

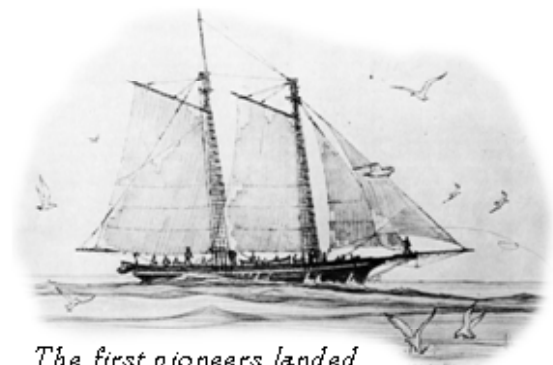
Selected activities from *Welcome to the Green Land: Children's Activity Guide to the Alki Area of West Seattle* are included in this document as pdf files. The *Green Land* publication was funded by the 4Culture Heritage Cultural Education grant program in 2003. The excerpts relevant to the *Leave No 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 61<sup>st</sup> Ave. SW in West Seattle or contact the museum at [loghousemuseum.org](http://loghousemuseum.org).

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# Welcome to the Green Land

**Alki Beach** is best known as the place where Seattle's first pioneers landed. For this reason, it is commonly referred to as "**the Birthplace of Seattle.**"



*The first pioneers landed at Alki Point on the schooner Exact.*

Before the Alki Landing Party arrived, a group of Native Americans called the **Duwamish Tribe** and their leader, **Chief Seattle**, lived on

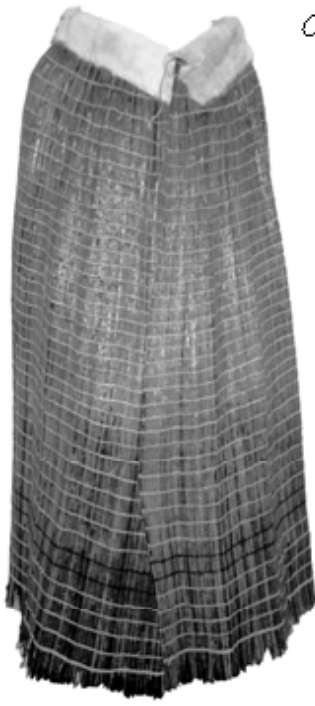
this point. They liked Alki because the land provided them with berries and other native foods. The waters of Puget Sound gave them plenty of fresh seafood, including salmon and clams. They felt safe here. And it was very peaceful. They knew Alki as "Prairie Point."

The point was covered with grasses and a thick forest of cedar trees that reached all the way to the beach. One of the first pioneers sent a letter back to Illinois in which she noted that "the trees here are so tall they seem to brush the sky." The Native Americans depended upon the cedar tree for many things including canoes for their transportation,



*Chief Seattle*



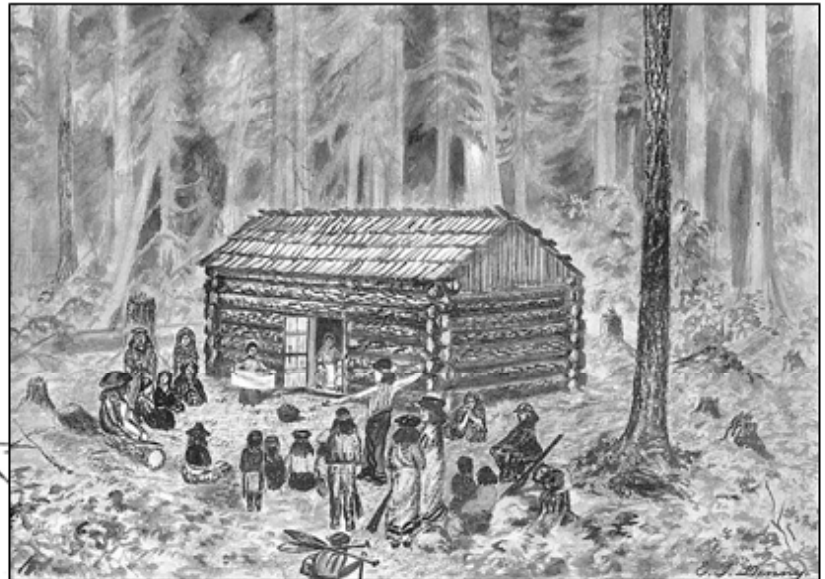


*Cape made from cedar bark*

cedar bark for their clothing, sleeping mats, and baskets, and cedar wood for carved utensils and for ceremonial objects.

The pioneers struggled through the first winter with the help of their Duwamish friends. They called their new settlement “New York” because they hoped that it would

become a big city like the New York on the east coast.



Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, WA

### NEW YORK CASH STORE.

CHAS. C. TERRY & CO., thankful for past favors take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and customers that they still continue at their well known stand in the town of New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of merchandize usually required in a new country.



N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c.  
New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

The Chinook word “Alki,” which meant “by and by,” was added to the name because they realized it would be a while before the city would compare to New York.

It wasn't long before the settlers realized that in order to build the big city that they dreamed of, they would have to have deeper water so that large boats would be able to come in to deliver supplies, trade goods, and travelers. **Arthur Denny** and his companions devised a method to measure the depth of the water using a horseshoe tied to a piece of clothesline. Within a short time, most of the original Alki pioneers moved over to where downtown Seattle now stands.

Once again, time passed and “Alki” was quiet and mostly unpopulated. Near the turn-of-the-century, this area took on its second reputation, as a summer vacation getaway for wealthy Seattle families. Then, people called this area “**the Coney Island of the West.**”

This was the era of summer beach cottages, of trolley car or Mosquito Fleet boat rides, of indoor heated salt-water natatoriums, and of the **Luna Park** amusement park.



