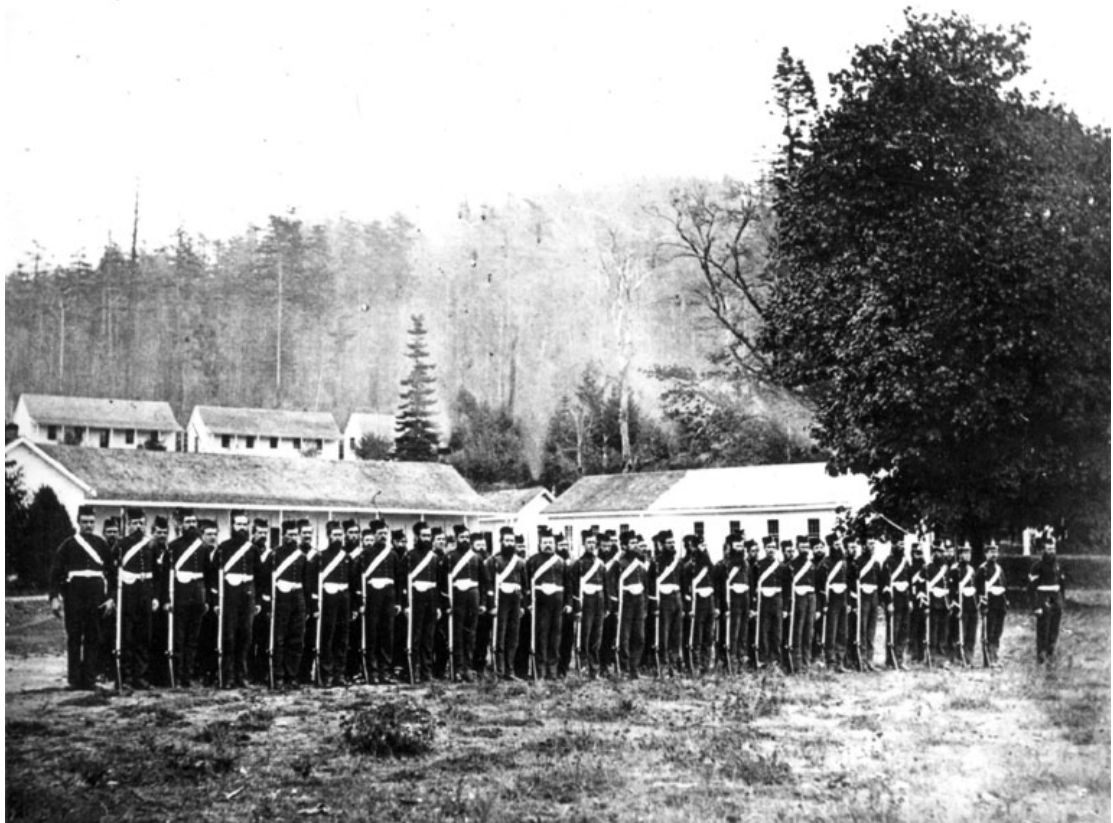

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2004



English Camp
San Juan Island National Historical Park

**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2004**

**English Camp
San Juan Island National Historical Park**

San Juan Island National Historical Park concurs with the management category and condition assessment identified by this CLI report, as given below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**



Superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park

8/12/04
Date

Please return to:

Erica Owens
CLI Co-Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-1060

ENGLISH CAMP
SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with two periods of significance for English Camp,
- 2) SHPO concurrence with the boundary description,
- 3) SHPO concurrence with the setting description, and
- 4) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

Period of Significance:

I concur, **I do not concur** with the two periods of significance to include both the British Royal Marines era (1860-1872), and the Crook Family era (1875-1963). (See the "Statement of Significance" in the report)

Boundary:

I concur, **I do not concur** with the boundary described for the cultural landscape to include those portions of the English Camp park unit that have historic integrity regarding Criteria A, B, and C. (See "Boundary Description" in the report)

Setting:

I concur, **I do not concur** that the setting as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the English Camp Historic Site (The 1999 National Register nomination provides a limited description of the English Camp setting. This CLI expands the description to include natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, and views and vistas. See the Analysis and Evaluation).

Contributing Resources already listed on the National Register:

The following resources are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the English Camp Historic Site:

<i>Structure Name</i>	<i>LCS number</i>	<i>Park Structure Number</i>
Guardhouse	001284	HS-01BC
Barracks	001282	HS-02BC
Storehouse	001281	HS-03BC
Hospital	007004	HS-18BC

Additional Contributing Resources Determined Eligible by the Washington SHPO in 1999: The following resources, were included in the 1999 nominations for “Royal Marine Camp” and “Crook Family House.”

<i>Structure Name</i>	<i>LCS number</i>	<i>Park Structure Number</i>
Crook Family House	007008	101-01CF
Parade Ground		
Formal Garden		
Officers’ Hill (including three terraces, rock retaining walls, pathways, roads, yards, and building sites)	007026 Carriage Road to Captain’s House	106-10BC Carriage Road to Captain’s House
	007025 Trail System on Officers’ Hill to Officers’ Quarters	106-07BC Trail System on Officers’ Hill to Officers’ Quarters
	007023 Retaining Walls at Officers’ Hill	106-08BC Retaining Walls at Officers’ Hill
Cemetery (including five headstones, two unmarked graves, and a picket fence)	007007 Royal Marine Cemetery	HS-36BC Royal Marine Cemetery
Masonry Ruin	007022 Chimney Remains	CS-01BC
Wells (including two cisterns behind the barracks)	007002 North Well	HS-13BC North Well
	007003 South Well	HS-14BC South Well

Other Landscape Features Determined Eligible by the Washington SHPO in 1999:

“Other Landscape Features” listed in the 1999 nomination include: remnant roads (Military Road (LCS #007027/106-37BC), excavated building sites and remnant foundations, former fence lines, view sheds, open spaces, and plant materials. The National Register review of the nomination suggested moving the shoreline remnants (including rock piles and timber pilings (LCS #007006/HS-25BC)) into the list of landscape features instead of listing as a contributing resource above.

Contributing Resources not listed on the National Register:

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as contributing to the English Camp Historic Site: (See “Circulation” and “Small Scale Features” in the Analysis & Evaluation section of the report)

<i>Structure Name</i>	<i>LCS number</i>	<i>Park Structure Number</i>	Concur	Do Not Concur
Old camp road fragment from the parking lot to the Parade Ground			✓	
Old camp road remnants in the forest south of the camp			✓	
Steps and path from the Parade Ground to Officers’ Hill	007025 English Camp Officers’ Hill Trail	106-07BC	✓	
System of Crook Farm Roads	007026 Crook Farm Road	101-14CF	✓	
English Camp Monument	007025	106-05BC	✓	
British Camp Cemetery Monument	030202	100-03BC	✓	

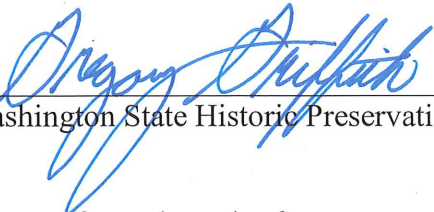
Non-Contributing Resources:

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as non-contributing to the English Camp Historic Site:

<i>Structure Name</i>	Concur	Do Not Concur
NPS Park Road	✓	
Path from Formal Garden to the Blockhouse	✓	
Visitor Center Parking Lot	✓	
Vault toilet near north end of the Parade Ground	✓	
Vault toilet near visitor parking	✓	
English Camp Park Sign	✓	
*Flagstaff	✓	
Garden Fence	✓	
Visitor Information Kiosk	✓	

* The flagstaff was found eligible by the SHPO in 1999, but subsequent review by the National Register of Historic Places has since determined the flagpole non-contributing.

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

 DSHPO
Washington State Historic Preservation Officer

8/27/04
Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
Erica Owens
CLI Co-coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
909 1st Ave, Floor 5
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 220-4128
erica_owens@nps.gov

Table of Contents

	Part 1
Executive Summary	1
Park Information.....	3
Property Level and CLI Number	3
Inventory Summary.....	3
Landscape Description	5
CLI Hierarchy Description	6
Location Map	7
Boundary Description.....	8
Regional Context	8
Site Plans.....	10
Chronology.....	14
Statement of Significance	17
History	Part 2a
Before 1860.....	1
1860 – 1866	1
1867 – 1872	5
	Part 2b
1872 – 1963	1
1963 – present	3
Analysis and Evaluation	Part 3a
Summary.....	1
Natural Systems and Features.....	1
Spatial Organization.....	6
Topography	8
Vegetation	12
	Part 3b
Circulation	1
Buildings and Structures	7
Small Scale Features	12
Views and Vistas.....	25
Archeological Sites.....	28
Management Information	Part 4
Descriptive and Geographic Information.....	1
Boundary UTM.....	1
National Register Information.....	1
National Historic Landmark Information	3
Cultural Landscape Type and Use.....	4
Ethnographic Information	4
Adjacent Lands	5
General Management Information	6
Condition Assessment and Impacts.....	6
Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access	9
Treatment.....	10

Approved Treatment Cost	10
Stabilization Costs.....	10
Documentation Assessment and Checklist.....	12
Appendix	
Bibliography	13
Additional Maps	
English Camp, Existing Conditions, 2003 11x17	
English Camp, Historic Conditions Map, 1872, 11x17	
Camp, Crook Homestead, c. 1915, 11x17	

Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: San Juan Island National Historical Park
Administrative Unit: San Juan Island National Historical Park
Park Organization Code: 9530
Park Alpha Code: SAJH

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: English Camp
CLI Identification Number: 400106
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 400106

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 7/1/1986
Level 0 Recorder: C. Gilbert
Date Level 0 Entered: 7/1/1986
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: C. Gilbert
Level 0 Site Visit: Yes

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 1/1/1987
Level I Data Collection: C. Gilbert
Date Level I Entered: 1/1/1987
Level I Data Entry Recorder: C. Gilbert
Level I Site Visit: Yes

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 6/10/2003
Level II Data Collection: J. Hammond, M. Hankinson, A. Hoke
Date Level II Entered: 1/1/2004
Level II Data Entry Recorder: J. Hammond
Level II Site Visit: Yes

Date of Concurrence: 8/12/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

Initial field research and analysis was completed by Cathy Gilbert in 1987 in conjunction with an Historic Landscape Report. Further archival and field research was conducted by John Hammond, Amy Hoke, and Michael Hankinson in the summer of 2003. The analysis and evaluation was completed that same summer by John Hammond and Amy Hoke, and the data was organized and entered into the CLI in the fall of 2003.

Landscape Description

The English Camp cultural landscape is a site in the northwest corner of San Juan Island within the San Juan Island National Historical Park. The site is significant as the location of a British Royal Marines camp during the joint occupation of the island by British and American Troops from 1860 to 1872. Following the military occupation, the site was the location of the Crook family homestead. The Crook family lived on and farmed the land of English Camp from 1875 until it was acquired by the State of Washington in 1963. The site is situated on Garrison Bay and comprises 1,400 feet of shoreline, a broad, level bank, and the surrounding hillsides. English Camp features significant historic resources, including four buildings from the military period, the Crook family house, extensive earthworks and masonry work, twelve pear trees that date to the early Crook period, and numerous archeological sites.

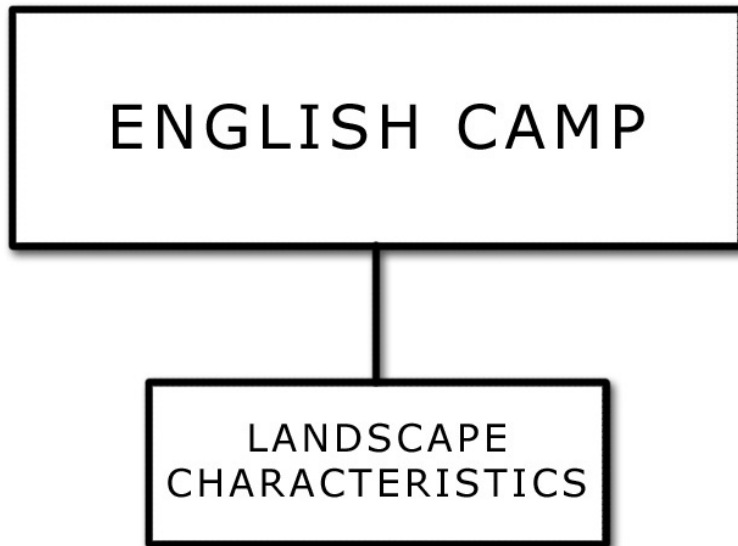
English Camp is a historic site eligible for listing on the National Register under criteria A, B, C, and D. In meeting criterion A, the site is associated with the border dispute and military standoff between the United States and Great Britain commonly known as the Pig War. English Camp is significant on the state level for criterion B, through its association with the Crook Family, who were significant in the history of San Juan Island. In meeting criterion C with significance at the national level, the site and its surviving features provide rare physical evidence of a mid-19th century British colonial military encampment. Finally, English Camp meets National Register criterion D at the national level. A wealth of information about the design and methods of construction of the military encampment and the day-to-day life of the Royal Marines has been gleaned through archeological investigations of the site. Many more resources, however, remain unexcavated, and English Camp retains the potential to yield valuable information.

English camp has two periods of significance. The first, 1860 to 1872, corresponds to the British occupation of the site. The second, for its association with the Crook Family, extends from their arrival on the site in 1875 until 1963, when the family transferred ownership of the camp to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Contributing landscape characteristics of English Camp are: natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small scale features, and archaeological sites. The landscape characteristics and their associated features convey the physical character of the military encampment as it was developed and used during the period of significance from 1860 -1872, as well as the Crook homestead from 1875 to 1963.

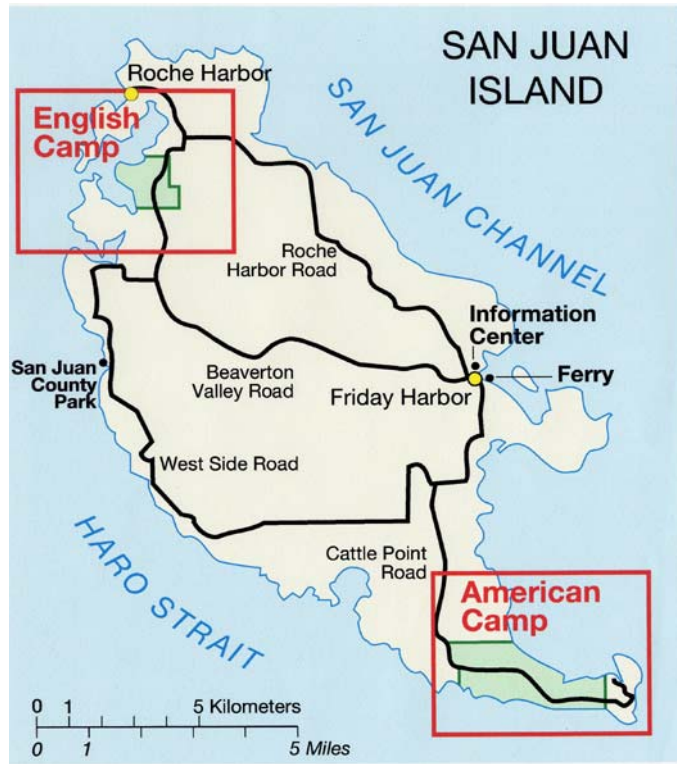
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

English Camp is a cultural landscape within the San Juan Island National Historical Park. Nine landscape characteristics retain integrity and contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscape: natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, views and vistas, and archeological sites.



CLI hierarchy diagram showing English Camp as a cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features. (CCSO, 2003)

Location Map



Map showing the location of English Camp in relation to San Juan Island, Friday Harbor, and American Camp.

Boundary Description

From a point of beginning at the northeast of the parade ground (UTM 489,190mE; 5,381,722mN), the border travels south for 1,560 feet, passing just east of the current parking lot, to a point, UTM 489,190mE; 5,381,245mN, and then west for 760 feet to the shore of Garrison Bay (UTM 488,957mE; 5,381,245mN). The boundary then follows the shoreline northwest for 1,400 feet to a point, UTM 488,752mE; 5,381,583mN, and then north for 450 feet to a point, UTM 488,752mE; 5,381,722mN, and finally east for 1,440 feet to the point of beginning. The camp cemetery, located on Young Hill, is a discontinuous part of the cultural landscape and is located at (UTM 489,660mE; 5,380,920mN). As no clear boundary could be drawn using natural or man-made features on the site, the boundary was drawn as a polygon that encompassed all of the contributing features, while excluding areas that do not contribute to the significance of the site. Non-contributing features within the boundary include the modern park access road and visitor parking lot, the formal garden, a large park sign and an information kiosk, and two vault toilets.

Regional Context

Physiographic Context

The San Juan Islands are located in Gulf of Georgia between Victoria, British Columbia and Seattle, Washington. The archipelago includes 172 individual islands that vary in size and terrain from small barren rock outcrops to large forested land masses over fifty square miles in size. San Juan Island is the second largest island in the group, measuring fourteen miles in length and approximately six and one half miles at its widest point.

The island terrain is gently rolling between three prominent land features: Mount Dallas, rising 1,036 feet; Young Hill at 650 feet on the north end of the island; and Mount Finlayson, a gravel moraine, rising 295 feet above the open prairie on the south end of the island. The shorelines are irregular and rugged with many protected bays and coves. Sandy, gravelly beaches are common. The northern two-thirds of San Juan Island is heavily forested with Douglas fir, cedar, alder and maple. The southern portion is generally open and windswept, primarily vegetated by annual and perennial grasses.

English Camp is located on the banks of a sheltered bay on the northwest corner of the island. The site is surrounded by heavily forested hills and rocky outcrops. Young Hill to the east provides sweeping views of San Juan Island, the Haro Strait, and Vancouver Island beyond.



Regional map showing the physiographic context of San Juan Island within the San Juan Island archipelago..

Political Context

English Camp is within the boundaries of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

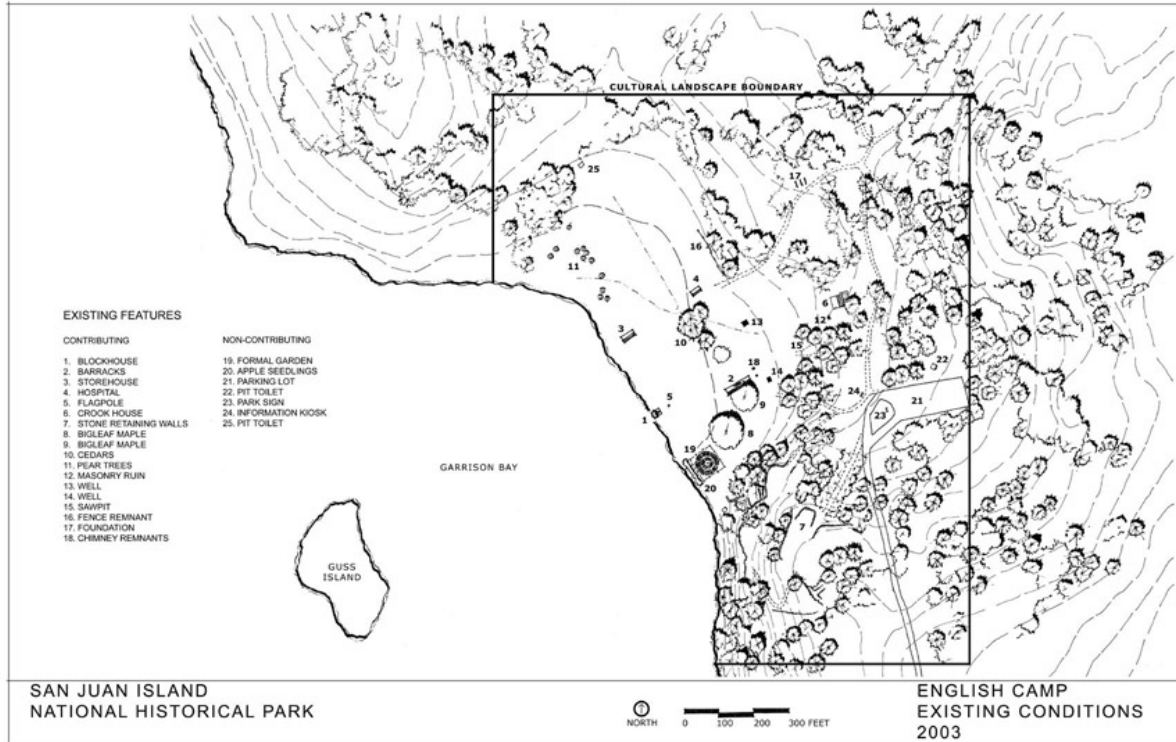
Cultural Context

San Juan Island has a long history of agriculture, dating back to the first settlement of the island by the Hudson's Bay Company. Today the island is still primarily agricultural, although an increasing area of the island is being occupied by non-agricultural residences and vacation homes. Tourism during the summer months brings thousands of visitors to the island.

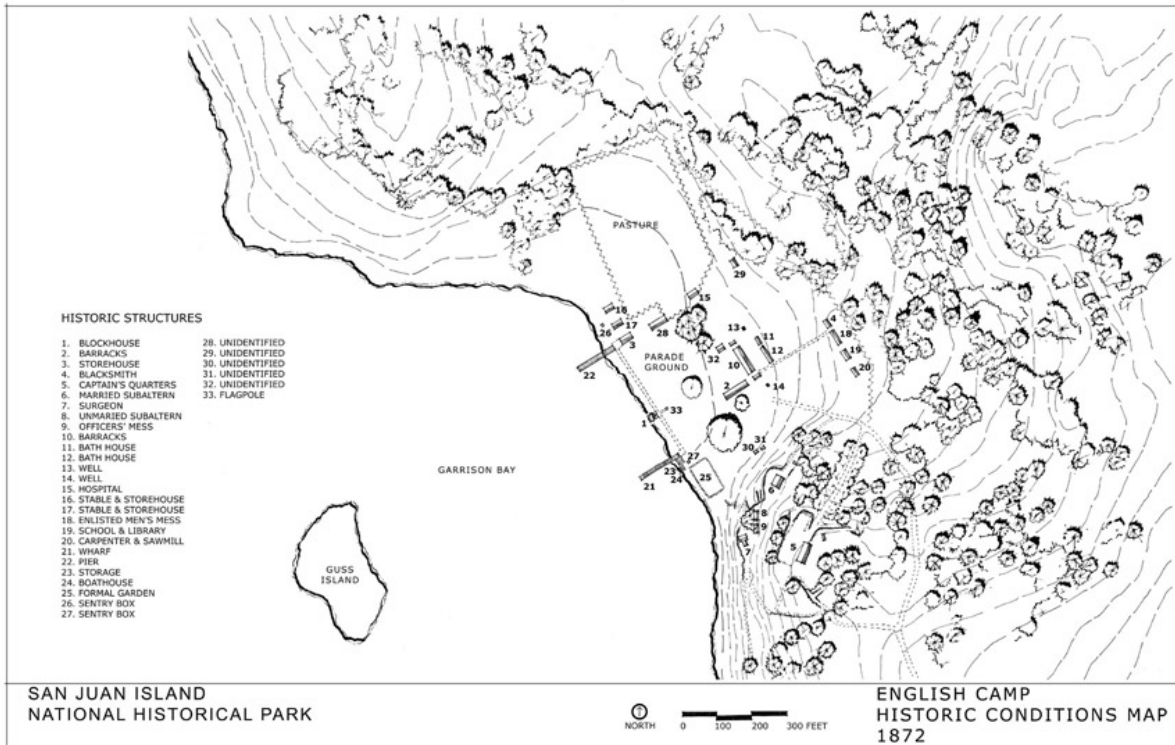
Most of the land where English Camp is located is owned and managed by the National Park Service, who keeps it largely undeveloped. The land immediately surrounding the park is a combination of public land, farms, and housing developments. The town of Roche Harbor is four miles to the north and Friday Harbor is six miles to the southeast.

