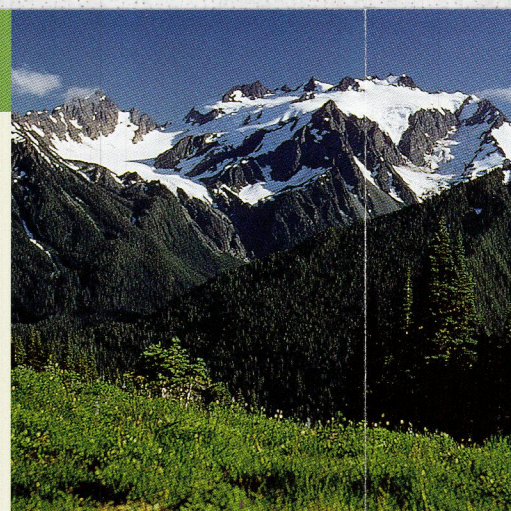


Heritage in the Making

WASHINGTON'S COASTAL HIGHWAYS

You are invited to see with different eyes the complexity and richness of Washington's coastal communities. Our communities are linked by 360 miles of Highway 101, and are tied together by the land and that which the land produces. Everything in the region is defined by the unique relationships between the land, the water, the plant life, the people and the wildlife of the coast.



1—Mount Olympus

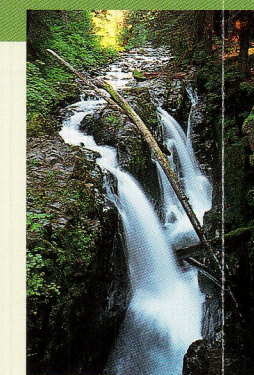
How the Land Was Formed

Washington's coastal region was created separately from the rest of North America, built from 40 million years of sand and mud layered with basalt lava from underwater volcanoes, then twisted into its present position during a massive tectonic shift. Lifted high above the ocean, the land was carved by streams to create the basic shapes of the jagged crests and contrasting valleys of the Olympic Mountains. Glaciers further shaped the channels of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound, temporarily cutting off the peninsula from the path of migratory animals.

At the core of the peninsula, the rugged Olympic Mountains reach 7,965 feet above sea level at their highest peak, Mount Olympus. Glaciers continue to form here, where snow that never melts is compressed into ice year after year. The mountains block the path of a Pacific storm track. The result is a dramatic contrast of climates, with annual precipitation rates as high as 200 inches per year in the rain-drenched western parts of the region, compared to the drier eastern areas like Sequim, which receives less than 20 inches of precipitation annually.

The Great Rivers

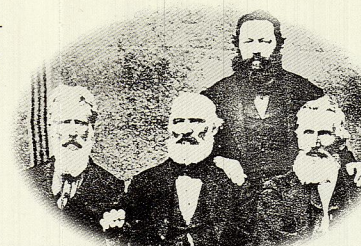
The great rivers of the Washington coast and Olympic Peninsula served as the earliest coastal corridors for native travelers and early settlers. Once so rich with fish that "you could walk across on the backs of the salmon," the great rivers today see only a fraction of the historic salmon runs. Fed by snow fields and glaciers, these meandering rivers also support abundant wildlife. Today a grassroots commitment to environmental stewardship is ensuring future generations the opportunity to explore the soft green radiance of a river valley forest and listen for the drum of a grouse, the bugle of a bull elk or the cry of a bald eagle, while the voice of the river tells of its great journey seaward.



