



2015-2016 Guide to American and English Camps

Park founded to celebrate peace and nature

One hundred and fifty-one years ago, an American farmer named Lyman Cutlar shot and killed a Hudson's Bay Company pig rooting in his San Juan Island potato patch. In so doing, he nearly started a war between the United States and Great Britain. Fortunately, men of vision and moral authority on both sides realized the folly of bloodshed over a 54-square-mile island far from the seats of power—thus the creation of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

To learn more about the Pig War, please turn to page 2



English Camp's commissary, blockhouse and formal garden sit at the edge of the embankment on Garrison Bay.

Inside this issue

Hiking

American and English camps offer numerous hiking trails. Browse our maps and trail guide to find one that suits you.

Programs

From living history to nature to evenings of song and dance, it's all here. Check our program guide.



Public transportation to English and American camps

San Juan Transit & Tours: 378-8887. Regularly scheduled routes north to English Camp and south to American Camps during the summer season. Walk on the ferry and enjoy some of the most spectacular hiking trails in the region.

Bob's Taxi & Tours: 378-6777 or (877) 4-TAXIBOB. Service to all points on request.

San Juan Taxi: 378-3550 or 378-TAXI. Bike and kayak racks on all vehicles.

Island Bicycles: 378-4941. Bicycles. Open daily.

Susie's Mopeds: 378-5244 or (800) 532-0087. Mopeds and automobiles.

Friday Harbor Marine: 378-6202. Electric boats, runabouts, kayaks, fishing kayaks, dive shop, sailing school and high-speed water taxis.

M&W Rental Cars: 378-2794 or (800) 323-6037. Automobile and van rentals and automobile sales.

Mitchell Hill

Read about the new directional signs and view the new trail map for one of the island's most dynamic multi-use trail networks.

Island Marble

Read artist Jessica Heron's cartoon interpretation of the park's Island Marble Butterfly conservation program. (Page 8)



National Park Service
U.S. Department
of the Interior

Basic information

The Pig War of 1859: A close call

San Juan Island National Historical Park

Superintendent
Lee Taylor

Contact Information

Superintendent
San Juan Island NHP
P.O. Box 429
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

e-mail
SAJH_Administration@nps.gov

Administration
(360) 378-2240, ext. 2221
FAX: (360) 378-2615

Visitor Services
(360) 378-2240, ext. 2233

Web site
www.nps.gov/sajh

The park is administered by
the National Park Service, U.S.
Department of the Interior.

Cover:
In the late 1850s the U.S. Army
underwent a uniform transition
that, among other things,
introduced a broad-brimmed felt
hat, pinned up on one side (with
Ostrich feather). The uniform
code was circulated throughout
the army with photographs of the
same model wearing the uniforms
of the various corps, such as
the Artillery (pictured here).
Members of the Third Artillery
wore this very same uniform while
serving on San Juan Island during
the crisis of 1859.

This guide is published in
cooperation with The Journal
of the San Juan Islands. The
National Park Service cannot
guarantee the relevance, time-
liness or accuracy of the mate-
rials provided by the advertis-
ers or other organizations, nor
does the NPS endorse other
organizations or their views,
products or services.

On July 27, 1859, George E. Pickett's Company D, 9th Infantry, arrived on San Juan Island with a mission to protect United States citizens from the British government on Vancouver Island. The reason? An American settler named Lyman Cutlar had shot a pig belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. Everyone overreacted, particularly U.S. Department of Oregon commander Brig. Gen. William S. Harney, who had issued Pickett his orders.

Ownership of the entire San Juan Island group had been in limbo since the signing of the Oregon Treaty in 1846. The treaty gave the United States lands south of the 49th parallel, extending the boundary to the "middle of the channel, which separates the continent from Vancouver Island."

There are actually two channels—Haro Strait nearest Vancouver Island and Rosario Strait nearer the mainland. The San Juan Islands lie between the two. Britain insisted on the Rosario Strait; the U.S., Haro Strait. Thus, both sides claimed the archipelago.

To solidify the British claim, the Hudson's Bay Company in 1853 established Belle Vue Sheep Farm on the southern end of the island. The Americans, meanwhile, believed the San Juans belonged to them. By 1859 about 18 Americans,

including Cutlar, had settled on San Juan Island in anticipation of official American possession. Neither group acknowledged the jurisdiction or taxing authority of the other.