Site Plan

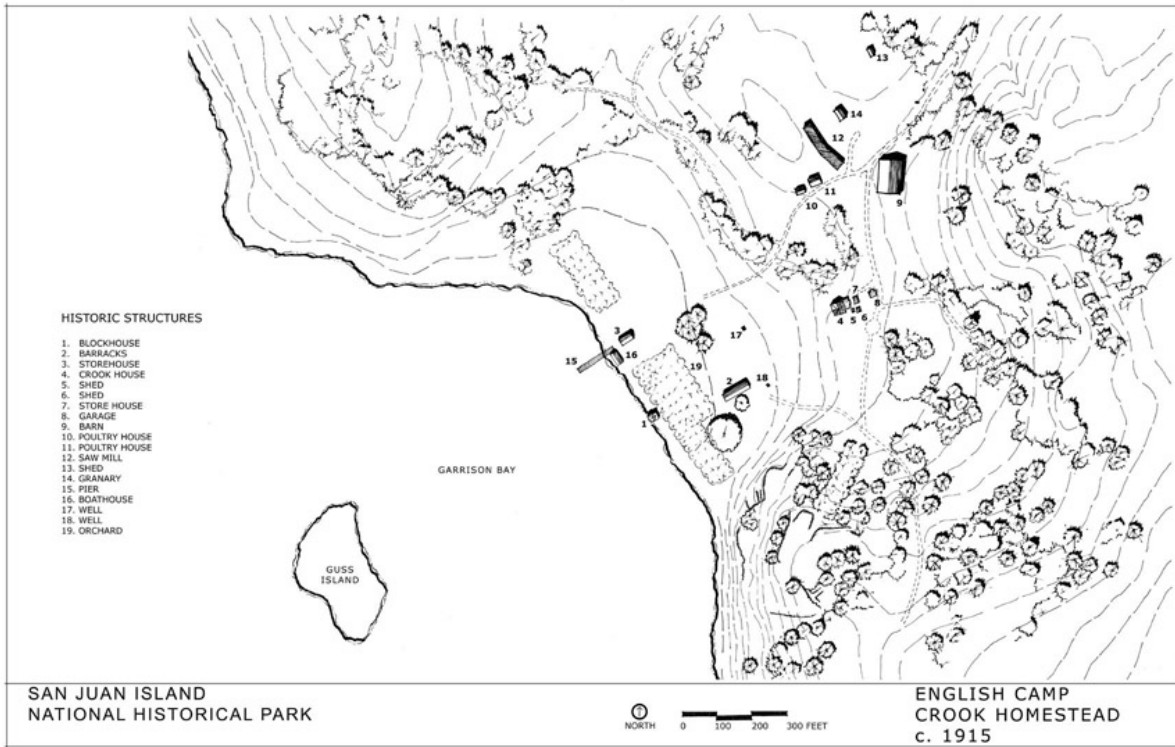
Site plan of existing conditions at English Camp. See appendix for enlarged map. (CCSO, 2003)



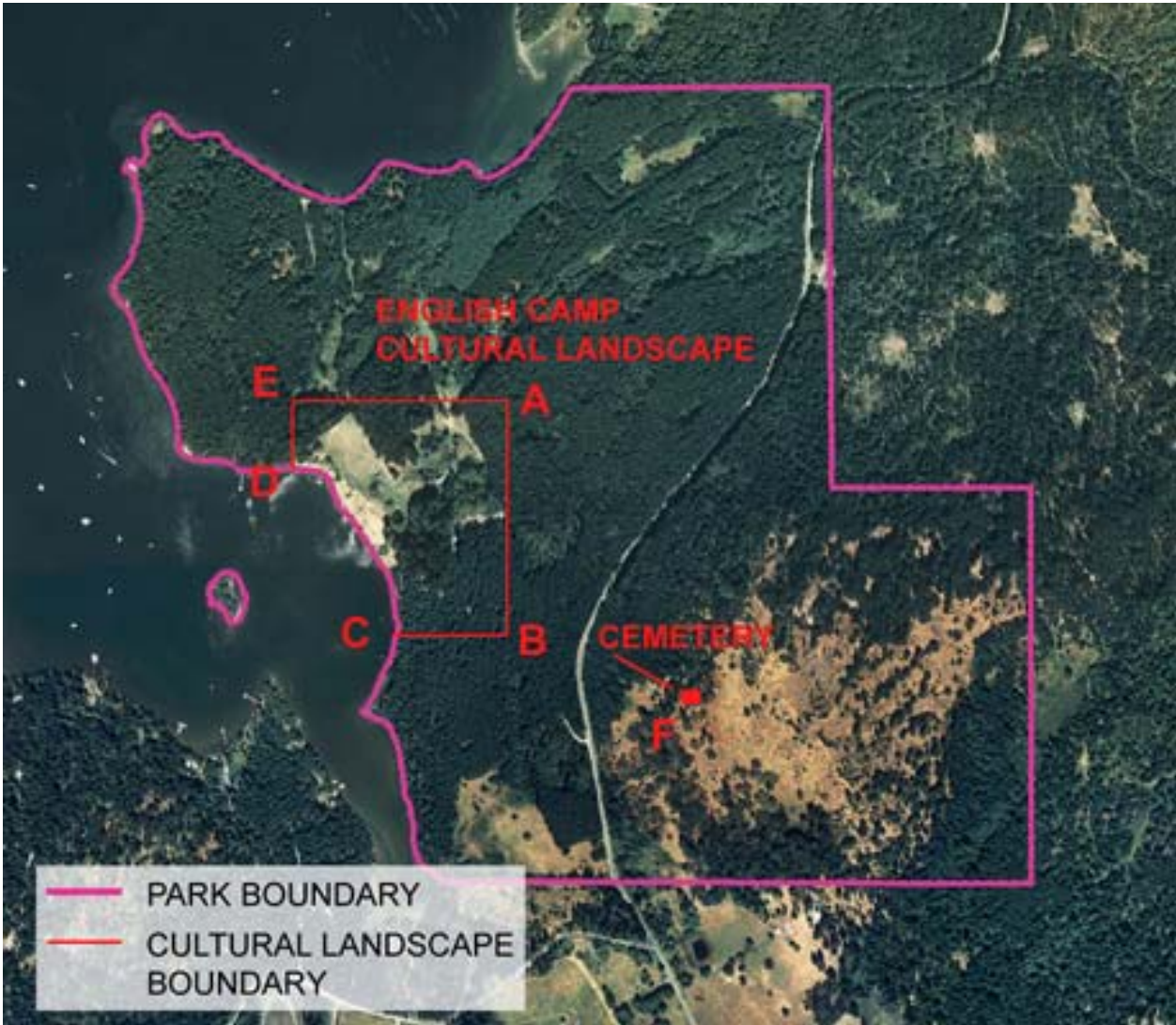
Historic site map of English Camp during the military occupation, 1872. See appendix for enlarged map. (CCSO, 2003)



Historical site map for English Camp during the Crook family era, c. 1915. See appendix for enlarged map. (CCSO, 2003)



Site map showing the cultural landscape boundary (in red) in relation to the park boundary (in pink). The cemetery is a discontinuous segment of the cultural landscape. (CCSO, 2003)



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
25 - 1860 AD	Inhabited	English Camp site is inhabited by Northern Straits Indians, who use the site for seasonal and permanent villages and for food processing.
25 - 1860 AD	Altered	Over hundreds of years, the Indians deposited shell and bone along the bank, creating a broad level area that would become the parade ground.
1860 AD	Established	British Royal Marines landed on the banks of Garrison Bay and established camp.
1860 - 1866 AD	Built	Several buildings were constructed during the first few months of occupation, including a commissary, barracks, officers' quarters and mess, a guardhouse, a pier, a wharf, and several support and service buildings.
1860 AD	Built	The marines built a vegetable garden on the parade ground.
1860 - 1866 AD	Built	Two terraces were carved out of the hill south of the parade ground. These terraces were stabilized with stone retaining walls and filled with shell midden material from the shoreline and were accessed by a path and twelve stone steps.
1863 - 1872 AD	Built	A cemetery for British soldiers was established on Young Hill.
1867 - 1872 AD	Built	The top terrace of Officers' Hill was cleared and the Captain's quarters were built. Several retaining walls were built on this terrace.
1867 - 1872 AD	Built	The subaltern's quarters were built on a terrace of Officers' Hill
1867 - 1872 AD	Built	Several more buildings were built on the parade ground and on a terrace east of the parade ground, including a library, company mess, blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, and sawmill.

1867 - 1872 AD	Altered	The vegetable garden was transformed into a formal ornamental garden. A new vegetable garden and orchard were built on the north section of the parade ground.
1867 - 1872 AD	Built	A number of roads were built around English Camp, including the Military Road between English Camp and American Camp, the Camp Road that led into English Camp, and a road that led along the shore to a telegraph station.
1867 - 1872 AD	Built	A second Military Road, presumably leading to American Camp, was begun but never finished
1872 AD	Abandoned	British soldiers vacated the camp, turning control over to the U.S. Army.
1872 - 1874 AD	Maintained	A small group of U.S. soldiers acted as caretakers of English Camp, maintaining the buildings and grounds.
1875 AD	Abandoned	The U.S. army relinquished possession of English Camp, selling the buildings at auction. Some buildings were sold and removed from the site. Others remained on the site.
1875 AD	Homesteaded	William Crook arrived with his family on San Juan Island taking up residence in one of the remaining structures at English Camp, possibly the married subaltern's house.
1883 AD	Homesteaded	William Crook acquired a homestead certificate for the land on which English Camp stood.
1887 AD	Destroyed	The married subaltern's house burned, and the Crook family moved into one of the structures on the terrace east of the parade ground.
1887 - 1903 AD	Inhabited	James Crook, William's son, lived in the barracks.
1894 AD	Destroyed	The Captain's house at the top of Officers' Hill burned.
1900 - 1903 AD	Built	Jim Crook built the Crook house for himself and his sister and brother-in-law.

1901 AD	Land Transfer	William Crook died, leaving his estate to his children, Jim, Mary, and Rhoda. Rhoda and Mary signed a quit-claim deed to all the property in favor of Jim.
1903 - 1963 AD	Farmed/Harvested	Jim Crook continued to farm the English Camp site, adding and removing structures as needed. By 1963, the only remaining structures from the military period on the site were the barracks, the commissary, and the blockhouse.
1963 AD	Land Transfer	Jim and Rhoda transferred ownership of 100 acres, including the English Camp site, to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.
1966 AD	Established	The NPS acquired the land of English Camp and established San Juan Island National Historical Park.
1968 AD	Land Transfer	The NPS acquired the remaining Crook land, excluding the Crook house and three acres around it.
1970 AD	Restored	The commissary and barracks were restored and painted.
1971 AD	Restored	The blockhouse was rehabilitated and painted.
1972 AD	Land Transfer	Rhoda Crook died, leaving the house and remaining land to the NPS.
1972 AD	Reconstructed	The flagpole was reconstructed.
1974 AD	Restored	The hospital building was returned to English Camp and restored.
1976 AD	Reconstructed	The formal garden was laid out and planted on the parade ground near its original location.

Statement Of Significance

English Camp is a historic site eligible for listing on the National Register under criteria A, B, C, and D. In meeting criterion A, the site is associated with the border dispute and military standoff between the United States and Great Britain commonly known as the Pig War. The subsequent joint military occupation of the island preserved peace between the two countries for twelve years while a negotiated settlement could be reached. Furthermore, the site is significant on the state level for its association with the Crook family homestead, which occupied the site following the British occupation. The homestead is characteristic of small family homesteads of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and contributes to our understanding of late settlement patterns and agricultural development in the Pacific Northwest.

English Camp is significant on the state level for criterion B, through its association with the Crook Family, who were significant in the history of San Juan Island. William Crook was a skilled carpenter and is credited with building a number of farmhouses for others on the island. His son James Crook lived on the homestead for 91 of his 93 years and was well known on the island as an inventor. His most famous invention, a wool carding machine, is now in the possession of the San Juan Historical Society. James and his sisters Rhoda and Mary preserved the physical history of English Camp by carefully maintaining its features and offering tours of the former camp and cemetery to the curious public. As a family, the Crooks kept the farm and its acreage intact until the State of Washington and the federal government acquired the site as a historical park between 1963 and 1972.

In meeting criterion C with significance at the national level, the site and its surviving features provide rare physical evidence of a mid-19th century British colonial military encampment. The distinctive characteristics of the period and type of camp are embodied and made evident in the extant structures, small scale features and spatial organization of the camp. Similarly, the extant Crook House built by James Crook in 1900 demonstrates distinctive characteristics of turn-of-the-century western Washington farmhouses. The prominent front porch and the decorative details, however, are unusual, and make it a unique example.

Finally, English Camp meets National Register criterion D at the national level. A wealth of information about the design and methods of construction of the military encampment and the day-to-day life of the Royal Marines has been gleaned through archeological investigations of the site. Many more resources, however, remain unexcavated, and English Camp retains the potential to yield valuable information. Furthermore, the pear trees planted by the Crook family north of the parade ground hold information about pear varieties of the late 19th century and the transport and cultivation of fruit trees by early western settlers.

English camp has two periods of significance. The first, 1860 to 1872, corresponds to the British occupation of the site. The second, for its association with the Crook Family, extends from their arrival on the site in 1875 until 1963, when the family transferred ownership of the camp to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

The San Juan Crisis

Following the War of 1812, territorial jurisdiction of western lands including the Pacific Northwest became the subject of negotiations between Great Britain and the United States. In 1818, the two countries agreed that territories west of the Rocky Mountains would remain “free and open,” allowing

joint access and use of the resources by both countries. Over several years, American settlers, traders and missionaries increased their presence in the region while the British continued to establish trading posts and agricultural stations throughout the northwest. The vast area known as the Oregon Territory generally fell under the domain of the British-owned Hudson's Bay Company (HBC).

Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States over sovereignty of the western territory continued until 1846, when the Treaty of Oregon established the 49th parallel as the northern boundary of the United States. The entirety of Vancouver Island would remain in British hands, with the boundary described as extending along the 49th parallel westward "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean". The language of the treaty, however, made it unclear as to which of two major channels, Canal de Haro or Canal de Rosario, was "the" channel demarcating the boundary. Between these two straits were the San Juan Islands. Both the British colonial government, through the HBC and the newly-established U.S. Territory of Washington laid claim to the islands. The British believed the boundary followed the channel through Rosario Strait, east of San Juan Island. The Americans believed the correct boundary was along Haro Strait on the west side of the island.

In 1853, Hudson's Bay Company established an agricultural station and sheep farm at the south end of San Juan Island and appointed Charles Griffin as its chief agent. By 1859 the HBC had 80 fenced acres under cultivation and 4,500 sheep grazing on the grasslands across the island. Also on the island were about 18 American settlers recently returned from gold hunting expeditions in British Columbia. The settlers began establishing homesteads on land they were assured was U.S. soil. HBC and the colonial government in Victoria, however, viewed these settlers as squatters on British land.

Tensions boiled over on the morning of June 15, 1859, when an American settler named Lyman Cutlar shot and killed a pig belonging to the HBC for rooting in his potato patch. Disagreement between the American and British participants over replacement costs and exaggerated accounts of the incident led American settlers on the island to seek military protection. On July 11, customs collector Paul Hubbs submitted a petition, signed by 22 Americans on the island, asking for protection from "northern Indians". Brigadier General William Harney, commanding general of the U.S. Army's Department of Oregon and the recipient of the petition, ordered American troops to the island. On July 27th, Captain George Pickett and his company of roughly 50 soldiers landed on the southeast end of San Juan Island near the HBC's wharf. In response, the British dispatched three warships to Griffin Bay. Further charges and formal protests were exchanged, but a tense peace was maintained while both sides awaited instructions from its government.

At any given moment during the early days of the standoff war could have erupted. Conflict was averted by the level heads of a few men and peace prevailed. In November 1859, Great Britain and the United States agreed to joint occupation of San Juan Island until the boundary dispute could be settled, thus concluding what has become known as the "Pig War." In March 1860 the Royal Marines were sent to the north end of the island with supplies and provisions for construction of a garrison camp.

Over the next 12 years, both the English Camp site and the American Camp site on San Juan Island developed into substantial structural complexes with officers' quarters and barracks, parade grounds, hospitals and service buildings, fortifications, gardens, extensive roads and communication systems linking both posts and the community at large. San Juan Town on Griffin Bay also flourished during this period, providing goods and services to the American soldiers and settlers. Arbitration over the boundary and joint occupation of the island lasted until 1872 when the San Juan Islands were awarded to the United States.

Mid-19th Century British Military Camp

The setting of English Camp reveals much about the requirements of the occupation. Proximity to the steamer route between Victoria and the Fraser River and access to the naval base at Esquimalt from which the detachment's orders and supplies emanated, were essential considerations. The sheltered cove, the harbor, and the protecting land forms that enclose the site were all factors in its selection. The existence of a level open space, here previously used by indigenous peoples, and the nearness of fresh water and timber for construction were equally critical determinants. All of these relationships remain evident at English Camp today.

The general layout of English Camp was in many ways a reflection of its functional operation. Service structures used for the transport of men and the receipt and storage of supplies were located along the waterfront. These structures included several storehouses, two wharves, and boathouses. Gateway structures, including the guardhouse, flagpole, and two sentry boxes were located here as well. The service area wrapped around the center of the camp complex to the north and east, with a stable and fenced pasture in one corner, the hospital in another, and cooking, dining, and workshop functions on the low hillside to the east. Directly across the parade ground from the flagstaff was the enlisted men's living area, comprised of two barracks, with wash and bath houses behind. Overlooking the camp from a higher hillside to the south was the officers' living area, fronted at its base by a formal garden.

Besides its practical aspects, the camp's design was also a reflection of military order and hierarchy. The shoreline structures – the guardhouse, flagstaff, and sentry boxes – were the symbolic entrance to the camp. The enlisted men's quarters were on the lowest elevation, but at the heart of camp activity. Service structures were close at hand, although not as visible. The officers' quarters on the hill, on the other hand, were designed to be seen and to provide a clear vantage point for overseeing the camp. The finest view of both the camp and Garrison Bay was claimed by the camp's commanding officer on the highest terrace of the hill.

The British troops altered the landscape significantly, building terraces, steps, roads, and trails, constructing an elaborate system of stone retaining walls. The largest of these walls retained the terraces on the hill where the officers' quarters were and measured more than 15 feet high. The walls were either dry-stacked or backed with mortar and filled with midden material.

Buildings or remnant features of the camp survive today, conveying the scale and organization of the camp. The extant buildings at English Camp are also a good representation of the range of structures that once served the camp, in terms of age, material, construction type, and builder. Many of the retaining walls remain, revealing the camp's complex circulation systems and methods of construction. All of this combines to effectively convey the significance of the site.

Historic Archaeology at English Camp

A number of archaeological investigations, both pre-historic and historic, have taken place at English Camp over the past two decades. Various university field schools have focused on the historic archaeology of the site, and these have been particularly helpful in increasing knowledge of the military occupation. A rich array of everyday artifacts were collected in and around the camp structures. These included military buttons, square cut nails, toothbrushes, sewing scissors, watercolor pans with the color cakes intact, military ammunition, harmonica plates, clay tobacco pipes, wax-match boxes, and many examples of ceramic ware from Britain.

Further archaeological studies were conducted to ascertain the locations of buildings now removed. In combination with historic documentation in the form of photographs and maps made after the withdrawal of the Royal Marines, a number of buildings were ground-verified. In some cases, portions of building foundations were located. Remnants of chimneys, French drains, corner posts, and rain barrels were also found. Artifacts found in the vicinity of the stables, the blacksmith shop, and the quarters helped to confirm building usage. The wooden flagstaff foundation was entirely excavated, enabling the reconstruction to be accurately sited.

More recent investigations have centered on the remnant features of Officers' Hill, including the rock retaining walls, pathways, roads, and yards delineated by rocks. Many of these features were still largely intact but obscured by vegetation. Others existed only as structural fragments on the ground. These field studies revealed the remarkably complex landscape system of Officers' Hill, its circulation patterns, its engineered building sites, and its materials.

English Camp has the potential to yield further information through historical archaeology. Specific areas that have been recommended for further investigation include the row of buildings on the terrace east of the parade ground (mess, library, sawmill, and blacksmith shop), officers' quarters, the officers' mess, the billiards room and older barracks. An enlisted men's dump has not yet been located. Such a site promises to reveal further detail on the material culture of English Camp.

The Crook Family

The withdrawal of the British troops in 1872 left the land of the English Camp site officially in American hands and available for settlement. San Juan County was established by the Washington Territorial Legislature in 1873. The following year, the Surveyor General's Office in Olympia surveyed the island, after which settlers filed formal claims to acquire island land. By 1880, the U.S. Census reported a non-native island population of 536.

William Crook arrived on San Juan Island late in 1875 with his wife Mary Forrest and two young children, Jim and Mary. William had heard that the vacant Royal Marines Camp was to be available for settlement and had come to the island to make a claim. He and his family set up residence in the abandoned buildings of the camp and began to cultivate the land. On January 6, 1876, Crook filed his claim on the land under the Homestead Law at the U.S. District Land Office in Olympia, Washington Territory.

From the onset, the Crook family made practical use of the Royal Marine buildings, dock, and clearings. They lived variously in the surviving subaltern's quarters, the library, and two separate barracks. Over time, they made numerous improvements and additions to these structures and adapted others to farm use. Some were ultimately dismantled or destroyed by fire. Crook planted grain in fields cleared by the Marines, and established orchards on the old parade grounds. Split-rail fencing, a long wharf into Garrison Bay, and a two-story barn with vertical siding were in place by 1895.

Gradually William Crook increased his land holdings while his family continued to grow. Daughter Rhoda was born in 1880, bringing to a total of three children. By that year William's father James had also arrived to homestead 80 acres adjacent to his son's claim. Upon James' death in 1889, William inherited his land. By 1895, William held a total of 152.75 acres with assessed improvements on the site of English Camp proper valued at \$400.

The farm operated successfully with thrift and hard work. In 1899 the family boasted 63 ewes and two rams, and owned at least two cows, two horses, a wagon, and \$40 worth of furniture. Like other island

farm families, the Crooks sold and bartered with eggs, chickens, sheep, wool, cherries, apples, and pears.

For two generations, Crook family members were well-known figures on San Juan Island. William Crook and his young family no doubt attracted immediate attention on the island as the homesteaders laying claim to the recently vacated Royal Marine Camp. For some years, William considered himself a carpenter over a farmer. He is credited with building a number of farmhouses for other settlers on the island, although these have not been identified. William may have had a hand in the design of the extant Crook House itself, a house built by his son Jim and begun a year before William's death in 1901. William and his brother John, who joined the family on the farm for an unknown period of time, are said to have designed and built elaborate furniture and caskets for sale to island residents.

William's daughters Mary Crook Davis and Rhoda Crook Anderson contributed to the story of the Crook family farm in quiet but important ways. Mary lived on the farm her entire life, first with her parents, then with her husband Herbert Davis in the Crook house. She and her husband, an operator of tugboats and steamers in the islands, had several children, none of whom survived childhood. Mary Davis stayed on with her brother Jim on the farm after the death of her husband. From the time of her mother's death in 1899, until her own death by automobile accident in 1959, she carried out all the many traditional female duties on the farm.

