfect harmony by Amparao and Esperanza Soto. They lived next to the Hannah's with their sister and father. They were always singing as they cooked and cleaned house. On the other side of our house, several different families lived throughout the years. There were the Ames family, the Bruce family...Stella and Buddy Face lived there for many years until...their mother remarried and they moved(We) played on the haystacks and explored the field until we were called in to eat (her) delicious spaghetti. The sauce tickled our noses all afternoon as it simmered on the old cook stove. Years later, many people of Pocatello would savor the taste of the same Italian spaghetti recipe as they dined at Buddy's Place.....Across the street from my sister, the (Bill) Angelos family...store, next door to their house, was the hub of the neighborhood. The customers would sit on the ledge of their big front windows, sunning themselves, catching up on the neighborhood gossip, while waiting for Bill and Annie to fill their grocery orders....The empty lots between Bill and Gus' store is where we played. We didn't have toys. Sticks were our people, match boxes were our little cars, the water draining from a pipe coming from Bill's store was our river, weeds were our trees. We could play stick people in solitude or with friends. When enough kids came, we played more organized games. The air in the old empty lot became filled with the chants of "pump-pump-pull-away, if you can't come I'll pull ya away", "Tag! You're it," "Strike three!!! you're out!!!" The Chacon family who lived at the back of the lot, never complained about us playing practically in their yard. Our softball games lasted until the ball landed in Gus's store yard. We could only play again when someone got the courage to ask Gus for the ball and take the scolding. **I feel so fortunate, having lived in that neighborhood. My friends and I were all different nationalities, but no one felt the difference.** We did our chores, had our meals, and were called in from play at the same time and we probably all listened to Fibber Magee and Molly, Baby Snooks, or the Green Hornet before we went to bed. **The neighborhood died, the kids grew up and left, the empty lots are paved and abandoned,** but I go back in my memories each time that the lilacs are in bloom, or when I smell freshly baked bread, or I hear LaPaloma, or taste a Greek olive, and if I listen I can almost hear children's voices chanting, "Pump-pump-pull-away," "Tag! You're it!!!" "Batters up!" or "Strike three, you're out!!!"

p. 422-423--"Joseph and Caterina Gianchetta" by Carmen G. Tuckett.

Joseph Gianchetta was born in Isernia, Italy on August 30, 1886...(and) in 1906 came to (Pocatello)....and later obtained some property on 442 E. Hayden across from the Pocatello Flour Mill....Joseph opened a grocery and mercantile store,....(and with his wife, Catarina) had eleven children....They also owned and operated an Italian restaurant named the Pizzaria....Joseph kept his grocery business for about fifteen years before he decided to sell out. He did not enjoy having to collect money people owed to him so he purchased a two ton truck and began buying and hauling cattle to the Zweigart Meat Company.....Joseph and Catarina were proud to be living in the United States. Joseph **never failed to vote during an election and carefully studied the candidates and their beliefs....(He) flew the American flag for every holiday and let me and the other children know what an opportunity it was for us to be citizens of the United States** When the war broke out and his son, Joseph, enlisted, he was one proud father...Even though it was a hardship on the family to have a son gone, they were proud to have him where he was. Joseph hung a star in the window to let everyone know that their family was doing its share for the freedom of others. In fact, he was so proud that he plowed a large letter "V" in the front lawn and kept it in beautiful flowers until the end of the war.

VOLUME III—

p. 584—"Bing Hong."

At the turn of the century, a young boy traveled many nights by boat to seek a better life in America. He had to endure harsh treatment and starvation as did many others who shared his dreams. This was not new to him, for he had witnessed similar abuses in his homeland. It was difficult to leave his family and friends behind. ...(Then), in 1911, Bing came to Pocatello to work....(and he) faithfully kept in touch and sent money to his mother in China until (her death in) 1960....During his last visit to China in 1941, Bing was captured and tortured by Japanese soldiers who believed he was an American spy....In 1934 Bing returned to Pocatello to work at the Shanghai Café...located on East Center (which was then owned by a distant cousin, Jimmy Hong—son of Hong Kee who had first come to Pocatello in 1882 at the age of 12 from Canton, China)...The café still exists and is currently operated by Bing's son, Leland....It wasn't until April 1951 that Bing's wife and son immigrated to the United States, two days before Canton fell to the communists....for the next two decades, Bing managed to help others immigrate to the US. With many Chinese families here (from) the 40's to the late 60's, the Shanghai Café became the center of Chinese life.

p. 840-841--"Tom and May Miller O'Rourke" by Joan Reese Ball and Dorothy Reese Martin.

Tom O'Rourke and his brother John came to America from Ireland in 1910. They were in their early twenties. They came to Pocatello because it was a railroad town. They worked for the UPRR for 2 years, saved their money, and bought a blacksmith shop on the 400 block of East Lander. The shop was built in 1906. It was 5 years old when they bought it...He also had a barn where people could leave their horses while going to town to shop. He also rented bobsleighs and horses. People came from all surrounding areas to have their shears sharpened and their horses shod....He told stories of the time during Prohibition (when) he would go down underground where the tunnels were...and of the times he played the Chinese lottery....(Tom) built his home in 1917. It was located in front of the blacksmith shop at 254 N. 3rd....After (he) died (in 1969)...the property was sold and the shop and home were torn down. The anvil and some of the other tools were donated to the Fort Hall Replica.

p. 1027--"Betty Berniece Thompson."

Each time I walked onto the vacant lot on N. 3rd in the 400 block, many beautiful memories came back to me. The house that is now torn down was the home of my childhood....My dad (Tracy Thompson) was a bronco rider and he had three beautiful horses in the yard.I worked at the Union Pacific Depot as a pantry person. At the age of twenty, during World War II, I married a military policeman who was stationed here. Pocatello was very happy to have the four hundred negro soldiers who were stationed here. (After my father's death in 1929) my mother (Birdie) bought a house at 333 North 3rd so that her children would always have a home. She made a wonderful home for all of us. She had eight (living) children when my father was killed. My mother passed away on November 4, 1984. She was 101 years old.

p. 1028--"Birdie Thompson" (reprinted from an Idaho State Journal article 4/8/1983).

A 70-year resident of Pocatello, Mrs. Thompson was born on April 7, 1883 on the Muskogee Indian Reservation in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Her mother was a Creek Indian and her father was black. At the age of 1-1/2 years she was adopted by a black minister and his wife in Missouri. She attended a Black Teachers' College and taught in Missouri. After her marriage to Tracy Thompson, a horse trainer, in Kentucky, she moved to Colorado.....In 1912, they came to Arimo and homesteaded and then in 1919 moved to Pocatello. Among their early friends were the Edmos, the Leclairs, and the Broncos, Native American families known for their skill with

horses. In Pocatello, (Tracy) worked for the railroad in the winter months and then did the rodeo circuit in the summer. He was Idaho's champion bronco rider when he was killed defending that title in Bozeman, Montana in 1930.

Excerpts from Rocks, Rails, & Trails by Paul K. Link and E. Chilton Phoenix:

p. 112: "At the turn of the century "Downtown" was on the west side of the tracks, as were the best residences and several churches. On the east side there were more commercial establishments, many being of a kind not desired on the west side, such as the "walled city" red-light district, a number of saloons and houses of minorities. Being a railroad town, in the 1910s and 1920s Pocatello became a city of cultural diversity with communities of Blacks, Greeks, Italians, and Chinese. This mosaic flavor remains today, with the addition of university professors."

p. 128: "Pocatello located at the mouth of Portneuf Narrows for reasons of transportation, and has always been a transportation and industrial center....There is still a sizable blue collar work force. Pocatello is also unique in that it has ethnic communities who have lived there for many decades. These groups came with the railroad, and stayed through labor disputes and layoffs, and now serve to make Pocatello ethnically and racially diverse, another anomaly in Idaho. Reflecting this blue collar and ethnic population base, Pocatello generally has elected Democrats to the State Legislature although the area outside Pocatello and indeed most of the state is traditionally strongly Republican."

Excerpts from Pocatello Portrait, the early years, 1878 to 1928 by H. Leigh Gittins:

p. 155—"Back in 1921, where did tourists rest their weary heads after a long day's travel on bumpy roads? Pocatello's hotels were primarily geared to the traffic of the railroad which was the major means of transportation throughout the country. But a new and invigorating mode of travel was sweeping the country. People with perhaps not too much money wanted to get into their "Tin Lizzie" and see as much of the country as possible. Probably many of these tourists did not feel comfortable leaving their unlocked cars on the streets to go to a hotel. Hence it was easier to just "camp." Pocatello was a natural spot for people to "camp" on their way to Yellowstone Park. Motels were not yet popular, if they even existed at all. Hence civic minded and helpful citizens began to provide certain facilities at "Tourist Parks." ...It wasn't the Bannock or Yellowstone (Hotels), but it was better and safer than pulling off the highway into the sagebrush." Pocatello Tribune, June 11, 1921, p. 1.

p. 164—"City elections of 1923 were spirited especially just prior to the election...The Ku Klux Klan, more or less dormant since post Civil War days, was making a comeback here and there. About two weeks later (after the election), the Klan went public by igniting a huge burning cross on the hillside west of the city. Approximately 150 Klansmen paraded through the west-side business district." Pocatello Tribune, May 8, 1923, p. 5.

p. 172—"It is not our purpose to write sensational news as such. Occasionally, it is impossible to escape dramatic events such as occurred July 23, 1924. It was late afternoon when George Rivea, a West Indian, went to the home of Mrs. Artie Smith, 459 N. 5th, and drew a .45 Colt revolver and made improper proposals. The woman fled her home to the sheriff's office....(Chief Lehrbas and Detective Garbett) hurried to the scene...and as they approached, Rivea, who was walking east on Wyeth, drew his gun and started shooting....Eight shots were fired; two from the chief's gun found their mark in the gunman's chest, who was killed...Garbett was hit by the assailant's bullet or bullets and was killed....We would be neglecting our purpose if we did not praise the Tribune on this occasion. The presses were in operation at the time of the shooting. Fifteen minutes later, the presses were stopped and the reporters had the story in the Tribune office. One half hour later, the paper was on the streets with the story of the tragedy." Pocatello Tribune, July 23, 1924, p. 1.

p. 173—"Pocatello was taking on a cosmopolitan air. Conventions of all types found the city a convenient and central spot in the intermountain country in which to

assemble and promote their particular interests....Fourteen conventions were held here within one year. Another reason for the city's popularity was its fine hotels, halls, and the Idaho Technical Institute. Even our tourist camp housed 20,000 people in 1923."

Excerpts from the Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission's East Side Downtown Walking Tour brochure (based upon the 1994 National Register District nomination form prepared by Jennifer Eastman Attebery):

Historic Significance—The East Side Downtown Historic District is historically significant for its association with Pocatello's ethnic communities, early development of the City as a commercial center in southeast Idaho, and the development of local government. The district (adjacent to E. Center) is architecturally significant as a nearly intact commercial streetscape from the period 1900-1940 and for its representation of local styles and types of architecture from that period.

