

**1 CONNELL** (Franklin County) Spur Route about 17 miles S of Othello off State Highway 17 and turn east on State Highway 260 for 7 miles to the town. Called Palouse Junction in the 1880s, located where three coulees meet, the town was a stop on the Northern Pacific Railroad line. Before 1900, the town name changed to Connell and incorporated in 1910. Sheep and cattle ranching, dry land wheat farming and irrigated crop production have been the economic mainstays since the turn of the 19th - 20th century.

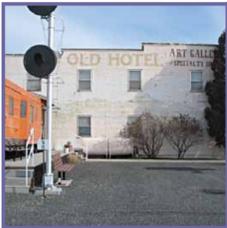
**2 CONNELL** Downtown Murals (Columbia Avenue). Standout brick architecture of the early 1900s era is visible along Columbia Avenue. A series of eight downtown murals vividly displays challenges of homesteading, farming and harvest, floods, and contemporary themes.

**3 CONNELL** Heritage Museum (350 W. Adams) is in a church built in 1905; it is on a stone foundation, with unique Gothic architecture, a steep angled roof and windows, diamond and rectangular cut cedar shingles, roof gables, a high-pitched steeple and spire with octagonal belfry and tall arched openings.

**4 OTHELLO** (Adams County) West of State Highway 17 & State Highway 26.

The area was settled around 1901 and established in 1904 as a center for dryland wheat farmers who homesteaded near there. The town's name comes from a Shakespearean tragedy; the analogy to where a boy fell off a 150' basalt cliff pushed by cattle west of the yet-to-be-named town. By 1910, the Milwaukee Railroad had established its western head-quarters in Othello. Relative isolation ended in 1956 when State Highway 26 and State Highway 17 were hard surface asphalted ending the town's exclusive dirt road access.

**5 OTHELLO** Pioneer Park (between 3rd and 4th south of Main) was established in 1938 and has a jet fighter permanently stationed there. The oldest standing church, the **First Presbyterian Church (Third & Larch)** was built in 1908. Services were held until 1958 and it was re-opened as the Othello Community Museum in 1984. The **American Legion Cemetery (corner of Sutton Road and State Highway 17)** was established in 1906.



**6 OTHELLO** The Old Hotel (33 Larch Street) was built in 1912 and is the only commercial building from early Othello still standing. It is two stories with 18 rooms and drop-siding clapboard walls. Wood for the walls was taken from Milwaukee Railroad bunkhouses now covered under fake brick and stucco. For almost 15 years, it was known as the White Hotel after one of its nine owners. The hotel operated for 69 years until 1974. In 1975, the Old Hotel Corporation transformed it into a community fine arts center. A 1946 steel rib-sided bay-windowed caboose built by the Milwaukee Railroad stands next to the Old Hotel. In 2000 the Old Hotel was placed on the Washington State Register for Historic Places.

**7 WARDEN** (Grant County) - From State Highway 17 east on State Highway 170 to its end (3.7 miles). Named by resident and railroad stockholder, Dr. Harris, whose son was named Ward. Russian and German immigrants farmed the area around Warden before the turn of the 19th century and the town was incorporated in 1910.

**8 WARDEN** See "The Back 40" (South Main Street), a color mural painted in 1994, the original newspaper office (corner of Main & Third) built in 1910 which has a false front and murals on three sides and the **Community Church (3rd and Oak)** established in 1903. A walk through **Sunset Memorial Cemetery (1 mile south of town on the Warden-Bruce Road)** is home to Warden's earliest pioneers.

**9 WARDEN** museum (2nd & Oak), an original converted/relocated Burlington Northern train station and caboose is open by appointment by contacting Warden City Hall.

**10 MOSES LAKE** (Grant County) on State Highway 17. Chief Moses was an important leader of the Columbia (Sinkiuse) tribe of Native American peoples who inhabited the area around the lake for thousands of years, and was the eventual namesake for the town and lake. Pioneers settled in the greater Moses Lake area in the 1870s, establishing a post office at Moses Lake in 1906 while much of the town centered around the Neppel railroad depot in 1911. Neppel was renamed Moses Lake in 1938. The city became home to an air base and supporting services.