Several incidents ensued over the next several years, culminating in Cutlar's pig murder in June 1859. British authorities threat-



ened Cutlar with arrest if he did not pay for the pig. This is what compelled Harney to dispatch Pickett to San Juan Island.

British Columbia Gov. James Douglas responded by sending three warships under Royal Navy Capt. Geoffrey Phipps Hornby to dislodge Pickett. Hornby's initial orders were to remove Pickett by force if he refused to leave peaceably. But soon after

Hornby arrived in Griffin Bay, Douglas, at the urging of the senior Royal Navy officer in the area, dispatched a messenger with a new order proposing a joint military occupation of the island.

Pickett refused and asked Harney for reinforcements. Soon nearly 500 U.S. troops—now under command of Lt. Col. Silas Casey—occupied the island bolstered by eight naval guns. After observing the guns being emplaced, Hornby sought permission to assault the heights and spike the guns. This was rejected by Pacific Station commander Rear Adm. R. Lambert Baynes.

A stalemate ensued for more than three months until U.S. Army commander Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott was dispatched from the East Coast to mediate the crisis. Scott and Douglas negotiated a standdown while the two governments arranged a joint military occupation of the island.

The Americans remained at Cattle Point, and the Royal Marines established a camp 13 miles north in March 1860.

The joint occupation ended 12 years later when Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany, acting as arbitrator, selected a three-man commission who settled the dispute by awarding the San Juan Islands to the United States. Thus ended the so-called Pig War—the pig the only casualty.

Fast facts about park hours and laws

Both park units are day-use only. Hours are:

English Camp: Dawn to 11 p.m..
Royal Marine Barracks contact station is open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, through September 7.

American Camp: Dawn to 11 p.m. Visitor Center is open 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, through September 2. The visitor center is open 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Wednesday-Sunday, during the winter season.

Pets must be kept on a leash within park boundaries. Bags

are provided to clean up after them. Please respect the leash law—it not only protects fragile plants and wildlife, but other visitors and their pets as well.

English and American camps are important archaeological areas dating back 8,000 years to the time of the Coast Salish Indians and Canadian First Nations peoples. Artifacts are on display at the American Camp visitor center. Because artifacts are protected under federal law, collecting, digging or

using metal detectors is strictly prohibited.

Please do not disturb natural features and ruins. You may collect fruits, nuts, unoccupied seashells and mushrooms.

Off-road travel (by four-wheeled vehicles or mopeds) is not allowed in the park.

Use or possession of fireworks is prohibited year-round. Horseback riding is allowed by permit only.

It is unlawful to hunt, trap or discharge firearms within the park boundaries.

2015 Summer Program Guide: something for everyone

Weekly Programs

Weekly programs scheduled below also are available on request. For information, call 360-378-2240, ext. 2226, or go to www.nps.gov/sajh. Also follow us on Facebook.

Pig War Story Guided Walk — Park rangers and volunteers describe events leading up to and including the Pig War and the peaceful joint occupation of San Juan Island by English and American troops. *Saturdays, 11 a.m. to noon, June 6 to August 29, American Camp.*

Wildlife in the San Juan Islands — Puzzled by an animal or bird? Wolf Hollow Wildlife Rehabilitation Center staff are here to answer your questions. Founded in 1982, Wolf Hollow is a non-profit organization located on San Juan Island in Northwest Washington State. We serve all of San Juan and Skagit Counties and northern Whidbey Island. *1 to 3 p.m., Thursdays, June 12 to August 28, English Camp barracks.*

Living History: Life during the Joint Military Occupation on San Juan Island — Park rangers and volunteers recreate military and civilian life during the island's early pioneer period. Activities include blacksmithing, coopering, weaving, needlework and exhibitions of military equipment and skills. *Saturdays, noon to 3 p.m., June 6 to August 29, English Camp parade ground.*

Birding in the Park — American Camp attracts a variety of birds throughout the summer. Join park staff in enjoying this wonderful island resource. *Fridays, 8 to 10 a.m., June 5 to August 28, meets at American Camp visitor center; or by appointment. Call 360-378-2240, ext. 2228 for details.*

A Walk to the Salmon Bank — Accompany a park ranger or volunteer on this cross-prairie journey to the historic Salmon Bank at South Beach, where springs attracted Indians and Europeans alike. This activity can be strenuous. *Thursdays, 2 to 3:30*



Hikers enjoy the view of the northern end of San Juan Island and the Haro Strait on the way to the summit of Young Hill. The trail winds through forests and across rocky balds from its starting point in the English Camp parking area. A weekly walk is scheduled on this trail, as well as the Frazer Homestead, Salmon Bank and the Jakle's Lagoon/Mt. Finlayson trails.

p.m., June 18 to August 27, American Camp parking area, or by request. Call 360-378-2240, ext. 2226.

