DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Washington
COUNTY: San Juan
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

RECEIVED
APR 12 1976
NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
San Juan Island National Historical Park -- English Camp
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Garrision Bay, and between San Juan Harbor and Eagle Cove
CITY OR TOWN: San Juan
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
STATE: Washington — CODE: 053
COUNTY: San Juan — CODE: 055

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building	[X] Public	Public Acquisition:	[ ] Occupied	Yes:
[ ] Site [ ] Structure	[ ] Private	[ ] In Process	[X] Unoccupied	[ ] Restricted
[ ] Object	[ ] Both	[ ] Being Considered	[ ] Preservation work in progress	[X] Unrestricted
				[ ] No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

[ ] Agricultural	[X] Government	[X] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[ ] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[ ] Private Residence	[ ] Other *(Specify)*	
[X] Educational	[ ] Military	[ ] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[X] Museum	[ ] Scientific		

4. AGENCY

Department of the Interior, National Park Service
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)* Pacific Northwest Region
STREET AND NUMBER: 4th and Pike Building
CITY OR TOWN: Seattle
STATE: Washington — CODE: 053

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
San Juan County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Friday Harbor
STATE: Washington — CODE: 053

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Remains of English Camp, Historic American Building Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1935-37 [X] Federal [ ] State [ ] County [ ] Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington
STATE: District of Columbia — CODE: 001

STATE: | COUNTY: | FOR NPS USE ONLY — ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

English Camp

✓ HS-106-1 Blockhouse (1860) - 2 story log structure 17 feet square with clapboard siding covering the second story logs and a wood shingle roof. The second story has been rotated 45° from the base. This structure has been restored and is in excellent condition.

Latitude: 48° 35' 11" Longitude: 123° 08' 58"

Estimated Yearly Maintenance: $500.00

✓ HS-106-3 Commissary (1860) - Single story wood structure 20 feet by 40 feet of Post-and-Girt construction. The structure is sheathed with one-inch thick random width (12" - 18") vertical boards and covered with clapboard weather boarding. The roof is wood shingles. This structure has been restored and is in excellent condition.

Latitude: 48° 35' 13" Longitude: 123° 08' 58"

Estimated Yearly Maintenance: $700.00

✓ HS-106-2 Barracks - A single story wood structure of 1" by 12"-20" vertical board bearing wall construction. The 20 feet by 79 feet exterior is sheathed with clapboard weather boarding and has a wood shingle roof. This structure has been restored and is in excellent condition.

Latitude: 48° 35' 12" Longitude: 123° 07' 54"

Yearly Maintenance Cost: $900.00

✓ HS-106-4 Masonry Ruin - 9'3" x 5'2" x 9'4" thought to be the forge and chimney of the post blacksmith shop. This rubble stone masonry ruin has recently been repointed and its remains are in good condition.

Latitude: 48° 35' 13" Longitude: 123° 07' 49"

Yearly Maintenance Cost: $200.00

✓ HS-106-6 Cemetery - Containing seven graves - four granite headstones in fair condition, one wooden headstone in poor condition and removed for safe keeping.

Latitude: 48° 35' o" Longitude: 123° 08' 24"

Yearly Maintenance Cost: $1,000.00

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☒ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☒ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The "Pig War," as the confrontation on San Juan Island came to be called, had its origin in the Anglo-American dispute over possession of the Oregon Country, that vast expanse of land consisting of the present States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming, and the Province of British Columbia. At the beginning of the 19th century four nations claimed this land: Spain, Russia, England, and the United States. Spain gave up her claim in 1819, when the Adams-Onis Treaty established the 42d parallel as the northern boundary of California. Russia withdrew hers in 1824-25, when the Czar signed treaties with both England and the United States ceding all claims south of latitude 54° 40'. Between 1825 and 1846 American pioneers battled British fur traders for control of the region between the 42d parallel and 54° 40'.

An Anglo-American agreement of 1818 had provided for joint occupation of the Oregon Country, but the British were determined to resist the tide of American migration sweeping across the Rockies and into the Oregon country. They argued that the Americans had no right to settle there, that they were in fact trespassing on land guaranteed to England by treaties with Spain and Russia. These treaties, it was pointed out, entitled England to all the land west of the Rocky Mountains from the northern boundary of California and Nevada to the southern tip of the Alaskan Panhandle. Moreover, the British claimed ownership on the basis of early explorations by James Cook, George Vancouver, and Alexander Mackenzie, and through use by the long-established fur-trading posts and commercial establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company, foremost among which was Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. The weakness of the legally valid British claim, however, was their failure to homestead the region.

