

# VOICE of the WILD OLYMPICS

Olympic Park Associates

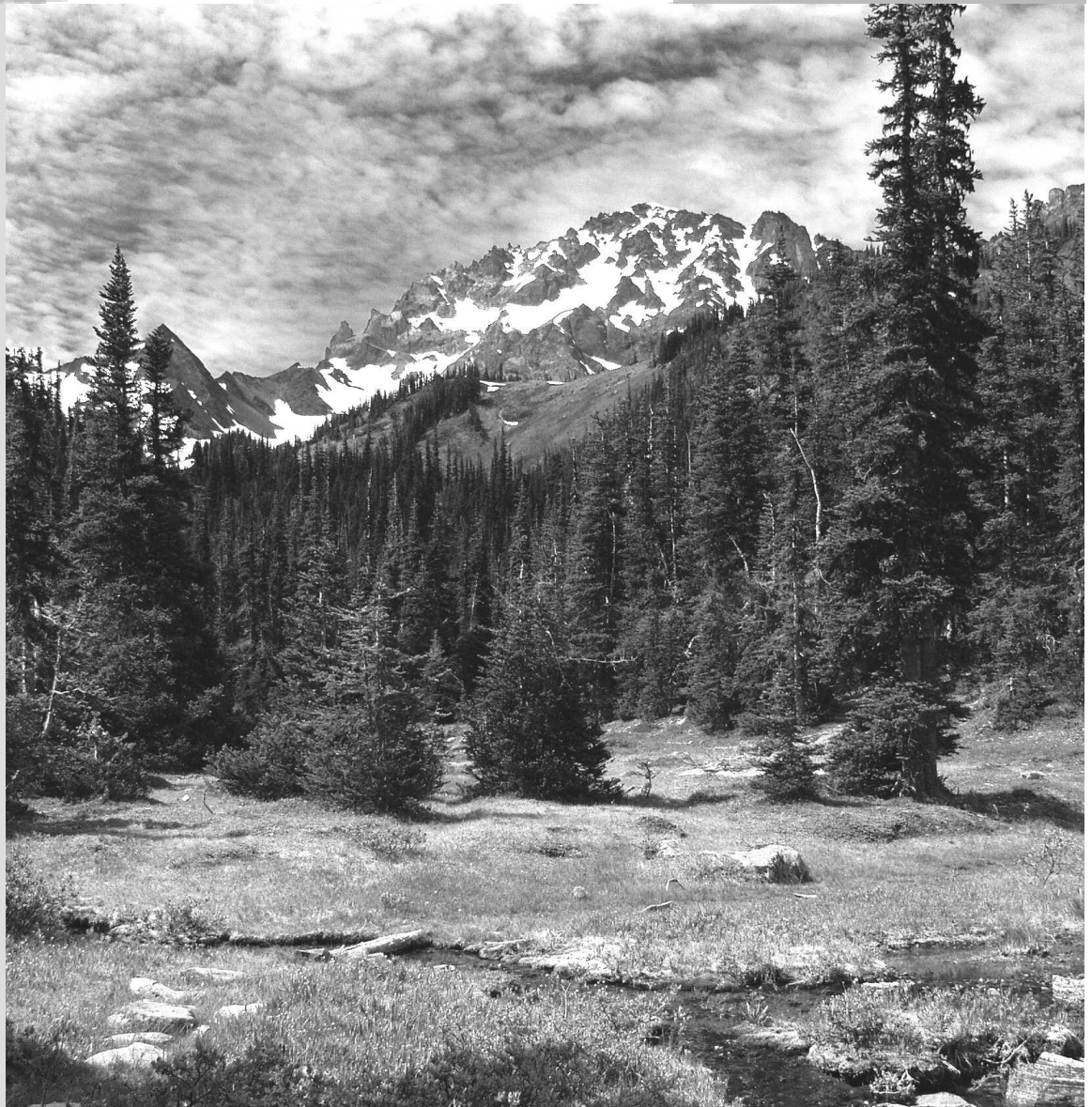
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*Mt. Deception from Royal Basin. Photo by Bob Kaune.*

## Olympic National Park Announces Preliminary Alternatives for its Wilderness Stewardship Plan

**See Pages 4 - 6: Story and details on how you can participate in this important step in defining the future of Olympic Wilderness.**

OPA Meetings:

**Next:** 6:00 PM, Tuesday, May 27, 2014

**Place:** Kingston Community Center

Please join us. OPA members are always welcome at Board meetings.