Mary was the family contact with the community, making frequent trips to the nearby town of Friday Harbor. She was apparently sociable, a member of Eastern Star and other local organizations. From as early as 1913, Mary welcomed increasing numbers of sightseers curious about the history of the place. She retold the story of English Camp and showed the visitors the old military structures and the graveyard of the Royal Marines on Young Hill. In 1956, Mary told a reporter she would guide as many as 100 visitors each day.

William's son Jim Crook, born in 1873, was well-known on San Juan Island for his practical inventions. One of his sisters reported that Jim's "whole life" was devoted to building and inventing, creating gadgets and machines that would simplify the operation of the farm. Besides his ingenious 20-foot long, two-ton wool carding machine, Jim built and outfitted a sawmill, designed a loom, altered a tractor to rake hay, created a spinning machine and spool rack, and converted an Essex auto into a power cut-off saw. He also devised a structure for training pea vines, and rigged a pulley system in the house to automatically make his bed. Jim Crook's life and inventions have been studied and preserved on the island, lately by the Jim Crook Society and currently by the San Juan Historical Society.

In 1900, Jim began work on a new family home. Perched on a terrace just north of the masonry ruins of the Royal Marines blacksmith shop, the rather elaborate farmhouse commanded a view of the orchard and farm below and the bay beyond. The house was similar in form to other farmhouses of the late settlement period on San Juan Island. A two-story balloon-framed building with a cross gable at the front, the house had the massing and proportions of other turn-of-the-century rural homes in western Washington. Its floor plan, eight generously-sized rooms, and its interior trim, however, attest to the family's fairly comfortable circumstances and the success of the farm operation.

While in many ways a typical turn-of-the-century American farm house, the Crook house was somewhat unusual in its details. The most significant architectural feature was its six-foot deep entrance porch with its simple jig-sawn brackets, slender chamfered posts, and elliptical gable end arch. The porch had boxed eaves and horizontal board siding in the gable end with wood strips laid vertically and horizontally in a decorative running bond pattern.

Some of the features of the house appear to have been salvaged from English Camp structures on the site,

giving the house an unusual connection to the history of the property. Jim Crook, in fact, had a reputation for reusing and adapting materials at hand. The paneled front door is said to have come from the 1867 Captain's house. The porch balcony door and all of the interior doors are also thought to have originated in the earlier military buildings.

Physical History

Before 1860

There is evidence of human inhabitation of the San Juan Islands for at least 9000 years. Native peoples, collectively known as the Northern Straits Indians, traveled seasonally around the Puget Sound region utilizing the resources of the archipelago for subsistence, hunting game, gathering plants, harvesting shellfish, and fishing.

Archeological evidence indicates a village on the site of English Camp as early as 25 AD. At this time, the site consisted of a small peninsula that jutted into Garrison Bay surrounded by hills and wetlands. These first occupants lived in a cedar structure in the wooded area in the northern part of the site. Over many seasons, the Indians piled shells along three of the outside walls of the structure, leaving a horseshoe-shaped midden to the north of the parade ground.

Northern Straits Indians continued to use the site for nearly 2000 years. They favored the Garrison bay site for its sheltered location, the low bank that allowed easy access for canoes, and the relatively flat area on the bank. The shore was extended hundreds of feet into the bay over the centuries, as the Indians deposited shells, bones, and other refuse along the bank. This created a flat area, known today as the parade ground, which provided an ideal location for a village. Besides altering the shoreline by depositing shell, the Indians shaped the English Camp site most significantly with fire. The Northern Straits Indians likely burnt the island's forests to improve game habitat, to facilitate circulation through otherwise dense underbrush, and to favor the production of camas, which the Indians used as food.

The village at English Camp consisted of a large cedar plank house and many smaller houses. William Warren, secretary of the United States Boundary Commission, reported in 1859 that the plank house was "about 500 or 600 feet in length, by about 50 to 60 feet in width, and must have accommodated over a thousand Indians." When the British came to the island in 1860, they dismantled an empty longhouse from the English Camp site. There is no record of any encounter between the inhabitants of the longhouse and the British soldiers.

1860-1866

By the time the British and American governments successfully negotiated the joint occupation agreement in the fall of 1859, American troops had been on San Juan Island for four months. Shortly after the agreement was signed, Captain Prevost, in service with the British boundary commission and the Royal Navy, was dispatched to survey the island and select a suitable site for the British encampment. Primary requirements for the military camp included the availability of resources such as fresh water, timber, pasture land, and access to a navigable harbor. Prevost circumnavigated the island and identified seven potential sites, mapping and describing the attributes of each. Several of the sites Prevost identified were on the south end of the island, near the American encampment; two were located further north along the west and east coasts of the island; and at least one site was on the northwest end of the island on the inland waters around Westcott Bay. Prehistorical evidence suggests that prior to the arrival of the British, the waters and land surrounding this particular bay had been used by Salish Indian tribes for several generations. Indeed, the landscape at the site as described by the British survey party was far from pristine. Lieutenant Roche, reporting from aboard Prevost's ship, described the landscape along the northern shore of the island as an area "admirably adapted for an encampment... ." The land, Roche continued, "... slopes gently to the S.W. [sic.], is well sheltered, has a good supply of water and

grass, and is capable of affording maneuvering ground for any number of men that are likely to be required in that locality, there being a large extent of prairie land interspersed with some very fine oak timber.” In addition to all of these attributes, the site was located near the steamer route between Victoria and the Fraser River, providing a regular and reliable supply line.

The site itself was ideally suited for an encampment with several natural land boundaries. A broad level area extended back from the shore several hundred feet and a dense forest of fir, alder, cedar, and maple filled out this lower landscape. North of this area, a series of small plateaus gradually carried the land up in elevation. The same occurred to the east and south of the level area, although the change in elevation and the physical landforms were more dramatic. Southeast of the bay, rock outcrops on the lower slope of Young Hill broke portions of the hillside into several land benches or natural terraces. Vegetative cover was not as dense on these drier slopes where Douglas fir and madrona could dominate. Following this slope to its peak – 650 feet above the shore – one reached the top of Young Hill. Covered with a characteristically open oak woodland, this landform provided a remarkable vantage point and created a physical boundary for the proposed campsite.

Shortly after Captain Prevost filed his report in Victoria, the decision favoring the site was confirmed, and on March 21, 1860, 86 Royal Marines under the command of Captain George Bazalgette landed on the east shore of Garrison Bay.

Because the British occupation of San Juan Island was, to a degree, planned, provisions from Victoria were ordered prior to departure and many building materials were brought ashore with the Marines when they landed. Tents were pitched along the shore, providing temporary shelter for the garrison as construction of the camp began.

The structural complex of the British camp developed with a rich degree of order and hierarchy. Physically and symbolically the camp was divided into a series of levels according to rank and function. Officers’ quarters were sited on the highest ground surrounding the camp while troops were housed in barracks located on the broad level grounds around the shore. Service buildings were clustered around the barracks and shoreline enclosing a parade ground. Most of these structures were oriented to the bay, which was the primary focus for the entire camp. Actual construction of the camp occurred in two periods of concentrated activity: an initial phase of development from 1860 to 1866, and a second period between 1867 and 1872, when several new buildings were added to the camp.

Prior to the construction of permanent structures at the new camp site, a large amount of forest east and south of the shoreline had to be cleared. It was a slow process, and as a result, the first permanent structures at English Camp were built in the clearing along the shore. One of these structures was a 20 feet by 40 feet wood-frame storehouse. Sited along the beach on the northern edge of the clearing and oriented east to west, it had a large door on the west façade, facing the bay. From the opening, a pier extended into the water, facilitating the delivery and storage of provisions from supply ships. Also during this early period of development, time was taken to prepare and plant a vegetable garden on the southernmost edge of the clearing. Enclosed by a sapling fence, the rather sizable garden survived in one form or another throughout the British occupation of San Juan Island. As additional portions of the forest were cleared, barracks for the enlisted men were constructed. Set back from the shore approximately 300 feet, the first of several barracks buildings measured approximately 24 feet by 44 feet and could accommodate 80 soldiers. The building was wood-framed and oriented north to south with its long façade facing west. A shingle roof extended over the front façade to form a narrow porch, and brick end chimneys were added to heat the structure. Perpendicular to the barracks, oriented in a northeast to southwest direction, was the enlisted men’s mess, which was converted to serve as a barracks after 1866. Two cisterns were dug behind the main barracks, providing fresh water for the camp. A wash house and

“bath house” were sited nearby.

Quarters for the officers were built south of the barracks on the steep slopes of Officers’ Hill. A significant amount of landscape manipulation was required to accommodate and site the buildings. Large land cuts into the hill were made by the soldiers and soil from the excavations as well as midden material from the bank were used as fill material, expanding the buildable area of the natural terrace on the hill. During the initial period of construction at the camp, work on the hillside focused on three primary terraces. After expanding the level area of each, stone retaining walls were constructed to stabilize and reinforce each terrace. In addition to development of these building sites, a tremendous amount of forest on the hill was harvested and used in construction of other structures at the camp.

During the early occupation, three buildings were erected on the first terrace approximately seventy feet above the garden. This cluster formed the core of the officers’ area and was comprised of the unmarried Subaltern’s quarters, the surgeon’s quarters, and the officers’ mess. One of the largest rock retaining walls constructed during this period was built against the slope directly west of these structures. A large birdhouse, placed on a tall pole, was located just south of the surgeon’s quarters. Two more buildings were built on Officers’ Hill during this early phase of construction. A photograph from the early 1860s shows a building cluster on what appears to be the terrace just above and to the northeast of the first terrace. A second structure is due south of the first cluster and higher still on the hill overlooking the bay. It has been speculated that these structures are the original married Subaltern’s quarters and the first captain’s quarters respectively.

All of the officers’ quarters and the mess hall were linked to the main encampment and waterfront below by a serpentine path down the slope ending at the garden. The trail was approximately five feet wide with shell and cut stone steps along portions of the trail. This early collection of buildings, rock walls, and winding trail down the hill created the landscape structure of the officers’ complex at English Camp.

The everyday duties and business of the camp were largely reflected in the layout, organization, and functional relationships among several structures situated on the level ground extending back from the shoreline below the officers’ quarters. From the beginning, the physical orientation of the entire camp was toward the water. The placement of the two barracks created a structural corner for the parade ground, which extended down to the shore. Adding symmetry to the site, directly in line with the barracks and across the parade ground, was the flagstaff. Sited in the center of the camp, it stood at least 80 feet tall. Two sentry boxes, north and south of the flag, balanced each other across the parade ground. The camp guardhouse was located on the shore next to the flagpole. Stylistically, this structure was designed as a blockhouse, similar in scale and form to the blockhouse at American Camp. Constructed of logs, it measured 18 feet square, with the second-story “cap” turned 45 degrees on the base. The door faced the flagpole and the rest of the camp, and an entrance portico extended from the roofline over a cobblestone entryway.

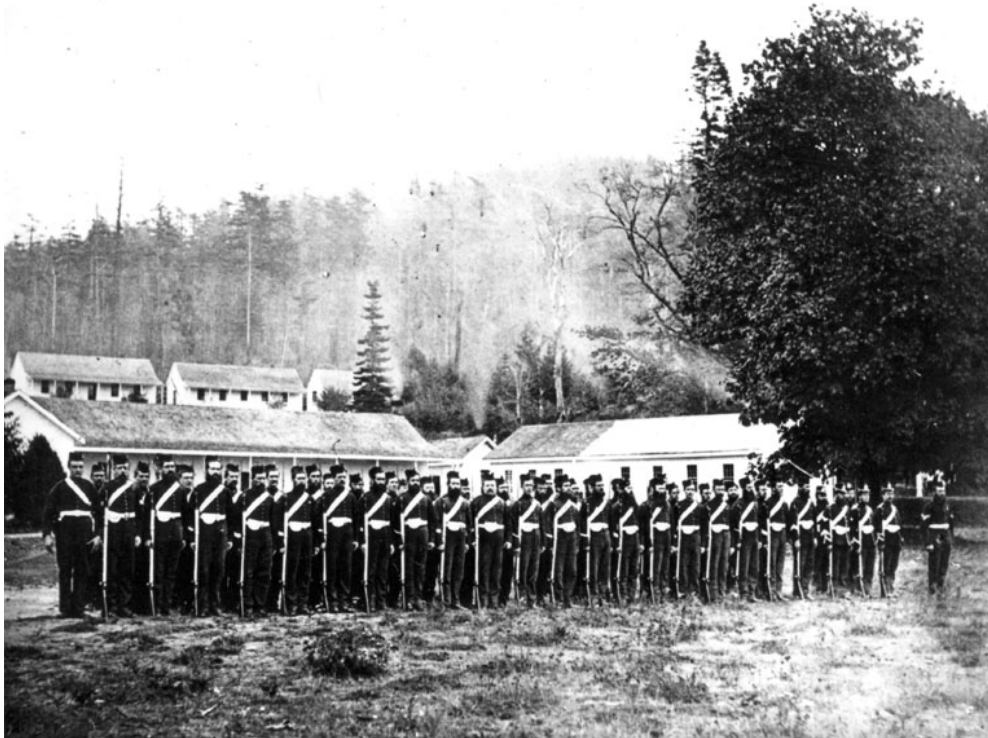
Three other structures at the camp were built along the shore of Garrison Bay, facilitating the delivery of goods and providing storage for various provisions. A large wharf extending into the bay, between the guardhouse and the garden, allowed easy moorage for large ships, even at low tide. This wharf was the largest and primary one at the camp. At the end of this wharf, two sheds with large openings on the water side were built, providing storage for small boats and equipment. On the north end of the waterfront, near the commissary storehouse, a barn was built and a corral erected to enclose a pasture area behind the complex. Other structures built during the first years of the British occupation included a cookhouse, a mess room for enlisted men, a sutler store and a small officers’ quarters. Most of these early buildings were built by the Marines themselves and whitewashed using lime burned at Roche Harbor.

Over the years, the military structures and evolving landscape at the British encampment began to embody a sense of permanence. The whitewashed buildings, rock terraces and residential scale of officers' quarters on the hillside, the garden, wharfs, and parade ground portrayed a "picturesque," if not communal scene. A visit to the camp in 1866, on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, prompted a newspaper reporter to praise the "beautiful and sequestered little spot... the neatness, cleanliness and general order observable throughout the entire camp... reflect the highest credit on both officers and men... ."

The praise, however, could not mask the fact that many of the buildings were in poor repair. Captain Bazalgette wrote a letter to Colonial headquarters in Victoria in 1867 requesting that several buildings at the camp be surveyed and repaired or replaced. He described most of the camp structures as "unfit for habitation." Others concurred with the Captain, but no immediate action was taken. By the time the Colonial government responded, Captain William Delacombe arrived with his family to replace Captain Bazalgette as commander of the British Garrison.



Historic photo of the early vegetable garden at English Camp, 1860. Notice the commissary under construction in the background. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC, #12720)



Historic photo: British Royal Marines pose on the parade ground in front of the barracks in English Camp, c. 1865. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC, #12719)

1867-1872

With the boundary issue still unresolved through the mid-1860s, it was apparent that both the American troops and the British garrison were to remain on San Juan Island for an extended and undefined period. For the British this fact, in addition to the arrival of Captain Delacombe in the summer of 1867, marked a significant turning point in the structural development of the camp. Various requests for improvements prompted a general military inspection and survey of several camp buildings. Remarkably, most of the early and temporary buildings in the camp were in good condition and required only minor repair or supplemental furnishings. A few buildings did require and receive more substantial treatments, including structural additions and extensions (barracks, Subaltern's quarters), new floors (guardhouse and storehouse), and various external improvements. In some cases, however, the estimates to repair the structures were greater than the costs to replace them and plans were made for the construction of several new buildings.

One of the most elaborate of these structures was the new commanding officer's quarters. The site chosen for the new residence was on an upper terrace approximately 100 feet above and behind the existing officers' quarters. Relative to other structures in the camp, this structure was the most elaborate, both in orientation and prospect, and in ornament and architectural detail. Plans for the structure, developed in part by Captain Delacombe, specified a frame "cottage dwelling house" that was "weatherboarded, plastered on the interior and covered with two coats of paint." Structurally the building was comprised of one large central section (33 feet by 42 feet), two wings (12 ½ feet by 31 ½ feet) and a verandah in back and front. In addition to the main residence, several outbuildings including a "bathhouse," a pantry, a carriage house, and a woodshed were planned and sited near the house as support structures. Care was taken in development of the grounds surrounding the house and was reflected in the interesting mixture of residential features and military formality, fitting the image of the

commanding officer and his family. In front of the house, directly north of the verandah, the ground was level for at least one hundred feet and covered with grass. At the end of this level area, the land dropped over a series of rock terraces similar to the walls built around the officers' quarters below. Constructed in layers beside the house and stepping down the hill, these rock terraces wrapped around the earthen terraces of the house site. The main wall below the house was upright and angular, creating a formal edge. A wooden fence was built on top of this wall to enclose the yard. The other main wall, built near the carriage house, provided reinforcement and stabilization of the back terrace for the construction of other outbuildings. Although the size of the rock walls varied, the maximum height of any single section was eight feet.

A variety of ornamental plants and features embellished the grounds around the Captain's house. Roses and various types of climbing vines were used as foundation plantings in front of the house. Two beds on the lawn in front of the verandah were planted with tree roses and enclosed by a low decorative wooden fence, similar in design motif to the porch rail on the verandah. In later years, the walkway in front of the house was decorated with a border of small whitewashed stones. Similar stones were also placed on the grassy level in front of the house where officers occasionally played lawn tennis.

Access to the Captain's house from the main camp road led two hundred feet across the slope of the hill. The road was approximately 15 feet wide, with fir trees planted on both sides of the road, creating a rather rustic, if not somewhat formal, entryway. The road ended at the carriage house.

Although the commander's residence was the primary new structure built in the camp after 1866, it was not the only new building. Construction of a residence for a junior officer (Subaltern) and his family began toward the end of 1867. As was the case with the officers' quarters built on the first terrace, a substantial rock retaining wall was constructed to stabilize a large extended fill terrace for the new building site. The new structure was located east of the existing officers' quarters on a terrace directly below the Captain's house. Somewhat small, but in the same style as the Captain's house, this structure measured 32 feet by 36 feet and contained six rooms, a kitchen, and pantry. Access to the married Subaltern's house branched off of the trail that led up from the main encampment to the first terrace.

In addition to these structures, at least three other new buildings were constructed during this period. One of these was a small frame building located off the northwest corner of the barracks, creating a structural enclosure at the end of the parade ground. Believed to be the Sergeant's quarters, it is possible other uses were made of this structure over the years. North of this building, at the edge of the fence enclosing the pasture, a new hospital was erected. This hospital was the second hospital constructed at the camp; the location of the first is unknown. Like most buildings in the camp, it was a one-story, gable-roofed structure sheathed with vertical planks.

On the hill east of the barracks, a row of service-related buildings formed the structural boundary of the entire camp. Perched over the camp and running roughly north to south, these buildings are believed to include a blacksmith shop, company mess, the library, carpenter's shop, and sawmill. The masonry ruin of the blacksmith's forge and the sawpit remain today.

The primary road to the British camp branched off a main road which ran the length of the island between Bellevue Farm and Roche Harbor. Evidence suggests that portions of this road were built by Indian labor in 1854 under the direction of the Hudson's Bay Company. The road angled north from Bellevue Farm across the island toward Young Hill, and continued around the base of the landform. At a point above the British encampment, the road cut down through the forest toward the camp, linking the site to points both north and south. At some point late in the occupation, the British began construction on a second road running roughly parallel to and higher on the hill than the original road. This road was

never finished, and the purpose of it is not certain. Historic documentation also indicates another road followed the western shoreline, leading south from the complex of officers' quarters.

Within the camp, circulation was somewhat random around the barracks, work areas, and along the waterfront. Structured pathways and walks occurred from the company mess on the hill down to the barracks, in front of the guardhouse, and through the garden. On Officer's Hill, the circulation system was rather elaborate, consisting of a network of pathways improved with shell surface, stone retaining walls, and cut stone steps. These pathways linked the Captain's house and the other officers' quarters with each other and to the camp below.

A visitor to the British camp during the occupation recorded that a "summer house" stood on top of Young Hill. This was possibly a gazebo or belvedere to which the members of the command and their families could take a pleasant walk. Its location on the hill has not yet been determined. The camp cemetery was also located on Young Hill. Wooden and stone headboards marked five of seven graves in a small rectangular plot, surrounded by a wooden fence. The graves are of four Royal Marines and a civilian who died during the occupation. Two graves are unmarked.

Finally, the vegetable garden at the base of Officers' Hill was moved and replaced with a formal floral garden. Designed in the gardenesque style popular in the mid-nineteenth century, the garden was laid out to reflect a geometric order in a natural landscape. A large circular bed was broken into smaller quadrants by paths, radiating out to a tall wooden fence enclosing the entire garden. Plants used in the garden were a mix of flowering annuals and perennials, and probably included verbena, heliotrope, geraniums, cineraria, peonies, and calceolaria. Typical of the gardenesque style, flowers were massed in each individual bed, one type of flowering plant per section. Unlike the Victorian flower gardens which came later, this style did not stress the pattern or repetition of color. Rather, the garden at English Camp offered a display of several brightly colored species, each individual variety massed together and highlighting the effect of the overall garden. Tall plants were used in the interior beds while shorter species were planted in the outer beds. Although it is likely the plant materials used in the garden varied over the years, the basic style of the garden remained throughout the British occupation, enhancing the formal character of the British encampment.



Historic view of Officers' Hill, English Camp, late 1860s. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC, #15248)



Historic view of the officers' mess and the surgeon's house, English Camp. Captain Delacombe is standing on the far left. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC, #14349)



Historic photo of the shoreline and formal garden, English Camp, late 1860s. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC, #14348)



Historic photo showing Captain Delacombe and his family posing in front of his house, English Camp, late 1860s. Note the foundation plantings, climbing vines, and rose trees. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC, #14347)



Historic view of the Captain's house on the top terrace of Officers' Hill, English Camp, late 1860s. The tennis net indicates recreational use of the lawn in front of the house. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC, #12734)

1872-1963

In 1871, Britain and the U.S. signed the Treaty of Washington sending the border dispute to Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany for binding arbitration. After more than a year of deliberation, the Kaiser's commission decided in favor of the U.S., establishing Haro Strait as the boundary between the United States and British Columbia. Kaiser Wilhelm endorsed the decision on October 21, 1872, ending the 26-year dispute and giving control of all of the San Juan Islands to the United States. The Royal Marines on San Juan Island immediately began preparations to vacate the camp and transfer ownership to the U.S. Army. On November 22, British ships sailed out of Garrison Bay for the last time, but not before cutting down the flagpole and taking it with them.

For the next two years, the camp was in the hands of a small detachment of American soldiers who served as caretakers. When the American military holdings on the island were reduced to a reservation on the southeast end of the island in 1875, the Quartermaster agent in charge of both camps made preparations to dispose of the properties. On November 24 of that year, the structures of English Camp were auctioned off to the public. There is no record of exactly which or how many of the buildings were purchased that day, but some were bought and moved from the site, some were purchased and never moved, while others still were not sold at all.

