

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Dr. José Rizal Park

other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 1007 12th Avenue South

☐ not for publication

City or town Seattle

☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98144

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

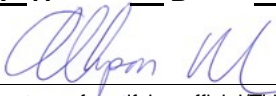
I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   national    statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A    B    C    D



April 14, 2025

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register

   determined eligible for the National Register

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   removed from the National Register

   other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Dr. José Rizal Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<b>Contributing</b>		<b>Noncontributing</b>	
2			buildings
			district
2			site
2	3		structure
1	2		object
7	5		<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: CONCRETE

roof: METAL

other: \_\_\_\_\_



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

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## Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

Dr. José Rizal Park features a designed landscape along with wooded slopes, walking trails, and parking. The designed landscape portion of the park is the gathering space along Twelfth Avenue South north of South Judkins Street in the southeast corner of the park. Wooded slopes, predominately deciduous, drop steeply downward to the west from the edges of the gathering space and extend to the west and north edges of the park along Interstates 5 and 90. Walking trails and a service drive extend through the wooded portion of the park. The designed landscape of the gathering space stems from the 1979 plans prepared by architects Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates. Significant features stem from this 1979 design and include the berms, lawn and grading, street trees, the central mall and connecting walkways, amphitheater, picnic shelter, parking area, restroom, dedicated space for the "East is West" mural (1981) by artist Val Laigo, and dedicated space for the bronze bust (1989) of Dr. Rizal by sculptor Anastacio Caedo. The designed landscape remains in good condition and retains a high level of architectural integrity. Original design, materials, and workmanship remain evident throughout topography, vegetation, circulation features, and structures and site furnishings. The spatial arrangement of the designed landscape conveys the key aspects of original design, association, and feeling, communicating how and why the gathering space was used.

### Physical Description

The 9.6-acre park has a generally rectangular footprint. The park's footprint is enclosed and shaped by road rights-of-way. The park's curved northwest corner follows the right-of-way alignment of the Interstate 5 to Interstate 90 north bound on ramp. Interstate rights-of-way extend along the southwest and northeast corners of the park. The east edge of the park is bounded by Twelfth Avenue South, which serves as the main public circulation connection for the park. South Judkins Street bounds the south southeast corner of the park.

The park resides at the north end of Beacon Hill. It occupies the west half of the hill's north point with the U.S. Marine Hospital – Seattle (1931, National Register listed) on the east half. The Twelfth Avenue South Bridge (1911, National Register listed) was rededicated the Dr. José Rizal Bridge on June 19, 1974, and connects north from the hill over the cut established by the 1911 Dearborn regrading project through Beacon Hill. The residential neighborhood of Beacon Hill extends south from the park along the ridge and sides of Beacon Hill. Interstate 5 extends along the toe of Beacon Hill's west slope. Interstate 90 extends along the north and northeast sides of the hill.

### Spatial organization

The spatial organization of the park is defined by topography and the **designed landscape** (1981, contributing site) of the gathering space along Twelfth Avenue South. The steep topography affords westward panoramic vistas from the gathering space of Puget Sound, the Seattle Chinatown International District, and South Downtown industrial district. The 50' x 150' gathering space extends along over half the length of the park's east side. A low chain link metal fence separates the gathering space from the steep slopes. Work in 2001 added chain link fencing and a sign at the north end of the

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

park to create an off-leash dog area. The off-leash area spans both the nominated property and adjacent property to the north.

### **Topography**

The effect of past regrading efforts and grading for roadway construction remains evident in the park's topography. Steep slopes (angle of slope is 33 to 35 degrees) drop sharply downward from the South Judkins Street and Twelfth Avenue South grades. The central portion of the park slopes more gradually (angle of slope is 8 to 9 degrees) to the northwest from the toes of the steep road grade slopes. The highpoint of the park is the southeast corner at 300' elevation (all elevations relative to sea level) with the low point being 135' at the west edge of the park. The gathering space along Twelfth Avenue South slopes gradually (angle of slope is 5 degrees) from south (300') to north (250'). Regrading the former parking lot (established 1971) at this location created the amphitheater at the south end and the gentle contours of small berms enclosing the south portion of the space.

### **Vegetation**

The park's vegetation conveys stages of change within the park. Vegetation along the steep slopes consists of regrowth underway by the late 1930s and well established by the late 1960s. A 1993 planting plan proposed the addition of small groves of blue damson plums, and dispersed plantings of several varieties of trees within the less steep northwest portion of the park; however, based on aerial photographs this was not substantially implemented. The existing vegetation is characteristic of sloped greenbelts within Seattle, consisting of a canopy of deciduous trees including vine maples (*Acer circinatum*) and alders (*Alnus sp.*) with an understory of deciduous shrubs and ferns, including western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*). The central portion of the park remained a graded site without vegetation following completion of Interstate 5 construction through the early 1970s. Establishment of trees did not start to occur until the 1990s with the area retaining a mix of open space and denser tree stands. There is also a small, fenced, apple (*Malus sp.*) orchard and a small grove of birches (*Betula sp.*).

In contrast, the designed landscape of the gathering space is characterized by lawn planted as part of the landscape design to provide a versatile surface for the space's small mounds and supporting cultural events and community gatherings, picnicking, and general park use. The twenty-two Carriere (Lavallei) Hawthorns (*Crataegus x Lavallei*) street trees along the west side of Twelfth Avenue South and the north side of South Judkins Street were also planted as part of implementing the landscape design for the gathering space.

Planting beds along the south and east sides of the gathering space, as well as trees at the north and south ends of the parking lots differ from the original landscape planting plans. A large Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*) is located on the south side of the restroom. The landscape plans had specified Sargent Cherry (*S. Prunus Sargentii*) trees for the north and south ends of the parking area, but these do not exist. The original landscape plan specified Hahns Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*) with corrugated metal edging. These do not exist. The planting beds contain a mix of low ornamental perennials and viburnum (*Viburnum davidii*) below several rhododendrons (*Rhododendron sp.*).

### **Circulation**

The park's circulation system supports a variety of uses. Concrete sidewalks along South Judkins Street and Twelfth Avenue South extend along the park edges linking it with circulation systems of

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

and providing access from the adjacent residential neighborhood. Concrete and asphalt walkways link these sidewalks with the amphitheater, central mall, picnic shelter, and restroom.

The **gathering space walkways** (1981, contributing structure) fulfill multiple roles. The 1979 design of the gathering space established the decorative concrete walkways within the south portion that provide the walkway for future placement of a bust of Dr. Rizal (1989) and commemorative plaques. The design established the axial, north to south asphalt walkway. Flanked by lawn this walkway defines the central mall linking the amphitheater and Dr. Rizal bust at the south end of the space, with the picnic shelter at the north end. Placed within this mall are the "East is West" mural, a children's play area (completed by 2000), and a branch walkway (completed by 2000) with benches and a picnic table. In 1998 two small sections of the asphalt walkway were replaced to access a storm drain.

Sidewalks extend north from the picnic shelter to the parking area. This includes a universal access ramp (ca. 2000) flanked by metal railings that connect to the parking area. An asphalt walkway continues along the west side of the parking area to the restroom. The walkway continues past the restroom to connect with the sidewalk along Twelfth Avenue South. The portion of the sidewalk northwest of the picnic shelter was added by 2000.

**Walking roads and paths** (2001-2012, noncontributing structure) extend out through the central portion of the park, traversing the steep slopes and include a small wood foot bridge added ca. 2012 as part of the system of pathways. These trails descend from the west end of South Judkins Street (established 2001 to 2002), the gathering space (established 2008 to 2009), and from Twelfth Avenue South at the north end of the park (established 2001 to 2002). They connect to the south and north ends of the Mountain to Sound trail segment and wood storage bins added ca. 2017 in the west portion of the park. The segment (established between 2018 and 2019) of the Mountains to Sound trail passes through the west portion of the park. This 12' wide segment is paved with asphalt and just under 900' in length. A service access drive extends from the southwest corner of the park (off the Mountains to Sound trail) and winds northeast to the central portion of the park. The southwest end of the access drive existed by 1968, but was later overgrown and re-established between 2000 and 2001 is 8' wide.

### ***Structures and site furnishings***

Most of the park's structures and site furnishings are grouped within the designed landscape along Twelfth Avenue South.

The concrete **amphitheater** (1981, contributing structure) has a square 26' x 26' plan with six tiers of seating oriented north towards the central mall of the designed landscape. A sidewalk connects the upper southeast corner with the sidewalk along Twelfth Avenue South. Stairs descend along the east side of the amphitheater. Concrete retaining walls extend along the east, west, and south sides of the amphitheater. These retaining walls extend north from the amphitheater seating to frame the south end of the formal walkway surrounding the bust of Dr. Rizal.

The **covered picnic shelter** (1981, contributing building) has a rectangular 30' x 40' plan with a central walkway that bisects the shelter into east and west halves. Each half has two fixed picnic tables within the shelter. A concrete apron on the west side of the shelter contains three grills, each mounted on metal posts. Metal posts support the wood surface picnic tables and associated benches. A concrete floor extends throughout the shelter. Concrete block posts with low plinths support the

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

opened walled shelter. The blocks have deep slots on each face with a rough chipped concrete finish. Concrete block walls enclose the central areas with wood sills at the pass-through openings in the walls. Blocks at these walls have slots and the chipped concrete finish on the outer face with a smooth inner face. Shed roofs rise above the hip roof at the central areas. A standing seam metal roof covers the two halves of the shelter and the shed roofs. The portion of the hip roof over the central walkway is open with exposed rafters. An L-plan, 50'-long concrete block retaining wall extends along the east side and east portion of the north side of the shelter. The wall is 3' tall at the southeast corner and drops in height to the north following the drop in adjacent grade level. Concrete cap blocks extend along the top of the wall. A fifth picnic table is located immediately northwest of the picnic shelter and has its own metal grille. A faucet mounted to a wood post on the north side of the picnic shelter provides water access. A drinking fountain (ca. 2000) is directly north of the picnic shelter.

The **parking lot** (1981, contributing site) has a rectangular 40' x 196' plan and is paved with asphalt. The 1979 design, with work completed in 1981, retained and integrated the north portion of the parking area built in 1971 into the park design, including the north curb cut access to Twelfth Avenue South. Work as part of implementing the 1979 design demolished and regraded the former south portion of the parking area. The 1979 design added the south curb cut. Concrete curbs separate the parking area from the sidewalk along Twelfth Avenue South. Additional concrete curbs extend along the north, south, and west sides of the parking area. Circulation within the approximately 20 stall area consists of a vehicle entry at the north driveway and exiting at the south driveway. Work ca. 2000 installed three galvanized metal benches with wood slat seating along the west side of the parking lot capitalizing on views out from the park.

The **restroom** (1981, contributing building) has a rectangular 24' x 17'-4" plan. Concrete block walls support the low-pitched hip roof. The roof has broad eave overhangs with exposed rafters and is clad with standing seam metal. The roof projects out slightly over the front entrance. Concrete blocks have narrow slots with a chipped concrete outer face finish. The inner face is smooth. A central opening on the east facade leads to the two restroom spaces on either side of a central plumbing and mechanical space. Metal gates allow the restroom spaces to be closed off when not in use. Skylights provide day lighting for the restrooms. All concrete surfaces are painted. Each restroom space has two stalls and a sink.

The **"East is West" mural** (1981, contributing object) created by artist Val Laigo stands prominently on the east side of the mall. The triptych consists of three panels having concrete frames enclosing a colorful multiple material design within each. The east-facing side depicts the history of the Philippines through Spanish, American, and Filipino flags. The west-facing side features an abstract expressionist piece with stained glass in rectangular shapes to emulate the downtown buildings beyond the mural. Designs are on both sides of the panels and along the panel edges. Materials include ceramic tile, art glass, and cut glass set in a dark gray cementitious field. The fields are not solid, having multiple openings of various sizes and forms piercing each panel. The frames have chamfered inner and outer edges. The panels each stand independent from the others, are of differing widths and heights, and arranged in a folded triptych form. There are several inches of space between each panel. A concrete walkway leads up to the mural from the central mall walkway. Work in 1998 removed the original wood bench that was originally located directly west of the mural for sitting and viewing of the mural.

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

Laigo worked with guest artists Weng Gavino (sari-manok), David Madayag (salmon), and Jeannette Tiffany (salmon) and assistants Dale Tiffany (bangus), Gerald Laigo (salmon), and Adrian Laigo (ichthus and bull's head) in the creation of specific elements within the mural. Those elements are identified after each person's name. Bronze plaques embedded in the edges of the panels identify the names of donors supporting the creation of the mural that was jointly sponsored by the Seattle Arts Commission, Seattle Parks and Recreation Department, and the Filipino Community of Seattle. Sponsors included the member communities of the Filipino American Intercommunity Council of the Pacific Northwest from Kitsap County, Puget Sound, Renton, Seattle, and Yakima Valley, as well as the Philippine Consulate General Ernesto A. Querubin and officers and staff.

The **bronze bust** (1989, noncontributing object) of Dr. Rizal designed by Filipino sculptor Anastacio Caedo occupies the prominent location on a granite clad, tapered pedestal (1989) directly north of the amphitheater. Bronze commemorative plaques are located on the front north side of the pedestal. A canted, exposed aggregate concrete curb encloses the planting area at the base of the pedestal. Concrete posts with a sloped top are located at the outer four corners of the planting area. Each has an exposed aggregate finish and a bronze plaque. The plaques identify the dedication and community leaders and friends supporting the installation. A time capsule resides below the pedestal and is attributed by Andrew Hedden as similar to a capsule that Dr. Rizal described in his novel *Noli Mi Tangere*. The Association of Filipino Architects of Washington (AFAW) prepared drawings in 1989 for the design of the pedestal to support the bronze bust. Work included constructing the pedestal, concrete posts, landscaping, and associated concrete curb. Plantings were specified as holly (*Ilex sp.*) and cinquefoil (*Potentilla sp.*). This work included slight reconfiguration of the original 1979 walkways at this location by adding curved paving sections to the east and west sides to provide a walkway around the bust.

The **play area** (1998, noncontributing structure) has a rectangular 24' x 20' plan with a central play structure (metal and synthetic materials) with gravel for the play surface. A concrete apron connects the play area with the central walkway within the mall. The play area is set 1' to 2' below surrounding grade with perimeter concrete retaining walls with chamfered corners. The play area is immediately north of the original child play area built as part of the 1979 park design and replaced by the City with the extant play area and connecting walkways.

The **picnic area** (1998, noncontributing site) occupies the space along the west side of the central mall and was part of the 1979 design to provide views of the central mall and amphitheater but subsequently extensively altered. Two picnic tables and associated concrete slabs were built for the area as part of the 1979 design. In 1998 the concrete slabs were replaced with a concrete walkway. One original picnic table remains at the north end of this area and the City moved the other to the northwest corner of the picnic shelter. Two added galvanized metal benches with wood slat seating are along the west side of the added walkway.

**Memorials** (1998, 2012 noncontributing objects) are located off the southeast and southwest corners of the central bronze bust of Dr. Rizal. Each concrete pedestal has a 2' x 3' rectangular plan with a sloped top and an exposed aggregate finish. Bronze memorial plaques are embedded in the top and front of the pedestal. One (2012) is dedicated to Filipino American World War II veterans who defended Bataan and Corregidor and includes a brief historical summary. The second (1998) pedestal commemorates the Philippine Centennial Movement and was installed in celebration of the 100th anniversary of Philippine independence from Spain.

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

### Table 1. Resource Count Table

Summary of buildings, structures, and objects within the site. Site furnishings, such as benches, play areas, and picnic tables are not included in the count.

Name	Year Built	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Park (site)	1981	1	
Amphitheater (structure)	1981	1	
"East is West" mural (object)	1981	1	
Restroom (building)	1981	1	
Gathering space walkways (structure)	1981	1	
Covered Picnic shelter (building)	1981	1	
Parking lot (site)	1981	1	
Picnic area (site)	1998		1
Play area (site)	1998		1
Memorials (object)	1998, 2012		1
Bronze bust of Dr. Rizal (object)	1989		1
Walking roads and paths (structure)	2001-2012		1
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- |                                     |   |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | A | Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | B | removed from its original location.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | C | a birthplace or grave.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | D | a cemetery.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | E | a reconstructed building, object, or structure.                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | F | a commemorative property.  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | G | less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years. |

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: ASIAN - Filipino

### Period of Significance

1981

### Significant Dates

1981: official construction completed

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates (architect)

Sound General Construction (builder)

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Dr. José Rizal Park in Seattle, Washington, is historically significant at the local level under Criterion "A" for its direct connection to the Seattle-area Filipino community. In partnership with the city, the Filipino community in the mid to late 1970s labored to have a park named and developed for them as a tangible source of group identity and pride. Through their sustained efforts, eventually a previously undeveloped piece of land became a center of cultural pride. The park, located at the north end of Beacon Hill, was formally opened in 1981. It was designed by the local architectural firm of Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates.

The park, not yet 50 years of age, is also significant under Criteria Consideration G, as a resource that highlights the history of an under-represented community. Its significance to the Filipino community is derived from the park as a cultural expression of the community itself and serves as a symbolic place of remembrance for Filipino principles and contributions of past activists and leaders.

Dr. José Rizal Park began as an undesigned, green space park. While the ground that makes up the park was officially named in 1974, dedication of the completed park occurred nearly seven years later on June 7, 1981. This celebration recognized the completion of a designed landscape and associated features of the park which included several structures, a mural, and monuments. Today the park's overall size, shape, and topography are the result of numerous regrading efforts and transportation construction projects undertaken by the city, state, and federal government.

The period of significance begins and ends in 1981, the year construction and development at the park was completed.

## Seattle Park System Development History

The establishment of Seattle's municipal park system began late, long after the city had been incorporated. Instead, private parks and natural areas outside of the city served the community's needs. The first public park, Denny Park, was established in 1884. Growth of the park system began in earnest with the development plans in 1903 and 1908 by the Olmsted Brothers. This plan guided the later acquisition of lands for parks, playgrounds and boulevards for the next 25+ years. Over the decades land acquisition and park development fluctuated greatly depending upon a variety of bond or funding levies.

Significant growth of the park system came in the 1970s with the passage of a large public bond measure called "Forward Thrust". This bond measure allowed the Parks Department to purchase numerous parcels in order to assemble greenbelts in many parts of the city. Among them were parcels along highway rights-of-way, both to the south and northeast of the future site of Dr. Jose Rizal Park. As of 2023, more than 460 parks have been established within the Seattle Parks and Recreation system.

## Early Park History

Beacon Hill, where the nominated park is located, and the surrounding area has been and continues to be home to the Coast Salish people and specifically the Duwamish Tribe since time immemorial. However, the landscape that their ancestors inhabited is markedly different than the landscape that comprises north Beacon Hill today due to the arrival and settlement of white Euro-American settlers in the mid-19th century.

As the city of Seattle grew, local government and private citizens transformed the physical environment to support the growing population. Seattle's hilly topography, which included Beacon Hill, was initially viewed as an obstacle to development. The hill separated the valleys to the east from the downtown area and initially limited development of the hill itself. Below the hill, development was further restricted by muddy tide flats.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

Over a 70+ year period, the Dr. Jose Rizal Park site itself would be shaped by a series of earthwork and construction projects, which left a largely unbuildable parcel with spectacular views overlooking the downtown core and Elliot Bay. First to affect the site was a regrading project which cut through the north portion of Beacon Hill. The goal was to flatten a cut through the north end of the hill which would allow easy travel to and from Rainier Valley to the east. Referred to as the Dearborn project, in 1909 city engineer R. H. Thompson's project utilized hydraulic sluicing to wash away portions of the hill. The resulting wet earth was then deposited into the tideland areas of the Duwamish at the base of the hill which had the added benefit of creating buildable land. After the regrade project, a bridge was constructed in 1912 to reconnect the hill to another hill.<sup>1</sup> At the time, the bridge was one of the first permanent steel bridges built in the city and reconnected the Capitol Hill area with Beacon Hill, carrying 12th Avenue traffic over Dearborn Street.<sup>2</sup>

In 1917 a significant mudslide on the north end of the Beacon Hill caused repair work to be needed to the south end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue bridge. As a result, the Seattle City Council was forced to condemn several parcels of land (Ordinance No. 37320, May 1, 1917).<sup>3</sup> Further legal proceedings occurred in June 1919 (Ordinance No. 39564) which allowed the city to vacate a total of 12 acres. After the hill was stabilized, it was determined that the city had taken more property than was necessary, and the vacated properties were replatted as the "Golf Heights Addition" (Ordinance No. 40003). At that time, no provisions were made to include a park in the replat. The area that would become Dr. José Rizal Park remained undeveloped. In 1928 part of the replated area was donated to the United States Public Health Service, whom had plans to construct a large hospital at the north end of the hill.<sup>4</sup> The development would require another regrading of the north end of the hill, considerable excavation, and a realignment of streets which would affect the future site of Dr. Jose Rizal Park.<sup>5</sup> Further hill work included projects in the mid-1930s, when the WPA installed a drainage tunnel to tap sub-surface water to try to stabilize the hillside.