**Regular Meetings:** The regular OPA Board meetings are at 6 pm in the Kingston Community Center on the 4th Tuesday of odd-numbered months, except the 3rd Tuesday in November to avoid Thanksgiving, and no meeting in July.

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## Polly Dyer, OPA Founder and Board Member, Receives Honorary Doctorate from Western Washington University

Polly Dyer, founder and board member of OPA for 66 years, was honored by Western Washington University for her lifelong dedication to conservation. On March 22 at Commencement, University President Bruce Shepard awarded Polly an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. Below are excerpts from his presentation.

Polly Dyer ... has spent more than 60 years working to preserve the state of Washington's wilderness. Her grassroots organizing and lobbying efforts contributed to several environmental milestones, including the passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act, the creation of North Cascades National Park, the expansion of Olympic National Park, and the preservation of millions of acres of wilderness areas....

When she was 20, the family moved to Ketchikan, Alaska, where Dyer fell in love with the raw beauty of the wilderness – and with mountaineer John Dyer, who would be her husband of 63 years. In 1953, the Dyers helped found the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, the organization's first chapter outside California. That same year, Polly Dyer was appointed by Gov. Langlie to a 17-member committee to investigate whether a large part of Olympic National Park should be opened to commercial logging. As part of a small environmental minority on the panel, Dyer helped defeat the plan.

It was only the beginning. In 1957, Dyer was one of the founders of the North Cascades Conservation Council and led the intense lobbying and public relations campaign to establish North Cascades National Park. She also testified before Congress that year in favor of the Wilderness Act, which would protect more than 100 million acres of wilderness. Working with Gov. Dan Evans, Dyer helped to get legislation to add the coastal strip to Olympic National Park. In 1984, she worked again with U.S. Senator Evans to help write the legislation to protect 95 percent of Olympic National Park under the Wilderness Act.

Dyer has continued to fight to preserve, protect, and add to the nation's wilderness areas. From the 1960s to 2008 she organized several regional and national wilderness conferences, which had a profound effect on

wilderness preservation....

For 20 years, she worked at the University of Washington's Institute for Environmental Studies, most recently as its director of Continuing Environmental Education, until her retirement in 1994.

And she's not done. Dyer is working with regional conservationists to urge Congress to add 200,000 acres of federal land to North Cascades National Park. It's a tough battle, but Dyer is well practiced in persuasion. She has an extraordinary ability to bring people together to collaborate.

"Wilderness cannot and should not wear a dollar sign," she wrote to Congress while advocating for the Wilderness Act. "It is a priceless asset which all the dollars man can accumulate will not buy back."



*Polly Dyer and behind her Donna Osseward, Sally Soest, Lisa Bergman, Dave Fluharty, Marc Bardsley, Lynn Bardsley and Ed Henderson*

## Hike the Wild South Fork Skokomish Valley

On Sunday, June 15, OPA and the Sierra Club will co-sponsor a hike up the stunning South Fork Skokomish River Valley in Olympic National Forest. Hikers will explore this matchless old-growth valley, which is proposed for wilderness protection in the Wild Olympics bill introduced in Congress earlier this year.

The hike is eight miles round-trip of moderate difficulty.

Please RSVP to Peter Guerrero at: [studio374photography@gmail.com](mailto:studio374photography@gmail.com).



# Olympic National Park Announces Preliminary Alternatives for its Wilderness Stewardship Plan

Your Comments are Needed

Park planners are making excellent progress on Olympic National Park's (ONP's) Wilderness stewardship plan and have offered a range of preliminary alternatives for public review. A draft plan with a preferred alternative is due out next year, and a final plan after that. This plan will shape the management of the Olympic Wilderness for the next 20 to 30 years. Ninety-five percent of the park was designated as Wilderness by Congress in 1988.

