

Our Greatly Beautiful Northwest

Discover the wonders of the Great Northwest,
including cedar, rhododendron,
and how Native Americans
used all parts of the cedar tree

Saint Matthew School

Third Grade Class

In our class, we have been studying Northwest Coast Native Americans. Their culture depended on the natural environment. Come see what we learned!



Northwest Coast Environment



-There are many trees, mountains, and shores. Possibly the most impressive, important, and widespread trees in Western North America.

-Native American people have lived here forever.

-The Native language of our region is called Lushootseed.

There are many edible plants on the Pacific Northwest Coast. Including many tasty berries!



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of the PNW

- This guide provides a list of edible berries in the Pacific Northwest, including Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.
1. bearberry (aka kinnikinnick)
 2. black currant
 3. black huckleberry
 4. blackberry
 5. blueberry (aka bilberry)
 6. bunchberry
 7. chokeberry
 8. cloudberry
 9. cranberry
 10. crowberry
 11. elderberry
 12. fairy bell
 13. false Solomon's seal
 3. 14. golden currant
 15. gooseberry
 16. hairy manzanita
 17. hawthorn
 4. 18. indian strawberry
 19. mulberry
 20. osage grape
 21. pacific crabapple
 22. prickly-pear cactus
 23. raspberry
 24. red currant
 25. red huckleberry
 26. salal
 1. 27. salmonberry
 28. saskatoon berry (aka service berry, junberry)
 29. strawberry
 30. sumac
 31. thimbleberry
 2. 32. twisted stalk



1. Ripe berry is yellow-red. berry is mildly sweet. Grows in moist coastal forests.



2. -Berry is bland with no cucumber taste. -has bonds in the stalk. -Grows in a dense, moist undergrowth.



3. -Berry is bland with no taste. -Grows in open woodland forest edges.



3. -Berries are very flavorful. -Ripe berries are dark red to black. -Grows in prairies, grasslands and slopes.

By: Lila Kolberg

Cedar trees were used to make longhouses, and many other things.

Western Red Cedar

Latin: *Thuja plitata*

Lushootseed: x`pa'yac

Uses:

-Shelter, baskets, ropes, medicines, soaps, clothing, canoes, carvings, mats, masks, incense, box drums

Parts:

- Wood, leaves, bark, roots, cones





The leaves
are smooth
like a scale.



The bark is rough on
the outside and
smooth on the inside.

The cones are small
and the wood is red.

Native uses: Cedar Log

Native Americans cut down trees by cutting a hole in the tree, then lighting it on fire! The fire burned through the trunk.

Cedar logs were used for totem poles, canoes, and drums. They also made planks out of logs.





Canoes were very important to Native Americans. They were used to fish. It took one log to make a canoe.

Some kinds of canoes were a Northern, a Nootka, a Coast Salish, and a Shovelnose.

Paddles had names like river, mens, oceangoing, and common.

Cedar Log
by Giulia

Uses.

- canoes
- totem Poles
- fire wood
- long houses

How cut?
People chop down it at the stump half way then burn the stump.

A hand-drawn diagram of a cedar log, colored brown. Arrows point to different parts of the log: 'inner wood' points to the center, 'outer wood' points to the middle section, and 'bark' points to the outer surface.

Information.

It take only one log per thing. Cedar is important to native people, Some native people think spirits gave them cedar. One long log can probably make two canoes!!!



Totem poles were used like signs, for welcome, and for decoration.

Drums were used for music, calls, and ceremonies.



Native Uses: Cedar Plank

Cedar planks were used for longhouses so native Americans could have shelter. They can also use them for bentwood boxes and other creations.

Cedar planks can be smooth and soft depending on how they split them.





Bentwood boxes only take one piece of cedar plank! They soften the wood by sawing through it with pegs. They fold the softened plank into a box.

They use different dyes from nature for color.



They got cedar planks by cutting down cedar trees and putting kinds of nails into the log. Then they pushed down until a plank popped off.

The cedar tree was very important in Northwest Coast Native life.