Courtesy Paul Dorpat

In 1903, the log structure that is now the Log House Museum was built as a carriage house for the **Bernard family’s Fir Lodge estate**, one of the first year-round homes at Alki.

It was during these fun-filled and nostalgic decades that many community elders fondly remember visiting or growing up in the historic Alki area. Some of their stories have been included in this activity guide.



The following activities have been developed in hopes that school groups and families will be able to help youngsters rediscover and appreciate the history and legacy of this notable and nostalgic area of Seattle.

### *Drop me a line...*

Some of the landmarks that were special to people who visited Alki in the past 100 years are no longer here. Many were torn down when they needed costly repairs. In some cases, all that is left are photographs and memories. Picture postcards became a popular way to send greetings and short messages to friends and families from those who were vacationing at Alki. The phrase “drop me a line” referred to a postcard note. It was easier to send a postcard since it didn’t take much time or writing. Also, the pictures allowed people to share their experiences with friends back home. People formed postcard clubs and penpals because it was fun to collect the many different styles and types of postcards.

In this curriculum guide, we have included samples of postcards that might have been written by someone your age who was visiting one of Alki’s landmarks in the past 100 years. There are extra postcards in the activity packet that you can use to “drop a line” to a friend describing what you are doing at Alki. Pretend you are there when the landmark was still there. Use the photographs, history, and stories from those who remember the landmark to write your postcard.



# Luna Park



Luna Park was an amusement park that was located on the northern tip of Alki Beach. This point is also known as Duwamish Head. Luna Park opened on June 27, 1907, and hundreds of people came over on the West Seattle ferry to enjoy the rides and the other attractions.

There was the Figure 8 Roller Coaster, the Shoot the Chutes water ride, and a beautiful, hand-carved carousel. The park was built out over the water on a wooden pier that was supported by huge cement pilings that were driven into the sand.

Heated salt-water swimming pools in a building called a natatorium were a favorite of many people who disliked swimming in the cold water of Puget Sound. There was a special swimming pool for "ladies only" that was shallower than the main pool since the ladies wore long woolen swimming dresses that got heavy when wet.



Luna Park's rides were moved to California in 1913 when it was discovered that Duwamish Head was too rainy and cold most of the year for the amusement park to make money. The buildings and the pier all burned down in a fire in 1931, so most of the memories of Luna Park are left in pictures and old postcards.



The fire did not burn all of the pools, since they were made of cement, so the city filled in the biggest pool and turned it into the small park that sticks out from the sidewalk. When the tide is very low, you can still see some of the cement pilings that held up the pier of what was once called "the Coney Island of the West."

Send your own postcard...

Find the Luna Park postcard in the activity packet and write a note to a friend or relative. See "Drop Me a Line" on page 5.



George and Michael each have 18 tokens for rides at Luna Park. They both want to ride the Giant Figure 8 Roller Coaster first. How many tokens will they have after that?

List four more rides they can take before they are out of tokens:

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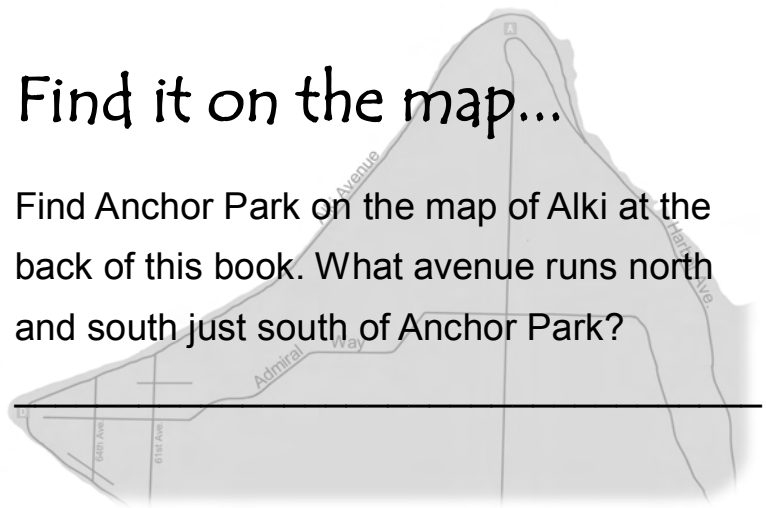
SHOOT THE CHUTES	4 TOKENS
CAROUSEL	3 TOKENS
GIANT WHIRL	4 TOKENS
CANALS OF VENICE	5 TOKENS
MYSTIC MAZE	3 TOKENS
TEMPLE OF MIRTH	3 TOKENS
FIGURE 8 ROLLER COASTER	5 tokens





## Find it on the map...

Find Anchor Park on the map of Alki at the back of this book. What avenue runs north and south just south of Anchor Park?



## Vocabulary

Definitions may be found in the glossary beginning on page 34.

carousel

Duwamish Head

Figure 8 Roller Coaster  
natatorium

pier

pilings

scrounge

token

woolen

## Look for this:

The anchor on the small park was found in the waters off this point. Now people call this park “Anchor Park.” When the tide is way out, look for the pilings that look like cement stumps. You will be able to see how far out the pier stretched into the water. There is a “magic lantern” near the Anchor Park in which you can see the Giant Whirly Ride from Luna Park. Some people come with metal detectors to find old coins and jewelry here. If the tide is out, maybe you’ll find a coin, too! If you find one dated before 1913, maybe it flew out of the pocket of someone who was on the roller coaster!