Perhaps the biggest project to affect the future park site was a massive Interstate 5 freeway construction project in 1966.<sup>6</sup> That year a portion of the Golf Heights Addition properties were sold to the State of Washington for construction of the north and south freeway. The project also needed land for a large interchange that would eventually connect Interstate 90 to the east. Another mudslide in 1967 necessitated the installation of a buttress at the site, causing the area to be characterized as a controlled fill site. The construction of the freeway would accentuate the western bluff of Beacon Hill and eventually set the stage for the establishment of the nominated park.

With construction on the freeways completed, the first beginnings of the nominated park began in September 1971 when the Seattle City Council passed Ordinance No. 100300 which transferred jurisdiction over some remaining property in the Golf Heights Addition from the City's Building Department to the Parks & Recreation Department. The transfer would enable park development of long-underutilized pieces of property with sweeping views of downtown Seattle, the Duwamish Basin, Elliott Bay, and the Olympic Mountains. Over the next several years, the Parks Department worked to establish several viewpoints along the western slopes of Beacon Hill. After thinning view-blocking vegetation, sites were established at 12<sup>th</sup> & Forest and 12<sup>th</sup> & Judkins (the nominated site). Although not yet a designated "park", but instead referred to the area as a green belt, the parks district constructed a 65-car parking lot along 12th Avenue South and Judkins, and encouraged visitation

<sup>1</sup> Caroline Tobin with Artifacts Consulting, Inc., "Beacon Hill Historic Context Statement," prepared for Seattle Department of Neighborhoods (May 2004), 7, <https://www.seattle.gov/documents/Departments/Neighborhoods/HistoricPreservation/HistoricResourcesSurvey/context-beacon-hill.pdf> (accessed September 9, 2023).

<sup>2</sup> Priscilla Long, "Seattle's 12th Avenue South (Dearborn Street) Bridge is built in 1911," *Historylink.org* (December 23, 2007), <https://www.historylink.org/file/8437> (accessed September 9, 2023).

<sup>3</sup> "Jose Rizal Park: General," files from Seattle Parks and Recreation Department.

<sup>4</sup> "Report on Designation: Pacific Medical Center/former U.S. Marine Hospital," City of Seattle, Landmarks Preservation Board (1989), 4, <https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Neighborhoods/HistoricPreservation/Landmarks/RelatedDocuments/pacific-medical-center-designation.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2023).

<sup>5</sup> "To Operate on Hill," *The Seattle Daily Times*, January 4, 1922: 10.

<sup>6</sup> Tobin, "Beacon Hill Historic Context Statement," 48.

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

and enjoyment of the undeveloped spaces for their panoramic views.<sup>7</sup> The city initially referred to the north area as Golf Drive Park. Eventually, advocacy efforts by the Filipino community resulted in a name changed in 1974 to Dr. José Rizal Park.<sup>8</sup>

### **Dr. José Rizal Park Establishment and Construction**

For many years, prominent leaders in the Seattle-area Filipino community<sup>9</sup> had been advocating for the creation of a memorial in the city to honor Dr. José Protasio Rizal Mercado y Alonso Realonda, commonly known as Dr. José Rizal. Rizal (1861-1896) was an intellectual, writer, and political activist who had rallied against Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines. Spanish authorities publicly executed Rizal in Manila on December 30, 1896, convicting him of sedition and helping to organize an armed rebellion led by Andres Bonifacio's revolutionary society, the Katipunan. While Rizal had advocated for reform with his novel *Noli me tângere* (1886) which exposed the corruption of Spanish rule in Manila, he was not the leader of the revolution. However, his execution united Filipinos in their revolt against Spanish colonial authority and Rizal became a Filipino national hero for his martyrdom.

Although Rizal's life is connected with the Philippines and the site of his execution in Manila, his legacy extended far beyond the Philippines and inspired subsequent generations of Filipinos and Filipino Americans across the United States. Among them was a group of Filipino leaders in Seattle. These included Vic Bacho, Trinidad Rojo, Zenaida Guerzon, Lorenzo Anunciacion, Vincent Lawsin, and Aurelia del Fierro. They sought to share Rizal's legacy with future generations and in the 1970s worked tirelessly to name a community space after Rizal. The goal was not only to recognize the martyrdom of Rizal, but to have the larger Filipino community recognized and appreciated in Seattle. The two key leaders in the efforts were Vic Bacho and Trinidad Rojo.

#### ***Vic Bacho* (1903-1996)**

Eutiquio de La Victoria "Vic" Bacho had immigrated to the United States in 1927 as a student, seeking higher education in California. He was born to a middle-class family on November 20, 1903, in Talisay, Cebu, within the Philippines' Visayan Islands. His family ran a deep-sea fishing business. When Bacho left for the United States to go to school, he planned to return home after four years. However, that plan did not come to fruition. Facing racial discrimination, Bacho began to work seasonal jobs throughout California, but also began what would become a lifetime of activism while living in Stockton and Sacramento. He served as president of the Sacramento Filipino community during the Great Depression years. After serving in World War II, he moved back to Seattle, joining his brother, Vince.<sup>10</sup>

In the mid 1950s he enrolled at the University of Washington, and at the age of 54, he finally graduated with his bachelor's degree in political science in 1958. While in school he had worked at Boeing on the graveyard shift, attending classes, a course or two at a time. In Seattle he became heavily involved in several Filipino fraternal and community organizations including the Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc.; the Filipino Community Council; the Filipino-American Citizens (renamed Filipino-American Political Action Group of Washington or FAPAGOW); and later the Rizal Bridge and Park Preservation Society.

#### ***Trinidad Rojo* (1902-1994)**

Fellow organizer Trinidad Rojo had immigrated to the United States in 1926, also as a student. He was born on May 25, 1902, in the Ilocos region of the Philippines on the Northwestern coast of Luzon Island. After arriving in Seattle, he attended the University of Washington and also worked while going to school. Initially working in domestic service, he later served as a seasonal field and cannery worker. Rojo graduated from the University

<sup>7</sup> Roy Lehner Associates, "Rizal Park Master Plan," prepared for Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation (1975), 3.

<sup>8</sup> The name "Golf Drive Park" was due to a nearby street, "Golf Drive."

<sup>9</sup> Note, with a lowercase "c" in community, the authors of this report are referring to the greater Filipina/o/x community in Seattle while a capital "C" in Community specifically refers to the Filipino Community of Seattle.

<sup>10</sup> D. V. Corsilles, "Bacho clan in the making," in *Rizal Park: Symbol of Filipino Identity*, ed. D. V. Corsilles (Magiting Corporation, 1983), 194-195.

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

of Washington in 1930 with a bachelor's degree in English (Comparative Literature and Drama) and a minor in sociology. After completing school, he continued to work in the canneries and rose through the ranks of the Local 7, a union of Filipino cannery workers. He ultimately served four years as president of Local 7. While Rojo would become an active and important member of the Rizal Bridge & Park Preservation Society, later he resigned in protest when the planned statue of Dr. Rizal would not be life-size.

The two leaders were part of the same generation of early students who had immigrated to the United States after spending their formative childhood years in the Philippines under U.S. colonial rule (1899 to 1946). For many Filipinos during this era, Rizal had become a symbol of Filipino patriotism and civic engagement. According to Bacho in his memoir, annual celebrations of Rizal Day on December 30th—the anniversary of Rizal's execution—provided the Filipino community with “a time to remember the homeland, a time to feel patriotic and nostalgic.”<sup>11</sup> Rizal Day celebrations began in Seattle as early as 1920, initially through the efforts of Filipino students at the University of Washington. While annual commemorations were held at Broadway High School during the 1920s and into the 1930s and later the Seattle Chamber of Commerce Hall, both Bacho and Rojo had separately envisioned a more permanent facility or place to house such celebration, and wanted to construct a memorial dedicated to honor Dr. Rizal memory in the city. Both knew that a memorial could provide a cultural anchor for both Filipino Americans and future Filipino immigrants to connect with their heritage. Rojo's aspirations for a Rizal memorial dated back to 1960 when he helped to establish a Seattle chapter of “The Friends of Rizal.”<sup>12</sup>

At a May 30, 1973, program honoring Filipino American high school graduates, Rojo approached guest speaker Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman, and suggested renaming a Seattle street in honor of Dr. José Rizal. Just a few short weeks after this conversation — which Uhlman had supposedly responded to with “Why don't we?” — at the request of the Filipino community, Uhlman signed a proclamation declaring the week of June 19th, to be Rizal Week in Seattle.<sup>13</sup> Riding the wave of enthusiasm, Seattle Filipino leadership, including Rojo and Bacho, continued to pursue the idea of a street renaming. Forming a “Street Name Committee,” they came up with four recommendations of streets to be renamed: King Street, 4th Avenue, 5th Avenue, and 12th Avenue. On July 2, 1973, they sent a letter to Mayor Uhlman, with Bacho noting that such a gesture of renaming a street for Rizal “will also make the Filipinos proud... for this is the first time this is being done for them in this country.”<sup>14</sup>

The mayor sent the request to the city's Street Naming Committee. However, the request was not received favorably by the committee. Alfred Petty, Superintendent of Buildings noted that the committee did not support renaming long-established street names. However, he did recommend that the Board of Public Works name the planned new domed stadium José Rizal Stadium (1976, the stadium was named the King Dome). Although Petty's suggestion was not taken to heart, Mayor Uhlman continued corresponding with Rojo and Bacho suggested that perhaps the 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue S Bridge could be renamed after José Rizal. Rojo liked the idea and also suggested that Golf Drive Park also be officially named Dr. José Rizal Park.

With the mayors urging, the city council officially renamed the park and bridge in honor of Rizal on March 4, 1974. On site, the park (still undeveloped) and bridge were formally dedicated in a simple ceremony on June 19, 1974. Mayor Wes Uhlman and Philippine consul general, Julia Palarca, officiated at the dedication ceremony.<sup>15</sup>

The Filipino community was thrilled at this progress, but communication by the Parks Department sent a few months after the dedication ceremony left Bacho and Rojo disappointed. A cost estimate for the construction and development of the park was sent to them with well wishes on pursuing funds for developing the park. At

<sup>11</sup> E. V. “Vic” Bacho, *The Long Road: Memoirs of a Filipino Pioneer* (Seattle, WA: Self-published, 1992), 37.

<sup>12</sup> Andrew Hedden, “Filipino Americans and the Making of Seattle's Dr. José Rizal Bridge and Park,” *University of Washington: The Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project* (2013), [https://depts.washington.edu/civilr/rizal\\_report.htm](https://depts.washington.edu/civilr/rizal_report.htm) (accessed September 8, 2023).

<sup>13</sup> E. V. “Vic” Bacho, “Seattle's Rizal Bridge & Park: A Dream Realized,” in *Rizal Park...Symbol of Filipino Identity*, 4-5.

<sup>14</sup> Bacho, “Seattle's Rizal Bridge & Park: A Dream Realized,” 6.

<sup>15</sup> “Rizal Bridge & Park: a dream realized,” in *Rizal Park...Symbol of Filipino Identity*, 4-5.

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

the time this was not an uncommon practice. While park lands were purchased and/or donated, physical development of a park often came later through fundraising, neighborhood matching fund grants and/or partnership with the Seattle Parks Foundation. However, this practice was not clear to Bacho and Rojo. The city was interested, but just did not have the funds. However, to further the future of development of the park, in 1975 the city hired a consultant, Roy Lehner & Associates (landscape architect and environmental planner) to prepare a site analysis and develop a master plan for the site. Lehner estimated that the cost for park development was \$487,020. No plans were made for funding at that time, and some members of the Filipino community felt they had not been adequately consulted as to what the future of the development of the park might look like.

This created some tension between the city and the Filipino community. To move the plan forward, Bacho and Rojo and others formed their own committee, the Rizal Bridge & Park Development Committee<sup>16</sup> in 1977. Their main objective was to petition the city for funding and to move forward with plans to build out the park. In the meantime, the Development Committee and volunteers worked to clean up and beautify the park property. Within a year, the committee's efforts paid off when it was announced that the City of Seattle had received \$15.6 million in community block grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for a variety of projects in 1978. That funding package included money specifically earmarked for work at Dr. José Rizal Park along with 20 other parks.<sup>17</sup>

With funding now secured, Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates was hired in 1978 to develop a specific plan for the park. LaTourelle worked intensively with the Rizal Bridge & Park Development Committee and the larger Filipino community. The Committee had big ambitions for the site, including formal gardens, an outdoor theater, a community center, museum, library, playfields, and a children's play area. However, during planning it became clear the Committee's plans – and even the plans from the 1974 master plan – were unachievable due to the soil instability of the steeply sloped site, and noise from traffic along Interstates 5 and 90.

The Committee and architectural firm Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates pivoted and began to plan for a scaled down version of the park which included an amphitheater, play area, shelter house, parking, a restroom, and a central piece of art. With the help of a grant from the Seattle Arts Commission, Filipino American artist Val Laigo was commissioned to create a piece for the park. This resulted in his abstract expressionist mural titled "East is West" which depicts Philippine history in ceramic tile. A formal groundbreaking ceremony for the park was held on June 16, 1979. Marya Scharer served as the mistress of ceremonies at the event which included the United States and Philippine national anthems; a blessing by spiritual leaders; welcome and introductions by Vic Bacho; remarks by Deputy Mayor Bob Royer and Philippine Consul General Ernesto A. Querubin; a dance by Barangay Folk Dance Troupe; and closing remarks by Vincent A. Lawsin (President of the Filipino Community of Seattle), and Walter R. Hundley (Parks and Recreation Department Superintendent).

18

Once construction was complete and the Laigo mural installed, the park was formally rededicated on June 7, 1981.<sup>19</sup> The formal dedication of the completed park was led by Mayor Charles Royer with Philippine Consul General Ernesto A. Querubin in attendance. At the dedication ceremony, Royer noted the park was named not only to honor the martyr Rizal, but also to recognize the contributions of the Filipino community which has contributed to the diversity and richness of Seattle.<sup>20</sup> Other participants included Emilio Castillo, master of ceremonies; Rizal Post No. 142, American Legion; Seattle Post No. 6599, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Trinidad

<sup>16</sup> Members included: Members included Silvestre Tangalan, president, Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc.; Fred Cordova; Salvador del Fierro, Sr., Filipino Inc.'s board of trustees; Leo Lorenza, Filipino Senior Citizens, Inc.; Vincent A. Lawsin, Filipino-American Action Group of WA, Inc.; Zenaida F. Guerzon; Auerelia del Fierro; Ficardo and Rosita Farinas; Dolly Castillo; DV Corsilles, editor, Bayanihan Tribune; Francisco, Philippine American Herald; and Peter Bacho, legal consultant.

<sup>17</sup> "City grant request OK'd," *The Seattle Times*, March 31, 1978: A15.

<sup>18</sup> "Dr. Jose Rizal Park: Groundbreaking Ceremony, June 16, 1979, 2:00 P.M.," Department of Parks and Recreation Brochures and Ephemera, series 5802-14.

<sup>19</sup> Emilio R. Castillo, "How Rizal Park came to be..." in *Rizal Park: Symbol of Filipino Identity*, ed. D. V. Corsilles (Magiting Corporation, 1983), 3.

<sup>20</sup> Lettie Gavin, "A park is born, and a national hero honored," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, June 8, 1981: A7.

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

A. Rojo, chairman, Rizal Round Table of Race Parity; Walter R. Hundley, superintendent of the Seattle Parks and Recreation Department; City Councilwoman Dolores Sibonga; Vic Bacho, president of the Dr. José P. Rizal Bridge and Park Preservation Society; and Silvertre A. Tangalan, president of the Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc.<sup>21</sup> The festivities were marked by the unveiling of Lago's mosaic mural with music provided by the 13th Naval District band.<sup>22</sup>

Reportedly the Dr. Jose Rizal Park in Seattle was the first park to be dedicated in the United States to honor Rizal. Globally, the only other park in the world that predates Seattle's Rizal Park, is Rizal Park (also known as Luneta Park) in Manila. Later other parks and monuments that have been dedicated to Rizal in the U.S. include sites in San Francisco, California (1996); Jersey City, New Jersey (1998); Orlando, Florida (2001); and Carson, California (2011).

The work of the Development Committee did not end with the park build out. Their goal was to also install a memorial bust in the park of Dr. Jose Rizal. This dream was realized in 1989 when Filipino sculptor Anastacio Caedo's bronze bust of Rizal was installed in the park. Caedo is best known for his commissions of representational sculptures of national heroes and successful Filipino politicians, businessmen, and educators. Over the course of his career, he created numerous statues of Jose Rizal, most notably the ones that are displayed in various Philippine embassies throughout the world.

Key to securing funding for the Rizal bust was Zenaida Guerzon (with the help of Seattle councilwoman Dolores Sibonga), then chairman of the Jose Rizal Park & Bridge Preservation Society. Guerzon had moved to the Pacific Northwest from Manila in the 1950s and became well known in the Filipino community, particularly for her involvement with the Filipino senior center, working up from volunteer to executive director. Later she became a high school bilingual teacher working at Franklin High School (introducing Tagalog, the Filipino national language to the students), and Ingraham High School, during the 1980s before retiring in 1990. Guerzon was a founding member of the Filipino Teachers Association and was a member of the Filipino American Educators of Washington.<sup>23</sup>

The park became (and remains) a central gathering place for the Seattle Filipino American community, hosting a variety of events and festivals. Such events included a Philippine centennial celebration motorcade of 50 cars traveled from the Filipino Community Center (5740 Martin Luther King Jr Way S) through the city before ending at Rizal Park in 1998.<sup>24</sup> Beginning in 2009, the Zenaida Guerzon Foundation held its Rizal Park Music and Arts Festival at its namesake park for a decade, featuring local Filipino and Pacific-Asian musicians and dancers.<sup>25</sup> The park has also been the host of the annual picnic held by the Bataan and Corregidor Survivors Association of Washington, an organization founded in 1959 by 157 Filipino-American veteran men and women who defended the Philippines during World War II.<sup>26</sup>

Natural beautification of the park has been an on-going effort by a variety of partners. Among them was the Seattle Reforestation Project, which planted 300 trees in the park in April 1991 with the help of volunteers from the Filipino Youth Activities Association. This was a joint effort by the State Department of Natural Resources, the City of Seattle, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.<sup>27</sup> This was followed in 1993 by another massive tree planting effort of 560 trees that occurred as part of the inaugural efforts to create a greenbelt of forests and trees along Interstate 90 between Seattle and Cle Elum, the beginning of the Mountains to Sound Greenway

<sup>21</sup> Gavin, "A park is born, and a national hero honored."

<sup>22</sup> "Jose Rizal Park, featuring mural, to be dedicated," *The Seattle Times*, May 31, 1981: C8.

<sup>23</sup> Charles E. Brown, "Teacher's forte was community service – Zenaida Guerzon worked tirelessly for seniors," *The Seattle Times*, August 13, 2005: B6. Guerzon was honored by the Filipino American National Historical Society for her professional and volunteer successes in 1994 and was appointed by Washington Governor Gary Locke in 2004 to the State Council on Aging. She died in 2005 at the age of 75.

<sup>24</sup> "Events," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, June 8, 1998: B2.

<sup>25</sup> "Briefly – Park to host 2nd Music and Arts Fest," *City Living Seattle*, August 4, 2010, via NewsBank.