Cedar Roots



Native Uses: Cedar Root Lushootseed: *st'ex`^sed*

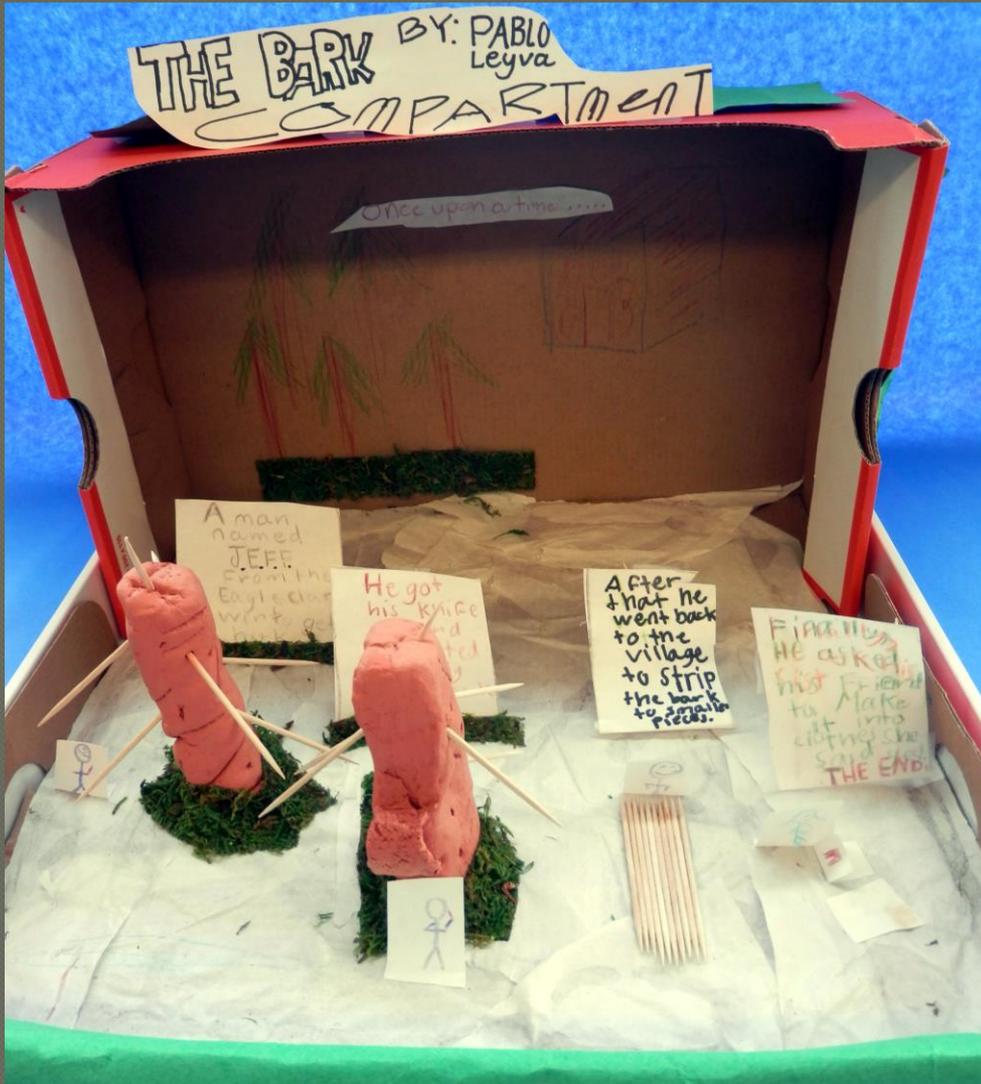
Cedar roots grow underground. They were used to make baskets. - Cedar root baskets were very strong. They could even hold liquid because they were tightly woven.

- The roots were heat resistant so cedar root baskets could be used to roast or boil things.
- These baskets were used for cooking.
- Clam baskets had a hole in the bottom to let water out and wash the clams.



Native Uses: Cedar Bark

Lushootseed: *suk'^eb*



Bark shredders made from whale bone or wood were used to pound and soften cedar bark.

Cedar bark was used for making clothes, baskets, hammocks, roofing, rope, bedding, and other things.



- Baskets made of cedar bark could be used for gathering berries. The baskets were woven in beautiful patterns.
- Hammocks were made of woven cedar bark. It was a comfortable place to rest
- Clothing and jewelry were also made of cedar bark. The bark was woven into fabric. They wore shirts, dresses, and capes.

Coast Rhododendron: the Washington state flower!

Latin: *Rhododendron
macrophyllum*

Uses:

For decorating landscapes

- It was discovered by Europeans in 1790.
- It was found on the Pacific Coast by George Vancouver.
- A Coast Rhododendron was sent to England in 1850.





The rhododendron became Washington's state flower in 1892, for the Chicago World's Fair. It was chosen by the women from Washington.



We planted this
rhododendron
in our school
garden to
celebrate
Rhododendron
Day in
Vladivostok!



VLADIATTLE “DA FLOWER”

Saint Matthew 3rd grade
“Friendship Rhododendron”
Seattle, WA, USA + Vladivostok, Russia
In honor of Rhododendron Day 2017



Thank you for
reading about the
cedar tree,
rhododendron, and
the Northwest
Coast. We have
learned much from
our research. We
hope you enjoyed it
in Vladivostok.

Goodbye!
Dasvidaniya!