**11 MOSES LAKE** Chief Moses Mural (GMAC Bldg on W. Third Avenue next to the post office). Patricia Jensen painted this life-size mural scene in 2004. The mural establishes a place of honor and celebrates the positive influence and leadership of Chief Moses and his tribe's people, the Columbia (Sinkiuse) Band of Indians, in the Moses Lake area and throughout the Columbia Plateau.

**12 MOSES LAKE** Columbia Basin Irrigation Project (CBIP) Watermaster Office (514 S. Buchanan behind the hospital off Wheeler Road). Watermaster offices were built throughout the CBIP in 1952-1953 to coordinate water distribution and deal with irrigation issues. Each building has the same design in Moses Lake, Warden, Othello, Quincy, Mesa, and Etopia with identical single story red brick construction and basement.

**13 MOSES LAKE** Larson Air Force Base (Patton and Randolph Roads). The Moses Lake Air Base was established in 1942 to train pilot and combat crews for the B17 Flying Fortresses. The base name officially changed to Larson Air Base in 1950. After WWII, the base was used by Boeing, the Air Defense Command, Tactical Air Command (TAC), and the 568th Strategic Titan Missile Squadron. During the TAC tenure, the runway grew to 12,000 feet as one of the longest runways in the western U.S. The base closed in 1965 and it became part of the Port of Moses Lake. Japan Air Lines trained pilots at the airport 1968-February 2009. In 1975, Big Bend Community College moved their campus to the base.

**14 EPHRATA** (Grant County) State Highway 28. The area around Ephrata was originally home to the Columbia (Sinkiuse) tribe when it was known as Tukia-hyos-pum. Known locally as Beezley Springs after horse rancher Frank Beezley, it became the Great Northern Railroad's Station 11 in 1892 and finally "Ephrata" in 1901. According to local lore, a railroad worker thought he saw similarities to agricultural landscapes around the Holy Lands in the Middle East and named it Ephrata. The town was incorporated in 1909, became the Grant County seat and has been a transportation hub for livestock, fruit and other crops, by wagon, rail, truck and air travel. Ephrata served many people working on the Grand Coulee Dam project in the 1930s, was a training base for the Army Air Corp in the 1940s, and provides offices to the Bureau of Reclamation which has administered the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project since the 1950s.

**15 EPHRATA** Cobblestone Real Estate Office (First Avenue across from the post office). This building was built by E. Paul Jones around 1910. It was used as a meeting place by Rufus Woods, Billy Clapp and others to talk about plans for Grand Coulee Dam.

**16 EPHRATA** Grant County Courthouse (First & C Streets). Courthouse construction was started in 1917 and completed in 1918. The attached Annex Building was built in 1957 while the Law and Justice Building was built in 1984. The courthouse has been heated with coal, oil, hot water, and electricity. A geothermal 2000' deep drilled well (#10), located 1 1/4 miles southeast of the courthouse, was the source of 82-88 degree F water, which provided radiant heat from 1987-2004. In 1975, the Courthouse was added to National Register for Historic Places.

**17 EPHRATA** Bell Hotel (known as the Basin House, Basin House Hotel, and Basin House Inn and Restaurant) Basin Street on State Highway 28

opened in 1938 and served Grand Coulee Dam construction workers and military personnel from the Ephrata Air Base through WWII and into the 1950s as a residential hotel. The hotel's namesake, Frank Bell, was a commissioner in U.S. Department of Fisheries under Theodore Roosevelt. Added to the National Register for Historic Places in 1997.

**18 SOAP LAKE** (Grant County) Adjacent to State Highway 17. Long revered for its medicinal properties, Soap Lake was first used by Native Americans thousands of years ago. Native peoples called the lake Smokiam or "healing waters" and Letto-to-weints, which means "healing water springs." The first pioneers who stayed at the lake in the 1880s knew it as Sanitarium Lake. By 1914, the town boomed and through the 1950s, there were still quite a few spas, cabins and hotels. People believe the lake has beneficial curative properties and use its water to treat a variety of skin and internal disorders. Many of the town's first residents had lake water pumped into their homes for drinking and bathing though very few do now. Most of the hotels close to the lake have lake water pumped into their rooms. Soap Lake mud is almost equally as popular as the lake water and people are often seen carting away gallons of it during the summer for various uses.



