ENGLISH CAMP

San Juan Island NHP

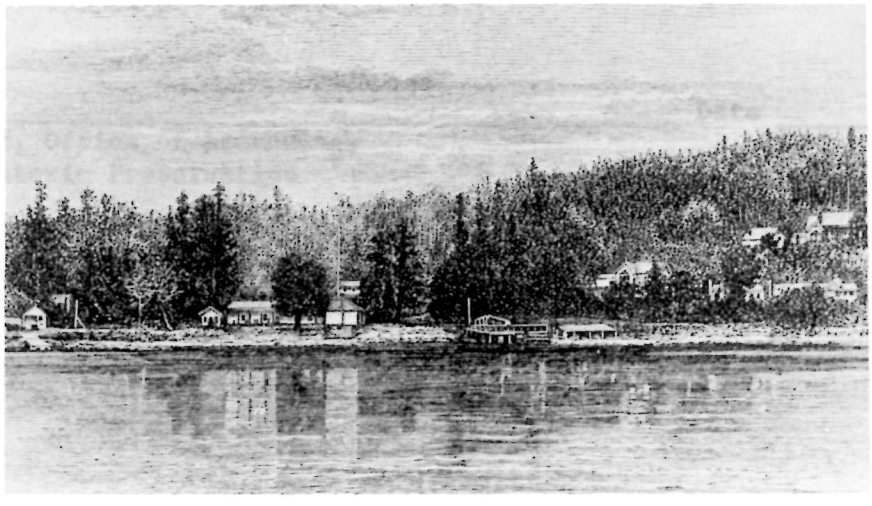
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT - PART I

June 1969

English Camp

SAN JUAN ISLAND · NHP
Historic Structures Report
Part I

by
A. Lewis Koue
& Erwin N. Thompson



DIVISION OF HISTORY
Office Of Archeology & Historic Preservation

June 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART II

FOUR STRUCTURES, ENGLISH CAMP

San Juan Island National Historical Park

A P P R O V A L S H E E T

RECOMMENDED

_____ Date _____
Superintendent

_____ Date _____
Chief, Office of Archeology
& Historic Preservation

A P P R O V E D

_____ Date _____
Regional Director, Western Region

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Preface

This Historic Structures Report, Part 1, on the four surviving structures at English Camp, San Juan Island National Historical Park, fulfills RSP SAJU-H-1. It represents the combined efforts of the Park Superintendent, the Division of History and the Division of Historic Architecture, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

BLOCKHOUSE, HS-1

BARRACKS, HS-2

STOREHOUSE, HS-3

MASONRY RUIN, HS-4

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

ENGLISH CAMP

SAN JUAN ISLAND NHP, WASHINGTON

Administrative Data:

a. Name and Number of Structures:

Blockhouse	HS-1	Class AAA
Barracks Building	HS-2	Class AAA
Storehouse	HS-3	Class AAA
Masonry Ruin	HS-4	Class AA

b. Proposed Use of Structures:

In-place exhibits with controlled walk-through visitation.

c. Justification for such use, as shown in the Master Plan:

Master Plan for San Juan Island National Historical Park, dated June 1968, under heading of "Resource Description," p.9, states "San Juan Island National Historical Park commemorates a period in history when the United States and Great Britain in dispute over boundaries, militarily occupied the same island in Puget Sound. Here the site of the 'Pig War' of 1859

and sites related to the conflict will be preserved and interpreted. This exciting period in our diplomatic history and the resulting arbitration has been called by historians 'an event of cardinal importance in the history of the relations of the two English-speaking powers.' The significant theme is classified under Theme Study XII, Political and Military Affairs (1830-1860) in the list of Themes and Criteria (1959), National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings."

d. Provisions for operating structures:

Guided and self-guided tours as necessary by demands of visitation load.

e. Cooperative agreements, if any:

None.

f. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity:

BLOCKHOUSE, HS-1

Restore structure to a sound structural condition with reinforcements necessary to sustain loads and impact of visitation. Will require installation of adequate foundations, leveling up of structure, and replacement of unsound structural elements and finish materials. Treat critical elements with preservative. Replace shingle roof.

See appended drawings of Blockhouse.

BARRACKS BUILDING, HS-2

The structure shall be leveled up and placed on adequate foundations; and all elements, exterior and interior, shall be restored to their original condition and appearance, consistent with structural requirements. Brick fireplaces shall be reconstructed, roof shall be replaced with shingle roof as per original, and all unsound elements shall be replaced with like material. Critical elements shall be treated with preservative.

See appended drawings of Barracks Building.

STOREHOUSE, HS-3

The structure shall be leveled up and placed on adequate foundations and all elements, exterior and interior, shall be restored to their original condition and appearance consistent with structural requirements. Shingle roof as per original shall replace present roof; and new clapboard siding to match existing shall be installed to extent necessary. Critical elements shall be treated with preservative.

See appended drawings of Storehouse.

MASONRY RUIN, HS-4

The structure shall be left and maintained in its ruined state, but stonework shall be pointed up as necessary

and structure stabilized as necessary to support the structure in its present posture. The original use of this structure has not yet been fully established.

See appended drawings of structure.

g. Preliminary estimate of cost of proposed construction activity. (See PCP's for itemized costs.)

BLOCKHOUSE, HS-1

Construction	8,100.00
Plans, Surveys and Supervision	1,620.00
Contingencies	1,080.00
Total cost, Blockhouse	$10,800.00

BARRACKS BUILDING, HS-2

Construction	17,700.00
Plans, Surveys and Supervision	3,540.00
Contingencies	2,300.00
Total cost, Barracks Bldg.	$23,540.00

STOREHOUSE, HS-3

Construction	7,350.00
Plans, Surveys and Supervision	1,470.00
Contingencies	980.00
Total cost, Commisary Bldg.	$9,800.00

MASONRY RUIN, HS-4

Construction	1,120.00
Plans, Surveys and Superivision	230.00
Contingencies	150.00
Total cost, Ruin	$1,500.00

h. Photographs of existing conditions:

See appended photographs

i. Copies of P.C.P's

Attached.

Form 10-411
(July 1965)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. *(Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)*

BLOCKHOUSE

The Blockhouse is a log and mill sawn two story structure which was part of the military complex occupied by one company of British Royal Marines during the period 1860-1872. It is the only existing structure of its type in the National Park System and will play a major role in the interpretation of the boundary dispute. Restoration is needed to assure its longevity and to improve its appearance and character necessary for quality interpretation.

Replacement of dilapidated members and parts of the structure--mainly the hand hewn logs of the poorly preserved bottom portion--and the treatment and repair of the top portion which has survived the years exceedingly well is necessary. A foundation or parapet is needed to support and protect the building from the sea during high tides. The original shingle roof was replaced about 40 years ago. It should be replaced again. The entrance, porch, and cobble stone stoop must be refurbished and the grounds immediately associated with the building should be improved. We suspect the building was originally white washed. It should receive a similar treatment if research bears out our assumption. HAB survey no. 39 W 17, numbers 522-525 inclusive provide dimensions and detail. Professional supervision during the restoration will be necessary. Archeological explorations should precede or accompany the rehabilitation work.

2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS	MASTER PLAN NO.	APPROVAL DATE
Government Owned	NHP SJI 3007, 3004A	October 19, 1967
PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS	INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS	
None	SAJH B-2; Preliminary Research	

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA: N/A — DATE:

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS: N/A

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS: RSP SAJU-H-1 Research target date for completion is June 30, 1969

OTHER

HAB drawings; Survey No. 39 W 17, index No. 522-525 inclusive. Regional memorandum H22 (xD22), dated 12/18/68, to the Director proposes a way to finance most of archeology necessary at San Juan Island. However, funds necessary for the archeological excavations attendant to this project should be included in this cost estimate.

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT *(Signature & Date)*	4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR *(Signature & Date)*
(sgd) Carl R. Stoddard December 6, 1968	(sgd) William L. Bowen Jan. 6, 1969

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI: English Camp

6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.:

7. REGION: Western

8. PARK: San Juan Island National Historical Park

9. PROJECT: Restoration of Blockhouse

San Juan *(County)*

Washington *(State)*

10. PCP INDEX NO.: SAJH B-16-1

PARK: San Juan Island NHP Day Labor Contract PCP Index No. B-16-1

CLASS [ ] (A) – Estimate based on working Drawings
CLASS [ ] (B) – Estimate based on preliminary plans
CLASS [X] (C) – Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P.S. & S. by
BPR [ ] NPS [X] FY 70

ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Block House		
1-Demolition, Salvage, Hauling & Clean-up	L.S.	800.00
2-Jacking-up, Leveling & Plumbing-up Bldg.	L.S.	1,000.00
3-Concrete Foundations @ 10.00	70	700.00
4-Reconstruct Log Base Structure @ 4.00	840 Sq. Ft.	2,560.00
5-Floor Framing Repairs & Flooring	L.S.	200.00
6-Roof Structure Repairs	L.S.	100.00
7-Shingle Roof (fireproofed) @ 90¢	580 Sq. Ft.	520.00
8-Wall Repair and Weatherboarding @ 30¢	600 Sq. Ft.	180.00
9-Door Repairs and Hardware @ 50.00	1	50.00
10-Interior Trim etc.	L.S.	150.00
11-Portico Repairs	L.S.	200.00
12-Cobblestone Terrace Repairs	L.S.	150.00
13-Site Work	L.S.	140.00
		6,750.00
Contractors Overhead and Profit ----------		1,350.00

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Director, Resource Studies) (Date)

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:

Robert H. Coomes, Supvr. Project Control & Estimates (Design Office Chief) Jan. 23/69 (Date)

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Regional Director, Operations) (Date)

ESTIMATE TOTALS	
RESEARCH	
Construction	8,100.00
Plans, Surveys, and Supervision	1,620.00
Contingencies	1,080.00
CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL	10,800.00
INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%)	
GRAND TOTAL	10,800.00

Form 10-411
(July 1965)

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PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. *(Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)*

BARRACKS

The barracks building is a mill sawn building 79 feet long, 20 feet wide and 17 feet high. Originally there were three rooms heated by two brick fire places. Partitions have been added to the building in recent years.

This simple structure was part of the military complex occupied by one company of British Royal Marines during the period 1860-1872. It will play a major role in the interpretation of the park; therefore it must be restored for quality interpretation.

Generally it has survived better than might be expected, however alteration to the interior, lack of preventative maintenance and the ravage of time have significantly changed its appearance. Many original members and parts are beyond their useful life and must be replaced. Windows, roof, floor, brick fire places must be provided and partitions that were not part of the original building should be removed. Leveling, squaring and plumbing is needed and a new foundation should be provided. The immediate grounds associated with the building should be improved.

Professional supervision will be necessary during the actual restoration.

Archeological explorations should precede or accompany the rehabilitation work.

2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS	MASTER PLAN NO.	APPROVAL DATE
Government Owned	NHP SJI 3007; 3004A	Oct. 19, 1967

PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS	INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS
None	Preliminary Research SAJU-B-2

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA	DATE
N/A	

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS

N/A

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS

RSP SAJU-H-1; Research target date for completion is June 30, 1969

OTHER

Drawings; HAB Survey No. 39 W 17; Index No. 526-528 inclusive. Regional memorandum H22(xD22), dated 12/18/68, to the Director proposes a way to finance most of archeology necessary at San Juan Island. However, funds necessary for the archeological excavations attendant to this project should be included in this cost estimate.

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT *(Signature & Date)*	4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR *(Signature & Date)*
(sgd) Carl R. Stoddard Dec. 6, 1968	(sgd) William L. Bowen Jan. 6, 1969

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI

English Camp

6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.

7. REGION	8. PARK
Western	San Juan Island National Historical Park

9. PROJECT

Restoration of Barracks Building

San Juan *(County)*

Washington *(State)*

SAJH B-17-1

10. PCP INDEX NO.

PARK: San Juan Island N.H.P. Day Labor Contract PCP Index No. B-17-1

CLASS [ ] (A) – Estimate based on working Drawings
CLASS [ ] (B) – Estimate based on preliminary plans
CLASS [X] (C) – Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P.S. & S. by
BPR [ ] NPS [X] FY 70

ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
BARRACKS BLDG.		
1-Demolition, Salvage, Hauling & Clean-up	L.S.	1,500.00
2-Jacking-up, Leveling and Plumbing-up Bldg.	L.S.	2,040.00
3-Concrete Footings and Underpinning @ 30.00	40	1,200.00
4-Floor Girders, New Joists, etc. @ 40¢	1600 Sq. Ft.	640.00
5-Flooring 1 x 6 T&G @ 50¢	1600 Sq. Ft.	800.00
6-Wall Repair, Renailing, and Weathering @ 1.00	2400 Sq. Ft.	2,400.00
7-Roof Structure Repairs @ 30¢	1800 Sq. Ft.	540.00
8-Shingle Roof (fireproofed) @ 90¢	1800 Sq. Ft.	1,620.00
9-Window Repairs & Glazing @ 30.00	13	390.00
10-Door Repairs & Hardware @ 50.00	4	200.00
11-Interior Trim, Gun Racks, etc.	L.S.	1,100.00
12-Fireplaces @ 500.00	2	1,000.00
13-Painting	L.S.	840.00
14- Site Work	L.S.	500.00
		14,770.00
Contractors Overhead and Profit ----------		2,930.00

NOTE: By Koue L-15-69

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Director, Resource Studies) (Date)

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:
SUPVR., PROJECT CONTROL & ESTIMATES
Robert H. Coomes Jan. 23/69
(Design Office Chief) (Date)

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Regional Director, Operations) (Date)

ESTIMATE TOTALS	
RESEARCH	17,700.00
Construction	3,540.00
Plans, Surveys, and Supervision	2,300.00
Contingencies	23,600.00
CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL	
INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%)	
GRAND TOTAL	23,600.00

Form 10-411
(July 1965)

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PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. *(Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)*

STOREHOUSE

This structure is of mill sawn lumber. It is a simply 40x20x16 foot wooden building which was part of the military complex occupied by one company of British Royal Marines during the period 1860-1872. It has managed to survive the ravage of time although it is severly dilapidated. It will play a major role in the interpretation of the boundary incident.

