
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2009



Sandwith Homestead
San Juan Island National Historical Park




Sandwith Homestead

San Juan Island National Historical Park

San Juan Island National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **C: May be Preserved and Maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**



Superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park

9/10/09

Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE TRACKING DETAIL

Project/Property Name: Sandwith Homestead Cultural Landscapes Inventory

LOG #: 011006-04-NPS

Location: San Juan Island National Historical Park

Agency: US National Park Service

Description: San Juan Island National Historical Park

Reviewed Resources Summary:

Eligible Historic: _____

Non-Historic: _____

Register Listed: _____

Eligible Archaeological: _____

Non-Eligible Archaeological: _____

Project Sponsor Contact Information:

Contact Name: Erica Owens

Title: CLI Co-Coordinator

Organization: National Park Service

Street Address: Pacific West Regional Office
909 First Avenue, Floor 5

City/State/Zip: Seattle, Washington 98104

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

TOTAL- 0

MOA/PA: ☐

Survey: ☐

EZ-1: ☐

EZ-2: ☐

EZ-3: ☐

Exec Order ☐

Tie Breaker **Reviewed by**

Date Received

Reply Date

1

Gregory Griffith

12/14/2005

1/10/2006

Letter Title: Determination of Eligibility, Sandwith Homestead

Response Type: More Information Needed

Agency: _____

Filing Instructions: ENV

Notes: _____

Reviewed Historic Property Inventories

Reviewed Historic Register Properties

Reviewed Survey Reports

Reviewed Archaeological Sites

Griffith, Greg (DAHP)

From: Griffith, Greg (DAHP)
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2006 2:59 PM
To: 'erica_owens@nps.gov'
Cc: Houser, Michael (DAHP); Whitlam, Rob (DAHP); Griffith, Greg (DAHP)
Subject: FW: Sandwith Farmstead (DAHP log 011006-04-NPS)

Erica, as I promised during our telephone conversation, I am forwarding to you comments from Michael and Rob following their review of your Sandwith Homestead CLI. I would be happy to formalize these comments in a letter to you...just let me know. If you have any questions about comments, please feel free to call or email Rob, Michael, or myself. Otherwise, we will look forward to your response.

-----Original Message-----

From: Houser, Michael (DAHP)
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2006 1:53 PM
To: Whitlam, Rob (DAHP); Griffith, Greg (DAHP)
Subject: RE: Sandwith Farmstead

Greg:

Here are a couple of thoughts for Erica.

Wow.... Erica you have done another fine job. Fascinating history of the Sandwith Homestead. I enjoyed reading the document but have a few concerns. First off the evaluation notes that the property is significant on a statewide basis. As written, the evaluation offers no evidence to back this up. While it may be an example of a homestead from the era, what type of impact did the site have on a statewide basis? There are literally hundreds of homesteads from the era statewide.. and the Sandwith Homestead does not jump out in my mind as a good example, when measured up to others from the same area. This of course leads into a discussion of integrity. The evaluation notes in one area that the site is eligible under A,C, and D, then goes further to refute that it is eligible due to integrity under A. Which criteria does it meet? Under C... due to the loss of integrity of the above ground structures, it will be a hard, if not impossible, to sell the site is a representative example of its type. As previously stated, there are better (more intact examples). As an orchard it only has 13 of the 30 to 50 trees left. I see as the only possible way this site could be eligible is under D. However, since no sub-surface testing has been completed, to know if the site has integrity as an archaeological site.... that has yet to be proven.

I'm also a little confused as to under what scenario the homestead would be eligible. Would this be an expanded period of significance for the existing NHL? or a separate nomination? From the DOE sheet you provided it looks as if you are only asking us to concur that the remaining orchard is a contributing element? but to what? What about the other features that you mention?

Michael Houser

Architectural Historian, DAHP
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106
PO Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504
(360) 586-3076
(360) 586-3067 (fax)

Note New E-Mail: Michael.Houser@dahp.wa.gov

New web address: <http://www.dahp.wa.gov>

-----Original Message-----

From: Whitlam, Rob (DAHP)
Sent: Friday, December 23, 2005 9:33 AM
To: Griffith, Greg (DAHP)

Cc: Houser, Michael (DAHP)
Subject: RE: Farmstead

Greg:

Thanks, Michael has it now. My main concerns are that:

1. It is not a complete Farmstead, key elements such as the fields associated with the Farmstead, are not part of the site documentation.
2. The orchard does not have an existing grid pattern of remaining trees,
3. There has been apparently no professional archaeological documentation or testing done.
4. I'm not sure that it meets criteria A, C, or D based upon the materials in the report and on the forms.
5. There appear to be significant elements missing from the report and site forms, eg. barns, other out buildings, fence lines, etc.....
6. It is not clear to me if there is an articulated research context for the Farmstead archaeology to be tested against and
7. I believe more discussion would be beneficial to see where this project is heading and developing a rationale to get there.

regards and hope this helps.,

Rob

-----Original Message-----

From: Griffith, Greg (DAHP)
Sent: Friday, December 23, 2005 9:03 AM
To: Whitlam, Rob (DAHP)
Cc: Houser, Michael (DAHP)
Subject: Farmstead

Rob, I just spoke with Erica Owens about your concerns about the eligibility of the Sandwith Farmstead. She said that if you have questions, she recommended calling the archaeologist who reviewed her report, Kirstie Hartell at 206-220-4136.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Final Environmental Impact Statement/ General Management Plan; San Juan Island National Historical Park, San Juan County, WA; Notice of Approval of Record of Decision

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, as amended) and the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Part 1505.2), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service has prepared and approved a Record of Decision for the *Final Environmental Impact Statement* for the updated General Management Plan (GMP), San Juan Island National Historical Park. The current GMP was completed in 1979; many conditions on San Juan Island and within the park have changed, particularly in the last 15-20 years. The requisite no-action "wait period" was initiated October 31, 2008, with the Environmental Protection Agency's **Federal Register** notification of the filing of the Final EIS.

Decision: As soon as practical San Juan Island National Historical Park will begin to implement park operations, resource management, interpretive programs, and land acquisitions (willing seller) presented and analyzed as the *Preferred Alternative* in the Final EIS (and which includes no substantive changes from the course of action as presented in the Draft EIS). The full range of foreseeable environmental consequences was assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures are included in the approved plan; this course of action was deemed to be the "environmentally preferred" alternative. The Final EIS identified and analyzed two additional alternatives, and corresponding mitigation strategies, which were responsive to concerns and issues the public voiced during the extensive scoping process and Draft EIS review, and to NPS conservation planning requirements.

Alternative C is the selected plan. Identified as the agency-preferred alternative in the EIS, this updated GMP broadens the scope of resource management and interpretation programs to emphasize the connections and interrelationships between the park's cultural and natural resources. Historic buildings and structures will continue to be preserved, with some additional buildings open to the public for interpretation. New facilities, trails and programs will provide opportunities for visitors to understand

how the park's natural surroundings influenced the settlement and historic events on San Juan Island and help define the cultural landscapes preserved within the park. The new plan also proposes boundary adjustments at both English Camp and American Camp, which includes acquisition of land from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and one private parcel under a willing-seller condition only.

Copies: Interested parties desiring to review the Record of Decision may obtain a copy by contacting the Superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Box 429, Friday Harbor, WA 98250 or via telephone request at (360) 378-2240.

Dated: January 30, 2009.

Cicely A. Muldoon,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. E9-3990 Filed 2-24-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Agency Information Collection; Activities Under OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of renewal of a currently approved collection (OMB No. 1006-0014).

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has forwarded the following Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval: Lower Colorado River Well Inventory, OMB Control Number: 1006-0014.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by *March 27, 2009*.

ADDRESSES: You may send written comments to the Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior at the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, via facsimile to (202) 395-6566, or e-mail to OIRA_DOCKET@omb.eop.gov. A copy of your comments should also be directed to the Bureau of Reclamation, Attention: BCOO-4200, P.O. Box 61470, Boulder City, NV 89006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ruth Thayer, Group Manager, Boulder Canyon Operations Office, Bureau of Reclamation, 702-293-8426.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Title:* Lower Colorado River Well Inventory.

OMB No.: OMB No. 1006-0014.

Abstract: Pursuant to the Boulder Canyon Project Act (Pub. L. 70-642, 45 Stat. 1057), all diversions of mainstream Colorado River water must be in accordance with a Colorado River water entitlement. The Consolidated Decree of the United States Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*, 547 U.S. 150 (2006) requires the Secretary of the Interior to account for all diversions of mainstream Colorado River water along the lower Colorado River, including water drawn from the mainstream by underground pumping. To meet the water entitlement and accounting obligations, an inventory of wells and river pumps is required along the lower Colorado River, and the gathering of specific information concerning these wells and river pumps.

Description of respondents: The respondents will include well and river-pump owners and operators along the lower Colorado River in Arizona, California, and Nevada. Each well and river pump owner or operator must be identified, as well as the location of their diversion and type of water use determined.

Frequency: These data are collected only once for each well or river-pump owner or operator as long as changes in water use, or other changes that would impact contractual or administrative requirements, are not made. A respondent may request that the data for their well or river pump be updated after the initial inventory.

Estimated completion time: An average of 20 minutes is required to interview individual well and river-pump owners or operators. Reclamation will use the information collected during these interviews to complete the information collection form.

Annual responses: 1,500.

Annual burden hours: 500 hours.

Comments:

Reclamation invites your comments on:

(a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of our functions, including whether the information will have practical use;

(b) The accuracy of our burden estimate for the proposed collection of information;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of the information collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to

US Department of the Interior

National Park Service

RECORD OF DECISION

Final Environmental Impact Statement\ General Management Plan

San Juan Island National Historical Park

San Juan County, Washington

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has prepared this Record of Decision (ROD) for the *Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* for San Juan Island National Historical Park (NHP), Washington. This ROD includes a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferred alternative, a discussion of impairment of resources or values, a listing of measures to minimize environmental harm, and an overview of public involvement in the decision-making process.

DECISION (SELECTED ACTION)

The National Park Service (NPS) will implement the preferred alternative (Alternative C) as described in the *Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* issued in October 2008 (there are no substantive changes from the preferred alternative as presented in the draft GMP/EIS). The selected action broadens the scope of resource management and interpretation programs to emphasize the connections and interrelationships between the park's natural and cultural resources. New facilities, trails and programs will provide opportunities for visitors to understand the importance of the park's natural resources in defining the cultural landscapes and influencing the settlement and historic events of San Juan Island.

At English Camp, the Crook house would be retained, stabilized, and used as an exterior exhibit while the hospital would be rehabilitated and opened to the public for interpretation.

The 1979 double-wide trailer that serves as the temporary visitor center at American Camp would be removed and replaced with a permanent, enlarged visitor center at the existing site, allowing for improved exhibits and staff space. A collections study room for natural and cultural resource items, including a portion of the military-era collections would be relocated to the park.

Additional buildings would be open to the public for interpretation as well as research and academic study. The existing road to the redoubt would be removed and converted to a trail and the prairie would be restored to native plant species.

Historic buildings from the encampment period still existing on the island would be repatriated back to their original locations within the camps. Off-island interpretation would be enhanced through partnerships.

The selected plan calls for boundary adjustments at both Camps to include important natural and cultural resources and sites related to the purpose of the park. The legislative authority for any such initiative is provided in the park's enabling legislation allowing for land adjustments, contingent upon determinations by the Secretary of the Interior that such actions are necessary and funding is available.

Future construction projects, such as development of a permanent, enlarged visitor center, adaptive re-use of historic structures, and all other projects envisioned under the selected plan will entail additional site-specific design and environmental analysis. All such project development will also include opportunities for public review and involvement.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Two other alternatives for managing San Juan Island NHP were evaluated in the draft and final EIS. Alternative A, the "no-action" alternative, is the baseline for evaluating and comparing the changes and impacts of the two "action" alternatives. The No Action Alternative would assume a continuation of existing management and trends at San Juan Island NHP. The primary emphasis in this alternative would continue to be placed on the protection and preservation of cultural resources. Since 1966, the park has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a National Historic Landmark. The management of cultural landscapes around the immediate encampment areas at American Camp and English Camp would continue to emphasize cultural landscape management while respecting the natural environment and natural processes. No new construction would be authorized.

Alternative B increases visitor opportunities and outreach at both English Camp and American Camp, as well as in the town of Friday Harbor through additional visitor facilities, recreational opportunities, programs, and services. Natural and cultural resources interpretation would be enhanced through more extensive facilities and programs.

At English Camp, the road system would be reconfigured as a one-way loop road by connecting a road segment approximately one-fifth mile long from the entrance road to the administrative road. The road would follow the existing historic road alignment where possible. The Crook house would be rehabilitated as a visitor contact facility on the ground floor and for administrative use on the second floor.

At American Camp, the 1979 double-wide trailer that serves as the temporary visitor center at American Camp would be removed, the site restored to natural conditions, and a new enlarged visitor center would be constructed north of the redoubt. The new visitor center would include space for a collections study room for natural and cultural resource items, including a portion of the military-era collections. The existing road to the redoubt off Pickett's Lane would be removed and converted to a trail. The cultural landscapes would be enhanced to aid visitor understanding and interpretation through a variety of techniques. The prairie would be restored to native plant species.

Off-island interpretation would be enhanced through partnerships. The park would propose boundary adjustments at both camps to include important natural and cultural resources related to the purpose of the park.

BASIS FOR DECISION

The Organic Act established the NPS in order to “promote and regulate the use of parks...” The Organic Act defined the purpose of the national parks as “to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” The Organic Act provides overall guidance for the management of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

In reaching its decision to select Alternative C, the NPS considered the purposes for which San Juan Island NHP was established, and other laws and policies that apply to lands in the park, including the Organic Act, National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the *NPS 2006 Management Policies*. The planning team also sought and carefully considered the public’s comments during the extensive conservation planning process.

All of the alternatives were evaluated with a variety of criteria and considerations to determine which management alternative could provide the greatest advantage to the public and to the NPS. Alternatives were evaluated to determine how well they:

- Support the park’s purpose, significance, and desired future conditions
- Maximize education and interpretation of the park’s interpretive themes
- Maximize protection of cultural and natural resources
- Provide a high quality visitor experience
- Maximize partnership opportunities
- Develop efficient operations
- Attain the public’s vision for the park

Compared to all of the alternatives considered for management of the park, Alternative C best provides for long-term protection of the cultural and natural resources that support the purpose and significance of the park. The selected alternative also best represents broad public sentiments about the future of San Juan Island NHP. Two core components and distinguishing features of the selected action, the restoration of the prairie at American Camp and repatriation of historic structures, will fulfill broad public opinions about the need to expand the scope of resource management to display the interconnectedness of the cultural and natural features of the landscape.

Constructing a permanent, enlarged visitor center at American Camp at the existing disturbed site would minimize environmental impacts. The larger visitor center would allow for some of the collections to be returned to the island for park research and visitor display. The visitor center would incorporate sustainable “green” building design including low shielded outdoor lighting. Unlike Alternative B, the road system at English Camp would remain as it is keeping the primitive character of the road, but with some modest improvements to handle increased two-way traffic.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The “environmentally preferred” alternative is the NPS selected action (Alternative C in the *San Juan Island National Historical Park Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*). The selected action provides management strategies that are environmentally responsible, ensuring that future generations will be able to enjoy its resources

Environmentally preferred is defined as the course of action that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in §101 of the National Environmental Policy Act, which states that “...it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to...

- 1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- 2) assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- 3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- 4) preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintaining, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- 5) achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
- 6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approaching the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.”

Alternative A (the No Action Alternative) would continue ongoing management of programs and actions. The park would continue to be managed in accordance with approved plans and policies. Cultural resources would continue to be protected and preserved; however, no additional historic structures would be opened to the public. Natural resources would continue to be managed as a critical element of the cultural landscape as well as for public recreational opportunities.

Alternatives B and C both call for expansion of cultural and natural resource management to enhance protection of resources. Additional measures would be employed to enhance the cultural landscape and to restore the orchards and prairie. More historic buildings would be opened to the public, providing new visitor opportunities and personal connections with park resources.

Interpretation of natural resources topics, including fire management, wildlife, and exotic species, would expand in Alternatives B and C. Prairie restoration would also be expanded in both alternatives, allowing the opportunity for additional preservation and interpretation of this rare Northwest resource. The park would also work cooperatively with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the protection of the island marble butterfly and others, such as Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in the management of the intertidal areas.

In both alternatives, there would be expanded recreational opportunities emphasizing non-motorized multi-use trails for bicyclists and hikers. New infrastructure, such as improved roads and parking, and conversion of temporary visitor facilities to permanent structures would also improve public access to park resources.

Alternatives B and C differ the most in the extent of development, and site disturbance of the new visitor center and its location, as well as certain other features, such as the location of the educational camp and the emphasis on cooperative partnerships to increase marine resource protection, to protect endangered species and to address the potential impacts of global climate change.

While Alternatives B and C both call for a permanent visitor center to replace the temporary double-wide trailer at American Camp, Alternative B proposes construction closer to the historic scene, which would improve access for visitors, but which would also create additional impacts by developing a previously undeveloped area. The visitor center in Alternative B would also include a collections study room for some museum collections, whereas in Alternative C the collections study room could be located at either the permanent visitor center or at park headquarters in Friday Harbor. Alternative B also proposes a loop road through English Camp to improve visitor access, including visitor safety, but which would also result in additional impacts to resources. A small maintenance building would also be constructed in this alternative.

Historic structures, such as the Crook house, hospital, officer's quarters, and others would be treated differently in Alternatives B and C. In Alternative B, the Crook house would be preserved both inside and out, with a visitor contact station on the first floor and administrative offices on the second floor. In Alternative C it would become an exterior exhibit with perhaps some flexibility for adaptive use in the future if remedial actions are successful. In Alternative C, two buildings at the park, the officer's quarters and the hospital, would be opened to visitation, instead of being exterior exhibits only as in Alternative B. Alternative C would also include the possible repatriation of historic buildings located elsewhere on the island that have maintained integrity since their removal from the camps.

