

# **Washington State Sourcebook**



**John Haberberger**

**1997  
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## Preface

The purpose of the *Washington State Source Book* is to provide materials about the state useful to the children and young adults of the state as they study Washington State History. It also provides background information and a quick reference source for adults about the state. The material has been assembled in loose-leaf format to provide teachers and librarians with easily capable material for reference purposes and to allow easy insertion of additional materials so often available about the state.

## Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the many source persons consulted as he researched this book. Noteworthy were the staff of the Washington State Historical Society, the University of Washington Library, the government employees at the state capital in Olympia, and the many people who gave of their time and energy to assist the author. A special thanks to John Separovich for keeping the author on track.

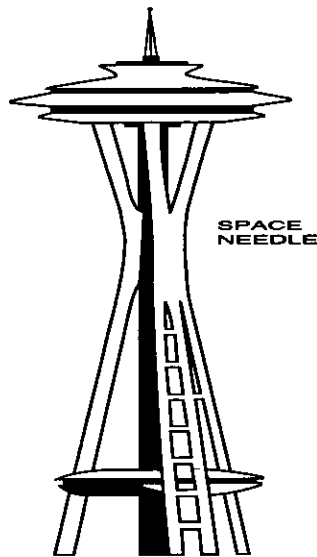
The author would appreciate corrections and additions addressed to him at the publishers.

## About the Author

John Haberberger, a native of Washington State, is an elementary school teacher in the Jefferson County School District, Colorado. He has written *Kids on the Go*, a travel idea book for teachers and parents. He has been recognized as a "Teacher Who Makes a Difference" by Channel 4 and the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, Colorado. He has degrees in Elementary Education, Early Childhood Education and has completed Doctoral work in Educational Administration.

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# Washington Quick Facts

## Description

**Name:** State of Washington. The state is named in honor of George Washington.

**Became Territory:** March 2, 1853

**Date Admitted to Union:** November 11, 1889 as the 42nd state.

**Capital City:** Olympia

### Population

**1994 census:** 5,343,000; 15th of the 50 states.

**1990 census:** 4,866,692 with a median age of 32.96.

**Inhabitant:** A resident of the state is a Washingtonian.

**Industries:** Agriculture, lumber, transportation equipment (airplanes and shipbuilding), food processing, computer software, commercial fishing, aerospace, tourism/recreation, nuclear energy.

**Size:** Land Area-66,681 square miles; 20th of the 50 states

**Persons Per Square Mile-** 78.7

**Inland Water Area-**1,622 square miles;

**Coastline-**157 miles.

**Geographic Center of State:** Chelan, 10 miles WSW of Wenatchee.

**Elevations: Highest Point-**Mount Rainier, 14,410

feet; **Lowest Point-**Pacific Ocean, sea level;

**Mean Elevation-**1,700 feet.

**Distances:** From east to west-358 miles; from north to south-240 miles.

**Time Zone:** Pacific

**Climate Zone:** Pacific Coast

**Postal Abbreviation:** WA

**Telephone Area Codes:** 206, 360, 509

**Number of Counties:** 39

**Number of Cities:** 270

## State Symbols

**Nickname -** Evergreen State

**Motto -** Alki

**Animal -** Roosevelt Elk

**Bird -** Willow Goldfinch

**Colors -** Green and Gold

**Dance -** Square Dance

**Fish -** Steelhead Trout

**Flower -** Coast Rhododendron

**Ship -** President Washington

**Song -** *Washington, My Home*

**Tartan -** Blue, white, yellow, red and black bands on a green background.

**Tree -** Western Hemlock

**License Plates -** (1) Dark blue on white, with blue border, red legend "Centennial Celebration," and picture of Mount Rainier; (2) Blue on white with blue border.

## Government

**Governor:** Elected for a 4 year term.

**Legislature:** State House members-98; State Senate members-49.

**Number of Legislative Districts:** 49

**Number of Congressional Districts:** 9

**United States Congressmen:** 9

**United States Senators:** 2

**Judiciary:** 364 judges at four court levels:

Supreme, Court of Appeals, Superior, and District/Municipal.

**Constitution:** Adopted in 1889, has 63 amendments.

**Minimum Ages:**

**Majority -** 18

**Marriage with Parental Consent -** 17

**Marriage without Consent -** 18

**Making a Will -** 18

**Buying Alcohol -** 21

**Jury Duty -** 18

**Leaving School -** 18

**Drivers License -** 16 (restrictive license)

## Population (1992)

**Total:** 5,116,700

**White:** 4,486,967

**Non-White:** 629,733

**Increase in Minorities since 1990:** 12.9%.

**Population Characteristics (1990 Federal Census)**

**Total Population:** 4,866,692

**Percent Change 1980-1990:** 17.77%

**Number of Males:** 2,413,747

**Number of Females:** 2,452,945

**Number of Households:** 1,872,431

**Average Family Size:** 2.53

**Average Net Earnings, 1992:** \$30,694.  
**Persons Unemployed, 1993:** 203,000.  
**Per Cent of Labor Force:** 7.5%

### **Education (1994-1995)**

**Number of Public Schools:** 296  
**Number of Teachers and Administrators:**  
47,711  
**Number of Students:** 939,333  
**Number of Students Per Teacher:** 20.4  
**Average Teacher Salary:** \$37,752  
**Average Cost Per Student Per Year:** \$5,528

#### **Number Of:**

**State Colleges and Universities - 6**  
**Private Colleges and Universities - 23**  
**Community Colleges - 28**  
**State Technical Colleges - 6**  
**Number of classroom teachers - 46,076**

#### **Sources:**

*Book of the States*, vol. 31.  
*1994 Washington State Yearbook*, Yates, Richard & Charity ed. Public Sector Information, Inc. 1994.  
*Washington State Atlas & Databook*, Yates, Richard & Charity ed. Public Sector Information, Inc. Eugene, OR 1994.  
*Learn About Washington, The Evergreen State*, Billings, Judith A. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympic, WA 1993.  
*Statistical Abstract of the U.S. , The National Data Book*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Washington D.C. 1995.  
*The Book of the States*, vol. 30, Council of State Governments, Lexington, Kentucky, 1994  
*1994 Washington State Almanac*, 8th ed. Fox, James & Hodgkin, Christopher. Public Sector Information & The Madrona Group. Eugene, OR. 1994.

### **Leisure**

#### **Number Of:**

**Daily Newspapers - 32**  
**Weekly Newspapers - 166**  
**Radio Stations - 210**  
**Television Stations - 26**

#### **Professional Sports:**

**Baseball - Seattle Mariners**  
**Basketball - Seattle Supersonics**  
**Football - Seattle Seahawks**

### **Elected Officials**

**Governor - Gary Locke (D)**  
**Lt. Governor - Brad Owen (D)**  
**Secretary of State - Ralph Munro (R)**  
**State Treasurer - Mike Murphy (D)**  
**Superintendent of Public Instruction - Theresa**  
**"Terry" Bergeson (NP)**  
**US Senator - Slade Gorton (R)**  
**US Senator - Patty Murray (D)**



# Colleges and Universities

## Two-Year Colleges

Art Institute of Seattle, Seattle  
Bellevue Community College, Bellevue  
Big Bend Community College, Moses Lake  
Centralia College, Centralia  
Clark College, Vancouver  
Columbia Basin College, Pasco  
Edmonds Community College, Lynnwood  
Everett Community College, Everett  
Grays Harbor College, Aberdeen  
Green River Community College, Auburn  
Highline Community College, Des Moines  
ITT Technical Institute, Seattle  
ITT Technical Institute, Spokane  
Lake Washington Technical College, Kirkland  
Lower Columbia College, Longview  
North Seattle Community College, Seattle  
Northwest Indian College, Bellingham  
Olympic College, Bremerton  
Peninsula College, Port Angeles  
Phillips Junior College of Spokane, Spokane  
Pierce College, Tacoma  
Renton Technical College, Renton  
Seattle Central Community College, Seattle  
Shoreline Community College, Seattle  
Skagit Valley College, Mount Vernon  
South Puget Sound Community College, Olympia  
South Seattle Community College, Seattle  
Spokane Community College, Spokane  
Spokane Falls Community College, Spokane  
Tacoma Community College, Tacoma  
Walla Walla Community College, Walla Walla  
Wenatchee Valley College, Wenatchee  
Whatcom Community College, Bellingham  
Yakima Valley Community College, Yakima

## Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Antioch University Seattle, Seattle  
Bastyr College, Seattle

**Sources:** *Peterson's Guide to Four-Year Colleges, 1996*, 26th edition. Princeton, N.J.: Peterson's Guides, 1996. *Peterson's Guide to Two-Year Colleges, 1996*, 26th edition. Princeton, N.J.: Peterson's Guides, 1996. Yates, Richard and Charity, ed. *1994 Washington State Yearbook*. Public Sector Information, Eugene, OR, 1994.

Central Washington University, Ellensburg  
City University, Bellevue  
Cogswell College North, Kirkland  
Cornish College of the Arts, Seattle  
Dominion College, Seattle  
Eastern Washington University, Cheney  
Evergreen State College, Olympia  
Fairhaven College - see Western Washington University  
Gonzaga University, Spokane  
Heritage College, Toppenish  
Leadership Institute of Seattle, Bellvue  
Lutheran Bible Institute of Seattle, Issaquah  
Northwest College of Arts, Poulsbo  
Northwest College of the Assemblies of God, Kirkland  
Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma  
Puget Sound Christian College, Edmonds  
Saint Martin's College, Lacey  
Seattle Pacific University, Seattle  
Seattle University, Seattle  
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma  
University of Washington, Seattle  
Walla Walla College, College Place  
Washington State University, Pullman  
Western Washington University, Bellingham  
Whitman College, Walla Walla  
Whitworth College, Spokane

## Women in Higher Education

Teresa "Terry" Bergeson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
Dr. Jane Jervis, President of Evergreen State College.  
Dr. Karen W. Morse, President of Western Washington University.  
Dr. Kathleen Ross, SNJM, President of Heritage College.  
Dr. Susan Resneck Pierce, President of the University of Puget Sound.

# Washington Counties and County Seats

County Name (date)	County Seat	Significance of County Name
Adams (1883)	Ritzville	Named for John Adams.
Asotin (1883)	Asotin	Name means "eel."
Benton (1905)	Prosser	Named for Thomas Hart Benton.
Chelan (1899)	Wenatchee	Name means "deep water."
Clallam (1854)	Port Angeles	Named for the Clallam Indians.
Clark (1845)	Vancouver	Named for William Clark.
Columbia (1875)	Dayton	Named for the Columbia River.
Cowlitz (1854)	Kelso	Named for the Cowlitz River.
Douglas (1883)	Waterville	Named for Stephen A. Douglas.
Ferry (1899)	Republic	Named for Elisha P. Ferry.
Franklin (1883)	Pasco	Named for Benjamin Franklin.
Garfield (1881)	Pomeroy	Named for James A. Garfield.
Grant (1909)	Ephrata	Named for Ulysses S. Grant.
Grays Harbor(1854)	Montesano	Named for Grays Harbor
Island (1853)	Coupeville	The name describes the county.
Jefferson (1852)	Port Townsend	Named for Thomas Jefferson.
King (1852)	Seattle	Originally named for William King; named for Martin Luther King Jr. in 1986.
Kitsap (1857)	Port Orchard	Name means "brave Chief."
Kittitas (1883)	Ellensburg	Name means "plenty food."
Klickitat (1859)	Goldendale	Named for the Klickitat Indians.
Lewis (1845)	Chehalis	Named for Meriwether Lewis.
Lincoln (1883)	Davenport	Name for Abraham Lincoln.
Mason (1854)	Shelton	Named for Charles H. Mason.
Okanogan (1888)	Okanogan	Name means "rendezvous."
Pacific (1851)	South Bend	Named for the Pacific Ocean.
Pend Oreille(1911)	Newport	Named for the Pend Oreille Indians.
Pierce (1852)	Tacoma	Named for Franklin Pierce.
San Juan (1873)	Friday Harbor	Named for Juan Francisco de Eliza.
Skagit (1883)	Mount Vernon	Named for the Skagit Indians.
Skamania (1854)	Stevenson	Name means "swift water."
Snohomish (1861)	Everett	Named for the Snohomish Indians.
Spokane (1858)	Spokane	Named for the Spokane Indians.
Stevens (1863)	Colville	Named for Isaac Stevens.
Thurston (1852)	Olympia	Named for Samuel R. Thurston.
Wahkiakum (1854)	Cathlamet	Name means "tall timber."
Walla Walla (1854)	Walla Walla	Named for the Walla Walla Indians.
Whatcom (1854)	Bellingham	Named for Chief Whatcom.
Whitman (1871)	Colfax	Named for Marcus Whitman.
Yakima (1865)	Yakima	Named for the Yakima Indians.

Source: Clements, John. *Washington Facts: A Comprehensive Look at Washington Today County by County*. Dallas, Texas.: Clements Research II, Inc. 1989.

# How Washington Got Its Name

Often called "Washington State" to avoid confusing it with Washington in the District of Columbia, this name dates back to the sixth century when there was a village in northern England called "Wass-ton," named after the town's leading family whose name was Wass. Six hundred years later, the town of Wass-ton boasted as one of its people a gallant knight whose name was William and, as was the custom for famous persons such as he, William began calling himself William Wass-ton after the name of his native village. Seven hundred more years then transpired, during which several of Wass-ton's descendants also became famous and the name gradually was changed to "Washington."

Among them was John Washington, a distinguished clergyman whom the Puritans began attacking for his more traditional religious beliefs. To escape their persecution, John Washington then moved his home to Virginia in the remote continent called America, and it was from John Washington's great grandson, George Washington, that the state of Washing-ton takes its name.

Washington has always had an identity problem. It is the only state that must continually call itself a state (Oregon residents don't identify themselves as residents of "Oregon State") and at times is labeled "the Other Washington." George R. Stewart, the historian of American place names, concluded that the naming of Washington state was "one of the most unfortunate events of our naming history..... ."

In 1852 the residents of the region north of the Columbia River, then known as "Northern Oregon," petitioned the United States Congress to be organized as a new political entity "under the name Territory of Columbia." Upon hearing this, in February, 1853, representative Richard H. Stanton of Kentucky asked that the name "Washington" be substituted for "Columbia." We already had a "Territory of Columbia," the official name of the federal district around the city of Washington.

Representative Alexander Evans of Maryland wanted Congress to give Northern Oregon "one of those beautiful Indian names which prevail in that part of the country." Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories, recommended "Washingtonia." President Millard Fillmore signed the bill creating Washington Territory on March 2, 1853. The Northern Oregon residents were surprised by their new name and opposition to the name persisted.

Representative James M. Ashley, Ohio, intended to create a new territory called Columbia, combining eastern Washington and the Idaho panhandle. The remaining Washington Territory would be called "Tacoma."

Nard Jones wrote in 1947 that the name Washington simply does not fit somehow. He didn't think it a grand enough title for a western state. He preferred the name "Columbia" or perhaps an Indian word. Despite all the criticism the name Washington has won out and remains the official name of the state.

## Sources:

*History of Washington State*, Meany, Edmund S. Macmillan Co. New York, 1924.

"The Other Washington," Cole, Terrence. *Columbia*, Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA, Fall, 1994.

*Washington State Place Names*, Brokenshire, Doug. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, ID, 1993.

# Places to Visit

## The Puget Sound Region

### Seattle

#### The Waterfront

Elliot Bay's Piers 48 to 70.  
Restaurants, gift shops, harbor tours available.

#### Pike Place Market

Follow sign from Pier 59 to Pike Street  
206-441-1768  
Fresh fish and produce and a variety of stands selling things.

#### Pioneer Square

A 20 block restored area along First Ave., Yesler Way, and S. Main St.  
206-682-1511 for schedule  
206-682-4646 for reservations  
Take the Underground Tour to see what's left of 1889 Seattle.

### Seattle Center Highlights:

#### Charlotte Martin Theatre

206-443-0807; 206-633-4567  
One of the top children's theaters in the U.S.

#### Children's Museum

Seattle Center House, lower level  
206-441-1768  
Has a child-sized neighborhood for role playing

#### Pacific Science Center

206-443-2001  
A science playground with hands-on materials.

#### Space Needle

At 605 feet the futuristic looking needle is one of the best vantage points in the city.

#### The Center for Wooden Boats

1010 Valley St. (south end of Lake Union) Seattle, WA 206-382-2628

A floating museum with about 60 wooden boats.

Watch the boats travel between salt and fresh water and see salmon use the fish ladder.

#### Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

117 S. Main, Seattle, WA 206-553-7220  
Documents the Gold Rush of the late 1800s.

#### Museum of Flight

9404 E. Marginal Way S. (at Boeing Field) Seattle, WA  
206-764-5700  
Explores the history of flight

#### Museum of History and Industry

2700 24th Ave. E. Seattle, WA  
206-324-1126  
The city's best museum for local history.

#### Seattle Art Museum

100 University St. Seattle, WA 98101  
206-443-4670  
Collections of modern art, African art, Asian works, early European works, photographs.

#### Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum

on the University of Washington campus. Seattle, WA  
206-543-5590  
This is the state museum of natural history and anthropology. Has the only dinosaur skeleton on display in the Northwest.

## Regional

#### American Camp and English Camp

San Juan Island.  
These encampments from the 1859 "Pig War" are now national historic parks.

#### Bair Drug and Hardware Living Museum

1617 Lafayette, Steilacoom, WA 98388  
(state's oldest incorporated city)  
206-588-9668  
Enjoy a soda or sundae in this 1895 drugstore. Also visit the Historical Museum.

#### Bellefield Nature Park

1905 188th S.E., Bellevue, WA.  
Adopted by the Audubon Society the park is

**Boeing Tour**

Boeing Plant, Everett, WA  
206-342-4801

This Boeing 747 assembly plant is housed in the world's largest building. The Boeing 777 is also assembled here.

**Capital Campus**

Washington State Capital, Olympia, WA  
Start at the visitor's center to get maps and tour information.

**Fort Lewis Military Museum**

Fort Lewis, WA 98433  
Museum emphasizes Northwest history with artifacts from Lewis & Clark Expedition.

**Issaquah Historical Society Museum**

165 S.E. Andrews, Issaquah, WA 98027  
206-392-3500  
A self-guided tour of historically significant buildings, the former mines, and miner's homes.

**Kelsey Creek Community Park/Farm**

13204 S.E. 8th Place, Bellevue, WA  
206-455-7688  
A farm-in-the-city with a barn, buildings and assorted farm animals.

**Mount Rainier National Park**

I-5 south to Hwy. 7; follow the Mount Rainier signs to entrance near Longmire.  
360-569-2211

Drive through the park and see spectacular scenery or partake in various outdoor activities.

**Mukilteo Maritime Museum**

Third Street and Lincoln Ave., Mukilteo, WA  
98275  
360-355-2514

See the history of Puget Sound ferries with photographs and models.

**Peace Arch State Park**

Canadian border near Blaine, WA  
With "one foot" in each country the arch is a symbol of friendship between the U.S. and Canada.

**Tumwater Historical Park**

602 Deschutes Way, Tumwater, WA 98502  
The site of the first American, settlement in the Puget Sound region.

**Washington State Historical Society** 315 N.

The museum has Eskimo, Native American, and Oriental artifacts.

**Washington Zoological Park**

5410 194th Ave. S.E., Tacoma, WA  
360-391-3508  
A community teaching facility specializing in threatened or endangered animals and birds.

**Pioneer Farm Museum**

Eatonville, WA 98328  
Experience pioneer life as you do a variety of farm chores

**Point Defiance Park, Zoo and Aquarium**

5400 North Pearl Street  
Tacoma, WA  
360-591-5335  
Allow more than one day to visit everything here.

**Renton Historical Museum**

235 Mill Ave. S., Renton, WA  
360-255-2330  
Exhibits of pioneer furniture, antiques, vehicles, and Indian artifacts

**Skagit County Historical Museum**

501 4th Street  
La Conner, WA 98257  
360-466-3365  
See many Northwest pioneer artifacts.

**Whatcom Museum of History and Art**

121 Prospect St., Bellingham, WA  
360-676-6981  
One of the finest regional museums on the West Coast with exhibits of regional history and contemporary art.

**Olympic Peninsula Area****Historical Maritime Museum**

2201 Westhaven Drive, Westport, WA 98585 (the salmon capital of the world)  
360-268-9692  
See cranberry and logging industry exhibits, Coast Guard memorabilia, and the Whale House with sea life skeletons on display.

**Western Frontier Museum**

2301 23rd Ave. S.E. (Trails End Ranch) Puyallup, WA  
360-832-6300  
See the "world's largest" collection of Western

**Jefferson County Historical Society Museum**  
210 Madison St. (in the 1891 City Hall Complex),  
Port Townsend, WA 98368 360-385-  
1003

Three floors of marine antiques, historical photos,  
and a research library.

**Log Cabin Museum**  
corner of Sidney and DeKalb, Port Orchard, WA  
98366

In a 1913 pioneer log home see exhibits of Kitsap  
Peninsula history.

**Makah Cultural & Research Center**  
Neah Bay, WA 98357  
360-645-2711

See 500 year old artifacts of Ozette Indian homes.

**Olympic National Park**  
Superintendent, 600 E. Park Ave., Port Angeles,  
WA 98362

Spectacular sights including a rain forest,  
mountains, lakes, waterfalls.

**Sequim-Dungeness Museum**  
175 W. Cedar, Sequim, WA 98382  
360-683-8110

See the bones dug at the Manis Mastodon Site and  
Indian and Eskimo artifacts.

**Suquamish Museum**  
Suquamish, WA 98392  
360-598-3311

Award-winning exhibits and slide presentations  
showing Pacific Northwest history. Also see Chief  
Seattle's grave on the Port Madison Indian  
Reservation.

### **Southwestern Region**

**Bonneville Second Powerhouse**  
Washington side of Bonneville Dam, Columbia  
Gorge. See the The inner workings of the  
powerhouse and informative displays

**Cowlitz County Historical Museum**  
405 Allen Street, Kelso, WA 98626  
360-577-3119  
See Chinook and Cowlitz Indian artifacts and  
Oregon Trail relics.

**Fort Vancouver National Historic Site**  
Vancouver, WA

**Maryhill Museum of Art**  
In Sam Hill's "Castle on the Columbia," The  
Columbia Gorge  
509-773-3733

One of the finest art museums in the country.

**Nahcotta Shellfish Laboratory**  
Nahcotta, WA 98637 (Long Beach Peninsula)  
Learn about oyster biology

**Pacific Power and Light Co.**  
Centralia, WA 98531  
360-736-9901

Tour the plant that is responsible for Lewis County  
being the largest producer of electric power in the  
state.

**Skamania County Historical Museum**  
Vancouver Ave, Stevenson, WA 98648  
509-427-5141  
See displays of pioneer life, Indian artifacts, and the  
world's largest collection of rosaries.

### **Washington State University Research Center**

Pioneer Road (a mile NE of Long Beach), Long  
Beach, WA 98631  
Learn all about cranberries.

**Willie Keil's Grave**  
Off Hwy. 6, Menlo, WA 98561  
Learn the unusual story of Willie Keil and the  
Bethelites.

**Big Lava Beds Geologic Area**  
Forest Service Road #66, Mount Adams, WA.  
Explore the lava beds, the remains of an ancient  
volcano.

**Visitors Center - at Silver Lake**  
Mount St. Helens, WA  
See a model volcano and learn about the eruption  
that occurred on May 18, 1980.

### **Ski Areas**

#### **The Cascade Range Region**

#### **Washington State Ski Areas**

**Bear Mountain Ranch** (near Chelan)  
Information: 509-682-5444

**Crystal Mountain**

(east of Enumclaw)

Information: 360-663-2265

A complete resort for downhill and cross-country skiing.

**Echo Valley**

(near Chelan)

Information: 509-684-4002

A small area offering downhill and cross-country skiing.

**Hurricane Ridge** (near Port Angeles)

Information: 360-457-5559

The only ski area on the Olympic Peninsula. Open weekends only.

**Leavenworth Ski Hill**

Information: 509-548-5115

A small area having only two rope tows. There are many kilometers of groomed trails in the Leavenworth area for cross-country skiing.

**Loup Loup Ski Bowl** (between Okanogan and Twisp)

Information: 800-225-6625 or 509-826-2720

A small area offering downhill and cross-country skiing.

**Methow Valley**

Information: 800-422-3048

Well known for fine cross-country skiing.

**Mission Ridge**

(near Wenatchee)

Information: 800-245-3922

Challenging runs on powder snow.

**Mount Baker**

(near Bellingham)

Information: 360-734-6770

Ski with Canadians on rugged Mount Baker.

**North Cascades Heli-Hiking**

Operates out of Mazama

Information: 509-996-3272

Be dropped off at different altitudes in the Cascades.

**Sitzmark**

(near Tonasket and Oroville)

Information: 509-485-3323

**Snoqualmie Pass**

Information: 800-528-1234

Snow report: 360-236-1600

Choose between four areas to ski: Alpentel, Ski Acres, Hyak, and Snoqualmie.

**Squilchuck Ski Bowl**

(near Mission Ridge)

Information: 509-662-1651

It has only two rope tows and night skiing is available.

**Stevens Pass**

Information: 360-973-2441

A popular area with steep runs

**White Pass**

(near Packwood)

Information: 509-672-3100

A complete ski area near Mount Rainier.

**Winter Sports Phone Numbers**

The numbers are toll free for Seattle-area callers.

Outside the Seattle-area all calls must be prefixed by either 1-206, 1-360 or 1-509.

Avalanche Information: 206-526-6677

Cascade Ski Report: 206-634-0200

Cross-country Ski Areas: 206-632-7787

Mountain Pass Information (from the State Department of Transportation): 206-434-7623

Ski Report Hotline: 206-634-2754

**Central Washington****Central Washington Region****Chelan County Historical Museum**

5698 Museum Dr., Cashmere, WA 98815

509-782-3230

Old West atmosphere in one of the top five restored pioneer villages in the country.

**Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park**

Vantage, WA 98950

See over 200 species of petrified wood, including the prehistoric ginkgo.

**H. M. Gilbert Homeplace**

2109 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, WA

509-248-0747

An early Yakima Valley farm home.

**Kittitas County Historical Museum**

**North Central Washington Museum**

127 S. Mission, Wenatchee, WA 98807  
509-662-4728

See pioneer life exhibits and the Great Northern Railway

**Washington State Apple Commission Visitor Center**

2900 Euclid Ave., Wenatchee, WA 98807  
509-663-9600

An informative film and displays about the apple industry.

**Yakima Nation Cultural Center**

Toppenish, WA 98948 (about 23 miles SE of Yakima)  
509-865-2800

Learn the story of the Yakima Nation.

**Eastern Washington****Eastern Washington Region****Andrew Carnegie Library**

302 W. Main, Ritzville, WA 99169

Learn about the history of Ritzville. There is a time capsule buried in the front lawn.

**Asotin County Historical Museum**

Third and Filmore, Asotin, WA 99402  
509-243-4659

See early Asotin artifacts and buildings.

**Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist**

1125 S. Grand Blvd., Spokane, WA  
509-838-4277

A magnificent sandstone building with stained glass windows.

**Fort Spokane**

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area  
509-725-2727

Visit historic Fort Spokane by taking a walking tour.

**Grand Coulee Dam**

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Coulee Dam, WA 99116  
509-633-9265

Take a self-guided tour of the dam itself. Also see Indian artifacts uncovered during dam construction.

**Museum of Native American Cultures**

E. 200 Cataldo Ave., Spokane, WA  
509-326-4550

See the largest collection of Indian artifacts in the Northwest.

**Okanogan County Historical Museum**

1410 Second North, Okanogan, WA 98840  
509-422-4272

Displays of pioneer life in the country.

**Riverfront Park**

Spokane, WA

The site of Expo '74 with many of the original displays still intact. The Eastern Washington Science Center features a planetarium and hands-on exhibits.

**Whitman Mission**

Hwy. 12, seven miles west of Walla Walla, Walla Walla, WA 99362

A self-guided tour of the site of the historic pioneer mission.

**Sources:**

*Out and About Seattle with Kids*, Bergman, Ann & Carroll, Colleen. Seattle, WA. Northwest Parent Publishing Co. 1993.

*Washington Handbook*, Satterfield, Archie & Lyons, Dianne J., Chico, CA. Moon Publications, 1992.

*Washington Outdoor Activity Guide*, Satterfield, Archie. Castine, MA. Country Roads Press, 1994.



# Washington's Special Events

**Ellensburg:** The popular Labor Day weekend rodeo.

**Enumclaw:** The King County Fair is held the third week of July at the fairgrounds.

**Everett:** The Washington State International Air Fair is a two-day air show held at Paine Field in late August. Information: 360-355-2266

**Issaquah:** Salmon Days Festival is a two-day celebration held the first beginning at the end of April.  
Information: 206-392-0661

**Puyallup:** The Western Washington Fair runs for 17 days in September (starting the Friday after Labor Day).

**Source:**

*Washington Handbook*, Satterfield, Archie & Lyons, Dianne J. Chico, CA. Moon Publications, 1992.

**Seattle Seafair:**

A three week extravaganza of parades, triathlons, ethnic festivals, and hydroplane racing.

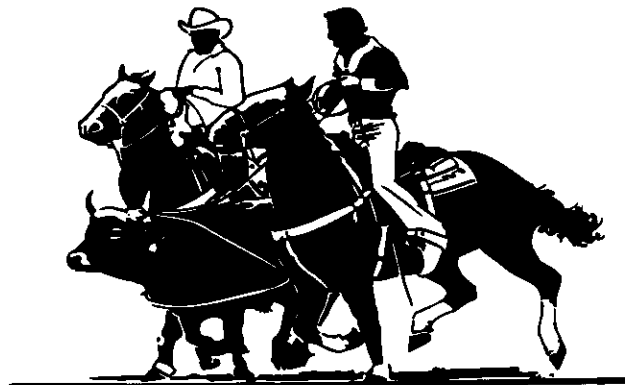
Information: 206-623-7100

**Seattle:** Chinese New Year is celebrated in late January or early February in the International District (Chinatown).

Information: 206-623-8171

**Suquamish:** Chief Seattle Days is an annual weekend celebration held in August.

**Wenatchee:** Apple Blossom Festival is a ten day event on a weekend in October.



# Outdoors in Washington State

**Skiing:** Refer to the Cascade Range Region in the Places to Visit section.

**Hiking:** Hiking is popular in Washington State for many reasons and the number of trails has increased in recent years. The Washington Trails Association selected the twenty-five most beautiful and popular trails to be named the Centennial Trails. This list includes:

**Pacific Crest Trail** - This is the "big one." It runs from the Canadian border through Washington, Oregon, and California and ends at the border of Mexico. The Washington State section is 480 miles long. The trail is busy and well maintained. Enjoy hiking it in sections.

**Beacon Rock:** A 4,000 foot trail to the summit of this landmark in the Columbia Gorge.

**Burke-Gilman Trail:** A trail for walkers, runners, and bicyclists that enables one to go around Lake Washington.

**Cape Alva Loop:** A popular hike on the Olympic Peninsula.

**Cascade Pass:** A historic scenic trail north of Stehekin.

**Coleman Glacier:** Meet the gigantic moving Coleman Glacier on this Mount Baker hike.

**Elwha-Quinault:** A strenuous hike in the Olympic Mountains

**Ginkgo Petrified Forest:** A short trail that goes through the petrified forest.

**Hoh Rive r:** Hike through the state's most famous rain forest.

**Image Lake:** A strenuous hike to see one of Washington's most beautiful lakes.

**John Wayne Pioneer Trail:** A cross-state trail that will eventually run from Seattle to Spokane.

**Lava Cast Forest:** See unusual lava casts of trees and logs. Walk or crawl through the famous Ape Cave, a lava tube.

**Mount Pilchuck Lookout:** A short hike to an abandoned fire lookout with an incredible view of the Cascades.

**Naches Wagon Road:** A pioneer route over the Cascades that was abandoned because of its difficulty.

**Norway Pass:** A short trail that gives a great view of the devastation of the Mount St. Helens eruption.

**Rainy Lake:** A popular short hike that goes to Rainy Lake.

**Shedroof Divide:** The Shedroof Trail follows a route used by Native Americans.

**Sierra Park:** Near Edmonds this park has a short trail designed for the visually impaired.

**Spokane River:** A part of the Centennial Trail going from Spokane's west side along the Spokane River toward Idaho.

**Tiger Mountain:** In the heart of the Issaquah Alps, several trails lead to the summit.

**Tucannon River:** The trail follows a Native American route through the Blue Mountains.

**Wonderland Trail:** A very long trail that goes all the way around Mount Rainier.

## Essentials for Safe Hiking

1. Map of the trail and general area
2. Compass
3. Extra food
4. Extra clothing
5. Flashlight with extra batteries and bulbs
6. First-aid kit
7. Pocketknife
8. Matches in waterproof case.
9. Fire starter
10. Sunglasses

## Outdoor Phone Numbers

### Emergency Numbers

Mountaineering Search and Rescue 911  
Washington State Highway Patrol 911

### Other Numbers

Avalanche Hazard and Snow Information:  
Cascades and Olympics 360-526-6677  
Mt. Hood/ South Washington 503-326-2400  
National Weather Service Forecast 360-526-6087  
Road Information 360-455-7900

### Recreation Information Centers

#### Forks

Sol Duc Ranger Station  
Route 1, Box 5750  
Forks, WA 98331  
360-374-6522

#### Hoodspport

Hood Canal Ranger Station  
PO Box 68  
Hoodspport, WA 98548  
360-877-5254 or 877-5569

#### Seattle

Outdoor Recreation Information Center  
915 2nd Ave., Suite 442  
Seattle, Wa 98174  
206-220-7450

#### Sedro Woolley

North Cascades National Park Mt. Baker  
Ranger District  
2105 Highway 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284  
360-856-5700

### U.S. Forest Service

#### Pacific Northwest Regional Office

333 S.W. 1st Ave.  
PO Box 3623  
Portland, OR 97204  
503-326-2877

#### Colville National Forest

Forest Headquarters  
765 S. Main St.  
Colville, WA 99114  
509-684-3711

#### Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Forest Headquarters  
PO Box 8944, 6926 E. Fourth Plain

### Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest

Forest Headquarters  
21905 64th Ave. W  
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043  
360-744-3401

### Okanogan National Forest

Forest Headquarters  
1240 2nd Ave. S  
Okanogan, WA 98840  
509-826-3275

### Olympic National Forest

Forest Headquarters  
1835 Black Lake Boulevard SW  
Olympia, WA 98502  
360-956-2400

### Wenatchee National Forest

Forest Headquarters  
PO Box 811  
301 Yakima Street  
Wenatchee, WA 98801  
509-662-4335

### National Park Service

#### Pacific Northwest Regional Office

83 South King Street, Suite 212  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206-553-5622  
206-553-0170 (recreation information)

#### Mt. Rainier National Park

Park Headquarters  
Tahoma Woods, Star Route  
Ashford, WA 98304  
360-569-2211

#### North Cascades National Park

Park Headquarters  
2105 Highway 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284  
360-856-5700

#### Olympic National Park

Park Headquarters  
600 E Park Ave.  
Port Angeles, WA 98362  
360-452-4501

### U.S. Bureau of Land Management Spokane District

E 4217 Main Ave.  
Spokane, WA 99202  
509-353-2570

### Regional Offices

Aberdeen	360-533-9335
Ephrata	509-754-4624
Mill Creek	360-775-1311
Spokane	509-456-4082
Vancouver	360-696-6211
Yakima	509-575-2740

### State Department of Natural Resources Land and Water Conservation Division Special Lands Unit-Recreation

PO Box 47046  
Olympia, WA 98504  
360-902-1650

### State Parks and Recreation Commission Public Affairs Office/Parks Information

7150 Cleanwater Lane, KY-11  
Olympia, WA 98504  
360-753-2027

### U.S. Geological Survey Earth Sciences Center

Direct order your USGS Topo maps to:  
678 US Courthouse  
W. 920 Riverside Ave.  
Spokane, WA 99201  
509-353-2524

### Washington State Bicycling

#### Some suggested rides:

Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee Loop (50 miles):  
A scenic ride past forest, farm, and lake.

Lopez Island Loop (13 miles): A short ride on  
a mostly level San Juan Island.

Naselle-Seaview (42+ miles): Choose your  
distances on this Lower Columbia-Long Beach  
Peninsula route.

Pullman-Snake River Loop (79 miles): Pedal in  
Lewiston, Idaho on this challenging ride.

San Juan Island Loop (45 to 70 miles): See all  
or part of the island on this ride.

Wenatchee-Chelan (90 miles): Travel along the  
Columbia River on US 97 on this ride.

Whidbey Island Tour (50 miles): Ride the

#### Sources:

*Washington Outdoor Activity Guide*, Satterfield, Archie, County Roads Press, Castine, MA 1994.  
*Whom to Ask? 1993-94*, a pamphlet published by the Washington Trails Association, 1305 4th Ave., Suite 512  
Seattle, WA 98101-2401.

*Washington Bicyclist's Guide*, Outdoor Empire Publishing Co., Seattle, WA 1993.

*Anybody's Bike Book*, Cuthbertson, Tom, Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, CA 1984.

Washington State Patrol  
General Administration Building  
PO Box 42600  
Olympia, WA 98504-2600

### Bicycle Safety Tips

1. Obey all motor vehicle traffic laws.
2. Ride on the far right side of the roadway.
3. Wear a helmet.
4. Do not use headsets or earphones.
5. Ride single file when riding with others.
6. Use lights when riding after dark.
7. Keep your bike in proper working order and  
tires inflated to correct air pressure.
8. Know how to fix a flat tire.
9. Always use caution when riding.

### Additional Outdoor Activities

#### Information

#### Car Camping

*Washington State Parks*  
Mueller, Marge & Ted.  
Check with Mountaineers,  
1011 SW Klickitat Way  
Seattle, WA 98134 for more.

#### Rail Trails

*Washington's Rail Trails*  
Wert, Fred.  
Mountaineers Books,  
Seattle, 1992.

#### River Running

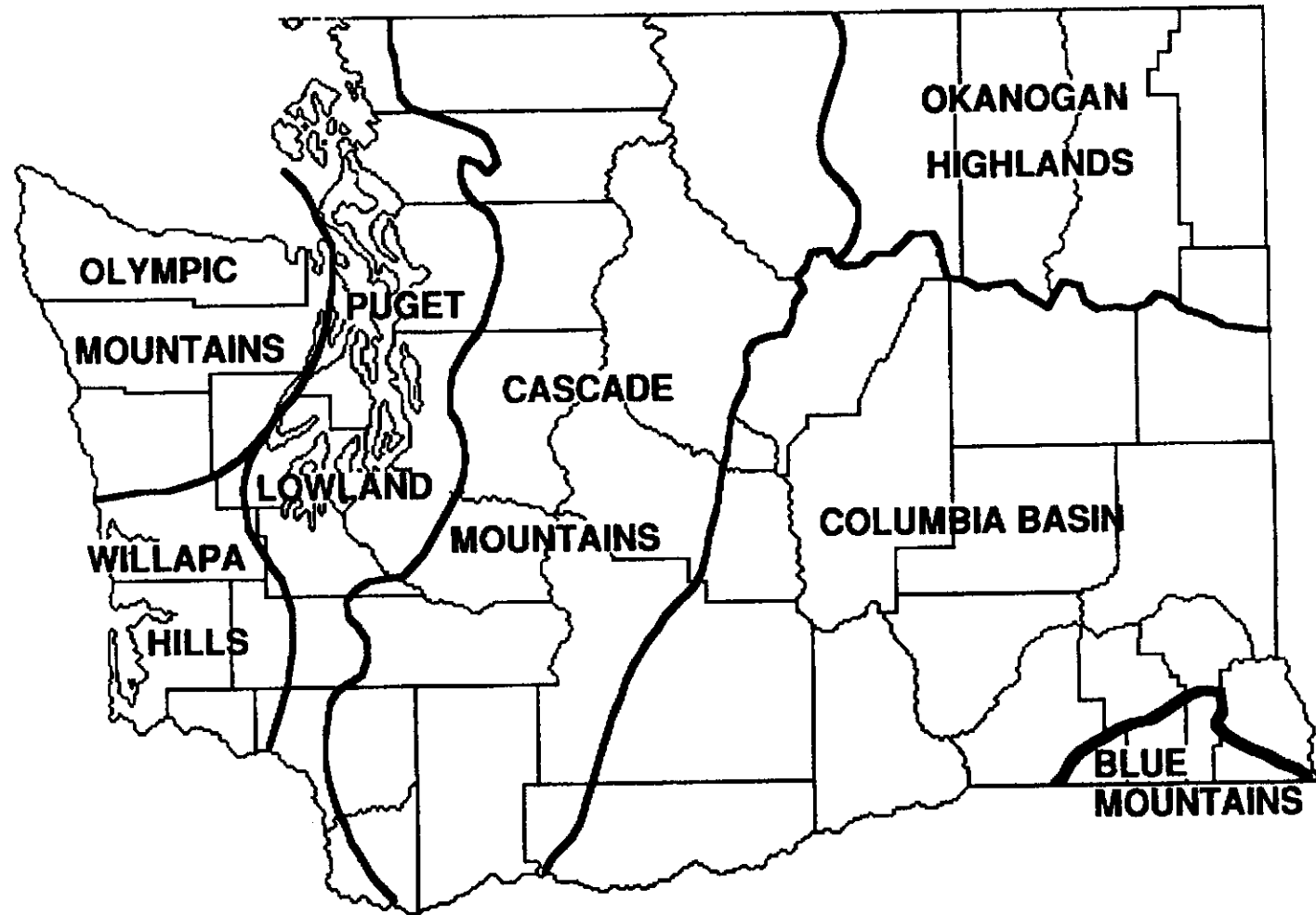
*Washington Whitewater*  
North, Douglass A.  
Mountaineers Books,  
Seattle, 1992.

#### Saltwater Kayaking

*Kayaking: Puget Sound, The San Juans  
and Gulf Islands*,  
Washburne, Randel.  
Mountaineers Books, Seattle, 1990.

#### Scuba Diving

# PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS



# Washington State Geography

Washington, divided by the Cascade Range, contains seven distinct geographic regions: the Olympic Peninsula, the Willapa Highlands, the Puget Sound Basin, the Cascade Mountains, the Okanogan Highlands, the Columbia Basin, and the Blue Mountains.

**The Olympic Peninsula**, comprised primarily of the Olympic Mountains, lies in the far northwest corner of the state between Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Pacific Ocean. It is a rugged mass of peaks, the highest one being Mount Olympus at 7,965 feet. The peninsula is intersected by ridges, torrential rivers, and alpine valleys scattered with lakes. Its rainfall and mild climate have helped create dense rain forests in the lower valleys.

**The Willapa Hills**, lying south of the Olympic Peninsula, occupy the southwest corner of the state and are composed of relatively low mountains formed during the Tertiary period. High rainfall, averaging from seventy-two through ninety-six inches annually, has encouraged dense stands of forests to grow in the region. Many rivers flow either into the Pacific Ocean or into the Columbia River.

**The Puget Lowlands**, a wide valley located between the Cascade Range and the Olympic Mountains, extends south from the Canadian border for 250 miles to the Columbia River. The southern half is made up of plains while the northern half comprises the shorelands of Puget Sound and islands contained within the Sound. Its mild climate, moderate rain and economy make it the state's most populated region.

**The Cascade Mountains** run from north to south and divide the state. The southern half of the range consists of huge volcanic cones; the most outstanding is Mount Rainier, rising to 14,410 feet in altitude. Mount

St. Helens, to the South, is the most active volcano in the United States. The northern half of the range is made up of rugged mountains. The large amount of rain in the Cascades has created glaciers, alpine lakes and waterfalls along with the highest recorded snowfall in the continental United States, 1,122 inches (93.5 feet) in the winter of 1971-72.

The Cascade Mountains are about 25 million years old, but the range's volcanos in Washington (Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams, Mount Baker, and Glacier Peak) are less than a million years old. Although none can be declared totally dead, only two have erupted in this century: northern California's Mount Lassen in 1914, and Mount St. Helens in 1980. Not long before Mount St. Helens came to life, Mount Baker began heating up and sent out clouds of steam.

The only break in the Cascade Range is the Columbia Gorge, which lets the Columbia River flow through. The winds in this corridor are constant and strong, resulting in excellent windsurfing conditions. The Indians wouldn't climb it. They called it "Tahoma" or "Ta-cobet" and believed that it was sacred ground inhabited by a vengeful deity who didn't welcome visitors. It was Captain George Vancouver who gave this mighty peak the name Rainier in 1792, after his friend Rear Admiral Peter Rainier (who had never seen the mountain). The peak was first climbed by Hazard Stevens in 1870, accompanied by an unemployed miner Philomon Van Trump. A Yakima Indian named Sluskin acted as their guide.

Because of its incredible height, 14,410 feet, the mountain creates its own weather by interrupting the air flow around it. This produces massive amounts of snowfall, the world record 1,122 inches at Paradise in 1971-72. The height also accounts for its lenticular clouds - the upside-down, saucer-shaped clouds that obscure or hover just above the summit on otherwise clear days. On those clear days it's

hard to find anything more magnificent than Mount Rainier when it is "out." What a sight!

**The Okanogan Highlands** occupy the northeast corner of Washington and are bordered by the Cascades on the west and Spokane River on the south. They comprise an area of gently, rounded hills rising as high as 6,000 feet. The highlands are lightly wooded and have little undergrowth.

**The Columbia Basin**, which covers the major portion of central and eastern Washington, contains a plateau ranging between 1,000 and 2,500 feet above sea level. It is drained by the Columbia and Snake rivers which provide the Northwest with most of its hydroelectric power. This area of rich soil and abundant water for irrigation is the state's most important farming region. The rich Palouse, with its fertile wind-borne soils, is the most productive wheat-growing region in the Northwest, while the Wenatchee and Yakima valleys are noted for the production of fruit.

**The Blue Mountains** occupy a small corner of southeast Washington. The forested mountains, rising as high as 7,000 feet, offer a striking contrast to the arid regions to the north and west. This sparsely populated section of the state depends on agriculture. Farming is carried out along river valleys and stock raising takes place in the hills.

**The Mighty Columbia.** In a mountain valley with the Purcell Range to the west and the Rocky Mountains to the east, the Columbia River, only a few feet across, flows northward from Columbia Lake in British Columbia, Canada. The lake is fed by springs and Dutch Creek, and no one knows for sure which is the exact birth site.

This mighty river, 1,214 miles long gives life to the drylands of Washington and is

**Sources:** *The Columbia River, A Historical Travel Guide*, Roe, Jo Ann. Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO 1992. *Washington Handbook*, Satterfield, Archie & Lyons, Dianne J. Moon Publications, Chico, CA 1992. *Washington State Atlas and Databook*, 3rd ed. Yates, Richard & Charity, ed. Public Sector Information, Eugene, OR 1993. *The Seattle Times*, Oct. 23, 1994.

a freeway for ships and a highway for salmon. A multitude of images are found on its twisted path:

- bubbling water at its birth
- snow and a stillness of the wild on Kinbasket Lake
- happy children swimming in the Arrow Lakes
- the sound of chain saws in the nearby forests and the machinery sounds of factories turning wood into paper
- tiny fingerlings waiting to be put in Lake Roosevelt
- the whine of turbines at Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams
- cowboys and their herds
- the prehistoric cliffs above Wenatchee
- arid lands crying for water; the canyons of the Columbia Gorge with its snow-capped neighbors Mount Hood and Mount St. Helens
- commerce and big-city bustle of Portland and Vancouver.