Ethnic Heritage—The East Side Downtown and nearby residential area to the north developed into a multi-ethnic neighborhood beginning as early as 1885, when "Chinese quarters" can be documented in the area. As Pocatello developed into a major railroad junction, railroad work attracted numerous ethnic groups. As early as the 1890s African Americans, Greeks, Italians, and Japanese came to Pocatello to work for the railroad. Alongside the ethnic neighborhood, an ethnic sub-economy developed. The East Side Downtown served these communities with specialized grocery stores and a few ethnically-specific clubs, services, and lodging houses. Ethnic businesses flourished in the early development of the area and remained important into at least the 1930s. By 1940, the ethnic neighborhoods had come to be seen as "undesirable" which fueled post-World War II efforts by the Pocatello Housing Authority and the Chamber of Commerce to clear the area for commercial investment. A large portion of the former ethnic residential neighborhood has been demolished and/or rebuilt for commercial use. The East Side Downtown Historic District is one of the remnants that survives to document the ethnic community's part in Pocatello history.

Commercial Development—Pocatello was established in 1882 as a division point for the Oregon Short Line railroad. It developed into a major commercial center for southeast Idaho because of its location at a rail junction. The East Side

commercial area was at the eastern edge of the original right-of-way for Pocatello Junction. Pocatello's first commercial streetscape developed on the east side as a series of frame buildings with storefronts facing the railroad tracks. East Center developed next and by the 1890s commercial development had also begun on Center west of the tracks. West Center and the area around it eventually became the main Pocatello downtown, while the East Side experienced development more slowly and in a series of phases connected with ethnic settlement. Between 1900 and 1920 Pocatello experienced a local economic and population boom. Much of the current streetscape on the East Side developed in the latter half of the period, after a viaduct created one of the few links between west and east Pocatello. Before 1912 the East Side had only a few brick buildings, most of which have been demolished. The East Side experienced a phase of growth and development with the new availability of automobiles beginning locally around 1910. Because the area was close to the Yellowstone Highway (now 5th Avenue) and had more vacant lots than the West Side commercial district, the East Side was a natural location for automobile garages and dealerships.

Government Development—The development of the East Side as a location for governmental agencies and offices began as early as 1902-07, when the police station was located on the East Side just south of the present historic district and in a block that was otherwise occupied by houses of prostitution. City and county governmental buildings continued to locate in the area, creating a sense of the area as a governmental center. In 1912, city offices were located under the viaduct on the East Side and were later moved to the Church-White Building. In 1938 the City used PWA/WPA monies to remodel a series of brick stores at Center and North 1st into a municipal building.

Excerpts from A Century of Quiet Accomplishment (a 1991 Idaho Centennial publication) by Francis P. Odom

(NOTE: the dated entries are assumed to be references to Dr. JoAnn Ruckman's research of Pocatello Tribune articles):

p. 5-7--The Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church was established in Pocatello in 1908....The AME Church was a major community influence for forty years. However, it was not the first black religious denomination in eastern Idaho. Residents of the black community started devotional services, with the aid of local ministers, several years prior; their organization was called The Colored Christian Endeavor.

March 4, 1904—The colored people of the city are preparing to purchase a lot and put up a church building....They are receiving much encouragement in their efforts and the ministers of various denominations have volunteered to set apart a Sunday now and then for the use of the colored people until they get a building of their own.

The purchase of the lot and building of the church did not materialize for several years afterwards. Nevertheless, The Colored Christian Endeavor, as they termed themselves, continued services with assistance of the Presbyterian Church until their own church was organized.

p. 8-9--Pocatello was the gateway to the West. As such, the black community through their religious affiliations was in continual contact with outside elements and able to develop and maintain their heritage. Kinships and bonds developed throughout the Western states...Throughout the west, blacks moved freely and because of the scarcity of their numbers a kinship was developed.

May 20, 1911—There is no reason why the few Negroes of Pocatello should not, to a reasonable degree, be united....Now it appears to me what we need among the Negroes is less kickers, fault finders, and more sterling manhood and womanly beauty...appearing as an ideal man or woman around white people, and as a rattlesnake among or around our own people has been too much practiced by a few of our people.

March 12, 1912—Booker T. Washington, the foremost colored man in America, passed through Pocatello today on his way from Boise to Salt Lake, where he is billing for a lecture tonight.

p. 13—The African American community was not novel, it was one with very divergent points of views. What's more, outside observations about neighborhood living too often voiced the stereotypical views commonly voiced by the white majority.

p. 17—August 23, 1911--The Colored Association of this city promises a treat to its members and their white friends, when an old fashioned barbeque will be held at the association's lot at 335 N. 4th Avenue.

As part of a chapter discussing local real estate practices that condoned segregation as late as 1949, p. 17 also states—Thus, in the early forties and fifties, that generation of citizens whose parents had defended and worked alongside minorities to build the community began to identify themselves as individuals of prejudice.

p. 19—August 17, 1937 Buzz of the Burg—"Dear Sir: As an out-of-state observer, I have a proposition....which I am sure the Chinese, Jewish, Italians, Indians, Negroes, etc. would like to see looked after....Due to a small percentage of Oriental in Pocatello, I have noticed on several occasions that the people here...are racially prejudice minded. A good example is an experience of mine several nights ago when I attended a small theatre on the east side of town. Never was I so humiliated, to think that paying the same price as others; dressed as well as they; speaking a good American language, and being a good American citizen, except for the color of my skin which is yellow, to have an usherette of that theatre discriminate and direct me saying, 'No, you can't sit there.'....Of course, if this theatre wishes to divide along class distinction lines among its patrons due to appearance or nationalities, it is perfectly alright with us, but in the long run it would be much wiser to abolish such practice....Mrs. T.N. Tanimoto."

Under the heading "Employment"--p. 20-24—September 5, 1906—The Chief of Police explained he had been unable to get a dog catcher. He said that the nature of the work was such that nobody wanted the job except negroes, and colored men were not exactly welcome visitors to happy Pocatello homes, particularly when they came on such a mission as dog catching....(But) the major problem was the attitude of organized labor. White workers regarded blacks as hostile competitors.....As trade union organization progressed, black exclusion became more and more prominent....The machinists, boiler makers, car repairmen, and other A.F.L. unions absolutely forbid black membership.....It took fifty years to affect a change and that was through government encouragement. As a consequence, the early pioneers who were employed by the railroad were porters.....Those patterns and practices of

job discrimination by the A.F.L. and railroad brotherhoods limited the opportunities of African Americans for several generations.

Under the heading "Community Effort"—p. 25—April 4, 1925 --Informal Caucus Held by Colored Voters. An enthusiastic meeting of colored voters was held Friday night at the O.L. Boyd Barber Shop on South 1st Avenue and approximately 50 were in attendance.

April 25, 1925 --Republican Brought a Big Response for Fox. With about 300 colored citizens in the audience and many more unable to get in....one of the most lively of Republican rallies yet held, was witnessed last night. Henry Reed, colored, remarked "It is no unusual thing to see our people taking part in a city election. We are a part and parcel of Pocatello and are taking a part in every affair of common interest here."

p. 26—August 25, 1927--Emancipation is Celebrated. Negroes of City Observe Sixty-Fifth Anniversary of Freedom. The 65th anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation was observed last night by the colored people of Pocatello. Immediately preceding the program, a street parade was held.....Mayor Ross spoke of the value of people gathering and exchanging ideas. After outlining the causes of the American Negro's former bondage, he spoke of the possibilities of the younger generation becoming educated and assuming the responsibility of leadership.

p. 28—June 15, 1933 Buzz of the Burg by Ing. Do you know that one of the best posted men in Pocatello on national and international affairs is O.L. Boyd, who has operated a barbershop on South 1st Avenue for many years. Mr. Boyd is one of Pocatello's leading colored residents and an active figure in local politics. He is an inveterate newspaper reader and through this medium keeps himself posted on world affairs."

p. 28—March 25, 1934 "League Discusses American Negro. Mrs. D.W. Standrod and Mrs. J. Wyley Sessions were the speakers at the regular meeting of the Women's Study League....Mrs. Standrod, in charge of the program on the American Negro, ably presented in a sympathetic manner the negro's great development....(T)wo outstanding trends in negro transformation were apparent in the last two decades: one, the continued increase of a genuine intellectual and spiritual force; and the other, the vast migration of more than a million and a half negroes from the south to the north and to the middle west which began in the changed labor conditions during the World War....but in Mrs. Standrod's opinion, it is the symbol of the lifting of negro civilization. She believes that the negro has a

definite place in our economic life and mentioned in this connection his rapid development commercially, as well as his achievements in literature, music, and art.

p. 30—As can be seen, numerous individuals have worked tirelessly to bridge the gap of misunderstanding. The train of brotherhood has but one direction, its speed is slow and its purpose is to destroy diseases of the mind such as hatred, prejudice, bias, and unfairness. It started out with few passengers and gradually increased in capacity. It has not reached full capacity but did stop in Eastern Idaho. The result was a homogeneous community. One that strove to "do the right thing."

Under the heading "Sports and Entertainment"—p. 30-31—In the arena of sports and entertainment, African Americans have achieved remarkable success. More than anything else those individuals have blazed the trail that leads away from prejudice into the highway of racial harmony and peace. For the most part comradeship materializes when individuals become team mates and to some degree, competitors. African American representation was most prevalent in baseball, boxing, and horse racing at the turn of the century.....Boxing was a premier sport in Idaho. Idaho State University was the National Champion in boxing three times. African Americans have contributed significantly to this golden chapter of Idaho Athletics. H. Edward Sanders won the 1952 Olympic Heavyweight Championship. His son, Russell, still resides in Pocatello.

p. 37—(T)he journal of Southeastern Idaho focused on balanced reporting for over a century and much of the progress in community relations between the races is a result of several editors efforts. Again, community leaders of all nationalities worked hard to make what we now take for granted a reality.

March 8, 1943—Arthur Griswold....U.S.O. was a Pocatello visitor today to confer with local U.S.O. officials concerning the opening of a downtown U.S.O. center for the accommodation of some 225 Negro troops who are to be stationed at the Pocatello Army air base.

March 10, 1943--...(T)he chairman of a recreation committee which is considering use of a building at 1st and Clark for a recreation hall, is Frank Allen, 340 N. 3rd. Mr. Allen, a member of the African A.M.E. Church, was active in the community for over forty years.

March 15, 1943—Building donated by city for U.S.O. colored center.

April 7, 1943—Colored Residents Form U.S.O. Group. ...(M)embers of the general committee are Rev. & Mrs. Charles Randall, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Allen, Mr. & Mrs. E.J. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Craney, Mr. & Mrs. William Jones, Mr. & Mrs. John W.

Williams, Mrs. C.H. Morris, Mrs. William Diamond, Mrs. Beaula Morgan, Mrs. Birdie Thompson, Mrs. Hattie Russell, Mrs. Rose Washington, H.G. Streat, William Smith, D.B. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph W. Griggs and Clinton Morris.