The preliminary alternatives introduce some far-reaching measures for protecting this popular Wilderness -- and its outstanding ecosystems -- for the coming decades. Your comments will help insure that the final plan gives strong protection to the Olympic Wilderness and insures a quality wilderness experience for future visitors to the park.

## Preliminary Alternatives and Recommendations

Olympic Park Associates has reviewed the preliminary draft alternatives and wilderness management zones. The draft zones reflect a sound foundation for managing appropriate levels of trail development and visitor use. And excellent options for protecting the Olympic Wilderness can be found in Alternatives B and C.

In addition, a number of farsighted recommendations are common to all action alternatives. OPA supports all of these recommended actions, with slight modifications for a few. Among the actions are:

- Carrying capacities and quotas will be set for high-use areas.
- No new trails will be constructed.
- Trail-less wilderness will be retained.
- Visitor use will be managed to reduce impacts on native species.

- Exotic plants and animals will be eliminated or controlled.
- A restoration plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the gray wolf will be developed.
- Stock use will be regulated and confined to designated trails.
- No new radio or transmission towers will be installed.
- Wilderness education will accompany all permits.

A few of the action items could still be strengthened, for example:

- Threatened, endangered and at-risk species will be monitored. They should be recovered and restored.

## OPA Recommendations

OPA supports an approach that would best protect natural resources and ecological process as displayed in Alternative C with several refinements. Our recommendations incorporate some significant elements from Alternative B as well as a few from D.

Alternative B emphasizes reduction of the human footprint and contains the soundest recommendations regarding management of historic structures in Wilderness, quotas and use limits, limits on administrative use of aircraft and administrative tool use.

Alternative C emphasizes protection of natural resources and ecological processes. It contains the best recommendations for Wilderness trail and campsite zoning (refined with some elements from other alternatives), trail and bridge management, stock use, and campfire restrictions.

Alternative D emphasizes a greater range of wilderness experiences for visitors. OPA finds some elements of this alternative worthy of support. Ranger-led

“A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are **untrammelled by man**, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain,”

--*The 1964 Wilderness Act*

Deadline for comments on Preliminary Draft Alternatives is **May 17, 2014**.

To comment on the web, go to: <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/commentFormcfm?documentID=58015>

## Preliminary Wilderness Alternatives

*Continued from P. 4*

interpretive hikes could be increased, tribal access to ethnographic resources would be permitted within the limits of the Wilderness Act, and some trail zone elements could be adopted.

It is important to let planners know what is important to you about the Olympic Wilderness -- and the reasons why.

### A Detailed Look at Alternatives and Issues

Alternative C presents an excellent strategy for preserving the stunning diversity of natural species and environments that make Olympic National Park what it is. Identifying heavily used nature trails (zone 1) and maintaining popular access trails up river valleys and major passes (zones 2 and 3) will allow for maximum enjoyment of the Wilderness while protecting important resources. The careful delineation of primitive trails (zone 4) and way trails (zone 5), and regulating camping in fragile, alpine and less heavily used environments provide sensible limitations on the use of these areas.

OPA particularly supports zone 4 prescriptions, with fewer maintained trails, and zone 5, with no maintained trails. As pressures on back country areas increase, places such as: Skyline trail from 3 Lakes to Low Divide and Martin's Park trail should be zone 4, primitive, and the Bailey Range, Dodger Point high route, Lillian Ridge, upper Royal Basin, Lake Constance, and Lake of the Angels should certainly be placed in zone 5. Boot-worn way trails should suffice.

We also support specific trail zone elements from other alternatives that would increase resource protection yet allow more traditional use on some trails.

From **alternative B**, we recommend:

- Shi Shi Beach should be zoned 3, secondary, rather than 2, all-purpose. This area has experienced serious overuse; the current access trail descends a steep bluff (similar to overland trails on the south coast, which are zoned 3).
- The old overgrown military road should not be re-opened for trail access.
- The North Fork Sol Duc should be zoned 4 and 5, primitive and way trail; this reflects current use level and difficulty of access (river ford).
- The South Fork Hoh trail should be zone 4, primitive, to preserve one west-side rain forest valley available for a more intimate trail experience free of stock use and developed sites.

