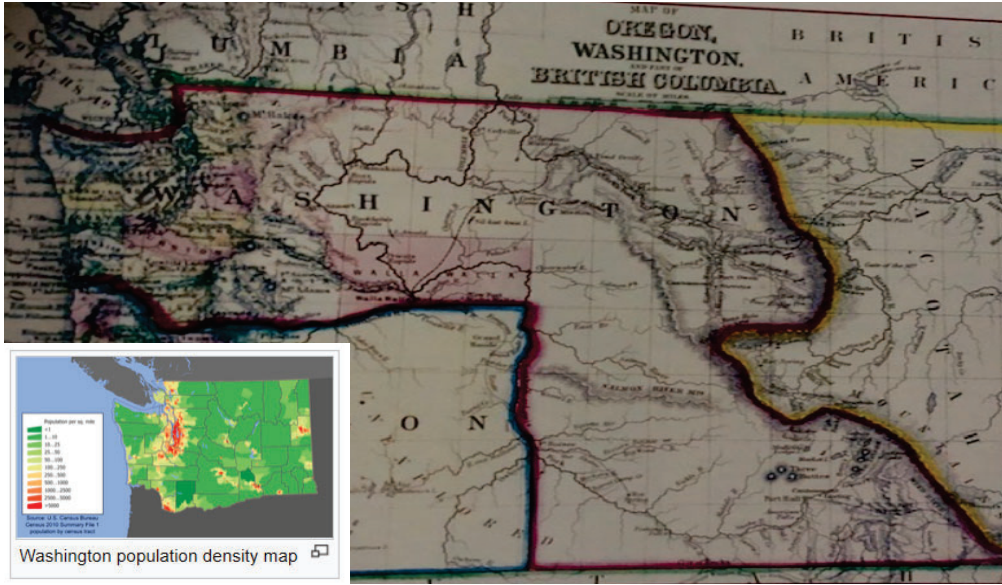


WASHINGTON STATEHOOD

History

Washington became the 42nd state on November 11, 1889. Years before that the growing populace of Oregon Territory north of the Columbia River had formally requested a new territory. This request was granted by the U.S. government in 1853 as Oregon prepared to become a state. Then there was a 36 year wait! A first draft of a Washington State constitution was drafted in 1878 and was used extensively in the the drafting of the final 1889 constitution. The boundary of Washington Territory initially extended farther east than the present's, including what is now the Idaho Panhandle, parts of western Montana, and land to the southeast that was left behind when Oregon was admitted as a state in 1859. The creation of Idaho Territory in 1863 established the final eastern border. (Note how the San Juan Islands were not included in the 1853 map of the new Washington Territory shown below.)



Pilchuck Artists

9. **Shirley Winters** (1911-1998) **Chuck Loper** (1911-1998) **John Chittes** (1911-1998) **8. Tracy Glover** (1911-1998) **7. Ryan Marsh** (1911-1998) **6. Chuck VanAntwerp** (1911-1998) **5. Marc Rotundo** (1911-1998) **4. Jean Sabatino** (1911-1998) **3. Katia Pritzschke** (1911-1998) **2. Scott Benfield** (1911-1998) **1. Dante Marioni** (1911-1998)

10. **Ann Wahlstrom** (1911-1998) **9. Shirley Winters** (1911-1998) **8. Tracy Glover** (1911-1998) **7. Ryan Marsh** (1911-1998) **6. Chuck VanAntwerp** (1911-1998) **5. Marc Rotundo** (1911-1998) **4. Jean Sabatino** (1911-1998) **3. Katia Pritzschke** (1911-1998) **2. Scott Benfield** (1911-1998) **1. Dante Marioni** (1911-1998)

Glass Legacy

THE GARDENS

Legends & Lessons

Nothing exists like Bonhoeffer Gardens' native plant collection of over 400 species. The Gardens are intended for grandchildren learning about God's gift of native plants and animals and for their grandparents who might wish to spend some time in Nature. In deference to Dietrich and Sophia and the use of their names, a review of how ten million people could be led down the path of "exclusion" to their deaths in our lifetimes is told. We also add a section at each teaching station related to the Apostles, perhaps History's most amazing story.

The Pilchuck Learning Center's gardens are unique; there are none like them north of San Francisco Bay. View NW native plants: indigenous trees, shrubs, vines, and ferns along with grass, moss, mushroom, pond, flower and ground-cover species within 3 types of wetlands in a remnant of the destroyed West Fork of Church Creek. The Gardens are intended to serve as an outdoor educational and recreational resource for the coming generations and contain 3/4 miles of an ADA accessible path. The latter hosts 16 interpretive rainy-day kiosks that provide information about native flora, as well as local and natural history. Kiosks' roofs are planted to attract butterfly species requiring specific native as larva hosts and native birds.

More than 1/2 the area's 908 plants native to Cascadia are found in the Gardens. This is the result of hosting the convergence of 3 climate zones: Cascade Slope, Puget Trough, and Pacific Coastal. The map below shows why the latter exists. Look to the West and you should be able to see Tokyo. That's joking of course, but the hill to your left (East) is called "Victoria Heights."



Ethnobotanicals Used as Remedies

The focus of the Farm's small planters is to illustrate the food crops available to the American Indigenous peoples that allowed them to exist as hunter-gatherers for 10,000 years without the need to develop agriculture. As medicines **Spreading** **Oregon** **Broadleaf** provided relief from pains.

While **Hairy Manzanita** and Nootka Lake seasonally displays the NW's one **Pond Lily** used by the U.S. Army during WW I as a pain killer.

The Living History Farm is maintained by the Pilchuck Learning Center, a WA nonprofit. 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.