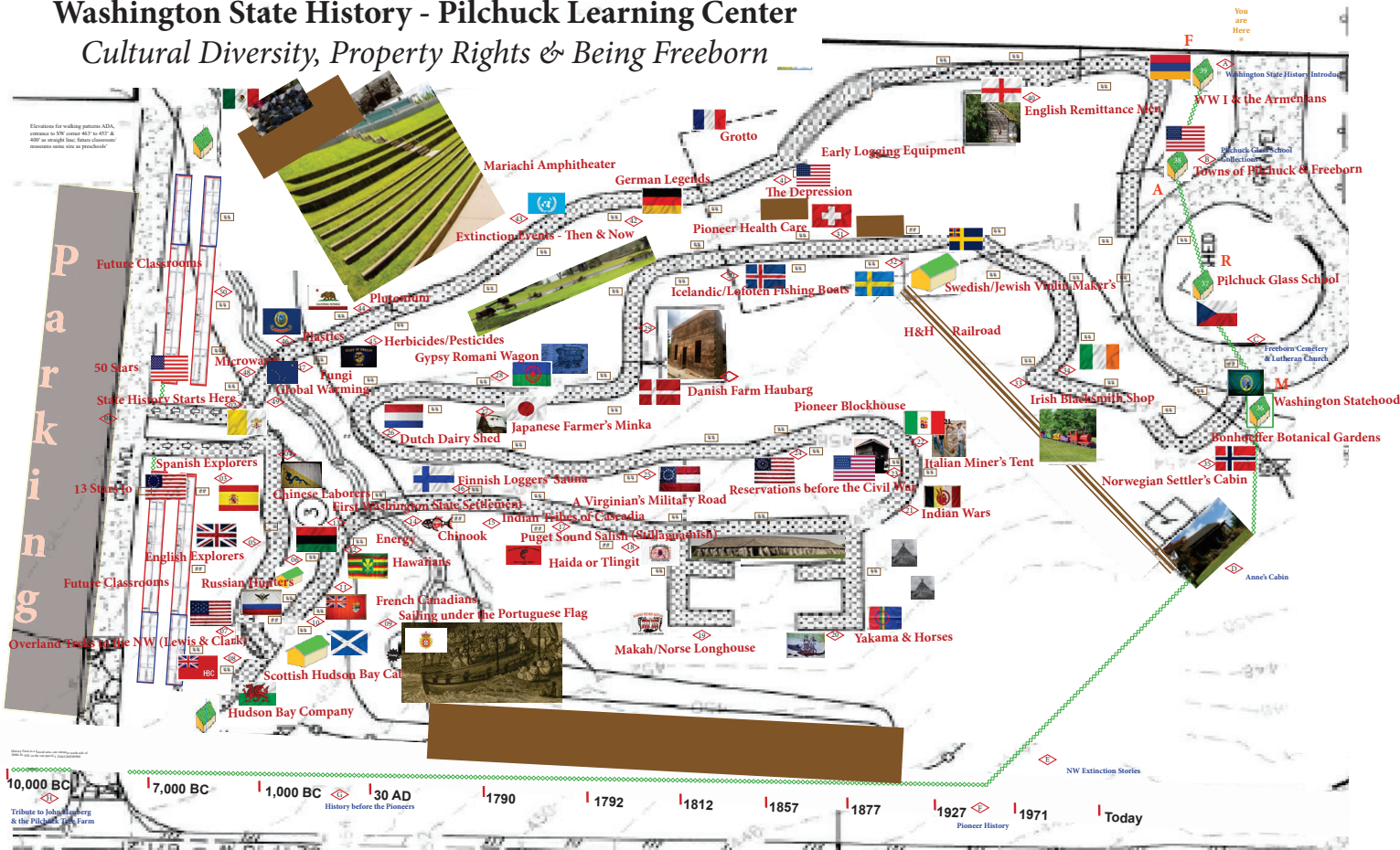


WASHINGTON STATE HISTORY

Honoring Our Ancestors

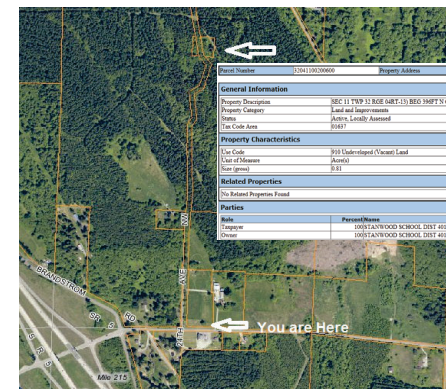
This was Heaven to Pioneers who believed in hard work and individual salvation in Christ, lived under English law where an individual was sovereign - a concept enhanced by America's equal rights and opportunities granted in the Constitution. The contrary to these individual rights are those bestowed by tribal affiliations that reflect origin, race, gender, religion and/or other group favoritisms. Our ancestors came here to be freeborn as common brothers and sisters. The Farm is a tribute to these peoples, their beliefs, the tribal cultures and living styles abandoned, and a celebration of their treating others and this Earth with care and respect. This Farm and Gardens pass on their belief that our "ultimate responsibility is the World we leave for the next generation."