Under the heading "Education"—p. 40—Each generation strives to make life better for the next. The dreams of adults are passed on to the youth.....Prior to the speech of King, his dream was fast becoming a reality in Eastern Idaho; due in part to the fact that for over eighty years African Americans were afforded the opportunity to attend the local public school systems....Left to their own devices, the young get along together with little regard to color.....there were many positive experiences associated with learning in the public school systems that materialized. Children of all ethnic backgrounds whose talents were admirable were recognized in the normal course of events. Marvin Brown became Student Body President of Pocatello High School and subsequently represented the state at Boys Nation in Washington, DC.....over ninety percent of the student body recognized his leadership ability.....Many other African Americans traveled the halls of Pocatello High, over ninety percent graduated, not so visible, but not entirely invisible. Pompey Johnson, debate; Sherry Tademy, Thespians; Cleophas Doster, Gate City Choir. Many have left the state for more densely populated regions but their Idaho education has been the main ingredient in their later successes.Dorothy Johnson, native, graduated in 1963. The following year, she was Idaho's representative to the Miss USA Pageant and became the first African American to reach the final stages of the competition....Thomas "Les" Purce graduated from Pocatello High in 1965 and went on to become Mayor of Pocatello while continuing to earn post-graduate degrees from Idaho State. Becoming Mayor was a notable achievement....Les went on to become Director of Health and Welfare for the State of Idaho and currently is....President of Evergreen College.....Les's parents, John and Idaho Purce have worked tirelessly in the community for over forty-five years (1991). All their children have been successful in their own right. One daughter, Deborah, is a practicing attorney in Kansas City, Kansas.

p. 51--The Western frontier developed its own culture. African Americans contributed to this unfolding. In the decades since the Civil War there has been significant progress in racial harmony in Eastern Idaho. It is a shining example of what is possible. It did not come about by accident but by hard work and will require continued vigilance if we are to go forward or even maintain the gains obtained so far.

Excerpts from 6/21/1982 Idaho State Journal Centennial
Edition, Section Five, Page 10, written by Juanita Rodriguez:

Railroad Brought Italians to Pocatello by Hundreds

The Italian community in Pocatello started in the early 1890's when a Tony Pallota, George DiVincenzo, Salvatore Monti, Frank Miller and Frank Gates arrived here to work for the Union Pacific Railroad. From then until the early part of (the) 1900's, families continued to come here until between 300 and 400 Italian families were residing in Pocatello. (Although in 1922) a railroad strike caused many of the Italian families to move to other communities...

Ferdinand and Maria Lombardi brought (their) family to America from Naples in the late 1800's to seek a better life for himself and his children. Like other Italian families, the Lombardis came west, following the railroad and the work the rails promised in various trades. (Their son) Ernie Lombardi (born in 1902 in Pocatello) has good memories of when he was growing up in Pocatello. The railroad was thriving and so was the community during the first 20 years of this century. 'Pocatello was a railroad town with eight or 10 saloons and honky tonks. On First Street, there were a lot of cafes. It was a working man's town.' The Italian community, Lombardi recalls, lived mostly on the east side between Fourth and Sixth Avenues. The neighborhood school attended by the various ethnic groups, including Italians, Greeks, Hispanics and blacks, was Bonneville Elementary, an old stone structure standing where the main post office is now located.

'On the east side, all of us kids were known as the League of Nations. We were all close friends and ran together,' remembered Lombardi. 'Those were the days when you could go to a movie for 15 cents. You'd have to sell about a dozen beer bottles to earn enough money.' The movies, mostly of the cowboy variety, would start at 3 p.m. Favorite movie theatres included the Orpheum, the Rex, and the Princess.....In 1913, Lombardi's father, an industrious man with a variety of trades, bought himself a wagon from which he sold vegetables and fruit "all over town." Lombardi noted as a youngster he'd help his dad sell ice cream on hot summer afternoons.

In 1914, Lombardi's father built a neighborhood grocery store, F. Lombardi and Son on North Seventh, directly across the street from the sagebrush field where St. Anthony Mercy Hospital would be built.....The elder Lombardi sold the grocery store in 1919. He then started working at a local brickyard, hauling two loads of the red blocks per day. F. Lombardi built the family's brick home at 724 N. 7th from "seconds," noted his son.

Japanese Call Pocatello 'Home'

In 1907, (Charles) Kanomato arrived in Pocatello. From the beginning (of his laundry establishment), Konomata had a good clientele. And, he quickly picked up the English language. Kanomata recalled that he was among a growing number of Japanese men who set up various businesses in Pocatello. A Japanese food store, hotel and boarding house were

soon thriving as were a few barber shops. A Dr. Kihara would become the community's first Japanese dentist....

(In 1916) Charles sent home for a bride, asking a friend to find a suitable mate for him. Kanomata's wife, Masa, was married by proxy to him in Japan before making the long boat ride to the United States. Interested in preserving the Japanese language, Konomata started the Japanese language school attended by his own daughters and about 60 other children. Instructors from Utah and California came to Pocatello to teach the children the Japanese language. The language school, which began in the early '30's operated during summer months until the Second World War started, was located on the 100 block of North Fourth.

Members of Greek Community Here Celebrate Life

Song, dance, food, hard work: common denominators shared by members of Pocatello's Greek community. If there's one thing Greeks know how to do, it's celebrate life, says Harry Dudunake, a member of one of Pocatello's pioneer Greek families. 'We come together to celebrate on festival days, to share a bit of food and drink and good memories,' Dudunake reminisced...(He) is one of seven children born to Mike and Maria Dudunake, two of many hundreds of Greeks and Italian immigrants who eventually settled in Pocatello during the city's fledgling years....

Dudunake's story is as much a story of one immigrant's family as it is of the Greek community here. For every Mike Dudunake there were other immigrants like him—the Katsilometes, the Contos, the Lambrous, and the Papapavlos, to name a few—who forged their names in real estate, banking, the law, education and various business endeavors, and made a permanent niche in this city.

Michael J. Dudunake and his wife, the former Maria Marnerakis, were both born on the Isle of Crete. They were married May 17, 1914 at the Mike Gates Hall in Pocatello at Fourth and Hayden in Pocatello. The historic Hellenic Orthodox Church was under construction at the time. Mike Dudunake, as Harry recalled, came to Pocatello in 1912. His mother arrived the year she married his father....

Life in Pocatello's Greek community revolves around the Greek Hellenic Church where some 75 to 100 Greek families...gather to worship, as well as celebrate important festival days....Harry Dudunake noted somewhat sadly that second and third generation Greeks don't 'attend traditional celebrations' like their elders. Some are not regular churchgoers and have married outside the faith.

Elderly Harrises Epitomize City's Black Pioneers

Listoria Smith, a member of Pocatello's black community, was 19 when she stepped off a train in Pocatello in February, 1920. She still remembers with awe the sight of the snow-capped mountains surrounding her...The 81-year-old Pocatellan came here from Denison,

Texas to live with a married sister, Lena Edwards. On June 1, 1920, Listoria became the bride of Rev. Elijah Harris, then a deacon at the Bethel Baptist Church.....

The couple remembered the east side neighborhood and the closeness of the black community living there. Much of the activity during the '20's and '30's revolved around the family and the church, said Mrs. Harris. Harris was born in Montgomery, Alabama, but came to Pocatello in 1915 after a man stopped by his place looking for 'black men' who wanted to go west and work for the railroad. 'My father was a very strict Baptist,' Harris recalled in a 1981 interview with Journal correspondent Betty Hale. 'I was brought up in the church. About 1921, I became assistant pastor at the Bethel Baptist Church.' Later, Harris became pastor of the Corinth Baptist Church.....Harris worked for the railroad in the materials yard and later also began accepting janitor work. Both he and his wife worked in many private homes as well as many Pocatello businesses.

Time brings change and the Harrises note that many young blacks have left the community, seeking a livelihood elsewhere. Although the Harrises' poor health keeps them both at home, time hasn't eroded their devotion to each other or to their church. Mrs. Harris reads the Scriptures to her husband each night and every Sunday they have a church service at their home. 'We have a lot of friends who come by and visit us and good neighbors who run our errands. We've been very happy. We have no complaints,' said Mrs. Harris.

Section II, Page 5, Pocatello 1889-1939—"1924—Pocatello Branch of the Negro Women's National League organized."

EXCERPTS FROM Idaho State Journal (undated, but circa 1990) "Idaho's First 100 Years", Section D, Page 8 written by Ruben Nash:

My grandmother, Willia Secrett, came to Pocatello in 1936 from Dallas, Texas. She came by train with her brother, Lewis Alexander. She and her brother stayed with the Reverend E.J. Harris and his wife, Listoria...As pastor of their church, Harris and his wife were a welcome sight to greet Lewis and Willia Alexander. The Alexander siblings left Texas because they thought the situation would be better here. It is Grandmother Secrett's opinion that most blacks came to Idaho for much the same reason that she and her brother came, an easier life and to get away from some of the hardships they had endured up to that time.

The Alexanders were late comers. Most of the black families who became their neighbors were already here when they arrived. Mary Watkins, Willia Secrett's friend, says that the black males who first came to Pocatello with the Oregon Short Line came by themselves without their families. Most of them lived on the east side of town in sleeping rooms. Many worked in the service professions in hotels and on the railroad. Even for these jobs they had to compete with whites and if a white man and a black man had similar jobs, the white man was always paid more.

Some blacks got jobs as gandy dancers (track layers). Others painted railroad cars for a living. Early businesses operated by black men were a dray and delivery service owned by Bill Jones and the Porters and Waiters Club owned by Joseph Hamilton. The Porters and Waiters catered to railroad people. The Craneys owned a laundry; Luther Ross had a dog kennel where he trained and sold dogs; the Washingtons had a café as did Joe Griggs and Bill Jones. Grandfather Edgar Secrett owned a barber shop.

Grandmother Secrett estimates that 100 to 150 black people lived here when she came. She agrees that most blacks came with the railroad. The railroad used to import poor people, blacks, Hispanics, Italians, Chinese, and others to do the hard labor at a lower wage than white American workers were willing to accept, she said.

Jobs for blacks on the railroad, janitors and Red caps (porters), were limited to men. Black women could usually find work only as maids in private homes. Later they could work as baby sitters also. Wages for both men and women were minimal, often not enough to support their families, according to Grandmother Secrett.

KSEI was the only radio station in town at this time. Lewis Alexander, Grandmother Secrett's brother, sang on the radio, but only for his own satisfaction; he was not paid for his singing. Black youths could not get any work except for selling papers or shining shoes.....Pocatello had four theaters in 1936 where blacks could go for entertainment and in some of them they were able to sit anywhere they wanted to. In others, they were required to sit in the back, not because of signs designating part of the theater as a black section, but because the ushers who seated the audience insisted that they sit there...

Pocatello had two churches with black congregations, the African Methodist and the Bethel Baptist. Blacks were also able to go to some of the white churches, but not all...Black people's houses were in awful shape; most would be condemned today. This was so....because of a lack of money....Grandmother Secrett said that only about five cafes in town would serve blacks. The Beanery, which had a black cook, Mrs. Luther Davis, and Walgreen's Drug Store lunch counter were two places where blacks would be served.....

'Life for black youth in the 1940's was pretty dull. Many cafes and other common teenage hangouts would not allow blacks to participate in any way. Most cafes would not allow blacks to eat, drink, or even sit in their establishments, so blacks had to make their own fun. A club for blacks opened up called the Bronze Club which provided entertainment for the whole black community. Some kids played the piano or sang in the club for money,' ...