- Similarly, the Rugged Ridge trail should be zoned 4, primitive, to reflect current use and comply with nearby Hoh-Bogachiel trail zoning.
- Aurora Ridge should be zoned 4 and 5 for similar reasons.

From **alternative D**, we recommend:

In the following trail zones 2 and 3 we recommend traditional stock use be allowed on the Queets River trail; the Dosewallips/Hayden Pass/Hays River trails; and the Boulder Creek trail (to horse camp/former parking area at Olympic Hot Springs).

These would be added to the stock trails already included in alternative C: the Dosewallips/Anderson Pass/Quinault trails; Duckabush/First Divide/Skokomish trails; Elwha/Low Divide/North Fork Quinault trail; Long Ridge and (lower) Lillian trails; the Hoh River trail to Elk Lake, and the Bogachiel/Little Divide/Mink Lake trails. All are well constructed and maintained

*It is important to let planners know what is important to you about the Olympic Wilderness -- and the reasons why.*



*Mt. Noyes from Skyline Trail. Photo by Bob Kaune.*

*Continued on Page 6, Preliminary Alternatives*



and could be accommodated with minimal impacts to fragile areas.

### Other Elements of the Plan

OPA endorses other elements of the draft alternatives that are worthy of note. And there are a few items we addressed in our scoping letter that still need attention.

**Historic structures.** We strongly endorse the decision not to consider historic structures to be contributing elements of Wilderness character. This clarifies the issue and affirms the clear intent of the Wilderness Act.

The prescriptions for historic management in Alternative B are most in keeping with Wilderness principles: no reconstruction of historic buildings that have naturally deteriorated; allowing natural processes to take precedence; and developing a determination of which historic structures and landscapes would be maintained in Wilderness. We request that this determination be included in the draft plan under NEPA with full public participation and review.

OPA sees an important distinction between Native-maintained coastal prairies, with their associated species diversity, and old homestead clearings, with their exotic grasses. We support careful management of the first, and recommend natural succession for the latter.

scientific research. The flexibility provided to researchers within the permitting process in alternative C offers the best approach to managing this important aspect of Wilderness.

**Park operations.** OPA favors the moderate directions in C where park operations would be more reliant on non-mechanized and non-motorized equipment and transport, but with some flexibility in application.

**Fire.** Alternative B best recognizes the ecological role of fire in the landscape within the constraints of adjacent lands and public safety. We oppose hazard fuel reduction activities to protect nonessential buildings in Wilderness.

**Campsites and commercial services.** We agree with the approach in C that would retain the number of campsites and the amount of commercial services at about the level same as present.

**Wilderness District.** To insure that these and other measures in the plan receive full consideration in the day-to-day management of the park, OPA once again requests that the plan recommend a wilderness district be created for the Olympic Wilderness, and a wilderness district ranger appointed to oversee all park operations within Wilderness.

We wish to thank park planners for the thorough and diligent job they have done thus far in identifying key issues management prescriptions. We encourage them to continue in this positive direction to create a stewardship plan worthy of the magnificent Olympic Wilderness.

For More Information:

Go to OPA's website [olympicparkassoicates.org](http://olympicparkassoicates.org) to...

- ...log in your comments,
- ...find links to the plan,
- ...view the full text of OPA's comment letter,
- ...find more background information.

Comments may also be sent in writing to:

Superintendent, Olympic National Park  
600 E. Park Avenue, Port Angeles, WA 98362.

Remember, **May 17, 2014**, deadline for comments!

Even a short note will be helpful.

*Thanks for helping to set a clear and  
ecologically sound direction  
for the future  
of Olympic National Park  
and its irreplaceable Wilderness.*

## Olympic: 5th Most Visited National Park in U.S

### \$220 Million Benefit for Area Economy

Olympic National Park became the fifth most visited national park in the U.S. for 2013, a bump up from 8th the year before.

The ranking is based on 59 national parks. Statistics from the National Park Service report that in 2013 visits to Olympic National Park numbered 3,085,340.

In a separate survey, the National Park Service calculated that visitor spending added \$220 million to the area economy in 2012, a phenomenal boost to the largely rural Olympic area -- and an often-unrecognized contribution to the economic life of the region.