Architectural investigation of the structure will dictate the extent of its restoration or replacements. Many members and parts appear to be beyond their useful life and should be replaced. The structure is out of plumb, square, and level; and it lacks an adequate roof and floor. It should be white washed if research so indicates. The grounds immediately associated with the building should be improved.

Professional supervision during the restoration will be necessary.

Archeological explorations should precede or accompany the rehabilitation work.

2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS	MASTER PLAN NO.	APPROVAL DATE
None	NHP SJI 3007, 3004A	October 19, 1967
PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS	INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS	
N/A	SAJH B-2; Preliminary Research	
INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA		DATE
N/A		

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS

N/A

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS

RSP SAJU-H-1 Research target date for completion is June 30, 1969

OTHER

HAB drawings; Survey No. 39 W 17, index No. are unknown and doubtful if drawings exist.

Regional memorandum H22(xD22), dated 12/18/68, to the Director proposes a way to finance most of archeology necessary at San Juan Island. However, funds necessary for the archeological excavations attendant to this project should be included in this cost estimate.

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT *(Signature & Date)*	4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR *(Signature & Date)*
(sgd) Carl R. Stoddard 12/6/68	(sgd) William L. Bowen 1/6/69

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI		6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.
English Camp		
7. REGION	8. PARK	
Western	San Juan Island National Historical Park	
9. PROJECT		
Restoration of Quartermaster Commissary	San Juan (County)	
	Washington (State)	10. PCP INDEX NO.
		SAJH B-18-1

CLASS [ ] (B) – Estimate based on preliminary plans
CLASS [x] (C) – Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

BPR [ ] NPS [x] FY 70

ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
STOREHOUSE		
1-Demolition, Salvage, Hauling & Clean-up	L.S.	800.00
2-Jacking-up, Leveling & Plumbing-up Bldg.	L.S.	1,000 00
3-Concrete Footings & Underpinning 17 @ 30.00	17	510.00
4-Floor Girders, New Joists etc. @ 40¢	800 Sq. Ft.	320.00
5-Flooring 1" Plant @ 25¢	800 Sq. Ft.	400.00
6-Wall Repairs, New Clapboard & Renailing @1.00	1200 Sq. Ft.	1,200.00
7-Roof Structure Repair @ 30¢	900 Sq. Ft.	270.00
8-Shingle Roof (fireproofed) @ 90¢	900 Sq. Ft.	810.00
9-Window Repair and Glazing @ 20.00	9	180.00
10-Door Repairs and Hardware @ 50.00	3	150.00
11-Painting	L.S.	260.00
12-Site Work	L.S.	250.00
		6,150.00
Contractor Overhead and Profit ----------		1,200.00

NOTE: By Koue 1-15-69

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Director, Resource Studies) (Date)

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Design Office Chief) (Date)

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Regional Director, Operations) (Date)

ESTIMATE TOTALS	
RESEARCH	
Construction.....	7,350.00
Plans, Surveys, and Supervision.....	1,470.00
Contingencies	980.00
CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL	9,800.00
INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%)	
GRAND TOTAL	9,800.00

Historical Data:

Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., and Governor James Douglas, Colony of Vancouver Island, defused the simmering dispute concerning the ownership of San Juan Island in October 1859. Their respective national governments came to further agreements later that fall. Until the dispute could be peaceably settled, both nations would occupy San Juan with an equal number of troops.

The American soldiers were already encamped at the south-eastern end of the island when Capt. James Prevost, R. N., surveyed for a site for the British camp early in 1860. Of the seven locations he examined, British authorities selected a handsome, sheltered spot on an inlet now called Garrison Bay, but then called Wescott Creek, at the northern end of the island.

One company of the Royal Marines Light Infantry landed at the site on March 21, 1860. The command consisted of one captain, two subalterns, one assistant surgeon, and 83 non-commissioned officers and men. The marines pitched their tents and began clearing trees. A photograph taken at that time (No. 1) shows the tents and one wooden structure, the latter in the same general area as the storehouse today.

During their occupation of twelve years, the Royal Marines developed a substantial camp, principally of framed structures.

On the edge of the bay stood a two-story blockhouse. On the level ground and the hillside behind it stood the barracks complex, storehouse, and from 15 to 20 additional structures. Today only four structures remain: the blockhouse (HS-1), one of the buildings in the barracks complex (HS-2), the storehouse or commissary (HS-3), and a masonry ruin (HS-4).

Construction in General. No complete historical documentation has yet been located concerning the construction and maintenance of the structures at English Camp. Historical research for the Historic Structures Reports, Part II, should bring additional information to light. Meanwhile, enough information, architectural and historical, exists for this Part I.

The record indicates that the marines themselves built most, if not all, the early structures at this post. However, civilian contractors built one or more later structures, such as new quarters for the commanding officer. At the time the marines left Esquimalt Harbor, Vancouver Island, in March 1860, their commanding admiral requested building materials "for the use of the Detachment."

Post construction may be divided roughly into two periods: the initial construction soon after arrival in 1860, when Capt. George Bazalgette commanded the post; and the renovations and limited new construction that occurred about the time that Capt. William A. Delacombe assumed command in 1867.

Requisitions for supplies for the post in the first months after the marines arrived included such tools and supplies as crosscut saws, nails (3 & 3½-inch and shingle), a chest of carpenter's tools, wedges, axes, pit saws, paint (white lead, black), turpentine, linseed oil, brushes, 5,000 feet planking, 10,000 shingles, and so forth.

BLOCKHOUSE, HS-1

No documentary evidence concerning the two-story, log blockhouse erected on the shore has yet come to light. There is no doubt but that the structure was built for the British camp and that it existed throughout most of the historic period. It appears in all the historic photographs except the earliest. Because it was substantially built, it does not appear in the several naval inspection reports, which dwelt on the deterioration of more frail structures. The pictorial evidence of the exterior of this structure plus the physical evidence today provide sufficient information for planning exterior restoration and stabilization as required. Most of the historic photographs indicate that the exterior of the blockhouse was white, in true navy tradition.

BARRACKS STRUCTURE, HS-2

The one company of marines (83 men at first, fewer later) was housed in frame barracks sometime soon after occupying the site. The barracks complex consisted of about six buildings, of

which only one remains standing. Four of these were relatively small, one undoubtedly being a kitchen and one or two others being heads and washrooms, the balance unknown. Of the two larger buildings, the one that has disappeared was also the older and undoubtedly was the principal barracks, containing squad rooms for the bulk of the company. It had a covered porch and two stout chimneys--one at either end.

The building still standing is also traditionally called the barracks. It began as a much smaller building (Photo No. 3). Photograph No. 5 shows the building at its full length and the newness of the shingle roof on the extension shows distinctly. The architectural section of this report supports the concept that the building was enlarged.

Possible uses for this lengthened building include: a second barracks, an orderly room (in part), a recreation room (in part), or unmarried NCO quarters. The windows along the northwest side (Photo No. 5) are of a number and size that suggest a concern for sufficient ventilation for sleeping quarters. On the southeast side today are the ruins of an exterior fireplace and chimney in the original portion of the building. Based on the remains of a foundation and photographic evidence, architects have concluded that a similar fireplace once stood toward the end of the addition to the building. (See architectural drawing.) A doorway exists there today.

While documentary evidence does not exist concerning the location of the fireplaces, photograph no. 4 seems to support the idea of an exterior chimney in the newer part of the building; a chimney rises above the roof line. A white vertical detail, that might appear to be a porch pillar, possible is a square wooden drainpipe at the very corner of the building, similar to one along the middle of the barracks as shown in photograph no. 5. Photograph no. 6 is said to be an interior picture of the fireplace in the original part of the building (note the lay of the rafters). Local tradition holds that a settler, who occupied the building after the marines left, built a new fireplace and chimney inside the newer part of the building and cut a doorway where the exterior fireplace had been. Photograph no. 12, taken before 1895, shows a chimney rising from the roof ridge at this end of the building. Hopefully, additional pictorial or documentary evidence will come to light that will allow for an accurate reconstruction of the second fireplace.

An inspecting officer, in 1867, noted some repairs needed for the barracks. He said that three fireplaces needed to be reset with fire brick. Photographs No. 2,3, and 5 show two chimneys in the main barracks building and one in the original part of the building under discussion (the extension had not yet been built). One cannot be certain if these are the same three the inspector referred to.

He also reported that the barracks floors had settled in several places because of rotted sills and joists. By 1868 the necessary repairs had been made and the barracks passed inspection that year. It is possible the extension to the building occurred at that time. The last known inspection report, 1871, reported the barracks as being neat, clean, and comfortable, and that they possessed many improvements.

Within a few years after the Royal Marines abandoned the post in 1872, a settler occupied the site. His descendants say that this building served for a time as his home and that he made several other alterations to the interior as well as building a new interior fireplace and cutting the new doorway.

STOREHOUSE, HS-3

Even before the marines landed on San Juan, the admiral at Esquimalt requested that the governor send sufficient lumber, shingles, nails, and other supplies so that a 40 x 20 foot storehouse could be erected. The earliest known photograph (No.1) shows a lone building that might have been the one requested. This structure appears to be in the same general area as the storehouse today. If this is the same structure, its walls apparently were not weatherboarded at first nor did it have as many windows along the sides as today.

Only one comment on the structure has yet been found for the historic period. At the time estimates were made to repair

the barracks floors, the Royal Navy included repairs for the storeroom floors as well. Although locally called the commissary today (undoubtedly it did store food), the marines called the building the storehouse--one company needing only one such structure for all classes of supply.

As early as 1866, a small addition appeared at the back end of the storehouse (Illustration No. 13). Ruins of an addition at this location are still to be found (Photos. No. 8 and 9). Architectural analysis will indicate if the present ruins are from the historic period or from later occupation.

MASONRY RUIN, HS-4

So far there is no documentary evidence concerning this structure. This massive masonry work, described in the architectural section, stood originally in one of four small buildings on the hillside behind the barracks. Three of these structures have been tentatively identified as the hospital, library, and saw mill. Local tradition calls the ruin the blacksmith forge. No historical evidence exists to support this. Another suggestion is that it may have been a bakery. In any case, such stabilization as is needed to preserve the structure would have no adverse effect on it, regardless of any additional information concerning its use that may come to light.

WHITEWASH AND PAINT

Architectural investigations indicate that the exterior walls of the storehouse and barracks building were whitewashed

many times. However they may have been painted originally. Further investigation is needed on this point. Photographs from the historic period show the buildings to have been white. Although a large quantity of lime rock, suitable for making lime, existed at Roche Harbor, near English Camp, there is no known documentary evidence that either the Hudson's Bay Company or settlers had undertaken the manufacture of lime by the early 1860s. It was, however, an established industry by the mid-1870s. Quite possibly, the marines themselves burned the lime rock or imported the whitewash from Vancouver Island. Documentary evidence does exist that the marines imported a considerable volume of white lead paint.

Architectural Data:

a. Brief description of structural and architectural design:

BLOCKHOUSE, HS-1

The blockhouse is an isolated two-story log structure 17 ft. square with the second story, or cap, turned 45 degrees to the base element, and located on the shore of Garrison Bay. The second story has been enclosed with ½" x 5½" clapboard weatherboarding applied over 2x6 rafters. The projecting triangular areas of the seaward corners, created by the cap at 45 deg. with the base, are covered with hipped shingle roofs; and on the landward side these roofs extend to form a portico.

Entrance to the blockhouse is from the cobble stone paved portico on the landward side, at an elevation approx. 6 ft. above the seaward side which is partially submerged by Garrison Bay waters at high tide.

A small observation window overlooks the bay on the seaward side of the base element. Partially sawn knock-outs spaced at approx. 2 ft. intervals and 3½ ft. above the floor surround the single room. The fact that none of these rifle slots have been knocked out would indicate that the vulnerability of the blockhouse has never been put to the test.

The second story, or cap, has wedge-shaped rifle ports at approx. 2 ft. 3 in. intervals on all four sides, and a ceiling of closely fitted 6 in. logs, forming a fire barrier should the shingle roof be set afire by an enemy.

The floors of both the first and second stories are of 1" x 12" to 15" wide plank over 3½" x 4½" joists at the second floor and logs at the first floor. A plank open stairway leads from the first to the second floor.

Logs forming the exterior walls are of variable size and adzed at top and bottom to form a close fit. They are assembled with lapped corner joints. The logs were chinked with mud.

The second story and the interiors are in quite good condition, but the logs forming the base element are in bad condition from decay, and have collapsed to some extent causing the structure to settle precariously out of level. Emergency shoring has been installed to relieve the load from the base element.

BARRACKS BUILDING, HS-2

The barracks building is a one-story wood structure, approximately 20 ft. wide and 79 ft. long. The building was constructed in two stages, and possibly in three

stages. The northeasterly 30 feet is the oldest section, as construction indicates that the rest of the building was added thereto. Some details in connection with the construction of the southwesterly 15 feet indicate that this portion could have been added at still a later date. Observation during restoration could verify this.

The bearing wall construction consists of single 1" thick boards, variable in width from 12 to 19 inches. At the eaves line a 2" x 5" girt is secured to the 1" boards and forms a plate to which the rafters and ceiling joists at 36" centers are secured. Weatherboarding of ½" x 5½" clapboard covers the exterior walls. The floors are of 1" x 6" T&G applied over 4" x 8" joists at 36 inches on center. The roof, now largely board and batten with some shake, was wood shingles over spaced sheathing boards.

The interior has been altered from the original and spaces partitioned off. The exterior was whitewashed and the interior painted.