7—Sol Duc River



5—Roosevelt Elk



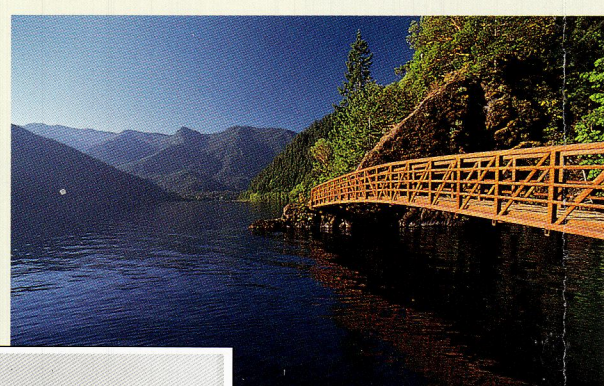
6—First white settlers of Port Townsend



8—Port Angeles

THE SPRUCE RAILROAD

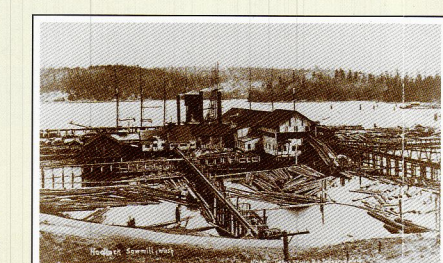
It could be called the railroad that wasn't... Built in six months in 1918 by a body of soldiers called the Spruce Production Division, the Spruce Railroad was part of a War Department plan to get the spruce out of the woods and into airplane production. Track was laid from Joyce, along Lake Crescent, then west over Mueller's Summit to the Sol Duc River valley and Lake Pleasant. When the war ended, plans for the railroad ended too. In 1921 a windstorm knocked down 8 billion board feet of timber, and due to a lack of roads it was difficult to salvage any of the logs. After a number of attempts to use the railroad for hauling timber, the tracks stopped being used in 1953.



4—Lake Crescent

THE ELWHA RIVER

As communities developed, the Elwha River with its deep, narrow canyons became an ideal source of hydropower. Two dams were constructed to harness the power of the water: the Elwha Dam on the lower Elwha River was built between 1910-1913; the Glines Canyon Dam on the upper Elwha inside Olympic National Park was built between 1925-1927, before the park was established. The tall, graceful curves of concrete offered new power to humans—but also cut off the salmon from their spawning habitat. Today efforts are under way to remove the dams to allow the salmon to return.



9—Port Hadlock Sawmill

A Tale of Two Roosevelts

President Theodore Roosevelt and President Franklin Roosevelt were separated by decades, political parties and intervening administrations. But both played central roles in shaping the Olympic Peninsula.

As one of the last acts of his presidency (1901 to 1909), Theodore Roosevelt set aside more than 600,000 acres of mountain and woodland as the Mount Olympus National Monument, protecting the habitat for the elk species that now bears his name.

The second Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, president from 1933 to 1945, played a deciding role in the conflict over the last lowland old-growth forests of the peninsula. At the height of the controversy, FDR came to the coast for a firsthand look at the proposed national park.

During a rainy drive of the west half of the old Olympic Loop Highway (now Highway 101), Roosevelt visited Lake Crescent and Lake Quinalt; traveled past farmlands, lumber trucks in Forks, past old-growth forest and clearcuts. The second Roosevelt eventually designated more than 800,000 acres as Olympic National Park. Today the park is much as it was in the 1930s. In recognition of its value, the park has been named a World Heritage Site by the United Nations, a designation reserved for only a few of the world's best natural places.

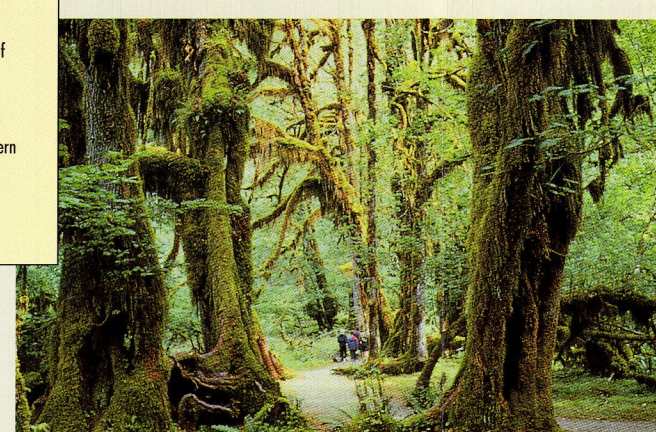


2—FDR visits Snider Work Camp, 1937



Please return to: Nodie Carter Barriade

- The Olympic Peninsula is home to several world-record-sized trees of a variety of species.
- Temperate rain forests are rare—found only in New Zealand, Southern Chile, and here on the Northwest Coast in the Quinalt, Queets, and Hoh river valleys.



10—Hoh Rain Forest

IRON MAN OF THE HOH

According to legend, John "Iron Man" Huelsdonk carried an iron stove on his back for miles through the forest to his homestead. Huelsdonk, a German immigrant, settled in the Hoh River valley, raising a family of four daughters in the late 1800s. He found the area on a side trip after doing survey exploration in Skagit County. With the help of Hoh Indians and German agricultural technology, he homesteaded miles from the nearest road and supported his family by raising cattle, sheep and chickens, working in logging camps, hunting cougar, and trapping fur animals. They grew their own vegetables as well as some grain. Huelsdonk drove his cattle to market from the Hoh Valley north to Pysht and Clallam Bay, which were important shipping harbors.