**19 SOAP LAKE** Janes & Company, Inc. Soap Lake Products (226 Daisy). Around 1910, E. Paul Janes used rounded river rock to build this unique structure. It housed his business products guaranteed to cure various ills, including Soap Lake water, which was bottled. Soap Lake products were manufactured in a steam plant behind the building. Janes left in 1913 and the Soap Lake Products business was taken over by Earnest and Rowy Thorson in 1920 and operated until 1934 after which it was converted into apartments. Now it is called the Inn at Soap Lake.

**20 SOAP LAKE** C. J. Webber Building (Corner of Daisy and Main). Named for its first business owner, the red brick structure is now occupied by SLAM (Soap Lake Art Museum). C.J. Webber used Soap Lake water in the 1920s to treat physical ailments. The C. J. Webber Bath House offered steam and mud baths and massages. The bath house was a popular sanitarium, which like many others was attended by a physician, and catered to people who found the water provided therapeutic value and related health benefits.

**21 SOAP LAKE** "Calling the Healing Waters" Bronze Sculpture (along the Soap Lake Lake). The Soap Lake healing sculpture is a large human sundial depicting how mother earth and father sky connect with the lakes essences and create healing. Local citizens raised the money over the last decade to create the statue, site, design, and build it in place. It was dedicated in 2009.

**22 COULEE CITY** (Grant County) U.S. 2. Philip McIntee is named for the oldest town in Grant County. Known as McIntee's Crossing until 1890, it was the only place along the Grand Coulee where the steep basalt rock cliffs were passable, coincided with a watering hole on a portion of the Caribou Cattle Trail and was a stagecoach stop on the Waterville-Spokane Wagon Road. The first bank, Security State Bank which opened in 1902 and closed in 1921 is now occupied by the Coulee City Hall. Fires destroyed the Hotel Coulee in 1929, the theatre, and the wooden grain elevators in 1934. The town name was changed to Coulee City in 1937.

**23 COULEE CITY** Pioneer Cemetery (From U. S. 2, turn west on 37 NE and proceed 2/10 mile on left). The pioneer cemetery is approximately 2 miles north of Coulee City. Philip McIntee, Coulee City's first settler, is among the residents buried there.

**24 COULEE CITY** Lindley Building (Main Street). Present site of the Coulee City Library. The building was a variety store and the first Post Office between 1900-1910. During the 1930s, it housed a soda fountain downstairs, theatre, and bowling alley upstairs though it was oft used by the Masons and as a dance hall. For a number of years beginning in 1939, the building operated as the Home Market by the Neihart family.

**25 COULEE CITY** Thompson Hotel (Main Street). R. and Alice Thompson bought the Hotel Coulee two-story building in 1910. After it burned in 1929, Thompson rebuilt it by 1931. Materials are of tile and red brick transported from Mica, south of Spokane. Son, William and Kate (daughter-in-law) Thompson ran the business from 1946 until it closed in 1972. The hotel had 22 rooms, 10 of which shared bathrooms, a lobby w/10' tall ceilings; it was fully carpeted with stairs to the second level and had steam heat. A detached brick root cellar sits in the back of the property. Between 1931-1945, the Columbia Café restaurant operated on the premises.



**26 COULEE CITY** Neihart Drug Store (Main Street). Charles Bowman Neihart, a pharmacist, bought the original Coulee City drug store property in 1907 from R. E. Jackson for \$1800. Charles had a new (26 x 75) brick store built in 1913, with its curved outer window moldings, side and front leaded prism glass transoms, plush interior carpeting, and decorative shelving. Charles ran it until his death in 1935 after which his wife, Grace kept it solvent until 1939 when son, Paul Neihart, also a pharmacist, ran it until 1981. In 1935, Neihart Drug was the town's first liquor agency appointed by the state. In the 1940's, Paul added a warehouse enclosing an existing icehouse while a coalhouse, also on the property, was left freestanding. The drug store operated as the longest family owned business in Coulee City from 1913-1981 when it closed.

**27 COULEE CITY** Coal Building (Main Street). Originally, a heavy-duty wooden framed building with several bays or sliding doors on both sides of its rectangular shaped shell, the structure has been totally encased in sheet metal and painted red. Located next to the railroad tracks, the building was used to store freight and coal for the railroad.