### While in Seattle

#### Visit

## Luna Park Pier

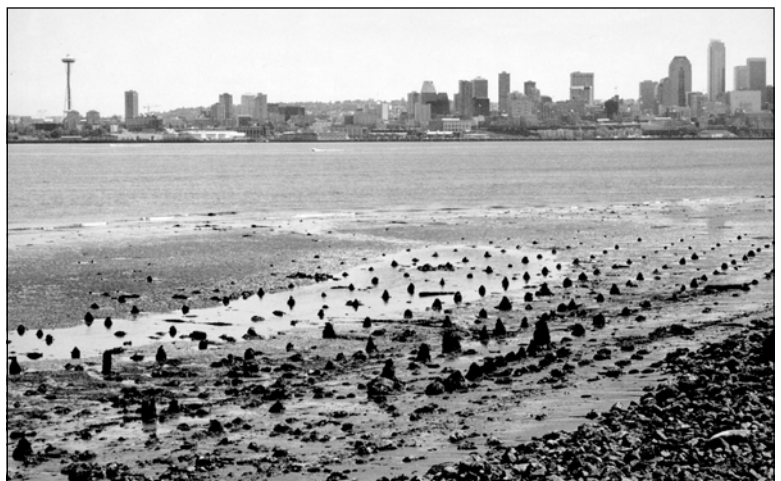
Seattle’s Big Amusement  
Park and  
C. Dicastro’s Royal Military  
Band of 30 Pieces

Concerts Afternoon and  
Evening

Reached by Trolley or Boat  
Fare 5c

ADMISSION FREE

Guaranteed to Drive Away  
the Blues



*The site of Luna Park as it looks today at low tide.*



## Skwuh-Dks

Native people often named a location by using a description of the place's appearance, what grew there, or where it was located. "Skwuh-dks" means "just below the promontory." A promontory is a bluff or a section of land that sticks out from a hillside. Skwuh-dks was located at the end of Alki on a point now called Duwamish Head.

At the time the first settlers arrived in 1851, the Native people had a fishing camp at Skwuh-Dks managed by Chief Seattle. Three of the original settlers, John Low, Lee Terry, and David Denny, came on a scouting trip to see if this area would be a good place to build their homes and start their businesses. They had hitched a ride up from Portland with Captain Faye, who had a salmon packing business partnership with the Native people. This is thought to be the first meeting between Chief Seattle and the Alki pioneers.

The Indians were very helpful to them and after exploring the area, Low, Terry, and Denny selected a site near Alki Beach to build the first cabin.

There was a large cattail marsh near Skwuh-dks. Cattails were gathered, dried, and then woven into mats for sleeping or for hanging on the walls of the longhouses to keep the inhabitants warm.

The site where Skwuh-dks was located is just south of Anchor Park, the old Luna Park site.



Museum of History and Industry, Seattle

*Duwamish shelter made of cattail mats*

# Alki's Statue of Liberty

In 1952, the Boy Scouts of America developed a plan to revitalize patriotism in the United States. It was called "Strengthening the Arm of Liberty." If Boy Scout troops earned a certain amount of money, they could "buy" a scaled-down replica of the Statue of Liberty for their community.



On February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1952, the Seattle Boy Scouts unveiled their Statue of Liberty on Alki Beach. A parade of 2,000 Scouts reached 10 blocks along the beach.

Buried in the base of the statue was a time capsule that had names of the scouts who had raised the money. The time capsule also included a small Statue of Liberty and scout manuals and badges from the early 1950s. The plan was to open the time capsule in the year 2000. It seemed like so far in the future to the Boy Scouts that day in 1952—like "Star Wars."

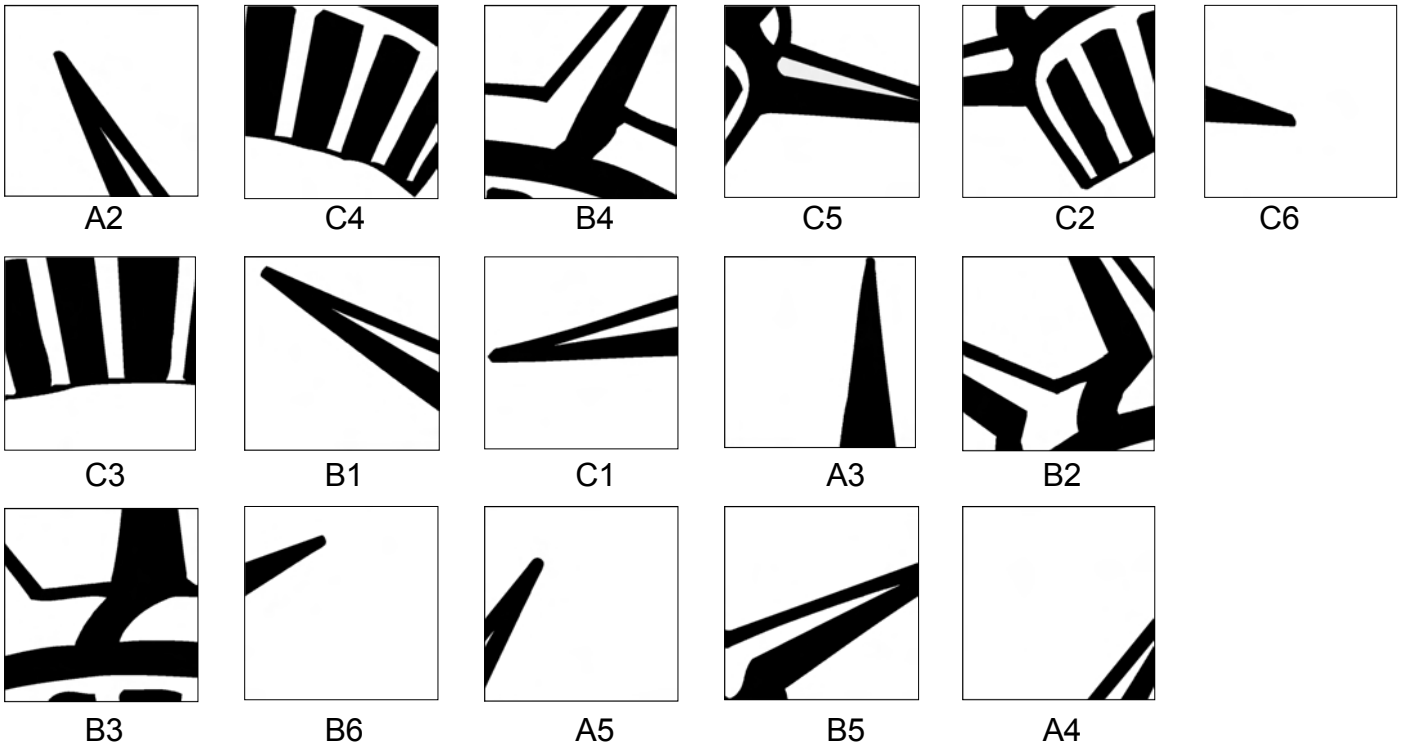
When the time capsule was opened in 2000, it was found that a leak had developed sometime in the last 48 years. Most of the contents were ruined.

