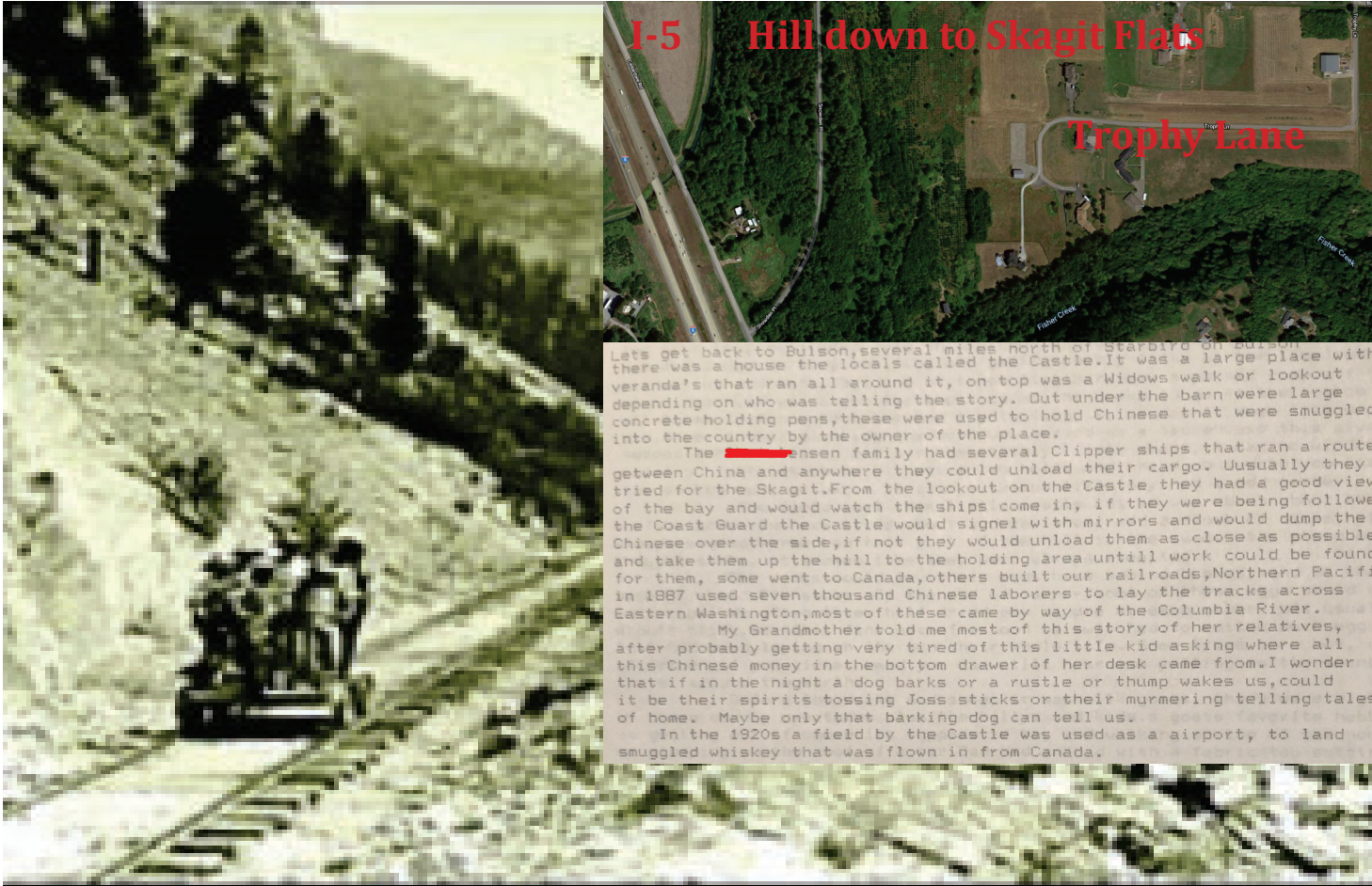


# CHINESE LABORERS

## History

In the mid 1800s, Chinese came to work on the railroads or seek gold. But 80 years before, they were the laborers at Nootka Sound brought in via the trade route from Cape Horn. One hundred twenty Chinese laborers arrived at Nootka Sound in 1778 where they built houses, a dockyard, and a sailing ship, the *North West America*. The next year another 70 Chinese craftsmen were brought over from Canton. Shortly after the arrival of this second group, the settlement was seized by the Spanish who used them to build a fort (twice), tear it down (twice) and build a village. Some were sent to work in a nearby mine. A 1794 agreement between Spain and England had both countries agree to leave. No records exist as to the fate of the Chinese.



