

HistoryLink.org FIELD TRIP CURRICULUM MATERIALS

Leave No Stone Unturned: History Lessons for West Seattle's Rocky Beaches



Typical West Seattle Rocky Beach Field Trip, May 2009

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The photographs and historic postcards featured in this document are courtesy of Patricia Filer. Information and activities from *Welcome to the Green Land: Children's Guide to West Seattle's Alki Beach*, and are included as pdf files and made available courtesy of the Southwest Seattle Historical Society (SWSHS). Images included in the *Green Land* pages are courtesy SWSHS, MOHAI, UW Libraries Special Collections, John Loftus, and private collectors Paul Dorpat, and Patricia Filer.



TABLE of CONTENTS

Field Trip Curriculum Materials

Leave No Stone Unturned: History Lessons for West Seattle's Rocky Beaches

Rocky Beach Field Trip: Project Description.....	1
Log House Museum at Alki: Educational Programs.....	2
Curriculum-at-a-Glance.....	3
Content and Performance Objectives.....	4
EALR and CBA Alignment.....	4
CBA Suggested Guidelines.....	5
<i>Humans and the Environment</i> CBA Worksheet: Grade 3.....	6
<i>Humans and the Environment</i> CBA Worksheet: Grade 7.....	7
Pre-Trip Planning for Teachers.....	8
Incorporating Bus Stops into Field Trip.....	9
Background for Historic Site 1: Squduks and Luna Park.....	10
Background for Historic Site 2: Alki Statue of Liberty.....	12
Background for Historic Site 3: Pioneer Monument.....	13
Background for Historic Site 4: Alki Point Lighthouse.....	14
Background for Historic Site 5: Rose Lodge Beach.....	15
Constellation Park/Rose Lodge Beach.....	16
Field Trip Etiquette for Beach and Historic Landmarks.....	17
Map for Rocky Beach Field Trip Historic Sites.....	18
Resources.....	19
Field Trip Information – Log House Museum and Duwamish Long House.....	22
<i>Welcome to the Green Land</i> Information.....	23
Activities from <i>Welcome to the Green Land</i>	pdf 1-6
EALRS for <i>Welcome to the Green Land</i>	pdf 7



Alki Beach circa 1905

Field Trip Curriculum Materials

Leave No Stone Unturned: History Lessons for West Seattle's Rocky Beaches

One of the most popular early summer field trip destinations is the rocky beach habitat of Puget Sound. This field trip pairs a unique local learning experience that celebrates the great outdoors with the opportunity for students to enjoy themselves *sans* certain traditional school rules, such as “use your indoor voices,” and “no running.” West Seattle is well-known for the miles of shoreline dotted with distinctive rocky beach habitats. Each June, the shores of Alki and Beach Drive swarm with throngs of excited students, parents, and teachers running and shouting as they explore the low tides of early summer.



West Seattle Rocky Beach Field Trip student

West Seattle also has a rich historical legacy. There are many historic sites and persons associated with West Seattle or the West Side; this is a perfect opportunity to identify the area's important cultural and historical heritage. The Duwamish Tribe has called this land home for thousands of years and this region has been identified as the one of the first areas settled by the early pioneers. Alki Beach is recognized by historians as “the birthplace of Seattle.” Learning about the unique history of this area of Seattle will introduce and validate the significance of preserving the rocky beaches and shorelines for their historical value as well as their ecological importance.

The Southwest Seattle Historical Society's (SWSHS) Log House Museum is located one-half block south of Alki Beach in a century-old log structure that once served as a carriage house for a large family estate near the beach. The Log House Museum houses exhibits that share the unique history of West Seattle and its distinctive neighborhoods. Trained docents are on hand to interpret the artifacts and stories featured in the museum exhibits and on the grounds for school tours, as well as individual visitors.



Log House Museum near Alki Beach

In 2003, the SWSHS education staff developed an award winning guide for children, teachers, and parents called *Welcome to the Green Land: A Children's Activity Guide to the Alki Area of West Seattle*. This project provides simple activities relating to the history of individual sites and locations and can be used to complement a field trip to the beach. This project has been aligned to meet elementary level EALRs, including Social Studies. A CBA bridging document makes the activity guide even more valuable for educators. Several relevant activities related to the history of the beach from this book have been included as pdf files in this on-line file. The book, in its entirety, is available through the Log House Museum Gift Shop located at 3003 61st Ave. SW in West Seattle.

The SWSHS heritage education activities also include outreach resources such as Traveling Education Trunks, a Reader's Theater based on the landing of the Denny Party, and on-site activities such as a student Heritage Library and a Youth Docent Program. All of these activities were made possible through funding from Heritage 4Culture over three individual funding cycles. More information about the many heritage opportunities and programs at the Log House Museum can be obtained by visiting loghousemuseum.org.

LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED:
History Lessons for West Seattle's Rocky Beaches

How is the beach significant to the history of Seattle?