Through the years, when the statue has been vandalized, the community found money to repair it because it is a well-loved landmark.



After the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks in New York, thousands of people left notes, pictures, toys, candles, and flags at the base of Alki's Statue of Liberty because they needed a place to show they were sad, or scared, or mad. They felt safe at the Statue of Liberty and wanted to show that they were proud to be Americans.





Copy each part of the puzzle above into the correct square below.

OR

If you wish, find the card with the pieces on it in the activity packet.  
Cut out the pieces and glue them in the correct squares below.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						

If you could bury a time capsule for 100 years that would tell the world what it was like to live in this year, what 10 items would you include?

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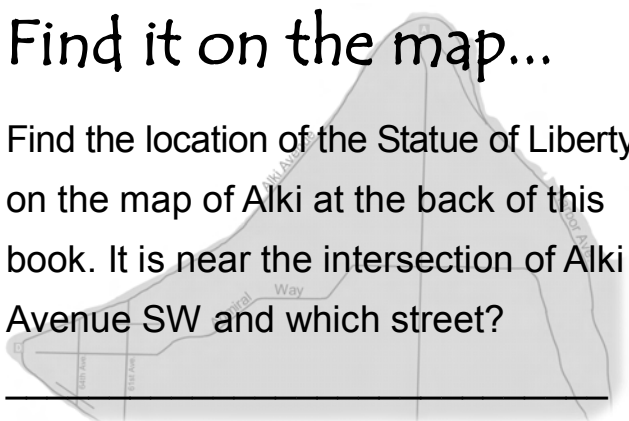
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## Find it on the map...

Find the location of the Statue of Liberty on the map of Alki at the back of this book. It is near the intersection of Alki Avenue SW and which street?



## Look for this:

The dedication plaque on the statue tells when it was placed on the beach and the name of the man who helped the Seattle Boy Scouts pay for it. There is a quote that says:

WITH THE FAITH AND COURAGE OF  
THEIR FOREFATHERS WHO MADE  
POSSIBLE THE FREEDOM OF THESE  
UNITED STATES  
THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA  
DEDICATE THIS COPY OF THE  
STATUE OF LIBERTY AS A PLEDGE  
OF EVERLASTING FIDELITY AND  
LOYALTY.

If you look at the statue from behind, you will be able to see seams or lines where it has been repaired. On the front of the base that holds the statue, there is a grey metal plate that covered the time capsule.

Do not climb up on the statue—she is getting very fragile these days and can be damaged easily.

## Vocabulary

Definitions may be found in the glossary beginning on page 34 .

artifact	replica
dedication	revitalize
landmark	terrorist
patriotism	vandalize

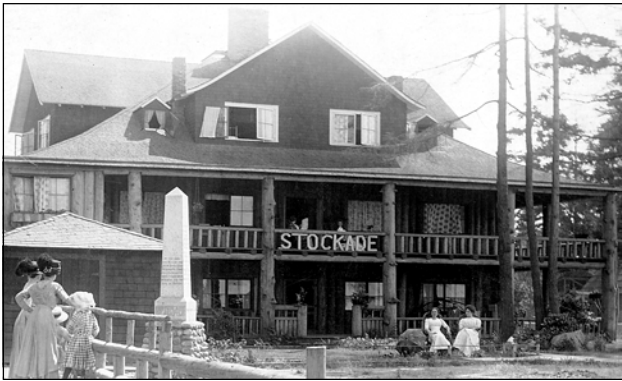
## Details

The Statue of Liberty is maintained by the City of Seattle's Department of Parks and Recreation. It is located on Alki Beach at the intersection of Alki Ave. SW and SW 61<sup>st</sup> Street.

