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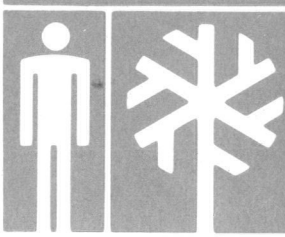
historic structure report

architectural data

january 1978

SAN JUAN ISLAND

OFFICERS' QUARTERS HS-11, LAUNDRESS' QUARTERS HS-6, AND ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL HS-18



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / WASHINGTON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

OFFICERS' QUARTERS HS-11, LAUNDRESS' QUARTERS HS-6, AND ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL HS-18

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

WASHINGTON

by
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DENVER SERVICE CENTER
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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PREFACE

This report includes the Administrative and Architectural Data sections of the Historic Structure Report as required by the Planning (TASK) Directive for Package No. 128 approved by the Regional Director on March 13, 1975. It has been prepared to satisfy the architectural research needs of the McRae House, the Warbass House, and the English Camp Hospital as outlined in the Historic Resource Study for San Juan Island NHP, 1972. Alternatives for treatment and recommended treatments are presented in written and graphic form for each structure.

This report is the result of the efforts of several individuals who offered their expert help and advice during the process of investigation, writing, and drawing.

Working very closely with me were Robert Carper and Gary Higgins, who participated in the field investigations at San Juan Island. Robert Carper helped prepare a draft of the existing conditions as well as many drawings. Norma Camarena also assisted with the drawings. Peter Snell gave advice on the dating and conservation of wallpaper.

Erwin Thompson, historian, gave his expert guidance on historical matters. Roderick Sprague and his staff advised me, according to their archeological evidence, in the identification of sites and missing portions of structures.

The park staff, including Superintendent S. J. Zachwieja, Dennis Ditmanson, and Patricia Milliren, provided historical photographs and letters and necessary assistance during our work at the park.

The Pacific Northwest Regional staff, including Fred Bohannon, Bob Lunty, and Laurin Huffman, gave support in administrative matters and were patient in waiting for this report to be completed.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission provided helpful data on comparative military structures it has restored. The Washington State Historical Society and the San Juan Historical Society gave valuable historical information. The University of Washington Library supplied photographs from its Pacific Northwest collection. Historical photographs from the Provincial Archives in Victoria, British Columbia, were also used.

Vernon Smith, Chief, Historic Architecture Branch, DSC, provided administrative support and reviewed the draft of this report. Lynne Mulholland, Helen Athearn, and Elizabeth Perry typed the draft, while Lael Cleys typed the final report. Linda Greene performed the final editing.

I express appreciation to these individuals and organizations for their help in the preparation of this report.

H. L.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iii

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS ix

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA 1

II. HISTORICAL DATA 3

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA 11

A. Summary of Documentary Information 11
1. Historic Resource Study, San Juan Island National Historical Park 11
2. Historical Photographs and Drawings 11
3. Archeological Data 11
4. Historical Plans 11
5. Historical Note on Back of Photograph 12
6. San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington: A Proposal 12
7. Comparative Data 12
8. Other Documents on San Juan Island National Historical Park 12
B. McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11 13
1. General Discussion 13
2. Existing Conditions 16
a) Structure 16
(1) Foundation and Floor Framing 16
(2) Wall Construction 18
(3) Ceiling Framing and Attic Room 19
(4) Roof Framing 20
b) Exterior Features 21
(1) Roofing 21
(2) Eave Cornice 21
(3) Gutter 21
(4) Windows 21
(5) North Door 22
(6) West Porch 22
(7) South Porch 23
(8) Chimneys 23
(9) Brackets 23
c) Interior Features 24
(1) Rooms E1, E10, and E11 24
(2) Room E3 25
(3) Rooms E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, and E8 25
d) Utilities 29
(1) Heating 29
(2) Plumbing 29

(3) Telephone 30
(4) Electricity 30
(5) McRae House Setting 30
3. Historical Description 30
a) Brief Chronology of Probable Construction History . . 31
b) Description of Structure 31
4. Alternatives for Treatment 33
a) Preservation Treatment 33
b) Full Restoration Including Room 7 (Recommended Treatment) 34
c) Exterior Restoration Without Rooms 7 and 8 34
d) Restoration Including Rooms 7 and 8 34
e) Interior Adaptive Restoration 35
f) No Treatment 35
5. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment 35
a) No Effect 35
b) No Adverse Effect 35
c) Adverse Effect 36
d) Mitigating Measures for Adverse Effect 36
6. General Steps Toward Recommended Treatment 36
a) Preservation Treatment 36
b) Full Restoration Including Room 7 37
(1) Removal and Demolition 37
(2) Preservation 39
(3) Reconstruction and Reproduction 39
(4) Finishes 40
(5) Security 41
(6) Utilities 41
C. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6 41
1. General Discussion 41
2. Existing Conditions 45
a) Structure 46
b) Foundations 46
c) Floor Framing 46
d) Wall Construction 46
e) Interior Walls 47
f) Ceiling Framing 47
g) Roof Framing 47
h) Exterior Features 48
(1) Roofing 48
(2) Eaves 48
(3) Siding and Other Wall Materials 48
(4) Windows and Doors 49
(5) Chimneys 49
i) Interior Features 49
(1) Room 1 49
(2) Room 2 49
(3) Utilities 50
j) Setting of the Laundress' Quarters 50
3. Historical Description 51

4. Alternatives for Treatment 52
a) Exterior Restoration, Phase I 52
b) Full Restoration of Existing Structure Phases I and II (Recommended Treatment) 53
c) Full Restoration of Existing Structure Adding the Missing Rooms 53
d) Adaptive Restoration of Existing Structure 53
e) No Treatment 53
5. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment 54
a) No Effect 54
b) No Adverse Effect 54
c) Adverse Effect 54
d) Mitigating Measures for Adverse Effect 54
6. General Steps Toward Recommended Treatment 54
a) Removal and Relocation 55
b) Preservation 55
c) Reconstruction and Reproduction 56
d) Finishes 57
e) Security 57
f) Utilities 57
D. English Camp Hospital, HS-18 58
1. General Discussion 58
2. Existing Conditions 60
a) Structure 60
(1) Foundations 60
(2) Floor Framing 61
(3) Wall Construction 61
(4) Ceiling Framing 62
(5) Roof Framing 62
b) Exterior Features 62
(1) Roofing 62
(2) Eaves and Gables 62
(3) Siding and Trim 63
(4) Windows 63
(5) Exterior Doors 63
c) Interior 64
d) Interior Finishes 64
(1) Floor and Ceiling: All Rooms 64
(2) Rooms 1 and 2 64
(3) Room 3 64
(4) Window Frames 65
(5) Doors 65
(6) Fireplace 65
(7) Closet 65
e) Utilities 66
f) English Camp Hospital Setting 66
3. Historical Description 66
4. Alternatives for Treatment 67
a) Exterior Restoration, Phase I 68
b) Full Restoration Phases I and II (Recommended Treatment) 68

c) Adaptive Restoration 68
d) No Treatment 68
5. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment 69
a) No Effect 69
b) No Adverse Effect 69
c) Adverse Effect 69
d) Mitigating Measures for Adverse Effect 69
6. General Steps Toward Recommended Treatment 69
a) Removal 70
b) Preservation 70
c) Reconstruction and Reproduction 71
d) Finishes 71
e) Security 72
f) Utilities 72

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY 73

A. Archeology 73
B. Wallpaper Conservation 73
C. Paint 73
D. Alarm Systems 73
E. Fire Suppression 73

ENABLING LEGISLATION: SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK 75

BIBLIOGRAPHY 77

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL 79

PLAN OF AMERICAN CAMP, 1874 82

PHOTOGRAPHS 85

EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS 117

RESTORATION DRAWINGS 135

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure

Plan of American Camp, 1874 82

1. American Camp during military occupation 86

2. American Camp Officers' Quarters before 1903 88

3. American Camp Officers' Quarters, from southwest . . . 88

4. American Camp Officers' Quarters, from southeast, n.d. 90

5. American Camp Officers' Quarters after modification, 1912 90

6. American Camp from east, n.d. 92

7. McRae House/Officers' Quarters, from southwest, 1974 . 92

8. McRae House/Officers' Quarters, from northwest, 1974 . 94

9. McRae House/Officers' Quarters, from northeast, 1974 . 94

10. McRae House/Officers' Quarters, from south, 1974 . . . 96

11. McRae House/Officers' Quarters, west porch, 1975 . . . 96

12. Door between Rooms E3 and E4, McRae House/Officers' Quarters, ca. 1860 98

13. Window in west wall of Room E7, McRae House/Officers' Quarters, 1975 98

14. Fireplace footing, McRae House/Officers' Quarters . . . 100

15. East end in attic, McRae House/Officers' Quarters . . . 100

16. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters at Kwan Lamah site, n.d. 102

17. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters at Kwan Lamah site, 1974 102

18. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters on present temporary site, 1974 104

19. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters on present, temporary site, from northwest 1974 104

20. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, interior Room 1 showing fireplace enclosure 106

21. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, interior fireplace enclosure 106

22. English Camp Hospital, 1969 108

23. English Camp Hospital, 1969 108

24. English Camp Hospital, after relocation, 1974 110

25. English Camp Hospital at English Camp site 110

26. English Camp Hospital on original site, 1975 112

27. English Camp Hospital, interior Room 3, 1975 112

28. English Camp Hospital, interior Room 2, 1975 114

Existing Condition Drawings (16 sheets) 117

Restoration Drawings (6 sheets) 135

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This Historic Structure Report discusses three original military structures at San Juan Island National Historical Park. Two are located at American Camp and one at English Camp:

Structure Name	Location	Park File No.	LCS No.
Officers' Quarters (McRae House)	American Camp	148-1	HS-11
Laundress' Quarters (Warbass House)	American Camp	144-1	HS-6
Note: The above structure has also been referred to as the "Telegraph Office" and as the "Pickett House"			
English Camp Hospital	English Camp	106-5	HS-18

San Juan Island National Historical Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore all actions proposed must be in accordance with the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The above structures are on the List of Classified Structures. All three are classified as being of First Order of Significance.

The proposed treatment for all three structures is restoration as in-place exhibits. The Laundress' Quarters and the English Camp Hospital are to be placed on their original sites.

No cooperative agreements are required.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

The historical data pertaining to the American Camp Officers' Quarters, HS-11, to the American Camp Laundress' Quarters, HS-6, and to the English Camp Hospital, HS-18, may be found in *Historic Resource Study, San Juan Island National Historical Park,* by Erwin N. Thompson (1972). This document is described in the section entitled "Summary of Documentary Information," found later in this report.

A brief chronological outline of important historical facts and excerpts found in Thompson's study are listed below. This list concentrates on the major events and the structural history of both the American Camp and English Camp.

1845: Hudson's Bay Co. formally took possession of San Juan Island (p. 1).

1846: Great Britain and the United States agreed by treaty on the 49th parallel as the territorial boundary. Little was known of the geography of the San Juan Islands at that time. The boundary was to follow the middle of the channel separating the continent from Vancouver Island. It turned out that there were two channels (Haro and Rosario straits) with islands in between. These islands, the San Juans, were not defined by the treaty and became disputed territory. Neither country would give up claim to San Juan Island, the largest of the group, and negotiations became stalemated (p. 1).

1848: Oregon Territory was established (p. 2).

1850-51: The H.B.C. established a seasonal fishing station on San Juan Island (p. 4).

1851: James Douglas became governor of Vancouver. He was also a member of the H.B.C. Board of Management until 1859 (pp. 3 and 4). The H.B.C. dispatched Charles Griffin to San Juan to establish the Bellevue Sheep Farm (p. 4). Washington Territory was established and Isaac Stevens was appointed its first governor (p. 5).

May 1854: Governor Douglas visited San Juan Island on May 1. Two days later a group of Americans visited, led by Isaac Ebey, a U.S. customs collector. Douglas then brought his customs collector, James Sangster, to the Island. Ebey planned to leave Henry Webber on San Juan as U.S. customs inspector. Sangster wanted to arrest Webber, but later Douglas backed down. Governor Stevens urged military preparation after learning of Douglas's visit to San Juan Island (pp. 5 and 6).

June 1854: Ebey, Charles Mason (acting Washington Territory governor), and some U.S. soldiers visited the island. The soldiers were actually on their way home from an Indian campaign. Douglas was alarmed over this apparent show of force.

Griffin and Webber eventually became friends. In fact, Griffin extended hospitality to all Americans visiting the island at this time (p. 8).

October 1854: Sheriff Ellis Barnes of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, presented Griffin with a county tax bill, which Griffin refused to pay. Three weeks later Barnes returned and Griffin again refused (p. 9).

December 1854: Barnes returned and notified Griffin that his sheep would be sold to pay the tax. Barnes did not follow through on this action at this time (p. 9).

March 1855: Barnes began to confiscate Bellevue's sheep. Griffin was outraged at the loss. U.S. Secretary of State William L. Marcy instructed Governor Stevens that territorial officers were not to act provocatively in the future. Bellevue was not taxed again, but an assessor visited the island occasionally (pp. 9 and 10).

Summer 1855: U.S. Army engineers inspected San Juan Island and determined that Haro Strait was the natural channel for shipping and that the island was, therefore, American (p. 11).

1856: The U.S. and Great Britain sent boundary commissioners to survey the 49th parallel, but a deadlock occurred on the water boundary in Puget Sound. The Americans insisted on Haro Strait and the British on Rosario Strait as the boundary (p. 12).

1858: British Columbia was made a colony and James Douglas became governor of British Columbia as well as of Vancouver Island. He was also commander-in-chief of the military in these colonies (p. 14).

1858: William S. Harney was appointed commanding general of the Department of Oregon. General Winfield Scott was his superior. These two personalities clashed on many occasions (p. 22).

1859: Americans began arriving on San Juan to settle, which concerned Douglas (p. 14).

June 1859: American settler Lyman A. Cutlar shot one of the H.B.C. pigs straying in his potato patch. Griffin was angered and charged Cutlar $100 for the pig. Cutlar refused to pay. Rumors spread that the H.B.C. was threatening Cutlar and planned to take him to court in Victoria (pp. 16-21).

July 1859: Governor Douglas appointed a new British justice of the peace for San Juan Island. He was John F. DeCourcy, who arrived on July 23. Then H. R. Crosbie appointed himself the American justice of the peace on July 27 or 28. The two got along very well with each other (p. 38).

General Harney of the U.S. Army visited Governor Douglas in Victoria. Afterwards, Harney visited San Juan Island (pp. 21-23).

American settlers on the island petitioned for U.S. troops shortly after Harney's visit. Harney ordered Captain George E. Pickett to establish a camp

on San Juan Island. Pickett left Fort Bellingham and sailed with his men and supplies to San Juan on the U.S.S. *Massachusetts*, arriving on July 27, 1859. Douglas was outraged (pp. 24 and 25).

The first American Camp was composed of twenty-one tents located near the H.B.C. wharf at San Juan Village. Three days later Pickett moved the temporary camp near a spring on the south shore (pp. 126-28). He relocated on Bellevue Farm. Griffin asked him to move, but Pickett refused (p. 47).

Douglas did not want to bring on a shooting war, but he did want to get the U.S. troops off the island. He later had to settle for a joint occupation of the island (pp. 42 and 44).

Pickett said he would resist the British landing with force. Captain Harney did not land his Royal Marines, in order to avoid a conflict. He was criticized in Victoria by some, but others recognized his wisdom. He later became admiral of the fleet (pp. 45 and 46).

August 1859: At the second camp, Pickett began building wood structures of salvaged materials from Fort Bellingham (p. 129). General Harney wanted to keep the dispute heated. On August 6 he ordered Lt. Col. Silas Casey to move his command to San Juan. Arriving on August 10, Casey officially named the camp "Camp Pickett" (p. 130). The British did not interfere with Casey's landing (pp. 51 and 52). On August 14 Casey decided to move the camp to a third and final location north of Bellevue Farm. Second Lieutenant Henry M. Roberts arrived with an engineering detachment (p. 131).

By the end of August no permanent structures had yet been completed at the new site. Pickett was building quarters for his company using materials from Fort Bellingham (pp. 132 and 135). Casey requested more troops and Harney obliged. Work began on the redoubt (p. 54). Douglas asked Harney to remove the troops from San Juan, but Harney refused (p. 58). Washington territorial governor visited San Juan to review troops (p. 59). Edward Warbass was appointed post sutler (p. 62). Cowichin Indians laid claim to San Juan Island as did the Americans and British (p. 62). Both American and British squatter populations on the island were increasing. The U.S. and British officers were getting along well (p. 63).

September 1859: The President was not happy to learn of Harney's military invasion of San Juan. General Winfield Scott was sent to Washington Territory to meet with, and take command over, General Harney. Scott acknowledged the Indian threat to San Juan and felt that the U.S. troops should remain. As a conciliatory gesture to Britain, he proposed a joint occupation of up to 100 troops from each nation. Douglas asked for a reduction of U.S. forces and the replacement of Captain Pickett. Scott agreed. The British, in turn, removed their ship H.M.S. *Satellite* from the harbor at San Juan town and agreed not to occupy the island (pp. 64 and 65). Work on the redoubt stopped (p. 66). General Scott instructed Casey to make preparations for the camp to remain at least six months (p. 133).

October 1859: Maximum number of U.S. troops on the island totaled 484 land soldiers. The British were to number about 400 Royal Marines, but their naval strength was overwhelming (pp. 34 and 36).

November 1859: General Scott ordered a reduction in forces and Pickett's command left. The part of American Camp near Bellevue Farm was removed and the troops moved into the quarters Pickett built (p. 135). Captain Louis C. Hunt took command of American Camp. Not much construction activity occurred during his command (p. 137).

December 1859: Pickett described the structures he left and requested reimbursement:

> The buildings erected by my Compy, and Laundresses are now occupied by Capt. Hunts Compy of the 4th Inf. and his Camp women. I enclose a plan of these buildings, with the exception of the flooring in the Compy Qrs. all the lumber used was either purchased by the Compy fund or gotten out by the men of the Compy when off duty, you will perceive that in addition to the Qrs. there is a Kitchen and messroom. The whole well shingled a double chimney (Brick made by the Compy at Fort Bellingham) The only thing furnished by the QM has been the nails and flooring for the Qrs., and the lime for the chimneys. The Quarters of the Laundresses were built also by the Compy, the lumber purchased by the women--by the permission of the Comdg. officer, Col. Casey [pp. 135 and 136].

January 1860: William Warren of the Boundary Commission said Camp Pickett was in a very unfinished state and the men were cutting down trees for the erection of log quarters (p. 138).

March 1860: The British Royal Marines arrived at Garrison Bay, San Juan Island, on March 21. Admiral Baynes requested materials for the construction of a storehouse. Captain Bazalgette had the storehouse erected of lumber from Vancouver Island (pp. 200-203).

There was confusion about the authority of the military and civilian officials, as well as that of each nation. Outlaws took advantage of this situation. Stealing and whiskey dealing prevailed. Captain Hunt tried to control the problem, but failed, and angered some merchants. General Harney used this opportunity to reinstate Captain Pickett as commander (pp. 68-70). Captain George Bazalgette and Pickett cooperated in controlling the lawbreakers on the island (p. 70).

April 1860: Pickett returned to take command of American Camp. Harney told Pickett to respect the civil jurisdiction of Washington Territory on San Juan, and that any British attempt to ignore it would be followed by "deplorable result," thus countermanding Scott's orders. As a result Harney was removed from command, and was reassigned to plan a campaign against the Shoshone Indians (p. 71).

August 1860: The British proposed that civil authority on both sides be removed from the island (p. 71). The log blockhouse was finished and a barracks was started at English Camp. Several other small buildings were constructed during the fall also (p. 203).

October 1860: The various structures at English Camp were probably whitewashed. Black and white paint was acquired (p. 203).

December 1860: Lieutenant T. L. Casey prepared a map of American Camp. It shows fourteen buildings and a fence (p. 139).

June 1861: Pickett was ordered to San Francisco and then to Ft. Steilacoom with his company when the Civil War began. He soon chose to take a leave of absence from the Army because of his sympathy toward the South (pp. 82 and 83). The English captains had the least amount of trouble administering their responsibilities and did all they could to cooperate with the Americans.

1863: U.S. General George Wright, Commander of the Department of the Pacific, ordered that civil justice be permitted to function. Captain Bissell, commander of American Camp, objected because of the remoteness of San Juan from Washington territorial officials (pp. 72-73).

1865: The barracks and other buildings at American Camp were in disrepair. None had been elaborate in the first place. Paint, lime, and building materials were procured for repairs (p. 140).

October 1865: Captain Thomas Grey became commander of American Camp. The civil/military authority problem prevailed during these next two years. The civil government of Washington Territory did not recognize the authority of the military agreements that Scott made with the British (p. 73).

May 1867: The post commander requested new or improved barracks at American Camp. The Secretary of War disapproved and suggested reducing the number of troops (p. 141).

At English Camp, Captain Bazalgette complained of the condition of the officers' quarters. This brought recommendations for a new commanding officer's house (p. 204). Captain William Delacombe replaced Bazalgette in June. He selected a site for the "captain's house" (p. 204).

1867-68: Construction activity increased at American Camp during this period when it was clear that the troops were to stay indefinitely. Buildings and building materials were brought back from Fort Bellingham and new lumber was cut from nearby trees. Thirteen structures were added to the camp, including officers' quarters Nos. 8 and 10, the adjutant's office No. 12, and laundress' quarters No. 5. Officers' quarters No. 10 was reconstructed from a Fort Bellingham set of quarters. The post commander requested permission to plaster the *old* officers' quarters Nos. 9 and 11, which were shells with battens on the inside and were uncomfortable and cold. The buildings were probably whitewashed at this time. Authorizations for white lead, lime, and whitewash brushes are found in correspondence of this period (pp. 140 and 141).

1868: U.S. District Judge B. F. Dennison gave his opinion that military rule should prevail on the island. U.S. Secretary of State Seward confirmed that joint military authority on San Juan should continue (p. 76).

The new captain's house at English Camp was finished in January. Repairs were made to several other structures and English Camp was now considered "sound and serviceable" (p. 206).

1871: British Columbia united with Canada, further complicating the San Juan issue by the introduction of a third government. The Treaty of Washington of May 1871 gave the boundary dispute to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration. Both nations prepared their cases (p. 121).

During the fall, General Canby visited American Camp. Shocked at the poor condition of the barracks, he authorized limited repairs. He observed that the officers' quarters and the hospital were in good condition (p. 144).

1872: There were several new buildings at English Camp, including a mess hall, a sergeants' quarters, and a *hospital* (p. 211).

October 1872: German Emperor William decreed that the boundary should be through Haro Strait, thus placing San Juan Island in American Territory and ending the joint military administration of the island (pp. 121 and 122).

November 1872: The Royal Marines left and returned to Vancouver Island. English Camp was turned over to the commander of American Camp. Seventeen buildings were received and 2d Lt. Fred Ebstein prepared a report on these. A detachment was sent to English Camp (p. 208).

December 1872: First Lieutenant Haughey prepared a detailed report on the English Camp structures (p. 208).

March 1873: Representatives of Britain and the U.S. signed charts of the boundary line in Washington, thus establishing final peace between the two nations (p. 123).

July 1874: The army abandoned American Camp and the detachment left English Camp. Major Nathaniel Michler, CE, prepared a good map of each camp. American Camp contained nineteen structures and English Camp twenty-seven (pp. 144 and 209). The structures were unused much of 1874 and 1875, except that Michler occupied one at American Camp (p. 146).

August 1874: Rev. T. J. Weekes occupied one of the officers' quarters at American Camp and Dr. Frederick W. Sparling occupied one at English Camp (pp. 146 and 209).

October 1874: A detachment of enlisted men was sent to San Juan Island to care for American Camp buildings (p. 146).

December 1874: The detachment of enlisted men left and A. E. Alden became the quartermaster agent in charge of both camps. Disposal of the structures is unknown (pp. 147 and 209).

March 1875: Edward Warbass became caretaker of American Camp. He later moved into one of the buildings that he moved to the Kwan Lamah area of the island (p. 147).

1875: The English Camp Hospital was probably moved by this time to the Peter Lawson farm (p. 219). William Crook and his family moved into one of the subaltern's houses at English Camp. Crook's son, James, built a house years later that still stands just east of the camp (pp. 209 and 210).

1883: William Crook acquired a homestead certificate at English Camp. He used many military structures, but some were moved to nearby farms (p. 210).

1894: The "captain's house" at English Camp burned (p. 210).

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Summary of Documentary Information

1. *Historic Resource Study, San Juan Island National Historical Park*

This work, completed by Erwin N. Thompson in 1972, is organized in two parts. Part I, A Social and Political Outline, deals with historic events and key individuals involved in the boundary dispute. Part II concerns the structural history of American Camp and English Camp as well as of other areas on San Juan Island. Historical data on each structure at the two camps, recorded by the military, appears in this part of the report. The structures are listed, followed by a short quartermaster's report giving a brief description and some historical information on each one as it existed during the military period. Thompson thoroughly discusses the history of the physical aspects of these military posts from the advent of army occupation until 1874 and later.

2. Historical Photographs and Drawings

Some of these are included in Thompson's Historic Resource Study cited above. Unfortunately, many of the photographs are not dated, but some features shown help place the views within certain time brackets. For example, Figure 1 in this report shows the camp during the military occupation dating from 1859 to 1872. Since many buildings are shown, this probably was not taken during the first few years of the occupation, which would date it after 1865 or 1867. All available historical photographs and drawings of English camp are of the military period or shortly thereafter. Those of American Camp represent the post-army years as well as the military occupation. However, the photographs taken after 1874 show very few structures remaining at the site. Historical photographs of the Warbass House at its Kwan Lamah site and more recent photographs of the English Camp Hospital at the Lawson Farm are available and useful. These show both structures with their additions, which were removed before relocation to the park in 1974.

3. Archeological Data

Preliminary information on archeological work being executed simultaneously with architectural investigations is vital, especially for identifying the original site of the Warbass House. This material, prepared by Archeologist Roderick Sprague, is presently in the form of preliminary reports and base plans. Verbal conversations with the archeologist and a visit by the historical architect to the excavations also contributed. The archeological data will be elaborated on later in this report in the sections on specific structures.

4. Historical Plans

A useful plan of American Camp entitled "Plan of Post at Camp San Juan Island, W.T." is available. It was drawn by Major Nathaniel Michler, CE, in

1874. Some inaccuracies appear, which will be discussed later. The sites for HS-6, HS-11, HS-12, HS-23, and HS-27 are all shown. This plan generally agrees with the historical photograph depicting the post in its active years. This historical plan is presented in this report and also appears as Map No. 8 in the Historic Resource Study by Thompson.

5. Historical Note on Back of Photograph

On the back of Figure 4 is an annotation by Jessie Firth Williams that will be quoted later in this report. It helps establish the identity of the McRae House as HS-11, and also gives some structural documentation.

6. *San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington: A Proposal*

This document was prepared by the Western Regional Office in 1964. It makes a few direct references to the English Camp Hospital "ruins," to the McRae House, and to the "captain's house" or officers' quarters. At that time the McRae House was not considered to be a former military structure and the Warbass House was thought to be the former captain's house in which George E. Pickett lived. A reference to the English Camp Hospital ruins is not helpful because on-site remains are nonextant. Even below grade nothing significant was found. References to the McRae House were more useful.

7. Comparative Data

Some material on typical military post construction of the period is available and useful in a general sense. Many army posts were considered more permanent than San Juan Island and, therefore, more elaborate detailing of building components was undertaken in their construction. Comparative sources include: "Historic Structures Report, Part 2, HB 7, Commanding Officer's Quarters, Fort Davis National Historic Site," by Erwin N. Thompson (n.d. [1964?]); *Historic Resource Study, Fort Lapwai, Nez Perce National Historical Park*, by Erwin N. Thompson (1973); *Historic Structures Report, Part 2, Historical Data Section, Fort Larned National Historic Site*, by James W. Sheire (1969); and a drawing and photographs of Fort Simcoe structures of the period acquired from the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

8. Other Documents on San Juan Island National Historical Park

Several other sources written about the so-called Pig War dispute and the resulting military posts are helpful in giving general historical background information, but they provide very little, if anything, on the particular structures involved in this report. These documents are: *Master Plan, San Juan Island NHP* (1968); *Historic Structures Report, Part I, English Camp, San Juan Island NHP*, by A. Lewis Koue and Erwin N. Thompson (1969); *Pig War Islands*, by David Richardson (1971); and *Historic Furnishing Study, Guardhouse, Barracks, and Storehouse, English Camp, San Juan Island NHP*, by Erwin N. Thompson (1972).

B. McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11

1. General Discussion

The only structure existing on its original site at American Camp is an abandoned house referred to by local people as "The Little Red House" or, more officially, as the McRae House. This structure was used most recently as a farmhouse by McRae and earlier by Robert Firth. Some alleged it was one of the original officers' quarters of American Camp, but others disputed this.

Frank H. Mullis, a longtime resident of the island, expressed a belief that it was one of the officers' quarters, either HS-9 or HS-10.[1] William Rosler, whose father was a soldier at American Camp, felt otherwise. Rosler stated in an interview with John A. Hussey that it was the residence of the last manager of the Hudson's Bay Company farm (Bellevue Farm) on San Juan Island and was never associated with the military camp. Mr. Rosler also said that the captain's house (probably referring to the commanding officer's quarters) was on the south side of the parade ground.[2] Robert Firth was the last manager of the Hudson's Bay farm, and he did occupy the structure that later became known as the McRae House.[3]

Jessie Firth Williams, granddaughter of Robert Firth, wrote on the back of a photograph (Figure 4):

> The grandpa Firth home at American Camp, San Juan. It was as officers quarters when soldiers left. Robert Firth Sr. homesteaded the property and raised his family of nine children. It was [s]old to Mr. McRae, Sr., who remodeled it. Originally there were five fireplaces.

