The elongated north-south valleys and ridges are the result of glacial action 50,000 years ago. "Magnolia" was almost an island, for the tidal waters of "Salmon Bay" almost met those of "Smith Cove". The Wilkes Expedition had named the cover "Quartermaster" (forecasting the Naval Supply Depot/Pier 91)! The cove was renamed after pioneer Dr. Henry A. Smith staked a Donation Claim on its shore and built a "country" home - supplementing his Seattle residence. Obviously the area between Salmon and Elliott Bay became identified as Interbay. The present Bayview PG was acquired in 1914 and was identified as "Interbay PG" until it was renamed in 1957 ending the confusion between "old" and "new" Interbay Playgrounds.

In 1910 the Olmsted Bros. proposed a major athletic field exclusively for "the big boys and young men" on the tidal area of Smith Cove; proposing a limited amount of filling (by dredging a waterway beside a railroad dock) to provide tide-free areas for ballfields, the remainder being developed "in a varied and interesting plan . . . of ornamental treatment."

Other than the single ballfield (Bayview PG), no recreation was provided within the Interbay community until the WPA sponsored recreation leadership at "Steiners Hall". The tidal pools delighted kids and were improvised as steam baths by elderly bachelors of the "flats". The Interbay School was closed in 1932 and efforts were made to use the school building, but it was converted to the repair of school equipment; portables were available but insufficient. To meet the demand, the Department acquired the northwest portion of the site (at Dravus Street) in 1939 and, upon the completion of new shops, the School District relinquished the Interbay School property in 1940. Then came WW II and the Army requested use of the property along the railroad to stockpile coal for Fort Lawton and to repair pallets used to ship supplies via rail and ship. So limited playground facilities were provided at the school site and programming in the old building. In 1949 the School District permitted demolition of the 1903 building by this Department - it was sold for salvage.
The Interbay community was developed around the railroad classification yards and shops, the mills and docks at Smith Cove, transfer point of raw silk from the Orient to the fast, high priority trains to the New England mills. In 1926, the community celebrated the closing of a small dump at the north end of Interbay begun 10 years earlier. The City began acquiring property in the tidal flats as a possible small plane airport for "general municipal purposes"; Congress had requested nation-wide plan (1946). So the dumping project resumed as a "fire dump" and soon included the area north of the Navy site (filled by dredging) and east of the (filled) railroad yards, but it became a major fill, to be much higher than the adjacent railroad or Navy yards. So the community life became blighted with smoke, smell, rat and seagull until 1968. A major portion of the area was made suitable for parking for the 1962 "Century 21" World's Fair at Seattle Center, but was little used. Most of the area had been transferred to "purposes of parks and recreation" and the 1960 bond issue had promised development as a major athletic area including model motors, but the uneven rate of settlement precluded such development, except at the north end which was developed with soccer and ballfields and dedicated in 1966. The south portion was leased in 1963 as a golf course, the uneven settling adding to the "hazards". Interbay was one of the three sites proposed for the domed stadium (1967) which, after much political arguing and voting, was located just south of the International District (1972).