**28 HARTLINE** (10 miles east of Coulee City on U. S. 2, Grant County). The town was named for pioneer John Walter Hartline, on whose homestead the town was established in 1890. Hartline was built around the Northern Pacific railroad line. Hartline thrived as a place for farmers to bring, store, and ship wheat and other agricultural products by rail. Approximately 3 miles east of town along US 2 is the Hartline Cemetery.

**29 HARTLINE** Hartline State Bank (Willard Street) was built in 1902 and continued until 1932. The same building had several tenants though the Hartline Post Office has occupied the building since 1952. This building was perfectly suited because of a large safe built into it and barred windows inside. The design of the bank building is strikingly similar to those in Wilson Creek, Ephrata, Coulee City, and Almira all built on corner lots during that same time.



**30 HARTLINE** Whitney Hotel, built by Eugene O. Whitney in 1920-21, is across the street from the Hartline State Bank. Later, it was purchased by Ted Reader and renamed the Reader Hotel; it was operated by Hoff's, Henry & Elsie Schell and Bob Adams until closing permanently in 1953. The two story white brick structure, with basement, was carpeted, with velvet curtains, shared bathrooms and included a barbershop and restaurant on the main floor.

**31 HARTLINE** Another red brick building on Main Street is the **Hartline Recreation and Café**. It was built in 1902 by James P. Schrock, a local farmer, and has been in constant use.

**32 HARTLINE** School (Chelan Street) is a four-story red brick Colonial Revival Style building constructed in 1922. It served K-12th grades. Besides 12 classrooms, it had a cafeteria, shop, furnace room, auditorium and with a gymnasium on a lower level. In 2006, the school was vandalized. Rather than make repairs, the facility operated until it closed permanently and classes were moved to Coulee City in 2008. The school was placed on the Washington Heritage Register for Historic Places in 2009 and in 2010 was listed on the National Register for Historic Places.

**33 ALMIRA** (U. S. Highway 2 in Lincoln County). The town was originally called Davisine after early settlers Charley and Almira Davis who settled on Davis Creek, a tributary of Wilson Creek. After the post office was established in 1885 and the town was platted, the town's name was changed to Almira in 1889. For a short time in 1933 Almira was the headquarters for the Grand Coulee Dam project with engineers operating out of the hotel and (present site of) the City Hall.

**34 ALMIRA** Almira State Bank (Elm & Third). The red brick bank building was built in 1902 with banking operations lasting until 1911 when it moved downtown and was sold in 1948. Reportedly, the Almira Post Office was in 18 separate places prior to taking up current residence in the old Almira State Bank building in the 1960s. Unique features of the building's exterior include dovetailed interlocking corners and bricked in arched windows.

**35 ALMIRA** Farmers Market (North Third). The Almira Market started as the "Farmers Market" in 1917-1987. It ran as a grocery store, meat market, had frozen food lockers for rent between 1935-1985, drug store until 1972, and served as a state liquor store after that. The building was completely reconstructed in 1971.



**36 ALMIRA** Hotel Almira (Corner of Main and Third). The hotel was built in 1902. After a fire in 1916, it was completely rebuilt. When construction began at Grand Coulee Dam in 1933, the Bureau of Reclamation took over many meeting rooms for offices and workers lived in the hotel. The three-story brick building had 48 guest rooms which closed before 1989 though a café, lounge, and B&B operated using six guest rooms until September 2008.

**37 STRATFORD** (State Highway 98 in Grant County). The small-unincorporated town of Stratford is known for the unique architecture of its school. Stratford School is a 2-story brick structure with a daylight basement and two large classrooms. The building has large multi-paned windows, half-timbered upper walls, "jerkin head" roofs, and a gabled entry porch. It was used between 1914-1949, added to the National Register for Historic Places in 1975, and currently serves as a private residence. The town cemetery is about .8 mile west of the school on Road 93 NE.

**38 WILSON CREEK** (Grant County) on State Highway 28. Wilson Creek was on the Great Northern Railroad's route, completed in 1892, linking Spokane west through many eastern Washington towns to Seattle. The town was chosen as a freight division point. In December 1894, the Wilsoncreek (note original spelling) post office was established. The town was platted in 1901 and by year's end there was a hotel, store, school, bank, saloons, livery barn, residences, railroad buildings and roundhouse, which served ranchers, and dryland and irrigated farmers. A fire destroyed much of the town in 1902 when the railroad coal chutes caught fire and took with it the hotel and rail structures.