<sup>26</sup> Nancy Bartley, "New Seattle monument honors bravery of Bataan soldiers," *The Seattle Times*, February 4, 2012,

<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/new-seattle-monument-honors-bravery-of-bataan-soldiers/> (accessed December 14, 2023).

<sup>27</sup> "Trees to be planted at Jose Rizal Park," *The Seattle Times*, April 4, 1991: C3.



**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

(eventually established by Congress as a National Heritage Area in 2019).<sup>28</sup> Local businesses and the Weyerhaeuser Co. Foundation helped fund the \$40,000 tree planting project, with volunteers from local Filipino organizations, the Beacon Hill Chamber of Commerce, and Pacific Medical Center.<sup>29 30</sup>

**Artist: “Val” Laigo (1930-1992)**

To create a monument to Filipino history in Dr. Jose Rizal Park, Filipino American artist “Val” Laigo worked with several guest artists in the creation of specific elements within the mural. These included Weng Gavino (sari-manok), David Madayag (salmon), and Jeannette Tiffany (salmon) and assistants Dale Tiffany (bangus), Gerald Laigo (salmon), and Adrian Laigo (ichthus and bull’s head). These elements are identified after each person’s name. The east-facing side of the monument was paid for by the Seattle Arts Commission and depicts the history of the Philippines through Spanish, American, and Filipino flags. The west-facing side was paid for by the Filipino Community and features an abstract expressionist piece with stained glass in rectangular shapes to emulate the downtown buildings beyond the mural. According to essayist Jordan McDonald in an article while interning at the Smithsonian’s Archives of American Arts,

*Val Laigo’s “East is West” monument is a dynamic example of this kind of radical reframing. Laigo’s work locates the complex identity and influences of a people who the US government had determined to be “foreign in a domestic sense,” and collapsed the distance forged by imperialism. As an homage to the legacy of Dr. José Rizal, an activist whose primary weapons against injustice were words, it is apt that “East is West” would take up the charge of contending with the painful and powerful truths of Filipino American history. This time, using the language of art.*<sup>31</sup>

Artist Valeriano “Val” Emerenciano Montante Laigo was born on January 23, 1930, in Naguilian, La Union, in the Philippines. As an infant, Laigo moved with his family to the United States, settling in Seattle. He spent his childhood in Seattle, graduating from Bishop O’Dea High School, an all-boys Catholic high school in Seattle’s first hill neighborhood, in 1948. While still in high school, he worked as a dishwasher, busboy, and pantryman. After high school he served in the Merchant Marine during the Korean War. He then worked in Alaska canneries in the summers from 1951 to 1953 while attending Seattle University. He graduated from Seattle University in 1954 with a degree in art. While still a student at Seattle University, Laigo began working professionally as an artist in the editorial department at the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* in 1952.

He then completed post-graduate studies at Mexico City College (now the University of the Americans) between 1956 and 1957, later transferring to the University of Washington. While there he worked as the art director and staff artist for the Boeing Research Laboratories from 1959 to 1963. Laigo completed his master’s degree in fine arts at the University of Washington in 1964.

Upon graduation, he became a professor of art at Seattle University in 1965. During his time at Seattle University, he designed the course for arts of non-Western cultures in a Global Studies Project, organized the exhibit “Many Colors” (1970), and created and directed the Community Art Program (1972). Laigo also taught at several other schools including the Puget Sound Junior High School, Evergreen Senior High School, and Seattle Creative Activities Center. In addition to his teaching career, he had a rich career as an independent artist with his work exhibited in museums and art and campus galleries across the state and country. Notable projects include a three-piece mural for the reading room in Lemieux Library at Seattle University.

<sup>28</sup> Peyton Whitely, “First step coming in Greenway from Cle Elum to Sound – Planting set for Saturday at Beacon hill park,” *The Seattle Times*, March 10, 1993: B4; Mountains to Sound Greenway, “About the National Heritage Area,” *Mountains to Sound Greenway*, <https://mtsgreenway.org/learn/national-heritage-area/> (accessed December 14, 2023).

<sup>29</sup> Michael Paulson, “Planting project puts new forest in city park,” *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, March 11, 1993: B1.

<sup>30</sup> Lisa Kremer, Kris Sherman, Steve Maynard and Kim Eckart, “‘ Loud, dirty – but ‘awesome’ – up close, fans get an eyeful and mouthful,” *The News Tribune*, March 27, 2000: A8.

<sup>31</sup> Jordan McDonald, “Val Laigo, José Rizal Park, and the Mosaic of Filipino America,” *Smithsonian Archives of American Art* (March 13, 2019), <https://www.aaa.si.edu/blog/2019/03/val-laigo-jose-rizal-park-and-the-mosaic-of-filipino-america> (accessed September 13, 2023).

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

Laigo taught art at Seattle University for twenty years until he had to take medical leave in 1985. His “East is West” mosaic mural at Dr. José Rizal Park is arguably the culminating piece of his career. Not only was it a mosaic mural, rather than a painted mural, but it provided him the opportunity to channel his Filipino heritage and Seattle upbringing into a piece for the larger community.

In addition to his artistic career, Laigo was a thoughtful community member and supporter of many educational, youth, and Filipino organizations. These included the Artist Equity, the National Education Association, the Puget Sound Group of Northwest Painters, served on the King County Arts Commission (1972-78), the Washington State Arts Commission, the Filipino Catholic Youth, the Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc., the Seattle Youth Service Center, the Asian American Education Association, and the Filipino American National Historical Society. Laigo passed away in Seattle in 1992 after a long illness at the age of 62. His papers are housed at the Smithsonian – Archives of American Art.

***Architect - Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates***

The designer of the park was architect and women’s rights activist Elaine Day LaTourelle. Over the course of her career, she made a profound and distinct impact on the built environment in the Pacific Northwest. Born on September 9, 1938, in Bexar, Texas, Evelyn Elaine Day moved to Seattle with her parents Emmett and Roxie Day in 1948. Her dad became a distinguished professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Washington, and her mom, was a home economics teacher for the Seattle School District. A graduate of Roosevelt High School, Elaine received her Bachelor’s degree in Architecture from the University of Washington in 1961, and then a Master’s degree from Yale University in 1964.<sup>32</sup>

Upon graduation she took a job at the D.C. office of the South Carolina architectural firm of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolfe. During that time, she married her high school sweetheart John Allen LaTourelle on May 3, 1965, at the age of 26. John, also a University of Washington graduate, was a land use planner by training and the two decided to open their own architecture and planning firm in Seattle in 1969. Known as *The LaTourelle Associates*, the firm took on a wide variety of projects. Many were for tribal communities across Puget Sound and included work with the Tulalip, Skokomish, Swinomish, and Suquamish Tribes. Despite their divorce in 1975, Elaine and John continued working together for many years.

Elaine opened her own firm, Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates in 1976 and began a specialization in library planning and construction. Over the course of her career, her firm was responsible for programming, design, and construction of over 50 libraries scattered across the Pacific Northwest. Projects included the North Mason Library in Belfair (1979); an addition to the Bellingham Public Library (1985); Whatcom Community College Library in Bellingham (1986); the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library (1988) in Tacoma; the Mill Creek Library in Everett (1988); the Vashon Island Library; an addition to the Swasey Public Library (1989) in Tacoma; and a library for Renton Technical College Library. Her extensive experience with library work led her to become a consultant to the State Higher Education Coordinating Board in 1992.

Beginning in the early 1990s, LaTourelle also served as a key consultant to the Seattle Public Library System for several years. She helped them chart a long-term development plan for the Downtown Central Library and all 22 branches and wrote the Library System’s long-range Facilities Master Plan (1994). Within that document she proposed solutions for deficiencies and cost estimates. Additionally, she prepared all Seattle Public Library Branch Plans for bond campaigns, directing the site search and evaluation for the proposed new Central Library (designed by Rem Koolhaas, 2004).

Other design work included the Sherwood Forest Specialty Park in Bellevue (1987); the Whatcom Community College – Laidlaw Center (1987) in Bellingham; the Harborview Hospital Boren St. Parking Garage with artist Vicki Scuri (1990); and the Centralia Community College Learning Assistance Resource Center (1991).

<sup>32</sup> Michael C. Houser, “Elaine Day LaTourelle,” *DocomomoWEWA*, <https://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architect/latourelle-elaine-day/> (accessed September 11, 2023).

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

LaTourelle often took on projects with a collaborative approach, understanding the power of bringing the right experts and knowledge to the table. A frequent collaborator was architect Robert M. Barger whom she shared office space with in the late 1970s. Other collaborations include Westlake Park in Seattle (1986) with the landscape firm of Hanna/Olin Ltd. from Philadelphia.

In another collaboration, in the Spring of 1980, in order to submit a proposal for the King County jail project, LaTourelle formed a limited partnership with fellow female architects Carolyn Geise, Lottie Eskilsson, and Jane Hastings. While their collaboration, which they called ARCHITECTA, failed to make the short list, the group continued working together, offering consultative services for several years.

On the side, LaTourelle served on the faculty of the University of Washington (1975-1990). While there she taught both graduate and undergraduate design studios, and served as both an undergraduate coordinator and a graduate program advisor. She also helped develop a study program with the University of Liverpool and taught in the *Architecture in Rome Program*. Professor LaTourelle's design studios and thesis topics often emphasized public buildings, social issues and conditions, as well as special populations, working with community groups on real projects.

Over the course of her career, she was an active leader on a variety of women's rights issues. Beginning in the 1960s she helped organize and lead numerous efforts on a variety of issues at the city, county, and state level. These included divorce reform, childcare, justice for women offenders, sexism and racism in school textbooks, violence against women, the scarcity of women political candidates, and fair housing and employment. LaTourelle was also actively involved in the National Organization for Women (NOW). She helped organize the Seattle chapter in 1970, and served in several leadership capacities, including a term as chapter President in 1972, and two years as National Legislative Vice President.

Today LaTourelle still resides in Seattle. Retired, her personal and company archives can be found at the University of Washington Special Collections.

## **Filipino Community in Seattle**

The Philippines—a collection of islands—were colonized and unified by Spain almost 500 years ago, in 1546. Spain's colonial empire in the Western Hemisphere (and rule over the Philippines) came to end, though, in 1898 after war with the United States. Conflict had erupted between Spain and the United States when the U.S. government and people became unsettled by the political instability of nearby Spanish-occupied Cuba as revolutionaries fought for Cuban independence. After the Spanish-American War was ended by a peace treaty signed in Paris in 1898, Spain sold their claim to the Philippines to the United States, the war's victor, for \$2 million. The Philippines, despite their own battle against Spain for independence in 1896, then became a colonial territory of the United States.

While Filipinos had immigrated to the United States well before the Spanish-American War, the first recorded Filipino in Washington State was a man called "Manila" who lived at Port Blakely on Bainbridge Island in 1883. After the war and the U.S. had acquired the Philippines from Spain in 1898, Filipinos were able to freely immigrate to the United States as U.S. nationals without passports.<sup>33</sup> However, the Philippines continued to fight against colonial control for the next three years seeking independence, rather than simply a change in colonial rulers. Known as the Philippine-American War, fighting ended in 1902, but not before over 20,000 Filipino and 2,400 U.S. combatants died as well as nearly 200,000 civilians from violence, famine, and disease.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Matthew Kingle, "A History Bursting With Telling: Asian Americans in Washington State, A Curriculum Project for Washington Schools," *Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington*, <https://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Asian%20Americans/Asian%20American%20Main.html> (accessed November 18, 2022).

<sup>34</sup> "The Philippine-American War, 1899-1902," *Office of the Historian: Department of State*, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/war> (accessed November 22, 2022).



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State

After the war ended, a wave of immigration to the United States began. This included young students – later called “pensionados”, laborers (primarily young, single, and male), and those seeking to join the U.S. Navy. This wave of immigration was influenced by a series of acts and orders: General Order No. 40 - a 1901 executive order signed by President William McKinley to allow the Navy to enlist Filipinos into service, the Pensionados Act of 1903, and the Gentlemen’s Agreement Act of 1908.<sup>35</sup>

General Order No. 40 (implemented upon Secretary of the Navy John D. Long signing on April 8, 1901), allowed the Navy to enlistment up to 500 Filipinos despite them not being full U.S. citizens.<sup>36</sup> Due to western Washington’s numerous naval installations, a large number of Filipinos immigrated to the state. Further stimulating immigration was Act No. 854, which established a scholarship program to young Filipinos to migrate to the United States for study. It was hoped that students of this program, who were known as *pensionados*, would return to the Philippines and eventually help with self-governance. Many of students were typically from elite Filipino backgrounds but other students, self-funded followed.”<sup>37</sup> Many enrolled at the University of Washington and by 1914 the number of Filipino students reached 70.

Also affecting immigration was the 1908 Gentlemen’s Agreement Act, which was an informal agreement between the U.S. and Japanese governments.<sup>38</sup> This act curtailed Japanese immigration to the United States, and significantly impacting agricultural and industrial operations which had relied on Japanese labor. As a result, employers began to recruit Filipino laborers. Washington State was a draw for Filipino laborers seeking work and economic prosperity with the state’s agricultural industry. Their arrival coincided with the growth of the Alaskan salmon canning industry with Seattle as a point of departure for workers heading to the canneries.

Some of the earliest groups of Filipinos to reside in Washington arrived in 1906 when the federal government hired 40 Filipino men to work aboard the steamship *Burnside* laying telephone cables from Seattle to Alaska.<sup>39</sup> After their time aboard the vessel was done, several sailors chose to stay in Seattle. Together they formed the earliest Filipino community in the city. However, by 1910, the federal census only identified 17 Filipinos in the entire State of Washington.<sup>40</sup> Eventually other Filipino communities were established. In Kitsap County Filipino farmers and/or retired navy servicemen who chose to stay formed a collective on Bainbridge Island. By 1920, the Filipino population had increased to approximately 1,000.

Per census records, the first Filipinos to live and work in Washington State were all men, primarily bachelors. The first known Filipina woman to live in Washington was Rufina Clemente Jenkins (1886-1976), wife of Frank Jenkins. The couple met in the Philippines when Frank, a black Buffalo Soldier in the 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment, was stationed there during the Spanish-American War. Rufina was the daughter of a Castilian Spanish father and a Filipina mother.<sup>41</sup> After the war Frank was stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco and then was moved to several other locations stateside (as well as back in the Philippines) before receiving orders to report to Fort Lawton in Seattle in 1909. He brought Rufina and their children with him.

Filipino immigration to Washington State increased during the 1920s, particularly following the passage of the federal Immigration Act of 1924. This act denied entry to the United States to aliens ineligible for citizenship

<sup>35</sup> President William McKinley, “Executive Order,” *The American Presidency Project* (April 5, 1901), <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/executive-order-104> (accessed November 18, 2022); Bureau of Naval Personnel, “Filipinos in the United States Navy,” *Naval History and Heritage Command* (October 1976), <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/f/filipinos-in-the-united-states-navy.html> (accessed November 18, 2022).

<sup>36</sup> Bureau of Naval Personnel, “Filipinos in the United States Navy.”

<sup>37</sup> Fred Cordova, *Filipinos, Forgotten Asian Americans: A Pictorial Essay, 1763-circa 1963* (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Pub. Co., 1983), 124.

<sup>38</sup> Shiho Imai, “Gentlemen’s Agreement,” *Densho Encyclopedia*, (updated November 27, 2019), [https://encyclopedia.densho.org/Gentlemen's\\_Agreement](https://encyclopedia.densho.org/Gentlemen's_Agreement) (accessed November 18, 2022).

<sup>39</sup> “Visitors on Waterway: Crowds Watch Filipino Sailors on Burnside Play Football,” *The Daily Ledger*, March 13, 1905: 3; “Entire Crew of 150 Vaccinated,” *The Daily Ledger*, February 14, 1910: 8; “United States Cables Ship Burnside,” *The Daily Ledger*, July 2, 1907: 6.

<sup>40</sup> Cordova, *Filipinos, Forgotten Asian Americans*, 17.

<sup>41</sup> Rufina Clemente Jenkins and Francesca Robinson, Oral History Interview, DPAA Oral Histories, University of Washington Civil Rights & Labor History Consortium.

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

(i.e., Chinese, Japanese, and other Asian immigrants) and established quotas for immigrant groups. However, Filipinos were not impacted by this legislation and, along with citizens in other unincorporated territories (i.e., Puerto Rico and Cuba), they were granted status as American “nationals.” As such, the 1924 Act encouraged Filipino immigration to the mainland United States. Many took agricultural jobs or other jobs traditionally filled by other Asian immigrants. Filipino workers were often itinerant, completing seasonal work on farms or in canneries and then returned to the city for service-industry jobs. As the number of families grew, many found themselves living in or around Seattle’s Chinatown.<sup>42</sup> Soon Filipino owned and operated businesses, union buildings, and hotels began to emerge in the Chinatown district. By 1935, there were enough Filipinos in community that they formed an association, the Filipino Community of Seattle, Incorporated. Organization led to political activism. Workers in Seattle formed the Cannery Worker’s and Farm Laborer’s Union (CWFLU) in 1933, the first Filipino-led labor union in the nation. Both workers and students, continued to press for Filipino rights amid anti-Asian discrimination.

Affecting discrimination was the passing of the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1935. The act promised independence to the Philippines in 1945, the country was no longer considered a U.S. colony and this severely limited Filipino immigration to the U.S. Following the federal Tydings-McDuffie Act, Washington State amended its alien land law in 1937. The amendment changed in the definition of an “alien” which affected several labor, land ownership, and the day-to-day lives of Filipino people living in the state. Filipino activists fought back against this law in the court system.

Among those was Pio De Cano. After Washington’s amended alien land law passed in 1937, canary worker De Cano brought a lawsuit against the State of Washington in 1939 challenging the constitutionality of the law, specifically how it applies to Filipinos owning property.<sup>43</sup> Attorney Austin E. Griffiths, on behalf of De Cano, sought a declaratory judgement through the King County Superior Court to sustain the right of petitioners (the suit included the Seattle Filipino Community) to purchase and own land. Judge McDonald issued a declaratory judgement in favor of De Cano in 1940 and the state appealed. In the 1941 case *De Cano v. State of Washington*, the Washington State Supreme Court also decided in De Cano’s favor, declaring the state’s alien land law was unconstitutional, allowing Filipinos the ability to buy or lease land in Washington State once again.<sup>44</sup> Despite this case, the state’s alien land laws would not be repealed in their entirety until a constitutional amendment was passed in 1966.

## Summary

Such struggles galvanized the Filipino community in Seattle and they had long sought to have a physical place in which their cultural identity could be recognized and celebrated. The sustained advocacy efforts to establish Dr. José Rizal Park became an immediate and now long-standing “symbol of success for the Filipino and his identity.”<sup>45</sup>

While the park was originally intended as commemorative site, it continues to be a gathering place for Filipino Americans and others in Seattle. Attorney Peter Bacho, nephew of Vic Bacho, summarizes the importance of the park to the community. He writes: the park “...was based, at least in part, upon a realization that Filipino Americans had reached a level of political maturity. The omen is positive. It means that Filipino concerns, although they may at times be outweighed by competing concerns, can no longer be ignored.”<sup>46</sup>

<sup>42</sup> John D. Nonato, “Finding Manilatown: The Search for Seattle’s Filipino American Community,” History Undergraduate Thesis, University of Washington (March 2016),

[https://digitalcommons.tacoma.uw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1024&context=history\\_theses](https://digitalcommons.tacoma.uw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1024&context=history_theses), 10.

<sup>43</sup> An article in *Rizal Park* states De Cano purchased the house in 1929 but then also states 1939, but the De Cano family was not listed at the address until the 1936 city directory.

<sup>44</sup> “Law Illegal in Barring Filipino as Land Owner,” *The Seattle Times*, March 1, 1941: 3.

<sup>45</sup> E. V. “Vic” Bacho, “Seattle’s Rizal bridge & park: a dream realized,” in *Rizal Park: Symbol of Filipino Identity*, ed. D. V. Corsilles (Magiting Corporation, 1983), 5.

<sup>46</sup> Peter Bacho, “Are we now politically mature? Jose Rizal Park a positive omen” in *Rizal Park: Symbol of Filipino Identity*, 48.