Both alternatives would improve parking and access to a number of park areas, including Young Hill, Pickett's Lane, Jakle's Lagoon, South Beach, Fourth of July Beach, and the Mount Finlayson trailhead.

Alternative C also enhances visitor access to both American and English camps by replacing the visitor center on the existing site with a larger, permanent structure and improving the existing entrance road to English Camp by adding turnouts that would allow for safer two-way traffic flow. The modified access road (compared to Alternative B) would have fewer impacts while still providing similar long-term benefits to visitors.

Alternative C also includes some key elements for long-term resource protection, including developing a cooperative management plan for Westcott and Garrison bays, seeking to exchange the tidelands with the DNR, establishing a Marine Preserve, and actively participating in the Climate Friendly Parks program.

Alternative C includes the park taking a more active role to support county efforts to implement the concept of an Old Military Road Trail connecting the camps as part of an island-wide trail system which would improve public access and provide new recreation opportunities.

After careful review of potential resource and visitor impacts and assessing proposed mitigation for cultural and natural resource impacts, the environmentally preferred alternative is deemed to be Alternative C. This alternative clearly surpasses Alternative A in realizing the six goals stated above. While Alternative B is similar in many respects to Alternative C, Alternative C overall provides the highest level of protection of cultural and natural resources while allowing for human use and enjoyment of park resources. Taken as a whole, this alternative is environmentally preferred because it would best meet all six goals stated in the National Environmental Policy Act.

FINDINGS ON IMPAIRMENT OF PARK RESOURCES AND VALUES

The NPS may not allow the impairment of park resources and values unless directly and specifically provided for by legislation or proclamation establishing the park. Impairment that is prohibited by the NPS Organic Act and the General Authorities Act is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. In determining whether an impairment would occur, park managers examine the duration, severity and magnitude of the impact; the resources and values affected; and direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the action. According to NPS policy, "An impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is: a) Necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park; b) Key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or c) Identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents."

This policy does not prohibit all impacts to park resources and values. The National Park Service has the discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, so long as the impacts do not constitute an impairment. Moreover, an impact is less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result, which cannot be further mitigated, of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values.

After analyzing the environmental impacts described in the *Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* and public comments received, the NPS has determined that implementation of the selected action will not constitute an impairment to San Juan Island NHP's resources and values. Provisions in the selected alternative are incorporated to protect and enhance the park's cultural and natural resources, and provide for high-quality visitor experiences. Overall, the selected alternative will have beneficial effects on such resources as cultural landscapes, historic buildings and structures, archeological resources, native prairie, vegetation, and wildlife habitat.

No major long-term adverse impacts to the park's resources or the range of visitor experiences and no irreversible commitments of resources are expected. While the selected action will have some adverse effects on park resources, most of these impacts will be localized, minor to moderate, or short-term impacts. None of the foreseeable environmental consequences of the selected alternative will adversely affect resources or values to a degree that will prevent the NPS from fulfilling the purposes of San Juan Island NHP, threaten the natural integrity of the park, or eliminate current or future opportunities for people to enjoy the park.

MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

The NPS has investigated all practical measures to avoid or minimize environmental impacts that could result from the selected action. Measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been identified and incorporated into the selected action as described in the *Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*. Key measures to minimize environmental harm include:

Management of Cultural Resources

- The protection of San Juan Island National Historical Park's cultural resources is essential for understanding the past, present, and future relationship of people with the park environment and the expressions of our cultural heritage. The park would pursue strategies to protect its cultural resources that would allow the integrity of the park's cultural resources to be preserved unimpaired. They would also ensure that the park is recognized and valued as an outstanding example of resource stewardship, conservation education and research, and public use.

Cultural Landscapes and Historic Buildings and Structures

- All project work relating to cultural landscapes and historic buildings/structures would be conducted in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Typical mitigation measures include measures to avoid adverse impacts, such as rehabilitation and adaptive reuse for historic buildings/structures, designing new development to be compatible with surrounding historic properties, and screening new development from surrounding historic resources and cultural landscapes to minimize impacts.
- When a building's original use can not be accommodated, adaptive use is the best strategy to ensure that buildings remain in good condition. When not being adaptively used, the next best approach for preserving these structures is regular preservation maintenance, which ensures that roofs and walls as well as supporting structural elements are maintained in a sound, weather-resistant condition. An example of adaptive use is using historic structures to house park operations.

Archaeological Resources

- Archaeological surveys would precede any ground-disturbing activity in a proposed project location. Proposals for project locations are based upon existing knowledge of distribution of archeological resources and known archeological resources would be avoided to the greatest extent possible. If National Register eligible or listed archaeological resources could not be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy would be developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and associated American Indian tribes, as appropriate.

Museum Collections

- Mitigation measures related to museum collections consist of conservation of a collection through proper storage, handling, and exhibit of objects as specified in the NPS Museum Handbook and NPS Director's Order – 24, Museum Collections Management.

Traditionally Associated Peoples

- The NPS would continue to consult with culturally associated Native American tribes on a government-to-government basis to identify ethnographic resources and develop appropriate strategies to mitigate impacts on these resources. Such strategies could include continuing to provide access to traditional use or spiritual areas and screening new development from traditional use areas to minimize impacts on ethnographic resources.
- Consultation with Native Americans linked by ties of kinship, culture, or history to park lands would address the inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, and all provisions outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001) of 1990 would be followed.

Management of Natural Resources

Air Quality

- The NPS would implement a dust abatement program. Standard dust abatement measures could include the following elements: using water or other soil stabilizers, covering haul trucks, employing low speed limits on unpaved roads, minimizing vegetation clearing, and revegetating with native species.
- NPS vehicle emissions would be minimized by using the best available technology whenever possible.
- The NPS would encourage the public and commercial tour companies to employ methods that reduce emissions, including reducing idling of vehicles.
- Sustainable designs that reduce energy demands would be employed, thus reducing pollutant production.
- NPS would develop and implement an equipment emissions mitigation plan to reduce diesel particulate, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and NOx associated with construction activities in the park. The equipment emissions mitigation plan would require that all construction related engines are tuned to the engine manufacturer's specifications in accordance with an appropriate time frame; do not idle for more than five minutes (unless it is necessary for the particular operation); are not tampered with in order to increase engine horsepower; and include particulate traps, oxidation catalysts and other suitable control devices on all construction equipment used at the project site.

Soundscapes / Natural Quiet

- The NPS would implement standard noise abatement measures during park operations, including: scheduling to minimize impacts in noise-sensitive areas, using the best available noise control techniques wherever feasible, using hydraulically or electrically powered impact tools when feasible, and locating stationary noise sources as far from sensitive areas as possible.
- The NPS would locate and design facilities to minimize objectionable noise.
- Idling of motors would be minimized when power tools, equipment, and vehicles are not in use.
- The NPS would muffle above ambient noise whenever possible to reduce noise impacts.

Night Skies (Lightscapes)

- Existing outdoor lighting in the park would be replaced with fixtures (directed inward and downward) that do not contribute to night sky light pollution.
- The NPS would use energy-efficient, low-impact lighting, such as diffused light bulbs, and techniques such as down-lighting, to prevent light spill and preserve the natural lightscape.

Hydrologic Systems including Wetlands

- As noted in the Final EIS (p. 126), each of the intermittent lakes, streams and creeks draining into Westcott and Garrison Bays are not within the boundaries of San Juan Island NHP. There are no intermittent lakes or streams elsewhere in the park. Consequently there are no §303(d) listed features within the park boundary. As a precautionary measure, any project undertaken adjacent to or near such features would be timed to occur during the dry season, usually late summer, and the NPS will employ appropriate best management practices.
- The NPS will develop sediment control and prevention plans for projects that could affect water quality, implement erosion control measures to minimize discharge to nearby water bodies, and regularly inspect construction equipment for leaks of petroleum and other noxious materials to prevent water pollution.
- Runoff control systems will be integrated into designs of parking areas and other developments near water features to minimize water pollution; low impact development (LID) techniques will be used for stormwater management.
- Prior to undertaking projects necessary to implement the GMP, the NPS will delineate wetlands and appurtenant sensitive areas, and perform project activities in a manner conducive to avoiding or minimizing water quality impacts caused by equipment and erosion or siltation.
- In planning individual projects, the NPS will undertake watershed analysis prior to design approval, and proposed activities will be evaluated based on occurrence of surface water, ponds, seeps, springs, and wetlands.

Soils

- New facilities would be built on soils suitable for development. Minimize soil erosion by limiting the time that soil is left exposed and by applying other erosion control measures, such as erosion matting, silt fencing, and sedimentation basins in construction areas to reduce erosion, surface scouring, and discharge to water bodies. Once work is completed, revegetate construction areas with appropriate native plants in a timely period.

Vegetation

- The NPS would monitor areas used by visitors for signs of native vegetation disturbance. Public education, revegetation of disturbed areas with native plants, erosion control measures, and barriers would be used to control potential impacts on plants from erosion or creation of social trails.
- The NPS would develop revegetation plans for disturbed areas and require the use of genetically appropriate native species. Revegetation plans should specify species to be used, seed/plant source, seed/plant mixes, site-specific restoration conditions, soil preparation, erosion control, ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements, etc. Salvaged vegetation should be used to the extent possible.
- The NPS would implement a noxious weed control program. Standard measures could include the following elements: use only weed-free materials for road and trail construction, repair, and maintenance; ensure equipment arrives on site free of mud or seed-bearing material; certify all seeds and straw material as weed-free; identify areas of noxious weeds pre-project; treat noxious weeds or noxious weed topsoil before construction (such as topsoil segregation, storage, herbicide treatment); when depositing ditch spoils along the roads, limit the movement of material to as close as possible to the excavation site; scrupulously and regularly clean areas that serve as introduction points for invasive plants (campgrounds, staging areas, and maintenance areas); revegetate with genetically appropriate native species; inspect rock and gravel sources to ensure these areas are free of noxious weed species; and monitor locations of ground-disturbing operations for at least three years following the completion of projects.

Wildlife and Fish

- Techniques would be employed to reduce impacts on fish and wildlife, including visitor education programs, restrictions on visitor and park activities, and law enforcement patrols.
- The NPS will implement a wildlife protection program. Standard measures would include project scheduling (season and/or time of day), project monitoring, erosion and sediment control, fencing or other means to protect sensitive resources adjacent to project areas, disposing of all food-related items or rubbish, salvaging topsoil, and revegetating.
- The NPS will consult with National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration Fisheries Service for projects within essential fish habitat.

Special Status Species

- Mitigation actions will occur during normal park operations as well as before, during, and after projects to minimize immediate and long-term impacts on rare, threatened, and endangered species. These actions may vary by project area, and additional mitigation measures may be added depending on the action and location. Many of the measures listed for vegetation, wildlife, and water resources would also benefit rare, threatened, and endangered species by helping to preserve habitat.
- Facilities/actions/operations would be located and designed to avoid or minimize the removal of rare, threatened, and endangered species habitat. If avoidance is infeasible, the NPS would minimize and compensate for adverse effects as appropriate and in consultation with the appropriate resource agencies.
- Work will be planned to occur in areas in or near suitable threatened and endangered bird habitat as late as possible in the summer/fall.
- The NPS will conduct work outside of critical periods for the specific species when possible.
- Restoration and/or monitoring plans would be developed and implemented as warranted. Plans should include methods for implementation, performance standards, monitoring criteria, and adaptive management techniques.
- Measures would be implemented to reduce adverse effects of nonnative plants and wildlife on rare, threatened, and endangered species.
- The NPS will conduct surveys and monitoring for rare, threatened, and endangered species as warranted.
- Critical habitat features, such as nest trees, would be protected and preserved whenever possible.
- The NPS will strictly adhere to all elements of the *Conservation Agreement and Strategy for the Island Marble Butterfly*.

Management of Scenic Resources

Mitigation measures are designed to minimize human-made visual intrusions. These include the following:

- Where appropriate, use structures such as boardwalks and fences to route people away from sensitive natural and cultural resources while still permitting access to important viewpoints.
- The NPS would design, locate, and construct facilities to minimize adverse effects on natural and cultural resources and visual intrusion.
- Vegetative screening would be provided, where appropriate, to protect significant views or vistas.

Sustainable Design and Aesthetics

- All construction projects will use sustainable practices and resources whenever practicable by recycling and reusing materials, by minimizing materials, by minimizing energy consumption during the project, and by minimizing energy consumption throughout the lifespan of the project.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The GMP planning team provided a number of opportunities for the public to participate in the San Juan Island NHP general management planning process. Throughout the conservation planning process, the NPS has diligently engaged the public in the development of the general management plan.

A Notice of Intent officially announcing preparation of the DEIS and general management plan process was published in the *Federal Register* on February 5, 2003. The NPS organized an interdisciplinary planning team to identify a broad spectrum of issues to be addressed in updating the GMP (the last GMP was prepared in 1979). The public scoping phase began in March 2003 when the NPS produced and distributed an initial newsletter announcing the start of the planning process and soliciting feedback on issues to be addressed in the plan. The newsletter was directly mailed to the park's 216 person mailing list. In addition, 4,000 copies of the newsletter were inserted into *The Journal of the San Juan Islands* newspaper, which reaches approximately 3,000 island residents and approximately 1,000 residents off-island. An additional 2,500 copies were distributed to area libraries, civic buildings, business, churches, museums, universities, communities, dignitaries and elected officials. The newsletter was also placed on the park's website to reach a wider audience.

Three public workshops were held in April 2003, with two in Friday Harbor, Washington and one in Seattle, Washington. Presentations about the mission of the NPS and purpose and significance of San Juan Island National Historical Park were followed by small group work sessions that allowed people to present and discuss issues, experiences, and ideas for the park. Approximately thirty-nine people attended the San Juan Island workshops, and an additional four participated in the Seattle workshop. Eighteen written responses were also collected during the scoping period.

A second newsletter was produced in November 2003 summarizing the comments received, written and verbal, during the scoping period. The comments covered a broad range of issues, concerns, personal experiences, and recommendations for the park. When compiled, over 224 different comments or ideas were represented. The comments can be broadly organized in the following topics: resource preservation and management; visitor experience and services; park facilities, operations, management and maintenance; and park administration and planning. Though many new actions and ideas were suggested by the public during this comment period, no new issues were identified.

The NPS's Notice of Availability was published in the *Federal Register* on January 28, 2008, announcing release of the draft GMP/EIS for public review. The EPA's notice of filing of the DEIS was published on January 18, 2008, formally initiating the public comment period (which was extended from March 13 until March 24, 2008). On January 14, 2008, 315 copies of the draft GMP/EIS were mailed to agencies, governmental representatives, organizations, and interested individuals. Print copies of the draft GMP/EIS were placed in the Friday Harbor and Anacortes public libraries to enhance the opportunity for public review; the document was also posted on the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment

(PEPC) webpage, and linked to the park's home page, allowing people to access the document and comment electronically.

A total of 2,000 newsletters were printed containing a summary of the draft GMP noting the public meetings and how individuals could obtain a full copy of the draft GMP/EIS. Each newsletter included a postage-paid return form for public comments. Newsletters were distributed to libraries, civic buildings, businesses, churches, museums, universities, communities, nonprofit organizations, and elected officials. The newsletter was also placed on the park's website and on the PEPC website.

Press releases were distributed and four newspapers—the *Journal of the San Juan Islands*, the *Anacortes American*, the *Skagit Valley Herald*, and the *Bellingham Herald*—placed advances in their papers and their online websites announcing the locations, times, and dates for the public workshops. The *San Juan Islander*, an online newspaper, also announced the public workshops.

In February 2008, the GMP planning team held three open houses in Anacortes, Washington and Friday Harbor, Washington. The purpose of the meetings was to provide an opportunity for the public to meet with the NPS planning team to discuss the draft GMP/EIS, clarify information, ask questions, and provide comments. Approximately 95 people attended the meetings and over one hundred comments were recorded during the sessions.

At the close of the public comment period, the NPS received a total of 30 pieces of written correspondence, including letters from agencies, organizations and individuals; "return forms" from the draft summary newsletter; entries to the PEPC website, and emails to the park. Comments were grouped into eleven broad categories, and of those categories, four major areas of emphasis emerged from the comments: alternative, resource preservation, and visitor experience and land protection/boundary. All substantive comments were considered in preparing the FEIS.

The EPA published a summary of their comments in the *Federal Register* on April 18, 2008; concerns were expressed about possible impacts to air and water quality, and additional data on current water and air quality within the park and mitigation for air and water quality impacts was requested. EPA rating for the plan was EC2, Environmental Concerns for Insufficient Information. The FEIS provided additional information to address EPA concerns.

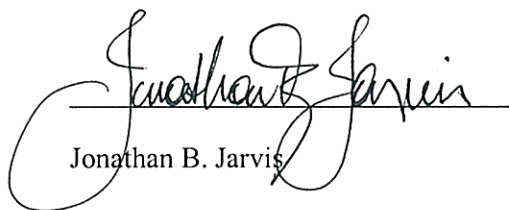
The EPA's notice of filing of the FEIS was published in the *Federal Register* on October 31, 2008, formally initiating the 30-days "no-action" waiting period. The park's Notice of Availability of the Final EIS was published in the *Federal Register* on November 3, 2008, announcing the release of the finalized document to the public. The NPS received a letter from the EPA (December 1, 2008) re-iterating previous concerns about water quality. These concerns are addressed in mitigation measures noted above under hydrologic systems. No other communications about the FEIS were received.

Throughout the conservation planning process, the public's comments and recommendations have provided the guidance for the GMP, represented in the purpose and significance of the park as well the interpretive themes and actions in the proposed alternative.