The variety of images dazzles the senses as the traveler journeys the length of the Columbia, as David Thompson did in the early 1800s.

Near the Grand Coulee Dam is Dry Falls, a remnant of the powerful geologic forces that visited Eastern Washington. Dry Falls is the skeleton of one of the world's biggest waterfalls, once so vast it would have dwarfed Niagara Falls. No water flows now at Dry Falls. What's left is a bowl-shaped three and one half mile-wide gash in the land, a centerpiece of Sun Lakes State Park.

It's quiet now, but about 15,000 years ago the land was deep in raging floodwaters. Dry Falls was a huge waterfall, three and one half miles across with a drop of 400 feet. At times the water raging over the falls was more than 300 feet deep. This was created toward the end of the last ice age, by the Spokane floods; when a glacier-created ice dam collapsed, releasing the waters behind it.

# Regions of Climate

## West Olympic - Coastal

This area includes the coastal plains and the western slope of the Coastal Range from the Columbia River to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The area receives the full force of storms moving inland and heavy precipitation and gale-force winds occur frequently during the winter. Annual precipitation ranges from 70 to 100 inches over the Coastal Plains to 150 inches or more along the windward slopes of the mountains. Winter season snowfall ranges from 10 to 30 inches in the lower elevations and 250 to 500 inches in the higher mountains. The average maximum temperature in July is near 70 degrees along the coast and 75 degrees in the foothills, while minimum temperatures are near 50 degrees. In winter, the warmer areas are near the coast. January maximum temperatures range from 43 to 48 degrees, and minimums from 32 to 38 degrees.

## Northeast Olympic - San Juan

This area includes the lower elevations along the northeastern slope of the Olympic Mountains extending eastward along the Strait of Juan de Fuca from Port Angeles to Whidbey Island and then north to the San Juan Islands. Because of the "rain shadow" effect of the mountains, this is the driest area in western Washington. Average annual precipitation ranges from about 18 inches near Sequim, Port Townsend and Coupeville to between 25 and 30 inches near Everett and Port Angeles. Snowfall is light in the lower elevations adjacent to the water, increasing with distance from the water and rises in terrain. The average July maximum temperature ranges from 65 degrees near the water to 70 or 75 degrees inland, and the minimum is near 50 degrees. In January, maximum temperatures are in the 40s and minimums in the 30s.

## Puget Sound - Lowlands

This area includes a narrow strip of land along the west side of Puget Sound southward from the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the vicinity of Centralia and Chehalis and a somewhat wider strip along the east side of the Sound extending northward to the Canadian border. Annual precipitation ranges from 32 to 35 inches from the Canadian border to Seattle, then gradually increases to 45 inches around Centralia. Winter season snowfall ranges from 10 to 20 inches. The average January maximum temperature ranges from 41 to 45 degrees and minimums range from 28 to 32 degrees. With an increase in distance from the Sound, winter temperatures decrease and summer temperatures increase.

## East Olympic - Cascade Foothills

This area includes foothills along the eastern slope of the Coastal Range, foothills along the western slope of the Cascade Mountains and the valley separating these ridges from the vicinity of Chehalis to the Columbia River. The average annual precipitation ranges from 40 inches in the lower valleys near the Columbia River to 90 inches at areas 800 to 1,000 feet above sea level and along the western slope of the Cascade Range. Annual snowfall increases from less than 10 inches in the lower valleys to 50 inches in the higher elevations. In summer, the flow of air is usually from west to east, and in winter, from east to west. In January, the average maximum temperature ranges from 38 to 45 degrees, and minimums from 25 to 32 degrees. In July, the average maximum ranges from 75 to 80 degrees, and the minimum is near 50 degrees.

## Cascade Mountains - West

This area includes the western slope of the Cascade Range from an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet to the summit and



extending from the Columbia River to the Canadian border. The lifting of moisture-laden winds results in heavy precipitation in this area, with annual averages ranging from 60 to more than 100 inches. The average winter snowfall ranges from 50 to 75 inches in the lower elevations, gradually increasing with elevation to between 400 and 600 inches at 4,000 to 5,500 feet. The average January maximum temperature ranges from 40 degrees in the lower elevations to 30 degrees at 5,500 feet. Minimum temperatures range from 30 degrees in the lower elevations to 20 degrees in the higher elevations. The average July maximum temperature ranges from 75 degrees in the lower elevations to the low 60s in the higher elevations. The minimum temperature is in the 40s. Above 4,000 feet, minimum temperatures occasionally dip below freezing in midsummer.

#### **East Slope - Cascades**

This area extends from the summit of the Cascades eastward for distances varying from 25 to 75 miles from the Canadian border to the Columbia River. Average snowfall decreases from about 400 inches near the mountain summits to about 75 inches at 2,000 feet above sea level. In the higher elevations, snow remains on the ground until June or July. Several large irrigation reservoirs are located in valleys along the eastern slope of the Cascades. The average January maximum temperatures vary from 25 to 35 degrees and the minimums from 15 to 25 degrees. In July, the average maximum ranges from 70 to 85 degrees and the minimums from 45 to 50 degrees. A cool mountain breeze in the late afternoon results in rapid cooling after sunset.

#### **Okanogan - Big Bend**

This area includes fruit producing valleys along the Okanogan, Methow and Columbia rivers and grazing lands along the southern Okanogan highlands, the Waterville Plateau and part of the channeled scablands. The elevation varies from about 1,000 feet in the

lower river valleys to 3,000 feet over the plateau and highlands. Annual precipitation increases from 11 inches in the valley to 16 inches over some of the plateaus. Winter snowfall varies from 30 to 70 inches. Both snowfall and rainfall increase with elevation. The average January maximum temperature is between 28 and 32 degrees, and the minimum varies from 15 to 20 degrees. In July, the average maximum temperature is between 85 and 90 degrees, and minimum is the lower 50s.

#### **Central Basin**

This area includes the Ellensburg Valley, the central plains in the Columbia Basin south from the Waterville Plateau to the Oregon border and east to near the Palouse River. Elevation increases from about 400 feet at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers to 1,300 feet near the plateau and to 1,800 feet along the eastern edge of the area. This is the lowest and driest section in eastern Washington. Annual precipitation ranges from seven inches to 15 inches. Summer precipitation usually is associated with thunderstorms, and during July and August, it is not unusual for four to six weeks to pass without measurable rainfall. Snowfall ranges from 10 to 35 inches. The average January maximum temperature is near 30 degrees in the colder localities of the Columbia Basin and 40 degrees in the lower Yakima Valley. Minimums are between 15 and 25 degrees. In July, the average maximum temperature is in the lower 90s, and the minimum is in the upper 50s.

#### **Northeastern**

This area includes the higher elevations of the Okanogan highlands, the Selkirk Mountains and lower elevations southward to the vicinity of the Spokane River. Elevation increases from 2,000 feet in the valleys to 6,000 feet along the higher ridges. Average annual precipitation increases in a northeasterly direction from 17 inches in the Spokane area to

28 inches in the northeast corner of the state. Snowfall varies from 40 to 80 inches. Both rainfall and snowfall increase along the slopes of the mountains. In January, the average maximum temperature is near 30 degrees and the minimum is 15 degrees. Minimums are from minus 10 to minus 20 degrees. In July, the average maximum is 85 to 90 degrees and the minimum is 45 to 50 degrees.

### **Palouse - Blue Mountains**

This area includes the counties along the eastern border of the state south from Spokane to the Oregon border and west to near Walla

Walla. Elevation increases from 1,000 feet near Walla Walla to 3,500 feet in the Palouse Hills to 6,000 feet in the Blue Mountains. Annual precipitation is between 10 and 20 inches over most of the agricultural section increasing to 40 inches or more in the higher elevations of the mountains. Average snowfall varies from 20 to 40 inches. The average January maximum temperature is 34 degrees in the Palouse Hills and 38 degrees in the river valleys. The average minimum varies from 20 to 25 degrees. In July, the average maximum is in the upper 80s, and the minimum is in the mid-50s.

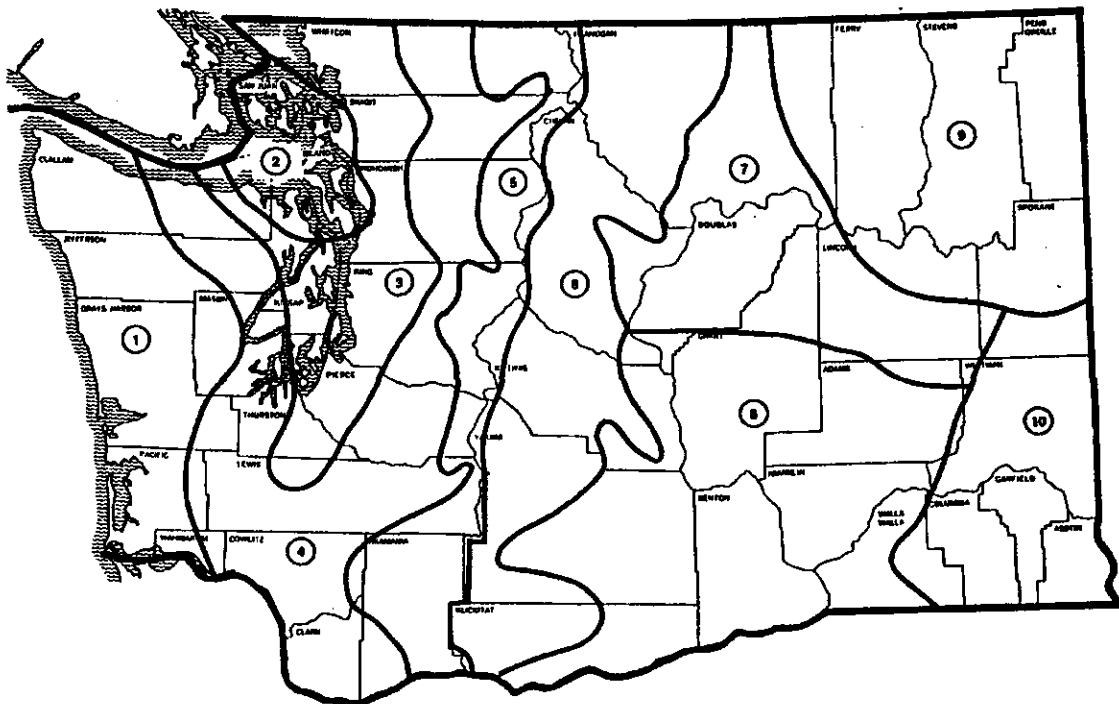
### **Source:**

*Washington Facts*, Flying the Colors Series. Published by Clements Research, A Division of Political Research, Inc. (c) John Clements



## REGIONS OF CLIMATE

SOURCE: NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE



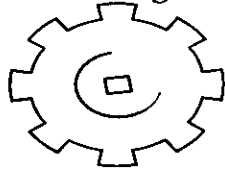
### WASHINGTON CLIMATIC DIVISIONS

1. West Olympic-Coastal
2. Northeast Olympic-San Juan
3. Puget Sound-Lowlands
4. East Olympic-Cascade Foothills
5. Cascade Mountains-West
6. East Slope-Cascades
7. Okanogan-Big Bend
8. Central Basin
9. Northeastern
10. Palouse-Blue Mountains

# Washington State Industry

Washington's earliest industries: fishing, mining, farming, and logging depended upon the abundant natural resources of the state. Even today, lumber remains one of Washington's most important industries. Farming is the most important part of the economy of eastern Washington, and hydroelectric power creates jobs for many along the Columbia River. Over the years manufacturing, shipping, and other industries have become important to the state's economy.

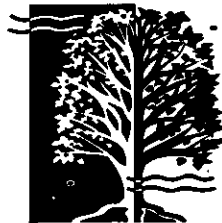
## Mining



Coal was first discovered east of Bellingham in 1849 and mining began in 1855. Discoveries of coal in the late 1800s gave rise to a number of small mining towns on both sides of the Cascades. Though coal was plentiful, it was soft and therefore limited in its uses. Today coal mining is experiencing a revival near Centralia for use in a thermal-electric power plant there.

Other minerals, silver, gold, and lead, have created a few industries. Wenatchee's Asamera's Cannon gold mine is predicted to yield over a million ounces of gold over the next ten to fifteen years. Sixty percent of the money made from mineral production is derived from cement, stone, and gravel pits in the western half of the state.

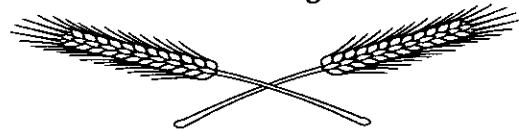
## Lumber



The Pacific Northwest states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho supply about sixty percent of the total lumber in the United States. Washington is usually the third, or fourth, largest producer of the fifty states. Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar are some of the commercially important trees native to the area west of the

Wood and wood products have been a vital part of Washington's economy ever since the coastal Indians first began using cedar for longhouses, totem poles, and canoes. In 1900 Frederick Weyerhaeuser purchased 900,000 acres of prime forest land from the Northern Pacific Railroad. With over six million acres today, the Weyerhaeuser Corporation is now the largest lumber company in the country.

## Farming



The Native Americans of Washington relied on hunting and food-gathering rather than agriculture to supply their needs. It wasn't until Fort Vancouver was established in the 1820s that commercial agriculture began in Washington. Farming began slowly west of the Cascades due to the heavily forested land and the acidic soils, but as settlers moved east of the Cascades the wide-open spaces were perfect for cattle ranching, sheep herding, and grain growing.

Agriculture grew rapidly with the arrival of the railroad, irrigation projects, and free land provided by the Organic Act of 1843 and the Donation Land Law of 1850. It flourished during the first and second World Wars and became strong again after the Depression with the advent of refrigeration.

In 1952, the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project opened up a half-million dry acres for farming around Moses Lake. Today, Washington farmers and ranchers produce more than \$3 billion worth of crops and meat animals annually. The biggest money crops are: wheat, hay, and potatoes, followed by livestock, apples, peas, cherries, grapes, onions, and other fruits and vegetables. One of the state's fastest-growing crops is wine grapes. In 1972, Washington had just six wineries, today there are over sixty.

## Fishing

widespread Indian fisheries which formed the economic, social and even spiritual basis for most of Washington's Native American tribes. Long before statehood, European settlers organized commercial fishing operations out of Washington territorial ports to exploit the valuable salmon resources of the region. To these ports they brought halibut and codfish found in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. Key to their success was the development of both local and distant water fisheries. Before the turn of the century, Washington-based fishing boats were spread throughout the northeastern Pacific and the Bering Sea. This important industry has played a unique role in the economic development of Washington and the cultural heritage of communities in the Pacific Northwest.

The key to Washington's unique economic position in fisheries is the fact that its commercial fishing industry depends not only on local fisheries but on fishing and processing activities throughout the northeastern Pacific and the far reaches of the Bering Sea. These "distant water" fisheries have developed in tandem with local fisheries almost since European settlers first began commercial fishing in this region. The fishermen and processors from the State of Washington have, perhaps more than any other group, determined the genesis and character of the fisheries of the northeast Pacific.

The Pacific Northwest salmon industry now harvests over 250,000 pounds of salmon annually, worth about \$100-\$150 million. To ensure adequate supplies of the commercially valuable chinook, coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon, state fish hatcheries have been developed. Washington has twenty-six, producing a total of 150 million salmon and half of the commercial catch every year.

### Hydroelectric and Nuclear Power



Washington's first hydroelectric power was generated in the late 1880s in Spokane, when Spokane Falls were used to power a saw to cut wood for a local hotel. In 1899 Spokane's Washington Water Power Company was established as one of the first hydroelectric power

completed in 1938. It was quickly followed by the Grand Coulee Dam and others, until fourteen Columbia River dams produced electricity to much of the Pacific Northwest and California and provided water to much of central Washington for irrigation. However, even with the abundance of dams, the Pacific Northwest has to import energy from Canada to supply the growing demand.

Nuclear power is a poor second choice due to over-budget construction costs and safety concerns. In 1968 the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) began work on five nuclear generators, three at the Hanford site near Tri-Cities and two at Satsop in Gray's Harbor County. The public outrage over the budget increase in the construction costs and inevitable rate hikes resulted in the mothballing of all but one reactor at Hanford, which was completed in 1981 and began producing power in 1984.

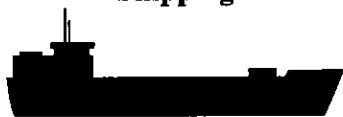
### Aircraft Manufacturing



The Boeing Company, the state's largest employer and manufacturer of both commercial and military aircraft, is a major factor in the economy of Washington state. Its founder, William E. Boeing, started his business in a hangar on Lake Washington, then moved to a shipyard on the Duwamish River in 1916. Both World Wars brought orders for aircraft and it was B-29 bombers, the *Enola Gay*, that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima and the *Bockscar* that dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.

After the war the company produced its first jet powered passenger plane, the 707, in 1958. In the late 1960s, Boeing's 747 assembly plant opened in Everett in the world's largest building, and Boeing was established as the world leader in aircraft manufacturing. The late 1960s and early 1970s were hard times for Boeing but in the 1980s employment stabilized at 68,000 to 80,000 workers and the company is still the world's leader in commercial aircraft production.

## Shipping



From the time of Seattle's earliest settlers shipping has played an important role in the development of Puget Sound communities. Today Seattle and Tacoma are among the most important seaports in the world and other sea and river ports along the Columbia helped to establish waterborne trade as one of the state's largest industries.

Seattle and Tacoma are important containerized shipping ports, where bulk and manufactured goods are exported to nearby Canada and to places as far away as Japan and Australia. As the port of Tacoma plans a major expansion and Seattle continues to be a national trade leader, the future for containerized shipping in Washington looks bright.

## Shipbuilding



Due to the excellent harbors on the coast and the nearby forests, shipbuilding has always been an industry well suited to the Puget Sound area. In fact John Meares, an English fur trader, built the first ship in the Pacific Northwest, the *Northwest America*, at a post at Nootka Sound in 1788.

In 1916 William Todd founded the Todd Shipyards Corporation, which he essentially intended "to be a ship repair company." These plans were soon changed. With the declaration of war and the establishment, on April 17, 1917, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to serve as the ship construction and acquisition arm of the U.S. Shipping Board Todd was soon pressed into the building of ships.

Todd originally had a yard at Commencement Bay in Tacoma and in 1918 the Corporation purchased a tide-land tract on Harbor Island in Seattle. Now Todd had two separate though interconnected yards, one for repairs and one for building.

Today Todd maintains its facility on Harbor Island and several Puget Sound cities have established shipyards, including the Puget Sound

## Sources:

*Washington Handbook*, Satterfield. Archie & Lyons, & Dianne J. Boulerice. Moon Publications, Chico, CA. 1992.

*Every Kind of Shipwork..* Mitchell, C. Bradford. Todd Shipyards Corp., New York, 1981.

*Washington: A History of the Evergreen State.* Avery, Mary W. University of Washington Press, Seattle & London, 1965.

"Commercial Fishing and the State of Washington." Washington Department of Fisheries, 1986.

"Flight Path: A History of the Boeing Company." a pamphlet published by the Boeing Co.

# Washington Fisheries: A Timeline

- early 1800s - Tribal fishermen harvesting millions of pounds of salmon annually from Columbia.
- 1805 - Lewis and Clark "discover" great salmon runs of Columbia.
- 1849 - Willapa Bay-San Francisco oyster trade begins-boom years of oyster harvest.
- 1855 - Treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott grant Indian fishing rights.
- 1866 - First salmon cannery built on Columbia.
- 1878 - First Alaska salmon cannery built on Prince of Wales Island.
- 1883 - Fifty-five canneries are operating on Columbia.
- 1865-1880 - Beginning of longline fisheries for cod, halibut, and sablefish.
- circa 1890 - Native Olympia oyster stocks depleted.
- 1913 - Record Washington salmon catch.
- 1910-1915 - Distant water halibut fleet has pushed as far north as Aleutians. Halibut catch reaches 50-70 million pounds.
- 1923 - First U.S.-Canada "Halibut Commission" formed for research.
- 1935 - "Initiative 77" bans salmon traps in Washington, setting stage for further growth of fishing fleet.
- 1938 - Bonneville Dam completed on Columbia, beginning an era of large-scale salmon habitat loss.
- 1941 - Washington trawl fisheries expand.
- 1950-1955 - Japanese high seas salmon and groundfish fleets arrive in force off Alaska.
- 1953 - International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the N. Pacific Ocean prohibits Japanese salmon fishing east of 175 degrees W. Longitude.
- 1955 - Beginning of U.S. king crab fishery in Alaska.
- 1960s - Period of salmon hatchery expansion in Washington.
- 1965 - Soviet high seas trawl fleet taking record catches off Washington coast.
- 1966 - Twelve mile territorial limits set off Washington and British Columbia coasts.
- 1974 - "Boldt Decision" on Indian fishing rights grants half of salmon catch to treaty Indian tribes.
- 1975 - Beginning of roe herring fishery in Alaska.
- 1976-1977 - Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act passed. 200 mile U.S. fishery zone begins.
- 1978 - First joint venture fishing operations with U.S.S.R. Beginning of large-scale frozen salmon trade with Japan.
- 1980 - Record king crab harvest of 180 million pounds. Beginning of factory trawl operations in Alaska.
- 1981 - Collapse of Alaska king crab fishery begins.
- 1985 - New U.S.-Canada salmon interception treaty signed. Washington fishermen harvest over 2

## Source:

"Commercial Fishing and the State of Washington", Washington Department of Fisheries, 1986.

# Microsoft History: A Timeline

February 1975 - Bill Gates & Paul Allen complete BASIC and sell it to Microsoft's first customer, MITS of Albuquerque, NM. This is the first computer language program for a personal computer.

April 4, 1975 - Microsoft is officially set up in business as a partnership.

July 1977 - Microsoft begins selling its second language product, FORTRAN.

April 11, 1978 - Microsoft begins selling its third language product, COBOL-80 for the 8080, Z-80, and 8085 microprocessor systems.

June 16, 1978 - Microsoft founds Microsoft Far East in Japan.

October 1978 - Microsoft licenses BASIC to Radio Shack and Apple.

January 1, 1979 - Microsoft moves from Albuquerque, NM to 10800 NE 8th, Suite #819, Bellevue, WA 98004.

March 30, 1979 - Microsoft founds the Retail Division which is dedicated to retail products and end-user customers.

February 1981 - Microsoft forms the End-User Systems Software Group.

June 25, 1981 - Microsoft becomes Microsoft, Inc., an incorporated business in the state of Washington.

August 2, 1981 - IBM introduces its Personal Computer, which uses Microsoft's 16-bit operating system, MS-DOS version 1.0, plus Microsoft BASIC, COBOL, Pascal and other Microsoft products.

November 1981 - Microsoft moves to 10700 Northup Way #C-97200, Bellevue, WA 98004. The Company is now officially known as Microsoft Corporation.

April 1982 - Microsoft establishes a subsidiary in

April 27, 1982 - Microsoft introduces GW-BASIC, which combines software support for advanced graphics and other extended capabilities with the industry standard, Microsoft BASIC.

November 1982 - The number of MS-DOS installations rises rapidly as 50 microcomputer manufacturers license the 16-bit operating system from Microsoft during its first 16 months of availability.

March 1983 - Microsoft forms a trade book publishing division, Microsoft Press.

April 1983 - Microsoft introduces a low-cost, hand-held pointing device called the Microsoft Mouse.

September 29, 1983 - Microsoft introduces its full-featured word processing program, Microsoft Word for MS-DOS.

November 10, 1983 - Microsoft announces Windows, an extension to the MS-DOS operating system.

January 1984 - Microsoft takes a leading role in developing software for the Apple Macintosh computer.

April 1984 - Microsoft creates a new Hardware and Peripherals Division to develop products that complement its software product line.

October 1984 - Microsoft introduces the software programs File and Word for Macintosh.

August 9, 1985 - Groundbreaking for Microsoft's new corporate headquarters begins in Redmond, WA.

August 12, 1985 - Microsoft celebrates its 10th Anniversary with sales of \$140 million for fiscal year 1985.

September 3, 1985 - Microsoft announces selection of Ireland as the location of its first manufacturing



November 20, 1985 - Microsoft ships the retail version of Windows.

February 26, 1986 - Microsoft moves to new Corporate Campus, 16011 NE 36th Way, Redmond, WA 98052.

March 4, 1986 - First International Conference on CD-ROM is held in Seattle, WA with over 900 attendees. David Bunnell's newsletter, "Subroutines", dubs it "CD Woodstock".

May 21, 1986 - Microsoft wins the 1986 "Washington Governor's Export" Award in the service firm category.

April 1987 - Microsoft and IBM announce a joint development agreement for OS/2.

October 6, 1987 - Microsoft releases Excel for Windows.

1988 - Microsoft becomes largest PC software company based on sales.

April 8, 1988 - Manufacturing and Distribution moves to the new Canyon Park Industrial complex in Bothell, a 260,000 square foot facility.

May 23, 1988 - Microsoft sells its one millionth Mouse.

April 9, 1990 - Russian MS-DOS 4.01 is the first Microsoft product localized for the Soviet market.

May 22, 1990 - Microsoft announces immediate, worldwide availability of Windows 3.0.

July 25, 1990 - Microsoft Corporation becomes the first personal computer software company to exceed \$1 billion in sales in a single year.

May 1991 - A year after it was announced, Windows 3.0 is available in 12 languages in 24 countries worldwide.

April 6, 1992 - Microsoft ships Windows 3.10 with over 1,000 enhancements.

December 1, 1992 - Microsoft registers its first wholly-owned subsidiary, Microsoft AO, in Russia.

January 22, 1993 - Microsoft becomes the world's largest computer-industry company based on the total value of its stock, a measure known as market value.

August, 1995 - Microsoft introduces Windows 95.

The selected events presented in this timeline are evidence of the importance of the Microsoft computer software industry to the economy of Seattle and the state of Washington.

**Source:** "Key Events in Microsoft History", Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA.

William H. (Bill) Gates, 40, is chairman and chief executive officer of Microsoft Corporation. Gates began his career in personal computer software when he started programming at age 13 while a student at the Lakeside School. In 1974, while an undergraduate at Harvard University, he developed BASIC for the first microcomputer, the MITS Altair. Gates formed Microsoft with Paul Allen in 1975 to develop software for personal computers.

Gates is married and lives in Bellevue, Washington. He is interested in biotechnology and sits on the boards of Darwin Molecular and the Icos Corporation. He is an avid reader and enjoys playing golf and bridge.

# Other Industry Around Washington

## Apple Industry

More than 160,000 acres of orchards can be found in the eastern foothills of the Cascade Mountains at elevations from 500 to 3,000 feet above sea level. Early settlers to the region discovered that the rich lava-ash soil and abundant sunshine created perfect conditions for growing apples. Irrigation systems were developed and, by 1889, commercial orchards were established. Most apple growing in the state is located along the banks of major rivers.

Most of the orchards are family owned and operated. Many orchards started by pioneers have been passed from one generation to the next. The average orchard is 35 acres, but some may be as large as 3,000 acres and employ 300 or more year-round workers. When September comes, the growers need more than 50,000 workers to harvest the crop. Seventy-two million boxes of apples were picked for the fresh market in 1992 to supply more than half of America's fresh apple needs.

Washington state growers successfully harvest a wide variety of apples including: Red and Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Newton Pippin, and many others. However, the Red Delicious, because of its popularity, comprises 68% of the state's total crop.

Orchardists continually improve growing methods and find ways to reduce labor costs. This is important since every apple is gathered by hand. The apple industry is important to the small towns in this part of the state. Businesses are interdependent so everyone shares in the success of a good apple harvest, just as everyone suffers when the crop or sales are not good.

The Washington State Apple Commission, in Wenatchee, is responsible for the promotion of Washington apples. This is accomplished through marketing, advertising, public relations, and health and food communications. In the 1992-1993 crop year the Commission budgeted

\$25.1 million for promotion and advertising. Apples are one of Washington's largest agricultural cash crops with an estimated annual farm gate value of nearly \$1 billion.

Source: Washington State Apple Commission fact sheets (press kit) Wenatchee, WA 1993.

## Starbucks Coffee

Starbucks Coffee Company was founded in 1971, opening its first store in Seattle's Pike Place Market. Today, Starbucks (which takes its name from "Starbuck", the coffee-loving first mate in the Herman Melville classic tale *Moby Dick*) is North America's leading roaster and retailer of specialty coffee beans and operates more than 380 locations in a number of states. In greater Seattle alone, more than a quarter of a million people buy their coffee at Starbucks stores every week.

Source: Starbucks Coffee Company fact sheets (press kit), Seattle, WA 1994.

## Hanford Site

The U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Site is located in southeastern Washington. It occupies 560 square miles of land north of the Tri-Cities (Richland, Pasco, and Kennewick) along the banks of the Columbia River.

On December 2, 1942 a team of scientists led by Enrico Fermi conducted the first controlled nuclear chain reaction. The crucial race to develop nuclear weapons during World War II would dramatically change the quiet desert lands around Hanford. In January 1943 the Hanford location was selected to become home to the first full-scale plutonium production plants in the world. Hanford's mission was to produce plutonium for a new weapon that would bring about a swift end to World War II.

The location was chosen because it was remote, yet near railroads, had abundant water

for reactor cooling and plentiful electricity from hydroelectric dams. In the spring of 1943 approximately 1,500 residents were evacuated from the communities of Hanford, White Bluffs, Richland, and the surrounding area. Construction workers soon gathered, living in a temporary camp. The world's first three plutonium production reactors quickly took shape along the banks of the Columbia, 35 miles north of Richland. Few people involved in that mammoth construction project knew what it was all about.

Just twenty-eight months after construction started, Hanford-produced plutonium provided the material for the world's first nuclear detonation. The first test in Alamogordo, New Mexico, was quickly followed by the two nuclear weapons dropped on Japan to end World War II. The Hiroshima bomb contained highly concentrated uranium-235 manufactured at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The Nagasaki bomb was powered by concentrated plutonium manufactured at Hanford.

Peak production began to slow down in 1965 and Hanford began to diversify. Eight of the nine plutonium production reactors were closed between 1964 and 1971 and the Hanford Site devoted greater amounts of research time, talent and facilities to exploring peaceful uses of nuclear power. The last production reactor, N Reactor, was ordered placed in cold standby in 1988. In 1991, the Department of Energy announced that this reactor would be shut down permanently.

The primary focus at the Hanford Site today is environmental restoration. In 1989, the U.S. Department of Energy, Washington State Department of Ecology and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency signed an historic document, the Tri-Party Agreement, outlining a plan to clean up the wastes over the next thirty years.

This is the largest waste cleanup effort in world history and the Hanford Site has been designated the flagship of environmental management for all Department of Energy sites.

Peter Goin, an art professor at the University of Nevada, became interested in the effects of nuclear testing on the land. One of the few art photographers ever granted access to nuclear test sites his photos document the legacy of U.S. weapons testing on American soil. He has also prepared "The Three Faces of Richland", a photo essay that chronicles the evolution of the area along the Columbia that spawned an atomic boomtown. It depicts the heritage of the community that was forever changed by the Manhattan Project.

Source: Hanford fact sheet (press kit), U.S. Department of Energy, Richland, WA 1992  
For further reading: "Hanford's New Mission", *Columbia*, Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA. Winter 1990/91. "Manhattan on the Columbia", *Columbia*, WSHS, Summer 1991. "Hanford's Historic Reactors", *Columbia*, WSHS, Spring 1995.

### Walla Walla Sweets

"A group of pioneers settled in an agricultural colony even farther north than California, in a village in the mythical West with an attracting name," (*Walla Walla, in Washington State* - the town history of the Lombardian village of Lonate Pozzolo, Italy, now a suburb of Milan)

Italian settlers came to the Walla Walla Valley in the 19th century. The first, Frank Orselli, arrived in 1857. But the community truly began with the later arrival, in 1876, of Pasquale Saturno, from Ischia near Naples. As early settlers sent home for friends and neighbors for labor or marriage partners, the population increases. Immigration continued into the 1920s. By 1900 two groups of Italians lived in the valley-the *Milanesi*, or Northern Colony, and the Southern Colony of Calabrese and other points south of Rome.

The early Italian gardeners planted and shipped a variety of produce, but after the 1920s, as the Walla Walla Sweet emerged, onions increased in importance. The "Sweet" is descended from a so-called "French onion" brought to the valley about 1900 by Pete Pieri, a

Corsican. During the 1920s, immigrant growers, most notably John Arbini and Tony Locati, cultivated the Walla Walla Sweet as an early-harvest strain of the French onion. Despite the strain's development in the 1920s, the name "Walla Walla Sweet" was not used until much later. In 1960 the Arbini Brothers Farms were asked to ship samples of their onions to East Coast markets. For that shipment, Caroline Arbini and her sisters came up with the popular name that has been used ever since.

The Walla Walla Sweet onion has been part of the Walla Walla Valley's Italian-American life for seven decades. Historian Ernesto Milani called it "the emblematic vegetable among the American-Lonatese." The Sweet, once merely a local variety, is now a "gourmet" export onion. A small colony of Italian-Americans nurtured this strain from its humble beginnings.

Source: "Walla Walla Sweets". Lund, Jens. *Columbia*, Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA. Fall, 1994.

### **Port of Seattle**

The residents of King County voted in 1911 to organize one of the first public ports in the United States. The Port of Seattle would be strong in its competition for West Coast world trade. The Port of Seattle is strategically located, the gateway for international trade for the Pacific Northwest.

The Port maintains first-class facilities at its seaport, Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Fishermen's Terminal and Shilshole Bay Marina. It operates an extensive system of warehousing, distribution and inland transportation service. The Port of Seattle is the fifth largest port in the United States, as measured by container volumes and in value of total international trade. The Port conducts nearly \$32 billion in sea and air import/export trade annually. Washington State conducts more international trade than any other state on a per capita basis.

**Seaport** - The Port of Seattle is one of the largest container ports in the world and is

served by twenty-six regularly scheduled steamship lines.

Geographically closer to Asia than any other major U.S. port, Seattle offers significant time and cost saving to shippers.

**Airport** - Seattle-Tacoma International Airport offers scheduled and charter services by forty-four passenger and cargo airlines, including eleven international passenger carriers and fourteen all-cargo airlines.

Sea-Tac is equidistant between Tokyo and London and ranks eleventh as a U.S. international gateway for Asian and European traffic.

**Fishermen's Terminal** - Fisher-men's Terminal is the base of the North Pacific fishing fleet and provides moorage and complete support services to more than 700 commercial fishing vessels. In 1990, the Port established a "friendship-port relationship" to exchange fishing industry information and encourage trading opportunities with the ports of Shiogama, Ishinomaki and Kesenuma in Miyagi Prefecture, a center of the Japanese commercial fishing industry.

**Shilshole Bay Marina** - Shilshole Bay Marina is a first-class, full-service moorage for 1,500 pleasure craft. Shilshole is the sail-racing hub of Puget Sound, and its long stretch of shoreline is readily accessible to the public.

### **Seattle-Tacoma International Airport**

The Port of Seattle Commission voted to build and operate an airport in 1942, and two years later, United Airlines made the first official landing at Sea-Tac. The airport is owned and operated by the Port of Seattle. It is critical to the economic prosperity of the region. Washington, with one in five jobs tied to international trade, is the most trade-dependent state in the nation. About 116,600 jobs in Puget Sound are directly and indirectly related to the aviation industry (not including The Boeing Company employment). Airport-related and airport visitor industry jobs generate annual wages of \$2.1 billion. Airport and airport-related activities generate business

revenues of \$5.5 billion yearly.

Source: Port of Seattle fact sheets, Seattle, WA. 1993

### **Washington State Ferries**

Washington State Ferries, with its twenty-five boat fleet, is the largest ferry system in the United States. The Washington State Ferry

System was born in 1951 to meet the growing demand for reliable ferry service and recognizing that ferries were an economic lifeline for many Puget Sound communities.

Washington State Ferries is the state's number one tourist attraction and its second largest transit system. The ferry is a seagoing bus, providing transportation for thousands of Seattle workers living on Bainbridge Island and in Bremerton, and an extension of the State's Highway System, across Puget Sound.

#### **Ferry Facts:**

1. Founded in 1951 with the state's purchase of Puget Sound Navigation Company.
2. Number of vessels in the current fleet - 25.
3. Number of Passengers Carried in 1993 - 23,250,381
4. Number of Routes Served - 10
5. Number of Terminals - 20
6. Number of Trips Per Day - An average of 586 departures per day

Source: Washington State Ferries fact sheets (press kit). Washington State Department of Transportation, Seattle, WA. 1994.

#### **Source:**

"Columbia Basin Project", 1981, and various fact sheets. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Grand Coulee Project Office, Grand Coulee, WA.

### **Grand Coulee Dam**

The Columbia Basin Project is a multipurpose development utilizing a portion of the resources of the Columbia River in the central part of Washington State. The key structure, Grand Coulee Dam, is on the main stem of the Columbia River about ninety miles west of Spokane. The extensive irrigation works extend southward on the Columbia Plateau 125 miles to the vicinity of Pasco, where the Snake and Columbia Rivers join.

Principal project features include Grand Coulee Dam, Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, Grand Coulee Powerplant Complex, switchyards, and a pump-generating plant. The project irrigation facilities are designed to deliver a full water supply to 1,095,000 acres of land previously used only for dry farming or grazing. Power production facilities at Grand Coulee Dam are the largest in the United States; the total authorized generating capacity is rated at 6,494,000 kilowatts.

Grand Coulee Dam is the largest concrete structure ever built. This barricade, which raises the water surface 350 feet above the old riverbed, is 5,223 feet long, 550 feet high, and contains 11,975,500 cubic yards of concrete. The spillway of the dam is controlled by eleven drum gates, each 135 feet long, and is capable of spilling 1,000,000 cubic feet of water per second. The dam also contains forty 102-inch-diameter outlet tubes. Within the dam are 8.5 miles of inspection galleries and 2.5 miles of shafts.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, the reservoir behind the dam, extends 151 miles northeast to the Canadian border and up the Spokane River, a tributary of the Columbia, to within thirty-seven miles of Spokane.

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# Washington State Government

## Executive Branch

### Governor

The **Governor** is the chief executive officer of the state, elected by the people to serve a four-year term. He is responsible for overall administration of the affairs of the State of Washington. **Gary Locke**; Democrat; is the 21st Governor of the State of Washington; elected Nov., 1996. His term expires Jan. 2001.

Gary Locke was born on January 21, 1950 in Seattle, Washington and grew up in Yesler Terrace, a housing project for families of World War II veterans. Locke is a graduate of Franklin High School in Seattle and went on to receive his undergraduate degree from Yale University in 1972 and a law degree from Boston University in 1975. After Locke graduated from law school, he became a Deputy Prosecutor with King County.

Prior to being elected Governor, Locke served as the Chief Executive of King County and before that served eleven years as a State Representative in the Washington State Legislature. In 1990, a *Seattle Times* poll rated Locke #1 in effectiveness among Puget Sound-area legislators.

In November 1996, Gary Locke was elected the 21st Governor of the State of Washington and became the first Asian-American Governor on the mainland of the United States. During his campaign, Locke made strengthening the state's education system from K-12 through college his top priority.

Governor Locke and his wife, Mona Lee were married in 1995 and are expecting their first child in March of 1997.

### Lieutenant Governor

The **Lieutenant Governor** is elected independently of the Governor and holds the office for four years. The State Constitution gives the Lieutenant Governor the following responsibilities: to act as Governor if

the Governor is unable to perform his/her official duties; to be presiding officer of the State Senate; to discharge other duties prescribed by law. **Brad Owen**; Democrat; was elected November, 1996. His term expires in January of 2001.

Brad Owen was born on May 23, 1950 in

High School in Germany. Prior to being elected Lieutenant Governor, Owen served in the Washington State House of Representatives from 1976-1982 and the Washington State Senate from 1983 to 1996. In 1995, he was named Legislator of the Year by the Washington State Patrol Troopers Association, and the Washington State Farm Bureau. Owen is the President of Strategies for Youth, a Drug/Alcohol Education Non-Profit Corporation.

Brad Owen is an avid outdoorsman and sportsman. He and his wife, Linda, live in Shelton, WA. They have six children and six grandchildren.

### Secretary of State

The **Secretary of State** is charged with the responsibility of being the state chief elections officer, chief corporations officer and supervisor of the State Archives. **Ralph Munro**; Republican; was elected Nov. 1980; reelected 1992 and 1996; his term expires Jan. 2001.

Ralph Munro served with Gov. Dan Evans' administration for seven years, becoming Washington State's first volunteer coordinator. In this position, he helped 50,000 citizens to volunteer their time and talents in service to state agencies, schools and other organizations.

### Office of the Governor

Legislative Building  
PO Box 40002  
Olympia, WA 98504-0002  
360-753-6780  
FAX 360-753-4110

### Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Legislative Building, 3rd Floor  
PO Box 40400  
Olympia, WA 98504-0400  
360-786-7700

### Office of the Secretary of State

Legislative Building  
PO Box 40220  
Olympia, WA 98504-0220  
360-753-7121  
FAX 360-586-5629

## Judicial Branch

The Washington State Supreme Court is the head of the Judicial Branch of state government, co-equal with the legislative and executive branches. It consists of nine justices serving six-year terms.

The goal of the Supreme Court is to provide for the prompt and orderly administration of justice by the judiciary and to announce the law on issues properly brought before it.

terms expire:

Barbara Durham, Chief Justice, Jan. 1997; 360-357-2050

Barbara A. Madsen, Acting Chief Justice, Jan. 1999; 360-357-2037

Gerry L. Alexander, Justice, Jan. 2001; 360-357-2029

James M. Dolliver, Justice, Jan. 1999; 360-357-2033

Richard P. Guy, Justice, Jan. 2001; 360-357-2041

Charles W. Johnson, Justice, Jan. 1997  
360-357-2020

Charles Z. Smith, Justice, Jan. 1997  
360-357-2053

Phil Talmadge, Justice, Jan. 2001  
360-357-2045

Robert F. Utter, Justice, Jan. 1999  
360-357-2025

### Supreme Court

Temple of Justice

PO Box 40929

Olympia, WA 98504-0929

360-357-2077

FAX 360-357-2102

## Legislative Branch

Washington State has a bicameral (two house) state legislature, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. Members of both houses are elected by the people. There are 98 members of the House of Representatives. Each member is elected for a two-year term. The 49 senators are elected to terms of four years, with 25 being elected at one general election and 24 elected at the next.

The Legislature meets in a regular session each year. During each odd-numbered year, the regular session meets for not more than 105 consecutive days. During each even-numbered year, the regular session meets for not more than 60 consecutive days. Special legislative sessions of not more than 30 days may be convened by the Governor or by a resolution of the Legislature upon receipt of two-thirds affirmative vote.

### Washington State Senate

Legislative Building

PO Box 40482

Olympia, WA 98504-0482

360-786-7550

### Washington State House of Representatives

Legislative Building

PO Box 40600

Olympia, WA 98504-0600

360-786-7750

### Capitol Campus Phone Numbers

Department of Fish & Wildlife, 360-902-2200

Department of Health, 360-586-5846

Hispanic Affairs Commission, 360-753-3159

House of Representatives, 360-786-7750

Indian Affairs, 360-753-2411

Department of Natural Resources, 360-902-1000,

FAX 360-902-1775

Parks & Recreation Commission, 360-753-5755

Senate, 360-786-7550

State Patrol, 360-753-6540, FAX 360-753-2492

## Sources:

*American Leaders 1789-1987: A Biographical Summary.* Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1987.

*1994 Washington State Yearbook.* Yates, Richard & Charity, ed. Public Sector Information, Inc. Eugene, OR. 1994.