**39 WILSON CREEK** In 1905, the town changed the Wilson Creek channel on the east side of town. Over the years, the creek was further modified and after the floods of 1916, 1933, 1948 and 1957, levees were raised multiple times. A "new" school was built in 1932 after the old one burned and city hall was constructed in 1947. A self-guided signed 1-mile walking trail along the top of the levee describes some of Wilson Creek's history.

**40 WILSON CREEK** Machine Shop (Railroad Street). The building was erected between 1913-1930 and initially used as a grocery store. After the grocery store failed, the building was converted into a machine shop.

**41 WILSON CREEK** Citizen's Bank Building (Railroad Street). The first Bank of Wilson Creek started up in 1901 and a permanent building established in 1906 (same year the Presbyterian Church was constructed). The bank building passed through several banking institutions until the 1930s when it was abandoned. In 1990, the City of Wilson Creek bought it and had the outside brickwork re-mortared. In 2000, the building's inside walls and bank vault ceiling and floors were restored. The bank building is a museum, serves as the Wilson Creek Town Hall and was placed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1975.

**42 WILSON CREEK** Schroeder Hall (behind the bank). Cement block building built in 1948-49. It was the home of a roller rink, then a hardware store, and is currently operated as Wilson Creek Farm Supply.

**43 WILSON CREEK** Ice House (Railroad Street). When first constructed in the early 1900s, a portion of this building was used to store ice. Other uses were also as the Tony Schumacher butcher shop and grocery store. A portion of the building operated as a barbershop and beauty shop as late as the 1970s. The Herrell's renovated the building in 2007 and renamed it Bert's Cash Store.

**44 WILSON CREEK** Stone Barn. Located approximately 1 mile northeast of town, the unique building consists of basalt lava rocks that were blasted from nearby bluffs. The building was constructed between 1907 and 1910. Between 1910-1915, the barn and adjacent milk house served as a dairy. Subsequently, it was used as a barn for sheep and cattle.

**45 WILSON CREEK** Mural (Wilson Creek Middle/High School). In 2005, the town commissioned local artist Don Nutt (Coulee City) to paint a mural depicting the lengthy history of the area. The artwork graces the entry to the gymnasium with scenes from the first Native American inhabitants, the railroad, the last great rump, wheat harvests, and establishment of town showing schools and the bank.

**46 ELECTRIC CITY** (Grant County). The city of Electric City was started in 1934 as a community to house personnel working on the construction of Grand Coulee Dam. "Old Timers" say the name for the city was chosen as it was designed to provide electricity for all housing, lights, and heating. The city's "historical" district consists of buildings relocated from the town of Osburn or Osborne, flooded by Grand Coulee Dam. Original buildings are the fire hall, now the City Hall while H&H Grocery started out as a restaurant.

**47 GRAND COULEE** (Grant County). Grand Coulee, Coulee Center, and Coulee Heights sprawled around Engineers Town during the heyday of construction on Grand Coulee Dam. The "towns" eventually merged into Grand Coulee in 1935.

**48 COULEE DAM** (Grant, Douglas and Okanogan Counties). Engineers Town or Government Camp was on the Grant County side of the river below the base of Grand Coulee Dam. The town grew quickly in 1934 to provide housing for the engineers and supervisors working on Grand Coulee Dam. Many of the residences are similar in design and are currently in use.

**49 COULEE DAM** Douglas Park (Coulee Dam in Douglas County). Perched on a terrace with a commanding view of Grand Coulee Dam, the park is within walking distance of much of Coulee Dam's residential area. The park, completed in 1936 as a Civilian Conservation Corps project, is characteristic of many CCC projects with solid stone masonry, superb workmanship and is vegetated with perennial plants.

**50 COULEE DAM** Train Tunnel (Coulee Dam in Douglas County). This tunnel, blasted from solid granite rock, was designed to provide rail service for the transportation of materials and equipment to the Grand Coulee Dam site. Almost 32 miles of rail grade were built though never used. The grade substrata on which a railroad trestle was built shifted upsetting the stability of the clay so much that the railway was not safe to operate and was abandoned.