Contra Dancing at English Camp — Folk singer Michael Cohen and local folk musicians present an evening of traditional folk tunes and dancing for those wishing a turn on the floor. Cohen plays regularly at the San Juan Farmer's Market. He has worked with the Smithsonian in cataloging American folk music. The core group of dancers meets on Mondays throughout the winter at the Grange hall in Friday Harbor, so there are always experienced dancers to help

along the novices. *Mondays, 7:30 p.m. to 9 p.m., June 15 to August 27, English Camp barracks.*

Young Hill/Royal Marine Cemetery Guided Hike — Serious hikers will enjoy this two-hour journey, led by Park Historian Mike Vouri up the south slope of 650-foot Young Hill. The hike can also divert to 410-foot Mitchell Hill. See the Royal Marine Cemetery and the Garry oak woodland. *Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m., June 7 to August 30, meets at the north end of the English Camp parking area.*

Frazer Homestead Walk — Many of today's island families are descended from U.S. Army soldiers. Learn more about how American Camp's "frontiersmen in blue" played a key role in pioneering Euro-American settlement on San Juan Island. Park rangers also will discuss how agricultural operations changed the character of island landscapes, including American Camp. Stay posted to the park's web site for information. *Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m., June 17 to August 26, meets at the American Camp visitor center.*

(continued on page 6)

Trails and Features

Young Hill trail—Hike this fairly steep trail up 650 feet to the top of Young Hill for a panoramic view of the island group's northwest corner, Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands. Novice walkers should take care to pace themselves as most of the gain is in the last half mile. An exhibit panel identifying geographic features is mounted on an overlook about two-thirds of the way up the hill. Another panel is on the summit. **(1.25 mi. from parking area to summit.)**

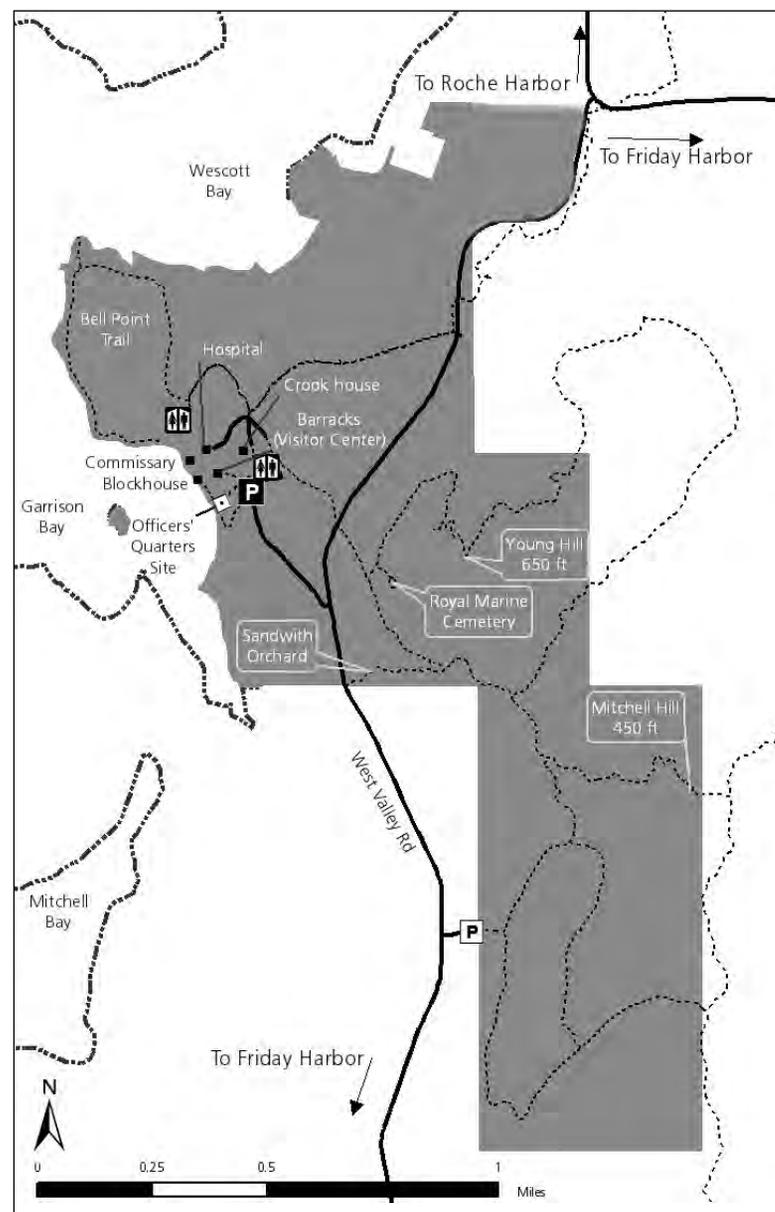
Royal Marine Cemetery—The Royal Marine cemetery is about 50 yards off the Young Hill trail, about a third of the way up. Five Royal Marines are interred, and a memorial stone is in place for two other marines. A stone also commemorates a civilian who was accidentally shot by his brother while hunting.