By the time of the auction, English Camp was already home to a new family. William Crook, his wife, and two young children had arrived in English Camp after a long cross-country journey sometime in 1875. At the time the land was still officially in the ownership of the U.S. Government, but Crook was informed in Olympia that the land was to be abandoned and that he could file a claim under the homestead land laws and take possession of the land when the military left. Crook was present at the auction in November, but it is unknown if he purchased any of the buildings. In any case, he filed his claim for the land in January 1876 and officially took possession of more than 150 acres, including the land on which English Camp was situated.

Through the next 25 years, Crook and his family lived in various buildings built by the British. It is thought that they moved into one of the barracks upon arriving at the camp. In 1878, Crook moved his family to the married Subaltern's house on Officers' Hill, perhaps in response to a dispute over the ownership of that building and the Captain's house. It seems that the two structures were purchased at the auction by an agent of Henry Webster, but Webster did not remove the buildings in accordance with the terms of sale, and Crook assumed ownership. A lawsuit in 1879 awarded the buildings to Crook, and in 1880, Crook's third child, Rhoda, was born in the Subaltern's quarters.

Crook made a habit of adaptively reusing the structures and features of English Camp in the making of his home and the operation of the farm. In addition to living in the barracks and the Subaltern's quarters, he also lived at various times in the library and the second barracks building. He planted fruit trees on the parade ground, replacing the formal garden with apples, pears, plums and cherries, and grazed his sheep beneath them. He used existing fencing and added his own, keeping his horses and cows in the Marines' fenced pasture. He used most of the other structures for storage and general farm functions. To these, he added his own structures, such as a two-story barn on the edge of the fenced pasture, a new pier with a floating dock, and various roads, outbuildings, and farm structures. Based on Crook's reputation for thrift and a penchant for adaptation, it is doubtful that he let any part of the camp improved by the British soldiers go unused.

Sometime early in William Crook's tenure at English Camp the blacksmith building, the northernmost structure in the line of buildings perched on the terrace above the parade ground, was either dismantled

or destroyed. The masonry remnants of the forge remained a conspicuous feature in the landscape, appearing prominently in early photos of the farm. Through the years, the family used the ruins as a backdrop for family portraits. The buildings south of the ruins, the enlisted men's mess hall, the library and the carpenter's shop, were all destroyed or dismantled by the early 20th century. The disputed Subaltern's and Captain's houses burned in a fire in 1894.

In 1900, Jim Crook, William's son, began work on a new family home. Perched on a terrace just north of the masonry ruins, the rather elaborate farmhouse would command a view of the orchard and farm below and the bay beyond. The house was a two-story, eight-room frame house with a prominent full-width porch in front. The low-pitched gable roof's ridge ran north-south, with a cross-gable on the west half which extended beyond the house's walls to cover the porch. While in many ways a typical turn-of-the-century American farm house, the Crook house was somewhat unusual in its details. The most significant architectural feature was its six-foot deep entrance porch with simple jig-sawn brackets, slender chamfered posts, and elliptical gable end arch. The porch had boxed eaves and horizontal board siding in the gable end with wood strips laid vertically and horizontally in a decorative running bond pattern. The architectural details as a whole were simple but decorative and attested to Jim's carpentry skills.

William Crook died in 1901 leaving the farm and all of his surrounding land to his children, Jim, Mary, and Rhoda. Mary and Rhoda deeded their holdings to Jim, who took over operation of the farm. In the first few decades of the twentieth century the farm operated from income derived from a variety of sources. In 1913 Jim recorded a total of 136 sheep, some sold for meat and all sheared for their wool. He made barrels, which he sold for 95 cents each to the Great Northern Fish Company. In 1921 he supplemented the farm income by working on a road, possibly for the county. A number of outbuildings began to appear around the meadow northwest of the house, reflecting farm functions. These included two chicken houses, a smokehouse, a garage, a sawmill, a granary, and several other structures. At some point the English Camp barracks was converted to a barn. In 1902 James purchased an additional 45 acres on the south edge of Westcott Bay, north of his holdings, and by 1911 he owned a little over 272 acres.

In the course of operating and maintaining the farm, Jim Crook preserved a great deal of the historic fabric of English Camp. He maintained many of the historic buildings that had been converted to farm use, such as the barracks and the blockhouse. In maintaining the land for use as orchards, fields, and pastures, he kept the vegetation at bay and prevented the camp from becoming overgrown. Around 1913, Jim was commissioned to take care of the Royal Marines cemetery on Young Hill. His efforts of raking leaves, mowing the grass, and maintaining the fence through the years have preserved the cemetery in remarkable condition. It is clear that he and his family understood and appreciated to some degree the historic significance of the camp; in the 1950s Jim and his sister Mary often welcomed sightseers and guided tours of the camp and the cemetery.

Jim and Mary lived in the Crook House until Mary's death in an automobile accident in 1959. In 1960, their 80-year-old sister Rhoda, then a widow for more than twenty years, moved back to the farm to take care of her brother, who at 87 was suffering from a crippling arthritis that required him to use canes to walk. In 1963 Jim and Rhoda transferred ownership of over 100 acres, including the English Camp site, to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, several months after Senator Henry Jackson introduced Senate Bill 1441 to authorize the establishment of the Pig War National Monument. In 1964 a National Park Service (NPS) team from the Western Regional Office and Olympic National Park submitted a proposal for the establishment of San Juan Island National Historical Park, including both English Camp and American Camp. On September 9, 1966, the 89th Congress passed Public Law 89-565, which authorized the establishment of the park and over three million dollars for acquisition of the

lands and development of the park. When hearings on the establishment of the park were held in 1965, the NPS endorsed life tenure for Jim Crook, who at that point still owned over 170 acres in the vicinity of the camp, including the site of his house. The park's first master plan, dated June 1968, outlined acquisition and development plans for the park, including purchase of Crook's remaining land and transfer of ownership of the State-owned English Camp property. In March 1967 at the age of 93, before the plan was published, Jim Crook died and his sister, Rhoda, was left sole heir of his estate.

In June 1968 the NPS purchased the remaining Crook land from Rhoda, who was given lifetime tenure in the house and three acres surrounding it. The land and house passed to the park after her death in 1972.



Historic view of the parade ground in use by the Crook family as an orchard, English Camp, c. 1915. Sheep grazed beneath the fruit trees, manuring the trees and keeping the grass low. The blockhouse is visible in the background. (SAJH Archives)

1963-present

Negotiations for the purchase of the English Camp site had been on going between the State of Washington and the Crook family since 1953, when the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission offered Jim and Mary Crook \$20,000 for the twenty acres of English Camp. The offer was rejected and negotiations continued until 1963, when a purchase price of \$122,000 was agreed upon. The State supported national recognition and the formation of a national park from the beginning. In September 1966, Congress approved the creation of San Juan Island National Historical Park and appropriated funds up to \$3.5 million for lands acquisition.

The first master plan for the park in 1967 established visitor use objectives that included interpretation of the historic events leading to the Pig War, joint military occupation, and peaceful arbitration settlement. The primary period of significance for interpretation at English Camp was defined as the military period, 1860-1874, and efforts were made to preserve and interpret the historic scene based on this period.

Many of the structures and features of the Crook family homestead were dismantled and removed. These included several outbuildings associated with and just north of the house, a garage, a large barn, two poultry houses, a small shed, a sawmill, a smokehouse, and a granary. Also, several hundred feet of fence erected by Jim Crook was dismantled, and many of the fruit trees planted on the parade ground were removed.

The Crook House itself was retained in its original position on the property. During establishment of the park, the NPS promised the island community some interpretation of Jim Crook's life and role in preserving English Camp. Local island history looks favorably on Crook, not only in his association with English Camp, but as an inventor. The period of the Crook family residence was identified as a secondary subject for interpretation in addition to the military period. A number of treatment approaches for the Crook House have been discussed through the years, including removal, renovation, and rehabilitation as a visitor contact station or for park housing. Current policy is to reduce the impact of the house on the historic setting of English Camp. Now, muted gray paints have replaced the original white color of the house and vegetation has been allowed to partially screen the house from view. In addition, considerable stabilization work has been performed on the house. Policy for treatment of the house is currently pending the outcome of a decision process regarding the future use of the building. The General Management Plan for English Camp is expected in 2005 and should provide long-term guidance on treatment of the Crook House.

Another feature extant from the Crook homestead is the group of twelve pear trees in the northwest corner of the property near the shore. These are the only trees that remain from the extensive fruit orchard that covered the parade ground. These trees date back to the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries and include relatively unusual and rare varieties such as the Vermont Beauty and the Pound pear, and more common but old strains of the varieties Bartlett and Bosc.

A number of other features from the Crook period, including fields, fencelines, and rock piles, are also found in outlying areas of English Camp. These features are becoming less distinguishable with the passage of time. Much of the road system used by the Crook family, including the Crook Road which led along a terrace to the Crook House, is still in use by the NPS for maintenance. Considerable drainage and stabilization work has been performed on these roads in recent years.

By the time English Camp was transferred to the NPS, only three of the original camp buildings remained on site: the blockhouse, the barracks, and the commissary, which was the first building to be constructed by the British in 1860. While Crook had performed some maintenance on the buildings over the years, they were in relatively poor condition by the 1960s. The blockhouse, standing on the edge of Garrison Bay, had suffered substantial deterioration from exposure to the tides. In 1970, the blockhouse was the first restoration project undertaken by the NPS. The structure was stabilized and leveled and the logs on the lower half of the blockhouse were replaced. Additional construction and alterations by Crook were removed, the roof was replaced, and a fresh coat of whitewash was applied. Most of the structure's base-logs were replaced again in 1995. The barracks was in very poor condition and underwent a major restoration bordering on reconstruction in 1970. Since then, the barracks has served as the visitor station for English Camp. Staffed during the summer season and during special occasions by NPS staff and volunteers, the structure has been the site of regular slide presentations, exhibits on the camp and on site archaeology, and special events and lectures. The commissary also underwent extensive restoration work to level and stabilize the building in 1971 and 1972. Today it is used by the NPS for storage.

The hospital is the one structure at English Camp that had been moved to another location on the island and was later identified by the NPS and returned to the site for restoration. The building was moved three miles away to the Peter Lawson farm. Howard Lawson, heir to the Lawson farm, began

negotiations with the NPS for the donation of the hospital building around 1971. In 1972, he sold the property to James Mathis, who donated the structure in 1973. The structure was moved back to English Camp in 1974. Studied by historical architect Harold La Fleur, Jr. in 1977, the building's exterior was refurbished in 1978. In 1981, the building underwent further restoration to stabilize the foundation and replace the roof. In 1990, a Historic Furnishings Report for the English Camp hospital chronicled the medical history of the British Royal Marines during the late nineteenth century, drawing from studies regarding similar naval hospitals and a history of the medical services at English Camp. The report determined that not enough information is known specifically about English Camp's hospital to refurbish it as a restoration. The report however does offer other treatment alternatives. The park could restore the interior to represent a typical Royal Marine medical facility and interpret it as such, as Royal Marine medical facilities from the late nineteenth century around the region are well documented. Another option was to restore the interior for use as an interpretive facility, where the interior would undergo general rehabilitation, but not include specific structural furnishings. To date, no restoration work has been done on the interior of the building, and the structure stands empty.

Since the early 1970s, work restoring and maintaining the formal garden at English Camp has been done by volunteers and NPS staff. For the 1976 Bicentennial celebration, a 70-foot diameter circular design matching that shown in the only historical photograph of the garden was laid out and planted in flowering plants and evergreen shrubs. Research to determine the plants used in the original garden and their arrangement in the design was not undertaken at that time. In 1982, however, landscape architect Carol Meadowcroft produced a report titled "Reconstruction of Historic Formal Garden at English Camp". The report considered the historical time frame of English Camp in relation to the history of English formal gardening around the world. Meadowcroft researched existing documentation of the garden, created after 1867 under Captain Delacombe, and reviewed the historical photograph. Combining what is known about the garden from historical records with historical trends in English gardening, she developed a restoration plan and maintenance program for the garden.

Meadowcroft identified the formal garden at English Camp as an example of the gardenesque style of English gardening. Gardenesque philosophy endorsed the mix of formal geometric patterns with naturalistic arrangements of the plants and restored horticulture as an emphasis in the English garden. Typical of the style, the garden at English Camp was a geometric flower garden in a natural landscape setting, massing a single type of showy, brightly colored plants in each bed. The beds were arranged in a circular design divided into radial sections by footpaths. While there was no overall pattern to the color or type of flower planted in the beds, taller species tended to be planted in the inner beds and lower species in the outer beds. The center of the circle was reserved for the tallest and showiest plant. Each bed was edged with a low-clipped box hedge.

Although little was found detailing the garden and the species of plants it contained, Meadowcroft researched nursery advertisements of the time in the Daily British Colonist printed in Victoria and consulted catalogs from two nurseries, one in Victoria and one in Howell Prairie, Oregon. From this research she developed a reconstruction and maintenance plan to return the garden to a reasonable approximation of its original form. Since the publication of the report, Meadowcroft's research has served as the primary reference tool for volunteer efforts to maintain the garden. The garden continues to be maintained by volunteers and NPS staff. An irrigation system was installed by the NPS in the late 1990s.

Today English Camp draws hundreds of visitors a day from around the world, while being treasured by local islanders. The restored structures and landscape are elemental in the conveyance and interpretation of the history of the site, the island, and the region.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Today, the English Camp landscape continues to retain the following nine landscape characteristics from the period of significance: natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small scale features, and archaeological sites.

The natural systems and features of English Camp had a substantial impact on the selection of the site and on the design and development of the camp and are still evident today. Located on Garrison Bay, the shipping needs were met by the presence of a protected, deep water harbor adjacent to a level terrace suitable for building. The broad shell-midden bank was relatively free of trees and offered ideal building sites, livestock pasturage, and a parade ground. Further from the shore, the stepped topography established a hierarchy of building sites that responded to the social order within the British military. Through the extant buildings, small-scale features, parade ground, vegetation, and circulation patterns, English Camp continues to convey the overall patterns of spatial organization.

Vegetation, both natural and designed, played a major role in establishing the quality and character of the camp. Remaining tree-lined roads, shade trees, foundation plantings and the reconstructed formal garden attest to this. Today, much of the circulation systems of trails and roads remain intact, conveying the historic patterns of movement through the landscape. Four original military buildings remain and have been restored. Remnant small-scale features on Officers' Hill include a series of substantial rock retaining walls and steps associated with trails. Many of the original views from English Camp have been preserved or restored, and the site today offers many of the same visual experiences as it did during the historic periods. Prominent views within the parade ground, and views of the shoreline, Garrison Bay, and Guss Island from most of the site (including the parade ground, the pasture, and the buildings) still remain.

A number of archaeological investigations, both pre-historic and historic, have taken place at English Camp over the past two decades around camp structures. Specific areas have been recommended for further investigation including the officers' quarters, the officers' mess, the billiards room and older barracks.

The landscape characteristics and their associated features convey the physical character of the military encampment as it was developed and used during the period of significance from 1860 -1872, as well as the Crook homestead from 1875 to 1963. The sum effect of these nine remaining landscape characteristics is that of an historic landscape that is in fair condition and retains integrity.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

The natural systems and features of English Camp had a substantial impact on the selection of the site and on the design and development of the camp. The protected harbor of Garrison Bay and the low beach ensured access for both military and supply ships – the lifelines to the outside world. High hills to the north, east, and south provided protection from the elements and prospect of surrounding waters. The broad shell-midden bank was relatively free of trees and offered ideal building sites, livestock pasturage, and a parade ground, while the natural terraces on the surrounding hillsides provided room for camp buildings. Natural resources such as timber and fresh water provided the essentials for constructing and maintaining a military camp. All of these natural systems and features remain today much as they were

during the occupation. As a landscape characteristic, the natural systems and features of English Camp retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape.

When the British ship HMS Satellite circled San Juan Island in search of a suitable camp site, Lieutenant Roche described what would become the English Camp site: “It slopes gently to the S.W., is well sheltered, has a good supply of water and grass, and is capable of affording manoeuvring [sic.] ground for any number of men that are likely to be required in that locality, there being a large extent of Prairie land, interspersed [sic.] with some very fine oak Timber.” When the British Marines landed they found a gently sloping bank created over hundreds of years as Indians deposited shell and bone waste at the water’s edge. This broad midden bank, measuring approximately 900 feet long and 350 feet wide and punctuated with mature maples and cedars, was where the British established the heart of their camp. The level grassy area was ideal for a formal ground for the parade and review of troops. This parade ground was defined by camp buildings such as the enlisted men’s barracks, the guard house and sentinel boxes, and storage and commissary structures. Barns and a fenced pasture for livestock also took advantage of the level area. Clearing the bank of the oak and small trees provided building material for the buildings, fences, and wharfs. Large Bigleaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Alaska yellow cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*), and Rocky Mountain juniper trees (*Juniperus scopulorum*), some trees nearly 200 years old at the time the British landed, were left uncut and provided shade in the summer and added to the bucolic character of the camp.

The midden bank sat in a topographical bowl with hillsides rising on three sides. These slopes were forested with conifers, oak, maple, and madrona, providing shelter, fuel, and building material for the camp. The natural terraces on the hill to the south of the midden bank were enhanced and enlarged by the British soldiers for building sites. These sites were reserved for the quarters and mess hall of the camp’s officers. The highest terrace on this hill (often referred to as Officers’ Hill) was the site of the commanding officer’s house, built in 1867. This spatial arrangement, with the officers’ quarters on the hillside terraces and the enlisted men’s quarters and service structures below, created an organizational hierarchy in the camp.

It is likely that when the British arrived in 1860 the forest landscape around the midden bank had been managed by Indian inhabitants of the island for hundreds of years. Historical evidence suggests that the Northern Straits Indians, who used the English Camp site as a winter village prior to the military occupation, used fire to reduce the undergrowth in the forest, facilitating travel through otherwise dense wooded areas. The Indians burned the island’s wooded areas in order to increase game habitat, since the renewed undergrowth that followed a forest fire provided increased forage for deer and elk. This would have resulted in a more open character to the forest, with the forest floor relatively free of debris and underbrush. Periodic burning would have also influenced species dominance in the area, favoring Garry oak and Shore pine on the drier slopes of Young Hill and Douglas fir, Western red cedar, Red alder, and maple in the lower, wetter areas near the parade ground. The Indians likely burned the parade ground area to maintain a meadow, thereby attracting game and keeping trees and brush from encroaching on their winter village. Fire also favored camas and bracken fern, which were cultivated by the Indians for food.

Garrison Bay provided a protected harbor for military and supply ships servicing the camp. Two wharfs extended into the bay to facilitate the transfer of people and supplies from ship to shore. At the foot of the northern wharf stood the commissary, while more storage structures were located near the southern wharf. The guardhouse and two sentinel boxes stood on the shore, providing defense and security, as well as a symbolic entry to the camp.

Fresh water was originally obtained from streams that drained to Garrison Bay. The fresh water table

was not deep below the ground level, and two wells were eventually dug near the Barracks buildings, together providing fresh water for the camp throughout the occupation.

To the west of the camp, rising to a height of 650 feet, Young Hill provided a strategic vantage point for the Royal Marines. From the top of the hill, sweeping views of Haro Strait, Vancouver Island, Fort Victoria, and the British Royal Navy base at Esquimalt provided early notification of approaching ships. Unlike the dense mixed forest on the slopes surrounding the camp itself, the sides of Young Hill were covered in open woodland. Subject to higher winds and higher summer temperatures, this forest was characterized by open stands of Garry oak and large rock outcroppings, providing excellent viewpoints. It was on the side of Young Hill that the British located their cemetery, enclosing seven graves with a wood picket fence under a juniper tree. Historical evidence also suggests a “summer house” or gazebo was sited on the hill, providing a place for officers and their family and visitors to the camp to spend a leisurely summer afternoon.

When William Crook arrived at English Camp in 1875, much of the landscape was as it appeared 15 years earlier, with surrounding forests for the most part intact. Crook’s interests were, of course, agricultural and not military, but the natural systems and features of English Camp suited his purposes equally well. Crook planted fruit trees on the former parade ground, taking advantage of the well-draining shell midden and the abundance of fresh ground water. He pastured his sheep and other livestock under the fruit trees and in the former corral, keeping the parade ground open and grassy beneath the trees. The forests around the homestead were logged and the wood was sold for lumber or fuel for the island’s lime kilns. The wells dug by the Royal Marines were used by the Crooks as well for fresh water.

The Crooks took advantage of the proximity of Garrison Bay and the British wharfs for docking a number of boats. Boats were essential to the family for transportation and for fishing. William’s son James was known to have built boats, and William’s son-in-law Herbert Davis, who operated steamers and tugboats in the islands, used the docks to rebuild one of his wrecked steamers. Today the landscape of English Camp has been restored to a condition consistent with the period of military occupation. The fruit trees planted by the Crook family have been removed, except for a few pear trees located in the northwest corner of the camp, leaving the broad grassy bank that greeted the troops in 1860. The two Bigleaf maples and the clump of cedars in the parade ground that date from before the historic period remain. Several of the cedars are declining or standing dead, and the maples may have health problems as well.

Although the forest around the camp was logged extensively in the first half of the 20th century, much of it has regenerated and is today a mix of old-growth and second-growth forest. The character of the forest is that of a moist mixed woodland dominated by Douglas fir, Bigleaf maple, Red alder, Pacific madrona (*Arbutus menziesii*), Rocky Mountain juniper, and Western red cedar. In the absence of periodic burns, the understory has become dense with brush and debris, obscuring views and hampering movement. Dense brush and trees have also begun encroaching on historically clear areas, obscuring the sites of several buildings just north of the extant barracks and encroaching on the Crook House. The historical integrity of the natural setting, i.e. a broad grassy clearing surrounded by a relatively open, mixed conifer forest, is threatened by the encroaching vegetation.

The fragile shoreline of the midden bank is being threatened by erosion from the weather, wave and tide action, rising sea levels, and visitor impacts. The bank is steeper and further in (east) today than it appears to have been in historic photographs. One particular photograph, taken from Officers’ Hill in 1870, seems to show a gradual transition from the parade ground to the water’s edge. Today there is a steep 2- to 3-foot drop from the parade ground to the sand and gravel beach. Shell midden is exposed on

this bank and eroding into the water. Human traffic from the parade ground to the beach has accelerated this erosion, wearing ruts and trails and causing portions of the bank to collapse. Several resources at English Camp are threatened by this erosion. In addition to the attrition of the midden bank and the reduction of the parade ground, the features such as the blockhouse and the garden, both of which are very close to the edge of the bank, are in danger. Furthermore, archaeological resources in the shell midden are being lost daily. Immediate measures should be taken to stabilize the bank, prevent further erosion, and protect the resources of English Camp.

Despite changes to the natural landscape at English Camp, the patterns of human response to the natural systems and features are still evident in the landscape, and therefore natural systems and features is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity.



Contemporary photo from Garrison Bay showing English Camp and its relationship with the forest and surrounding hills. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo showing the erosion of the shell midden bank due to human traffic and wave action. (CCSO, 2003)

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of English Camp integrated the operational needs of a military camp into the natural setting. Located on Garrison Bay, the shipping needs were met by the presence of a protected harbor adjacent to a level terrace suitable for building. Further from the shore, the stepped topography established a hierarchy of building sites that responded to the social order within the British military. English Camp has been altered since the historic period, yet the spatial organization associated with the development of the military encampment retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the site.

The site selection provided an excellent location for the Royal Marines' camp. From the beginning, the relationship to the water was a defining feature of the site. The western edge of the site is defined by natural deep water harbor, well protected from the elements. Wharf pilings, especially visible at low tide, extend out into the bay and define the location of two separate wharves.