CONCLUSION

Among the alternatives considered, the selected plan (Alternative C) best protects park resources while also providing high-quality visitor experiences including effective educational and interpretive programs focused on San Juan Island NHP's significance, meets NPS goals for managing the park, and meets environmental policy goals. The selected alternative will not result in the impairment of the park's resources and values. The official primarily responsible for implementing the updated General Management Plan is the Superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Approved: 12/5/08

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jonathan B. Jarvis", is written over a horizontal line.

Jonathan B. Jarvis

Regional Director, Pacific West Region

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

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, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Inventory Unit Description: (see next page for text)

Sandwith Homestead

San Juan Island National Historical Park

The Sandwith Homestead is a 5.2-acre historic site in the northwest of San Juan Island within San Juan Island National Historical Park. The site is significant as the location of a late-nineteenth-century homestead farm and subsistence orchard, settled and farmed by Isaac Sandwith from 1875 to 1902. Situated on the lower slopes of Young Hill near English Camp, the Sandwith Homestead consists of the core of the original homestead, including the home site and a remnant fruit orchard. Contributing features include the remnant orchard, as well as several stone features and artifacts scattered throughout the site.

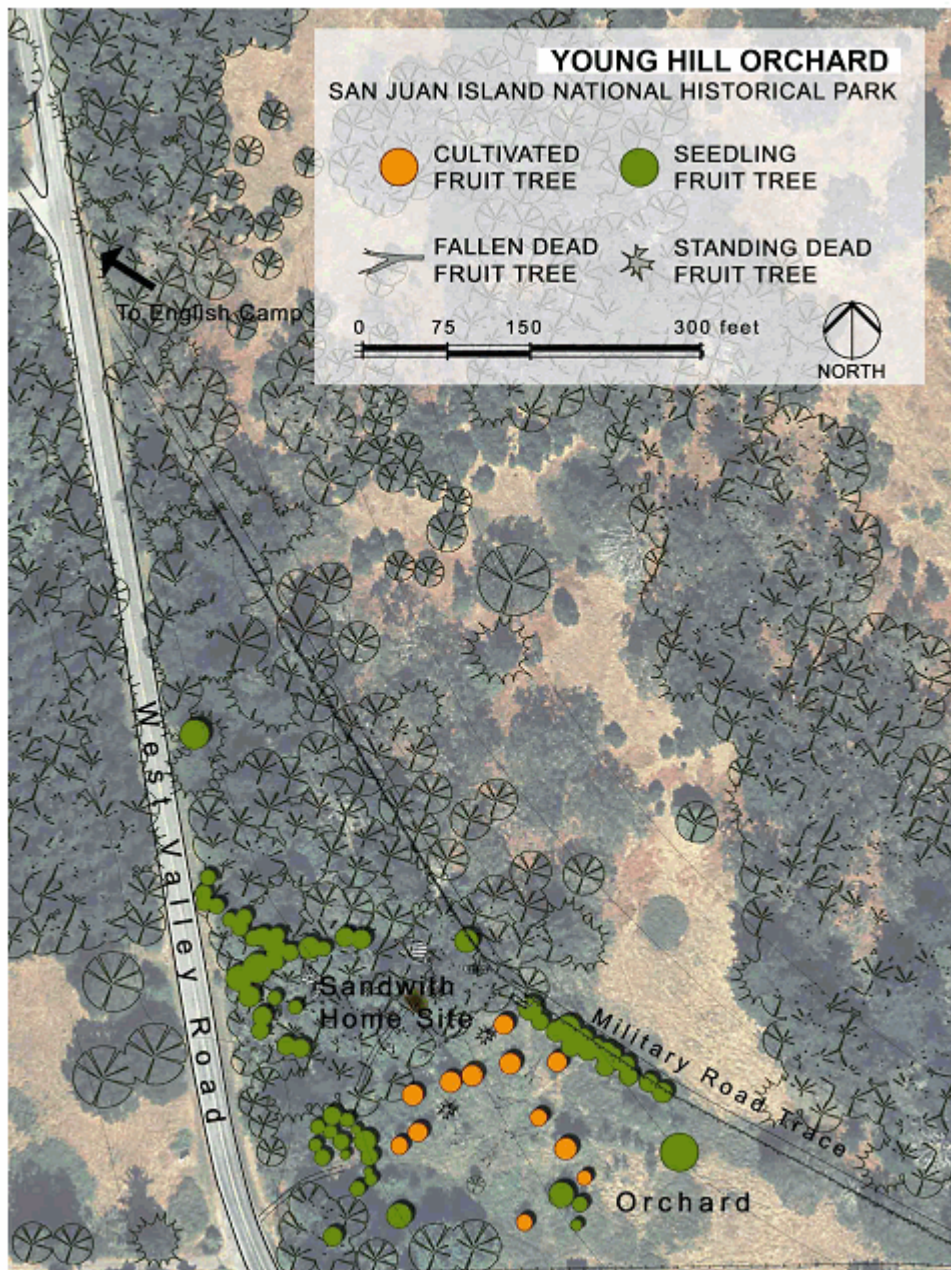
The orchard contains 13 contributing cultivated fruit trees and 23 compatible new fruit trees. The contributing trees include varieties of pear, apple, cherry, plum, and apricot. Their layout reveals a grid with 30-foot spacing, with rows oriented along the contour lines of the hill. The oldest surviving tree in the orchard, a pear that dates to around 1875, as well as some of the older cherries and an apple, exhibit classic characteristics of a nineteenth-century orchard. At least three of the fruit varieties, a Ben Davis apple and two pears, one a Flemish Beauty and the other a White Doyenne, are historic varieties that are unusual today.

In March 2009, 23 new fruit trees were added to the orchard as part of a rehabilitation effort, bringing the total number of fruit trees to 36. The new fruit trees were propagated from scionwood taken from the extant Sandwith orchard trees and the Crook orchard trees at English Camp and planted in the original grid layout. The new fruit trees are non-contributing, but compatible features within the Sandwith Homestead orchard.

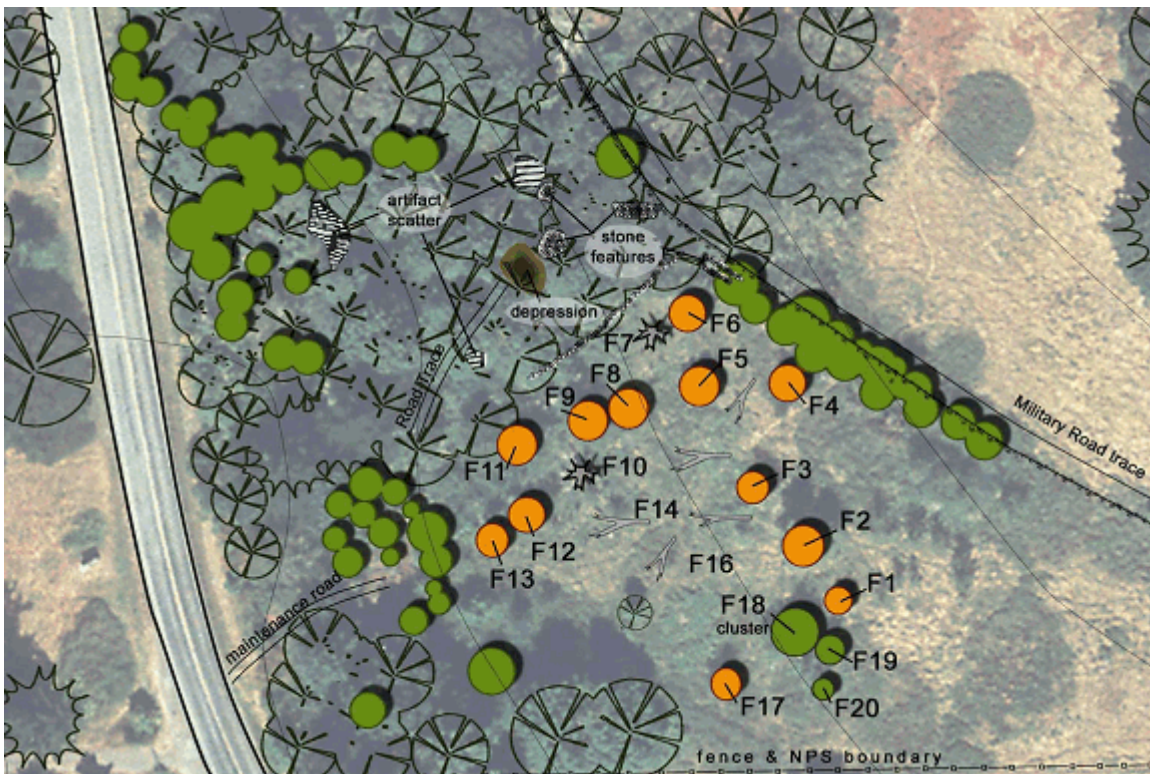
The extant historic fruit trees, together with the vegetation patterns, archeological features, and the natural context, continue to convey the significance of the site. The landscape characteristics that contribute to the integrity of the landscape include vegetation, spatial organization, natural systems and features, and archeological sites. Today, the Sandwith Homestead remains in fair condition.



Diagram illustrating the grid layout of the Sandwith Homestead orchard in 2005 showing the location of living trees (green) stumps (black dots) and dead trees (grey). The white lines indicate rows of trees with 30-foot intervals. (PWRO 2005)



Site plan showing conditions in 2005 at the Sandwith Homestead when CLI fieldwork was first undertaken. (PWRO 2005)



Detailed site plan of the Sandwith Homestead orchard in 2005, showing the location of the extant cultivated fruit trees (in orange) and the associated numbering system. (PWRO 2005)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Sandwith Homestead
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	400174
Parent Landscape:	400174

Park Information

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

CLI Hierarchy Description (see next page for text)

Sandwith Homestead

San Juan Island National Historical Park

The Sandwith Homestead is a cultural landscape within the San Juan Island National Historical Park. Four landscape characteristics retain integrity and contribute to the cultural landscape: vegetation, spatial organization, natural systems and features, and archeological sites.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Field work and data entry was conducted between 2003 and 2005 by PWRO Cultural Landscapes Program staff. In 2009, the CLI was finalized after the Record of Decision for the General Management Plan was signed, which identified that the site would be managed by the park as a cultural resource. The final CLI was updated to include these management changes as well as information associated with rehabilitation efforts that were undertaken at Sandwith orchard in the spring of 2009.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/10/2009
National Register Concurrence: Ineligible -- Managed As Cultural Resource

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

In 2006, the SHPO determined the Sandwith Homestead ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. San Juan Island National Historical Park will manage the site and its associated features as a cultural resource according to the park's General Management Plan, which had a Record of Decision signed on December 5, 2008.

Data Collection Date: 06/01/2003 **Recorder:** J. Hammond, M. Hankinson, A. H
Data Entry Date: 04/01/2005 **Recorder:** J. Hammond

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

From a point of beginning on the boundary between section 25 and 36 (NPS park boundary) and 30 feet east of the centerline of the West Valley Highway, UTM 489422 5380742, the cultural landscape boundary travels east 700 feet along the section boundary to UTM 4889636 5380742, then northwest 1,200 feet along a line that follows the military road trace, 35 feet east of the western edge of the road trace through UTM 489617 5380742, UTM 489526 5380801, UTM 489487 5380837, and UTM 489372 5380997, to a point 30 feet east of the centerline of the West Valley Highway, UTM 489372 5380997. The cultural landscape boundary then travels south following the West Valley Highway, 30 feet east of the centerline to UTM 489411 5380783, and then south to the point of beginning. This boundary includes the extant features and patterns of the Sandwith Homestead cultural landscape, including the orchard, home site, and military road trace.

Sandwith Homestead
San Juan Island National Historical Park

State and County:

State: WA

County: San Juan County

Size (Acres): 5.20

Boundary UTMS:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 489,372
UTM Northing: 5,380,997

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 489,411
UTM Northing: 5,380,783

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 489,422
UTM Northing: 5,380,472

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 489,422
UTM Northing: 5,380,742

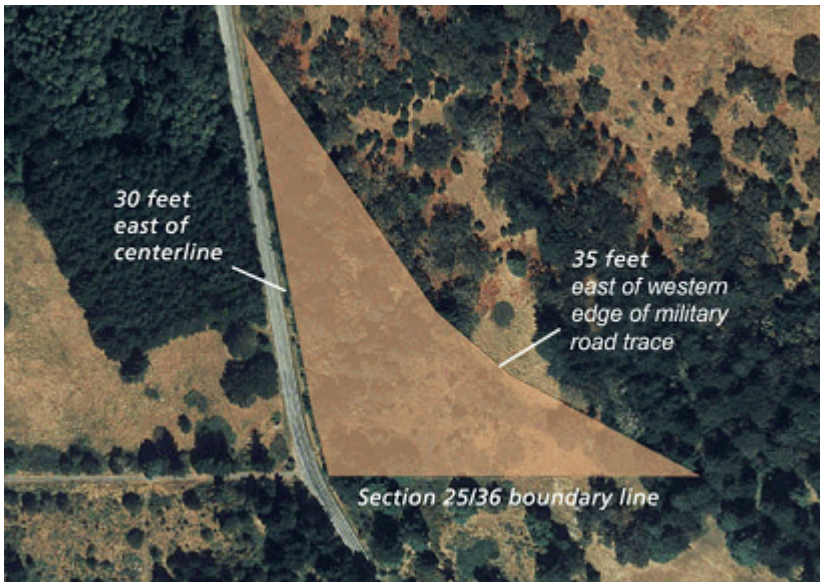
Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	489,487
UTM Northing:	5,380,837
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	489,526
UTM Northing:	5,380,801
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	489,617
UTM Northing:	5,380,760
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	489,636
UTM Northing:	5,380,742

Location Map:



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



Aerial photo showing the boundary enclosing the 5.2-acre cultural landscape. (PWRO 2005)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

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 the island is increasingly 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 surrounding the Sandwith Homestead is owned and managed by the National Park Service, which 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.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The San Juan Islands are located in Puget Sound 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. 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 290 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.

The Sandwith Homestead is located on the lower slopes of Young Hill in the northwest of the island. The site is surrounded by open oak woodland hillsides and dense mixed forest.



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

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Sandwith Homestead is within the boundaries of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

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

GIS File Description: Boundary UTMs were taken from the digital orthoquad GIS file doq_NPS1997 located at PWRO-Seattle.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: May be Preserved or Maintained

Management Category Date: 03/09/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

In 2006, the Sandwith Homestead was determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places; however, as a part of the 2008 General Management Plan (GMP), the homestead site will be managed by the NPS as a cultural resource. As a result, the Sandwith Homestead falls under Management Category C, "May be Preserved or Maintained."

On page 59 of the GMP, Alternative C (Preferred Alternative) includes the following: "The park would partially restore one-half to one acre of the Sandwith orchard to better portray the extent of the orchard during the encampment period. Park staff would replant historically accurate fruit trees in gaps to maintain the late 19th-century character of the orchard."

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Sandwith Homestead was historically associated with English Camp and is located within the National Historic Landmark District boundaries. It is also located with the boundary of the San Juan National Historic Site, but was not described in the 1966 National Register nomination.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	San Juan Island National Historic Site
NRIS Number:	66000369
Other Names:	English Camp and American Camp;English and American Camps,San Juan Island
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 6/22/1976
Name in National Register:	San Juan Island National Historic Site
NRIS Number:	66000369
Other Names:	English Camp and American Camp;English and American Camps,San Juan Island
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
	Designated National Landmark - 11/5/1961

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Ineligible -- Managed As Cultural Resource
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	Local

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period: AD 1875 - 1902

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: The Farmer's Frontier

Facet: Later Settlements And Farming In The California Valley, Oregon And Washington

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1875 - 1902

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places

Subtheme: Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

Facet: The Farmers' Frontier

Other Facet: None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Exploration - Settlement

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance: (see next page for text)

Sandwith Homestead

San Juan Island National Historical Park

The American and English Camps, located in the San Juan Islands were designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on November 5, 1961, for their association with the boundary dispute and joint occupation of San Juan Island by U.S. and British troops in the 1860s. The San Juan Island National Historic Site was subsequently listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 with the passing of the National Historic Preservation Act. The NHL includes the Sandwith Homestead within its boundary, but since the homestead postdates the military period, the nomination does not specifically describe the homestead site. This CLI provides further analysis and evaluation of contributing resources and setting of the cultural landscape associated with the Sandwith Homestead.

The Sandwith Homestead is a historic site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, C, and D. The site is significant at the local level as a homestead site and subsistence orchard from the late-nineteenth-century that reflects settlement patterns of San Juan Island, exhibits characteristic design of a small homestead farm and subsistence orchard, and holds information about farming and orcharding practices in the late- nineteenth-century. The period of significance spans the years from 1875, when the homestead was established, to 1902, when the farm was sold by the original homesteader. The significance of the site during this period is manifest in the extant landscape characteristics and features.

In meeting criterion A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history), the homestead is associated with the settlement of San Juan Island in the late-nineteenth-century. The homestead was settled during a period following the military presence on the island, when many American settlers claimed 160-acre parcels under the Preemption Act of 1841. The quarter-section parcel containing the Sandwith Homestead adjoined both the abandoned camp of the British Royal Marines and the homestead farm of the Marines' sutler, August Hoffmeister. The early history of the Sandwith Homestead reflects the interactive and interdependent nature of early homesteads, as farmers helped each other by sharing labor, equipment, and material. This relationship is evident in the organizational layout of the Sandwith Homestead in relation to other homesteads in the area and to the roads that connected them.