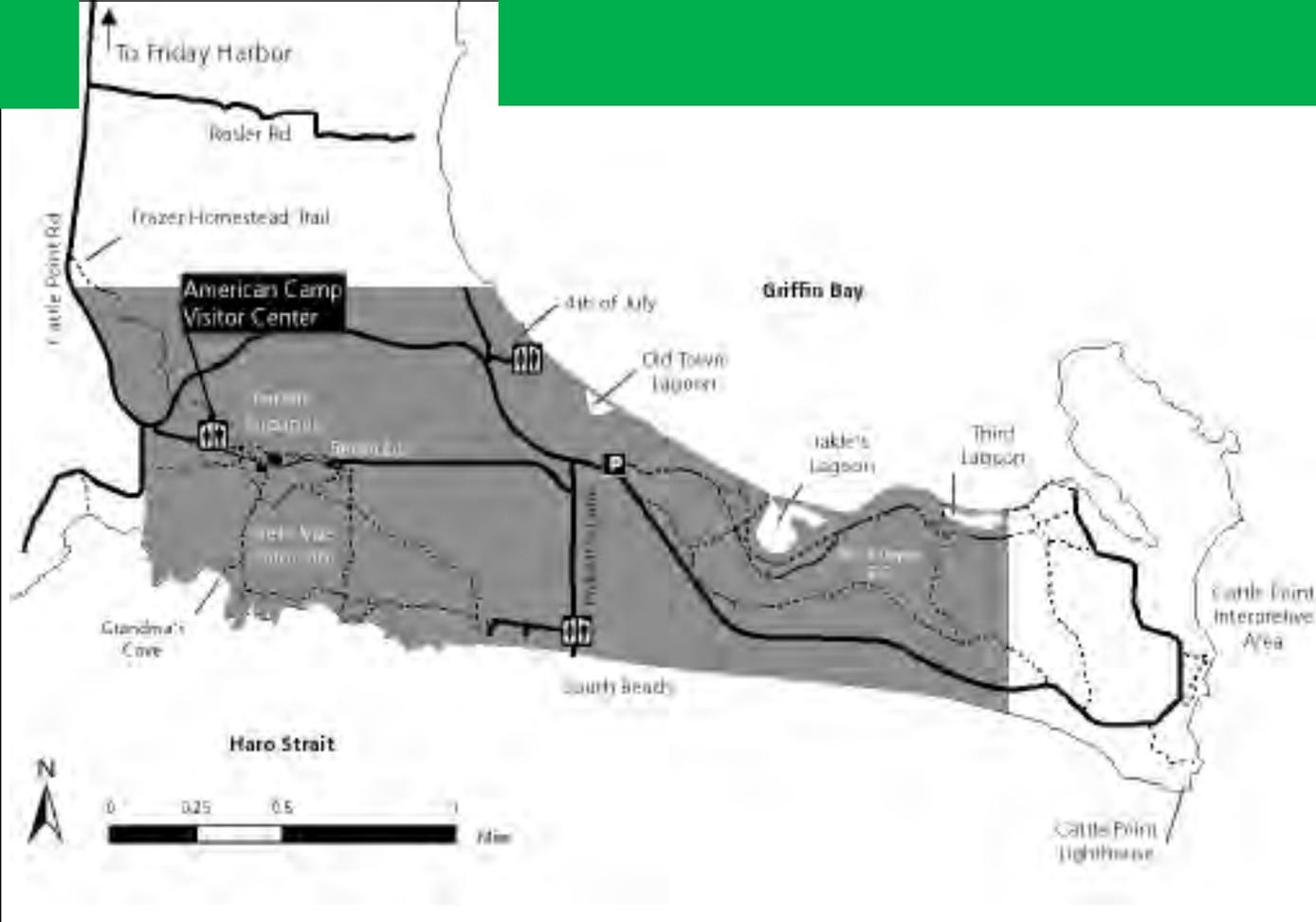
Bell Point trail—Walk the mile-long, fairly level trail to Bell Point for a view of Westcott Bay. If you like to harvest shellfish, check with the park ranger at the visitor center for information on licensing, locations, daily limits and red tide warnings. **(2-mi. loop.)**