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

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County and State

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**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

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**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register  
\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark  
\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Office  
\_\_\_ Other State agency  
\_\_\_ Federal agency  
☒ Local government  
\_\_\_ University  
\_\_\_ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Dr. José Rizal Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 9.6 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**      NAD 1927 or      NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1                 
Zone Easting Northing

3                 
Zone Easting Northing

2                 
Zone Easting Northing

4                 
Zone Easting Northing

**Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47.593811° -122.319112°  
Latitude Longitude

3 47.591517° -122.317484°  
Latitude Longitude

2 47.593862° -122.317330°  
Latitude Longitude

4 47.591596° -122.319835°  
Latitude Longitude

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is in the SE ¼ of Section 5 Township 24 North, Range 4 East in King County, Washington, and legally described as Golf Heights Addition to the City of Seattle, established through Ordinance No. 40003 of the City of Seattle, Washington. It is otherwise identified as tax lot 2829600005.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the park established by the city and contains the designed landscape used by and established through advocacy efforts of the Filipino community.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Pratt, Co-founder, and Spencer Howard, Co-founder (Edited by DAHP Staff)  
organization Northwest Vernacular, Inc. date September 2024  
street & number P.O. Box 456 telephone 360-813-0772  
city or town Bremerton state WA zip code 98337  
e-mail katie@nwvhp.com

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



## Vicinity Map

Dr. Jose Rizal Park  
Seattle, WA



**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State



**Google Map**

Dr. Jose Rizal Park  
Seattle, WA

1 47.593811° -122.319112°  
Latitude Longitude

3 47.591517° -122.317484°  
Latitude Longitude

2 47.593862° -122.317330°  
Latitude Longitude

4 47.591596° -122.319835°  
Latitude Longitude

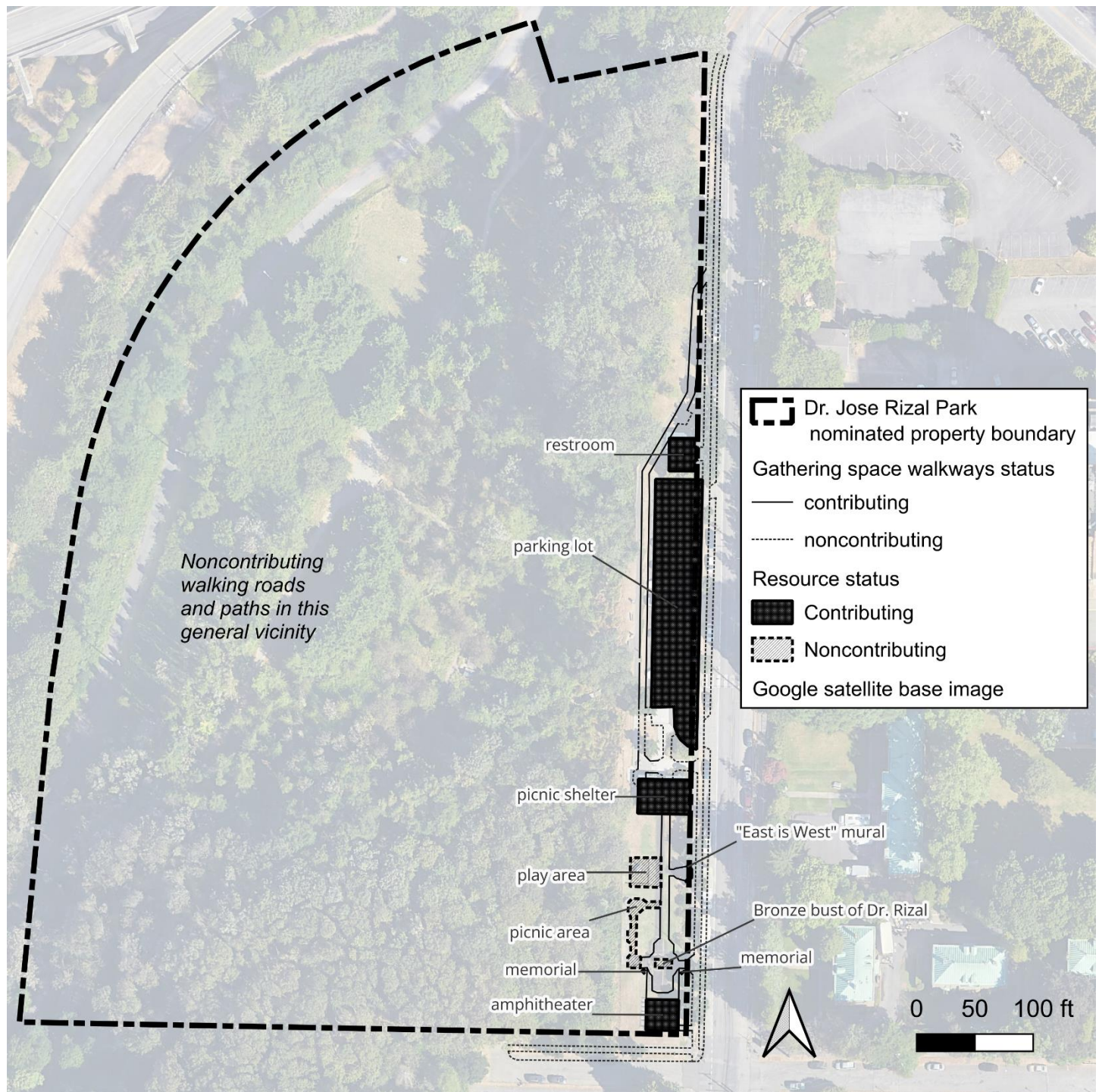


# Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

# King County, WA

County and State



## Resource Status Map

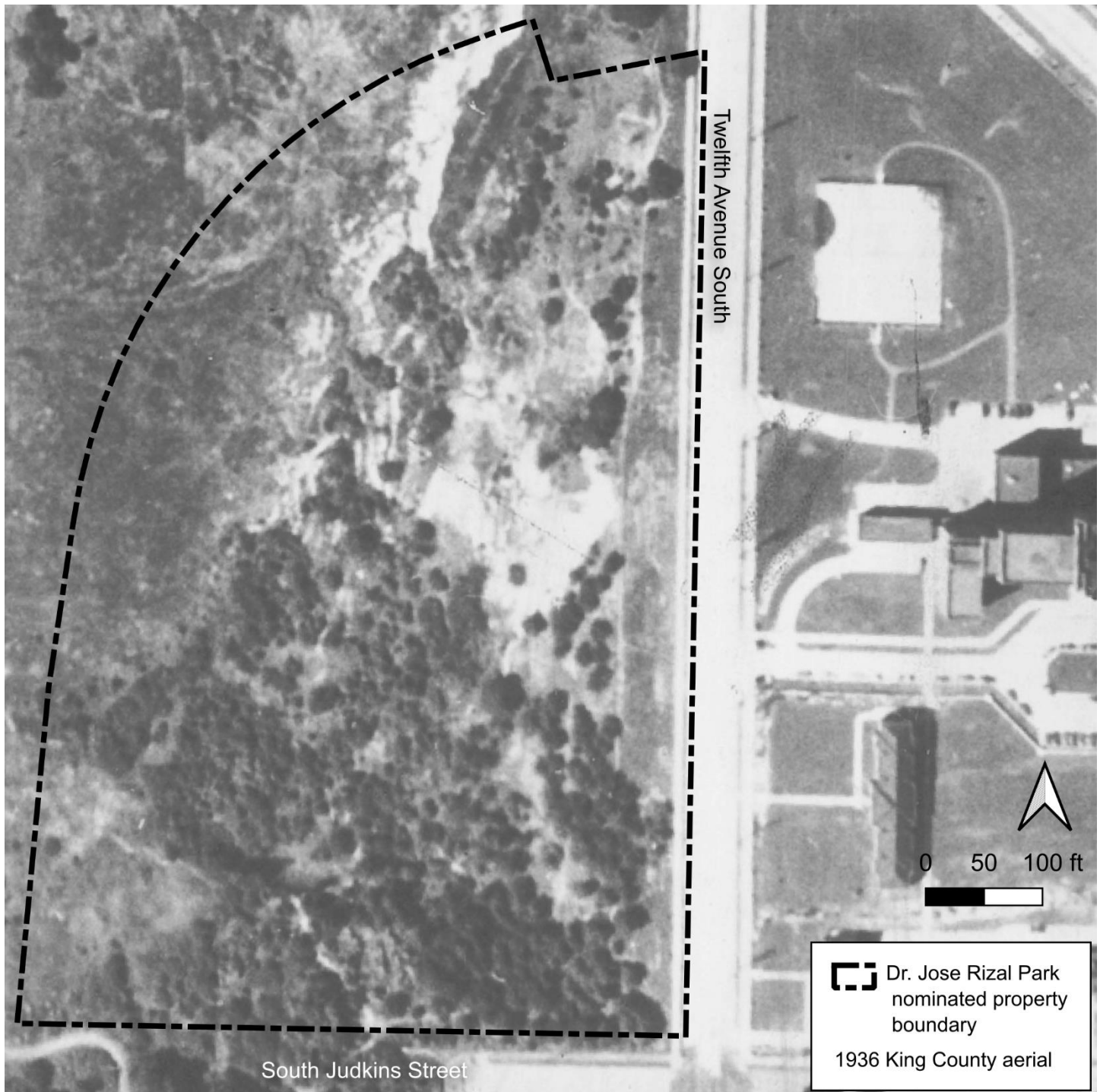
Dr. Jose Rizal Park  
Seattle, WA

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



**1936 aerial**

Dr. Jose Rizal Park  
Seattle, WA

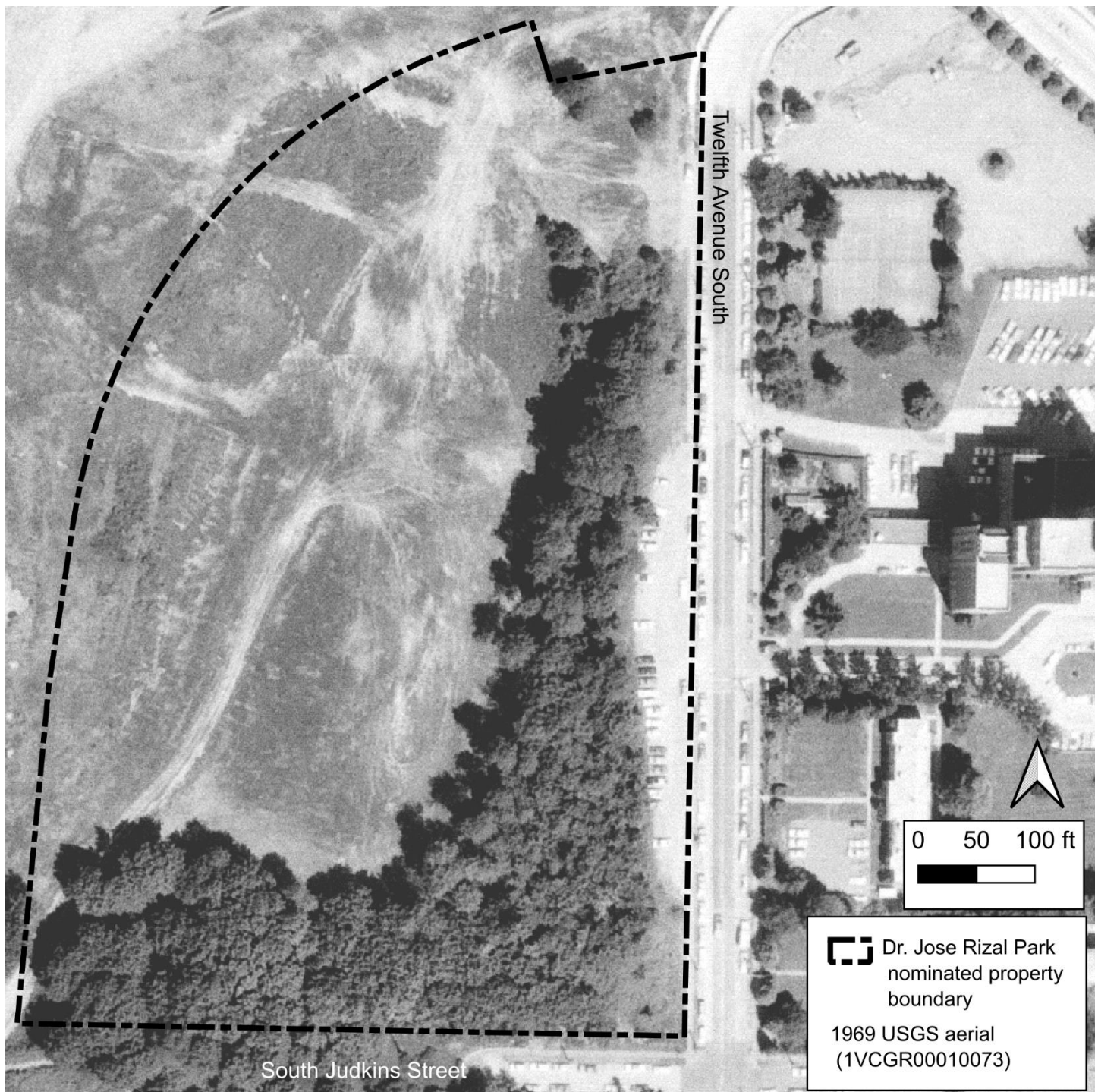


Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



**1969 aerial**

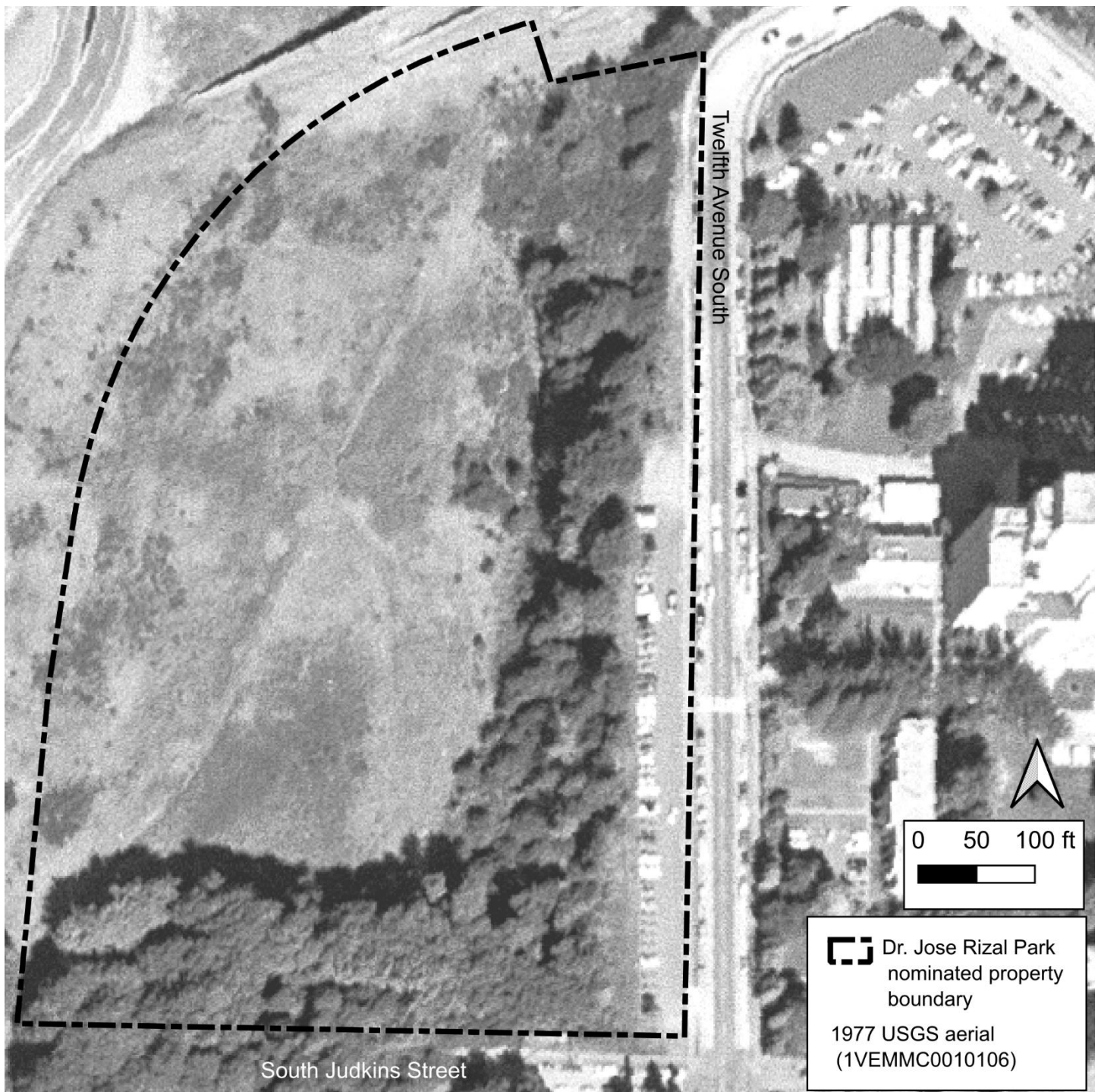
Dr. Jose Rizal Park  
Seattle, WA

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



**1977 aerial**

Dr. Jose Rizal Park  
Seattle, WA



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



**2002 aerial**

Dr. Jose Rizal Park  
Seattle, WA

Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



View of Jackson Street regrade (of north Beacon Hill), 1910. Future location of Dr. José Rizal Park is at lower center of photograph. Courtesy Museum of History and Industry.



Panorama of Ninth Avenue South regrade area, showing 12th Avenue bridge (renamed Dr. José Rizal Bridge) at Dearborn Street and Twelfth Avenue S. Seattle, May 9, 1923. Photographed by James P. Lee. Future location of Dr. José Rizal Park is at center of photograph, right of bridge, on hillside. Courtesy Museum of History and Industry.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



Aerial of Marine Hospital from south, Seattle, April 17, 1933. Future location of Dr. José Rizal Park left of hospital tower, across the street. Courtesy Museum of History and Industry.