Earth eroding off the slopes has piled up against the northeasterly portion of the building, causing the wood block foundations, floor girders and the bottoms of the

board bearing walls to rot, permitting the structure to partially collapse; now supported by props. Flooring and floor construction are partially dismantled and rotted.

Two brick fireplaces on the southeasterly side of the building provided heat. The southerly fireplace no longer exists except for some foundation stones which have formed a stoop for a door now in this location, and the northerly fireplace is in ruins. Another fireplace, apparently of more recent installation though now removed, was constructed in the partition between spaces 2 and 3, as shown by the plans. The wood mantel for this fireplace is in the building.

See appended drawings.

STOREHOUSE, HS-3

The storehouse is a one-story wood structure, approximately 20½ ft. wide and 40½ ft. long. The structure is of post-and-girt construction. The floor construction is 1" wood plank over 2" x 6" joists at 24 in. on center, supported at third points by 6" x 6" girders founded on log blocks. The roof construction was wood shingles over spaced sheathing boards - now board and batten and shake - supported by 2" x 3"

rafters. The post and girt frame consists of 4" x 5" posts, adzed on two sides from logs, surmounted by 6" x 3" girts, which in turn support the roof rafters.

The exterior walls consist of 1 inch thick by random width (12" to 18") vertical boards, and 5/8" x 5½" clapboard weatherboarding. Four windows, 2'7" x 2'4", 6 light, range along each side of the building, and one such window is to the right of the entrance door. The entrance door appears to be original and consists of a pair of 4 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. splined plank doors, and hung by a pair of 12 in. strap hinges. The lock is an old 8" x 5" rim lock which appears to be of English origin.

The building is cross braced with three 5-inch pole ties at quarter points and extending through the walls and pinned with 3/4" iron pins.

Early photograph and whitewash on 1" vertical wall boards indicate that for a period during the building's early existence the exterior was board and batten without windows in the side walls. The clapboard, 1/8 inch thicker than that on the barracks building, was applied at some later date, as were the side windows.

Wood foundation members and the lower part of walls affected by contact with the earth, which appears to have built up through the years, have rotted, causing the structure to settle precariously.

See appended drawings.

MASONRY RUIN, HS-4

The structure is the remaining ruins of a forge constructed of stone with a brick hearth opening. The stone structure is approximately 9 ft. wide and 9 ft. high by 14 inches thick, with buttressing walls and base extending approximately 4 feet.

See appended drawings.

Archeological Data:

An Archeological Research Management Plan, date July 28, 1968, is on file, which outlines proposed archeological research at the Park. However, the original grade elevations surrounding the buildings should be determined by archeological investigations, but is not included in the scope of the report.

Landscape Data:

a. Existing physical evidence of historic condition:

Stone steps and stone retaining walls along paths and terraces above the parade are man-made features of fine workmanship and of historical interest, and should be restored and preserved. These features are not listed for preservation in the Master Plan, dated June 1968; but they are very well constructed and have withstood the elements since occupation of the garrison.

Also to be considered, but not now extant, are gardens around the officers quarters and a formal garden laid out on the flat ground between the flag staff and the hill containing the officers quarters.

b. Purpose and extent of further research:

The landscape restoration of the site of English Camp should be the subject of research and development by qualified personnel in order to recapture some of the original setting.

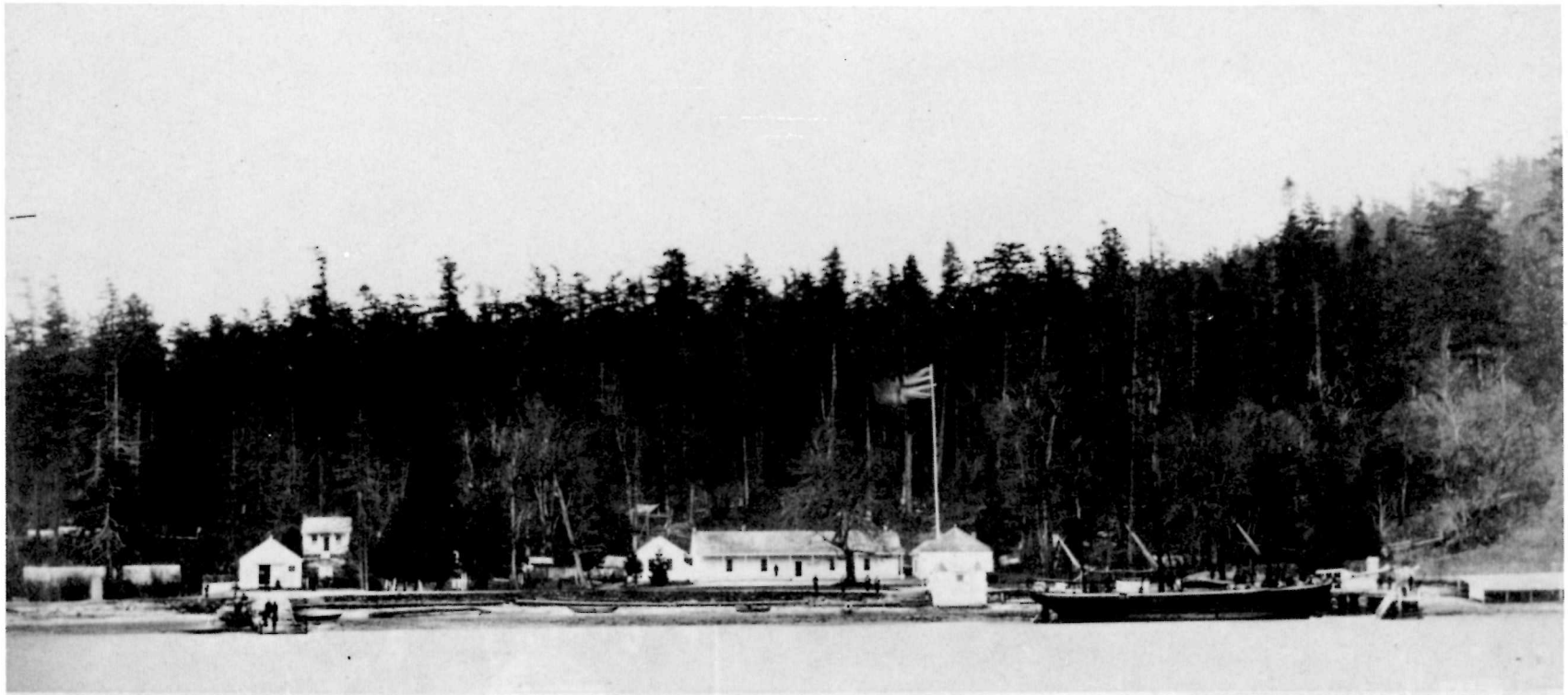
Furnishings and Exhibition Data:

a. Structures are devoid of original furnishings.

b. Furnishings necessary for interpretation will be the subject of a special research project and report.

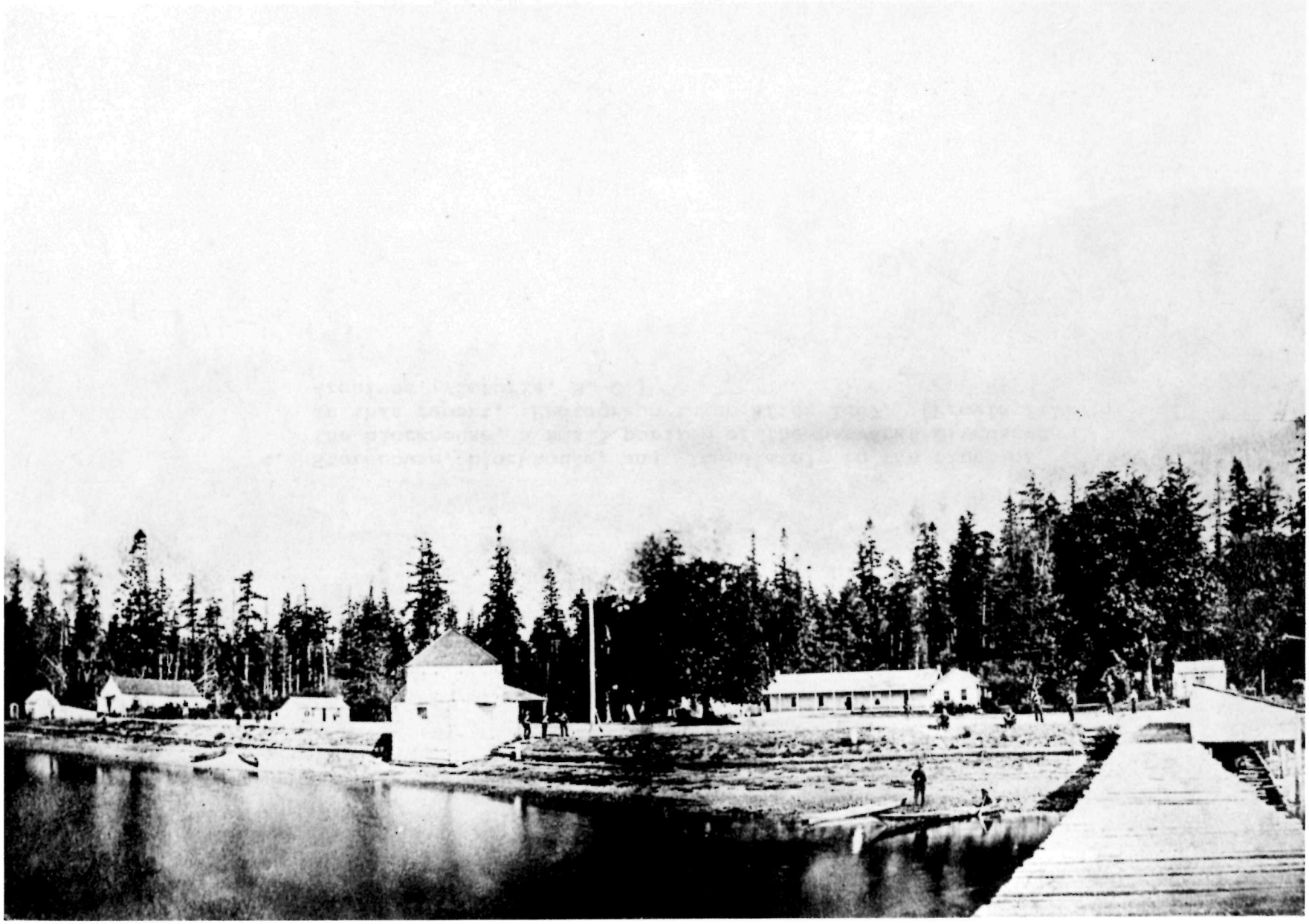
1. Earliest known photograph of English Camp, taken soon after the Royal Marines landed in 1860. The wooden structure beyond the garden is probably the storehouse that still stands. (Mrs. Rhoda Anderson, English Camp, San Juan Island.)

2. The storehouse, to the left of the photograph and immediately above the landing ramp, and the blockhouse, in front of the flag staff, are both white. Behind the left side of the blockhouse, a small portion of the barracks building still standing appears. Date of photograph is unknown; it was taken relatively early in the camp's history, for a later row of small buildings behind the main barracks does not appear. (The Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.)

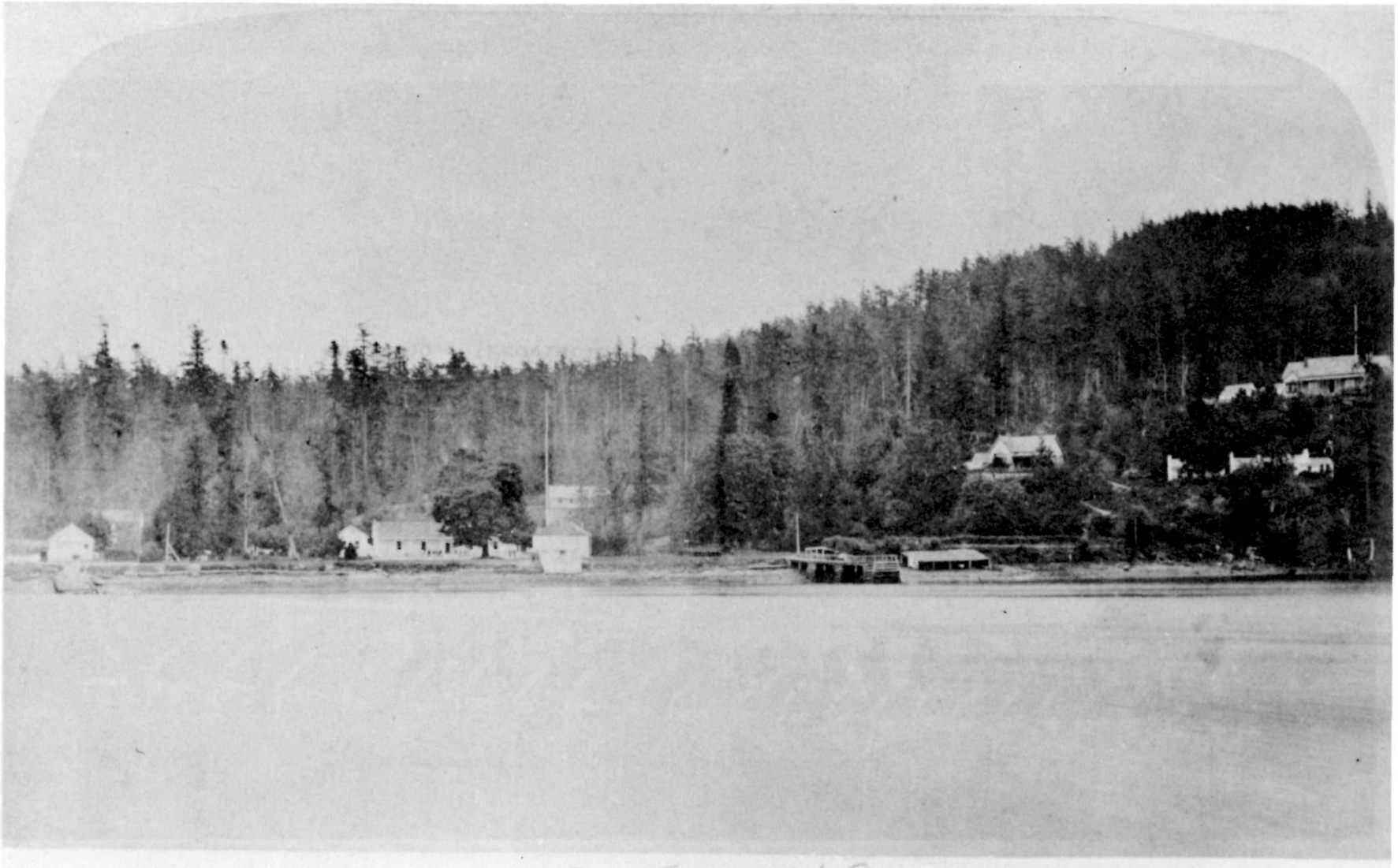


[The British camp on San Juan on during [illegible]

3. Storehouse, second structure from left. Blockhouse. Original portion of the barracks building immediately to the right of the long main barracks. This original portion had two windows in the end facing the camera. The extension added to this end had but one window in the end of it. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, B. C.)