**51 COULEE DAM** Columbia School (Coulee Dam in Douglas County). This school (right) was built in 1934 and used for school functions until 1979.

**52 COULEE DAM** Federal Administration Building (Coulee Dam in Douglas County). This building (left) was used as the offices for Grand Coulee Dam engineers and project administrators though its current purpose is as the Coulee Dam City Hall.

**53 COULEE DAM** Hospital (Okanogan County) was built in 1935 (north bank) of the Okanogan County side of the Columbia River for anyone injured at Grand Coulee Dam. Mason City, named for Silas Mason the primary contractor for dam construction, was built to house workers building the dam. Mason City and Engineers Town-proper merged to become Coulee Dam in 1942.

**54 LONE PINE/KOONTZVILLE/SEATON'S GROVE/BELVEDERE** (Okanogan County) on the Colville Indian Reservation (Lone Pine/Seaton's Grove Road off State Highway 155). These unincorporated areas were established in the 1930s as residences and services for Grand Coulee Dam workers and for local ranchers. In 1934 J. M. Koontz, leased BIA land and subleased it to residents. Sam Seaton bought the Seaton's Grove property by swapping his McGinnis Lake homestead to a Native American woman. Seaton set up a small hydro-power generator to provide electricity to the homes built in his development. Many homes were built along the river in the pre-dam era and were either moved to higher ground or destroyed during high flood events. Belvedere had two gas stations and two grocery stores while Koontzville had a store, service station, and sawmill. Services were discontinued in the 1960s.

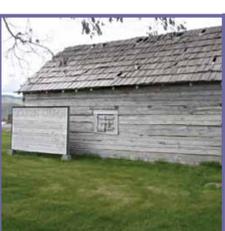
**55 ELMER CITY** (Okanogan County) on the Colville Indian Reservation (State Highway 155 about 2 miles north of Coulee Dam). The town was first called Elmerston in 1933 after homesteader, Elmer Seaton, but changed to Elmer City in 1939. Electricity was introduced in 1935 and the town was incorporated in 1947. Due to frequent flooding (1896, 1948, and 1962) on the old highway (155) along the river (through Lone Pine and Seaton's Grove) in 1955, State Highway 155 was rerouted farther up the hill physically splitting Elmer City in two.

**56 ELMER CITY** Elementary School is one of the oldest standing buildings in town having been constructed in the late 1930s. It operated with grades 1-4 through 1952. The two-story wood frame building presently is used as the Elmer City Hall.

**57 NESPELEM** (Colville Indian Reservation east of State Highway 155, Okanogan County). Nespelem's name comes from an Indian word meaning "a beautiful valley between the hills." In 1910 the business district of Nespelem included the post office, a rooming house, hotel, meat market, livery barn and two general stores. Platted in 1913, the town was incorporated in 1934.

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation was established in 1879 though the 1.3 million acres that it eventually ended up with was about 1/3 the size of the original allocation. The land reductions were due in part to public outcry by non-Indians to authorize mining claims in the 1870s, protests from ranchers, and opening up of the reservation to homesteading after 1916. Twelve tribes are represented on the reservation including the Colville, Nespelem, San Poi, Lake, Palus, Wenatch, Chelan, Entiat, Methow, Okanogan, Columbia (Sinkiuse) and Nez Perce.

**58 NESPELEM** Colville Indian Agency, on State Highway 155 (14 miles N of Grand Coulee Dam, Okanogan County). This rather unique complex of structures (office buildings, meeting places, maintenance shops and residences which are built around tree-lined boulevards) were constructed in 1913 when the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) moved from Ft. Spokane to Nespelem. These buildings continue to serve as the BIA headquarters and include the seat of Colville Tribal Government as well as the Tribal Council chambers.



**59 NESPELEM** Skolaskin Church (Corner of Colville and Nez Perce Street, Colville Indian Agency, Colville Reservation off State Highway 155 in Okanogan County). Skolaskin's Church was built on the Colville Reservation in 1874 at Whitestone. Skolaskin was a powerful San Poi spiritual leader and medicine man who maintained the isolation of his people from the government, the Jesuit church and other Indian tribes. When Skolaskin returned from a U.S. government out-of-state detention facility in California, his influence had waned. Had it not been moved to its present location around 1940, the log church would have been inundated under the waters of Lake Roosevelt.