Self-guided walk—Relive the Royal Marine-era by following the exhibit waysides scattered about the parade ground and Officers Hill. Each sign explains an existing building (or a spot where one once stood) or some aspect of daily life during the joint military occupation of San Juan Island. **(.25-mi. loop.)**

English formal garden—This reconstructed flower and herb garden—originally known as the “strawberry garden”—lies between the officers' quarters site and the parade ground. The camp's second commanding officer had the original built for his family to remind them of home.

Westcott Bay trail—Follow in the footsteps of the Royal Marines to the park's newly acquired lands on Westcott Bay. Ask a park ranger for directions to the trail connection completed in 2013 in partnership with the San Juan Island Trails Committee and San Juan County Land Bank. **(3-mi. one way.)**





Self-guided history walk—Relive the Pig War along the trail that starts and finishes in the visitor center parking area. Exhibit waysides along the trail tell the boundary dispute story. **(1.25-mi. loop.)**

Frazer Homestead trail—Trace the route of the old Military Road from the visitor center north to Rosler Road on this joint project of the park, San Juan County Land Bank and the San Juan Trails Committee. Highlights include two small prairies and a pine forest. **(2.9-mi. round trip)**

Prairie walks—Primitive tracks crisscross the prairie and trace the bluff from Grandma's Cove to South Beach and back to the visitor center via the Redoubt. A great place for viewing orca whales, the redoubt also offers a regional perspective with views of Mt. Baker, the Olympic and Cascade ranges, Vancouver Island, and on an exceptionally clear day, even Mt. Rainier, 130 miles up Admiralty Inlet. **(2.5-mi. loop.)**

Grandma's Cove—Stroll downhill to

one of the finest beaches on the island and a favorite of San Juan Islanders. Use caution when descending the bluff. **(.9-mi. round trip.)**

Jakle's Lagoon trail—Pick up a self-guided walk booklet, hike along the old roadbed and enjoy the quiet of a Douglas fir, cedar and hemlock canopy. **(1.5-mi. to the lagoon.)**

Mt. Finlayson trail—Hike along the grassy ridge to the top of Mt. Finlayson where you can see Mt. Baker to the east, Mt. Rainier to the southeast, the

Olympic Mountains to the south and Vancouver Island, British Columbia to the west. Be on the alert for horseback riders and ensure your dogs are on leash for the safety of all. **(3-mi. loop.)**

South Beach trail—Follow the track of U.S. Army water wagons from the South Beach springs and enjoy the prairies in this trek starting just below the Redoubt. Raptors dip and soar on the hunt for small mammals and deer feed among tall grasses. **(2-mi. round trip from visitor center)**

2015 Summer Program Guide: something for everyone

(Continued from page 3)

Special Programs

All programs are free and open to the public, except where noted. Programs are subject to change without prior notice. For updates on additional programs and accessibility information, call San Juan Island National Historical Park at (360) 378-2240, ext. 2226; visit our web site at www.nps.gov/sajh or find us on Facebook.