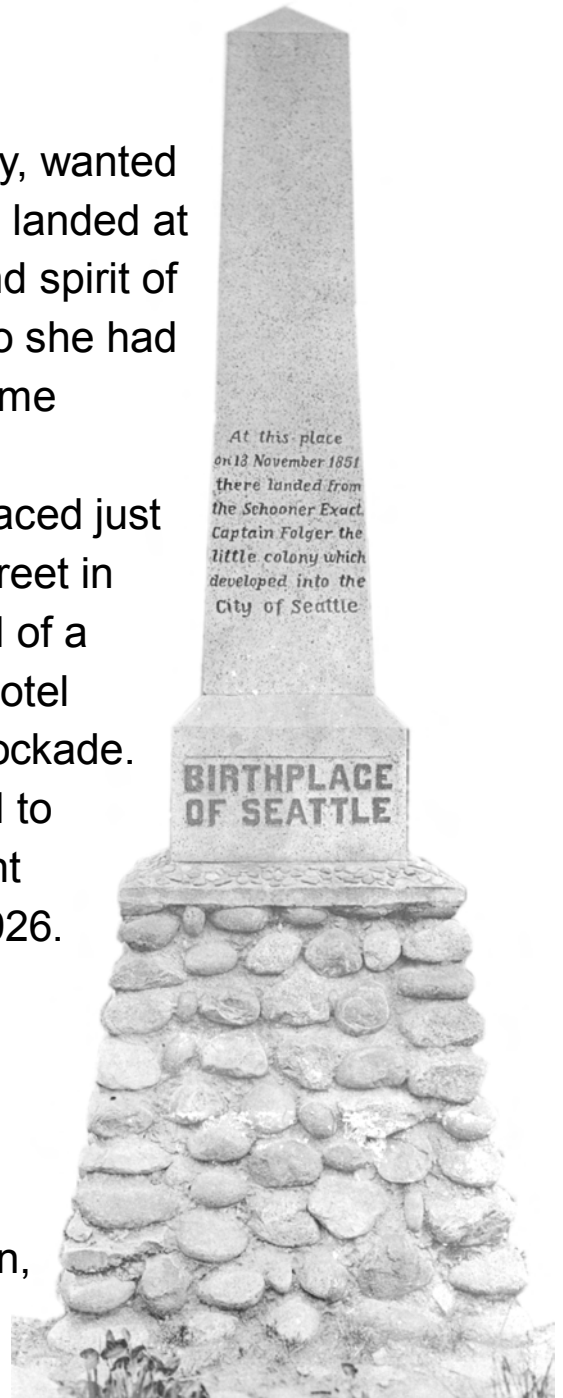
The artifacts that were recovered from the Alki Statue of Liberty time capsule are now located in the archives of the SWSHS Collection. The 9-11 Memorial Collection is also stored and protected as part of the SWSHS Collection. It is possible to make an appointment with the Collection Department of the Log House Museum to research these Collections. (206-938-5293 or [loghousemuseum@comcast.net](mailto:loghousemuseum@comcast.net))

# Pioneer Monument

In 1905, Lenora Denny, daughter of Arthur Denny, wanted to honor her parents and the other pioneers who landed at Alki Beach in 1851. She thought their bravery and spirit of adventure should be remembered for all time. So she had this monument built near the spot where they came ashore and built their first cabin.



It was first placed just across the street in the front yard of a popular log hotel called the Stockade. It was moved to this waterfront location in 1926.



The inscription on the monument reads

AT THIS PLACE ON 13 NOVEMBER 1851, THERE LANDED FROM THE SCHOONER EXACT, CAPTAIN FOLGER AND THE LITTLE COLONY WHICH DEVELOPED INTO THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

It lists the names of the pioneer men and children, but not the women. So in 2001, on the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the landing of the pioneers, a new plaque was unveiled on the monument, listing the names of the pioneer

women. A second plaque was added to honor the local Native Americans who helped the pioneers during the first hard winter at Alki.

In the year 2001, the Seattle Sesquicentennial celebrates the courage of these women who crossed land and sea to accompany their families to this unknown shore.

Mary Ann Boren Denny  
Lydia Culborn Low  
Mary Kays Boren  
Sarah Ann Peter Bell  
Louisa Boren

Illinois to Oregon  
118 Days

The Schooner EXACT  
Portland, Oregon to Alki  
8 Days

The Duwamish and other Native Peoples helped the Alki Landing Party survive the early years here. They shared their space, their food, and their knowledge.

We honor Chief Seattle,  
leader of the Duwamish and Suquamish tribes,  
and the generous cooperation of his people.

Southwest Seattle Historical Society  
November 13, 2001

With support from the Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

In 1951, a time capsule was placed at the monument, and it should be opened in the year 2051.

Puget Sound, Ogn.  
 Sept 28-1851  
 A. A. Denny,  
 Dear Brother  
 Come as soon as you can  
 we have found a valley  
 that will accommodate  
 our thousand families,  
 Mr. Low will describe  
 it to you  
 Respectfully  
 D. D. Denny

Sometimes historians have to read notes like this one that David Denny wrote to his brother, Arthur in 1851. David had already landed at Alki. The rest of the Denny party was waiting in Portland for David to tell them if he had found a good place to settle. What did David write to his brother?

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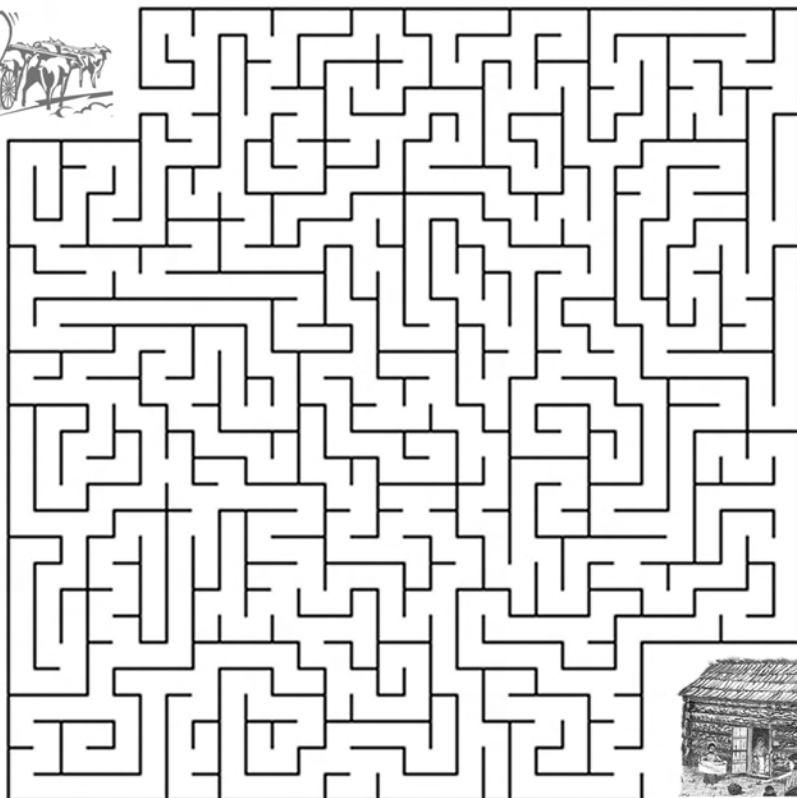
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If you liked this exercise, look in the activity packet to find another one like it.