In 1948 the Rev. Ollie Tigner announced that the Bethel Baptist Church would complete its new building by June of 1949. When the organization started in the early 1920's, its organization built only a basement and services were conducted there regularly for more than two decades. The basement church was built during the tenure of A.R. Kellar, the first pastor.

Section D, page 12—Italians loved music, started Pocatello's first band group, by Kenny Harten:

...(Dan) Laducci trained and organized the Gates brothers and their young Italian friends into what was to become in the last half of the century, the Pocatello Municipal Band. Prior to the 1900's, a large group of Italians came to Pocatello seeking jobs in the railroad shops and on the track as maintenance men. Life here looked good to them so they sent for their families or girl friends and settled down. While they loved America and its golden opportunities, they continued in their new life, the culture of the little Tuscany towns from whence they came. This culture included an immense love of music.

The early Italians brought their band instruments with them to the raw railroad town of Pocatello and for entertainment they participated in "jam" sessions. Ernest Lombardi (now deceased, but who provided much of the information found here) was a part of Pocatello's Italian Band. He recounted how the group would play for funerals, marching out to the cemetery playing somber dirges and hymns. On the way back the tunes were happier—anything from classical music to the popular tunes of the day. Pocatellans may never know the debt they owe Landucci, the stout, older army bandmaster, who came from Italy, settled here for a while and started teaching the young Italians to play their instruments...The result was a well-disciplined body of musicians who could read music, hear what they were playing, and play together.

(Landucci's) band, composed of young Italian boys, included some adults, former members of the Italian Army band. The group also included some Fort Hall Indians who had learned to play an instrument while they were attending the Carlisle Indian School in Oklahoma. One of the Indian members was Phil Lavatta who was a good friend of William "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Lavatta was a part of Cody's Wild West Show for a time....

Tony Cuoio (was) a city band member for more than 70 years.

p. 14—"In 1900, 'Sons of Italia' made their way west to Gate City" by Summer Stephens.

....On March 7, 1900 a Pocatello Tribune page one story said, 'All day Monday the town bore the appearance of having been overrun by an Italian invasion. All day long...sons of 'sunny Italia' tramped the streets of Pocatello in squads of from 10 to 20 and there was one squad after another in an almost continuous stream. They invaded the stores and bought French briar pipes of curly maple and sacks of cheap tobacco, the basic ingredient of which is alfalfa. They laid in other supplies also. And the day after the Oregon Short Line Company armed the men with pick and shovel and sent them out in gangs to follow up the steam shovel and be bossed by an Irishman.'

There were, all told, 150 of the Italian men who arrived that day and more came later. They were expected to take a hand in the extensive track betterment work which the Short Line had planned for the summer of 1900. Most of the Italians (came via) New York to Cumberland, Wisconsin. From there some families went to the West to work on the Oregon Short Line.

Beverly Gates' grandfather, Mike Sciuilli, was one of the Italians to come to Idaho. He owned a saloon and a mercantile with a dance hall upstairs in Pocatello (near) where the General Mills building is now. When Sciuilli married Rebecca Joseph, she wanted to have an American name so he changed their name to Gates...Along with the first Italians came the first Italian band. First it was the Italian Band, then the Oregon Short Line Band, and, eventually, the City Band, which plays at Ross Park every Sunday during the summer. Guy, John, and Charlie Gates were all part of the band. They were brothers of Ralph Gates, who ran the band, Beverly Gates said.

Some prominent Italians who lived in Pocatello are the Valentines, who are the barbers and have cut hair for 100 years, and the Gianninis, who owned the Five Mile Inn. The Marchettis worked at the Post Office. An Italian Market was (once) where the Salvation Army building now stands.....

The small Italian community was located on Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Avenues in the 500 and 600 blocks. The French lived a couple avenues up from there, and the Irish lived on the other side of Center. ...(There) was (also) a candy store where the kids used to go to buy their candy.

On East Wyeth and Sixth Avenue stands the house in which that Beverly Gates lived until she was 18 years old. The Frugolis lived across the street from the Gates. In the same neighborhood was the Guido house, and across the street from them lived the DeJulios. The Zaccardis and the DeJesus family lived in the next block. The Peyrons, who now own Intermountain Beverage, lived nearby. On

Saturdays, Beverly and her friends went to the Rialto Theatre, got a bag of popcorn, then walked to Martha's Sweet Shop to buy candy, all for 25 cents....

Gil's Pizzeria, which is now Remo's, was started (in 1954) by Gil (bert Paulino who also co-owned the Pitcher Inn with Webb Rolfe)....Buddy's ...was started by (Bill) Guido (and Buddy Face)...Carmela Face is credited with inventing the recipe for Buddy's famous Italian dressing. Later Julie Piper took over the restaurant. Now her son and daughter, Steve and Christy, own it.

Section A, Page 19 by Beryl Taylor—"Chinese population arrived to help in mines, railroads"

...Chinese were frequent victims of labor-racial prejudice. A 2/24/1893 article in the Pocatello Tribune, which reports the organization of a chamber of commerce, also reports the first order of business as a discussion of ways to rid the community of its Chinese population. It was alleged that 'there were too many Chinese in Pocatello and that white people engaged in restaurant and laundry business could not compete with the Celestials.' Other concerns of the Pocatello chamber were that the Chinese did not circulate their money and sent most of it out of the country. It was suggested that the chamber join with labor organizations to rid the city of the Chinamen already here, and to prevent others from coming.

George A. Hannaford, one of the city's leading citizens, went so far as to suggest that the motto of the chamber be 'No Chinese Need Apply in Pocatello.' Fortunately, a cooler head in the form of Mr. Baum said he did not think the chamber was organized to deal with the Chinese question.

Among the objections to the Chinese population voiced by early citizens was their promotion of gambling and opium. Wherever large groups of Chinese lived, they opened a joss house, which functioned as an ethnic meeting place. Thus, gambling houses, opium dens and Chinese houses of prostitution were well-known in the mining towns and the larger Idaho cities, including Boise and Pocatello. As some of the older buildings are torn down in both cities, evidence of underground rooms and tunnels are found with Chinese artifacts.

Section C, page 3, Marsha Latimer: "Schools"

...."The Eastside School was built in 1895 at a cost of \$8,000. Construction was of rock from quarries on the Reservation. This building consisted of four rooms with a seating capacity of 100. Enrollment was 175....In 1914, the East Side School (was) renamed (and) became Bonneville Elementary after Captain Bonneville of the U.S.

Army....In 1914, the West Side school burned. When it was rebuilt it became Pocatello High School.....Some Bonneville students were housed in the (Poky) auditorium annex in 1964 after the old east side building was torn down. The former Franklin Junior High (which had opened in 1924) became Bonneville Elementary in 1965. The old Bonneville building was built of the same stone as the original Pocatello High School building.

It is important to note that the former 'burnt district' or 'walled city' or 'red light district' of Pocatello was not within the area commonly known as the "triangle," and Section C, page 6 citing a 9/24/1936 letter from former Pocatello Mayor J.M.

Bistline clarifies this:

"Old timers will remember the 'burnt district' with the high board fence enclosing it just opposite the OSL Freight Depot. This really was (an) institution of twenty years standing, and was also known as the Red Light district. As many as fifty prostitutes lived here and practiced their profession and customers were plentiful and business good. It had been the custom to arrest them once a month, and fine them twelve dollars each and then they were not molested for another month. By the Mayor's order, the Chief served notice to get out, and later the fence was torn down. This district had given Pocatello a bad name and bore out the old maxim: 'Every evil thing has within it the germs of its own destruction.' The red light district passed into history in 1911."

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Odom, Francis. A Century of Quiet Accomplishment. Idaho Centennial Commission, 1991. Available at Idaho State University Library in Special Collections.

Idaho Black History Museum (Boise)—www.ibhm.org.

"Pocatello's African Americans: A Community Within a Community," a video-production resulting from an Idaho Bicentennial project in 1990. Available at the Marshall Public Library, 113 S. Garfield. Call No. 979.647.

Hale, Betty, Editor. History of Bannock County. Volumes I-III, 1993.

Gittins, Leigh. Pocatello Portraits, 1983.

Phoenix, Chilton and Link, Paul. Rocks, Rails, and Trails, 1994.

Bannock County Historical Museum, Upper Level Ross Park, Pocatello, ID. 233-0434.

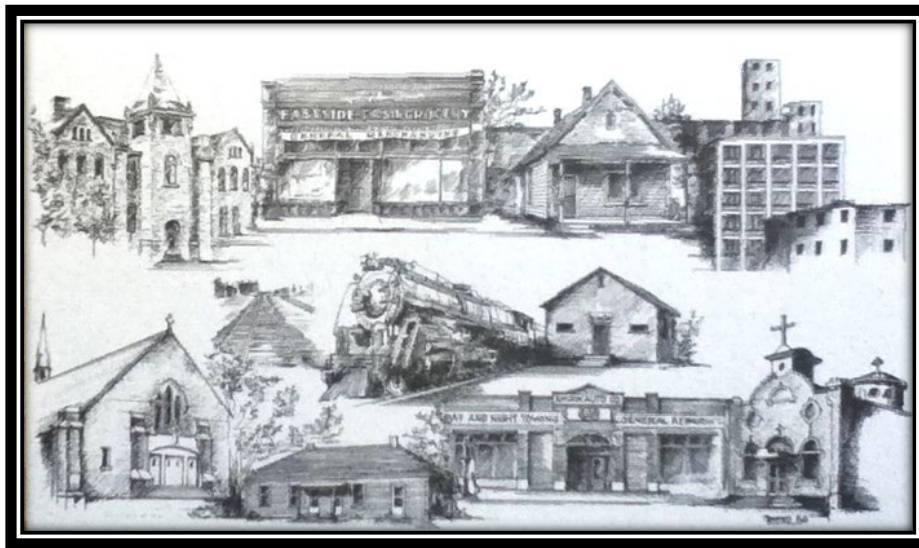
Polk City Directories dating from 1901 are available at the Marshall Public Library, 113 S. Garfield. 232-1263. Limited reference look-ups are available on request. These directories provide a year to year listing of establishments and households address by address and can also be helpful to individual researchers.

The City of Pocatello's Mountain View Cemetery on South 5th (234-6195) also demonstrates the unique diversity of Pocatello's ethnic past. There are significant groupings of Japanese, Greek, and Italian families who were notable residents of the Triangle. A computer kiosk is available at the Cemetery Office (located in the southeast corner) and can guide visitors to the names, birth/death information, and location of all grave sites.

Additionally, the Pocatello Family History Library, 156-1/2 S. 6th, has easy to use, free, online subscriptions to automated census records (for all of the U.S.) from 1860 to 1930. As an example of the information that can be gleaned from those sources, in 1930 a federal census was conducted in Pocatello. Illustrative pages of this census are contained on the next few pages and clearly demonstrate Pocatello's ethnic population—the great majority of which called the Triangle "home." While there were small, segregated "clusters" of particular nationalities and races, there was also much diversity. For instance, a close look at the 1930 census for North Sixth Avenue would reveal there were families of Greek (Poulos, Athens, Yinos), French (Para, Peyron, Gerrard), Italian (Massaro, Zaccardi, Bosco, Gates), Black (McClure, Young), German (Lintelmann) and Native-American (Edmo) descent.