## “Kalaloch Cedar” Cleaved by Winter Storm

by Bruce Moorhead, Board of Trustees, Olympic Park Associates

Naturalists bid a sad farewell to the legendary Kalaloch Cedar in Olympic National Park's costal area this past winter. A March storm split the 20-foot diameter tree down its length, and more than half the giant crashed to the earth.

Before it was cleaved, the old, multi-topped, storm-battered tree was ranked fifth in the world for size and volume as measured by the National Big Tree Program. It was the second largest redcedar in Olympic National Park, after the legendary Quinault Lake Cedar, the largest of its species known on earth.

As reported by Robert Van Pelt in his classic book *Forest Giants of the Pacific Coast*, the Kalaloch giant was the national champion redcedar from 1955 to 1977 when it was replaced by the Nolan Creek Cedar, which grows on WA Department of Natural Resources land to the south. Not surprisingly, the Nolan Creek tree (ranked three) now stands in the midst of a 1970s-era clearcut.

A parking lot and visitors trail still access what remains of the Kalaloch Cedar, a testament to natural endurance.



Kalaloch Big Cedar. Olympic National Park.



## A Loss for All of Us

by Llyn DeDannan, OPA Board

Hazel M. Sampson, the last person to have spoken the Klallam language from birth and the eldest tribal member among Klallam tribes, died February 4, 2014 at the age of 103.

Sampson — the granddaughter of the founder of Jamestown, Lord James Balch, for whom Jamestown was named — died at her home in Port Angeles, survived by numerous children, grandchildren and great-, great-great and great-great-great grandchildren. She lived in her home until her death, cared for by her close family members, according to Jamie Valdez. Valdez is a Lower Elwha Klallam tribe member and teacher of the Klallam language and culture at Port

Angeles High School.

Sampson was a native Klallam speaker — those who learned Klallam first, then learned English as a second language. Klallam is the language of the three U.S. Klallam tribes — the Lower Elwha, Jamestown S’Klallam and Port Gamble S’Klallam — as well as the Beecher Bay Klallam in British Columbia.

OPA extends condolences to the family of Hazel Sampson.

[Excerpted and edited from *Peninsula Daily News* February 6, 2014.]

# Wilderness Gift: Clean Air Gives Better Health

by Donna Osseward, OPA President

Wilderness, as it is, as the Earth's creator made it, is valuable to us all. We instinctively enjoy its beauty. We are drawn into its splendor. The areas of our Earth remaining as wilderness are incredible in their many gifts. These lands make our earth livable.

Those of us who have walked into wilderness revel in the fresh air, sparkling water, and sounds of nature. In the Olympic Wilderness, ears hear everything from our steps muffled in a mossy rainforest, to bubbling creeks, to the roar of a storm coming in from the Pacific. If we are quiet, birds can be heard and seen -- some living there a lifetime, others passing through. Eyes see forested valleys from mountain tops and iridescent waves lit by ocean organisms as they curl into the beach in the middle of the night. Evergreens shower in the rain. Wildflowers and spider webs glisten with fresh dew drops. In wilderness, we can experience the clean air, water, and sounds of nature.

-- enough to support two people." (*AmericanForests.org*).

All this reduces human asthma, lung disease, and other diseases that cause human suffering and that increase healthcare costs. These health benefits also apply to the agricultural plants and animals near wilderness. Thus we maintain ecosystems while increasing food production and reducing food costs.

We have learned that increased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere cause the Earth to hold more of the sun's heat, and global warming is the result. The undisturbed wild earth protects the carbon reserves lying below the sur-

*A single tree can absorb up to 10 pounds of air pollutants a year, and produce nearly 260 pounds of oxygen -- enough to support two people.*

*AmericanForests.org*

face. Carbon sequestration reduces Earth's probability of becoming like Venus, a planet so warm, with its heavy carbon dioxide