## Governors of Washington

### Territorial Governors

1853-1857 Isaac Ingalls Stevens  
1857-1859 Fayette McMullen  
1859-1861 Richard D. Gholson  
1861 William H. Wallace  
1862-1866 William Pickering  
1866-1867 George E. Cole  
1867-1869 Marshall F. Moore  
1869-1870 Alvin Flanders  
1870-1872 Edward S. Salomon  
1872-1880 Elisha P. Ferry  
1880-1884 William A. Newell  
1884-1887 Watson C. Squire  
1887-1889 Eugene Semple  
1889-Statehood Miles C. Moore

### State Governors

1889-1893 Elisha Peyre Ferry (b. Aug. 9, 1825 - d. Oct. 14, 1895) Republican  
1893-1897 John Harte McGraw (b. Oct. 4, 1850 - d. June 23, 1910) Republican  
1897-1901 John Rankin Rogers (b. Sept. 4, 1838 - d. Dec. 26, 1901) Democrat  
Dec. 1901-1905 Henry McBride (b. Feb. 7, 1856 - d. Oct. 6, 1937) Republican  
1905-1909 Albert Edward Mead (b. Dec. 14, 1861 - d. Mar. 19, 1913) Republican  
1909 Samuel Goodlove Cosgrove (b. Apr. 10, 1847 - d. Mar. 28, 1909) Republican  
Mar. 1909-1913 Marion E. Hay (b. Dec. 9, 1865 - d. Nov. 21, 1933) Republican  
1913-1919 Ernest Lister (b. June 15, 1870 - d. June 14, 1919) Democrat  
Feb. 1919-1925 Lewis Folwell Hart (b. Jan. 4, 1862 - d. Dec. 5, 1929) Republican  
1925-1933 Roland Hill Hartley (b. June 26, 1864 - d. Sept. 21, 1952) Republican  
1933-1941 Clarence Daniel Martin (b. June 29, 1887 - d. Aug. 11, 1955) Democrat  
1941-1945 Arthur Bernard Langlie (b. July 25, 1900 - d. July 24, 1966) Republican  
1945-1949 Monrad Charles Wallgren (b. Apr. 17, 1891 - d. Sept. 18, 1961) Democrat  
1949-1957 Arthur Bernard Langlie (b. July 25, 1900 - d. July 24, 1966) Republican  
1957-1965 Albert Dean Rosellini (b. Jan. 21, 1910 - ) Democrat  
1965-1977 Daniel Jackson Evans (b. Oct. 16, 1925-) Republican  
1977-1981 Dixy Lee Ray (b. Sept. 3, 1914 -) Democrat  
1981-1985 John D. Spellman (b. Dec. 29, 1926 -) Republican  
1985-1993 Booth Gardner (b. Aug. 21, 1936 -) Democrat  
1993-1996 Michael Lowry (b. Mar. 8, 1939 -) Democrat  
1997- Gary Locke (b. Jan. 21, 1950-) Democrat



GOVERNOR  
Gary Locke

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

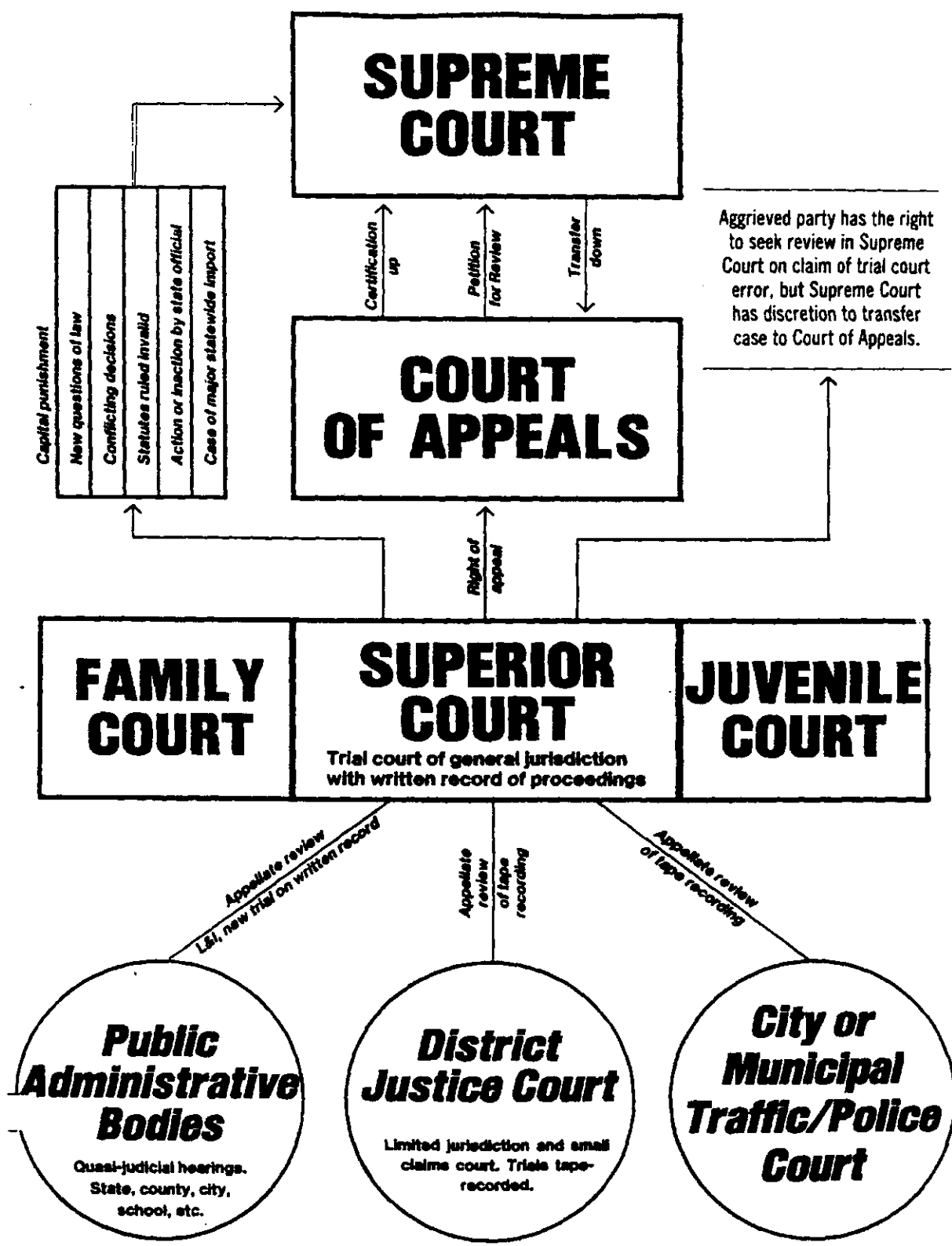
Brad Owen



SECRETARY OF STATE

Ralph Munro



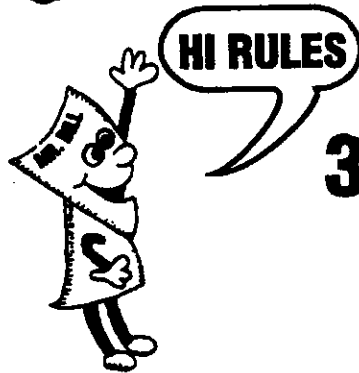
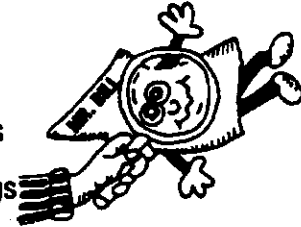


# HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



**1.** A bill may be introduced in either the Senate or House of Representatives.

**2.** A committee studies the bill and often holds public hearings on it.



**3.** A committee report is read in open session of the House or Senate, and the bill is then referred to the Rules Committee.

**4.** The Rules Committee can either place the bill on the second reading of the calendar for debate before the entire body, or take no action.

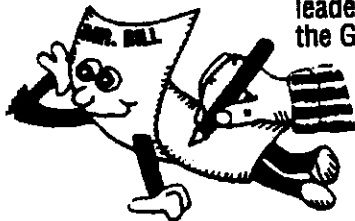
**6.** After passing one house, the bill goes through the same procedure in the other house.

**5.** At the second reading a bill is subject to debate and amendment before being placed on the third reading calendar for final passage.

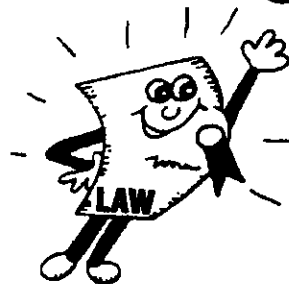


**7.** If amendments are made, the other house must concur.

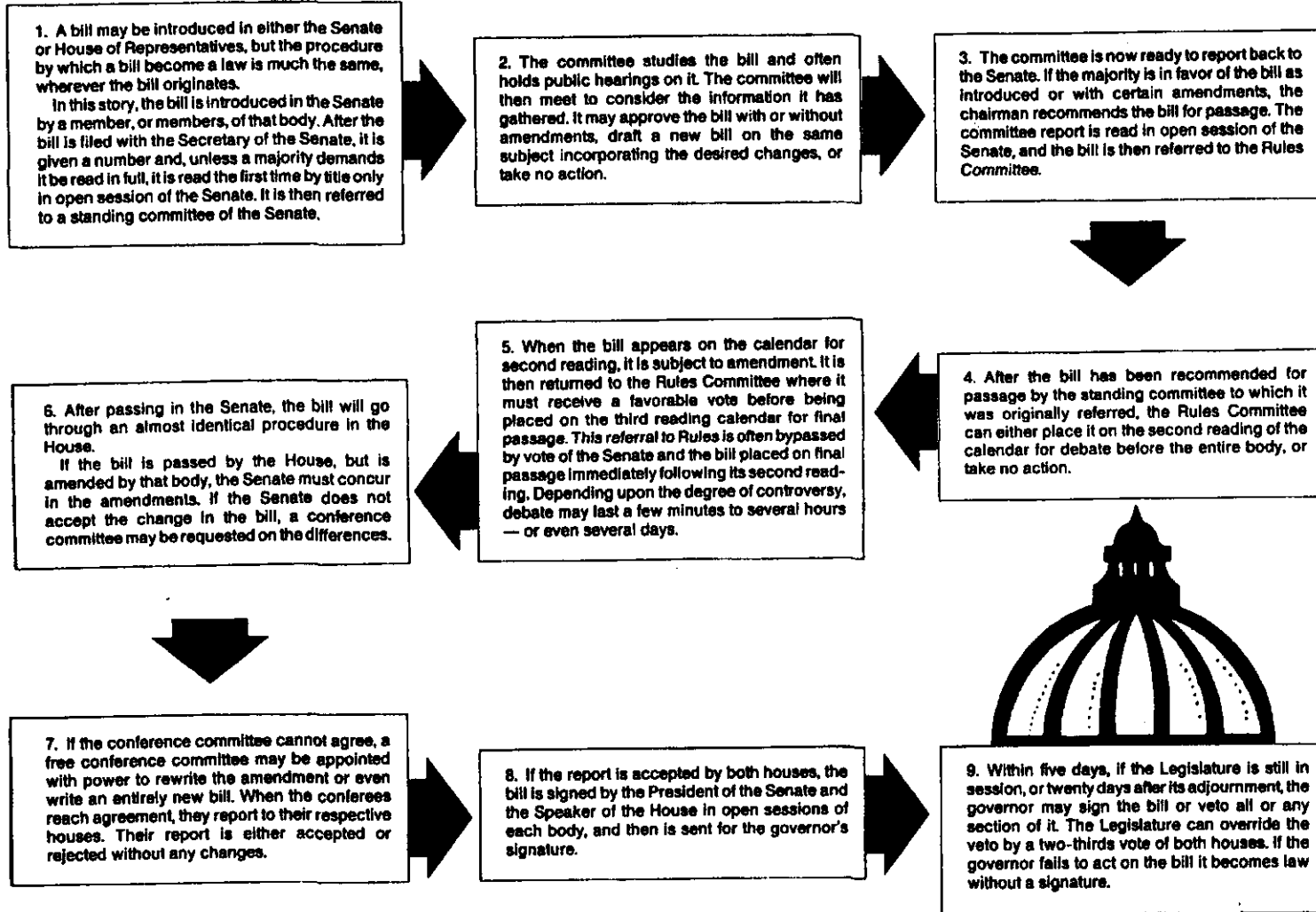
**8.** When the bill is accepted in both houses, it is signed by the respective leaders and sent to the Governor.



**9.** The Governor signs the bill into law or may veto all or part of it. If the Governor fails to act on the bill, it may become law without a signature.



# HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



# Washington State Constitution

## A Summary

This Constitution was framed by a convention of seventy-five delegates, chosen by the people of the Territory of Washington at an election held May 14, 1889, under section 3 of the Enabling Act. The convention met at Olympia on the fourth day of July, 1889, and adjourned on the twenty-second day of August, 1889. The Constitution was ratified by the people at an election held on October 1, 1889, and on November 11, 1889, in accordance with section 8 of the Enabling Act, the president of the United States proclaimed the admission of the State of Washington into the Union.

### Preamble

We, the people of the State of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for our liberties, do ordain this constitution.

### Article I, Declaration of Rights

1. All political power is to be in the people and comes from the people.
2. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
3. A person's life, liberty or property may not be taken without due process of law.
4. People have the right to petition and assemble peaceably for the common good.
5. People have the right of freedom of speech.
6. The mode of administering an oath is given.
7. The right of privacy is guaranteed.
8. No individual or corporation may be granted irrevocably any privilege or immunity.
9. A person does not have to testify against himself or be tried twice for the same offense.
10. An open and speedy trial is guaranteed.
11. Freedom of religion is guaranteed, as is separation of church and state.
12. Equality under the law is guaranteed.
13. All persons are protected by a writ of habeas corpus (protection against illegal imprisonment).
14. Excessive bail and fines may not be imposed; cruel punishment may not be inflicted.
15. No person convicted of a crime will lose his property or his right of inheritance.

in debt, unless the person is fleeing debtors.

18. Military powers are limited; they are subordinate to civil laws.
19. Freedom to vote in free and equal elections is guaranteed.
20. All persons, except murderers, have the right of bail.
21. The right of trial by jury is guaranteed.
22. The rights of the accused are explained.
23. No laws may be passed ex post facto.
24. The right to bear arms is guaranteed.
25. Offenses may be prosecuted by information or indictment.
26. A Superior Court Judge summons a Grand Jury.
27. Treason against the state is defined.
28. No special rights or privileges may be conferred on a person which could be inherited by a person's heirs. (no hunting rights, no titles)
29. The State Constitution is the law of the State of Washington and must be obeyed.
30. The rights named in this Constitution do not deny any other rights retained by the people.
31. The state will not maintain an army in times of peace.
32. Fundamental principles are necessary for the security of individual rights and the continuance of free government.
33. Voters have the right to recall elected officials.
34. The legislature shall pass laws necessary to carry out the voters right to recall elected officials.
35. The rights of victims of crimes are explained.

### Article II, Legislative Department

1. The Washington State legislature is the legislative authority of the state. The legislature is composed of a senate and a house of representatives. The power of the people is explained. Initiative and referendum are defined.
  - 1(a). Initiative and referendum, number of signatures required - stricken by Amendment 72, 1981.
  2. The number of members of the House of Representative and the Senate are given.
  3. The state census: this was repealed by

Representative and their terms of office are given.

5. When the elections of the members of the house of representatives are to be held is explained.
6. The elections of senators and their terms of office is given.
7. A legislator must be a U.S. citizen and a qualified voter in the district for which he/she is chosen.
8. Each house will judge their elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. A quorum is defined.
9. Each house determines the rules of its own proceedings and behavior of its members.
10. Each house elects its own officers.
11. Each house must keep and publish a journal of its proceedings. This journal must be open to the public.
12. The schedule for regular and special sessions of the legislature is given.
13. No legislator may hold any state civil office during his elected term.
14. No federal official may serve in the state legislature.
15. Procedures for filling vacancies in the legislature are given.
16. Legislators may not be arrested except in cases of treason, felony and a breach of the peace.
17. A legislator may speak freely in debate - not liable in any civil or criminal action for words spoken in debate.
18. The style of laws of the state is: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington." Laws are enacted only by bill.
19. A bill must focus on only one subject.
20. A bill may originate in either house of the legislature.

21. Yeas and nays are kept in the journal of either house.
22. Passage of a bill requires a majority of yeas (yes votes).
23. A legislator's amount of pay is given.
24. The legislature may not grant divorces. Rules for lotteries are given.
25. Prohibits extra pay for public officials and employees.
26. The legislature determines how suits may be brought against the state.
27. In legislative elections votes are taken orally and entered in the journal.
28. Special legislation rules and prohibitions are given.
29. Convicts must work for the benefit of the state.

30. Bribing or soliciting members of the legislature is against the law.
31. When laws take effect: this was stricken by Amendment 7, 1911.
32. To become law, a bill must be signed by the presiding officer of each house and is subject to rules of the legislature.
33. Alien ownership: this was repealed by Amendment 42, 1965.
34. A bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration is established in the office of the Secretary of State.
35. Employees of work places dangerous to health or life are protected by law.
36. The deadline for introducing a bill is given.
37. The policy for amendment or revision of an act is given.
38. No amendment to a bill may change the purpose of the bill.
39. Public officials may not accept free transportation.
40. The use of highway funds is explained.
41. The date for when a law takes effect is given. Also dates and procedures are given for amending or repealing a bill.
42. To provide for continuity of governmental operations in times of emergency the legislature has the power and duty to enact necessary legislation.
43. Procedures for redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts are defined.

### **Article III, The Executive**

1. The members of the executive department are given.
2. The governor has the supreme executive power of the state. The governor's term of office is four years.
3. The other executive officers hold four-year terms.
4. The procedure for election returns of executive officers is given.
5. The general duties of the governor are given.
6. The governor must give an affairs of state message to every session of the legislature.
7. The governor may call extra special sessions of the legislature.
8. The governor is the commander-in-chief of the military in the state.
9. The governor has the power to grant pardons.
10. Procedures are given in the event of a vacancy in

12. The governor has the power to veto bills passed by the legislature. Veto procedures are given.
13. The governor may fill a vacancy by appointment during a recess of the legislature.
14. The salary of the governor is given.
15. The procedure for issuing commissions is given.
16. The duties and salary of the lieutenant governor are given.
17. The duties and salary of the secretary of state are given.
18. "The Seal of the State of Washington" is kept by the secretary of state.
19. The duties and salary of the state treasurer are given.
20. The duties and salary of the state auditor are given.
21. The duties and salary of the attorney general are given.
22. The duties and salary of the superintendent of public instruction are given.
23. The duties and salary of the commissioner of public lands are given.
24. Explains where public records of the executive officers are kept.
25. The qualifications of state office holders are given.

#### **Article IV, The Judiciary**

1. The courts holding the judicial power of the state are named: supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace and inferior courts.
2. Describes the supreme court of the state.
- 2(a). Explains temporary performance of judicial duties.
3. Explains the election of and terms of supreme court judges.
- 3(a). Supreme and superior court judges must retire at 75 years of age.
4. The jurisdiction of the supreme court is given.
5. The election of superior court judges and their terms is explained.
6. The jurisdiction of superior courts is given.
7. Superior court judges may temporarily hold superior court in any county at the request of the superior court judge of that county.
8. Any judge absent from the state for more than 60 consecutive days shall forfeit his office.
9. Explains the procedure for removing any judge, the attorney general or any prosecuting attorney.
10. Describes the powers of a justice of the peace.
11. The supreme court and superior courts are courts

- jurisdiction of any inferior courts of the state.
13. Describes how the salaries of judicial officers are paid.
14. Gives the salaries of supreme and superior court judges.
15. Supreme and superior court judges may not hold any other public office during their elected terms.
16. Judges may only state the law to juries.
17. A supreme or superior court judge must first have been admitted to practice law in the courts of record of the state to be eligible for office.
18. Supreme court judges appoint a court reporter.
19. Judges may not practice law while holding office.
20. Superior court judges must decide on a case within ninety days of submission.
21. The legislature provides for publication of supreme court opinions.
22. Supreme court judges appoint a court clerk.
23. The duties of court commissioners are given.
24. Superior court judges establish rules for the court.
25. The procedures for reports of superior court judges are explained.
26. The county clerk is the superior court clerk.
27. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in its name and by its authority.
28. The oath of judges is given.
29. The election process of superior court judges is described.
30. The court of appeals jurisdiction and duties are explained.
31. The duties of a commission on judicial conduct are given.

#### **Article V, Impeachment**

1. The house of representatives has sole power of impeachment. The procedure is explained.
2. The officers liable to impeachment are named.
3. Those officials not liable to impeachment may be removed from office for misconduct.

#### **Article VI, Elections and Elective Rights.**

1. All eligible voters must be 18 years old, U.S. citizens and have lived in the state, county or precinct 30 days immediately prior to the election.
  - 1A. The voter qualifications for presidential



3. Convicted persons and those judged mentally incompetent may not vote.
4. The contingencies affecting residence are given.
5. Voters may not be arrested while engaged in the voting process. Exceptions are noted.
6. All elections are done by secret ballot.
7. All voters must comply with the registration law before being allowed to vote.
8. The time of holding elections is given.

### **Article VII, Revenue and Taxation**

1. The state shall have the power of taxation. Taxes are levied and collected for public purposes only. "Property" is defined. U.S. property and state public properties are exempt from taxation.
2. The limitations on tax levies are explained.
3. U.S. property may be subject to state tax laws if so authorized under U.S. laws.
4. No surrender of power or suspension of tax on corporate property - stricken by Amendment 14, 1930.
5. Any law imposing a tax must state the purpose of the tax - for whom or what it applies.
6. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes are paid into the state treasury.
7. A statement of receipts and expenditures of public moneys is published annually.
8. The legislature may levy a tax to cover any deficiencies incurred in a fiscal year.
9. Cities and towns may impose special assessments for local improvements.
10. Retired persons are exempt from paying property tax.
11. The actual use of farmlands, timberlands and other open space lands is considered when computing the assessed valuation for tax purposes.

### **Article VIII, State, County and Municipal Indebtedness**

1. The state may go into debt. The procedures for payment of debt are given. The state "fiscal year" is from July 1 to June 30.
2. The state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress revolt or to defend the state in war.
3. The authorization for special indebtedness is given.
4. No state money may be paid out of the state treasury except as appropriated by law.
5. State credit may not be loaned.
6. The limitations on municipal indebtedness are

8. Port districts may use public moneys for industrial development and promotion.
9. The legislature is empowered to provide for a state building authority. A description of the authority's business is given.
10. Any county, city or town engaged in the sale of water or energy may use public funds to aid in the conservation of said resources.
11. Agricultural commodity assessments may be used for agricultural development or trade promotion.

### **Article IX, Education**

1. Public education is the responsibility of the state.
2. The legislature must provide for a uniform public school system.
3. The sources of moneys for the common school fund are listed.
4. Public schools are free from religious influence or control.
5. Common school fund losses become part of the state debt.

### **Article X, Militia**

1. All male citizens of the state of Washington between the ages of 18 and 45 are eligible for military duty.
2. The legislature provides for organizing and disciplining the militia. The governor commissions officers and has power to call the militia when needed.
3. The legislature must care for state residents who are injured or disabled in the line of duty.
4. The legislature shall provide for the safe keeping of public arms.
5. Those in the military are free from arrest while attending musters and voting. Exceptions are given.
6. Conscientious objectors are exempt from military duty provided they perform some equivalent service.

### **Article XI, County, City and Township Organization**

1. Those counties existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution are recognized as legal subdivisions of the state.
2. The procedure is given for the removal or relocation of a county seat.
3. The stipulations are set for the establishment of

system of county government throughout the state and also provide laws for the organization of townships. The procedures for framing a "Home Rule" charter are given.

5. The elected public officials in county government are named.

6. The procedures are given for filing vacancies in township, precinct or road district offices.

7. Two term limit on tenure of office: This was repealed by Amendment 22, 1948.

8. The limitations affecting the salaries of county officials are given.

9. Counties are not exempt from paying state taxes.

10. The legislature provides for the incorporation of cities and towns. The requirements are given.

11. Counties, cities and towns may make and enforce police and sanitary regulations.

12. The policy for assessment and collection of taxes in municipalities is given.

13. Private property may not be taken or sold for the payment of public debt.

14. Public funds may not be used to make a profit.

15. All public moneys must be deposited with the treasurer of the county, city or township.

16. "City-County" municipal corporations may be combined. The procedures for doing so are given.

#### **Article XII, Corporations Other Than Municipal**

1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. Basic laws affecting corporations are given.

2. At the time of the adoption of this Constitution if any organization had not commenced business under an existing charter that charter would be invalid.

3. The legislature may not extend any existing or future corporate charters.

4. Stockholders are liable for corporation debts to the amount of their unpaid stock except corporations organized for banking or insurance purposes.

5. "Corporation" is defined. Corporations have the right to sue and be sued.

6. States the limitations put upon the issuance of corporate stock.

7. Foreign corporations conduct business on an equal basis with corporations organized under state laws.

8. Corporations are not absolved of their liability by withdrawing their charters or franchises.

9. The state may not loan its credit or buy stock in

10. The legislature may take the property and franchises of incorporated companies and put them to public use. The Right of Eminent Domain shall not apply in this case.

11. The liability of stockholders is explained.

12. Any banking employee receiving a deposit after the bank is declared insolvent is responsible for the deposit.

13. The regulation of common carriers is explained.

14. Prohibition Against Combinations By Carriers - Repealed by Amendment 67, 1977.

15. Discrimination in charges or in transportation facilities is prohibited.

16. Consolidation of competing rail lines is prohibited.

17. The rolling stock belonging to a railroad company is considered personal property and subject to taxation.

18. Transportation rates are established by the legislature.

19. Telegraph and phone companies have the right to maintain lines within the state and are subject to control by the legislature.

20. Transportation companies are prohibited from granting free passes to any state public office holder.

21. Express companies are allowed to use rail lines owned by railroad companies.

22. Monopolies and trusts and not allowed in the state.

#### **Article XIII, State Institutions**

1. Educational, reformatory, penal and those other institutions as the public good may require shall be fostered and supported by the state.

#### **Article XIV, Seat of Government**

1. The procedures for determining the location of the state capital are given.

2. The state capital may be changed only by a majority, two-thirds, vote of the people at a general election.

3. The restrictions on appropriations for capitol buildings are given

#### **Article XV, Harbors and Tide Waters**

1. The legislature must provide for a harbor line commission. The commission's duties are given.

2. The legislature makes laws for the leasing and maintenance of wharves, docks and other harbor

### **Article XVI, School and Granted Lands**

1. The disposition of public lands is explained.
2. The lands granted to the state for educational purposes may only be sold at a public auction to the highest bidder. Additional details are given.
3. The limitations on sales of land granted to the state for educational purposes are explained.
4. No more than 160 acres of any granted lands of the state shall be offered for sale in one parcel.
5. The common school fund may be invested.

### **Article XVII, Tide Lands**

1. The state ownership of the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state is explained.
2. The state does not claim title to tide and swamp lands owned by the United States.

### **Article XVIII, State Seal**

1. The state seal is described.

### **Article XIX, Exemptions**

1. The legislature must protect from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

### **Article XX, Public Health and Vital Statistics**

1. A state board of health and a bureau of vital statistics is established by law.
2. The practice of medicine and sale of drugs and medicines is regulated by law.

### **Article XXI, Water and Water Rights**

1. Water used for mining, irrigation and manufacturing is considered a public use.

### **Article XXII, Legislative Apportionment**

1. The state is divided into 24 senatorial districts. The divisions are given.
2. The apportionment of representatives is given for each county.

### **Article XXIII, Amendments**

1. The procedure for making amendments to the Constitution is given.
2. The procedure for calling a constitutional

### **Article XXIV, Boundaries**

1. The boundaries of the state are given.

### **Article XXV, Jurisdiction**

1. The State of Washington gives approval to the U.S. Congress to build forts, arsenals and other necessary buildings on federal lands in the state.

### **Article XXVI, Compact with the United States**

**First:** Residents of the state are accorded freedom of religion.

**Second:** Indian lands and any unappropriated public lands lying within the state boundaries are under the jurisdiction of the United States. State residents may not hold title to these lands.

**Third:** The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Washington are assumed by the state.

**Fourth:** A system of public schools, free from sectarian control, shall be open and available to all the children of the state.

### **Article XXVII, Schedule**

Procedures to ensure a smooth transition from a Territorial to a State Government are given.

1. No existing rights, actions, suits, proceedings, contracts or claims shall be affected by this change in form of government.

2. All Territorial laws, now in force, shall remain in force. Details are noted.

3. All debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures of the Territory are assumed by the State.

4. All obligations of record of the Territory shall remain valid and are assumed by the State.

5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions pending shall be prosecuted to judgement and executed by the State.

6. All public office holders, both U.S. and Washington Territory, shall continue to hold their offices.

7. Constitutional officers shall be elected on the first Tuesday of Oct. 1889.

8. The procedure for a change of courts, the transfer of legal action is given.

9. The seal of the supreme court of the Territory shall be the seal of the supreme court of the State. A description of the seal of the superior court is given. The seals of municipalities and county officers of the Territory shall remain unchanged until otherwise

11. The first legislature shall provide for the election of all its officers.

12. The procedure for deciding election contests for superior court judges is given.

13. Representation in congress - Repealed by Amendment 74, 1983.

14. The duration of terms of office of district, county and precinct officers is given.

15. The procedure for conducting an election on the adoption of the Constitution is given.

16. The State Constitution takes effect on the day that the U.S. President issues a proclamation admitting the State of Washington into the Union.

17. At the election for the adoption of the State Constitution these separate articles were submitted to the voters for adoption or rejection:

**Article 1:** All persons 21 years of age or older, male or female, are eligible to vote.

**Article 2:** Alcohol is forbidden in the state.

18. The form of the ballot is given.

19. The legislature is authorized to pay for the convention expenses.

#### **Article XXVIII, Compensation of State Officers**

1. The procedures for determining the salaries of state officers are given.

#### **Article XXIX, Investments of Public Pension**

#### **Source:**

*Washington State Constitution, Office of the Code Reviser Publications, Olympia, WA.*

1. These funds may be invested as authorized by law.

#### **Article XXX, Compensation of Public Officers**

1. The compensation of public officers may be increased during their terms of office.

*(The name of this Article has been supplied by the reviser.)*

#### **Article XXXI, Sex Equality - Rights and Responsibilities**

1. Equal rights are accorded to all regardless of sex.

2. The legislature has the power to enforce this article.

*(The name of this Article has been supplied by the reviser.)*

#### **Article XXXII, Special Revenue Financing**

1. Special revenue financing is explained and limitations are given.

*(The name of this Article has been supplied by the reviser.)*



# Washington and the Federal Government

## Territorial Delegates in Congress

Columbia Lancaster	Democrat	1853-1854
William H. Wallace	Whig	1854-1855
J. Patton Anderson	Democrat	1855-1857
Isaac I. Stevens	Democrat	1857-1861
William H. Wallace	Whig	1861-1863
George E. Cole	Democrat	1863-1865
Arthur A. Denny	Republican	1865-1867
Alvin Flanders	Republican	1867-1869
Selucius Garfielde	Republican	1869-1872
O. B. McFadden	Democrat	1872-1874
Orange Jacobs	Republican	1874-1878
Thomas H. Brents	Republican	1878-1884
C. S. Voorhees	Democrat	1884-1888
John B. Allen	Republican	1888-Statehood

## United States Senators

John B. Allen	Republican	Walla Walla	1889-11889-1897
John L. Wilson	Republican	Spokane	Feb. 1895-1899
George Turner	Fusionist	Spokane	1897-1903
Addison G. Foster	Republican	Tacoma	1899-1905
Levi Ankeny	Republican	Walla Walla	1903-1909
Samuel H. Piles	Republican	Seattle	1905-1911
Wesley L. Jones	Republican	North Yakima	1909-1932, died
Miles Poindexter	Republican	Spokane	1911-1923
Clarence C. Dill	Democrat	Spokane	1923-1935
Elijah S. Grammer	Republican	Seattle	Dec. 1932-1933
Homer T. Bone	Democrat	Tacoma	1933-1944, resigned
Lewis B. Schwellenbach	Democrat	Neppel	1935-1940, resigned
Monrad C. Wallgren	Democrat	Everett	Dec 1940-1945resigned
Warren G. Magnuson	Democrat	Seattle	Dec. 1944-1981
Hugh B. Mitchell	Democrat	Everett	Jan1945-1946resigned
Harry P. Cain	Republican	Tacoma	Dec. 1946-1953
Henry M. Jackson	Democrat	Everett	1953-1983, died
Slade Gorton	Republican	Olympia	1981-1987
Daniel J. Evans	Republican	Olympia	Sept. 1983-1989
Brock Adams	Democrat	Seattle	1987-1993
Slade Gorton	Republican	Olympia	1989-
Patty Murray	Democrat	Seattle	1993-

## United States Representatives

John L. Wilson	Republican	Spokane Falls	1889-1895, resigned
William H. Doolittle	Republican	Tacoma	1893-1897
Samuel C. Hyde	Republican	Spokane	1895-1897
James Hamilton Lewis	Populist	Seattle	1897-1899
William C. Jones	Populist	Spokane	1897-1899
Wesley L. Jones	Republican	North Yakima	1899-1909
Francis W. Cushman	Republican	Tacoma	1899-1909, died
William E. Humphrey	Republican	Seattle	1903-1917
William W. McCredie	Republican	Vancouver	Dec. 1909-1911
Miles Poindexter	Republican	Spokane	1909-1911
Stanton Warburton	Republican	Tacoma	1911-1913
William L. La Follette	Republican	Pullman	1911-1919
Albert Johnson	Republican	Hoquiam	1913-1933
James W. Bryan	Progressive	Seattle	1913-1915
Jacob A. Falconer	Progressive	Everett	1913-1915
Lindley H. Hadley	Republican	Bellingham	1915-1933
Clarence C. Dill	Democrat	Spokane	1915-1919
John F. Miller	Republican	Seattle	1917-1931
John W. Summers	Republican	Walla Walla	1919-1933
J. Stanley Webster	Republican	Spokane	1919-1923, resigned
Samuel B. Hill	Democrat	Waterville	1923-1936, resigned
Ralph A. Horr	Republican	Seattle	1931-1933
Marion A. Zioncheck	Democrat	Seattle	1933-1936, died
Monrad C. Wallgren	Democrat	Everett	1933-1940, resigned
Martin F. Smith	Democrat	Hoquiam	1933-1943
Knute Hill	Democrat	Prosser	1933-1943
Wesley Lloyd	Democrat	Tacoma	1933-1936, died
Warren G. Magnuson	Democrat	Seattle	1937-1944, resigned
Charles H. Leavy	Democrat	Spokane	1937-1942, resigned
John M. Coffee	Democrat	Tacoma	1937-1947
Henry M. Jackson	Democrat	Everett	1941-1953
Fred B. Norman	Republican	Raymond	1943-1945; 1947, died
Hal Holmes	Republican	Ellensburg	1943-1959
Walter F. Horan	Republican	Wenatchee	1943-1965
Hugh De Lacy	Democrat	Seattle	1945-1947
Charles R. Savage	Democrat	Shelton	1945-1947
Homer R. Jones	Republican	Bremerton	1947-1949
Russell V. Mack	Republican	Hoquiam	June 1947-1960, died
Thor C. Tollefson	Republican	Tacoma	1947-1965
Hugh B. Mitchell	Democrat	Seattle	1949-1953
Thomas M. Pelly	Republican	Seattle	1953-1973
Alfred John Westland	Republican	Everett	1953-1965
Don Magnuson	Democrat	Seattle	1953-1963
Julia Butler Hansen	Democrat	Cathlamet	Nov. 1960-1975
Catherine D. May	Republican	Yakima	1959-1971
Bill Stinson	Republican	Bellevue	1963-1965

Lloyd Meeds	Democrat	Everett	1965-1979
Thomas S. Foley	Democrat	Spokane	1965- 1995
Floyd V. Hicks	Democrat	Tacoma	1965-1977
Brock Adams	Democrat	Seattle	1965-1977, resigned
Mike McCormack	Democrat	Richland	1971-1981
Joel M. Pritchard	Republican	Seattle	1973-1985
Don Bonker	Democrat	Olympia	1975-1989
Norm Dicks	Democrat	Port Orchard	1977-1996
John E. Cunningham	Republican	Seattle	1977-1979
Al Swift	Democrat	Bellingham	1979- 1995
Mike Lowry	Democrat	Seattle	1979-1989
Sid Morrison	Republican	Zillah	1981-1993
Rod Chandler	Republican	Bellevue	1983-1993
John Miller	Republican	Seattle	1985-1993
Jolene Unsoeld	Democrat	Olympia	1989- 1995
Jim McDermott	Democrat	Seattle	1989-
Maria Cantwell	Democrat	Mountlake Ter	1993- 1995
Jay Inslee	Democrat	Selah	1993- 1995
Jennifer Dunn	Republican	Bellevue	1993-
Mike Kreidler	Democrat	Olympia	1993- 1995
Rick White	Republican	Mountlake Ter	1995-
Jack Metcalf	Republican	Everett	1995-
Linda Smith	Republican	Hazel Dell	1995-
Richard "Doc" Hastings	Republican	Yakima	1995-
George Nethercutt	Republican	Spokane	1995-
Randy Tate	Republican	Federal Way	1995-
Adam Smith	Democrat	Federal Way	1997-

### Washington in Congress

Years	Number of Senators	Number of Representatives
1889-1893	2	1
1893-1903	2	2
1903-1913	2	3
1913-1933	2	5
1933-1953	2	6
1953-1983	2	7
1983-1989	2	8
1990-	2	9

District 9 was created in 1990.

### Sources:

*1994 Washington State Yearbook*, Yates, Richard & Charity ed. Public Sector Information, Inc. Eugene, OR 1994.

"Fifty-fourth Washington State Legislature: 1995 Telephone Directory & Committee Assignments." Olympia, WA.

*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-1989*, Bicentennial Edition. U. S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

*The Almanac of American Politics 1994*, Barone, M. & Ujifusa, G. National Journal Inc., Washington D C, 1993.

# National Agencies For Children

American Youth Foundation  
1315 Ann Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63104  
314-772-8626

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America  
230 N. 13th Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
215-567-7000

Boy Scouts of America  
1325 W. Walnut Hill Lane  
PO Box 152079  
Irving, TX 75015  
214-580-2000

Child Find of America  
PO Box 277  
New Paltz, NY 12561  
914-255-1848

Committee for Children  
172 20th Ave.  
Seattle, WA 98122  
206-343-1223

Girl Scouts of the USA  
420 Fifth Ave  
New York, NY 10018  
212-852-8000

Greenpeace USA  
1436 U St. N. W.  
Washington D. C., 20009  
202-462-1177

National Child Safety Council  
PO Box 1368  
Jackson, MI 49204  
517-764-6070

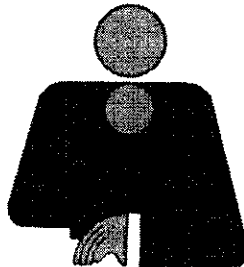
National Wildlife Federation  
1400 16th Street N.W.  
Washington D.C., 20036  
202-797-6800

Operation Lookout - National Center for  
Missing Youth  
6912 220th St. S.W., #102  
PO Box 231  
Mt. Lake Terrace, WA 98043  
206-771-7335

Sierra Club  
730 Polk St.  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
415-776-2211

United Nations Children's Fund  
3 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
212-326-7000

**Source:** *The Kid's Address Book*, Levine, Michael. Berkley Publishing Group, New York. 1994.





# Services for Children

## **The Children's Alliance**

The Children's Alliance is a non-profit organization working to improve the lives of children by influencing public policy in Washington. It's membership includes individuals, community groups and organizations throughout the state. The mission of the Children's Alliance is to advance fair and just public policy and a continuum of services for children, youth and families in the state of Washington.

The goal of the Alliance is to create a state in which children and families are the highest priority for the public and policy makers. The Children's Alliance works by: educating the public about children's issues; building coalitions; establishing networks; sponsoring important research; and providing technical assistance to children's services organizations.

For additional information contact: The Children's Alliance in:  
Seattle:

172 20th Ave.  
Seattle, WA 98122  
206-324-0340  
FAX: 206-325-6291

Spokane:

422 W. Riverside, #516  
Spokane, WA 99201  
509-747-7205  
FAX: 509-747-7214

Tacoma:

2209 N. 30th, #5  
Tacoma, WA 98403  
206-627-5750  
FAX: 206-627-0310

## **Children's Home Society**

The Children's Home Society of Washington, founded by the Rev. H.D. Brown in 1896, believes that the family is the foundation on which we all grow. In today's complex world parents need support and training in the challenges of raising children.

The Society has thirty service sites throughout the state. In addition to providing direct assistance to children and families the Society also: provides out-of-home care for children; helps adoptees, adoptive parents and birth parents receive information, support, therapy and education; helps find families for children not in permanent homes; and works with other community organizations to provide support services to families.

For additional information contact:

Patti Harris  
Children's Home Society of Washington  
Corporate Headquarters  
3300 N.E. 65th Street  
PO Box 15190  
Seattle, WA 98115-0190  
206-524-6020

## **Woodbury Reports**

Woodbury Reports is a networking newsletter for professionals working with children. The focus is on Emotional Growth/Special Purpose Schools for children with behavior and emotional problems. The schools aim at producing children who have the emotional growth, the mental growth and the value structure to become mature and productive adults. Difficult to work with child-ren can learn how to change their attitudes through structure, firm consequences and a healthy and safe environment.

In the state of Washington the following emotional growth schools are found:

Circle S Recovery Ranch  
14701 179th S.E.  
Monroe, WA 98272  
800-544-1668  
FAX: 360-794-4554  
Thomas Hogan, Director

Flying H Youth Ranch  
370 Flying H Loop Road  
Naches, WA 98937  
509-658-2990  
FAX: 509-658-2009  
Gregg Hires, Administrator

Skyland Ranch  
PO Box 500  
Gold Bar, WA 98251  
360-793-2611  
FAX: 360-793-0486, call first  
Dave Pitkin, Program Head

Secret Harbor School  
PO Box 440  
Anacortes, WA 98221  
360-293-5151  
FAX: 360-293-0692  
William Monihan, Director

Tyler Ranch  
W. 4921 Rosewood  
Spokane, WA 99208  
509-327-6900  
FAX: 509-327-2859  
Jon Tyler, Director

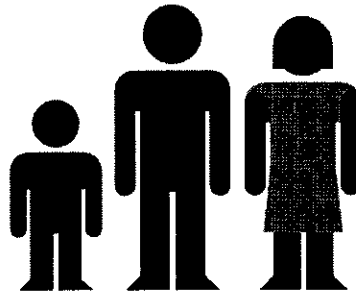
Shamrock Educational Alternative  
12803 E. Newman Lake Drive  
Newman Lake, WA 99025  
509-226-3662  
FAX: 509-226-0044  
Brian & Betty O'Donnell, Owners

An educational consultant specializing in helping parents find appropriate places for children with behavioral and/or emotional problems is :

Yvonne Perier Jones  
2222 Eastlake Ave. E.  
Seattle, WA 98102-3419  
206-323-1838  
FAX: 206-323-1751

**Sources:**

Materials from The Children's Alliance, The Children's Home Society of Washington and Woodbury Reports, Directory of Year Round Outstanding Emotional Growth Schools and Programs, 6th ed. Woodbury, Lon, 1994. Lon Woodbury, PO Box 1107, Bonners Ferry, ID 83805, TEL:208-267-7717 FAX: 208-267-7717.



# Organizations for Children

## **Big Brothers of King County**

Big Brothers is a volunteer program designed to help provide young boy, ages seven to fourteen, with a positive male influence. Volunteers must be at least nineteen years of age and willing to spend a few hours each week with their Little Brother.

For additional information contact:

Big Brothers of King County  
2719 E. Madison, Suite 200  
Seattle, WA 98112  
206-461-3630

or the local Big Brother office in your area.

## **Big Sisters of King County**

Big Sisters, a volunteer organization, matches Big and Little Sisters for the purpose of providing friendship, support and encouragement, similar to Big Brothers. A Big Sister is a volunteer willing to make a commitment to care and share her life experiences with a girl or young woman. A Big Sister must be at least twenty-one years of age and make an initial one year commitment to spend time with her Little Sister two to four times per month.

For additional information contact:

Big Sisters of King County  
1100 Virginia Street, Suite 210  
Seattle, WA 98101  
206-461-8502

or the local Big Sister office in your area.

## **B'nai B'rith**

The B'nai B'rith Youth Organization (BBYO) is a youth led, worldwide organization which provides opportunities for Jewish youth to develop their leadership potential, a positive Jewish identity and commitment to their personal development.

The BBYO Northern Region West has more than 350 members in fourteen chapters. Chapters are currently active in Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Portland and Eugene, Oregon and Vancouver, B.C.

In addition, the Jewish Unaffiliated Rural Youth (JURY) program allows youth from small communities to become members and to enjoy the benefits of a national Jewish youth program. A new program, Teen Connection, serves seventh and eighth graders in the Seattle area.

Participants, including those from Orthodox, Conservative, Reform and non-affiliated backgrounds join together in religious observance, sports, social events, cultural activities and community service projects.

For additional information contact:

B'nai B'rith Youth Organization  
1640 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
202-857-6633

or locally contact: Jeff Cohen,  
Northern West Council Director  
Stroum Jewish Community Center  
3801 E. Mercer Way  
Mercer Island, WA 98040  
206-232-7115 or FAX 206-232-7119

## **Boys and Girls Clubs of King County**

The Boys and Girls Clubs of King County is a non-profit organization. Volunteers work in the clubs as tutors and coaches and work organizing special events and fund raising. The volunteers help the Boys and Girls Clubs in its mission: that all children can develop the self-esteem, values and skills needed to be happy, productive citizens, and that all children can feel good about themselves and learn values and skills to build a better world.

Throughout King County are nine clubs serving children from ages six to eighteen. The youngsters can come to the clubs to be listened to, to play, or to join one of the many programs. Programs are offered in six core areas: Personal and Educational Development; Outdoor/Environmental Education; Health and Physical Education; Citizenship and Leadership; Cultural Enrichment; Social Recreation.

The Target Outreach Program is a collaborative effort between the Variety Boys and Girls Club and Family Services. It reaches out to youths ages six to eighteen who are having difficulty academically, behaviorally or emotionally and brings them into the mainstream program at the club.

For information contact:  
Boys and Girls Clubs of King County, Inc.  
107 Cherry Street, Suite 200  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206-461-3890 or FAX 206-461-8449

### **Boy Scouts of America**

Cub Scouting is a home and neighborhood centered program designed to support family life for boys in the second through fifth grades. Each Cub Scout learns to respect his home, country, God and other people. The program also helps boys of this age to: learn new physical skills through sports, crafts and games; learn how to get along with others through group activities; develop new mental skills such as writing and calculating; develop personal independence. Cub Scouting teaches a boy to "do his best" and be helpful to others as stated in the Cub Scout Promise.

The purpose of the Boy Scouts of America, for older boys, is to help boys become honorable men. This is accomplished through a year-round, outdoor-centered program that helps to strengthen the home and family and supports the school, church and community.

The Chief Seattle Council, BSA, covers five counties in the Puget Sound area. For information contact:

The Chief Seattle Council  
3120 Rainier Ave. South  
Seattle, WA 98144-6095  
Seattle Service Center: 206-725-5200  
Scout Shop: 206-721-5945

or the local Scouting office in your area.

### **Girl Scouts**

Girl Scouts is an organization, just for girls, that provides new and exciting opportunities within the framework of community service and multicultural understanding. Girl Scouting

is there to help girls discover new abilities, to foster an ethic of community service and to develop self-confidence. The program is designed for girls beginning at the first grade level up through high school (Daisy Girl Scout through Senior Girl Scout).

For information contact:  
Girl Scouts - Totem Council  
3611 Woodland Park Ave. North  
PO Box 300304  
Seattle, WA 98103-9704  
206-633-5600 or 800-767-6845  
or the local scouting office in your area.

### **4-H (Head, Heart, Hands, Health)**

4-H is part of the national educational system of cooperative extension work which the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the State land grant colleges and the counties share.

A 4-H club is an organized group of young people interested in learning about and gaining skills in varied projects and activities. Any boy or girl in kindergarten through grade twelve may join by agreeing to follow 4-H ideals and standards.

The 4-H of today is more than young children winning blue ribbons at county fairs. Through innovative programs it is now a force in Washington's inner cities as well as on the farm. The 4-H goal, to teach young people to BE something while they learn to DO something, can be accomplished at any address, in any neighborhood.

For information contact:  
John C. Little, County Agent  
Cooperative Extension  
612 Smith Tower, 506 Second Ave.  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206-296-3900 or 800-325-6165 ext 3900

### **Girls Incorporated**

The Girls Club of Puget Sound (now Girls Incorporated) was established in 1969 by Alvirita Little who wanted girls to have a safe place to learn, develop self-confidence and expand their capabilities.

Girls Incorporated is part of a national network of over 300 centers in 135 cities that

serve girls ages six through eighteen. The majority of Girls Incorporated centers are located in low-income areas and provide after-school, weekend and summer activities.

Some of the Girls Inc. programs include: Operation SMART (Science, Math and Relevant Technology); Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy; Friendly PEERsuasion; Teen Connection; Sporting Chance.

For information contact:

Girls Incorporated  
30 East 33rd. Street  
New York, NY 10016  
212-689-3700

or

Girls Incorporated of Puget Sound  
708 Martin Luther King Jr. Way  
Seattle, WA 98122  
206-720-2912

### **Outward Bound**

The Pacific Crest Outward Bound School is an educational organization committed to

excellence in adventure based outdoor education. The School's mission is to teach respect for self, concern for others, leadership and care for the environment.