SALMON AND CEDAR

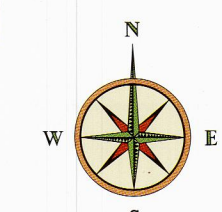
Cedar and salmon have always been central to the Quinalt way of life. An ocean-going cedar canoe was worth much and carried entire families to summer villages. Traps, weirs and harpoons made of cedar were used to harvest salmon, which was stored in large cedar boxes or hung to dry from the cedar rafters of longhouses. Cedar bark was fashioned into rainproof clothing, hats, mats and rope. For the Quinalt, most parts of the cedar tree were used for technical, ceremonial or medicinal purposes.

Quinalt also had the blueback salmon, famous as the best dried salmon on the coast. The blueback was always in demand and the Quinalt were able to trade with it up and down the coast.



11—Quinalt woman

- Tourism accounts for over 10% of the total wage and salary jobs in the coastal region, compared with less than 4% for the state as a whole.
- LaPush, Neah Bay, and other Native American communities are favorite destinations for international travelers.



continued on back

10-12 million years ago	The Olympic Mountains emerge from the sea floor, are folded and elevated to their current height.
28,000-12,000 years ago	Last Pleistocene glaciation fills Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound trough, and carves Hood Canal. The Olympics are ice-capped islands surrounded by glacial ice. The Chehalis and Columbia river valleys are scoured by a series of huge floods from glacial meltwater during warming periods.
13,000 years ago	Glaciers recede. Physical evidence suggests people and animals move into ice-free areas along the shoreline. A mastodon dies near Sequim.
8,000 years ago	Hunters seasonally visit the Quileene Site on Hood Canal for big game hunting.
5,000-6,000 years ago	Modern forest communities develop (all major coniferous trees have recolonized after glaciation). Humans migrate slowly to the mouths of rivers.
3,000 years ago	The Hoko River Rockshelter, near Sekiu, is occupied by people fishing and hunting birds and sea and land mammals.
2,000 years ago	The Long Beach Peninsula, unstable sand dunes surrounded by forest, is seasonally occupied by early hunter-gatherers. The village of Ozette at Cape Alava is first occupied.
1,000 years ago	A base camp, probably occupied by the ancestors of the Klallam people, is established at the base of Ediz Hook. The ancestors of Skokomish people camp near Brinnon on Hood Canal to dig dunes, fish and hunt.
1491	Ozette, a major Makah sea-mammal-hunting village, is buried by a mudslide.
1592	Juan de Fuca sails from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.
1600	White Rock Village, south of Ozette, is first occupied by Makah or Ozette people.
1774	Juan Perez is the first European to view the Olympics, calling them El Cerro de la Santa Rosalia.
1775	Quinalt are the first native people in the Northwest to encounter non-Indians, off Point Grenville. Bruno de Hezeta claims the Northwest area for Spain.
Late 1700s	Smallpox epidemics, probably brought by Spanish sailors, decimate Indian villages on the Pacific coast.
1786	The Strait of Juan de Fuca is named.
1788	John Meares, a British captain, names Mount Olympus because he thinks it will be a good home for the New World's gods.
1790	Manuel Quimper, a Spaniard, enters the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and visits Klallam and Makah villages.
1791	Lieutenant Francisco Eliza discovers the Port Angeles harbor and names it Porto de Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles (Port of Our Lady of the Angels). Fidalgo, a Spanish explorer, establishes a fort at the Makah village of Neah Bay, at Quimper's Landing.
1792	Robert Gray's ship, <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> , finds harbor entrance and the Columbia River is named. Captain George Vancouver charts and describes the waterways, geographic features and native people while looking for the Northwest Passage. He names the whole mountain range the "Olympics."
1805	Meriwether Lewis and William Clark reach the end of their westward journey at the mouth of the Columbia River.
1834-1847	American settlers arrive. Tumwater (New Market) is settled.
1844	The Oregon Territory is created with Joseph Lane as Territorial Governor.
1846	The boundary between U.S. and Canada is established. Edmund Sylvester and Levi Smith settle Olympia, first naming it Smithfield, then Smithster.
1851	Alfred Plummer and Charles Bacheelder stake claims in Port Townsend and become friendly with the Klallam tribe. The Tansey Point, Oregon Treaty is signed with the Upper Chehalis. Bruceport, on Willapa Bay, is established by oystermen on the Robert Bruce, who lowered their anchor at a Chinook village.
1852	Port Townsend is platted.
1853	Federal government establishes the U.S. Customs House at Port Townsend to inspect timber industry shipping. John Donnell settles on Sequim Prairie. President Fillmore signs a bill creating the Washington Territory, including the areas of Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana.
1854	The Medicine Creek Treaty is signed with Nisqually and Squaxin Island tribes.
1855	Isaac Stevens, Washington's first Territorial Governor, begins treaty negotiations with coastal tribes: —The Treaty of Neah Bay is signed with the Makah tribe. —A Treaty Council is held in Cosmopolis, but tribes refuse to sign. —Treaty of Olympia is signed with Quinalt, Queets, Hoh and Quileute tribes. —Treaty of Point No Point is signed with Chemakum, Klallam, Skokomish, Lower Elwha Klallam, and Port Gamble S'Klallam tribes. Sheltonville (Shelton) is founded by David Shelton.
1856	Fort Townsend is established.
1857	Port Angeles' first white settler, Angus Johnson, trades with Hudson Bay Company in Victoria (across the strait).
1858	The first local sawmill opens on Mill Creek, a tributary of the Willapa River.
1860	Ocean Shores Peninsula is occupied by its first homesteader, Matthew McGee.
1861	The U.S. Customs House is moved to Port Angeles with much dispute. (Eventually, the Customs House moves back to Port Townsend.)
1862	President Lincoln names Port Angeles and Ediz Hook as military reservations.
1869	South Bend is founded as a sawmill town.