Show the Oregon Trail pioneers the way to the shores of Alki.



The time capsule in the base of the Pioneer Monument will be opened in 2051. How old will you be?

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If you were to have a monument built to honor someone, who would that be, and what would be inscribed on the monument?

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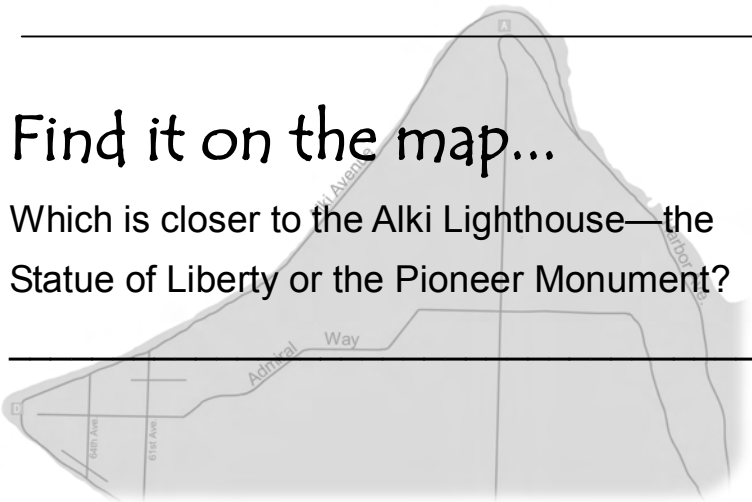
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## Find it on the map...

Which is closer to the Alki Lighthouse—the Statue of Liberty or the Pioneer Monument?



## Crayon Rubbings

Look in the activity packet for a crayon and some soft, white material for you to use to make crayon rubbings of the inscriptions on the Pioneer Monument. Choose an inscription or image that you like. Tape the material over it and rub gently with a crayon or pencil until you see the image appear on the cloth.

## Vocabulary

Definitions may be found in the glossary beginning on page 34.

anniversary  
colony  
dedicated  
historians  
monument  
plaque  
schooner  
sesquicentennial

## Look for this:

There is a stone cemented on the south side of the Pioneer Monument that came from Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts where the first settlements were built on the east coast. It was brought to Alki by the First Transcontinental Motorized Caravan in 1926.

Two new plaques were added for the Seattle Sesquicentennial, can you tell which ones are the new ones?

On the corner across the street, there is a plaque that marks the spot where the original pioneer cabin was built in 1851. Be sure to use the crosswalk when you cross the street.

## Details

The Pioneer Monument is located on the waterfront parkway at 63<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SW and Alki Avenue. The city of Seattle takes care of the monument because it is on public land. Since it is located on the beach, you can always visit the monument. There are no special lights at the monument, other than street lights, so it is best to visit the monument during the daytime if you want to read the information.

# Constellation Park

The waterfront park that is called Constellation Park was once the beach for a vacation resort known as Rose Lodge. The park was designed by local artist Lezlie Jane and a large group of volunteers. There is a long stretch of beachfront with no buildings or lights, so it is a very good spot to look upward for stars and the constellation patterns.

## Find it on the map...

Find Constellation Park on the map of Alki at the back of this book. Which other landmark is Constellation Park closest to? Circle the correct answer.

- a. Rose Lodge
- b. Alki Lighthouse
- c. Cormorant Cove

## Look for this:

On the east end of the sidewalk, there is a tide pool with brass figures built into the sidewalk. When you go down the trail to the beach, you will see a wall of colorful tiles that identify the plants, fish, and animals that are found on a rocky beach. All along the sidewalk are designs showing star placements in the constellations. This is called the Avenue of Stars.

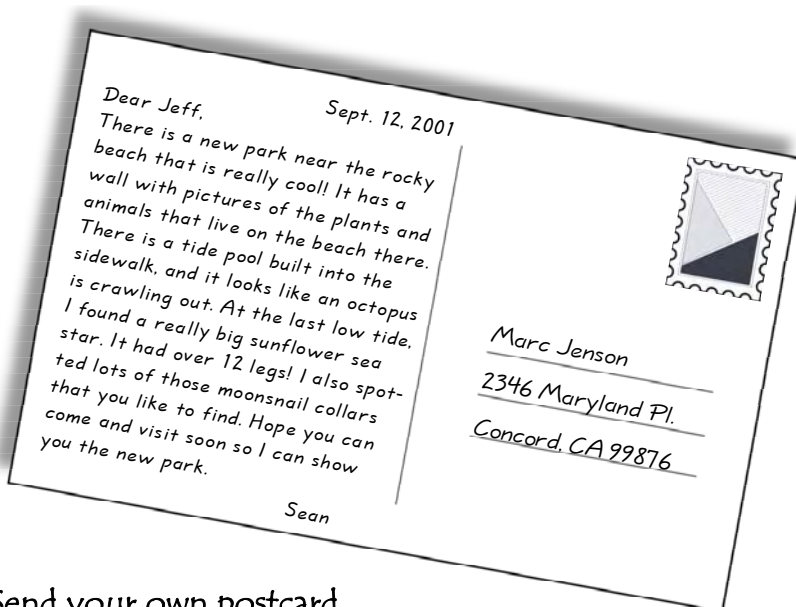
Someday, there will be a brass statue of Andromeda in the water. When the tide goes out, the statue will be visible. Only when there is a very low tide will you be able to see all of Andromeda.