Although both nations blustered and threatened over possession of the Oregon Country, neither sought to gain control of the whole region. The United States was willing to settle for an extension of the 49th parallel to the Pacific. Great Britain, on the other hand, would agree to the Columbia River as the southern boundary of northwestern Canada, because she considered ownership for the river vital for command of the interior fur trade. Thus the region actually in dispute was the triangle of land between the 49th parallel and the Columbia River. By 1845, with 5,000 Americans living in the Willamette Valley, as compared to 750 Britons gathered mostly about Fort Vancouver and Puget Sound, a local

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Thompson, Erwin N., San Juan Island Historic Resource Study, Denver, Colorado, National Park Service, September 1972.

Miller, Hunter, San Juan Archipelago, Study of Joint Occupation of San Juan Island, Bellow Falls, Utah, Wyndham Press, 1943.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	48°	35'	15"	123°	09'	15"
NE	48°	35'	15"	123°	08'	33"
SE	48°	34'	48"	123°	08'	33"
SW	48°	34'	48"	123°	09'	15"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 207

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Laurin C. Huffman II, Historical Architect

DATE: June 1973

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Fourth and Pike Building

STREET AND NUMBER: Seattle

PHONE: 206-442-4530

CITY OR TOWN: Seattle

STATE: Washington 98101

CODE: 053

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] None

Charles H. Odegaard

State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is [x] National [ ] State [ ] Local

Federal Representative Signature MAR 17 1976 *Date*

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date 6/22/76

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GPO 938-449

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Washington	
COUNTY	
San Juan	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

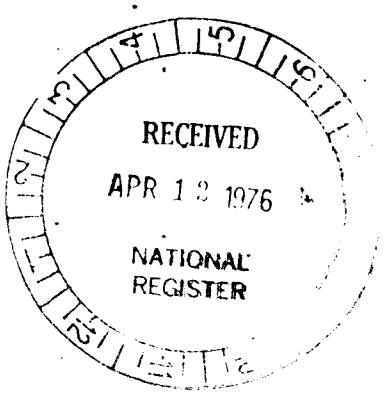
(Number all entries)

(7) Description of English Camp

HS-106-5 English Camp Hospital - Lawson Farm structure removed from English Camp of wood bearing wall construction covered with clapboard weatherboarding. This 28 foot by 16 foot structure is in poor condition, but is scheduled to be returned to its original location and restored.

Latitude: 48° 33' 03" Longitude: 123° 08' 35"

Estimated Restoration Cost: $26,500.00



Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Washington
COUNTY	San Juan
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	

RECEIVED
APR 12 1976
NATIONAL REGISTER

clash was certainly possible. Indeed, there were some among the Americans who threatened to cross the Columbia, drive out the Hudson's Bay Company, and set fire to its establishments.

After 2 years of belligerent talk in the legislative halls of both Great Britain and America, and in the public press of both countries, wiser counsels prevailed and the Oregon question was resolved peacefully. The Oregon Treaty of June 1846 gave the United States undisputed possession of the Pacific Northwest south of the 49th parallel, extending the boundary "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly from the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean." But while the treaty settled the larger boundary question, it created additional problems because the wording left unclear who owned San Juan Island. The dispute that brought the threat of war over the Oregon Territory was to be reproduced in miniature over the ownership of that island.

The difficulty arose over the interpretation of that portion of the boundary described as the "middle of the channel" separating Vancouver Island from the mainland. The men who negotiated the Oregon Treaty, like so many other 19th-century statesmen who drew boundary lines on crude maps, seem to have had little accurate geographic knowledge of the area whose fate they were deciding. There were actually two channels--one, Haro Strait, nearest Vancouver Island, and another, Rosario Strait, nearer the mainland. San Juan Island lay between the two. The British realized that possession of the island would give them complete control of the nearby harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, as well as the approach to the Frazer River. It therefore insisted that the boundary ran through Rosario Strait. The Americans, reinforced by the unequivocal doctrine of Manifest Destiny, proclaimed it lay through Haro Strait. Thus both sides considered San Juan Island theirs for settlement.

As early as 1845 the Hudson's Bay Company had posted a notice of possession on San Juan. In 1850 it established a salmon-curing station there, and, 3 years later, a sheep ranch, called Bellevue Farm. About the same time, the Territorial Legislature of Oregon (which then included the present State of Washington) declared San Juan to be within its territorial limits, and in January 1853 proceeded to incorporate it into Island County. The following March, Washington Territory having been created, San Juan was attached to Whatcom, its northernmost county. A U. S. customs collector for the District of Puget Sound was assigned to the island.