Washington State History - Pilchuck Learning Center Cultural Diversity, Property Rights & Being Freeborn



Legends & Lessons

This was the site of the Town of Freeborn with its own church, cemetery, and red house of ill-repute; the restaurant's music was heard for miles. This house (to your right) also served as the area's outpatient health clinic. An elementary school's 1 acre parcel is still owned by the Stanwood Schools, though closed in 1920. (The District never sells land.)



The larger nearby town of Pilchuck is also gone (4 miles to the east). The photo below is found in



the Church's left-side entry. (Original photo from the Pilchuck Tree Farm's front office, 1/2 mile east.)

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:

- 10,000 years of signs/posts illustrate Native American's existence here vs. our 160 years; 8 pedestals exist outside the fence so visitors can walk/read if PLC's Washington History Farm is closed
- Acer circinatum* (01), *Actinidia chinensis* (02), *Achillea millefolium* (03), *Adiantum aleuticum* (04), *Allium cepa* (05), *Allium schoenoprasum* (06), *Allium tuberosum* (07), *Amaranthus retrofractus* (08), *Anaphalis margaritacea* (09), *Angelica formosa* (10), *Arbutus menziesii* (11), *Arctostaphylos columbiana* (12), *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (13), *Athyrium filix-femina* (14), *Balaustifera deltoidea* (15), *Berberis aquifolium* (16), *Berberis nervosa* (17), *Betula papyrifera* (18), *Campanula lactiflora* (19), *Canadensis canadensis* (20), *Castilleja linaria* (21), *Ceanothus americanus* (22), *Ceanothus velutinus* (23), *Clematis vitalba* (24), *Cornus sericea* (25), *Corylus cornuta* (26), *Crataegus douglasii* (27), *Dioscorea hendersonii* (28), *Dryopteris caroliniana* (29), *Empetrum nigrum* (30), *Equisetum hyemale* (31), *Fraxinus chinensis* (32), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (33), *Gaultheria procumbens* (34), *Junonia alba* (35), *Larix laricina* (36), *Larix laricina* (37), *Larix laricina* (38), *Larix laricina* (39), *Larix laricina* (40), *Larix laricina* (41), *Larix laricina* (42), *Larix laricina* (43), *Larix laricina* (44), *Larix laricina* (45), *Larix laricina* (46), *Larix laricina* (47), *Larix laricina* (48), *Larix laricina* (49), *Larix laricina* (50), *Larix laricina* (51), *Larix laricina* (52), *Larix laricina* (53), *Larix laricina* (54), *Larix laricina* (55), *Larix laricina* (56), *Larix laricina* (57), *Larix laricina* (58), *Larix laricina* (59), *Larix laricina* (60), *Larix laricina* (61), *Larix laricina* (62), *Larix laricina* (63), *Larix laricina* (64), *Larix laricina* (65), *Larix laricina* (66), *Larix laricina* (67), *Larix laricina* (68), *Larix laricina* (69), *Larix laricina* (70), *Larix laricina* (71), *Larix laricina* (72), *Larix laricina* (73), *Larix laricina* (74), *Larix laricina* (75), *Larix laricina* (76), *Larix laricina* (77), *Larix laricina* (78), *Larix laricina* (79), *Larix laricina* (80), *Larix laricina* (81), *Larix laricina* (82), *Larix laricina* (83), *Larix laricina* (84), *Larix laricina* (85), *Larix laricina* (86), *Larix laricina* (87), *Larix laricina* (88), *Larix laricina* (89), *Larix laricina* (90), *Larix laricina* (91), *Larix laricina* (92), *Larix laricina* (93), *Larix laricina* (94), *Larix laricina* (95), *Larix laricina* (96), *Larix laricina* (97), *Larix laricina* (98), *Larix laricina* (99), *Larix laricina* (100).
- 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 (us), their grandchildren, who are now 75 years of age. "History" (as compared to "the papered on the deer") is taken from Wikipedia under the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike Agreements until PLC can develop its unique limited prose. These efforts are now underway with assistance of local school districts and the Stllagumish Tribe. Plant prose, QR Code Links, and photos are from: www.usda.gov (attribution: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), Wikipedia, and the LivW's www.biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium website under educational uses. URL Links provided by: USDA, NRCS; and 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.
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