In meeting criterion C (characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction), the orchard embodies the characteristics of small farm orchards of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. This period represents a transition from small, diverse family farms prevalent in the nineteenth-century, to larger, complex orchards with a limited number of fruit varieties. The extant trees exhibit characteristics from both periods, including their form, layout and spacing, genotypes, pruning techniques, and orchard size. The orchard also contains a tree identified as a White Doyenne, a rare pear variety and a Flemish Beauty, a common pear in the nineteenth-century, but one that subsequently fell out of favor due to its lack of desirable commercial qualities. Flemish Beauty pear trees dating to the nineteenth-century are very unusual today.

In meeting criterion D (potential to yield information), the Sandwith Homestead site has the potential to yield information about the history of the site, late settlement patterns as well as practices associated with historic orchard cultivation. Numerous artifacts lay buried or obscured by dense vegetation and forest floor litter. Archeological investigation may help determine the location and arrangement of

Sandwith Homestead

San Juan Island National Historical Park

structures on the site and reveal valuable information about the daily life on a San Juan Island homestead.

The site of a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century homestead farm and orchard, the Sandwith Homestead currently comprises at least thirteen contributing cultivated fruit trees and numerous fruit seedlings. In 2009, 23 new fruit trees propagated from scionwood taken from the extant Sandwith Homestead orchard trees and the Crook orchard trees at English Camp and were planted at the site. The site also includes a road trace along the northeast side of the orchard that was built during the military occupation of San Juan Island and used during the homestead period. In addition to the Sandwith fruit trees and the military road trace, there are a number of stone artifacts at the site, including remnants of the retaining wall for the road, a long line of piled stones, a rectangular dry-laid structure, and several unidentified stone features. The forest to the north of the orchard is littered with various artifacts, including bottles, bricks, dishes, a stove door, and other household items that date back to the nineteenth-century.

The original homestead was settled in 1875 by Isaac Sandwith, who had moved to the site with his young family from elsewhere on the island. He built a house using material salvaged from one of the English Camp buildings and constructed several farm structures, including a barn, stable, granary, chicken house, and fences. For the next 27 years, Sandwith farmed the land as part of a 160-acre homestead, raising sheep, cattle, hogs, grain, fruit, and vegetables. He would eventually acquire 640 acres of remote range land for his sheep, which by 1901 numbered more than 900.

Criterion A

San Juan Island had been known as favorable agricultural land since the 1850s, when the Hudson's Bay Company located an agricultural station and sheep farm on the south end of the island. The fertile, well-drained soils, fair climate, and abundant patches of treeless prairie made the island attractive to farmers. The valleys yielded crops of grain and hay, while fruits and vegetables thrived on the slopes of the hills. Crops included oats, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, timothy, and clover, and fruits such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, strawberries, and blackberries (The San Juan Islands, 1901). Sheep grazed the island by the thousands, enjoying broad grasslands and suppressing weeds and pests under fruit trees. Beef cattle, dairy cows, pigs, and poultry were also raised on the island.

Sandwith developed his farm during a period when settlement farms were proliferating on San Juan Island. After the resolution of the boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain and the subsequent withdrawal of the military presence on the island in 1874, land was made available to U.S. citizens for settlement. Many settlers already on the island, who had settled their land during the military occupation period, applied for claims to keep their farms. Others moved to the island, claiming unoccupied land and land newly-abandoned by the militaries. In 1874, the Government Land Office made a survey of the island, establishing section lines, and beginning around 1876, many settlers made claims for 160-acre parcels under the Preemption Act of 1841.

Northwest of Sandwith's claim lay the former camp of the British Royal Marines, which had been settled by William Crook upon the military's departure. Sandwith and Crook settled their respective

claims within weeks of each other, filing their declaratory statements on the same day. South of Sandwith's claim was the farm site of the sutler for the British Royal Marines during their occupation on the island. August Hoffmeister had come to the island with the Marines in 1860 and had provided beef, produce, and provisions to the camp as part of his duties as sutler. Hoffmeister died in 1874, a year before Crook and Sandwith arrived, leaving a well-developed farm and orchard in the care of the executors of his will. Over the next few years, several farmers in the area, including Crook and Sandwith, utilized the land on Hoffmeister's farm, paying rent to his estate.

Far from isolated, self-contained homesteads, the early farms on San Juan Island were interconnected systems that relied on each other for labor, technical assistance, and companionship. Crook and Sandwith were socially acquainted with their families often spending time together. Sandwith's daughter, Hannah, later recalled playing with one of the Crook daughters in the abandoned military buildings, and a historic photo from the late-nineteenth-century shows the Crook and Sandwith families picnicking at English Camp. Farmers on the island regularly helped one another with harvesting crops, picking fruit, threshing grain, and other farm work. At times, equipment and horses were borrowed or rented, and plant material, such as seeds and fruit tree cuttings, were shared and traded. Fruit varieties common to both Crook's and Sandwith's orchards suggest that such sharing occurred among these neighbors.

Criterion C

Homestead farms of the period often exhibited a hierarchical spatial organization. Immediately adjoining the house were small vegetable gardens and orchards, which were highly cultivated and tended regularly. These small plots provided much of the fruits and vegetables for day-to-day subsistence. Ornamental plants, shade trees, and windbreaks were also often planted around or near the farmhouse. Beyond this core were larger fields of row crops, grains, and pasture, along with farm outbuildings, including barns, stables, and granaries. Large fields of grain and livestock range land were often established on remote land some distance from the home farm.

Fruit trees were an important part of the homestead farm. In early American settlement periods prior to the nineteenth century, much of the fruit grown in the country was grown from seed. The apples and pears of seedling trees were generally unpalatable, but were valuable for making cider and for animal feed. A seed-sown orchard was also a low-investment way of proving up, or improving a piece of land for the purposes of satisfying land-claim law requirements. The nineteenth century saw an increase in fruits of true varieties, cultivated in nurseries and commercial orchards and distributed regionally and nationally. Through cultivation, fruit varieties became sweet, flavorful, and suitable for eating. During the nineteenth-century, fruit was the primary source of sweetness in the homesteaders' diets and the basis for nearly all desserts and treats for the family. The popularity of the varietal fruits and their increasing availability lead to the proliferation of the number of varieties and of the number of orchards across the country. By the end of the nineteenth-century, nearly every farm and homestead included an orchard of some size.

The typical nineteenth-century farm orchard consisted of a large number of fruit species and varieties, planted in a grid with a spacing of approximately 30 feet. The orchards often contained apples, pears,

plums, cherries, and apricots interplanted in the grid. The large number of species and varieties provided a range of ripening times and a continuous fruit supply for the kitchen. Farm orchard trees of the period were full-sized or standard trees, which were grafted close to the ground on seedling rootstocks and allowed to grow tall trunks and large, unpruned canopies. The tall trunks, or high heads, prevented the loss of buds to browsing deer and facilitated the grazing of sheep and other livestock under the trees, keeping the weeds at bay and providing fertilizer. The trees were long-lived and bore biennial fruit for many decades.

After about 1880, the structure and composition of orchards began to change. Commercial orchards, employing new horticultural practices, drove a transformation of the industry designed to provide higher returns for the farmer. Tree spacing was increased to 40 feet to accommodate farm machinery. The trees became overall shorter, with shorter trunks and compact form, and were pruned into either a pyramidal or open-bowl form. These changes in the structure of the orchard corresponded with a dramatic decrease in the number of varieties grown. Orchardists chose the best varieties based on commercial fitness criteria, such as high yield, resistance to pests, and durability of the harvested fruit. Varieties known for flavor or texture, but that were less valuable commercially, dwindled in popularity among commercial orchards until many disappeared entirely. With the increasing availability of quality fruit and cane sugar in grocery stores and produce markets, small, subsistence orchards fell out of favor, leaving the commercial orchard industry to determine the fate of fruit cultivation.

The Sandwith Homestead orchard represents a small farm orchard planted at the end of the era of small farm orchards. The extant trees, include varieties of pear, apple, cherry, plum, and apricot. Their layout reveals a grid with 30-foot spacing, with rows oriented along the contour lines of the hill. The oldest surviving tree in the orchard, a pear that dates to around 1875, as well as some of the older cherries, an apple and apricot, exhibit classic characteristics of a nineteenth-century orchard: tall trunks and large canopies. Younger pears on the site are lower-headed, a characteristic of early-twentieth-century orchard trees.

At least three of the fruit varieties in the Sandwith Homestead orchard are historically significant. The orchard's oldest pear has been identified as a Flemish Beauty, an early-nineteenth-century Belgian pear that was popular in the mid to late nineteenth-century. While sweet and flavorful, it had no commercial keeping qualities, and fell out of favor in the twentieth-century. Today, it is rare to find a nineteenth-century Flemish Beauty tree. The orchard also contains a tree identified as a White Doyenne, which is another rare pear variety. The one surviving apple in the orchard is a Ben Davis that dates to at least 1900. The Ben Davis variety was one of the most important American apple varieties of the nineteenth-century, exhibiting many of the qualities that would later define a desirable commercial apple. The Ben Davis was well adapted to the growing conditions of the warmer regions where cold winters could occur. Late flowering avoided frosts that would ordinarily kill blossoms and reduce the crop yield, an advantage over most of its variety counterparts. And, the apple's thick skin prevented bruising, increasing the market appeal after long journeys in barrels. The Ben Davis was one of the most planted American varieties of the nineteenth-century, superseded only after the introduction of the Red Delicious after the turn of the century. The Ben Davis was rarely planted after about 1920.

The layout of the homestead is characteristic of small farm homesteads of the period. Sandwith built his house adjacent to what may have been an existing orchard on Hoffmeister's farm. A fence enclosed roughly one-acre around the house, probably containing a kitchen garden and perhaps a few fruit trees. Directly southeast of the house, another fence enclosed the orchard and nearly 1-1/2 acres of land. The adjacency of the orchard to the house would have provided easy access to the fruit, while the fences would have contained sheep within the orchard and out of the garden. The military road, built by the British Royal Marines in the 1860s and still in use during Sandwith's time, would have connected the farm to other fields, as well as to Crook's homestead, Hoffmeister's farm, and other points on the island. Through the extant orchard, the location of artifacts and stone structures, vegetation patterns, and the military road trace, this spatial organization can be discerned today.

Criterion D

The Sandwith Homestead site still holds the potential to reveal much about the period of settlement of San Juan Island in the late-nineteenth-century and about the cultivation of small, subsistence orchards on family homesteads. Many artifacts lay buried beneath soil, vegetation, and forest litter in and around the house site. Surface inspection reveals bottles, bricks, plates, a stove door, and miscellaneous household and farm items. A number of unidentified stone structures and remnants are evident, including a large, dry-laid rectangular feature that may be a fireplace or small building foundation. Further inspection and excavation of this area may reveal more about the location and size of the farm house, location of fences, and the customs of daily life on a nineteenth-century homestead.

Summary

The Sandwith Homestead is rare today because it has seen very little use and alteration by people, at least since the 1960s and probably since the 1930s. In 1935, the Federal Land Bank of Spokane foreclosed on the property, acquiring it from the then-owner Alfred Douglas. For a number of years, the bank owned the property, selling it either in the late 1930s or 1940s. By 1949, the land was owned by Fern Newbern Nicholl (later Fern Nicholl Ingoldsby) as part of a larger farm that included the former Hoffmeister farm. According to local history, Ingoldsby maintained a private reserve for game birds on the property, but probably made few alterations to the orchard. In 1967, the National Park Service acquired the land from Ingoldsby, and it has been part of San Juan Island National Historical Park since. Farming and cultivation of the orchard likely ended in 1935 when Douglas, a farmer, lost the land, and since then, natural processes have been the dominant force for change on the land. While these processes have had some effect on the integrity of the landscape, the lack of highly disruptive activities, such as modern agricultural use or residential development, have spared the cultural resources on the site.

The significance of the site is manifest today in the landscape characteristics, including vegetation, spatial organization, natural systems and features, and archeology. The lack of intrusion by non-historic features, structures, and development reinforces the historic scene. The landscape retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The sum effect of the landscape characteristics reveal the historic character and convey the significance of the landscape as a late nineteenth-century homestead orchard.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: Yes
Date Determined Landmark: 11/05/1961

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Primary Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Other Use/Function

Domestic (Residential)-Other

Outdoor Recreation-Other

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Sandwith Homestead

Sandwith Orchard

Hoffmeister Farm

Type of Name

Current

Current

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Associated Group:

Name of Group:	Lummi
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Swinomish
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Klallam
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Mitchell Bay Band
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	San Juan Tribe
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Samish
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Songhees
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Saanich
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic 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 descendents 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.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1853	Established	The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) established Belle Vue Farm, a branch of the HBC subsidiary Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on the south end of San Juan Island.
AD 1854	Built	The first road was built across San Juan Island by the HBC.
AD 1860	Established	British Royal Marines landed on the banks of Garrison Bay and established a camp as a result of an international boundary dispute between Britain and the United States. Also, at this time, August Hoffmeister landed on San Juan Island as sutler for the British garrison and established a farm southeast of their camp.
AD 1865 - 1872	Built	British marines began work on the east fork of the military road.
AD 1872	Abandoned	The boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain was resolved and the British troops abandoned their camp on San Juan Island.
AD 1874	Abandoned	August Hoffmeister died. Edward Warbass and Joseph Reuff were named as executors of his estate, which included the farm.
AD 1874 - 1882	Maintained	Edward Warbass and Joseph Reuff administered Hoffmeister's estate.
AD 1875	Homesteaded	Isaac Sandwith settled the land east of English Camp and north of Hoffmeister's farm, while William Crook settled the land formerly occupied by the British garrison (English Camp).
AD 1875 - 1902	Homesteaded	Isaac Sandwith owned and farmed his claim establishing, among agricultural fields, an orchard.
AD 1876	Homesteaded	Edward Warbass and Joseph Reuff filed a declaratory statement on behalf of Hoffmeister's estate. At this time, Isaac Sandwith and William Crook also filed a declaratory statement of intent to preempt their lands.

Sandwith Homestead
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AD 1878	Homesteaded	Isaac Sandwith was granted a patent for the SW 1/4 of Section 25, Township 36 N, Range 4 W, Willamette Meridian.
AD 1882	Abandoned	Hoffmeister's patent was canceled.
AD 1891	Purchased/Sold	Isaac Sandwith transferred one half ownership of his land to his wife, Sarah.
AD 1902	Purchased/Sold	The Sandwiths sold their land, including the SW 1/4 of section 25 where the orchard was located, to V.J. Capron
AD 1910 - 1916	Farmed/Harvested	Capron owned and farmed the homestead land.
AD 1926	Purchased/Sold	Capron sold his land, including the SW 1/4 of section 25 and the W 1/2 of section 36 to Alfred Douglas.
AD 1929	Purchased/Sold	Alfred Douglas sold roughly half of the SW 1/4 of section 25 to James Crook. This land did not include the orchard.
AD 1932	Purchased/Sold	Douglas quit claim to his land transferring ownership to Capron.
AD 1935	Purchased/Sold	The Federal Land Bank of Spokane foreclosed on the land and took possession of the SW 1/4 of section 25 (excluding Crook's land) and the W 1/2 of section 36.
AD 1949	Purchased/Sold	Sometime before 1949, Fern Nicoll purchased the W 1/2 of section 36 and half of the SW 1/4 of section 25, excluding Crook's land. Ms. Nicholl used the land as a private reserve for game birds.
AD 1966	Established	San Juan Island National Historical Park was established, enabling the acquisition of land for the park unit.
AD 1972	Purchased/Sold	The NPS acquired the south half of the SW 1/4 of section 25, on which the orchard stood, from Fern Nicoll Ingoldsby.
AD 2005	Established	The identity of the varieties of pear trees in Sandwith orchard and on the Parade Ground of English Camp was tested by the USDA National Plant Germplasm Repository in Corvallis, OR, using DNA fingerprinting.

AD 2009	Planted	Twenty-three new fruit trees were planted in Sandwith orchard to fill-in gaps where old trees had died. The new trees were propagated by cuttings from the extant trees of Sandwith orchard and from English Camp.
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Physical History:

1850-1875

San Juan Island played a geographically and politically pivotal role in the settlement of the Pacific Northwest in the middle of the 19th century. The 1846 Treaty of Oregon, which established the boundary between the United States and British Columbia, was too vague in its wording regarding the San Juan archipelago, leaving the location of the boundary and the sovereignty of the islands undetermined. The British Hudson's Bay Company established an agricultural station on San Juan Island, raising sheep and vegetables. Meanwhile, Americans returning from failed gold expeditions in the Fraser River Valley began settling on the island, establishing small farms on the prairies. Conflicts between the Hudson's Bay Company and the American settlers eventually led to the joint occupation of the island by British Royal Marines and the U.S. Army from 1859 to 1872. Following the resolution of the border dispute in favor of the United States in 1872, the British Marines left the island, leaving their encampment land and buildings to be administered by the U.S. Army, who sold the buildings at auction and opened the land for public settlement. By this time, numerous settlers, both British and American, had established farms across the island. With the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) survey of the island from 1872-1874, U.S. citizens were able to formally claim land under the 1841 Preemption Act and the 1862 Homestead Act.

Belle Vue Sheep Farm

The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) took an early interest in San Juan Island. Drawn by the island's fair weather and available grassy prairies, and in an effort to assert British sovereignty on the island, the company established Belle Vue Farm, an agricultural station and sheep farm on the south end of the island in 1853. By 1859 the HBC had 80 fenced acres under cultivation and 4,000 sheep grazing on the grasslands across the island (Thompson 1972, 169). The farm was headed by Charles Griffin and staffed by a couple of dozen workers from several countries, including England, Scotland, Canada, France, Hawaii, and local Indian tribes.