Meanwhile, the Hudson's Bay sheep farm was successful and growing, and neither it nor the British government recognized the legislative actions taken to remove San Juan from their jurisdiction. When the U. S. customs officer attempted to levy duties on the Company's imports, it refused to pay, whereupon the Sheriff of Whatcom County assessed the farm's property, seized some sheep, and sold them at auction. The Hudson's Bay Company hotly

protested the seizure and demanded several thousand dollars in damages. To calm an ugly situation, U. S. Secretary of War William L. Marcy proposed an American and British commission be set up to study and try to resolve the boundary problem. The commission met in 1857 but settled nothing.

By 1859 there were about 25 Americans on San Juan Island. They were settled on redemption claims, recognized as valid by the U. S. Government but considered illegal by the British. Compounding the matter was the fact that some of the Americans were settled on lands earlier claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Neither side recognized the authority of the other. Tempers were short and it would take little to produce a serious crisis.

On June 15, 1859, an American settler named Lyman Cutlar saw a pig belonging to Charles Griffin, manager of the Hudson's Bay sheep farm, destroying his small potato patch. In a moment of anger, Cutler shot and killed the animal. He agreed to pay for the pig, but an angry Griffin demanded $100 in damages. When Cutler, who valued the animal at no more than $10, refused to pay, Griffin called in Alexander Dallas, President of the Council of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America. Dallas, whose manner and language Cutler considered both insulting and abusive, threatened to take him to Victoria for trial; but Cutler reminded Dallas that as an American citizen living on American soil he was not subject to British jurisdiction. Dallas withdrew, taking no action, but making it plain that the affair was not finished. The Pig War had begun.

The American settlers on San Juan, fearing reprisal, petitioned Brig. Gen. William S. Harney, a Mexican War veteran commanding the Department of Oregon, to protect them in their "present exposed and defenseless position" against the British. As further justification for providing military protection, they cited the fierce and warlike Haida Indians of the north, who frequently came down from the Georgian Straits and the fiords of British Columbia and Russian Alaska to raid the area around Puget Sound.

General Harney, who possessed strong anti-British attitudes and who looked upon San Juan as a fit location for a U. S. naval station, saw the settlers' petition as a fine opportunity to force the sovereignty issue. Reacting swiftly, he ordered Capt. George E. Pickett, later to gain fame at Gettysburg but then commanding Company D, 9th Infantry, to occupy San Juan Island with his troops. According to his orders, Pickett was first to protect the inhabitants of the island from incursions by the northern Indians, and secondly "to afford adequate protection to American citizens" from English authorities.

Pickett's 66-man unit landed on July 27, 1859, and occupied a high ridge overlooking Eagle Cove, just to the north of Bellevue Farm. This position commanded Griffin Bay (then San Juan Harbor) on the north and the water approaches from the south. After mounting one 6-pounder cannon and two howitzers to defend his men against British interference, Pickett announced that San Juan was under American jurisdiction and its inhabitants

subject only to American laws.

James Douglas, Governor of the new Crown Colony of British Columbia, was outraged at the presence of American soldiers on San Juan and despatched three British warships to dislodge Pickett, but to avoid armed clash if possible. Pickett, though overwhelmingly outnumbered, refused to withdraw and, according to General Harney, "nobly replied that whether they (the British) landed fifty or five thousand men, his conduct would not be affected by it; he would open his fire. . . ." Throughout the remaining days of July and well into August the British force in Griffin Bay continued to grow in strength, but the ships' officers wisely refused to take any action against the Americans until Rear Admiral Robert L. Baynes, commander of the British naval forces in the Pacific, arrived with instructions. Baynes was appalled at the situation and advised Douglas that he would not "involve two great nations in a war over a squabble about a pig."

Pickett, in the meantime, had been reinforced on August 10 by 64 men under Lt. Col. Silas Casey, but his meager force was still no match for the growing concentration of British vessels and men. Using carrier pigeons, Pickett apprised General Harney of the vulnerability of his position; the American commander ordered in reinforcements. By August 31, 461 Americans, protected by 14 cannons and an earthwork, were facing five British warships mounting 167 guns and carrying a troop strength of 2,140 men, including Royal Marines, artillerymen, sappers, and miners. The initiative lay in the hands of the British, but Admiral Baynes, over Douglas' angry protests, would not commit his force unless compelled to do so.