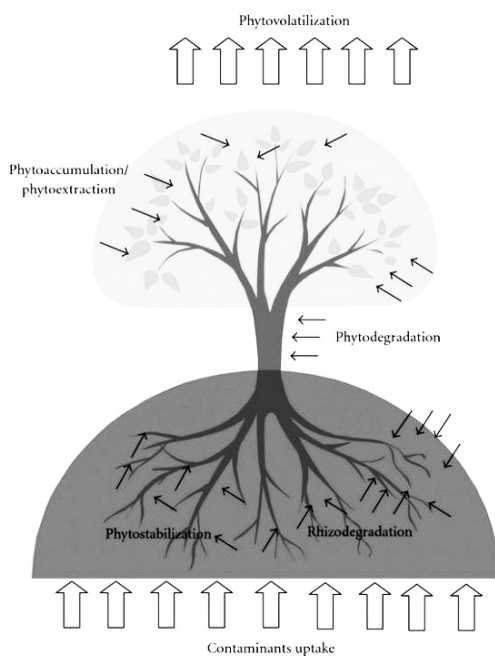
filled air, that lead melts at Venus's normal daytime temperature.

Carbon liberation, if it continues, will drastically change the way our children and grandchildren live. It will alter coastlines by raising the sea level, change the weather, increase the acid in the oceans, and cause extinctions of wild plants, fish, and animals. Life forms that are dependent on other life forms that disappear will also disappear.

All this has already started to happen. Warmer oceans increase hurricane intensity, while other parts of the world experience unusual drought. Today, in American and Australian forests, trees that are stressed by drought are more vulnerable to insects and disease, which makes them more at risk to fire. Alaskan forests and forest fires are advancing into the arctic regions.

Islands in the South Pacific are slowly being covered by the Pacific Ocean. Arctic coastal buildings are washing into the sea. Polar bears are drowning because they are unable to swim the

*Continued on Page 9, Wilderness Gift*



Tree and plant photosynthesis cleans the air. Within this process, plants absorb sunlight, carbon dioxide, and pollutants and then release oxygen back into the air. They hold the carbon from carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide as part of their fibrous structure. Trees and vegetation "clean our atmosphere by intercepting airborne particles, and by absorbing ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide. A single tree can absorb up to 10 pounds of air pollutants a year, and produce nearly 260 pounds of oxygen



## Wilderness Gift: Clean Air

*Continued from Page 8*

widening gaps between land and arctic ice floes where the seal live. Lately there has been greater coastal flooding on the Olympic Peninsula. If all the ice and glaciers should melt, it would cause a three-foot rise in the sea level, which would create huge changes to the Peninsula's and world's coastlines.

Alaskan crab is being hurt because ocean acidification reduces its ability to form shell. According to the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), "Ocean acidification is occurring because the world's oceans are absorbing increasing amounts of atmospheric carbon dioxide, leading to lower pH and greater acidity. This is literally causing a sea change and threatening the fundamental chemical balance of ocean and coastal waters from pole to pole...."

"Over the last 250 years, the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide has increased from 280 parts per million to over 394 parts per million due to the burning of fossil fuels (e.g., coal, gas, oil) and land use change (for instance, conversion of natural forest into crop production). Ocean acidification has potentially devastating ramifications for all ocean life; from the smallest, single celled algae to the largest whales." (Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, NOAA).

Coral reefs are dying because of the acid increase. "Healthy coral reefs are among the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth, providing valuable and vital ecosystem services. Coral ecosystems are a source of food for millions; protect coastlines from storms and erosion; provide habitat, spawning and nursery grounds for economically important fish species; provide jobs and income to local economies from fishing, recreation, and tourism; are a source of new medicines, and are hotspots of marine biodiversity.

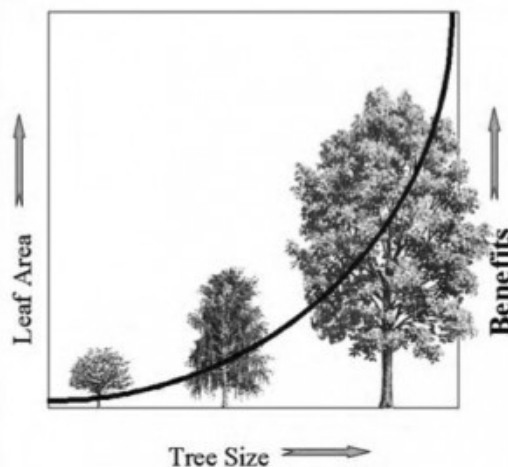
"Unlike shallow coral species, which are restricted to the tropics... deep-sea corals are found in all the world's ocean basins, from coastal Antarctica to the Arctic Circle...."

