

every African American social, civic, and civil rights organization presented programs and held meetings here. The Portland Chapter of the NAACP (chartered in 1914) held its meetings in African American churches until the opening of the YWCA where it established operations in the basement. In the 1940s, the USO for African American

and render assistance to the needy of the community.”

The building was acquired by the Brown family in 1972 and Cleo's remains as one of the oldest African American social organizations in the community, housed in this distinctive brick building. (The food is excellent and reasonably priced. Annual membership

to the Hotel Medley on Interstate Avenue. Mrs. Catherine Byrd re-opened the New Golden West in 1933. The building is now operated as a low-income housing facility.

Royal Palm Hotel
310 Northwest Flanders Street

Built in 1913 in the Classical style, the Royal Palm served as a downtown hotel and room-

History”, published by the (446 NE Killingsworth) and Bosco-Milligan Foundation. in your local library. A companion video documentary



The Golden West Bar

(COURTESY OF OHS)

servicemen operated here, and the building served as a center of communications after the 1948 Vanport Flood. Following integration of social service organizations, the Billy Webb Elks Lodge acquired the building. Webb was probably the earliest and best known local African American musician, who formed the Billy Webb Orchestra in the 'teens, primarily of fellow Elks Lodge members. The Billy Webb Elks Lodge remains here, a testimony to his stature in the fraternal organization and the community.

Cleo Lilliann Social Club
3041 N Williams Avenue
Built in 1909 by Brooks and Downing in the Streetcar Era Commercial style, this building has housed a variety of retail businesses on the ground floor with apartments upstairs. In 1950, Cleo Hampton and her sister Lilliann established the Cleo Lilliann Social club here, “to provide recreational and social activities for members,

dues are \$25.)
Golden West Hotel
NW. Broadway & Everett
Built in 1900 in the French Renaissance style, William D. Allen opened Portland's first African American Hotel here in 1906. The Golden West served as a center of the African American community until 1930. The hotel housed many businesses, including Waldo Bogle's Barber Shop, Erastus Richardson's Confectionary and Fountain Lunch, the Golden West Café, and the Golden West Athletic League. The hotel's many guests included Oscar DePriest, the first African American Congressman after Reconstruction, and A. Philip Randolph, the tireless union organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The Golden West also served as the first residence for many African American men when they first arrived in Portland. In 1930, Allen closed the Golden West and relocated

ing house and by the 1920s catered to a Japanese clientele. In the 1930s, Kelly Foster bought the hotel; Foster owned and operated a number of businesses in inner northwest Portland beginning in the early 1920s, including the Dreamland Café, the Friendship Pool Hall, and the Sixth Street Pool & Lunch. When the Japanese were interned during World War II, Mr. Foster and his family moved into the Royal Palm. The hotel housed a number of African American businesses, including the Royal Palm Café, Tavern, Billiard Hall, and Barber Shop—where Willie Shine, Charles Maxey, and Ulese Raiford were among the barbers over time. The building is now operated by Mental Health Services West as a housing and shelter facility.

More information on many buildings can be found in “Cornerstones of Community: The buildings of Portland's African American

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Saluting Portland's First's for Black History



Robert Ford was one of the first two Black teachers in Portland. He taught at Holladay School. The other teacher was Leota Stone.



Clarence G. “Stanton” Duke was one of the first Portland Blacks in news media in 1959.



As a fur trader, well-established entrepreneur and translator of many Native American languages, Moses “Black” Harris was a very able wagon guide. He was known for bringing two of the largest wagon trains to the West.

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