Overall, there were 169 black households, 89 Mexican households, 32 Indian households, 29 Japanese households, and 27 Chinese households in Pocatello in 1930. Black households

were the clear majority—surpassing all other racial minorities combined. Page after page of the census rolls show the diversity of races as well as national origins. For instance, birthplaces are recorded and in 1930 there were 104 Italian-born, 81 Greek-born, 57 German-born, and 23 French-born heads of households living in Pocatello in 1930. The majority, if not all, of these ethnic and foreign-born households were likely residents of the Triangle. On-line censuses for 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 are currently available with 1940 to become available in 2010.



AFTERWORD

A report on the Lasting Legacy Landmark at 3rd & Lander

by Lee Ann Dutton, Past Neighborhood & Community Services Division Manager for the City of Pocatello

Back in 2005, this book's original authors prophetically concluded their text by stating:

*"To commemorate the significance of the Triangle, the City of Pocatello hopes a **lasting legacy** to this heritage will be constructed as the final cornerstone for a new development along 3rd Avenue." (p. 12)*

True to those words, in May of 2008, former residents of the Triangle formed the Lasting Legacy Landmark Committee (LLLC) and, with assistance from the City of Pocatello and Pocatello Neighborhood Housing Services, began to plan a monument that would reflect the Triangle's rich legacy. From the beginning, the intention was to create a monument "by the people, for the people" who once lived and worked in this tight-knit community. Co-chaired by life-long friends Bob Peyron and Idaho Purce, the LLLC was eventually joined by dozens of dedicated volunteers (mostly octogenarians) and literally hundreds of former residents. Over the course of two years, they arduously designed, funded, and finally celebrated the monument which now graces the plaza near 3rd and Lander.

After seeking considerable input from the LLLC, Mike Jaglowski, the Triangle's developer, personally financed the \$45,000 plaza that would become home to the monument. The plaza's design was provided by Alissa Salmore and Myers/Anderson Architects. The City of Pocatello negotiated the appropriate public easement and provided a Community Development Block Grant for the monument's supportive infrastructure. To focus the community's attention on this effort, the City's Historic Preservation Commission designed its 2009 "Old Friends Are Worth Keeping" calendar around the Lasting Legacy project. The calendar's art (shown above) highlighted buildings within the Triangle and was created by Jim Jenkins, a Bonneville Neighborhood resident.

With these initial steps underway and fueled by a sincere desire to make this a truly inclusive landmark that all generations (past, present, and future) would treasure, the LLLC kicked things off in September of 2008 with a very well attended Neighborhood Reunion BBQ at the Bonneville Community Center. Attendees were invited to become "part of the art" while enjoying tours of the site, live music, and a potluck meal filled with traditional, ethnic foods as well as an art raffle and silent auction.



Resident input sessions were also held that November to discuss what themes should be reflected and to decide the general form of the landmark. Dozens participated, expressed opinions, voted, and determined the landmark's principal elements.

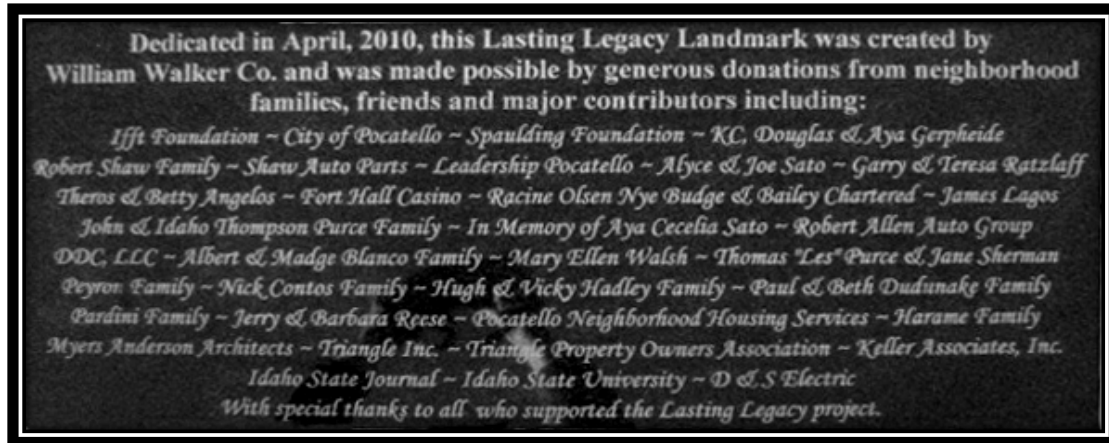


Guided by this public input, the Committee carefully sought a design that would clearly communicate to their descendants and the future citizens of Pocatello who they were and where they came from. To that end, the LLLC contracted with William Walker Monument of Pocatello, Idaho. Over the course of many months, Renee Babcock and Joe Chandler patiently met many, many times with the LLLC to fine tune the Landmark's design elements and to carefully select its construction materials.

Symbolically supported by rail pieces and a foundation bearing the diverse names of Triangle residents, a five foot circular span of granite from China with molded bronze continents was eventually selected as the monument's central feature. It would literally reflect the neighborhood's world-wide ethnic origins. On the more dominant, western hemisphere, the "Slice of America," a granite wedge from the southern U.S. directs you to Pocatello and provides a tribute to neighborhood immigrants. A very applicable quote from Alex Haley was chosen for the opposite side near Africa while a triangular neighborhood map was decided for the granite wedge.

In a staggered arc representing the railroad's path, six laser-etched, granite pillars were selected to spread across the remainder of the plaza and share the Triangle's story. The first and tallest column would portray a vintage locomotive and explain the railroad's influence. The next four would highlight the influence of schools, churches, social organizations, and business enterprises. A final pillar was reserved to acknowledge major financial contributors to the project.

Looming over the entire undertaking was the need to raise nearly \$70,000 to bring the LLLC's full vision into reality. Fundraising efforts began in earnest during January 2009. With matching funds secured from the City of Pocatello, the LLLC challenged each former neighborhood family to contribute \$100 (or more) toward the Landmark's creation. Expectations were far exceeded when over 150 families and former residents rose to the challenge. When combined with funds generated from raffles, book and t-shirt sales, food events, calendar donations, and other sources, these private contributions amazingly provided half of the needed funds. Corporate contributions added another 7 percent and the City of Pocatello added 14 percent. The final 29 percent generously came through grants from Leadership Pocatello, Spaulding Foundation, UP Foundation, and the Ifft Foundation—all the result of a tireless effort by Pocatello Neighborhood Housing Services and Alyce Sato of the LLLC.



Concurrent with this fundraising and design work was the painstaking research and identification of nearly 600 names of families and individuals who lived a significant length of time in the Triangle during the first half of the 20th century. Led by Debra Larson, Idaho State University College of Technology students extracted names from early Polk City Directories. An alphabetized list of those families (which are randomly listed on the monument base) is included at the end of this book, behind the Census pages. Many more months were spent determining the exact photographic and narrative elements of the Landmark. A map of the Triangle, highlighting the neighborhood's boundaries and its most significant, non-commercial structures, was created using vintage Sanborn Fire Maps (see p. 40-a).

At long last—completely paid for and etched in stone—the monument was set in place during the fall of 2009. Still not content that their work had been accomplished, the LLLC spent that winter planning an incredible unveiling, dedication, and celebration ceremony.

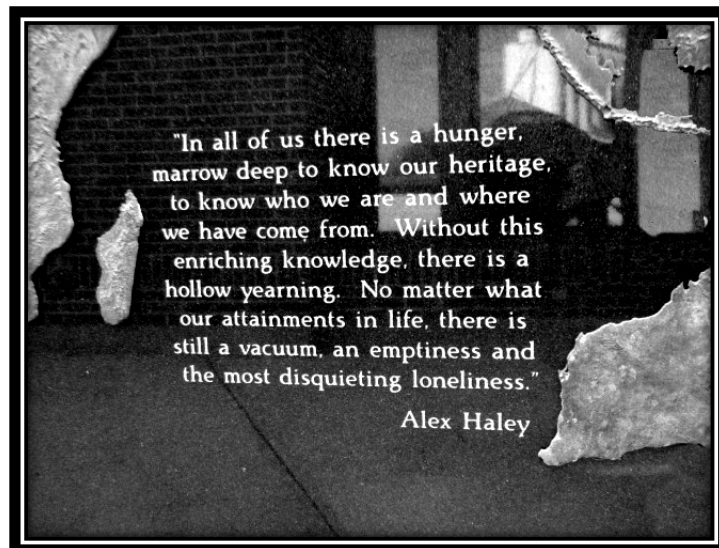
Flags whipped mightily in a cool breeze on the morning of **April 24, 2010** as hundreds of attendees of all ages (some from Hawaii, Arizona, and other faraway states) crowded into the plaza. During a beautiful dedicatory service, the Lasting Legacy Landmark was revealed for the first time. Later that afternoon, the LLLC and families from the Bonneville neighborhood hosted an ethnic food fair at the Greek Orthodox Hall just a few blocks away. There the festivities continued far into the night with over one thousand friends and neighbors enjoying food, entertainment, dancing, and raffle drawings as their unity, diversity, and success were proudly celebrated.



A true appreciation for the Lasting Legacy Landmark can only be achieved through a personal visit. However, an attempt to capture the monument's carefully crafted stories and images compose these final pages. In addition to dozens of individual accolades, the monument received the City Achievement Award from the Association of Idaho Cities in 2010.



This project has deeply touched everyone involved and it continues to stir the hearts of all who visit. As a final touch, the LLLC added a Guest Register at the site where sentiments and memories continue to be shared. And so, this book concludes where it began...with Alex Haley's words as they are now so beautifully inscribed on the Landmark:

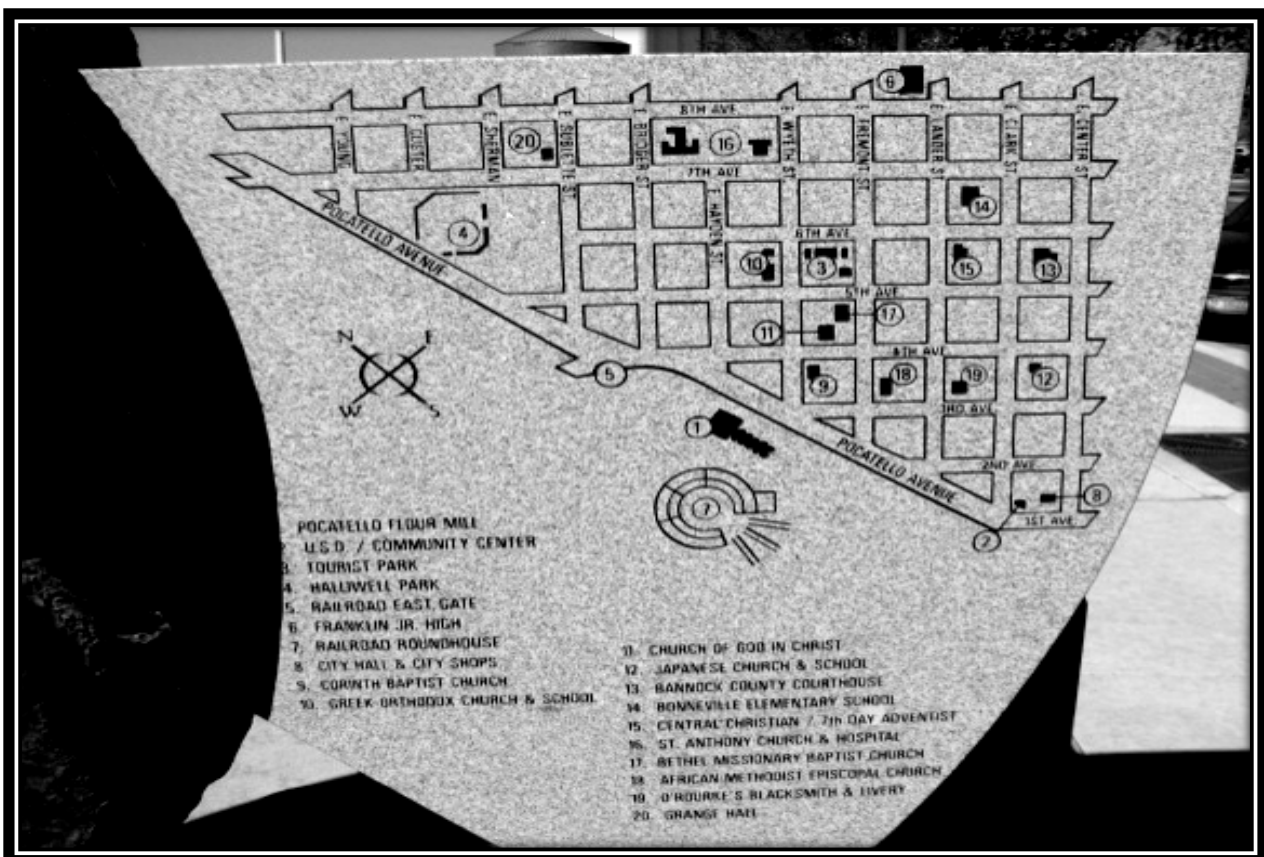


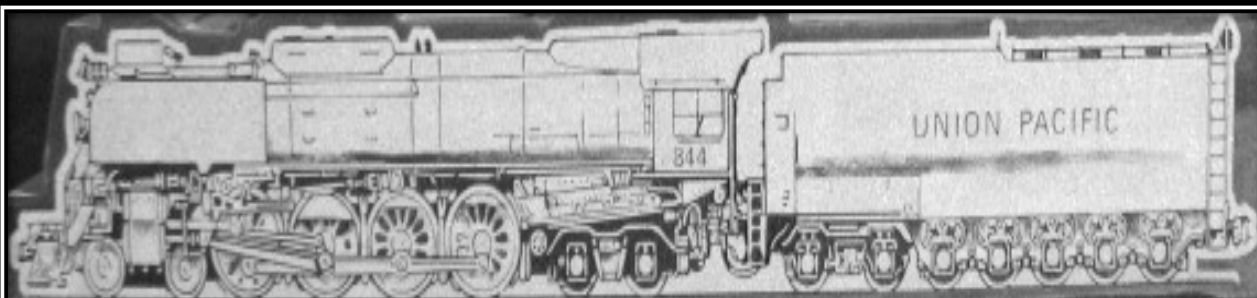
REFLECTIONS ON THE TRIANGLE: *The Lasting Legacy Landmark*



A Slice of America Lasting Legacy

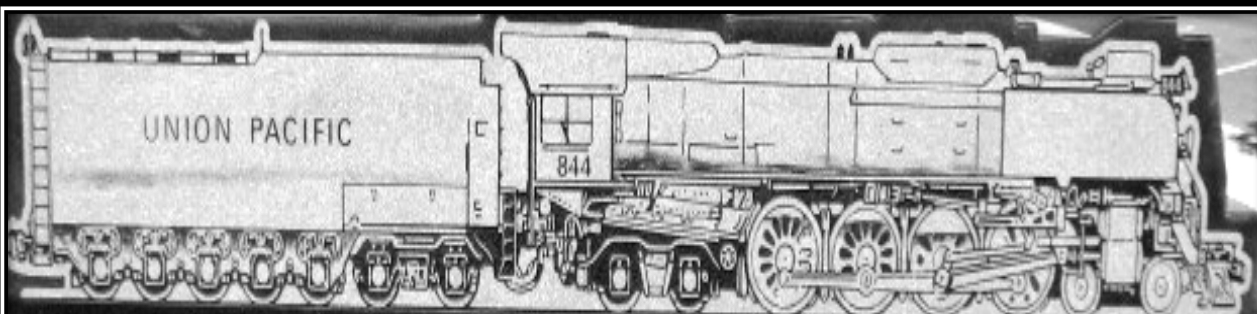
They came to this unlikely destination from many states and almost every continent from cultures too numerous to count. They came to work on and around the Oregon short line or Union Pacific railroad. And as they settled into this place, they pieced together a mosaic of cultures as brilliant as it was rare. During the early part of the 20th century when their very survival was at stake, they came here to find new hope. What they actually discovered was that hope was in their hearts. They spread it through this working class neighborhood and into the growing community. Hope became their common language, their common bond. We honor their perseverance, their vision, their will, their legacy.





The sounds from locomotives, maintenance sheds, and assembling train cars in the rail yards across Pocatello Avenue were never far from the ears of residents in this unique community. This neighborhood emerged after the coming of the railroad. By 1886, Pocatello became the central shipping point for the region and boasted one of the largest rail yards in the western United States. These industrial origins attracted laborers from around the world, creating the most diverse city in Idaho. Early residents of the neighborhood arrived to work on the railroad, which continued to be the main employer through the twentieth century.

Many who owned businesses nearby got their start with the railroad. Seeking to fill its demand for labor, Union Pacific hired agents to recruit employees from Greece, Italy, Mexico, the southern United States, and other places.



At shift change, hundreds of laborers streamed in and out of the railroad yard gate. The yard whistle could be heard throughout the neighborhood, marking time for workers, their families, and neighbors. To heat their homes in the winter many residents gleaned coal from alongside the tracks. These working-class families, mainly immigrants and ethnic minorities, were segregated to this neighborhood by poverty and discrimination. Within its boundaries, they created a vibrant scene that emphasized their individual ethnic identities yet nurtured a tightly knit community that united families across boundaries of race, language, and culture.



Though residents faced the challenges of poverty and discrimination, the schools of the neighborhood opened doors through education and united this diverse community. As one student recalled, "My friends and I were all different nationalities, but no one felt the difference." In the earliest years of the neighborhood, children had to cross through the railroad yard to attend classes on the city's west side, until Bonneville School (originally called East Side School) was built in 1895. Bonneville became a beloved landmark. It was a grand, two-story, gray stone building that included a bell tower. Students fondly recall ringing the bell at appointed times. After completing their classes at Bonneville, students moved to Franklin Junior High building, then on 8th street. The original Bonneville Elementary School was torn down in 1964, replaced by a post office. It moved into the former Franklin Junior High building but was later closed, removing the neighborhood's central anchor.

Churches were scattered throughout the neighborhood, cultivating the various ethnic identities. Church bells and choirs, mixed with the Bonneville School bell and railroad whistles, were familiar sounds. St. Anthony's Catholic Church was founded in 1914 and the Greek Orthodox Church of the Assumption was consecrated in 1915, which included the Greek school. In the early 1920s African American congregations worshiped at the Bethel Baptist Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The Central Christian Church was active in the neighborhood. In the early 1900s Japanese immigrants established a social and religious gathering place that also housed the Japanese school. Religious leaders watched over all residents, further uniting the community through care and concern.



Work, home, school, church, and shopping were all combined in this neighborhood. Here in the shadow of the flour mill, a short walk got residents anything they needed. Grocery stores provided daily supplies as well as social gathering sites. Services ranging from laundry and photography to pawn brokers, lodging, and livery were readily available. Hardware dealers, auto shops, and clothing stores attracted customers from nearby and beyond the neighborhood. Cafes, bakeries, and barber shops consistently gathered crowds of all ages. The neighborhood also hosted a thriving vice industry with entertainment halls offering gambling, bootleg and after-hours liquor, and prostitution. The "sportin' life" gave this neighborhood a reputation for vice and violence that obscured the calmer realities of daily life. Together these various shops and clubs supported residents and helped make this multi-national community into a cohesive neighborhood.



Children at play in vacant lots and streets, baseball games, festivals, and clubs; these provided the essential sounds of the neighborhood. Halliwell Park was home to the Pioneer League and amateur ball clubs. Italian immigrants introduced bocce to the neighborhood court. In this neighborhood of immigrants Mexicans organized the Comisión Hogorifica and the Pocatello Latin American Club. The Japanese Association of Idaho and the Japanese American Citizens League were established by first and second generations. The Elks, Masons, and American Legion sponsored a variety of activities. During World War II, a segregated USO Hall entertained black troops. The Grange Hall often held dances and political rallies. Parades brought out floats from several ethnic groups. Italian and Greek festivals were open to all. The Italian Band had members from several nationalities. Their music, played by performers whose roots extended around the world, symbolized the lasting unity of this diverse community.



The creation of this book and the Landmark attracted much attention in the Idaho State Journal. Along with coverage of the Landmark and its accompanying celebrations, lengthy feature stories (many by guest columnists) revealed glimpses of Triangle life. Readers may enjoy the following articles and photos from the Idaho State Journal archives:

11/2/2008	C-1, "Life in the Triangle: Neighborhood known for ethnic diversity now only a memory." Perry Swisher.
11/19/2008	C-1, "Railroad made Pocatello a melting pot: City of Immigrants." Dr. Kevin Marsh.
12/08/2008	A-1, "Time Passages: Local retailer (Fred Cuoio) reflects on 68 years of change." Debbie Bryce, Idaho State Journal.
4/19/2009	E-4, "The Lasting Legacy of Immigration." Lasting Legacy Landmark Committee.
5/3/2009	E-7, "Proposed Triangle area monument would pay tribute." Lasting Legacy Landmark Committee.
9/27/2009	A-1, "A True Melting Pot: Pocatello neighborhood was multi-ethnic enclave." John O'Connell, Idaho State Journal.
9/28/2009	A-1, "Storied Area Gains Recognition." John O'Connell, Idaho State Journal.
10/23/2009	A-2, "Triangle Neighborhood Monument (Walker Monument)." Bill Schaefer, Idaho State Journal.
11/8/2009	E-5, "Milestones: 1952 1st Communion Class at St. Anthony Church."
4/18/2010	C-1, "On Racial Diversity: Monument event to mark local history of cooperation." Dr. Kevin Marsh.
4/23/2010	A-3, "Creating Lasting Legacy: Volunteers key to creating Triangle monument." John O'Connell, Idaho State Journal.
4/24/2010	A-4, "Shunning White Supremacists." Jodeane Albright, Idaho State Journal Commentary.
4/25/2010	A-1, "Landmark Event: Triangle neighborhood monuments dedicated." Debbie Bryce, Idaho State Journal.
4/25/2010	D-4, "Camera Angles: Memories for the Ages." Bill Schaefer, Idaho State Journal.
5/2/2010	E-4, "Milestones: On monument & fair events." Kay Merriam, Idaho State Journal.
5/3/2010	A-2, "Community Events Well Attended." Kay Merriam, Idaho State Journal.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration District No. 3-7

Superior's District No. 7

Shaw, Jr.