"Within U.S. waters, deep-sea coral communities have been identified in every region of the U.S. EEZ, an area extending 200 nautical miles... offshore and covering 11.7 million square kilometers in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic Oceans. Most deep-sea coral groups, with the exception of sea pens, occur on the scarce and scattered hard surfaces of the ocean floor, especially near the continental shelf break, along the continental slope, and on oceanic islands slopes and seamounts." (NOAA)

Areas kept in wilderness will naturally reduce the carbon in the atmosphere which will result in less intense storms, like 2012's storm Sandy; provide a more stable water supply for agriculture and cities; make oceans less acidic; and reduce forest wildfires.

This balance is under our control. Maintaining wild land is an inexpensive and beautiful way to help. We only need to be aware of the problems and make our individual efforts to reduce the liberation of carbon into the air. Vote for wilderness, change our most used light bulbs to a lower wattage; keep our tires at proper pressure to reduce gas use; caulk our houses against heat and air leakage, etc. Do the little things that, if we all do, can make a big difference in our world

We've caused it, we can fix it.



## Enchanted Valley Chalet, A Time for Common Sense

by Tim McNulty, Vice President, OPA



Winter storms and record-setting March rains have caused the East Fork Quinault River to undercut the bank below historic Enchanted Valley Chalet in Olympic National Park. By April, the building was overhanging the by four feet.

Constructed before the creation of the national park, the chalet was part of a system of commercial lodges and shelter camps and an across-the-Olympics highway that was proposed for Olympic National Forest. In fact, aggressive development schemes such as these were a significant factor driving the creation of Olympic National Park.

The Quinault, for its part, is among the wildest of Olympic's rivers. Throughout the four decades I've hiked, camped and worked alongside it, it has eroded its banks relentlessly, taking out sections of old-growth forest, roads, trails, culverts and bridges overnight. With a couple hundred inches of precipitation visited upon its headwaters each year, the river's appetite is voracious.

Like all wild rivers, the Quinault has its own priorities, set by geomorphology, Pacific storm fronts and a shifting climate. It may not be this year or the next one, but the fate of Enchanted Valley Chalet appears to be sealed.

There's no question that the rustic lodge is scenic and well loved. My memories of the chalet go back to the 1970s, when it served as a free backcountry hotel for hikers. In the '80s, it offered welcome respite from rain and snow for early-season trail crews as we cleared trails in the upper valley.

But destruction and renewal are an old story in the Olympic Mountains. Studies conducted on the nearby Queets River found old-growth forests growing on the floodplain atop even older logjams that were felled and deposited by the river centuries earlier. There is evidence that the Queets has entirely shifted from north to south valley walls in less than 1,000 years.

Somehow, the rich biological diversity and beauty we experience in the wilderness valleys of the Olympics evolved among these dynamic conditions. Some would say because of them. Add windstorms, wildfires, avalanches, and glacier advances and retreats, and we have a landscape sculpted and polished by natural disturbance.

To me, these processes lie at the heart of the wild majesty that is Olympic National Park. The designation of 95 percent of the park as wilderness 25 years ago expressed an increased understanding of these processes and a desire to allow natural rather than human forces to continue to shape and renew the land.

For many, though, the old lodge defines the valley, and some have called for the Park Service to take extraordinary measures to save it. But I fear that the suggested fixes -- whether they involve moving the structure to another spot on the unconsolidated floodplain, armoring the river bank with logs or rocks, or attempting to re-channel the mighty Quinault River itself -- are all destined to fail.

The chalet is an artifact of an earlier time in Western history, when parks and natural areas were the "pleasuring grounds" of urban elites who could afford catered pack trips and rustic hunting lodges. We've come to a more egalitarian view of our public wildlands since then. We can now value our wilderness national parks for the gems of biodiversity, beauty and natural process that they have always been.

I don't know what the Park Service will decide after it assesses its options for the chalet. I know there aren't many. But I hope that agency managers will respect the natural processes they are charged to protect and take to heart the mandates of the Wilderness Act.

There is a time when humility must join with common sense to let nature take its course. That time has come for the old chalet.