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An Economy In Transition

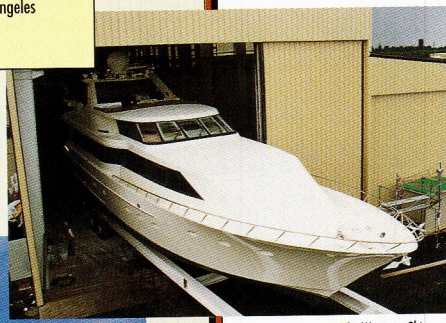
Just as the earliest human residents of the coastal region depended on the land for survival, European-American settlers drew from the wealth of the land to build their communities and economies. Although many of these settlers came to farm, soon logging, fishing, and mining businesses grew and prospered.

Towns that are small today had aspirations to greatness. In the 1900s, South Bend was known as "the Baltimore of the Pacific" and Hoquiam was called "the New York of the Pacific" because of their prime locations between the railroad, bays and rivers.

For more than a hundred years, coastal communities prospered from the resources of the land. Some of the resources were managed wisely, but some were exploited with little thought to the impact on coastal ecosystems. Growing national and local concern about the use of resources, combined with diminishing supply of many of the natural resources, has had a profound impact on coastal communities.

As we near the end of the 20th century, coastal communities are applying their ingenuity and spirit to retool their economies. Areas like Willapa Bay have been the focus of major restoration to create a sustainable and diverse resource-based economy. Today there is a movement to change timber practices to balance supply and demand while conserving resources and protecting important ecosystems. Tourism is a growing component of the region's economy, accounting for 10% of the jobs in the region (compared to 4% in the state). New industries have sprung up like mushrooms after a rain—mega-yacht building in Westport, Port Townsend and Port Angeles; development of value-added forest products in Forks, Shelton and elsewhere; and development of value-added fish/seafood products in Raymond.

Two of the premier mega-yacht shipbuilding firms in the world are located in the coastal region, one in Westport (Westport Shipyard), and one in Port Townsend and Port Angeles (Admiral Marine).



12—Westport Shipyard



13—Seascorks



14—Train depot at Ocean Park

WORKING LANDSCAPES

Many of the views afforded from Highway 101 are a result of working landscapes. For over a hundred years, the hard-working people of the coastal region have harvested timber, farmed the land and raised shellfish.

A close look at our working landscapes shows different stages of timber growth and the forest life cycle. Visitor centers and museums located throughout the region shed more light on working landscapes both past and present.

Forests are more than just trees and animals—they are jobs. The forest products industry is the second largest manufacturing industry in the state. Timber from this region is used throughout the world to produce lumber for homes, paper, milk cartons and many other products. Recent research is centered on medicines that may be created from the biodiversity of the region's forests.