The farm headquarters was a cluster of small houses and outbuildings on the south-facing slope of the prairie that stretched east and west several miles over the southern peninsula of the island. The land sloped gently to the southern shoreline of the island and was broken by narrow embankments, forested areas, and large isolated boulders on the open prairie. The cluster of wooden huts that served as the farm's headquarters was arranged around a small open square and surrounded by an arrangement of log rail and picket fences. To the south and west of the building cluster, large fenced agricultural fields grew peas, oats, and potatoes. The sheep grazed on the prairie around the farm, as well as on a number of other natural prairies elsewhere on the island. In addition to the sheep, the farm kept cattle, oxen, hogs, and horses.

While much of San Juan Island was covered with dense forest, the isolated patches of fescue grassland were ideal for grazing sheep. The large grassland on the south end of the island, which Griffin named Home Prairie, held the bulk of the herd, but around 1,000 sheep were grazed on smaller prairies around the island. Access to these areas necessitated the construction of an intra-island road system. The first path was cut across the island as early as 1854, as noted by James Douglas, governor of British Columbia, who claimed to have

“mustered a force of Indian labourers, and cut a passage through the forest to a fresh range on the west side of the Island about 16 miles from the Establishment to which the sheep were immediately driven.” A year later he wrote that roads had been cut through the forest, “nearly from end to end of the Island” (Thompson 1972, 228). The main road, originally named Cowitchan Road, and its spurs traversed the island from Belle Vue Farm in the southwest to the northwest end near what would become Roche Harbor.

While the presence of the Hudson’s Bay Company on what was at the time contested land attracted the attention of a handful of customs inspectors attempting to levy property taxes and tariffs on their operations, Belle Vue Farm remained the only permanent settlement on the island for five years. In 1858, however, news of gold discovered in the Fraser River of British Columbia reached California. Upwards of 30,000 American miners flocked to the Fraser River in search of fortune, many of them funneling through Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island. Nine months later, Victoria was crowded with Americans who had returned from the Fraser during a lull in the gold fever. Some of these returning miners decided to give up the gold business in favor of agricultural endeavors, and in early 1859, American settlers began occupying land on San Juan Island and establishing small farms.

In February 1859, a small party of surveyors from Victoria came to San Juan Island on behalf of a group of Americans in Victoria to survey and lay out claims of 160 acres each. Other settlers came themselves to choose their claims. The southeast end of the island, being predominantly free of forest, naturally attracted the most interest, and soon several farms appeared on the grassland used by HBC to graze their sheep. The Americans believed the island to be U.S. soil and were claiming their holdings as preempted land under the 1841 preemption act. To the HBC, however, the island was part of the British colony and the Americans were squatting on valuable pasturage. Governor Douglas wrote to England of the Americans’ presence, worrying “that the whole Island will soon be occupied by a squatter population... if they do not receive a check” (Thompson 1972, 190). Indeed, the population of American settlers did increase over the next few months to around 20, increasing tensions on the island between the settlers and HBC.

These tensions came to a head when one of the settlers, Lyman Cutlar, shot a boar belonging to Belle Vue Farm for rooting in his potato patch. The ensuing events ultimately led to the involvement of the militaries of both countries, resulting in a standoff between the U.S. Army on land and the British Marines off shore. Resolution of the standoff came in the form of a joint occupation agreement, with both countries maintaining a military presence on the island until the question of sovereignty could be settled once and for all. The U.S. troops established a camp on the prairie near Belle Vue Farm, while the British chose a site on the opposite end of the island. For twelve years, the forces maintained a peaceful, and even cordial existence on the island.

During the military occupation of the island, the population of settlers steadily grew. Americans and Britons alike moved to the island to stake claims, establish farms, or run businesses in the small San Juan Town that grew up near the U.S. encampment. By 1870, the total population of all of the disputed islands, including the military garrisons, was 554, the majority of which were

on San Juan Island. The dramatic increase of soldiers and settlers on the island during the 1860s and the reduction of grazing land due to homesteads and the military camp greatly interfered with the sheep farm operations of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Chief factor of the HBC in Victoria lamented in 1863 that from control over the whole island only four years earlier, all the sheep stations were now "squatted over and only the Homestead of Bellevue with about sixty acres of enclosed land remains." HBC eventually abandoned its efforts on the island, closing Belle Vue Farm in the late 1860s or early 1870s (Thompson 1972, 171).

Military Occupation

On the north end of the island, the British chose a level bank on a protected bay as the site of their encampment. Contrasting sharply with the site of the American camp, the British camp site was surrounded by forested hills, far from the activity of the south end of the island. 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 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.

Occupying the site in 1860, the British set about constructing a tidy camp of modest white-washed buildings centered around a grassy parade ground and oriented toward the bay. Along the shore, a guardhouse, flagstaff, and sentry boxes were arranged symmetrically, forming the symbolic entrance to the camp from the water. Two wharfs and a commissary store house accommodated ships and the import of men and supplies. Barracks, wash houses, a hospital, and various service structures rounded out the structures around the parade ground. Behind the parade ground, on a long terrace held the blacksmith's shop, library, enlisted men's mess, and sawmill. Officers' quarters were placed on the terraces of the hill south of the parade ground, referred to as Officers' Hill. To accommodate the buildings, large earth cuts and fill areas were made in the hill, expanding the buildable area of the natural terraces. Substantial dry-laid stone retaining walls held the fill areas, while smaller circulation walls and cut-stone steps crisscrossed the hill.

Transportation between the British and American encampments was facilitated by the cross-island road constructed by the HBC before the arrival of the military garrisons. This road was renamed the Military Road or Government Road for its use by the soldiers. The British marines maintained and improved the road at their end of the island, maintaining a macadam surface and lining parts of it with stone walls. They constructed additional roads around the camp, including a road that led south from the camp along the bay toward a telegraph station on today's Hanbury Point and a camp road that connected the parade ground with the Military Road. In the late 1860s, the marines began a road that branched from the Military Road south

of the encampment near the foot of Young Hill. The purpose of this road is not entirely clear, but it may have been an attempt at a dryer, more direct route across the island. Since the original road was constructed by the HBC to access a sheep station south and west of English Camp, the alignment was not ideal for traveling between the two military camps. South of English Camp, the road crossed a low, wet area and veered to the west before continuing southeast to American Camp. Whatever the reason for this new road, it was not finished by 1872 when the British troops left the island. On a map prepared by Major N. Michler for the U.S. Army in 1874, the main road is labeled “Road to San Juan City,” and the east branch is labeled “Unfinished Government Road” (Thompson 1972, 228).

Post Sutlers

When the two military garrisons landed on the island in 1859 and 1860, they had with them civilian sutlers to supply provisions to the camps. Edward Warbass, who had been post sutler for the Americans at Fort Bellingham, continued his position as sutler on San Juan Island. August Hoffmeister was the sutler for the British troops. As sutlers, these men held contracts to supply the camps with provisions such as dry goods, hard wares, liquor, and beef. Many of the supplies were brought to the island from cities like Victoria, Portland, and San Francisco, while cattle and sheep were raised on the island. Hoffmeister kept as much as 100 head of cattle and 800 sheep on nearby Henry and Spieden Islands. While each military camp had their own vegetable gardens and possibly fruit trees, the sutlers may have supplemented this with produce as well.

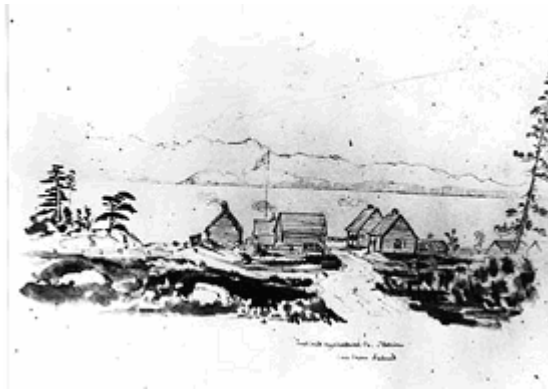
American camp had a number of sutlers in the 15 years on the island. Warbass was sutler no later than 1865, when he was replaced by George Mercer. After his dismissal as sutler, Warbass remained on the island as a settler and eminent citizen for many years. Hoffmeister, on the other hand, remained sutler for the British troops the entire period of military occupation. In addition to keeping sheep and cattle on San Juan and nearby islands, Hoffmeister had a farm just southeast of English Camp where he presumably grew produce for himself and the garrison. The General Land Office (GLO) map drawn in 1874 shows a house, a barn, and fenced fields near English Camp labeled “Hoffmeister”. This farm sat within the fork between the original military road and the new road being built on Young Hill, one-half mile from the military encampment.

With the increase in profile of San Juan Island and the added protection of the military presence, the settler population grew throughout the 1860s. In 1870, a census was taken of the disputed islands by the United States. Excluding the military garrisons, there were 96 males 21 and older on San Juan Island, 56 of whom claimed U.S. citizenship. This number increased further in the two years between the census and the resolution of the boundary dispute in 1872. As the British troops began to withdraw, no fewer than 46 British settlers petitioned to have Captain Delacombe, British commander on the island, remain on the island to protect their interests. This request was denied and in November the British troops left San Juan Island in the hands of the United States. British settlers were faced with the decision of relinquishing their land and any improvements made or declaring their intent to become U.S. citizens. The majority chose the latter, with 72 British subjects declaring their intent by January 1873. When a special U.S. commissioner visited the island to settle any outstanding British claims later that

year, he could find none, “all the former British soldiers having become American citizens” (Thompson 1972, 196).

When the British troops left the island, a small detachment of American soldiers were dispatched to English Camp to act as caretakers. The American troops finally left their camp on the southeast end of the islands in the summer of 1874, moving to Fort Townsend rather than expending the money to maintain the San Juan camp. Major Nathaniel Michler arrived on the island in 1874 to survey the two camps, preparing detailed maps of the camps and buildings. The Government Land Office also surveyed the island that year, establishing section lines in the Township/Range survey system. The 1874 GLO map of San Juan Island shows the location of roads, buildings, and settlers, providing a valuable picture of the island at the end of the military period.

In 1875, the U.S. Army consolidated their holdings on the island to 640 acres encompassing the southeast peninsula, including Mount Finlayson, Cattle Point, Rocky Peninsula, Neck Point, and Goose Island. In doing so, they relinquished their claims to both American Camp and English Camp. The camp buildings were sold at auction in November and the land under the camps was transferred to the territory and made open for settlement.



Belle Vue Farm sheep station is shown in this watercolor by Lieutenant James Madison Alden of the U.S. Boundary Survey.



Historic photo of the British Royal Marines camp, late 1860s. Camp sutler August Hoffmeister is seen third from the left. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, BC #14349)

1875-1902

By the time of the auction of the camp buildings in 1875, English Camp was already home to a new family. William Crook, his wife, and two young children had arrived at English Camp after a long cross-country journey. 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 may file a claim under the homestead land laws and take possession of the land when the military left. Crook was present at the auction of the military buildings in November, but it is unknown if he purchased any of the buildings. 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.

Also in 1875, Isaac Sandwith moved his young family to a new homestead east of English Camp. Sandwith, a native of England, had moved to San Juan Island from Victoria as a teenager with his family in 1867. Now at 23, he claimed 160 acres of land adjoining Crook's property to the west, and Hoffmeister's farm to the south. A description of Sandwith's land in a supplemental to the *San Juan Islander* newspaper in 1903 claims that his residence was "once that of a British officer" (Wilhelm 1903, 18). According to Sandwith's daughter Hannah, he tore down one of the buildings at English Camp and used the material to build a house on his

claim (WPA, 1937). It is impossible to place Sandwith at the government auction of the English Camp buildings with certainty, or to confirm that he purchased any of the buildings, but as he was already settled on his claim by October, a month before the auction, it is likely that he did indeed purchase one of the buildings and moved it to his claim.

South of Sandwith's claim was the farm of the late August Hoffmeister, who had died in 1874, a year before Sandwith arrived. Hoffmeister had farmed the land since 1860 when the British garrison arrived on the island, and when the troops left he remained on the island. The census for the island in 1872 lists Hoffmeister as a U.S. citizen. When Hoffmeister died in 1874, Joseph Reuff and Edward D. Warbass were named the executors of his estate in accordance with his will. Reuff and Warbass were to sell the land and pay the revenue to an Emill Sutro of Victoria. Reuff and Warbass were apparently able to sell much of Hoffmeister's personal property, settle his debts, and pay more than \$2,700 to Sutro. But by 1875, when the estate was to have been settled, the land itself still had not sold. In January, 1876, Reuff and Warbass entered a declaratory statement for the preemption of the land on Hoffmeister's behalf and continued to administer the land, paying taxes and collecting rent for a number of years. The preemption claim was cancelled in 1882.

When the GLO surveyed San Juan Island in 1874, English Camp and the land around it lay in Township 36 north, Range 4 west, of the Willamette Meridian. The land claimed by Crook was along the east shore of Garrison Bay in section 26 and in the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25. Sandwith's claim was for the entire southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25. Hoffmeister's farm was just south of Sandwith's claim in section 36. Sandwith and Crook occupied their respective lands at about the same time in 1875, and filed a declaratory statement of intent to preempt their land on the same day, January 5, 1876. This is also the day that Hoffmeister's declaratory statement was entered for his land in section 36 by Reuff and Warbass. It is likely that a GLO officer was on the island that day settling claims and took the declaratory statements at the same time.

The Crook family settled into their English Camp homestead, making practical use of the Royal Marine buildings, dock, and clearings. They lived in several of the buildings at the camp, including 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. Crook planted grain in the fields and established an orchard on the old parade grounds, grazing sheep beneath the fruit trees.

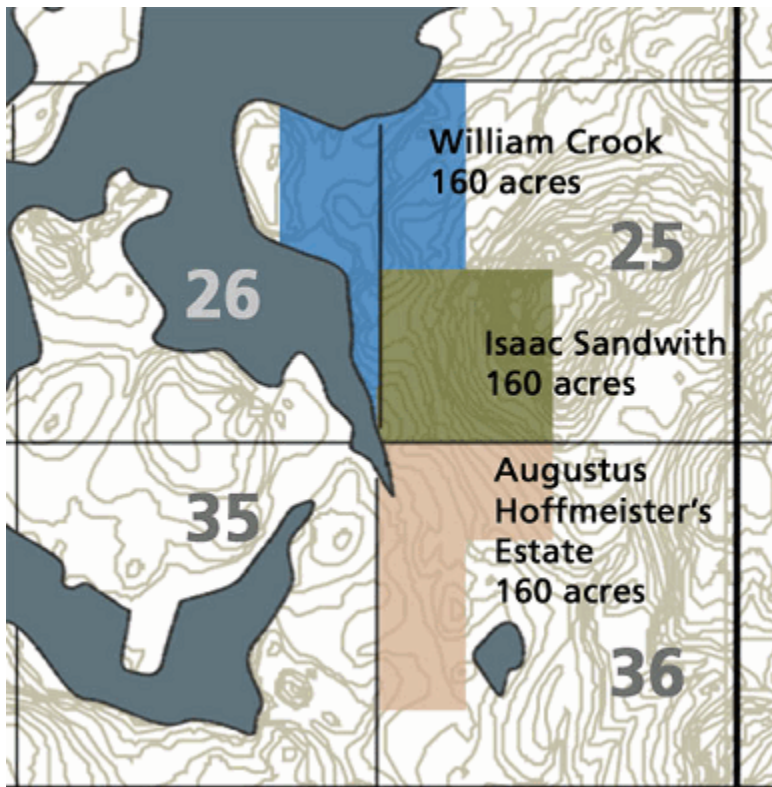
Meanwhile Sandwith was making his own improvements. In addition to his house, he built a barn, chicken house, stables, and granary. Sandwith also planted an orchard of fruit trees, including apples, pears, and cherries. The home site was situated within the fork of the old military road and the new east fork road begun by the British soldiers in the latter days of their occupation. This site, on the south edge of his claim directly adjoining Hoffmeister's farm, was a small triangle of land hemmed in by the two roads and the section line to the south. There are a number of possible explanations for the choice of site. The roads would have made transportation easy and would have facilitated the movement of house materials from English Camp to the home site. While much of the southwest quarter of section 25 is the steep slopes of Young Hill, the land here was gently sloping with southwest exposure. Evidence also

suggests that the land in this small triangle had already been improved somewhat by Hoffmeister, and that Sandwith was taking advantage of previously cleared or cultivated land. There may have even been fruit trees on the site prior to Sandwith's arrival, offering him a mature, producing orchard from his first years there. The GLO survey notes taken in 1874 do not mention fields, crops, or fruit trees, but they do indicate a number of fences crossing the section line from Hoffmeister's farm in section 36 into section 25, suggesting that cultivated fields straddled the section line. In an 1877 affidavit in a court case involving Reuff and Warbass (not related to the Hoffmeister property), Samuel H. Gross recalls helping Isaac Sandwith with farm work at the "Hoffmeister farm". While there, Gross claims to have seen Joseph Reuff "up in an apple or pear tree picking fruit." This suggests the presence of mature fruit trees somewhere on Hoffmeister's or Sandwith's farm only two years after Sandwith arrived. Since Hoffmeister had developed his farm before the GLO survey established section lines, it is likely that his farm did not fit neatly into a quarter-section parcel. The GLO survey coincided with Hoffmeister's death and the settlement of section 25 by Sandwith the following year. If part of Hoffmeister's orchard had hung over into section 25, Sandwith would have acquired it when he claimed the southwest quarter of that section.