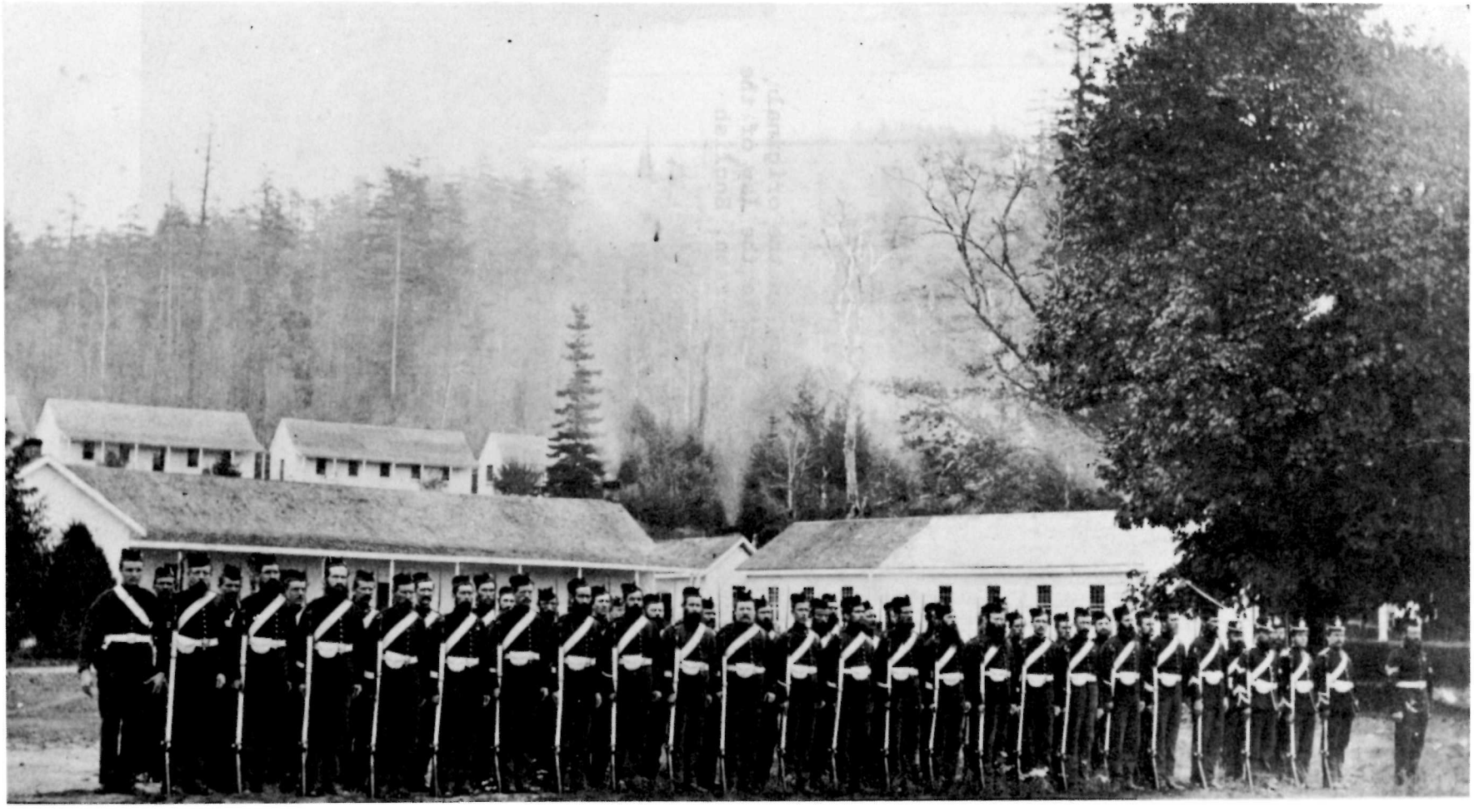


4. Storehouse, blockhouse, and, immediately to the right of the blockhouse, a small portion of the barracks discussed in this report. Photograph taken after 1867. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, B. C.)

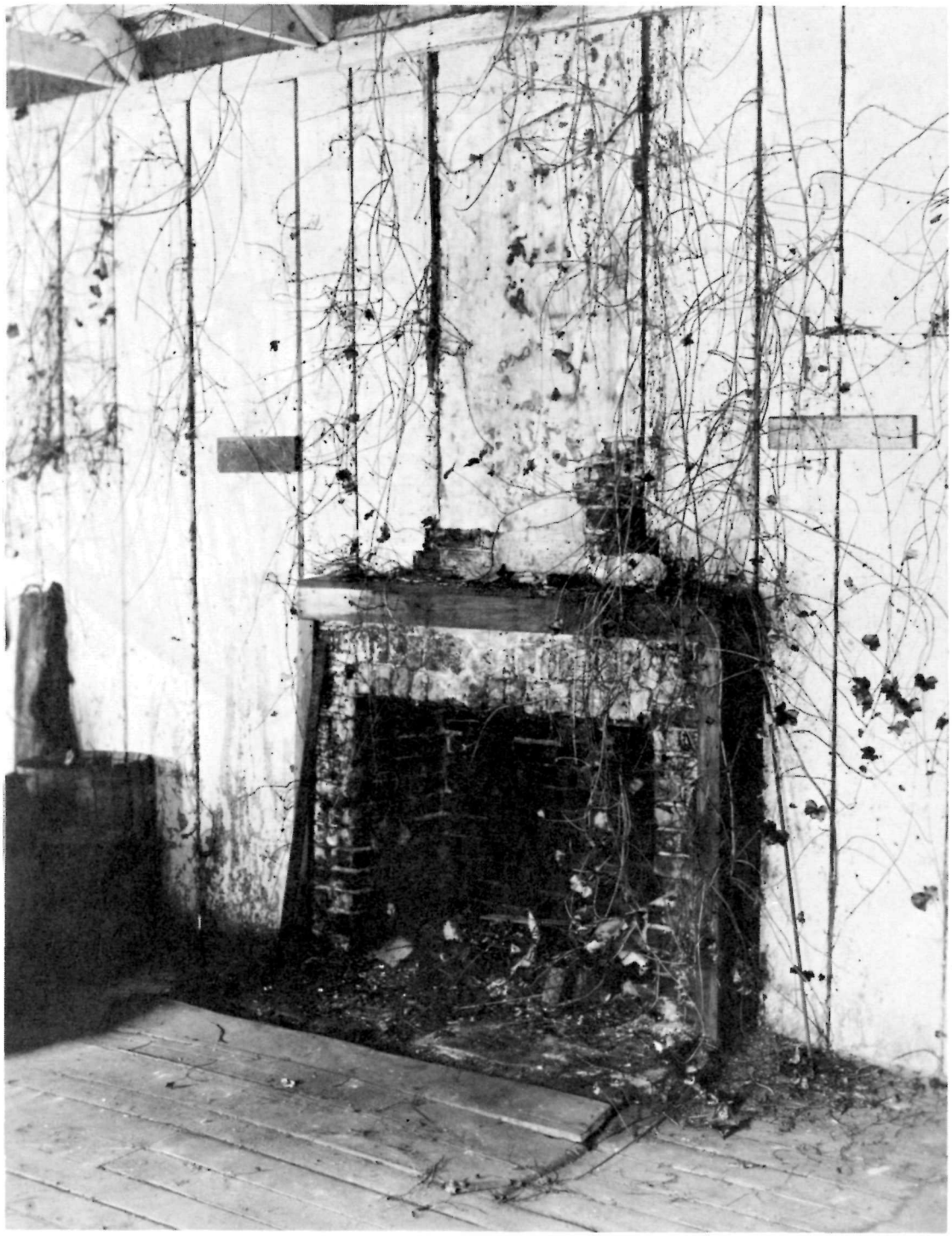


San Juan - British Camp

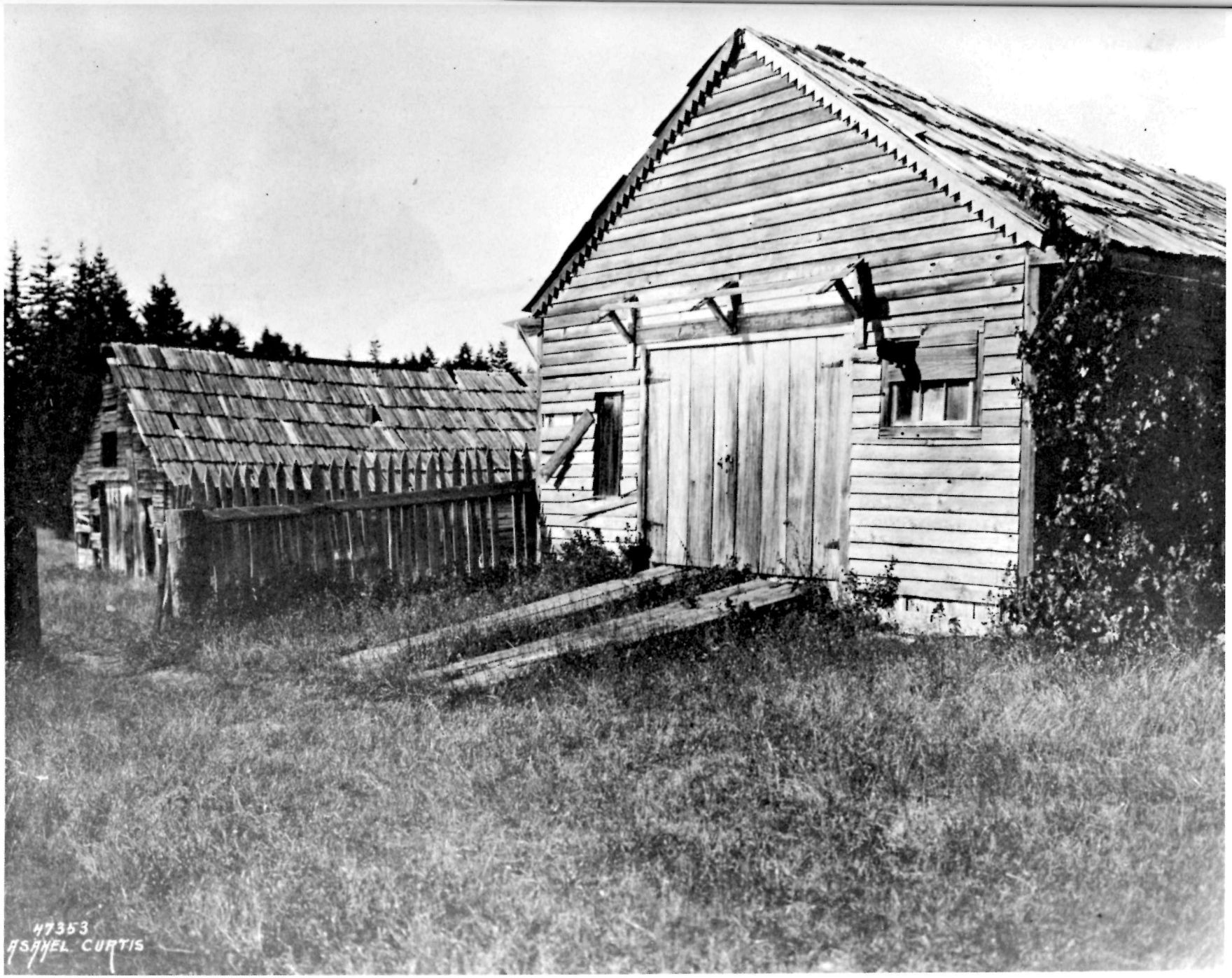
5. Royal Marines in front of barracks. The barracks building discussed in this report is the long structure to the right. The change of color on the roof indicates the extension built sometime after 1866. The tree hides that portion of the roof that would give additional details about chimneys. Smoke appears to be rising, at a sharply different angle than at other chimneys, from behind the tree, indicating a chimney someplace at that end of the building. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, B. C.)



6. Said to be the fireplace in the original part of the barracks - note the lay of the rafters. (Mrs. Rhoda Anderson, English Camp, San Juan Island.)



7. Storehouse. Photograph is dated July 24, 1924, and is in the Curtis Collection, Washington State Historical Society Tacoma, Wash. It is the only illustration to show the decorative bargeboards on the gable.


47353
ASAHEL CURTIS

8. Storehouse. April 1956. The small addition is considerably different than the one shown in the 1866 sketch below. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, B. C.)