The McRae House is at the American Camp site and archeology proves it does sit on the row of officers' quarters. Dr. Roderick Sprague, who is conducting archeological investigations at the site, has established that it sets on this line at the south side of the parade ground and that it has the same relationship with the flagstaff location as shown in Figure 1 and on Michler's historical plan.[4]

Architectural investigations carried out in October 1974 and April 1975 indicated that the basic structure of the McRae House is very similar to that of

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1. Erwin N. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study, San Juan Island National Historical Park*, (Denver: National Park Service [Denver Service Center], 1972), p. 163.

2. *San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington: A Proposal*, (San Francisco: National Park Service, [Western Regional Office], 1964), p. 4.

3. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 163.

4. Interview, Roderick Sprague with H. A. LaFleur, Charleston, S.C., Jan. 10, 1975.

Officers' Quarters, HS-11, shown in Figures 2, 3, and 4. It also conforms somewhat to the plan for Building No. 11 on Michler's historical post plan and to the description of the Officers' Quarters, HS-11, written in 1871 by Capt. J. T. Haskell:

> HS-11. Officers Quarters. Located at the east end of officer's row, this duplex was built by Captain Pickett in either 1859 or 1860. It was a double frame house, built of cedar, weatherboarded, and shingled roof. It had a porch in front and on both sides. At the rear were a kitchen and a dining room. Its floor plan strongly suggests that it was intended to be a duplex. In 1867 it was described as being in good condition and then occupied as a single residence by Lt. Charles Bird. At that same time, Captain Haskell said it had a parlor, two bedrooms, a dining room, two closets or storerooms, a passageway, and a kitchen. Measurements given as 35 x 25 x 30 feet.
>
> In 1874 this building was said to be in good condition. A photograph taken about 1903 shows this set of officers' quarters, as well as HS 8, still standing. While its eventual disposition remains unproven, a distinct possibility exists that this structure is today's McRae House at American Camp.
>
> At least two other buildings on San Juan today are known locally as Captain Pickett's house. On the basis of the above description and historical photographs, neither of these two claims could be Pickett's quarters. They and the McRae house will be discussed again at the end of this chapter.[5]

Accounting for the differences would be alterations made to the structure, such as the removal of the porch on three sides and on the south wing and additions to the basic structure. The house was also remodeled on the interior for use as a farmhouse. Captain Haskell's description and Michler's historical post plan may not be entirely accurate nor complete.

The basic structure of the McRae House is of "plank frame" or vertical wood slab construction. The lumber is all rough sawn (both radial and vertical). Cut nails are used. Haskell referred to this as "double frame." This method was used often by the army during that period for quick construction, especially when building temporary camps such as the one on San Juan Island. This method will be described in more detail later. The additions are constructed with two-by-four stud walls, using surfaced lumber and wire nails.

The old Bellevue Farm buildings were built of the Canadian or Hudson's Bay Company post-on-sill-type log construction common to the Canadian fur trade.

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5. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study*, pp. 152, 153.

This method differs greatly from either form of construction found in the McRae House. It is inferable then that this house is not an original Bellevue Farm structure, but probably became part of the farm some years after it was built.

Officers' Quarters, HS-11, is thought to have been constructed in 1859 or 1860 partially of salvaged materials from Fort Bellingham brought over by Capt. George E. Pickett, the camp's first commander.[6] There is some evidence that salvaged materials were used in the McRae House, too, but most material appears to be new. This will be discussed in more detail later in this report.

Structural investigations at the McRae House have made it quite evident that additions have been made to the original basic structure. Handhewn heavy timber sill beams below the floor clearly outline the original portion of the house. It is a rectangle with dimensions of twenty-two feet five inches by thirty-two feet six inches. Haskell described HS-11 as being twenty-five by thirty-five feet. The walls enclosing this part are of plank frame construction and show evidence of previous horizontal siding at the exterior side. There is also a clear difference in the attic framing between the original ceiling and roof and that of the additions. This is shown on the Existing Conditions drawings in this report.

Figures 1 through 10 show the appearance of the structure from about 1870 (assuming the McRae House is, in fact, the Officers' Quarters, HS-11) to the present day. Close examination shows that the basic rectangular portion of the house is very similar in all these pictures. The original window and door locations, the gabled roof, and the cornice are all much the same. The chimneys that show up in the earlier photographs are located where one now finds patched roof and ceiling holes in the attic. Two windows that appear on each side of a door on the north elevation in the historical photographs are thought to be those that are present in the basic portion of the McRae House. The spacing and appearance match that of the early photographs and their style is compatible with army construction of the 1860s. This door, which is now on the interior between Rooms E3 and E4, is relatively elaborate, such as one would expect for a major front entrance to an officers' quarters of that period.

Because of this evidence, it is thought that the McRae House and the Officers' Quarters, HS-11, are one and the same structure. For the purpose of this report both titles are used for the house, but generally it will be referred to as the McRae House in the discussion on existing conditions, and as the Officers' Quarters in the restoration proposal.

The historical photographs cover a span of time from the military period to the farm period early in this century. Figure 1 shows the structure as it was when used for officers' quarters. In comparing Figure 1 (1870) with Figure 2 (1903), no significant changes to the structure are apparent. Figure 5 is dated 1912. Note the difference between Figures 2 and 5, indicating that the first major alteration to HS-11 occurred between 1903 and 1912. Figures 5 and 6 are contemporary. The existing east, north, and south additions do not show in the

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6. *Ibid.*, pp. 126, 135, 152.

ca. 1912 photographs. The fabric construction dates these alterations in the 1920s.

The reader should refer to the Existing Conditions drawings in this report when reading the descriptions that follow. Numbers identifying rooms in the existing McRae House are prefixed with an "E" to avoid confusion with the room numbers on the Restoration Drawings and on the historical Michler plan.

2. Existing Conditions

The McRae House, as has been stated, is a combination of two types of construction. This is a result of the two diverse functions it served and of changes in construction methods in over a century of use.

The house is a one-story wood structure with a gable roof. It is basically rectangular with a small wing at the north and porches at the south and west. Within the rectangular mass of the structure is an original portion that will be referred to as the "basic" structure. This portion is of plank frame construction and was built during the military period. Additions to this are stud framing and were probably built when the structure was used as a farmhouse.

a) Structure

(1) Foundation and Floor Framing

The structure's foundation is rather crude--a mixture of heavy timber blocks and fieldstone piers laid without mortar on grade. These footings support a heavy timber sill beam system in the form of a rectangle with a beam down the center. This rectangle delineates the basic portion of the structure. The timbers are ten by twelve inches in size and have broad-axed surfaces. They are joined with half-lapped joints at the ends and corners. Upon the sill beams rests a floor joist system of rough-sawn three by sixes spaced at twenty-six inches on center. These run across the top of the beams and are oriented north-south.

The condition of the sill beams and joists is good. They show no sign of deterioration or deflection and are structurally sound. The footings should be stabilized even though there is little evidence of settling.

Within the basic structure are two crude fireplace footings that are composed of loose fieldstones enclosed by a cribwork of vertical, random-sized boards set into the grade and nailed to the joists and blocking at the top. The stones support two courses of common red brick laid in lime mortar. The top course is about two inches below the bottom of the floorboards that have been laid in to patch the floor opening after the fireplaces were removed. The floor joists are interrupted by these footings.

There is evidence of the reuse of materials at the cribwork around these footings. Some of the vertical boards are found with partially painted and whitewashed surfaces, but are void of these finishes at the edges. This indicates that the boards might have been used earlier for vertical siding with battens.

The fireplace foundations would have been among the first steps in the construction of this building, and possibly some of the material used was salvaged from Fort Bellingham as has been indicated.

The cribwork has broken away at one side of each fireplace footing, causing the stone rubble to fall out (see Figure 14). As a result, the brick topping has broken away at these areas. Repair is necessary here if the fireplaces are to be reconstructed.

A subfloor of rough-sawn, one-inch-thick boards running east-west is laid directly over the joists. There is an opening in this subfloor over each fireplace footing. A finish floor of planed one-by-six tongue and grooved boards lies on the subfloor and normal to it. This layer is also interrupted at the fireplace footings, but these openings have been patched with floorboards to match the finish floor. This indicates that the two layers of floorboards were there when the fireplaces were removed, and are probably original. The subfloor and finish floor are generally in good condition.

At the east addition the foundation consists of eight- to nine-inch-diameter logs set on end for footings supporting the floor system. Rough-sawn six-by-six floor beams run east-west on these piers. Above this are surfaced two-by-eight floor joists at twenty-four inches on center running north-south. The subfloor consists of one-by-eight lapped boards running diagonally to the joists. This foundation and floor system is in generally good shape.

The foundation of the south porch is of vertical log piers about eight inches in diameter. The two-by-eight surfaced beams rest directly on these piers and are spaced approximately six feet apart. Between these beams and in the same plane are two-by-eight surfaced joists at twenty-four inches on center. This system is continuous for the south porch and for the addition at Room E8, indicating that this was all constructed at one time. The porch floor is of one-by-four tongue and groove boards oriented north-south. The condition of the south addition's floor framing and piers is generally good.

Footings at the north wing addition are loosely laid fieldstone and wood blocks on grade. Three six-by-six rough-sawn floor beams extend north-south, one at each side and one at the center. The two-by-six floor joists at twenty-four inches on center rest on top of these beams. This floor system appears stable, showing no settlement or deterioration.

The west porch floor framing consists of a 2-by-4 ledge nailed to the west wall of the basic structure, a parallel 6-by-8 beam along the center of the addition, and a 3-1/4- by 6-inch beam along the west edge of the porch. This rests on randomly sized and spaced wood piers. There are no floor joists. Subfloorboards are set directly on top of the beams. The subflooring is made up of 7/8- by 5-1/2-inch tongue and groove boards running east-west and fastened with cut nails. Over this is a layer of 3/4- by 5-1/4-inch tongue and groove flooring that runs north-south. This top layer is partially missing at the south end where the floor is a conglomeration of patchwork. A set of open wood steps occurs at this point, which will be described later.

Because of the difference in construction between the west porch and the south, east, and north additions, it is thought that it was constructed at a

different time. The west porch was probably an earlier addition, since cut nails are evident.

The west porch foundation and floor are in poor condition. It was framed badly in the beginning, with no joists. Much material is missing at the floor and some newer material has been patched in. In 1974 there was a fire under this porch that caused damage to some of the fabric.

Access to the crawl space under the floor of the McRae House is through an opening at the south elevation below the porch. This opening measures about twenty-eight inches square and is minus the door panel. The grade at the site slopes slightly down toward the south, so access is easier from this direction. Two other access doors at the south porch have been nailed shut and are not in use.

(2) Wall Construction

The basic structure of the McRae House has walls of plank framing. These consist of 1-1/2-inch-thick rough-sawn wood planks, varying in width from 10 to 20 inches, that are set vertically with butt joints. These are nailed directly to the heavy timber sill beams at the bottom and to a 2- by 3-inch rough-sawn plate at the top. The plate is set with the short side against the planks and down about 4 inches from the top of the planks. There are no studs; everything is fastened with cut nails. This method of wall construction is expedient and inexpensive and is suitable in a mild climate such as that of San Juan Island.

Horizontal wood siding is applied at the outside of the vertical planks. Three kinds of siding are used: drop siding with a channel joint, rustic siding with a V joint, and bevel siding. The drop siding generally occurs below the floor level at areas enclosing the crawl space. Rustic siding was original to the basic structure, and some of it remains near the eave of the north wall west of the north addition and above the ceiling of the south porch. It is also found at the walls enclosing Room E9 at the west porch, but this siding is slightly wider than the original. Bevel siding is the type most frequently used and occurs at all elevations. All siding is generally in good condition, although most areas need scraping and repainting.

Inside the vertical plank walls of Room E2 is 3/8-inch wood lath nailed to vertical furring laths at approximately 16 inches on center. A 3/8-inch plaster with horsehair is applied over the wood lath. The condition of the wall plaster where it is still exposed is generally good. Interior wall finishes in each room will be discussed later in this report.

The total thickness of the exterior wall section is 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 inches, depending on the type of siding and interior finish. The wall is solid, with no voids within, so its insulation value is rather low.

Two types of interior walls occur in the basic structure. These are also solid. One is a 1-1/8-inch-thick vertical plank wall, some planks of which are finished with 1/4-inch gypsum drywall at each side with wood battens at the joints. The vertical planks are probably original, but the drywall is more

recent. The other type of wall is constructed using a vertical plank at the core with horizontal 3/4-inch half-lapped boards at each side. The wall is approximately 3-5/8 inches thick including the wall finish. One such wall separates Rooms E2 and E5.

The wall construction of the east and south additions is of surfaced two-by-four studs at twenty-four inches on center with one-by-eight horizontal sheathing. Bevel siding is applied to the exterior. Wire nails are used throughout this construction. These walls are generally quite sound, showing no deterioration or leaning.

The walls surrounding Room E9 at the west addition are merely single two-by-four studs set flat against the siding at the corners of the room. One stud occurs at the center of the west wall. Wood siding is applied directly to the studs without sheathing. Cut nails are used in this portion of the structure.

(3) Ceiling Framing and Attic Room

The ceiling of the basic part of the house is constructed of rough-sawn planks, random in width from 10 to 18-1/2 inches, extending east-west. These are nailed directly to the bottom of 3-by-6 rough-sawn joists spaced at 38 to 39 inches on center. Three of these joists are rough 2 by 6s. The joists are notched over the 2- by 3-inch plate at the wall and extend 8 inches beyond the wall planks into the cornice. The joists are interrupted at two locations for the penetration of an existing and a former chimney. These occur directly above the fireplace footings in the crawl space.

The ceiling height of the basic portion of the McRae House is nine feet four to six inches above the finish floor.

Curious wood pegs through the ceiling boards occur at random locations. These vary in diameter from 3/4 to 1-1/2 inches. There seems no pattern to their locations, and probably they are not related to the structure in any way except to plug knotholes in the planks.

The east addition has an attic space (Room E11) that is finished with a board floor and horizontal, half-lapped one-by-eight and one-by-six boards at the wall and ceiling. Knee walls, four feet two inches high, form the north and south walls of this room. These walls are framed of two by fours set flat against the wall at twenty-four inches on center. The two-by-six surfaced joists spaced at twenty-four inches extend north-south across the structure below the floor. The joists are nailed to the two-by-four wall studs about two feet below the plate. These ceiling joists are set lower than those in the rest of the house. One must step up from Room E11 into the original attic through a small access door in a vertical plank wall.

Stains appear from an early cornice and horizontal siding at the east side of the vertical planks separating the east attic from the attic of the basic structure. This is the original east gable end of the house.

The ceiling over the north wing addition is framed with 2-by-6 joists at 24 inches on center. These are oriented east-west. The ceilings of the south

porch and of the addition to Room E8 are framed in the same way, but the joists run north-south. The ceiling of the north addition is 9 feet 6 inches above the floor. The ceiling is framed lower in the south addition, where it is 7 feet 11-3/4 inches above the floor.

The framing lumber for the ceilings of the north, east, and south additions is all surfaced and fastened with wire nails.

There are no ceiling joists in the west addition.

(4) Roof Framing

The original roof is framed with rough-sawn three-by-four rafters over the basic portion of the McRae House. These are set directly over the ceiling joists on a horizontal one-by-six laid normal to the joists. There is a butt joint at the ridge with no ridgepole.

Random-sized roof sheathing boards, one inch thick, rest on the rafters and vary in width from eight to eighteen inches. These are cut and patched where the original chimneys penetrated the roof, and are directly above the patched hole at the ceiling boards. Figure 4, an illustration of HS-11, shows chimneys that occurred at these locations.

There is one brick chimney at present, rising from the north wall of Room E8 through the ceiling to the attic where it slants toward the north, penetrating the roof at the ridge. This chimney is seventeen inches square. The brickwork is loose and some bricks are missing at the top. Repointing and replacement of brick is needed to stabilize the chimney.

Rough-sawn two by threes are set into the top of the last rafter at the east end of the original attic. These are spaced approximately twenty-seven inches on center and are cut off flush with the side of the rafter. This does not occur at the west end of the attic nor at any other rafter. The two by threes could have been for some kind of outriggers at the east gable, or possibly this is reused lumber from Fort Bellingham.

The north, east, and south addition roofs are all framed using surfaced two-by-four rafters at twenty-four inches on center. The one-by-eight spaced roof sheathing boards lie upon these parallel with the ridge. Solid one-by-eight sheathing occurs over the north wing. At the south addition the rafters are lapped at the side of the ceiling joists. The rafters of the east addition are extended at the south end by a lap joint with the rafters over the porch. This construction uses wire nails.

There is an access opening through the original roof between the rafters into the attic of the north wing.

The attic space over the south porch shows evidence of an earlier roof attached to the south wall of the structure. This evidence is in the form of paint stains indicating two-by-six rafters spaced at thirty-six to thirty-nine inches on center. It also indicates the roof slope and shingle size. It is thought that these are traces of the 1910-period hip roof over the south porch, shown in Figure 5.

A hip roof occurs on the west addition to the McRae House. This is framed with 1-7/8-inch by 4- to 4-1/2-inch rafters spaced approximately 30 inches on center. The framing is exposed from the porch and Room E9 below. Solid roof sheathing of one- by eight-inch boards lies on top of the rafters.

b) Exterior Features

(1) Roofing

All portions of the McRae House roof are wood cedar shingles varying in condition. There are areas at the south side that are void of shingles, especially at the junction of the main roof with the south porch roof, and where a chimney has been removed. The north side is in considerably better shape. The roof on the north wing is in good condition but that on the west porch is in poor condition. Many of the shingles throughout show signs of drying and warping.

(2) Eave Cornice

A wood cornice that appears to be the same as that shown on the officers' quarters in Figures 2, 3, and 4 is present on the McRae House today. It extends from the west side of the north wing along the north eave to the west elevation and along the entire west gable. It then continues along the south eave over the kitchen addition and south porch. It ends where the east living room addition begins. It is missing at the east gable and at the north elevation east of the north wing. Existing stains on the vertical planks in the attic at the east gable of the original structure show that a cornice or trim of similar dimensions was once there. The cornice soffit measures 7-5/8 to 8 inches from the wall siding out to the fascia, and the crown mold extends another 3 inches from the fascia. The fascia is 5-3/4 inches high and the crown mold is an additional 3 inches. Indications are that this cornice is original to the earliest part of the structure.

(3) Gutter

A wood gutter occurs at all the horizontal eaves of the McRae House except at the west porch roof. It is shaped of one piece of wood, and its section measures 2-3/8 inches high by 3-3/8 inches wide. It appears to be original to the north, east, and south additions to the structure. The wood gutter is applied directly to the crown mold where the cornice exists and elsewhere to the ends of the rafters. The gutter has no closed ends, so rainwater flows out to the ground. Much weathering of the wood has occurred, but the gutters remain solid and intact.

(4) Windows

Three windows of the type used in military structures of the 1860s occur in the house. One is located at Room E2 and two at Room E7. These are double hung with 6-over-6 lights and are set in the plank frame walls. Their overall sash size measures 33-3/4 inches wide by 53-1/4 inches high, and the sill is 33 inches above the floor. The windows are all intact, but with some broken glass. Their condition is generally quite good with little repair required.

Five unglazed sashes matching those in these three windows were found lying in the crawl space. Three are in fair shape, but two need extensive repair. One has fallen apart. These are now stored within the house.

The other windows in the structure are of a later period and most occur at the additions. One exception is the small window at Room E6, which appears to be where a door once penetrated an original wall. Another is the double window at Room E5. The later windows are generally double hung with 2-over-2 lights. Their size is 29-1/2 inches wide by 53-1/2 inches high. Three sets of these windows are in pairs.

Two small square window openings occur at the east wall of the attic space of the east addition. These are completely void of sash or glazing, but are covered with an insect screen. The dimensions of each are approximately 29 inches square at the sash opening.

(5) North Door

An interesting door exists between Rooms E3 and E4. It is original to the basic structure. This door is rather elaborately paneled and has side lights (see Figure 12). It is set in the plank frame wall and is centered on the north wall of the basic structure. This is the style of door that is found as a main entrance to officers' quarters at army posts of the mid to latter 19th century. Since this door is on the parade ground side of the house, it is thought that this was once the main door to the structure. This supports the belief that this is actually HS-11.

The only other existing exterior door in the basic portion of the structure occurs at the west wall of Room E8. A window at this location appears in the historical photograph designated as Figure 3. The existing door at this opening is in poor condition.

(6) West Porch

Probably the earliest remaining addition to the basic structure is the west porch, which may have been built between 1903 and 1912. Much has been mentioned about this structure already in this report, but a few important features need to be covered. This porch is open and the roof is supported by two freestanding 3-5/8-inch square posts with 1-inch chamfered corners. At the top is a molding with stick brackets at a forty-five-degree angle. Two half posts occur where the roof meets the wall.

Diagonally crossing 3/8- by 2-inch wood slats form a lattice below a railing between the porch posts. This railing is 29-1/8 inches high. It is interesting to note that historical photographs of HS-11 indicate a similar lattice railing that is slightly higher (see Figures 2 and 3). It is possible that the existing railing is the one from that period that was cut at the bottom to eliminate damaged portions, thus reducing its height.

The stair at the west porch is composed of five wood treads and five open risers butted to a 2-1/4-inch by 10-inch by 11-5/8-inch stringer at the south. The treads vary from 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 inches thick by 10 to 12 inches wide.

They are 52-1/4 inches long. The total rise is approximately 27 inches. A small concrete slab rests adjacent to the bottom tread. The stair is in poor condition and is considered hazardous.

(7) South Porch

The south porch is open at two sides with a solid railing and posts supporting the roof. The railing is framed with studs and covered with bevel siding at both sides. This railing is twenty-nine inches high and five inches thick. It is omitted between two posts opposite the door to Room E1.

The posts are surfaced four by fours without decoration. They are spaced approximately six feet ten inches on center and support a surfaced four-by-six beam on which the rafters and joists rest.

A 3/4- by 4-1/2-inch vertical trim board occurs in the siding at the wall of the structure where the original portion meets the south addition. Most of the wall siding is the bevel type, but some rustic siding occurs near the upper portion of the wall below and above the porch ceiling at the west side of the vertical trim.

The porch ceiling is of double-beaded, one-by-four, tongue and groove car siding extending east-west, which is nailed directly to the joists. Some of these boards have been removed.

No steps occur at the south porch at present, although the floor is about forty-four inches above grade. There is evidence that there once were steps at the opening in the railing.

The general condition of the porch is good, except that some materials are missing. The floor is not warped or rotted, nor is the structure sagging or leaning.

Below the porch railing is the access opening to the crawl space discussed earlier.

(8) Chimneys

An exterior fireplace chimney at the east elevation of the McRae House is constructed of common red brick. It is contemporary in style with the east addition, and is in good condition.

A chimney from the north wall of Room E8 extends through the ridge of the roof. The earlier chimney, shown in the historical photographs (Figures 3 and 4), penetrated the roof just to the south of the ridge near the same location. The existing chimney is seventeen inches square, of red brick, and is in fair condition. It may be older than the fireplace chimney, possibly dating from ca. 1910.

(9) Brackets

Wood brackets occur at the gable rakes of the north and east additions. There are three at the north and five at the east elevation. They extend about

twenty inches out from the wall and give structural support to the roof overhang at the gables. They are in good condition.

c) Interior Features

The main approach to the McRae House in recent years has been from the south. An exterior door from the south porch to Room E1 is the traditional main entrance, although at present one enters into Room E8 from the west porch. The historical front entrance is the door from Room E3 into Room E4 that was discussed earlier in this report.

The floor plan of the original basic structure is generally five rooms served by a central hallway (Room E4). Evidence inside Room E6 (presently a bathroom) shows that this hall extended across the entire structure from the historical front entrance on the north to another door at the south wall. This will be discussed again later. Rooms E1, E3, and E9, as well as the porches and an addition to Room E8, were added to the basic structure after the military period.

(1) Rooms E1, E10, and E11

This part of the McRae House includes the entire east addition to the basic structure, which was probably built between 1920 and 1930.

Room E1 has wood one-by-four tongue and groove flooring running north-south, which is mostly covered by a linoleum rug. The base is wood, 3/4 by 7-3/4 inches, with a quarter round at the floor. All walls are finished with 1/4-inch drywall panels with 3/8- by 2-1/2-inch wood battens at the joints that are 48 inches apart. The panels and battens are all painted one color. The condition of the wall panels is fair. Some 1/2-inch-diameter holes occur in the north wall. The ceiling finish is of the same material as the walls, but is in poorer condition. Some ceiling panels are buckled from water damage. The ceiling height is 8 feet 1/2 inch above the floor.

Room E10, which is a stairway to the attic, has exposed wood framing and boards at the east wall and 1/4-inch drywall panels of various sizes at the west wall. The stair is wood, with unpainted surfaces.

Below the stair are two small storage closets that also have exposed framing and boards. These are unpainted inside.

The west wall of the stairway and closets is constructed of plank framing that is the exterior side of the east wall of the basic structure. A patched-in former opening occurs at this wall that matches the size of the original windows found in Rooms E2 and E7. It is in the former location of a window that appears in a historical photograph (Figure 2). This opening has been patched with 1-1/2-inch planks with a whitewash finish showing stains of former battens at the edges. These planks are set in horizontally, whereas the wall planks are vertical.

The condition of the materials in the stairway and closets is generally fair. The steps are structurally stable.

The total rise from the first floor to the attic floor at Room E11 is 8 feet 8-1/8 inches and includes fourteen risers.

Room E11 is the semifinished attic space of the east addition, which probably was used as a bedroom. It is lined with unpainted, surfaced, horizontal one-by-eight boards fastened with wire nails to the studs and rafters. These cover the ceiling and all walls except the west wall, which is surfaced with 1/4-inch drywall over plank framing. The ceiling is a gambrel type with knee walls 4 feet 2 inches high north-south. The flooring is surfaced, tongue and groove one-by-four boards extending east-west that are nailed directly to the floor joists with wire nails.

Two small square window openings without sash or glazing occur at the east wall. Insect screen fabric is nailed to the trim at the interior.

A crude wood bunk framed of two by fours and boards is built in at the center of the north knee wall. This is 6 feet 4-1/2 inches long by 3 feet 2 inches wide and has a steel coil spring.

A thirty-seven-inch-high railing at the stairway is constructed of horizontal lapped boards on two by fours set flat. The general condition of the materials in Room E11 is good. The missing sash needs replacing to weatherproof the space.

(2) Room E3

This comprises the entire north wing addition, and was probably built between 1920 and 1930. This room may have been a bedroom, because it contains a small four-foot-wide closet in the northeast corner. It has one door, which is in poor condition, leading directly to the exterior, and another that leads to Room E4 (the hall).

All walls and ceilings are surfaced with 1/4-inch drywall panels with battens. These are all in fair shape, although some are buckled at the south wall. This does not appear to be water damage. The floor is wood, 3/4- by 3-1/4-inch-wide tongue and groove extending north-south. This is covered with a loose linoleum rug. The wood closet is built on top of the linoleum. The wood floor is in good condition, but the linoleum rug is in poor shape. A wood base, matching that of Room E1, surrounds the room. The ceiling height of this room is 9 feet 6 inches.

(3) Rooms E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, and E8

These make up the original portion of the structure, and were built in 1859 or 1860. Plank frame walls surround the area composed of these rooms.

The walls and ceiling of Room E2 are finished with 3/8-inch plaster (containing horsehair) on wood lath, except for the south wall, which is finished with horizontal one-by-eight lapped boards covered with 3/32-inch-thick heavy paper about 36 inches wide in continuous vertical strips. All walls are covered with wallpaper with an applied border paper strip at the top. The wallpaper is in fair condition with some stains and tears. The plaster is in good condition.

There are some stains and small cracks at the ceiling. The floor is wood, one-by-six tongue and groove extending north-south. There is no evidence apparent on the floor of any former walls. The floor, covered with heavy paper under loosely laid linoleum, is in good condition. The base is wood, 7/8 by 6-1/4 inches high with a 5/8-inch bead at the top. The plaster runs behind the base.

The door at the west wall into Room E4 is four paneled, with a molding trim applied at the edges of each panel. The door is 1-1/4 inches thick at the stiles and rails. A 3-1/2-inch by 4-1/2-inch by 3/4-inch iron lock box pocket is rabbeted into the lock stile. The lock is missing. It is thought that this door is original to the older part of the house. The trim is simply a 5/8- by 4-1/2-inch board around the opening.

The door at the east wall into Room E1 is more recent. It has a large light in the upper half. This door occupies an opening located where a window appears on a historical photograph (Figure 2).

A small and open wooden makeshift closet occurs at the northwest corner of the west wall. It is unfinished and is applied over the wall finish material.

Room E4 is the central hallway joining most of the rooms of the basic structure. The walls here are vertical wood planks with 1/2-inch to 5/8-inch by 3-3/4-inch battens over the joints, which vary in spacing. The ceiling is composed of exposed boards running east-west. At the top of the wall is a ceiling molding 3-1/2 inches high by 2-1/2 inches wide. Its baseboard is wood, 1-1/8 inches thick by 8-1/2 inches high, with an ogee molding as the top inch. The battens butt to these trim pieces. The walls, ceiling, and trim are all in good condition. The floor is wood, similar to that in Room E2, running north-south. However, the floor near the door at the north wall has floorboards 3-1/4 inches wide--an extension of the flooring in Room E3. These run into the hall 24 inches and are thought to be a patch in the flooring over wear at the original door. It was probably done when the north wing was added. The older floor shows wear, but is in generally good condition.

The most important feature of Room E5 is a 52-1/4- by 50-1/2-inch patched area in the wood flooring that is directly above Fireplace Footing No. 1 in the crawl space. The room's floorboards are one-by-six tongue and groove and extend north-south. The patched area is the same, but the boards are not in line with the original floor and are butt jointed at the ends of the area. Also there is no subfloor below the patch.

Approximately 3 feet from the north wall is a butt joint in the floorboards that crosses the room from east to west but does not occur at the patched area. The floor had been painted, but along this joint a 5-3/4-inch-wide strip of floor remains unpainted. Over the patched floor and to the west wall this strip becomes 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 inches wide, indicating that a wall once followed this line, and at the fireplace there was a thinner wall that was probably a patch after the fireplace was removed. The strip ends short of the west wall, possibly indicating a door location.

Over the entire wood floor is loosely laid linoleum on top of some newspapers dated 1925. The linoleum is in very poor condition. The wood floor is in good condition other than at the patched area.