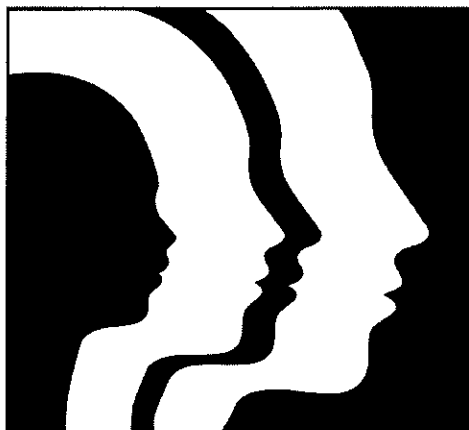
The classrooms are some of Western America's stunning wilderness areas and the courses are expeditions into remote and wild lands. The Outward Bound experience, or course, is taught through the wilderness. The courses are built around a set of core objectives. These objectives include: Outdoor Skills; Safety and Judgement; Leadership and Interpersonal Effectiveness; Reflection and Evaluation; Environmental Awareness; Natural History; Service Ethics and Values.

For information contact:

Barry Kepner  
Pacific Crest Outward Bound School  
0110 S.W. Bancroft Street  
Portland, OR 97201  
503-243-1993 or 800-547-3312

### **Sources:**

Materials provided by the youth organizations mentioned in this section.



# Washington Laws of Interest to Young People

## **Adoption**

Any person in the state of Washington may be adopted. A court must approve the adoption if you are under the age of fourteen. If your age is fourteen to eighteen, both you and the court must agree to the adoption.

## **Alcohol**

You must be 21 years of age to purchase alcohol in Washington.

## **Capital Punishment**

Washington allows the death penalty for aggravated first degree murder. There is no minimum age requirement. The method of execution is hanging or lethal injection.

## **Compulsory Education**

Children, between the ages of 8 and 18, are required by law to attend school. This requirement may be met by attendance at public school, private school or through home-based education.

## **Corporal Punishment in Schools**

The use of corporal punishment in schools is not allowed.

## **Driving Laws**

A person must be 16 years of age and have a valid driver's license to operate a motor vehicle in the state of Washington. In addition the driver must have liability insurance and carry proof of this coverage. State law requires the wearing of a seat belt by the driver and passengers.

## **Drunk Driving**

You are guilty of drunk driving if your blood or breath alcohol concentration meets or exceeds .10 percent. Penalties are quite severe and teens suffer the same consequences as adults.

## **Gun Control**

**Sources:** *Common School Manual 1994* Common School Laws of the State of Washington. Olympia, WA 98504. *National Survey of State Laws*, Leiter, Richard A. ed. Detroit: Gale, 1993. *Washington Bicyclist's Guide*, Outdoor Empire Publishing, Inc. Seattle, WA 1993. *Washington Driver's Guide*, Dept. of Licensing, Olympia, WA. 1994. "Washington State's Drunk Driving Laws", Washington Traffic Safety Commission. Olympia, WA.

## **Illegal Drugs**

No person may own, carry or sell illegal drugs (cocaine, heroin or marijuana) in the state of Washington.

## **Legal Age**

The age of majority in Washington is 18.

## **Marriage Age Requirements**

With parental consent the minimum age is 17 for persons to marry. Without parental consent the minimum age is 18.

## **Minimum Wage**

In the state of Washington the minimum wage a worker must receive is \$4.25 per hour.

## **Prayer in Public Schools**

Washington has no statutory provisions for prayer in public schools.

## **Right to Work**

Washington has no statutory provisions for a person's right to work.

## **School Records**

Personal information in any files maintained for students in public schools is exempt from public inspection and copying. Records are private.

## **State Bicycle Laws**

Obey all motor vehicle laws.

Ride on the far right side of the road or use the shoulder.

Ride single file not side by side.

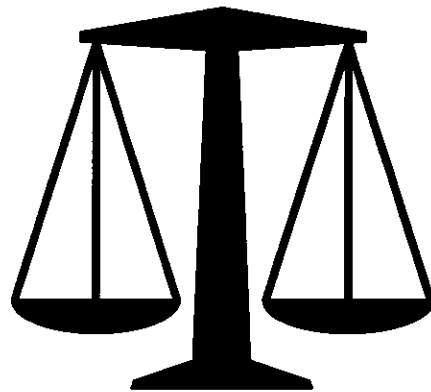
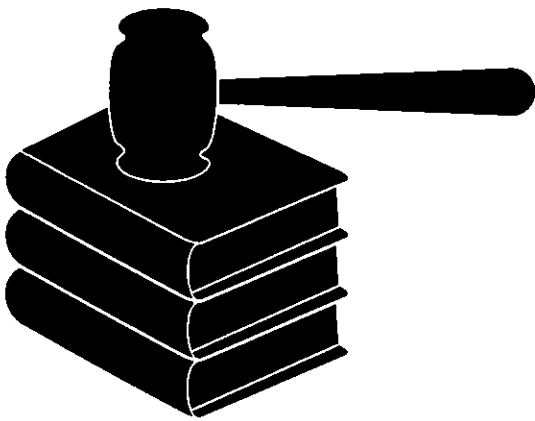
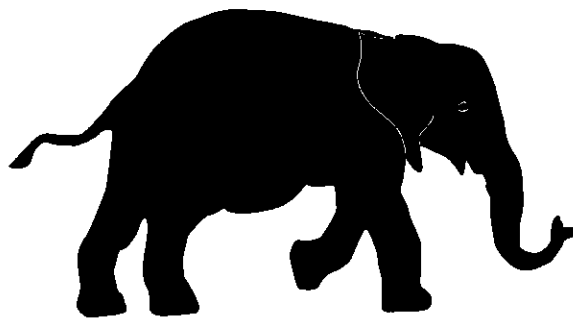
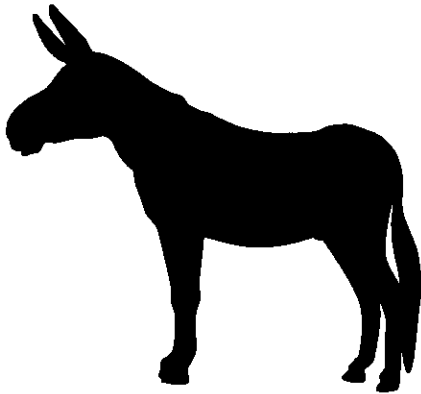
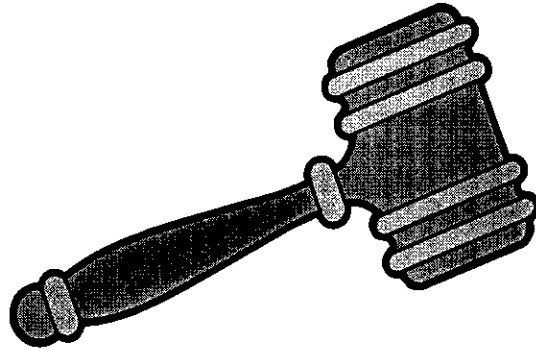
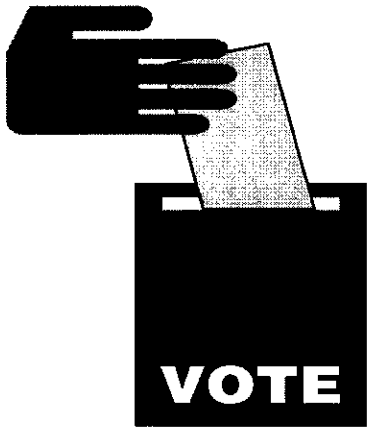
Keep at least one hand on the handlebars.

Wear a helmet. Not a state law, required in some cities and counties.

Do not wear headsets or earphones.

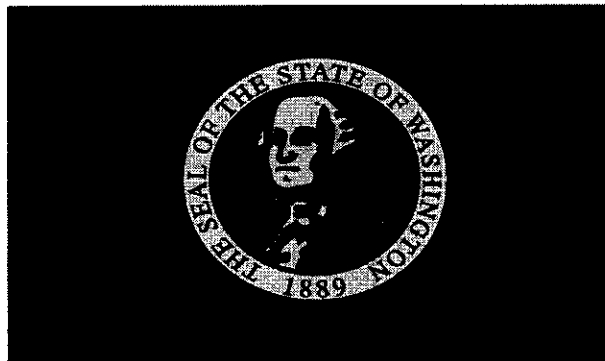
Use a headlamp and reflectors when riding at night.

Use appropriate hand signals.



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## Washington State Seal

In 1889 Charles Talcott, a jeweler, designed the first state seal, using an ink bottle, a silver dollar, and a postage stamp. He drew an outer and inner circle and the postage stamp, bearing the bust of George Washington, was pasted in the middle. His brother, L. Grant Talcott, printed the words "The Seal of the State of Washington, 1889" between the circles. Another brother, G. N. Talcott, cut the die for the seal. This design was immediately accepted by the Legislature.

In 1966, following the discovery that more than two dozen different, unofficial versions, of the state seal designs were in use, then Governor, Daniel J. Evans, told the State Arts Commission to work with the Secretary of State, the "official keeper of the seal," to develop a suitable seal draft. Seattle graphic designer Richard Nelms was commissioned to create a new insignia. He selected a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, which was accepted in 1967 and made the official seal of the State of Washington by the 40th Legislature.



# State Flag

Washington did not actually adopt an official design for its state flag until 1923, more than thirty years after the state was admitted to the union. At the turn of the century, many cities and towns flew a military flag bearing a gold profile of George Washington on blue bunting. Another design, similar to the one used today, featured a gold state seal centered on a purple background. A ceremonial banner of this type is displayed in the State Reception Room of the Legislative Building in Olympia.

When the Legislature approved a law setting forth the design of the official state flag, it stipulated that the flag "shall be of dark green silk or bunting, bearing in its center a reproduction of the seal of the State of Washington...." The original law allowed the option of using green fringe on the flag; two years later, the Legislature changed the fringe color to gold. In the seal used on the state flag, the picture of George Washington has a blue background and is encircled by a gold ring with black lettering.



# State Folk Song:

## Roll On, Columbia, Roll On

In the early 1940's, the federal Bonneville Power Administration produced a movie encouraging rural residents in the Pacific Northwest to electrify their homes and farms with power being generated by the newly-built Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams on the Columbia River. As part of the project, BPA hired folksinger Woody Guthrie at \$270 for thirty days to write songs for the movie. Guthrie wrote twenty-six songs, the most popular of which was "Roll On, Columbia, Roll On," an ode to the harnessing of Washington's mightiest river. The song was approved as the official state folk song in 1987.

# ROLL ON, COLUMBIA

*Original Song (not the tune - ) Woody Guthrie -*

CHORUS

Roll on, Co - lum - bia, roll on. Roll on, Co - lum - bia, roll on. Your pow - er is turn - ing our dark - ness to dawn, So, roll on, Co - lum - bia, roll on! Green Doug - las firs where the wa - ters cut through. Down her wild moun - tains and can - yons she flew. Can - a - di - an North - west to the o - ceans so blue, Roll on, Co - lum - bia, roll on!

Other great rivers add power to you.  
Yakima, Snake and the Klickitat too,  
Sandy Willamette and Hood River too,  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

At Bonneville now there are ships in the locks.  
The waters have risen and cleared all the rocks.  
Shiploads of plenty will steam past the docks.  
So roll on, Columbia, roll on.

Tom Jefferson's vision would not let him rest.  
An empire he saw in the Pacific Northwest.  
Sent Lewis and Clark and they did the rest.  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on (Chorus)

And on up the river is Grand Coulee Dam.  
The mightiest thing ever built by a man.  
To run the great factories and water the land.  
It's roll on, Columbia, roll on.

It's there on your banks that we fought many a fight,  
Sheridan's boys in the blockhouse that night.  
They saw us in death but never in flight.  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on (Chorus)

These mighty men labored by day and by night,  
Matching their strength 'gainst the river's wild flight.  
Through rapids and falls they won the hard fight.  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

Music based on "Goodnight Irene" by Huddie Ledbetter and John Lomax

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# Washington State Song

## Washington, My Home

In 1909, "Washington Beloved" was adopted by the Legislature. Professor Edmond Meany, historian, wrote the words and Reginald de Koven wrote the music. This song was never formally introduced as a bill, however, and so is not part of the state's code of law. In 1959, a state senator for South Bend introduced a bill to make "Washington, My Home" by Helen Davis, our state song. It was approved unanimously.

The song was composed by Mrs. Helen Davis of South Bend. Mrs. Davis was long known in state music circles as a song writer and author of musical productions. Special arrangements of the song for voice, piano, chorus, orchestra and band were written by Stuart Churchill, nationally known musician, and formerly with Fred Waring's orchestra.

# WASHINGTON MY HOME

Arranged by Stuart Churchill

Helen Davis

*mf* *MELODY* F Am C7 F C7 F C7

This is my coun-try; God gave it to

F B<sup>b</sup> Gm7 G<sup>dim</sup> F G7

me; I will pro - tect it, Ev - er keep it

G7sus. C7 F Fm7 C7 F C7 F7

free. Small towns and cit - ies Rest here in the

B<sup>b</sup> F Dm Gm7 C6 C7 F *IN TEMPO*

sun, Filled with our laugh-ter. Thy will be done.

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 Capitol Music Co., Inc.



B $\flat$  F Em Dm7 G7 C Dm7 C7 F Fm $\flat$ 7

greet the day with head held high, And for-ward ev-er is our cry. Well happy ev-er

F C7 Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

be As peo-ple al-ways free. For you and me a des-tin-y;

*mf*

Gm7 C6 C7 F $\text{sus.}$  F C9 C6 Gm7 Am C $\text{dim.}$  Dm $\text{sus.}$  Dm F7

Wash-ington my home. Wash-ington, my home. For

B $\flat$  F7 B $\flat$  G7 $\flat$ 5 F F+ Dm Gm $\flat$ 5 C7 $\text{sus.}$  C7 F

you and me a des-tin-y; Wash-ington, my home?

REFRAIN

Am B $\flat$  Am C7 Fsus. F Am6 Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

Wash-ington my home; Where ev-er I may roam; This is my land, my

Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7 C+ F F Fdim.

na-tive land, Wash-ington, my home. Our verdant for-est green, Ca-

Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7 Gm7 C6

ressed by sil - v'ry stream. From mountain peak To fields of wheat. Wash-ington, my

Fsus. F B $\flat$  F Gm7 C6 C9 F

home. There's peace you feel and un-der-stand In this, our own be-lov-ed land. We

# Other State Symbols

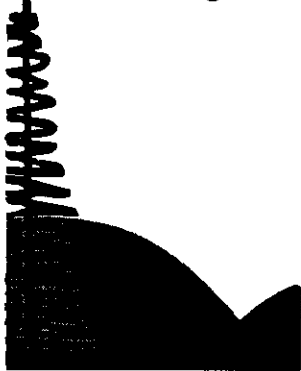
**State Colors:** Green and Gold

**State Motto:** Alki

Al-ki or Alki is a Chinook Indian word meaning "bye and bye." This motto first appeared on the Territorial Seal designed by Lt. J. K. Duncan of Governor Steven's surveying expedition. On one side it pictures a log cabin and an immigrant wagon with a fir forest in the background; on the other side, a sheet of water being traversed by a steamer and sailing vessel, a city in perspective; the goddess of Hope and an anchor is in the center. The figure is pointing at the significant word "Alki."

According to Professor Edmond Meany, settlers from the schooner "Exact" first named their settlement on Alki Point New York. The new settlement was slower to grow than its East Coast counterpart, however, so the name was changed to New York-Alki meaning New York bye and bye.

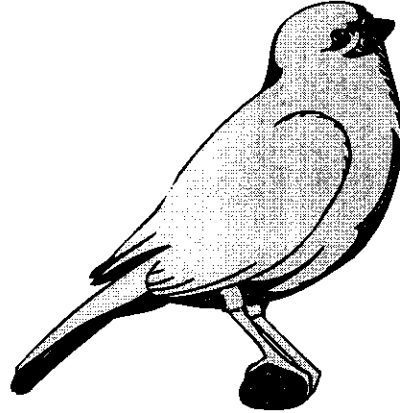
**State Nickname:** The Evergreen State



On November 11, 1889, Washington became the 42nd state to enter the Union. It is the only state named for a president. Washington was nicknamed "The Evergreen State" by C.T. Conover, pioneer Seattle realtor and historian, for its abundant evergreen forests. The nickname was adopted by the Legislature in February, 1893.

Washington is sometimes called *The Chinook State*, a name given because the state was formerly the home of the "principal tribe of the Lower Chinook division of North American Indians."

**State Bird:** Willow Goldfinch or Wild Canary



The goldfinch is a delicate little bird with a yellow body and black wings, and although eventually became the official state bird, many other birds were considered for the title.

In 1928, legislators let school children select the state bird and the meadowlark won hands down. It was a nice choice, but seven other states had already chosen the same bird. The Washington Federation of Women's Clubs took a new vote in 1931 and the goldfinch won handily over the tanager, song sparrow, junco and pileated woodpecker. Later the schoolchildren also voted for the goldfinch and the Legislature made it unanimous.

**State Dance:** Square Dance



On April 17, 1979 the square dance became the official Washington State Dance. When the pioneers came West, they brought with them a dance called the quadrille, which means square in French. The pioneers liked the simpler term and so the square dance was born. The dance is known for

Dancers are directed by a caller. It is easy to learn, a good form of exercise and fun.

**State Fruit: Apple**



Washington is the nation's top apple-producing state, so it is appropriate that the apple was named a state symbol in 1989, the Centennial year. A favorite fruit around the world, the apple comes in many different colors, sizes and varieties. The apple trees of Eastern Washington represent one of the largest industries in the state. The Washington apple is certainly one of the most recognized symbols of the state worldwide.

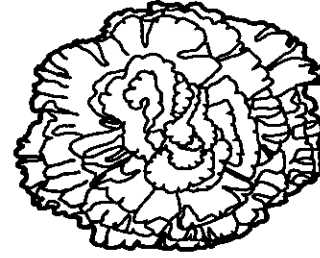
**State Tree: Western Hemlock**



Because Oregon chose the majestic Douglas Fir for its state tree, Washington lost the chance to select this forest giant as its state tree. In 1946, an Oregon newspaper teased Washington for not having a state tree. The *Portland Oregonian* picked out the Western Hemlock for us, but Washington newspapers decided to choose their own and selected the popular Western Red Cedar.

State Representative George Adams of Mason County pleaded with the Legislature to adopt the Western Hemlock which would become the backbone of the state's forest industry. Adam's bill passed the Legislature and was signed into law in 1947.

**State Flower: Coast Rhododendron**

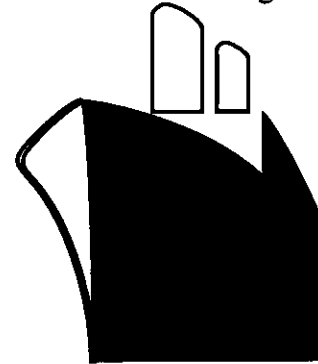


In 1892, before they had the vote, Washington women selected the Coast Rhododendron as the state flower. They wanted an official flower to enter in the floral exhibit at the 1893 Worlds Fair in Chicago. Six flowers were considered, but the final decision was narrowed to clover and the rhodie and voting booths were set up for ladies throughout the state. When ballots were counted, the rhododendron won out.

**State Grass: Bluebunch Wheatgrass**

While many state symbols adopted before are readily identifiable with the western part of our state, Bluebunch Wheatgrass is a state symbol that is unique to Eastern Washington. The grass was a blessing to Washington's pioneer farmers and continues to play a major role in the agricultural industry today. It was adopted by the 1989 Legislature.

**State Ship: President Washington**

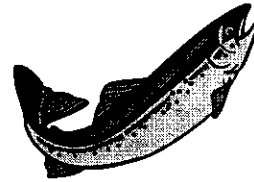


In 1983, the "President Washington" was proclaimed the official state ship, and is the first container ship to be adopted by a state. The 860-foot vessel is one of the largest container ships ever built in the United States and has a 43,000 horsepower diesel engine. The 23-foot propeller weighs 98,000 pounds. The ship's route on the Pacific Ocean expands the natural geographical advantage of trade shipping between Washington State and Pacific Rim countries.

**State Gem: Petrified Wood**

The geological history of Washington has included many great changes, one of them being the many lava flows from volcanic fissures. Centuries ago, the interior of Washington was swampy and mild with many trees such as cypress, oak, elm and ginko growing in wet areas. Layers of logs were preserved with each new lava flow, and as the layers grew deeper, many of the logs became waterlogged and lay protected in deep water. Over time, water continued to seep through the lava and permeate the wood with silica. Eventually, the wood fiber was completely replaced by silica thus petrifying many logs. The petrified wood is perfect in form and detail to the original wood.

In 1975, petrified wood was adopted as the state gem. The best place to see petrified wood is in the Ginko Petrified State Park at Vantage.

**State Fish: Steelhead Trout**

The Steelhead Trout is an anadromous fish, meaning it returns to fresh water rivers to spawn. The scales of the fish shine flecks of silver with gray spotted back from head to tail and an intensely white belly; the two colors are separated by a hint of opalescent pink. Steelhead Trout is one of the most popular fish for recreational fishing in Washington State. The Steelhead Trout was adopted by the Legislature as a state symbol in 1969.

**State Tartan**

The Washington State tartan consists of blue, white, yellow, red and black bands on a green background. The Secretary of State is authorized to register the tartan with the Scottish Tartan Society in Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland. The state tartan was adopted by the Legislature in 1991.

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# Part 4: Washington State Environment

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# Washington's Environment

## Earthquakes

Washington is earthquake country. More than 1,000 earthquakes are recorded in the state each year. A dozen or more of these cause enough significant ground shaking to be felt. Most are in the Puget Sound region and few cause any damage.

Earthquakes are driven by geologic forces which produce stresses in the earth. In the Pacific Northwest, the oceanic crust is being pushed beneath the North American continent along a major boundary parallel to the coast of Washington and Oregon. This boundary, called the "Cascadia Subduction Zone" lies about fifty miles offshore and extends from the middle of Vancouver Island in British Columbia past Washington and Oregon to northern California.

Earth scientists believe that most quakes are caused by slow movements inside the earth that push against the earth's thin outer layer causing the rocks to break. The outer layer is composed of a number of pieces called plates. Washington is located on the boundary of two plates, the Juan de Fuca plate and North American plate. This fault boundary is commonly referred to as the "Cascadia Subduction Zone." The Juan de Fuca plate is moving northeastward and pushing down under the North American plate. As the Juan de Fuca plate pushes downward it melts under Washington, which is part of the North American plate. This pushes materials to the surface farther inland, creating the Cascades and their active volcanoes, including Mount St. Helens. Even though there have not yet been large historic subduction earthquakes in the Pacific Northwest since European settlement began in the early 1800s, it is believed that the Cascadia Subduction Zone may be storing strained energy to be released rapidly in future, by very large earthquakes.

Deep earthquakes occur within the Juan de Fuca plate as a result of the stress that builds up as it pushes under the North American plate.

The two most recent damaging earthquakes in Washington were in 1965 (magnitude 6.5, located between Seattle and Tacoma), and in 1949 (magnitude 7.1, near Olympia). These quakes were roughly forty miles deep and were in the oceanic plate where it lies beneath the continent.

The largest historic earthquake in Washington or Oregon occurred in 1872 in the North Cascades. This earthquake had an estimated magnitude of 7.4 and was followed by many aftershocks.

Earthquakes are measured by using: The Richter Scale - an instrumental measurement of ground motion, which is related to the amount of energy released by earthquakes. A seismograph records the seismic waves (vibrations) from earthquakes that travel through the earth. The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is composed of twelve increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction.

## Volcanoes

Volcanoes have been blowing off steam in the Northwest for millions of years and there is no reason to think that this activity has completely stopped. In Washington state there are five volcanoes - Rainier, Baker, St. Helens, Adams and Glacier Peak - and they are far from extinct.

These peaks were created during the Pleistocene Age about one million years ago. They were formed by extreme pressures in the earth's mantle combined with crustal weakness and shifting. The exact cause of their origin is unknown. Scientists believe that magma, the molten rock deep in the earth, was forced upward in order to reduce these great pressures. Closer to the surface, steam and other gases contained in the magma became bubbly and exploded like a gigantic soda bottle. Gases were

ejected first, followed by lava and assorted small blocks, bombs or ash called pyroclastic debris. This fireworks display continued intermittently for centuries. The orange-red lava was sticky and viscous when liquid. It gradually cooled into igneous rocks such as crusty basalt, andesite or dacite. As this erupting continued for tens of thousands of years these solid materials accumulated around the center forming a cone - familiar now as Mount Rainier.

The composition of Northwest volcanoes is generally similar. They are called composite or strato volcanoes, made up of alternating layers of lava and fragmental material. The typical shape is steep at the top with a wide-spreading base. The greatest danger from volcanoes is not from lava but from floods or mud flows started by the hot lava melting ice and snow. Heavy rains also result from the volcano's steam.

**Mount Baker** (10,788 ft), named for Joseph Baker, the first mate of Cpt. George Vancouver, who first sighted the peak. Towering 5000 feet over the Cascades, it last erupted in 1870. There were five eruptions in the 19th century. The earliest recorded was in 1843 when a Baker-St. Helens eruptive duet covered the country in between with ashes. Today there are extensive sulphur deposits in the central crater and Mount Baker is steaming.

**Mount Adams** (12,307 feet) is often called the "Forgotten Mountain." It is unsure which of the two presidents named Adams the peak is named. Of the Northwest volcanoes, it has been the least explored and studied. But this mountain is one of the oldest and largest in the region, with a history unlike its volcanic brothers. Today its craters contain extensive sulphur deposits which originate in the volcanic gases still issuing from vents in and around its margins.

**Glacier Peak** (10,658 feet) is a lonely volcano towering over the Cascade Wilderness. Fifty glaciers can be seen from its summit. In the last century, Glacier Peak blasted pumice all over the North Cascades as far as Lake Chelan and southern Alberta. The only indications now of lingering heat are three hot springs at the base

of its cone.

**Mount Rainier** (14,410 feet) is the highest volcano in the United States. It is named after Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Navy. The recent past of this mountain has been most carefully studied. Between 1820 and 1894 there were at least fourteen eruptions recorded. Current reports indicate that Mount Rainier is reawakening. Rocks are still warm around its craters; several steam vents have melted caves in the summit ice cap; hot spots have appeared on the rim of the crater. There is also a noticeable increase in minor earth tremors beneath and near Mount Rainier.

**Mount St. Helens** (pre 1980, 9,677 feet; lost in 1980 eruption, 1,314 feet; post 1980, 8,363 feet) was the young pretty one of the group. It was named for Baron St. Helens, Mr. Alleyne Fitzherbert, England's ambassador to Spain in 1790. Prior to May, 1980 it had the most perfectly shaped cone in the Pacific Northwest volcanic chain of mountains. On May 18, 1980, a violent eruption began when a rumbling earthquake triggered a giant landslide that would, over a matter of minutes, sweep away the entire northern flank of Mount St. Helens. The lateral blast, accompanied by hot gasses, pumice and ash, flattened or killed all trees and vegetation within a broad 150 square mile sector immediately north of the mountain. The highest ash cloud reached heights of at least 70,000 feet and was tracked around the world. Ash fallout was heavy and crippled many cities throughout the Pacific Northwest, including Moscow, Idaho; Yakima, Spokane and Pullman, Washington. Traces of ash were found as far away as mid-Montana.

The May 18, 1980 eruption left a crater approximately one mile wide and two miles long. An estimated one cubic mile of rock or 12% of the mountain was removed during the eruption. Landslides from the crater walls continue to occur. Mudflows and flooding caused extensive damage downstream of Mount St. Helens. There were many fatalities and several people were missing.

Mount St. Helens has been the most closely studied stratovolcano in history, and as a result,



new understanding of volcanic processes and deposits has surged, as has public interest in volcanoes. Volcano monitoring techniques have been devised or refined to predict with confidence eruptive events at Mount St. Helens.

Furthermore, these techniques have been effectively applied to the monitoring of other volcanoes.

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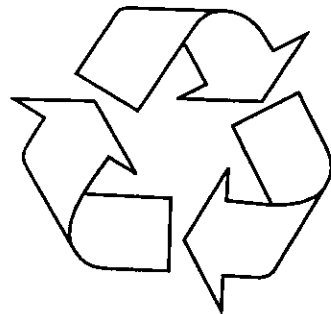
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# Largest Known Earthquakes Felt in Washington

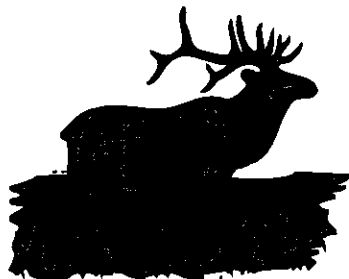
Date	Magnitude (inst)	Location
Dec. 14, 1872	not known	North Cascades
Oct. 12, 1877	not known	Portland, OR
Dec. 12, 1880	not known	Puget Sound
Nov. 29, 1891	not known	Puget Sound
Mar. 6, 1893	not known	Southeastern WA
Jan. 3, 1896	not known	Puget Sound
Mar. 16, 1904	not known	Olympic Peninsula
Jan. 11, 1909	not known	Puget Sound
Aug. 18, 1915	not known	North Cascades
Dec. 6, 1918	7.0	Vancouver Island
Jan. 23, 1920	not known	Puget Sound
July 17, 1932	not known	Central Cascades
July 15, 1936	5.75	Southeastern WA
Nov. 12, 1939	5.75	Puget Sound
Apr. 29, 1945	5.75	Central Cascades
Feb. 14, 1946	6.3	Puget Sound
June, 23, 1946	7.3	Vancouver Island
Apr. 13, 1949	7.1	near Olympia
Aug. 21, 1949	8.1	Queen Charlotte Is.
Aug. 5, 1959	5.0	North Cascades
Aug. 17, 1959	7.5	Hebgen Lake, MT
Nov. 5, 1962	5.5	Portland, OR
Apr. 29, 1965	6.5	Puget Sound
Feb. 13, 1981	5.5	South Cascades
Oct. 28, 1983	7.3	Borah Peak, ID



# Washington's Wildlife

## Mammals

Elk



The Wapiti, or elk, is the second largest member of the deer family found in the United States. Only the moose is larger. Native to this country, elk were found in early pioneer days throughout most of the United States. Washington's elk represent two subspecies: the Roosevelt elk and the Rocky Mountain elk.

Elk were found in the Olympic Peninsula but only a few elk were found in the eastern part of the state during early settlement. Elk were seen by early explorers in the lowland river bottoms and prairies of Washington.

Rocky Mountain elk are slightly lighter colored than the Roosevelt elk and slightly smaller in size. Body color of the elk varies little between winter and summer. The fall coat is a brown color, varying from grayish on the sides to very dark-almost black-on the neck and legs. On the lower part of the body and upper portions of the legs a rich shade of brown is common. The elk's most distinctive color feature is the rump patch which is usually tawny-a pale whitish or cream color. Beneath the chin and extending down the throat is the mane, consisting of long dark hairs.

The average weight for a prime adult bull is 700 pounds, the female averages 500 pounds. Newborn elk calves weigh between 30 and 50 pounds.

The female elk have no antlers and a prime adult male may have six "tines" or points on each side of their antlers. The antlers are carried throughout the winter season and shed by the middle of March to be followed by the growth cycle again. The dropped antlers become a food source for mice, rats,

emitting a wide variety of sounds, described as squealing, barking, roaring and bugling.

Elk eat mostly grasses and sedges although this depends considerably on the plants of the local habitat. Natural enemies of the elk include the cougar, coyote, dogs, the bobcat, bear and golden eagle. The two major elk herds in Washington are Yakima (12,000) and Olympic (10,000) With the popularity of hunting elk and the encroachment of civilization upon wilderness areas, the future of elk in Washington depends upon sound wildlife management policies.

Moose



The moose is one of Washington's most spectacular but least-seen big-game animals. It is found primarily in the northern and northeastern most part of the state. Washington moose belong to the subspecies called "Shira's moose," which is smaller than its northern cousins. Adults of both sexes are dark brown and long-legged. Males and females have prominent muzzles and a large flap of fur-covered skin that hangs beneath the throat. Males have broad, flat, palmated antlers tipped with points, their numbers varying with age. The antlers are shed during the winter. Adult males weigh between 850 and 1,100 pounds.

Moose are found singly or in small groups. They prefer a forested habitat where marshes and lakes provide the aquatic vegetation and willow, a major part of their diet. In Washington this habitat is found in the mid-elevation forest, between 1,500 and 4,000 feet. The Washington Department of Wildlife maintains two management areas for moose: the Selkirk Mountain Area in Pend Oreille County and the Mount Spokane area in Spokane

Deer

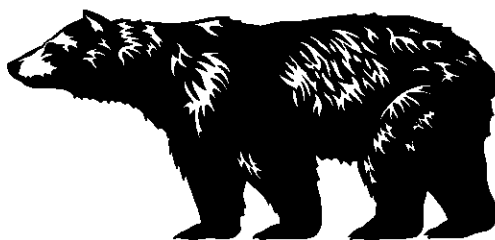


The deer is undoubtedly the most familiar big-game animal in North America. Deer first came to the continent 15 million years ago. Today the deer of Washington include the whitetailed deer of eastern counties, known as the northwest whitetail, a cousin called the Columbian whitetail found in a limited area of southwestern Washington, the Rocky Mountain mule deer of eastern counties and the closely related Columbian blacktail of western Wash.

A deer is a delicate looking creature whose shape is familiar to nearly everyone. They vary in color, from reddish brown to gray. They have well developed senses: good binocular vision, an acute sense of hearing and smell, and extreme sensitivity to movement. The male has antlers which are shed yearly. Deer eat mostly the growing tips of woody, brushy plants. Because of their need for minerals and other nutrients their diet varies greatly through the year.

The mule deer is found along the eastern slopes of the Cascades and throughout all of eastern Washington. The main identification features of the mule deer are its narrow white tail with a black tip, rubbernecking antlers and large metatarsal (scent) glands. Blacktailed deer are found throughout western Washington. The main identification feature is this deer's completely black tail with a possible small white tip. Whitetailed deer are found primarily in the northeastern part of the state. They are Washington's least abundant deer. This deer is identified by its large tail, the topside of which is reddish brown with a white underside. The whitetail has the largest tail of all the deer, being exceptionally long, white and bushy. Unlike the other deer its antler do not fork and it has small metatarsal glands.

Bear



Black bears are fairly widespread in Washington, with large populations on the Olympic Peninsula, and in Pend Oreille County. The black bear is a smaller species of bear. Its color ranges from black to brown to honey-colored. It eats anything from ants to berries, dead elk to salmon.

While rare, grizzly bears have long been present in the North Cascades. The grizzly is generally lighter in color than the black bear and has a distinctive shoulder hump behind its head. The adult males' average spring weight is 350 pounds; the females' about 250 pounds. The grizzlies are omnivores, they eat both plants and animals and are adept at fishing.

Grizzly bears were listed as a threatened species in 1975. A national grizzly bear recovery plan was prepared in 1982. The North Cascades was identified by biologists as a habitat that could support a viable grizzly bear population. The North Cascades was then designated as a grizzly bear recovery area. But today fewer than 1,000 remain in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington. Through grizzly bear management and a widespread educational effort we can protect this threatened species and learn to live with bears.

## Slugs

Western Washington is famous for the common slug. The damp climate is perfect for them to thrive. Slugs look like snails that have lost their shells. They are about three to five inches long and the Northwest is home to about a dozen species of them. The *banana slug* is the only slug native to the Northwest, although the region has the densest population of slugs in the world. Slugs need two things: moisture and mushrooms, both of which are plentiful in Washington. The yellow banana slug is outnumbered by the European black slug which is now more common.

Slugs move on one foot by secreting mucus that gets firm where the foot must grab hold and stays slimy under the part that must slide. Their

eyes are at the ends of a pair of tentacles. They have a mouth and eat primarily plants and mushrooms.

## Birds

Washington's wildlife includes a diverse group of upland birds. Native upland game birds are mountain quail, blue grouse, ruffed grouse and spruce grouse. Introduced upland game birds include the very popular ring-necked pheasant, valley (California) quail, chukar, gray partridge and the wild turkey. These birds were brought to Washington to offer new recreational opportunities.

### Valley quail

Valley quail are currently found throughout most of eastern Washington. Most valley quail range from eastern Chelan, Kittitas and Yakima counties to the Idaho border, and from southern Ferry, Okanogan and Stevens counties to the Oregon border. A few may be found in cleared areas of forest along the Puget Sound.

### Forest Grouse

Three species of Forest grouse are native to Washington: blue, ruffed and spruce. Blue and ruffed grouse are both distributed statewide while spruce grouse can be found in the Cascade Mountains and northeastern part of the state.

### Ring-necked Pheasant

Ring-necked pheasants were first introduced in Washington in 1883. They currently live throughout most agricultural areas of the state. The most live in the Columbia Basin, Yakima Valley and near watery habitats in the southeastern counties.

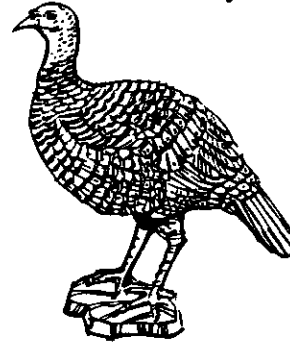
### Mountain Quail



Mountain quail have been observed in small,

scattered populations along the Columbia and Snake Rivers since the early 1800s. Introductions were made in the 1860s to expand their population. At the present time mountain quail are scattered throughout portions of western Washington, with the highest densities occurring in Kitsap county.

### Wild Turkey



Since 1960, three subspecies of wild turkey have been introduced in Washington: the Merriam's, Rio Grande and eastern turkey. The Merriam's turkey was transferred from South Dakota and was released into the oak and pine forests of eastern Washington. The Rio Grande was brought from Texas and prefers transitional areas between rangelands and forests. They currently inhabit the central and southeastern parts of the state. The eastern wild turkey, which was transplanted from Missouri and Pennsylvania, currently occupies forest habitats of western Washington.

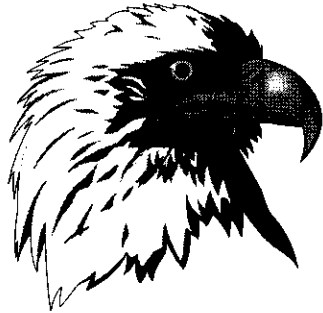
### Chukar Partridge

These fowl were first introduced in Washington in the early 1930s. Four pairs were brought up from California to the Tacoma Game Farm, and served as broodstock in Ellensburg. In 1938 the first chukars were released in the Yakima Canyon where they still reside today.

### Gray Partridge

The first successful introduction of gray partridge in Washington occurred around 1906. Since then they have become established in various areas throughout eastern Washington. Currently, the highest densities of gray partridge occur along the Snake River and the Columbia River tributaries in Benton, Kittitas, Klickitat and Yakima counties.

## Bald Eagles



Approximately 300 pairs of Bald Eagles make their year-round home in Washington primarily west of the Cascades. Other than Alaska, Washington state is home to the largest population of bald eagles. The state's heaviest concentration of breeding bald eagles can be seen on the San Juan Islands.

The adult bald eagle's distinctive white head and tail make it easy to spot. They are sensitive to disturbances in their environment, requiring an undisturbed circle 660 feet in diameter surrounding their large nests (over eight feet wide and twelve feet high) during the breeding season to preserve the nest site.

The bald eagle feeds primarily on dead or dying fish (salmon), sick or injured waterfowl or rabbits. An aggressive bird, the eagle will often steal the catch of an osprey or other bird.

## Northern Spotted Owl

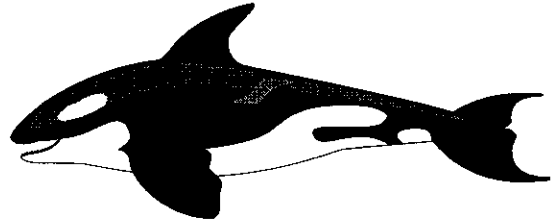


The northern spotted owl nests in old-growth forests along the Pacific Coast. These forests are full of spotted owl food: snowshoe hares, flying squirrels and wood rats. They are big eaters and quite territorial: 1,000 acres of forest will only support a single pair of owls. Because suitable forest is being greatly reduced by logging, the spotted owls' numbers are diminishing - only an

Other noteworthy birds in western Washington include the great blue heron, the belted kingfisher, red-tailed hawks, Stellar's jays, mountain bluebirds and magpies.

## Marine Life

### Killer Whales



The male killer whale may be up to thirty-two feet long weighing five to six tons, with dorsal fins up to six and one half feet high and four feet wide and tail flukes spanning nine feet. They are able to travel at upwards of thirty miles per hour. Named killer whales because they take warm-blooded prey, they eat anything from harbor and ringed seals to seabirds, otters, dolphins, fish and squid. In Puget Sound they generally eat only fish, mostly salmon, rockfish and cod.

Orcas are highly social traveling in packs or pods of two to forty individuals. There are three resident pods of the orca in Puget Sound and along the Washington coast, with a total of about eighty members. The most frequent sightings are around the San Juan Islands, especially at Lime Kiln State Park - the only park in the United States dedicated exclusively to whalewatching. Orca families stay together, protecting their young and mourning their dead.

### Gray Whales



These huge whales - ranging up to forty-two feet in length and weigh upwards of thirty tons - migrate from the Bering and Chukchi Seas to the

passing the Washington coast southbound in November and December and northbound from April to June. Every spring tour boats leave Westport and a few other coastal towns for a close-up look at these migrating California gray whales. Occasionally a group of gray whales comes into Puget Sound. Most however follow the outer coastline.

The gray is a baleen whale: it feeds by stirring up mud in shallow water, sucking in the water, mud and organisms, and using its baleen - a fringelike sieve in its mouth - as a filter to trap its prey while forcing the mud and water back out. Gray whales are easily identified by their gray color, absence of a dorsal fin and bumpy ridges on their backs; their faces are generally covered with patches of barnacles and orange whale lice. Gray whales aren't aggressive and are often even friendly but whalewatchers in boats must use caution since the whales may "breach" or jump completely out of the water creating a gigantic wave.

### Porpoises

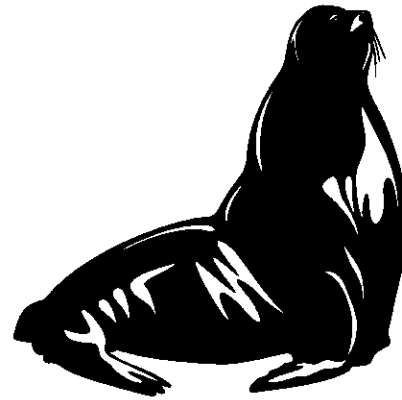


The playful Dall's porpoises are commonly seen in the Strait of Juan de Fuca alongside the ferry *Coho* from Port Angeles to Victoria, B.C. They may also travel as far south as Tacoma. Dall's porpoises reach lengths of six and one half feet and weights of up to 330 pounds. They feed primarily on squid and small fish.

The harbor seal is a small cetacean, ranging to nearly six feet in length and 150 pounds. Similar in appearance to the Dall's porpoise, the harbor seal is much more shy and rarely seen in the wild. None live in Puget Sound but a small population live around the San Juan Islands.

In summer and early fall schools of up to 100 Pacific white-sided dolphins enter the Strait of Juan de Fuca, traveling in as far as Port Angeles. The dolphins may reach up to seven feet in length and weigh 200 pounds. They have black backs, white shoulders and bellies and hourglass-shaped streaks that run from their foreheads to their tails; the rear half of their dorsal fins are light gray. Like the Dall's porpoise they are playful, riding bow waves

### Seals and Sea Lions



Harbor seals are numerous throughout Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. They appear clumsy on land but these 100 to 200 pound seals are graceful underwater, staying under for as long as twenty minutes. They feed primarily on flounder, herring, pollock, cod and rockfish, as well as some mollusks and crustaceans.

The California sea lion is a seasonal visitor to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and northern Puget Sound. These dark brown sea lions breed off the coast of California and Mexico in the early summer, then some males migrate as far north as British Columbia for the winter. A large group of them collects just offshore of Everett. A group of them, given the nickname Herschel, mill around the fish ladder at Hiram Chittenden Locks in Seattle capturing salmon and steelhead trout. This group devoured almost an entire salmon run one year.

The lighter colored northern sea lions are more numerous in the Puget Sound area, living primarily around Sucia Island in the northern sound. The males grow to almost ten feet in length and may weigh over a ton; the females are smaller. Both are almost white when wet, the male has a yellow mane.

### Other Marine Creatures

Puget Sound is home to the largest species of octopus in the world. It grows to twelve feet across and weighs twenty-five to thirty pounds, but it is not dangerous and may play with divers.

In Puget Sound is also found the **geoduck** (pronounced gooey-duck from the Indian *gweduck* meaning "dig deep"). These large ugly clams can dig as deep as five feet and weigh about four or five pounds with some exceeding fifteen pounds in

Northwest clam, weighing up to five pounds. They can only dig about two feet deep making them easier to gather.

The **squid** you find along Washington's coastal, Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound shorelines are called Pacific squid, opalescent, or most commonly, market squid. With a mantle less than a foot long. Average size varies however among areas with the largest squid being found in Puget Sound. The market squid found in Washington's salty waters is also called calamari - a shellfish that is considered a gourmet food.

Squid belong to the class of Mollusks known as cephalopods - the same class as the octopus. Squid are decapods, having ten tentacles compared to the eight arms of the octopus. They are free-swimming creatures and exhibit schooling behavior similar to many schooling blue-water fish.

Squid have a defense mechanism - dark ink. They shoot the ink at intruders who come too close - in the water or on land, which could be you if you are squid jigging (fishing for squid). The squid may also bite its perceived enemies with its parrot-like beak.

**Sources:**

*1994 Washington State Yearbook.* Yates, Richard & Charity, ed. Public Sector Information, Eugene, OR 1994.  
*Washington Handbook.* Satterfield, Archie. Moon Publications, Chico, CA 1992.  
Materials provided by the Washington Dept. of Wildlife, Dept. of Fisheries, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.





# Wildlife in Washington

## Endangered Species

Columbian White-tailed deer  
Woodland Caribou  
Blue Whale  
Bowhead Whale  
Finback Whale  
Gray Whale  
Humpback Whale  
Right Whale  
Sei Whale  
Sperm Whale  
Gray Wolf  
Peregrine Falcon  
Aleutian Canada Goose  
Brown Pelican  
Leatherback Sea Turtle  
Grizzly Bear  
Sea Otter  
White Pelican  
Sandhill Crane  
Snowy Plover  
Upland Sandpiper  
Northern Spotted Owl

## Threatened Species

Oregon Silverspot Butterfly  
Western Pond Turtle  
Ferruginous Hawk  
Bald Eagle  
Pygmy Rabbit  
Green Sea Turtle  
Loggerhead Sea Turtle

## Protected Wildlife

Fur Seal  
Fisher  
Wolverine  
Western Gray Squirrel  
Douglas Squirrel  
Red Squirrel  
Flying Squirrel  
Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel

Chipmunks  
Pika  
Olympic Marmot  
Hoary Marmot  
Turtles  
Whales - all species  
Porpoises - all species  
Dolphins - all species  
Seals - all species  
Sea Lions - all species  
All species not classified as game or non-protected birds.

