his walk takes you along Boyer Avenue to Whitman College, several historic homes, Pioneer Park with some of the State Record Trees of Walla Walla, Sharpestein School, the 1855 Treaty Council site and back to Main Street.

Distance: Approximately 3 miles

Begin this walk at the intersection of Palouse and Main. This is the beginning of Boyer Avenue. Walk along Boyer Ave. toward Whitman College which received its original charter as Whitman Seminary in 1859 and became a college in 1883. Feel free to visit any of the college buildings mentioned, with the exception of student living quarters. On your right at the corner of Boyer and Park is the Reid Campus Center 1. The Bookstore and Café are worth a visit. On your left, across Boyer, South St 4, 1400 seat auditorium with outstanding acoustics which is the location of performances by the Walla Walla Symphony and many other events.

Across Park St. from Cordiner Hall is Sherwood Center 2. The college indoor athletic facility. Note the "rappelling wall" on the Boyer side of the building for budding mountain climbers. Across Boyer from Sherwood Center is the 1910 Hunter Conservatory 3, a beautiful restoration of the former Music Building, which contains college offices and Kimball Auditorium which is used for smaller campus events. Take a detour into the center of the campus by turning left just past Sherwood Center toward the remodeled and enlarged Penrose Library 5. Enter the library and notice the Alden Reading Room on your left. When you leave the library, notice the outdoor sculptures on the campus. The horse just beyond the library by sculptor Deborah Butterfield is made of driftwood that was cast in bronze. Squire Broel created the whimsical fish sculpture and Ed Humphreys did the large metal piece. Memorial Hall (1899)*, with its clock tower, houses most college administration offices and is the oldest building on campus 6.

Come back to Boyer. On your right is the 1926 Prentiss Hall 7 named for Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, wife of Marcus Whitman, pioneer missionary and physician. She was one of the first two white women to cross the continent. Notice the colorful sculpture by Jim Dine entitled "Carnival." On your right at Otto and Boyer is the 1904 Baker Faculty Center 8, built by Louis F. Anderson, a classical languages professor at Whitman for 50 years and his wife Mabel Baker Anderson, daughter of banker Dorsey S. Baker.

On your left is Lakum Duckum, appropriately named for its residents. On your right on Boyer Ave. is a series of marked "interest houses" that are residential choices for students wanting to live in smaller quarters with those who have similar interests. The “Out House” is for students interested in environmental issues and the Outing Club. Once, these houses were family residences. On the left is Nance Hall, one of the three major classroom and faculty office buildings. Cross Merriam Street continuing along Boyer.

The Admissions Office on your left is located in what was originally the 1921 President’s Residence and is now called Penrose House 9. Providing a change age-wise from Whitman, is the 1925 Washington State Odd Fellows Home 10, with its many residential options for senior citizens. It fills almost an entire city block. Across from the Odd Fellows, take a short detour on your left up Brookside Drive. 100 Brookside Drive is an 1886 Queen Anne style home built by H. P. Isacs, an early settler who thought Walla Walla would be a good wheat growing area, established flour mill near the local wheat trade with Asia. He and his son also established Walla Walla’s water system and several of the residential areas which you are walking through.

Return to Boyer and turn left. 571 Boyer 13 is a Neoclassical style house built in 1909. The size of the small lot that it sits on is not unusual for homes owned by wheat ranchers who didn’t feel a need for more land in town. Continue on Boyer to Division St. Take a left on Division to see two lovely brick homes built by wheat ranchers. 110 N. Division was built in 1929 and resembles an English stately home. 104 N. Division, built in 1926 and resembles an English country house. Return to Boyer and continue south on Division past Wildwood Park 2, the site of an auto tourist facility in the 1920’s.

Continue south on Division and cross Alder St. to 100 year old Pioneer Park 6. This park was established in 1901 and developed using a plan suggested in 1906 by John C. Olmstead, brother of Frederick Law Olmstead, who designed Central Park in New York City. Turn left on Alder to Sasamuna Drive, the road through the park. Notice the 1900 Bandstand. Near the Garden Center is the charming Ladies Relief Society’s iron fountain surrounded by a ring of trees. The majority of Walla Walla’s State Record Trees, some of which have markers to identify them, can be found mainly in the center of the park. None of the trees in the park are native to the Walla Walla area but have thrived here. At the south end of the park is a series of spring fed ponds, with lots of resident ducks and geese. Spend a few minutes touring the Aviary 11. It’s worth a visit if you have time.

Leaving the park on the south side, turn right on Whitman St. Continue west on Whitman St. notching the 1904 house with a tower across from the rose garden. Continue west on Whitman for three blocks to Howard St. Here you will find the recently renovated Sharpestein School 12, built in 1898, making it the oldest continuously operating elementary school in Washington State.

Turn right on Howard St. to Lincoln St. and turn left. On your left is a 1916 home at 520 Lincoln 18, recently restored as a graphic. When you leave the house, notice the landscaping of the creek in the front. Next door at 508 Lincoln is the home of Henry Osterman, architect of many of Walla Walla’s public buildings, including Sharpestein School.

Turn right on Grove St. and follow it two blocks to Cate Ave., then left to Park St. Look for the YMCA straight ahead of you. Turn right on Park. On your right is the 1903 Colonial Revival Jesse Drumheller home at 233 Park 19.