Curriculum-at-a-Glance

- **Primary Objective:** Students will learn about the significance of the beach to the history of West Seattle and students will develop an appreciation for preserving and maintaining community natural habitat and historical landmarks.
- **Student Activities:** Students will visit selected historical sites that are significant to the beach and its surrounding community. Students will complete activity worksheets that complement the historic sites visited. Students will complete an essay describing the significance of the beach to West Seattle's history using Essay Guidelines/Worksheet
- **Materials included:** Background info for West Seattle historical sites; Welcome to the Green Land Activity Guide worksheets; map of historic landmarks/destinations; EALRs chart; CBA suggested guidelines, background information for historical landmarks, and field trip etiquette
- **Materials/equipment needed:** copies of worksheets
- **Grade/Subject Recommended:** Grades 2-8
- Unit activities have been designed for a whole class or for a small group.

Content Objectives

- Students will learn about the significance of the beach to the history of West Seattle.
- Students will develop an appreciation for preserving and maintaining community natural habitats and historical landmarks.

Performance Objectives

- Students will visit selected historical sites that are significant to the beach and its surrounding community.
- Students will demonstrate appropriate etiquette and site appreciation when visiting historical landmarks and natural beach habitat.
- Students will complete worksheets that complement the historic sites visited.
- Students will complete an essay describing the significance of the beach to West Seattle's history using the Humans and Environment Worksheet (pp. 6-7).

EALR Alignment: The activities provided will complement the Washington State Social Studies EALRs. A complete chart of elementary EALRs for the *Welcome to the Green Land: A Children's Activity Guide to the Alki Area of West Seattle* is included as a pdf file in this document.

Civics				Economics				Geography			History				Social Studies Skills			
1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
								X	X		X	X	X					X

CBA Alignment: The activities in this project have been designed to provide information needed to implement the *Humans and the Environment* CBA. (Activities can also be designed to implement *People on the Move* CBA for 4th and 6th grades.)

In the *Humans and the Environment* CBA, students are asked to draw a conclusion about how people affect the environment and how the environment affects people. Students choose and study two groups of people living in the same or similar environments and compare and contrast how those groups interact with the environment. Students state a position on two groups' uses of the environment and provide background for their position by explaining one or more reasonable alternatives to the groups' uses of the environment that addresses costs and benefits. Students are expected to identify and cite two or more credible sources within the paper or presentation that provide relevant information.

The **suggested** guidelines that may be used to implement the *Humans and the Environment* CBA for 3rd and 6th grade students are found on the following page.

Essay/Presentation Guidelines *Humans and the Environment* CBA (Grade 3)

- 1) As a class, review the different historic sites that were visited on the rocky beach field trip. Discuss why the beach was important to different groups of people at different times during the past 200 years. Have them make a list of the different groups of people who have used the beaches and how they used them.
- 2) Hand out a CBA Guidelines Worksheet to each student and have them select one of the historic sites to do further research.
- 3) Discuss how to do basic research on local history events, persons, or places using library and Internet sources. Each student is expected to use at least two resources in the research for this project and to correctly cite those sources. The worksheet will provide space to list those resources using the correct format.
- 4) In this CBA, students are also asked to use a map to explain the interaction of people and the environment. The map that was provided to plan the field trip bus itinerary can be used for this part of the activity. Another good resource for maps is <http://www.secstate.wa.gov/history/maps.aspx>
- 5) Students may choose to 1) write an essay, 2) make an oral presentation, or 3) create a small exhibit. Student projects should include what they have discovered about how two different groups of people have used the West Seattle beaches during the past 200 years, why the beaches were important to their traditions and lifestyles, and how the beaches have been significant to the development of West Seattle and greater Seattle.

Essay/Presentation Guidelines *Humans and the Environment* CBA (Grade 7)

- 1) Hand out a CBA Guidelines Worksheet to each student and have them select one of the historic sites visited on the rocky beach field trip to do further research.
- 2) Review how to do basic research on local history events, persons, or places using library and Internet sources. Each student is expected to use at least three resources in the research for this project and to correctly cite those sources. The worksheet will provide space to list those resources using the correct format.
- 3) Students may choose to 1) write an essay, 2) make an oral presentation, or 3) create an exhibit about how two different groups of people have used a West Seattle beach site during the past 200 years. A roundtable discussion could be an interesting group project option; students would represent the different groups who have used the beaches and defend how and why they selected that site for their purposes.
- 4) This product should include a position statement, a background description of each group of people who used that specific site, and an analysis of how and why their uses of the resources found at that site were the same or different. Student should address why the beaches were important to each group's traditions and lifestyles, and consider if there were options other than using the beach for those purposes. Have the beaches been significant to the development of West Seattle? Why is it important to preserve the natural rocky beach habitats and the historic beach sites related to the history of the beach?