## Non-Protected Animals

Coyote  
Porcupine  
Striped Skunk  
Civet Cat (Spotted Skunk)  
Mountain Beaver  
Ground Squirrels (except Golden-Mantled)  
Rats  
Mice  
Opossum  
San Juan Rabbits  
Yellow Bellied Marmot (Rock Chuck)

## Other non-classified mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrates

## Fur-bearing Animals

Muskrat  
Mink  
Beaver  
River Otter  
Marten  
Bobcat  
Lynx  
Raccoon

Badger  
Fox  
Ermine  
Long-Tailed Weasel

## Game Animals

### Deer:

White-Tailed  
Black-Tailed  
Mule

### Elk:

Roosevelt  
Rocky Mountain

Black Bear  
Mountain Goat

Mountain Sheep  
Antelope  
Moose  
Cougar  
Bobcat  
Lynx  
Fox  
Raccoon  
Snowshoe Hare  
Eastern Cottontail Rabbit  
Nuttall's Cottontail rabbit  
Black-tailed Jack Rabbit  
White-Tailed Jack Rabbit  
Bull Frog

## Deleterious Species

Dangerous to other wildlife and the environment.

Mute Swan  
Ibex  
Barbary Sheep  
Mouflon Sheep  
Chamois  
Tahr  
European Red Deer  
Non-Native Elk

Mongoose  
African Clawed Frog  
Wild Boar  
Collared Peccary (Javelina)  
Walking Catfish  
Bowfin (Mudfish Grinnel)  
Piranha  
Rudd  
Ide  
Gar-pikes  
Diploid Grass carp  
Snakeheads (China Fish)

#### **Game Fish**

#### **Trout**

Rainbow  
Steelhead  
Cutthroat  
Golden  
Brown  
Dolly Varden  
Bull Trout  
Eastern Brook  
Lake or Mackinaw  
Grayling

#### **Catfish**

Brown Bullhead  
Black Bullhead  
Yellow Bullhead  
Channel Catfish  
Blue Catfish

#### **Cod**

Freshwater Ling

#### **Miscellaneous**

Grass Carp

#### **Landlocked Salmon**

Kokanee (also known as  
Silver)  
Atlantic "Salmon"

#### **Whitefish**

Lake  
Mountain

#### **Spiny Rays**

Rock Bass  
Warmouth Bass  
Largemouth Bass  
Smallmouth Bass  
Bluegill Sunfish  
Green Sunfish  
Pumpkinseed Sunfish  
White Crappie  
Black Crappie  
Yellow Perch  
Walleye  
Northern Pike  
Tiger Muskie

#### **Birds**

#### **Protected Birds**

All species not classified as  
game or predatory birds.  
(includes eagles, hawks,  
owls, songbirds and  
seabirds)

#### **Predatory Birds**

Magpie

House (English) Sparrow  
Starling  
Crow

#### **Game Birds**

Turkey  
Sharp-tailed Grouse  
Sage Grouse  
Ptarmigan

#### **Migratory Game Birds**

Ducks including Mergansers  
Geese  
Swans  
Coots  
Snipes  
Mourning Doves  
Band-Tailed Pigeons

#### **Upland Birds**

Ring-necked Pheasant  
Partridge:  
Gray (Hungarian)  
Chukar

#### **Quail:**

California  
Mountain  
Bobwhite  
Scaled

#### **Forest Grouse:**

Blue  
Ruffed  
Spruce

#### **Sources:**

*1994 Washington State Yearbook*, Yates, Richard & Charity, ed. Public Sector Information, Eugene, OR 1994.  
*Washington Handbook*, Satterfield, Archie. Moon Publications, Chico, CA. 1992. Materials provided by the  
Washington Dept. of Wildlife, Dept of Fisheries, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

# Washington's Wetlands

Wetlands can provide many valuable benefits. They can play a very important role in flood control by slowing and storing water. Water quality can also be improved by wetlands because they act to filter sediments, excess nutrients and toxic chemicals from runoff before it enters streams and lakes.

Wetlands also provide excellent habitat for waterfowl, pheasants, deer and many other species of game and nongame wildlife. Due to their value for wildlife, wetlands can also be important areas for hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing. Unfortunately these precious resources are being lost at an alarming rate. It is estimated that between 2,000 and 5,000 acres of wetlands are lost annually in Washington.

## Olympic Rain Forest

Temperate rain forests are rare. They can be found only in New Zealand, southern Chile and on the northwest coast of the United States in the valleys of the Quinault, Queets and Hoh rivers on the west side of the Olympic Peninsula. On the peninsula can be found the Hoh Rain Forest, the Queets Rain Forest and the Quinault Rain Forest, the Queets being the least accessible of the three.

The pristine beauty of the rain forest is breathtaking. Everything is green, nothing has

been logged. Enormous trees are found there with club moss draping the branches; ferns and mosses cover the ground in a thick carpet. The air is heavy with moisture and sounds are muffled.

The Olympic Peninsula receives from 120 to 160 inches of rain annually. It receives more rain than anywhere else in the continental United States. In the park can be found 1,200 types of plants, 200 types of birds and 70 types of mammals. At least eight plants and eighteen animals are found nowhere else in the world but the Olympic Peninsula.

The largest known Western Hemlock is growing in the Quinault Valley, the largest Douglas fir is in Queets and largest red Alder is in the Hoh. The four major species here - the Sitka spruce, Western Red Cedar, Douglas fir and Western Hemlock - all grow very tall; trees average 200 feet, with many topping 300 feet.

Towering over this natural beauty is majestic Mount Olympus, 7,965 feet at its summit. In 1788 English sea captain John Meares was so impressed by the peak he named it Mount Olympus after the mythical home of the Greek gods.

## Sources:

*1994 Washington State Yearbook*, Yates, Richard & Charity, ed. Public Sector Information, Eugene, OR 1994.  
*Washington Handbook*, Satterfield, Archie. Moon Publications, Chico, CA. 1992. Materials provided by the Washington Dept. of Wildlife, Dept of Fisheries, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



# National Parks and Monuments

National Park Service, Northwest Region  
909 First Ave. Seattle, WA 98104-1060  
206-220-4000  
Charles Odegaard: Regional Director

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area  
PO Box 37, Coulee Dam, WA 99116

509-633-9441  
Gerry Tays: Superintendent

Ebey's Landing National Historic  
Reserve  
908 Alexander St., PO Box 774  
Coupeville, WA 98239  
206-678-6084  
Gretchen Luxenberg: NPS Liason

Fort Vancouver National Historical  
Site 1501 E. Evergreen Blvd.  
Vancouver, WA 98661  
206-696-7655  
David Herrera: Superintendent

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical  
Park 117 S. Main St. Seattle, WA 98104  
206-553-7220  
Willie Russell: Superintendent

Mount Rainier National Park  
Tahoma Woods, Star Route,  
Ashford, WA 98304  
206-569-2211  
William Briggles: Superintendent

Mount St. Helens National Volcanic  
Monument - Headquarters  
42218 NE Yale Bridge Road  
Amboy, WA 98601-9715  
206-247-5473

North Cascades National Park  
2105 Highway 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284  
206-856-5700  
William Paleck: Superintendent

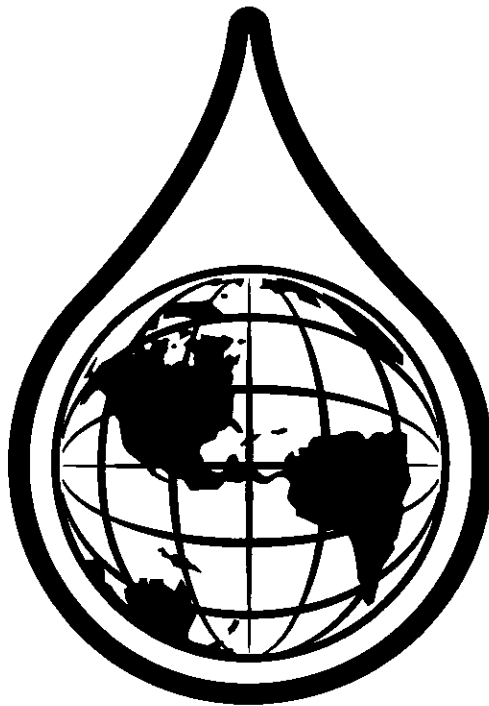
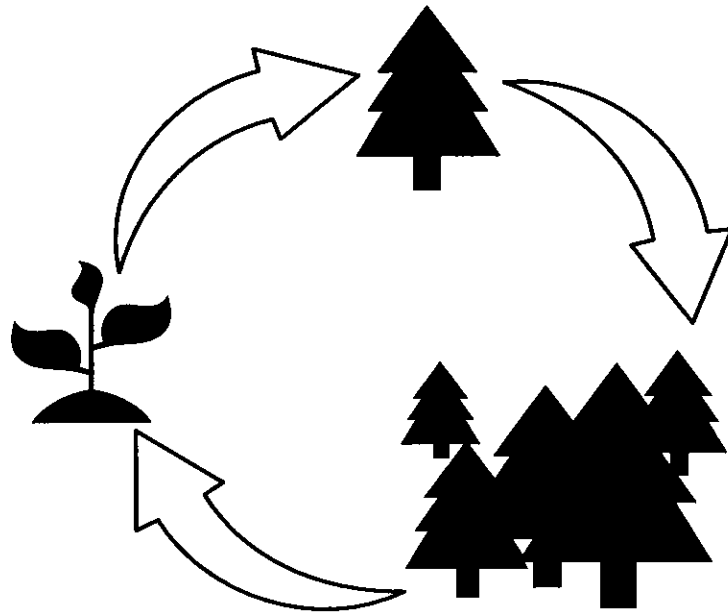
Olympic National Park  
600 E. Park Ave.  
Port Angeles, WA 98362  
206-452-4501  
Maureen Finnerty: Superintendent

San Juan Island National Historical Park  
PO Box 429 Friday Harbor, WA 98250  
206-378-2240  
Robert Scott: Superintendent

Whitman Mission National Historic Site  
Route 2, Box 247  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
Francis "Terry" Darby: Superintendent

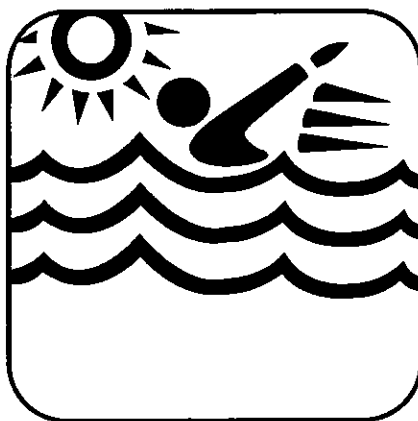
## Sources:

*1994 Washington State Yearbook*, Yates, Richard & Charity, ed. Public Sector Information, Eugene, OR 1994.  
*Washington Handbook*, Satterfield, Archie. Moon Publications, Chico, CA. 1992. Materials provided by the  
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# Skiing in Washington State

In the early 1900s the pioneer skiers used snowshoes to travel on soft snow and they laid out toboggan runs for sliding down the snowy slopes. About 1912, soon after the Mountaineers Club was formed, the club members discovered that skis could perform both functions, walking and sliding, and proceeded to pioneer recreational skiing in the Pacific Northwest.

Skis themselves were not new, they were used by Scandinavians who brought them to the new world. There were skiers in mountain areas of Europe. Settlers and trappers in Washington State used skis as well as snowshoes for winter travel.

Olive Rand is considered to be the first person to use skis for recreation in Washington. The skis were often homemade and information on downhill skiing techniques was hard to find. There were no mechanical tows or lifts. The pioneer skiers fastened the solid wood skis to their hiking boots with leather toe pieces and long thongs, and then trudged uphill for a thrilling run down. Paradise, on Mount Rainier, became a popular place for the early skiers. In later years the Silver Skis Race would be held there. By 1930 the entire Northwest was winter-recreation conscious and many resorts were available.

During the winter of 1920-21 Eddie Bauer, a Seattle outfitter and sports equipment retailer, went on a Mountaineers' winter outing. Immediately he saw the opportunities in recreational skiing and that the time had come for a ski business in the Pacific Northwest. In 1928 Eddie Bauer stores stocked imported skis and they soon offered complete ski service and repair facilities. Eddie Bauer stores can be found now, not only in Washington but other states as well.

During the 1930s local Mountaineers Wally Burr, Ome Daiber, Hans Grage, and Scott Osborne were developing ski equipment and clothing for Northwest skiers. Cross

country skiing was becoming a popular activity. Also popular was ski jumping and competitive skiing with races in slalom, downhill and cross country events. The Silver Skis was one of the more popular races of the day.

By the mid-thirties the Seattle Parks Department opened a small ski slope - known as Municipal Hill - at Snoqualmie Summit. In 1937 Webb Moffett built a rope tow there and commercial skiing was born in the Northwest. Moffett also built tows at Mount Baker, Stevens Pass, and Paradise. Moffett attributes the chair lift for the real development of skiing in the Northwest. Also the Seattle and Tacoma newspapers can be credited for the popularity of skiing in the Seattle/Tacoma area. These newspapers sponsored free ski lessons for school children from the earliest days. Today at Snoqualmie you'll find four ski areas: Alpentel, Ski Acres, Snoqualmie, and Hyak. The four areas have twenty-five chair lifts and eleven rope tows.

The Stevens Pass ski area came into being when two Seattle skiers, Don Adams and Bruce Kehr, formed a partnership and went into business. During the fall and winter of 1937-38 they chopped trees down and made a rope tow using a Ford V-8 engine, an assortment of wheels, shafts, etc., and a length of rope, all purchased for less than \$600. The first season's gross ticket sales amounted to \$85. Skiing was off and running at Stevens Pass. In the beginning rope tows were used to take the skiers up the slopes. In 1947 a "T-Bar" was built, which was less than successful, and was replaced by a chair lift in 1953. Today Stevens has ten chair lifts.

Skiing at Mount Rainier probably began shortly after the turn of the century. Mount Rainier became a National Park in 1899 and many summer visitors returned in the winter to see the mountain. The Tacoma Mountaineers were the first to recognize the potential of winter sports on Mount Rainier. They held their first

winter outing at Paradise Valley during the New Year's 1912 holidays. Other such outings were held during the winters of 1913, 1915, and 1917. The year 1917 the first time that skiing was done, in addition to snowshoeing and tobogganing. Within ten years of the first outing, a large number of Mountaineers had become addicted to skiing.

The Mountaineers were not only enthusiastic about skiing but about skiing at Paradise Valley, a place well adapted to skiing. The Northwestern Ski Club held its first annual tournament there on June 29, 1919. By 1934, the park superintendent said that "winter sports was by far the most important park activity." It was in that year that the first Silver Skis Downhill Race was run from Camp Muir to the Valley.

Excitement continued to mount over Paradise Valley: snow carnivals were planned, major ski races and the 1935 Olympic tryouts were scheduled, the road was opened for the first time with a shuttle bus service, overnight accommodations were available, night skiing was offered as was a ski school and a portable rope tow. Paradise Valley became the best developed area in the Pacific Northwest.

The park service not pleased with the emphasis on winter use of the Paradise Valley

park, a concern over commercial use of the park, the development of other ski areas, reluctance to construct permanent type lifts, the outbreak of World War II and ski detachments using the facilities at Paradise for training all contributed to the end of Paradise as a winter resort.

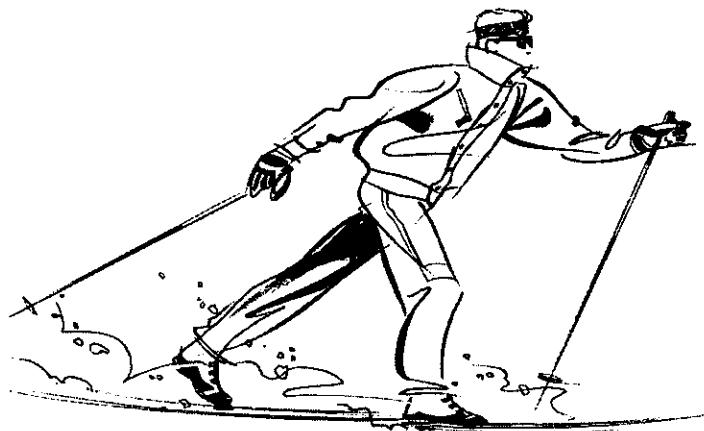
Mount Baker lodge opened in July, 1927 only as a summer resort. In that year the Mount Baker Ski Club was organized by "Hap" Fisher, Dr. E.P. "Doc" Speavin, and Erwin Lusby.

In the winter of 1934-35, the movie *Call of the Wild* was filmed in Heather Meadows and the Highway Department kept the road open through the winter. This attracted skiers from Seattle to Vancouver, BC.

The first ski lift in the Northwest was built at Austin Pass in 1935. It was a sled type of lift but only operated for about a month. In 1937, Ski Lifts Inc. put in a rope tow up from Bagley Lake. That same winter Otto Lang opened a ski school at Mount Baker. With the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the lodge operation closed, as the Highway Department stopped plowing the road. Today at Mount Baker you'll find seven double chair lifts and three rope tows.

### Sources:

Various articles provided by Irving Pratt, founder of the Ancient Skiers Association.  
Satterfield, Archie. *Washington Outdoor Activity Guide*, Country Roads Press, Costine, MA, 1994.





# Washington State Olympians<sup>1</sup>

Name	City	Year	Event	Placing
Alm, Charles Pfeiffer	Bellevue	1960	Rowing	ELIM Semifnls
Amick, Don	Seattle	1948	Skiing (DH)	DNC
Anderson, Stephen E.	Seattle	1928	110 m hurdles	silver medal
Armstrong, David Lee	Puyallup	1972	Boxing	ELIM 2nd rnd
Armstrong, Debra Rae	Seattle	1976	Boxing	placed 2nd
		1984	Skiing(DH)	placed 21st
		1984	Skiing(GS)	gold medal
		1988	Skiing(GS)	placed 13th
		1988	Super G	placed 18th
Atwood, Duncan Fuller	Seattle	1980	Javelin	DNC
		1984	Javelin	placed 11th
Bacher, Sandra Atsuko	Seattle	1992	Judo	ELIM.
		1996	Judo	ELIM 1st rnd
Backhaus, Robin James	Seattle	1972	Swim 200 m butterfly	bronze medal
Bade, Lance Thomas	Vancouver	1996	Shooting Dbl Trap	placed 10th
			Trap (clay pigeon)	placed 3rd
Ballard, Adelaide Lambert	Silverdale	1928	Swimming: 400Freestyle Relay	gold medal
Bannister, Jeffrey G.	Mercer Island	1972	Decathlon	placed 21st
Barnes, Hope	Seattle	1980	Rowing	DNC
		1984	Rowing	DNC
Barquist, Bradley N.	Bainbridge IS	1996	10,000 meter	ELIM
Barton, Gregory Mark	Seattle	1980	Canoe & Kayak 500 meters	DNC
		1980	Canoe & Kayak 1000 meters	DNC
		1984	Canoe & Kayak 1000 meters	bronze medal
		1988	Canoe & Kayak 1000 meters k-1	gold medal
		1988	Canoe & Kayak 1000 meters k-2	gold medal
		1992	Canoe & Kayak 1000 meters k-1	bronze medal
		1992	Canoe & Kayak 1000 meters k-2	placed 4th
Beard, Elizabeth Ann	Seattle	1984	Rowing	gold medal
		1988	Rowing	placed 6th
Bell, Lynn Colella	Redmond	1972	Swimming 200 m Butterfly	silver medal
Bennett, Nelson A.	Yakima	1956	Skiing - team manager	DNC
Biglow, John Robinson	Bellevue	1984	Rowing	placed 4th
Boglioli, Wendy Lou	Redmond	1976	Swimming 100 m Butterfly	bronze medal
		1976	400 m Freestyle Relay	gold medal
Bowerman, Jon H.	Wenatchee	1976	Skiing - Womens coach	DNC
Brook, Susan	Seattle	1984	Rowing - Alternate	DNC
		1988	Rowing	placed 6th
Brown, Carol Page	Seattle	1976	Rowing	bronze medal
		1980	Rowing	DNC
		1984	Rowing	DNC
Broznowski, Thomas	Seattle	1984	Cycling	DNC
Buchan, William (Carl)	Medina	1984	Sailing Flying Dutchman	gold medal

<sup>1</sup> ELIM = eliminated; DNC = did not compete; DNP = did not place; DNF = did not finish; DISQ = disqualified

Buchan, William E.	Bellevue	1980	Sailing- Star Class	DNC
		1984	Sailing - Star Class	gold medal
Bucher, Jan	White Salmon	1988	Skiing-Ballet	silver medal
Burton, Michael Jay	Olympia	1968	Swimming - 1500 m freestyle	gold medal
			400 m freestyle	gold medal
		1972	1500 m freestyle	gold medal
Buzalsky, C.E. (Buzz)	Edmonds	1992	Boxing-Team Leader	DNC
Campbell, Christine Marie	Seattle	1988	Rowing	placed 6th
Carmichael, Nelson G.	White Salmon	1988	Skiing-Moguls	placed 10th
		1992	Moguls	bronze medal
Cassuto, Sherri R.	Seattle	1984	Rowing	DNC
		1988	Rowing	ELIM
Colella, Richard P. Jr.	Kirkland	1972	Swimming 200 m Breaststroke	placed 4th
		1976	Swimming 200 m Breaststroke	bronze medal
Connor, Margaret M.	Underwood	1992	Skiing-Moguls	placed 22nd
Corrock, Susan	Spokane	1972	Skiing (DH)	bronze medal
		1972	Skiing (SL)	placed 9th TIE
Davis, Charlotte M.	Seattle	1984	Sync swimming coach	DNC
		1988	Sync swimming team manager	DNC
		1992	Sync swimming team	DNC
Davis, Richard Dean	Federal Way	1984	Soccer	ELIM
Day, Shannon Lee	Bellevue	1992	Rowing	placed 6th
Denman, Frederick L.	Seattle	1952	Pentathlon (Ind)	placed 6th
		1952	Pentathlon (Team)	placed 4th
Dorsey, Jimmie Richard	Spokane	1972	Shooting	placed 28th
Dryke, Matthew A.	Sequim	1980	Shooting	DNC
		1984	Shooting	gold medal
		1988	Shooting	placed 24th
		1992	Shooting	placed 6th
Dunklee, Everett A.	Olympia	1972	Skiing - 15 km	placed 44th
			Skiing - 50 km	placed 27th
Durgan, Jeffrey D.	Tacoma	1984	Soccer	ELIM first rnd
Enquist, Paul N.	Edmonds	1984	Rowing	gold medal
Erickson, Steven R.	Edmonds	1984	Sailing	gold medal
Ernst, Robert G. II	Edmonds	1976	Rowing	DNC
		1988	Rowing	DNC
Ewaliko, Rod J.	Seattle	1980	Javelin	DNC
Faires, Dave	Mercer Is.	1948	Skiing (DH)	DNC
Fernandes, Trevor A.	Seattle	1984	Field Hockey	placed 12th
Finneran, Carolyn Evans	Mercer Is.	1976	Swimming - team asst. manger	DNC
Fleischer, Chad	White Salmon	1994	Skiing-Guper G	DNF
Foreman, Kenneth E.	Seattle	1980	Athletics - Women's coach	DNC
		1988	Athletics - Womens asst. coach	DNC
Forney, Alan M.	Seattle	1984	Rowing	silver medal
Frost, Ted S.	Bainbridge Is.	1960	Rowing	placed 5th
Gardiner, James A.	Seattle	1956	Rowing	silver medal
Gaskill, Martha Hill	Bellevue	1988	Skiing - exhibition mod. slalom	placed 3rd
Gates, Richard R.	Bellevue	1972	Sailing	placed 10th
Gellerman, Louis W.	Mercer Is.	1960	Rowing (Alt)	DNC
Gengler, Sarah Jane	Seattle	1988	Rowing	placed 5th
		1992	Rowing	placed 6th



Gibson, Jeffrey Wayne	Lacey	1992	Roller Hockey Demonst. spt.	ELIM
Gilder, Virginia A.	Seattle	1980	Rowing	DNC
		1984	Rowing	silver medal
Gittins, Boyd Thomas	Bellevue	1968	400m Hurdles	DNC injured
Goulet, Brent A.	Tacoma	1988	Soccer	ELIM 1st rnd
Greff, Kaye Hall	Mukilteo	1968	Swimming 100 m Backstroke	gold medal
		1968	Swimming 200 m Backstroke	bronze medal
		1968	Swimming 400 m Medley Relay	gold medal
Gunderson, Paul Einar	Sequim	1964	Rowing	ELIM
Halpern, David	Seattle	1984	Canoe & Kayak	ELIM semi-fin
Hanold, Maylon Turner	Seattle	1992	Canoe & Kayak	placed 25th
Hannula, Richard	Tacoma	1988	Swimming - asst. manager	DNC
Hanold, Maylon Turner	Seattle	1992	Canoe & Kayak	placed 25th
Harville, Janet Christine	Edmonds	1980	Rowing	DNC
		1984	Rowing	placed 4th
Hawkins, Hersey R.	Seattle	1988	Basketball	bronze medal
Hazeltine, Thomas	Seattle	1980	Rowing	DNC
Heiveil, Jacob W.	Bothell	1996	Wheelchair Athletics	placed 8th
Heritage, Doris Brown	Seattle	1968	Athletics - 800 m	placed 5th
		1972	Athletics - 1500 m	DNC injured
		1984	Athletics Women's asst. coach	DNC
Hess, Michael	Edmonds	1976	Rowing	placed 9th
Hill, Aretha	Seattle	1996	Athletics - Discus	placed 34th
Hodge, Russell A.	Tacoma	1964	Decathlon	placed 9th
Holmes, Carolyn P.	Seattle	1968	Gymnastics	DNC
Holt, Alan C.	Bellevue	1972	Sailing-Star class	placed 10th
Horsley, Jack	Ellensburg	1968	Swimming-200m backstroke	bronze medal
Hull, Thomas W.	Medina	1980	Rowing	DNC
Hunt, George Elwood Jr.	Issaquah	1936	Rowing	gold medal
Ives, Edward A.	Seattle	1984	Rowing	silver medal
Jefferson, Thomas T.	Bellevue	1984	Athletics-200 m	bronze medal
Jones, K. C.	Issaquah	1956	Basketball	gold medal
Jonland, Gary M.	Port Townsend	1972	Speedskating	placed 14th
Kardong, Donald F.	Apokane	1976	Athletics-Marathon	placed 4th
Kauffman, Cynthia D.	Colville	1964	Figure Skating - pairs	placed 8th
		1968	Figure Skating - pairs	placed 6th
Keller, Kasey C.	Olympia	1996	Soccer	placed 10th
Kennedy, Karol E.	Seattle	1948	Figure Skating - pairs	placed 6th
		1952	Figure Skating - pairs	silver medal
Kerr, James L.	Seattle	1964	Pentathlon	DNC
Knox, Edwin Bruce	Longview	1948	Water Polo	ELIM 2nd rnd
Koch, William Conrad	Underwood	1976	Skiing(X-Cntry)	15k, placed 6th
		1976	Skiing(X-Cntry)30k	silver medal
		1976	Skiing(X-Cntry)4x10k relay	6th
		1976	Skiing(X-Cntry) 50k,	placed 13th
		1980	Skiing(X-Cntry) 15k	placed 16th
		1980	Skiing(X-Cntry) 30k,	DNF
		1980	Skiing(X-Cntry) 4x10k relay	8th
		1980	Skiing(X-Cntry) 50k,	placed 13th
		1984	Skiing(X-Cntry)15k	placed 27th
		1984	Skiing(X-Cntry) 4x10k relay	8th
		1984	Skiing(X-Cntry) 50k	placed 17th

Kraft, Karen	Newport	1992	Skiing(X-Cntry) 30k	placed 42nd
Ledbetter, Brian R.	Kirkland	1996	Rowing	silver medal
		1988	Sailing	placed 10th
		1992	Sailing	silver medal
Lee, Travis	Olympia	1996	Baseball	bronze medal
Lovsted, Carl Martin	Mercer Is.	1952	Rowing	bronze medal
Luke, Fredrick A.	Kirland	1972	Athletics - Javelin	placed 8th
Mahre, Phillip	White Pass	1976	Skiing(GS)	placed 5th
		1976	Skiing(SL)	placed 18th
		1980	Skiing(SL)	silver medal
		1980	Skiing(GS)	placed 10th
		1980	Skiing(DH)	placed 14th
		1984	Skiing(SL)	gold medal
		1984	Skiing(GS)	placed 8th
Mahre, Steven	Yakima	1976	Skiing(GS)	placed 13th
		1980	Skiing(SL)	DNF
		1980	Skiing(GS)	placed 15th
		1984	Skiing(SL)	silver medal
		1984	Skiing(GS)	placed 17th
Matthews, John Kelly	Spokane	1976	Wrestling	ELIM 1st rnd
		1980	Wrestling	DNC
Mcarthur, W. Thad	Bothell	1952	Pentathlon(Ind)	placed 8th
		1952	Pentathlon(Team)	placed 4th
McCagg, Elizabeth	Kirkland	1992	Rowing	placed 6th
		1996	Rowing	placed 4th
McCormick, Kelly Anne	Federal Way	1984	Diving	silver medal
		1988	Diving	bronze medal
McKee, Charles	Seattle	1988	Sailing	bronze medal
		1992	Sailing	DNC
McKee, Jonathan Dunn	Kirkland	1984	Sailing	gold medal
McMillin, James Burge	Bainbridge Is.	1936	Rowing	gold medal
McVein, Joseph Dean	Renton	1984	Handball (TM)	placed 9th
		1988	Handball (TM)	placed 12th
Miller, Robert Kay	Bothell	1956	Pentathlon (TM)	DNC, injured
Moch, Robert Gaston	Issaquah	1936	Rowing	gold medal
Morris, Herbert Roger	Maple Valley	1936	Rowing	gold medal
Nagel, Judy Ann	En umclaw	1968	Skiing (SL)	DISQ
			Skiing (GS)	placed 12th
Nelson, Herman Gorden	Seattle	1992	Athletics(50k walk)	placed 32nd
Neville, William James	Issaquah	1968	Volleyball	placed 0
		1976	Volleyball	placed 0
Newton, Peter Andrew	Bellevue	1992	Canoe & Kayak	placed 8th
Nicholson, David	Seattle	1992	Cycling	DNC
Norelius, Kristine Lee	Bellevue	1980	Rowing	DNC
		1984	Rowing	gold medal
Norelius, Mark Alyn	Issaquah	1976	Rowing	placed 9th
Nyquist, Dwight	Seattle	1980	Archery	DNC
Owen, Ellen Kay	Bellevue	1992	Diving	placed 7th
Parker, John Michael	Seattle	1968	Water Polo	placed 5th
		1972	Water Polo	bronze medal
Pedersen, Susan Jane	Tacoma	1968	Swimming 100 m Freestyle	silver medal
		1968	Swimming 200 m IM	silver medal

		1968	Swimming 400 m Freestyle Relay	gold medal
		1968	Swimming 400 m IM	placed 4th
		1968	Swimming 400 m Medley Relay	gold medal
Pettit, Robert Bruce	Spokane	1968	Luge	DNC
Pocock, Stanley Richard	Edmonds	1960	Rowing	DNC
Porter, Marci	Seattle	1992	Rowing	DNC
Randolph, Leo	Tacoma	1976	Boxing	gold medal
Rantz, Joseph Harry	Seattle	1936	Rowing	gold medal
Ridley, Jo Ann	Bellevue	1972	Swimming 800 m Freestyle	placed 6th
Rogers, James Galvin	Edmonds	1972	Team Handball	placed 14th
		1976	Team Handball	placed 10th
Rossi, Albert	Auburn	1952	Rowing	bronze medal
Rubin, Roy John	Lynnwood	1960	Rowing	ELIM Semifnls
Ruiz-Conforto, Tracie L.	Redmond	1984	Sync Swimming	
			Duet	gold medal
			Solo	gold medal
		1988	Sync Swimming Solo	silver medal
Sayre, John A.	Woodinville	1960	Rowing	gold medal
		1968	USOC-Consultant	
Schroeder, Joyce Tanac	Spokane	1968	Gymnastics	
			Ind. All Around	placed 30th
			Team All Around	placed 6th
			Balance Beam	placed 27th
			Floor Exercise	placed 31st
			Uneven Bars	placed 27th
			Vault	placed 30th
Seales, Ray P. (Sugar)	Tacoma	1972	Boxing	gold medal
Seiffert, Armin Kurt	Kirkland	1956	Rowing	gold medal
		1960	Rowing	ELIM Semifnls
Shannon, Robert Edward	Lynnwood	1980	Boxing	DNC
		1984	Boxing	placed 7th
Shaw, Gale H.	Vashon	1984	Skiing (GS)	placed 94th
		1988	Skiing (GS)	placed 12th
		1988	Skiing (Super G)	placed 18th
Shipley, Scott R.	Poulsbo	1992	Canoe & Kayak	placed 27th
Shmock, Peter C.	Seattle	1976	Athletics-Shotput	placed 9th
		1980	Athletics-Shotput	DNC
Silk, David William	Seattle	1984	Speedskating	DNC
		1988	Speedskating 10,000 Meters	placed 14th
			1500 Meters	placed 15th
			5000 Meters	placed 6th
Smith, Richard D.	Redmond	1988	Shooting	placed 25th
Smith, Richard W. (Rick)	Redmond	1988	Shooting	placed 25th
Steele, Ron Eston	Kirkland	1972	Skiing	
			Jumping - Large Hill	placed 25th
			Jumping - Normal Hill	placed 41st
Stevens, Edward G. Jr.	Kennewick	1952	Rowing	gold medal
Stevenson, Mike J.	Poulsbo	1992	Roller Hockey - demo sport	ELIM
Stillings, John Stuart	Seattle	1984	Rowing	silver medal
Stocker, Alfred E. Jr.	Sumner	1960	Rowing	ELIM Semifnls
Stone, Penelope M.	Seattle	1984	Team Handball	placed 4th
		1988	Team Handball	placed 7th



Stork, Jeffrey M.	Longview	1988	Volleyball	gold medal
		1992	Volleyball	bronze medal
Story, Joseph Bradley	Bellevue	1984	Team Handball	placed 9th
		1988	Team Handball	placed 12th
Sumners, Rosalynn	Redmond	1984	Figure Skating	silver medal
Taylor, William N.	Bellevue	1980	Skiing (SL)	DNF
Thomas, Claudia Kolb	Spokane	1964	Swimming 200 m Bststroke	silver medal
		1968	Swimming	
			200 m IM	gold medal
			400 m IM	gold medal
Thompson, Leslie Ann	Winthrop	1988	Skiing-5km	placed 39th
		1988	Skiing-10km	placed 45th
		1988	Skiing-20km	placed 25th
		1988	Skiing-4x5 elay	placed 8th
		1992	Skiing-Combined	placed 41st
		1992	Skiing-5km	placed 52nd
		1992	Skiing-4x5 relay	placed 13th
		1994	Skiing-5km	placed 40th
		1994	Skiing-10km	placed 32nd
		1994	Skiing-15km	placed 37th
		1994	Skiing-4x10 relay	placed 10th
Trewin, Todd D.	Woodinville	1992	Equestrian	ELIM
Turner, Brent Howard	Seattle	1976	Canoe & Kayak	ELIM Semifnls
Ulbrickson, Alvin E.	Bothell	1952	Rowing	bronze medal
Wailes, Richard Donald	Woodinville	1956	Rowing	gold medal
		1960	Rowing	gold medal
Walker, Joyce	Seattle	1984	Basketball	DNC
Walker, Sherron	Everett	1976	Athletics-Long Jump	ELIM
Washburn, Albert	Bellevue	1936	Skiing - Combined	DISQ
Weissenfels, Robert D.	Richland	1992	Bobsled-4man	placed 11th
Westlund, Warren	Seattle	1948	Rowing	gold medal
White, John Galbraith	Lopez	1936	Rowing	gold medal
Wilhelmsen, Gertrude F.	Puyallup	1936	Athletics - Discus	placed 9th
			Athletics - Javelin	placed 7th
Wilkins, Mac	Bellevue	1976	Athletics - Discus	gold medal
		1980	Athletics - Discus	DNC
		1984	Athletics - Discus	silver medal
		1988	Athletics - Discus	placed 5th
Will, Robert Ide	Stanwood	1948	Rowing	gold medal
Woodman, Thomas H.	Redmond	1980	Rowing	DNC
Wright, Raymond G.	Seattle	1968	Rowing	placed 5th
Yonker, Michael Alan	Everett	1960	Rowing	ELIM semifns
Young, Darius	Malo	1988	Shooting	placed 16th tie
		1992	Shooting	placed 33rd
		1992	Shooting	placed 4th

**Source:**

"Olympian/Pan Am Report", United States Olympic Committee, Colorado Springs, CO.



# Professional Sports in Washington

## Seattle SuperSonics - Basketball

### **Head Coach:** George Karl

Born May 12, 1951, in Penn Hills, PA, George and his wife Cathy have two children. He graduated from North Carolina in 1973 after playing three years for the Tar Heels. As a senior he was honored as an All-American. After graduating from the University of North Carolina he signed on with the San Antonio Spurs. He played five years with the Spurs.

Karl began his coaching career as an assistant coach for the Spurs. After two years he accepted the head coaching job of the Montana Golden Nuggets in the Continental Basketball Association in 1981. His first NBA head coaching job was with the Cleveland Cavaliers in 1984. He then coached the Golden State Warriors in 1986. He resigned and in 1988 became head coach of the CBA's Albany Patroons. In between seasons with the Patroons, Karl coached in Spain with Real Madrid before joining the Sonics in 1992.

Named NBA Coach of the Month in February of 1992, Karl holds the distinction of having the highest winning percentage of any coach in the Sonics' twenty-six year history.

**Sports Facility:** After hosting more than 900 Sonics regular season and playoff games, the Seattle Center Coliseum, which was built in 1962 for the World's Fair, took its final bow in 1994. In November 1995, the Coliseum emerged upon Seattle's skyline as a state-of-

the-art multipurpose facility to house the Sonics, concerts, ice hockey, indoor soccer and other sports and entertainment events.

**Shawn Kemp:** Forward; Born Nov. 26, 1969 in Elkhart, IN.

Shawn was honored by being chosen to play for Dream Team II at the World Championship Games in Toronto. He started five of eight games and helped lead the American squad to an 8-0 record and a gold medal. For the tournament, he averaged 9.4 points and 6.8 rebounds and was named to the All-American Team.

On Feb. 21, 1993, Kemp became the first Sonic to appear in an All-Star game since 1989.

### **Sonics Retired Numbers:**

32 -- Fred Brown  
43 -- Jack Sikma  
19 -- Lenny Wilkens

### **Seattle SuperSonics**

190 Queen Anne Ave. N. Suite 200  
Seattle, WA 98109

**Colors:** Green and Yellow

206-281-5800

**Sources:** Seattle SuperSonics 1993-94 Media Guide; Seattle SuperSonics 1994-94 Team Yearbook.





# Seattle SuperSonics Timeline

**Dec. 20,1966** - City of Seattle awarded an NBA franchise for 1967-68 season.

**Oct. 13,1967** - Sonics made regular season debut with 144-116 loss to San Francisco Warriors.

**Oct. 21,1967** - Sonics first win, over San Diego Rockets, 117-110.

**Oct. 12,1968** - Walt Hazard traded to Atlanta for Lenny Wilkens, who becomes one of the most significant figures in franchise history.

**Aug. 5,1969** - Wilkens became Head Coach and continued to play on the team; named first player/coach in Sonic's history.

**Dec. 30,1970** - Spencer Haywood signed with Sonics.

**Jan. 12,1971** - Wilkens earned third straight All-Star berth as a Sonic; named game's Most Valuable Player.

**1971** - Record holder Fred Brown picked by Sonics.

**Jan. 18,1972** - Haywood became first Sonic to start in an All-Star game.

**Aug. 23,1972** - Wilkens traded to Cleveland.

**May 11,1973** - Bill Russell named fifth head coach of SuperSonics.

**Summer, 1973** - Donald "Slick" Watts, one of the most successful players in Sonic history, joined Sonics.

**Dec. 26,1973** - Jim Fox grabbed 30 rebounds in a single game.

**Mar. 23,1974** - F. Brown scored 58 points against Golden State Warriors. A standing record after 20 years.

**1977** - Jack Sikma is picked in 1977 draft. He did not miss a game in his first five years in Seattle.

**Nov. 30,1977** - L. Wilkens returned as Head Coach; Sonics advanced to NBA Finals for first time in franchise history.

**June 1,1979** - Sonics won NBA Championship; beat Washington Bullets 97-93.

**Oct. 14,1983** - Ackerley Communications, Inc. bought Sonics from Sam Schulman.

**Apr. 24,1985** - L. Wilkens promoted to Vice President/General Manager of Sonics.

**Jan. 5,1986** - Coliseum roof leaked; an NBA game is rained out for first time.

**1986 Draft** - Nate McMillan, who later became top playmaker in team history, is picked.

**1989 Draft** - Shawn Kemp, who has since become one of the best and most exciting players in the NBA, is picked.

**Jan. 18,1991** - Kemp set franchise record by blocking 10 shots in 105-96 loss to LA Lakers.

**Jan. 23,1992** - George Karl hired as tenth coach in franchise history.

**Apr. 16,1994** - Sonics became only the 36th team in NBA history to win 60 games.

**Source:** Seattle SuperSonics 1994-95 Team Yearbook.



# Seattle Mariners - Baseball

## **Manager: Lou Piniella**

Lou was born Aug. 28, 1943 in Tampa, FL. He lives in Tampa with his wife Anita. They have three children. Lou attended the University of Tampa and was named to the NCAA College Division All-American squad in baseball. He received the Ellis Island Medal of Honor in 1990 for "significant contributions to our nation's heritage."

Lou's professional playing career began in 1962 when he signed with the Cleveland Indians, and he played with a number of ball clubs until his official retirement in 1984. He was then named a full-time coach. Lou was recognized as the A.L. Rookie of the Year in 1969. He was also honored at Yankee Stadium with "Lou Piniella Day" on Aug. 5, 1984. This is his ninth season as a big league manager and his third with the Mariners.

## **Ken Griffey Jr.: Outfielder**

Ken was born on Nov. 21, 1969 in Donora, PA. He now lives in Issaquah, WA with his wife Melissa and son Trey. In high school he was named the league's baseball Player of the Year in 1986 & 1987. In 1984 Ken received the Celebrity Recognition Award from the Make-A-Wish Foundation and the A. Bartlett Giamatti Award from the Baseball Assistance Team (BAT) in recognition of his

"caring for fellow citizens." Ken sponsored a Christmas dinner for 350 youngsters from the Rainier Vista Boys and Girls Club on Dec. 23, 1994.

In 1994 Ken earned the first American League home-run crown in Mariners history and became the 22nd M.L. player to collect 40 or more home runs in two consecutive seasons. He was selected to the starting line-up of his fifth consecutive All-Star Game. In 1993 Ken established new club records in runs (113), total bases (359), home runs (45), intentional walks (25), and slugging percentage (.617).

## **Seattle Mariners Baseball Club**

P.O. Box 4100  
83 S. King Street  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206-628-3555  
FAX 206-628-3340

**Home Park:**  
The Kingdome  
201 S. King Street

**Team Colors:** teal and blue

**Source:** Seattle Mariners 1995 Information Guide



# Seattle Mariners Timeline

**Feb. 6, 1976** - 6 partners enter into agreement with American League.

**Aug. 24, 1976** - "Mariners" selected as team's nickname.

**Apr. 6, 1977** - In Major League regular season debut, Mariners lose opener 7-0 to California Angels.

**Aug. 5, 1977** - Mariners pass the million mark in home attendance.

**June 9, 1979** - "Willie Horton Night" honors the Mariner who hit his 300th career home run on June 6.

**Oct. 1, 1982** - Floyd Bannister made his final start and finished the year with 209 strikeouts, leading the American League; a Mariner first.

**Apr. 13, 1990** - Mariners mark first sellout in club history.

**June 2, 1990** - Randy Johnson became first player in club history to throw a no-hitter.

**Aug. 31, 1990** - Ken Griffey & Ken Griffey Jr. became first father & son to play in the same major league lineup.

**Sept. 27, 1992** - R. Johnson struck out 18 batters; sets new club record.

**Apr. 22, 1993** - Chris Bosio threw second no-hitter in club history.

**May 16-17, 1993** - Mike Blowers became 13th player in M.L. history to hit grand-slam home runs in consecutive games.

**July 20-28, 1993** - K. Griffey Jr. homers in eight straight games.

**Sept. 26, 1993** - R. Johnson became the 12th M.L. pitcher since 1900 to strike out 300 batters in a season.

**Aug. 11, 1994** - In final game of strike-shortened season, K. Griffey Jr. hits his 40th home run and became the first Mariner to win the A.L. home run crown.

**Source:** Seattle Mariners 1995 Information Guide



# Seattle Seahawks -- Football

## **Head Coach: Dennis Erickson**

Born March 24, 1947 in Everett, WA, Erickson was named the fifth head coach in the franchise history. He assumed this position on Jan. 12, 1995, the first Seahawk coach not to have had previous NFL coaching experience.

He has proven himself a winner in each of his four college head coaching jobs. He has been named coach of the year in three different conferences; Big sky, PAC 10 and Big East. Erickson also served as assistant coach at Montana State University, where he was a three-year starter at quarterback, and Washington State University.

## **Rick Mirer -- Quarterback**

Born March 19, 1970 in Goshen, IN, he and his wife Stephanie live in Woodinville, WA. Mirer received the Academy of Achievement Award as the top high school football player in the country in 1989. He attended Notre Dame where he ranks first in school history with 41 touchdown passes. He led the Irish to three bowl games; Orange, Sugar and Cotton Bowls, winning the last two.

Mirer was the Seahawks first-round draft choice in 1993. Since being drafted he has broken many records set by former Seahawks QB Jim Zorn.

Some of the honors awarded to Rick Mirer for the year 1993 include: NFL Offensive Rookie of the Year and AFC Rookie of the Year.

**Ring of Honor:** The Seahawks Ring of Honor around the 200 level of the Kingdome contains five individuals invaluable to the growth of the

franchise.

Steve Largent inducted Dec. 23, 1989.

Jim Zorn inducted Aug. 3, 1991.

Dave Brown inducted Aug. 22, 1992.

Pete Gross inducted Nov. 30, 1992; the newscaster who called every Seahawks game from 1976 until his death from cancer in 1992.

Curt Warner inducted Nov. 27, 1994.

**Largent Award:** Established in 1989, the Steve Largent Award is given to the player who best exemplifies the spirit, dedication and integrity of the Seattle Seahawks. Steve Largent was the first recipient of this award. Steve Largent became the first Seahawks player to be elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame on Jan. 28, 1995.

**Jersey Retirement:** The Seahawks were the first team in professional sports to retire a number in honor of the support shown by their fans, the Twelfth Man; jersey #12.