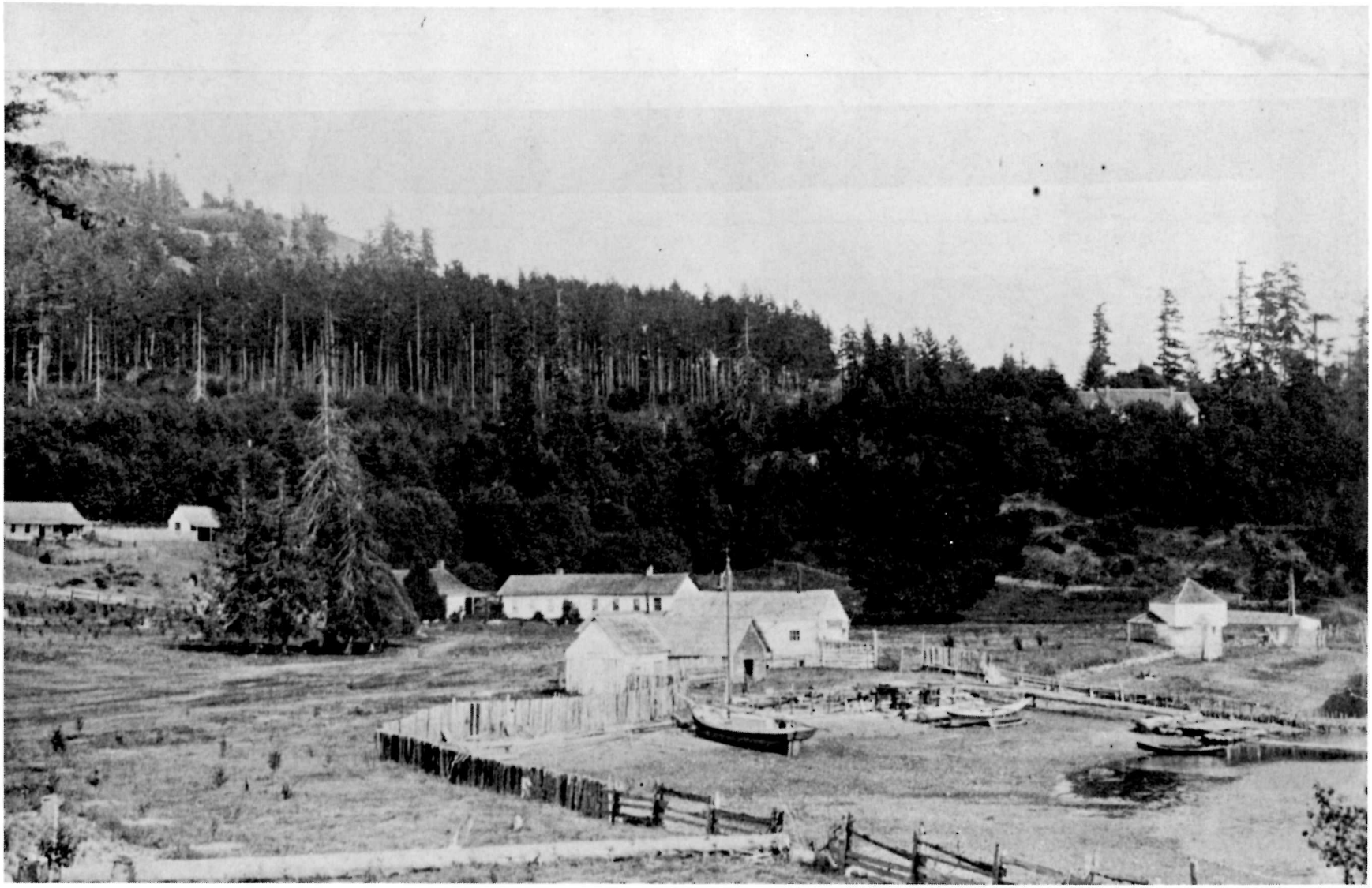
9. Storehouse, from back. Undated. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, B. C.)

10. A later photograph of storehouse, showing the advancing deterioration. (Mrs. Rhoda Anderson, English Camp, San Juan Island.)

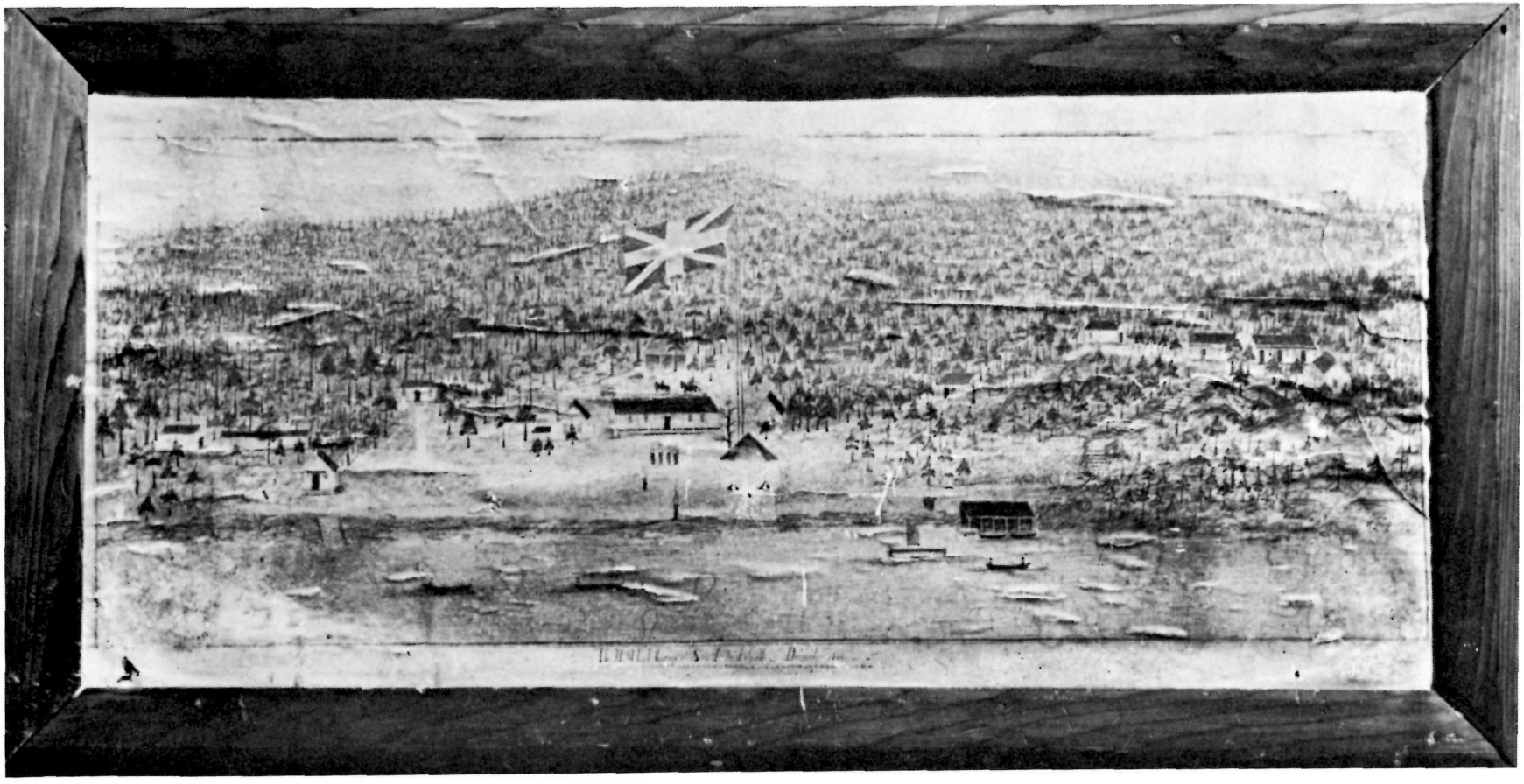
Rountree

11. English Camp at an unknown date after the marines had left. The storehouse, third building from left, still appears to be in good repair. The chimney rising from the ridge at the "new" end of the barracks is to be seen. One or more settlers in this area have made a number of changes throughout the camp. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, B. C.)

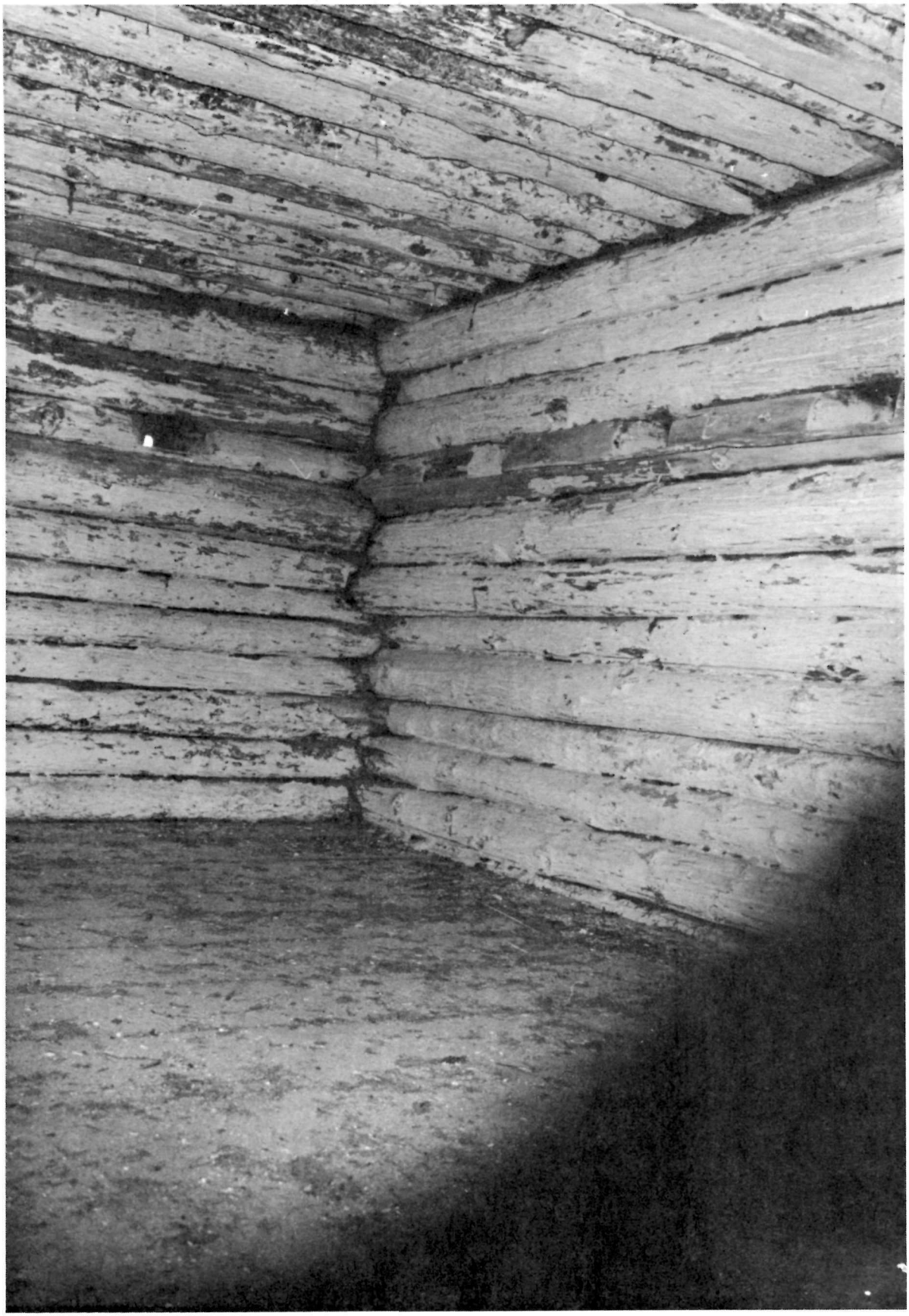
12. Another undated photograph showing numerous changes made by settlers. Photograph taken before 1895 when the commanding officer's house, in the trees, is said to have burned. This is the best known picture of the barracks; unfortunately, it is dated well after the marines' departure. (Friday Harbor Drug Co., San Juan Island.)



13. Sketch of English Camp, 1866. Storehouse, toward left, shows an addition to the far end. This addition has different proportions than the ruins still to be found on the site. (National Park Service.)