By this time word of the crisis had reached Washington, where officials were shocked to learn that the simple action of an irate farmer had grown into an explosive international incident. Greatly alarmed, the acting Secretary of War cautioned Harney that, while he was not to allow the national honor to be tarnished by the British, "It would be a shocking event if the two nations should be precipitated into a war." Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, Commanding General of the U. S. Army, was quickly sent to investigate the affair. Scott arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 20 and reported, "I found both Brigadier General Harney and Captain Pickett proud of their conquest of the island and quite jealous of interference." Harney was officially rebuked, and afterwards recalled, for allowing the situation to get out of hand.

The British ships were drawn off and negotiations with the Governor of British Columbia were opened at Fort Townsend, Washington. Both sides agreed to Scott's suggestion that a token force from each nation occupy San Juan until a final settlement could be reached. Pickett's soldiers were withdrawn and replaced by others under a different officer. On March 21, 1860, Royal Marines landed on the island's northwest coast and established on Garrison Bay what is now known as "English Camp."

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Washington	
COUNTY	
San JUan	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

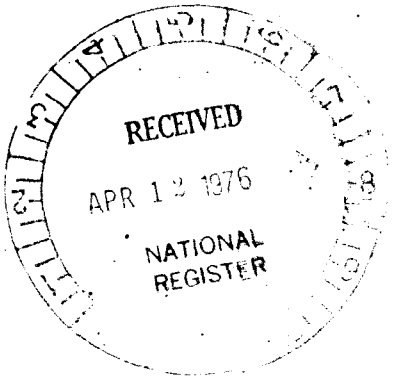
(Number all entries)

8. (Page 5 of 5)

San Juan Island remained under joint military occupation for the next 12 years. Negotiations were discontinued during the Civil War years and, while the American force was reduced to a handful of men, the British did not take advantage of conditions. Local tradition says that the settlers and the soldiers were at least relatively friendly, with all parties celebrating major holidays. A road was built connecting the military camps, and the island gradually adjusted to peaceful occupation by the two countries.

In 1871, when Great Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Washington, the San Juan question was referred to Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany for settlement. On October 21, 1872, the emperor ruled for the United States, establishing the boundary line through Haro Strait. Thus San Juan became an American possession and the final boundary between Canada and the United States was set. On November 25, 1872, the Royal Marines withdrew from English Camp. By July 1874 the last of the U. S. troops left American Camp. Peace had finally come to the 49th parallel, and San Juan would be long-remembered for a military confrontation in which the only casualty was a pig.

From USGPO 1970-392-726/49



DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Washington
COUNTY: San Juan
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

RECEIVED
APR 14 1976
NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: San Juan Island National Historical Park -- American Camp

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Garrison Bay, and between San Juan Harbor and Eagle Cove

CITY OR TOWN: San Juan Island

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Washington	53	San Juan	055

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building	[X] Public	Public Acquisition:	[ ] Occupied	Yes:
[ ] Site [ ] Structure	[ ] Private	[ ] In Process	[X] Unoccupied	[ ] Restricted
[ ] Object	[ ] Both	[ ] Being Considered	[ ] Preservation work in progress	[X] Unrestricted
				[ ] No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

[ ] Agricultural	[X] Government	[X] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[ ] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[ ] Private Residence	[ ] Other (Specify)	
[X] Educational	[ ] Military	[ ] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[X] Museum	[ ] Scientific		

4. AGENCY

Department of the Interior, National Park Service

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) Pacific Northwest Region

STREET AND NUMBER: 4th and Pike Building

CITY OR TOWN: Seattle

STATE:	CODE
Washington	053

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: San Juan County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Friday Harbor

STATE:	CODE
Washington	053

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Thompson, Erwin N., San Juan Island Historic Resource Study, Denver, Colorado, National Park Service, September 1972

DATE OF SURVEY: 1935-37 [X] Federal [ ] State [ ] County [ ] Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE:	CODE
District of Columbia	001

STATE: | COUNTY: | FOR NPS USE ONLY: ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

HS-148-1 McRae House (1860's) - It seems likely that this structure is an old officer's quarters on its original site. The original portion of the structure was approximately 32 feet by 21 feet and is reported to be of double wall frame construction. This structure is in fair condition.

Latitude: 48° 27' 55" Longitude: 123° 01' 09"

Estimated Restoration Cost: $21,500.00

HS-144-1 Warbass House (1865-67) - This structure, removed from its original site, is thought to be the adjutant's office. It is 15 feet by 20 feet, surrounded by porches, and in critical condition. Restoration to its original site and restoration are currently contemplated for this structure.