## **Seattle Seahawks Professional Football Team**

American Football Conference (Western Division)

**Home Stadium:** Kingdome

**Colors:** Blue, Green, Silver

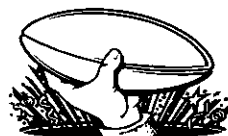
## **Seattle Seahawks**

11220 N.E. 53rd Street

Kirkland, WA 98033

206-827-9777

**Source:** Seattle Seahawks 1995 Media Guide.



# Seattle Seahawks Timeline

**June 15, 1972** - Seattle Professional Football announces intention to secure a NFL franchise for city of Seattle.

**June 4, 1974** - NFL announces that Seattle will have a franchise for the 1976 season.

**June 17, 1975** - Nickname "Seahawks" selected from 20,365 entries and 1,741 different names.

**Dec. 18, 1975** - Seahawks agree to 20-year lease agreement to play all games in Kingdome.

**Jan. 3, 1976** - Jack Patera named head coach.

**Aug. 1, 1976** - Seahawks play first game in Kingdome, losing to San Francisco, 27-20.

**Aug. 29, 1976** - Seahawks have first victory, a 17-16 preseason win over San Diego.

**Nov. 7, 1976** - Seahawks capture first regular season victory at home with a 30-13 win over Atlanta.

**Jan. 17, 1977** - Seahawks host the Pro Bowl; it is the first sellout in the 27-year history of the game; it is the largest crowd under the AFC vs. NFC format.

**Jan. 29, 1979** - Steve Largent catches a record-equalling five passes as Seattle's first representative to the Pro Bowl.

**Oct. 29, 1979** - Seattle's first appearance on Monday Night Football, beating Atlanta 31-28.

**Oct. 13, 1982** - Mike McCormack named interim head coach after the firing of Jack Patera.

**Jan. 26, 1983** - Chuck Knox named head coach.

**Dec. 2, 1984** - Seahawks clinch playoff berth with a 38-17 win over Detroit as Dave Krieg throws a team record five touchdown passes.

**June 18, 1985** - Seahawks and Northwest College agree to a long-term lease for a new practice and office complex for the club in Kirkland.

**June 18, 1986** - Seahawks move into new headquarters adjacent to Northwest College in Kirkland.

**Dec. 8, 1986** - Seattle hands the Los Angeles Raiders their biggest defeat since 1962, 37-0.

**Dec. 20, 1987** - Seahawks clinch playoff berth with a 34-21 win over the Chicago Bears at Soldier Field.

**Dec. 27, 1987** - Steve Largent catches six passes in a 41-20 loss at Kansas City and becomes the NFL's all-time leading receiver with 751.

**Sept. 18, 1988** - Steve Largent becomes the NFL's all-time leader in pass receiving yards with 12,167 at San Diego.

**Aug. 4, 1990** - Seahawks play their first-ever international game as they lose a preseason game to the Denver Broncos, 10-7, in Tokyo, Japan.

**Jan. 6, 1992** - Seahawks President/General Manager Tom Flores named President/Head Coach.

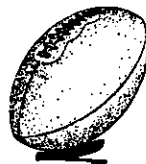
**Dec. 2, 1992** - KIRO Newsradio 710's Pete Gross, the only play-by-play broadcaster in the Seahawks 17-year history, dies after a four-year battle with cancer.

**Jan. 2, 1994** - Rick Mirer becomes the first rookie quarterback since 1973 to start all his team's games.

**Jan. 12, 1995** - Dennis Erickson named head coach.

**Jan. 28, 1995** - Steve Largent becomes the first Seahawk player to be elected into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

**Source:** Seattle Seahawks 1995 Media Guide.





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# The People of Washington State

## The Arts

**Glen C. Adams** (1912- , b. Fairfield) Book publisher; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Guy Anderson** (1906- , b. Edmonds) Called the "most powerful artist of the Northwest School" his art is difficult to categorize. A recluse who lives in La Conner he was influenced by the forces of nature that surrounded him and the special nature of Puget Sound.

**Dudley C. Carter** (1892-) Raised among Indians in British Columbia, Carter learned totem carving. His massive works, hewn from large trees with a woodman's axe, are found in civic centers and shopping malls throughout the Northwest; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Horace Cayton** (1860-1940) publisher; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Ralph Chaplin** (1888-1961), labor editor and poet; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Edward S. Curtis** (1868-1952) A noted photographer, Curtis helped preserve the knowledge of Indian life and culture with his 20 volume set *The North American Indian*; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Kirkland K. Cutter** (1860-1939) An architect of national repute, Cutter operated out of Spokane. His firm rebuilt the city of Spokane after a fire destroyed most of downtown in 1889. His style was varied; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Richard E. Fuller** (1897-1976) A professor of geology at the University of Washington, Fuller

was active in business and civic affairs. He was the founder and first director of the Seattle Art Museum, which opened in 1933; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Tess Gallagher** (1943-, b. Port Angeles) A nationally known poet, writer and teacher, Tess grew up on the Olympic Peninsula. Her style reflects the frontier world in which she lived.

**Robert Joffrey** (1930-88) Famous choreographer of the New York City Ballet; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Vanessa Heider** (1903-1968, b Seattle) An artist, she is remembered for her visual portrayal of the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam.

**Carolyn A. Kizer** (1925-) A writer, she founded *Poetry Northwest*, a major outlet for poets. A Pulitzer Prize winner in 1985; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Jacob Lawrence** (1917- , b. Atlantic City) An important painter, could be included in a list of the top ten American painters. He was one of seven asked to paint President Carter's inauguration.

**Frank S. Matsura** (1873-1913) The Japanese photographer who moved to Okanogan in 1907. His photos documented the life of the hardworking people of Okanogan County. He also was able to capture local Indian life on film.

**Mary A. McCarthy** (1912- ) Mary is an influential literary critic and novelist. Her writings have earned her many awards; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Vernon L. Parrington** (1871-1929) A writer, who received the Pulitzer Prize in 1928 for *Main Currents in American Thought*.



Considered by some as the best book written in Seattle; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Theodore H. Roethke** (1908-1963) An accomplished poet and professor at the University of Washington, he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1954 for *The Waking*, a collection of his poetry; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Tom Robbins** (1936- , b. Appalachia, North Carolina) A popular novelist who has a cult following, Robbins lives in La Conner. His books are known for their unique themes.

**Mark Tobey** (1890-1976) An internationally known painter whose paintings are sought by museums around the world. Many regarded him as the greatest American painter since James McNeill Whistler; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**George Tsutakawa** (1910- ) A sculptor who combines the best of Northwest traditions with those of the Orient. He is chiefly known for his fountains in Seattle, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Washington DC and Honolulu; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**James W. Washington, Jr.** (1911- , b. Mississippi) A master sculptor and painter who is largely self-taught. His works can be seen in public buildings around the Seattle area; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Minoru Yamasaki** (1912-1986) A famous architect who designed the World Trade Center in New York and the Pacific Science Center in Seattle; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**E. B. White** (1899- , b. Mount Vernon, New York) The author of favorite children's books. (See History section for additional information.)

## Entertainment

**Bob Barker** (1923- b. Darrington) Host of the popular *The Price is Right* TV show and animal rights activist; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Harry Lillis (Bing) Crosby** (1903-1977, b. Tacoma) Famous singer and movie star. (See History section for additional information.); named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Merce Cunningham** (1919-) A recipient of many awards, he became a pioneer in abstract dance; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Imogen Cunningham** (1883-1976), photographer; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Woody Guthrie** (1913-1967, b. Oklahoma) Famed folk poet. (See History section)

**Jimi Hendrix** (1942-1970, b. Seattle) One of the "superstar" guitarists of the Sixties, Hendrix is honored by some as the master virtuoso of the electric guitar. ( See History section for additional information.)

**James Wong Howe** (1899-1986) In the movie world, Howe was a director, producer, and cinematographer. He won two Academy Awards for "The Rose Tattoo" and "Hud."; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Fred Hutchinson** (1919-1964) Fred played baseball for the Seattle Rainiers right out of Franklin High School. From there he went on to Detroit and had a distinguished major league career as player and manager. The Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle was established in his honor; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Quincy Jones** (1933- ) A Grammy Award winner, who has worked with top musicians as a composer, arranger and conductor. He helped

found the Institute for Black Music; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Bruce Lee** (given name is Lee Yuen Kam, 1940-1973, b. San Francisco) Lee was the 132 lb. Eurasian who became the greatest martial artist of the century and the biggest movie cult figure of all time. ( See History section for additional information.)

**Patrice Munsel** (1925- , b. Spokane) At 18 she was the youngest ever to sign a Metropolitan Opera contract. After retiring from opera, she had a successful career in Broadway musicals as well as on radio and television; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

## Business & Industry

**Arthur R. Anderson** (1910- , Tacoma) civil engineer; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**John J. Astor** --America's leading fur trader. He decided to extend his business by selling furs to China and established a fur depot, Astoria in 1811, at the mouth of the Columbia River. Astoria was the first permanent white establishment of the Pacific Northwest.

**Dave Beck** -- The power-hungry businessman and labor leader who began as an organizer for the Teamsters in 1925. Beck used rough, completely ruthless methods to accomplish his goal. In 1937 he changed methods and worked with business. As he rose to national head of the Teamsters his work turned Seattle into a middle-class union town. Beck quit when he fell into federal legal problems.

**William E. Boeing** (1881-1956) Interested in aviation he organized the Boeing Co. in Seattle in 1916. By 1928 the company was one of the nation's largest aircraft plants. By the time of his death the company had entered the field of commercial jet transportation and ready to work in the Space Age; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Dorothy S. Bullitt** (1892-1989, b. Seattle) A pioneer in the Northwest communications industry, Bullitt founded the KING Broadcasting Co. in 1947. She was a leading person in Seattle business and contributed much to public service and charitable organizations; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Norton Clapp** (1906-, b. Pasadena) A civic-minded man, Clapp is one of the state's most influential and wealthiest people. An astute businessman he has been responsible for lasting changes in the state. ( See History section for additional information.)

**John Fluke** (1911-84), electronics manufacturer; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Thea Foss** (1857-1927) Thea and her husband Andrew started the Foss Launch and Tug Co., which has been closely involved with the growth of Puget Sound industry. When this quiet, inspirational Norwegian died her funeral was the largest that Tacoma had ever seen; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**William P. Gray** (1845-1929) In the 1860s and 1870s Gray captained many of the larger ships that ran on the Columbia River. He helped develop the town of Pasco and served as the mayor; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Ivar Haglund** (1905-1985, b. Alki Point) The "corny sea captain" who opened the hugely successful Ivar's Acres of Clams restaurant in Seattle, he was thought of as a presiding comical spirit of Seattle. (See History section for more.)

**James J. Hill** (b. Ontario, Canada) A man blessed with a vision of the future of a railroad, his Great Northern Railway reached across the continent to Puget Sound.

**Samuel Hill** (1857-1931) No relation to James J. Hill, Samuel helped bring the Great Northern Railway to Seattle. He sold railroad bonds in Europe to help finance the project; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Eric Johnston** (1895-1963) Business and government leader; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Frank H. Lamb** (1875-1951) A leader in the Pacific Northwest forest products industry, he started the Lamb-Grays Harbor Co. He was also one of the founders of the Port of Grays Harbor; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**John W. Nordstrom** (1866-1963) Beginning with a small shoe store in Seattle in 1901, Nordstrom built the largest independent fashion specialty retail store in the country. At one time the Nordstrom family owned the Seattle Seahawks, the professional football team; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**William H. Paulhamus** (1864-1925) He helped develop the Puyallup Valley and founded the Western Washington Fair; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Mark E. Reed** (1866-1933), lumberman, financier, leader in the Washington State Legislature; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**William Renton** (1818-1891) The industrious, public-spirited man for whom the city of Renton is named. The sawmill he established at Port Blakely was the largest sawmill in the world in the late 1800s. Renton took part in many local activities directed toward improving the Puget Sound region. His coal mines were the chief economic mainstay of the Tacoma-Seattle area for over 50 years.

**James D. Ross** (1871-1939) A leader in the public power movement he directed the Bonneville Power Administration. Ross was

the father of Seattle's hydroelectric complex on the Skagit River; Ross dam on the Skagit is named for him; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**William Todd** (1864- , b. Wilmington, Delaware) Founder and president of Todd Shipyards Corp., a leader in the shipbuilding industry.

**John P. Weyerhaeuser** (1899-1956) Aware of the major role of lumber in the state's economy, he had the vision to plan for the future with the establishment of tree farms to replace forest resources; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Oscar A. Wirkkala** (1880-1959, b. Finland) An inventor, he developed tools to help the loggers in their work. He is an example of the immigrant who made a significant contribution to the state; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Charles Barstow Wright** (1822-1898) The Philadelphia millionaire and high official of the Northern Pacific Railroad whose company completed laying tracks to Tacoma, making it

the first and only terminus of a transcontinental railroad on Puget Sound.

**Ambrose B. Wyckoff** (1848-1922) Lt. Wyckoff USN was called "one of the most useful citizens of the early Sound." He charted the waters of Elliot and Commencement Bays, he promoted legislation to provide funds for the Lake Washington Ship Canal and helped secure a navy ship yard for Puget Sound at Bremerton; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

## Education

**Eva Anderson** (1899-1972) Recognized as the Washington State Woman of Achievement in 1949, Eva was actively involved in educational issues and Washington State history. Her interest in local history and her world travels

resulted in 17 books; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Enoch Bryan** (1855-1941) President of Washington State College from 1893 to 1916, Bryan was a visionary who saw this land-grant college as a college of science and technology with a strong liberal arts program; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Nellie Cornish** (1876-1956) She founded the Cornish School of Music and Art in 1914, one of the first of its kind in the nation.

**Giovanni Costigan** (1905-90) History professor, supporter of liberal causes; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Dora S. Lewis** (1892-1982) Lewis had a distinguished career as a home economics educator. She served on Gen. McArthur's staff in Japan after World War II. She was actively involved with the Soroptimist International Assoc., serving as its president in 1961; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Edmond S. Meany** (1862-1935) An important figure at the University of Washington who was chairman of the history department, responsible for the law that established the university at its present site and provided for construction of the first building. He was instrumental in the development of the University Arboretum. Meany Hall, on campus, is named in his honor. An avid mountain climber, he served as president of the Mountaineers; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Elizabeth Ordway** (1828-1897) One of the "Mercer Girls" who came to the Northwest in 1864, she was the only one who pursued a career rather than a husband. She was a teacher and later became Kitsap County's superintendent of schools. She was a tireless advocate of women's rights. She prepared the state's educational exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Stephen B. L. Penrose** (1865-1947), president of Whitman College; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Henry Suzzallo** (1875-1933) While serving as president of the University of Washington he doubled the size of the campus and raised academic standards; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Pearl Wanamaker** (1899-1984) Actively involved in public education she was school superintendent for Island County, served in the state legislature as a member of the Committee on Education, and was State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1941 to 1957; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

## Community Service

**Edna Breazeale** (1895-1987) Through her efforts, the state Legislature created the Padilla Bay Sanctuary in 1960. The sanctuary is home for 57 species of fish and more than 230 species of birds. Edna was given the State Environmental Excellence Award in 1981; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Joseph Cataldo** (1837-1928) An early Jesuit missionary who was one of the first to preach among the tribes of Eastern Washington. The small school he founded for both Indians and whites developed into Gonzaga University. He was recognized as a pioneer in Indian education; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Horace R. Cayton** (1860-1940) The publisher of Seattle's newspaper, *The Republican*, Cayton was a fighter for equal rights; he was against discrimination.

**Anna Herr Clise** (1886-1936) She was responsible for raising the money to build the Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle. This hospital has won many awards for its service to children; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Sonora Smart Dodd** (1882-1978) Enlisting the help of her minister and a group of Spokane clergymen, she was able to honor fathers by designating the third Sunday in June, 1910 as "Father's Day." The day was officially endorsed by Congress in 1914; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Baker Ferguson** (1919-) The unpredictable retired bank president who now has a winery near Walla Walla. He remains active in the affairs of Whitman College and is said to be the most knowledgeable person alive on the subject of Whitman College. He is the great-grandson of Dorsey Syng Baker.

**Albert S. Goss** (1882-1950) Master of National Grange; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Gordon Hirabayashi** (1918-) A social activist, Gordon refused to be interned with other Japanese-Americans at the beginning of World War II; he went to jail and fought the case through the courts. His conviction was overturned in 1986.; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**May Arkwright Hutton** (1860-1915) A militant campaigner for women's rights, May was president of the Spokane Equal Suffrage Club and later the Washington Political Equality League. In 1912 She was the first woman to be elected as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Mother Joseph** (1823-1902) Mother Joseph, of the Sisters of Charity of Providence, made monumental contributions to health care, education, and social works throughout the Northwest. She began her work in Washington Territory in 1856, building a school in the town on Vancouver. She is one of two representatives of the state in Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D C.; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**James Edward O'Sullivan** (1876-1949) An educator and community organizer from Ephrata who was a major force in the drive to build the Grand Coulee Dam.

**Edwin T. Pratt** (1931-1969) Pratt became executive director of the Seattle Urban League in 1956. The focus of his work dealt with improving the standard of living, education and opportunity for blacks living in Seattle. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1967 for his efforts. He was fatally shot by two gunmen in Jan. 1969, tragically cutting short his life and work; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Anna Louise Strong** (1885-1970) The preacher's daughter who was the first woman elected to the Seattle school board, had radical views that got her into trouble. She participated in the Seattle General Strike in 1919. She was a prolific writer and a lover of the great outdoors and founded what was to become the Washington Alpine Club; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Evan M. "Ed" Weston** (1895-1969) From his humble beginnings as a bunker boy at the Franklin Mine near Black Diamond, Weston went on to become one of the most influential labor leaders in the area; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**George F. Whitworth** (1816-1907) The Rev. Whitworth, in addition to being a farmer, lawyer, businessman, public servant and educator, is credited with being the father of the Presbyterian church in Washington. He was president of the University of Washington in its early days. He founded the Sumner Academy in 1883; this eventually moved to Spokane in 1913, where the school was known as Whitworth College; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Rufus Woods** (1878-1950) A man with reformist views who helped form the

Progressive Party of Washington. As publisher and editor of the *Wenatchee Daily World* he promoted projects that were in the best interests of the people. To advance the economic development of the area he became the tireless advocate for the Grand Coulee Dam; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Walt Woodward** (1910-) Publisher of the *Bainbridge Review* from 1940 to 1962 he took a stand against the internment of the Japanese-Americans as a violation of constitutional rights. Following the war, Woodward and his wife, Milly, were recognized for their efforts. They were given the Liberty Bell Award by the Kitsap Bar Assoc. and the Dove of Peace Trophy by the Japanese-American Citizens League as well as other awards; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

## Science

**Walter H. Brattain** (1902-1987) A graduate of Whitman College who received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1956 for his work in developing the transistor; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Wilbert McLeod Chapman** (1910-1970) Dr. Chapman spent his life's work in the fields of fisheries research, management, and preservation. He was director of the School of Fisheries at the University of Washington. A research vessel, *The Chapman*, is named in his honor; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Hiram M. Chittenden** (1858-1917) Serving in the Army Corps of Engineers Hiram's time in the Northwest was spent in developing the Port of Seattle; he also engineered the Chittenden Locks of the Lake Washington ship canal; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Barney B. Clark** (1921-1983) Clark made a significant contribution to medical science when he became the recipient of the Jarvik-7 artificial heart. Clark's experience paved the way for the

artificial heart program to succeed; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Richard Daugherty** An archeologist at Washington State University, he has probably done more than any other person to make the public aware of the cultural past of Washington State. "Marmes Man", the 10,000 year old human skeletal material from near the mouth of the Palouse River came from a Daugherty "dig", as did "Ozette", an ancient Makah Indian village on the Olympic Peninsula. Daugherty is a field archeologist, a professor and an instigator of state and national programs for the understanding of the human past.

**Lauren R. Donaldson** (1903-) He worked to improve the genetic quality of salmon. His research has been a boon to the fishing industry as well as the sports fisherman; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Erna Gunther** (1897-1982) As an instructor in the Anthropology department at the University of Washington, Gunther helped bring the culture of Pacific Northwest Indians the recognition it deserved, and she became internationally known; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Trevor Kincaid** (1873-1970) Kincaid was a zoology professor at the University of Washington for 47 years; the zoology research building on campus was named in his honor. He was the only entomologist with the Harriman Alaska expedition of 1899. He was instrumental in developing the Friday Harbor Marine Laboratory in the San Juans; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Frederick Kirsten** (1885- b. Quersa, Saxony) While as a midshipman in the German Merchant Marine he and a friend went out on the town one night when their ship was docked at Tacoma. They returned to find their ship gone; they were stranded in Tacoma. After working on a hop farm for two years he enrolled as an engineering student at the U of

W. He took an interest in aerodynamics and his lifelong efforts were spent perfecting the "cycloidal propeller". The wind tunnel building on the U of W campus is named in his honor. He also designed a special pipe that cooled and partially filtered smoke, which he patented.

**Dixy Lee Ray** (1914-) Ray served as governor of Washington State. She was trained as a marine biologist and taught zoology at the University of Washington. She also served as director of the Pacific Science Center in Seattle and head of the Atomic Energy Commission; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Belding H. Scribner** (1915-) In 1960 Dr. Scribner developed a machine to give dialysis on a continuing basis to keep patients alive indefinitely. In 1983 the Belding H. Scribner Endowed Chair of Medicine was established at the U of W named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**E. Donnal Thomas** (1920-) Dr. Thomas developed a method of treating leukemia by means of bone marrow transplants; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Archie Van Doren** (1906-1986) He is known as the father of "controlled atmosphere storage" for apples, a great boon for the apple industry. Just before his death Van Doren was given the Distinguished Citizen Award in Wenatchee; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Orville A. Vogel** (1907-) A U. S. Dept. of Agriculture researcher at Washington State University who helped develop the first successful variety of semi-dwarf wheat in North America, improving wheat yields in the Northwest; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

## Law and Politics

**George H. Boldt** (1908-1984, b. Tacoma) As a federal district court judge, his 1974 court decision greatly affected the Washington State

fishing industry. He ruled that Indians are entitled to half the state's salmon and steelhead runs. He served on the bench for twenty-five years; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Thomas A. Burke** (1849-1925) He has been called "the man who built Seattle." Working with James J. Hill, Burke was instrumental in bringing the Great Northern Railroad to Seattle in 1893; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Everett Colby** - The man for whom the city of Everett is named, Colby was politically active. He is credited as having been the inspiration by which President Theodore Roosevelt launched his famous Muckraker Movement.

**Francis W. Cushman** (1867-1909) A U. S. Congressman, whose major accomplishments were obtaining funds for the Puyallup Indian School and getting Point Defiance as a park for Tacoma; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Emma Smith De Voe** (1848-1927) In 1905 Emma assumed the leadership of the women's suffrage movement in Western Washington. As president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Assoc., she was in charge of the campaign that won Washington women the right to vote in 1910.

**William O. Douglas** (1898-1980) Douglas became nationally known while on the U.S. Supreme Court as a champion of civil rights and a protector of the environment. He served on the bench from 1939 until 1973, making his career with the court the longest in history; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Elwood Evans** (1828-1898, b. Philadelphia) He came west as a young man and was struck by the mountains and forests around him, in the tiny village of Olympia. Evans was a powerful, articulate advocate of young America. He was a gifted political orator who defended the concept

of manifest destiny. His political career spanned the history of the Territory. He served in almost every major territorial office and was elected several times to the Legislature. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party in the Territory.

**Tom Foley** (1929-) The former Fifth District Congressman, Foley was the second-ranking Democrat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a well-known spokesperson for agriculture. He was unseated from office by George Nethercutt in Jan. 1995.

**Julia Butler Hansen** (1907-1988) She was the first woman to be Speaker of the state House of Representatives; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Raymond A. Hanson** (1924- )Constructor of heavy machinery; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Reba Hurn** (1881-, b. Clear Lake,Iowa) Hurn was Washington's first woman senator, elected to that office twice. She was known as a woman with the courage of her convictions.

**Henry M. Jackson** (1912-1983) A powerful U.S. senator, Jackson was a leading spokesman on defense policy. He helped bring a nuclear reactor to Hanford, shipyards to Bremerton and a naval base to Oak Harbor; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Wesley L. Jones** (1863-1932) U. S. Senator; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Bertha K Landes** (1868-1943) Elected to be Mayor of Seattle in 1926, Bertha was in favor of prohibition and had a no-nonsense approach to government. Bootleggers called her "Big Bertha"; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Raphael H. Levine** (1901-85) Rabbi and civic leader; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Wing Luke** (1925-1965, b. China) In 1960 when Luke was elected to the Seattle City Council he became the first person of Chinese ancestry to be elected to public office in the Northwest.( See History section for additional information.)

**Warren G. Magnuson** (1905-) A senior senator, Magnuson served 44 years in both the U.S. House and Senate. He was a leader in the fields of health, consumer interests, environment, human rights, education, transportation and energy; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Belle Culp Reeves--"Madame Secretary"** (1891-1948, b. Quincy, Ohio) She was appointed to the office of Secretary of State in 1938, the first appointed woman to this office. The people of Washington loved Belle and kept her in this office for two terms. As a lawmaker she pursued bills that would improve conditions for women.

**Isaac Stevens** (1818-1861, b. Massachusetts) President Franklin Pierce appointed Stevens the first governor of the newly organized Washington Territory; Stevens also served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the same time.

**James Swan** (1818-1900, b. Massachusetts) Taking an interest in the local Indians, Swan accompanied Isaac Stevens on peace treaty conferences. His contact with the Indians enabled him to gather information and artifacts of the various tribes, which he passed on to the Smithsonian Institution. The extensive collections illustrating the life and work of the Indians of Puget Sound, at the Smithsonian, are the result of the efforts of Swan; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

## Explorers

**James Baker** - The English sea captain for whom Baker's Bay, on the north side of the Columbia River's entrance, takes its name. Did



Cpt. Baker discover the Columbia and cross the hazardous sandbar at its mouth before the American Cpt. Robert Gray? This question still troubles historians.

**Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville** (b. in France in 1796) A colorful U S Army officer and one of the first white men to explore extensively in the Northwest. Bonneville Dam is named for him.

**James Cook** - The first Englishman to sail to the Northwest in 1776. At the time he was searching for the Northwest Passage.

**Lopez de Horo** - The Spaniards were the first white men to sail the San Juan Islands. Lopez Island, the third largest of them all, is named for Senor Lopez de Horo. The name San Juan comes from the name of the saint the crew was praying to on the date of their discovery, May 20, 1790.

**Salvadore Fidalgo** - The Spanish seaman who, in 1792, established the first white settlement in what is now called Washington State. The settlement, Fort Gaona, was located at what is now Neah Bay. Fidalgo Island is named for Lt. Fidalgo.

**Robert Gray** (b. Rhode Island) The American sailor who was the first to cross the treacherous sandbar guarding the entrance to the Columbia River, which is named after Gray's ship, *Columbia-Rediviva*.

**Dionisio Alcalá Galiano & Cayetano Valdes** - In the summer of 1792 these two Spanish commanders sailed around Vancouver Island. They left behind maps and drawings illustrative of their activity, and provided some of the earliest record of the Area's history.

**Bruno Heceta** - The first Spaniard, (actually Heceta was Basque) to arrive at Washington State's coastline on July 13, 1775. He landed north of Gray's Harbor; the first known landing in what is now the state of Washington. Heceta

claimed this region, what is now Washington State, for King Carlos III.

**Meriwether Lewis & William Clark** - The leaders who led the historic expedition to the Pacific Ocean. It was Thomas Jefferson's idea, in 1803, to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the upper reaches of the Missouri River to the Pacific. James Ledyard (1751-1789) had put the idea into Jefferson's head. Touissant Charbonneau was the French-Canadian fur trapper who accompanied Lewis & Clark on their journey.

**Jose Narvaez** - The Spanish officer who discovered Bellingham Bay in July, 1791. He named it *Seno de Gaston*, Bay of Gaston.

Cpt. George Vancouver renamed it Bellingham Bay, in honor of William Bellingham.

**Peter Skene Ogden** (1794-1854) One of the West's greatest explorers. Ogden led four expeditions into regions of today's American West. He discovered Mount Shasta in California and Nevada's Humboldt River.

**Juan Perez** - The Spanish naval officer who first discovered Nootka, in 1774. Today Nootka is nearly deserted but in those times it was the capital of the Pacific Northwest.

**Bodega y Quadra** - Commander of the Spanish navy in the Pacific. He met with Cpt. Vancouver to discuss the details of how Nootka was to be shared by Spain and England.

**David Thompson** (1770-1857) The English geographer and explorer who was the first to discover the source of the Columbia River in British Columbia, Canada.

**Apostolos Valerianos** - The Greek navigator who posed as a Spaniard, with the name Juan de Fuca, in order to command a ship. The Strait of Juan de Fuca is named after him.

**George Vancouver** (1758-1798) A "quiet young man" with a passion for exploring. Due to his skills as navigator and surveyor

Vancouver was given command of the *Discovery* and the surveying expedition to the Northwest. The expedition was a great success and his legend endures; most of the landmarks he saw and mapped still bear the names he gave them, and two cities and a large island are named after him.

**Charles Wilkes** - The U S naval officer credited with naming various sites in Puget Sound.

## Pioneers

**John C. Ainsworth** (1822-1893) The founder of the city of Pasco. He designed and built the first sternwheeler to travel the Columbia River,

**Dorsey Syng Baker** (1823-1888, b. Illinois) An early settler of Walla Walla who started the territory's first bank and built a railroad from Walla Walla to Wallula. A man who was into everything, Baker was easily the most energetic and purposeful figure in Walla Walla.

**James Birnie** - A native of Scotland, he was one of the founders of Fort Vancouver.

**George Bush** - The founder of Tumwater, the first American colony on Puget Sound. (See History section for additional information.)

**Arthur Denny** - The leader of the Denny Party--22 people; ten adults and twelve children--credited with the founding of the city of Seattle. The group landed at what is now called Alki Point in West Seattle on Nov. 13, 1851. Denny has always been known as the founding father of Seattle.

**Isaac Ebeye** - A founder of the city of Olympia, to which he is said to have given its present name. Ebeye was involved in the "Pig War."

**Thomas J. Farnham** (1804-1848) The leader of the Peoria Party, one of the first groups of Americans to migrate to Oregon, as the entire

Northwest was first known. When he returned to the east he aroused public interest in the Oregon Country. Historians feel that Farnham's book, *Travels in the Great Western Prairies*, prompted over 50,000 emigrants to set out for the west on the Oregon Trail.

**Ezra Meeker** (1830-1928), publicizer of the Oregon Trail; pioneer hop farmer; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Thomas Mercer** (1813-1896) One of the founding fathers of Seattle. It is said that Thomas named Lake Washington, after the father of our country, and its smaller neighbor Lake Union.

**Aaron Mercer** - A member of the Mercer family who founded Seattle, Aaron was the founder of Bellevue, on the east side of Lake Washington.

**Asa Shinn Mercer** (1838-1917) The first president of the Territorial University, later to become the University of Washington, Mercer Island, in Lake Washington, is named for Mercer. He made two trips back east to recruit single women to go out west to marry the men there. These women were known as the "Mercer Girls."

**Dr. John McLoughlin** (b. near Quebec in 1784) was the chief broker at Fort Vancouver from 1824 to 1848. McLoughlin was a leading figure in the history of the Oregon Country.

**Mary Richardson Walker** (1811-1897, b. East Baldwin, MA) A remarkable pioneer woman, said to be the "third woman to cross the Rockies", she wanted to be a missionary. With her husband Elkanah Walker they traveled west to do missionary work. While it is said that they did not convert a single Indian to Christianity, the Walkers were on friendly terms with the Spokanes

**Dr. Marcus Whitman & Narcissa Whitman** - Missionaries, they went west in 1836 and

established a mission among the Cayuse Indians near Walla Walla. The Whitmans had a poor attitude toward the Cayuse and Marcus often whipped them. The Cayuse were often ill with the white man's diseases and the Indians became convinced that the Whitmans were trying to kill them to make room for white settlers. On Nov. 29, 1847 the Cayuse attacked the mission, killing the Whitmans and 12 others.

**Bud Wilson** - The disreputable first white resident of Ellensburg. Wilson built a small log cabin, dubbed "Robber's Roost", because he would cheat the gold prospectors who passed through.

### Human Endeavor

**Nettie J. Asberry** (1865-1968, b. Leavenworth, KA) Nettie came to Seattle in 1890 and moved to Tacoma in 1893. She spent 50 years in Tacoma battling racism, teaching music, and opening doors of opportunity to women. Born Nettie Craig, she married Henry Asberry in Tacoma. In 1913 she founded the first chapter of the NAACP in the Northwest. She later helped to establish chapters in Seattle, Portland and Spokane.

**Ruby Chow** (1921- , b. Seattle) Born Mar Seung Gum on the San Juan Fish Co. dock in Seattle this larger-than-life woman has been instrumental in the Chinatown district of Seattle. She became the first woman in Chinatown politics and led the Chinese community to discover itself as a political force in Seattle.

**Elaine Frank Davison** -- A self-taught researcher, genealogist, writer, historian and a learned storyteller, she preserves her family's history and that of the entire Volga village of Kautz (the German name) or Werschinka (the Russian name) where her family came from. In 1977 she helped form the Walla Walla chapter of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, an international society.

**Carl F. Gould** -- Gould moved to Seattle from New York in 1908 and went on to become one of the city's premier architects, founder of the University of Washington Department of Architecture and a leader in professional and cultural activities. He designed more than 50 major houses, many early buildings on the U of W campus, including the magnificent Central (now Suzzallo) Library, and the structures at the Hiram Chittenden Locks. He also designed the former Seattle Art Museum in Volunteer Park.

**Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen** (1920 -, b. Montana) This quiet man is one of the most controversial Roman Catholic leaders in the country. In 1975 he was appointed archbishop of the archdiocese of Seattle and he reluctantly put his personal stamp on nearly every part of church life. He has endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, supports the ordination of women, favors gay rights, and taken a radical stand against nuclear arms; as a personal, moral obligation he began withholding half of his own taxes. Complaints lodged against him caused the Vatican to investigate his behavior.

**Edward R. Murrow** (1908-1965) A graduate of Washington State University he first came to public notice during the London blitz, when he risked his life to broadcast the sounds of war. After the war he probed social and political issues; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Esther Hall Mumford** -- An independent scholar and a founding member of the Black Heritage Society of Washington State. She has produced numerous exhibits and published two books on Washington's African American community.

**Masako Takahashi Nakagawa** (1937 - , b. Seattle) Nicknamed "Mako", when she was five her world changed; in 1942 her father was taken away in one of the first groups of Japanese citizens to be interned. A short time later Mako, her mother and sisters were taken to a camp on the Puyallup Fair Grounds. In 1959 Mako married Ben Nakagawa and they

encountered racism when trying to rent a house. In 1973 Ben was president of the Seattle Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens' League. Ten years later the outspoken Mako became president. She worked on the "Rainbow Program", part of the Ethnic Cultural Heritage Program, which became internationally acclaimed.

**Stella Ortega** (1950 - ,b. Stafford, TX) Painfully aware of racism and discrimination, when Stella came to Seattle in 1972, she knew that she had found a place where she truly belonged. She had planned on spending a short time learning how a group of Chicano/Mexicano and Latino activists planned to establish a true grassroots community organization for their people. She stayed and is the director of the Francis Martinez Community Service Center at El Centro de la Rasa.

**Laura Hall Peters** (1840-1902, b. Indiana) An outspoken advocate of women's rights, women's suffrage and temperance, she also helped form a cooperative community - the Puget Sound Cooperative Colony, the first of several utopian experiments in western Washington between 1885-1915.

**William Renton** (1818-1891) The industrious, public-spirited man for whom the city of Renton is named. He took part in many activities aimed at improving the Puget Sound region.

**Richard Scobee** (1939-1986, b. Cle Elum) A NASA astronaut, his first space flight was the April 1984 flight of *Challenger* in which he was second in command. He was commander of the ill-fated *Challenger* mission of January 1986; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**H. Dolores Sibonga** -- One of Seattle's foremost civic leaders, who has led the way for other Filipino Americans, minorities, and women to follow. She was the first Filipino to graduate in 1952 from the U of W

Communications/Journalism Department; in 1973, the Washington State Bar admitted her as the state's first Filipino American (man or woman) to practice law; in 1975, the Washington State Human Rights Commission appointed her its first woman executive. In 1978, she was elected as the first minority woman to serve on the Seattle city council.

**Viola Gutman Silver** (1897-1972, b. Victoria, B.C.) Dedicated to social services and leadership in the Jewish community in Seattle, her efforts coincided with the waves of Jewish immigrants to Seattle.

**Major Katherine "Kay" Sutherland** (1919- , b. Bellingham) Kay, a 24-year career Army officer, joined the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC) in 1942. She stayed in the Army and helped pave the way for the gradual acceptance of women into higher ranks in the military.

**General Hazard Stevens** -- son of Isaac Stevens, the first Territorial governor of the Washington Territory, Hazard made the first ascent of Mount Rainier in 1870. He was accompanied by P. B. Van Trump and a Yakima Indian named Sluskin who acted as their guide. In 1890 Fay Fuller, journalist, social activist and mountaineer became the first woman to climb Mount Rainier.

**George Francis Train** -- The flamboyant world traveler, he wanted to circle the globe in sixty days, beginning and ending his journey in Tacoma. He wanted to make Tacoma a major point of departure for world tours but this never was to be.

**James W. Whittaker** (1929 - )An active mountaineer he was the first American to stand atop Mount Everest in 1963. His other conquests include Mt. McKinley, K2, and Mt. Kennedy. He once led a group of handicapped people to the summit of Mount Rainier. He has been active in many outdoor organizations. In 1963 the Junior Chamber of Commerce named

him one of ten outstanding young men in the country; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

## Native Americans

**Comcomly** (1760?-1830) The famous one-eyed chief who ruled over six tribes of the Chinook Nation. Rich and powerful, he was very much a part of the early white history of the lower Columbia.

**Vi Hilbert** (1930 -) A Skagit Indian, she is a tribal elder, researcher, teacher, writer and translator. She grew up listening to stories and speaking in the Lushootseed tongue, no longer spoken in the region. Vi has helped a U. of W. linguist convert the oral language of Lushootseed into a written form.

**Humishumi** - Mourning Dove (1888 - , b. in a canoe on the Kootenai River, near Bonner's Ferry, ID; Christian names - Cristal McLeod & Mrs. Fred Galler) Torn between obeying the ways of her people and a duty to preserve chip-chap-tequk (legends) before they disappeared with the deaths of the elders, Mourning Dove devoted her life to preserving her people's past. Her collection of Okanogan legends is found in the book *Tales of the Okanogans*.

**"Indian George"** -- The old Indian slave owned by James Birnie, an official of the Hudson's Bay Co. As sailing ships went by Birnie's Retreat (now Cathlamet) going up the Columbia River, George performed a unique flag raising ceremony for the passing ships.

**Kamiakin** -- The leader of the Yakima Nation. Angered by the white's trickery, he led his tribe in a war against the white man.

**Kitsap the Younger** -- Son of "Tom" Kitsap, a leader of the Suquamish Indians, he was second only to Chief Seattle in his influence among the Puget Sound tribes. Unlike his father and Chief Seattle, Young Kitsap chose to fight against the whites.

**Chief Leschi** -- Accused of being the leader of Puget Sound Indians in the many attacks on the whites during the period 1855-1858, he was hung for his actions.

**Joe Lewis** -- A part white-blooded Indian who came to the Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu. He then spread discontent among the local Cayuse, the climax being the attack on the mission in 1847.

**Old Joseph** (--1871) A Nez Perce Indian he was head of the Wallowa Indians. Joseph loved the white man, converted to Christianity, but was finally forced to admit that many of the whites "spoke with forked tongues."

**Chief Patkanim** -- An important leader of the Snoqualmie tribe of Indians. As a young man he vowed to drive every paleface from Puget Sound Country. He later changed his allegiance and in the Indian Wars of 1856 he assisted the whites in spying upon his fellow Indians.

**Sacajawea** -- The 16 year old Shoshone, married to Touissant Charbonneau, who was the official symbol of goodwill for the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1805. She and her husband were hired as guides and interpreters. Some say that it was Sacajawea who made the expedition a success.

**"Salmon Bay Charlie"** -- Also known as Indian Charlie, Siwash Charlie or Hwehlchtid, he was the head of the Shilshole village of the Duwamish tribe. He and his wife, Madelline, lived on the north shore of Salmon Bay. Charlie became Seattle's most popular and most photographed Indian. By the 1890s Charlie's house was a Seattle landmark.

**Chief Seattle** (1786-1866, b. Blake Island) A leader of the Duwamish and Suquamish Indians on whose lands the city of Seattle now stands. As a prominent man, Seattle gained the attention of the whites as they began to enter the region and he became friendly with the whites. Seattle was baptized in 1841, taking the

baptismal name Noah. His life was spent trying to protect the rights the treaties promised his people but he only saw the ravages of poverty and despair brought upon them. He is buried in the village of Suquamish. From his grave one can see the Seattle skyline. The city of Seattle is named for this great leader. ( See History for more)

**Henry C. Sicade** (1866-1938) A tribal leader of the Puyallup Indians in the early years of statehood, he was a firm believer in education for Indians. He founded schools in Fife and held a leadership position on the state board for Indian scholarship; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**John Slocum** (Squ-sacht-un) A hard-working, drinking, swearing, gambling Sahewamish-Squaxim logger who fell ill and, afterward, claimed to have gone to heaven and returned with spiritual injunctions. His experience created a religious stir among Indians of the Puget Sound region. Slocum was later to form the Indian Shaker Church.

**Sluskin or Sluiskin** -- The Yakima Indian who acted as guide for the historic first ascent of Mount Rainier by Hazard Stevens in 1870.

**Smohalla** (c. 1815-1907) A medicine man of his people, the Wanapums, he instilled pride in native tradition. He formed the Dreamer religion which had, as a vision, a land free of the white man. His followers considered him a messiah; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Sulktalthscosum** (Moses or Half Sun, 1829-1899) The nemesis of Smohalla, Moses was a diplomat who kept his followers out of battles with the soldiers; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Chief Tilokaikt** -- The leader of the Cayuse Indians who led the attack on the Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu on Nov. 29, 1847.

**Chief Toke** -- A Chinook chief who probably influenced the writings of James Swan, particularly those prepared for the Smithsonian. Toke Point and Tokeland commemorate "Old Toke."

## Other People of Interest

**Charlie Brown** -- The founder of the city of George on July 4, 1957. Conceived as a colonial theme town, Brown felt that there simply ought to be a town named "George" in the state of Washington.

**D. B. Cooper** -- The nondescript, middle aged man who hijacked an airliner on Nov. 25, 1971. He parachuted out with \$200,000 ransom money. Cooper has never been found but a portion of the money was found near Vancouver in 1980.

**Lyman Cutler** -- One of the Americans with a land claim on San Juan Island in May, 1859. Little is known about Cutler, however he was the farmer who shot and killed the pig belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co. and which led to the international dispute known as the Pig War.

**David Douglas** -- The botanist after whom the most famous fir tree of the Pacific Northwest is named, the Douglas fir. He was the first white man to visit the site where the city of Chehalis now stands.

**Helga & Clara Estby** -- Thirty-six year old Helga and her eighteen year old daughter Clara set out one sunny afternoon in May, 1896 from Spokane to walk across the continent to New York. They were accepting the challenge of an "unidentified Eastern party" who offered \$10,000 if the trek could be completed within seven months. (see history section for additional information.)

**Tom "Broken Hand" Fitzgerald** -- The famous mountain man who led a party of fur trappers from St. Louis. The party included Dr.

Marcus and Narcissa Whitman and The Rev. Henry Spalding and his new bride Eliza.

**James Glover** (1837-1921) The founder of the city of Spokane.

**Lord Samuel Hood** (1724-1816) The beloved English naval leader for whom Hood Canal and Mount Hood in Oregon are named.

**Phipps Hornby** -- The British naval commander whose cool headed decision avoided a military clash over the killing of an errant pig - the Pig War or San Juan dispute.

**Sir Alexander Mackenzie** (1764-1820) This Canadian explorer became the first white man to cross the American continent.

**James E. O'Sullivan** (1876-1949), promoter of Grand Coulee Dam; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Clyde Pangborn** (1896-1958), aviator; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Father Charles M. Pandosy** -- One of the earliest missionaries in Washington.

**William R. Pattie** -- Generally regarded as the founder of Bellingham.

**George Pickett** -- The officer, then lieutenant, who was ordered to proceed with sixty of his Fort Bellingham soldiers to seize and occupy San Juan Island, in the wake of the killing of a pig. This is the same man who was promoted to general in the Confederate Army.

**A. J. Porter** -- Remembered as "The Paul Revere of Puget Sound" for warning neighboring settlers of an Indian attack on the night of Oct. 27, 1855.

**Peter Puget** (1765-1822, b. London) The second lieutenant on Vancouver's ship *Discovery* for whom Puget Sound is named. Vancouver commemorated Puget for his exploration of the sound.

**Peter Rainier** (1741-1806) The British admiral for whom Mount Rainier is named.

**Henry Roberts** -- The heroic captain of the British navy for whom Point Roberts is named. Point Roberts is a unique part of the United States, owing to the fact that it is surrounded by water on 3 sides and by Canada on its fourth, the northern side. American residents of Point Roberts must travel through British Columbia in order to reach the country of which they are citizens.

**Alexander Ross** (1783-1856) The native of Cairnshire, Scotland, Ross was one of the Northwest's most famous fur trappers. He established the American fur post called Astoria and Fort Okanogan, where Brewster now stands.

**Benjamin Franklin Shaw** -- The bold Indian fighter and indispensable aide to Washington Territory's first governor Isaac Stevens.

**John A. Shoudy** -- An Illinois native who came to Seattle with his wife Ellen for whom the city of Ellensburg takes its name.

**Levi Lathrop Smith** -- The New Yorker who founded the city of Olympia.

**Victor Smith** -- The wealthy newspaperman from Ohio who founded the city of Port Angeles.

**Henry and Eliza Spalding** -- The missionary couple who accompanied the Whitmans on the journey west. The Spaldings taught at the Lapwai Mission

**Jack Splawn** (1845-1917) Friendly with the Indians around the future Ellensburg area, he operated a successful trading post there. He would later become the first mayor of Yakima.

**Fielding Thorpe family** -- the first whites to take up land claims in the Yakima Valley.

**Abiel Tinkham** -- The army lieutenant who discovered Snoqualmie Pass. The Indian word snoqualmie means "moon people" since this tribe believed that their ancestors came from the moon.

**Vendovi** -- The Fiji chieftain captured by Commodore John Wilkes for the murder of all the American crew members of the American sailing ship *Charles Daggett*. Wilkes chose to name a little-known Puget Sound island after him, Vendovi Island.

**Henry Villard** -- The public-spirited president of the Northern Pacific Railroad who, in 1881, was able to link by rail Seattle with its rival Tacoma. Tacoma residents objected strongly to this action.