HUMANS and ENVIRONMENT PROJECT WORKSHEET: Grade 3

Name

Class/Grade

Date

1) Historic site significant to Beach: Choose one for project

- _____ Duwamish Head (Anchor Park)
- _____ Alki Statue of Liberty
- _____ Pioneer Monument
- _____ Alki Lighthouse
- _____ Rose Lodge Beach/Constellation Park

2) Choose type of project:

- _____ essay
- _____ oral presentation
- _____ exhibit

3) List at least two different groups of people who have used this site during the past 200 years. Also note what the uses of the beach were for each group.

4) Your presentation should describe what you have discovered about how two different groups of people have used the West Seattle beaches during the past 200 years. Discuss why the beaches were important to their traditions and lifestyles, and how the beaches have been significant to the development of West Seattle and greater Seattle.

5) List at least two research sources. For each source be sure to include:

Title:

Author:

Type of Source:

Date of Source:

HUMANS and ENVIRONMENT PROJECT WORKSHEET: Grade 7

Name

Class/Grade

Date

1) Historic site significant to Beach: Choose one for project

- _____ Duwamish Head (Anchor Park)
- _____ Alki Statue of Liberty
- _____ Pioneer Monument
- _____ Alki Lighthouse
- _____ Rose Lodge Beach/Constellation Park

2) Choose type of project:

- _____ essay
- _____ oral presentation
- _____ exhibit
- _____ group roundtable (this would be a class decision)

3) List at least two different groups of people who have used this site during the past 200 years. Also note what the uses of the beach were for each group.

4) This product should include a position statement, a background description of each group of people who used that specific site, and an analysis of how and why their uses of the resources found at that site were the same or different. Student should address why the beaches were important to each group's traditions and lifestyles, and consider if there were options other than using the beach for those purposes. Have the beaches been significant to the development of West Seattle? Why is it important to preserve the natural rocky beach habitats and the historic beach sites related to the history of the beach?

5) Your project should list at least three credible sources used in your research. For each source be sure to include:

Title:

Author:

Type of Source:

Date of Source:

PRE-TRIP PLANNING for TEACHERS:

- 1) (1 hr.) Review the curriculum project objectives and background information;
- 2) (15 minutes) Contact the Log House Museum (206-938-5293 or loghousemuseum.org) to discuss Log House Museum field trip or school tour options (Education Director may be able to host you at the Log House Museum or meet your classes at the Statue of Liberty or Pioneer Monument.)
- 3) (30 minutes) Plan field trip route with bus driver in order to follow Harbor Island Ave. around shoreline on route to the rocky beach. Following this route provides the opportunity to view historically significant landmarks from the bus while on the way to the rocky beach destination. These are only sites that can be seen from bus – no need to de-board unless there is time allotted.
 - Heading westbound on West Seattle Bridge, exit at Harbor Avenue exit (NOT Harbor Island exit) and turn right at stop sign on Harbor Avenue SW.
 - Follow Harbor Avenue SW for 1.9 miles to Historic Site 1: Duwamish Head/Anchor Park - former site of Luna Park Amusement Park and Squduks – at this location, the name of this beachside road becomes Alki Avenue SW.
 - Continue west along Alki Avenue SW for 1.5 miles to Historic Site 2 (Alki's Statue of Liberty). This might be opportunity to get out of bus and meet with Log House Museum educator. There are also bathrooms available in Alki Bathhouse. (The Log House Museum is one block south of the statue if you include this in your historic sites stops – easy walking distance.)
 - From Statue of Liberty, walk two blocks west on Alki Avenue to Pioneer Monument (Historic Site 3).
 - Re-board bus and continue west .3 miles on Alki Avenue SW to the Alki Point Lighthouse (Historic Site 4).
 - Follow this road (now called Beach Drive SW) around the corner and continue southeast for approximately three blocks. The most popular rocky beach access is located at the intersection of Beach Drive SW and 63rd SW (Historic Site 5).
 - If you go to the Log House Museum (3003 61st Ave. SW), continue south on 61st Avenue SW until you reach beach access at 61st Avenue SW and Beach Drive SW.



IDEAS to incorporate historic sites bus stops into beach field trip itinerary:

- 1) Plan to read the following background information to the students when the bus arrives at each site; or pre-assign the information about the identified historic sites to an interested student (s) to read to classmates on bus. This student(s) may earn extra credit by completing additional research before the trip and making a short presentation to classmates at the historic sites along the scheduled bus route.
- 2) Depending on your schedule, you may choose to have students either stay on bus or get off at each site.
- 3) Plan to meet Log House Museum educator at one of the beach sites for more information.
- 4) Share proper etiquette for visiting beach habitats and historic sites as part of your field trip preparation and briefly review with students as you arrive at your destinations.



