

WELCOME TO THE PACIFIC NW

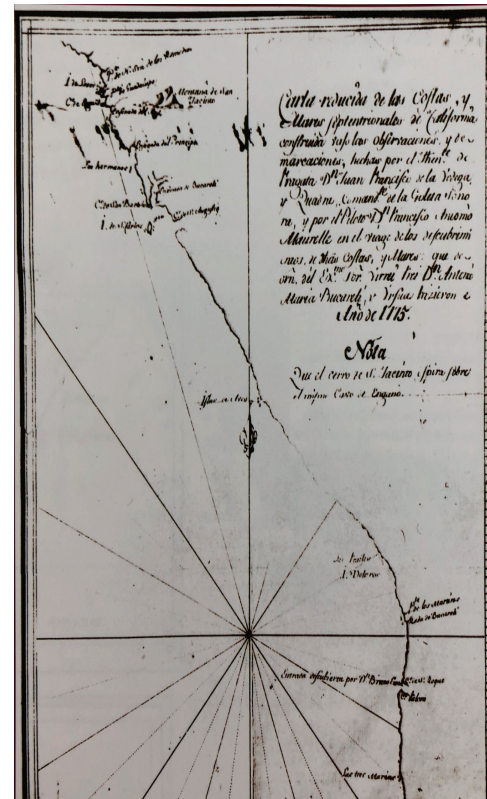
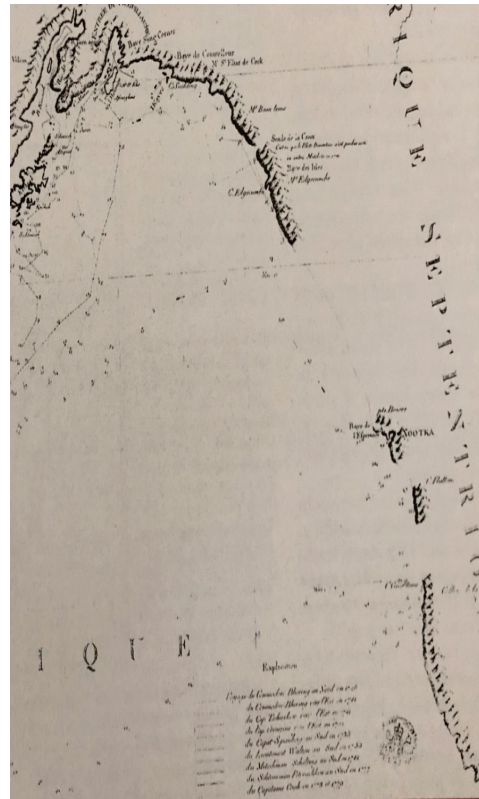
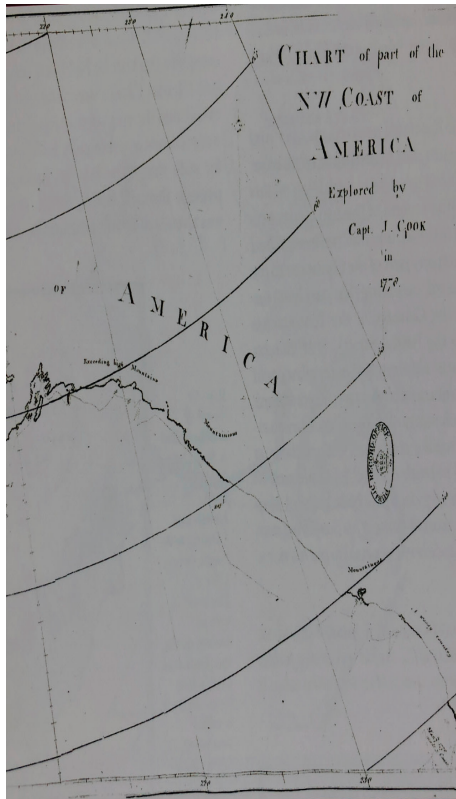
History

For centuries Spain claimed the west coast of North and South America based on a 1493 Pope Alexander VI ruling dividing the Western Hemisphere into Spanish and Portuguese zones. In 1513 the Spanish explorer Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama and became the first European to see the Pacific Ocean from the Americas, formally laying claim to all the shores washed by the Pacific. As the years went by new criteria for determining sovereignty evolved under European international law, including “prior discovery” and “effective occupation.” In 1774 a Spanish expedition sailed north to assert Spain’s discoveries. **A minor issue existed** - the land was occupied.