## Ethnobotanical Gardens

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

## Legends & Lessons

After the building of the railroads, it became apparent that Chinese immigration to the West Coast might swamp that of the European. In 1882 the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed leading to a “black market” of smuggled Chinese (from Canada and Canton) arriving by ship into Milltown. Local logging companies needed track laid; Douglas Fir stumps could only be removed by hard labor. Two miles north of here stood a house called the “Castle.” Ships arriving with Chinese could not see trailing US revenue cutters “over the horizon” (because of the curvature of the earth), but the Castle could!



If a light was seen burning in the Castle's 3rd floor window (mirror), a ship was scuttled to the handcuffed Chinese doom. If not, they were off-loaded and purchased for a month's serf "transportation fee" (buyers would ride down Milltown Road to a concrete pit, look down into the holding pen, and select among the huddled Chinese). Milltown Lutheran Church supported and cared for a small Tent City to its west. The "free" laborers who were in transition needed a place to live, even though, at the time, it was in violation of Law (the 1st U.S. Federal Law ever to be passed for the exclusion of a specific ethnic group) to be or assist an illegal immigrant.

<i>Douglas Fung</i> (28)	<i>Douglas Hubbard</i> (28)	<i>Edgar Snow</i> (32)	<i>Bitter Cherry</i> (64)	<i>Bitter Root</i> (41)	<i>Crowberry</i> (30)	<i>Blackcap Raspberry</i> (8)	<i>Blue Elderberry</i> (86)	<i>Bracken Fern</i> (50)	<i>Bottle Pickerel</i> (32)	<i>Broad-Leaved Shooting Star</i> (28)	<i>Buffalo Berry</i> (86)	<i>Cacaya</i> (7)	<i>Catalpa</i> (95)	<i>Chokeberry</i> (67)	<i>Clarksia</i> (40)	<i>Coastal Black Raspberry</i> (74)	<i>Common Juniper</i> (38)	<i>Cow Parsley</i> (36)
<i>Douglas Fung</i> (28)	<i>Douglas Hubbard</i> (28)	<i>Englemann Spruce</i> (32)	<i>Evergreen Huckleberry</i> (96)	<i>Fairy Tale of the Valley</i> (47)	<i>Fairy Tale of the Valley</i> (47)	<i>Fairy Tale of the Valley</i> (47)	<i>Gander's Shampoo</i> (54)	<i>Goat Vetch</i> (78)	<i>Golden Caster</i> (92)	<i>Great Cactus</i> (41)	<i>Hayi Manzana</i> (32)	<i>Hareh Indian Painswort</i> (21)	<i>Highbush Cranberry</i> (98)	<i>Indian Elder</i> (34)	<i>Indian Tulip</i> (32)	<i>Kinnikinnick</i> (33)		
<i>Leafy Lamb</i> (4)	<i>Leavis' Mock Orange</i> (37)	<i>Lavender</i> (46)	<i>Lavonic Fern</i> (43)	<i>Low Oregon Grape</i> (30)	<i>Madras</i> (11)	<i>Northa Rose</i> (79)	<i>Oregon Bistard</i> (55)	<i>Oregon White</i> (80)	<i>Osaka</i> (54)	<i>Pacific Crabapple</i> (78)	<i>Pacific Hazelnut</i> (26)	<i>Pacific Tree Fern</i> (2)	<i>Paper Birch</i> (18)	<i>Pearly Swallowtail</i> (98)	<i>Pelaez Gorseworts</i> (36)	<i>Plantain</i> (62)	<i>Pondrose Pine</i> (41)	<i>Pageet Balsamroot</i> (94)
<i>Swamp Currant</i> (75)	<i>Sweet Cherry</i> (33)	<i>Sweet Fern</i> (64)	<i>Tall Oregon Grape</i> (34)	<i>Thimbleberry</i> (81)	<i>Toothed Wood Fern</i> (29)	<i>Trailing Blackberry</i> (83)	<i>Tule</i> (88)	<i>Twinflower</i> (43)	<i>Vanilla Leaf</i> (8)	<i>Yash Maple</i> (31)	<i>Yash Currant</i> (73)	<i>Western Columbine</i> (48)	<i>Western Dock</i> (14)	<i>Western Lady's Slipper</i> (46)	<i>Western Honeyuckle</i> (46)	<i>Western Larch</i> (39)	<i>Western Madroño</i> (94)	<i>Western Red Cedar</i> (93)

Western Strawberry (33) Wild Onion (06) Wild Onion (05) Willow (over 30 species) (05) Yarrow (02) Yellowbells (34) Yellow Pond Lily (56)

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

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