The level site, which extends nearly 900 feet along the bank and about 400 feet back from the water, is the location of the four restored military buildings. Historically, service buildings were clustered around the barracks and shoreline, enclosing the parade ground. At present the hospital, the commissary storehouse, the barracks, and the blockhouse form the four corners of the historic encampment and define the scale and extent of the main building complex. On the hill east of the barracks are the masonry ruins of the blacksmith forge and the sawpit – these define the structural boundary of the military period.

Also located along the lower level area of the campsite are the flagstaff and the camp garden. The original flagstaff, sawed down by departing Royal Marines, was replaced in the early 1970s with a wooden pole, and again in 1998 by a fiberglass pole. The reconstructed flagpole is situated in the historic position, east and in front of the blockhouse. The camp garden, at the south corner of the parade ground, has also been reconstructed. Initially a vegetable garden, the space evolved to include a formal flower garden. The reconstruction depicts the Gardenesque Style with a circular bed broken into smaller quadrants by pathways. When the garden was initially reconstructed in the 1970s, little research was done to determine the location of the original formal garden. Volunteers used their best guess based on a historic photograph showing the garden in the late 1860s. Subsequent research has given a clearer picture of the spatial organization of English Camp and has revealed that the formal garden was reconstructed approximately 40 to 50 feet north of its original location. It is also likely that the current garden is larger than the original garden. Furthermore, the original circular garden was contained within a rectangular fenced area, with areas of lawn north and south of the garden. The current garden is enclosed within a square fenced area, with no surrounding lawn area. Because of these discrepancies in the size, location, and layout between the original garden and the current garden, it is suggested that the current garden be treated as a compatible, non-contributing feature.

Moving away from the water, the landscape rises through a series of forested and rocky terraces. Officers' quarters stepped up the hill south of the main encampment, overlooking the bay. Buildings have been removed from these terraces; however, the extant retaining walls, building sites, yards and circulation routes articulate the historic organization. An allee of Douglas firs line the path to the Captain's residence.

Approximately half a mile to the southeast and halfway up Young Hill is the Royal Marine cemetery. Removed from the central complex, it is linked to the main encampment by a non-historic path. Further up the path is the peak of Young Hill, 650 feet above sea level. Although its location has not been determined and no structural remnants have been located, historical evidence suggests a gazebo or "summer house" was located near the top of Young Hill. The rocky soil and sparse vegetation created an

expansive lookout point that was used both recreationally and strategically. This point also marked the physical boundary of the English Camp.

Following the departure of the British military, the property was settled by the Crook family. They maintained the structural layout of the camp, adapting the buildings to the needs of a working farm. While most of the farmstead features have been removed, the spatial organization of the farm is apparent and retains integrity.

The Crooks took advantage of the natural topography of the site, and established an extensive fruit orchard on the flat open plane that was the parade ground. Twelve pear trees remain along the shore, including rare varieties from the end of the nineteenth century. A steep grassy hillside east of the parade ground is the site of the Crook House, which overlooked the orchard below. Somewhat physically removed from the camp complex, the Crook House is partially obscured by dense vegetation.

Through the extant buildings, small-scale features, parade ground, vegetation, and circulation patterns, English Camp continues to convey the overall patterns of spatial organization. Spatial organization, therefore, is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity.



Contemporary image of the shoreline and formal garden, English Camp. At low tide, the rock piles for the wharf are clearly visible. (CCSO, 2003)

Topography

When the British established their camp, they enjoyed nearly ideal building conditions in the midden bank area that was to become the parade ground and camp core – gently sloping land relatively free of vegetation. During construction of the camp, the soldiers leveled the terrace by moving soil and midden from high points to fill in low areas. Rather than build the entire camp on the level ground, however, the British chose to locate their officers' quarters on the hillside just south of the parade ground. While the hillside had a number of natural terraces that suggested building sites, these terraces had to be enlarged and stabilized to facilitate the scale of building the British intended. The slopes were cut on the uphill side and the soil used to fill on the downhill side of each terrace. Stone retaining walls, both dry stacked and secured with mortar, stabilized these terraces, giving the landscape of the hill a finished, built character. Pathways, some with wood, earth, and cut stone steps, connected the terraces to one another and to the parade ground below. Roads over the hill and through the woods were also graded and stabilized with stone walls. This manipulation of the land is evident today, revealing building sites and circulation patterns otherwise obscured by vegetation. The terraces are particularly visible, both on the hill and from the parade ground below. This is certainly due to the presence of the walls, but may be further enhanced by the lack of extant structures, showing the sculpted landscape in stark relief against the natural topography of the forest.

One of the early land-moving projects the Royal Marines undertook was the construction of the lowest terrace on the hill. Located just south of and 40 feet above the parade ground, this terrace was to be the site of three camp structures: the surgeon's quarters, the unmarried subaltern's quarters, and the officers' mess. The terrace was approximately 150 feet long and 60 feet wide at its widest point. The area is nearly level, with the hill rising sharply behind it and dropping steeply below. The terrace was stabilized by a large stone retaining wall 60 feet long and 15 feet high in places. Because of the location on the hill, the cleared vegetation below it, and the large retaining wall, the terrace and its structures appear prominently in historic photos of Officers' Hill.

Northeast of and about 15 feet above the first terrace, a second terrace was built, again by enlarging a natural bench on the hill. In 1867, this terrace became the site of the married subaltern's quarters, but photographs from the early 1860s show a building on the site before that. Like the first terrace, this one was stabilized with a long, semicircular stone wall. Two smaller stone walls below the main wall created two yard terraces, presumably to increase the area around the subaltern's quarters. A pathway led north from this terrace toward the military road leading into the main camp. Here, again, grading and earth-moving is evident, and a low stone wall retains the uphill slope.

The third and highest terrace on the hill was built nearly 100 feet above the parade ground, southwest of the other two terraces. This was also the largest of the three terraces at 180 feet wide and more than 100 feet deep. This terrace was built in 1867 for the new house for the camp commander, Captain Delacombe, and his family. The house was large by camp standards, and had a number of outbuildings associated with it. The large terrace was to accommodate these structures, plus a sizable yard and garden. Some accounts describe a tennis lawn in front of the house. This upper terrace is supported by three structural walls totaling more than 370 linear feet combined.

Two smaller terraces were located on the slope of the bank of Garrison Bay, south of the other terraces. The purpose of these is uncertain, but it is possible that one of them was the site of the commanding officer's quarters prior to 1867 when the Captain's house was built on the upper terrace. These last two terraces are evident today, but are not nearly as defined as the other three terraces, as trees, brush, and forest debris has obscured them.

Today, all three of the main terraces appear to be relatively stable. There is some deterioration of the retaining walls in places, and that is discussed in the Small Scale Features section of this analysis. While this is an issue as far as the walls are concerned, the deterioration does not appear to significantly threaten the integrity of the terraces themselves. Some large trees have grown up on the terraces. These almost certainly postdate the military period, but some may be approaching 100 years old by now. Again, these don't appear to significantly threaten the integrity of the terraces, but should be monitored for any signs of destabilization. Of greater concern is the young trees and small brush that have sprouted on some of the terraces. If left unchecked, this vegetation may obscure the topography and may eventually destabilize the terraces.

A rather elaborate network of pathways connected the terraces to each other and to the parade ground below. The first terrace was connected to the parade ground via a steep winding pathway with steps cut into the hill. The lower portion of the path was comprised of 12 steps finished with cut stone edges. The upper portion was earthen steps edged and braced with wood timbers. There is evidence of cut and fill in this area to level and grade the path, and low stone walls retained the slope in places. Photographic evidence suggests the path was surfaced with shell from the midden or similar material. Serving as the main entrance to the officers' area, the stairway was a prominent feature in the camp's design. A number of pathways are still evident just south of the terraces, evidently connecting the first terrace with the uppermost terrace, and this top terrace with the military road. Another road trace follows the slope along the shore of the bay south. All of these paths are visible today by their graded beds and retaining wall remnants.

The broad, level terraces, graded roadbeds, trails, steps, and retaining walls are still evident today, demonstrating the care with which the British constructed their camp. Topography is a particularly compelling characteristic of the landscape of English Camp, retaining integrity and contributing to the significance of the site.



Contemporary photo of Officers' Hill showing the stepped path and the first terrace. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary view of the second terrace on Officers' Hill from above. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary view of the top terrace on Officers' Hill where the Captain's house stood. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary view of one of the terraces on Officers' Hill. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Captain's Terrace, Officers' Hill	Contributing			
First Terrace, Officers' Hill	Contributing			
Second Terrace, Officers' Hill	Contributing			
Steps and Path, Officers' Hill	Contributing			

Vegetation

By all accounts, the visual appearance and the domestic, settled-in quality of English Camp were high priorities to the camp's builders and designers. The finished stone steps, broad tree-lined roads, and formal garden all attest to this. Vegetation, both natural and designed, played a major role in establishing the quality and character of the camp. The soldiers left large, mature trees on the parade ground, using them for shade, ornament, and to help define space in the camp. The road leading to the Captain's house at the top of Officers' Hill was planted with rows of Douglas fir, communicating the importance of the house and its inhabitants. Gardens and foundation plantings were used to give the Captain's house a more homey feel, making the Captain's family feel more comfortable so far from home. And in perhaps the most conspicuous example, the formal garden, established around 1867, dedicated more than 7,500 square feet of space in the camp purely to the delight of the soldiers, the officers and their families, and visitors. Today these vegetation patterns clearly communicate the character of the camp during the later years of the military occupation, when visitors would take trips from Victoria to spend the day at the camp. Several trees remain from the military period, including the large Bigleaf maples in the parade ground and the Douglas firs along the road to the Captain's house. And, the reconstruction of the formal garden in the 1970s and 1980s offers modern visitors a rare glimpse of a mid 19th-century gardenesque ornamental garden. Together, the vegetation of English Camp retains integrity, effectively conveying the significance of the landscape.

One of the first tasks undertaken by the Royal Marines upon arriving at English Camp was the planting of the vegetable garden. The earliest photograph of English Camp, taken in 1860, shows a number of tents, a wharf and commissary, and the vegetable garden, surrounded by a sapling fence and being tended by a marine. The troops landed in March of 1860, and establishing the garden before spring slipped away was probably a high priority. Despite the proximity of the camp to the Victoria supply lines and the relative regularity of supply deliveries, fresh fruit and vegetables grown on site would have been a valuable luxury. The vegetable garden was located at the south end of the parade ground at the foot of Officers' Hill until 1867, when it was displaced by the formal garden. While it is likely that the vegetable garden moved elsewhere in the camp, the location of the new garden has not been determined.

Two large Bigleaf maples graced the parade ground when the soldiers arrived. Resisting the temptation to cut these trees for fuel or building material, the British retained them as features of the camp. The southernmost tree, near the garden, is listed on the National Register of Big Trees by the American Forestry Association. Until two large branches fell in the 1960s, the tree was ranked as the largest Bigleaf maple in the world. When the Royal Marines established English Camp in 1860, the tree was already nearly 200 years old. The second Bigleaf maple, northeast of the first, is actually a clump of smaller trees that have grown together over the centuries. It was beneath the broad branches of this tree that the British built the enlisted men's barracks. Today both trees are prominent features of the English Camp landscape. While both trees appear to be stable and in good health, regular inspections by an arborist should be made to monitor the long-term health of the trees and to assess the potential hazard of falling branches.

Several other trees in the parade ground date from the historic period as well. A clump of conifers just north of the extant barracks is visible in historic photographs from both the military and the Crook family periods. This clump consists of three Western red cedars, two Rocky Mountain junipers, and an Alaska yellow cedar. Some of these trees are alive today, but appear to be declining. Others are standing dead.

During the early years of the British occupation of English Camp, it was thought that their stay was to be a short one. As the negotiations between the U.S. and British governments wore on, it became apparent that the soldiers on San Juan Island were to be there for several more years. A push to refurbish and

replace deteriorating buildings coincided with the arrival of Captain Delacombe in the summer of 1867, spurring a construction boom in the camp. Along with the structural development of the camp came an effort to increase the aesthetic, and perhaps even domestic, qualities of the camp. This was accomplished in part through ornamental planting. At Delacombe's instruction, the vegetable garden at the foot of Officers' Hill was displaced in favor of a formal ornamental garden. The only surviving photograph of the garden shows a circular garden, divided into quadrants and octants by footpaths. The main north-south axis of the garden was aligned with the flagpole and connected Officers' Hill with the parade ground – anyone moving between the hill and the camp below would have to pass through the garden. In her 1982 report on the reconstruction of the garden, Carol Meadowcroft described the style of the garden as “gardenesque”, a transitional style between the “English Landscape Gardening School” of the mid 19th-century and the Victorian style popular later in the century. In her assessment, each of the planting beds in the formal garden would have been planted with a single species of showy, flowering plants. These beds were edged with a low boxwood hedge. The effect would have been masses of color organized with geometric regularity.

After the British left San Juan Island, the garden was likely neglected by the American soldiers appointed as caretakers of the abandoned camp. When William Crook moved in three years later, he returned the land where the original vegetable garden had been to agricultural use, planting fruit trees across the parade ground. By the time the National Park Service acquired the property in the 1960s, all traces of the garden had been erased, leaving only the historic photograph to tell its story. For the 1976 American Bicentennial celebration, volunteers attempted to reconstruct the garden using the photograph for guidance. A 70-foot diameter circular design was laid out and planted in flowering plants and evergreen shrubs. Research to determine the plants used in the original garden and their arrangement in the design was not undertaken at that time. For her report in 1982, however, Meadowcroft attempted to gain a more accurate picture of how the garden had been in the late 1860s. She checked catalogs of nurseries in Victoria and Oregon from the historic period and explored advertisements and articles from newspapers of the time to determine what plants would have been available to Delacombe and his soldiers. This was placed into the context of the Gardenesque style of garden design to produce a reasonable plan for the reconstruction of the garden. According to Meadowcroft, bright, showy plants should be massed in each bed, with taller plants in the interior beds and lower growing plants in outer beds, and a very showy central planting. Interior and outer beds should be framed by a low border of boxwood, while the central planting should have a border of Caladiums.

This is essentially how the garden appears today, having been replanted using Meadowcroft's report. The beds are planted with flowering annuals and perennials such as cosmos, Shasta daisies, yarrow, and geraniums. No effort appears to have been made to place taller plants in the interior beds as Meadowcroft suggested. Also, at 2 feet, the boxwood hedges are higher than those in the historic photo, which appear to be closer to Meadowcroft's specification of 1-foot height. Nonetheless, the reconstructed garden effectively conveys the character and spirit of the Royal Marines' formal garden.

The formal garden was not the only ornamental planting initiated by Delacombe. Historic photographs of the Captain's house show ornamental vines and climbing roses planted around the foundation, partially obscuring the facade. Tree roses were planted in the front yard. The road to the house from the main camp road was planted on both sides with fir trees, creating a rather rustic, though somewhat formal, entryway. While no trace is left on the top terrace of the plantings associated with the Captain's house, the rows of Douglas fir, now as big as 48 inches in diameter, still line the road.

When the Crook family assumed ownership of English Camp, they transformed the former military camp into a family homestead. Elements of the camp with previous military functions were converted to agricultural uses; those that could not be converted were removed. Fruit trees were planted across the

parade ground, and sheep kept the grass low underneath. Portions of the land were cultivated for vegetables and hay. The vegetation of English Camp reflected agricultural uses for nearly 100 years, until the National Park Service began restoration efforts that removed most of the post-military features of the homestead.

The 1971 and 1984 Interpretive Prospectuses for San Juan Island National Historical Park identified the events associated with the Pig War and the subsequent military occupation as the primary interpretive theme for the park, relegating the life of the Crook family to a secondary theme. As a result, restoration efforts concentrated on interpreting the military period while removing or deemphasizing the Crook family era features. Vegetation associated with the Crook farm was for the most part removed. The fruit trees on the parade ground were cleared and the formal garden reconstructed in their place. Any agricultural fields or vegetable plots maintained by the Crooks were also removed. Today, twelve pear trees remain of the Crooks' fruit orchard. These mature pears, located in the northwest corner of the camp between the pasture and Garrison Bay, date from the late 19th century and were likely part of the original orchard planted by William Crook. Their form and spacing are indicative of both a homestead fruit orchard and a commercial orchard, and remnants of a grid arrangement are evident.

The remaining pear trees include the varieties 'Bosc', 'Bartlett', 'Vermont Beauty', and 'Pound'. While 'Bosc' and 'Bartlett' varieties are relatively common, the 'Bartlett' appear to be an older, earlier ripening strain of the variety. The other two varieties are considerably less common and are of particular interest. The 'Pound' pear is rare in the United States today. It is a 17th-century English variety, planted in homesteads in America as a cooking pear, and valued for the fruit's long duration on the tree. A large pear at 2 to 3 pounds, the 'Pound' does not soften and cannot be eaten raw, but persists on the tree all winter, when it can be harvested and cooked, at a time when fresh fruit is scarce. As a result, the pear has never had commercial value, and was only planted for subsistence. It indicates a tie between the orchardist and England and subsistence homesteading.

The 'Vermont Beauty' is not as rare as the 'Pound', but uncommon nonetheless. Originating in 19th-century New England, the pear is considered a boutique or collector's pear, for its outstanding flavor and beauty. The pear is quite small, limiting its commercial success in the 20th century. The presence of 'Vermont Beauty' at English Camp attests to Crook's refined taste in pears, and a possible commercial interest in growing them. Of the twelve remaining pear trees on the parade ground at English Camp, three are confirmed as 'Vermont Beauty', three 'Pound', three 'Bartlett', and one 'Bosc'. Two have yet to be identified.

Along the shoreline at the south end of the parade ground, adjacent to the formal garden, are growing a number of apple seedlings. These are small, shrubby trees that have grown from seeds or sprouted from the rootstock of older apple trees. These are likely remnants of the Crook orchard that covered the parade ground, but could conceivably be vestiges of a military-era fruit orchard. As these are species apples that reflect neither the varieties chosen by Crook, nor the spatial arrangement of the original orchard, these trees do not contribute to the integrity of the historic vegetation patterns at English Camp. Furthermore, these trees threaten the integrity of the vegetation patterns, spatial organization, and views of the bay from the garden and from the parade ground and should be removed. With due consideration given to stabilizing the bank, the area between the parade ground and the water should be kept free of large, obscuring vegetation.

Restoration efforts and general maintenance of the vegetation at English Camp has preserved the character and overall vegetation patterns established during the British occupation of the site. Surviving specimen trees such as the Bigleaf maples provide a continuity to the story told by the landscape. And, despite removal of much of the homestead-era vegetation, the remaining pear trees, by virtue of the

information contained in the varieties, the spatial arrangement, size, age, and spacing of the trees, reveal a great deal about the late-19th century and early-20th century homestead orchard. Vegetation is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity for both periods of significance at English Camp.



Contemporary photo showing one of the large Bigleaf maples on the parade ground at English Camp. This maple, just east of the garden, is featured prominently in many historic photos of English Camp. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of the Bigleaf maple south of the barracks at English Camp. Fences now protect the root zones of both historic maples in the parade ground. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of the clump of cedars and junipers on the parade ground. Several of the trees are in declining health. (CCSO, 2003)



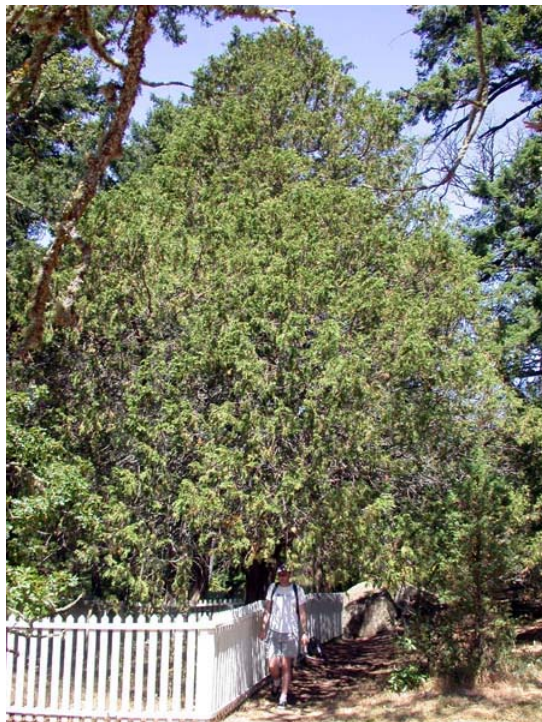
Contemporary photo of the formal garden at English Camp showing its size, location, and layout. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo showing one of the beds in the formal garden at English Camp. As with all of the beds in the garden, a box hedge, about two feet high, surrounds a bed of showy flowers.



Contemporary photo of the allee of fir trees on Officers' Hill, English Camp.



Contemporary photo of the Rocky Mountain juniper in the Royal Marines cemetery on Young Hill. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of the pear trees planted by William Crook on the parade ground at English Camp. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of one of the seedling apple trees near the formal garden at English Camp. These most likely sprouted from the root stock of former orchard trees or grew from seed. It is doubtful these trees were part of the Crook orchard.

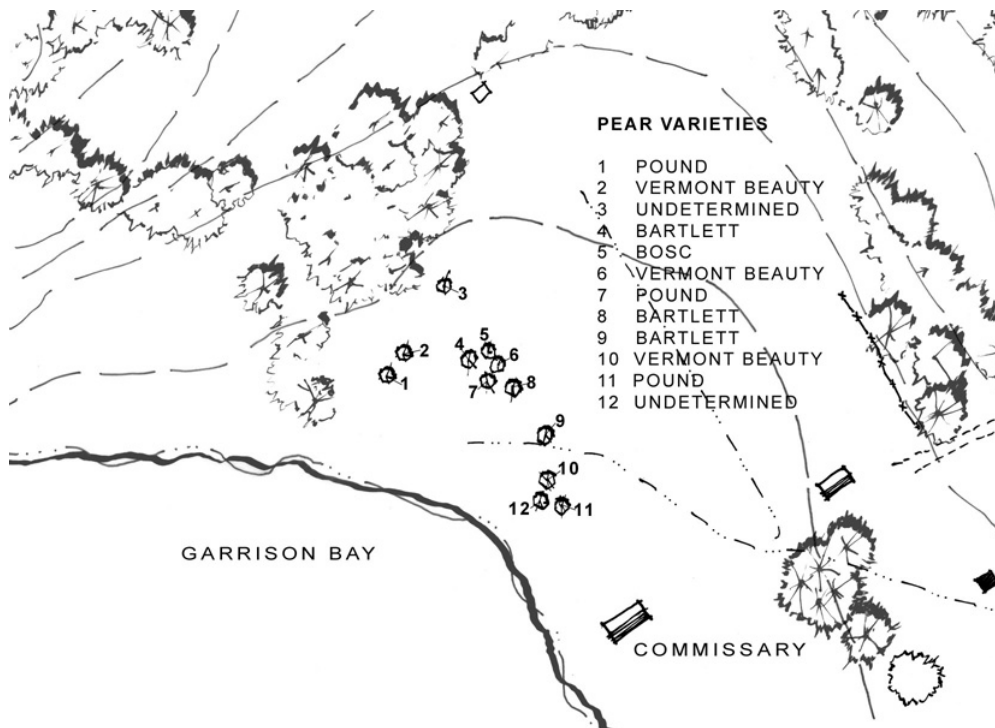


Diagram showing the varieties of Crook-era pear trees remaining at English Camp. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
12 pear trees in the northeast corner of the parade ground	Contributing			
Bigleaf Maple northeast of the formal garden	Contributing			
Double row of Douglas firs lining the road to the top terrace on Officers' Hill	Contributing			
Historic conifers in the parade ground	Contributing			
Multi-trunk bigleaf maple southeast of the extant barracks	Contributing			
Apple seedlings	Non-Contributing			
Formal garden	Non-Contributing			

Circulation

The pedestrian circulation system in the English Camp consisted of short footpaths connecting buildings in and around the parade ground and a network of trails through the woods and over Officers' Hill. These paths were often improved with surface material (probably shell midden), stone borders, steps, and retaining walls. In many instances the grade was changed to accommodate the trails. While the Crook family was in residence at English Camp, they added to the circulation system with farm roads fit for tractors and automobiles. Today, much of these circulation systems remain intact, conveying the historic patterns of movement through the landscape. The circulation system at English Camp retains integrity and contributes to the cultural landscape.