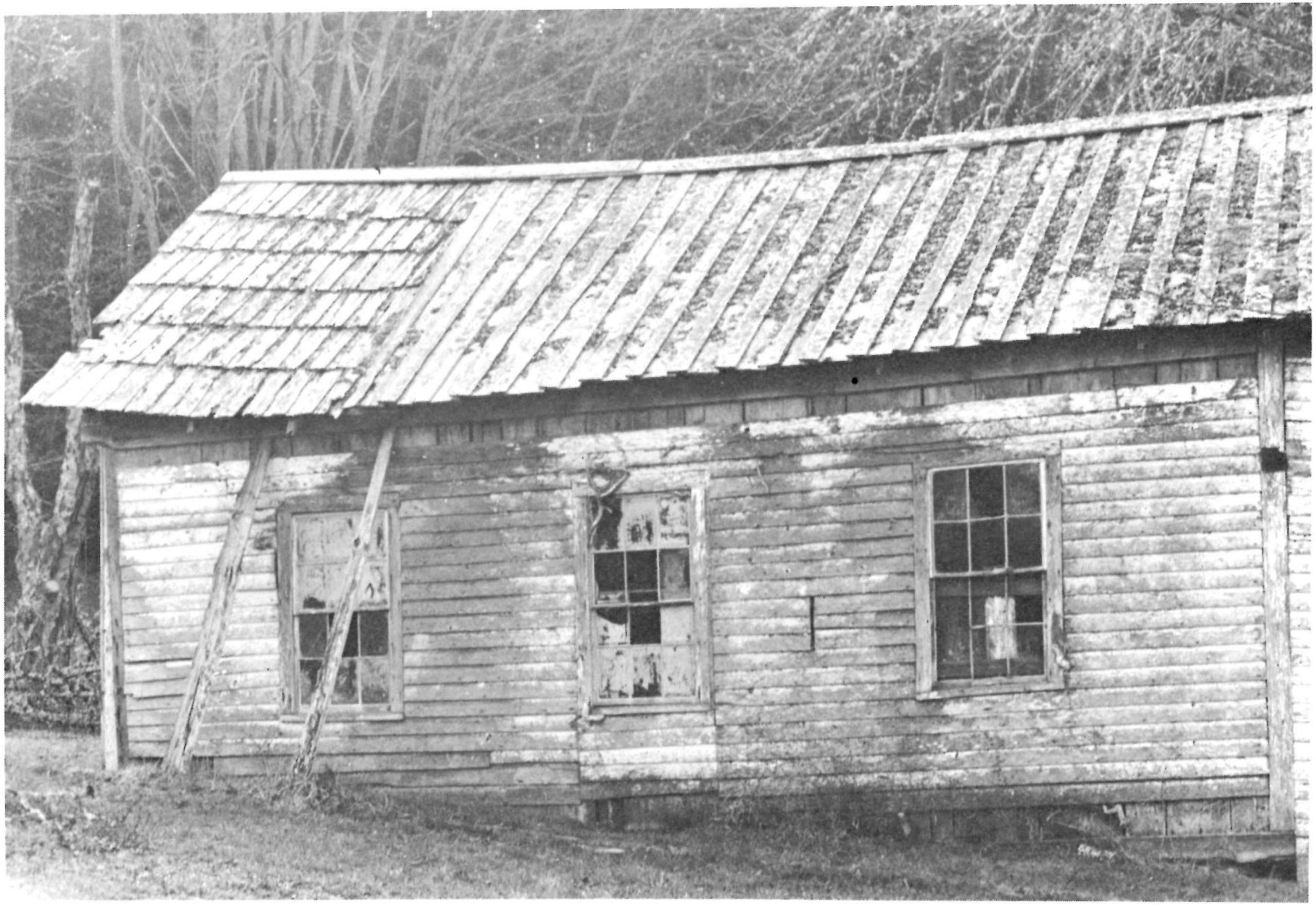
14. Interior of blockhouse today. Note log ceiling and rifle slots.



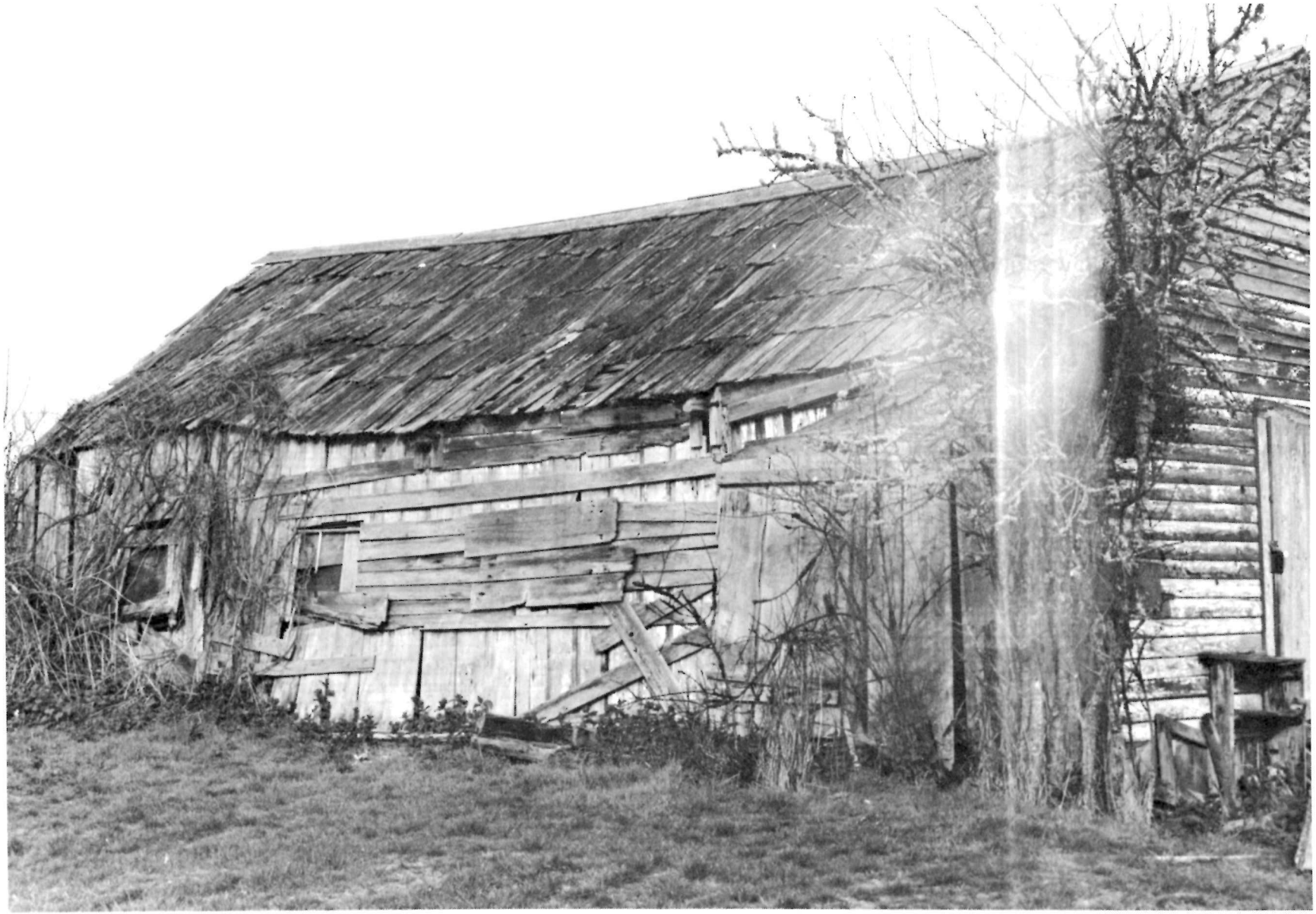
15. Southeast side of addition to the barracks. Doorway apparently cut in same area that a fireplace and chimney once stood.

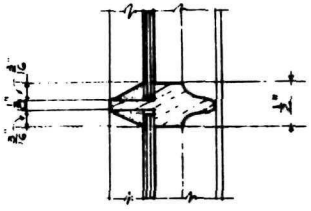
16. Southeast side of original section of barracks. Fireplace rubble lies against building; boards cover fireplace opening.

17. Northeast side of original section of barracks.

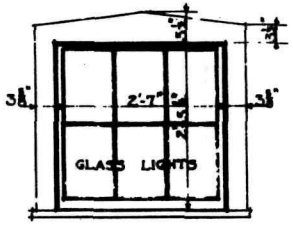


18. Southeast side of storehouse. The original board and batten walls were later sheathed with clapboard.

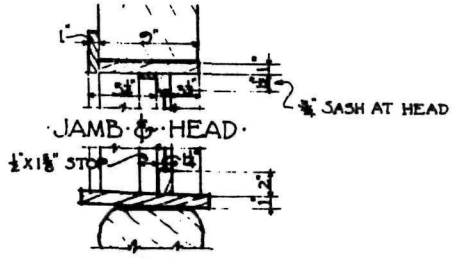




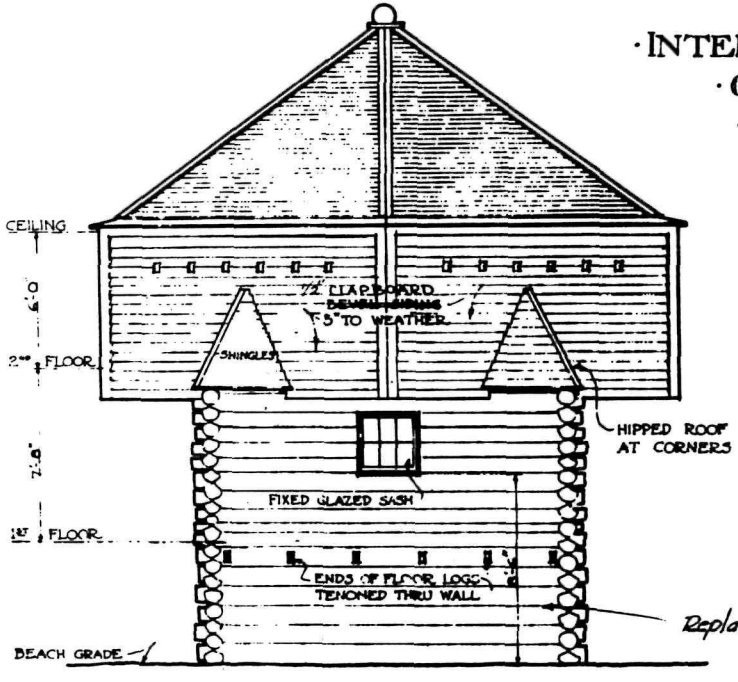
·FULL·SIZE·DETAIL·
·OF·MUNTIN·



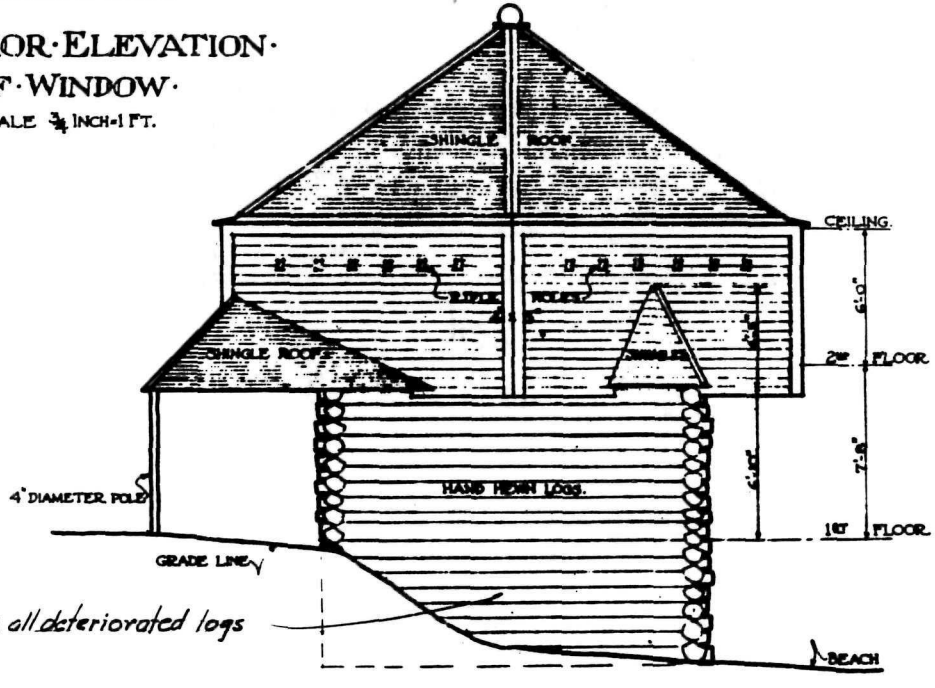
·INTERIOR·ELEVATION·
·OF·WINDOW·
SCALE ¾ INCH=1 FT.



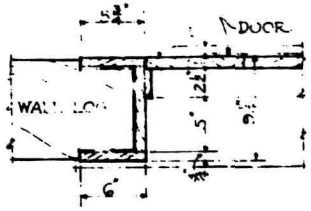
·1½"·SCALE·WINDOW·DETAIL·



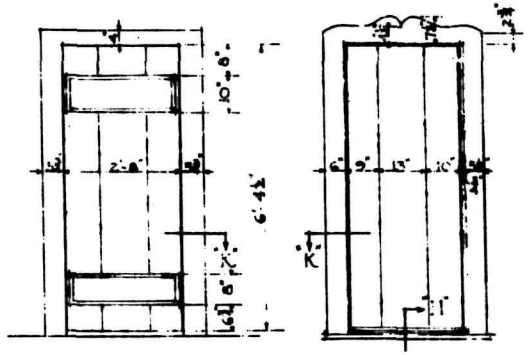
·SOUTHWEST·ELEVATION·
SCALE ¼ INCH=1 FOOT



·NORTHWEST·ELEVATION·
SCALE ¼ INCH=1 FOOT.