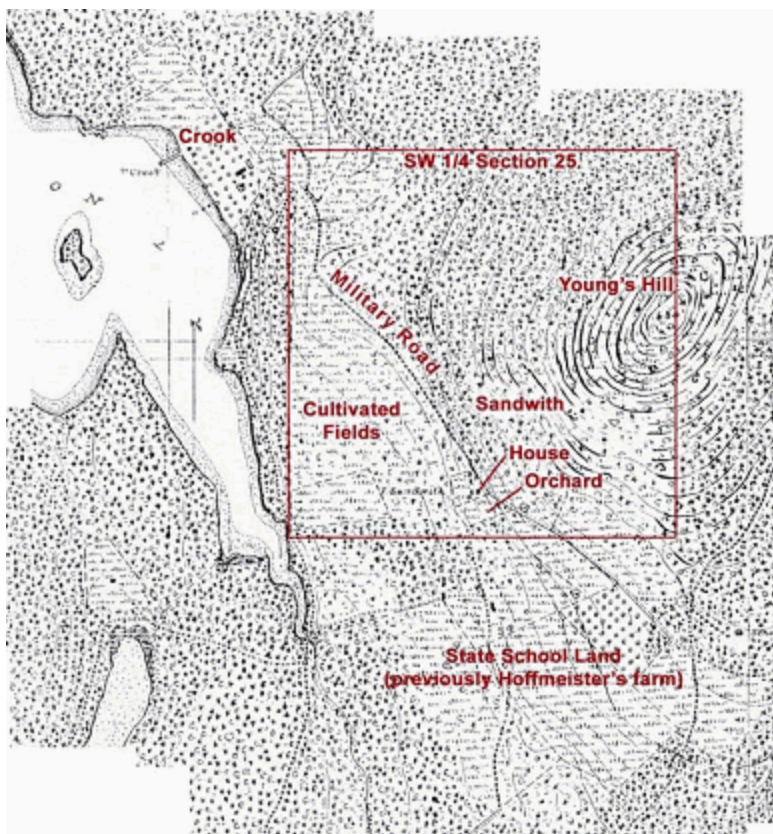
For a number of years, Reuff and Warbass retained control of Hoffmeister's estate. Records from 1876-1878 indicate that a number of people paid rent on the land, including Crook and Sandwith. One settler recalled helping Sandwith thrash grain at "the Hoffmeister Farm". There were no buyers for the land, however, and in 1882, the claim was canceled. When Washington became a state in 1889, the entire section of 36, including Hoffmeister's farm, became state land as part of an educational land endowment. A map of the island in 1894 shows a school on the land, in addition to a number of fields, fences, and an orchard.

During the 1880s and 1890s, the Crooks and the Sandwith families were close, often spending time together. Isaac Sandwith's daughter, Hannah, recalled playing with the Crook children in the abandoned military buildings at English Camp. A historic photo shows the Crooks and Sandwiths picnicking on the Crooks' property in the 1890s. The photo shows the Crook family, including children, and Isaac Sandwith's wife, Sarah, and their children.

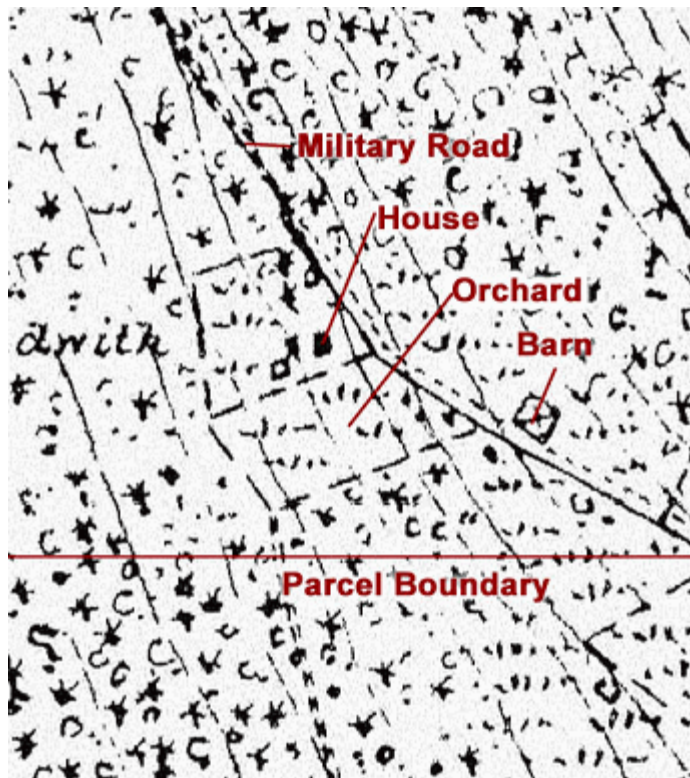
Crook and Sandwith continued to cultivate their respective farms through the end of the 19th century. By 1901, Sandwith had 300 sheep and over 100 acres of his homestead under cultivation, in addition to a 640-acre sheep range with another 700 sheep near Cady Mountain. William Crook died in 1901, leaving his estate to his three children, James, Mary, and Rhoda. Mary and Rhoda would later sign a quit-claim deed to all the property in favor of James, who took over as head of the farm.



Contemporary map of San Juan Island, showing the original preemption claims by William Crook, Isaac Sandwith, and Edward Warbass and Joseph Reuff on behalf of August Hoffmeister's Estate in 1876. (PWRO 2005)



Historic conditions of the Sandwith Homestead. The black and white map is from the 1894 U.S. Geodetic Survey map. Annotations in red are contemporary. (University of Washington Libraries and PWRO 2005)



Detail of the 1894 map showing the location of the Sandwith house, farm yard, and orchard. (University of Washington Libraries and PWRO 2005)



Historic photo from 1901 showing Isaac Sandwith's home, which he built, at least in part, of lumber salvaged from an English Camp structure. (The San Juan Islands 1966)

1902-1935

In 1902, Isaac Sandwith sold his farm and much of his range land to Victor J. Capron. Sandwith remained on the island, buying land near Friday Harbor from Joe Friday, for whom the town was named. Capron, a doctor from the east coast who had only recently arrived on San Juan Island, was already a prominent citizen of the island. Prior to coming to Washington, Capron practiced medicine in Pennsylvania, New York, and the Republic of Hawaii. Following a bad fall from a horse in Hawaii in 1898, Capron moved to San Juan Island to recover. By 1901, he was established as the company physician for the Roche Harbor Lime Company and had a practice in Friday Harbor.

Over the next several years, he would hold a number of public offices while maintaining his medical practices. Owner of one of the first automobiles on the island, Capron fashioned a portable x-ray machine that was powered by a dynamo attached to the car motor. He would use the car and the x-ray machine to make house calls across the island. Capron was also the inaugurator and proprietor of the island's first telephone service.

Capron purchased 760 acres from Sandwith in 1902, including Sandwith's homestead and orchard in the southwest quarter of section 25. During the 24 years that Capron would own the

land, he worked primarily as company physician for the Roche Harbor Lime Company and in his private practice. Farming was not his principal occupation. A newspaper article about Capron in the *San Juan Islander* in 1914 stated that he had “a hobby, the raising of Holstein Cattle and fine sheep.” During the years that he owned the farm, he mortgaged it several times for loans, paying it off each time in a matter of months or a couple of years. For Capron, farming was probably a pursuit of pleasure and an economic investment.

It is unclear who was working the land during the time Capron owned it. Capron may have done some of the work himself, but couldn't have afforded the time necessary to maintain the farm. Capron may have hired men to tend the orchard trees, crops, and livestock, or he may have leased the land to sharecroppers. Much of what was written about Capron at the time concerned his medical practice and his other civic interests and seldom mentioned the farm or orchard. It is also unknown what became of Sandwith's house during this time. It is not likely that Capron ever occupied it, but workers may have lived there from time to time while working on the farm.

Shortly after buying the land in the southwest quarter of section 25, Capron began acquiring land in section 36 from the State of Washington. By 1916 Capron owned the entire west half of section 36, including the land once occupied by Hoffmeister's farm. In 1926, Capron sold the southwest quarter of section 25 and the adjoining west half of section 36 to Alfred Douglas, a farmer who had lived on the island for several years.

Alfred Douglas had moved to San Juan Island as a boy in 1870. He is listed in the 1901 *San Juan Islander* supplement as a farmer with 200 acres of cultivated land raising hay, grain, cattle, and horses. There is also a picture of Douglas' home, a substantial 1-½-story house with a telephone, one of only 33 at the time. He was apparently relatively successful as a farmer. When Douglas bought the land from Capron in 1926, it was subject to a \$12,000 mortgage to Capron and \$11,000 to the Federal Land Bank of Spokane.

In 1929, Douglas sold about half of the southwest quarter of section 25 to James Crook, who had run the Crook family farm since his father's death in 1901. The land that Douglas sold to Crook comprised two roughly triangular parcels defined by the roads and totaling 86.1 acres. These parcels on the north side of the quarter-section included forested areas near English Camp, much of Young Hill, and the small Royal Marines' cemetery on the west slope of the hill. Douglas retained the land containing the Sandwith homesite and the orchard. Crook had been employed by the British government as caretaker of the cemetery for a number of years at that point. Sometime around 1913, an “Englishman” paid a visit to James Crook asking to see the graves of Royal Marines buried on Young Hill in the 1860s. As a result of the visit and subsequent letters to England, Crook was hired to care for the cemetery, raking the leaves and mowing the grass. Crook also built a fence around the cemetery. Crook was aware of the historical significance of his homestead and took some pride in its association to such a prominent event. It is possible that the acquisition of the cemetery that he was already caring for and the consolidation of the English Camp motivated his purchase of the land from Douglas. The Crook family would own this land until it was acquired by the National Park Service in the 1960s.

Alfred Douglas apparently succumbed to the hard times of the depression during the 1930s. In 1932, he filed a quit-claim deed to Capron for the west half of section 36 and the portion of section 25 he still owned, to cancel the mortgage Douglas had taken out when he first purchased the land. Then in 1935, the Federal Land Bank of Spokane foreclosed on the land, acquiring it in the subsequent public auction.



Historic photo of V.J. Capron, who purchased the homestead land from Sandwith and owned it from 1902-1926. (The San Juan Islands 1966)



Historic photo from 1901 of Alfred Douglas, who owned the homestead land from 1926-1935. (The San Juan Islander 1966)

1935-present

The chain of ownership of the orchard land during the next fifteen years is unclear. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane apparently kept the land for a number of years. Sometime before 1949, the land was acquired by Fern Newbern Nicoll (later Fern Nicoll Ingoldsby). The land owned by Ingoldsby included the west half of section 36 and the two triangular parcels not owned by Jim Crook in the southwest quarter of section 25.

Negotiations for the purchase of the English Camp site had been ongoing 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 NPS acquired over 400 acres of land for the English Camp portion of the historical park from the Crook family and four other property owners. Approximately 74 acres of that land was purchased from Fern Nicoll Ingoldsby in 1972, including the Sandwith home site, the military road trace, and the remnant orchard.

Between 1972 and 1989, the Sandwith orchard property was unmaintained by the NPS, and used mostly by local islanders for trail access to Young Hill. In 1989, the park identified the orchard to a researcher from University of Massachusetts, Amherst, who was conducting an NPS survey of historic orchards. The researcher visited the orchard and performed a tree-core of the largest pear tree (the Flemish Beauty) with an increment borer, dating the tree to 1875. Park staff believed the orchard may be associated with August Hoffmeister, but had little information.

In 2000, the orchard was visited by members of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, who were initiating a service-wide context study of historic orchards in the national parks. Interest in the orchard led to a preliminary archeological survey in 2003, and regular brush-hogging of the orchard, to clear the orchard floor of overgrowth. In 2005, a Cultural Landscape Inventory of the site was initiated, and pear fruit samples were provided to the National Plant Germplasm Repository (USDA) in Corvallis, Oregon, for DNA fingerprinting. Several pear varieties were identified as a result of the fingerprinting.

In 2007, scionwood cuttings were taken of the Sandwith orchard trees and the Crook orchard trees for propagation as typical late nineteenth-century fruit trees, with seedling rootstocks and tall, unbranched trunks. The decision to partially restore the Sandwith orchard was made during the park General Management Plan long range planning process, and the propagation effort was initiated by volunteers from the Western Cascade Fruit Society.

On March 14, 2009 national park staff, Washington Conservation Corps and San Juan Island volunteers planted 23 new fruit trees in Sandwith Homestead orchard, to fill-in gaps in the orchard where old trees had died. The number of trees in the orchard was increased from 13 to 36. The goal of the replanting was to rehabilitate part of the orchard to depict a representative sample of the landscape during the period of significance. This plan was supported by the park's 2008 General Management Plan.

In 2009 the NPS historic context study of orchards in the national park system was published, identifying the significant events and practices in the history of American orchards. The Sandwith orchard was highlighted in the document as one of the four remaining examples of a late nineteenth-century homestead orchard in the national park system. The Sandwith orchard is now regularly maintained by the park.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary: (see next page for text)

The Sandwith Homestead offers a glimpse of a late-settlement period homestead site and subsistence orchard. The homestead is characteristic of small family homesteads of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and contributes to our understanding of late-settlement patterns and agricultural development in the Pacific Northwest. The orchard specifically promises to divulge information on historic orchard cultivation, pruning and grafting techniques, and the selection and availability of fruit varieties in the region. The orchard and homestead are represented in the landscape today through extant cultivated fruit trees, seedling fruit trees, the military road trace, and a number of stone features and artifacts. The significance of the landscape is conveyed through a combination of the landscape characteristics, including vegetation, spatial organization, archeology, and natural systems and features.

At least thirteen cultivated fruit trees survive from the historic period, including seven pears, three plums, a cherry, an apple, and an apricot tree. The mixture of fruit species and varieties in the orchard, the relatively wide spacing, and the scaffold shape of the trees indicate that the orchard was started as a nineteenth-century homestead orchard, used primarily by a family for subsistence or sold locally on a small scale. The oldest pear tree on the site has been identified as a Flemish Beauty, a variety popular in the mid to late 1800s but rarely planted by 1920. Small and sweet, the Flemish Beauty was often considered a connoisseur's pear, but it did not keep well and had little commercial value. The orchard also contains a tree identified as a White Doyenne, a rare pear variety. The sole surviving apple is a Ben Davis, the most ubiquitously planted apple and most valuable commercial variety of the nineteenth-century. The Ben Davis maintained its popularity until it was superseded by the Red Delicious around the turn of the century. The Ben Davis apple was rarely planted after the 1920s.

In addition to the cultivated historic fruit trees, the orchard contains 23 newly planted fruit trees and a number of seedlings, sprouted from seeds or the roots of the orchard trees. The new fruit trees were propagated from scionwood taken from the extant Sandwith orchard trees and the Crook orchard trees at English Camp. The seedlings may have been planted, or allowed to grow where they self sowed, as pollinators for the variety pears. Furthermore, many of the seedlings grow in patterns that reveal historic spatial organization on the site, like the row of seedling cherries that mark the edge of the military road. Just north of the orchard under the tree canopy, ornamental ground covers such as Vinca and English ivy that were popular during the historic period have naturalized, indicating the approximate location of the home site.

The spatial organization of features reveals the historic arrangement of the orchard and homestead. In 2005, the arrangement of surviving cultivated fruit trees (and dead trees/stumps) revealed the grid pattern and regular spacing of about 30 feet of the original orchard. Stacked stone features and stone rubble mark the locations of a house, a stone wall, and the military road, in addition to several unidentified structures. The location of the road is reinforced by the row of vegetation and cherry seedlings that mark its south edge. The relationship between the road, the home site, and the orchard, as well as the relationship of the homestead to contextual elements like Young Hill and English Camp, are preserved.

The Sandwith Homestead site has the potential to yield a wealth of information about the history of the

site, about late-settlement patterns, and about the practices of historic orchard cultivation. Numerous artifacts lay buried or obscured by dense vegetation and forest floor litter. Archeological investigation may help determine the location and arrangement of structures on the site and reveal valuable information about the daily life on a San Juan Island homestead.

Many of the landscape characteristics, if considered individually, retain tenuous integrity. The characteristics support one another, however, presenting a coherent picture of the homestead during the historic period. The lack of intrusion by non-historic features, structures, and development reinforces the historic scene. Together, the characteristics retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The sum effect of the landscape characteristics reveal the historic character and convey the significance of the landscape.

Landscape Characteristic:

Vegetation

In the early years of the settlement of San Juan Island, farming was the most common and most important occupation among the residents. The fertile, well-drained soils, fair climate, and abundant patches of treeless prairie accommodated a great number of agricultural endeavors. The valleys yielded crops of grain and hay, while fruits and vegetables thrived on the slopes of the hills. Crops included oats, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, timothy, clover, and fruits such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, strawberries, and blackberries. Isaac Sandwith certainly grew a number of these crops on his homestead farm, including grains, fruits, and vegetables. The 1901 supplement to the *San Juan Islander* reported that Sandwith had 100 acres of his home farm under a “high state of cultivation” (The San Juan Islands, 1901). In addition to grains and vegetables, Sandwith also maintained a small orchard, which provided a variety of fruits for the family and for local sale.

It is possible that when Sandwith arrived on his homestead site he found an orchard already there, planted by his neighbor to the south, August Hoffmeister. In any case, an orchard was begun in the small triangle of land on the south edge of Sandwith’s parcel no later than 1875. The orchard consisted of a number of types and varieties of fruit trees, providing a range of ripening times and a continuous supply of fruit. Trees were planted in rows with 30 feet between each tree and 20 to 25 feet between the rows. Fruit trees in the late-nineteenth-century were full-size, or standard trees, grown on seedling rootstocks, grafted close to the ground, and allowed to grow tall trunks and large, unpruned canopies. The tall trunks, or high heads, prevented the loss of buds to browsing deer and facilitated the grazing of sheep and other livestock under the trees, keeping the weeds at bay and providing fertilizer.

The orchard would have primarily provided sustenance for the Sandwith family, serving as the main source of sweetness in their diet. Surplus fruit would have been sold locally on the island. Isaac Sandwith’s daughter, Hannah, recalled selling fruit from the orchard to Indians who stopped on the island on their way back from picking hops. Sandwith employed occasional help from his neighbors to harvest the fruit, along with other crops on the farm. There is no indication that Sandwith sold his fruit on any significant scale, or that he exported any of his fruit off the island. Over the next 50 years, the orchard was added to or maintained as trees

died or became unproductive. The ages of extant trees indicate that trees were added to the orchard as late as the 1920s.