The walls and ceiling of Room E5 are finished with a heavy paperboard with wood battens at 4 feet on center. The battens are the same as those found in Room E1. The east wall has 1/4-inch drywall panels with battens. The paperboard shows water damage at the south wall and ceiling. These surfaces are painted.

The base is 3/4-inch by 5-1/2 inches high with a 1/2-inch square at the floor with its corner edge eased. This piece covers the edges of the linoleum.

Room E6 is very similar to Room E4 in its finishes. In fact, there is evidence that it once was included in Room E4 as one central hallway across the original structure. This room has most recently been used as a bathroom. The walls are finished with plank and battens and the ceiling is of boards. There is a base molding matching that of Room E2 and a cornice molding matching in part that of Room E4. The floor is wood, one-by-six tongue and groove running north-south.

On the floor, nail holes and stains indicate that the east wall of Room E4 continued through Room E6. This is also indicated at the ceiling molding where, at the same point, it is mitered and spliced, joining different molding sections. The molding east of the splice appears to be newer. Because of this it is thought that the east wall of Room E6 has been moved eastward about twenty inches.

At the south wall is a small, three-light, hopper-type vent window. Above this window is a definite patch in the plank wall and the battens. This is centered at the south end of the central hall and probably was a door opening. The top of the opening measures 83 inches to the floor and its width appears to be approximately 3 feet. There is a 2-1/2-inch mark and stain in the paint around the top sides of the patch, which indicates former trim.

The walls and ceiling are all painted and are in good condition, except for the patchwork described. The floorboards are uneven and are covered from wall to wall with loosely laid linoleum in poor condition. Under the linoleum were found newspapers dated 1952. There is a base in Room E6 that matches that of Room E2.

Inside Room E6 are bathroom fixtures including an old cast-iron bathtub with "chicken claw" feet. The fixtures are from the 1920s or 1930s and are in poor to fair shape.

Room E7 shows little evidence of major changes except for the wall and ceiling finishes. No evidence of wall relocations are found; the two windows and one of the doors appear to be original to the basic structure.

A patch extending into Room E8 occurs at the wood floor over Fireplace Footing No. 2. The portion in Room E7 measures 4 feet 7 inches wide and extends 1 foot 2-1/4 inches out from the south wall that crosses the patched area. The

total length of this patched area in both rooms is 6 feet 4-3/4 inches north-south. The floor of Room E7 is composed of one-by-six tongue and groove boards extending north-south. The boards filling the patched area are a mixture of one-by-six and one-by-four tongue and groove oriented the same direction.

The floor is in good condition. It is covered with two layers of linoleum, in poor condition, laid loosely wall to wall on heavy paper over the wood floor.

All walls and the ceiling are finished with paper wallboard with wood battens at the joints similar to the north wall of Room E5. The condition of this material is good. It is all finished with a flat paint.

Below this wallboard is found a layer of heavy treated paper. Below that, a layer of wallpaper has been applied to the vertical wall planks. The wallpaper is over a whitewash finish on the planks. A 3- to 3-1/2-inch-wide interruption in the wallpaper and whitewash occurs at the joints between wall planks, indicating that the interior sides of the wall planks were exposed with battens over the joints. These were finished with whitewash and probably wallpapered at a later date. The battens were removed before the treated paper and wallboard were applied.

The wood base is the same as found in Room E5, but without the 1/2-inch trim piece at the floor.

Room E8 shows much evidence of alteration since it has been extended at the south side. It has also been used as a kitchen for many years.

The original plank frame wall at the south has been completely removed, and the room extended about 6-1/2 feet. This addition is constructed of two-by-four framing with wire nails. There is a difference in wall thickness at the west wall due to the two types of construction. A joint in the floorboards occurs at the addition, and the ceiling height drops sixteen inches.

The floorboards are like those in Room E7. At the north side is the patch in the floorboards over the fireplace footing discussed under Room E7. This patched area extends about five feet into Room E8. There is a continuous east-west joint in the floorboards about three feet from, and parallel with, the north wall similar to the floor joint found in Room E5. It does not line up with the joint in Room E5 because it is interrupted by the floor patch. It is possible that a wall was formerly located at this floor joint. It may be that the north wall was actually moved north to its present position.

Above the floor patch on the north wall is a 17-inch-square brick chimney through the ceiling. The bottom of the chimney is up 6 feet 1-3/4 inches from the floor. There is a thimble at the chimney attached to a stovepipe from a wood- and coal-burning stove on the floor over the patch.

The floor in Room E8 is covered with three layers of linoleum laid loosely on paper. At the addition, a 3/16-inch heavy paperboard underlay over paper on the wood floor is used to even the flooring. The linoleum is all in poor condition, but the wood floorboards are in good to fair shape with some water stain damage.

The walls and ceiling are all finished with paper wallboard with wood batten joints. These surfaces are painted with various intense colors in both glossy and flat type paint. The condition of this material is poor in several areas, especially at the joint of the addition. There is also damage due to water leaks from the roof at this joint. The base trim is the same as in Room E7.

Wood kitchen base and upper cabinets at the east wall date from the 1920s or 1930s. There is a sink in a sheet metal countertop with a splash. The cabinets and splash are in fair to poor condition. The wood surfaces are painted like the walls.

The door to the south porch and the one into Room E7 are both damaged. The latter is not complete: the entire lock stile is missing. The ceiling height is 9 feet 4 inches; over the addition it is 7 feet 11-3/4 inches.

Room E9 is a small room that is an enclosed portion of the west porch; presumably it was used as a storage room.

The north, south, and west walls are not finished. There is one two-by-four stud at each corner and one centered on the west wall. These are set flat against the back of the siding, which is actually the wall surface. There are several open shelves on the east and west walls. None of these surfaces are painted. The east wall is of bevel siding to match the west.

The floor is 1/8- by 5-1/2-inch wood tongue and groove oriented east-west. It is a continuation of the subfloor over the west porch.

There is no ceiling in Room E9. The roof framing is exposed and unpainted.

d) Utilities

(1) Heating

A wood- and coal-burning stove sits in Room E8 near the north wall below the chimney. There is a round metal stovepipe leading from the stove to a thimble in the chimney. Another metal stovepipe runs near the ceiling in Room E7 from the east wall, turning into the south wall at the back side of the chimney. The east end of this pipe is high on the west wall of room E4. A stove probably sat on the floor in the hallway to heat the central part of the house.

In Room E1 the brick fireplace at the center of the east wall apparently was the only means of heating this space as well as the finished attic above. The attic would have been heated by gravity air flow via the stairway.

(2) Plumbing

All the plumbing is at one general location in the McRae House. A full three-fixture bathroom and a kitchen sink are located in the south-central portion of the structure. These were added at an unknown date, possibly in the 1920s, and are not a part of the original construction. There is no water heater.

The piping is exposed because the walls are made of solid planks. These galvanized iron or steel pipes enter from the crawl space below, through the floor, into Room E6 (bathroom). The soil line is of cast iron. There is a small concrete septic tank below grade near the south side of the house.

(3) Telephone

The telephone service line runs overhead to the southwest corner of the house. There is no telephone in the structure now.

(4) Electricity

Electrical service enters the house through overhead lines from a pole at the southwest. A service drop occurs at the west wall, penetrating the porch roof to a meter and main switch on the exterior wall near the door. The electrical service is dead within the structure. Knob and tube wiring is used. Later improvements have introduced some flex conduit and romex-type cable, which are surface mounted and limited to local areas. Simple light fixtures exist dating to the 1920s.

(5) McRae House Setting

American Camp is located near the southeast end of San Juan Island. The area is a windswept, grass-covered ridge sloping to the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the south and to Griffin Bay on the northeast. The ridge is almost treeless except for a few trees near the McRae House and groves to the west. The post was basically a square parade area surrounded by wood structures. Very little of American Camp is visible above grade today.

At the southeast corner of the parade area rests the McRae House. Archeology has shown that subgrade foundations do exist to the west along Officers' Row, which marks the south side of the parade area. The post's flagstaff location was found just to the northeast of the house, in the same location as shown on Michler's military plan of American Camp. The area has a gravel surface with stones of various sizes and small natural plants and grass. Numerous European hares at the site have disturbed the ground with their digging.

An east-west road, first used in 1874, runs past the house to the south following the ridge. It swings toward the northeast as it passes the north side of the redoubt at the top of the ridge just east of American Camp.

Across the road to the south are the sites of a few military structures, including the Laundress' Quarters, HS-6. Beyond that is the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company's Bellevue Farm. These structures are nonextant also except for subgrade remains and a stone chimney ruin.

The Cutler farm site, where the infamous pig incident occurred, is approximately one mile northwest of the McRae House at the present Desermeaux farm.

3. Historical Description

The significant historical period for Officers' Quarters, HS-11, falls between 1859 to 1874, when the U.S. Army occupied American Camp. The best data

available dates from the latter part of this period and is in the form of historical maps, written descriptions, and a photograph. Photographs and descriptions covering the years after the military left have also been helpful.

a) Brief Chronology of Probable Construction History

The military built the basic structure with a porch at the front (north) and on the sides in 1859 or 1860. The rear room (No. 7), used as a kitchen and for dining, could have been built then. Sometime before the army left in 1874, both Rooms 7 and 8 existed (see Figures 1-4).

Sometime between 1903 and 1912 the porches and the south attached rooms were removed. A porch was added to the south side and the west side. The south side became the front, facing the old Bellevue Farm. The chimney on the east was removed. Double-hung windows were added at the south elevation, which had two over two lights. The military windows and north door remained (see Figures 5 and 6).

Between 1920 and 1930 the major alterations were made. The south porch was removed and the east addition (Room E1) and north addition (Room E3) were constructed. Room E8 was extended to the south, and the south porch was added. The west porch remains, but the small storage space (Room E9) was probably enclosed at this time. The south door was closed off and the south end of the hallway (Room E4) became a bathroom (Room E6). The window style is identical to that of the ca. 1910 alterations. This is basically the appearance of the building today.

b) Description of Structure

As stated earlier, military records indicate that HS-11 was constructed in 1859 or 1860 as a duplex officers' quarters. It had weatherboard siding and a shingle roof, with a porch at the front and on both sides. A kitchen and dining room were at the back. In 1867 it was said to contain a parlor, two bedrooms, a dining room, two closets or storerooms, a passageway, and a kitchen. The structure's size was reported as thirty-five by twenty-five by ten feet.

Historical photographs show a porch on three sides and attached rooms at the rear (see Figures 1-4). Michler's plan shows these also, as well as an interior central passageway with three rooms on each side. His chimney locations are not accurate. It is difficult to reconcile the list of rooms described above with Michler's plan of 1874. More conclusive is data derived from on-site fabric investigations.

The Restoration Drawings for the Officers' Quarters, HS-11, in this report are the result of interpreting this historical and field data. Where possible, comparative data from western military officers' quarters of the period was used to reconcile differences or to fill gaps.

Officers' Quarters, HS-11, during the military period, was a one-story wood structure with a gable roof. It had an open porch at the west, north, and east sides. The construction method used plank framing. The exterior walls were covered with horizontal rustic siding and the roof had wood shingles. At the south side were two attached rooms.

The floor plan was similar to that shown on the Michler plan. It was not uncommon for the occupants to make alterations and additions at their own expense. Michler's plan represents but one time span within the historical period. A central hallway through the center divided the building into two equal areas. Field investigations could find evidence of only two rooms on each side of the hall rather than three as Michler shows.

Each side housed an officer, providing him with living, sleeping, and storage space, and each side had a fireplace. The west apartment has a larger fireplace footing, indicating this was probably a double fireplace, whereas that in the east apartment was a single.

A common dining room and kitchen were attached to the south side. Two unidentified rooms are shown here on Michler's plan. He numbers them 7 and 8. It is quite possible that Room 7 existed sometime before Room 8 was added. A watercolor painting appearing as Thompson's Illustration 3 shows Room 7 but not Room 8. Not much is known about the interior of these rooms since nothing is left but crude foundation remains of Room 7. These were discovered by archeologists in 1975 and tell us the size of this room. Historical photographs and Michler's plan show Room 8 attached south of this. No fabric or archeological evidence was found regarding this smaller room. The photographs do not show the south end of the building, so the extent of Room 8 is not known. It appears as a wood structure with a shed roof. Michler's plan does not correspond with the photographic evidence. Room 7 extends the full width of the building in the photographs, but this is not reflected by the historical plan. Two brick chimneys and a stovepipe chimney appear in photographs of these back rooms.

The porch was open and extended the full width of the west, north, and east sides. The post spacing and detail is shown in the photographs. The detail is an extremely plain pattern with some Greek Revival elements commonly used by the army in that period. Evidence of the footing for the northeast corner post was found by archeologists eight feet out from the corner of the original structure. Photographs show a railing between the posts with a lattice infill. The wood latticework existing at the west porch corresponds with that shown in the photographs. Cut nails are found in its construction. It is probable that this railing is original to the military period, but was reused on the later west porch.

The original frame construction of the basic portion of the house remains intact today, and has been discussed earlier in the section on Existing Conditions.

The fireplaces in the duplex apartments were likely typical for the army of the period. Since these are gone and no data is available above the footings, details have to be developed from comparative data. The historical photographs show the chimneys above the roof. Fireplace Footing No. 2 and the patch in the flooring above it are much larger than Footing No. 1 and its patch.

The main entrance door was at the center of the north wall facing the parade ground. It is extant and has been described earlier. Existing Condition drawings and Figure 12 show this feature.

Interior doors were a four-panel type with cast-iron lock boxes and porcelain knobs. Two of these exist in the structure, but the lock boxes and knobs are not intact. These are shown on the Existing Condition drawings in this report.

Windows were double hung with six over six lights. These had a boxed frame set in the plank frame wall that extended into the interior. Three of these windows are extant and are detailed in the Existing Conditions drawings. There were two windows at each elevation of the main portion of the house and at least one window in each of the three sides of the south rooms (see Figures 2-4). All windows of this period appear to be identical. Each window had louvered shutters at both sides painted a dark color.

Fabric investigations indicate that the original siding was a horizontal "rustic" siding with V joints. There were 5-1/2 to 6 inches between joints. Five-inch-wide corner boards covered the vertical wall planks at the corners.

The eaves and gable rakes had a modest cornice. Much of the original cornice is extant and is shown on the Existing Condition drawings.

Whitewash or white oil paint covered the exterior at the wall trim, cornice, and porch. Oil probably was applied over the porch flooring. The wood shingles may also have been brushed with oil.

Initially the interior wall surfaces were exposed vertical planks with wood battens, about four inches wide, covering the joints. The ceiling was probably exposed ceiling boards (extant) nailed to the underside of the joists. All these surfaces, including wood trim, were whitewashed. The wood floorboards were probably finished with varnish or wax. At a later unknown date (possibly during the military period) the wall boards and battens were covered with wallpaper. The ceiling may have been covered also, but this is not known for sure.

It was proposed in 1867 that the inside of Officers' Quarters No. 11 be plastered, but no confirmation of this followed. There is no apparent evidence of general plasterwork in the structure except in Room 2. This is thought to be later plasterwork, probably done when the wall between Rooms 1 and 5 was installed. The ceilings might have been plastered, but this is not apparent.

4. Alternatives for Treatment

The foregoing alternatives take into consideration that if money is not available for the recommended full restoration treatment in the near future, an interim preservation treatment should be applied. If funds are available for full restoration, then this should be executed without the interim preservation measures since the full restoration includes steps for stabilization.

a) Preservation Treatment

Preservation "as is" satisfies the immediate stabilization needs, but not the requirements for interpretation of the American Camp Officers' Quarters. This also does not prepare the house for residential use. This treatment would

essentially preserve the structure as a farmhouse, ca. 1925, which continues the intrusion on the historical military scene.

This treatment consists of the basic stabilization measures to arrest or slow deterioration of the structure. This is recommended only if funds are not immediately available for restoration. General steps for preservation work are outlined at the end of the section on HS-11.

b) Full Restoration Including Room 7 (Recommended Treatment)

Full restoration of HS 11 to its military appearance of ca. 1860, including reconstruction of Room 7, is recommended. Reconstruction of Room 8 is not recommended because of the lack of data and because it is probably a later addition. This approach for treatment addresses both preservation and interpretation requirements within the purpose for which the park was established.

Reconstruction of Room 7 is supported with sufficient data to provide an accurate exterior reproduction. No data is available for the interior design. It is recommended that the interior not be finished or furnished unless adequate primary or comparative data becomes available. The reconstruction of a shell for Room 7 contributes to the exterior restoration of the Officers' Quarters and to the historical scene of American Camp.

Several construction activity types are involved in order to achieve this recommended treatment. They include demolition, stabilization, preservation, and reconstruction. In following sections, evaluations of effects and general construction steps discuss these in more detail.

c) Exterior Restoration Without Rooms 7 and 8

A design concept restoring the exterior to the military period but without adding Rooms 7 and 8 would address the needs for interpreting the historical setting of American Camp. This would not be completely correct, however, without the kitchen wing. There is limited data on Room 7 and less on Room 8. Reconstruction is questionable especially when conjectural design is involved. The least costly restoration involves not reconstructing Rooms 7 and 8 and providing a ca. 1860 exterior restoration of the basic structure including the military porch at three sides.

Sufficient photographic, archeological, and comparative data is available for reconstructing the military porch with a minimum of conjecture. Most of the original fabric remains in the basic portion of the house. Features that need reconstruction or restoration can be copied from existing similar fabric.

d) Restoration Including Rooms 7 and 8

Reconstruction of Rooms 7 and 8 and the military porch is needed to completely restore the building's appearance as shown by Michler's plan and Figures 1 thru 4. This, along with a full restoration of the basic military structure, is the most costly alternative.

It is impossible to reconstruct Room 8 accurately since little useful evidence exists. Better evidence is available concerning Room 7. Conjecture is required for the design of Room 8 and, to a lesser degree, Room 7. Nothing is known about the interior of either room. Photographs showing the exterior appearance are useful for the reconstruction of an exterior shell for Room 7, and archeology has given us the plan dimensions. Photographic coverage of Room 8 is extremely poor and nothing was found below grade to indicate its size.

This alternative is not recommended.

e) Interior Adaptive Restoration

Adaptive restoration of the house's interior for use as a visitor information center and for museum exhibits is entirely feasible. One or more rooms can be furnished historically as required. A full restoration of HS-11 would accommodate these types of adaptive use.

Interior adaptation for modern residential use is possible. This approach provides a deterrent to vandalism. However, administrative requirements state that this structure is to be used for interpretation inside and out.

Interior adaptation is compatible with all the above alternative exterior treatments.

f) No Treatment

This alternative is simply a neglect of a significant historical resource. This could cause an adverse effect on the resource. Some stabilization work is necessary for keeping out weather (see Phase I Preservation). At least routine maintenance should continue.

The structure is vacant, which invites potential vandalism and possible destruction. There are hazards to visitors (or intruders), such as the deteriorated floor and steps at the west porch.

As it stands today this house is suitable neither for interpretation of the military period nor for a modern residence. This alternative is not recommended.

5. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment

a) No Effect

No alternative treatment can fully achieve a "No Effect" situation.

b) No Adverse Effect

All alternatives except "No Treatment" include preservation and stabilization measures. No adverse effect is anticipated from this portion of the work. These activities should be beneficial to the fabric.

Preservation and stabilization of original historical fabric are included in the recommended restoration treatment.

c) Adverse Effect

All alternative treatments have activities with potential adverse effects. In particular, demolition, removal, and reconstruction cause adverse effects on the historical fabric. The "No Treatment" alternative permits a potential adverse effect due to the neglect of stabilization needs.

The recommended restoration treatment includes demolition and removal of historical fabric and reconstruction of missing historical period fabric.

d) Mitigating Measures for Adverse Effect

The conservation measures described above are designed to increase the life and the historical, architectural, and interpretive values of the Officers' Quarters. All fabric that is removed will be recorded in place. Deteriorated fabric will be replaced with healthy material matching the original. Reconstructed elements will be limited to those about which there is sufficient data available for accurate reproduction. HS-11 is the only original structure at American Camp that remains on the parade area quadrangle. The full restoration of this building to ca. 1860 will benefit the historical and architectural integrity of American Camp.

6. General Steps Toward Recommended Treatment

Two sets of general steps for treatment are presented here. The first, Preservation Treatment, is for minimum stabilization measures only to protect the structure from further deterioration. The second, Full Restoration Including Room 7, is for executing the recommended treatment for restoring the Officers' Quarters.

The reader should refer to the Restoration drawings included in this report as well as to the Existing Condition drawings. Room identification numbers for existing rooms are prefixed with an "E," while the historical room or restoration room numbers have no letter prefix.

All work should be done under the supervision of a preservation specialist.

a) Preservation Treatment

The following treatment is recommended only if sufficient funds are not available to do the recommended full restoration. Some of the work under this treatment does not contribute directly to future restoration. An example is that the roofing repairs given the nonhistorical portions to be removed by the restoration do not contribute to the final restoration.

General work to weatherproof and stabilize HS-11 is as follows.

(1) Remove the west porch including Room E9. Removal is recommended under full restoration. This portion of the structure is in generally poor condition so that removal would be more economical than stabilization.

(2) Remove the west chimney down to the attic floor. This is nonhistorical material and is in poor condition. Removal of this roof penetration avoids need for flashing.

(3) Replace deteriorated wood siding with new temporary siding. Most existing siding is not ca. 1860 so it must be replaced under future restoration with period siding at that time.

(4) Remove deteriorated shingles and repair roof sheathing boards. Repair openings in the sheathing for former chimneys. Patch roofing with new cedar shingles as required to weatherproof the roof.

(5) Repair all existing windows and sashes. Reglaze broken panes. Provide new window sashes at the attic Room E11.

(6) Patch openings in siding to crawl space with new siding. Provide one locked access panel.

(7) Remove loose paint at exterior siding, windows, doors and trim, and paint with white oil alkyd, chalking type paint.

(8) Repair or install new wood doors at entrances. Provide locks at each.

(9) Repair stone foundations with local fieldstone and lime mortar to match existing. Stabilize or replace log foundation blocks as required for solid footing, and treat with wood preservative.

b) Full Restoration Including Room 7

Full restoration of Officers' Quarters, HS-11, involves the removal of post-military work and the restoration of the original portion of the structure to the ca. 1860 period. The porch at three sides and Room 7 should be reconstructed to complete the historical environment.

(1) Removal and Demolition

Before restoration or reconstruction can begin, many portions or items of the building must be removed. Demolition would affect

(a) The south porch and south extension of Room E8.

(b) The east addition, including Rooms E1, E10, and E11.

(c) The north wing addition enclosing Room E3.

(d) The west porch, including Room E9.

(e) The wall between Rooms E2 and E5.

(f) The wall between Rooms E4 and E6.

(g) The wall between Rooms E6 and E5.

(h) The cabinets and sink in Room E8.

(i) The patched wall at the window in Room E6 indicating a former doorway.

(j) The patched wall on the east in Room E5 indicating a former window.

(k) The patched wood floorboards over Fireplace Footings Nos. 1 and 2.

(l) The brick chimney in Room E8 and in the attic.

(m) The plaster and wood lath on the walls and ceiling in Room E2.

(n) The finish wallboard and battens on the walls and ceilings in Rooms E5, E7, and E8.

(o) The wood shingles on the roof.

Those elements removed would include

(p) The bathroom fixtures in Room E6 (these should be saved).

(q) The windows in Rooms E5, E6, and E8.

(r) All siding except the original rustic style siding.

(s) All lighting fixtures (these should be saved).

(t) The doors between Rooms E7 and E8, Rooms E4 and E6, and Rooms E5 and E6.

(u) The wood base trim in Rooms E2, E5, E6, E7, and E8.

(v) The nonwood floor coverings in all rooms.

(w) The wallpaper on the interior side of the wall planks. A representative sample of each type and pattern should be carefully removed by a conservator for examination, recording, and permanent storage. A sample of each pattern should also be left extant in an inconspicuous place.

(x) The wall between Rooms E7 and E8, which would be relocated.

(y) Exposed electrical conduit and wiring.

(z) The stovepipe in Room E7 and the thimble in Room E4.

(2) Preservation

Elements that require preservation activity include

(a) The vertical wall planks. These should be patched and renailed as required to secure the structural walls. They should be treated in place with a wood preservative that will allow a subsequent whitewash finish.

(b) The stone footings. These should be stabilized with new lime mortar as required for solid structural footing. Future study might indicate the need for a subgrade reinforced concrete pad below each footing.

(c) The stone and brick fireplace footings. The stone base should be set in lime mortar and the wood cribbing enclosing these should be repaired and treated with wood preservative. Future study might indicate the need for a reinforced concrete pad below these footings.

(d) The timber sill beams and floor joists. Wood preservative should be applied to these members.

(e) Original windows. Loose paint should be carefully removed, and repairs made to the sash, trim, and frames as required for restoration to ca. 1860. Paint layers and colors should be recorded. Wood preservative that will allow a paint finish should be applied. Broken window glass and loose putty should be replaced.

(f) Original doors and casings between Rooms E3 and E4, Rooms E2 and E4, and Rooms E4 and E7. These should be treated like the original windows above.

(g) Walls, ceiling, and trim in Rooms E4 and E6. Loose paint should be carefully removed. Paint layers and colors should be recorded. Original material should be patched where removals are made.

(h) The original exterior siding, cornice, and trim. This should be given the same treatment as the wood surfaces in Rooms E4 and E6. Wood preservative treatment that will allow subsequent painting should be applied.

(i) The existing subgrade fireplace footing south of Room E8. This should be stabilized with lime mortar for reuse as a base for a fireplace in reconstructed Room 7.

(j) The wood floors in all existing rooms. The paint should be carefully removed down to bare wood. Original material should be patched to match the existing where required.

(k) The roof joists and sheathing. These should be patched and nailed as required for structural security. A wood preservative should be applied.

(3) Reconstruction and Reproduction

Items that require reconstruction or reproduction ca. 1860 include

(a) The porch at the west, north, and east sides.

(b) Three sets of wood steps to the porch.

(c) Room 7 at the south side of the original structure. Footing work should be coordinated with the archeologist.

(d) Two brick fireplaces with chimneys and hearths over the existing Fireplace Footings Nos. 1 and 2. Lime mortar should be used.

(e) One brick fireplace and hearth with exterior chimney in Room 7 over existing chimney footing remains. Lime mortar should be used.

(f) One interior brick chimney in Room 7. Lime mortar should be used.

(g) Wood siding to match the existing original rustic style siding.

(h) Six windows with frames and trim to match the existing original windows.

(i) Four wood paneled doors to match the existing original doors.

(j) Wood battens over the joints at the interior side of the wall planks where battens are missing.

(k) The wood base in Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 to match the original base found in Room E4.

(l) The boxed eave cornice and trim at the east and partial north sides to match the existing original cornice.

(m) Cedar shingles on the roof.

(n) Louvered wood shutters at both sides of each window.

(o) Cast-iron lock boxes and porcelain doorknobs.

(4) Finishes

New and original fabric should be finished with ca. 1860 types of materials and by methods used in that period. Exact colors should be verified from paint studies or comparative data.

Before finishes are applied to original wood, a thorough cleaning should be undertaken. Only a minimum amount of water should be used; damp mopping is best. Cleaning chemicals should not be used except possibly a mild solution of trisodium phosphate. Where necessary, limited use of pumice may be made for abrasive cleaning.

Items that require finishes include

(a) The exterior wood siding, trim, cornice, porch, railing, skirtboards, doors, and windows. These should be painted with white oil-alkyd, chalk-type paint. The steps should remain unpainted.

(b) The porch flooring, which should be given a boiled linseed oil finish.

(c) The interior doors, windows, and frames, which should be finished with an oil-alkyd paint.

(d) The interior wall and ceiling surfaces, which should be whitewashed. Room 7 should remain unfinished.

(e) The interior floorboards, which should be given a clear oil and wax finish.

(5) Security

Fire and intrusion alarm systems should be designed and installed in the restored Officers' Quarters. A feasibility study should be made for fire suppression.

(6) Utilities

No utilities are required, except possibly electrical or telephone service for the security systems. All wiring and equipment should be concealed from view.

Electrical service should be installed for display lighting. The entrance lines should be below grade. A low-voltage system might be considered for the use of period-style lighting.

C. Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6

1. General Discussion

Confusion has reigned over the identity of the small structure that was moved to American Camp in 1974. It has been called the Kwan Lamah Building, the Warbass House, and, most notoriously, the Pickett House. The "Warbass House" was probably the best name to use prior to the field investigations for this report.

The house was part of the residence of Edward Warbass at the farm known as Kwan Lamah near Friday Harbor. Warbass was the first sutler at American Camp, arriving at San Juan Island about the same time as Capt. George E. Pickett in 1859. Warbass became caretaker of American Camp in 1875,[7] and the common belief is that he moved the structure from there in that year. Island residents have thought for many years that this was "Pickett's house." But Thompson states that "it has been modified and added to over the years. Even so, its appearance

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7. *Ibid.*, pp. 114, 147.

and dimensions preclude it from being any one of the quarters on officers' row, including HS 11 that Pickett built."[8]

William Rosler, who saw American Camp as a boy, said that Warbass moved the telegraph office (HS-27) and not one of the structures on officers' row.[9] Military records kept by Capt. J. T. Haskell give information on HS-27, as Thompson relates:

> *HS 27. Telegraph Office.* Date of construction unknown. San Juan island was connected to the mainland by a telegraph line in 1866. It was located southwest of the Adjutant's Office. Its dimensions were 15 x 15 x 7 feet. In 1871 it was considered to be in poor condition and inadequate as a telegraph office. No further record of this structure has been found in the military records.[10]

The dimensions given by Haskell are roughly similar to those of the original portion (Room 1) of the Warbass structure, which are fourteen feet four inches by sixteen feet three inches. However, it would make more sense for him to move a building that was in better condition. The military map of 1874 shows HS-27 with one room and no fireplace. The Warbass House had a fireplace between Rooms 1 and 2.