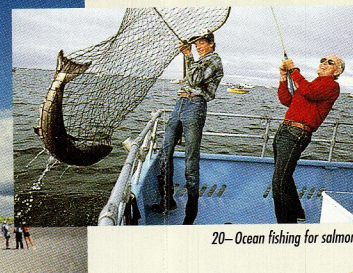
15—Cranberry bog



17—Planting Pacific Oyster seed near Oysterville, 1935



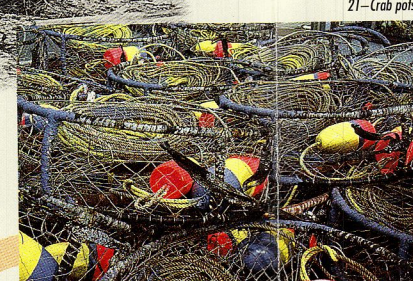
18—Long Beach kite flying



20—Ocean fishing for salmon



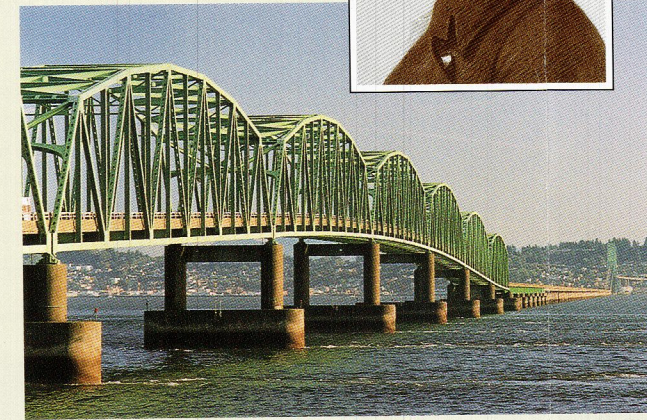
19—Indian family near Chinnook Creek



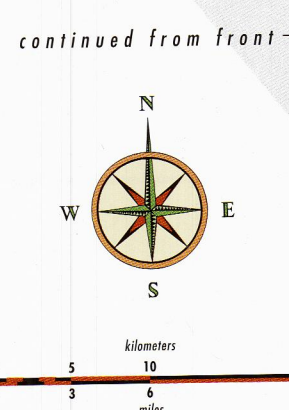
21—Crab pots



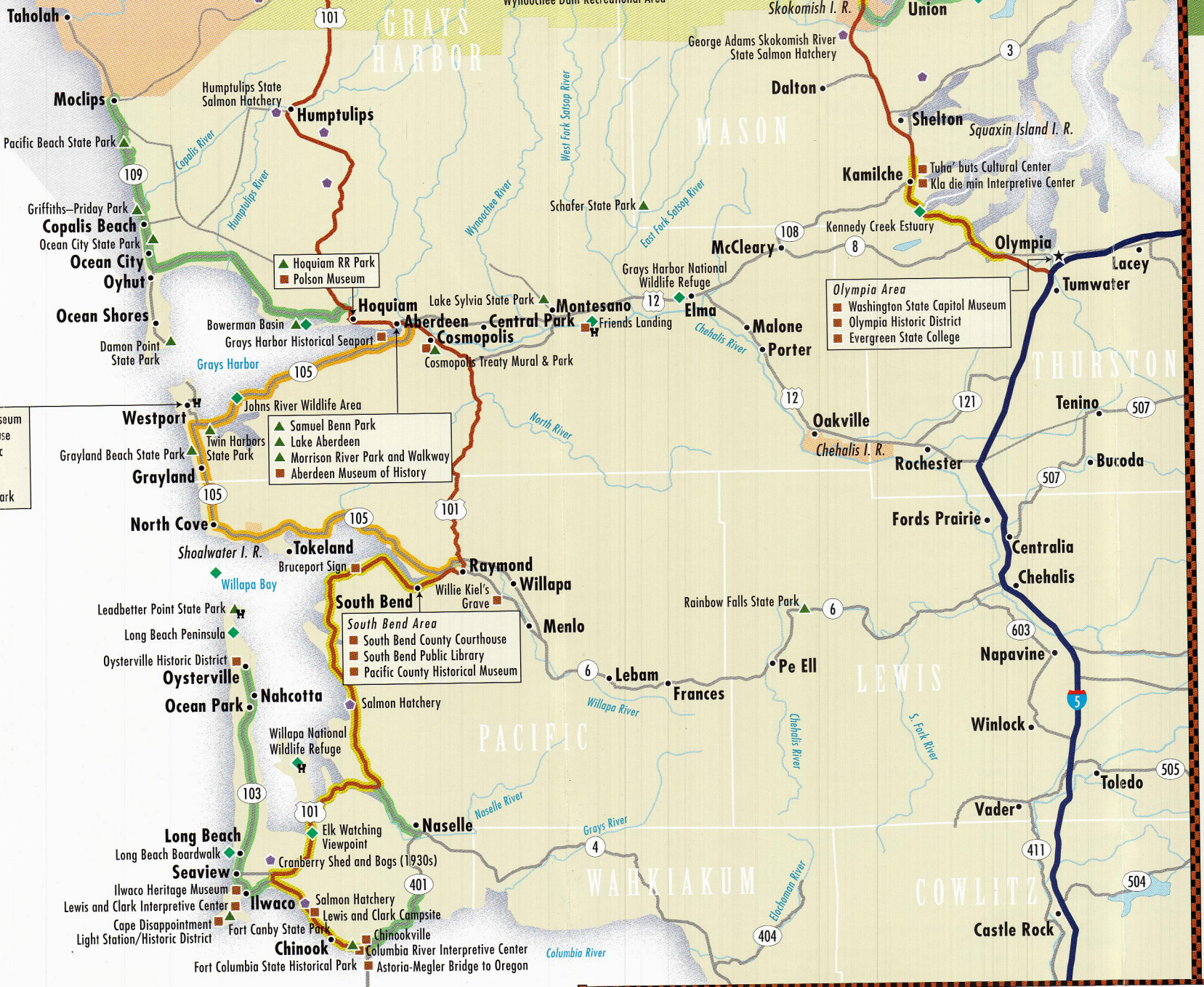
22—Saint-Mémin's portrait of Meriwether Lewis