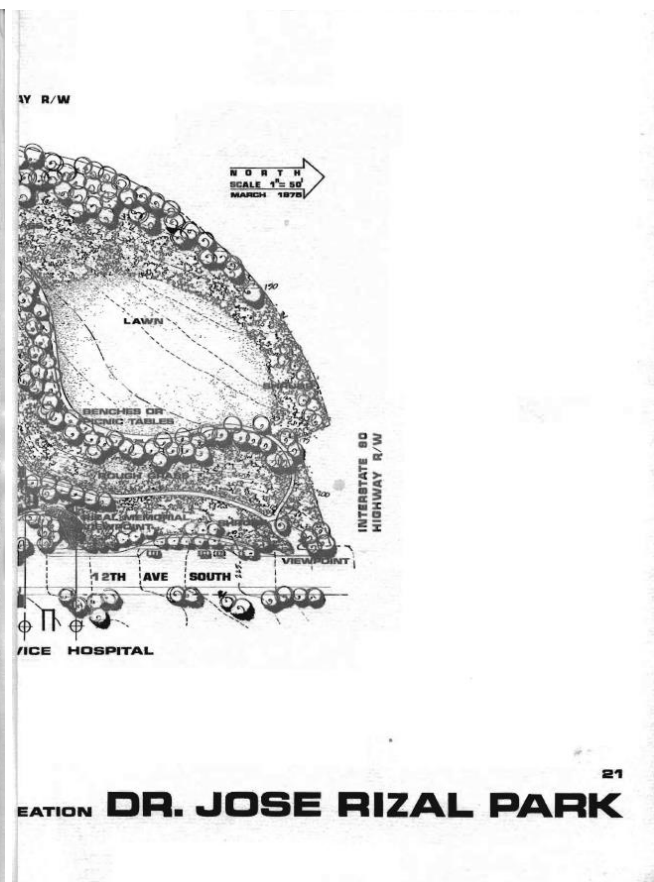
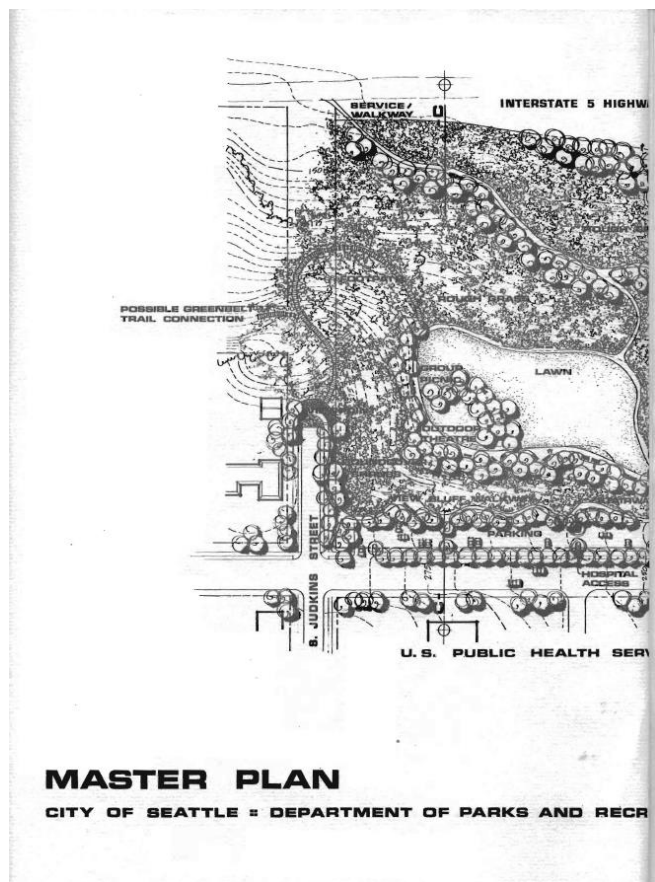
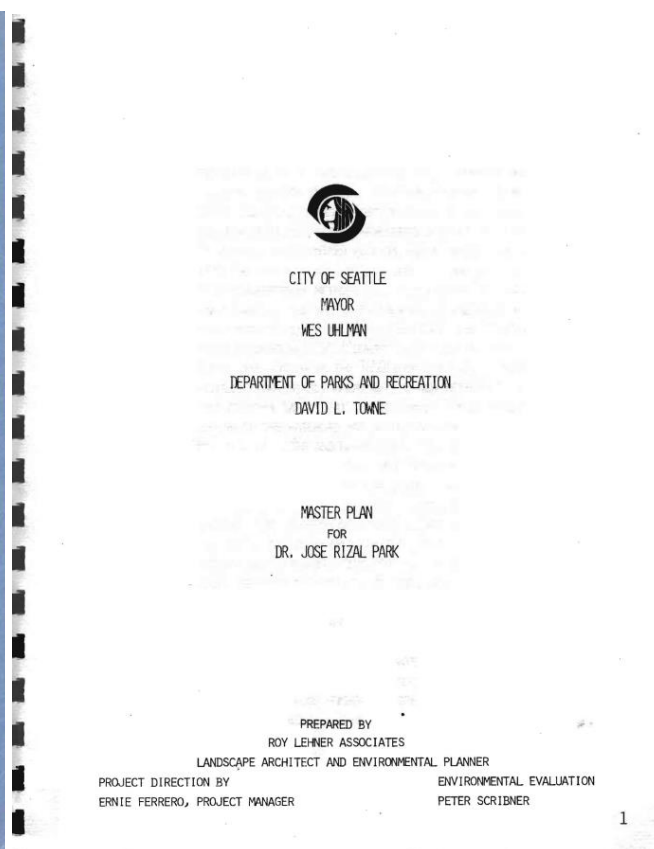
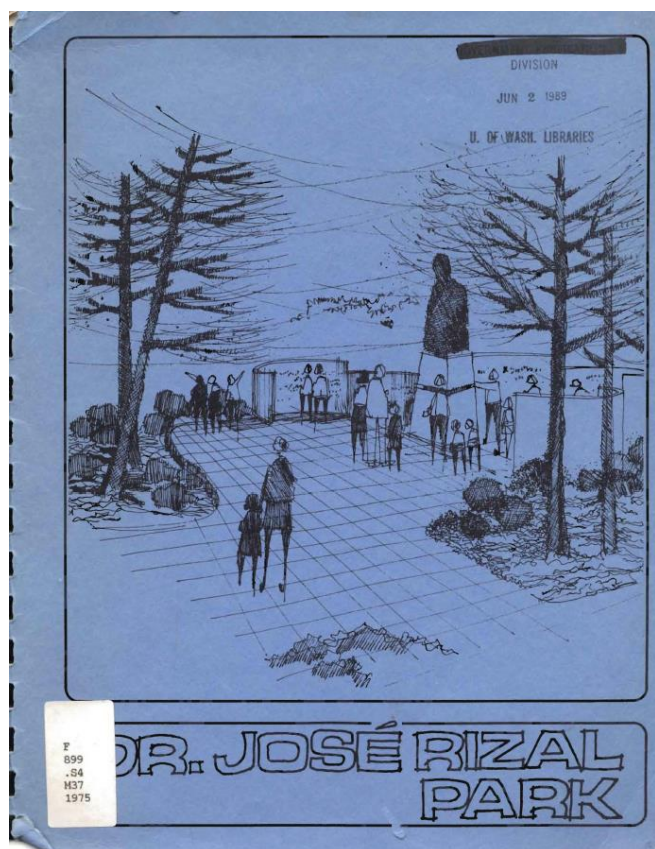
Aerial view of Interstate 5 looking south from downtown area, Seattle, approximately 1960-1970. Future location of Dr. José Rizal Park is right of hospital tower, in wooded hillside at center of photograph. Courtesy University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections, Order No. SOC10768.

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State



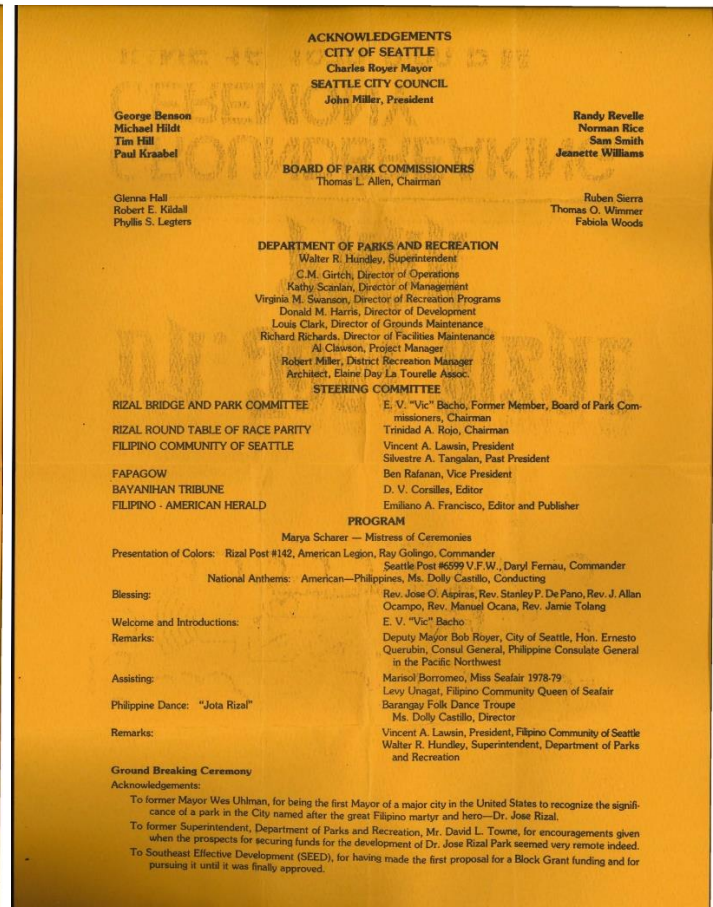
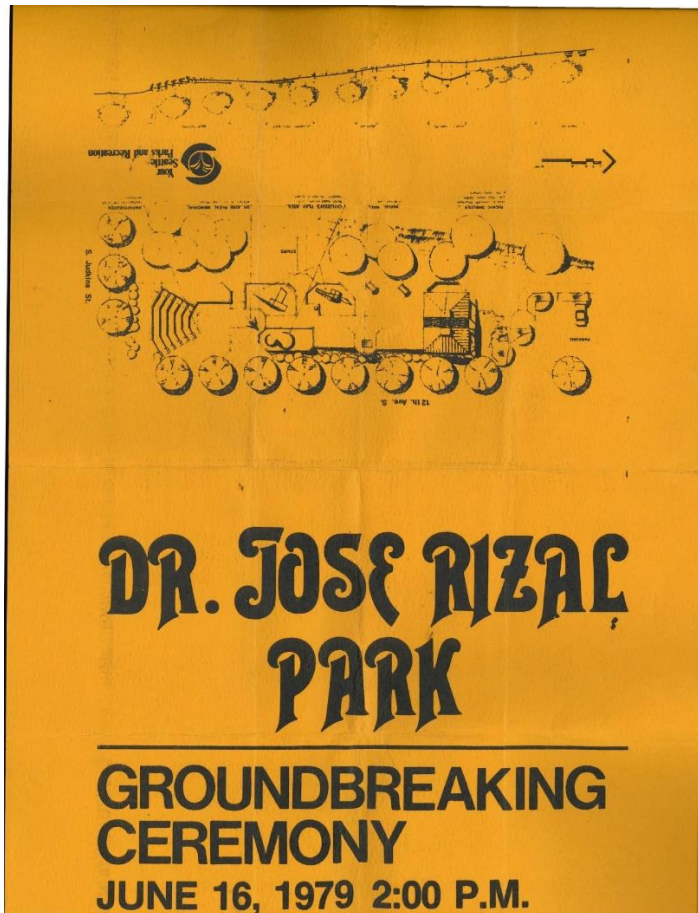


**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State



1979 groundbreaking brochure, cover. Courtesy Seattle Municipal Archives.



Dr. José Rizal Park Groundbreaking ceremonies, June 16, 1979.  
Philippine Dance "Jota Rizal" by Barangay Folk Dance Troupe.  
Seattle Municipal Archives, No. 205159, 2613-07 Engineering Department Negatives.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



Dr. José Rizal Park Groundbreaking ceremonies, June 16, 1979.

Left to right: Seattle Deputy Mayor Robert Royer, Vic Bacho, Consul General Ernesto Querubin, Ms. Filipino Community of Seattle, Vince Bacho, Seattle City Councilwoman Dolores Sibonga, Vincent A. Lawsin (bent over), Miss Seafair Queen Marisol Borromeo (in blue dress).

Seattle Municipal Archives, No. 205165, 2613-07 Engineering Department Negatives.



Dr. José Rizal Park Groundbreaking ceremonies, June 16, 1979.

Vic Bacho and others of the Development Committee are pictured.

Seattle Municipal Archives, No. 205177, 2613-07 Engineering Department Negatives.

# Dr. José Rizal Park

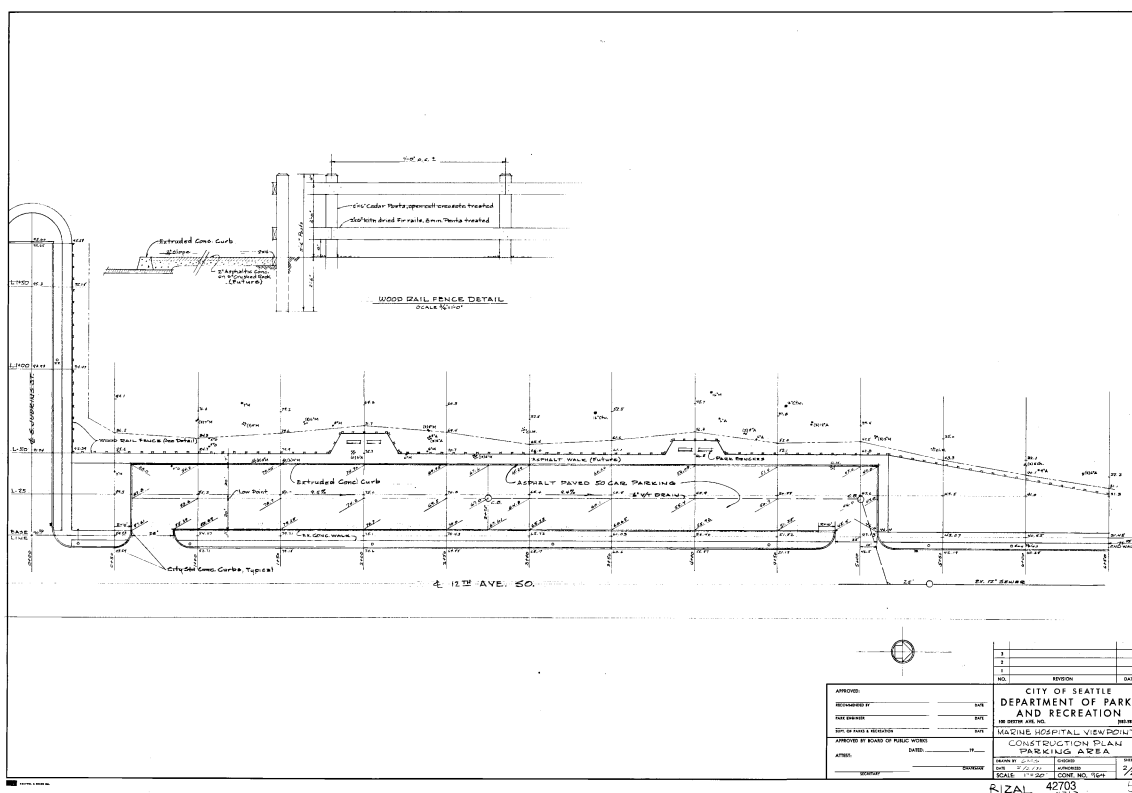
Name of Property

## King County, WA

County and State



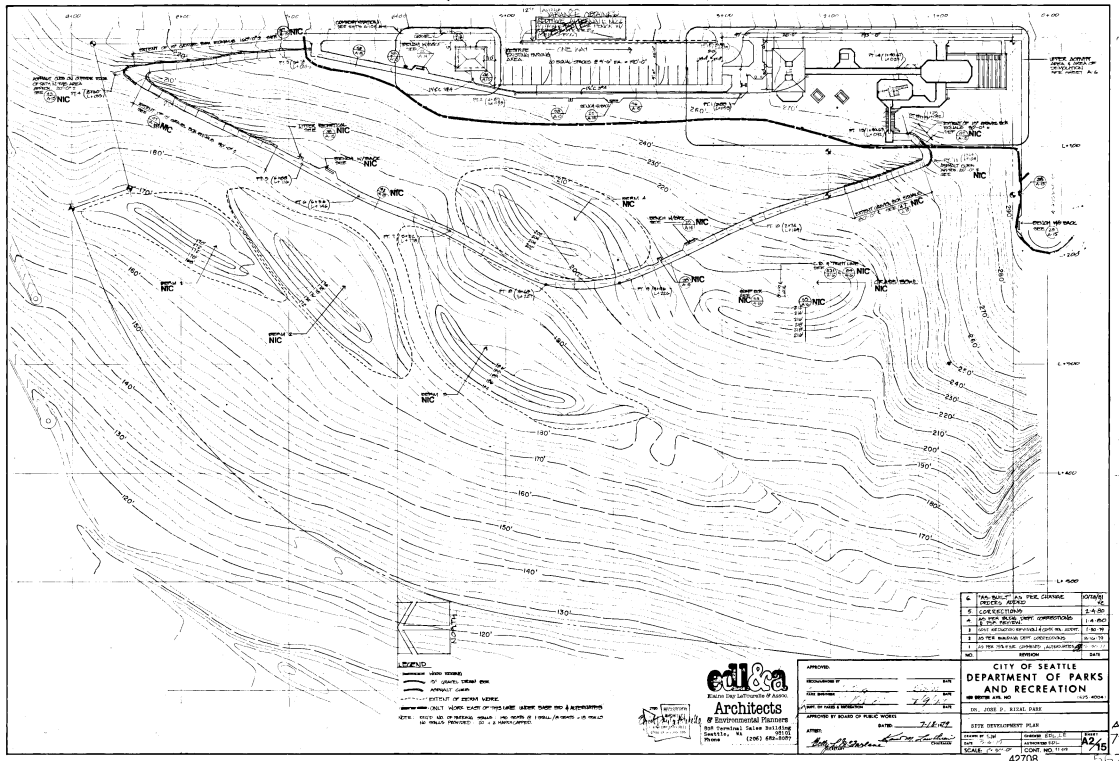
Dr. José Rizal Park Groundbreaking ceremonies, June 16, 1979.  
Seattle City Councilwoman Dolores Sibonga is speaking.  
Seattle Municipal Archives, No. 205170, 2613-07 Engineering Department Negatives.



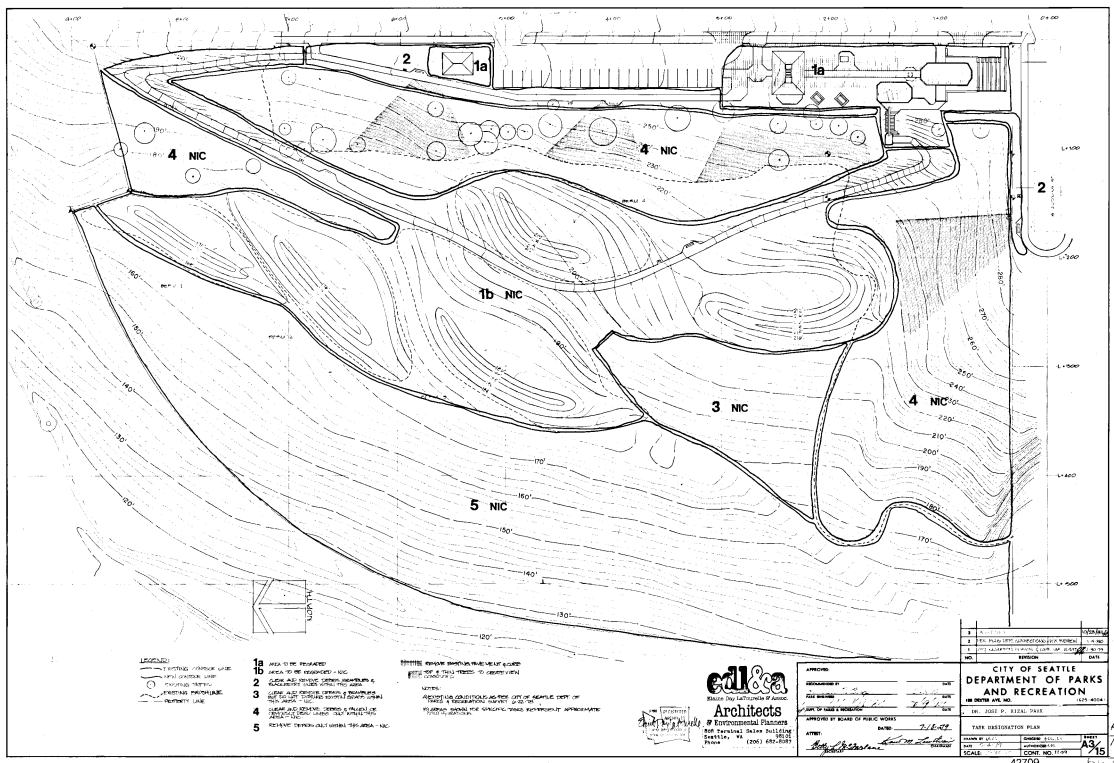
Dr. Jose Rizal Park - 1970 parking area plan. – Note parking area established previous to existing infrastructure.

**Dr. José Rizal Park**  
Name of Property

**King County, WA**  
County and State

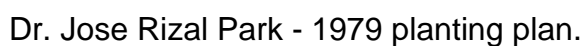
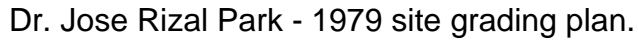


Dr. Jose Rizal Park - 1979 site development plan.



Dr. Jose Rizal Park - 1979 task designation plan.