Belle Vue Sheep Farm: Who came next?
— San Juan Island historian Boyd Pratt describes how Belle Vue Sheep Farm at American Camp transitioned from a corporate to a private farm and will explore the legacy that can be seen and experienced each week at the Friday Harbor Farmers Market. *7 p.m., Wednesday, July 8, San Juan Island Library.*

Einstein's Cat: The Coming of Telegraphy on San Juan Island, Part Two
— Time and distance had a profound effect on events as they unfolded during the Pig War crisis of 1859. Learn when the telegraph arrived here and how it affected communications on San Juan Island in the second installment of this presentation introduced in 2014 by Park Ranger Doug Halsey. *7 p.m., Wednesday, July 15, San Juan Island Library.*

Landscape Painting Workshops — Join San Juan Island artist Nancy Spaulding to learn how she utilizes photography and sketching on site to create many of her landscapes of American Camp features and vistas. The July program will cover photography and sketching subjects on site. In August participants may bring their projects from the first session, but all are welcome. *2 p.m., Saturdays, July 18 and August 8, meets at the American Camp visitor center.*

Storytelling with Karen Haas — Join Washington State's beloved storyteller Karen Haas for an entertaining evening of pioneer lore as told by the people who lived it. *7 p.m., Friday, July 24, Royal Marine barracks.*

Northwest Pioneer Folkways Demonstrations — Author and educator Janet Oakley will set up at Encampment for



demonstrations of pioneer folkways from butter churning to Dutch oven baking and other tasks. *Noon to 3 p.m., Saturday, July 25, English Camp parade ground.*

Encampment 2015 — Park staff, volunteers and re-enactors from throughout the Pacific Northwest and Canada recreate life on San Juan Island at mid-19th century. The Candlelight Ball is scheduled 7:30 to 10 p.m. on Saturday. *All day, Saturday and Sunday, July 25-26, English Camp parade ground.*

Sheep to Shawl at English Camp — Join weavers from throughout the San

Juan Islands when they gather in the barracks to demonstrate how pioneers transformed raw wool into yarn, and witness how a period loom transforms the yarn into cloth for blankets, apparel and more. *All day, Sunday, August 2, English Camp parade ground.*

Limeys on San Juan: The Royal Navy in the Pacific: — The Royal Navy called at and then operated from the Esquimalt Royal Navy Dockyard (just north of Victoria, BC) from the survey of the site by HMS *Pandora* in 1842 until it abandoned the yard at sunset on March 1, 1905. The

yard also served as auxiliary base of the British Eastern Pacific Station at mid-19th century. Learn more about the lasting British legacy here in this PowerPoint program by park historian Mike Vouri. *7 p.m., Wednesday, August 12, San Juan Island Library.*

Mapping the San Juan Islands Redux — Join Boyd Pratt, Doug McCutcheon and Mike Vouri for a reprise and update of their evening of viewing 1890s images of the San Juan islands by the U.S. Coast Survey's John Gilbert, contrasted with photographs taken from the same perspective today. Vouri will open the discussion with a look at the first survey of the islands from 1853-1860. Pratt will follow with insights on Gilbert's land-use T-sheets. McCutcheon will then present a series of slides that capture from the same perspective today the sites of Gilbert's images. *7 p.m., Wednesday, August 19, San Juan Island Grange.*

Park Update: An Evening with Superintendent Lee Taylor: Learn how park operations fared in the 2015 summer season, from Cattle Point to the Mitchell Hill trail network. Lee will be pleased to field questions from the audience. *7 p.m., Wednesday, September 9, San Juan island Library.*

New era begins this summer on Mitchell Hill trails

Directional signs to be installed by staff, partners

Becoming disoriented in the Mitchell Hill trail network will soon be significantly reduced thanks to a joint effort by the park and the community.

Park staff and volunteers were scheduled July 1 to install 21 directional signs, plus a trailhead bulletin board in the more than 300-acre network, added to the southern boundary of the park's English Camp unit in 2010.

There has been no directional signage in Mitchell Hill's maze of old logging roads, deer tracks and social trails dating to the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) ownership era. As a result, it was easy for hikers to become lost over the years, sometimes emerging from the woodland miles from where they started.