Rosler had sketched a map of American Camp from memory several years ago, according to Thompson, that showed the telegraph office, HS-27, but not the nearby adjutant's office, HS-12. This indicates that HS-27 was not moved, but HS-12 might have been. Thompson presents the military description of the adjutant's office:

> *HS 12. Adjutant's Office.* This small building was located at the west end of officers' row. It was set back about 50 feet from the fronts of the officers' quarters, thus it does not appear in photographs of the row, which were taken from the east. Built of boards set on end, shingled roof. It was described in 1871 as having a porch on all four sides. However, the undated plat of the post shows porches on only the north and east sides. It was built by Capt. Thomas Gray (October 1865-June 1867). It had two rooms, he said, one for the adjutant and one for the commanding officer, "provided with tables & Desks and everything essential for Officers and Clerks." The 1874 building report described the structure as being in fair condition.[11]

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8. *Ibid.*, p. 161.

9. *Ibid.*

10. *Ibid.*, p. 157.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 153.

The type of construction described here corresponds with that of the present Warbass structure. Thompson says further that in 1871 HS-12 measured fifteen feet by seventeen feet and was in good condition.[12]

These dimensions fit the Warbass House's Room 1 more closely than those of HS-27. But according to the records, HS-12 had two rooms within this space. The two rooms of the Warbass House measure fourteen feet three inches by twenty-six feet eleven inches. The military records, then, do not support the contention that the Warbass House was the former adjutant's office.

Archeological investigation in 1975 at the sites of HS-12 and HS-27 proved nothing. The top layers of soil have been disturbed greatly over the years by cultivation and rabbit warrens.[13] Presumably these two structures had shallow foundations or were simply set on timber sill beams at grade.

The military description given by Thompson for the Quartermaster and Commissary Office, HS-23, suggests that this might be another structure to consider in identifying the Warbass House:

> HS-23. *Quartermaster and Commissary Office.* This small building was erected on the west side of the parade ground in 1859 by Captain Pickett's company to serve as an orderly room. It was built of old lumber set on end and it had a shingled roof. Its dimensions were 25 x 14 x 10 feet. (Bird said they were 26 x 12 x 7.6 feet.) It had two rooms, one for blanks and stationery, the other for an office with the necessary tables and desks. In 1874 it was described as being an unfit structure in poor condition.[14]

The construction method and materials are the same as in the existing structure, and the dimensions are similar. It also had two rooms. Major Michler's 1874 map shows this building with the north room larger than the south room The chimney is indicated on the north end, whereas it was between the two rooms in the Warbass House. A historical photograph of American Camp, ca. 1870, shows an end chimney on HS-23. The door and window placement shown does not match that of the Warbass House. The condition of the structure in 1874 would preclude its feasibly being moved for reuse as a residence.

The archeologist found no extant remains below grade at the HS-23 site. Again this was the result of disturbed soil like that at the HS-12 and HS-27 sites.[15]

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12. *Ibid.*, p. 162.

13. Interview, Roderick Sprague with H. A. LaFleur, San Juan Island, July 30, 1975.

14. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 156.

15. Sprague Interview, July 30, 1975.

At the HS-6 site of a former laundress' quarters, archeology found indications that this might be the original site of Warbass's house. Roderick Sprague prepared a preliminary map of the HS-6 site showing the results of his excavation. A letter to the author accompanying this drawing states:

> Our original hypothesis was based on the Corps of Engineers detail map of American Camp, the same as Thompson's Map No. 8 Michler's Map but a very poor copy in Thompson. Rooms 1 and 2 would correspond to the two rooms in the Kwan Lamah building, the 26 x 12 building No. 6 of Thompson. The 10 x 7 portion would be room 3 which is now gone and Room 4 would not be in the figures given and also is now gone.
>
> The drawing shows a close correlation to these dimensions as indicated by the brown corners. The location is within less than a foot of where the building should be according to the Corps of Engineers map. I am satisfied that we have found the location of building no. 6. The question that archaeology can not answer conclusively is the Kwan Lamah building the same as HS 6. . . .
>
> The stone in general appears to have been dragged up hill toward the road according to the student field notes. This would support the contention that the building was moved rather than torn down. If the building was built of old and new lumber then we might expect the appearance of two buildings joined as the Kwan Lamah building shows. The wooden posts circled on the drawing are just where you would expect them if the Kwan Lamah building had been on the site because the short joists on either side of the fireplace would need additional support.
>
> On a reliability scale I would say that we have the location of HS 6 at about 97% and that the Kwan Lamah is that building at about 80%.[16]

Historical architects cannot be absolutely certain that this structure is HS-6, but several things point to its identification as the former laundress' quarters. Erwin Thompson describes the laundress' quarters from military records:

> HS 6. *Laundress' Quarters.* Also located behind officers' row, this set of laundress' quarters was built of both old lumber brought from Bellingham and new lumber purchased by the laundresses themselves. Exact date of construction is unknown, but probably in the fall of 1859. It was a frame building constructed of boards set on end and roofed with shingles. Its dimensions were 26 x 12 x 7 feet, with a

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16. Roderick Sprague to H. A. LaFleur, Dec. 31, 1974.

kitchen attached, 10 x 7 x 6 feet. Including the kitchen it had four rooms. It was still in use in 1874.[17]

This description is fairly accurate, comparing HS-6 with Warbass's house. The type of construction and materials is the same but the dimensions are not quite true. The twelve-foot width given is two feet short. This could be an error in the army records. The extant structure has only two rooms like the two larger rooms shown on Michler's 1874 map. The smaller two rooms are gone. They could have been removed before relocation to Kwan Lamah in 1875.

Michler shows the larger room on the south (Room 1), but no fireplace. Archeological evidence indicates that a fireplace was located within HS-6, centered some eleven feet from the south end and sixteen feet from the north end. This places the larger room to the north, contradicting Michler's drawing. Again, this could be a drafting error.

HS-6 was in use in 1874 so it probably was in a condition enabling Warbass to relocate it and use it as his dwelling.

No early photographs of American Camp are available that show Laundress' Quarters, HS-6.

Laundress' quarters were ordinarily constructed as one-room apartments. Rooms were added as required for living, especially if a laundress was married to one of the soldiers. This would account for the added Room 2 as found in the Warbass House. This addition is of the same construction and was probably built shortly after the initial structure. The Warbass House is architecturally compatible with a typical military post laundress' quarters of the 1860s.

HS-6 is the most logical building from among the former American Camp structures to have been later used as the Warbass House. For the purpose of this report it will be assumed that this was the case.

Several photographs are available showing the Warbass structure at the Kwan Lamah site. Some are included in this report (see Figures 16 and 17). They show an open porch on three sides with enclosed rooms on the fourth side. It is proposed that these were all additions made to the original two rooms after relocation in 1875. Some of the added materials may have been salvaged from military buildings, but this is not conclusive. Michler's map shows no porch on HS-6, but several other American Camp structures are shown with porches. At any rate, the additions are gone and were not moved with the basic structure to American Camp. Here we have but a simple structure of two rooms.

The author did not have the opportunity to examine this structure at the Kwan Lamah site.

2. Existing Conditions

This one-story building is of wood construction, rectangular in plan, measuring approximately twenty-five feet eleven inches by fourteen feet four

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17. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 150.

inches, with a gable roof. Its general condition is deteriorated. It contains two rooms, formed either by two structures having been faced together or by an addition.

The reader should refer to the Existing Condition drawings found in this report. The orientations used in this description of existing conditions are based on the temporary position of the building.

a) Structure

This building is of the same type of plank-frame construction as the McRae House and Hospital at English Camp, incorporating wood planks set vertically to form structural walls for enclosure. Certain construction details shown between the east and west sections of the building are noted in the following descriptions, indicating two-phase construction.

b) Foundations

The materials and construction of the original foundations are not absolutely clear. It is thought that the structure originally rested on three- by six-inch timber sill beams placed on log posts set in grade and on fieldstone footings. The archeology at the HS-6 site strongly suggests this. Nothing indicating foundations is found at the HS-12, HS-23, or HS-27 sites. Presently the building is on concrete pier supports with temporary timbers under the joists along the north and south walls.

c) Floor Framing

The floor joists of Room 1 (west section) vary in spacing from approximately nineteen to twenty-four inches. At the fireplace location and in Room 2 (east section) the spacing is approximately twenty-three to twenty-four inches. The joists in the west section are predominantly two by eights, but two by sixes were also used. Two by sixes were used in the east section as well as the joining of the two sections (see Figure 21). Odd-dimensioned joists and spacings are found framing the fireplace opening. Joists run north-south. The joist ends are notched three by three inches. At the south wall they are seated on a three- by six-inch sill set vertically. At the north wall a similar member is missing, presumed to have been a three- by six-inch sill also. The floor framing system is in fair condition.

Rough-sawn one- by six-inch tongue and groove subfloor boards run east and west on top of the joists. Surfaced one-by-four tongue and groove finish flooring is laid on top running the same direction as the subfloor. The flooring is in fair condition.

d) Wall Construction

The walls are constructed of vertical rough-sawn boards 7/8 to 1 inch in thickness and of random width, varying from 6 to 19 inches. The wallboards are nailed at the top into a plate set on the inside of the boards. These rough-sawn plates are 2-3/4 by 4 inches at the west section of the building, and 1-3/4

by 3-1/2 inches at the east section on the north and south walls. At the ends of the building the plates are rough sawn, 2 by 4 inches.

The load from the roof is transmitted through the plate to the wallboards primarily by shear in the nails. At the base of the wall this same load transfer occurs--theoretically into the sill beam. However, where the sill beam is missing or where wall planks are deteriorated, the load is being transferred through interior base trim or wainscot boards to the flooring and joists. Since these finish members were not designed for such loads, this is hazardous to the basic structure.

The outside surfaces of the wallboards at the east end of the building have whitewash stains that show evidence of non-extant vertical 4- to 6-inch-wide battens over the joints between planks. There is also evidence of a 3-1/2- to 4-inch-wide bargeboard along the gable (see Figure 18).

At the west end of the building is similar evidence of approximately 2-3/4-inch-wide vertical battens (see Figure 19). At the south wall, where the wall planks are exposed, there is some evidence of vertical 2- to 2-3/4-inch-wide battens, but in other areas there is no evidence due to lack of whitewash. Exposed areas on the north side of the building do not show similar evidence of battens. The vertical wall planks are in fair condition; however, some are deteriorated and most are broken or deteriorated at the bottom.

e) Interior Walls

An interior cross wall separating the two rooms is set between double ceiling and floor joists. This wall is of 1-inch-thick vertical planks on the west side (Room 1) and horizontal 1- by 5-1/2-inch tongue and groove boards on the east side (Room 2) (see Figure 21). The fireplace enclosure is constructed of 1- by 5-1/2-inch horizontal tongue and groove rough-sawn boards on rough-sawn two by fours set flat. The lower section of the fireplace enclosure on the Room 2 side is enclosed with wainscoting. Additional materials are described under the section on "Room Finishes."

f) Ceiling Framing

Rough-sawn two- by four-inch ceiling joists span the short dimension of the building at approximately four feet on center at the west section of the building. The joists are rough-sawn two by sixes at approximately three feet six inches on center at the east section. The plates were described earlier under "Wall Construction."

Nailed to the bottom of the ceiling joists are rough-sawn 1- by 5-1/4-inch tongue and groove boards running east-west. Ceiling framing materials are in reasonably good condition, but are subject to deterioration due to extremely poor roofing.

g) Roof Framing

Rough-sawn rafters are set beside, and at approximately the same spacing as, the ceiling joists. Rafters are typically 2- by 4-inch members, but vary

from 1-3/4 to 2-3/4 inches in thickness, and from 3 to 4-3/4 inches in depth. There is no ridge board. Rafters are notched over and into wall plates and do not extend beyond the inside surface of the wallboards. The roof pitch is approximately 7 in 12. Roof sheathing boards run east-west and are rough-sawn 1- by 11-1/2-inch boards spaced at 2 to 3 inches apart. It is interesting to note that the sheathing boards are continuous, without breaks, across the joint between Rooms 1 and 2. Roof framing materials are in fair condition.

h) Exterior Features

(1) Roofing

Most of the wood shingles on the north side are missing, while most on the south side are extant. All shingles are deteriorating and are in extremely poor condition. The attic is open to the weather.

(2) Eaves

The only eaves and trim still existing are at the west gable end. Trim pieces are plain boards and are thought to have been added when the siding was applied, probably by Warbass. There are no gutters or downspouts.

(3) Siding and Other Wall Materials

The north wall is finished with horizontal drop siding with a channel joint. The siding is 7/8 by 7 inches, with 6 inches to the weather, although some joints have separated. Siding is painted white, but is weathered and peeling. The vertical plank wall framing is exposed at the roofline. Below that is a 2- by 6-inch and a 9-5/8-inch-wide ledger board with 2-1/8-inch to 2-1/4-inch by 6-inch notches at about 4 feet spacing. These received rafters for the previous porch addition probably added by Warbass after moving the structure in 1875 (see Figure 19).

The west wall of the building is finished with similar siding, including the gable. On a line at the base of the gable are a ledger board set and notches to receive rafters for the previous porch addition. The siding and paint is in better condition here than on any other part of the building. The remains of an electrical service drop are found on this end. The meter and breaker panel are below what would have been the porch roof. The building is not connected to a power source. The west section of the south wall also has horizontal drop siding similar to the north and west walls. The white paint is quite weathered and chipped. At the section of wall between window and door are the vertical wall framing planks that were whitewashed. The remaining section of wall at the east end is finished with vertical one-by-four nominal tongue and groove beaded siding. Near the top of the wall is a notched ledger board similar to those on the north and west walls. Warbass's porch had extended along the west, north, and south walls (see Figures 18 and 19).

The east side had an enclosed addition, as evidenced by interior lath and plaster remaining at the east elevation. This material is in poor condition. The plaster is cracked from stress applied to the lath during the relocation.

The vertical wall framing planks are seen below and above in the gable end (see Figure 18).

(4) Windows and Doors

The 1973 photographs taken before the building was moved back to American Camp show certain windows and doors that are now missing. The two windows on the north side and one on the west end of the building were double-hung sash, six over six lights. The two doors in the north wall were panel type. The door at Room 1 was a four-panel wood door and the door at Room 2 had two wood panels in the lower section and four lights glazed in the upper section. This latter door does not appear in an early photograph showing Warbass sitting on the porch (see Figure 16). No window sash or doors are extant.

(5) Chimneys

The brick fireplace and chimney were removed when the building was moved to American Camp. Mortar stains occur on the inside of the fireplace shaft. This shaft is open at the roof and at the floor as well as into Room 1 where the mantelpiece was located (see Figure 20).

i) Interior Features

The Laundress' Quarters consists of two rooms with the fireplace shaft between. The wall separating the rooms indicates that Room 2 was added. This addition probably occurred early in the structure's history, because the construction type is similar to that of Room 1.

(1) Room 1

The west room measures 13 feet 10-3/4 inches by 15 feet 10-1/2 inches. As described above, the finish flooring is one-by-four tongue and groove running east-west. The flooring is in fair condition, although the linoleum floor covering is deteriorated.

At the east side of the room, a closet containing wood shelving was constructed adjacent to the fireplace. The walls and inside of the closet were covered with horizontal 1- by 5-1/2-inch half-lapped boards on which wall coverings are applied. These wallboards in the room show evidence of whitewash over which a heavy paper covering, 36 inches wide, has been applied. Over this is light green wallpaper, 19-1/2 inches wide.

A wood cove molding occurs at the ceiling. The ceiling is wood lath and plaster, whitewashed, then painted at a later date. The plaster is cracked and the paint is peeling.

(2) Room 2

The flooring in the east room is also one-by-four tongue and groove running east-west, and is in poor condition. Linoleum floor coverings are deteriorated. The walls have horizontal half-lapped boards similar to Room 1.

A wood wainscot is found on all walls to a height of 44-1/2 inches above the floor. The wainscot is constructed of 3-1/4-inch-wide tongue and groove vertical boards with center and edge beading. The base trim is a 7/8-inch by 5- to 5-1/2-inch plain board. The wainscot cap is of 7/8-inch by 1-5/8-inch double bull-nosed chair molding.

Behind the wainscot on the east wall are two layers of wallpaper over loose woven cloth. Wall coverings above the wainscot are wallpaper over heavy paper, most of which has been removed. No evidence of whitewash occurs on the wood wallboards.

The cove molding at the ceiling is the same type found in Room 1. The ceiling is lath and plaster, in poor condition where it is cracked and broken. This could have occurred as a result of the relocation.

At the center of the east wall is a patched area in the horizontal boards. This continues to the floor behind the wainscot, indicating a former doorway. This patch does not occur in the plaster on the outside wall surface. It is thought that this was the original doorway, and that the extant doorway was added in later alterations.

(3) Utilities

The only modern utility service in evidence is electricity. Service wires, which have been cut, are attached to the west gable with porcelain insulators. Below the insulators are a meter and breaker panel. Porcelain tubes through the west wall carry wires into the structure. Exposed knob and tube wiring occurs in the attic.

Electricity was added while the building was at Kwan Lamah, though the exact date is not known. The wires were probably cut during relocation of the structure in 1974.

A stovepipe opening in the west wall of Room 2 indicates that the recent heat source was a stove. Room 1 was heated by the fireplace.

No plumbing is evident in the Laundress' Quarters.

j) Setting of the Laundress' Quarters

At present this structure is temporarily resting 297 feet west of the McRae House on the site of officers' row. The actual site of HS-6 is south of this and across the road.

The HS-6 site is similar to that of the McRae House, which is about 250 feet northeast. This is an archeological site that was excavated in 1974 by University of Idaho archeologists. The ground surface is scattered with rock and grown over with natural grass and shrubs.

Other than the McRae House, the only remaining historic structures nearby are the Redoubt, HS-34, on the ridge to the east, and the chimney ruins at the Bellevue Farm site to the south.

3. Historical Description

Any indication of the ca. 1860 appearance of the Laundress' Quarters relies mostly on the remaining historical fabric and on comparative data. Michler's 1874 army drawing with its crude floor plan of this structure and brief written description of HS-6 are also helpful.

The military records discussed earlier state that HS-6 was built of reused lumber and some new lumber. It was built of vertical planks enclosing four rooms, including a kitchen. The dimensions were twenty-six by twelve by seven feet overall. The kitchen measured ten by seven by six feet, which indicates this might have been an attached room that is now gone. The other missing room may have been an attachment also. The roof was shingled.

This was a modest structure built in two phases. The initial portion was Room 1. Room 2 probably was built within a year or so, since the construction is similar. Both rooms are considered to be of the military period. Two of the four rooms described above do not exist now. Michler's plan shows these, but they may have been removed when the structure was relocated in 1875. Not enough information is available to describe the two missing rooms, so the historical description that follows covers the two existing rooms only. The reader should refer to the Restoration drawings in this report while reading this description.

The Laundress' Quarters was a rectangular, one-story structure with a gable roof. It had a central brick chimney with fireplaces serving both rooms.

The vertical structural wall planks were exposed at the exterior, with 3-1/2- to 4-inch-wide wood battens covering the joints. The battens were not equally spaced, because the planks vary in width. These boards were rough sawn with radial blades. A few members were vertically sawn.

Below this, vertical, rough-sawn skirtboards extended into the grade all around the base of the building. A horizontal one-by-six trim board probably covered the butt joints between the skirtboards and wall planks.

The structure rested on timber sill beams placed on fieldstone footings laid without mortar. The fireplace footing probably was of fieldstones laid dry or with a small amount of lime mortar.

The roofing was wood shingles. The eave and rakes were not enclosed, but had a one-by-six fascia board.

Windows were double hung with six over six lights. The frames were a box type set in the vertical planks and extending into the interior. Examples of these, without the sash, are extant. Two windows were placed on each long side, and one window was centered at the north end.

Doors were a four-panel type with cast-iron lock boxes and porcelain knobs. One was centered in the south end and another in the north end of the east wall. Wood steps extended to grade below each exterior door. The interior door would have been similar to the exterior ones.

Interior finishes are elusive. This was a modest dwelling, so one might think that the walls were exposed wall planks with battens at the joints or no battens at all. The ceiling might have been exposed ceiling boards. Both walls and ceilings may have had a whitewash finish. On the other hand we find the existence of planed horizontal boards at the inside of the wall planks, and wood lath and plaster on the ceiling boards. The ceilings of both rooms and the wallboards of Room 1 were probably whitewashed, but there is no evidence of a whitewash or paint on the wallboards of Room 2. The walls of Room 2 probably were finished with patterned wallpaper over loosely woven cloth fabric. A wood ceiling molding occurred in both rooms. Warbass may have made these improvements, but this work could very well date from the military period. A laundress' quarters at Fort Lapwai in Idaho had wood "slab" walls and "the rooms were board lined."[18] Because there is no more evidence available indicating when this work might have been done, it is recommended that this fabric remain and be preserved. Heavy paper was later applied to the walls. This was subsequently covered with patterned wallpaper in Room 2 and with paint in Room 1. These appear to be postmilitary finishes.

The flooring was wooden one-by-four tongue and groove boards. A varnish or a wax finish probably was applied.

4. Alternatives for Treatment

The foregoing alternatives consider that if money is not available for the recommended full restoration, then an exterior restoration can be applied as a first phase. The completion of the full restoration can then be done as second phase work when funds become available.

In Phase I the preservation work actually constitutes an exterior restoration. Phase II is mostly interior restoration to complete the recommended full restoration of the existing two-room structure. The work is easily divided into two projects.

a) Exterior Restoration, Phase I

This is essentially a preservation effort to secure the building from further deterioration and to render it stable. The work required actually makes this an exterior restoration since it is recommended that historical-period style materials be used for replacement. Adequate data is available for an exterior restoration to ca. 1860.

This alternative includes relocating the building on solid foundations at the HS-6 site. The fireplace and chimney can be reconstructed in future full restoration work.

This treatment does not satisfy the full interpretive needs of the park, but it does increase the value of the historical military scene of American Camp.

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18. Erwin N. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study, Fort Lapwai, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho* (Denver: National Park Service, 1973), p. 162.

General steps for Exterior Restoration are annotated by "(Phase I)" in the section on steps for treatment that follows.

b) Full Restoration of Existing Structure Phases I and II (Recommended Treatment)

This treatment is a relatively small step beyond the previous treatment. It fulfills the restoration of the existing structure and satisfies the interpretation requirements. This treatment requires no significant demolition, and reconstructions are limited to the chimney, interior finishes, etc. Sufficient primary and comparative data are available for an accurate restoration of this scope. Restoration of the interior and exterior of the existing two-room structure to ca. 1860 is recommended as ultimate treatment.

General steps for completion of a full restoration are annotated by "(Phase II)" in a following section on steps for treatment.

c) Full Restoration of Existing Structure Adding the Missing Rooms

Insufficient data is available for the accurate reconstruction of the two missing rooms at the Laundress' Quarters. A restoration of this scope is not recommended since inaccurate reconstructions violate the Administrative Policies for Historical Areas. This approach fulfills the interpretation requirements, but only if accurate reproduction can be accomplished.

d) Adaptive Restoration of Existing Structure

An adaptive restoration of the interior of the Laundress' Quarters is possible but it would be limited to quarters for a single person because of size. This treatment is compatible with a ca. 1860 restoration of the exterior. It does not address the requirements for full interpretation of this resource, however.

Adaptive restoration for residential use requires alterations to the historical fabric for the installation of modern conveniences. This is not recommended. This would be the most costly alternative treatment.

Adaptive use for visitor information or exhibits is feasible.

e) No Treatment

This structure is vacant and in a deteriorated condition. It is open to the weather at the roof. No treatment would constitute the neglect of a significant historical resource. Vandalism is a real threat, and further deterioration is in progress.

The Laundress' Quarters is not useable for any purpose in its present state. This alternative is not recommended.

Emergency work is needed to seal this building from the weather.

5. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment

a) No Effect

No alternative treatment can achieve a "No Effect" situation.

b) No Adverse Effect

All alternatives except "No Treatment" include preservation and stabilization measures. No adverse effect is anticipated from this portion of the work. These activities should be beneficial to the fabric.

Preservation and stabilization of original historical fabric are included in both Phase I and Phase II of the recommended restoration treatment.

c) Adverse Effect

All alternative treatments include activities with potential adverse effects. In particular, removal of fabric and reconstruction cause adverse effects on the historical materials. The "No Treatment" alternative permits a potential adverse effect due to the neglect of stabilization needs.

The recommended restoration includes removal of fabric and reconstruction of period materials.

d) Mitigating Measures for Adverse Effect

The conservation measures described above are designed to increase the life and the historical, architectural, and interpretive values of the Laundress' Quarters. Deteriorated historical fabric will be recorded, removed, and replacedwith healthy materials matching the original. Reconstructed features will be limited to those where sufficient data is available for accurate reproduction. Removal of nonhistoric materials will improve the historical and architectural integrity of the structure. The Laundress' Quarters is one of the two original buildings at American Camp. Relocation and restoration will benefit the historical scene. No damage to the structure is anticipated by the relocation.

6. General Steps Toward Recommended Treatment

Restoration of the existing Laundress' Quarters is basically a preservation treatment, but using reproduced period materials for replacement rather than modern materials. The structure is mostly original except for some later finish materials.

The following steps are annotated as Phase I or Phase II work to accommodate the execution of an initial exterior restoration and a future full restoration. All work should be done under the supervision of a preservation specialist. The reader should refer to the Restoration drawings and the Existing Condition drawings in this report.

a) Removal and Relocation

Nonhistorical finishes must be removed before restored finish materials can be installed. Items that require removal include

(1) Exterior wood siding, trim boards, and ledger boards. (Phase I)

(2) Wood lath and plaster at one end wall. (Phase I)

(3) Electrical wire, insulators, and meter at one end wall. (Phase I)

(4) Wood shingles. (Phase I)

(5) Interior wood wainscot at Room 2. (Phase II)

(6) Interior wallpaper finishes. This material should be saved in samples sufficient for recording and permanent storage. (Phase II)

(7) Wood shelving in Room 1. (Phase II)

(8) Patched door opening at end wall in Room 2. (Phase I)

(9) Closet in Room 2. (Phase II)

(10) Nonwood floor covering. (Phase II)

This structure must be moved to the HS-6 site and placed on solid footings. (Phase I)

b) Preservation

Items to undergo stabilization and preservation activity include

(1) The vertical wall planks. These should be patched and renailed as required to secure the structural walls. The wall planks should be treated in place with a wood preservative that will allow a subsequent whitewash finish. (Phase I)

(2) The floor joists, which should be treated with a wood preservative. (Phase I)

(3) Roof joists and sheathing. These should be patched and renailed as required. A wood preservative treatment should be applied. (Phase I)

(4) The wood floors. Deteriorated areas should be patched with material matching the original. (Phase II)

(5) The interior wood wallboards and ceiling molding. Any loose paint should be carefully removed. Paint layers and colors should be recorded. The wood materials should be patched as required. (Phase II)

(6) Original window and door frames. Loose paint should be carefully removed. Repairs should be made to restore these to ca. 1860, matching the original extant materials. A wood preservative that will allow a subsequent paint finish should be applied. (Phase I)

c) Reconstruction and Reproduction

Missing or deteriorated historical elements that require replacement include

(1) Footings for the building and fireplace. These can be reinforced concrete pier footings, because they will be concealed. Care should be exercised in their placement for accurate location at the HS-6 site. This work should be coordinated with the archeologist. (Phase I)

(2) Wood sill beams. These should be treated with a wood preservative. (Phase I)

(3) Wood battens at the joints of the wall planks, skirtboards, and trim. These should be treated with a wood preservative. (Phase I)

(4) Two sets of wood steps. These should be treated with a wood preservative. (Phase I)

(5) A brick chimney and double-faced fireplace with brick hearths. Lime mortar should be used. (Phase II)

(6) Cedar shingles at the roof. (Phase I)

(7) Five windows matching the original windows at the Officers' Quarters, HS-11. (Phase I)

(8) Three doors matching the original four-panel doors at the Officers' Quarters, HS-11. (Phase I)

(9) Wallpaper for Room 2 to match the extant first layer on cloth behind the wainscot. (Phase II)

(10) Cast-iron lock boxes and porcelain doorknobs. (Phase II). Provide temporary locks. (Phase I)

d) Finishes

New and original fabric should be finished with ca. 1860 types of materials and methods. Exact colors should be verified from paint studies or comparative data.

Before finishes are applied to original wood, thorough cleaning should be done. The minimum amount of water should be allowed. Damp mopping is best. Cleaning chemicals should not be used, except possibly for a mild solution of trisodium phosphate. Where necessary, limited use of pumice may be carefully made for abrasive cleaning.

Required finishes include

(1) Whitewash at the exterior walls, trim, eaves, and skirtboards. The steps should remain unfinished. (Phase I)

(2) Whitewash at the ceilings of Rooms 1 and 2. (Phase II)

(3) Whitewash at the wood walls of Room 1. (Phase II)

(4) Reproduction wallpaper on cloth fabric over the wood walls in Room 2. (Phase II)

(5) Oil-alkyd paint on wood windows, doors, base, and ceiling trim in Rooms 1 and 2. (Phase II)

(6) Clear oil and wax finish on wood floors. (Phase II)

e) Security

Fire and intrusion alarm systems should be designed and installed in the restored Laundress' Quarters. A feasibility study should be made for fire suppression. (Phase II)

f) Utilities

No utilities are required, except possibly electrical or telephone service for the security systems. All wiring and equipment should be concealed from view. (Phase II)

A low-voltage electrical system might be considered for use with period-style lighting. (Phase II)

D. English Camp Hospital, HS-18

1. General Discussion

Military reports made between 1872 and 1875 that document the existing structures at English Camp during that period refer to a new hospital. First Lieutenant James A. Haughey wrote one of these reports, dated December 9, 1872, which presents information on the Hospital.[19] In 1972 Erwin Thompson related Haughey's data as well as his own thoughts about this structure:

> HS 18. Hospital. Haughey said that this 29 by 18-foot frame building had been recently constructed. He gave it a value of $100. He thought it could be moved to American Camp and used as either an adjutant's or a quartermaster's office. It seems probable that the hospital was moved in later years, to Peter Lawson's farm about three miles away. Today there is a structure on that farm that measures 28' by 16 feet, with a lean-to measuring 28-1/2 by 10 feet at its rear. The main building looks much like the English Camp structures. It is a firm tradition in the Lawson family today that this building was the English Camp hospital.
>
> A major problem is that of identifying the hospital on Michler's map or in historic photographs. There is a possibility that it was a structure that stood directly northwest of the new sergeant's quarters. This thesis is quite tentative and is based only on the fact that no historical photograph of this structure has yet been found--photographs of other buildings do not resemble the structure on the Lawson farm. Of course, there must have been an earlier hospital at English Camp. Nothing is known of it or its location.[20]

The main part of the structure at the Lawson farm that Thompson mentions was moved to English Camp in October 1974 by the National Park Service. Peter Lawson's nephew told Thompson that his uncle purchased the hospital and moved it to his farm.[21] Thompson states further: "While positive proof is still lacking, there is a strong probability that this building now on the Lawson farm was an English Camp structure, possibly the hospital."[22]

The building's basic structure is compatible with that of a typical small post hospital. It follows the basic plan of one main room with two smaller

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19. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 211.