## Details

Constellation Park is located west along the waterfront on Beach Drive SW beginning at 61<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW. This park belongs to the city of Seattle and is maintained by the Seattle Parks Department. The entry to the beach and the tiled beach life panel is at the east end of the park.

You can help by picking up your own trash and that which blows or drifts in. You can also help protect this park by being careful of the beach creatures that live in the tide pools and the rocky beach.

If you want to see the pictures and constellation information, be sure to come during daylight hours. If you want a chance to see the constellations in the real night sky, be sure to come after dark.



## Send your own postcard...

Find the Beach Creature postcard in the activity packet and write a note to a friend or relative. See "Drop Me a Line" on page 5.



# Beach Creatures

If you visit Constellation Park during low tide, draw some of the beach creatures that you discover. See if you can identify them using the chart in the activity packet, "Creatures Found on Puget Sound Beaches."

# Constellations

From the entrance to Constellation Park, walk north on the sidewalk and look for the constellations found there. Using the black paper and stars in the activity packet, make a copy of your favorite one. Be sure to write the name of the constellation on the paper.

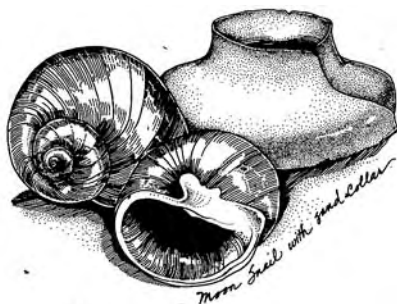
# Learn to Read a Tide Table...

You may have noticed that sometimes the level of the water is closer to shore. This is called "high tide." Other times, it is farther from shore. This is low tide. (See a photo of a very low tide inside page 25.)

September									
Day	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	
1 Su	629am	L 0.9	223pm	H 9.7	737pm	L 7.8			
2 M	1215am	H 9.3	729am	L 0.3	327pm	H 10.4	857pm	L 7.6	
3 Tu	122am	H 9.5	828am	L -0.3	412pm	H 11.0	946pm	L 7.2	
4 W	225am	H 9.9	922am	L -0.9	448pm	H 11.5	1025pm	L 6.5	
5 Th	321am	H 10.5	1012am	L -1.4	521pm	H 11.9	1102pm	L 5.6	
6 F	413am	H 11.1	1058am	L -1.5	552pm	H 12.2	1141pm	L 4.5	

During low tide, you can see more sea creatures on the beach. There are two high tides and two low tides each day. You can find out when low tides will happen by reading a tide chart. Ask an adult to help you read this sample tide chart.

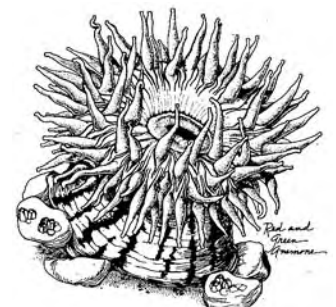
What time is a low tide on September 5<sup>th</sup>? \_\_\_\_\_



# Vocabulary

Definitions may be found in the glossary beginning on page 34.

- constellations
- tide





Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, WA

**“WHEN THE TIDE WAS OUT, THE TABLE WAS SET”**

There was a Duwamish saying that “when the tide was out, the table was set.” Native People fished and gathered shellfish to feed their families. There were always enough clams, oysters, seaweed, and mussels to eat, store, or trade. The woman in this picture is using a special basket called a clam basket. They were very loosely woven so you could “swish” them through the water and wash the sand off the clams.



*Clam basket*



### **LONGHOUSE LIVING**

Duwamish people lived in homes called longhouses. These one-story houses were made mostly of cedar. As the tribe grew, the houses were made longer. That's where the name "longhouse" comes from. Some of the longhouses that were built along the Duwamish River were very large. One longhouse took twenty men over two years to build. There were separate areas for cooking, eating, working, and dancing. Woven mats of cattails were hung on the walls to keep the longhouse warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Cattail mats were also used to divide the rooms, so it wasn't very private.

The Duwamish Tribe is raising money to build a Longhouse Cultural Center to preserve their history and provide a place to teach Duwamish language, dance, and artwork.

# The Log House Museum

When the Bernards built the Fir Lodge estate in 1903, they had five “outbuildings” in addition to the main house.

This old log house was built to store their carriages and horses. It would have been called a garage these days.

The Bernards were very wealthy but did not own a car

while they lived at Alki because the roads were not very good. So they used a horse-drawn carriage for their transportation.



Courtesy Museum of History and Industry

*Fir Lodge about 1907. The carriage house can be seen behind the lodge on the right.*



The other “outbuildings” have been torn down over the past 100 years. They probably were not as nice as the carriage house, but no one today knows for sure because the photos of the Fir Lodge estate were mostly of the main house.

After the Bernards sold their estate, the carriage house was used as a family home and an antique store. In 1994, the Southwest Seattle Historical Society bought it to use as a museum so that people could learn about the history of this area.



Draw a picture of one of the plants you see in the garden at the Museum. (See “Native Plants” on the next page.) Label your drawing with the plant’s name.

If you enjoy identifying native plants and learning how they are useful, look for the plant identification chart in the activity packet, “Native Plants of the Northwest and Their Uses.” It is handy for taking on walks in local parks—like Schmitz Park or Lincoln Park.

**Ask the Docent...**

The docent is one of the people who work in the museum and are there to answer your questions and to point out interesting things. Ask the docent a question and then write down what you learned. If you cannot think of a question, here are some ideas:

- What is the oldest thing in the exhibit?
- What is your favorite artifact in the museum?
- What is the most historically important thing at the museum? Why?
- What is the most interesting part of the exhibit?

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## Find it on the map...