Latitude: 48° 28' 06" Longitude: 123° 01' 14"

HS-125-1 Redoubt - "The earthworks extend on the west water-front 350 feet, on the southeast 100 (feet), on the east 100 (feet), and the northeast 150 feet, the north side being left open with the Garrison Ground in its rear. The embankment has a base of twenty-five feet, and a width at the tip of eight feet. Inside of the Redoubt were five gun platforms of earth, reaching to within two feet of the level of the parapet, each twelve by eighteen feet, two of them being at corners of the Redoubt. The parapet was seven feet above the interior and the slope of the interior twelve to fifteen feet, the exterior slope being 25 to 40 feet, with a ditch at the bottom from three to five feet across." The Redoubt was constructed by U.S. troops under the direction of Henry Martin Roberts in the fall of 1859, and is in fair condition.

Latitude: 48° 27' 48" Longitude: 123° 00' 54"

Yearly Maintenance Cost: $1,200.00

HS-112-3 San Juan Village - Shortly after the arrival of American troops on San Juan Island, a town sprang up near their base. The settlement was gathered around the dock for Bellevue Farm, the Hudson's Bay Company's sheep farm on the island. When the troops were removed in 1872, the town went into decline, and gradually was abandoned. It disappeared in 1890 where it was burned by a grass fire. An archeological project is being undertaken there currently.

Latitude: 48° 27' 55" Longitude 122° 59' 50"

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☒ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry		
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Art		☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Commerce	☐ Literature		
☐ Communications	☒ Military	☐ Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The "Pig War", as the confrontation on San Juan Island came to be called, had its origin in the Anglo-American dispute over possession of the Oregon Country, that vast expanse of land consisting of the present States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming, and the Province of British Columbia. At the beginning of the 19th century four nations claimed this land: Spain, Russia, England, and the United States. Spain gave up her claim in 1819, when the Adams-Onis Treaty established the 42d parallel as the northern boundary of California. Russia withdrew hers in 1824-25, when the Czar signed treaties with both England and the United States ceding all claims south of latitude 54° 40'. Between 1825 and 1846 American pioneers battled British fur traders for control of the region between the 42d parallel and 54° 40'.

An Anglo-American agreement of 1818 had provided for joint occupation of the Oregon Country, but the British were determined to resist the tide of American migration sweeping across the Rockies and into the Oregon country. They argued that the Americans had no right to settle there, that they were in fact trespassing on land guaranteed to England by treaties with Spain and Russia. These treaties, it was pointed out, entitled England to all the land west of the Rocky Mountains from the northern boundary of California and Nevada to the southern tip of the Alaskan Panhandle. Moreover, the British claimed ownership on the basis of early explorations by James Cook, George Vancouver, and Alexander Mackenzie, and through use by the long-established fur-trading posts and commercial establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company, foremost among which was Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. The weakness of the legally valid British claim, however, was their failure to homestead the region.

Although both nations blustered and threatened over possession of the Oregon Country, neither sought to gain control of the whole region. The United States was willing to settle for an extension of the 49th parallel to the Pacific. Great Britain, on the other hand, would agree to the Columbia River as the southern boundary of northwestern Canada, because she considered ownership for the river vital for command of the interior fur trade. Thus the region actually in dispute was the triangle of land between the 49th parallel and the Columbia River. By 1845, with 5,000 Americans living in the Willamette Valley, as compared to 750 Britons gathered mostly about Fort Vancouver and Puget Sound, a local

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Thompson, Erwin N., San Juan Island Historic Resource Study, Denver, Colorado, National Park Service, September 1972.

Miller, Hunter, San Juan Archipelago, Study of Joint Occupation of San Juan Island, Bellow Falls, Utah, Wyndham Press, 1943.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	48°	28'	14"	123°	01'	53"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	48°	28'	14"	123°	00'	15"							
SE	48°	27'	46"	122°	59'	33"							
SW	48°	27'	46"	123°	01'	53"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 994

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Laurin C. Huffman II, Historical Architect

DATE: June 1973

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Fourth and Pike Building

STREET AND NUMBER: Seattle

PHONE: 206-442-4530

CITY OR TOWN: Seattle

STATE: Washington 98101

CODE: 053

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ None

State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☑ National ☐ State ☐ Local

MAR 17 1976

Federal Representative Signature — *Date*

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of the National Register

Date 6/22/76

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GPO 938-449

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Washington	
COUNTY	
San Juan	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

HS-148-12 Bellevue Farm- This Hudson's Bay Company farm was established in 1853 as a sheep farm. American Camp was erected within view of the farm's headquarters which included at least six small hewn timber houses, a barn, a shed, and other outbuildings. The farm's unfenced land holdings were soon squatted on by American settlers; becoming unprofitable, the farm was abandoned in the late 1860's or early 1870's.