Formal circulation through the parade ground area was minimal during the military occupation. In photographs from the period, a footpath is visible along the shoreline connecting the sentry boxes to the guardhouse and flagpole. A path bisected the formal garden as well, connecting to the steps up Officers' Hill. The historic photos indicate a light-colored surface treatment that may have been shell midden. Another path is shown on maps connecting the barracks area with the structures on the bench to the east of the parade ground. Again, this path was a straight line in keeping with the formal organization of this part of the camp. Other paths between the buildings on the parade ground were likely, but the location of any of these has not been determined.

From the south edge of the formal garden, a steep, winding path led up the hillside to the first terrace of the officers' area. The lower portion of this path was finished with cut stone steps, and stone borders and retaining walls lined the path. From the first terrace, a trail led south following the water. Major Michler's map of English Camp in 1874 indicates that this trail led to a telegraph station. Just south of the terrace, however, the trail branched, leading up the hill and past a higher terrace that possibly held the first captain's quarters. This trail continued up the hill with branches to the top terrace where Captain Delacombe's house was built in 1867. Finally, the trail connected to the main camp road leading into camp from the southwest. Considerable grading was required in the construction of this trail, and it is lined throughout with stone borders and retaining walls.

When Captain Delacombe's house was built on the highest terrace of Officers' Hill in 1867, a carriage road was built connecting the terrace with the main camp road. The carriage road led 200 feet from the point where the main camp road entered the camp southwest to a carriage house on the terrace. The road was gently graded, wide enough (15 feet) for a horse-drawn wagon, and planted on both sides with fir trees. From the south edge of the top terrace, a trail ascends the hill and connects with the trail from the first terrace to the camp road. A side spur lined on both sides with low retaining walls led up to the top of Officers' Hill, a small promontory above the Captain's House. There has yet been no indication of any structure at this location, and the purpose of this spur trail is unknown.

The primary road to English Camp branched off of a main military road that ran the length of the island between Bellevue Farm and Roche Harbor. Evidence suggests that portions of this road were built by Indian labor in 1854 under the direction of the Hudson's Bay Company. The road angled north from Bellevue Farm across the island toward Young Hill, and continued around the base of the landform. At a point above the British encampment, the road cut down through the forest toward the camp, linking the site to points both north and south. This main camp road entered the camp at the southeast corner above the barracks area.

To accommodate tractors, farm equipment, and the movement of materials necessary for the operation of a farm, the Crooks built a more substantial circulation system in English Camp. These new roads were concentrated northeast of the parade ground where the Crooks had a number of barns and other farm

structures. The main road into the homestead extended north from the old camp road, passing behind (to the east) of the Crook house to the farm service area. Roads branched off leading to the parade ground, Young Hill, and other parts of the property to the north. These roads were most likely surfaced with dirt or shell and ranged between 10 and 15 feet wide.

Today, many of the roads and trails have been converted to modern use. Others have fallen into disuse and are obscured by forest and vegetation. The most intact system is that of the Crook homestead. Most of the farm roads are now used for maintenance access to the site. A maintenance road follows the historic alignment from the park's visitor parking lot past the Crook house to the service area northeast of the parade ground. From here roads lead southwest to the parade ground, and north and east to the volunteer campground and other service areas.

Access to English Camp via the access road off of West Valley Road no longer follows the alignment of the historic camp road. The historic road now lies obscured by forest, discernable only in places by a slight linear depression in the forest floor. The pedestrian path from the visitor parking lot down to the parade ground, however, does appear to coincide with the terminal segment of the historic camp road. This path leads visitors to the southeast corner of the parade ground, near the east end of the barracks. Once on the parade ground, circulation is unstructured, and visitors are free to wander across the grass. The only formal circulation within the parade ground is a trail from the steps at the base of Officers' Hill through the garden to the flagpole. While the paths through the garden have been reconstructed in their historic location, the path from the garden to the flagpole is not historic. Originally the path was several feet west of here, following the shoreline directly in front of the blockhouse.

The winding path and steps up the foot of Officers' Hill retain a remarkable amount of integrity, retaining not only its original alignment, but much of the historic fabric as well. The stone steps have been repaired and restored in recent years by the National Park Service and were probably maintained to a degree by the Crooks. Some, if not all, of the stone steps are likely to be original, and the extant retaining walls demonstrate construction methods and illustrate the care the soldiers took in building their camp. On Officers' Hill itself, parts of the historic circulation system are reflected in the modern pedestrian paths that lead from terrace to terrace. These paths, maintained by the NPS, are in good condition and free of vegetation. They range in width from 3 to 5 feet and are surfaced with compacted soil and duff. Historic circulation retaining walls still line many segments of these trails. This maintained circulation system consists of the stairs and path from the garden to the first terrace, the path from the visitor parking lot to the second terrace, the historic location of the married subaltern's house, and a path from the first terrace to the third terrace, the location of the captain's house. The balance of the historic trail system is not maintained and is obscured by trees, vegetation, and forest litter and debris. This system is mainly discernable by the remains of the circulation walls and a slight depression in the forest floor. Without the intervention of removing vegetation and debris and stabilizing the wall ruins, these trails may be lost entirely.

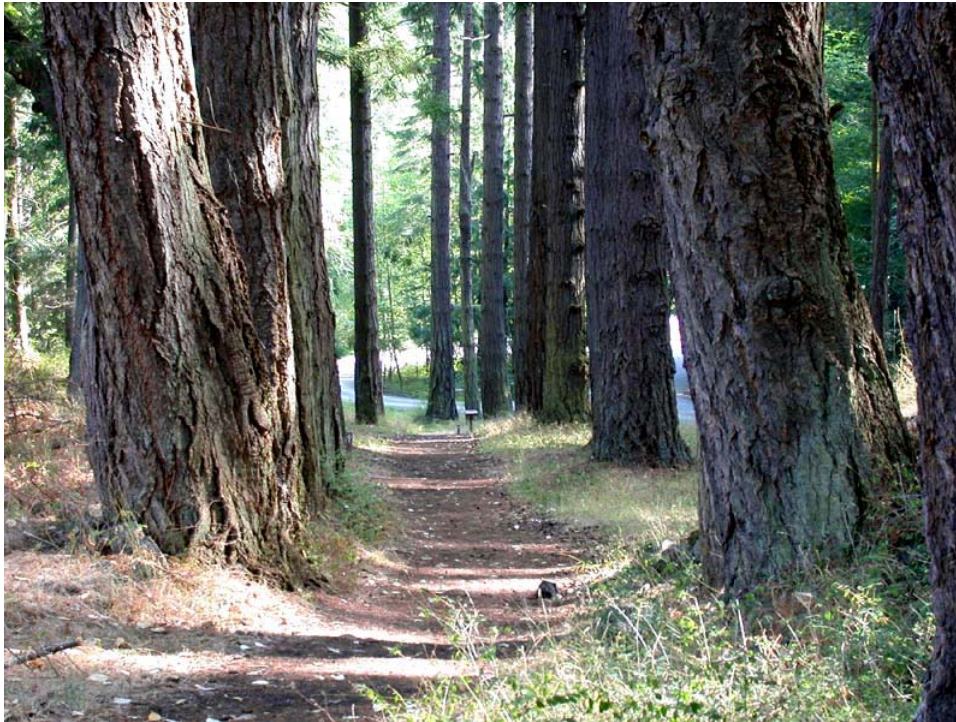
The carriage road from the old camp road to the captain's house survives as a pedestrian path from the visitor parking lot to the third terrace. The path today is only about 1.5 to 2 feet wide, but the original width of the road is conveyed through the rows of Douglas firs on either side of the trail. Care should be taken to keep the area between the rows free of vegetation if the original character of the road is to be preserved.

As a whole, the circulation system of English Camp retains the ability to convey the character of historic circulation patterns, both for the military period and for the Crook family homestead period. The paths that are maintained by the NPS are stable, and many of those that have not been maintained are recoverable. Circulation at English Camp retains integrity and contributes to the significance cultural

landscape.



Contemporary photo of the five bottom-most steps leading to Officers' Hill, English Camp. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo showing the allee of fir trees lining the road that leads to the top terrace on Officers' Hill, English Camp. This view looking back down toward the visitors' parking lot shows the current footpath. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of a trail on Officers' Hill, English Camp. The width and condition is typical of the maintained trails on Officers' Hill. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Old camp road fragment from the current parking lot to the parade ground	Contributing			
Old camp road remnants in the forest south of the camp	Contributing			
Steps and path from parade ground to Officers' Hill	Contributing	Trail To Officers' Quarters	007025	106-07BC
System of farm roads created and used by the Crook family	Contributing	Crook Farm Road	007026	101-14CF
Trail system on and around Officers' Hill, including the maintained park trails and the un-maintained trail remnants	Contributing			
Tree-lined carriage road to top terrace on Officers' Hill	Contributing	Road To Captain's House	007024	106-10BC

NPS park road Non-Contributing

Path from garden to Blockhouse Non-Contributing

Visitor Parking Lot Non-Contributing

Buildings And Structures

The structural complex at English Camp reflected the day-to-day operations and order of a military camp. Of the original military buildings, four have been restored and remain today and contribute to the significance and character of the site. The buildings and structures of English Camp are discussed using the numbering system established by Erwin Thompson in his “Historic Resource Study” of English and American Camps.

HS -1, the Guardhouse, is located on the shoreline of Garrison Bay. It is a 2-story structure with one room on each level. The design of the guardhouse is similar to that of the blockhouse at American Camp, with a second story turned 45 degrees from the base. Constructed of hewn logs, it measures 18 feet square with a wood-shingled hip roof. The doorway faces landward (east) toward the flagpole, and an entrance portico extends from the roofline over a cobblestone pavement. The structure has undergone many repairs over the years and was restored and partially reconstructed by the NPS. The Guardhouse is now whitewashed and visitors are allowed access into the ground floor interior.

HS-2, the Barracks, is located on the south side of the parade ground. The rectangular plan measures 79 feet by 20 feet, and is constructed of vertical milled planks, whitewashed on the exterior. Two interior rooms are heated by brick fireplaces along the southeast side. The building was severely deteriorated when the NPS acquired the site and underwent a reconstruction in the 1970s. Today the building is used for the English Camp visitor information center.

HS-4, the Commissary Storehouse, is believed to be the oldest of the surviving English Camp buildings. It appears to be the first building completed by the Royal Marines with materials brought from Victoria. The Storehouse is a 1-story building and measures 20 feet by 40 feet, with a gable roof. It features double hinged doors on the water side with a decorative bargeboard trim at the gable ends. The building was restored by the NPS in the 1970s. Today it is used for storage and is not open to the public.

HS-18, the Hospital, is located at the northwest corner of the parade ground. It is a rectangular plan measuring 18 feet by 29 feet of wood frame construction and a gable roof. It is whitewashed and the interior is closed to the public. The building was moved off site at the end of the military period and returned to the site by the NPS in 1974.

The Crook House was completed in 1903, and is the only surviving building associated with the Crook family’s 90-year residence at English Camp. It is located on a ridge east of the parade ground. It is a 2-story frame house with a prominent full-width porch on the west side, overlooking the bay. The roof is a low-pitched gable running north and south with a cross gable extending west over the porch. The 6-foot-deep entrance porch has elaborate decorative features consisting of an elliptical gable end arch, jig-sawn brackets, and slender chamfered posts. The house is painted light grey, though the original color was white, and is not open to visitors. It is currently not interpreted.

The extant military structures and the Crook House effectively convey the character of the buildings of their respective eras. Buildings and structures is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the site.



Contemporary photo showing the barracks on the parade ground. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo showing the commissary. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of the blockhouse. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of the interior of the blockhouse. The lower level of the blockhouse is open to the public. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo of the masonry ruins at English Camp. These are thought to be the remnants of the blacksmith shop. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary view of the Crook house at English Camp showing vegetation that has grown up since the Crook period. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Barracks (HS-2)	Contributing	Barracks	001282	HS-02BC
Commissary Storehouse (HS-4)	Contributing	Commissary (Storehouse)	001281	HS-03BC
Crook house	Contributing	Crook House	007008	101-01CF
Guardhouse (HS-1)	Contributing	Blockhouse (Guardhouse)	001284	HS-01BC
Hospital (HS-18)	Contributing	Hospital	007004	HS-18BC
Vault toilet at north end of parade ground	Non-Contributing			
Vault toilet near visitor parking	Non-Contributing			

Small Scale Features

Remnant small scale features on Officers' Hill include a series of substantial rock retaining walls constructed by the British to create and stabilize the slopes of the hill as building sites for the officers' quarters. Also located on the hill are walls and steps associated with circulation systems and delineation of yards. In the 1987 Historic Landscape Report, Cathy Gilbert inventoried these structures and developed a numbering system based on a division of conceptual zones, as well as definitions for each type of wall. This system of identification has been adopted in this inventory, and the definition of wall types follows below:

1. Structural Walls – these walls are considered the primary structures on the hillside. Occasionally battered and often vertical along a fill or cut, they were designed to reinforce the hillside for a building site on the expanded level area created by the fill. Commonly, they are quite extensive and range from 1 foot to 15 feet in height.
2. Circulation Walls- These walls reinforce a cut or fill or a natural bank and define a path or roadway of some kind (as indicated by the land form). These structures are commonly less than 18 inches in height.
3. Yard Walls- There is evidence of several wall fragments that do not have the primary function of taking up grade. They may be ornamental walls or may have had both functions; they are designated in the inventory simply as “yard walls.” They are low structures, commonly less than 18 inches and often abut another structural wall.

Zone 1: Lower slope of hill, adjacent to the parade ground, approximate area: 1,500 square feet.

This zone is located on the west slope of the hill and includes an area from the level of the main encampment to the first and second terraces, approximately 60 feet above Garrison Bay. It is a narrow area following a serpentine pathway up the hill. The primary features in this zone are cut stone steps and one long circulation wall leading all the way to the first terrace. Historic photographs also indicate a surface treatment along the path (possibly shell from the midden) and a sapling rail fence along portions of that trail.

1.1 Steps – Twelve composite stone steps follow an S-curve pathway, from the parade ground to the first terrace. The stone steps end approximately halfway up the path. There are six individual stones per step and, on average, four of the six stones are dressed. Tooth and crosshatched chisel marks are evident on several individual stones and others are native stone. Individual steps are 5 feet long and are edged and braced with a single wood riser 4 to 6 inches high. The bottom two steps are mortared at the base. Migrating gravel has obscured risers on steps 4, 5, 6 and 7.

1.2 Circulation Wall #1 – This wall has two segments. The first segment begins approximately 25 feet down slope from the first terrace on the southeast side of the path. The wall follows the path up the hill retaining a cut slope in a north – south direction. The north end of the wall abuts a natural basalt outcrop. This portion of the wall is approximately 7 feet long and approximately 18 inches high. The wall is comprised of native stones that range in size from 8 inches by 10 inches to 1 foot by 2 feet. The second segment of this wall abuts the south end of the first segment at a 90 degree angle, leading generally east toward the second terrace. The portion of the wall can be detected for approximately 50

feet and ranges in height between 1 and 4 feet. The second segment of wall is composed of basalt and granite with rounded and blocky stones approximately 6 inches by 1 foot. Mortar is evident in the cracks and interior portions of the wall. The land forms associated with this segment of the wall suggests that the width of the road (or path) to the second terrace may have been over 8 feet wide. Vegetation is covering approximately 80% of the wall and apparently causing disintegration along the second segment (northern end).

1.3 Miscellaneous structures and features – opposite the first segment of circulation wall 1.2 near the top of the s-curve path, there may be another wall retaining the path. The existing structural evidence is inconclusive. Clusters of native stone (less than 5 inches square) are embedded in the dirt path leading to the first terrace. The general arrangement and pattern of these clusters suggest they may have been deliberately placed to facilitate traction or as backfill for stone steps in a rather steep portion of the path. Two additional rock groupings may indicate remnants of an early wall along the lower portion of the dirt pathway – just below the rock outcrop described in association with circulation wall 1.2. Woody plant material is encroaching on these remnants, threatening their stability.

Zone 2: The first terrace composed of approximately 6,000 square feet.

This zone is located on the west slope of the hill approximately 50 feet above Garrison Bay. The primary land form in this zone is a large land branch or terrace, a portion of which is natural and approximately one-third of which is fill material. Evidence suggests that at least some of the fill material came from the slope of the hill against the east edge of the terrace where the land form indicates a 17-foot cut into the hill. This material was used to expand (westward) the level area and natural bench. The primary historic feature in this zone is a structural wall which this expanded area. There is good historical documentation for this wall showing three individual buildings sited on this terrace and the wall in relation to these buildings.

2.1 Structural wall – this wall begins at the south end of the terrace where it tucks into the hill, meeting grade and extends west, approximately 4 feet before angling in a northerly direction across the fill of the bench. The wall is approximately 60 feet long and ranges in height from 1 to 15 feet. Although the wall is visible as a single unit, it has three distinct sections. The first section includes the first 18 linear feet of wall, beginning at the south corner of the entire wall and moving north. Moss cover has obscured individual stones, but the composition is of blocky native stone that ranges in size from 6 inches by 1 foot to 1 foot by 1 foot. Small stones (less than 3 by 5 inches) are evident and appear to have been used as chinking. Mortar is evident intermittently between stones and deep inside the wall. The north end of this wall abuts and incorporates a natural rock outcrop. The height of the wall along this section ranges between 6 and ten feet. The middle (or second) section of the wall includes the next 20 linear feet of the wall, continuing north along the face of the wall. The height of the wall along this section ranges between ten and twelve feet. This portion of the wall is composed of angular cobbles (4 inches square and larger) and mortar is evident. A juniper tree has contributed to some slumping in this section. The last section of wall includes the northernmost 22 feet from the north end of the middle section to a bedrock outcrop marking the end of the entire wall. The height of the slope along this section ranges between 12 and 15 feet. Soil movement (settling fill) has effected the profile of the wall and suggests that this section is somewhat unstable. Both roses and alder are growing in this area, additionally compromising the structural soundness of the wall.

2.2 Miscellaneous structures and features – Gilbert reports one privy located in this zone, but field investigations did not establish the location of this feature.

Zone three: The second terrace, approximate area 7,500 square feet.

This terrace is on the northwest face of the hill, approximately 65 feet above Garrison Bay. This broad level area reflects both a natural land bench and a cut-fill bank expanding the level area northward. This terrace was the site of the married Subaltern's residence, along with associated outbuildings – remnants of which are evident. Primary walls in this zone include a large structural wall retaining the expanded terrace, two yard walls stepping up to the large wall, at least one circulation wall, smaller structural walls, and paths / roads that may be historic. Historical documentation of the primary structural wall is good, showing the relative location and proximity to other structures.

3.1 Structural Wall – this wall begins at the western edge of the terrace where it meets the grade at the end of Circulation Wall 1.2. This segment of the wall is parallel to the yard walls running generally north-south. The wall curves around the bench and angles east for a short distance before tying into the bank on the northeast corner of the terrace. It should be noted that significant portions of this wall are missing and a degree of interpolation is included in the calculations and descriptions. As a whole, the wall unit extends approximately 150 feet and ranges in height from 1 to 12 feet. The portion of wall that remains is predominately composed of blocky basalt stones and cobbles ranging in size from 4 inches square to large boulders (1 foot by 2 feet). Larger stones are most evident on that portion of the wall next to the large cave-in and may reflect the interior portion of the wall rather than a finished face. Approximately 70 percent of the wall is missing and many of the stones are visible in areas down the hillside.

3.2 Yard Walls (A and B) – two yard walls are located on the west slope of the second terrace, directly below the west section of the primary structural wall. Both walls are approximately 20 feet long and range in height from 1 to 2 feet. The south end of each wall abuts the edge of Circulation Wall 1.2 as it angles across the hill. The lower of the two walls (Wall A) is composed of basalt stone and blocky cobbles. The level area or “step” behind Wall A is approximately 6 feet deep (horizontal distance). The second wall (Wall B) is composed of massive cobbles, 1-foot by 2-foot blocky stones, some rounded stones and angular stones. The stone is a mixture of basalt or dacite and granite. The level area behind Wall B is approximately 4 feet deep.

3.3 Circulation Wall – On the north end of the second terrace a roadway or path is evident leading from the terrace on a west to east axis along the contour to an existing NPS trail. A wall is sited on the southeast side of the road, against a cut slope, retaining the northeast edge of the second terrace. The wall is approximately 25 feet long and approximately 3-1/2 feet high. The wall is composed of blocky cobbles and boulders ranging in size from 6 inches square to 2-1/2 feet square. No mortar was observed.

3.4 Miscellaneous Structures and Features – Opposite Circulation Wall 3.3, there may be a second retaining wall holding the road bed on the north side (down slope). On the east side of the second terrace against a large cut bank there is evidence of walls (intermittently sited) along the cut slope. One wall located above Circulation Wall 3.3 is intact. Gilbert noted a privy in this zone, although field work did not re-locate this feature.

Zone 4: Pathways and roads to the third terrace, approximately 8,100 square feet.

A portion of this zone follows the natural contour south along the west face of the hill generally following the NPS trail leading to the Captain's house site. Approximately 50 feet along this trail, the path angles southeast and then north up the hill to the site of the Captain's house. The other portion of this zone carries over the hill in an easterly direction from the point where the NPS trail angles north. Primary walls in this zone include three primary circulation walls. There is also evidence of a remnant structural wall that may have been associated with a building. Historic base maps indicate two roads

located in the vicinity of these features. One road (ca. 1855) followed the shore for some distance and led to the telegraph station. The other road carried over the hill and connected with the main road to the American Camp on the south side of the island.

4.1 Circulation Wall – the first wall is located directly south of the first terrace (Zone 2) and is broken into two segments that run generally north-south. The wall is dish-shaped along the contour, concave relative to the shoreline. The wall, as a whole, is approximately 50 feet long and ranges in height from 1 to 4 feet. The wall is composed of angular cobbles of basalt and granite stones, ranging from 6 inches by 1 foot to 2 feet by 2 feet. The middle section of the wall is missing and approximately 30% of the wall is visible. At the north end of the wall, two large junipers and a madrona tree as well as roses and honeysuckle threaten the structure. The wall is additionally compromised by the presence of burrowing animals.

4.2 Circulation Wall – at a point along the west face of the hill, approximately 30 feet south of the first terrace, the NPS path to the Captain’s House site branches. One path leads southeast up the hill and the other, more or less, follows the shoreline south. At this junction, a wall (remnant) is located on the cut slope (west edge of path). It is unclear whether this wall was associated with the route which historically followed the shoreline or the road that carried over the hill. The portion of the wall that is visible is one to two stones high (approximately 2 feet high). The wall is composed of small basalt stones which average 6 inches by 1 foot. Approximately ten percent of the wall remains intact.