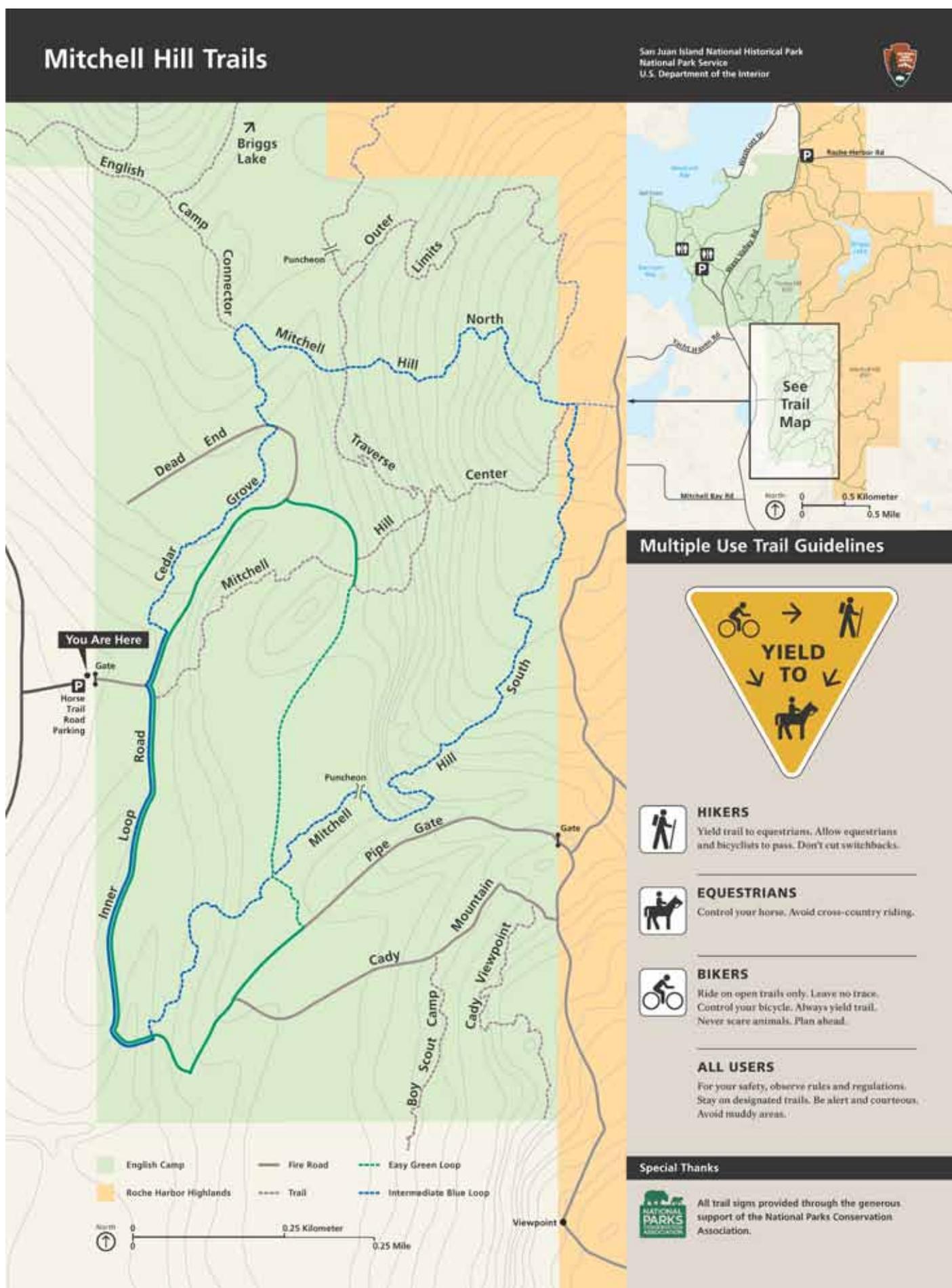
"On one occasion the county had to dispatch a search party," said Mike Vouri, park chief of interpretation.

The 1' X 1' directional signs will be mounted on posts and installed at key trail junctions throughout the property. Trails cross several seasonal creeks, wind through a stand of cedars and top out on the summit of Mitchell Hill, which is dominated by a giant Douglas fir.

The addition of a large trailhead map and the unobtrusive trail signs will increase safety without compromising the natural setting, according to Lee Taylor, park superintendent, who developed the system and signs with input from park staff and the San Juan Island Trails Committee. The National Parks and Conservation Association paid for the signs.

"I am pleased to say this was a team effort that would not have been possible, especially without the help of those who've hiked, biked and ridden horses there for many years," Taylor said.

The Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment, planning process included seven public meetings and three opportunities for the public to provide comment. The document not only provides for the directional signage, but also includes a blueprint for future facilities and recreational activities. More than 40 citizens commented throughout the process, Taylor said.