20. *Ibid.*, pp. 219-20.

21. Interview, E. N. Thompson with H. A. LaFleur, Jan. 20, 1975, Denver, Colo.

22. Thompson, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 229.

adjacent rooms. The method and materials of construction are the same as those found in the existing barracks and commissary structures at English Camp. There is little doubt that the building moved from Lawson's farm is the English Camp Hospital.

A photograph showing the building at Lawson's farm is included in this report (see Figures 22 and 23). The lean-to at the rear was probably added to the structure at Lawson's farm, but it was not moved with the main building to English Camp. The author did not have the opportunity to examine the structure at its Lawson farm site.

The original location for the Hospital at English Camp is somewhat debatable. Thompson refers to the HS-18 site as "possible hospital." Several other structures shown on Michler's 1874 map are still unidentified, but most of these are unlikely locations for a post hospital. Some of these structures show in historical photographs, and they do not resemble the existing Hospital structure.

The available photographs of English Camp are earlier than 1872 or after 1875. The Hospital was new in 1872, according to Haughey, and was probably moved within a few years. Consequently, there is no photographic evidence showing the Hospital at its English Camp site.

The Hospital now is located at the HS-18 site on temporary block footings.

The HS-18 site is a possibility for a post hospital location. Hospitals are usually found outside and away from the quadrangle of structures forming the parade ground, but they are not disassociated from the post. In many examples they are at the outer edge of the building group. No historical photographs show a structure at the HS-18 site. Future archeological work might determine the exact site of HS-18. However, it is possible that original foundations were shallow or temporary, and little might be found.

The unidentified structure, HS-31, appears on a historical photograph shown as Illustration No. 24 in Thompson's report. There seems to be a central door on the north side with a window on either side of it, and a lean-to attached at the north. A chimney shows on the east end. The structure has a gable roof. These elements are also common to a hospital, but the general proportions of the building are not similar. Moreover the Hospital's chimney was on the north end. This could not be the same structure. James Crook, who farmed at English Camp in later years, thought HS-31 was the sutler's store.[23]

Another site considered was that of HS-32, which is a logical location for a post hospital. A historical photograph (Thompson's Illustration No. 25) shows this structure also with a central door with a window on each side. Again the proportions of the building in this photograph do not correspond with those of the Hospital. Also, this photograph was taken before 1867. This evidence

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23. *Ibid.*, p. 223.

indicates that it is unlikely that HS-32 is the Hospital; archeological work at this site found no conclusive structural evidence to link it with the Hospital.[24]

Other unidentified buildings on Michler's map are HS-15, 16, 17, 33, and 34. The locations of HS-15, 16, and 17 are not traditional for a hospital since they are close to the barracks and face the parade ground. The size and proportions of HS-33 and 34 shown on the map do not correspond with a hospital. This is verified by a historical photograph showing HS-34.

The site of HS-18 is considered the logical location for the Hospital. This is not absolutely conclusive because of the lack of evidence. Archeology may be able to add more information. This author agrees with Erwin Thompson in considering HS-18 as the "possible hospital."

2. Existing Conditions

The Hospital at English Camp is placed on temporary supports at the site of HS-18, north of the restored Barracks, HS-2, and east of the restored Commissary, HS-3. The extended roof at the front, the lean-to at the rear, and the fireplace chimney were removed before moving the original structure from the Lawson farm. The building is oriented with its main entrance door toward the south, facing the camp, which is probably historically correct.

This one-story, three-room wooden building measures approximately sixteen feet by twenty-eight feet three inches. It has a gable roof with wood shingles covered by metal roofing. The front has an entrance door with a window on either side. A window is placed on each end and the rear has a door near the east end. A former chimney was located at the north side but within the structure.

The reader should refer to the Existing Condition drawings included in this report when reading the following description.

a) Structure

The construction of this building is like that of other buildings at both English and American Camps. Vertical plank wall framing without studs was used by both the British and American military at San Juan Island. Cut nails and rough-sawn lumber are generally used throughout the structure. Lumber shows both vertical and radial saw marks. Some wire nails were found where later work was done.

(1) Foundations

The nature of the Hospital's original foundation may yet be determined by archeological investigation. Photographs taken in 1969 indicate that prior to its relocation the building was supported by timber sill beams on loose stone footings at various points (see Figure 23).

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24. Interview, R. Sprague with H. A. LaFleur, July 30, 1975, San Juan Island.

The building now rests on ten- by ten-inch timber sill beams below the north and south walls. These are supported by short temporary wood posts that are unstable. Auxiliary blocking is added for stability.

The sill beams are deteriorated. The north one is notched and rotted at the fireplace and at the west end. The south sill beam is in better condition. It is not clear whether these timbers are original to the military period or if they were Lawson replacements. The floor joists are not nailed to them.

(2) Floor Framing

The floor joists are rough sawn, 3-7/8 by 7-1/2 inches, 15 feet 9-1/2 inches long, and are spaced at 30 to 31 inches on center. At the east end of the structure is a rough-sawn 2- by 5-inch wall plank nailer also acting as a joist. The west end has a regular joist for a nailer. There is no bridging. Joists are generally in good condition except for a poorly spliced break in the second one from the west end.

The joist ends at the north side are notched 3-1/2 by 6 inches. This probably was done to accommodate the floor framing of the former lean-to addition. There are no notches at the south side. Rough-sawn flooring runs perpendicular to the joists. It is 1 by 5-1/2 to 6 inches, tongue and groove, planed at the top surface. Much of the flooring is in poor condition. Some boards are loose or out of place, but are still lying in the building. Floors in the west end and northeast corner of the building have extremely deteriorated boards. Cut nails fasten the floorboards to the joists.

(3) Wall Construction

All exterior and interior walls are constructed of vertical planks approximately one inch in thickness and of varying width. Wall planks are both rotary and vertically rough sawn. These planks serve as structural members enclosing the exterior walls. The interior walls are nonbearing.

The exterior wall planks are nailed at the top to horizontal members on the inside of the wall. These become the bearing plate for ceiling joists and roof rafters. Along the north and south walls this plate is two by five inches, and along the east and west walls it is two by four inches. These are set with the larger dimension against the planks. No structural base sill is evident. Only a one- by five-inch base trim board acts to transfer the wall load to the floor and joists. Some wall planks may be nailed into the edge of the flooring or the ends of the floor joists, but the majority of the loading is carried by the nails in shear at the top plate and base trim. Cut nails are used to fasten the planks. The wall planks and nails are in a poor, deteriorated condition. At the west wall some planks are missing and the void is temporarily covered with plywood (see Figures 24 and 28). The planks are split apart at the southeast corner. The lower ends of most wall planks are deteriorated from moisture, having been extended into grade.

There are several eight- by three-inch slots cut through the wall planks at the north side. These are at the level of the floor joists. It is thought that

the former lean-to floor joists joined the Hospital floor framing at these points.

The interior wall planks are anchored at the floor with the one- by five-inch base trim. The planks extend beyond the ceiling into the attic space. The north-south cross wall planks are secured at the top between double ceiling joists. The wall planks between Rooms 1 and 2 are nailed to a two- by three-inch member in the attic notched over the ceiling joists. The planks form a small closet at the northwest corner of Room 1. These are secured to two by fours nailed to the ceiling planks. The planks at the west and south side of the fireplace enclosure are nailed at the top to the ceiling planks, and on the east side to a three- by four-inch member secured to a ceiling joist. The interior wall planks are in fair to good general condition.

(4) Ceiling Framing

Ceiling joists span the shorter dimension of the structure and are generally 2- by 4-inch members, but some are 3-1/2 or 4-1/2 inches in depth. Joist spacing varies from approximately 2 to 3 feet 5-1/2 inches. Most are spaced approximately 2 feet 8 inches to 2 feet 10 inches on center. There are no ceiling joists at either the east or west walls of the building. The ceiling boards are 1- by 6-inch tongue and groove nailed to the bottom of the joists and run east-west. The ceiling surface is planed. Ceiling joists and boards are generally in good condition.

(5) Roof Framing

The roof is framed with 2- by 4-inch rafters placed adjacent to the ceiling joists. The pitch is approximately 7.4 in 12. Roof sheathing consists of 1- by 6-inch boards spaced 2 to 3 inches apart. The condition of roof framing and sheathing is generally fair. Many rafter ends have been cut because of former additions.

b) Exterior Features

(1) Roofing

Corrugated sheet metal is applied over earlier cedar shingles. The metal roofing is in poor condition, especially at the north side where it is bent and torn in places. The south side is better. The wood shingles are in very poor condition. Many shingles are missing and those remaining are deteriorated.

An open hole through the roof exists at the location of the former chimney. This allows weather to enter the structure.

At each gable end a one-by-four nailer is applied to the sheathing along the rake for fastening the metal roofing.

(2) Eaves and Gables

Rafter ends at the north and south sides of the building are presently exposed and many are cut off short. A boxed eave is found along the roofline at

both gable ends. At the west end, half of the boxed eave is missing. The remaining gable eaves are deteriorated.

(3) Siding and Trim

The siding is 1/2- by 5-3/4-inch rough circular-sawn boards lapped to a 4-5/8-inch exposure on the north, south, and west walls. (The exposure actually varies from 4-1/2 to 4-3/4 inches.) The siding exposure on the east wall is typically 5 inches, with a variation of from 4-7/8 to 5-1/4 inches. The nail spacing in the siding varies from 8 to 13 inches. Cut nails are used, but wire nails have been added. Some siding is missing, particularly on the west wall (see Figure 24). Siding on all walls is generally weathered, split, and warped. Small traces of whitewash are found on the siding, but generally the walls are bare wood.

Corner boards occur at the southeast and northwest corners, and there is evidence of a missing corner board at the deteriorated southwest corner. The siding on the east wall is cut off flush with the corner at the northeast, indicating that the siding here was continuous with the former lean-to addition. The siding on the east, then, is no earlier than the lean-to. The 1969 photographs of the Lawson farm support this (compare Figures 22 and 26). These photographs also show the siding interrupted on the west end where the lean-to begins, suggesting that the siding there could be original (compare Figures 23 and 24).

(4) Windows

There are four windows in the building. Two occur at the front (south) elevation, and one at each end. These are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. Each light measures 10 by 14 inches. The overall width of the sash is 33-1/2 inches, and the overall height of the double sash is approximately 5 feet. Sills are 2 feet 4 inches above the finished floor. Sash frames are mortised and tenoned with 1/4-inch round pegs near the inside corners at the top of the upper sash, at the bottom of the lower sash, and at the center line of the meeting rails of each sash.

Exterior window trim consists of a drip cap, a 3/4- by 4-1/4-inch head trim, a 3/4- by 4-inch jamb trim, and a sloped sill. Cut nails are used. Windows are in poor condition. Sashes and frames are weathered and loose, and the glass is broken or missing, but these can be restored. The window at the west end of the building is missing.

(5) Exterior Doors

The main entrance door is at the center of the south elevation. It is a four-panel type, 33-3/4 inches wide, 81-1/2 inches high, and 1-3/4 inches thick. Traces of a missing 4-1/2- by 7-inch lock box are found on the inside of the door. The only existing hardware on the door are the two hinges and a deadbolt plate with the bolt missing. Exterior head and jamb trim is 1 by 3-7/8 inches. The existing threshold is 1 by 4 inches with a 1-3/8-inch straight bevel at the inside edge only; the outside edge is set flush with the outside face of the

wall planks. The door at the east end of the north wall of the building is similar. This is now an exterior door, although previously it was the access into the lean-to addition.

Both doors are intact, but are quite worn and weathered. The frames are out of square so the doors bind. This is probably the result of the move and of the building's temporary footing. The south door is in a restorable condition. Neither exterior doorway has steps. There is evidence of former steps below the south door.

c) Interior

There are three major rooms in the Hospital: a large one and two smaller. The larger room (Room 3) is approximately 15 feet 7-1/2 inches by 16 feet 5-1/4 inches. A small closet and a fireplace enclosure are found on the north side. The closet is Room 4. The west end of the building is partitioned into two rooms: Room 2, at the south, is 6 feet 3-3/4 inches by 11 feet 5 inches, and Room 1, at the north, is 9 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 5 inches. The floor to ceiling height is 8 feet 10-1/2 inches.

d) Interior Finishes

(1) Floor and Ceiling: All Rooms

Flooring and ceiling boards were discussed above. The ceiling boards are exposed and show no evidence of canvas tacks or other former coverings. These boards have been finished with a varnish or oil that is dry and cracked. There is an attic access door, measuring twenty-six inches square, in the ceiling at the east end of the fireplace enclosure (see Figure 27).

(2) Rooms 1 and 2

All walls are finished with wallpaper applied to a canvas-type fabric tacked to the wall planks. There is some evidence of whitewash between the wallpaper and fabric. The base trim was not covered. The plate at the ceiling is covered with a wallpaper border. The wallpaper/fabric canvas coverings are loose, and some are hanging partially free of the walls, torn and water stained. Some areas are missing. This material is extremely deteriorated and is not considered salvageable (see Figure 28).

Samples are available that are sufficient for recording and museum purposes. A portion of the wall covering could be preserved and reused. Sample information was sent to the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design, Smithsonian Institution, New York, for dating. It was found that this material falls in the 1870 to 1890 time bracket.

(3) Room 3

All walls have a wood wainscot to a height of approximately 37 inches above the floor. The wainscot is constructed of vertical one-by-six tongue and groove boards finished to a 3/4- to 7/8-inch thickness with a 5-1/4-inch exposure. The

wainscot cap is 1 by 2 inches with a 3/4- by 1-inch bevel at the top front edge. Below the cap is a 3/4- by 1-inch cove molding.

Wall surfaces above the wainscot are finished with wallpaper on cloth fabric similar to Rooms 1 and 2. This wall covering is also in very poor condition, but is sufficient for samples. There is a wallpaper border covering the plate at the ceiling (see Figure 27).

(4) Window Frames

The window frames are constructed so that trim members act as part of the frame, reducing the thickness of the window section. The exterior trim is set in the same plane as the siding. Since the basic wall is composed of only 1-inch-thick planks, the window frame projects into the interior, leaving space behind the inside trim and wall plank surface. At the south window in Room 2 this gap is closed with a 7/16- by 2-1/8- to 2-1/4-inch trim member, producing a box frame projecting from the wall. These trim pieces and a trim stop on the inside of the window frame at the upper sash are missing on the other windows in the building. The window sash and frame in the west wall of the building are missing.

(5) Doors

Interior doors are a four-panel type similar to the exterior doors. See the Existing Condition floor plan for size, since overall widths vary.

The door between Rooms 1 and 3 has an iron lock box, 3-1/4 inches wide by 3-7/8 inches high, on the Room 1 side. The knob is missing. This door is off its hinges and is stored in the park shop. The two upper panels are broken but are repairable.

The door between Rooms 2 and 3 is in place. It has traces of a 5-3/4-inch-wide by 4-inch-high lock box on the Room 2 side. This door is in better condition than that to Room 1.

The doors at the closet and the north exterior wall in Room 1 are extant, but the only hardware existing is their hinges.

All lock boxes and hinges are of cast iron.

(6) Fireplace

The fireplace foundation, firebox, chimney, and hearth are missing. The wall planks at the rear of the fireplace enclosure show mortar stains, indicating the fireplace was built of brick. The configuration is apparent. The masonry fireplace was enclosed with the vertical planking, finished to conform with the room walls. The fireplace opening was framed with a wood mantlepiece with modest decoration (see Figure 27).

(7) Closet

Two rows of hand-carved wood pegs occur at the north and east walls of the closet. These are set in horizontal boards nailed to the wall planks. Each peg

is lightly tapered to a shallow hook at the end. Presumably these were used to hang garments.

e) Utilities

No evidence of modern utilities is found in the Hospital. There is no electrical wiring or plumbing. The only source of heat, apparently, was the fireplace.

An 8-inch-square opening occurs in the wall planks at the back of the fireplace enclosure. This probably was to accommodate a stovepipe from a stove in the Lawson's lean-to.

f) English Camp Hospital Setting

English Camp's environment contrasts with that of American Camp. This camp sets on a small bay and is surrounded by heavy forest. It is a site protected from winds, from the open sea, and from the view of outsiders. English Camp is situated on an open meadow that includes the historical parade ground.

The HS-18 site is located at the east side of the meadow near the base of a hill, just northeast of the parade ground. Remaining military structures nearby include the Blockhouse (HS-1), the Barracks (HS-2), and the Storehouse (HS-3), all of which have been restored. The Flagstaff (HS-35) and the Formal Garden (HS-28) are reconstructed. The ruins of the Blacksmith's Shop Forge (HS-4) are on a bench of the hill to the southeast. Immediately to the east are the Crook farm structures. A large open pasture occupies the meadow to the north of HS-18.

3. Historical Description

Extant historical fabric and comparative data tell us most about the original appearance of the English Camp Hospital. There are no photographs or plans available from the 1862 period that show this structure.

Lieutenant Haughey's description, discussed earlier, gives little additional insight. All he says is that the hospital was a twenty-nine- by eighteen-foot frame building.

The comparative data that is useful is from historical photographs of other English Camp buildings and from the existing restored Barracks and Storehouse.

The English Camp Hospital in 1872 was likely very much as it is today, except for its condition. Few modifications are evident. The reader should refer to the Restoration drawings in this report while reading the following descriptions.

Horizontal wood weatherboard siding covered the exterior side of 1-inch-thick vertical wall planks. The siding was a consistent 1/2-inch thick and 5-3/4 inches wide, with about 5 inches to the weather. A 1- by 3-7/8-inch trim board occurred at each corner.

A horizontal 1- by 11-1/2-inch trim board was applied to the bottom of the wall planks at the level of the floor joists. Vertical 1-inch-thick, random-width skirtboards extended to grade from this horizontal trim. The trim board and skirtboards were rough and radial sawn.

Wood steps extended from a door centered at the south wall to grade.

The eaves were boxed along the sides and the rakes. There was a one- by ten-inch bargeboard applied to the wall planks below the boxed eave at the gable ends.

The general exterior finish was whitewashed. This covered the trim boards, skirtboards, and eaves as well as the siding.

The roof had wood shingles with two horizontal one-by-six boards covering the ridge.

Windows are double hung with six over six lights. The frames were boxed with four-inch trim inside and out. The frames extended into the interior because they were thicker than the wall. One window occurred at the center of each end. On the south side there was a window on each side of the entrance door.

Exterior and interior doors were a four-panel type. There was a cast-iron lock box at the interior sides. The doorknobs were porcelain. There was one exterior door, placed on the south. Three interior doors served two rooms and a closet from the main room (Room 3).

A brick chimney extended through the roof near the north wall. There was a brick fireplace at the north wall of Room 3, with a brick hearth and a modest wood mantelpiece.

The interior walls were 1-inch-thick vertical planks. The ceiling and floor were of one-by-six tongue and groove boards. A one- by five-inch baseboard occurred in all but Room 3. There was a vertical wood board wainscot in Room 3.

The wood ceiling boards were finished with varnish. The wainscot in Room 3 had a similar finish. The floors probably were also varnished or waxed. The wall planks might have been initially whitewashed on the interior. Over this, a canvas-type cloth fabric was tacked and covered with a patterned wallpaper. A wallpaper border occurred near the ceiling, and covered the protruding structural plate at the exterior walls. The closet (Room 4) was lined with vertical planed boards. There was no finish on the walls or ceiling in this room.

Hand-carved wood pegs are found on the walls of Room 4. It is not known if these are original to the military period, but it is recommended that they remain intact.

4. Alternatives for Treatment

The foregoing alternatives consider that if money is not available for the recommended full restoration, then an exterior restoration can be applied

as a first phase. The completion of the full restoration can be done as second phase work when funds become available.

In Phase I, the preservation work actually constitutes an exterior restoration. Phase II is mostly interior work to complete the recommended full restoration of the Hospital. The work is easily divided into two projects.

a) Exterior Restoration, Phase I

This is essentially a preservation effort to secure the Hospital from further deterioration and to stabilize it. It is recommended that the new replacement materials be reproductions of the historical period. There is adequate data available for accurate ca. 1860 exterior restoration.

The fireplace and chimney can be reconstructed in future phase work.

This alternative does not completely satisfy the interpretive needs of the park without interior restoration. It does increase the value of the historical military scene of English Camp.

General steps for exterior restoration are annotated by "(Phase I)" in the section on steps for treatment that follows.

b) Full Restoration Phases I and II (Recommended Treatment)

Full restoration of the Hospital to ca. 1872 is recommended. This is a relatively small step beyond the exterior restoration. The structure is virtually all original and an accurate restoration is possible. This treatment satisfies stabilization and interpretation requirements. Reconstruction activity would be limited to elements where sufficient data is available for accurate reproduction.

General steps for completion of a full restoration are annotated by "(Phase II)" in the section on steps for treatment that follows.

c) Adaptive Restoration

Adapting the interior of the Hospital for modern living quarters is possible. It would be limited for the use of a single person because of size. This treatment is compatible with an exterior restoration to ca. 1872. This does not satisfy the full needs for interpretation but it does provide the required stabilization.

Adaptive restoration for residential use will require alterations to the historical fabric for the installation of modern conveniences. This is not recommended. This would be the most costly alternative treatment.

Adaptive use for visitor information or exhibits is feasible.

d) No Treatment

The condition of the Hospital is extremely deteriorated. "No Treatment" would constitute the neglect of a significant historical resource and cause an adverse effect involving further deterioration and possible collapse.

The Hospital is not useable in its present state. It is a hazard to human safety. This alternative is not recommended.

Emergency stabilization is needed to prevent further deterioration of the fabric and hazard to humans.

5. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment

a) No Effect

No alternative treatment can achieve a "No Effect" situation.

b) No Adverse Effect

All alternatives except "No Treatment" include preservation and stabilization measures. No adverse effect is anticipated from this portion of the work. These activities should be beneficial to the fabric.

Preservation and stabilization of original historical fabric are included in both Phase I and Phase II of the recommended restoration treatment.

c) Adverse Effect

All alternative treatments include activities with potential adverse effects. In particular, removal of fabric and reconstruction cause adverse effects on the historical materials. The "No Treatment" alternative permits a potential adverse effect due to the neglect of stabilization needs.

The recommended restoration includes removal of fabric and reconstruction of period materials.

d) Mitigating Measures for Adverse Effect

The conservation measures described above are designed to increase the life, and the historical, architectural, and interpretive values of the Hospital. Deteriorated historical fabric will be recorded, removed, and replaced with healthy materials matching the original. Reconstructed features will be limited to those where sufficient data is available for accurate reproduction. The restoration of the Hospital to ca. 1872 will benefit the historical and architectural integrity of English Camp. Few original structures remain.

6. General Steps Toward Recommended Treatment

The English Camp Hospital is composed of almost all original material from the historical period. As a result, full restoration is not much different from preservation. General activities include preserving original fabric where it is in salvageable condition, replacing deteriorated fabric to match the original, and reproducing missing historical elements.

The following steps are annotated as Phase I or Phase II work to accommodate the execution of an initial exterior restoration and a future full

restoration. All work should be done under the supervision of a preservation specialist. The reader should refer to the Restoration drawings and the Existing Condition drawings in this report.

a) Removal

Nonhistorical and deteriorated historical elements that must be removed include

(1) Metal roofing and wood shingles. (Phase I)

(2) Wood siding and trim boards. Original siding should be salvaged where feasible. (Phase I)

(3) Interior wall covering. This material should be saved in samples sufficient for recording and permanent storage. (Phase II)

(4) Exterior wood door and frame at north side. (Phase I)

b) Preservation

Historical fabric that should be preserved includes

(1) Vertical wall planks. These should be secured by nailing and patched with new material matching the original where required. Wood preservative should be applied. (Phase I)

(2) Floor framing. Sill beams should be patched if feasible. If not, they should be replaced with new beams to match the existing. Floor joists should be secured where required by nailing. The broken joist should be spliced with a member spiked to each side. Sill beams and joists should be treated with wood preservative. (Phase I)

(3) Flooring. The floorboards should be nailed securely to the joists. New floorboards matching the original should be installed to replace those that are missing or not salvageable. (Phase II)

(4) Roof joists and sheathing. These should be patched and renailed as required. A wood preservative treatment should be applied. (Phase I)

(5) Wood ceiling, wainscot, and mantelpiece. The existing finish should be recorded and studied. Loose finish material should be carefully removed. (Phase II)

(6) Original doors, windows, and frames. Paint should be recorded and loose material carefully removed. Repairs should be made to restore these to ca. 1872. A wood preservative should be applied that will allow subsequent painting. (Phase I)

(7) Original boxed cornice at the rake. This should be nailed secure and patched with new material to match the original where required. (Phase I).

c) Reconstruction and Reproduction

Missing or deteriorated historical elements that require replacement include

(1) Structural footings. This work should be coordinated with the archeologist. Modern reinforced concrete footings should be provided to support the sill beams and the fireplace. These would be concealed. (Phase I)

(2) Sill beams. If the original beams cannot be salvaged, new beams should be installed and treated with a wood preservative. (Phase I)

(3) Brick fireplace and chimney with brick hearth. Lime mortar should be used. (Phase II)

(4) Exterior wood weatherboard siding, trim, boxed rakes and eaves, skirtboards, and steps. These should be treated with a wood preservative that will allow subsequent painting. (Phase I)

(5) Cedar shingles at the roof over building paper. (Phase I)

(6) One wood window and frame. This should match the existing windows. (Phase I)

(7) Cast-iron lock boxes and porcelain doorknobs. (Phase II)

(8) Wall coverings. This material should be reproduced to matched the existing wallpaper on cloth fabric. It should be tacked to the wall planks in the same manner as the original. If feasible, a sample of original material might be left extant in each room. (Phase II)

d) Finishes

New and original fabric should be finished with ca. 1872 types of materials and methods. Exact colors should be verified from paint studies or comparative data.

Before finishes are applied to original wood, a thorough cleaning should be undertaken. A minimum amount of water should be used; damp mopping is best. No cleaning chemicals except a mild solution of trisodium phosphate may be used. Where necessary, limited use of pumice may be made for abrasive cleaning.

Required finishes include

(1) Whitewash at the exterior siding, trim, cornice, and skirtboards. The wood steps should be left unpainted. (Phase I)

(2) Varnish on the wainscot and ceiling. (Phase II)

(3) Oil-alkyd paint on the interior windows, doors, frames, base, and mantelpiece. (Phase II)

(4) Clear oil and wax on the wood floor. (Phase II)

(5) Reproduction wallpaper on cloth fabric on the wood plank walls. (Phase II)

(6) Oil-alkyd paint at the exterior windows, doors, and frames. (Phase I)

e) Security

Fire and intrusion alarm systems should be designed and installed in the restored Hospital. A feasibility study should be made for fire suppression. (Phase II)

f) Utilities

No utilities are required except possibly electrical or telephone service for the security systems. All wiring and equipment should be concealed from view. (Phase II)

A low-voltage electrical system might be considered for use with period-style lighting. (Phase II)

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

A. Archeology

Archeological investigations are currently being conducted in a nine-year program by the University of Idaho. Further investigations at the HS-18 site at English Camp might confirm the exact position of the Hospital. The structure is on temporary blocks and should be moved for this work and then replaced when new permanent footings are installed during the restoration program.

B. Wallpaper Conservation

The existing wallpaper and wall coverings should be examined by a conservator, and samples saved for study and record storage. A study should be made on the feasibility of restoring some of the original fabric for reuse in the structures.

C. Paint

Studies of the paint and varnish layers and types should be made by a paint conservator. This information should be recorded and used if possible in the restoration.

D. Alarm Systems

An electrical engineer familiar with security alarm systems should work with a historical architect to determine the optimum type of systems to be used for protection from fire and intrusion.

E. Fire Suppression

The feasibility of a fire suppression system for each structure should be considered.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

An Act to authorize the establishment of the San Juan Island National Historical Park in the State of Washington, and for other purposes. (80 Stat. 737)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange, lands, interests in lands, and such property on San Juan Island, Puget Sound, State of Washington, as the Secretary may deem necessary for the purpose of interpreting and preserving the sites of the American and English camps on the island, and of commemorating the historic events that occurred from 1853 to 1871 on the island in connection with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute, including the so-called Pig War of 1859. Lands or interests therein owned by the State of Washington or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

SEC. 2. The property acquired under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be known as the San Juan Island National Historical Park and shall commemorate the final settlement by arbitration of the Oregon boundary dispute and the peaceful relationship which has existed between the United States and Canada for generations. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, and develop such park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Washington, political subdivisions thereof, corporations, associations, or individuals, for the preservation of nationally significant historic sites and structures and for the interpretation of significant events which occurred on San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, and on the nearby mainland, and he may erect and maintain tablets or markers at appropriate sites in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than $3,542,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein and for the development of the San Juan National Historical Park.

Approved September 9, 1966.