4.3 Circulation Wall – this wall is represented by a series of disconnected remnant wall sections that, more or less, are in line and lead from the large depression (supposed building site – see Zone 5) over the hill in a generally easterly direction to the current NPS access road to English Camp. The walls are evident all the way up the hillside and range in height from 6 to 18 inches. The road is constructed of blocky, basalt cobbles approximately 6 inches by 1 foot. The remaining portions of the wall are unstable due to encroaching vegetation.

Zone Five: Possible building sites, approximate area 11,600 square feet.

This zone includes two areas stepped on the west side of the hill, 50 to 80 feet above Garrison Bay. Both areas appear to have significant cut and fill slopes. Primary features include the two building sites, which are identified in the landscape characteristic section “Archaeological Sites.”

Zone 6: The third terrace, Captain’s House Site, approximate area 16,000 square feet.

This zone includes all of the third terrace, access trails, and land around the uppermost level bench which was the site of the Captain’s house, built in 1865. The terrace is on the northwest face of the hill approximately 100 feet above Garrison Bay. Like other terraces on the hillside, a portion of the level area constituting this bench is comprised of fill material taken from the hill, directly southeast of the natural bench, and a significant portion of fill is comprised of shell midden. Primary walls include three structural walls, miscellaneous yard walls and circulation walls. Historic documentation is good for several of these structures indicating location, proximity, and, in some cases, details of construction.

6.1 Structural Wall – this wall begins at the western edge of the terrace where it meets grade. The wall runs northwest for 15 feet before angling northeast along the context of the hill. The wall is approximately 180 linear feet and ranges in height from 1 to 8 feet. The northern end of this wall tapers to meet grade, angling down slope. It is possible that this wall is associated with a path, road or purpose other than supporting a building site. The wall is composed of basalt or dacite and granite. Stones are round and blocky, ranging in size from 6 inches by 1 foot to 2 feet by 2-1/2 feet. The granite is evident

only in the southern portion of the wall and basalt is the dominant material in the northern structure. Shell midden is evident and may have been used as fill in addition to the fill from the cut hill. Social trails have displaced sections of the wall leaving it instable.

6.2 Structural Wall – this wall is U-shaped beginning at the west edge of the terrace approximately at the center, and wraps around the north end of the bench. The wall begins at grade and carries on this axis (southwest to northeast) approximately 55 feet to a corner point, the turns east –southeast for approximately 45 feet to a second corner and then cuts back south-southwest, approximately 40 feet to create the U-shaped wall. The total linear length is approximately 135 feet and the height of the wall varies between 1 and 4 feet. The wall constructed of blocky basalt stones, ranging in size from 4 inches by 6 inches to 1 foot by 2 feet. Animal burrows and woody vegetation have made portions of this wall somewhat instable.

6.3 Structural Wall – this wall is a large curving structure that is located on the northern edge of the terrace. Portions of the wall retain fill material from the cut slope and shell midden is evident within the filled area. Portions of the wall are vertical, but as the wall curves east along the fill bench, it is significantly battered. The wall is approximately 105 feet long and ranges between 3 and 9 feet tall. Shell midden is evident throughout the interior portions of the wall. Sloughing has obscured much of the batter and the wall is suffering from erosion.

6.4 Miscellaneous Structures and Features – where wall #1 (6.1) and Wall #2 (6.2) overlap on the slope of the hill, there is a level space between them that appears to have been a road or pathway between a lower terrace and the Captain's house. This segment of Wall #1 may not be a structural wall and more appropriately may be considered as a circulation wall, retaining a road or path. A dirt carriage road from the existing visitor parking lot to the third terrace is also considered part of this zone. Remnants of an allee of fir trees line the road. The carriage road does not appear on maps from the historic period but does appear in several historic photographs. Remnants of yard walls are evident above Wall #2 (6.2). A rock wall and possible building site are located 100 feet north of this terrace.

In addition to the rock retaining walls, several other contributing small-scale features exist including several headstones and a fence at the cemetery, two wells near the barracks, and two monuments. A reconstructed flagpole near the guardhouse and fence around the garden are non-contributing small-scale features.

Located on the slope of Young Hill, behind English Camp, the camp cemetery is a small plot surrounded by a picket fence. Headboards mark five of seven graves. (Following a numbering system used by Thompson in his Historic Resource Study, the graves are numbered 1-7 from right to left facing the headstones.) The two unmarked graves, no. 1 and no. 6, are unknown. Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 7 are the graves of Royal Marines. No. 3 is the grave of a civilian. The headboard of grave no. 2 commemorates a drowned marine whose body was not found as well as the marine buried there. Headstones 2-5 are carved stone, while number 7 is wooden, carved in the form of a Maltese cross. All headstones show some weathering, but are in good condition.

The fence at the cemetery is constructed of 3-1/2-foot pickets attached to 2-inch by 4-inch rails, which span 9 feet. The top of the pickets average 4-1/2 feet above the ground. Posts are 4 inches by 4 inches square, stand approximately 3 feet above ground and are 8 feet on center. Corner posts are slightly larger – 6 inches by 6 inches. The fence has been constructed without an opening.

Two historic wells are located near the barracks; both have been covered in the interest of safety. Both the north and south wells are actually more like cisterns than wells, shallow enough to collect only

surface water. The north well is about 8 feet square, and the south well is about 9 feet wide by 12 feet long. Both consist of a fairly shallow pit lined with log cribbing. Each well is now covered with a platform constructed of wooden planks.

A monument was placed in 1904 by the Washington State Historical Society to commemorate the peaceful occupation of the island while the United States and Great Britain worked to resolve the boundary dispute at the entrance to Puget Sound. This monument is a marble obelisk standing on a granite base. The British Camp Cemetery Monument was placed in 1964 by a university naval training division of the Royal Canadian Navy for the Maritime University of British Columbia in memory of six marines and one civilian who died during boundary negotiations. An approximately twelve-inch by fourteen-inch plaque is placed on a low stone plinth.

The flagpole is located east of, and on axis with, the guardhouse. This flagpole was reconstructed in its original location based on archaeological work that uncovered the elaborate foundation. The current flagpole is fiberglass, and is a compatible, non-contributing feature.

A wooden picket fence was reconstructed to enclose the garden. 4-foot flat top pickets are attached to 2-inch by 4-inch rails, which span 8 feet. The top of the pickets average 4-1/2 feet above the ground. Posts are 4 inches by 4 inches square, stand approximately 3 feet above ground and are 8 feet on center. Corner and end posts are slightly larger – 6 inches by 6 inches. Two 4-foot openings are located opposite each other, on the north and south sides, and gated. Gates are hinged with a spring. There is little evidence to suggest that the form, size, layout, or location of the current fence coincide that of the historic fence. The reconstructed fence should be considered non-contributing.



Contemporary photo of a retaining wall on the top terrace of Officers' Hill. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary view showing damage to a retaining wall by vegetation and erosion. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary view of a retaining wall on Officers' Hill. The lichens and herbaceous vegetation growing in the wall do not pose a significant threat to the wall's integrity. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary view of a retaining wall on the top terrace of Officers' Hill. This wall has been damaged by visitor traffic over the wall. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo showing a detail of a retaining wall. This shows a construction method of dry and mortared stone typical of the circulation and retaining walls at English Camp. (CCSO, 2003)

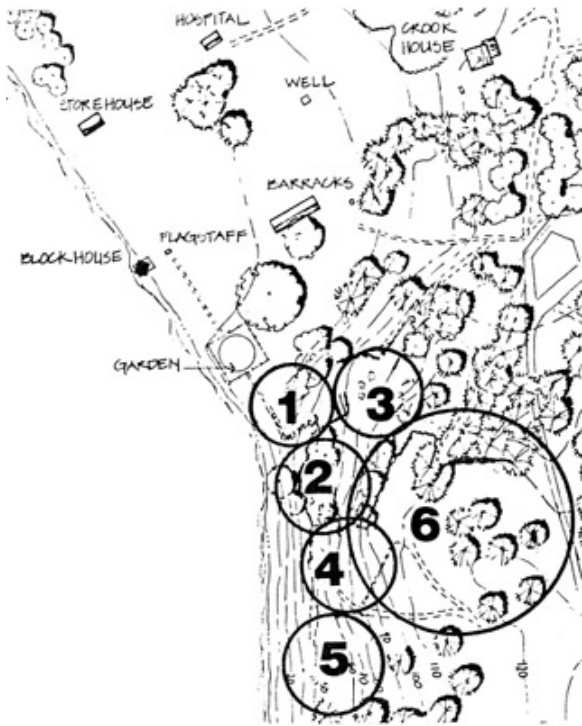


Diagram showing the analysis zones for the small scale features on Officers' Hill. (CCSO, 1987)

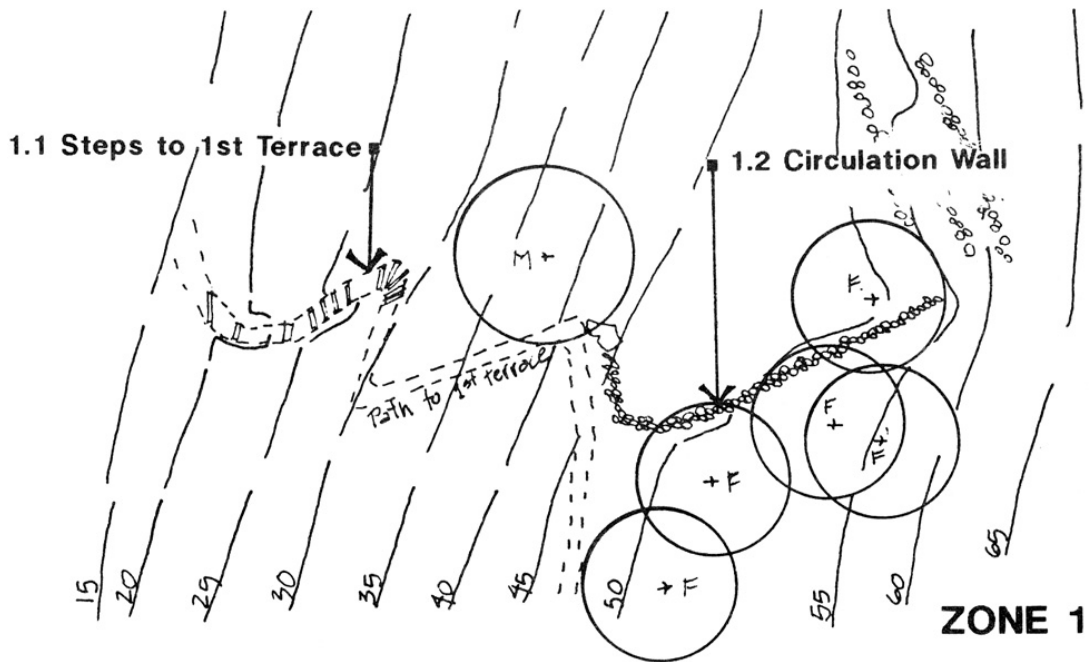


Diagram of zone 1 on Officers' Hill and its features. (CCSO, 1987)

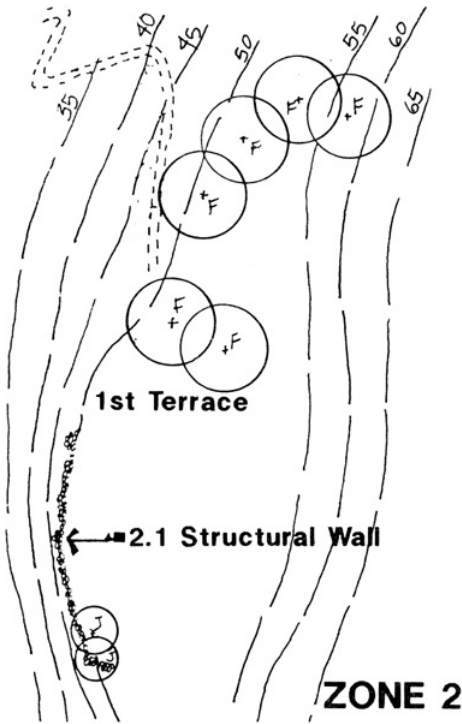


Diagram of zone 2 on Officers' Hill and its features. (CCSO, 1987)

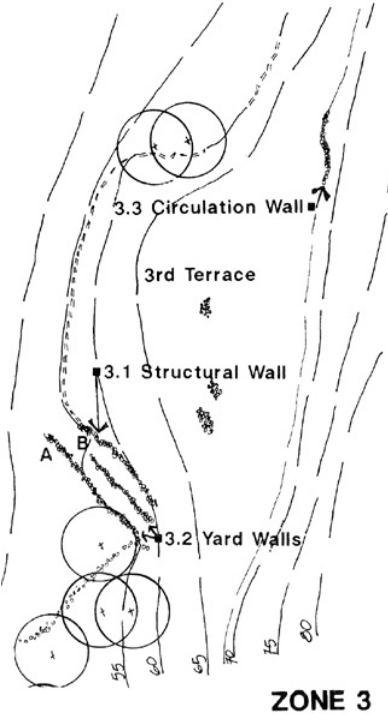


Diagram of zone 3 on Officers' Hill and its features. (CCSO, 1987)

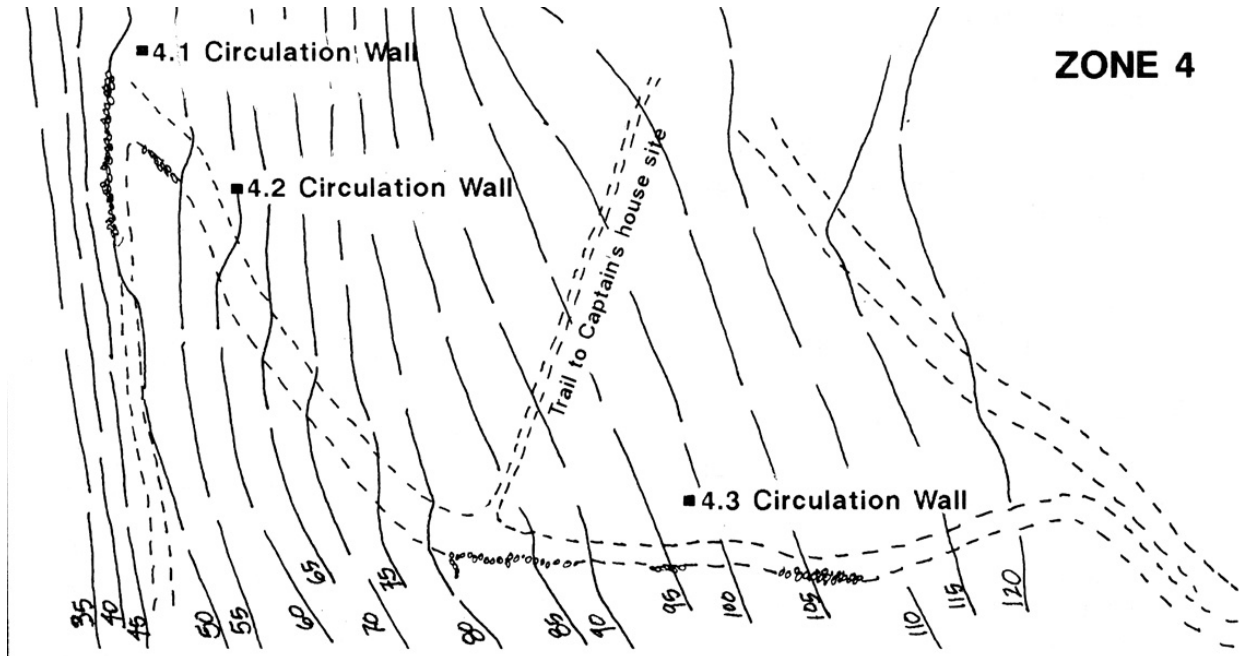


Diagram of zone 4 on Officers' Hill and its features. (CCSO, 1987)

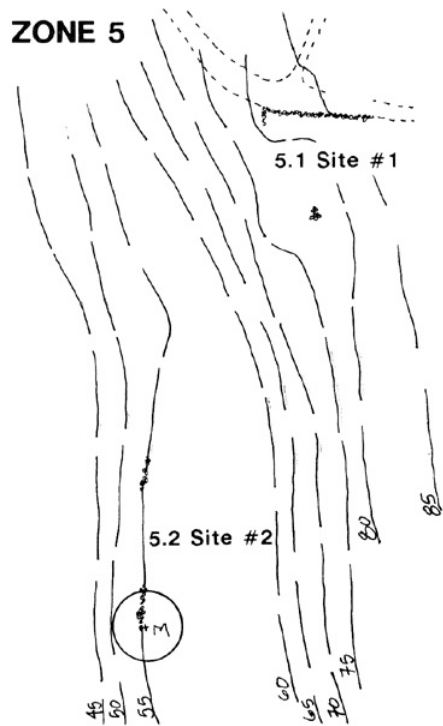


Diagram of zone 5 on Officers' Hill and its features. (CCSO, 1987)

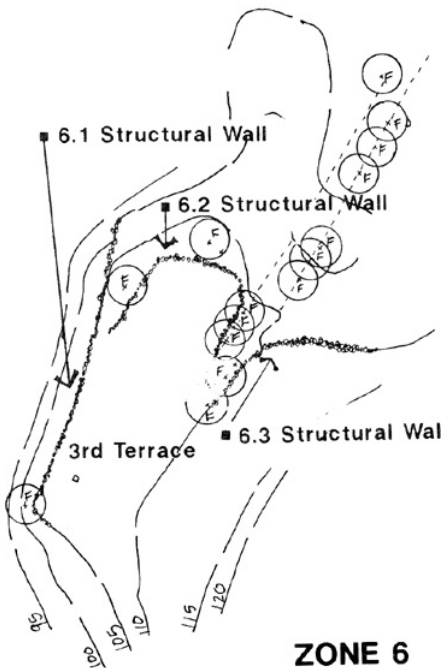


Diagram of zone 6 on Officers' Hill and its features. (CCSO, 1987)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
12 composite stone steps leading from the parade ground to Officers' Hill	Contributing			
British Camp Cemetery Monument	Contributing	British Camp Cemetery Monument	030202	100-03BC
Cemetery fence	Contributing	British Cemetery	007007	HS-36BC
English Camp Monument	Contributing	English Camp Monument	007020	106-05BC
Four stone and one wooden headstones	Contributing	British Cemetery	007007	HS-36BC
North well	Contributing	North Well	007002	HS-13BC
South well	Contributing	South Well	007003	HS-14BC
Various retaining walls and circulation walls on Officers' Hill	Contributing	Retaining Walls At Captain's House Site	007023	106-08BC

English Camp sign	Non-Contributing
Flagpole	Non-Contributing
Garden fence	Non-Contributing
Visitor informatioin kiosk	Non-Contributing

Views And Vistas

As a military camp, the prospect from English Camp was certainly a consideration when siting and designing the camp. However, since the major threat of hostilities had diminished considerably by the time the British occupied San Juan Island, a camp location that offered sweeping defensive views of the surrounding waters was less of an imperative than it had been at American Camp. The British chose instead to locate their camp closer to the water, on a harbor protected by hills and forest. Views from camp tended to be more scenic than strategic, looking out across the parade ground to Garrison Bay, Guss Island, and the hills of the peninsula across the water. Territorial views were accessible on Young Hill, less than a mile southeast of camp. The structures of English Camp were oriented toward Garrison Bay, with the shoreline and water as the focus. The buildings stepped up the slopes around the parade ground, and the officers' quarters sat on their terraces peering through the trees. It is likely that practically every building in the camp had a view of the bay.

With the parade ground relatively free of vegetation, the views from the lower buildings in camp were broad and unframed. A row of buildings, including the blacksmith shop, the enlisted men's mess, the library, and the carpentry shop, were arranged in a line on a bench above the parade ground, offering views over the barracks. The premium views, however, were reserved for the officers. The hierarchical organization of the camp, with the enlisted men and service structures located on the low meadow and the officers housed on the hill above, was not only symbolic, but was tied to the amenity of views. The best views in camp were enjoyed by the commanding officer on the top terrace of the hill. Historic photographs show that the slope of Officers' Hill that faced the water was cleared of many of its trees, opening the views from the quarters. Some of the larger trees, however, were left, suggesting the views were somewhat filtered or framed. Even the Captain's quarters looked out between firs and maples.

When the Crook family arrived at English Camp, they lived for several years in a number of the Royal Marines' buildings. The design of the homestead emphasized function over aesthetics. However, when Jim Crook began building a new family home in 1900, he chose a site on a bench overlooking the farm below and Garrison Bay beyond. The orientation of the house and the broad front porches and large windows show clear response to the views of the bay. It is possible that Jim also considered the view of the house from the water, as the house was a prominent feature of the landscape when viewed from that vantage.

Most of the original views from English Camp have been preserved or restored, and the site today offers many of the same visual experiences as it did during the historic periods. The parade ground has been cleared of vegetation, such as the Crooks' fruit trees, that may have blocked views from the lower areas. Views of the shoreline, Garrison Bay, and Guss Island are available throughout most of the site, including the parade ground, the pasture, and the restored structures. Some views from the Crook house that were open during the Crooks' residence are being obscured by encroaching vegetation on either side of the house. Some views from the camp, however, have been substantially reduced. Trees have grown up on the bench where the row of buildings that included the library once stood. Views of the water from this bench are now filtered by trees. On Officers' Hill as well, trees and vegetation have grown up on the hillside, obscuring much of the view from the terraces. These areas, though, are either not interpreted (the long bench) or minimally so (Officers' Hill) and do not currently constitute a substantial part of the interpreted site. Furthermore, these lost views could be easily regained. The views and vistas at English Camp, therefore, retain integrity and contribute to the cultural landscape.



Contemporary photo showing the filtered and framed views of Garrison Bay from Officers' Hill. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo illustrating a view from Officers' Hill that is being obscured by vegetation. (CCSO, 2003)



Contemporary photo showing vast, territorial views accessible from the top of Young Hill. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
View of Crook House from Parade Ground and Garrison Bay	Contributing			
View of Garrison Bay from Parade Ground	Contributing			
View of Parade Ground and Garrison Bay from Crook House	Contributing			
Views of Parade Ground and Garrison Bay from terraces on Officers' Hill	Contributing			

Archeological Sites

A number of archaeological investigations, both pre-historic and historic, have taken place at English Camp over the past two decades. Various university field schools have focused on the historic archaeology of the site, and these have been particularly helpful in increasing knowledge of the military occupation. A rich array of everyday artifacts were collected in and around the camp structures. These included military buttons, square cut nails, toothbrushes, sewing scissors, watercolor pans with the color cakes intact, military ammunition, harmonica plates, clay tobacco pipes, wax-match boxes, and many examples of ceramicware from Britain.

Further archaeological studies were conducted to ascertain the locations of buildings now removed. In combination with historic documentation in the form of photographs and maps made after the withdrawal of the Royal Marines, a number of buildings were ground-verified. In some cases, portions of building foundations were located. Remnants of chimneys, French drains, corner posts, and rain barrels were also found. Artifacts found in the vicinity of the stables, the blacksmith shop, and the quarters helped to confirm building usage. The wooden flagstaff foundation was entirely excavated, enabling the reconstruction to be accurately sited.

More recent investigations have centered on the remnant features of Officers' Hill, including the rock retaining walls, pathways, roads, and yards delineated by rocks. Many of these features were still largely intact but obscured by vegetation. Others existed only as structural fragments on the ground. These field studies revealed the remarkably complex landscape system of Officers' Hill, its circulation patterns, its engineered building sites, and its materials.