**Jonathan M. Wainwright** (1883-1953), World War II general; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Andrew Williams** -- The farmer who sold his land to William Bremer. This would later become "Bremer's Town" or Bremerton.

**Winee** -- The first Hawaiian female of record to visit the Pacific Northwest shores in 1787.

## Women's Suffrage

**Susan B. Anthony** -- At the request of Abigail Duniway, Anthony joined her on a 10 week, 2,000 mile lecture tour throughout the Pacific Northwest.

**Emma Smith DeVoe** (1848-1927) -- As president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, she was in charge of the campaign that won Washington women the right to vote in 1910; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Abigail Scott Duniway** -- The Northwest's leading suffragist. Forced to assume the responsibility of supporting her family, she realized the illusion of women being the inferior

sex, that denied them full citizenship. She channeled her energy to the cause of equal suffrage. She traveled throughout the Washington Territory; while she championed her cause she also raised public awareness about courageous struggling pioneer women. In her lifetime she saw the Northwestern states become the nation's first stronghold of women's suffrage.

**A. A. Denny** -- Seattle's founder, proposed a bill granting the vote to white women to the first session of the Territorial Legislature in 1854. The motion lost.

**May Arkwright Hutton** (1860-1915) -- A militant campaigner for women's rights, she was president of the Spokane Equal Suffrage Club.

**Elizabeth Ordway** (1828-1897) -- One of the "Mercer Girls", she was a tireless advocate of women's rights. She served as secretary of the Washington Suffrage Organization.

**Adella Parker** -- Founded her own newspaper, *The Western Woman Voter*, to educate prospective voters and to advance the cause.

**Abigail H. H. Stuart** -- Organized, in Olympia, the territory's first women's club. This led to similar clubs blossoming all over Washington.

**Frances Willard** -- National president of Women's Christian Temperance Union. Her recommendation that Washington should have two unions - one east and one west of the Cascades - helped pave the way for the formation of women's clubs with the mission of bringing about social reform. Washington became the third territory in the nation to enfranchise women in 1883. Nov. 8, 1910 - Washington became the fifth state in the nation to enfranchise women.



## Sports

**Russell S. Callow** (1890-1961) -- Rusty Callow became known as the "Dean of America's rowing coaches." He rowed for the University of Washington crew and later coached it. As coach, from 1922 to 1927, the University's crews won three national championships; named to the Cenennial Hall of Fame in 1989.

**Dennis Erickson** -- Head coach of the Seattle Seahawks.

**Ken Griffey Jr.** -- Outfielder for the Seattle Mariners. Born Nov. 21, 1969 in Donora, PA. Height: 6-3 Weight: 205 Bats: Left, Throws: Left #24.

**Fred Hutchison** (1919-1964) -- Played for the Seattle Rainiers in 1938. He had a distinguished major league career as player and manager.

**George Karl** -- Head coach of the Seattle SuperSonics.

**Shawn Kemp** -- Plays forward for the Seattle SuperSonics. Born Nov. 26, 1969 in Elkhart,

IN. Height: 6-10 Weight: 245 #40

**Chris Kopczynski** -- A Spokane building contractor, he has climbed the highest peaks on all seven continents.

**Ron Miller** -- A climber who made several first ascents in the North Central Cascades during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

**Rick Mirer** -- Quarterback for the Seattle Seahawks. Born Mar. 19, 1970 in Goshen, IN. Attended Notre Dame. Height: 6-2 Weight: 211 #3.

**Lou Piniella** -- Manager of the Seattle Mariners.

**John Roskelley** -- A Spokane resident, considered one of the best high-altitude climbers in the country.

**Jim Whittaker** -- The first American to climb Mount Everest, in 1963,

**Jim Wickwire** -- A Seattle attorney, he climbed K-2, the world's second highest peak, in 1978.

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 Bonneville, Benjamin Louis Eulalie de - Explorers  
 Brattain, Walter H. - Science  
 Breazeale, Edna - Community service  
 Brown, Charlie - Other people of interest  
 Bryan, Enoch - Education  
 Bullitt, Dorothy S. - Business  
 Burke, Thomas- Law and politics  
 Bush, George - Pioneers  
 Callow, Russell S. - Sports  
 Carter, Dudley C. - arts  
 Cataldo, Joseph - Community service  
 Cayton, Horace R. - Community service  
 Chapman, Wilbert McLeod - Science  
 Chief Leschi - Native Americans  
 Chief Patkanim - Native Americans  
 Chief Seattle - Native Americans  
 Chief Tilokaikt - Native Americans  
 Chief Toke - Native Americans  
 Chittenden, Hiram M. - Science  
 Chow, Ruby - Human endeavor  
 Clapp, Norton - Business  
 Clark, Barney B. - Science  
 Clark, William - Explorers  
 Clise, Anna Herr - Community service  
 Colby, Everett- Law and politics  
 Comcomly - Native Americans  
 Cook, James - Explorers  
 Cooper, D.B. - Other people of interest  
 Cornish, Nellie - Education  
 Cunningham, Merce - Entertainment  
 Curtis, Edward S. - arts  
 Cushman, Francis W.- Law and politics  
 Cutler, Lyman - Other people of interest  
 Cutter, Kirkland K. - arts  
 Daugherty, Richard - Science  
 Davison, Elaine Frank - Human endeavor  
 De Voe, Emma Smith- Law and politics  
 de Horo, Lopez - Explorers  
 Denny, A.A. - Women's suffrage  
 Denny, Arthur - Pioneers  
 DeVoe, Emma Smith - Women's suffrage  
 Dodd, Sonora Smart - Community service  
 Donaldson, Lauren R. - Science  
 Douglas, David - Other people of interest  
 Douglas, William O.- Law and politics  
 Duniway, Abigail Scott - Women's suffrage  
 Ebeye, Isaac - Pioneers  
 Erickson, Dennis - Sports  
 Estby, Clara - Other people of interest  
 Estby, Helga - Other people of interest  
 Evans, Elwood- Law and politics  
 Farnham, Thomas J. - Pioneers  
 Ferguson, Baker - Community service  
 Fidalgo, Salvadore - Explorers  
 Fielding Thorpe family - Other people of interest  
 Fitzberald, Thom "Broken Hand" - Other people of interest  
 Foley, Tom- Law and politics  
 Foss, Thea - Business  
 Fuller, Richard E. - arts  
 Galiano, Dionisio Alcala - Explorers  
 Gallagher, Tess - arts  
 Glover, James - Other people of interest  
 Gould, Carl F. - Human endeavor  
 Gray, Robert - Explorers  
 Gray, William P. - Business  
 Griffey, Ken - Sports  
 Gunther, Erna - Science  
 Guthrie, Woody - Entertainment  
 Haglund, Ivar - Business  
 Hansen, Julia Butler- Law and politics  
 Heceta, Bruno - Explorers  
 Heider, Vanessa - arts  
 Hendrix, Jimi - Entertainment  
 Hilbert, Vi - Native Americans  
 Hill, James J. - Business  
 Hill, Samuel - Business  
 Hirabayashi, Gordon - Community service  
 Hood, Lord Samuel - Other people of interest  
 Hornby, Phipps - Other people of interest  
 Howe, James Wong - Entertainment  
 Humishumi - Native Americans  
 Hunthausen, Archbishop Raymond - Human endeavor  
 Hurn, Reba- Law and politics  
 Hutchinson, Fred - Entertainment  
 Hutchison, Fred - Sports  
 Hutton, May Arkwright - Community service  
 Hutton, May Arkwright - Women's suffrage  
 Indian George - Native Americans  
 Jackson, Henry M.- Law and politics  
 Jones, Quincy - Entertainment  
 Kamiakin - Native Americans  
 Karl, George - Sports  
 Kemp, Shawn - Sports

Kincaid, Trevor - Science  
 Kirsten, Frederick - Science  
 Kitsap the Younger - Native Americans  
 Kizer, Carolyn A. - arts  
 Kopczynski, Chris - Sports  
 Lamb, Frank H. - Business  
 Landes, Bertha K.- Law and politics  
 Lawrence, Jacob - arts  
 Lee, Bruce - Entertainment  
 Leschi, Chief - Native Americans  
 Lewis, Dora S. - Education  
 Lewis, Joe - Native Americans  
 Lewis, Meriwether - Explorers  
 Lillis, Harry - Entertainment  
 Luke, Wing- Law and politics  
 Mackenzie, sir Alexander - Other people of interest  
 Magnuson, Warren G.- Law and politics  
 Matsura, Frank S. - arts  
 McCarthy, Mary A. - arts  
 McLoughlin, Dr. John - Pioneers  
 Meany, Edmond S. - Education  
 Mercer, Aaron - Pioneers  
 Mercer, AsaShinn - Pioneers  
 Mercer, Thomas - Pioneers  
 Miller, Ron - Sports  
 Mirer, Rick - Sports  
 Mother Joseph - Community service  
 Mumford, Esther Hall - Human endeavor  
 Munsel, Patrice - Entertainment  
 Murrow, Edward R. - Human endeavor  
 Nakagawa, Masako Takahashi - Human endeavor  
 Narvaez, Jose - Explorers  
 Nordstrom, John W. - Business  
 O'Sullivan, James Edward - Community service  
 Ogden, Peter Skene - Explorers  
 Old Joseph - Native Americans  
 Ordway, Elizabeth - Education  
 Ordway, Elizabeth - Women's suffrage  
 Ortega, Stell - Human endeavor  
 Padosy, Father Charles M. - Other people of interest  
 Parker, Adella - Women's suffrage  
 Parrington, Veronon L. - arts  
 Patkanim, Chief - Native Americans  
 Pattie, William R. - Other people of interest  
 Paulhamus, William H. - Business  
 Perez, Juan - Explorers  
 Peters, Laura Hall - Human endeavor  
 Pickett, George - Other people of interest  
 Piniella - Sports  
 Porter, A.J. - Other people of interest  
 Pratt, Edwin T. - Community service  
 Puget, Peter - Other people of interest  
 Quadra, Bodega y - Explorers  
 Rainier, Peter - Other people of interest  
 Ray, Dixy Lee - Science  
 Reeves, Belle Culp- Law and politics  
 Renton, William - Human endeavor  
 Robbins, Tom - arts  
 Roberts, Henry - Other people of interest  
 Roethke, Theodore H. - arts  
 Roskelley, John - Sports  
 Ross, Alexander - Other people of interest  
 Ross, James D. - Business  
 Sacajawea - Native Americans  
 Salmon Bay Charlie - Native Americans  
 Scobee, Richard - Human endeavor  
 Scribner, Belding H. - Science  
 Seattle, Chief - Native Americans  
 Shaw, Benjamin Franklin - Other people of interest  
 Shoudy, John A. - Other people of interest  
 Sibonga, H. Dolores - Human endeavor  
 Sicade, Henry C. - Native Americans  
 Silver, Viola Gutman - Human endeavor  
 Slocum, John - Native Americans  
 Sluiskin - Native Americans  
 Sluskin - Native Americans  
 Smith, Levi Lathrop - Other people of interest  
 Smith, Victor - Other people of interest  
 Smohalla - Native Americans  
 Spalding, Eliza - Other people of interest  
 Spalding, Henry - Other people of interest  
 Splawn, Jack - Other people of interest  
 Stevens, General Hazard - Human endeavor  
 Stevens, Isaac- Law and politics  
 Strong, Anna Louise - Community service  
 Stuart, Abigail H.H. - Women's suffrage  
 Sulkalthscosum - Native Americans  
 Sutherland, Major Katherine "Kay" - Human endeavor  
 Suzzallo, Henry - Education  
 Swan, James- Law and politics  
 Thomas, E. Donnal Thomas - Science  
 Thompson, David - Explorers  
 Thorpe, Fielding family - Other people of interest  
 Tilokaikt, Chief - Native Americans  
 Tinkham, Abiel - Other people of interest  
 Tobey, Mark- arts  
 Todd, William - Business  
 Toke, Chief - Native Americans  
 Train, George Francis - Human endeavor  
 Tsutakawa, George- arts  
 Valdes, Cayetano - Explorers  
 Valerianos, Apostolos - Explorers  
 Van Doren, Archie - Science  
 Vancouver, George - Explorers  
 Vendovi - Other people of interest  
 Villard, Henry - Other people of interest  
 Vogel, Orville A. - Science  
 Walker, Mary Richardson - Pioneers  
 Wanamaker, Pearl - Education  
 Washington, James W.- arts  
 Weston, Evan M. "Ed" - Community service  
 Weyerhaeuser, John P. - Business  
 White, E.B.- arts

Whitman, Marcissa - Pioneers  
 Whitmas, Dr. Marcus - Pioneers  
 Whittaker, Jim - Sports  
 Whittaker, James W. - Human endeavor  
 Whitworth, George F. - Community service  
 Wickwire, Jim - Sports  
 Wilkes, Charles - Explorers  
 Willard, Frances - Women's suffrage  
 Williams, Andrew - Other people of interest

Wilson, Bud - Pioneers  
 Winee - Other people of interest  
 Wirkkala, Oscar A. - Business  
 Woods, Rufus - Community service  
 Woodward, Walt - Community service  
 Wright, Charles Barstow - Business  
 Wyckoff, Ambrose B. - Business  
 Yamasaki, Minoru - arts



# Washington State Authors of Children's and Young Adult Books

## **Peggy King Anderson**

Titles:

*A Horse's Tale*  
*Coming Home*  
*Fall of the Red Star* (co-author)  
*First Day Blues*  
*Safe At Home!*

## **Elizabeth Ballinger**

Titles:

*Magic Bird*  
*Prairie Stories of the West*  
*To Be A Clown*

## **Judith Bentley**

Titles:

*American Immigration Today*  
*Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa*  
*Busing, The Continuing Controversy*  
*Fidel Castro of Cuba*  
*Harriet Tubman*  
*Justice Sandra Day O'Connor*  
*Refugees: Search for a Haven*  
*Settling the West*  
*Speakers of the House*  
*State Government*  
*The National Health Care Controversy*  
*The Nuclear Freeze Movement*

## **Barbara Helen Berger**

Titles:

*Animalia*  
*Brother of the Wind* (illustrator)  
*Grandfather Twilight*  
*Gwinna*  
*The Dondey's Dream*  
*The Jewel Heart*  
*When the Sun Rose*

## **Donna Bergman**

Titles:

*City Fox*

*South Wind*

*Timmy Green's Blue Lake*

## **Joan Rawlins Biggar**

Titles:

*Danger at Half-Moon Lake*  
*High Desert Secrets*  
*Shipwreck on the Lights*  
*Treasure at Morning Gulch*

## **Judith Prowse Buskirk, Illustrator**

Titles:

*Animal Rhymes*  
*Manners Matter*

## **Rinda M. Byers**

Title:

*Mycca's Baby*

## **Steve Charak**

Titles:

*Pet Stories for Children of All Ages*  
*Story Problems of the Outrageous Kind*

## **C. B. Christiansen**

Titles:

*A Small Pleasure*  
*A Snowman on Sycamore Street*  
*I See The Moon*  
*Mara in the Morning*  
*My Mother's House, My Father's House*  
*Sycamore Street*

## **Terri Cohlene**

Titles:

*Clamshell Boy*  
*Dancing Drum*  
*Ka-Ha-Si and the Loon*  
*Little Firefly*  
*Quilworker*  
*Turquoise Boy*

**Bill Dodds**

Titles:

*Bedtime Parables: Volume 1*  
*Kids Pick the Funniest Poems*  
*My Sister Annie*  
*The Hidden Fortune*

**Peggy Downing**

Titles:

*Help! I'm Drowning*  
*Help! Im Shrinking*  
*The Exitorn Adventures, a six-book series*

**Kathryn O. Galbraith**

Titles:

*Come Spring*  
*Katie Did!*  
*Laura Charlotte*  
*Look! Snow!*  
*Roommates*  
*Roommates Again*  
*Roommates and Rachel*  
*Something Suspicious*  
*Spots Are Special*  
*Waiting For Jennifer*

**Jenny Goeres**

Titles:

*A Mom for Alexander*  
*Hola Hello*

**Brenda Z. Guiberson**

Titles:

*Cactus Hotel*  
*Instant Soup*  
*Lobster Boat*  
*Salmon Story*  
*Spoonbill Swamp*  
*Spotted Owl*  
*Turtle People*  
*Winter Wheat*

**Sue Muller Hacking** has one story in each

anthology:

*Success Stores*  
*Stories From Highlights.*

**Mahji Hall**

Titles:

*T Is for Terrific*  
*T es port Terrifico*

**Suzanne Hilton**

Titles:

*A Capital Capital City*  
*Miners, Merchants and Maids*  
*The World of Young... Thomas*  
*Jefferson, George Washington, Herbert Hoover*  
*and Andrew Jackson*

**Penny Holland**

Authored a series of eight easy-read computer books for children ages 8 to 12.

**Syvie Hossack**

Title:

*The Flying Chickens of Paradise Lane*

**Peg Kehret**

Titles:

*Acting Natural*  
*Cages*  
*Cat Burglar on the Prowl*  
*Deadly Stranger*  
*Encore!*  
*Horror at the Haunted House*  
*Night of Fear*  
*Nightmare Mountain*  
*Sisters, Long Ago*  
*Terror at the Zoo*  
*The Richest Kids in Town*  
*The Winner*  
*Winning Monologs for Young Actors*

**Stephen Kramer**

Titles:

*Avalanche*  
*Caves*  
*How To Think Like A Scientist*  
*Lightning*  
*Tornado*

**Laura McGee Kvansnosky**

Titles:

*Mr. Chips Comes Home*  
*One, Two, Three, Play With Me!*

*Pink, Red, Blue, What Are You?*  
*See You Later Alligator*  
*There Once Was a Puffin*

**Kathy Kristensen Lambert**

Title:  
*Martin Luther King, Jr., Civil Rights Leader*

**Kirby Larson**

Title:  
*Second Grade Pig Pals*

**Ann Lensen**

Title:  
*Meeker Mansion Mysteries*  
*Young Writer's Contest Manual*  
*Young Writer's Manuscript Manual*  
*Young Writer's Market Manual*

**Meg Hodgkin Lippert-Author & Storyteller**

Titles:  
*The Sea Serpent's Daughter: A Brazilian Legend*  
Anthologist: *Teacher's Read -Aloud Anthology*  
Reteller: *The Clever Turtle: A Hispanic Folk Tale; Why the Moon is in the Sky: An African Folk Tale*

**Nancy Luenn**

Titles:  
*A Horses Tale*  
*Arctic Unicorn*  
*Goldclimbers*  
*Mother Earth*  
*Nessa's Fish*  
*Nessa's Story*  
*Song For The Ancient Forest*  
*Squish! A Wetland Walk*  
*The Dragon Kite*  
*The Ugly Princess*  
*Unicorn Crossing*

**Clare Hodgson Meeker**

Titles:  
*A Tale of Two Rice Birds*  
*Who Wakes Rooster?*

**Ruth Pelz**

Titles:  
*Black Heroes of the Wild West*  
*Women of the Wild West, Biographies from Many Cultures*

**Pierr Morgan**

Titles:  
*Adventures Beyond the Solar System*  
*Kids in the Kitchen*  
*Mother Goose Puzzles I & II*  
*The Bells of Santa Lucia*  
*The Turnip*

**Sundaira Morninghouse**

Titles:  
*Habari Gani! What's the News!*  
*Nightfeathers*

**Linnea Mulder**

Title:  
*Sarah and Puffle*

**Carol Olsen**

Titles:  
*Left-Over Louie*  
*Slime: Slugs Have Feelings Too*  
*Wink*

**Susan E. Paris**

Title:  
*Mommy and Daddy are Fighting*

**Carol Reed-Jones**

Title:  
*The Tree in the Ancient Forest*

**Willow Davis Roberts**

Titles:  
*Caught!*  
*Don't Hurt Laurie*  
*Jo & the Bandit*  
*The Absolutely True Story of My Trip to Yellowstone with the Terrible Rupes*  
*The View from the Cherry Tree*

**Jorma Rodieck**

Title:  
*Little Bitty Snake*

**Joann Roe**

Titles:  
*Alaska Cat*  
*Castaway Cat*  
*Fisherman Cat*  
*Samurai Cat*

**Vivian Sathre**

Titles:  
*Carnival Time*  
*J. B. Wigglebottom and the Parade of Pets*  
*Mouse Cheese*

**Carole Lexa Schaefer**

Titles:  
*In the Children's Garden*  
*The Squiggle*  
*Under the Midsummer Sky*

**Julie Schmidt**

Title:  
*The Apartment House*

**Victoria Scott & Ernest Jones**

Title:  
*Sylvia Stark, A Pioneer*

**George Shannon**

Titles:  
*April Showers*  
*Lizard's Song*  
*Sea Gifts*  
*Seeds*  
*Still More Stories to Solve: Fourteen Folktales from Around the World*

**Karin Snelson**

Title:  
*Seattle*

**Neal Starkman**

Titles:

*Don't Read This Book*  
*Max and the House Full of Poison*  
*The Apple*  
*The Forever Secret*  
*The Quitters*  
*The Riddle*  
*Your Decision*  
*Z's Gift*

**Carol Stilz**

Titles:  
*Grandma Buffalo, May and Me*  
*Kirsty's Kite*

**Marcia Vaughan**

Titles:  
*Dorobo the Dangerous*  
*Kapoc the Killer Croc*  
*Riddle by the River*  
*The Animal Fair Series*  
*The Sea-Breeze Hotel*  
*Tingo Tango Mango Tree*  
*Wombat Stew*

**Jean Warren**

Title:  
*Huff and Puff Around the Year series*

**Mary Whittington**

Titles:  
*Carmina, Come Dance!*  
*The Patchwork Lady*  
*Troll Games*  
*Winter's Child*

**Suzanne Williams**

Titles:  
*Edwin and Emily*  
*Emily at School*  
*Library Lil*  
*Mommy Doesn't Know My Name*  
*My Dog Never Says Please*

**Viki Woodworth**

Titles:  
*Can You Grow a Popsicle?*  
*Have You Heard a Kangaroo Buzz?*  
*Have You Seen a Green Gorilla?*



*Have You Seen an Elephant's Nest?  
Would You Spread a Turtle on Toast?  
Would You Wear a Snake?*

**Dianne Yancey**

**Titles:**

*Desperadoes and Dynamite; Train Robbery  
in the United States*

*The Hunt for Hidden Killers*

*The Reunification of Germany*

**Sources:**

*Kite 94 , Kite 95.* Society of Children's Book Writers & Illustrators of the Washington Region.  
Information provided by various Washington State publishers.



# Washington's Native American Tribes

- Chehalis Tribe  
PO Box 536, Oakville WA 98568
- Chinook Tribe  
PO Box 228, Chinook WA 98614
- Colville Tribe  
PO Box 150, Nespalem WA 99155
- Cowlitz Tribe  
PO Box 2547 Longview WA 98632
- Duwamish Tribe  
212 Wells Ave, S #C Seattle WA 98148
- Hoh Tribe  
HC 80, Box 917, Forks WA 98331
- Jamestown-Klallam Tribe  
305 Old Blyn Hwy, Sequim WA 98362
- Kalispel Tribe  
PO Box 38, Usk WA 99180
- Lower Elwha Tribe  
1666 Lower Elwha Point Rd, Port Angeles  
WA 98362
- Lummi Tribe  
2616 Kwina Road, Bellingham WA 98226
- Makah Tribe  
PO Box 115, Neah Bay WA 98357
- Marietta-Nooksack Tribe  
1827 Marine Dr, Bellingham WA 98226
- Muckleshoot Tribe  
39015 172nd SE, Auburn WA 98002
- Nisqually Tribe  
4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE, Olympia  
WA 98503
- Nooksack Tribe  
PO Box 157, Deming WA 98244
- Port Gamble Tribe  
PO Box 280, Kingston WA 98346
- Puyallup Tribe  
2002 East 28th St., Tacoma WA 98404
- Quileute Tribe  
PO Box 279, La Push WA 98350
- Quinault Indian Nation  
PO Box 189, Taholah WA 98587
- Samish Tribe  
PO Box 217, Anacortes WA 98221
- Sauk-Suiattle Tribe  
5318 Chief Brown Lane, Darrington WA  
98241
- Shoalwater Bay Tribe  
PO Box 130, Tokeland WA 98590
- Siletz Tribal Court  
PO Box 65054 Vancouver WA 98665
- Skokomish Tribe  
N 80 Tribal Center Rd, Shelton WA 98584
- Snohomish Tribe  
18933 59th Ave. NE #15 Arlington WA  
98223
- Snoqualmie Tribe  
PO Box 280, Carnation WA 98014
- Spokane Tribe  
PO Box 100, Wellpinit WA 99040
- Squaxin Island Tribe  
SE 70 Squaxin Lane, Shelton WA 98584
- Steilacoom Tribe  
PO Box 419, Steilacoom WA 98388
- Stillaguamish Tribal Court (NICS)  
3439 Stoluckquamish Lane, Arlington WA  
98223
- Suquamish Tribe  
PO Box 498, Suquamish WA 98392
- Swinomish Tribe  
PO Box 817, La Conner WA 98257
- Tulalip Tribe  
6700 Totem Beach Rd., Marysville WA  
98270
- Upper Skagit Tribe  
2284 Community Plaza, Sedro Woolley  
WA 98284
- Yakima Tribe  
PO Box 151, Toppenish WA 98948

# Washington State Indian Reservations Population - 1990 Census

Chehalis Reservation-----491	Puyallup Reservation-----32,392
Colville Reservation---- 6,957	Puyallup Trust Lands-----14
Hoh Reservation-----96	Quileute Reservation-----381
Jamestown Klallam Reservation-----8	Quinault Reservation-----1,216
Jamestown Klallam Trust Lands-----14	Sauk-Suiattle Reservation-----124
Kalispel Reservation-----100	Shoalwater Reservation-----131
Lower Elwha Reservation-----137	Skokomish Reservation-----614
Lower Elwha Trust Lands-----0	Spokane Reservation-----1,502
Lummi Reservation-----3,147	Squaxin Island Reservation-----0
Makah Reservation-----1,214	Squaxin Island Trust Lands-----157
Muckleshoot Reservation-----3,841	Stillaguamish Reservation-----113
Muckleshoot Trust Lands-----0	Swinomish Reservation-----2,282
Nisqually Reservation-----578	Tulalip Reservation-----7,103
Nooksack Reservation-----19	Upper Skagit Reservation-----180
Nooksack Trust Lands-----537	Yakima Reservation-----27,522
Ozette Reservation-----12	Yakima Trust Lands-----146
Port Gamble Reservation-----552	
Port Madison Reservation-----4,834	



# Indian Migration

It has long been accepted by anthropologists that the native peoples of the Americas arrived more than 10,000 years ago - and perhaps as early as 40,000 years ago- from Asia via the Bering Strait, which at intervals during the Pleistocene epoch became a land bridge connecting the two continents. Using a variety of evidence, glacial geologists have estimated that this bridge, which they have named Beringia, was largely unglaciated dry land during the period from approximately 25,000 to 14,000 years ago. From the Bering Strait groups of Indian hunters followed herds of wild animals, moving eastwards and southwards, eventually to populate both North America and South America.

The Indian groups that arrived in the Pacific Northwest, and particularly in Washington, appear to have used three main routes on their journey from the north:

**The Coastal Route** was the most westerly and possibly the earliest of the three routes. It skirted the ice sheets and glaciers which adjoined the present-day North Pacific coastline along a coastal plain that today forms part of the continental shelf. Sea mammals, fish, shellfish, and a variety of berries were the Indians' main items of food on this route.

**The Cordilleran Route** lies between the Rockies and the Coast Ranges and follows the interior valleys of modern-day British Columbia. This route opened up some eight thousand years ago as the continental ice sheets began to shrink and valley glaciers retreated into the higher reaches of the adjacent mountains. As the ice melted, grasses and other vegetation

appeared to lure the game animals south, and with these herds came the Indians who depended on them for their food supply. It was probably along this route that a significant percentage of the groups who populated Washington in the prehistoric period made their way south. Chronologically this was the last of the three routes to be used.

**The Main Route** went along the eastern foothills of the Rockies. It started in northwest Alaska near the Brooks Range and north of the Yukon River, where the unglaciated lowland provided a habitat for an abundant wildlife for thousands of years during the Pleistocene era. This corridor, along the foothills of the Rockies, opened much earlier than that through the cordilleran region on the west. Along it moved the herds and the Indian groups who were eventually led to the nonglaciated plains of what is today the United States. Of the three routes this is the one that scientists believe was taken by the largest number of Indian groups, although how many of them moved west across the Rockies into Washington is unknown.

Regardless of what scholars believe about Indian migrations, Indian people have always been a part of what is today the state of Washington. They were the first, and they believe the Creator placed them on the land. They maintain that they are of the earth - placed in a beautiful land by divine Providence. As Chief Owhi of the Yakimas said, "God looked one way then the other and named our lands for us to take care of."

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# Part 7:

## Washington State History

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# Timeline of Washington History

1500 - Long before Europeans came to what is now Washington, Indians had occupied the land. Like their forefathers they hunted the abundant small and big game and gathered the berries and nuts found in the forests and woods. They had no reason to learn agricultural practices. In Washington, they found the rivers thick with salmon, which became the main dietary staple of the Indians on both sides of the Cascade Mountains. The Cascades determined the lives of the Washington Indians. The tribes living to the west, the Coastal, or "Canoe," Indians, became skilled builders of canoes. They lived in large permanent villages made up of many cedar-log houses. In the east, the Plateau, or "Horse," Indians developed a more mobile lifestyle. Their homes were primarily thatched huts which could be easily transported to seasonal hunting, fishing, and gathering grounds. In both areas of Washington the village became the dominant political and social organization. Through marriage and kinship villages extended their influence throughout the area. Villages selected their leaders from those among them who possessed great hunting or military skills or displayed exceptional spiritual gifts.

1579 - Francis Drake sails to the Pacific Northwest coast, naming the region New Albion (New England).

1592 - Juan de Fuca claims the discovery of the strait that now bears his name.

1741 - Vitus Bering, sailing under a Russian flag, reaches Alaska. Russia claims the entire Pacific Northwest, fur trading is established with the Indians.

1774 - First Spanish exploration of the Northwest Coast, Juan Perez commanding. He sights a mountain (Olympus), which he names Sierra de Santa Rosalia.

1775 - Spanish captain, Bruno Heceta, makes the first recorded European landing on the Washington coast. He also sights the Columbia River.

1787 - Captain Charles W. Barkley finds strait northeast of Cape Flattery and "re-names" it Juan de Fuca, after its legendary discoverer.

1788 - Cpt. John Meares explores the Juan de Fuca Strait, names Mount Olympus, Cape Disappointment, and Deception Bay. Meares launches the *North West America*, the first ship built in the Pacific Northwest.

1789 - The Nootka Sound controversy between Spain and Great Britain. George Washington is elected first president of the United States.

1790 - Manuel Quimper, Spanish seaman, explores as far as San Juan Islands, and takes formal possession at Neah Bay.

1791 - Francisco de Eliza, from a temporary base at Discovery Bay, sends small boats as far as Bellingham Bay.

1792 - American, Cpt. Robert Gray, discovers and names the Columbia River, after his ship *Columbia Rediviva*. He also discovers Gray's Harbor. British Captain George Vancouver explores and names Puget Sound for one of his lieutenants, Peter Puget. Spain establishes first non-Indian settlement in "Washington" at Neah Bay.

January 1803 - President Jefferson secretly asks Congress to fund an expedition to explore French Louisiana. May 1803 - The U.S. purchases Louisiana from France.

1804 - Lewis & Clark leave St. Louis on their expedition.

1804-1806 - The Lewis & Clark Expedition to the Pacific coast gives the U.S. a claim to the Oregon country.

1807 - David Thompson, a trader, discovers the source of the Columbia River in present-day British Columbia.

1810 - Establishment of Spokane House by the

1811 - Pacific Fur Co. builds Fort Astoria. David Stuart establishes the Okanogan settlement for the Pacific Fur Company. On Oct. 20, British and Americans agree to joint occupancy of the Oregon Country. The treaty is renewed in 1827.

1818 - Fort Nez Perce (Fort Walla Walla) is built by the North West Company.

1819 - On Feb. 2, the U.S. receives all rights to Spanish claims in the Northwest.

1821 - The North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company merge under the name of the Hudson Bay Company.

1824 - On April 17th, Russia signs an agreement that she will not settle south of 54 degrees 40 minutes and the U.S. agrees not to settle above that line. The treaty is ratified on Jan. 12, 1825.

1825 - Hudson's Bay Co. establishes Forts Vancouver and Colville on the Columbia River.

1827 - On Aug. 27th, the U.S. and Great Britain extend their joint venture in the joint occupation of the area indefinitely.

1829-1830 - Peter Skene Ogden's Snake River Expedition.

1832 - Cpt. Benjamin Bonneville and later Nathaniel Wyeth arrive at Fort Vancouver.

1833 - Fort Nisqually, the first trading post on Puget Sound, is established by the Hudson's Bay Co.

1834 - Jason & Daniel Lee, the first missionaries in the region, arrive in the Oregon Country.

1836 - Waiilatpu Mission, near Walla Walla, is established by Marcus & Narcissa Whitman.

1838 - Fathers Blanchet and Demers arrive, the first Catholic missionaries.

1841 - The Wilkes naval expedition explores Puget Sound and the Northwest.

1842 - Fremont expedition maps much of the Northwest. First important wagon train bound for the Oregon Country leaves Independence, Missouri

provisional government. The motion is approved and a temporary government is established (Oregon Provisional Government).

1844 - "Fifty-four-forty or fight" becomes the presidential campaign slogan. On June 27, Clark County is established (originally named Vancouver County).

1845 - Michael T. Simmons settles at Tumwater, the first American settlement on Puget Sound. On Dec. 21, Lewis County is established

1846 - United States and Great Britain establish the boundary at the 49th parallel. Levi Smith settles at Olympia.

Nov. 29, 1847 - Cayuse Indians attack the Whitman Mission. Fourteen people are killed.

1848 - Oregon Territory, which includes present-day Washington, is created.

1849 - Joseph Lane becomes governor of the Oregon Territory.

1850 - The population of the Oregon Territory is 1,201.

Nov 13, 1851 - First settlers, led by Arthur Denny, arrive at Alki Point, on the site of Seattle. On Feb. 4, Pacific County is created.

1852 - First newspaper in Washington, the *Columbian*, is published. On Dec. 22, Jefferson, King, and Pierce counties are created. Claims staked at Elliott Bay for a town first named Duwamps, later Seattle. First settlers arrive at Commencement Bay (Tacoma).

March 2, 1853 - Creation of the Washington Territory by the Organic Act of 1853. It includes parts of Idaho and Montana. Population is at 3,965. Isaac Stevens is the first territorial governor.

1854 - The first Territorial Legislature meets. on Mar. 9, Skamania and Whatcom counties are created. On March 13, Mason county is created. On April 14, Grays Harbor County is created. On April 24, Wahkiakum county is created. On April 25, Walla Walla county is created. On April 26, Clallam

1855 - Indian wars break out in the territory. Eastern Washington is closed to miners and settlers. Gold is discovered in the rivers of Eastern Washington. At the Walla Walla Indian Council, chiefs of major eastern Washington tribes cede lands to United States and agree to move to reservations.

1856 - Hostile Indians attack Seattle.

1857 - Gov. Isaac Stevens is elected to represent the territory in the U.S. Congress. On Jan. 16, Kitsap county is created.

1858 - Spokane county is created on Jan. 29. Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe is defeated near Rosalia. Colonel Wright defeats Indians at Spokane Plains and Four Lakes. Eastern Washington is opened to settlement.

1859 - Gold rush begins in eastern Washington territory. Klickitat county is created on Dec. 30. Oregon becomes a state. Washington territory inherits the lands stretching to the Rocky Mountains. Whitman College is founded in Walla Walla. An American, Lyman Cutler, shoots a British pig on San Juan Island resulting in the famous "Pig War".

1860 - Walla Walla becomes a supply center for the gold rush. The population is 11,594.

1861 - The Territorial University opens in Seattle with one student, Clarence Bagley. Asa Mercer is president and teacher. This university becomes the University of Washington.

1863 - On Jan. 20, Stevens county is created. The Territory of Idaho is created taking part of Washington.

1864 - "Mercer girls" - Civil War orphans and widows - are brought to Seattle by Asa Mercer. They find husbands waiting. Completion of the first transcontinental telegraph lines.

1865 - The county of Yakima is created on Jan. 21.

1866 - Whitman College is founded in Walla Walla. Some 95 more "Mercer girls" arrive.

1870 - The population of Washington is 23,955.

1871 - On May 8, the Treaty of Washington is signed with Great Britain. The issue of ownership of the San Juan Island is to be decided by William I, Emperor of Germany. Whitman county is created on Nov. 29.

1872 - San Juan Island dispute with Great Britain is settled in favor of the United States.

1873 - San Juan county is created on Oct. 31.

1877 - Flight and defeat of the Nez Perce Indians led by Chief Joseph.

1878 - Walla Walla Constitutional Convention creates Washington's first Constitution. This is approved in Oct. 1878.

1880 - The population of Washington is 75,116.

1881 - Northern Pacific Railroad is completed to Spokane. Garfield county is created on Nov. 29.

1883 - Transcontinental railroad between Puget Sound and east coast is completed via Columbia River route. Asotin county is created on Oct. 27. Kittitas and Lincoln counties are established on Nov. 24. On Nov. 23, Adams, Douglas, Franklin, and Skagit counties are created.

1885 - First paper mill in Northwest is built at Camas. Serious anti-Chinese riots occur in Issaquah, Coal Creek, Black Diamond, and Tacoma and the governor declares martial law and U.S. troops are called in.

1886 - Anti-Chinese riots occur in Seattle.

1887 - Northern Pacific Railroad finishes line through Yakima Valley, over Cascades to Tacoma. Gonzaga College is established in Spokane.

1888 - Stampede Tunnel of the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed across the Cascades. Okanogan county is created on Feb. 2. The University of Puget Sound is founded at Tacoma.

1889 - On June 6 a fire destroys the 50 block business district of Seattle. Washington is admitted to the Union on November 11 as the 42nd state. On



Ellensburg, Eastern Washington State College at Cheney, Washington State University at Pullman, and Whitworth College at Spokane are founded.

1891 - U. S. Navy establishes Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton. Seattle Pacific College and Seattle University are founded.

1892 - Washington Agricultural College (present-day Washington State University) opens at Pullman. Walla Walla College is founded. The Populist Party is founded but faded in popularity by 1900.

1893 - Great Northeastern Railroad completes transcontinental route to Seattle.

1894 - Pacific Lutheran University is established.

1895 - Saint Martin's College is founded at Olympia. The University of Washington is moved to its present location. The Barefoot Schoolboy Law is enacted, laying the basis for Washington's common-school system.

1896 - The Trans-Pacific steamship service is inaugurated by Nipon Yusen Kaisya.

1897 - Klondike Gold Rush begins. Seattle, a gateway to Alaska, grows rapidly.

1898 - Washington contributes 1,332 men for the Spanish-American War.

1899 - Mount Rainier National Park is created with 235,404 acres. Ferry county is created on Feb. 18. Chelan county is established on Mar. 13.

1900 - Weyerhaeuser sets up logging business in western Washington. The population of Washington is 518,103.

1905 - Benton county is created on Mar. 8.

1909 - The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opens in Seattle. Grant county is created on Feb. 24. Olympic National Park is established with 897,885 acres. The Wobblies (IWW union organizers) have a major demonstration for free speech in Spokane.

1910 - Women are permitted to vote in Washington State. The population is 1,141,990.

1912 - The Socialist Party shows its strength when 12 percent of Washington voters vote for the Socialist candidate for U.S. President.

1916 - Pacific Aero Products Company is started by William Boeing and two associates. Two years later it becomes the Boeing Airplane Company. The first transcontinental telephone service is extended to Seattle. The opening of the Panama Canal helps trade with the East Coast.

April 6, 1917 - Congress declares war on Germany, the entry of the United States into World War I. During the war, 67,694 men and 632 women from Washington serve in the armed forces. Of the men and women who serve, 1,622 men and three women die. The United States establishes Camp Lewis near Tacoma. During the war, it is the largest cantonment in the U.S. Construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal is completed linking Puget Sound and Lake Washington.

1919 - The Seattle General Strike occurs on Feb. 6th with approximately 65,000 workers striking. The strike, lasting for five days, virtually shuts down the city. On Nov. 11, the Centrailla Massacre leaves three American Legion persons dead - Wobblies are investigated. The first American Legion Post is established.

1920 - The population is 1,256,621. The first radio station KFBN (now KRKO) begins broadcasting from Everett. The Sand Point Naval Air Base is dedicated. Foreign air-mail service begins between Seattle and Victoria.

1921 - The first airplane passenger service operates between Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia. The Anti-alien Land Ownership Law is passed.

1928 - The State Capitol is completed in Olympia.

1929 - The Great Northern Cascade tunnel is completed.

1930 - The state population is 1,563,396. The Olympic Loop highway is opened.

1931 - Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pungborn complete the first nonstop flight across the Pacific Ocean from Sabishir, Japan and land in Wenatchee on Oct. 5. They flew 4,860 miles in 41 hours and

1933 - Western Washington State College is established in Bellingham. Work begins on the Bonneville Dam.

1934 - The state liquor law is passed, and a control board is established. General maritime strike centers in Seattle.

1938 - Olympic National Park is created. The Bonneville Dam, on the Columbia is completed. On May 31, the Boeing Pan-American Airways launches its 74-passenger clipper.

1939-1945 - World War II

1939 - The State celebrates its Golden Jubilee, its fiftieth year of statehood.

1940 - The population of Washington is 1,736,191. On July 2, the Lake Washington Floating Bridge in Seattle is opened to traffic. On Nov. 7, the Narrows suspension bridge at Tacoma collapses because of wind vibration. The bridge falls 190 feet into Puget Sound.

1941 - The Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia is completed. The B-17 airplane becomes the Flying Fortress - a mainstay of WWII. It is supplemented by the B-29, Boeing's super-fortress by the end of 1944.

1942 - General John L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command begins the relocation of 14,559 people of Japanese descent living in Washington to camps in the interior regions of the country. Most of the Washington Japanese settle at the Minidoka Center in southern Idaho.

1943 - The Hanford plutonium factory is built.

1944 - Japanese Americans are allowed to return to their homes - that is, what was left of them.

1946 - Wartime orders for planes and ships are canceled causing a painful layoff at Boeing and the Seattle shipyards.

1948 - Washington's first TV station(KING-TV) begins broadcasting in Seattle.

April 13, 1949 - An earthquake rattles a 150,000 square-mile area in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. The Puget Sound region experienced the

President Harry S. Truman dedicates the Grand Coulee Dam.

1954 - a major oil refinery is opened in Ferndale.

1955 - The first flight of the Boeing 707, the first jet transport.

1960 - The population is 2,853,214.

1962 - Seattle hosts the World's Fair, "Century 21." Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, and Utah agree to develop the Columbia River.

1963 - Governor Rosellini opens the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge, the world's largest floating concrete bridge, spanning Lake Washington.

1964 - The Columbia River Treaty of 1961 receives final approval from the United States and Canadian governments.

1966 - The San Juan Island National Historical Park is established commemorating the boundary question of 1853-71 (the famous "Pig War").

1968 - The North Cascade National Park is established.

1969-71 - The aerospace industry slumps. Thousands and thousands of workers laid off.

1970 - The population is 3,409,169.

1974 - Spokane hosts the World's Fair, "Expo 74." Judge Boldt decides that half of the salmon caught on the Indian reservations belongs to the Indians.

1976 - The Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is established in downtown Seattle. Dixy Lee Ray is elected the first woman governor of Washington.

1980 - Mount St. Helen erupts on May 18.. The population of Washington is 4,132,156.

1983 - The Washington Public Power Supply System defaults on a 2.25 billion dollar bond.

1986 - King County is renamed after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

1990 - Floods devastate western Washington.

1994 - Severe forest fires rage in central Washington.

Dec. 1995 - Severe flooding in the Leavenworth, Plain and Lake Wenatchee areas as the Icicle Creek

Feb. 1996 - Severe floods in Western Washington.

Dec/Jan, 1996/97 - Severe snow and ice storms paralyze Western Washington.

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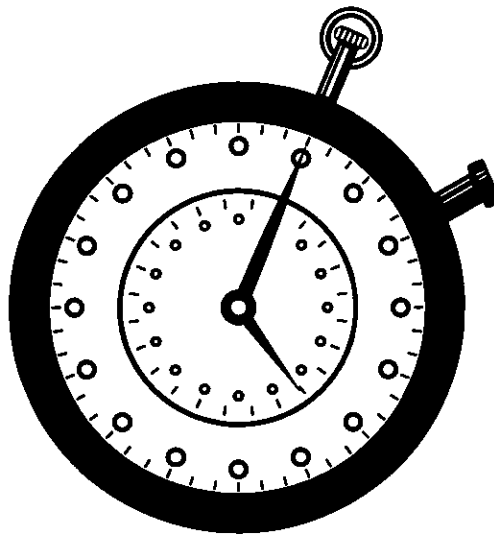
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# Washington History

## Evolution of Territorial Boundaries

When Congress established the Territory of Oregon in August 1848, the future Washington Territory was within the Oregon Territory borders defined in the 1846 agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Forty-two degrees north latitude divided Oregon from California. The use of the forty-ninth parallel as the line between British and American territory had been extended from the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean. The summit of the Rockies marked the eastern boundary of the Oregon and Washington territories; the Pacific Ocean, the western boundary. Settlers were few in number. The federal census of 1850 reported only 1,049 whites north of the Columbia River.

The Americans in the northern portion of the new territory began immediately to lobby for separation. At successive Fourth of July celebrations Olympia orators called for division. Olympia and the area's earliest newspaper, *The Columbian*, vigorously campaigned for carving up Oregon, and citizens gathered at Cowlitz Landing in late August 1851 to petition Congress on the issue. The Oregon Assembly, it was argued, was too far away for adequate communication, and its legislators neglected the needs of those living north of the Columbia.

Heeding the pressure, Congressional Delegate Joseph Lane, on the opening day of the 1852-53 session of Congress, introduced a resolution urging an inquiry into the potential utility of dividing the territory. His request gained support from resolutions forwarded by citizens who had met the preceding November at Monticello (located where Longview is today) and from the Oregon Assembly, which recorded its agreement with the idea in January 1853. Congress approved division and established Washington Territory on March 2, 1853 placing within its borders all of the original Oregon Territory north of the Columbia and the forty-sixth parallel. Included in the

territory were all of present-day Washington, plus northern Idaho, and Montana west of the Rockies.

That configuration survived until Oregon became a state, with its present boundaries, in 1859. The Washington Territory was redefined to include what was left of the original Territory of Oregon, so that Idaho and northwest Wyoming were added. This clumsy change was short lived. Gold discoveries in Idaho drew a rush of new population to the diggings. Soon a movement for territorial status for Idaho was under way, supported less by the apathetic Idaho miners than concerned Republicans west of the Cascades who feared the Democrat miners. The resulting division, in March 1863, which sheared off the Idaho mining districts but reserved the agriculturally developed area surrounding Walla Walla, gave Washington its current boundaries.