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Form 802

This estimate valid to:
FY 78 and FY 82

Page ___ of ___
for this package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
PNW	San Juan Island NHP
PACKAGE NUMBER	**PACKAGE TITLE**
128	Restoration of Historic Structures

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

Buildings & Utilities ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Officers' Quarters, HS-11:		
Preservation (FY 78) Total		$25,000
Exterior Restoration without Rooms 7 & 8 (FY 82) Total		65,000
Full Restoration including Room 7* (FY 82) (Recommended alternative treatment) Total		115,000
*This total does not include the first two alternatives above. Full restoration includes all activities required for treatment.		
	Totals *	$115,000

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: A ☐ Working Drawings; B ☒ Preliminary Plans; C ☐ Similar Facilities

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	R & T
52	Museum Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual		XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction		
92	Utility Contracts		XXXXX

ESTIMATES ~~APPROVED~~ (Signature) Prepared by	(title)	(date)
A. Williams	Estimator	1-5-77

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

DSC-HFC
Form 802

This estimate valid to:
FY 78 and FY 82

Page ___ of ___
for this package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
PNW	San Juan Island NHP
PACKAGE NUMBER	**PACKAGE TITLE**
128	Restoration of Historic Structures

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

Buildings & Utilities — ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Laundress' Quarters, HS-6:		
Exterior Restoration - Phase I (FY 78)		
Total		$32,000
Completion of Full Restoration - Phase II (FY 82)		10,000
Total		$42,000
Full Restoration - Phases I & II (FY 82) (Recommended alternative treatment)		$42,000
	Totals	$42,000

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: A ☐ Working Drawings; B ☒ Preliminary Plans; C ☐ Similar Facilities

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	R & T
52	Museum Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual		XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction		
92	Utility Contracts		XXXXX

ESTIMATES ~~APPROVED (Signature)~~ Prepared by	(title)	(date)
A. Williams	Estimator	1-5-77

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

DSC-HFC
Form 802

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Page ___ of ___
for this package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
PNW	San Juan Island NHP
PACKAGE NUMBER	**PACKAGE TITLE**
128	Restoration of Historic Structures

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

Buildings & Utilities ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
English Camp Hospital, HS-18:		
Exterior Restoration - Phase I (FY 78)		$35,000
Completion of Full Restoration - Phase II (FY 82)		13,000
Total		$48,000
Full Restoration - Phases I & II (FY 82) (Recommended alternative treatment)		$48,000
	Totals	$48,000

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: A ☐ Working Drawings; B ☒ Preliminary Plans; C ☐ Similar Facilities

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	R & T
52	Museum Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual		XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction		
92	Utility Contracts		XXXXX

ESTIMATES ~~APPROVED (Signature)~~ Prepared by	(title)	(date)
A. Williams	Estimator	1-5-77

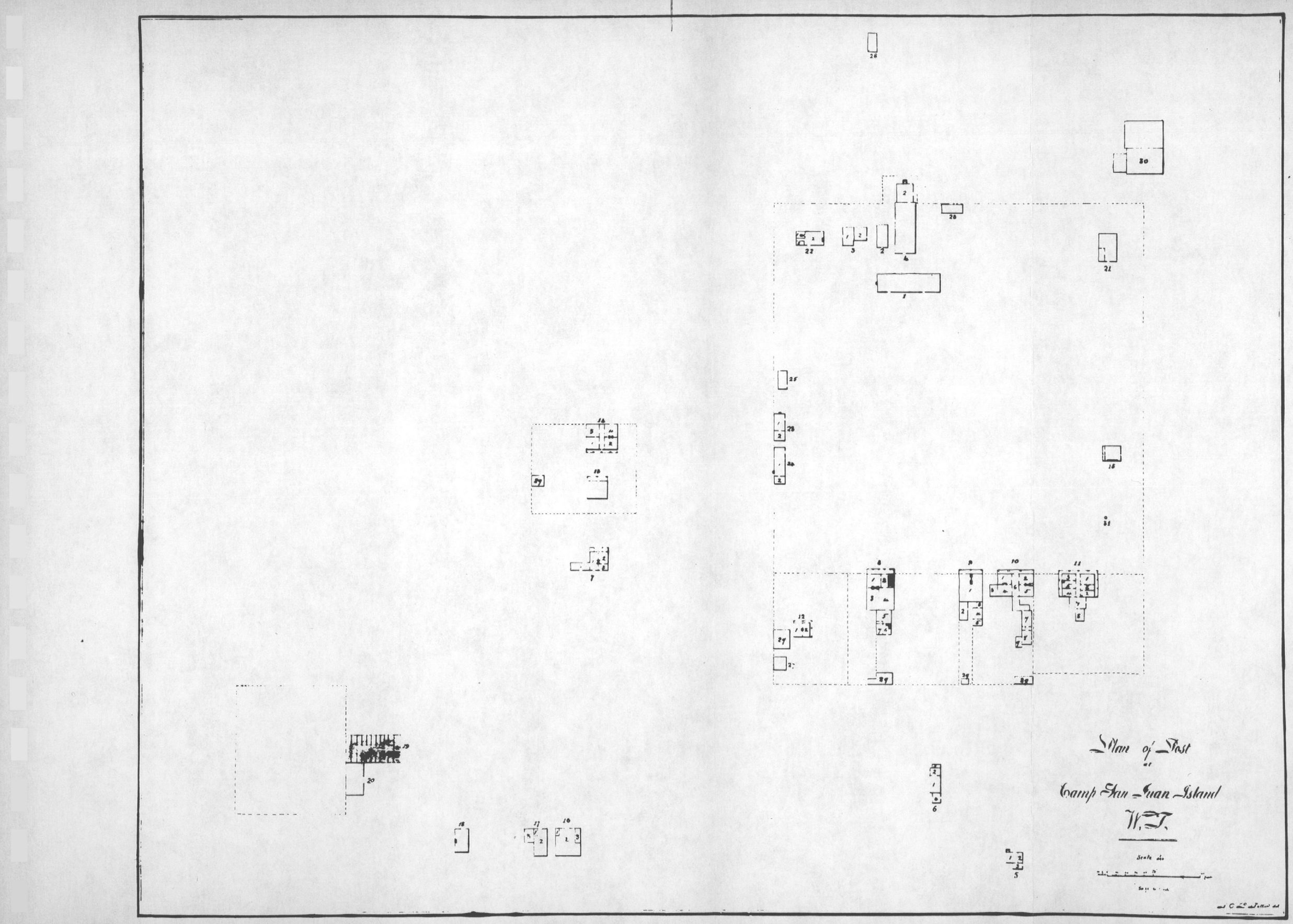
POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

PLAN

OF AMERICAN CAMP, 1874

by

Major Nathaniel Michler, C.E.


Plan of Post
Camp San Juan Island
W. T.
Scale

PHOTOGRAPHS

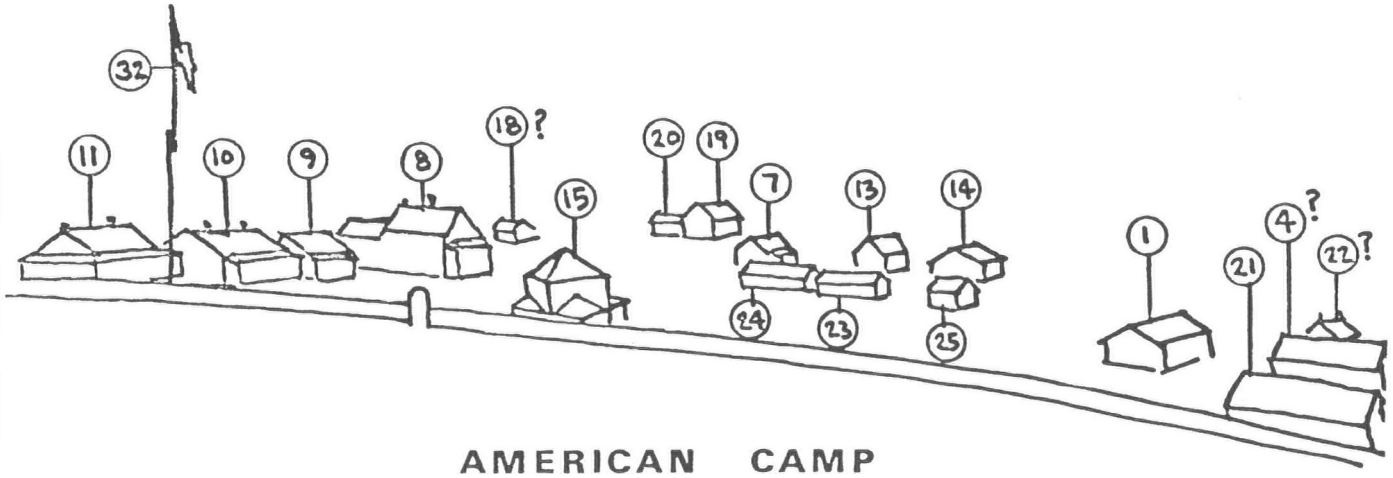
FIGURE 1.

The only available photograph of American Camp during the military occupation. The view is from the east, and dates from the 1860s or early 1870s. HS-11 appears at the extreme left.

Courtesy of Provincial Archives, Victoria, British Columbia, No. 12717.



1. Barracks
4. Mess
7. Laundress' Qtrs.
8. Officers' Qtrs.
9. Officers' Qtrs.
10. Officers' Qtrs.
11. Officers' Qtrs.
13. Hospital
14. Hospital
15. Guardhouse
18. Blacksmith
19. Barn
20. Granary
21. Carpenter
22. Bake House, 2nd.
23. Qm. & Comm. Offices
24. Orderly Room
25. Company Storeroom
32. Flagstaff



AMERICAN CAMP

FIGURE 2.

American Camp Officers' Quarters, HS-11. Apparently no changes have been made to this structure since the photograph in Figure 1 was taken. Shown are the porch and south rooms. The Captain's House, HS-8, is in the background. This picture was taken before 1903, when it appeared in *Coast*, pp. 6 and 92.

Courtesy of Pacific Northwest Collection, University of Washington Library, Seattle.

FIGURE 3.

American Camp Officers' Quarters, HS-11, from the southwest. Shown are the porch, chimneys, and south rooms. The date of this photograph is not known, although it may be contemporary with Figure 2.

Courtesy of Pacific Northwest Collection, University of Washington Library, Seattle.

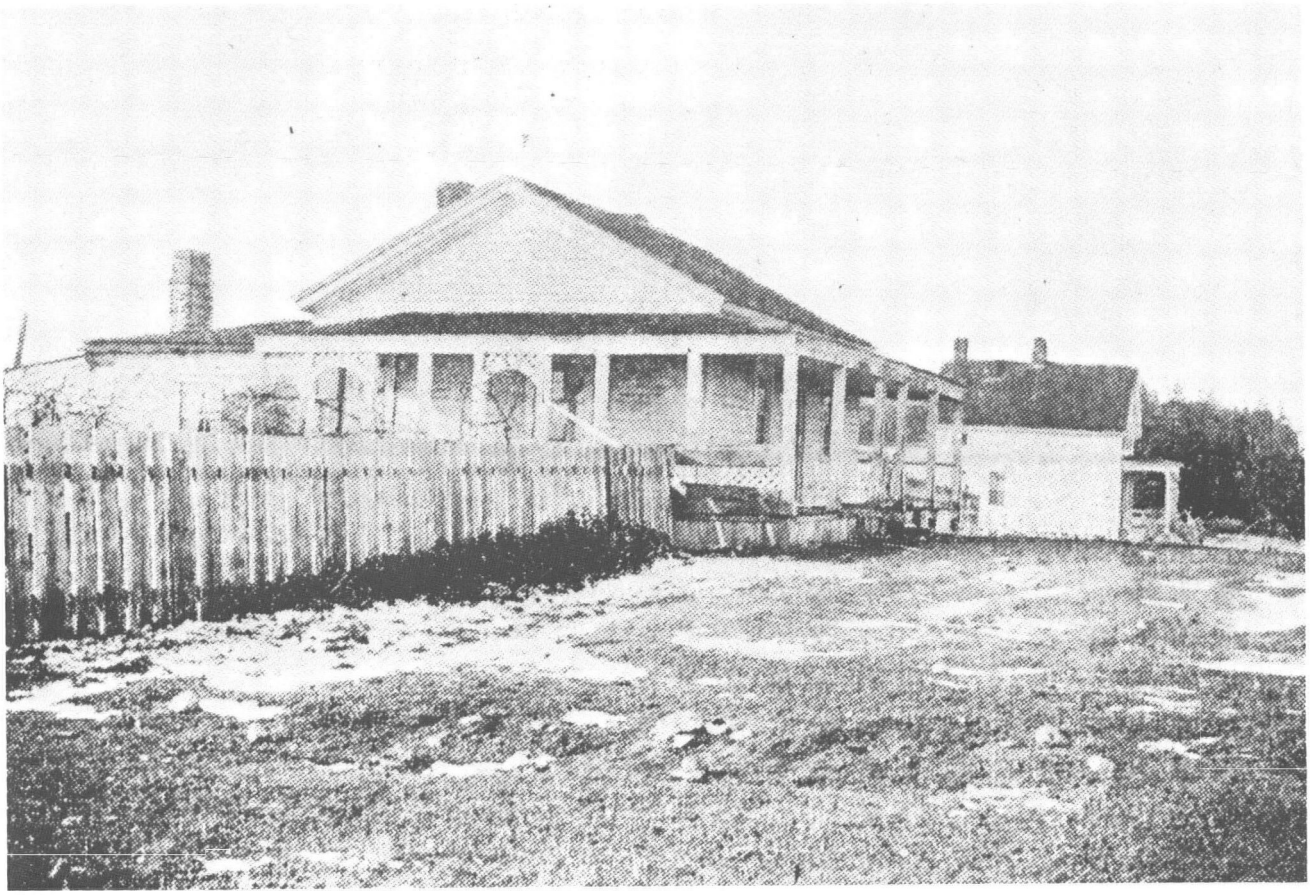




FIGURE 4.

American Camp Officers' Quarters, HS-11, from the southeast. This poor photograph is the best visual evidence we have to date on the appearance of Rooms 7 and 8 on the south side. Four brick chimneys and one stovepipe also appear. The date and photographer are unknown, but this picture is probably contemporary with Figure 3. This photograph has a written note on the back that is reproduced in the text.

Courtesy of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

FIGURE 5.

Officers' Quarters, HS-11, after modification as a farmhouse (possibly by McRae). This view is from the south. The military porch is gone at the east. A porch does occur at the south where the kitchen wing was attached. One chimney is gone and the one remaining is probably a replacement.

McCormick-Nash Photograph No. 1681, "Headquarters, Spud Patch, Camp San Juan," June 16, 1912.

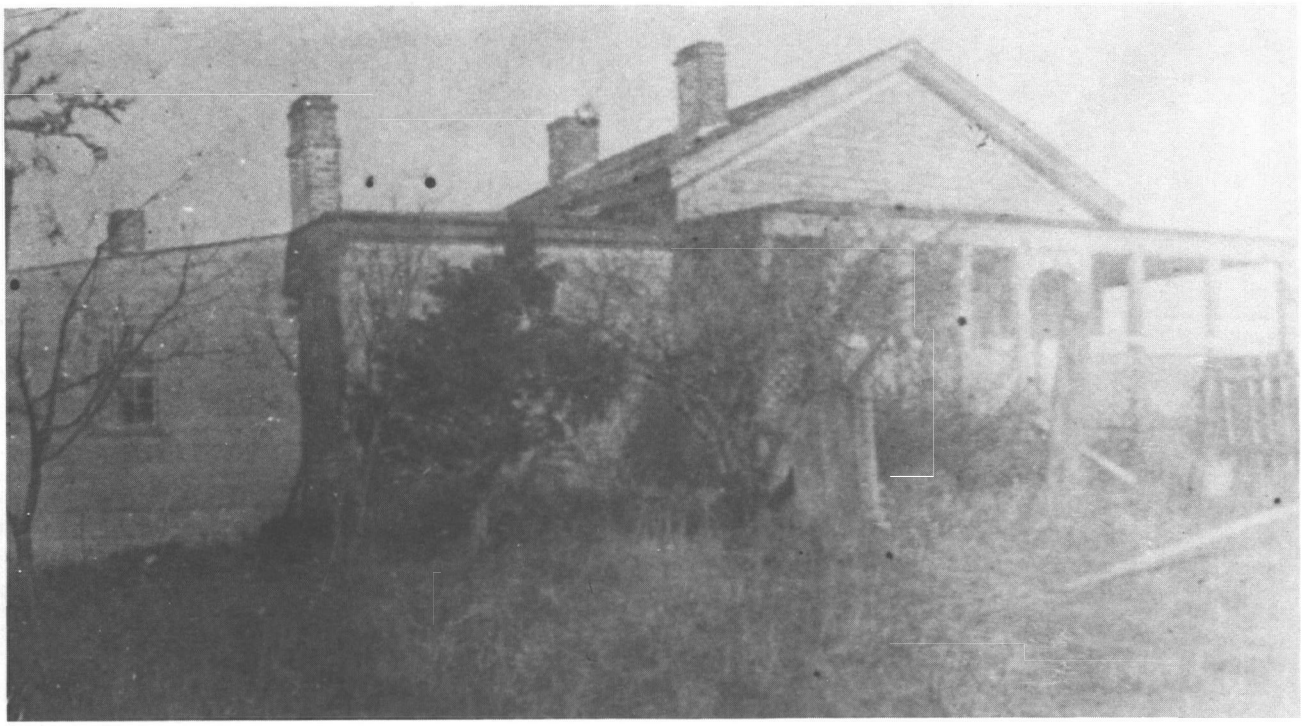




FIGURE 6.

American Camp site from the east. Most structures shown probably are from the military period. HS-11 appears just left of center. Note the two windows on its east elevation. The military porch is gone but the farm porch shows on the south. The date of this photograph is not known, but it probably is contemporary with Figure 5.

Courtesy of Provincial Archives, Victoria, British Columbia, No. 12738.

FIGURE 7.

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11, from the southwest. Shown are the west porch (ca. 1910) and the south addition (ca. 1925). The small structure beyond on the right is now gone.

Photograph by Roderick Sprague, August 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.





FIGURE 8.

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11, from the northwest. The wing at the left is the north addition (ca. 1925). The west porch (ca. 1910) is attached to the west end of the ca. 1860 military structure.

Photograph by Roderick Sprague, August 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

FIGURE 9.

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11, from the northeast. The east addition appears on the left and the north addition on the right. Both are ca. 1925. It is difficult to distinguish the ca. 1860 military structure in this view.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, October 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.





FIGURE 10.

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11, from the south. The south addition (ca. 1925) shows here, with the basic military structure (ca. 1860) behind to the left. The east addition (ca. 1925) appears on the right.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, October 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

FIGURE 11.

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11. West porch (ca. 1910). Note the wood lattice railing that may be from the earlier military porch railing (ca. 1860).

Photograph by Gary Higgins, April 1975. Negative on file at DSC/MH.





FIGURE 12.

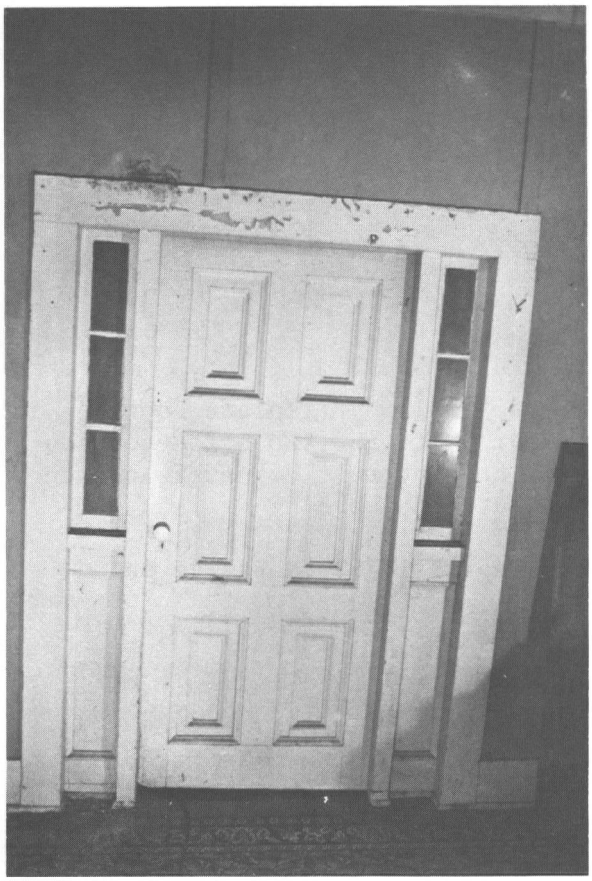
McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11. Door between Rooms E3 and E4. This was the main entrance facing the parade area, ca. 1860.

Photograph by Roderick Sprague, August 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

FIGURE 13.

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11. Original window (ca. 1860) in west wall of Room E7.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, April 1975. Negative on file at DSC/MH.



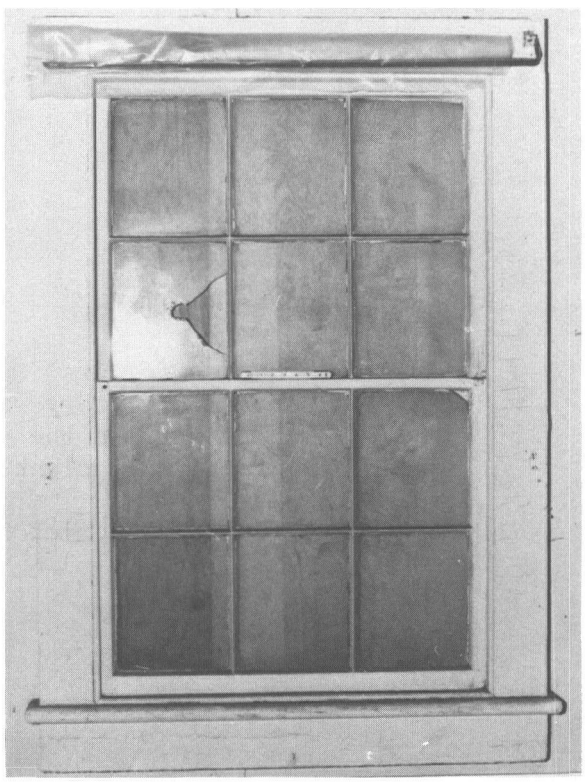


FIGURE 14.

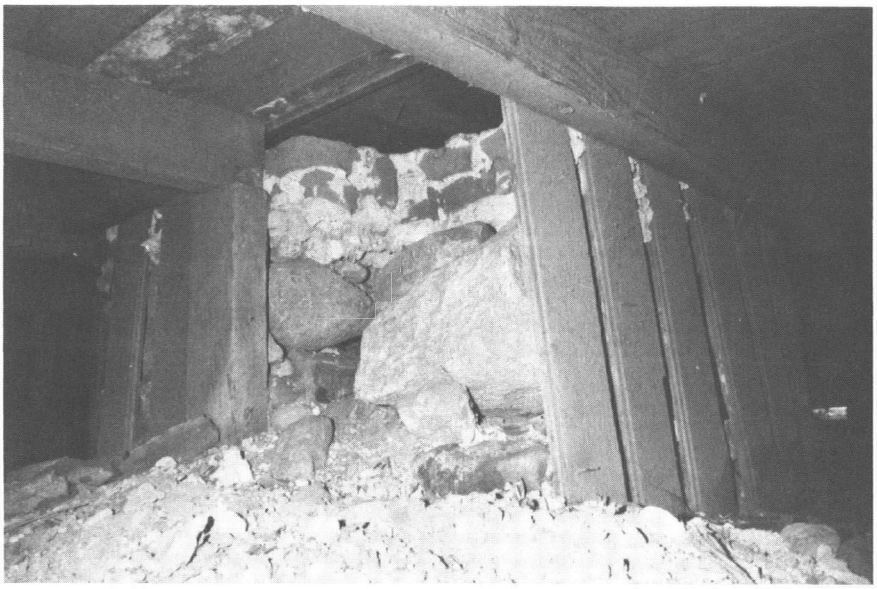
McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11. Fireplace Footing No. 1 in crawl space, ca. 1860. Note the two brick courses on top of the stone rubble. The southeast corner is broken away. The original floor is patched above.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, April 1975. Negative on file, DSC/MH.

FIGURE 15.

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11. East end in attic of the basic military structure, ca. 1860. Note the vertical planks on the east gable at the left. The tops of the south wall planks can also be seen beyond.

Photograph by Roderick Sprague, Summer 1974.



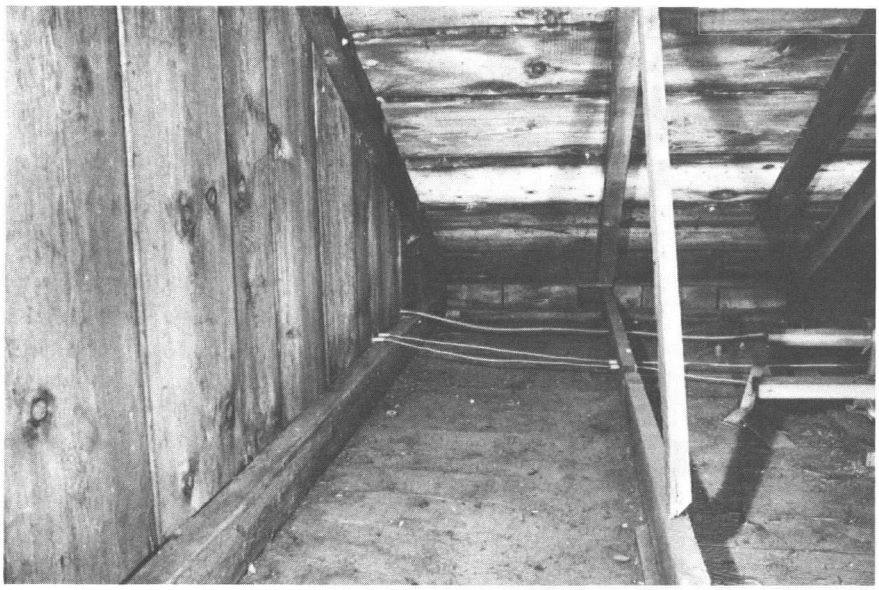


FIGURE 16.

Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6. An early photograph at the Kwan Lamah site, showing Edward Warbass on his porch. This view is of the end containing Room 1. Note that there is only one door on the left side. The date and photographer are unknown.

Courtesy of San Juan Historical Society, Friday Harbor, Washington.

FIGURE 17.

Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6, at Kwan Lamah site, just before it was relocated to American Camp. The right half and the porch were taken off before the move. Room 1 is on the left and Room 2 is on the right. The chimney shown is between these rooms, but it is now gone.

Photograph by Roderick Sprague, August 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

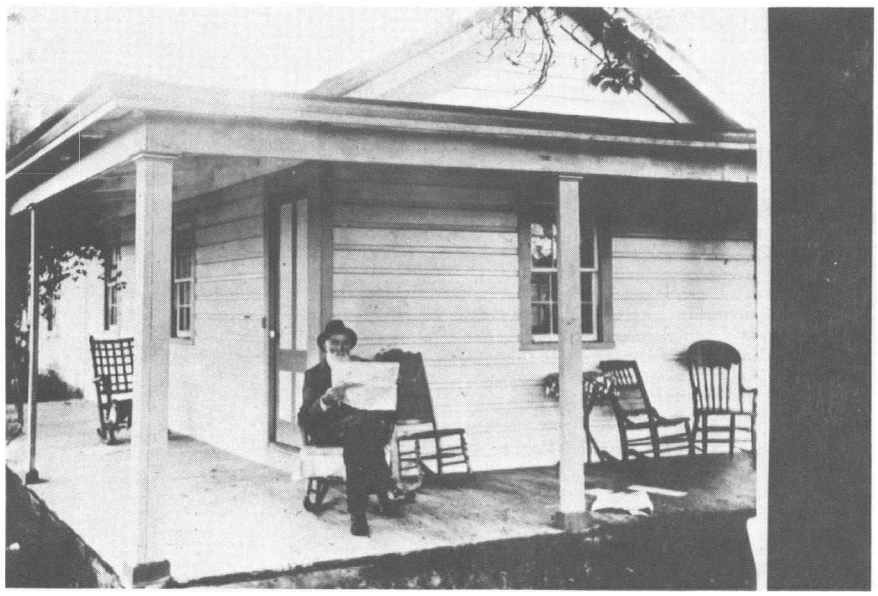




FIGURE 18.

Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6, on its present, temporary site at American Camp. The view is from the southeast and shows the end containing Room 2. Note the "shadow" of the former batten in the whitewash on the vertical planks. Wood lath and plaster cover most of this end.

Photograph by Roderick Sprague, August 1974.

FIGURE 19.

Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6, on its present, temporary site at American Camp. This view is from the northwest and shows the end containing Room 1. Note the pockets in the ledger on the north for attaching Warbass's former porch. Note the poor condition of the roof.

Photograph by Roderick Sprague, August 1974.

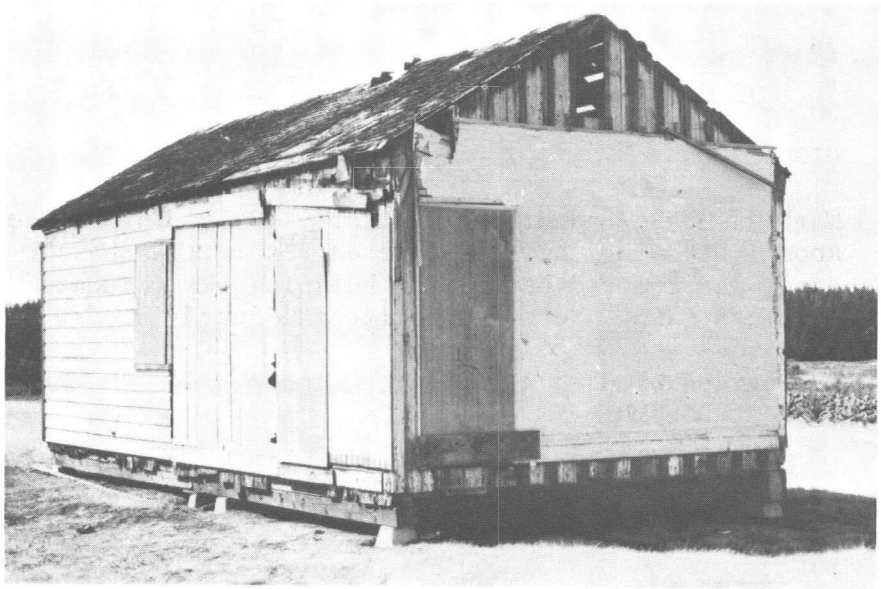




FIGURE 20.