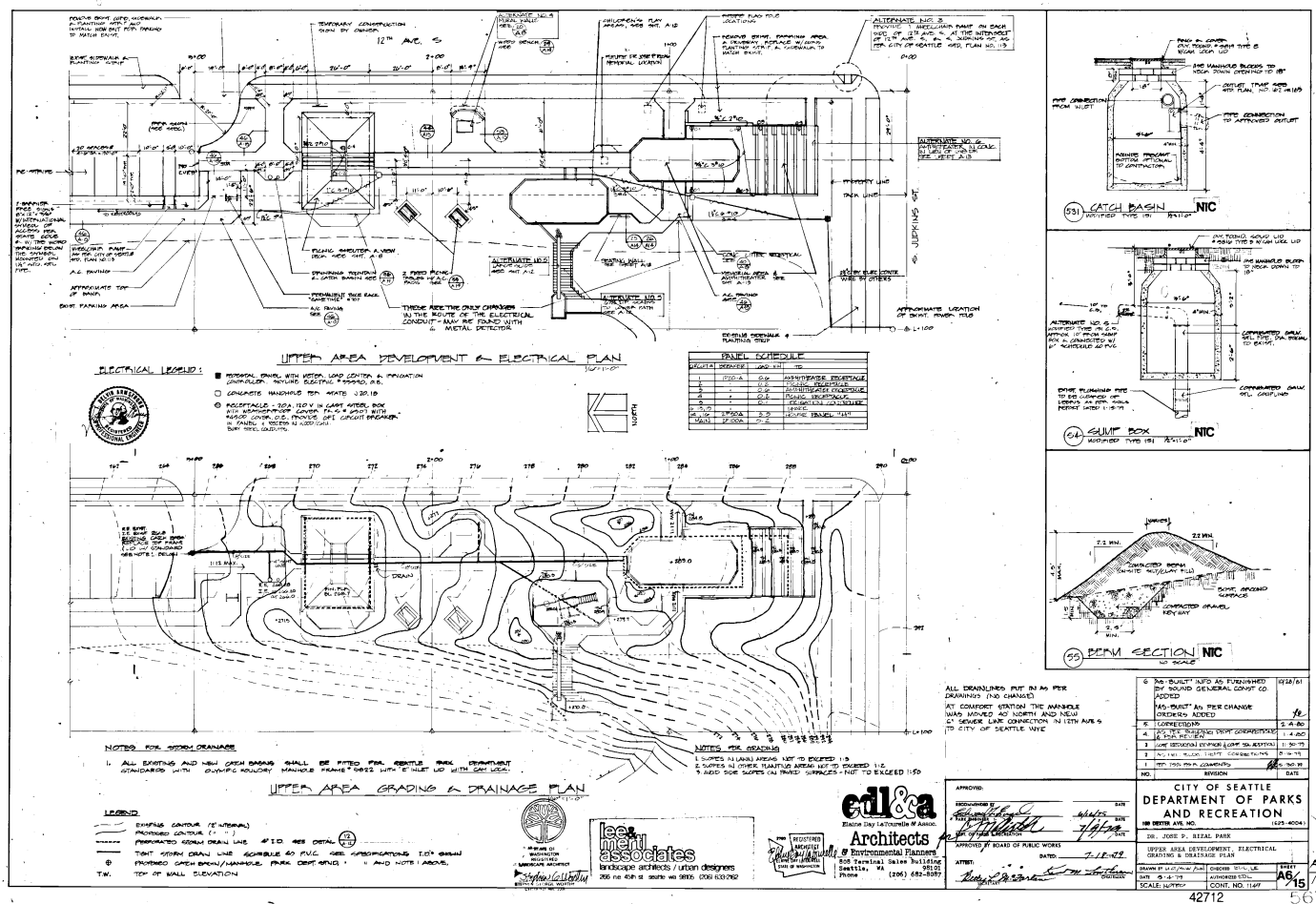
King County, WA  
County and State





Name of Property

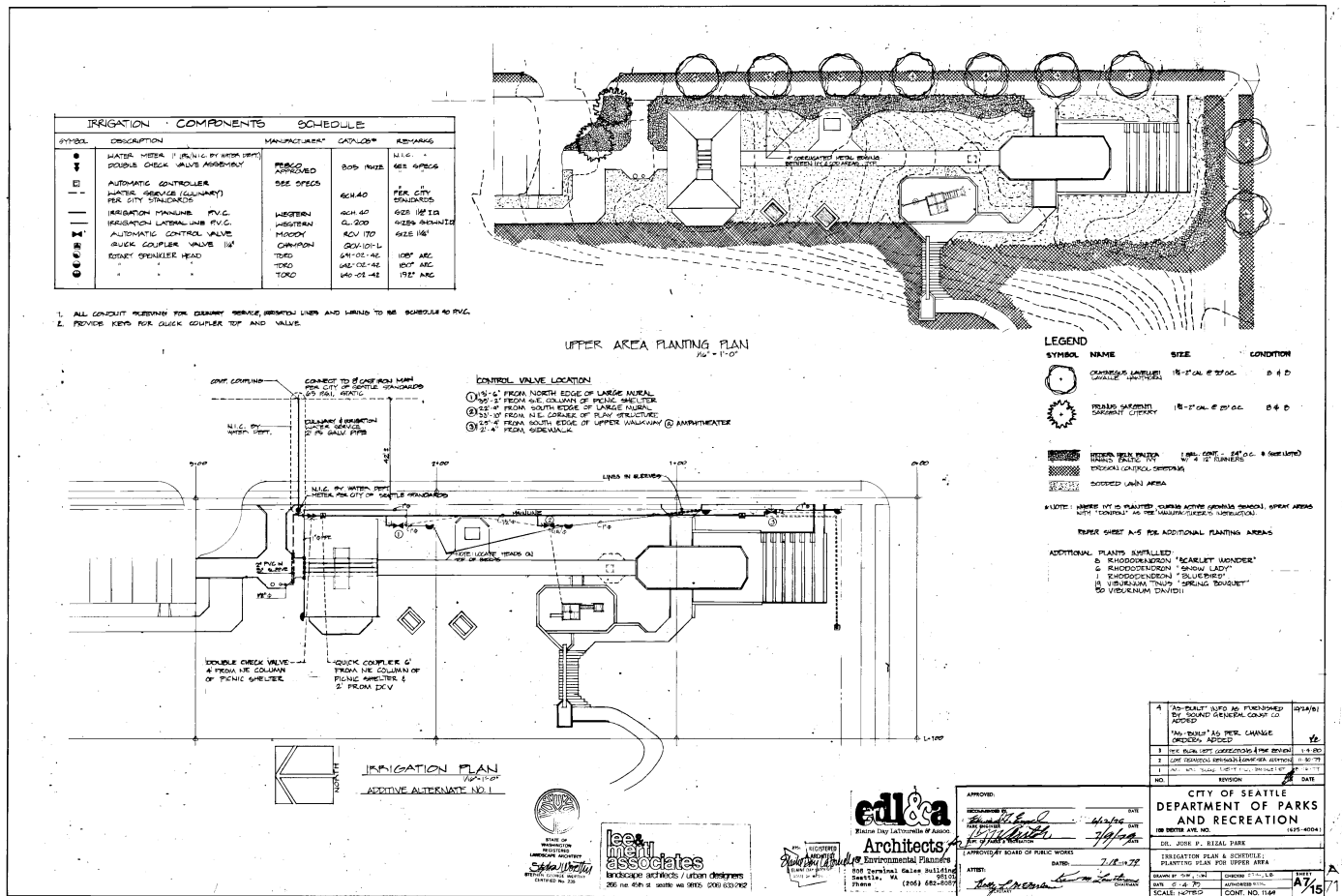
County and State



1979 upper area development, electrical, grading, and drainage plan.

**Dr. José Rizal Park**  
Name of Property

**King County, WA**  
County and State

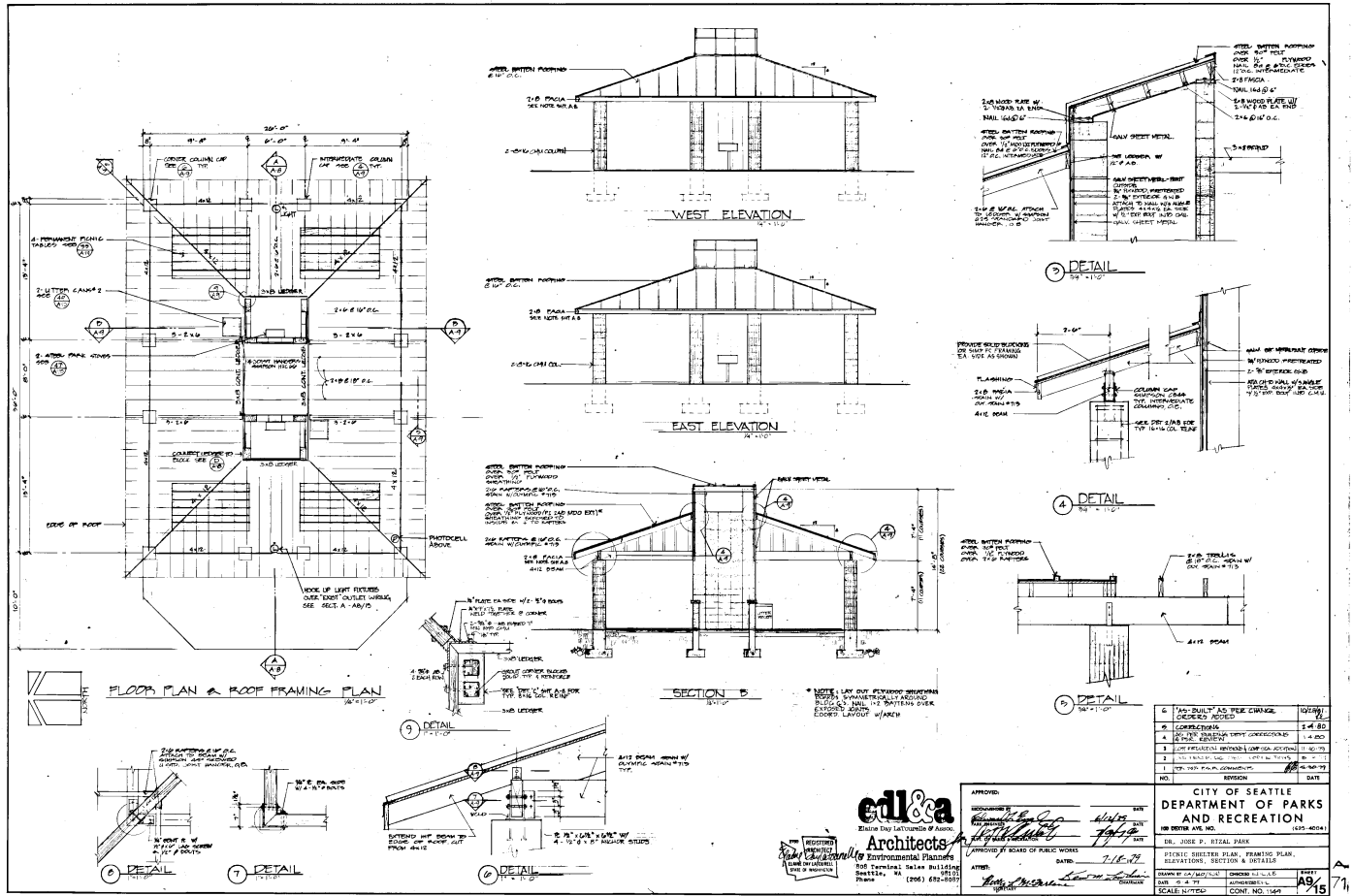


1979 irrigation plan and schedule; planting plan for upper area.



Dr. José Rizal Park  
Name of Property

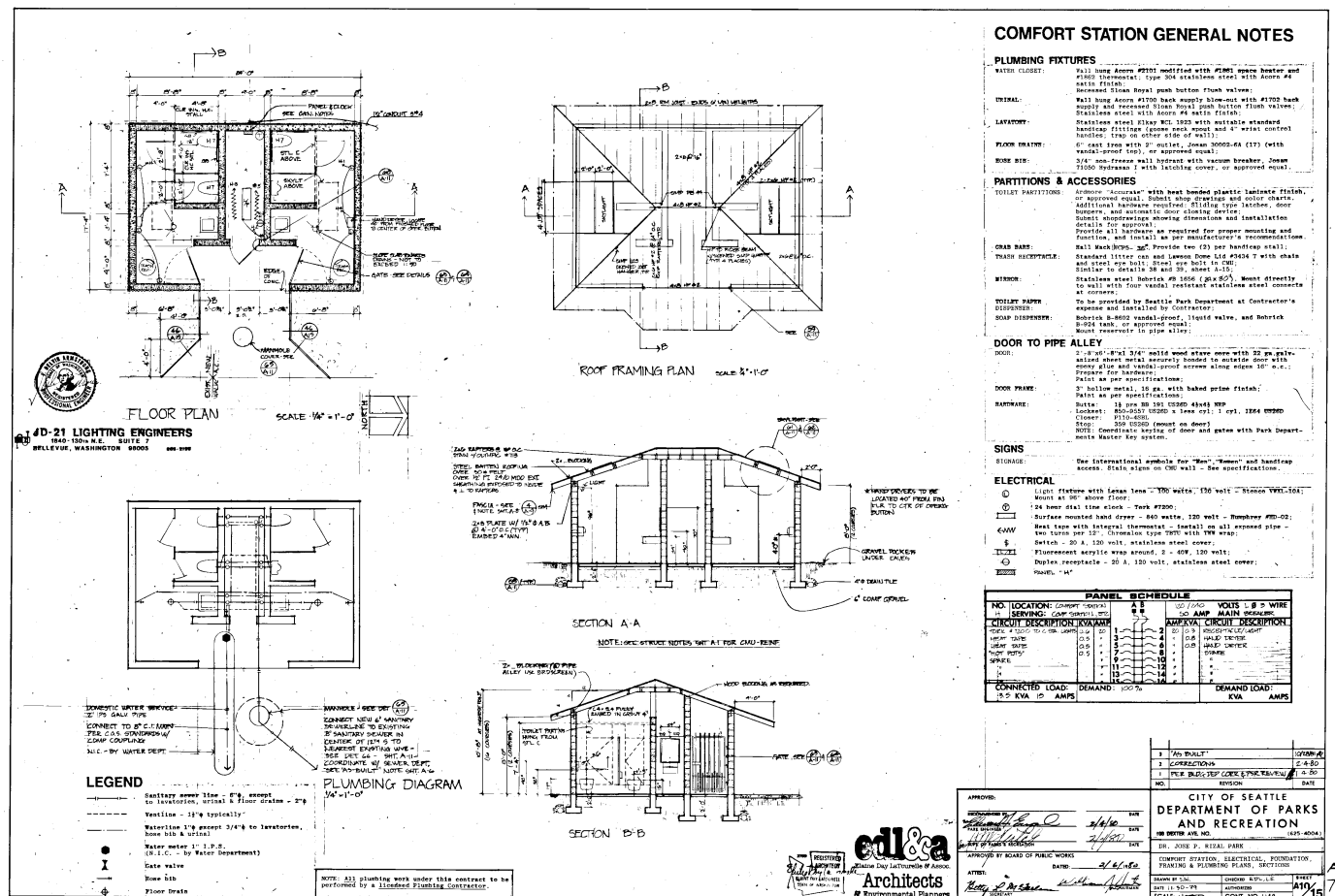
King County, WA  
County and State



1979 picnic shelter plan, framing plan, elevations, section, and details.

Name of Property

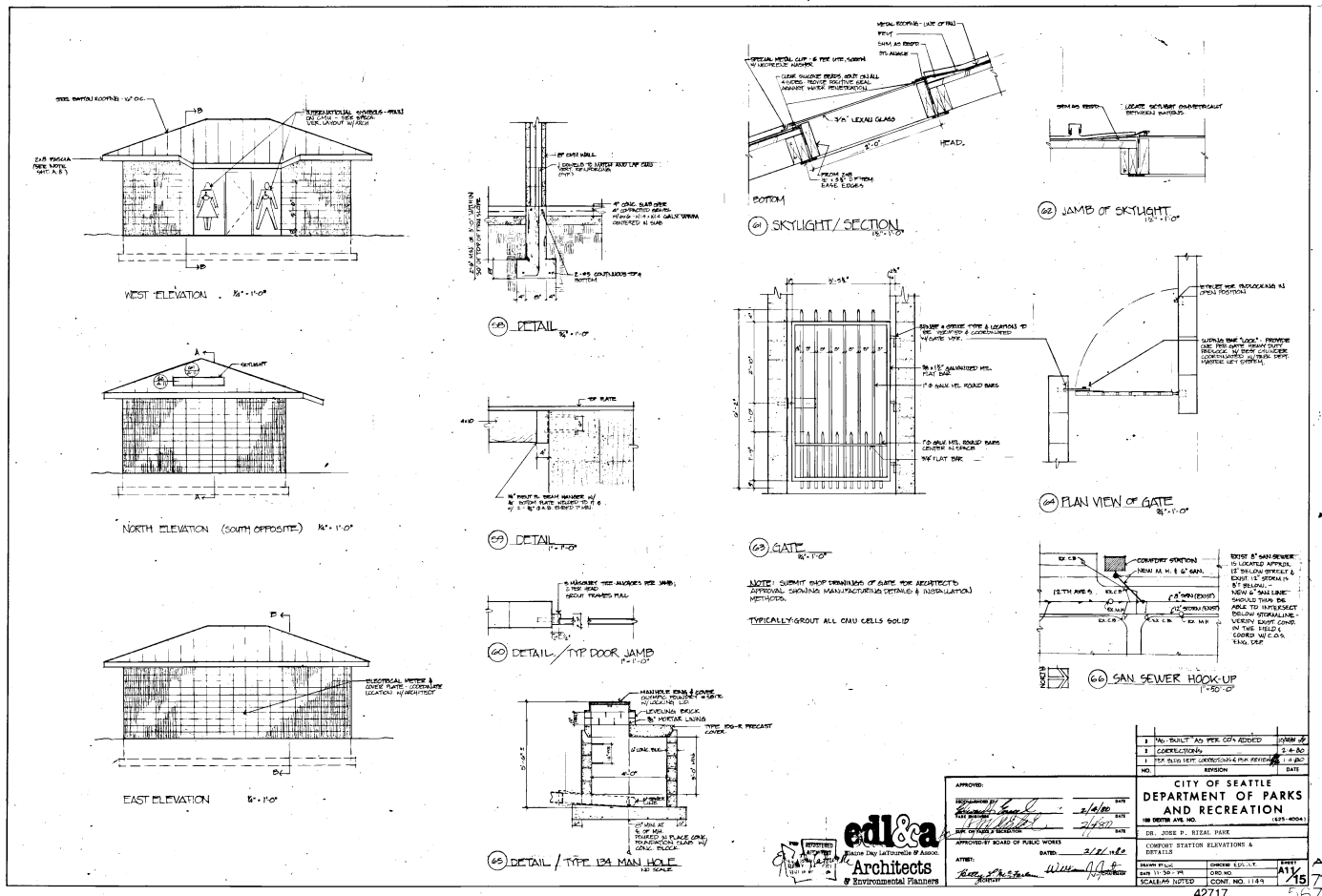
County and State



1979 comfort station, electrical, foundation, framing and plumbing plans, sections.

Dr. José Rizal Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

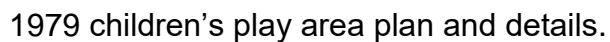


1979 comfort station elevations and details.