23—Astoria-Megler Bridge



continued from front



- Westport Maritime Museum
- Grays Harbor Lighthouse
- Westport Marina Public Observation Tower
- Westhaven State Park
- Westport Light State Park

- Samuel Bann Park
- Lake Aberdeen
- Morrison River Park and Walkway
- Aberdeen Museum of History

- Historic/Interpretive
- Natural/Scenic
- Scenic Viewpoints
- Working Landscapes
- Parks
- Olympic National Park
- Olympic National Forest
- Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary
- Wilderness Areas
- Indian Reservations
- Watchable Wildlife
- Wilderness Area
- Scenic Views
- Scenic Loop
- Scenic Spur

THE CHINOOK VILLAGE

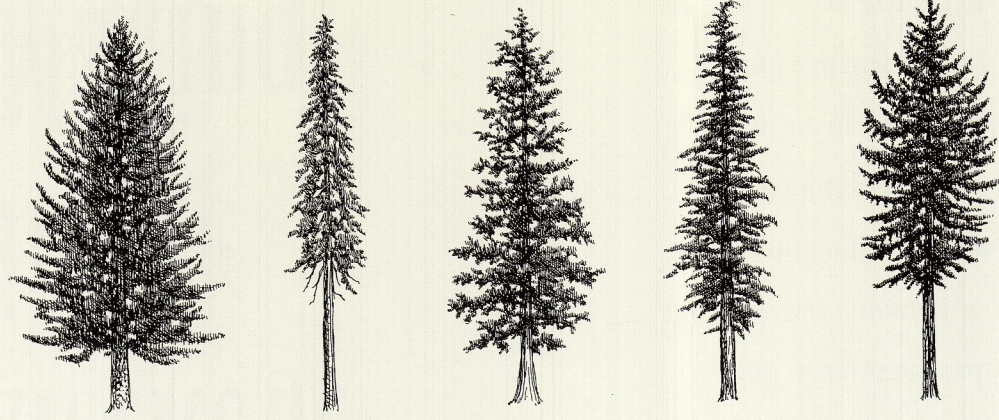
The Chinook tribe established clusters of summer villages along the north bank of the mouth of the Columbia River (between Ilwaco and Point Ellice, just north of the Astoria-Megler bridge) to harvest salmon and shellfish for subsistence and trade. A prominent part of Chinook culture was the trade that took place at this crossroads for northern coastal tribes and interior tribes traveling the Columbia. The area is also noted for early contact with Captain Gray, Lewis and Clark, the Hudson's Bay Company, and David Douglas, for whom the Douglas fir is named.