4 E

9 dcho

Incorporated place Presidents City

Baroness

Ward of city East 14 ward 2 Block No.

Township or other
division of county Post 16, Precinct 10

Unincorporated place _____

Institution _____

Examined by me on April 8, 1930, Mar W B Black, Examiner.

[illegible]

**ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED
IN COLUMNS INDICATED:**

Give abbreviations for State or country of birth
for the author, names of persons if A. M. N. and J. L.

Col. 1 - Indicate the form under "Form" heading by the letter "H," or by the word which designates the form, as "H-1" or "H-2".

Col. 2 - Given _____

ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN THE SEVERAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS:

Cats. 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19—Per all persons.	Cats. 10, 11, and 19—Per all foreign-born persons.
Cats. 7, 8, 9, and 10—Per breeds of landings only. (Cat. 8 requires no entry for 6 hours landing.)	Cat. 10—For all persons at ports of call and over.
Cat. 10—Per all persons at ports of call and over.	Cats. 10, 11, and 19—Per all persons at ports of call and over.
Cat. 10—Per all persons at ports of call and over.	Cat. 10—Per all persons at ports of call and over.

Date Idaho Incorporated place Pocatello City
County Bannock Ward of city 2nd Block No.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration District No. 3-6
Superior's District No. 7

Sheet No. 5A 49

Township or other division of county Prescott 8

Unincorporated place (Block name of any unincorporated place having approximately 100 inhabitants or more. See instructions.)

Location (Street name of tenement, if any, and number of house or other building in which the census was taken. See instructions.)

Enumerated by me on April 5, 1930 Mrs. Susan Lash Enumerator 5857

AGE	SEX	PLACE OF BIRTH	RACE	MARRIAGE	EDUCATION	INDUSTRY	CITIZENSHIP, ETC.	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT	REMARKS	INDEX
1	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		1
2	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		2
3	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		3
4	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		4
5	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		5
6	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		6
7	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		7
8	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		8
9	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		9
10	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		10
11	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		11
12	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		12
13	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		13
14	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		14
15	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		15
16	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		16
17	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		17
18	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		18
19	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		19
20	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		20
21	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		21
22	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		22
23	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		23
24	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		24
25	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		25
26	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		26
27	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		27
28	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		28
29	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		29
30	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		30
31	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		31
32	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		32
33	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		33
34	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		34
35	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		35
36	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		36
37	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		37
38	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		38
39	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		39
40	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		40
41	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		41
42	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		42
43	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		43
44	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		44
45	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		45
46	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		46
47	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		47
48	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		48
49	M	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		49
50	F	Idaho	White	Married	High School	Idaho	1900	Idaho	1900		50

ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS INDICATED: CA-1-Idaho, 2-Idaho, 3-Idaho, 4-Idaho, 5-Idaho, 6-Idaho, 7-Idaho, 8-Idaho, 9-Idaho, 10-Idaho, 11-Idaho, 12-Idaho, 13-Idaho, 14-Idaho, 15-Idaho, 16-Idaho, 17-Idaho, 18-Idaho, 19-Idaho, 20-Idaho, 21-Idaho, 22-Idaho, 23-Idaho, 24-Idaho, 25-Idaho, 26-Idaho, 27-Idaho, 28-Idaho, 29-Idaho, 30-Idaho, 31-Idaho, 32-Idaho, 33-Idaho, 34-Idaho, 35-Idaho, 36-Idaho, 37-Idaho, 38-Idaho, 39-Idaho, 40-Idaho, 41-Idaho, 42-Idaho, 43-Idaho, 44-Idaho, 45-Idaho, 46-Idaho, 47-Idaho, 48-Idaho, 49-Idaho, 50-Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration District No. 3-4

Supervisor's District No. 7

Shop No.

46

State Idaho.

Incorporated place Pocatello City
(Insert proper name and also name of class, or city, village, town, or borough. See instructions.)
 Ward of city First Block No. _____

County Barnock.

Unincorporated place _____

Institution _____

Excerpted by me on April 2, 1930, Mrs. Lucretia Link, 535

[illegible]

**ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED
IN COLUMNS INDICATED:**

Give an abbreviation for title or country of birth
of the birth, name, common N, P, A, and R.

Cd. 1 - Indicate the base category and
listing by the letter "A," in-
cluding the word which design-
ates the relationship, as "A-1" or "A-2"

Cd. 2 - Given _____
Name _____

ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN THE
SEVERAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS:

Col. 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19—For all persons.
Col. 2, 3, 4, and 19—For heads of families only. (Col. 2 required on only for 2 family heads.)
Col. 19—For married persons only.
Col. 12—For all persons, in case of not and not.

5435

Supervisor's District No. 7

Q. 1. 1. 1.

Examined by me on April 2, 1920, Texas Avenue Lish, 240.

State Idaho.
County Bannock

Incorporated place Pocatehls City
(Don't forget name and also name of street, no city, village, town, or borough. See instructions.)
 Ward of city 2nd Block No. _____

Township or other
division of county Precinct 8
(Insert proper name and also name of town, or township, town, precinct, district, etc. See Instructions.)

Unincorporated place _____

Initiation
 Check name of institution, if any, and indicate the way in which the entries are made. (See instructions.)

PLACES OF BIRTH				NAME	RELATIONSHIP	HOME DATA										PERSONAL DESCRIPTION										EDUCATION										PLACE OF BIRTH										MOTHER TONGUE OR NATIVE LANGUAGE OF FOREIGN BORN										CITIZENSHIP, ETC.										OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY										EMPLOYMENT										REMARKS									
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60																																		
of each person whose place of birth is not in this country, give name of country, State, Territory, or Possession, and date of birth, and if foreign birth, give country of birth, and date of birth, and if foreign birth, give country																																																																																															

Abbreviations to be used in columns indicated:
 For abbreviations for State or country of birth or author (page 2) (Country: A, B, C, and D)
 Col. 1 - Author's name (last, first, middle)
 Col. 2 - Title
 Col. 3 - Date
 Col. 4 - Place
 Col. 5 - Publisher
 Col. 6 - Price
 Col. 7 - Notes

1-10

Date _____ Place _____ To _____ Subject _____ I am writing you _____ because _____ I hope _____ Yours truly _____ [Signature]	Received _____ Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
---	---

ARE WE JOINED IN THE
REAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS:

Col. 1, 2, 3, and 10-For Heads of families only.	Col. 4	Col. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9-For all other persons.
Col. 1-For married persons only.	Col. 2-For all persons 16 years of age and over.	Col. 3-For all persons 16 years of age and over.

25

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration District No. 3-7

Superior's District No. 7

Shaw, Jr.

4 E

9 dcho

Incorporated place Presidents City

Baroness

Ward of city East 14 ward 2 Block No.

Township or other
division of county Post 1, Precinct 10

Unincorporated place _____

Institution _____

Examined by me on April 8, 1930, Mar W B Black, Examiner.

[illegible]

**ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED
IN COLUMNS INDICATED:**

Give abbreviations for State or country of birth
for the author, names of persons if A. H. N. and J. L.

Col. 1 - Indicate the form under "Form" heading by the letter "H," or by the word which designates the document, as "W-2."

Col. 2 - Given _____
Surnames _____

ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN THE SEVERAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

SURNAMES HONORED ON THE BASE OF THE LASTING LEGACY LANDMARK

(Note: Names on the monument are not alphabetized.)

The names engraved upon this mounument belong to residents who lived within the designated boundaries for a significant length of time during the 1920's, 30's, 40's or 50's. During "The Triangle's" early days, the approximate boundaries of segregation were: north of Center, east of Pocatello Avenue, and west of 8th as depicted within the mounument.

To find a particular name, the first digit refers to the side of the monument (north, south, east, west) and the second digit(s) indicate the row number.