**60 NESPELEM** Nez Perce Cemetery (State Highway 155) on the Colville Reservation in Okanogan County - east from State Highway 155 to Okanogan Street in Nespelem and left on 10th for 1/4 mile. Chief Joseph sought to hold on to traditional Nez Perce lands in SE Washington, Oregon, and N Idaho but he and many others were driven out of their homelands. The Nez Perce War of 1877 saw several battles with the U.S. Army, which eventually resulted in Joseph, Yellow Wolf and many followers making a historic 1700-mile trek and forced retreat through Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and into Canada. Joseph spent the remaining 27 years of his life on the Colville Reservation where he died September 21, 1904. Yellow Wolf, likewise, died here in 1935 and both are buried in the Nez Perce Cemetery above Nespelem. The Chief Joseph Memorial was placed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1974.

**61 NESPELEM** Little Nespelem Cemetery (State Highway 155) on the Colville Reservation (Okanogan County - 1 mile south of Nespelem and north of the Nespelem River). One of the most famous internees to this Native American graveyard is Chief Moses who was a prominent leader of the Columbia (Sinkiuse), was chief for over 40 years, sought to relocate his people to the ill fated Moses Columbia Reservation and remained an elder statesman and diplomat throughout his life 1829-1899.

**62 OMAK** (Okanogan County) on the Colville Indian Reservation (Intersection of State Highway 155 and U.S. 97). Omak comes from the Indian word "Omache" which means "good medicine or plenty" in reference to the Okanogan River and lakes nearby. Shortly after being formed, the city of Omak vied for the status as county seat but lost out to Okanogan. The Omak Stampede and the Suicide Race have been annually hosted since 1933 and 1935, respectively.



**63 OMAK** St. Mary's Mission (south of State Highway 155 on the Colville Reservation in Okanogan County) - 6 miles southeast of Omak off State Highway 155, right on Mission Road and Omak Road. The mission church was established in 1886 on Omak Creek by French Jesuit Father Etienne De Rouge (at the invitation of Chief Smi'ton). The present church dates from 1910.

A school, brick dormitories, administration buildings, and a cemetery are also part of the complex. Over the years, fires destroyed some school buildings (1919, 1938, 1955, and 1958) and the Catholic Church who operated it did not rebuild them.

In 1973 the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation took St. Mary's School over from the church and renamed it after Paschal Sherman (whose native name was Quas-quay, meaning "Wapato") a revered educator, ambassador, humanitarian and the first Colville to receive his doctorate in 1950. With the school in disrepair and with deteriorating structures, the tribe obtained federal assistance to rebuild it. New construction was completed and the school opened in May 2005. The new 18 million dollar Paschal Sherman Indian School is a state of the art facility, provides classrooms for K-9, has a cultural center, a library, and gym with a 100-student dormitory, and ball fields all situated on 37 acres of tribal land. Paschal is Washington State's only American Indian boarding school.

**64 OMAK** Post Office (104 S. Main Street Omak, in Okanogan County). Originally called Epley in 1906, the name was changed to Omak in 1907 when the town was platted. The building is a one story red brick architectural style Colonial Revival and the building was placed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1991.



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OMAK



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NESPELEM



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ELMER CITY



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GRAND COULEE

ELECTRIC CITY

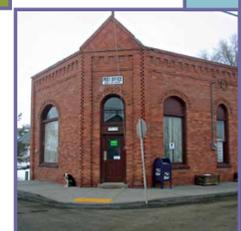
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COULEE DAM



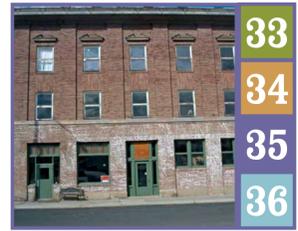
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HARTLINE



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ALMIRA



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COULEE CITY



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STRATFORD

WILSON CREEK



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EPHRATA



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SOAP LAKE



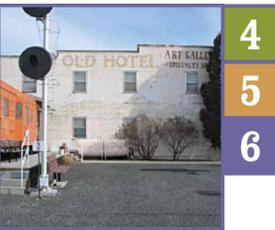
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MOSES LAKE

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OTHELLO

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SCENIC BYWAY ROUTE  
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