

## History

The Tlingit of Alaska and the Haida of British Columbia had, since time immemorial, periodically conducted raiding expeditions against the Coast Salish peoples of the Puget Sound. The Salish were a source of slave labor. Northwest Coast native maritime technology was unsurpassed among First Nations peoples and raiding parties would travel in large dugout canoes at distances of up to a thousand miles. This included the treacherous unprotected waters north of Vancouver Island. The largest of these canoes could hold 100 warriors and their equipment. These raids continued even after the 1846 demarcation of the border between the United States and Canada, then controlled by the United Kingdom.



John Hauberg started the Pilchuck Tree Farm by purchasing the Claud Davis Farm a mile to the East shortly after WW II. It had 3,000 acres of strawberry fields and the barn foundations can be still found today at the Pilchuck Glass School. Claud lived on a 60' sailboat harbored in LaConnor and would visit in his old pickup. During the War, picking time for the strawberries would see the buses roll in from Canada filled with Haida; they had a village by where the Glass School's gate now is. In those days there was no stop/start border between the US and Canada. We were on the same side; strange that we have a border today with us having 2 large moats protecting both Countrys' shores ... and the US effectively providing Canada with military protection.

# Ethnobotanical Gardens

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

[illegible]

The Farm Museum and Garden code is to provide Washington State public school students a visual, non-text, introduction to NW plants, and the 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 Agreement under P.L.C. as well as taken with assistance of local school districts and the Stillaguamish Tribe. "Plant probe", QR Code links, and photos are Washington State: [www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov) (attribution: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), Wikipedia, and the LoofWays [www.biology.burke.washington.edu/loofways/index.html](http://www.biology.burke.washington.edu/loofways/index.html) under educational use. URL links provided by: USDA, NARS, 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 4.24.020 allowing public recreational use, including nature trails.

## Legends & Lessons

In 1857, a party of northern natives traveled by canoe into Puget Sound on a mission of vengeance. Following the death of one of their chiefs and 27 other tribal members in an attack by the USS Massachusetts the previous year, the party searched for a white Hyas Tyee (great chief) in retaliation. Knocking on Isaac Ebey's door on Whidbey Island, the natives called him out of the house, killed, and beheaded him. His wife and children fled to a blockhouse on the ridge.

There is question as to whether the raiders were Haida (as inscribed on a marker at Ebey's Landing) or Tlingits led by a female relative of the slain chief in the earlier *USS Massachusetts* attack. History is unclear because British authorities demurred on pursuing or attacking Russian Territory peoples as they passed through Victoria's British waters. Ebey's killers were never caught.

History belongs to those who write it. And “it” all happened 15 miles to the west of where you now stand. But the lesson remains, never answer a door unless you know and trust the person on the other side.