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Name of Property

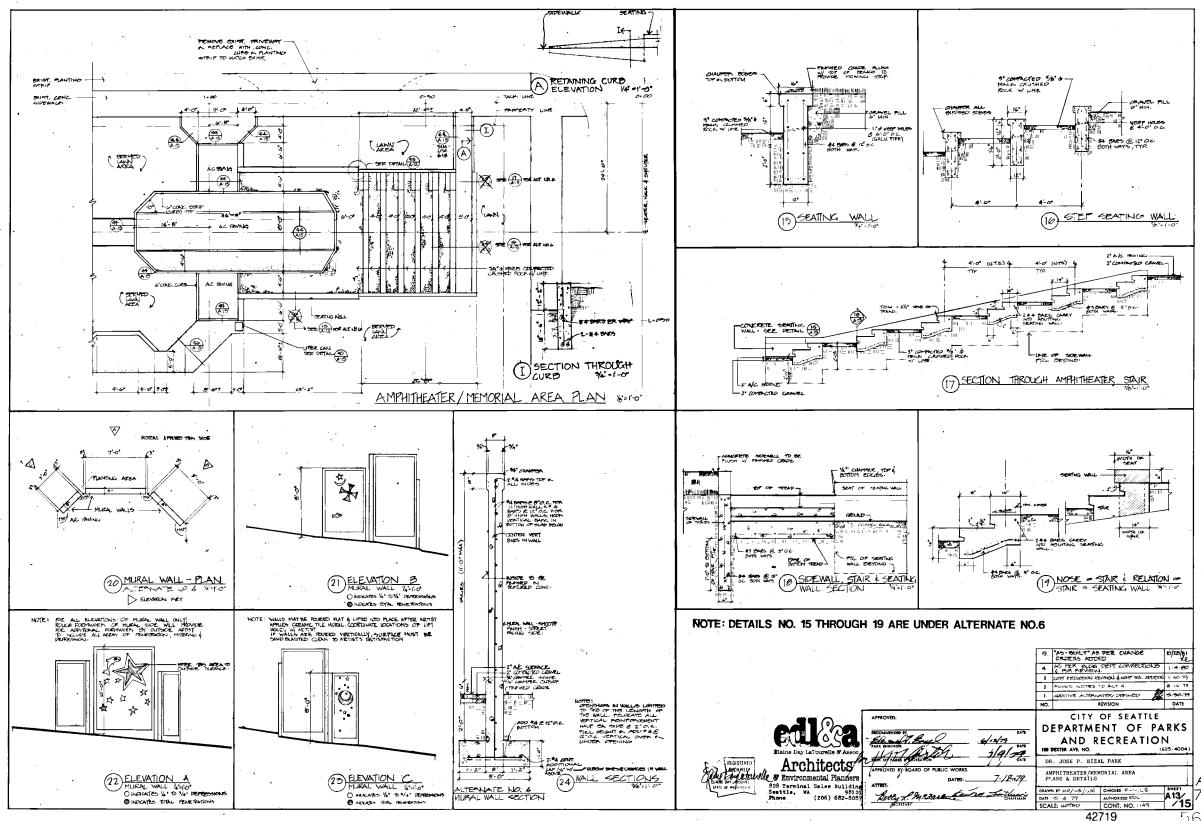
County and State



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Name of Property

County and State

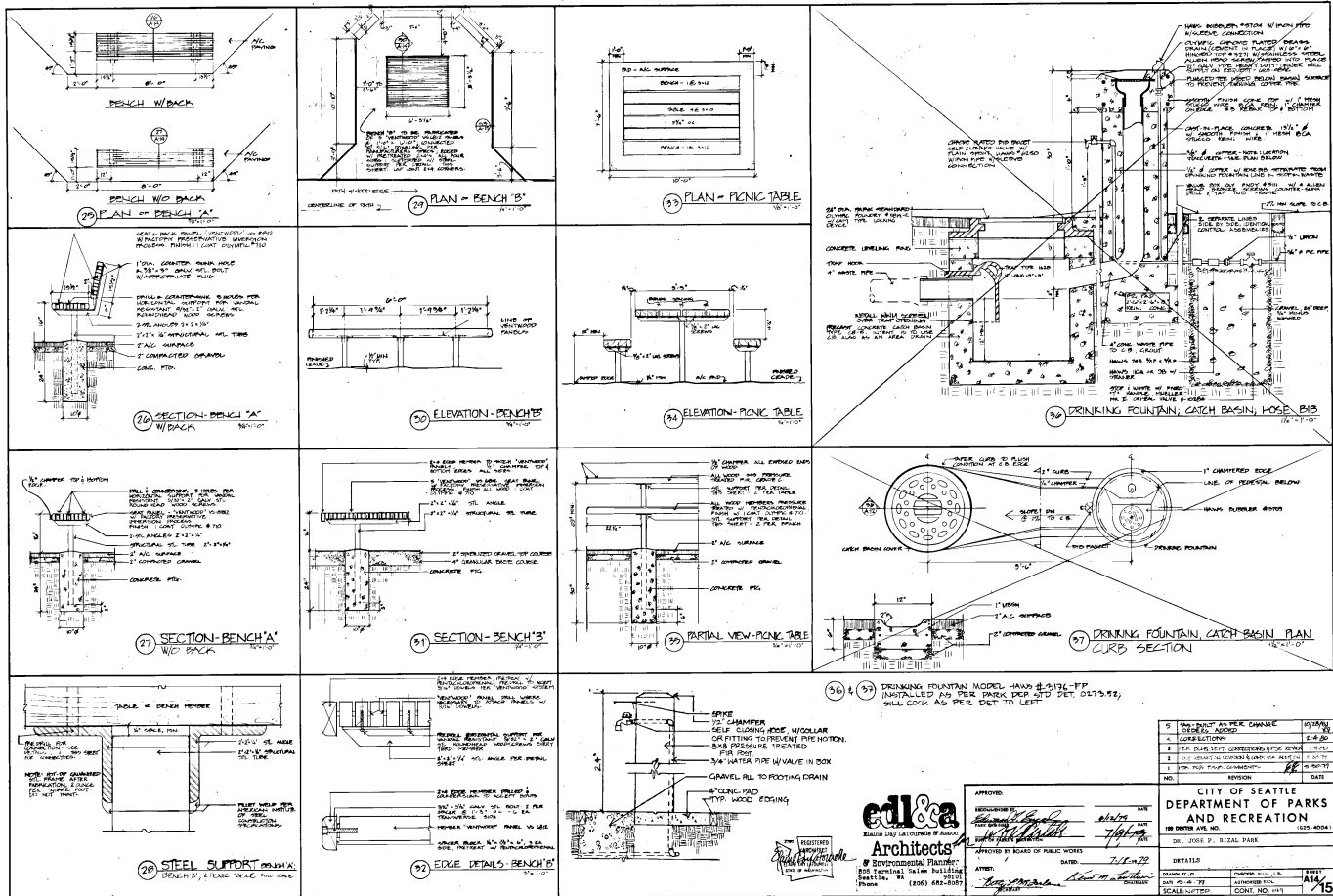


1979 amphitheater/memorial area plans and details.



Dr. José Rizal Park  
Name of Property

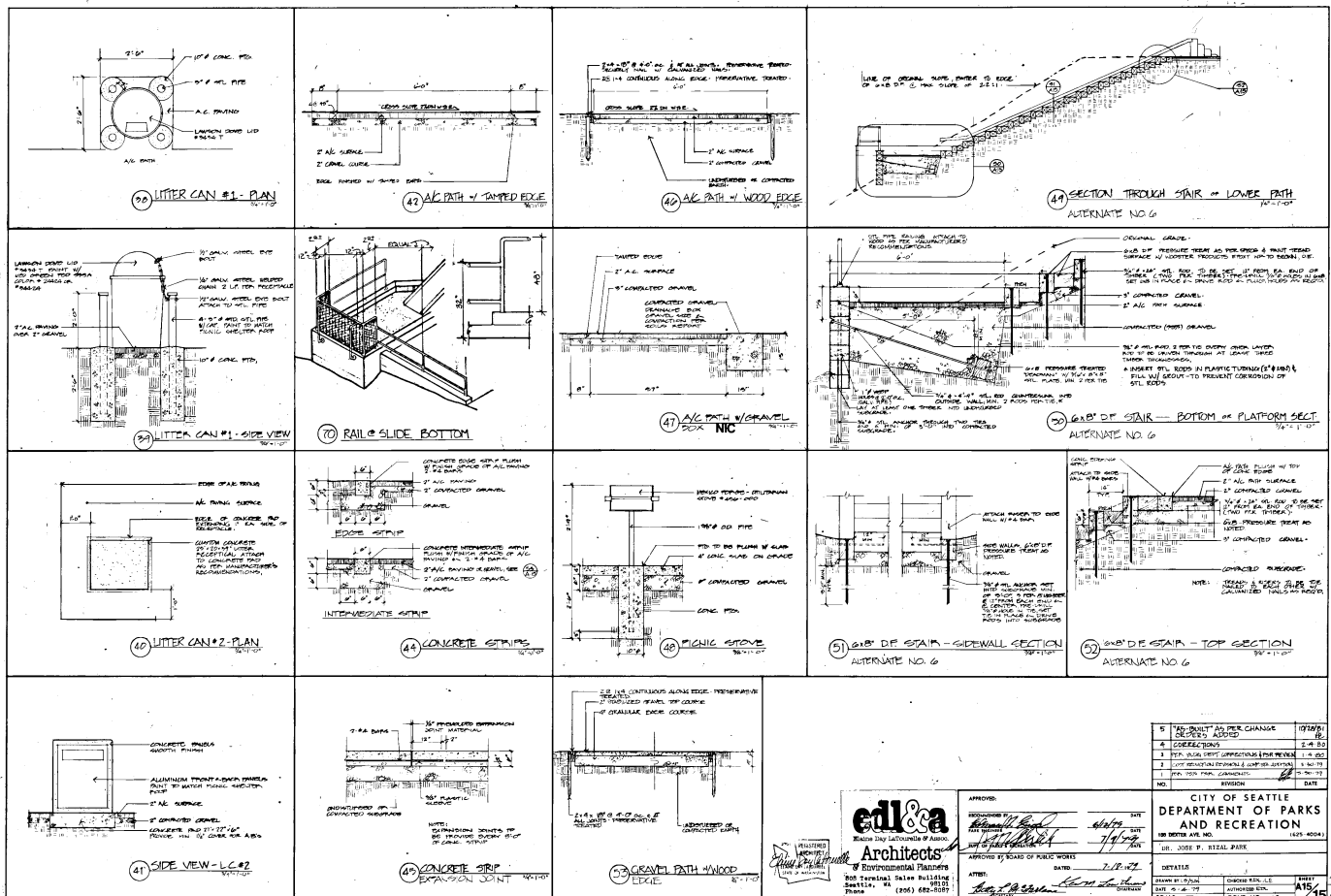
King County, WA  
County and State



1979 details.

Dr. José Rizal Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



1979 details.



Dedication Ceremonies Flyer – June 7, 1981. - Seattle Municipal Archives

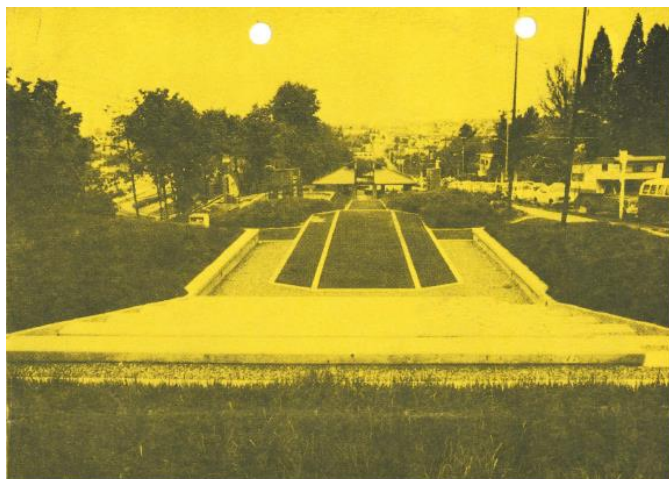


## Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

## King County, WA

County and State

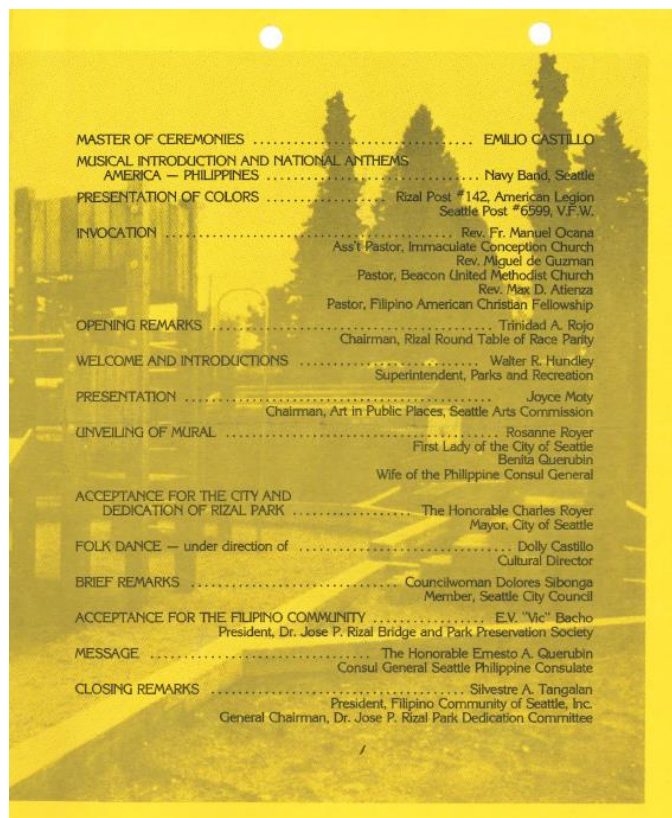
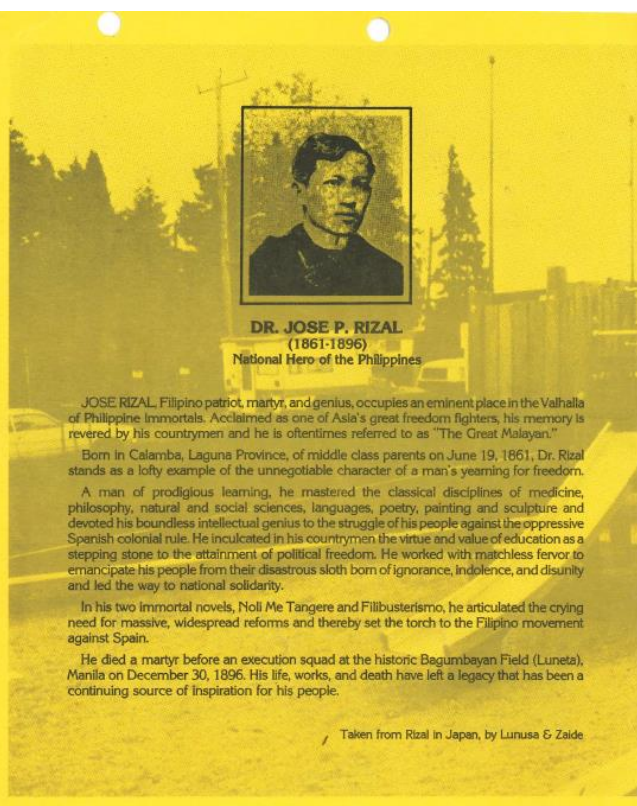


### DR. JOSE P. RIZAL PARK

#### Dedication

Sunday June 7, 1981 1:00P.M.

Dr. Jose P. Rizal Park includes a picnic shelter and tables, a children's play area, an amphitheater, restrooms, and a parking area. It affords interesting views of the waterfront and downtown Seattle and has three mosaic wall panels done by artist Val Laigo. The project was funded through Community Development Block Grants.



COMMITTEES	
GENERAL CHAIRMAN	Silvestre A. Tangalan President, Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc.
VICE CHAIRMAN	Dione V. Corilles Vice President, Dr. Jose P. Rizal Bridge and Park Preservation Society
PROGRAM	ARRANGEMENTS
Dolly Castillo, Chairperson	Vincent A. Lawsin, Chairman
Cely Montero	Rick Beltran
Zenaida F. Guerson	Isaac Cambrero
Ben R. Rafanan	Gene del Rosario
Pompeyo Guloy	Rudy Auditor
ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES	
Dan Sanual	Supreme Consistory Commander, C.D.A., Inc.
John P. Mendosa	Grand Master, Regional Philippine Grand Lodge in America
Juan V. Mina	President, Gran Oriente Filipino, Inc.
Selby Pascua	Grand Commissioner, Council #1, L.D.T. Inc. in America
Dorothy Cordova	Director, P.Y.A., Inc.
Theodor Tamayo	President, Panaguan Association
Carry Manangan	President, San Nicolas Brotherhood Association
Ray Golligo	Commander, Rizal Post #142, American Legion
Daryl Femau	Commander, Seattle Post #6599, V.F.W.
Josephine Tamayo	President, UW Filipino Alumni Association
Dominic Santiago, Esq.	President, UP Alumni Association of the Pacific Northwest
Esther Eusebio	President, Philippine Women's University Alumni Association
Rose De Gracia	President, Filipino Nurses Association
Vincent A. Lawsin	President, Filipino-American Political Action Group of Washington
Felix Tajon	President, Northern League
Silvestre A. Tangalan	President, Bauanginian Club
Fabian Bergano	President, Knights of Columbus
Rose Lamin	President, Visayan Circle
Aurora Tutis	President, Philippine American Women's Club
Presentacion J. Potter	President, Philippine War Brides Association
Leo Lorenzo	President, Filipino Senior Citizens and Pioneers Club
Juan V. Mina	President, Sons and Daughters of Santa Maria
Aurelia del Piarro	Chairman, Zambales Magapay Association
Sam Aquino	President, Narvacanian Association
Santi Manalang	President, Circulo Pampanguenio
Ben R. Rafanan	Director, International Drop-In Center
Capt. Lescum dela Cruz (ret.)	President, The Filipino-American Society in Magnolia
Major Urbano Guilence (ret.)	President, Inter-Community Council of the Pacific Northwest
CITY OF SEATTLE	
Charles Royer, Mayor	
Paul Krasbel, President, City Council	
George E. Benson, City Council, Chairman of Parks and Community Services	
Walter R. Hundley, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation	
Richard Richards, Director of Development	
Alan S. Clawson, Project Manager	
SEATTLE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS	
Daniel W. Shannon, Chairman	
ARCHITECT	
Elaine Day La Tourelle and Associates	
Architects and Environmental Planners	
CONTRACTOR	
Sound General Construction Company	