Latitude: 48° 27' 39" Longitude: 123° 01' 16"

clash was certainly possible. Indeed, there were some among the Americans who threatened to cross the Columbia, drive out the Hudson's Bay Company, and set fire to its establishments.

After 2 years of belligerent talk in the legislative halls of both Great Britain and America, and in the public press of both countries, wiser counsels prevailed and the Oregon question was resolved peacefully. The Oregon Treaty of June 1846 gave the United States undisputed possession of the Pacific Northwest south of the 49th parallel, extending the boundary "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly from the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean." But while the treaty settled the larger boundary question, it created additional problems because the wording left unclear who owned San Juan Island. The dispute that brought the threat of war over the Oregon Territory was to be reproduced in miniature over the ownership of that island.

The difficulty arose over the interpretation of that portion of the boundary described as the "middle of the channel" separating Vancouver Island from the mainland. The men who negotiated the Oregon Treaty, like so many other 19th-century statesmen who drew boundary lines on crude maps, seem to have had little accurate geographic knowledge of the area whose fate they were deciding. There were actually two channels--one, Haro Strait, nearest Vancouver Island, and another, Rosario Strait, nearer the mainland. San Juan Island lay between the two. The British realized that possession of the island would give them complete control of the nearby harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, as well as the approach to the Frazer River. It therefore insisted that the boundary ran through Rosario Strait. The Americans, reinforced by the unequivocal doctrine of Manifest Destiny, proclaimed it lay through Haro Strait. Thus both sides considered San Juan Island theirs for settlement.

As early as 1845 the Hudson's Bay Company had posted a notice of possession on San Juan. In 1850 it established a salmon-curing station there, and, 3 years later, a sheep ranch, called Bellevue Farm. About the same time, the Territorial Legislature of Oregon (which then included the present State of Washington) declared San Juan to be within its territorial limits, and in January 1853 proceeded to incorporate it into Island County. The following March, Washington Territory having been created, San Juan was attached to Whatcom, its northernmost county. A U. S. customs collector for the District of Puget Sound was assigned to the island.

Meanwhile, the Hudson's Bay sheep farm was successful and growing, and neither it nor the British government recognized the legislative actions taken to remove San Juan from their jurisdiction. When the U. S. customs officer attempted to levy duties on the Company's imports, it refused to pay, whereupon the Sheriff of Whatcom County assessed the farm's property, seized some sheep, and sold them at auction. The Hudson's Bay Company hotly

protested the seizure and demanded several thousand dollars in damages. To calm an ugly situation, U. S. Secretary of War William L. Marcy proposed an American and British commission be set up to study and try to resolve the boundary problem. The commission met in 1857 but settled nothing.

By 1859 there were about 25 Americans on San Juan Island. They were settled on redemption claims, recognized as valid by the U. S. Government but considered illegal by the British. Compounding the matter was the fact that some of the Americans were settled on lands earlier claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Neither side recognized the authority of the other. Tempers were short and it would take little to produce a serious crisis.

On June 15, 1859, an American settler named Lyman Cutlar saw a pig belonging to Charles Griffin, manager of the Hudson's Bay sheep farm, destroying his small potato patch. In a moment of anger, Cutler shot and killed the animal. He agreed to pay for the pig, but an angry Griffin demanded $100 in damages. When Cutler, who valued the animal at no more than $10, refused to pay, Griffin called in Alexander Dallas, President of the Council of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America. Dallas, whose manner and language Cutler considered both insulting and abusive, threatened to take him to Victoria for trial; but Cutler reminded Dallas that as an American citizen living on American soil he was not subject to British jurisdiction. Dallas withdrew, taking no action, but making it plain that the affair was not finished. The Pig War had begun.

The American settlers on San Juan, fearing reprisal, petitioned Brig. Gen. William S. Harney, a Mexican War veteran commanding the Department of Oregon, to protect them in their "present exposed and defenseless position" against the British. As further justification for providing military protection, they cited the fierce and warlike Haida Indians of the north, who frequently came down from the Georgian Straits and the fiords of British Columbia and Russian Alaska to raid the area around Puget Sound.