West Seattle Rocky Beach at Constellation Park

West Seattle's Rocky Beach Field Trip Historic Site 1: Duwamish Head

Historic Site 1 (Anchor Park at Duwamish Head on Harbor Avenue)

History of Site: This site is historically significant for a number of reasons: 1) this was the location of a popular Native American summer encampment; 2) this was the place where members of the Alki pioneer party first met Chief Seattle; and 3) later, this was the location of a wonderful amusement park called Luna Park.

Squduks: Prior to 1851, this location was known by the Native People as *Squduks*. Native people often named a location by using a description of the place's appearance, what grew there, or where it was located. *Squduks* means "just below the promontory." A promontory is a bluff or a section of land that sticks out from a hillside.



Historical Significance of the Beach: James Rasmussen of the Duwamish Tribe once described the importance of the beach to his people in this way: "*When the tide was out, the table was set.*" What do you think that means? His interpretation of that statement was that the beach offered many of the important foods that the Coastal Salish used in their daily meals. There were crabs, clams, and many varieties of tasty seaweed found at *Squduks* and they were easily accessible when the tide was out. Some of the large shells found on the beach were used as bowls or cooking utensils. This location was also an important fishing site as salmon and other fish and sea life were found in abundance here before the land was settled by the early pioneers and developed by their descendants and other newcomers to the Northwest. There were many kinds of birds and animals to hunt and berries to gather. The Duwamish and other tribes often lived here during the summer months in temporary camps where they fished, collected food and other important supplies, and prepared the surplus for use during the winter months.

In 1851, three of the Alki pioneers, John Low, Lee Terry, and David Denny came on a scouting trip to determine if this area of the Northwest would be a good place to build homes and start businesses. They had hitched a ride up from Portland with Captain Faye who had a salmon packing business partnership with the Native people. Faye dropped them off at *Squduks* and the friendly Indians led by Chief Seattle helped the men explore the area.



Luna Park Amusement Park: An amazing amusement park was built on this point near the turn of the twentieth century. Luna Park opened in June 1907 and featured many exciting rides, sideshow attractions, eating establishments, and a very popular salt water swimming pool called a natatorium. Local West Seattle businessmen hoped that by providing a unique reason for people to travel to this area, visitors to the park might be convinced to purchase homes or businesses on this side of the bay. By building the park on the beach directly across from the growing downtown area of the young city of Seattle, the enticing lights and sounds from the park were easily seen and heard all the way across Elliott Bay by residents and tourists.

Historic Significance of the Beach: This beachfront site was not only picturesque but also provided several transportation options to get to Luna Park. Visitors could take the long ride to Luna Park on the city trolley car system which provided access to the beach cottages that lined Alki Beach. They could also ride the ferry from downtown Seattle for only a nickel and then walk to the park.

Luna Park closed in 1913 and many of the rides were moved to a California amusement park. Most of the remaining buildings were destroyed in a fire in 1931, although the cement walls of the natatorium were undamaged. The largest of the four natatorium pools was filled in to create this small waterfront park known by locals as Anchor Park because of the anchor that is displayed on the grounds. In 2006, the cement pools were removed and Anchor Park redesigned so that the site's intertidal zone could be restored to its natural habitat for juvenile salmon. The remains of cement pilings that once supported the pier on which Luna Park was built can be seen at low tide.

West Seattle's Rocky Beach Field Trip Historic Site 2: Statue of Liberty

Historic Site 2: Statue of Liberty (beach side of 61st Avenue SW and Alki Avenue SW)

History of Site: This replica of the Statue of Liberty was placed here on Alki Beach in February 1952 by the young men of the Seattle Boy Scouts of America. A project called Strengthening the Arm of Liberty had been designed to revitalize patriotism after the end of World War II and allowed Scout troops to raise money to purchase their own State of Liberty for their communities. During construction of the base of the statue, a time capsule was placed in a vault and plans were made to open it in the year 2002. When it was opened, it was discovered that most of the contents of that time capsule were ruined from a leak that allowed moisture and water into the sealed box.

Over the years, the statue was damaged by saltwater, harsh elements, and vandals. From 2003-2008, the community once again raised funds, this time to recast and replace the actual Statue of Liberty. In 2009, a new time capsule was placed in the base of the Statue of Liberty and will be opened in 2058 to give an historical insight into this community after another fifty years has passed. In 2001, the Alki Statue of Liberty became a spontaneous gathering spot for people of all ages to grieve and to display their love of country after the terrorist attacks of September 11th.