From *Historical Atlas of Washington*, by James W. Scott and Roland L. De Lorme. Copyright 1988 by the University of Oklahoma Press.

## Chief Seattle (1786-1866)

Seattle, Washington is the largest city in the nation named after a Native American. This man we call Seattle was born about 1786, probably in a house on Blake Island constructed by his father, a noted headman and war leader called tshwee-YEH-hub. He was born the son of a slave, a concubine called she-LAH-tshah, whom his father had either purchased or taken in a raid. So Seattle was considered to be of low birth. The infant was born into a terrible world, for in that year, the people of Puget Sound suffered their first encounter with Western disease - smallpox.

Intertribal raiding was a regular part of life on the Northwest Coast. To defend themselves, the Puget Sound peoples turned to their war leaders. Seattle's father had made a reputation

for himself in a number of raids. The young Seattle was ingenuous and audacious and soon gained fame as a war leader. Following a triumphant skirmish with a raiding party of upper Green and White River people, he assumed the name see-YAHTLH, the name of his father's father, and became chief of the Suquamish and the Duwamish. Around 1811 his first child was born, a daughter, whom the settlers knew as Princess Angeline.

As a prominent man, Seattle gained the attention of the whites as they began to enter the region. Hudson's Bay Co. supervisor Francis Herron sought to provide the native people with Christian instruction and Seattle promised to end the practice of revenge murder. It is likely that Seattle was baptized by Father Modeste Demers in 1841. He took the baptismal name Noah. Among the Suquamish, Seattle inaugurated the practice of morning and evening prayer and he instructed them according to the teachings he had been given. His conversion, no doubt sincere, had some practical advantages. He was able to cultivate relations with the whites.

Seattle's conversion to Christianity also changed his character. He was no longer the bellicose war leader known for violent outbursts, but became the peaceful leader we are more familiar with. Seattle was always sensitive to the wishes of the British and American authorities. By the time the white settlers landed at Elliot Bay, Seattle had become the most prominent of the Suquamish headmen. He made it clear that he and his people welcomed the whites to their country and Seattle was eager for the whites to have a trade outlet in their own territory.

When the Denny party landed at Alki in 1851 many native people gathered around them seeking to win their favor. The native's fighting and arguing resulted in the settlers moving across the bay (to present-day Pioneer Square). Denny and his party were now in the realm of the Duwamish, and named their new settlement Duwamps, after the tribe. To reestablish his prominence, Seattle enticed Dr. David Maynard to move to the new town and open a store,

making him the most enterprising member of the white community. To seal his victory, Maynard had the town change its name to Seattle in honor of his patron.

For the remainder of his life, Seattle sought to protect the rights the treaties promised his people, but he saw his people decline into poverty and despair. He must have despaired of his inability to save his people from poverty, drunkenness, disease and indifference to the government he had tried to appease. Still, he never lost his dignity and his people clung to him as a protector.

Seattle died on June 7, 1866 and was buried in the village of Suquamish. From his grave you can see the Seattle skyline. The pioneers of Washington all knew his name because of his leadership.

**Source:** *Washingtonians, A Biographical Portrait of the State*, Brewster, David & Buerge David M. ed. Sasquatch Books, Seattle, WA. 1988.

### **The Wobblies (1905-1925)**

The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) was a labor group founded at a convention in Chicago in 1905. Its guiding principle was "industrial unionism". The notion was that all workers in a given industry should be organized in the same union. These groupings would some day join together in One Big Union of all workers. No accurate account exists of the origin of its nickname - The Wobblies - but the IWW flourished for a ten-year period as the most dynamic, most feared radicals in America.

In the West, the Wobblies drew support from a large reservoir of migratory laborers - loggers, harvest hands, miners and construction workers. One stronghold of the Wobblies appeal was the Pacific Northwest with an economy dependent on migratory labor. The Wobblies first stirred the public imagination in the Northwest with their leadership of a 1907 sawmill strike in Portland. However support soon ebbed, and organizers called it off after a few weeks and some small wage gains.

Spokane, the hub of the Inland empire, was a magnet for harvest hands, lumberjacks, and miners. This provided the Wobblies with an opportunity. In 1909-1910 in a fight with employment agencies accused of mistreating workers, the Wobblies used civil disobedience tactics to conduct a "free- speech fight," challenging the city council's ban on street meetings.

Wobblies soon were considered a menace. In Aberdeen in 1911 and Everett in 1916, armies of citizen deputies patrolled the streets, beating Wobblies with ax handles and wagon spokes. On Nov. 5, 1916 tragedy finally struck at an Everett dock when a group of Seattle Wobbly supporters sailed from Seattle on the steamship *Verona*. They were met by a large contingent of deputies. A shot was fired and a lengthy battle began, with many on both sides dead or wounded. The Everett Massacre was the bloodiest outbreak of labor violence in Northwest history.

The revolutionary stance of the IWW made employers hate to deal with Wobblies. They felt that the Wobblies were crazy anarchists and destroyers of property. Employers adopted a simple solution. Any suspected Wobbly was fired on the spot. America's entry into World War II in 1917 greatly intensified fears of radicalism at home. The IWW literature had long denounced warfare and militarism and so patriots accused the IWW of being un-American. Anti-Wobbly feeling reached a climax with the Armistice Day clash in Centralia in 1919, when parading American Legionnaires tried to rush the union office. The Wobblies defended it with gunfire, resulting in four Legionnaires killed and a Wobbly later lynched.

Public sentiment had turned against the Wobblies, and the IWW gradually lost its influence in the Pacific Northwest. By the mid 1920s the IWW had fallen apart as an effective national organization. The Wobbly hall, near Pioneer Square in Seattle, closed without fanfare in 1965, though small IWW branches still meet around the state. "For once a Wobbly, always a Wobbly."

**Source:** *Washingtonians; A Biographical Portrait of the State*, Brewster, David & Buerge, David M. ed. Sasquatch Books, Seattle, WA. 1988.

### Ivar Haglund (1905-1985)

The "corny sea captain" was born in 1905 at Alki Point. The only child of a Swedish father and Norwegian mother. Ivar's mother died when he was two, and he grew up with a dad who loved to read and listen to music. He learned the ukulele and the guitar and began singing folk songs, years ahead of the time. During the terrible Depression in Seattle in the 1930s, Ivar fell into a bohemian circle of artists and writers.

In 1938 he opened his tiny aquarium on the waterfront. It started off poorly, so Ivar, who knew something about promotion, got his own radio show on KIRO and began plugging the aquarium. The effect was instantaneous and the aquarium became very successful. In 1946, Ivar became a restaurateur and opened his now famous Acres of Clams.

Many people enjoyed Haglund's comical spirit. Behind his comedy was a shy man, a steadfast individual who cared about others and was generous with his money. The writer, Mack Mathews said that Ivar became "the natural voice for the region's homespun corn."

**Source:** *Washingtonians, A Biographical Portrait of the State*, Brewster, David & Buerge, David M. Sasquatch Books, Seattle WA. 1988.

### Woody Guthrie (1912-1967)

America's greatest folk poet, who had an influence on music, culture and even politics that is still felt, was born in Okemah, Oklahoma on July 14, 1912. Guthrie was a little guy, a bum. He spent a lot of time in Seattle. It was here that he wrote his most extraordinary series of songs, here that he gained visions, which he cherished all his life. Pete Seeger, Woody's musical comrade, says that Woody was inspired by Seattle and the Pacific Northwest.

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) had built the Bonneville Dam and

proposed to plug everyone in the region into a web of public power. The Grand Coulee, the biggest dam of all, was being built and the BPA was running into trouble. In 1939, Bonneville's information director Stephen B. Kahn, in a propaganda move, had written and produced a documentary film, *Hydro*, touting public power. A new film was being contemplated and in an effort to reach the "little guy" the folk singer angle was considered. The end result being the BPA hiring Woody Guthrie. He was signed on as a "narrator/actor."

Woody wrote about the Northwest in his folk songs. *This Land is Your Land*, *Pastures of Plenty*, *Roll on Columbia* and *Talking Columbia*, were not only among Woody's finest songs. they were songs of praise to the monumental beauty of his country - to its magnificent rivers, towering mountains and fertile green valleys. He envisioned the Pacific Northwest as a symbol of America's opportunities and riches in which every citizen could participate.

**Sources:** *A Mighty Hard Road, The Woody Guthrie Story*, Yurchenco, Henrietta. McGraw-Hill, New York. 1970. *Washingtonians, A Biographical Portrait of the State*, Brewster, David & Buerge, David M. ed. Sasquatch Books, Seattle, WA. 1988.

### Norton Clapp (1906--)

Clapp is one of the state's most influential and wealthiest people but he remains virtually unknown. He has been called "perhaps the region's most important backstage economic and political presence.... an Olympian presence on Seattle business." He was reportedly being considered by the White House for appointment as governor of Alaska.

Born into money in Pasadena, California in 1906, Clapp first met success when he and his first wife Mary (he has been married four times) started a project in 1937. This project was to become the Lakewood Center, one of the region's first suburban shopping centers, located ten miles south of Tacoma. The area boomed. Today the suburb has 65,000 people

and the center is still in family hands.

An astute businessman, Clapp has a bright, thorough, disciplined brain; a great collector of data. He has a sixth sense for land development and finding reliable people. Clapp has served on the boards of many important Northwest firms and was a mover behind the Seattle Space Needle, a civic landmark. He also built and owns the Norton Building in downtown Seattle. Clapp is the stepfather of Booth Gardner, a former governor of Washington State. He is largely responsible for the growth in size and stature of the University of Puget Sound. Clapp was very aware of being born into money. Rather than flaunt his wealth, he repaid society for his good fortune.

**Source:** *Washingtonians, A Biographical Portrait of the State*, Brewster, David & Buerge, David M. Sasquatch Books, Seattle, WA 1988.

### E. B. White

The author of the favorite children's books, *Stuart Little*, *Charlotte's Web* and *Trumpet of the Swan* was one of the greatest masters of the English language who ever lived. Elwyn Brooks White was born in Mount Vernon, New York in 1899. After graduating from Cornell University he tried unsuccessfully to get a job as a newspaper reporter in New York. With his friend Howard Cushman, he set out on a cross-country trip in White's Model T Ford. They left New York in March, 1922.

Working at odd jobs along the way, they found themselves in the Yakima Valley at harvest time. White was very impressed with the majesty of the land and wrote "I never dreamed that there was any country like it." After picking fruit for a month they went on to Seattle. Cushman left for California and White became a reporter for *The Seattle Times*. He was fascinated with Seattle and spent his free time walking and riding street cars.

He was not a good reporter and his tenure with the *Times* was short. Out of work, he bought a ticket on a steamer going to Alaska. Offered a job on the ship, he returned to Seattle and decided to return to his home in New York.

White captured the spirit of his adventures in the Pacific Northwest in *Stuart Little*, his first children's book. For White it was "The Years of Wonder", the title of an essay he wrote about his own personal adventures.

**Source:** "The Years of Wonder", Cole, T. *Columbia*, Winter 1990/91, Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA.

### **Bing Crosby (1903-1977)**

The best information of Bing Crosby's birth is that he was born Harry Lillis Crosby on May 2, 1903 in a white two-story house in Tacoma, Washington. His nickname Bing came from his fondness, as a second-grader at Webster School in Spokane, for reading a humor feature called the "Bingville Bugle." His next door neighbor chum, Valentine Hobart, noticed that young Harry resembled the caricatures of two Bingville folks and began calling him Bingo from Bingville. This was soon shortened to Bing by Crosby's friends.

Bing's parents had a fondness for music and can be credited for making music so important in the lives of all the Crosby children, especially Bing. As Bing was approaching his teen years he was filled to overflowing with music. He was known as a quick study in show business so it was typical of him continue.

Bing went to California in the late 1920s. It wasn't long before all nights were silent and all Christmases were white. Crosby's talents extended into other mediums as well. He and Bob Hope formed one of the great comedy teams in motion picture history. In 1944, while on his own, Bing won an Academy Award for his starring role in *Going My Way*.

**Source:** *Bing Crosby The Hollow Man*, Shepherd, D. & Slatzer, R. St. Martin's Press, NY. 1981.

### **Jimi Hendrix (1942-1970)**

Born in Seattle, Jimi obtained his first acoustic guitar at the age of eleven, graduating

to an electric guitar at twelve. At fourteen he was playing in a number of Seattle area rock bands. Following his discharge from the army he toured with and backed many blues artists.

In New York in 1965 he formed his own group, Jimmy James and the Blue Flames, that played around Greenwich Village. Hendrix was "discovered" there and in 1966 he went to England to form The Jimi Hendrix Experience with Noel Redding and Mitch Mitchell. This power trio was an immediate success in Europe. Following their debut in the United States at the Monterey Pop Festival, the group's first album, *Are You Experienced*, became an instant best-seller in America.

One of the two "superstar" guitarists of the Sixties, Hendrix is revered by some as the master virtuoso of the electric guitar. Undoubtedly the most adventurous and daring electric guitarist of the Sixties, he died on Sept. 18, 1970 in London at the age of 27.

**Source:** *The Rock Who's Who*, Helander, Brock. Schirmer Books, New York, 1982.

### **Bruce Lee (1940-1973)**

Lee Yuen Kam, the given name of Bruce Lee, became the hottest international superstar of his time. This 132 pound Eurasian became the greatest martial artist of the century and the biggest movie cult figure of all time. Born in San Francisco, the Lees moved to Hong Kong shortly after the birth of their son.

Never earning his father's praise or approval, Lee took to the streets to vent his frustration. Attending private British schools he was forced to fight classmates who teased him for being Chinese and Chinese students taunted him for being one-quarter Caucasian. This being the case he was able to convince his mother to let him take Wing Chun lessons to protect himself. He soon became one of the half-dozen top Wing Chun fighters in Hong Kong, thus getting the admiration denied him at home. In reality, he was a street punk, fighting many times in illegal matches. In one such



fight, he hurt the wrong person and was reported to the British crown police. Lee had dual American and Chinese citizenship, so his mother sent him to America, his other homeland.

Ending up in San Francisco in 1959, he migrated to Seattle where he was put to work in Ruby Chow's Hong Kong restaurant. Lees' father had worked with Ruby's husband, Ping. As his martial arts skills became evident, Lee soon became the toughest kid in town and he remained very serious about Wing Chun. With help from Taky Kimura, a Seattle supermarket owner, Lee set up martial arts studios.

In Hong Kong, Lee had made movies for the Southeast Asia circuit. He had enjoyed the attention it brought him. In 1964 Lee was in Hollywood working as a stunt man and giving Gung Fu lessons to movie stars. He soon got Hollywood's attention and was making movies in America

On July 10, 1973, while going over a movie script, Lee developed a headache, took an aspirin tablet, became unconscious, and died a short time later. He is buried in Seattle's Lake View Cemetery.

Bruce Lee had a certain appeal about him. He was colorful, mysterious, eccentric, and he excelled at martial arts. Sterling Silliphant, a screenwriter, said: "In my whole life, no man, no woman, was ever as exciting as Bruce Lee." These facts coupled with his suspicious death contributed to Lee being a cult figure.

**Source:** *Washingtonians, A Biographical Portrait of the State*, Brewster, David & Buerge, David M. ed. Sasquatch Books, Seattle, WA. 1988.

### George Bush (1790-1863)

Bush, with his wife Isabella and five sons, was the founder of Tumwater, the first American colony on Puget Sound. He developed a farm that was considered to be one of the most valuable and productive in early Washington. His personal qualities led him to

aid many people in ways that made possible their successful settlement.

It is important to note that Bush was a black man, a mulatto (his mother an Irish maid, his father a black man born in India), who traveled west in 1844 to escape the prejudices against his race in Missouri. Bush married Isabella James, a white native of Tennessee. Together they raised nine sons, five of whom made the trip across the Oregon Trail.

The decision by Bush and other members of his party to settle at Tumwater was a significant departure from the usual pattern of American settlement. Most pioneers settled in the Willamette Valley in the Oregon Country. In June, 1844 the Oregon provisional government passed the Black Exclusion Law which influenced Bush's decision to settle north of the Columbia River.

Pioneer life was difficult for these early settlers but Bush prospered. His holdings grew to 880 well-cultivated acres and the Bush homestead became famous for its hospitality and generosity. George Bush was a successful pioneer. He not only overcame the physical, emotional and environmental challenges presented but he was also able to defeat the societal problems caused by racism.

**Source:** "George Bush of Tumwater", Millner D. *Columbia*, Winter 1994/95. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA.

### Wing Luke (1925-1965)

Wing Chong Luke was born in Kwangtung province on Feb. 25, 1925, the year of the ox. He came to Seattle as a young boy with his father, Lung Sing Luke, and mother, Lew Fung Hai. Quick to adapt, Luke learned to speak English in a year and became fiercely patriotic about his new home and country. At Marshall Junior High School and Roosevelt High School he distinguished himself with his leadership abilities.

During World War II, while his family was being taunted and abused in Seattle, Luke served in the Army. He served overseas in the

Phillippines and Korea and returned home wearing a Bronze Star. Following the war, at the age of 21, Luke became an American citizen. He attended college, earning a law degree in 1954.

Luke served for five years as Washington State Assistant Attorney General, as chief of the Civil Rights and Real Estate Divisions. Remembering the poor treatment his parents had received during the war, open housing became a crusade for Wing Luke. In 1960, when he was elected to the Seattle City Council, Luke became the first person of Chinese ancestry - the first Asian American to be elected to public office in the Northwest. He was killed in a plane crash in 1965 while returning from a fishing trip in the Cascades.

The Wing Luke Museum, in Seattle, was created in 1967 to honor Wing Luke. The museum, the only Asian American museum in the nation (as of 1992) reveals a rich history of Asian Americans in the Pacific Northwest. It fulfilled Luke's dream of an institution that would preserve and display Asian American folk art and history.

**Sources:** *Washingtonians, A Biographical Portrait of the State*, Brewster, David & Buerge, David M. ed. Sasquatch Books, Seattle, WA. 1988. Tacoma, *The Morning News Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1992.

### Helga and Clara Estby

Thirty-six year old Helga Estby and her eighteen year old daughter Clara set out one sunny May afternoon from the *Chronicle* office in Spokane, WA to walk across the continent to New York. The year was 1896 and they were dressed in full-length Victorian dresses.

Helga, her husband Ole and their nine children risked losing their beloved family homestead unless they could raise money. They were unable to pay their mortgage and taxes. Helga had heard of "unidentified Eastern parties" who offered a \$10,000 wager if the trek could successfully be completed within seven months. Helga felt confident that she could do it. She signed the contract and convinced her

eldest daughter to accompany her and told her husband.

In the course of their journey they crossed fourteen states, several Indian reservations, mountain ranges, deserts and long, lonely stretches of land with no people, towns or food sources; they fought off highwaymen, hoboes and miners. They encountered flash floods, hurricanes and snow storms. They escaped from mountain lions, rattlesnakes and raging rivers, and they experienced the kindness extended to strangers by common folk on the frontier and in America's cities.

The women were successful. Due to minor accidents, the deadline was missed, but after some negotiation the wager was paid. Upon arriving home, they learned that two of the Estby children, Bertha and Johnny, had died recently of "black diphtheria." Because Helga was not at home to help, bitter resentment was created in the family. Criticized for deserting her family, Helga sank into depression and she never spoke of the trip again. Clara, distraught from the unkindness of family members and neighbors, moved away. Eventually she was reunited with her family but the trip was a forbidden subject to speak about.

In 1916 Helga began secretly writing the memoirs of her American odyssey. When she died of a stroke at age eighty, her daughter Ida burned the manuscript. America has lost the observations of a mother and daughter who visited with political leaders, Indian chiefs and common folk; a permanent historical record of life in 1896 from a female perspective.

**Source:** "A Victorian Odyssey", Hunt, Linda L., *Columbia*, Summer 1995. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA.

### The Spirit of Friendship

In October of 1832, a small Japanese ship call the *Hojun-maru* lost its rudder when it was struck by a typhoon in the Sea of Japan. Deprived of its steering, the crippled craft drifted in the Pacific Ocean for 14 months, finally capsizing 15 miles south of Cape Flattery near the northwest corner of what is

now the state of Washington.

The only three survivors of this tragic 4,000 mile journey - Iwakichi, Kyuikichi, and Otokichi - were held in captivity for several months by Makah Indians. They were freed in the spring of 1834 by a rescue party led by Capt. John McLoughlin of the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Fort Vancouver.

While receiving instruction in English and other aspects of Western culture, the three Japanese sailors were befriended by a boy who lived near the fort with his trading post family. The boy, named Ranald MacDonald, was so intrigued by the fascinating stories of Japan that he decided he would someday investigate.

Ranald MacDonald was the son of Archibald MacDonald, a Scottish fur trader working for the Hudson's Bay Company, and Princess Sunday (also called Raven) daughter of Comcomly, a chief of the Chinook Indians. The elder MacDonald wanted his son to be a banker, but young Ranald's need to satisfy his sense of adventure was too great.

In June of 1848 - at the age of twenty-four - MacDonald set sail for Japan as a deck hand on the whaling ship *Plymouth*. Detailing his quest in a journal, MacDonald wrote that his purpose "was to learn of them; and if occasion should offer, to instruct them of us."

To enter Japan during this period was to defy a 200-year-old imperial edict which threatened harsh penalties to any foreigners who set foot on Japanese soil. Nevertheless, MacDonald persisted in his plans. He borrowed a 27-foot sailboat from the ship's captain and intentionally capsized it in sight of a village on Rishiri, a small volcanic island near the northern tip of Japan.

After being rescued by friendly Ainu fishermen, MacDonald was turned over to the local authorities. He was sent to Nagasaki, where he was imprisoned but treated kindly.

MacDonald quickly grew to be friends with the Japanese and eventually became the first

teacher of the English language in Japan. When Commodore Perry arrived with the U.S. Navy in 1854, one of MacDonald's students - Moriyama Einosuke - served as interpreter for the negotiations which resulted in the first treaty between the United States and Japan.

A seasoned adventurer, MacDonald also traveled to Australia, Europe, Canada and the Pacific Northwest. He spent his last years in a log cabin at Toroda, on the banks of the Kettle River in the state of Washington. Following his death in 1894, he was buried in a small Indian cemetery near Curlew in the northeast corner of Washington.

The special relationship between the Pacific Northwest and Japan, established more than 150 years ago, is the result of MacDonald's willingness to learn of another culture. His accomplishment is a tribute to the power of friendship, a power that has repeatedly overcome the obstacles which often divide different peoples and different nations.

Courtesy of the Office of the Secretary of State.

### **Seattle's Pike Place Market**

Among Seattle's pioneer Italians was George Colello who arrived in 1875 and established a vegetable farm near present-day First Avenue and South Jackson Street. As the city grew in population, Colello was forced to move progressively south until he secured land in South Park on which he and other Italian and Japanese truck farmers raised a variety of fresh produce. They transported the tomatoes, leeks, and other vegetables almost daily during the growing season to Pike Place Market which came under the ownership of another Italian immigrant, Joe Desimone, and developed into one of the largest fresh food outlets on the West Coast.

# Indian Legends

Legends are stories and myths used by the Indians to explain a variety of things: how the world began, how natural wonders occurred, how people should act. Many stories were about animals with magical powers and human characteristics. Many tribes had their own languages and names and words to tell their stories.

## **Tsagigla'lal -- She-Who-Watches**

A woman had a house where the village of N-xlu'-dix (Wishram) was later built. She was chief of all who lived in the region. That was long ago before Coyote came up the river and changed things, and people were not yet real people.

After a time Coyote in his travels came to this place and asked the inhabitants if they were living well or ill. They sent him to their chief, who lived up in the rocks, where she could look down on the village and know all that was going on.

Coyote climbed up to her home and asked, "What kind of living do you give these people? Do you treat them well, or are you one of those evil women?" -- "I am teaching them how to live well and to build good houses," she said. "Soon the world is going to change," he told her, "and women will no longer be chiefs. You will be stopped from being a chief."

Then he changed her into a rock, with the command, "You shall stay here and watch over the people who live at this place."

All the people know that Tsagigla'lal sees all things for whenever they are looking up at her those large eyes are watching them.

## **The Camas Woman**

There were three brothers, all great warriors. Pa'-cum-kin (Mt. McKinney, British Columbia ) was the oldest. Choo'-pahk (Mt. Chopaka, Washington) was the second brother, while N'wel-quilt-tum (Big Moses Mt., Washington) was the youngest. These three brothers wished to marry the same girl, the daughter of the big Kalispel Chief. Her name was Camas-woman. But her father would not consent for her to marry a warrior who was not of her own tribe, her own people.

One sun Camas-woman filled her basket with camas roots and started for the land of the Okanogans. She went to meet her lovers. As she drew near home, the brothers, who were all powerful men, saw her coming in their dreams. The three set out to meet the virgin of the Kalispels.

As they all took the same trail, there was soon trouble. They met the maiden at Moch'chin (near Molson, WA) where they fought over her. Choo'-pahk, the strongest of the brothers, cut off the head of Pa'-cum-kin, smashing his body almost flat. He threw it towards the snow-land. The youngest brother, of cowardly nature, and whom Camas-woman loved best, ran away towards the warm-land. This angered Camas-woman. Taking the camas from her basket she threw it back to her people, the Kalispel Tribe. Then, transforming all of her lovers into mountains, she changed herself into a rock. She sits there this day at Moch'-chin. It has been the custom since that time for all troubles to be brought to her with but little pay. For a small gift she rewards with good fortune, with good luck in war and love.

**The Chinook wind story --** There was a time when the Wolf, Salmon, and the Arctic Wind People could not agree whether to allow the warm winds off the ocean to continue coming inland or to allow the cold winter winds to continue to blow indefinitely.

The five Arctic Wind Brothers went to the five Wolf Brothers with a plan to challenge Salmon Chief to a wrestling match. Whoever would win the contest would win the war and could have his way about the wind. "When we defeat Salmon Chief," said one of the Arctic Wind Brothers, "we will spread snow, ice and cold throughout this land." The Wolf Brothers

liked the idea and said that they would kill all the Salmon People. The Arctic Wind Brothers challenged Salmon Chief to a wrestling match, and the Chief reluctantly accepted. They met on the frozen floor of the Columbia River, where Salmon Chief defeated three of the Arctic Wind Brothers but lost to the fourth. The Arctic Wind

Brother threw Salmon Chief onto the ice and killed him. In a killing frenzy, the allies of the Wolf and Arctic Wind Brothers began destroying the Salmon People and smashing every egg that came forth from the wife of Salmon Chief. The Wolf Brothers popped every salmon egg, except one that became wedged in the crack of a flat rock. Try as they might they could not get that egg. Meanwhile the weather turned so cold that old Coyote began to wish he had sided with Salmon Chief. Dark, black clouds enveloped the Northwest, and freezing rain flooded the earth. The Creator had seen the wrestling match and had sent the rain to save the last egg of Salmon Chief's wife. For five sacred days it rained, nourishing that egg until it became a tiny salmon. The newborn entered the river and allowed the current to carry it to the Pacific.

The young salmon met his father's mother, who took care of him, nurtured him, and encouraged him to become strong. Grandmother Salmon told the boy about his

parents and how they had died. The young boy vowed to "defeat the Arctic Wind Brothers and win back the power they took from the Salmon People." The boy grew strong enough to challenge the Arctic Wind Brothers to another wrestling match. Grandmother was so proud of him she gave him the name Young Chinook Wind. She said he would carry with him the warmth of the ocean's current as he traveled east up the Columbia River. Young Chinook Wind wrestled the Arctic Wind Brothers, defeating all five of them. Tired of perpetual winter, Coyote and the Animal People cheered Young Chinook Wind to victory. The weak sister of the Arctic Wind Brothers escaped, promising to return now and then to blanket the region with snow, cold, and ice; but her brothers had lost their hold on the Northwest. The Wolf Brothers raced away into the Cascade Mountains, and the Animal People proclaimed the warm wind should be named after Chinook Salmon. This then is how the warm, powerful wind got its name.

**Sources:** *Peoples of Washington*, White, Sid & Solberg, S. E. ed. Washington State University Press, Pullman, WA 1989. *Washington Women, A Centennial Celebration* Vol. 1, James-Wilson, Jennifer & Owings-Kilmek, Brenda. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Olympia, WA 1989.



# African Americans in Washington Timeline

Washington's largest population of African ancestry is composed of Americans, whose ancestors were brought to the Western Hemisphere as slaves before the end of the eighteenth century. African Americans from all parts of the United States came to Washington in two great waves, the first in the late 1800s, the next during World War II. The majority of Washington's more than 91,000 Black residents live in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. Beginning with George Bush in 1845, black people have continued to come to Washington in search of a place with less prejudice and more opportunity.

1854 - George Bush was the only African American to receive a Donation Land grant in Washington.

1852 - George Washington and his wife Mary Jane came to Lewis County.

1850s and 1860s - Small numbers of Blacks, both individuals and families, were scattered around the territory.

1875 - George Washington registered the plat of his town, present-day Centralia.

1880s - African American communities emerged in Seattle, Tacoma, Roslyn and Spokane. The miners strikes, of 1888 & 1889 in Roslyn, brought hundreds of Black miners there and pushed the population of Blacks to more than a thousand in the state. The largest single industry employing Black laborers in

Washington in the 1880s and 1890s was coal mining.

1880 Federal census: 180 African Americans in Washington.

1890 Federal census: 1,602 African Americans in Washington.

1889 & 1890 - Reverend C. Augustus organized the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) churches in Tacoma, Roslyn, Seattle and Spokane. The churches gave the Black communities in Washington their stability and continuity. The churches were both social and religious centers. With the churches came schools affiliated with them to meet the educational needs of Black children in the communities.

Oct. 1891 - Two Black men were elected to serve on the Franklin school board.

1912 - Nettie J. Asberry organized the first chapter of the NAACP in Tacoma.

1960s & 1970s - Civil Rights efforts brought about momentous changes in Washington State.

July 1988 - Charles Z. Smith, the first African American to serve as a judge in the state, was appointed to the Washington State Supreme Court.



# Asian/Pacific Americans in Washington

Washington's Asian/Pacific Americans have origins in countries with varied languages, political and economic systems, religions and customs. They share a common history of struggle and resistance to oppressive legislation that sought to prevent them from finding a permanent place in Washington. Their labor was important to the economic development of the state.

The immigrants from Asia and the Pacific who came east across the Pacific Ocean to settle in what is now Washington State were predominantly young single men eager to make a better life for themselves. Hawaiians were the first of these immigrants to work in large numbers in Washington. Known for their great seamanship, the Hawaiians were employed as sailors. Later they were used to provide some of the first skilled and unskilled laborers for the fur trade. There were Hawaiian communities scattered throughout the Pacific Northwest including Fort Vancouver and Fort Walla Walla.

The Chinese were the first Asians to arrive in large numbers in the nineteenth century. Those that first came in the 1860s to Washington were drawn by news of the discovery of gold in Eastern Washington, but many more Chinese were recruited in the 1870s to work on railroad construction and in the other growing industries of the area.

Mining was one of the first major industries to arise in Washington after the decline of the fur trade, and Chinese were prominent there. Chinese labor was important in the gold and coal mines of Washington. A class of Chinese small businessmen arose to serve the needs of the miners in the Chinese mining camps. They began operating stores, laundries, and barber shops and growing fruits and vegetables for the miners.

Critical to the development of

Washington's economy was a railroad transportation system which could move people and products efficiently. Chinese were soon recruited to help build the major railroad lines in Washington. The Chinese were instrumental in building every major railroad line in Washington and the tunnel through the Cascade Mountains.

The Chinese were Puget Sound's first non-Indian fishermen. The Chinese fished in Elliott Bay, at Port Madison and established a fishing colony locally called "Hong Kong" near Manzanita on the west side of Maury Island. The Chinese were some of the earliest fish cannery workers along the Columbia River and Puget Sound where the canneries were located.

The lumber industry also benefited from Chinese labor. In the early years of the lumber industry between 1857 and 1889 Chinese helped to construct early logging roads in Kitsap County and along Hood Canal and worked in various lumber mills.

Japanese were similarly recruited to Washington to provide needed labor. Many Japanese workers came to the Pacific Northwest because of the high pay and plentiful job opportunities there. Like the Chinese they also worked on the railroads and in the lumber industries. Unable to obtain commercial fishing licenses in Washington, the Japanese did not play an important role in the fishing industry. Japanese in Washington eventually sought self-employment through establishing farms, dairies and small businesses.

Filipinos began to migrate to Hawaii and the Pacific Coast states around the turn of the century. Early Filipinos included Filipino wives of American servicemen who had fought in the Spanish-American War and students. However, most Filipinos came as laborers drawn by the continuing need for labor in Washington. The Philippine Islands were a United States colony.

Filipinos had been educated under an American educational system and they believed in the American Dream. They came to Washington in search of further education and work. They provided needed labor, especially in agriculture and the canneries from the 1920s on.

The main settlements of Koreans in Washington were Seattle on the westside and Yakima on the eastside. They, too, worked mainly as laborers in Washington's industries.

World War II proved to be a turning point for Asian American communities in Washington. For Japanese Americans, World War II was a time of imprisonment and near destruction of their ethnic community; for other Asian groups it was a time of improving their legal status. With the outbreak of World War II on December 7, 1941 Japanese immigrants in

Washington became enemy aliens. With the issuing of Executive Order 9066 by President Roosevelt on February 19, 1942, the Japanese Americans were all forcibly rounded up, removed from their homes and interned in inland concentration camps in California, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas. This removal started with Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans on March 30, 1942. They were sent to Manzanar in California. Most Seattle Japanese Americans were sent to Minidoka, Idaho. Some were sent at first to Tule Lake in northern California. Yakima Valley Japanese Americans were sent to Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Two-thirds of those so interned were U.S. citizens.





# European Americans in Washington

The majority of present-day Washingtonians are of European descent. Diverse ethnic communities situated around the state mirror this: from Finnish loggers in southwestern Washington's Willapa Hills and Dutch farmers in Whatcom County to Ballard's Norwegians and the Russian-German's of the Big Bend country. European cultural identities are retained and celebrated in Washington where the Northwest landscapes are so similar to the homelands of Europe.

The "Great Migration" of 1843 brought nearly 900 immigrants across the Oregon Trail to the sparsely settled Willamette Valley in Oregon Country. Most of these immigrants were descendants of European colonists who had come to America a century or two earlier. While native-born Americans were the overwhelming majority of travelers on the Oregon Trail, there also were Germans, English, Dutch, and French in the wagon trains of the 1840s. Immigrants were attracted to the Pacific Northwest in unprecedented numbers during the 1850s on a quest for land, gold and business opportunities.

Europeans migrated to Washington in two "waves", the first being from 1840 to the 1880s and the second from the 1880s to World War I. An important figure during the "second wave" was a man named Henry Villard, who came to the United States from Bavaria in 1853. Taking an interest in railroads and finding Oregon to be "a chosen land", he was instrumental in the migration of European Americans to the region. He incorporated the Oregon Improvement Company in 1880 which had far-reaching consequences on European immigration to Washington and he also was responsible for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Portland in 1882 and Tacoma in 1887, which marked a watershed event in the movement of European Americans to the region.

That Washington's European American communities retain a vibrant ethnic identity is evident in religious life, occupational patterns, folk traditions and other cultural expressions. Visitors can catch a glimpse of these distinctive features at annual celebrations held across the state.



# Hispano Americans in Washington

Hispanos stand as Washington's largest ethnic minority. Approximately eighty-five percent are of Mexican ancestry, most of whom are American born. The Mexican American community has flourished in this state for several generations. Since the 1960s many new Hispano communities have been established by families emigrating from Latin America including Cuba, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Chile, Peru and from countries in Central America.

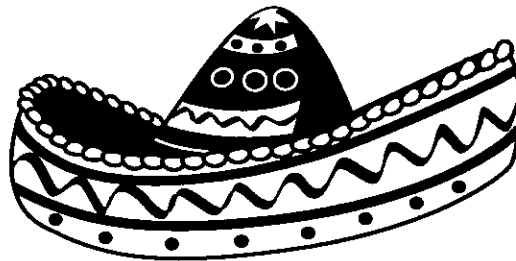
Mexican American historical literature stresses a northward push from central Mexico, from the sixteenth century; the Mexican Northward Movement. It vies historically with the Westward Movement in the United States, though preceding it by about 200 years. Both movements represent major migratory events with the Pacific Coast as a common endpoint.

The first stage of the Mexican Northward Movement spawned a network of Spanish-speaking communities used later as stepping stones by Hispano settlers. These communities represent a rooting of a northwardly spreading Spanish-speaking people. This initial phase of the Northward Movement thus spread Mexican-Spanish culture as far north as San Francisco and as far east as Nacagdoches.

In the late 1930s, the Texas "Mexicans" became the core of a vast army of roving workers forced to migrate in pursuit of a livelihood. Cotton had become King in Texas and Mexican labor was an important factor in its success. Mexicans and Mexican Americans got caught up in an economic whirlwind that cast

them around Texas, following the cotton growing regions of the state. This "big-swing" in Texas contributed to the second stage of the Northward Movement. As cotton moved west into Arizona and California so did the Mexican American migrant workers. When other agro-commercial crops made their appearance in the American West, Mexican American laborers were there too. Spanish-speaking workers headed for the sugar beet-producing states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah and others. From places like Idaho and Wyoming, Mexican Americans began to find their way into eastern Washington, in the third stage of the Northward Movement. Apart from this three-staged advance, many Chicanos arrived in western Washington communities by virtue of their military service. Military duty during World War II, and after, became one of the most important avenues of change for Mexican Americans because it provided geographical and socio-economic mobility in a way not possible before. Many other Mexican Americans made their home in western Washington because of their professional training. They did not originally arrive as part of the agricultural migrant stream, originating in Texas, nor were they connected with the military.

**Source:** *Peoples of Washington*, White, Sid & Solberg, S. E. ed. Washington State University Press, Pullman, WA 1989.

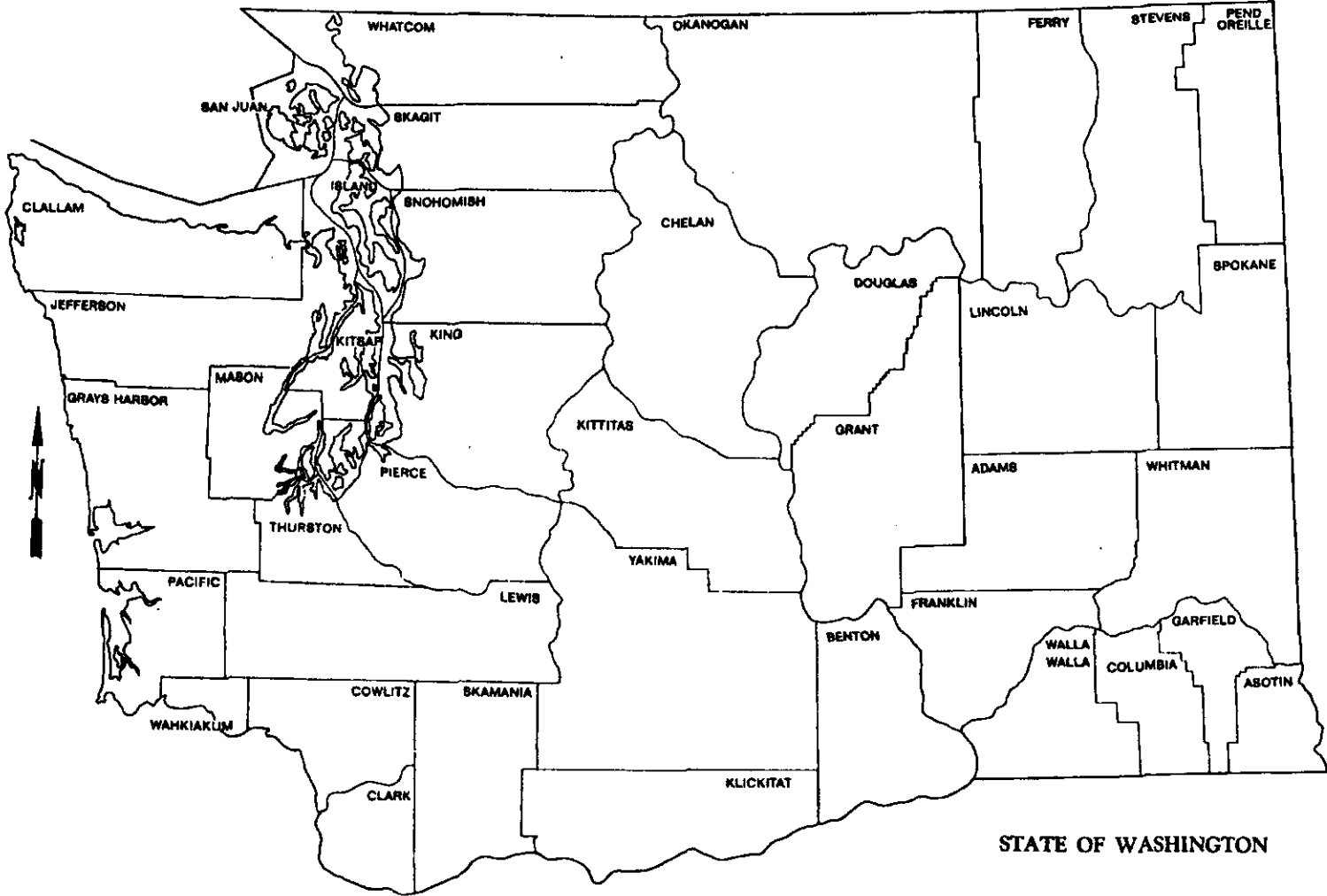


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STATE OF WASHINGTON

Form No. 1.

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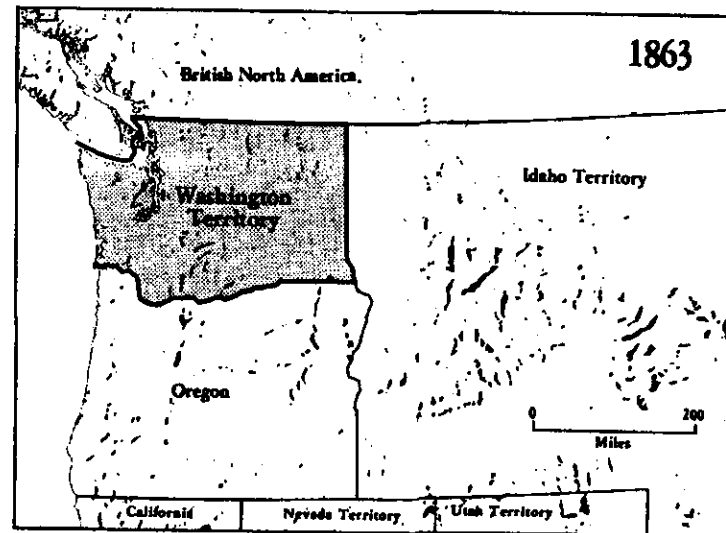
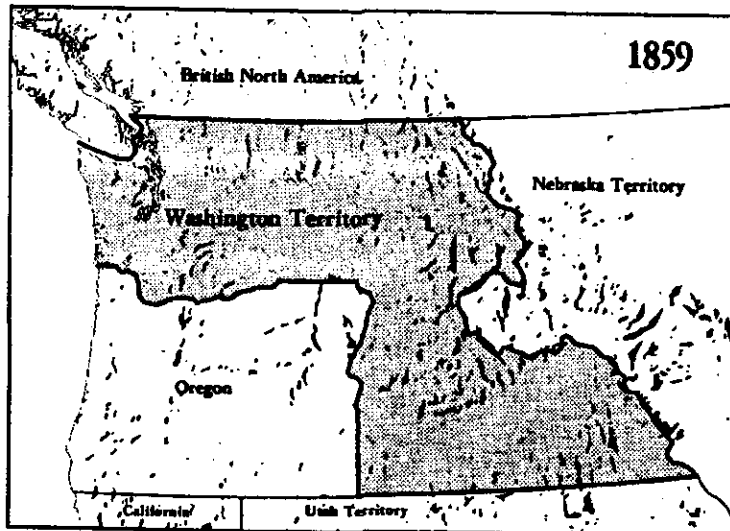
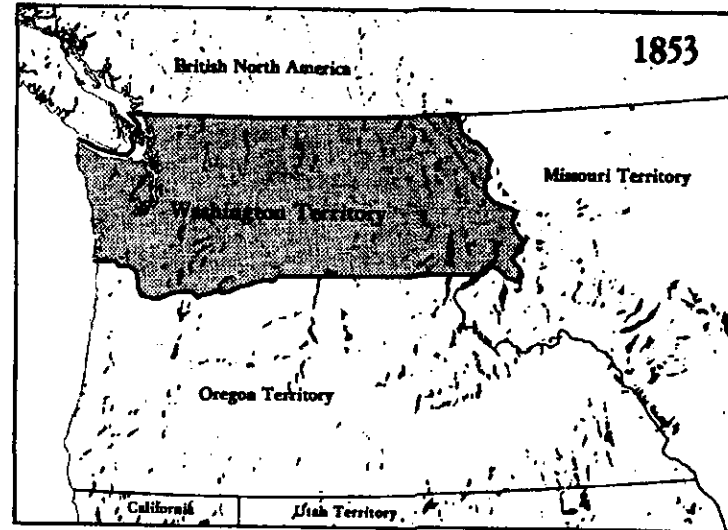
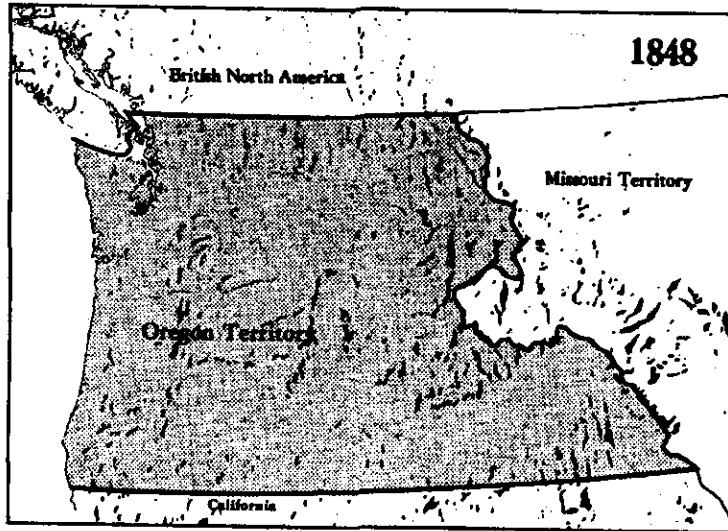
Received at Washington Nov 11 1889  
Executive Mansion  
 to you Elisha P. Terry

The president signed the proclamation  
 declaring Washington to be a state in the union  
 at five o'clock and twenty seven minutes this  
 afternoon

*John Blair*

From the Collections of the Washington State Archives

# EVOLUTION OF TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES



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