General Harney, who possessed strong anti-British attitudes and who looked upon San Juan as a fit location for a U. S. naval station, saw the settlers' petition as a fine opportunity to force the sovereignty issue. Reacting swiftly, he ordered Capt. George E. Pickett, later to gain fame at Gettysburg but then commanding Company D, 9th Infantry, to occupy San Juan Island with his troops. According to his orders, Pickett was first to protect the inhabitants of the island from incursions by the northern Indians, and secondly "to afford adequate protection to American citizens" from English authorities.

Pickett's 66-man unit landed on July 27, 1859, and occupied a high ridge overlooking Eagle Cove, just to the north of Bellevue Farm. This position commanded Griffin Bay (then San Juan Harbor) on the north and the water approaches from the south. After mounting one 6-pounder cannon and two howitzers to defend his men against British interference, Pickett announced that San Juan was under American jurisdiction and its inhabitants

subject only to American laws.

James Douglas, Governor of the new Crown Colony of British Columbia, was outraged at the presence of American soldiers on San Juan and despatched three British warships to dislodge Pickett, but to avoid armed clash if possible. Pickett, though overwhelmingly outnumbered, refused to withdraw and, according to General Harney, "nobly replied that whether they (the British) landed fifty or five thousand men, his conduct would not be affected by it; he would open his fire. . . ." Throughout the remaining days of July and well into August the British force in Griffin Bay continued to grow in strength, but the ships' officers wisely refused to take any action against the Americans until Rear Admiral Robert L. Baynes, commander of the British naval forces in the Pacific, arrived with instructions. Baynes was appalled at the situation and advised Douglas that he would not "involve two great nations in a war over a squabble about a pig."

Pickett, in the meantime, had been reinforced on August 10 by 64 men under Lt. Col. Silas Casey, but his meager force was still no match for the growing concentration of British vessels and men. Using carrier pigeons, Pickett apprised General Harney of the vulnerability of his position; the American commander ordered in reinforcements. By August 31, 461 Americans, protected by 14 cannons and an earthwork, were facing five British warships mounting 167 guns and carrying a troop strength of 2,140 men, including Royal Marines, artillerymen, sappers, and miners. The initiative lay in the hands of the British, but Admiral Baynes, over Douglas' angry protests, would not commit his force unless compelled to do so.

By this time word of the crisis had reached Washington, where officials were shocked to learn that the simple action of an irate farmer had grown into an explosive international incident. Greatly alarmed, the acting Secretary of War cautioned Harney that, while he was not to allow the national honor to be tarnished by the British, "It would be a shocking event if the two nations should be precipitated into a war." Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, Commanding General of the U. S. Army, was quickly sent to investigate the affair. Scott arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 20 and reported, "I found both Brigadier General Harney and Captain Pickett proud of their conquest of the island and quite jealous of interference." Harney was officially rebuked, and afterwards recalled, for allowing the situation to get out of hand.