In 2005, the orchard consisted of thirteen cultivated fruit trees. Two standing dead trees, five lying dead trees, and three tree stumps were also identified within the orchard grid. In addition, numerous seedling cherries and pears grew in the orchard and in the forested areas at the edges of the orchard and near the home site. The living cultivated fruit trees included pears, plums, a cherry, an apricot, and an apple. The dead trees included pears, apples, and cherries. In 2006, the lying dead trees and stumps located within the boundaries of the orchard were removed in order to clear the orchard floor to receive brush hogging, then a regular mowing regimen. Ultimately, the locations of the lying dead trees and stumps were used to determine the locations of new fruit trees that were planted in 2009.

The identity of the varieties of pear trees in the Sandwith orchard and on the Parade Ground of English Camp was tested by the USDA National Plant Germplasm Repository (NPGR) in Corvallis, Oregon, in 2005, using DNA fingerprinting. The DNA fingerprinting process involved comparing the genetic signature of DNA microsatellites with that of known pear varieties in the repository's collection. The majority of pear trees in the Sandwith orchard could not be positively identified as true varieties, implying these trees are seedling hybrids. The DNA fingerprinting identified the varieties most genetically similar to the Sandwith pear trees, however, indicating their probable genetic heritage. Genetically similar varieties include Flemish Beauty, Doyenne de Juillet, Doyenne du Comice, Vicar of Winkfield and Winter Nelis.

While apple, plum, apricot and cherry trees are also extant in the orchard, the pear trees were the only species that received DNA fingerprinting by the USDA NPGR in Corvallis. This is because the great majority of the historic fruit trees in San Juan Island National Historical Park are pears, and the Corvallis repository specializes in pears. The park has therefore developed a relationship with the Corvallis repository, rather than any of the other seven repositories throughout the United States. Furthermore, the Corvallis repository is only set up to DNA fingerprint pears. DNA fingerprinting of apples (in the Geneva, New York repository) and plums (in the Davis, California repository) was not available in 2006, when the fingerprinting was performed.

On March 14, 2009 national park staff, Washington Conservation Corps and San Juan Island volunteers planted 23 new fruit trees in Sandwith Homestead orchard, to fill-in gaps in the orchard where old trees had died. The new trees were propagated by cuttings from the extant trees of Sandwith orchard and from English Camp. At English Camp, cuttings were taken from the pear on the Parade Ground and from the plum trees near the Crook House. The cuttings were grafted onto the appropriate species seedling rootstock by Raintree Nursery in Morton, WA, in order to produce accurate clones of the old fruit trees. The new trees were grown at the nursery for two years before they were bareroot-planted in the orchard.

The new trees were planted at the original spacing, and aligned with the original grid layout.

Each tree received a 6-foot tall deer fence, nutritional mulch, and white wash on the trunk, to protect the tree from sun scald. One tree hole on the west side of the orchard was left unplanted, and will receive an apple tree of a different variety in a later planting effort. This tree will serve as a pollinizer to cross pollinate the single apple variety currently present in the orchard, a Ben Davis.

Historic Fruit Trees

Pears

Of the surviving fruit trees in the Sandwith Homestead orchard, the majority are pears. These range from the large Flemish Beauty, which has been dated to around 1875, to several young seedlings. Of the pears, seven appear to be intentionally planted, cultivated fruit trees. These are old enough to be from the orchard (older than 1935), fit in a grid layout, and have a shape that suggests cultivation. A cluster of seedlings also fits into the grid, and may be from the root stock of a cultivated orchard tree. Two small seedling pears are too young to be from the historic period and do not fit into a grid. These are likely self-sown seedlings. There are also a number of pear seedlings in the forested areas around the orchard. Most of these trees are in the woods along the west side of the site near the West Valley Highway, near the orchard and near the home site. These show no signs of cultivation and are not arranged in any regular layout, and are probably naturalized.

F1 (Contributing)

Possibly a Comice seedling, this tree is smaller than the other cultivated trees, but appears to be old enough to have been a part of the orchard. It is also almost exactly 30 feet from its neighbor tree, fitting into the grid layout. The tree is in fair condition, but appears to be declining.

F2 (Contributing)

The largest and oldest tree in the orchard, this pear has been in the orchard from its earliest days in the 1870s. Dated to around 1875, the year Isaac Sandwith settled the site, this tree could have been among the first planted in the orchard. The tree is tall and broad with a high double trunk. The tree is in good condition, and when examined in the summer of 2003, it had put out vigorous new growth, but was fruiting sparsely. The tree was aged using a core sample taken from the trunk in 1988. Dendrochronology services were performed by the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, on contract to the NPS North Atlantic Region.

The fruit is small to medium, somewhat acute pyriform, with a deep scarlet blush. In appearance, the fruit most resembles that of the Flemish Beauty variety, which is a small, sweet pear popular in the late nineteenth-century. The Pears of New York (Hedrick 1921) indicates Flemish Beauty is an early-nineteenth-century pear from Belgium that was fairly common in the Pacific Northwest in the late-nineteenth-century. Although the characteristic Flemish Beauty pear is a little larger and has a more obtuse neck than the pears found on the

F2 tree, it is likely that this tree is a Flemish Beauty. Flemish Beauty is a vigorous and productive pear that produces fruit that is smooth, creamy yellow in color, and blushed with red. The pear is sweet and buttery, but loses its ability to ripen if held in cold storage for extended periods. The Flemish Beauty failed to become commercially popular and has declined in popularity through the twentieth-century. Today, it is rare to find a nineteenth-century Flemish Beauty.

F3 (Contributing)

A medium-sized tree with a 1-foot trunk diameter and a 25-foot canopy, this tree is relatively high-headed with a primary and secondary leader trunk. The tree has been dated to around 1901, about the time Sandwith sold the orchard to V.J. Capron. It is in good condition, moderately vigorous and quite productive. The fruit is small- to medium-sized, yellow, and nearly round, with an aromatic taste. This tree is a White Doyenne variety, which is rarely found today.

F5 (Contributing)

This is a low and wide pear tree with two primary leaders. It is in good condition with vigorous growth, but few fruit. The fruit is small and round, with a reddish hue. Neither the variety nor the age of this tree has been determined.

F12 and F13 (Contributing)

These two trees are tall and vigorous and are in good condition. These trees were not fruiting at the times of field inspections and have not been identified. A change in bark texture and color on the trunks about 3 feet from the ground indicate a high graft for both of these trees. Sometimes called “top working,” high grafts were a way of salvaging trees that were in decline or of introducing an additional variety to the scion. Top working is a somewhat advanced cultivation technique more common in the twentieth-century.

F18 (Contributing)

This is a cluster of seedling pear trees growing roughly in a circle, the center of which falls within the grid layout of the orchard. The cluster is a jumble of small trunks, many growing together to form one canopy. The largest trunk diameter measures 17 inches and has been dated to 1901. These trees may be from the rootstock of one of the original orchard trees that was damaged or otherwise lost in the early days of the orchard. The seedlings may have been allowed to grow in order to cross-pollinate the older pear trees in the orchard. The trees are in good condition and the fruit is large, obtuse-pyriform, green with some russetting.

Apples

Only one living apple remains in the Sandwith Homestead orchard, a Ben Davis variety. In 1999, when the initial field survey was done for the orchard, two standing dead apples were identified, along with one lying dead apple. Since then, the two standing dead trees have fallen and been removed.

F17 (Contributing)

The only living apple remaining in the orchard is a gnarled and hollowed Ben Davis variety, identified by Bob Norton of the Western Cascade Fruit Society in 1999. The tree, whose 1-foot trunk diameter is split and twisted, is declining. The yellow and scarlet fruit are sparse. The Ben Davis variety was one of the most important American apple varieties of the nineteenth-century, exhibiting many of the qualities that would later define a desirable commercial apple. It was one of the most planted American varieties of the nineteenth-century, superseded only after the introduction of the Red Delicious around the turn of the century. The Ben Davis was rarely planted after about 1920.

Cherries

There are a number of cherry seedlings in and around the orchard site. A border of cherry trees runs along the east side of the orchard, marking the boundary with the military road. These may have been planted or allowed to grow as a hedgerow border, or they may have been sown by birds along a fence line. Cherries can also be found throughout the wooded area north of the orchard. Like the pear seedlings, these are concentrated along the west edge of the forest near the highway, but cherry trees can be found throughout the woods, along the military road trace, and around the home site. Of the cultivated orchard trees, only one cherry survives, an old tree dated to the turn of the twentieth-century. In 2005, two other standing dead cherries dated to about the same time.

F6 (Contributing)

The last surviving cherry tree in the orchard is declining. Approximately 50 percent of the tree has died back, and it produces little if any fruit.

Apricots and Plums

Apricots and Plums round out the fruit types represented in the Sandwith Homestead orchard. Three plums line the edge of the orchard along the wooded area to the north. It is difficult to ascertain if these are cultivated trees that were part of the orchard or haphazard seedlings. One apricot is next to the military road trace on the northeast edge of the orchard.

F4 (Contributing)

An incomplete core dated this apricot tree to before the mid 1950s, but it is likely to date to the late nineteenth-century. It has a trunk diameter of 20 inches and a 25-foot canopy. The tree does not bear fruit and has not been identified. However, the most common apricot variety during the historic period was Moorpark.

F8, F9, and F11 (Contributing)

Three plums grow just beyond the edge of the cleared area of the orchard and are quickly becoming obscured by encroaching vegetation. These were likely cultivated as part of the

orchard and loosely fit into the orchard grid.

Ornamentals

In addition to the orchard fruit trees and the seedling fruit trees found throughout the site, the wooded area where Sandwith's farm house had been has been colonized by two ornamental species: English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and periwinkle (*Vinca major*). These were common ornamentals used around farm houses in the nineteenth and twenties-centuries. The periwinkle is particularly localized, occurring on the forest floor only immediately around the home site. As it is unlikely that any of the subsequent owners of the orchard site ever had a residence there, these are likely naturalized remnants from the Sandwith homestead, reinforcing by their presence the location of the home site and the overall patterns of spatial organization of the homestead.

New Fruit Trees (Non-Contributing, but Compatible)

In the spring of 2009, 23 new fruit trees were planted in Sandwith orchard. The decision to plant the orchard was made through the General Management Plan (GMP) planning process. Ultimately, the goal was to use the Sandwith orchard as the repository of the extant genotypes from the Sandwith and Crook orchards located within the park, while displaying a range of species, to reflect the character of the homestead orchard.

The new trees include:

F1 - One pear tree of an unknown variety, possibly Bartlett

F2 - Three pear trees Flemish Beauty x Doyenne de Juillet

F3 - Two unknown pear trees

F4 - Five apricot trees of an unknown variety (same as F4)

F12 - Two pear trees of an unknown variety (same as F13)

F13 - One pear trees of an unknown variety (same as F12)

F17 - Four Ben Davis apple trees (same as F17)

E2 - One pear tree Flemish Beauty x Doyenne de Juillet, derived from English Camp

E5 - One pound pear tree, derived from English Camp

CH1 - One plum tree of an unknown variety, derived from the vicinity of the Crook House,

English Camp

CH2 - Two plum trees of an unknown variety, derived from the vicinity of the Crook House, English Camp

Today, the vegetation at the Sandwith Homestead site, and especially the extant historic fruit trees, are the physical manifestations of the patterns and processes that shaped the landscape. Many of the trees date to the period of significance or shortly thereafter and contribute to the Sandwith Homestead. Those newly planted fruit trees are compatible with the site and its significance through their type, variety, cultivation, and location. The significance of the orchard, manifest in the orchard type and size, the tree layout and spacing, tree form and pruning style, and the genotypes of the trees, is evident in these characteristics still. The vegetation at the Sandwith Homestead retains integrity and contributes to the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	F1 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104127
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F2 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104135
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F3 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104137
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F4 Apricot
Feature Identification Number:	104138
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F5 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104638
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F6 Cherry
Feature Identification Number:	104875
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature:	F8 Plum
Feature Identification Number:	104877
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F9 Plum
Feature Identification Number:	104878
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F11 Plum
Feature Identification Number:	104129
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F12 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104130
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F13 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104131
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F17 Apple
Feature Identification Number:	104132
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F18 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104133
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Vinca major groundcover in forested area
Feature Identification Number:	104879
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	F19 Pear
Feature Identification Number:	104134
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing

Feature: F20 Pear

Feature Identification Number: 104136

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cherry seedling hedge along military road

Feature Identification Number: 104126

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contemporary photo of F1 pear tree. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo showing the detail of F1 pear tree. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo showing the F2 Flemish Beauty pear. The tree has been dated to 1875. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo of the trunk of the F2 pear. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F3 pear. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo of the trunk of F3 pear. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F2 apricot. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo showing the trunk of F4 apricot. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F5 pear. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo showing the trunk of F5 pear. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F6 Cherry. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo showing the trunk of F6 cherry. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F8 plum. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo showing the trunk of F8 plum. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F6 plum. The tree is in the center of the photo, mostly obscured by rose shrubs below. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo showing the trunk of F9 plum. The trunk is obscured by rose shrubs. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F11 plum. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo showing the trunk of F11 plum. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F12 pear. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo showing the trunk of F12 pear. The different bark textures indicates a high graft mark. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F13 pear. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo of the trunk of F13 pear. The different bark textures indicates a high graft mark. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F17 Ben Davis apple. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo of the trunk of F17 Ben Davis apple. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo of F18 pear cluster. (PWRO 2005)



Detail photo showing the trunk of F18 pear cluster. (PWRO 2005)



Contemporary photo showing the Sandwith Homestead orchard after new trees were planted to fill-in the gaps left by trees that had died. (PWRO 2009)



Contemporary photo showing a new fruit tree that was planted in the Sandwith Homestead orchard in March 2009. The tree is enclosed by a six-foot tall deer fence and has been white washed to protect it from sun scald. (PWRO 2009)

Spatial Organization

The spatial layout of the orchard and homestead of the Sandwith Homestead was characteristic of a typical nineteenth-century homestead on San Juan Island and reflected the functional needs of a small farm. The house, probably along with a small vegetable garden, was enclosed with a fence, as was the adjacent orchard. These two areas, the house and the orchard, comprised the nucleus of the homestead farm and would have provided for the daily needs of the kitchen. The house and orchard sat within a fork in the military road that led from nearby English Camp to American Camp on the south end of the island. This road would have provided easy access to the Crook homestead to the north, the Hoffmeister farm to the south, and other points on the island. West of the house and orchard, roughly 40 acres of land was under cultivation, probably producing grain and vegetables. The orchard itself was arranged in a grid with 30-foot spacing between trees and probably consisted of 30 to 50 trees. Today, the orchard, the military road trace, the house archeological site, and the spatial relationship between the homestead and its surrounding context reveal the historic spatial organization of the landscape and contribute to the site's significance.

The GLO survey map and field notes from October, 1874 give some idea of how the orchard site looked just prior to Sandwith's arrival. The map indicates the location of the "English

Garrison” on Garrison Bay and a farm labeled “Hoffmeister.” English Camp fell in the narrow eastern edge of section 26, while Hoffmeister’s farm was southeast of there in section 36. Roads led from English Camp southward, forking to the south and southeast at about the middle of the southwest quarter of section 25. Hoffmeister’s farm is within that fork, just south of the boundary between section 25 and section 36. Hoffmeister’s farm is indicated by a small structure and a number of rectangular fenced enclosure. The surveyor’s field notes list a number of features encountered by the surveyor as he walked the section line between sections 25 and 36. The notes record the location of the two road forks, Hoffmeister’s house and barn, and three fences that cross from section 36 into section 25. The notes make no mention of agricultural improvements such as crops or orchard trees.

When Sandwith arrived in the southwest quarter of section 25, a year after the GLO survey, he chose as his house site the small triangle between the two road forks and the section 25/36 boundary line. Within that triangle he built a house of material salvaged from one of the military structures at English Camp, enclosing it with a fence around approximately .6 acres. In addition to the house, this area probably held a garden and perhaps a few fruit trees.

South of the house was another enclosed area of about 1.4 acres that included the orchard. There may have already been an orchard here when Sandwith arrived, planted by Hoffmeister and cut off from his farm when the section lines were established. If there was no orchard there already, Sandwith began one shortly after arriving in 1875. The orchard was laid out in rows of 6 trees with 30-foot spacing. The rows, which were 20 to 25 feet apart, ran northwest to southeast along the contour lines of Young Hill.

The best picture of what the homestead looked like during the historic period is from a map drawn by the U.S. Geodetic Survey in 1894. The map depicts two small fenced areas at the south edge of the section. The northernmost of these two depicts a structure in a location that corresponds to what is believed today to be the house site. The southernmost enclosure corresponds with the extant orchard. These two areas clearly show the relationship between the farm house and yard and the orchard. West of those areas were about 40 acres of cultivated fields, part of which were fenced. The homestead was marked “I. Sandwith.” The military road was also shown leading from Crook’s homestead at English Camp, past Sandwith’s homestead, and continuing on to the southeast. The older, west fork of the military road was not shown on the map. A barn or other large structure was also depicted on the east side of the military road.

The 1894 map also shows the relationship between Sandwith’s homestead and surrounding features, such as Young Hill, Garrison Bay, and Crook’s homestead. South of the Sandwith homestead were a number of cultivated fields, roads, structures, and an orchard. This land, originally Hoffmeister’s farm, by 1894 was owned by the State of Washington and designated as school land. The fields and orchard were probably leased from the state and farmed by local farmers.

Important landscape elements help reveal the historic spatial organization of the homestead. Although some of the trees in the orchard were added after the initial historic period, the grid spacing has been largely preserved, and is evident in the spatial arrangement of the extant trees. The trees grow in lines, with tree spacing of multiples of 30 feet. The rows themselves are 20 to 25 feet apart in most cases and follow the contour lines of the site's slope. Thus, these lines are not perfectly parallel, but vary in separation from about 12 feet to almost 30 feet. Today, the orchard contains 6 columns of 5 rows of historic and newly planted fruit trees.