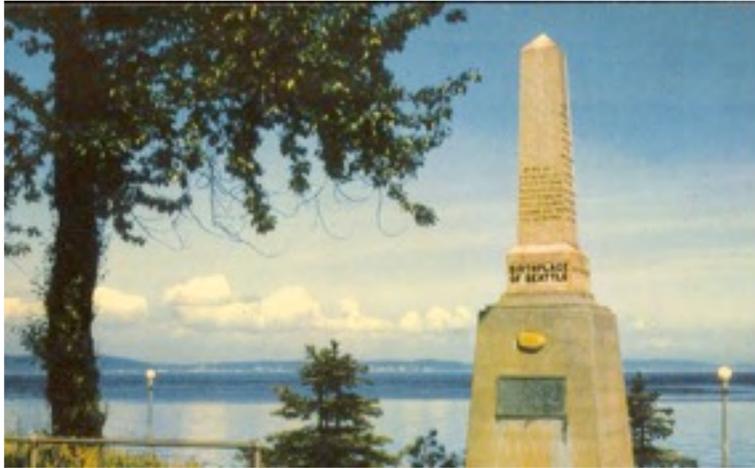
Boy Scout's Statue of Liberty at Alki Beach

Historical Significance of the Beach: The Alki Beach site for the Boy Scouts' Statue of Liberty was selected because of its natural beauty and location. *Lady Liberty* was placed to face the snow-capped Olympic Mountains and to welcome all Puget Sound maritime visitors as they entered Seattle by way of Elliott Bay much like the *Statue of Liberty* in New York Harbor. The Seattle Sea Scouts provided most of the funding for the base of the statue so a site that was located near the water was an important consideration. Since the early 1900s, Alki Beach had been identified as a community that loved and supported its local youth activities -- so it was a fitting location.

West Seattle's Rocky Beach Field Trip Historic Site 3: Pioneer Monument

Historic Site 3: Pioneer Monument (beach side of corner of 63rd SW & Alki Avenue SW)

History of Site: This monument was placed at this location in 1905 by the descendants of the Alki Landing Party. It was on this very beach site that the group historically known as the “Denny Party” first set foot on the shores of Puget Sound. The monument has an original plaque that names the members of the landing party, and two new plaques that honor the courage of the women and the helpfulness of the Duwamish Tribe.



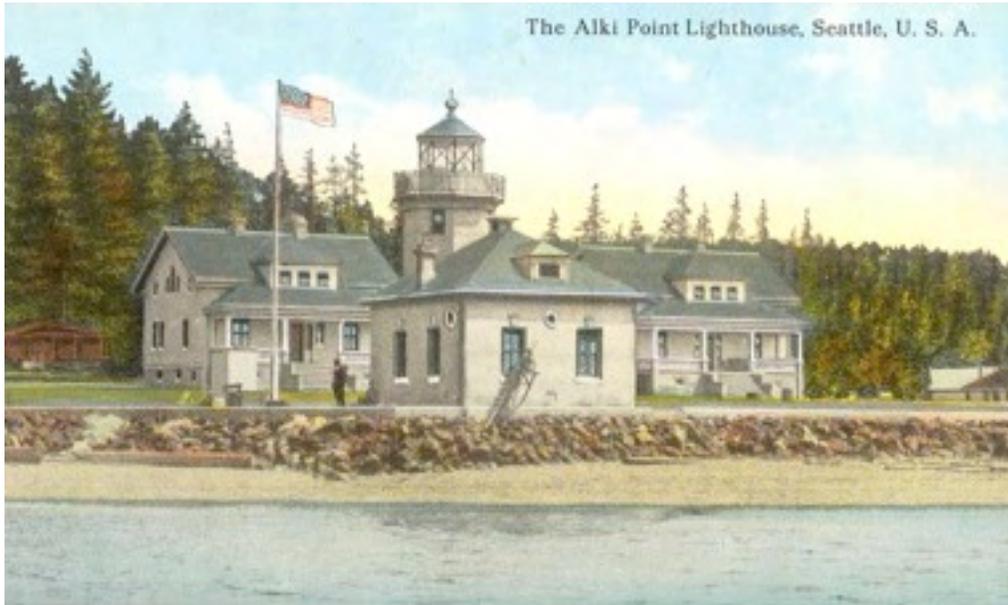
Historical Significance of the Beach: The early scouting party made up of Low, Denny, and Terry investigated this area to determine the best location to build their cabins. They also needed a waterfront location so they could establish a shipping port. They chose this area of land that the Native People called *Sbqubuks* – or “Prairie Point.” It was beautiful, well-protected, and had a heavy forest of cedar trees that were needed to build their cabins and to log for business purposes. It is well-known, however, that when inexperienced young David Denny, who had remained to build the first cabin, met the rest of the rain-drenched, seasick, and tired pioneers on this stretch of Alki shoreline in 1851, he told them that he wished they had not come. He had injured himself before completing the roof and he was worried about the women and 12 children who had arrived expecting a warm cabin to protect them from the elements. The Alki pioneers might not have survived the first winter without the help of the Duwamish. It was not long before the settlers realized that the water was not deep enough at Alki Point to establish an effective port needed to receive supplies or to ship goods to prospective buyers – the tides were just too low much of the time. The Alki pioneers relocated across the bay in 1852 and founded the city of Seattle, but this site is still called “the birthplace of Seattle.”