[An earlier version of this essay appeared in *High County News* on Feb. 21, 2014.]

**Book Review:**

## From the Hands of a Weaver: Olympic Peninsula Basketry Through Time

Edited by Jacilee Wray. Published by University of Oklahoma Press, 2012.

Reviewed by Llyn DeDannan, OPA Board

In his forward to *From the Hands of a Weaver: Olympic Peninsula Basketry Through Time*, Jonathan B. Jarvis, the Director of the National Park Service, writes that the relationship between the land that is within the boundaries of Olympic National Park and the First Americans must be “protected, honored, and celebrated.” “We are,” he continues, “stewards, but it is the Native people who keep such places alive.”

This collection of essays, published by University of Oklahoma Press in 2012, focuses on one aspect of that relationship, that of basket makers knowledge and their use of resources for their work. Jacilee Wray, a long time ethnographer with the North Coast and Cascades Network, edits the book. Her other books include *Olympic National Park: Ethnographic Overview and Assessment* (1997) and the collaborative *Native Peoples of the Olympic Peninsula: Who We Are* (2003).

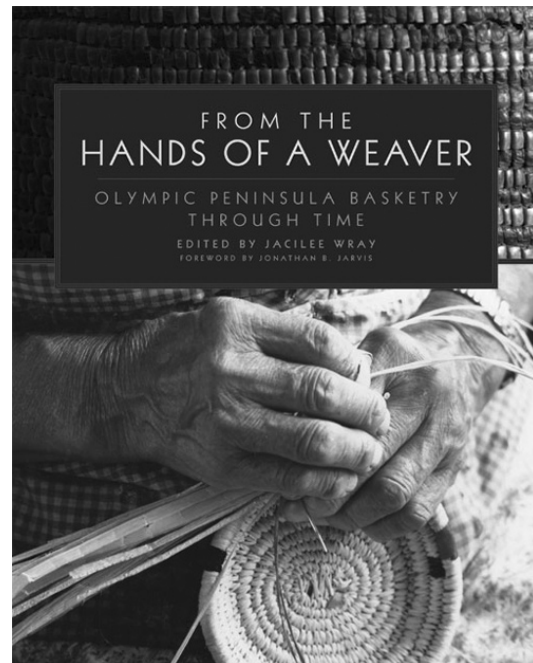
Expert practitioners with skill and imagination make baskets. But in addition to their technical proficiency, they represent and, through their work, pass on and keep alive generations of meaning. Indeed the baskets are containers of stories and histories of sacred landscape.

The Olympic National Park is the repository of hundreds of baskets made by Olympia Peninsula weavers. Many of the weavers are unknown, a problem in collecting bias according to Wray in her chapter, “The Weaver as Artist.” Because these baskets are not on display, the Olympic Peninsula Intertribal Cultural Advisory Committee suggested that a book might showcase the basketry and the traditional weavers. This rich, well-written book is the result. Tribes featured in the book are Elwha Klallam, the Jamestown S’Klallam, the Port Gamble S’Klallam, the Skokomish (Twana), the Quinault, the Hoh, the Quileute, and the Makah.

Archeological evidence tells us that techniques used by these tribes have “been developed and re-fined” over thousands of years. Basket fragments from sites such as Hoko River and Ozette have been dated to 2750 years before the present. A fragment of a basket found within the Park near Obstruction Point in 1993 dated at 2900 years before the present.

Wray devotes a chapter to the development of a basket “industry” and the marketing of “curios.” This trend was widely encouraged after the passage of a Senate bill (SB 22013) that established an Indian Arts and Crafts Board within the Department of Security in the 1930s. Baskets were shown at fairs and department stores in the region and enthusiastically collected.

There is a chapter for each of several tribes. Archaeologist Dale Croes authors a chapter on ancient basketry. Materials and techniques are described in two well-illustrated chapters. Only a few Native people seem to have been involved in the writing of the book. However, the scholars who contribute have spent their lives and careers studying the people and cultures of the Olympic Peninsula. Most of them have done extensive fieldwork with weavers. Thus the book is authoritative and highly recommended for those who want a better understanding of the Olympic Peninsula.







# Voice of the Wild Olympics

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