In addition to the extant orchard trees, a number of archeological features contribute to the spatial organization of the historic site. North of the orchard, a linear stone feature 60 feet long marks the boundary between the orchard and the home site. The feature consists of a pile of stones about 2 feet high and 3 to 4 feet wide. This may be the remnants of a stone wall that separated the orchard and the house yard. Another stone feature north of there consists of dry-laid stones in a rectangular configuration. The feature is about 18 inches high and several feet wide on each side, though dense vegetation obscuring the feature prevents accurate measurement. This feature corresponds with the location of a structure indicated on the 1894 geodetic survey map and may be the remnants of a fireplace or house foundation. Based on the size and shape of the feature, its location in relation to the orchard, the 1894 historic map, and the likelihood that the Sandwith family was the only family that resided on this piece of land, the stone feature strongly indicates the location of the Sandwith home.

Along the east edge of the homestead site is the road trace from the east fork of the military road. The road, built by the British Royal Marines in the last half of the 1860s, was used as late as the turn of the twentieth-century. During the period when Sandwith homesteaded the site, the road connected his farm and other farms on the northwest corner of the island to other parts of the island, including the town of Friday Harbor. The road also formed the eastern boundary of the orchard and the house yard fenced areas. Today, the road is discernable by a distinct line of cherry trees and shrubs that have grown up along the former fence line, by topology, and by remnants of a stone retaining wall that marked the south edge of the road.

The western boundary of the historic site is marked today by the West Valley Highway, a road that at the location of the homestead closely follows the route of the original west fork of the military road. During the historic period, the house yard and orchard of the Sandwith Homestead sat within the west and east forks of the military road and was bound on the south by the section 25 boundary line. Today, the Sandwith Homestead historic site is roughly triangularly shaped, bound by the military road trace on the east, the West Valley Highway on the west, and the section line on the south. These bounding elements, together with the extant orchard trees and stone features, reveal the spatial relationships that characterized the homestead. The spatial organization of the Sandwith Homestead helps convey the significance of the site and contributes to the cultural landscape.

Natural Systems and Features

The natural systems and features of San Juan Island, including the climate, topography, soils, wildlife, and vegetation, contributed to the early settlement patterns of the island in general, and to the development of the Sandwith Homestead specifically. Early settlers were drawn by the

island's mild climate and abundance of tree-free grassland, arriving on the island during the 1860s and 1870s to start homestead farms. The island was well suited for agricultural pursuits, especially the raising of sheep and cattle. When Isaac Sandwith settled his claim in 1875, he established a homestead farm that raised sheep as its primary commodity, but also grew grains, vegetables, and fruit. The open oak woodland community that characterized the southwest-facing slopes of Young Hill was well suited for growing dessert fruit trees, such as pears, apples, apricots, cherries, and plums. Today, the natural systems and features that influenced the development of the Sandwith Homestead are still evident and continue to contribute to the historic scene.

San Juan Island is part of the San Juan Islands archipelago in the inland sea between Puget Sound and the Strait of Georgia. In the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains, the San Juan Islands get less rainfall than other typically soggy Northwest areas, seeing on average more than 240 sunny days per year. Despite being but a few miles from the Canadian border, the islands rarely see significant freezing temperatures in the winter and have mild, sunny summers. The islands, especially San Juan Island, the southwestern most in the archipelago, are often subjected to high, sustained winds. These drying winds produce stunted, open forests and grasslands on the exposed slopes. Like much of the Puget Sound landscape, the San Juan Islands were carved around 15,000 years ago as the last continental glaciers advanced from the north. When the glaciers retreated 3,000 years later, they left a rugged landscape of gravel outwash, bare rock bluffs, and glacial erratics. The shorelines of the islands are characterized by steep, rocky bluffs, with relatively few sand or gravel beaches. The soils are generally fertile and well-drained, but can be thin and rocky.

The Northern Straits Indians occupied seasonal fishing villages in the San Juan Islands, utilizing the many resources offered by the land and water. The protected bay on the northwest end of the island, later the site of the British Royal Marines' camp, was a favored winter village site for the Indians, who fished and gathered shellfish in the waters off the island's coast, and hunted game and gathered berries and camas in the forests and fields. Indians used fire to manage the landscape, burning the wooded areas to control underbrush and maintain clearings. Fire favored camas and bracken fern, which were cultivated by the Indians for food. Burning also increased game habitat, since the renewed undergrowth that followed a forest fire provided increased forage for deer and elk. This would have resulted in an 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 dryer slopes of Young Hill and Douglas fir, western red cedar, red alder, and maple in the lower wetter areas.

In the 1850s, the mild climate and open grasslands of San Juan Island attracted the attention of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), who opened Belle Vue Farm sheep station on the southern tip of the island in 1853. The grasslands provided ideal pasturage for the company's sheep flocks, which grew to well over 1,000 sheep in several flocks around the island. The company also grew vegetables and grains in fenced fields on the southern slopes of the island.

The HBC were the dominant presence on the island through the 1850s. In 1859, however, gold discovered in the Fraser River in British Columbia drew thousands of American prospectors to the region. Many of these came up the coast from California, stopping in Portland or Seattle before continuing to Victoria and on to the Fraser River. The journey by small boat from Victoria to the Fraser River took miners up the Haro Strait along the west side of San Juan Island. Just as the grasslands of island caught the attention of the HBC seven years earlier, the island began drawing miners and merchants who had failed to make their fortunes in the gold fields.

After the boundary dispute escalated and then subsided in 1859, and with the relative stability and safety offered by the presence of the two militaries on the island, more farmers and merchants were drawn to the island, and the population began to grow considerably. Farmers established homesteads across the island, taking advantage of the treeless areas and clearing forest to create more farmland. By the time the boundary was resolved and the military companies left the island, over 100 people called San Juan Island home, many of whom claimed farming as their profession.

Isaac Sandwith was one of these people, living on the island with his family in the early 1870s. In 1875 the 23-year-old Sandwith moved to the western end of the island, choosing a claim near the former British Royal Marines camp (English Camp). Sandwith chose a 160-acre quarter-section parcel between English Camp and the former farm of the British garrison's sutler, August Hoffmeister. The claim was densely wooded on the lower slopes along the eastern half of the parcel. The west half of the parcel was occupied by Young Hill, which rose 650 feet above sea level. The slopes of Young Hill were more exposed than the lower forested areas, and were characterized by open oak woodland. Sandwith cleared the forest on the lower slopes and established his cultivated fields. He built his house and orchard at the foot of the steeper slopes of Young Hill, on the edge of the oak woodland. The well-draining soil with abundant groundwater and southwestern exposure were well suited to the cultivation of fruit trees.

Sandwith maintained his farm until 1902, when he sold it to Victor Capron, a doctor and hobby farmer on the island. For at least the next 30 years, the property remained agricultural land, being farmed first by Capron, and then by Alfred Douglas in the 1920s and early 1930s. In 1935, the bank foreclosed on a loan Douglas had acquired, taking possession of the land. By the 1940s, the land under the orchard was owned by Fern Nicholl, who operated a game bird shooting preserve on the land. During the 40 years between the bank foreclosure and the purchase by the NPS in 1976, the homestead farm dissolved back into the natural vegetation. Forest reclaimed the cultivated fields west of the orchard as well as the home site, but the orchard itself remained relatively clear of encroaching vegetation.

Today, the slopes of Young Hill northwest of the orchard appear much as they did during the historic period, characterized by open stands of Garry oak on grassy slopes with large rock outcroppings. On the lower slopes of Young Hill, where Sandwith's farm house was located,

the open oak forest transitions into a mixed second-growth forest, with much of the vegetation deriving from introduced vegetation associated with the homestead. In addition to Douglas firs and bigleaf maples, cherry and pear seedlings can be found throughout the forested area north of the orchard, in addition to the ornamental ground covers periwinkle and English ivy. In the orchard, the extant fruit trees are surrounded by tall grasses, but are beginning to be encroached upon by woody shrubs, such as wild roses. The orchard proper is nearly enclosed by trees, with the wooded home site to the north, a row of cherry seedlings along the military road trace to the east, and dense vegetation to the south and west. The only portion that is more or less open is the southeast corner, which opens to the rural residential land to the south.

On the west side of the West Valley Highway, Sandwith's cultivated fields have largely reverted to dense, moist lowland forest. This includes forest in the northwest corner of the quarter-section parcel near English Camp. This forest is dominated by Douglas fir, big leaf maple, red alder, Pacific madrona, Rocky Mountain juniper, and western red cedar. The exception to this is a large cleared area in the southwest corner of the quarter-section parcel, which is open grassland with a few scattered trees.

The lack of intensive use of the area in and around the Sandwith Homestead site since the middle of the twentieth-century has prevented drastic changes to the natural systems and features associated with the historic site. Although the overall character is less open than it would have been when the land was under cultivation, the plant communities, topography, climate, soils, wildlife, and vegetation patterns of the orchard, Young Hill, and the surrounding forests reveal the historic systems that influenced the development of the site. Furthermore, the extant orchard, tree variety selection, and the spatial organization as revealed in the extant features continue to demonstrate the human response to the natural systems and features that characterized the site at the time of settlement. The landscape characteristic of natural systems and features retains its integrity and contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape.

Dominant forest species in and around Sandwith Homestead:

Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*)
Shore pine (*Pinus contorta*)
Pacific madrona (*Arbutus menziesii*)
Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*)
Red alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
Cherry seedlings
Pear seedlings

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Diagram showing the natural features around the Sandwith Homestead orchard, including the open oak woodland on Young Hill and the mixed moist forest near Garrison Bay. (PWRO 2005)

Archeological Sites

Over the seventy years since the orchard and the land around it in the Sandwith Homestead was cultivated, many of the original features have been lost or have deteriorated, and much of what remains has been encroached upon by dense forest and brush. The house that Isaac Sandwith built of material salvaged from one of the English Camp buildings, along with the barns, fences, and other farm structures, have long since disappeared. The military road, though still discernable in many places, is fragmented and largely obscured by vegetation. Many of the original fruit trees that made up the orchard have died and are no longer there. Many of these features, however, have left traces that can be found in the soil, forest litter, and dense brush across the site. Several stone feature and numerous artifacts are scattered throughout the homestead site north of the orchard. Remnants of the stone retaining wall that once marked the southwestern edge of the military road can be found along the northeast edge of the orchard and in the forest to the north. And fruit tree stumps, fence posts, and other feature traces that can reveal the spatial layout of the homestead can be found across the site.

In the forest north of the orchard, several stone features and scattered artifacts indicate the site of Sandwith's home. A 60-foot-long stone feature, 4 to 5 feet wide and 12 to 18 inches high, is possibly the remnants of a stone wall that separated the farm yard from the enclosed orchard.

A number of smaller linear stone features are found in the area as well. Under the spreading canopies of several mature bigleaf maples, a rectangular stone feature that still retains some of its dry-laid structure is half obscured by dense brambles and forest litter. Adjacent to this feature is a noticeable depression in the forest floor. Numerous artifacts are scattered throughout the forest, including bricks, bottles, plates, a stove door, and other household items, some of which date to the late 1800s. Excavation of the stone features and artifacts in the forest area may yield a great deal of information of the layout and daily operation of the homestead.

The military road trace along the east edge of the homestead site is integral to the coherence of the landscape, as it establishes a boundary and arranges the features of the site. The road trace is still discernable through vegetation patterns and topography, as well as remnants of the stone retaining wall that defined the road's western edge. The road, built in the late 1860s by the British Royal Marines, was used during the historic period for circulation within and between the homesteads of the area. The road connected Sandwith's homestead with that of William Crook to the north, other homesteads to the south, and ultimately to Friday Harbor and other parts of the island. Today, although most of the road has been reclaimed by forest, the trace is discernable for much of the way from English Camp to the Sandwith Homestead. The section of the road that is adjacent to the orchard is quite discernable through a row of cherry seedlings and retaining wall remnants. But this section, too, is losing definition as woody shrubs and rose brambles obscure the topography and retaining wall. Excavation of the road may yield information on the location and size of the road, the materials and construction techniques used by the British road builders, and the time period the road was in use. The military road trace, while associated with the Sandwith Homestead, is more strongly associated with its construction and use by the military. The military road trace is documented as a contributor to English Camp, and is considered a non-contributing feature of the Sandwith Homestead.

In the orchard, fence posts, hardware, and stone features hold additional information about the history of the site and about the practice of orchard cultivation during the historic period. In 2009, 23 new fruit trees were planted in the orchard in an effort to infill missing or dead fruit trees and reestablish the 30-foot grid pattern. The planting of the trees was preceded a year earlier by archeological testing of each planting hole using the constant volume sampling method. Archeological testing yielded 40 artifacts consisting of 37 historic items related to the Sandwith Homestead such as glass, ceramics and nails. The testing also yielded 3 prehistoric isolated finds. With additional testing, the archeological features associated with Sandwith Homestead promises to yield valuable information about the organization and operation of the late-nineteenth-century homestead.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Stone features north of orchard
Feature Identification Number:	104125
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Poor
Assessment Date:	09/30/1998
Condition Assessment:	Poor
Assessment Date:	06/01/2003
Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	08/01/2009

Stabilization Measures:

A) Vegetation Control

Orchard: Control non-historic shrubs and trees by brush hogging and then successive mowing. Mowing should be performed two times per month during the growing season (March-September). Vegetation control includes both native and non-native vegetation that do not conform to the historic grid pattern established by Sandwith during the period of significance, 1875-1902.

Plum Trees: Three plum trees growing in a row just beyond the edge of the cleared area of the orchard are quickly becoming obscured by encroaching vegetation. An additional 30 feet of forest and associated understory should be removed by brush hogging in order to ensure that their connection to the orchard is not lost.

Military Road trace: Remove wild rose, Douglas fir, and other vegetation that is growing within the prism of the historic road trace and within the historic cherry hedgerow along the road. The material should be removed by flush cutting the vegetation to the surface with no ground disturbance.

B) Fruit Tree Stabilization

Hire a qualified professional to remove dead and diseased wood from trees and root suckers according to ASA Standards. All wood material and clippings should be removed from the site to prevent disease. Aerate soil in root zone of remaining trees, mulch root zones with composted/nutritional mulch with a 2-3" maximum depth.

Hire a qualified professional to brace the apricot tree (F4) according to ASA Standards.

Prepare an orchard management plan to provide a calendar of annual preservation maintenance operations, with cost estimates for labor and materials.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
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External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	<p>Three plum trees growing in a row just beyond the northern edge of the cleared area of the orchard are quickly becoming obscured by vegetation. Encroaching forest and understory creates competition with the historic fruit trees for resources such as water, nutrients and sunlight.</p> <p>The uncontrolled growth of wild rose is impacting the military road trace, by growing into the cherry hedgerow which marks the edge of the road. Douglas fir and other native vegetation are also growing in the road prism and are deteriorating the visibility of the road trace.</p>
Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The orchard has not been maintained as a working orchard for several decades. As a result, the trees have not been pruned, irrigated, or controlled for pests or diseases. The trees are full of dead wood and some are in a declining state of health.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost:	25,000.00
Cost Date:	08/01/2009
Level of Estimate:	C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator:	Regional Office

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Stabilization costs cover the vegetation control and fruit tree stabilization measures described in the "Condition Assessment and Impacts" section of this CLI. This cost estimate is based on hiring a qualified professional arborist to perform the work.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

The LCS has not identified treatment costs for any features listed within the Sandwith Homestead site.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Year of Publication: 2008

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: PWRO-Seattle

Citation Author: National Park Service, Pacific West Region, Seattle Office

Citation Title: San Juan Island National Historical Park : final general management plan and environmental impact statement

Year of Publication: 2008

Citation Publisher: Seattle, WA. : U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location: PWRO-Seattle

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: PWRO-Seattle, SAJH

Citation Author:	Gilbert, Cathy A.
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Source Name:	CRBIB
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Citation Location:	PWRO-Seattle
Citation Author:	Agee, James K.
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Citation Author: Cannon, Kelly June
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Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: PWRO-Seattle

Citation Author: Boxberger, Daniel L.
Citation Title: San Juan Island National Historical Park: Cultural Affiliation Study
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: PWRO-Seattle

Citation Author: Vouri, Michael
Citation Title: The Pig War: Standoff at Griffin Bay
Year of Publication: 1999
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SAJH

Citation Author: Wilhelm, Horor L., ed.
Citation Title: The San Juan Islands: illustrated supplement to The San Juan Islander
Year of Publication: 1966
Citation Publisher: Seattle: The Sherey Book Store
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: PWRO library

Citation Author: United States, Works Progress Administration
Citation Title: Told by the Pioneers
Year of Publication: 1937
Citation Publisher: Olympia: WPA
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: University of Washington Library

Supplemental Information

Title: San Juan Islander, 1901

Description: Periodical

Title: USDA National Plant Germplasm System

Description: Germplasm Resource Information Network, National Clonal Germplasm Repository,
online at http://www.ars.usda.gov/main/site_main.htm?modecode=53-58-15-00

Documentation Assessment

Documentation Assessment: Poor

Documentation Checklist

Documentation

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year of Document: 1972

Amplifying Details: Thompson, Erwin N.

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resource Study covers American Camp and English Camp, but does not describe or analyze the Sandwith Homestead.

Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Year of Document: 1987

Amplifying Details: Gilbert, Cathy

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Cultural Landscape Report covers American Camp and English Camp, but does not describe or analyze the Sandwith Homestead.

Document: Administrative History

Year of Document: 1997

Amplifying Details: Cannon, Kelly June

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Administrative History does not address the Sandwith Homestead.