What the English, Russians & Spanish Knew of the Pacific NW (i.e., nothing)

James Cook Hand-Drawn Map 1778 Wilbrecht’s Bering, Chirikov & Cook Boedega y Quadra’s 1775 MAP



Legends & Lessons

In 1775, a 2nd expedition sailed north from Mexico to Nueva Galicia (Pacific Northwest). The ships included: a ship of war, a supply ship, and a smaller craft that could get close enough to the coast to allow a crew to take formal possession of territory. The packet boat carried provisions for the mission outpost at Monterey and was to map San Francisco Bay. Officers were sent from Spain and the crew was selected from the physically fittest local ranch hands. All went well until they visited the coast of what is now Washington.

Two ships anchored several miles from the mouth of the Quinault River. These larger ships kept their distance from the rocks and used launches to reach shore. At 1st all went well. Gifts were exchanged and the crew became the first non-Indians to set foot in the NW. The land was now to be considered part of Mexico and the Kingdom of Spain. In the next landing, whitecap waves almost swamped the small launch. The Indians were waiting. In the ensuing battle, the Quinaults massacred all the crew and hacked the small landing boat apart for its metal. (Salvaging demasted Japanese and Chinese ships was a reoccurring event for centuries; iron tools were prized by the Natives on the current-swept coast.) The Spanish left.

That’s how the NW starts: a European who thinks he owns the place, American Natives who disagree, and Mexican Americans doing all the work and paying the price. Nothing changes, especially for those who walk into a place uninvited believing others will think as they do.

Ethnobotanical Gardens

Native plant “starts” from Bonhoeffer Gardens (to your SW, by the I-5) illustrate 99 foods and materials available to the American peoples who lived here 10,000 years without the need to develop agriculture. Planter boxes contain:

American Dunesgrass (42) Baldhip Rose (78) Beach Strawberry (12) Bitter Cherry (66) Bitter Root (41) Black Crowberry (30) Blackcap Raspberry (80) Blue Elderberry (86) Bracken Fern (69) Brittle Prickly Pear (52) Broad-Leaved Shooting Star (28) Buffalo Berry (90) Caneberry (71) Cattail (95) Chokecherry (67) Clarifolia (40) Coastal Black Gooseberry (74) Common Juniper (38) Cow Parsnip (36) Douglas Fir (68) Douglar Hawthorn (27) Englemann Spruce (58) Evergreen Huckleberry (96) False Lily-of-the-Valley (47) Fatsia (11) Fireweed (11) Golden Currant (72) Great Cane (19) Hairy Mannula (12) Harsh Indian Panbush (21) Highbush Cranberry (80) Indian Celery (45) Indian Thistle (23) Kinnikinnick (113) Lady Pine (14) Lemon Balm (17) Larch (46) Luscious Fern (42) Low Oregon Grape (7) Madrone (11) Noddy Rose (79) Oregon Rubus (53) Oregon White Oak (76) Quail (54) Pacific Dogwood (40) Pacific Dogwood (40) Paper Birch (18) Peary Everlasting (92) Pioneer Gooseberry (74) Potamogeton (13) Popsicle Balm (13) Quaking Aspen (52) Red Alder (87) Red Elderberry (87) Red Flowering Currant (77) Red Stem Juniper (22) Red-Osier Dogwood (21) Sals (15) Salmonberry (82) Saskatoon Serviceberry (80) Shore Rubus (21) Shore Pine (66) Siberian Springbush (24) Silica Spruce (97) Small Cane (20) Stansberry (91) Stinging Nettle (89) Swamp Sparrowberry (13) White Clover (86) Willow (over 10 species) Yarrow (62) Yucca (15)

The Farm Museum and Garden’s goal is to provide Washington State public school students a visual, non-text, introduction to NW History. Local Legends are stories our ancestors told (to us), their grandchildren, who are now 75 years of age. “History” (as compared to “lies perpetrated on the dead”) is taken from Wikipedia under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike Agreements until PLC can develop its unique limited prose. These efforts are now underway with assistance of local school districts and the Stillaguamish Tribe. Plant prose, QR Code Links, and photos are taken from: www.usda.gov (attribution: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), Wikipedia, and the UoW’s www.biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium website under educational uses. URL Links provided by: USDA, NRCS; the PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov) National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. Visitors enter under the Revised Codes of the State of Washington - RCW 4.24.200 & 4.24.210 allowing public recreational use, including nature study and viewing or enjoying scenic or scientific sites/waterways on private land. Museum and gardens are proposed uses that still require Snohomish County Planning approvals. At present buildings serve as auxiliary storage units for PLC’s native plants, gardening equipment, and Christmas decorations.