"Great joy in camp we are in view of the Ocean...this great Pacific Ocean which we been so long anxious to see. and the roaring or noise made by the waves breaking on the rocky shores (as I suppose) may be heard distinctly."

—Lewis and Clark expedition, Thursday, November 7, 1805

The Pacific Ocean's coastal forest region, by far the most lush area of Washington, benefits from prevailing weather patterns from the Pacific that bring up to 200 inches of annual rainfall to the southwest-facing valleys. Sitka spruce, Pacific silver fir, Western red cedar and Western hemlock thrive in this damp, shady environment. Douglas fir grows in drier areas on west- and south-facing slopes of the mountains.

All forests are complex cycles of change and renewal. Trees, plant life, wildlife, insects, soil, water, atmosphere and all the microscopic organisms of the forest ecosystem create a self-perpetuating, interdependent system of life.



Sitka Spruce 500–700 years
Pacific Silver Fir 200–300 years
Western Red Cedar 700–1,000 years
Western Hemlock 200–300 years
Douglas Fir 600–800 years

The Legend of the Salmon People

A Quinault legend says that the Salmon People lived far to the west, beyond the ocean. The salmon species—coho, pink, chum, sockeye, chinook and steelhead—were the villages of the Salmon People. Only the Salmon People could decide if the salmon would run. To encourage the run, each Indian tribe took precautions, such as making sure their streams and rivers stayed clean. Many tribes held First Salmon ceremonies to honor the first returning salmon. The bones of the first salmon caught were carefully collected and placed on the riverbank so he could take his bones back with him to the home of the Salmon People.

Salmon were the center of life throughout the region, encouraging the development of complex tribal societies with highly effective economies and elaborate social organization. Native people retained their fishing rights throughout the treaty negotiations of the mid-1800s. Today, many tribes actively co-manage dwindling salmon resources with state and federal agencies, maintaining wild salmon populations and rearing hatchery stock.

The return of salmon in the spring is a cause for celebration. Many tribes still honor the event with a First Salmon Ceremony.

A special thank you to the many individuals of Coastal Washington who spent numerous hours providing their knowledge and inspiration. We would also like to acknowledge the following organizations:

- Forks Timber Museum
- Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce
- Ilwaco Heritage Museum
- Washington Cranberry Alliance
- Washington Forest Protection Association
- Washington State Department of Community Trade and Economic Development
- Washington State Department of Transportation—Heritage Corridors Program
- Washington State Department of Transportation—Olympic Region
- Washington State Employment Security
- Washington State Historical Society

Photo credits

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Photos 3, 6, 9 and 19: From the collection of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Port Townsend, Washington
Photo 11: Courtesy of the Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, Washington
Photo 12: Courtesy of Westport Shipyard
Photos 14 and 17: Courtesy of the Ilwaco Heritage Foundation
Photo 22: Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Tree illustrations: Courtesy of the Washington Forest Protection Association Environmental Education Program
Salmon art: Michael Cardwell-Snaphegi'wes, AICP

For more information

No single brochure can fully convey the richness and complexity of Washington's coastal communities. Numerous books and brochures available at your library or local bookstore can provide more detail on specific communities, heritage, recreational opportunities, or the natural history of Washington's coastal region. Local chambers of commerce are also excellent resources.
The Long Beach Peninsula Visitors Bureau (800) 451-2542
Westport-Grayland Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Information Center (800) 345-6223
Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Information Center (800) 321-1924
Ocean Shores Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Information Center (800) 76-BEACH
Quinault Visitor Information Center (360) 288-2644
Washington Coast Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Information Center (800) 286-4552
Forks Chamber of Commerce (800) 44-FORKS

North Olympic Peninsula Visitors & Convention Bureau (800) 942-4042
Shelton/Mason County Chamber of Commerce (800) 576-2021
Olympia/Thurston Chamber of Commerce (800) 753-8474
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission Info: (800) 233-0321
Reservations: (800) 452-5687
Olympic National Park Visitors Center (360) 452-0329

FOR FURTHER REFERENCE
Official Map and Guide of Olympic National Park (National Park Service)
Official State Highway Map of Washington
Washington State Lodging and Travel Guide
Washington State Tourism Activity Guide