ADAMS	S7	BOHI	N4	CHATTERTON	N10	DIAZ	N6	GAMWELL	N11	HENNEY	S3
ADAMSON	S3	BORICK	S6	CHERRY	N10	DiGIACOMO	N9	GARCIA	W4	HERMANN	W1
AGUILAR	S1	BOUDIS	N10	CHESTER	N7	DISSAULT	E8	GARRISON	N9	HESS	S11
ALDOUS	S4	BOYD	N2	CHILDS	N9	DOLD	N8	GATES	S8	HEWITT	N3
ALDRICH	N8	BOYER	S10	CHIPRAS	W6	DOSTER	N6	GAYHART	S5	HIGH	N7
ALLEN	N7	BOZZI	S1	CHRISTENSEN	N4	DOUGHERTY	E2	GAYNOR	S11	HILL	N7
AMES	N1	BRADFORD	N5	CHRISTOFERSON	S3	DRAPER	N3	GEORGAKOPOULOS	E7	HILLIARD	S2
ANDERSON	N6	BRADSHAW	N9	CHUNG	N1	DRISALLE	W8	GEORGE	N11	HINES	S3
ANDREWS	N7	BRANCH	W6	CIMAROLI	S9	DUDUNAKE	N1	GIANCHETTA	S10	HOLLOWAY	N6
ANDROS	S6	BRENEMAN	S7	CLARK	N4	DUFRESNE	N8	GIBSON	N10	HOLMES	N10
ANDROULAKIS	N11	BREWSTER	S7	CLYNE	S9	DYE	N8	GILLESPIE	S2	HOLT	N7
ANGELOS	S5	BRIDGES	S3	COATES	N11	EASTMAN	N2	GIORDANO	N3	HONG	N2
ANSELMO	S1	BRIDGEWATER	S4	CODY	N6	EASTWOOD	S7	GIRARD	N9	HOPPER	N2
ANTHONY	N9	BRONSON	S3	COFFIN	N9	ECHEVARRIA	N2	GLOVER	N4	HOWARD	S1
APA	S10	BROOKS	N11	COLAIANNI	S7	EDENS	N5	GODDARD	N4	HRONEK	N11
APOSTLOPOULOS	W8	BROTHERS	N9	COLARICCI	S8	EDMO	S3	GOINS	S10	HUDSON	N6
ARCHULETA	S8	BROWN	N8	COLEMAN	N11	EDWARDS	S6	GONZALES	N9	HUERTA	S8
ARMSTRONG	S2	BROWNLEE	N8	COLLINS	N7	EGAN	N8	GRADY	W1	HUNT	S11
ARNOLD	W3	BUCHANAN	N8	CONNAUGHTON	N4	EICHELBERGER	S4	GRAHAM	S8	HURLEY	N8
ARRINGTON	S4	BUCHER	S5	CONTOS	S11	ELIZE	S5	GRAVATT	N3	IVERSON	S11
BABBITT	S1	BUFFALOE	N6	COOK	S10	ELLIS	N1	GRAY	W4	JACKSON	S2
BAILEY	S9	BURKE	N6	COOPER	S6	EMOTO	N4	GRECO	W4	JACOBSEN	S10
BAIM	N6	BURKEY	S10	CORBETT	N6	ENDERS	N7	GREEN	S11	JENKINS	S5
BAIN	S2	BURNHAM	N2	COTTON	N5	ENGLAND	S2	GREENBURG	N8	JENKS	S4
BAITY	W4	BURRELL	N5	CRANE	N11	ENNIS	N1	GREGOIRE	E8	JENSEN	S4
BAKER	N2	BURT	S6	CRANEY	S5	ERICKSON	S11	GRIGGS	W2	JENTGES	W3
BANDIZZIONE	E2	BURTON	W2	CROWE	W6	ESCALLIER	S1	GROSSMAN	S9	JIMENEZ	E5
BARFIELD	N7	BURTWELL	S2	CROSBY	N2	ESPITALIER	N8	GUIDO	S8	JOHNSON	N6
BARNETT	N5	BUSCO	S7	CRUMP	S4	EVANS	S2	GUTIERREZ	S7	JONES	S1
BATTS	S10	BYRD	S5	CULLEN	S3	EWING	N8	HAAS	N5	JORDAN	S9
BEAVERS	S7	CACAVAS	N7	CUOIO	S9	FABRIZIO	N2	HADDENHAM	S2	JOYNER	E3
BELL	N10	CACCIA	S8	CURL	N11	FACE	S6	HAGLER	S7	KADOWAKI	S5
BENEDETTI	S5	CALL	S6	CURTIS	N10	FARRIS	S8	HALE	S10	KALAMITIS	N10
BENO	S1	CALLAHAN	N11	CUSANO	S8	FAURE	S10	HALL	S7	KANOW	N5
BERMEJO	N4	CAMPANELLA	S10	DALPINO	S7	FELLIS	S4	HALPIN	S10	KARAMPELAS	E6
BERTASSO	N1	CANO	N6	DAMRON	W6	FERNANDO	N9	HAMILTON	S2	KARAS	S6
BERTHOLF	N3	CAPELL	S1	DAUGHERTY	S6	FERRI	S2	HANAKI	N6	KARELLAS	S5
BESERIS	S11	CARR	N3	DAVIS	S8	FERRIN	S11	HANNA	W5	KARSTAD	N3
BESS	S1	CARRANZA	S4	DAY	N7	FIELDS	N4	HANSEN	S6	KASAI	N11
BETTY	S5	CARROLL	S2	DEAVILA	S1	FISHER	W2	HARAME	S10	KATO	S8
BEVINS	E2	CARRON	S6	DECKER	S9	FITZPATRICK	S11	HARDY	S1	KATSILOMETES	S6
BIEKER	S11	CASTON	N8	DeFILIPPIS	N7	FORD	N4	HARPER	N1	KEATON	N3
BIRD	N9	CATHCART	N3	DeGREGORY	S8	FOX	S10	HARRIS	S4	KENNEDY	N11
BIRRELL	S9	CATMULL	N10	DeJULIS	S8	FRANCISCONI	S10	HARRISON	N1	KING	W3
BISTLINE	S4	CAVANAUGH	N8	DELGADO	S3	FRAZIER	N5	HARTMAN	S10	KINGHORN	N9
BLAKLEY	S9	CELLI	N1	DeLONEY	N9	FRENCH	N9	HASTY	N10	KINSEY	N8
BLALOCK	N3	CERDA	S4	DEMICO	N4	FRUGOLI	N9	HATCH	S11	KIRKENDALL	N10
BLANCO	S1	CHACON	S1	DEMOPOULOS	N5	FRY	S3	HAVENS	N1	KIRKHAM	N10
BLOOMQUIST	S7	CHANDLER	W7	DEMPSEY	N5	FULLENWIDER	N11	HAYES	N6	KISH	W4
BODKIN	S8	CHANEY	S2	DIAMOND	N4	GAILLARD	S5	HEATH	E8	KONTES	S6

SURNAMES HONORED ON THE BASE OF THE LASTING LEGACY LANDMARK

(Note: Names on the monument are not alphabetized.)

The names engraved upon this mounument belong to residents who lived within the designated boundaries for a significant length of time during the 1920's, 30's, 40's or 50's. During "The Triangle's" early days, the approximate boundaries of segregation were: north of Center, east of Pocatello Avenue, and west of 8th as depicted within the mounument.

To find a particular name, the first digit refers to the side of the monument (north, south, east, west) and the second digit(s) indicate the row number.

KORDOPATIS	N1	MCCULLOM	E4	OWEN	S6	REYNOLDS	N3	STAVROS	S2	WALKER	N8
LAIBLE	N5	MCCULLOUGH	S6	PAIGE	N2	RICHARDSON	N1	STEINKAMP	N2	WARD	N8
LALLAS	S7	MCCULLY	S3	PALAGI	N7	RICKS	N10	STEVENS	N2	WARREN	N8
LAGOS	E5	MCLEOD	N10	PALASSIS	W8	RICO	N2	STEVENSON	S8	WASHBURN	S5
LARSEN	S11	MCNALLY	S10	PALOTTA	N3	RIVERA	S7	STEWART	N2	WASHINGTON	S6
LARSON	S4	MCQUADE	N4	PAOLINO	N3	ROBERTS	S3	STIGGERS	S9	WATSON	W2
LARUE	S11	MEADER	N8	PAPAKOSTAS	E6	ROBINSON	S9	STIRLING	N3	WELCH	N11
LASTER	N2	MECCICO	S5	PAPAPAVLOS	E4	RODRIGUEZ	S2	STOCKING	S10	WEST	S2
LEDGERWOOD	S9	MEDINA	N7	PAPPAS	W5	ROGERS	N5	STOKES	S11	WESTON	N7
LEON	N11	MENA	S1	PARA	N1	ROJAS	S8	STRACKBEIN	S2	WHITE	S7
LESEKATOS	S9	MEREDITH	E8	PARDINI	N3	ROLFE	S4	STREETS	S7	WHITTAKER	N1
LEVELS	N10	MESTAZ	S3	PARIS	N1	ROMNEY	N1	SUEING	N11	WILLIAMS	N5
LEWIS	N4	METZLER	N10	PARISOT	S3	ROSA	S10	SUGIHARA	S5	WILLIS	N7
LIGGINS	S4	MILLER	N7	PARKER	N10	ROSALES	S3	SUMIDA	S10	WILSON	N4
LIMPEROPOULOS	E3	MILLS	N9	PATTERSON	S9	ROSE	S11	TADEMY	N5	WOLFE	S8
LINFORD	S1	MINARDI	N10	PATTIS	S5	ROSS	N10	TAFANELLI	S9	WOOD	N10
LINTELMANN	N7	MITCHELL	S9	PAXTON	N1	ROUSE	N6	TANIYAMA	S5	WOODINGTON	S11
LISH	S1	MITCHEM	N2	PEARSON	S6	RUBY	N11	TARR	S10	WOODS	S3
LOCKHART	S6	MONROE	N7	PENAGOS	S4	RUEBELMANN	N6	TAUSCHER	N7	WOOTERS	N3
LOMBARD	N7	MONTE	N7	PENDER	N6	RUSSELL	N10	TAYLOR	S10	WORMLEY	S3
LOMBARDI	S8	MONTEJANO	S3	PEOPLES	N5	SADAM	N3	TENDORE	N11	WRAY	N5
LOPPIE	N4	MOON	N5	PERKINS	S1	SAKELARIS	E1	THIROS	S9	WRIGHT	S11
LOTHROP	N7	MOORE	S4	PERRY	S1	SANDERS	N2	THOMAS	N9	WYCOFF	E5
LOVE	N6	MORENO	S4	PETERSON	S9	SANNA	S6	THOMPSON	S3	YAMANAKA	N5
LOVELAND	S11	MORGAN	N1	PETROS	N3	SATO	N4	TIGNER	N4	YOKOTA	N4
LOWE	S11	MORIMOTO	S2	PETTINELLI	W7	SAVOUR	N5	TILLOTSEN	S11	YORK	N6
LUCARELLI	N1	MORRIS	N11	PEYRON	S8	SCARDINO	E1	TIPP	N9	YOUNG	N8
LUPERINI	E6	MOTO	N4	PHARRIS	N4	SCHAERLY	S6	TISDALE	N7	ZACCARDI	N3
LUSK	S9	MUNSON	N5	PICCIANO	S8	SCOTT	N1	TODD	S11	ZAMORA	E5
MADISON	S2	MURAKAMI	S2	PIGG	S10	SCROGGINS	E1	TORRES	W1	ZAZWETA	S8
MADRID	W5	MURILLO	N9	PILLER	S10	SECRETT	N1	TOWNSEND	N11		
MALICHIO	S8	MURRIETA	S6	PISTORESE	S8	SEIDEL	S7	TRAHANT	S3		
MANFREDO	S1	MYERS	N8	POLETTI	S8	SEMONS	E9	TRAUGHBER	S7		
MARANGO	S5	NAKAMURA	S5	POLL	S11	SENES	S9	TRAYIS	N11		
MARCHETTI	S6	NEESER	S7	POOLE	S4	SERVEL	S9	TRENCHARD	N2		
MARCOTTE	S7	NELSON	S4	POSTELL	N6	SHAW	S6	TSAKRIOS	E4		
MARIANO	S5	NEWSON	S9	PRESSLEY	E9	SHIMADA	N1	TSELENTIS	W7		
MARRA	N6	NIELSEN	N4	POULOS	N6	SHINES	S7	TUCKER	N2		
MARSHALL	N3	NILES	N5	PRICE	N4	SHIPP	S6	TUELLER	N9		
MARTIN	S11	NISHISAKI	N1	PRODROMIDES	E7	SIERRA	S1	UROKIS	S3		
MARTINEZ	S7	NOBLES	N9	PULLOS	N3	SIMMONS	N10	VANN	N5		
MARTZ	S5	NUSSBAUM	S9	PULOS	S4	SKANDROS	S2	VARGAS	N10		
MASON	N7	ODOM	N2	PURCE	N9	SLAUGHTER	S3	VEGA	N3		
MASSARO	W5	OKTA	N4	QUENTON	E3	SLEE	S7	VELASCO	N11		
MAYER	S11	OLLIVIER	S10	RAMIREZ	N2	SMITH	N5	VELLEGAS	W3		
MCBRIDE	N5	OLSEN	N8	RANDALL	N9	SOTO	W1	VENEGAS	S1		
MCCAFFERY	S5	OLSON	S10	RASMUSSEN	N8	SPAHR	N4	VETRANO	N11		
MCCALED	N9	O'NEILL	N10	REBAIL	N6	SPIDELL	N8	VITALE	S10		
MCCASKILL	N2	O'ROURKE	N6	REED	N1	SQUIRES	S11	WADE	N2		
MCCLEAN	N11	ORTEGA	S4	REESE	N3	STAUDAHER	S4	WADSWORTH	S1		

DEAR READERS:

Do you (or someone you know) have memories or photographs of the Triangle that should be preserved? If so, please take the time to compile them in writing and:

- E-mail to planning@pocatello.us OR
- Mail to:
City of Pocatello - PDS
Triangle Memories
PO Box 4169
Pocatello, ID 83205

Photographs can be brought or mailed to the Neighborhood & Community Services Division at City Hall. They will be returned safely to you.

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Note: A PDF version of the photos is available for separate purchase.
Allow two weeks advance notice.