One enduring pioneer story tells that one of the babies in the “Denny Party” was in poor health and needed more milk than his mother could provide. A Native American mother went to the beach, gathered clams, taught the pioneers to prepare clam juice to feed the baby, and nursed him and his mother back to health.

West Seattle Rocky Beach Field Trip Historic Site 4: Alki Point Lighthouse

Historic Site 4: Alki Point Lighthouse (westernmost point of Alki Avenue SW)

History of Site: The Alki Point Lighthouse is one of two lighthouses on the West Coast that is still operated by a real person. Early settlers in Seattle depended on ships that entered Elliot Bay to bring needed supplies. The family who settled the land where the Lighthouse now stands felt it was very important to alert all maritime traffic about the low tides and shallow water near the point – so they hung an old lantern as a beacon. In 1887, the U.S. Lighthouse Service determined that they should install a more reliable warning light and they paid \$15 a month to keep it lit. Less than 20 years later, in 1913, the land at Alki Point was purchased from the Hans Martin Hanson family for \$9,999, and the city of Seattle built the current Alki Point Lighthouse.



Historical Significance to Beach: For more than 100 years, the westernmost point shoreline of Alki Point has been identified as a hazard for boaters. The land protrudes out into the Sound's shipping lanes and the water level varies greatly with the changing tides. As early as 1856, a brass kerosene lantern was hung at outside the house at Alki Point to warn mariners to not come too close to the Point.

West Seattle's Rocky Beach Field Trip Historic Site 5: Rose Lodge Beach

Historic Site 5: Rose Lodge Beach/ Rocky Beach - 63rd Ave. SW and Beach Drive SW

History of Site: This site features one of the most well-visited rocky beach habitats in West Seattle. This location was well-known to local Native American tribes because it hosted such a wide variety of clams, crabs, shellfish, and sea grasses. When people from Seattle needed to “get away from it all” at the turn of the twentieth century, they often visited the rustic summer beach cottages that lined West Seattle's beaches. Most of these cabins and camps were accessed by a small fleet of ferries called the “Mosquito Fleet.” One of the steamers called the *Eagle* stopped one block south of here on the beach. It was a short walk to the Rose Lodge, which was a popular resort located directly across the street from this beach site. Favorite recreational activities of the guests at Rose Lodge included swimming and exploring the rocky beaches here at Rose Lodge Beach during the day and gazing at the stars in the dark quiet evenings. In 1996, the city of Seattle designated this section of beachfront as a public park and named it Constellation Park. Away from the lights of the city, it is possible to view the constellations in the night sky. If you look along the sidewalks lining the beach, you will find bronze stars in the shape of individual constellations imbedded in the cement there. At the same time, a mural was also designed and installed that depicts the variety of species of saltwater sea life that you find at this remarkable rocky beach.



On the Beach at Rose Lodge, Alki Point, Seattle

Historic significance of the beach: For millions of years, the natural habitat here flourished unharmed. Native Americans harvested the beach regularly, but only took what they needed for survival. Early tourists or summer beach residents, such as those who stayed right across the street from this beach in old summer cabins called Rose Lodge, also marveled at the variety of life found at this beach habitat and were careful to enjoy and preserve it. Once this area began to have permanent year-round homes lining the beach, it lost the natural protection offered by those who visited it only occasionally and reverently. Now as many classrooms flock to the beach to visit the low tides of May and June, the delicate beach habitat can be disrupted by people who are not careful or who are not educated or respectful of the beach. To preserve the beach habitat or future generations, it is important to observe appropriate beach etiquette.

APPROPRIATE ETIQUETTE for FIELD TRIPS to HISTORIC SITES and the ROCKY BEACH

Many community historical or ecological destination sites are located in or near residential neighborhoods, so it is important to discuss appropriate rules of etiquette with your students prior to the field trip. In addition, reviewing the specific care each individual needs to observe and practice in order to preserve aging historical landmarks and fragile natural habitats is imperative.

Historic Sites:

- 1) Stay on the sidewalk or path.
- 2) If there is a fence, stay behind it.
- 3) Do not climb on the statues or monuments.
- 4) Observe all signs posted at the site.
- 5) Respect other people who may be visiting the site by not crowding and using respectful voices and language.
- 6) Bus drivers or chaperones: park in marked areas – do not block driveways or parking garages.