- late 1800s The railroad is developed from South Bend to Chehalis. Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways come into the area.
- 1881 Stevens' mill opens on Grays Harbor.
- 1882 The first attempt to explore the Olympics is made when soldiers build a trail from Fort Townsend to Dungeness.
- 1883 Shaker, a native religion, is founded by John Slocum on Mud Bay. The first splash dam (a temporary reservoir for floating logs) is built on the Willapa River.
- 1884 Shelton is officially recorded as a town.
- Mid 1880s "Steam donkeys" replace bull teams for logging operations.
- 1886 The Puget Sound Cooperative Colony, an early Utopian community, is established in Port Angeles.
- 1889 Washington becomes a recognized state, with Eliza P. Ferry as its first governor.
- 1890 An iron smelter is built near Port Townsend. Farmers living west of Port Angeles complain that there is no passable wagon road; surveying takes place. Clallam County has a population of 2,757. Port Townsend's population is at its peak of 7,000. Olympia is officially made the state capital.
- 1896 U.S. government says Indian children must go to school. The Makah start leaving the Ozette area. Completion of the first Sequim Prairie irrigation ditch is celebrated. (Eventually becomes 25,000 acres, the largest canal-sprinkler irrigation system west of the Cascades.)
- 1897 The Olympic Forest Reserve is created with boundaries from the Olympic Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Olympic Forest Reserve is recognized by President Grover Cleveland.
- 1899 Washington's first fish hatchery is put into place on the Willapa River.
- 1900 Fort Wilson, a military post on Wilson Point Reservation, changes its name to Fort Worden.
- Early 1900s Ninety-five carloads of Chesapeake oysters are "planted" in Willapa Bay.
- 1907 The Dodwell-Rixon party surveys the Olympic Forest Reserve and renames it the Olympic National Forest.
- 1909 President Teddy Roosevelt sets aside 633,600 acres as Mount Olympus National Monument.
- 1911 Lake Aldwell is formed by construction of the Elwha Dam.
- 1913 U.S. Customs House moves from Port Townsend to Seattle.
- 1918 Highway 101 is constructed from Shelton to Brinnon. Crescent Board Company opens a paper mill in Port Angeles. Spruce Railroad is completed.
- 1919 Pestilence wipes out the area's oyster crop.
- 1924 Japanese oysters are introduced to the Willapa Bay area. The Indian Citizenship Act declares Indians to be U.S. citizens.
- 1927 Lake Mills is formed when Glines Canyon Dam is built on the Elwha River.
- 1930s Cranberry plants are imported from Cape Cod to the Ocean Shores area. "Sustained-yield" forestry is started to replant and manage timber.
- 1931 Olympic Loop Highway (Highway 101) is completed.
- 1933 After the Mount Olympus National Monument area is reduced by half for timber harvesting, jurisdiction for the area is transferred to the National Park Service.
- 1935 The Washington State Legislature outlaws fishing traps.
- 1937 President Franklin Roosevelt makes a visit to the Olympic Peninsula, and drives the west half of the Olympic Loop Highway.
- 1938 The Olympic National Park is created by U.S. Congress. This is approved by President Franklin Roosevelt and originally named the Olympic National Wilderness Park, but eventually shortened.
- 1941 Clemons Tree Farm, the first industrial tree farm in the U.S., is established in Willapa Hills, north of Raymond.
- 1953 Olympic National Park is expanded to its current size by President Harry Truman.
- 1956 Spruce Railroad tracks are removed.
- 1969 The Quinault Indian Reservation beaches are closed to the public.
- 1970 Willapa area's timber harvest reaches its peak. A storm uncovers remains of Ozette village.
- 1974 Tribal treaty fishing rights are reaffirmed by the Boldt Decision.
- 1977 Remains of a mastodon are found in Sequim.
- 1981 Olympic National Park is named a "World Heritage Park" by the United Nations.
- 1986 The Coastal Coalition is formed by elected officials in Washington, Oregon and California to develop a common strategy for addressing transportation needs along the scenic Highway 101 corridor.
- 1990-91 Washington Coastal Coalition, Grays Harbor Regional Planning, Washington State Department of Transportation and the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development partner to secure federal support in the area for the Coastal Corridor Program.
- 1992 The Willapa Alliance is founded by The Nature Conservancy, Ecotrust, local residents, landowners and members of the Shoalwater Bay tribe to foster sustainable, conservation-based economic development. Coastal communities begin to shape a common vision and an action plan for enhancing economic development, transportation mobility, and heritage and environmental interpretation through the Washington Coastal Corridor Master Plan.
- 1994 Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary is designated.