Find the Log House Museum on the map of Alki at the back of this book. What other interesting places are near the Museum?

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## Vocabulary

Definitions may be found in the glossary beginning on page 34 .

artifact	medicinal
carriage	native plants
docent	outbuildings
estate	transportation
garage	value
inscribed	wealthy

## Details

The Log House Museum is located on the corner of 61<sup>st</sup> Ave. SW and SW Stevens. It is one block south of the Statue of Liberty on Alki Beach. There is no parking lot, but most of the time (except on nice summer days) you can find places to park close by.

Metro bus routes #37 and #56 bring you within one block of the museum.

The museum is open Thursday NOON–6:00 PM; Saturday and Sunday NOON–3:00 PM.

You can call 206-938-5293 for more information or to schedule a tour. The museum is run by donations, so adults are asked to give \$2 and children \$1 each.

The museum's web site is [www.loghousemuseum.org](http://www.loghousemuseum.org)

## Look for this:

The bushes and flowers that are planted at the Log House Museum are “native plants.” That means that they are plants that grew naturally here. In the courtyard out back is a large circular cement sign. It has a diving lady on it. It was originally on the Luna Park Natatorium. Also in the courtyard is a circle with names inscribed on it. The names are people who donated money or time to the Log House Museum project. There is a quote from Chief Seattle around the circle that says, “All of this land is sacred to my people.” It shows how much Chief Seattle and his people loved this land. It also says “A fine country. There is plenty of room for 1,000 settlers. Come at once.” This quote is from David Denny, who was one of the original settlers. It shows that he also saw the value of this land for new homes and businesses.



# Native Plants

Around the outside of the Log House Museum you will find many native plants—many of which were used by the Native Americans for food, utensils, and medicine. Here are a few of the plants found in the garden. See if you can find them.



**Wild Strawberries** were eaten fresh because they do not dry well. The leaves were chewed and spit on burns to help the pain.



**Red and evergreen huckleberries** were removed from the bushes with wooden combs and mashed. The bark of red huckleberry was used in a tea to treat colds.

**Salal** berries were also dried. During the winter, they were soaked in water and mixed with whale oil before being eaten. Today the leaves are often used in flower arrangements because they stay green a long time.



The stems of **Vine maples** were used for making baskets, fish traps, and snowshoes. Leaves were used to line baskets and wrap foods for cooking.

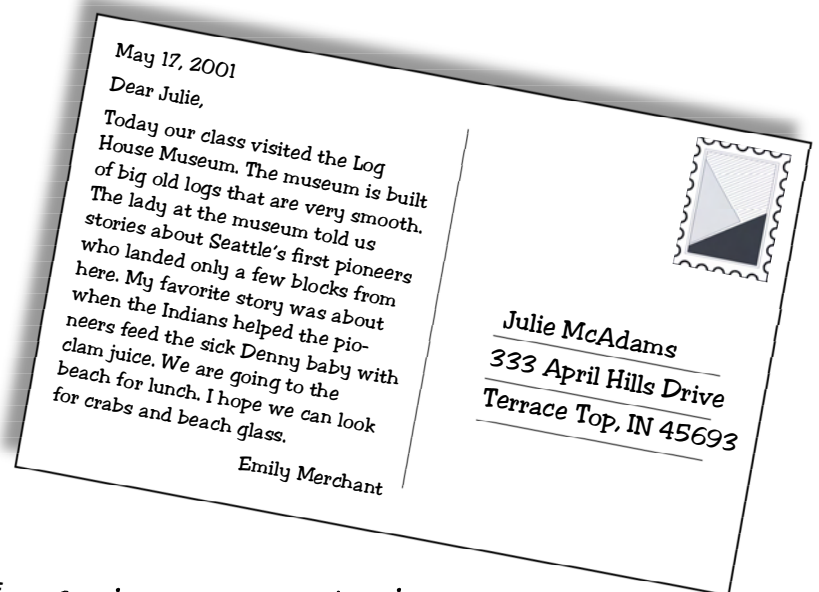


More **Native Plants** and their uses can be found on an **Identification Chart** in the activity packet.

**Sword ferns** were used to line cooking baskets and to stuff mattresses. The roots were baked or boiled like a potato. Can you see why it is called sword fern?



The native plant drawings on this page are courtesy Washington of University Press. They were originally drawn by Jeanne R. Janis to illustrate *Ethnobotany of Western Washington* by Erna Gunther, an excellent resource on the uses of local plants by Native Americans.



Send your own postcard...

Find the postcard of the Log House Museum in the activity packet and write a note to a friend or relative. See "Drop Me a Line" on page 5.

	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Science</i>	<i>Social Studies</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Health &amp; Fitness</i>
Alki Statue of Liberty	<b>1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.5; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 4.2; 4.3</b>	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2			<b>1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2</b>	1.1; 1.2	1.2; 1.3	1.2
Alki Beach		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2	1.1; 1.2; 2.1; 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 5.1; 5.2			1.1; 1.2	1.2; 1.3	1.2
Homestead Restaurant		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2				1.1; 1.2		1.2
Log House Museum		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 3.1; 3.2; 4.2; 4.4		1.1; 2.1		1.1; 1.2		1.2
Alki Bathhouse		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2					1.1; 1.2	1.2; 2.1	1.2
Pioneer Monument		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2				1.1; 1.2	1.2; 2.1	1.2
Rose Lodge		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2				1.1; 1.2	1.2; 2.1	1.2
Constellation Park		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2		1.1; 1.2		1.2
Cormorant Cove		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2		1.1; 2.1		1.1; 1.2		1.2
Luna Park		1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 4.2	3.2	1.1; 1.2; 1.4; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3	1.1; 2.1		1.1; 1.2		1.2
Other Places to Visit			3.2				1.1; 1.2		1.2
Biographies									