Mitchell Hill Trails

San Juan Island National Historical Park
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

English Camp
Roche Harbor Highlands

Briggs Lake
Funcheon
Outer Limits
North
Center
South
Pipe Gate
Cady Mountain
Boy Scout Camp
Cady Viewpoint
Viewpoint

English
Camp
Connector
Mitchell
Hill
Traverse
Hill
Cedar
Grove
Mitchell
Hill
Inner Loop
Road
Road
Pipe
Gate
Gate

Dead End
Grove
Pipe
Gate
Gate

You Are Here
Gate
Horse Trail Road Parking

See Trail Map

0 0.25 Kilometer 0.25 Mile

0 0.5 Kilometer 0.5 Mile

Multiple Use Trail Guidelines

YIELD TO

HIKERS
Yield trail to equestrians. Allow equestrians and bicyclists to pass. Don't cut switchbacks.

EQUESTRIANS
Control your horse. Avoid cross-country riding.

BIKERS
Ride on open trails only. Leave no trace. Control your bicycle. Always yield trail. Never scare animals. Plan ahead.

ALL USERS
For your safety, observe rules and regulations. Stay on designated trails. Be alert and courteous. Avoid muddy areas.

Special Thanks
All trail signs provided through the generous support of the National Parks Conservation Association.

English Camp
Roche Harbor Highlands

Fire Road
Trail

Easy Green Loop
Intermediate Blue Loop

North
0 0.25 Kilometer 0.25 Mile

The Mitchell Hill trail network (above) is located at the end of Horsetrail Road, just off West Valley Road. It is the only trail in the park (including the American Camp unit) that provides for bicycling as well as horseback riding and hiking. It was developed following a series of public meetings and valuable comments made by those who've used the trails extensively over the decades. Clip and save.



The Island Marble Butterfly



San Juan Island in Washington State is the home of a very interesting endangered species, one which the San Juan Island National Historical Park is working hard to protect.

The Marble Butterfly is believed to be an indicator species* for the Island's coastal prairies, as well as a rare Lazarus species**.



Island Marble Butterfly

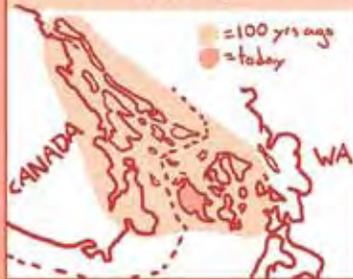
Euphydryas editha mariae

It makes sense that a species which has become so specialized to its environment would be vulnerable to the same changes.

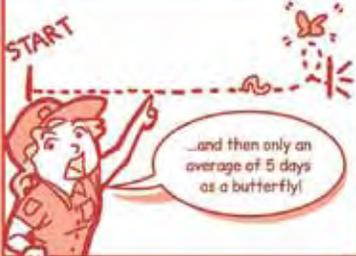
In 1907, about 100 Marble Butterflies were observed on the island. In 1911, only 40 were seen. In 1920, only 10 were seen.



While rediscovered in substantial numbers across the islands, it's recently been in decline and is now only found here, on San Juan Island.



The butterfly's decline could be due to a variety of factors affecting its unique development. After all, it spends nearly a year in its cocoon, a few weeks as a caterpillar...



The process of getting there isn't easy either. As a caterpillar, it goes through five different instar stages, or molts. Each period of development lasts about 4-5 days and is completely dependent on the health of its host plant, the field mustard.



At each instar, the caterpillar becomes more mobile in order to move around its host plant, as its dietary needs change with its development.



When ready, it moves to a nearby plant with a properly-angled branch and spins a cocoon in which it spends the next 10-11 months. If it can survive the winter's weather and human and animal activity...



...it will emerge the following spring for a few brief days of pollination and procreation!



This complete dependency on a single plant is seen among several types of butterflies and makes it especially vulnerable to changes in its habitat. Deer in particular pose a huge threat, as they love the field mustard plant.

The introduced grasses which cover most of the island are problematic as well, as they make it difficult for the mustard plants to take root and grow.



BUT!

Luckily for us and for them, the Marble Butterfly has adapted itself to not one, but two mustard plant species that were introduced by humans!



Field Mustard
Brassica rapa



Tumble Mustard
Ranunculus abortivus



This remarkable rediscovery and adaptation of the Marble Butterfly isn't something we fully understand yet.



These answers could be vital to other endangered species living in human-impacted environments.



So with the community's support, together with the hard work of the National Historical Park and other federal and local agencies, we can learn what this butterfly has to teach us about maintaining delicate ecosystems here on the island and around the world!

Jessica Herron is a Northwest-born illustrator and animator who recently finished an artist residency at San Juan Island National Historical Park. Visit her at jessherron.wordpress.com.