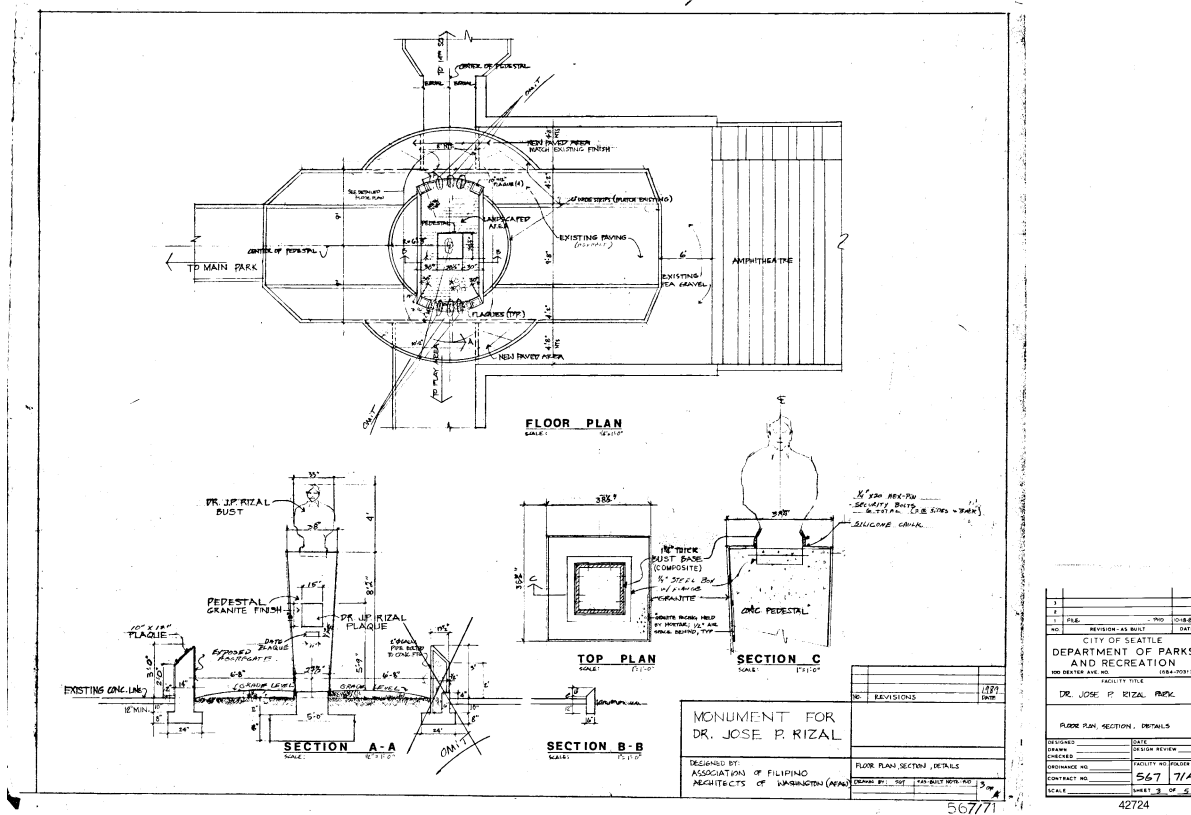
Name of Property

County and State

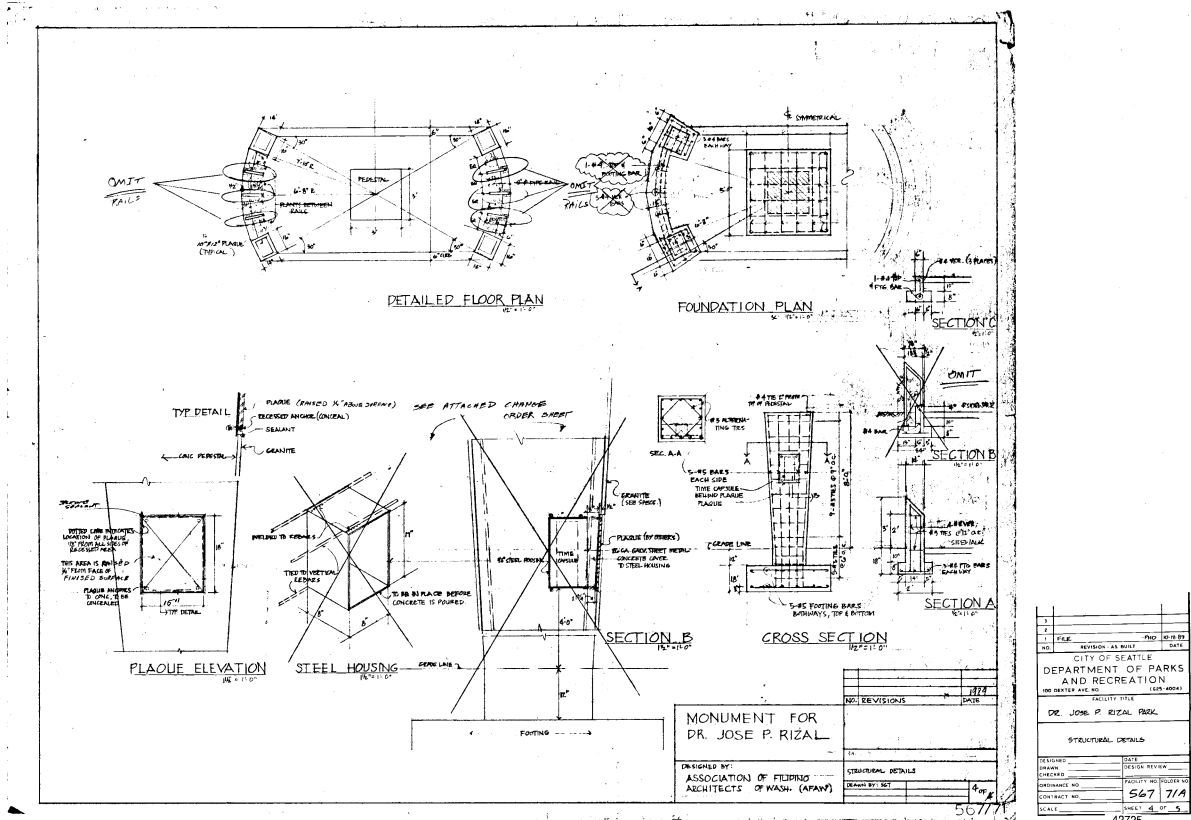


**Dr. José Rizal Park**  
Name of Property

**King County, WA**  
County and State



1989 floor plan, section, details.

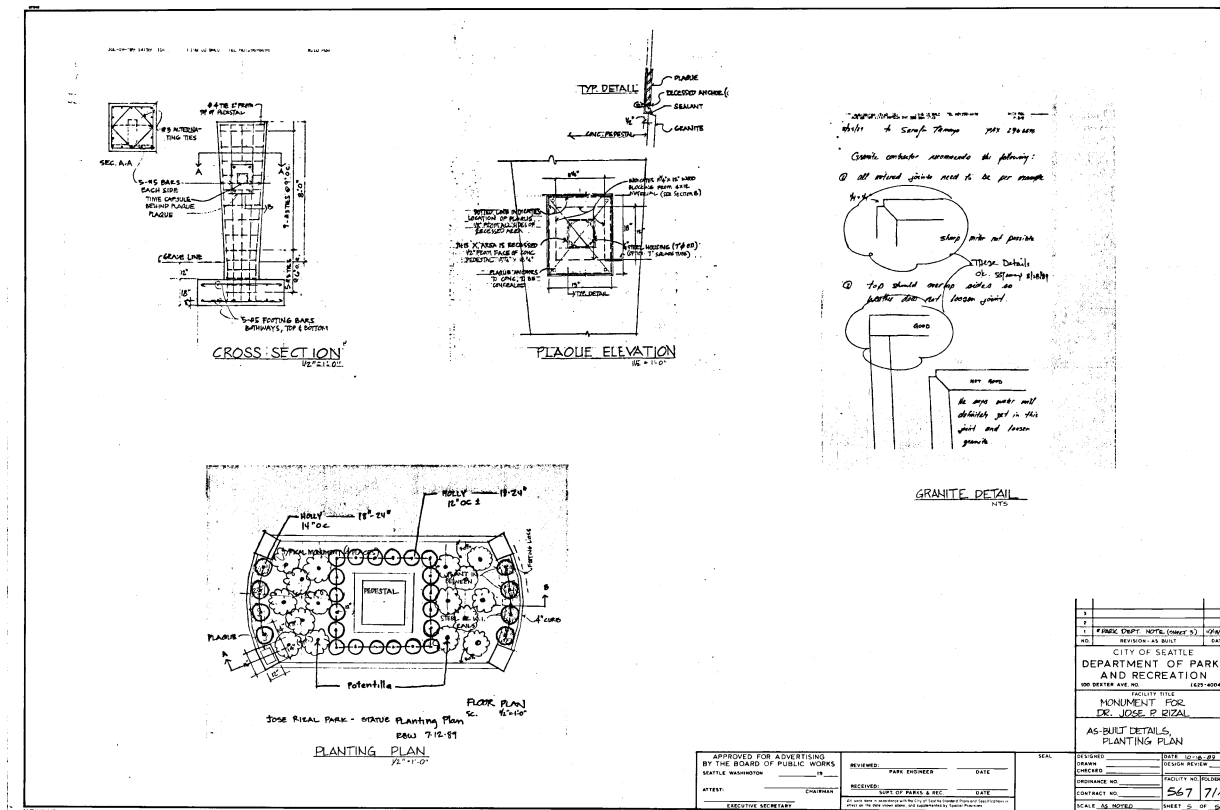


1989 structural details.

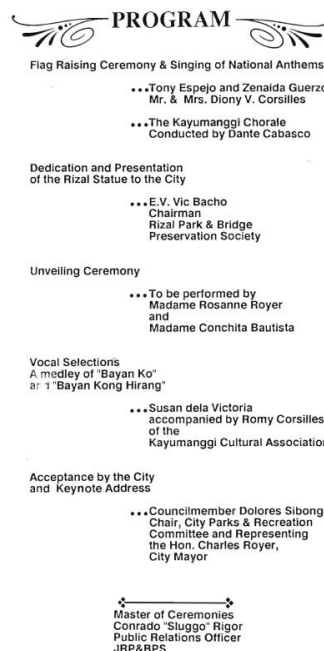
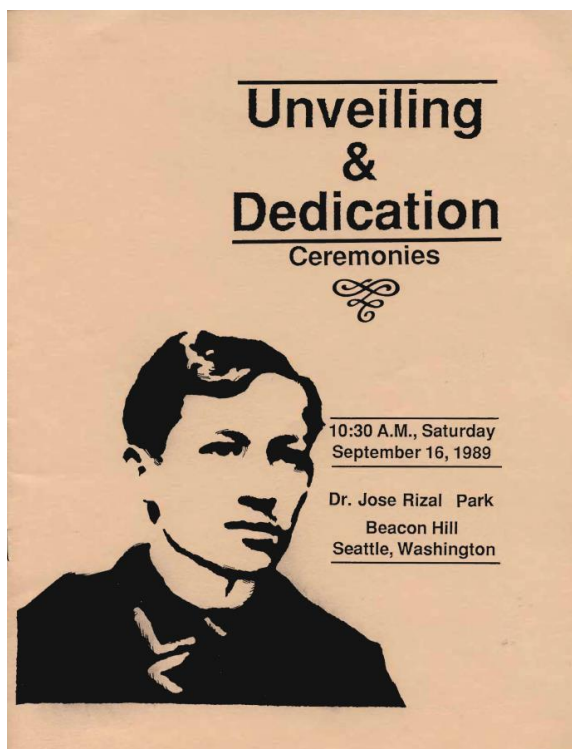


**Dr. José Rizal Park**  
Name of Property

**King County, WA**  
County and State



1989 as-built details, planting plan.



Dr. Rizal Bust Dedication Ceremonies Program – September, 1989. - Seattle Municipal Archives

**Dr. José Rizal Park**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State

### Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Dr. José Rizal Park

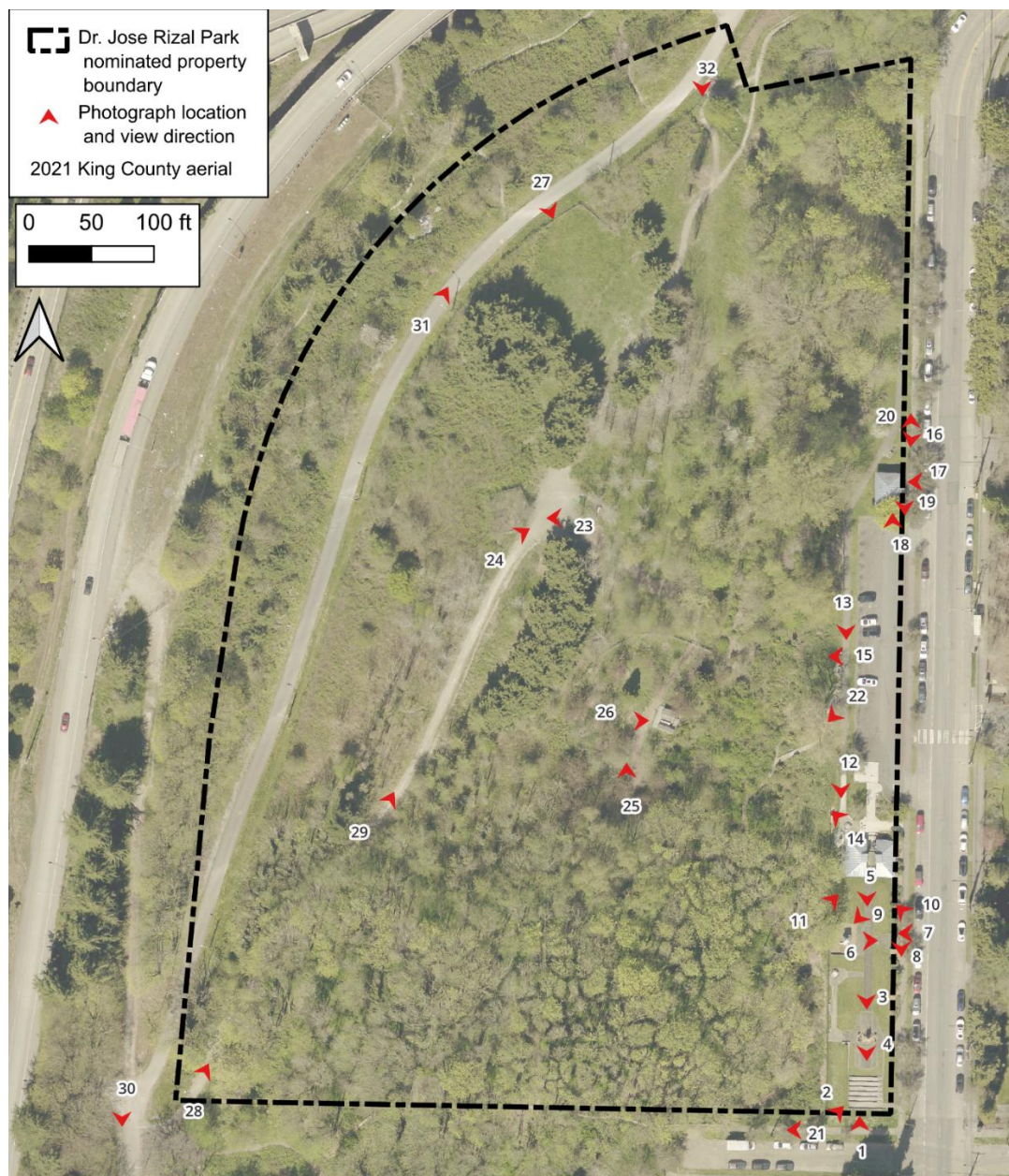
**City or Vicinity:** Seattle

**County:** King

**State:** WA

**Photographer:** Spencer Howard

**Date Photographed:** June 28, 2023



### Photograph Key



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0001. Looking north down the central mall.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0002. Amphitheater looking northeast.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0003. Dr. Jose Rizal bust looking south.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0004. Amphitheater looking south.



Dr. José Rizal Park

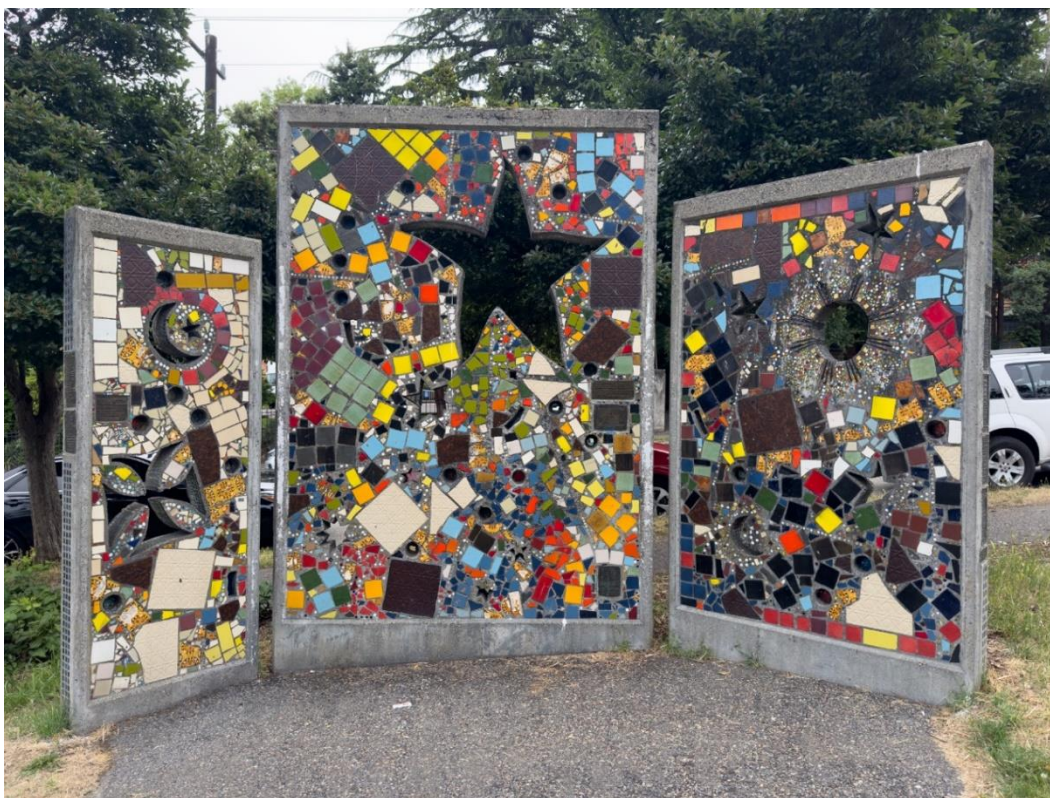
Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0005. Central mall looking south.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0006. "East is West" mural looking east.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0007. "East is West" mural looking west.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0008. Planting area looking south.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0009. Play area looking southwest.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0010. Picnic shelter looking northwest.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0011. Picnic shelter looking northeast.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0012. Walkway looking south.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0013. Walkway looking south.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0014. View northwest of the Chinatown International District.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0015. View of south downtown looking west.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0016. Restroom looking south.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0017. Restroom looking west.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0018. Restroom looking north.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0019. Parking area looking north.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0020. Looking north along Twelfth Avenue South.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0021. Looking west along South Judkins Street.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0022. Stairway detail looking southwest.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0023. Looking west at the apple trees.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0024. Looking northeast at the birch trees.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0025. Central area looking north.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0026. Storage bins looking east.



Dr. José Rizal Park

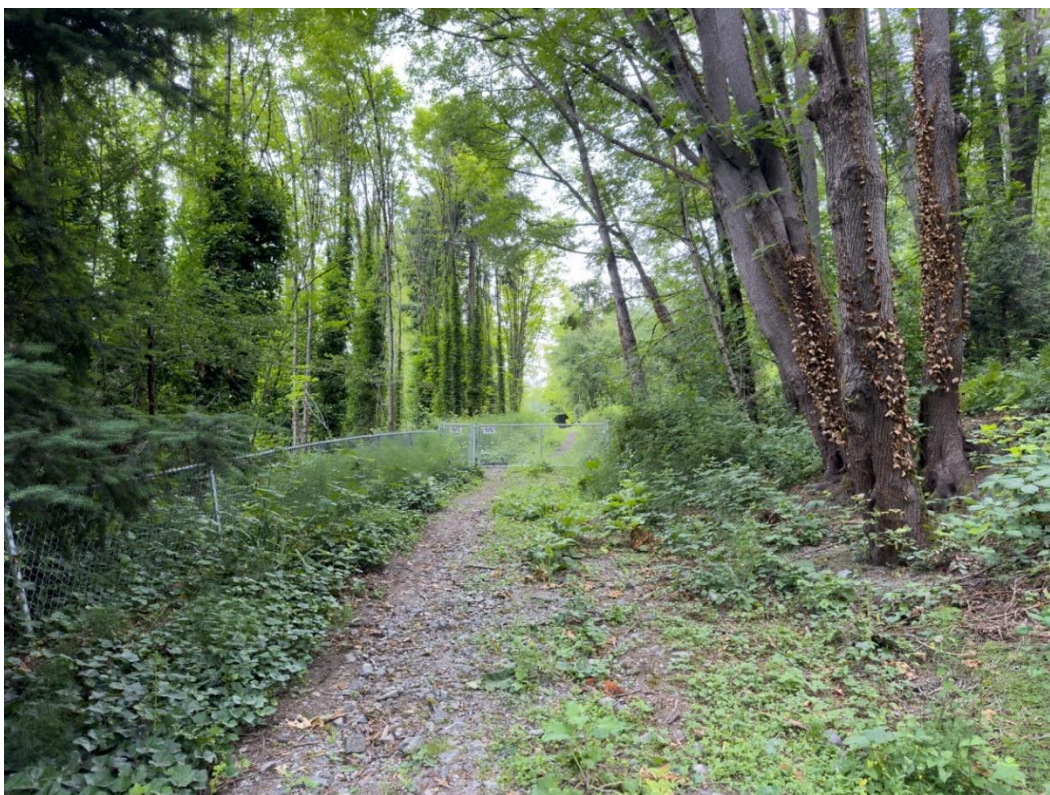
Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0027. Central west area looking southeast.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0028. Site access road looking northeast.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0029. Site access road looking northeast.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0030. Mountains to Sound trail looking south.



Dr. José Rizal Park

Name of Property

King County, WA

County and State



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0031. Mountains to Sound Trail, looking northeast.



WA\_King County\_Dr. Jose Rizal Park\_0032. Added bridge, looking southeast.

Dr. José Rizal Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

**Property Owner:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Seattle Parks and Recreation, Attn: Kevin Bergsrud  
street & number 300 Elliott Avenue West, Suite 100 telephone (206) 684-5831  
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98109

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.































































































