Archeological investigations conducted by the fields schools, as well as the preliminary investigations of Officers' Hill, were described in detail in the Historic Landscape Report for American and English Camp by Cathy Gilbert in 1987.

English Camp has the potential to yield further information through historical archaeology. Specific areas that have been recommended for further investigation include the officers' quarters, the officers' mess, the billiards room and older barracks. An enlisted men's dump has not yet been located. Such a site promises to reveal further detail on the material culture of Royal Marine Camp.

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): English Camp
Current Name(s): English Camp
Management Unit:
Tract Numbers:
State and County: San Juan County, WA
Size (acres): 40.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	489190	5381468
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	489660	5380920
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	489190	5381248
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	488957	5381245
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	488752	5381583
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	489190	5381722
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	488752	5381722

GIS File Name: I:/GIS/PARKDATA/SAJH/Imagery/DOQ/NPS1997/doq_nps1997.dbf

GIS File Description: Boundary UTM's were taken from the digital orthoquad GIS file doq_NPS1997.dbf located at CCSO.

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

English Camp was listed on the National Register in 1966, as part of the nomination for San Juan National Historic Site. The nomination focuses primarily on the history of the site and the extant structures, and does not adequately document the landscape characteristics and features of English Camp. This CLI extends the period of significance to include the Crook Family period from 1875-1963. The CLI has defined smaller boundaries for the cultural landscape than are defined for the NHL, as the NHL boundaries include archaeological resources while the cultural landscape

boundaries include intact LCS structures and landscape features.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number: 66000369
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966
Other Certifications: Designated National Landmark
Other Certification Date: 11/5/1961
Name In National Register: San Juan Island National Historic Site
Other Names In
National Register: English Camp and American Camp;English and American Camps,San Juan Island

NRIS Number: 66000369
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966
Other Certifications: Additional Documentation
Other Certification Date: 6/22/1976
Name In National Register: San Juan Island National Historic Site
Other Names In
National Register: English Camp and American Camp;English and American Camps,San Juan Island

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Explanatory Narrative:

Date of Eligibility Determination: 10/15/1966

National Register Classification: Site

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria:
C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction
B -- Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
D -- Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1860 - 1872 AD

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860
Historic Context Facet: Manifest Destiny, 1844-1859

Time Period: 1875 - 1963 AD

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme: Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
Historic Context Facet: The Farmers' Frontier

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy
Historic Context Subtheme: The Farmer's Frontier
Historic Context Facet: Later Settlements And Farming In The California Valley, Oregon And Washington

Historic Context Theme: Expanding Science and Technology
Historic Context Subtheme: Technology (Engineering and Invention)
Historic Context Facet: Tools And Machines

Area Of Significance:

Category: Politics/Government
Priority: 1

Category: Military
Priority: 2

Category: Exploration/Settlement
Priority: 3

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic

Landmark Status: Yes

Date Determined Landmark: 11/5/1961

Landmark Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Defense
Use/Function: Military Facility (Post)
Detailed Use/Function: Military Facility (Post)
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Defense
Use/Function: Fortification
Detailed Use/Function: Parade Ground
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other
Detailed Use/Function: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Education
Use/Function: Interpretive Landscape
Detailed Use/Function: Interpretive Landscape
Type Of Use/Function: Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples: Lummi
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Swinomish
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Klallam
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Mitchell Bay Band
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples:	San Juan Tribe
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Peoples:	Samish
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Peoples:	Songhees
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Peoples:	Saanich
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Significance Description:

The federally recognized tribe with the strongest claim to San Juan Island is the Lummi, based on treaty rights and traditional use. Nevertheless, there are valid claims by other Indian Groups which should be considered. All of the groups are decedents of Straits Salish. Historic and ethnographic data on these groups identify village and fishing sites and record other uses of San Juan Island. Villages were specifically identified for the Lummi, Songhees, Samish, and Klallam. Fishing sites were recorded for the Songhees, Saanich, and Lummi, and non-site specific information indicates that the Samish and Klallam fished on San Juan Island as well.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Guss Island is an important focal point within the viewshed of Garrison Bay from English Camp. The island remains undeveloped, closely approximating the appearance of the island during the period of significance, and contributing to the integrity of the viewshed.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 11/5/1961

Explanatory Narrative:

As a National Historic Landmark, English Camp must be preserved and maintained.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 8/12/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Stabilization Measures:

The integrity of the historic scene at English Camp is threatened by encroachment of vegetation that is reducing historically clear areas, obscuring topographical features, and blocking views.

On Officers' Hill, the hillslope below the terraces have become overgrown with brush and small trees. This has altered both the view of the hill from the parade ground and from the water, and

blocked outward views from the terraces. Furthermore, the structure of many of the stone walls and earth terraces are threatened directly by the roots of trees and woody shrubs. There are also historic paths and circulation walls near the top terrace of Officers' Hill that have become obscured by trees and vegetation. These paths should be cleared before they are lost.

East of the parade ground, the terrace that once held the library, company mess, blacksmith's shop, and other buildings in a long line overlooking the parade ground and the bay is completely obscured by thick vegetation. This has altered the extent of the historically cleared land from both the military period and the Crook family period. Vegetation is also encroaching on the Crook House, changing its spatial and visual relationship with the rest of English Camp and blocking important views of (and from) the Crook house.

The fragile shoreline of the midden bank is being threatened by erosion from the weather, wave and tide action, and visitor impacts. Shell midden is exposed on this bank and eroding into the water. Human traffic from the parade ground to the beach has accelerated this erosion, wearing ruts and trails and causing portions of the bank to collapse. Several resources at English Camp are threatened by this erosion. In addition to the attrition of the midden bank and the reduction of the parade ground, the integrity of features such as the blockhouse and the garden, both of which are very close to the edge of the bank, is in danger. Furthermore, archaeological resources in the shell midden are being lost daily.

Finally, a clump of historic conifers located on the parade ground just south of the hospital is in decline and requires attention for visitor safety and to protect the remaining historic trees. This clump consists of western red cedars, yellow cedars, and junipers. An arborist should be consulted to assess the health and hazard risk of each tree. Dead or hazardous trees should be removed, and the living trees removed of dead or hazardous limbs.

The following measures are recommended to stabilize the resources at English Camp:

Officers' Hill: (zone B on Vegetation Stabilization Zones map in appendix)

- (1) Remove all trees and woody shrubs growing directly on any of the terraces or on any stone retaining wall, circulation wall, or step. Remove any tree that is directly causing the deterioration of a stone structure.
- (2) Remove woody shrubs and trees with diameter less than 10 inches on the hillslopes below each terrace.
- (3) Remove all vegetation from circulation walls and historic path alignments that are currently obscured by forest near the top terrace (see map in appendix).
- (4) Take all precautions necessary to ensure the protection of the terraces, stone walls, steps, and paths. Collect and stockpile any stones that have fallen from the walls.

East Terrace and Crook House (Zone A on Vegetation Stabilization Zones map in appendix)

- (1) Thin vegetation within the zone, removing all woody shrubs and trees with diameter less than 10 inches.

- (2) Remove vegetation from the masonry ruins.
- (3) This zone includes the area north of the existing path from the parking lot to the parade ground, west of the existing maintenance road from the parking lot to the maintenance area, and extending 150 feet north from the Crook House. See map in appendix.

Midden Bank

- (1) Repair and stabilize all areas where erosion is evident from water and foot traffic.
- (2) Import sterile, custom-mixed topsoil to replace lost midden and to bring eroded areas up to adjacent grade.
- (3) Stabilize vulnerable areas with jute netting and silt bars.
- (4) Transplant vegetation on eroded areas for stabilization. Transplant native *Salicornia* in the intertidal zone by cutting or rhizomal transplantation from adjacent vegetation. Use dune wild rye (*Elymus mollis*) to stabilize the upper bank areas. Woody shrubs are not a historically compatible choice for stabilization in this area.
- (5) Protect the stabilized areas from foot traffic with temporary barriers and signs.

Historic Conifers on Parade Ground

- (1) Remove dead or hazardous trees and dead or hazardous branches from living trees according to recommendations from an arborist.

Impact:

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

The integrity of the historic scene at English Camp is threatened by encroachment of vegetation that is reducing historically clear areas, obscuring topographical features, and blocking views. Vegetation on Officers' Hill is impacting historic trails, views and rock walls. The terrace east of the parade ground (the historic location of the library, company mess, blacksmith's shop, and other buildings) is completely obscured by thick vegetation. Vegetation is also encroaching on the Crook House.

Type of Impact: Erosion

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

The fragile shoreline of the midden bank is being threatened by erosion from the weather, wave and tide action, and visitor impacts.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment:
Approved Treatment Document:
Document Date:
Explanatory Narrative:
Approved Treatment Completed:

Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved
Treatment Cost:**
**Landscape Approved
Treatment Cost:**
Cost Date:
Level of Estimate:
Cost Estimator:
Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:
Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$43,600
Cost Date: January 1, 2004
Level Of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator: Support Office
Explanatory Description: Officers' Hill vegetation clearing

Labor = \$11,440
Allow 4 weeks for a 3-person crew for vegetation clearing
1 foreman @ \$35 per hour = \$5,600
2 crew @ \$15 per hour = \$4,800
10% overhead for equipment and transportation = \$1,040

East Terrace and Crook House vegetation clearing

Labor = \$17,160

Allow 6 weeks for 3-person crew for vegetation clearing

1 foreman @ \$35 per hour = \$8,400

2 crew @ \$15 per hour = \$7,200

10% overhead for equipment and transportation =
\$1,560

Midden Bank stabilization

Labor and Materials = \$13,000

60 yards of topsoil @ \$50 per yard delivered = \$3,000

2,000 square feet of planting @ \$5 per square foot =
\$10,000

Parade Ground Trees

Labor = \$2,000

Lump Sum for arborist and tree service call-out

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Poor

Documentation:

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1972

Amplifying Details: Thompson, Erwin N.

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resource Study does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics and features of English Camp.

Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Year Of Document: 1987

Amplifying Details: Gilbert, Cathy. Historic Landscape Report for both American and English Camps.

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Landscape Report does not analyze the landscape characteristics of English Camp. It does not address the Crook family period as a period of significance.

Document: Administrative History

Year Of Document: 1997

Amplifying Details: Cannon, Kelly June.

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Administrative History does not analyze the landscape characteristics of English Camp.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1984

Amplifying Details: Erigero, Patricia, and Barry Schnoll. Crook House Historic Structures Report

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Structures report does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of English Camp.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author: Thompson, Erwin N.
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington
Year of Publication: 1972
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 004297
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, SAJH

Citation Author: Gilbert, Cathy A.
Citation Title: Historic Landscape Report: American Camp and British Camp, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington
Year of Publication: 1987
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 014509

Citation Author: Browne, Charles B.//Doerr, John E.//Hussey, John A.//Kuehl, Alfred C.// Mortimore, Ronald N.
Citation Title: San Juan National Historical Park, A Proposal, (Pig War National Monument), San Juan Island, Washington
Year of Publication: 1964
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 004296

Citation Author: Agee, James K.
Citation Title: Historic Landscapes of San Juan Island National
Historical Park
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 015610

Citation Author: Erigero, Patricia//Schnoll, Barry
Citation Title: Crook House, Historic Structures Report, English
Camp, San Juan Island National Historical Park, San
Juan Island, Washington
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 012880

Citation Author: Koue, A. Lewis//Thompson, Erwin N.
Citation Title: English Camp, San Juan Island NHP, Historic
Structures Report, Part I
Year of Publication: 1969
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 004305

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Resource Mangement Plan, Environmental
Assessment, San Juan Island National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 1983
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 013461

Citation Author: Cannon, Kelly June
Citation Title: Administrative History, San Juan Island National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 1997
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Author: Boxberger, Daniel L.
Citation Title: San Juan Island National Historical Park: Cultural Affiliation Study
Year of Publication: 1994
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Author: Vouri, Michael
Citation Title: The Pig War: Standoff at Griffin Bay
Year of Publication: 1999
Publisher: Griffin Bay Bookstore
Source Name: SAJH library

Supplemental Information

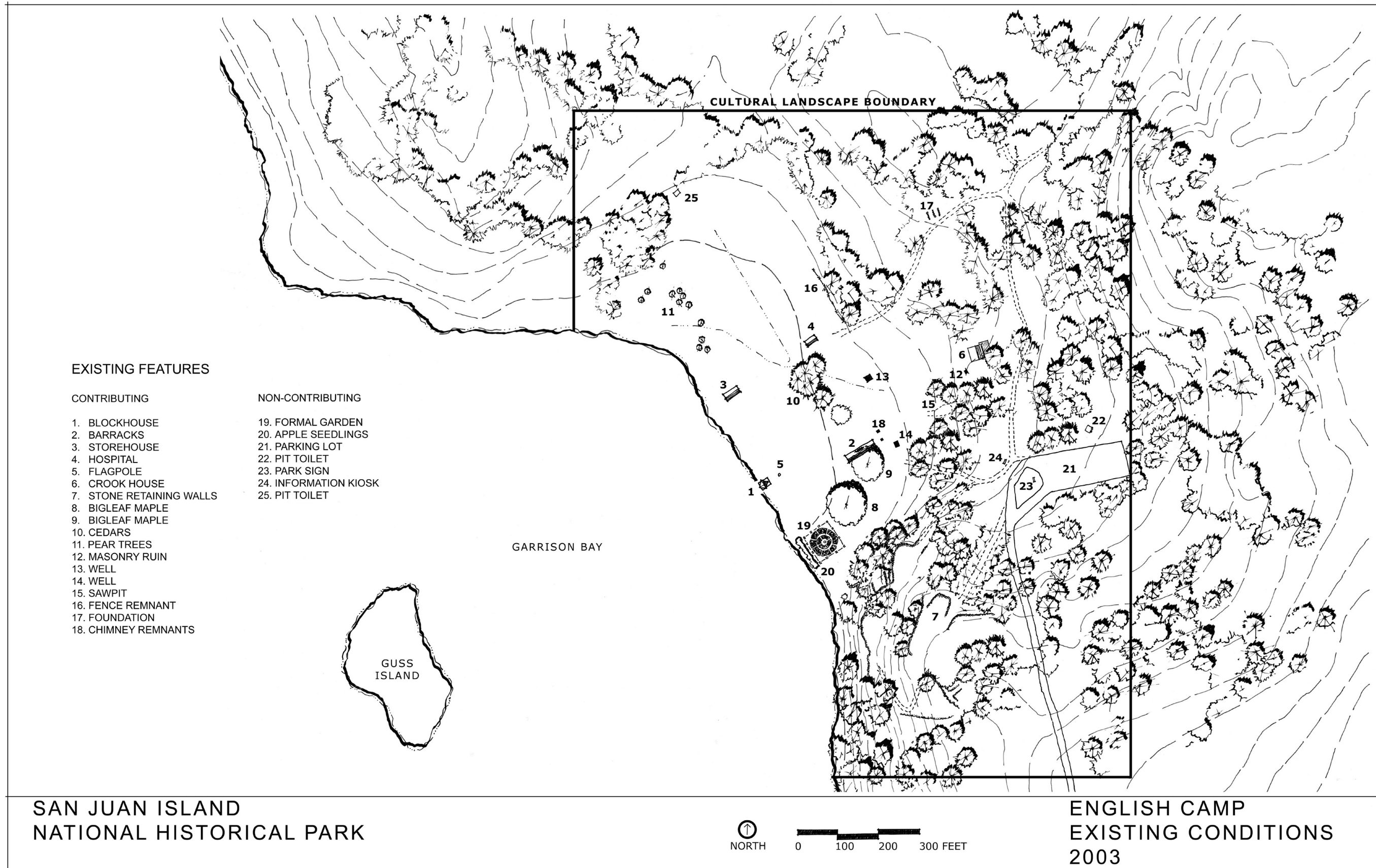


Figure A1. Site plan of existing conditions at English Camp. (CCSO, 2003)

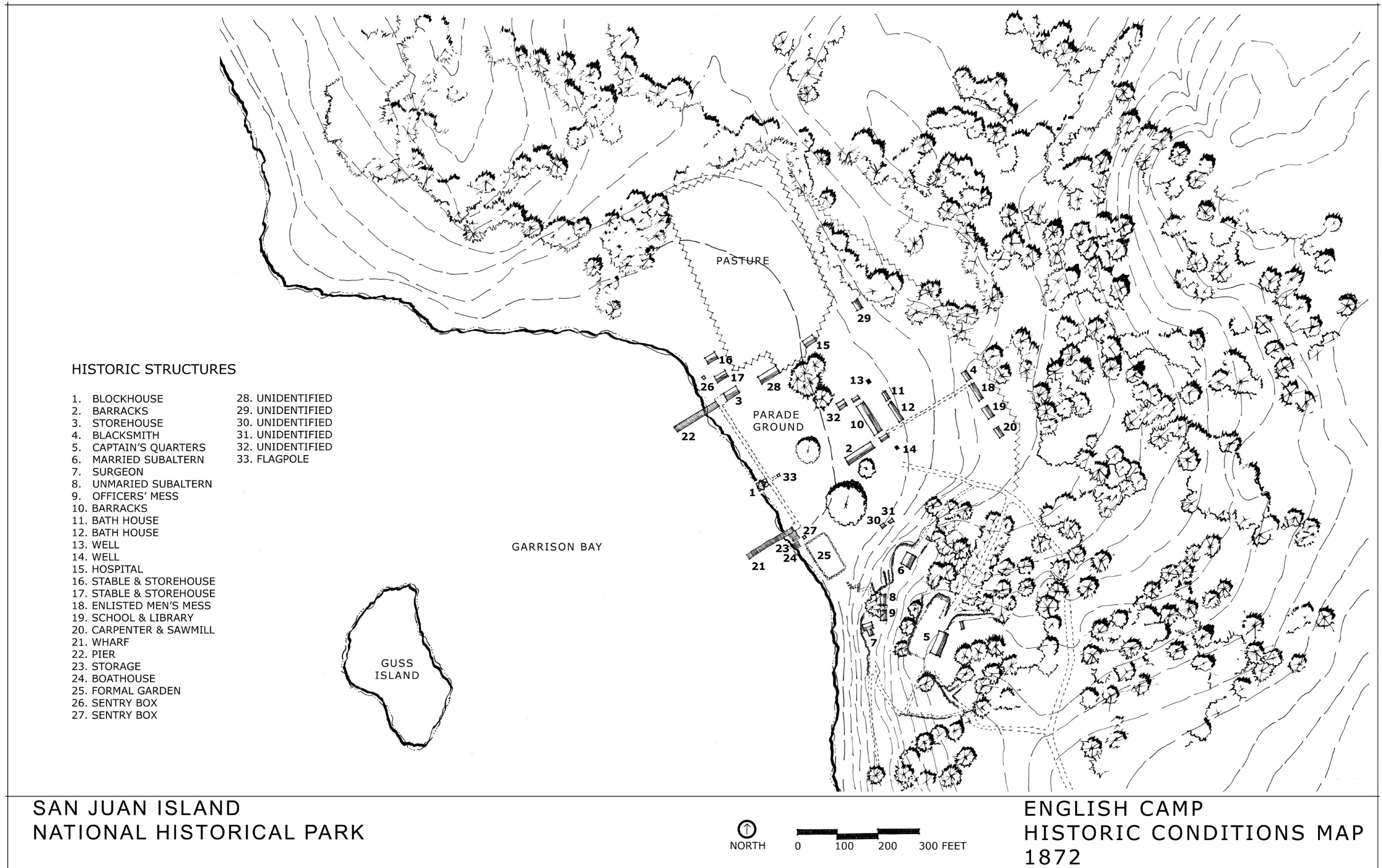


Figure A3. Map of historic conditions during the British military occupation, 1872. (CCSO, 2003)

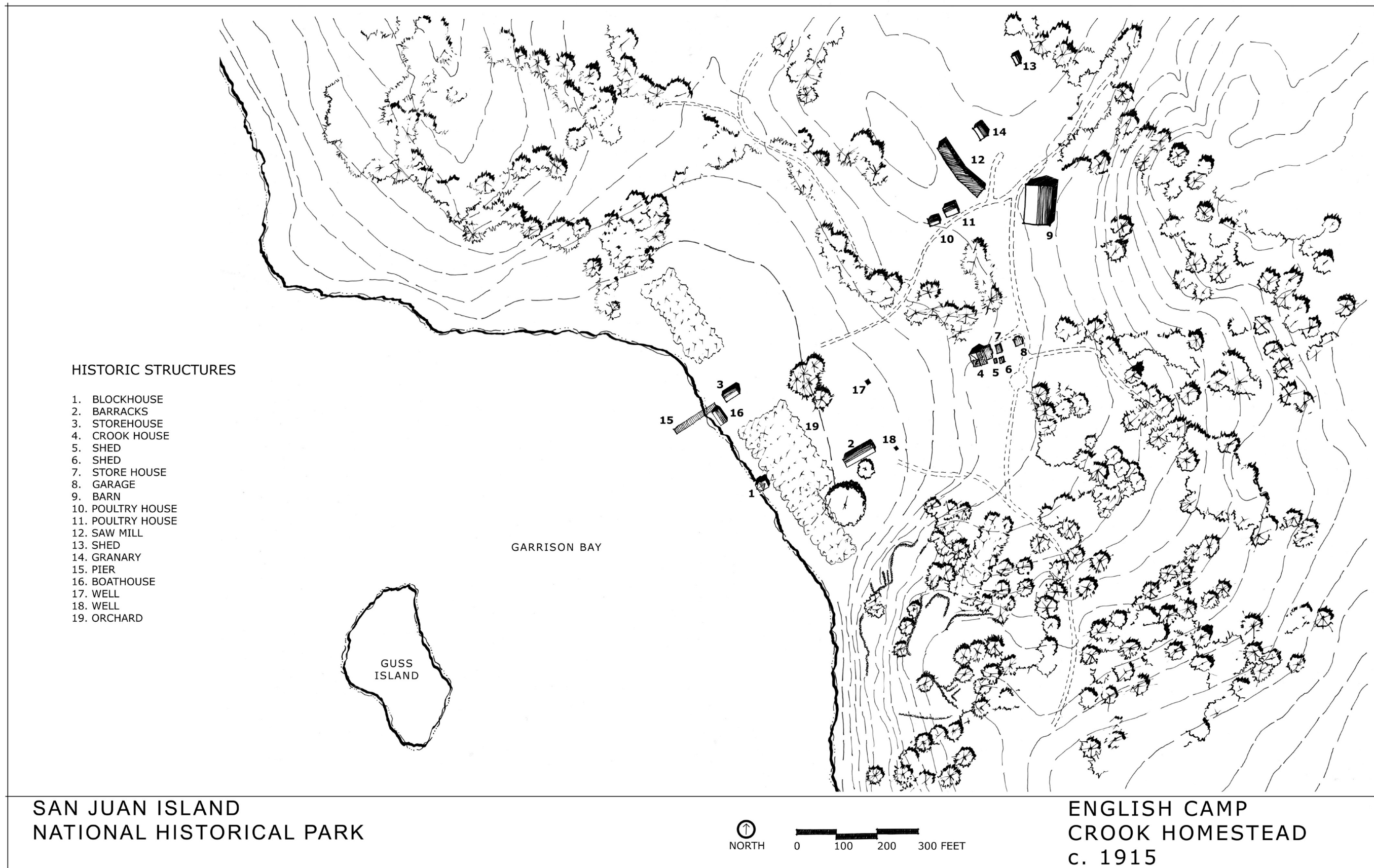


Figure A2. Map of historic conditions at English Camp during the Crook family era, c. 1915. (CCSO, 2003)