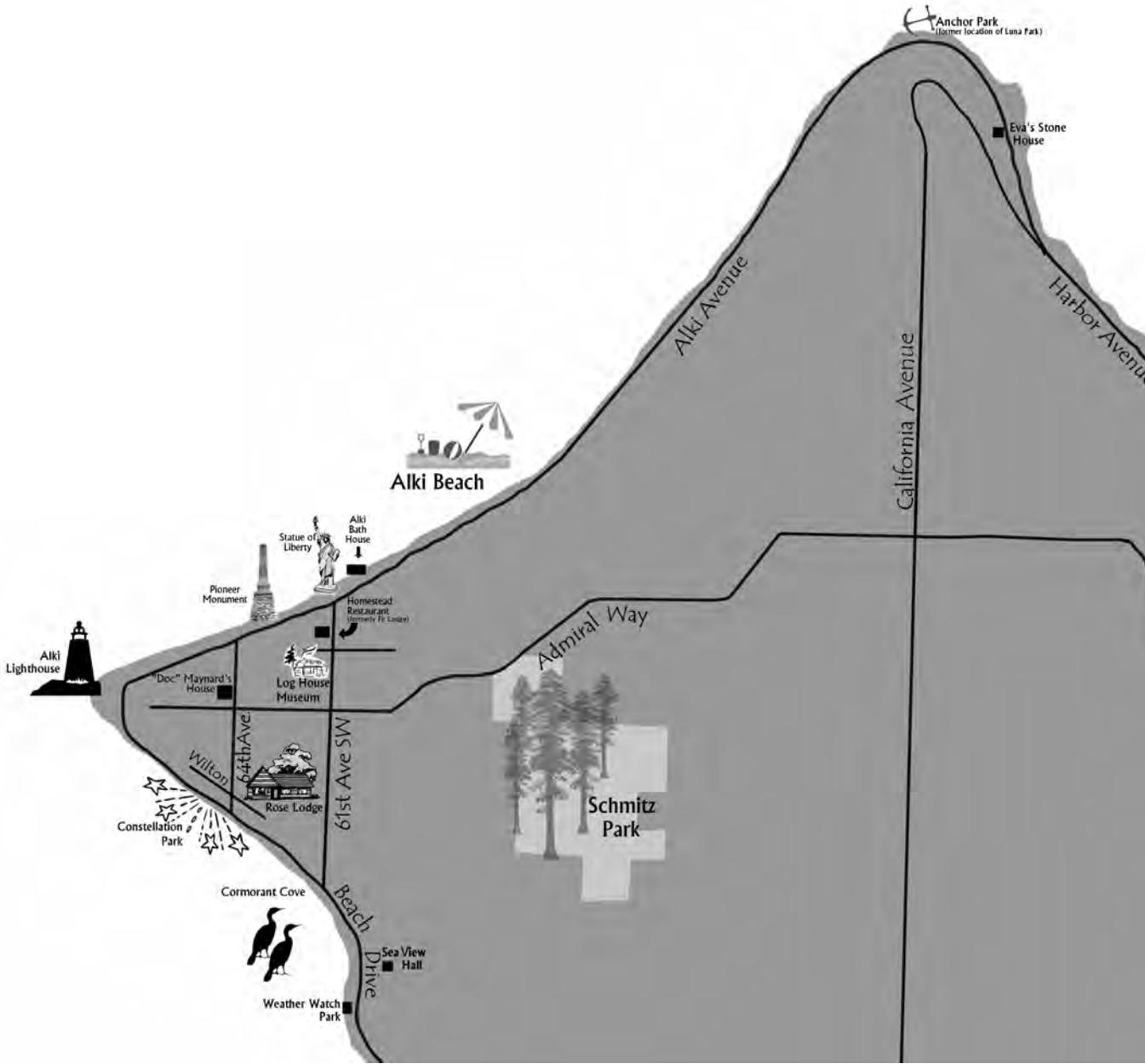
Beach:

1. Watch where you are walking so that you do not step on any fragile beach creatures, including grasses.
2. Do not pick up and move the beach creatures, they each live in special zones and may not be able to survive if moved.
3. Do not take anything from beach, especially any living creatures (shells that seem to be empty are actually homes to certain sea creatures.)
4. Do not leave trash on the beach.



West Seattle Rocky Beach

MAP



Courtesy Southwest Seattle Historical Society

RESOURCES

Books:

Roberta Frye Watt, *4 Wagons West* (Portland: Binfort & Mort, 1931)

Patricia Filer, *All Aboard for Luna Park* (Vashon: SW Seattle Historical Society, 2000)

Patricia Filer and Cathy Fulton, *Welcome to the Green Land: A Children's Guide to the Alki Area of West Seattle* (Vashon, Wa: Southwest Seattle Historical Society, 2003)

Coll Thrush, *Native Seattle: Histories from the Crossing-Over Place* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2008)

West Seattle Herald Staff, *West Side Story* (Seattle: West Seattle Herald, 1995)

Videos:

BJ Bullert, *Alki: Birthplace of Seattle*, 1996

BJ Bullert, *Chief Seattle*, 2003

BJ Bullert with Professor Ken Tollefson, *Duwamish Life*, 2003

BJ Bullert, *Duwamish: Still Here*, 1998

Websites:

HistoryLink.org

Duwamish Tribe: <http://www.duwamishtribe.org/chiefsiahl.html>

Alki's Statue of Liberty: <http://www.sealady.org>

Alki Lighthouse: <http://www.lighthousefriends.com>



West Seattle Rocky Beach Field Trip

FIELD TRIP INFORMATION for LOG HOUSE MUSEUM
<http://www.loghousemuseum@comcast.net>

Scheduling a Tour at the Log House Museum

- Tours should be scheduled with at least one week notice. Tours can be scheduled up to six months in advance.
- Tours may be scheduled for anytime between the hours of 10-4 pm.