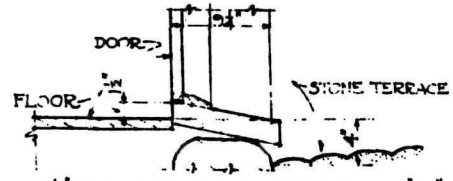
½" SCALE · JAMB · SECTION · "K"



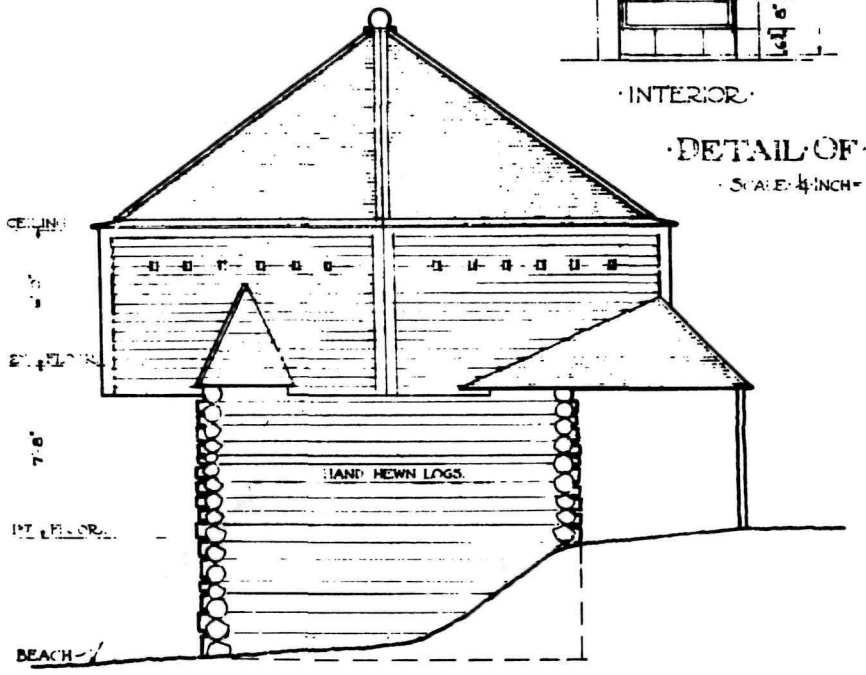
· INTERIOR · · EXTERIOR ·

· DETAIL OF DOOR ·

SCALE: 4 INCH = 1 FOOT

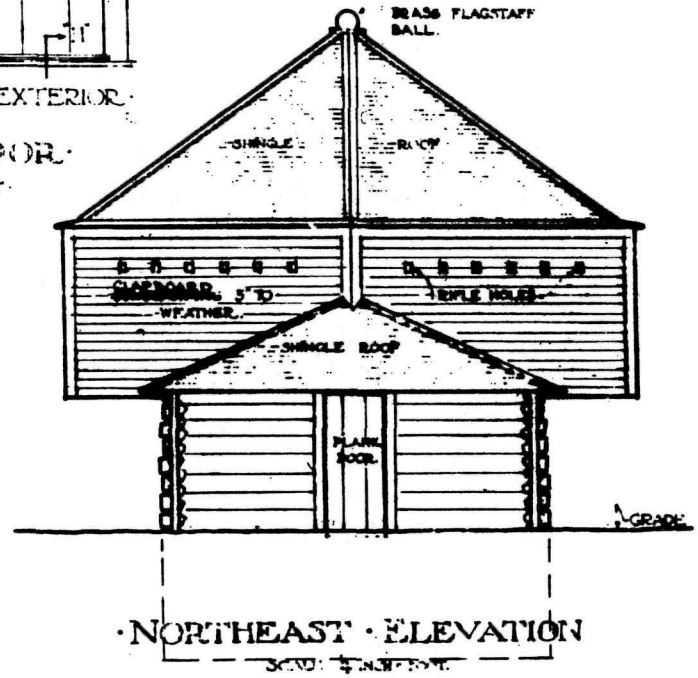


½" SCALE · SILL · SECTION · "H"



· SOUTHEAST · ELEVATION ·

SCALE: 4 INCH = 1 FOOT.



· NORTHEAST · ELEVATION

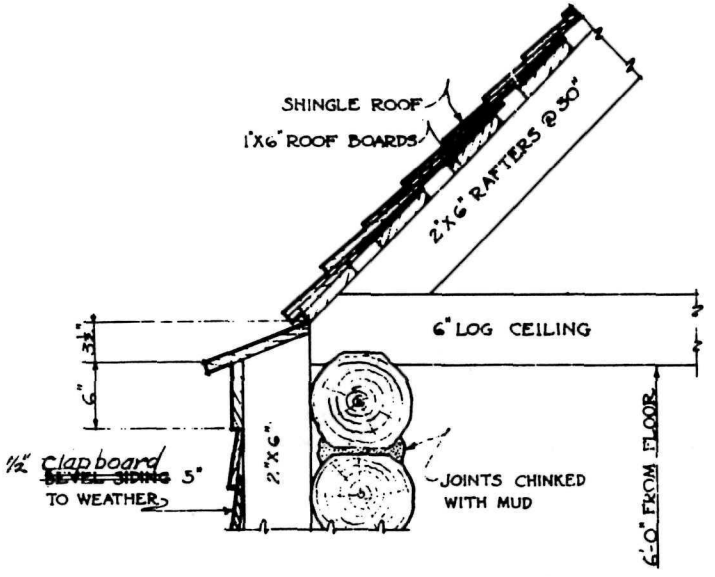
SCALE: ¼ INCH = 1 FOOT.

NOTE:

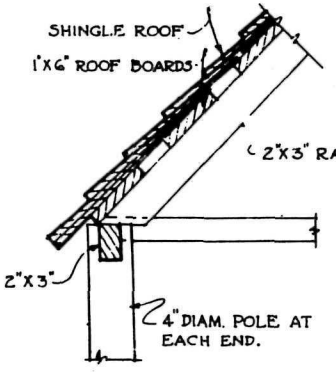
SEE SECTION AND PLAN SHEETS FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS AND STRUCTURAL DATA.

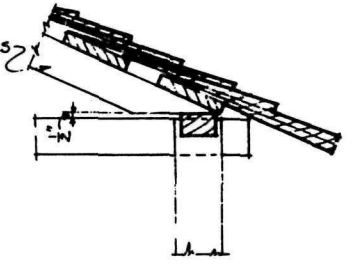
NOTES:

THE LOGS OF THIS STRUCTURE WERE HEWED BY HAND AND VARY IN SIZE FROM 5½ INCHES TO 14 INCHES. THE CRACKS BETWEEN THE LOGS ARE TIGHTLY CHINKED WITH MUD.
A SAW MILL WAS LATER ADDED TO THE CAMP AND EVIDENTLY SUPPLIED THE LUMBER FOR 2" STOCK FOR THE FIREPLACE WALLS AND ENTRANCE PORCH.
THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR WALL SURFACES ARE WHITE WASHED.



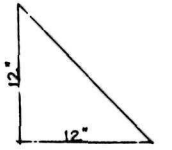
·1½·SCALE·DETAIL·AT·(F)



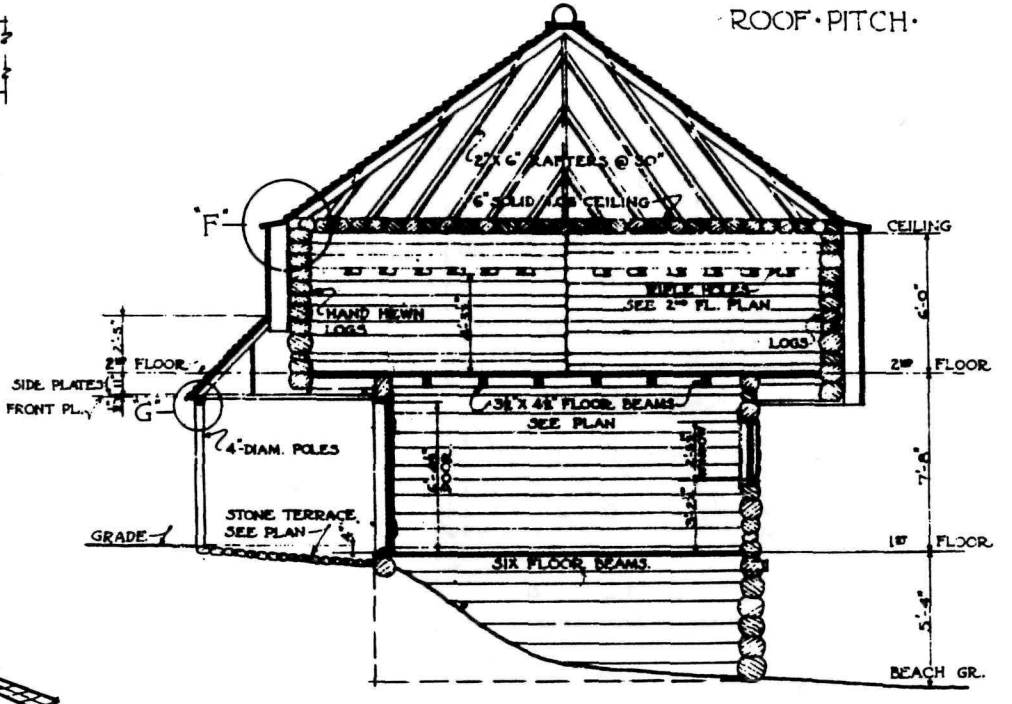


·SECTION·AT·FRONT·PLATE· ·SECTION·AT·SIDE·PLATE·

·1½"·SCALE·DETAILS·OF·PORCH·AT·(G)·



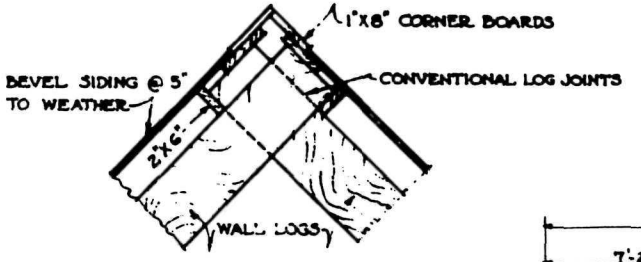
·ROOF·PITCH·



SECTION·THRU·LINE "A-A"

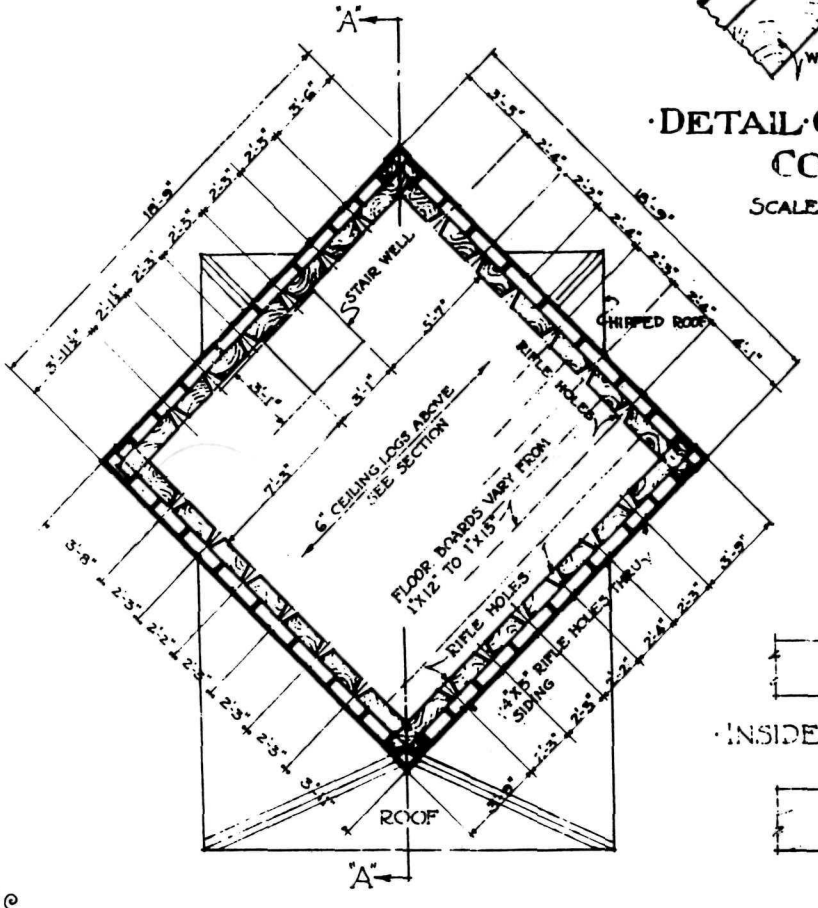
SCALE ¼ INCH = 1 FOOT

SEE PLANS FOR LOCATION OF LINE "A-A"



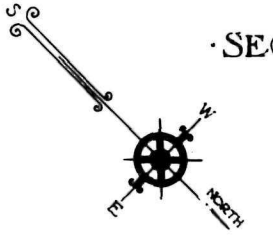
·DETAIL·OF·2ND·STORY·CORNER

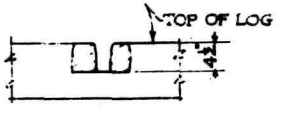
SCALE ¾ INCH = FT.