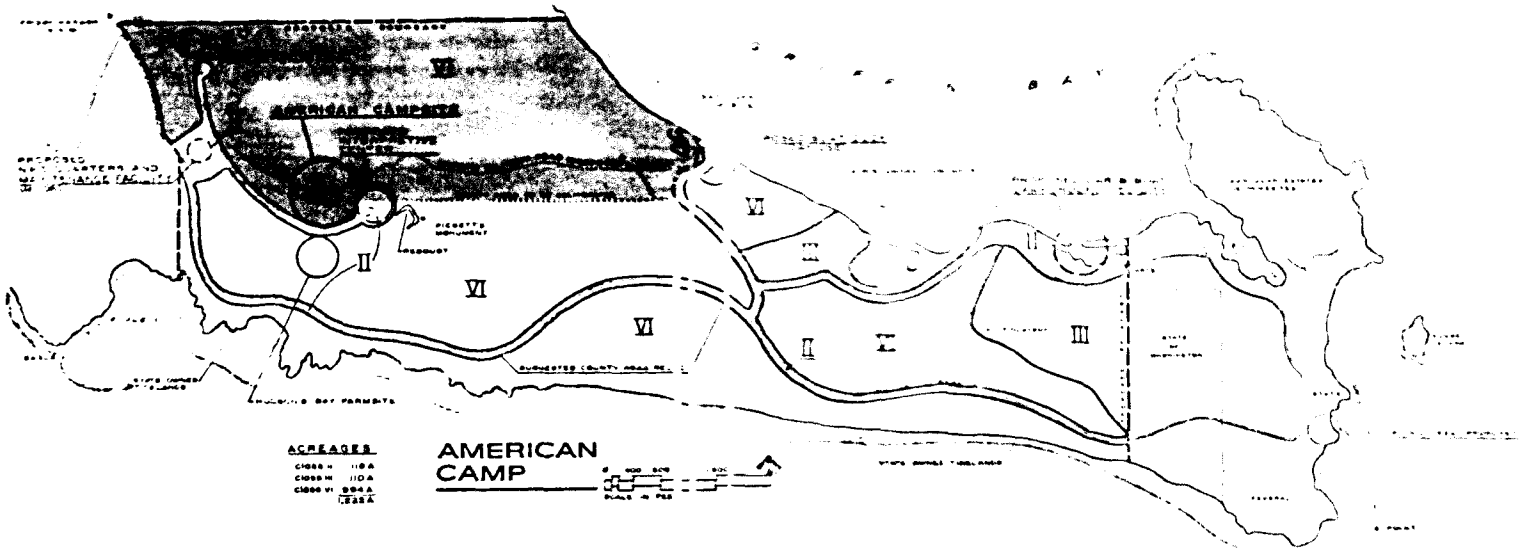
The British ships were drawn off and negotiations with the Governor of British Columbia were opened at Fort Townsend, Washington. Both sides agreed to Scott's suggestion that a token force from each nation occupy San Juan until a final settlement could be reached. Pickett's soldiers were withdrawn and replaced by others under a different officer. On March 21, 1860, Royal Marines landed on the island's northwest coast and established on Garrison Bay what is now known as "English Camp."

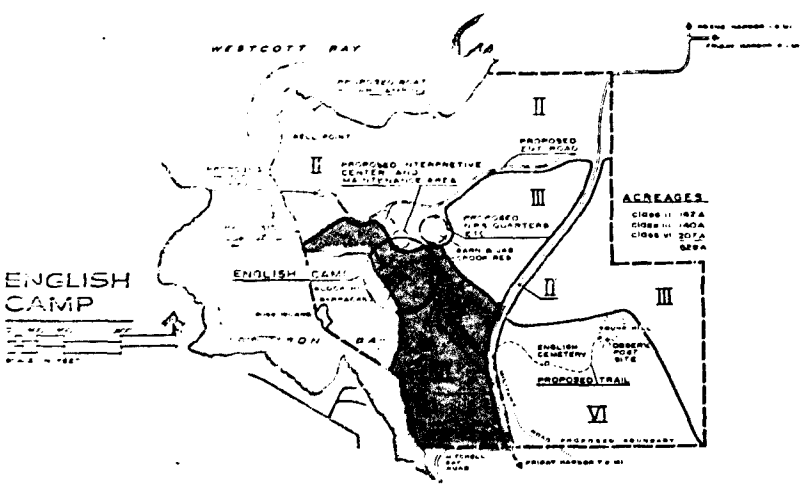
8. (Page 5 of 5)

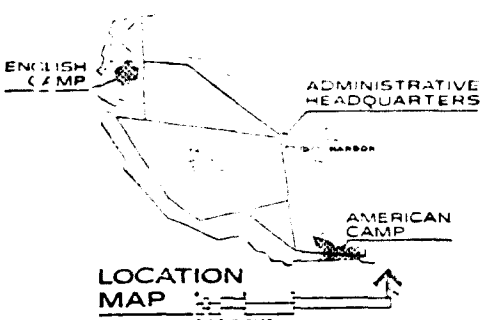
San Juan Island remained under joint military occupation for the next 12 years. Negotiations were discontinued during the Civil War years and, while the American force was reduced to a handful of men, the British did not take advantage of conditions. Local tradition says that the settlers and the soldiers were at least relatively friendly, with all parties celebrating major holidays. A road was built connecting the military camps, and the island gradually adjusted to peaceful occupation by the two countries.

In 1871, when Great Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Washington, the San Juan question was referred to Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany for settlement. On October 21, 1872, the emperor ruled for the United States, establishing the boundary line through Haro Strait. Thus San Juan became an American possession and the final boundary between Canada and the United States was set. On November 25, 1872, the Royal Marines withdrew from English Camp. By July 1874 the last of the U. S. troops left American Camp. Peace had finally come to the 49th parallel, and San Juan would be long-remembered for a military confrontation in which the only casualty was a pig.

From USGPO 1970-392-726/49







LEGEND

LAND CLASSIFICATION

SAN JUAN ISLAND
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
WASHINGTON