Basic Tour Information

- The tours run about 1-1 ½ hours, dependent on the size of the group.
- Tours consist of a 30 minute exhibit/history talk and a thirty minute walk to Alki Beach (one block away). Groups wishing to skip the walking portion of the tour may choose to see the award-winning film *Alki: Birthplace of Seattle* instead.
- Most educators are bringing students to learn about early Seattle history (the Alki Landing Party, Chief Seattle and/or the Duwamish Tribe) so Log House Museum staff tells those stories for museum tours. The group then walks down to the beach to see "where it all happened".
- Log House Museum staff also tailors the tours to fit the particular studies of a classroom or group. Options range from focusing on a specific time of history or a specific historical family to sharing techniques of recording oral histories of family members or community elders.

Fees

- The tour fee is \$3.00 per person, with a \$25.00 minimum fee.

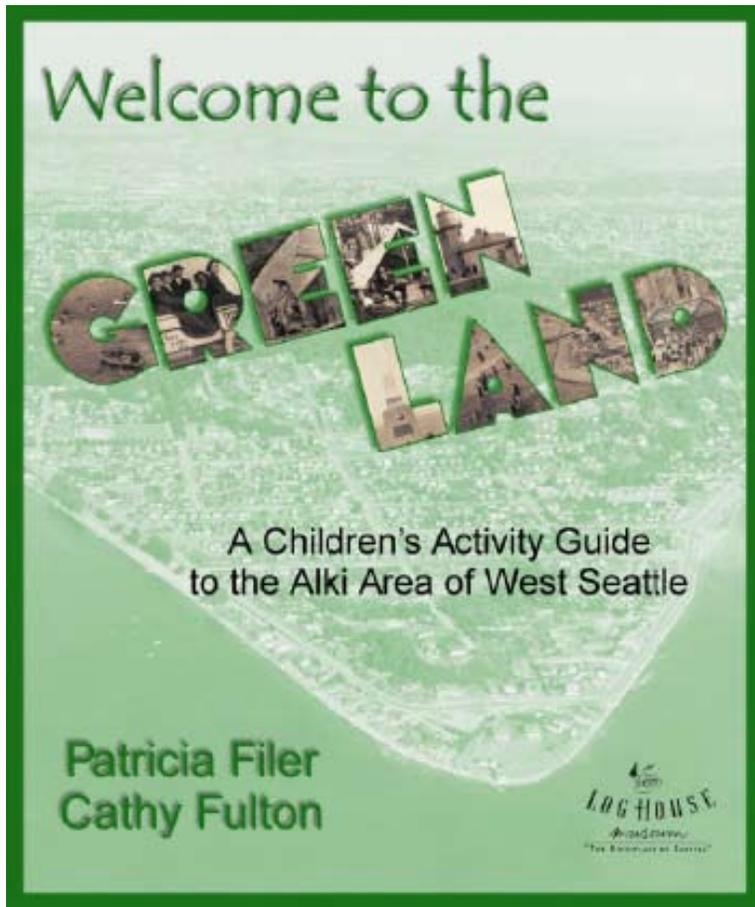
Contact

- loghousemuseum@comcast.net or 206-938-5293

FIELD TRIP INFORMATION for DUWAMISH LONG HOUSE
<http://www.duwamishlonghouse.org>

The Duwamish Longhouse opened in January 2009. The Duwamish Tribe is currently working on educational opportunities for students. The Long House is located in West Seattle at 4705 West Marginal Way SW and could be added to this Beach Field Trip.

For more information, contact: James Rasmussen at james@duwamishlonghouse.org



Selected activities from *Welcome to the Green Land: Children's Activity Guide to the Alki Area of West Seattle* are included in this document as Activities pdf file. The Green Land publication was funded by the 4Culture Heritage Cultural Education grant program in 2003. The excerpts relevant to the *Leave No Stone Unturned* curriculum project have been made available courtesy of the Southwest Seattle Historical Society. To purchase the complete *Welcome to the Green Land* publication, and check out other heritage educational opportunities, stop by the Log House Museum at 3003 61st Ave. SW in West Seattle or contact the museum at loghousemuseum.org.

Welcome to the Green Land Activities pdf file includes:

- Introduction
- Luna Park
- Statue of Liberty
- Pioneer Monument
- Rose Lodge Beach/Constellation Park
- Log House Museum
- EALRs