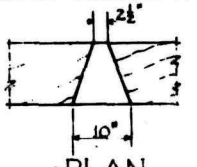
·SECOND FLOOR·PLAN·

·SCALE ¼ INCH = 1 FOOT·





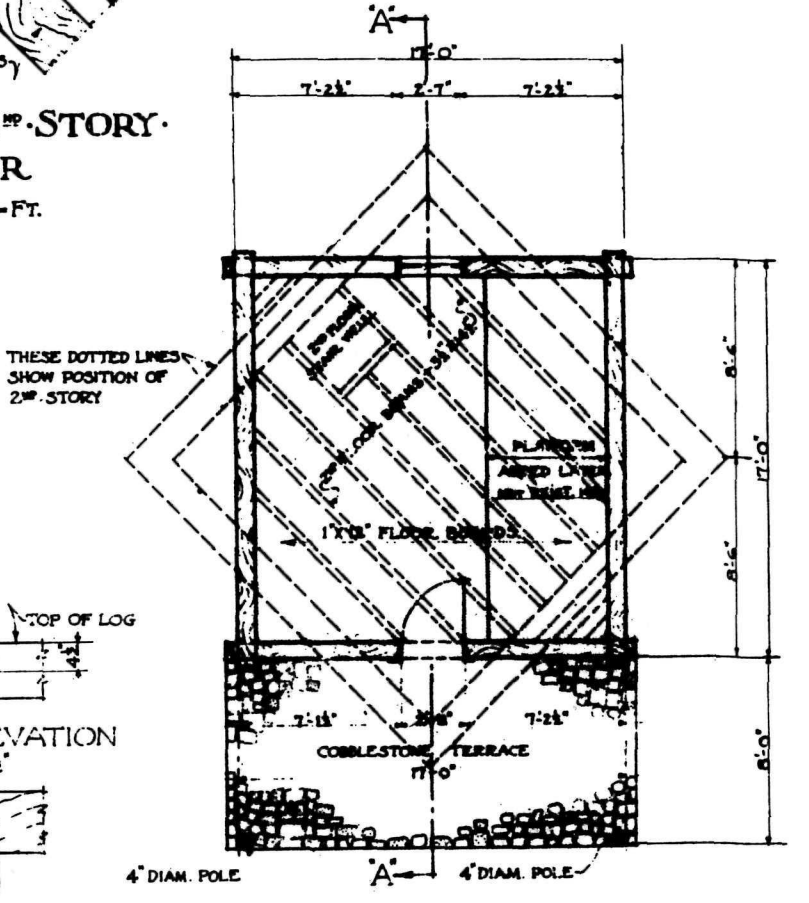
·INSIDE·ELEVATION



·PLAN

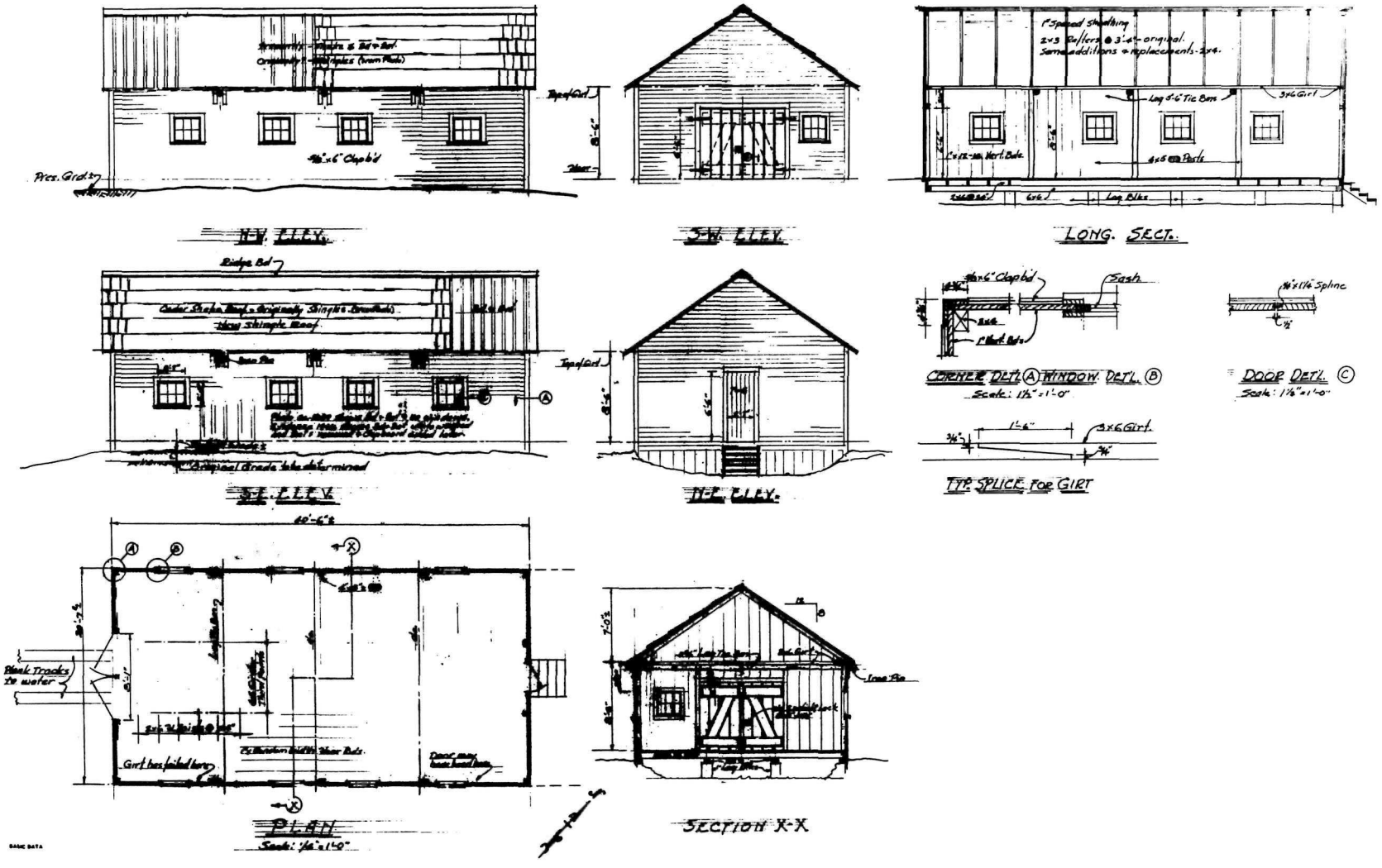
·RIFLE·HOLE·DETAIL·

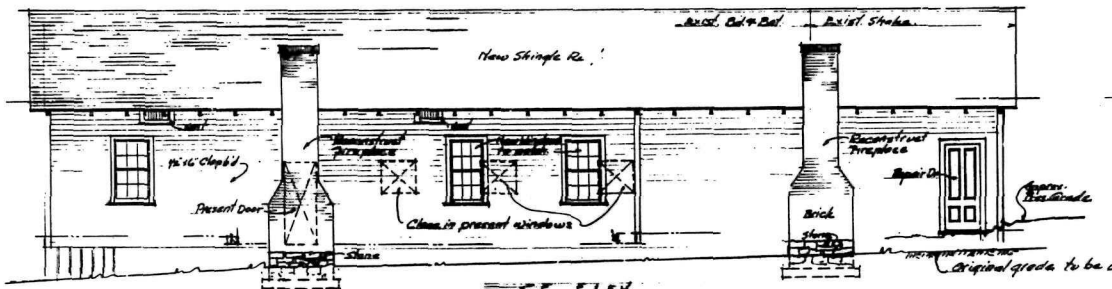
·SCALE·¾ INCH = 1 FOOT·



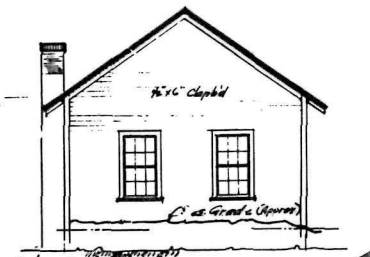
·FIRST·FLOOR·PLAN·

SCALE ¼ INCH = 1 FOOT.

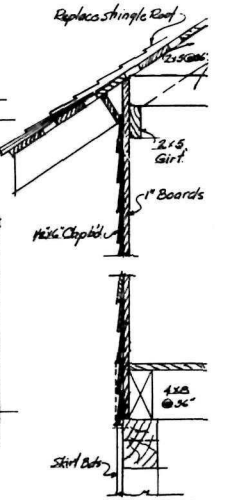

N.W. ELEV.
S.W. ELEV.
LONG. SECT.
S.E. ELEV.
N.E. ELEV.
CORNER DET'L (A) WINDOW DET'L (B)
Scale: 1½" = 1'-0"
DOOR DET'L (C)
Scale: 1½" = 1'-0"
TYP. SPLICE FOR GIRT
PLAN
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"
SECTION X-X
BASIC DATA



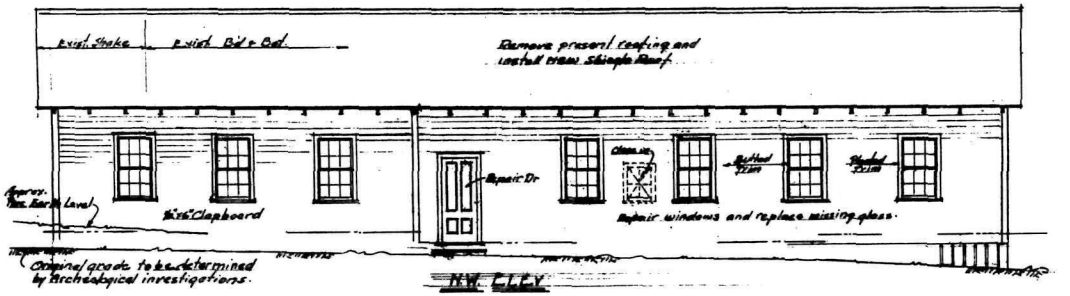
SE ELEV.



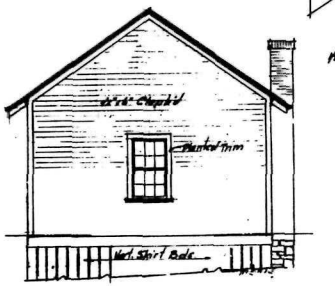
NE END



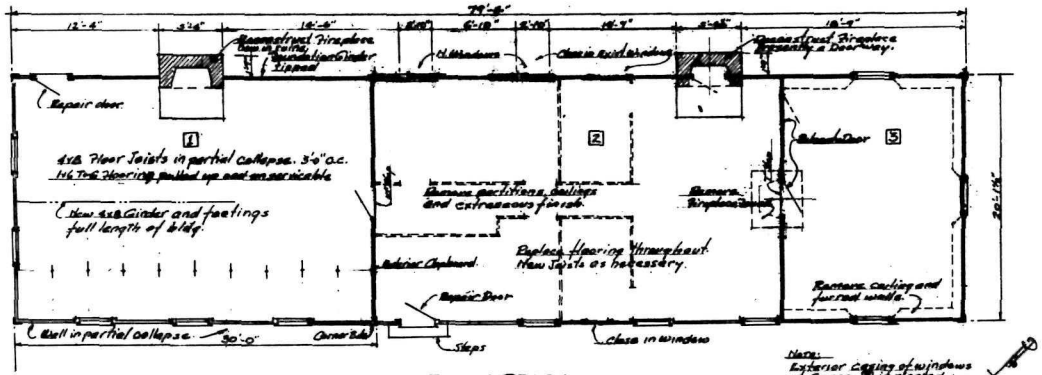
TYP. WALL SECTION
Scale: 1½"=1'-0"



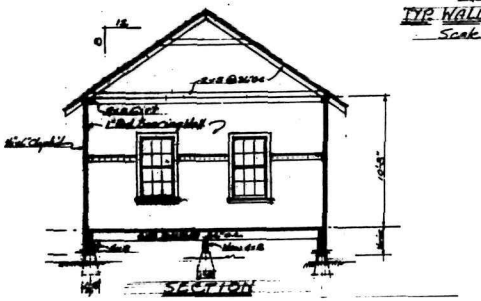
NW ELEV.



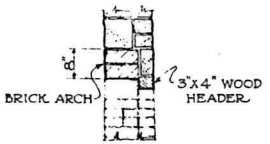
SW END



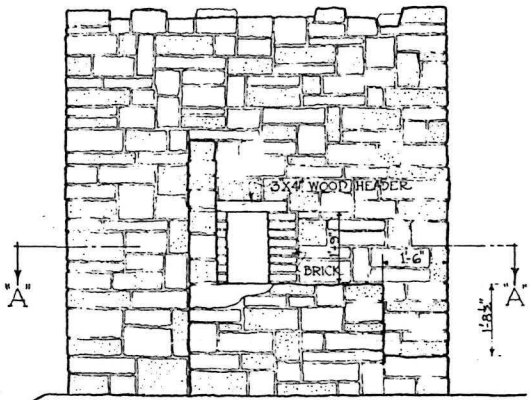
FLOOR PLAN
Scale: ¼"=1'-0"



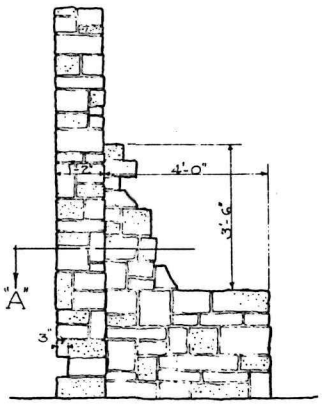
SECTION



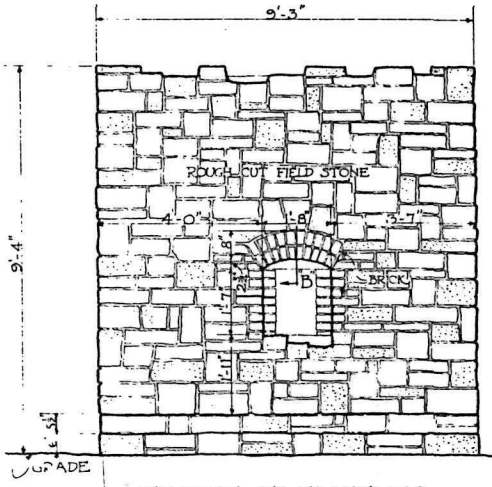
·SECTION·THRU·
·FORGE·OPENING·
·AT·"B"·



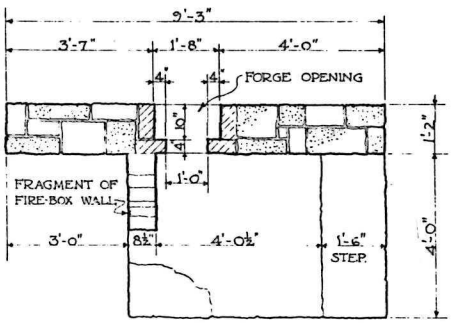
·REAR·ELEVATION·



·SIDE·



·FRONT·ELEVATION·



·PLAN·AT·"A"~"A"·

·½·INCH·SCALE·DETAILS·
·OF·OLD·FORGE·

NOTES

THE STONES OF THIS FORGE ARE LAYED UP WITH LIME MORTAR. THE LIME WAS OBTAINED BY BURNING NATIVE LIME ROCK FROM A SPOT NEAR ROCHE HARBOR WHERE THE ROCHE HARBOR LIME COMPANY NOW HAS ITS PLANT.

W. J. MEYER ~ DEL.

SCALE 0 1 2 METERS SCALE 0 5 FEET.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	·ENGLISH·CAMP.·	NAME OF STRUCTURE ·THE·OLD·FORGE· ·SAN JUAN·ISLAND· ·WASHINGTON·	SURVEY NO. 39·W·17	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 9 SHEETS	INDEX NO. 521

MASONRY RUIN.

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GPO 881-033