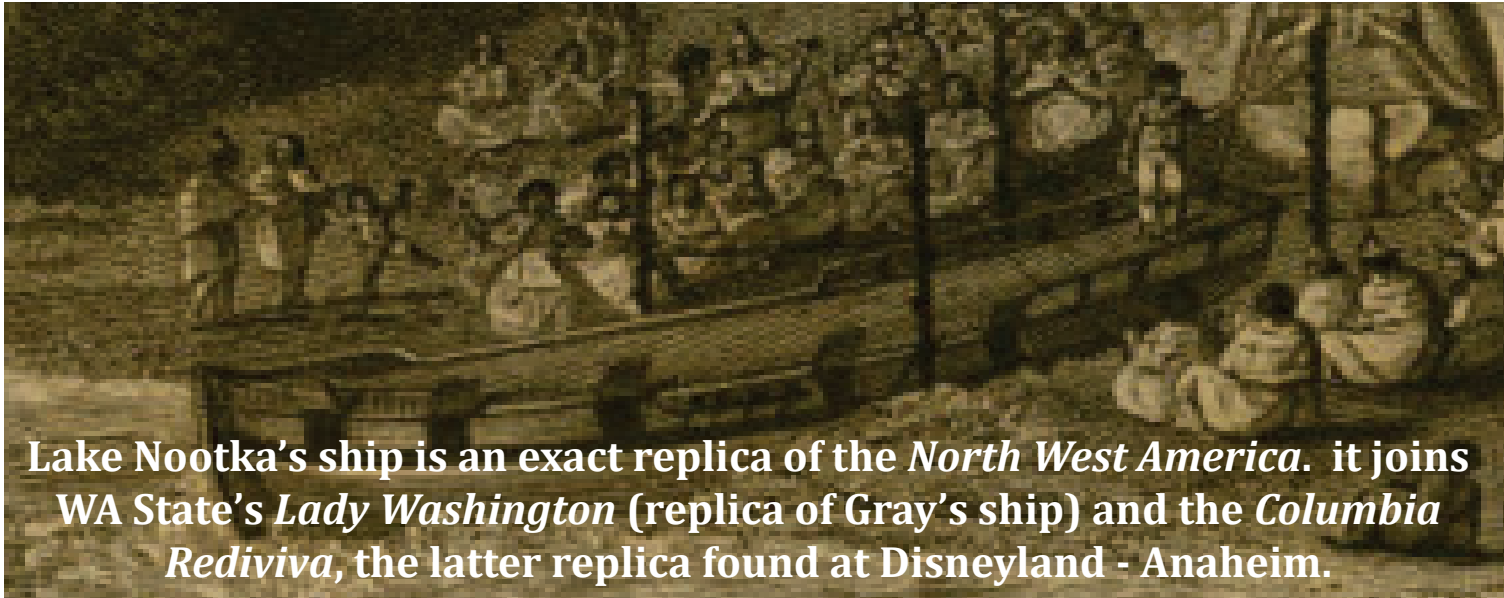


FIRST NW SHIP PORTUGUESE?

History

The *North West America*, flying under the Portuguese flag, re-entered Nootka Sound where it had been commissioned September 19, 1788 (painting below). A Spanish ship awaited and similar to what had happened to British ships, the captain and crew were arrested and the “tub,” fresh from Hawaii was seized. The *North West America* was never returned. It became a Spanish ship, renamed *Santa Gertrudis la Magna* and later *Santa Saturnina*. The boat was used by the Spanish for several exploration voyages, including José María Narváez’s discovery and exploration of the Strait of Georgia in 1791 and the mapping and naming of the San Juan Islands. Spain ceded its rights to the US in 1819. These latter Spanish trips were the winning argument for the San Juan Islands becoming American.



Lake Nootka’s ship is an exact replica of the *North West America*. it joins WA State’s *Lady Washington* (replica of Gray’s ship) and the *Columbia Rediviva*, the latter replica found at Disneyland - Anaheim.

Legends & Lessons

The Spanish arrived at Nootka Sound on 5 May 1789. They found ships already there. One was a British ship the *Iphigenia Nubiana* sailing under a Portuguese flag. It was seized and the captain arrested. The other two ships were American, the *Columbia Rediviva* and the *Lady Washington*, that had wintered at Nootka Sound. Over the summer a number of other ships arrived. All British commercial ships were seized on the grounds of violating Spanish rights of trade and navigation on the coast. Interestingly, the Spanish were using English law. The only English ships licensed to trade along the northwest coast of the American continent were those flying the flag of the East India Company. English ships circumvented this (claiming of their profits) by flying the Portuguese flag. This is/was known as flying “false colors.” (In warfare at sea, a belligerent warship may fly the flag of a country other than its own in order to deceive an enemy into believing that it is neutral or even a ship of the enemy’s own navy. Penalties, however, are harsh should one be caught flying false colors.)



Nootka Sound - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia.org



Launch of the North West
oregonhistoryproject.org

Shipbuilding in the Pacific Northwest 185

Chronological Table of the Chief Coast-Built Vessels 1788-1795

Date	Name	Place	Kind
1788	Northwest America	Nootka Sound	schooner
1792	Adventure	Clayoquot Sound	sloop
1811	Dolly	Astoria	schooner
1841	Star of Oregon	Swan Island	schooner



Nootka Sound ...

Ethnobotanical Gardens

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

American Dogwood (42) Balding Rose (78) Beach Strawberry (22) Bitter Cherry (66) Bitter Root (41) Black Crowberry (30) Blackcap Raspberry (88) Blue Elderberry (86) Bracken Fern (69) Bristle Prickle Pear (52) Broad-Leaved Shooting Star (28) Buffalo Berry (90) Caneberry (71) Cattail (95) Chokeberry (67) Clarkia (40) Coastal Black Gooseberry (74) Common Juniper (38) Cow Parsnip (36) Douglas Fir (68) Douglas Hawthorn (27) Englemann Spruce (28) Evergreen Huckleberry (96) False Lily of the Valley (47) Madonia (11) Nootka Rose (79) Oregon Buckle (53) Oregon White Day (76) Osage (54) Pacific Crabapple (7) Pacific Haulm (26) Pacific Yew (92) Paper Birch (18) Nearly Everlasting (95) Pioneer Gooseberry (74) Plantain (62) Podemosa Plant (61) Poplar (63) Quaking Aspen (65) Red Alder (67) Red Elderberry (87) Red Flowering Currant (77) Red Huckleberry (97) Red Stem Ceanothus (22) Red-Osier Dogwood (25) Salal (35) Salmonberry (82) Saskatoon Serviceberry (88) Scouring Rush (21) Shore Pine (66) Siberian Springbush (24) Sitka Spruce (59) Small Cedar (20) Strawberry (91) Sulfur Bush (17) Spreading Snowberry (99) Swamp Laurel (73) Sweet Birch (65) Tall Oregon Grape (63) Thorny Huckleberry (83) Tuckermann (29) Tule (68) Tuleblossom (61) Yucca (69) Yucca (69) Yucca (69)

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