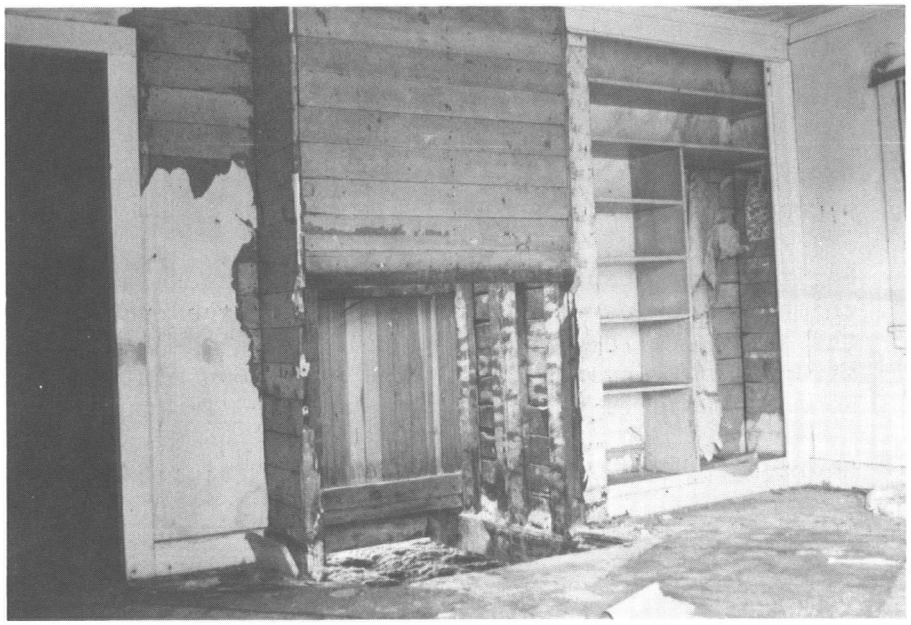
Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6. Interior of Room 1, showing the fireplace enclosure. Warbass's fireplace was removed before the building was relocated to American Camp. Note the horizontal boards at the walls.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, October 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

FIGURE 21.

Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6. Interior of the fireplace enclosure, looking up toward the chimney opening at the attic floor and roof. This shows the structural joint between Room 1 and added Room 2. Note the double ceiling joists and the vertical and horizontal wallboards between them.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, October 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.



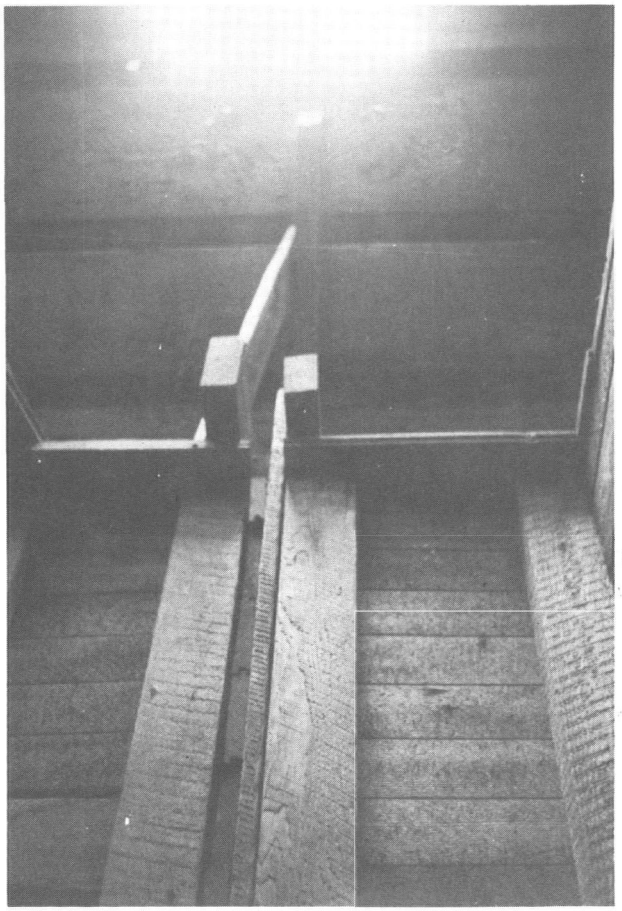


FIGURE 22.

English Camp Hospital, HS-18, at the Lawson farm. The chimney, the lean-to at the right, and the overhang on the left were removed before relocating the original structure at English Camp. The end shown contains Room 3. Date is ca. 1969.

Courtesy of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

FIGURE 23.

English Camp Hospital, HS-18, at the Lawson farm. The lean-to at the left and the overhang at the right were removed before relocating the original structure at English Camp. This end contains Rooms 1 and 2. Note the joint in the siding between the structure and the lean-to. The date is March 1969.

Courtesy of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

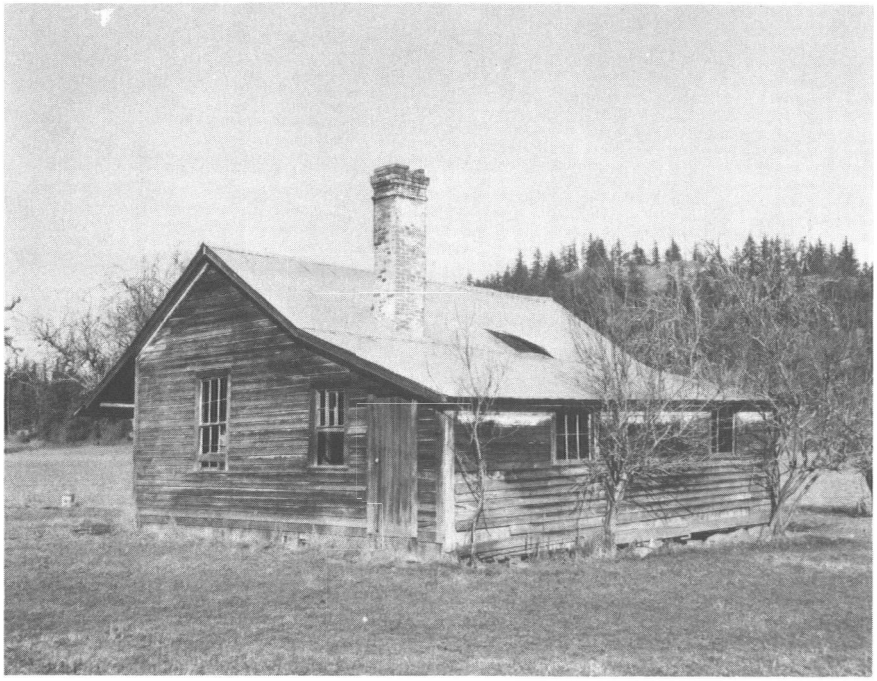




FIGURE 24.

English Camp Hospital, HS-18, after its relocation at English Camp. The west elevation is shown, which is the same end shown in Figure 23. The structure is on temporary footings.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, October 1974. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

FIGURE 25.

English Camp Hospital, HS-18, at its English Camp site. This view of the south elevation shows an original window and the original entrance door. Note the temporary footings.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, April 1975. Negative on file at DSC/MH.



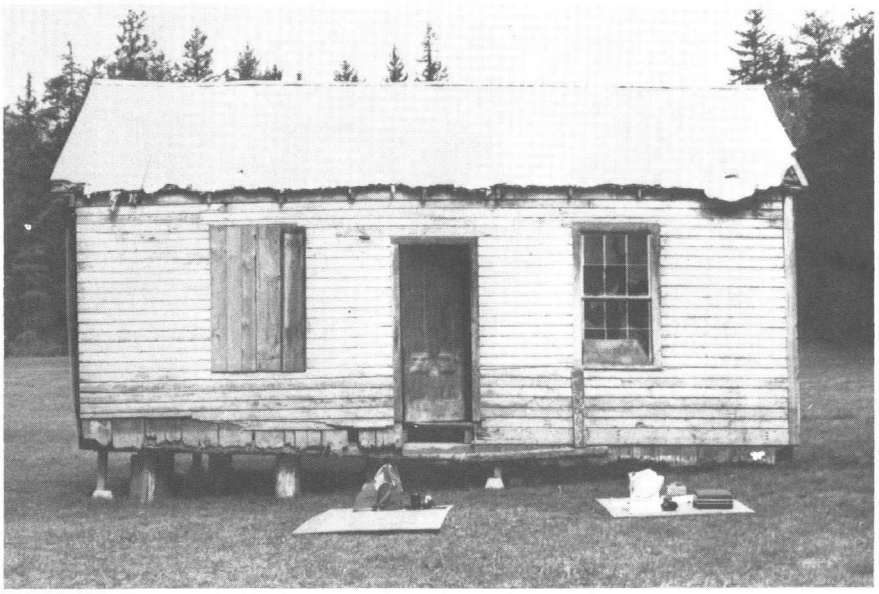


FIGURE 26.

English Camp Hospital, HS-18, on original site at English Camp. Shown is the east elevation, which is the same end shown in Figure 22. The window is original to the British military occupation.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, April 1975. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

FIGURE 27.

English Camp Hospital, HS-18. Interior of Room 3, showing the fireplace opening. Note the wood wainscot and the wallpaper. The ceiling access panel hangs open to the right of the fireplace.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, April 1975. Negative on file at DSC/MH.

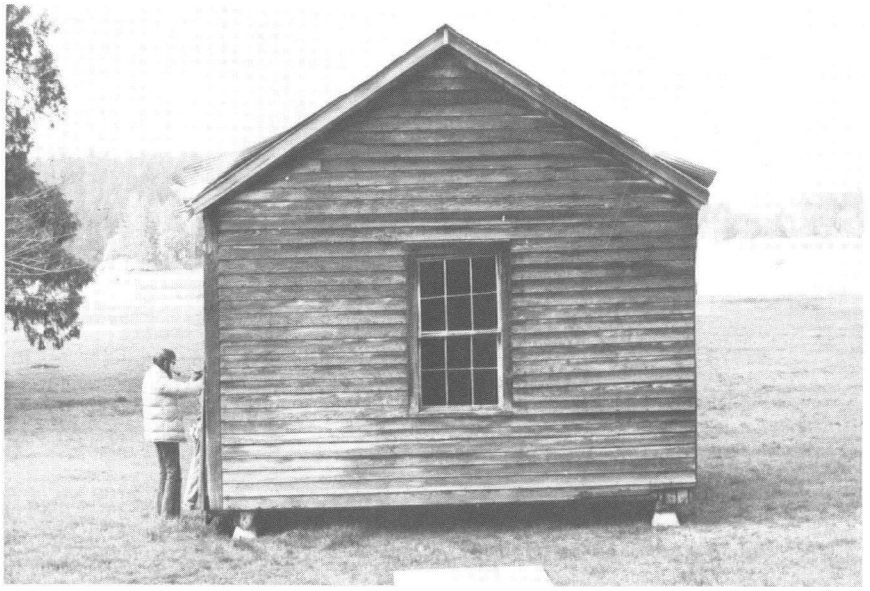




FIGURE 28.

English Camp Hospital, HS-18. Interior of Room 2. Note the extremely poor condition of the fabric except at the ceiling. The plywood behind the wall planks attempts to protect the structure from weather. Wallpaper is still extant on the side walls, but is in poor condition.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, April 1975. Negative on file at DSC/MH.



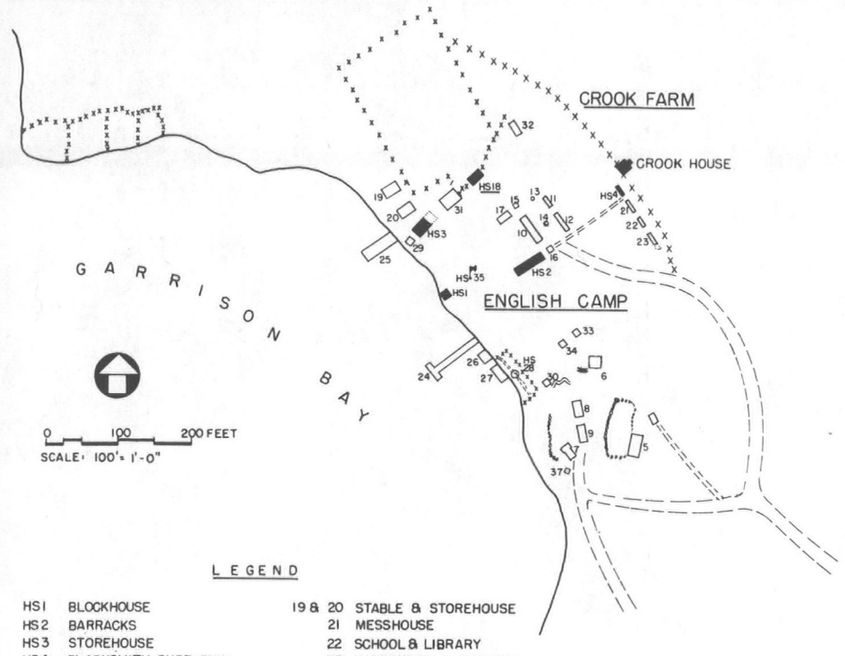
GPO 843-308

EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS

(438/27000, 16 sheets)

McRae House/Officers' Quarters, HS-11
Warbass House/Laundress' Quarters, HS-6
English Camp Hospital, HS-18

These drawings are the result of field investigations conducted during October 1974, April 1975, and July 1975.



LEGEND

HS1	BLOCKHOUSE	19 & 20	STABLE & STOREHOUSE
HS2	BARRACKS	21	MESSHOUSE
HS3	STOREHOUSE	22	SCHOOL & LIBRARY
HS4	BLACKSMITH SHOP RUIN	23	CARPENTER & SAWMILL
5	CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS	24	WHARF
6	MARRIED SUBALTERN	25	PIER
7	SURGEON	26	POSSIBLY STORAGE SHED
8	SINGLE SUBALTERN	27	POSSIBLY BOAT HOUSE
9	OFFICERS' MESS	HS28	FORMAL GARDEN
10	BARRACKS	29 & 30	SENTRY BOX
11	WASH & BATH HOUSE	31 - 34	UNIDENTIFIED
12	WASH & BATH HOUSE	HS35	FLAGSTAFF
13 & 14	WELL	36	CEMETERY
15 - 17	UNIDENTIFIED	37	BIRDHOUSE
HS18	HOSPITAL		

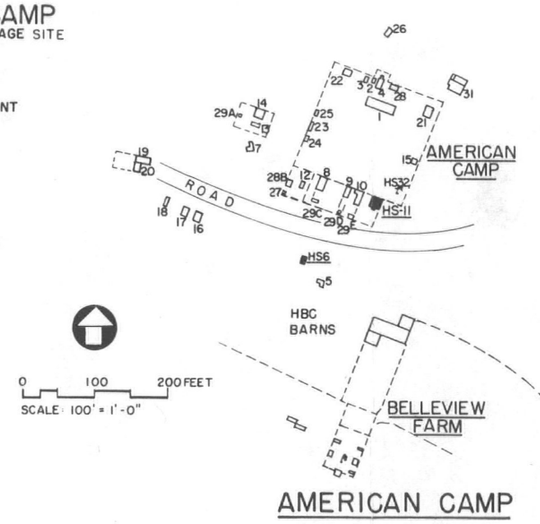
ENGLISH CAMP

KEY

- EXISTING BUILDING
- BUILDING SITES







LEGEND

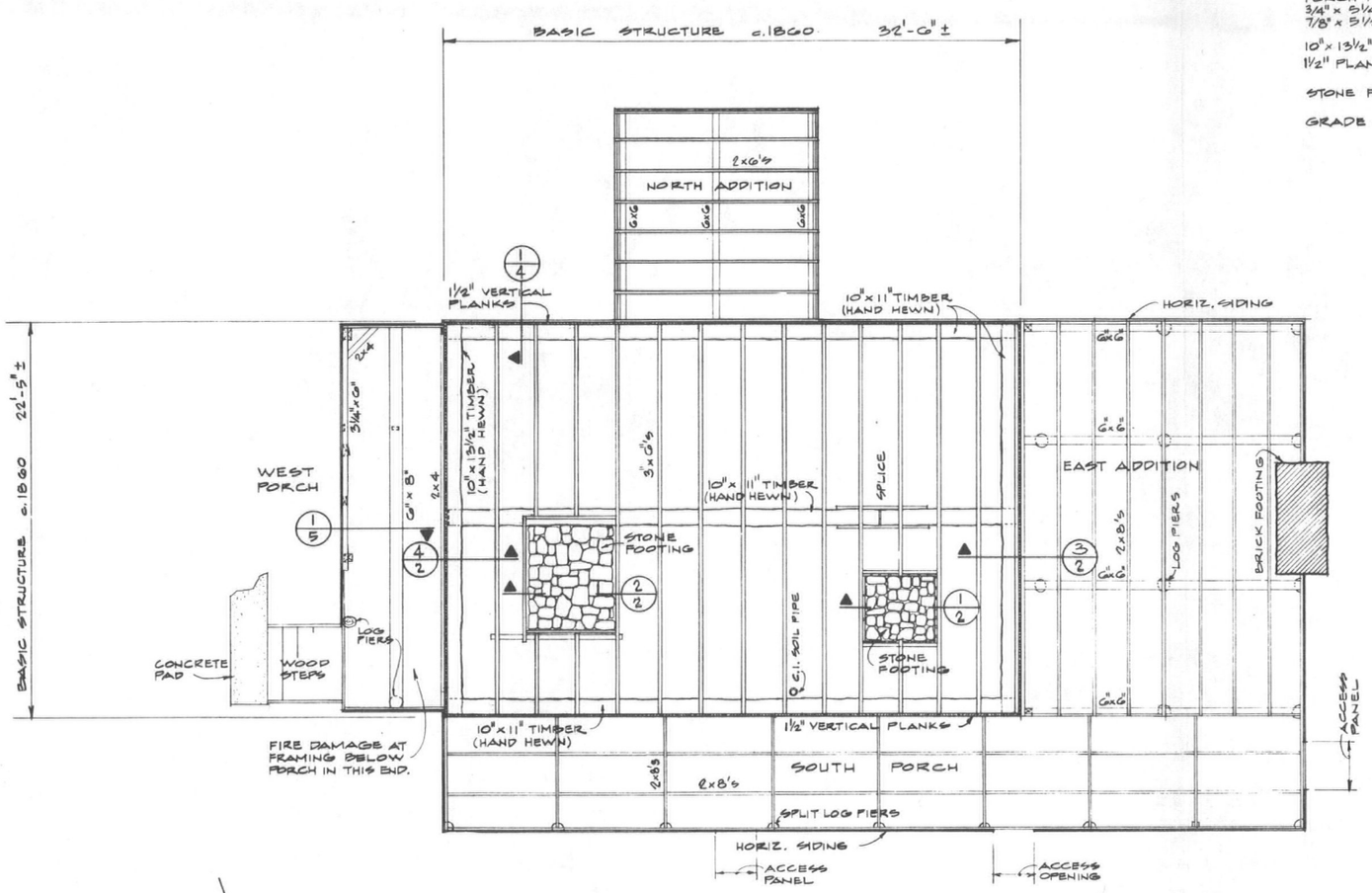
1	BARRACKS
2	NCO MESS
3	BAKE HOUSE FIRST
4	MESS
5	LAUNDRESS' QUARTERS
HS6	LAUNDRESS' QUARTERS
7	LAUNDRESS' QUARTERS
8-10	OFFICERS' QUARTERS
HS11	OFFICERS' QUARTERS
12	ADJUTANT'S OFFICE
13 & 14	HOSPITAL
15	GUARDHOUSE
16	COMMISSARY
17	QUARTERMASTER
18	BLACKSMITH
19	BARN
20	GRANARY
21	CARPENTER
22	BAKE HOUSE
23	QM & COMM. OFFICE
24	ORDERLY ROOM, ETC.
25	COMPANY STOREROOM
26	BATH HOUSE
27	TELEGRAPH OFFICE
28	WASH HOUSE
29	OUTHOUSES
30	CEMETERY
31	POST TRADER
HS32	FLAGSTAFF

AMERICAN CAMP

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER	PREPARED LAFLEUR DESIGNED CAMARENA DRAWN LAFLEUR CHECKED SEPT. 1976 DATE	TITLE OF DRAWING ARCHITECTURAL DATA ON HS-6, HS-11 and HS-18 LOCATION WITHIN PARK AMERICAN CAMP and ENGLISH CAMP NAME OF PARK SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION · SAN JUAN COUNTY · WASHINGTON STATE	DRAWING NO. 438 27,000 PKG. NO. 128 SHEET 1 OF 16

GPO-1974-678-710



FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

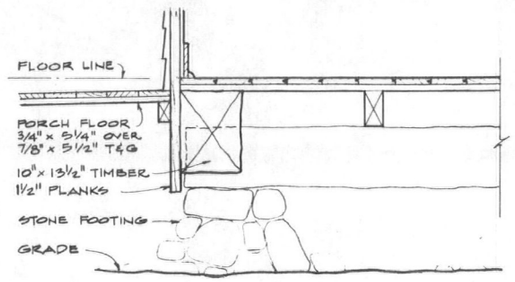
McRAE HOUSE / OFFICERS' QTRS. HS-11

AMERICAN CAMP

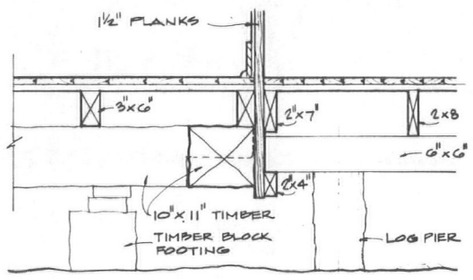
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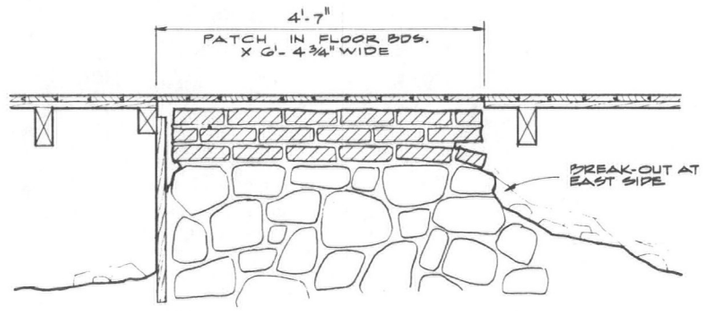
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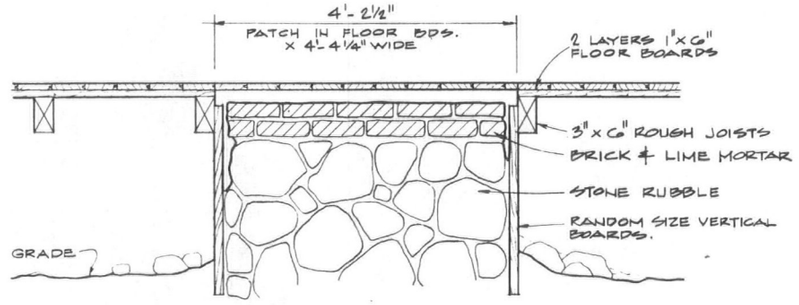
6 SILL



3 FLOOR FRAMING



2 FIREPLACE FOOTING Nº 2



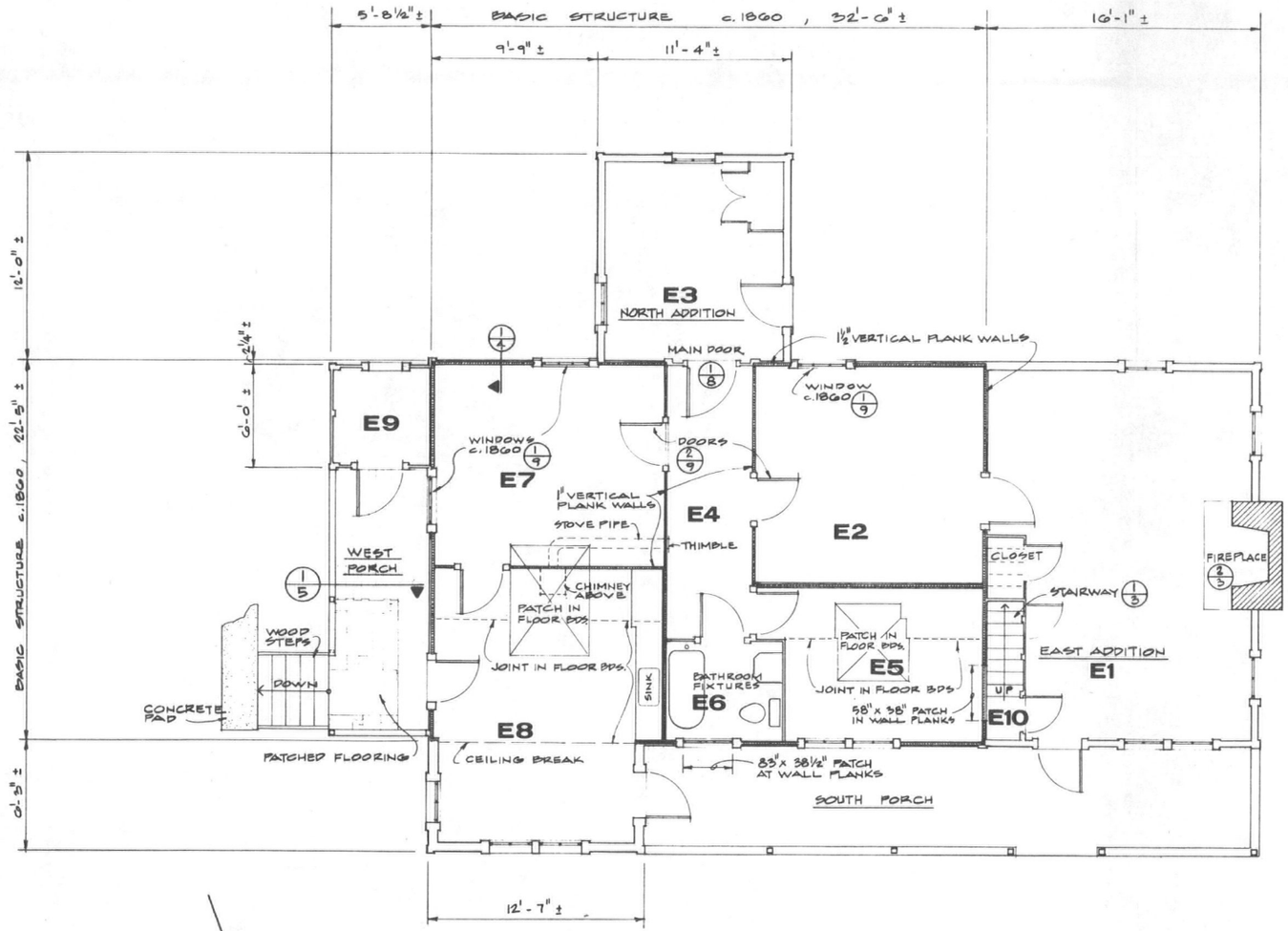
1 FIREPLACE FOOTING Nº 1

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0 1 2 3 4 INCHES

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

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DESIGNED LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 2
DRAWN LAFLEUR	OF 16
CHECKED	
JULY 1975 DATE	



FLOOR PLAN

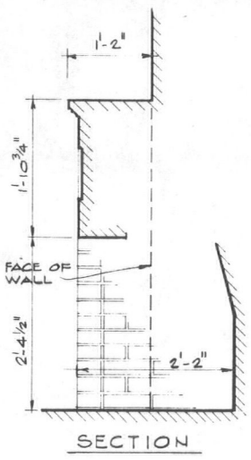
McRAE HOUSE/OFFICERS' QTRS. HS-11

AMERICAN CAMP

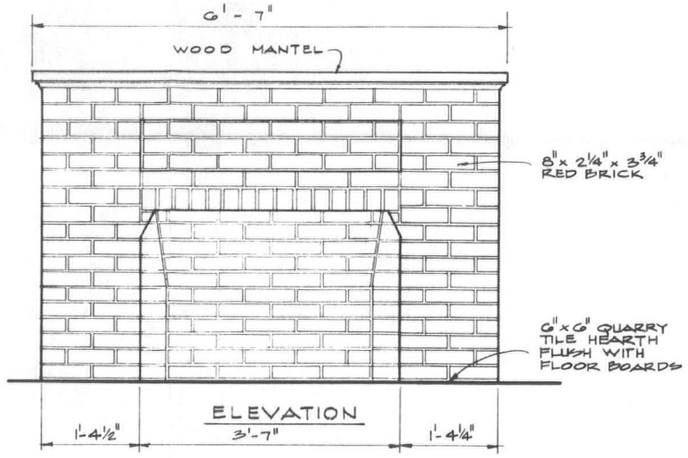
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0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS



SECTION

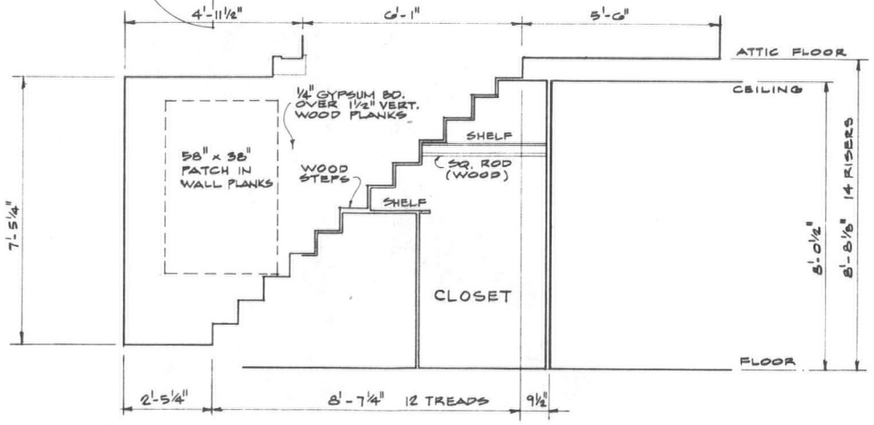


ELEVATION

2 FIREPLACE

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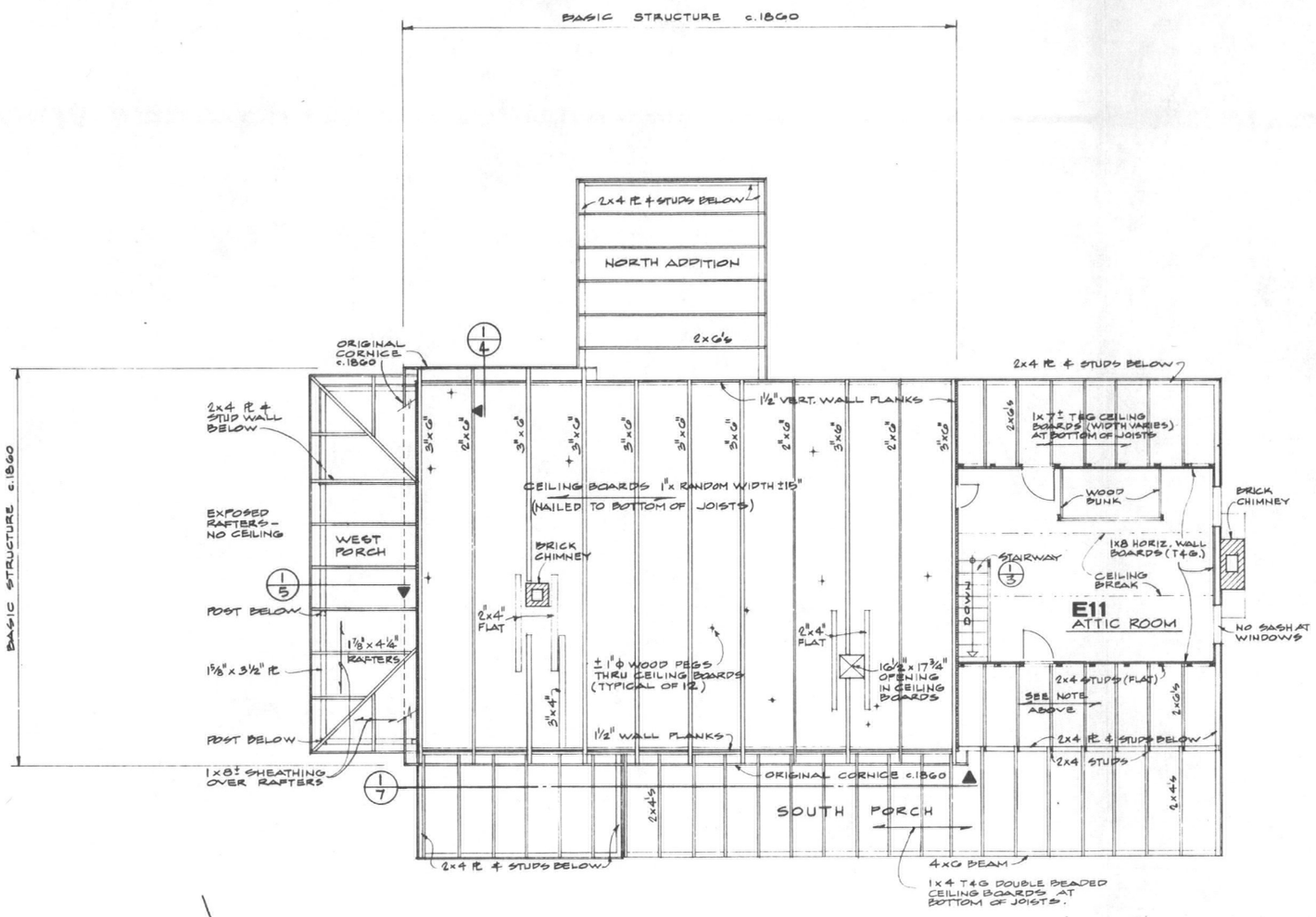
II STAIRWAY

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0 2' 4' 6'

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

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DRAWN LAFLEUR	
CHECKED JULY 1975	OF 16
DATE	



CEILING FRAMING PLAN

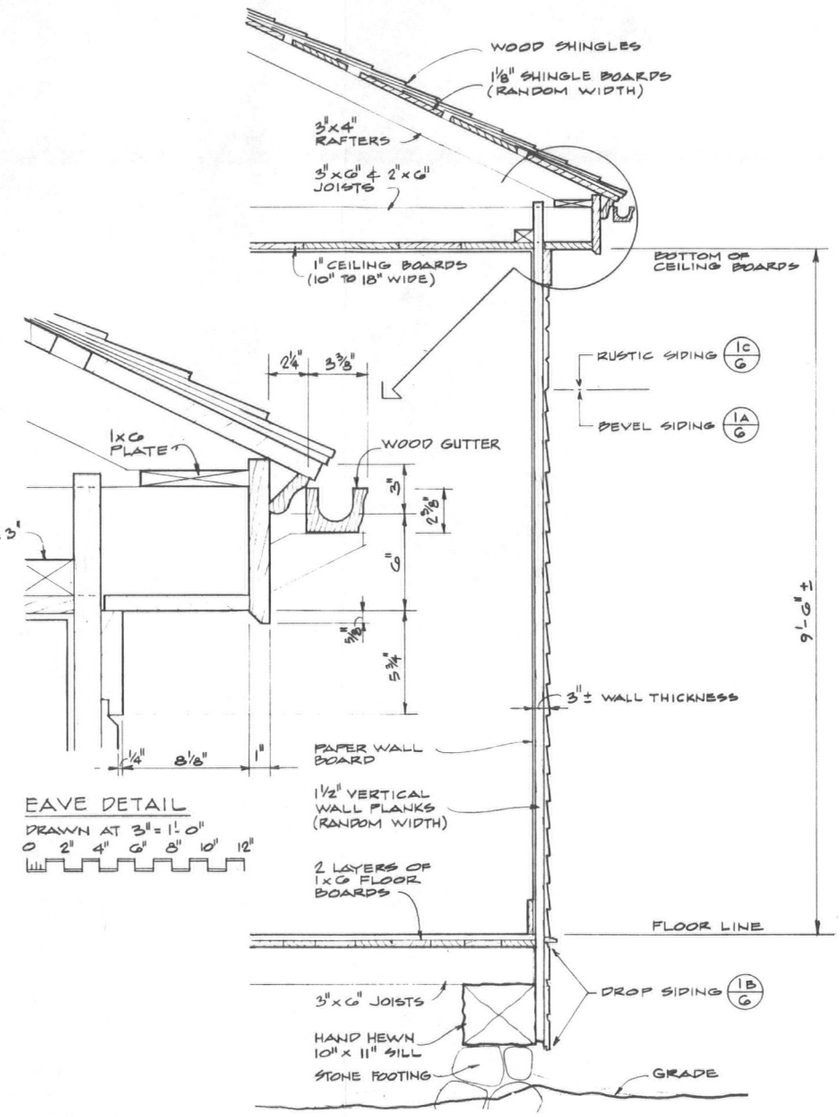
McRAE HOUSE / OFFICERS' QTRS. HS-11

AMERICAN CAMP

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5



EAVE DETAIL

DRAWN AT 3" = 1'-0"

0 2" 4" 6" 8" 10" 12"

II WALL SECTION

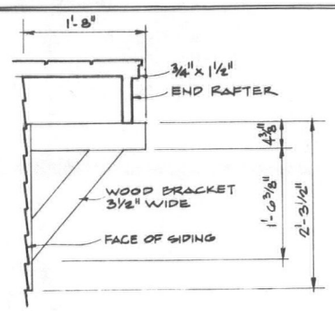
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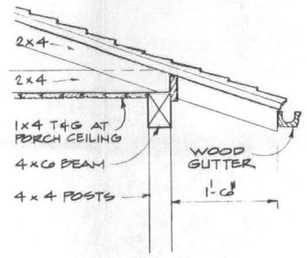
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CHECKED	OF 16
JULY 1975 DATE	

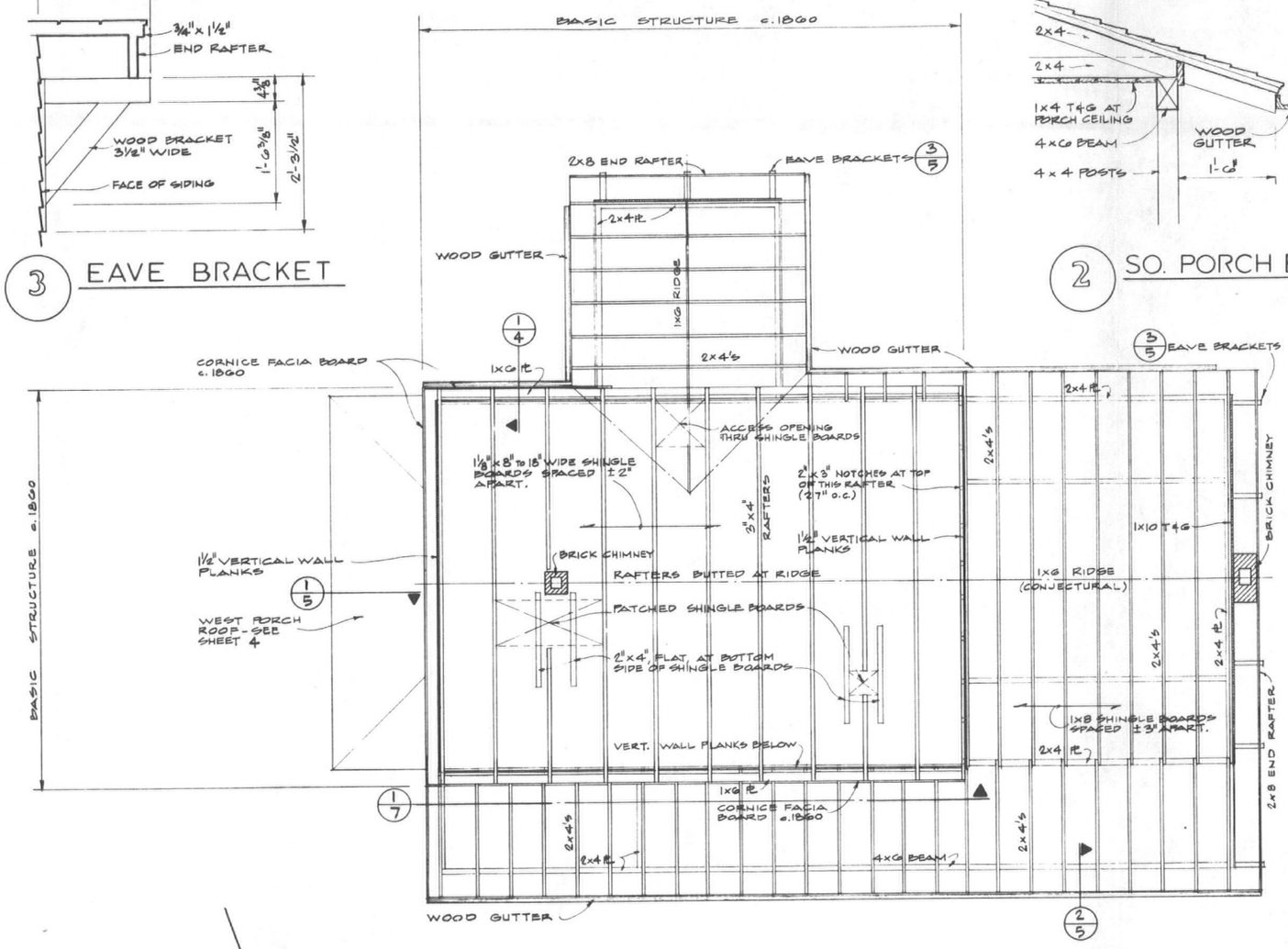
GPO 1974-678-710

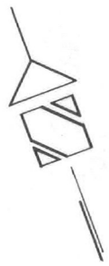


3 EAVE BRACKET



2 SO. PORCH EAVE





ROOF FRAMING PLAN

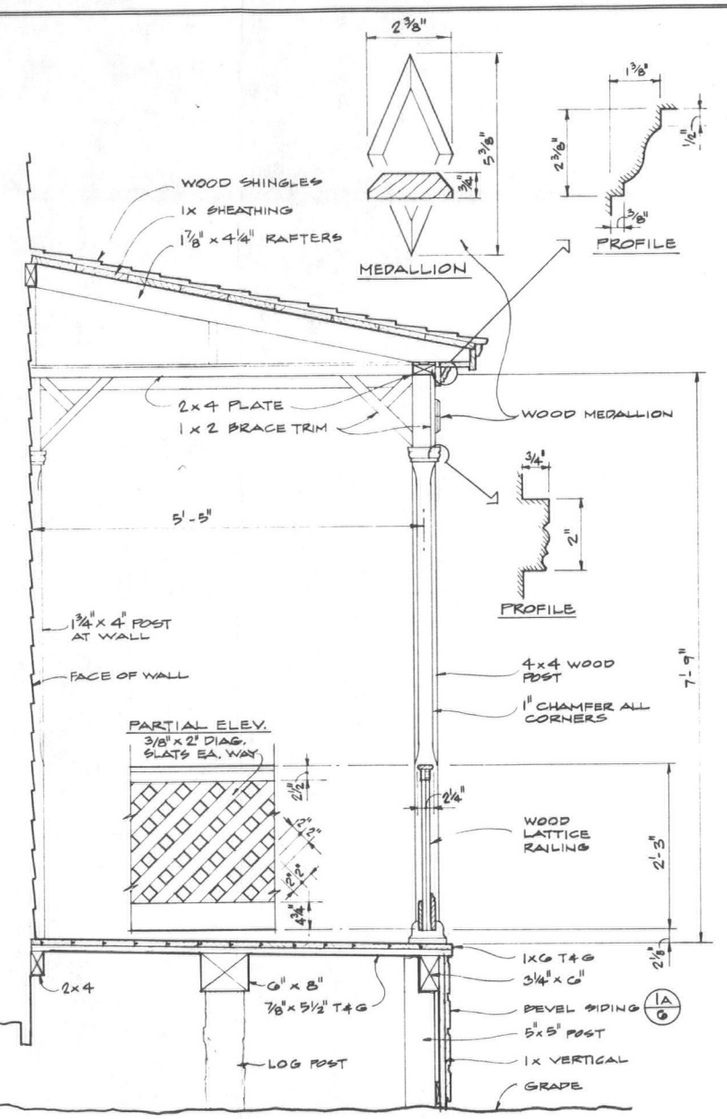
McRAE HOUSE / OFFICERS' QTRS. HS-11

AMERICAN CAMP

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS



I WEST PORCH

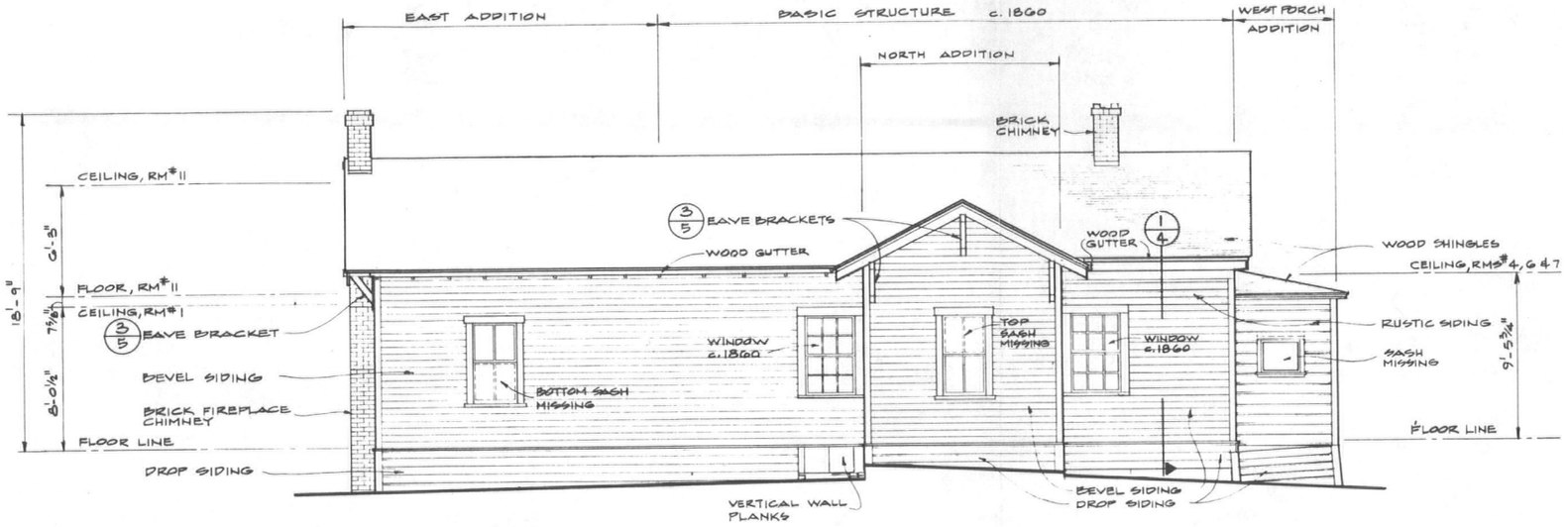
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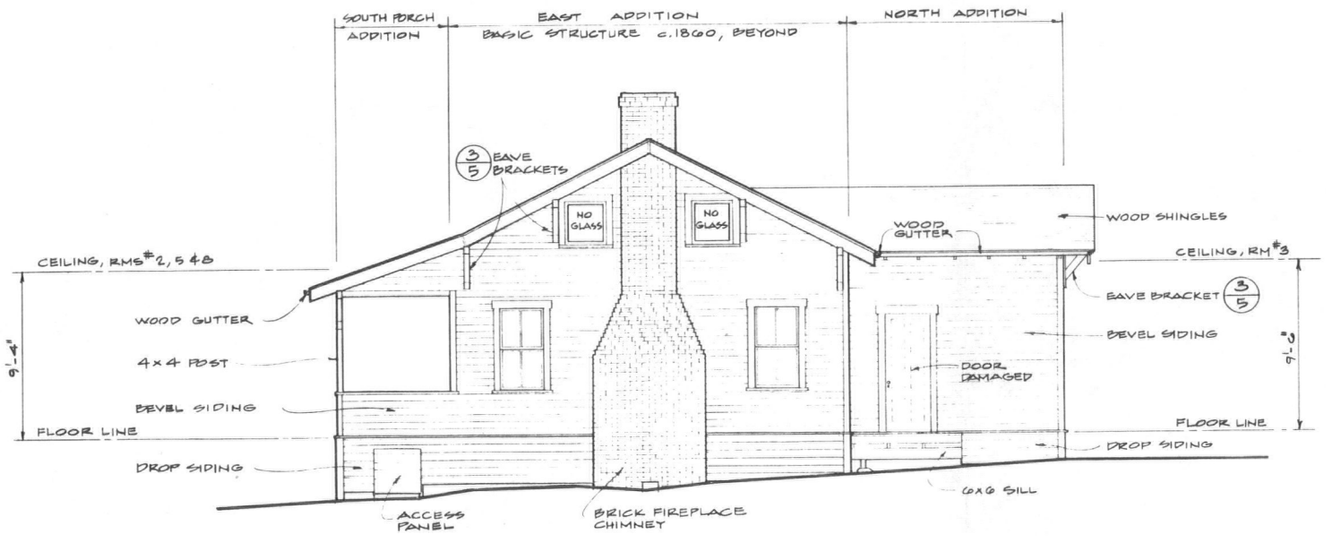
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CHECKED	OF 16
JULY 1975 DATE	

GPO 1974-678-710



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

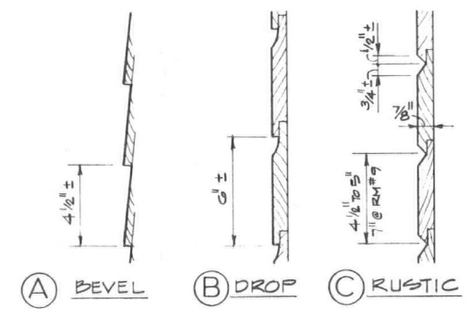
McRAE HOUSE / OFFICERS' QTRS. HS-11

AMERICAN CAMP

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS



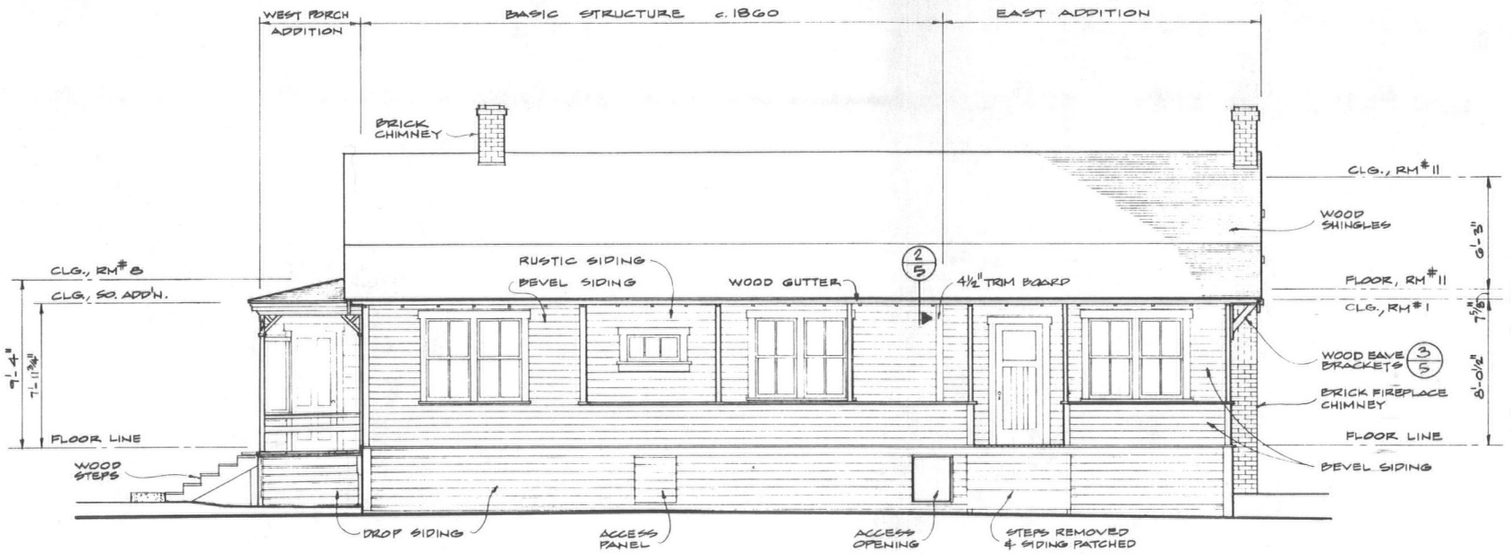
II SIDING

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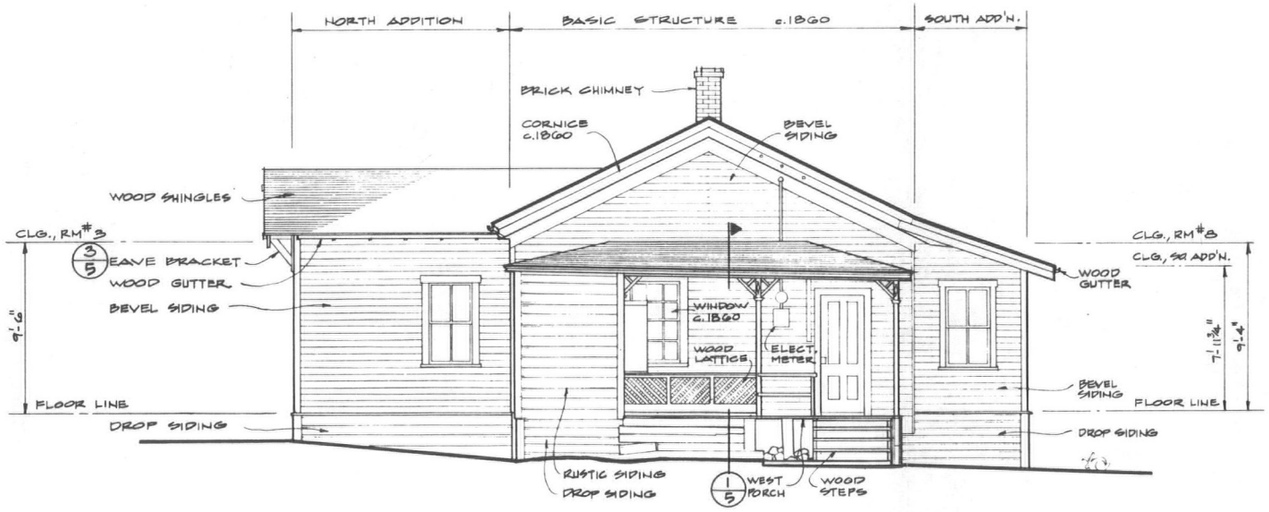
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JULY 1975 DATE	OF 16

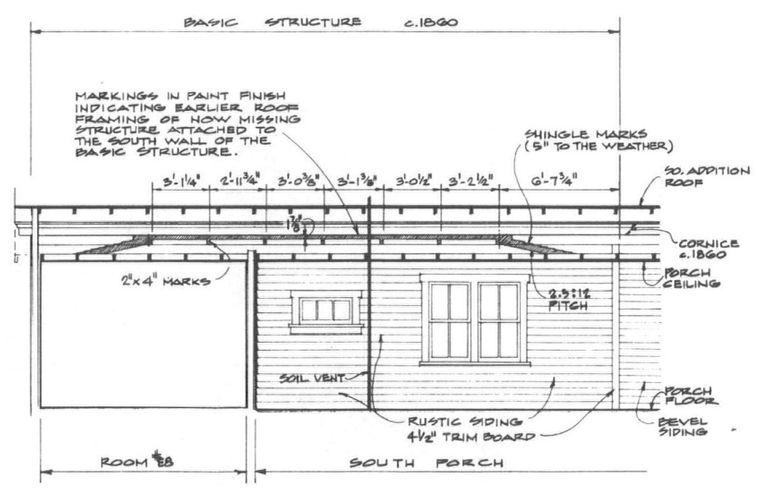
GPO-1974-678-710



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



1 PARTIAL SOUTH ELEV.

McRAE HOUSE / OFFICERS' QTRS. HS-11

AMERICAN CAMP

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0

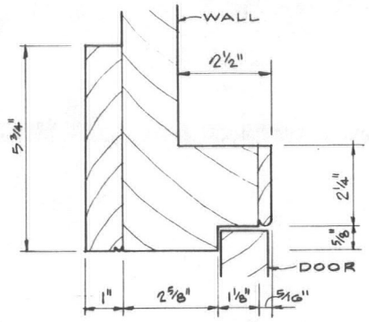
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

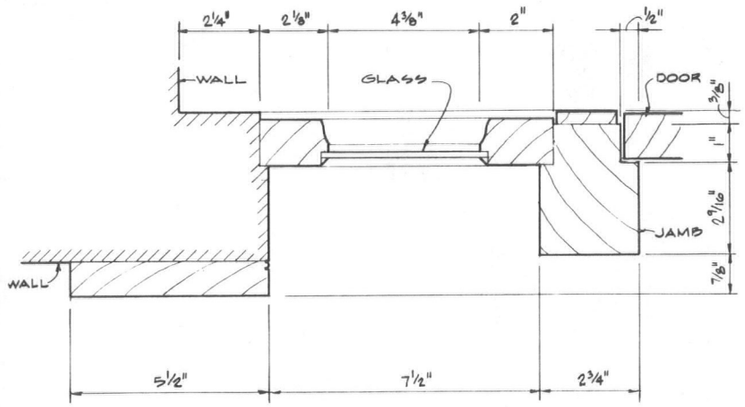
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DRAWN LaFLEUR	
CHECKED	OF 16
JULY 1975 DATE	

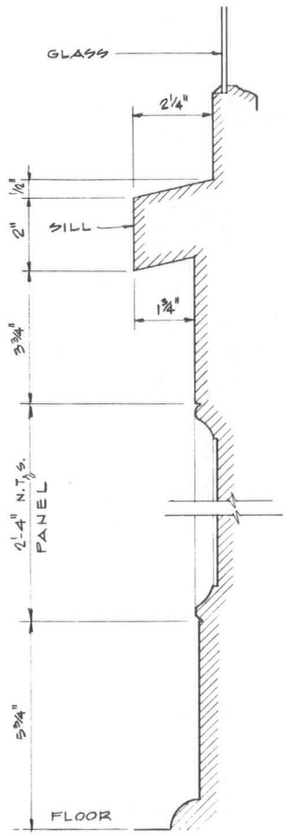
GPO-1974-678-710



IIA DOOR HEAD

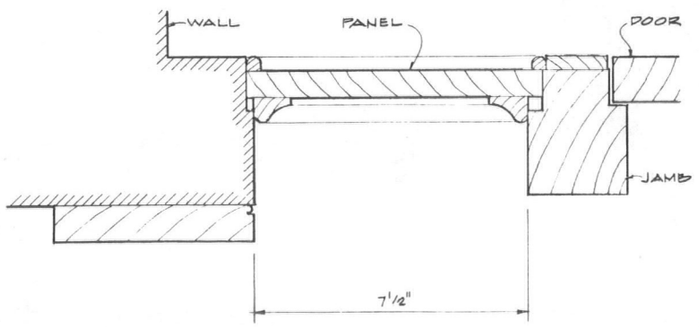


IIB DOOR JAMB

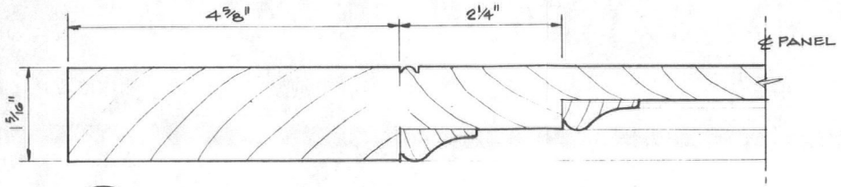


IID SECTION

DRAWN AT ONE HALF FULL SIZE
0 2 4 6 INCHES

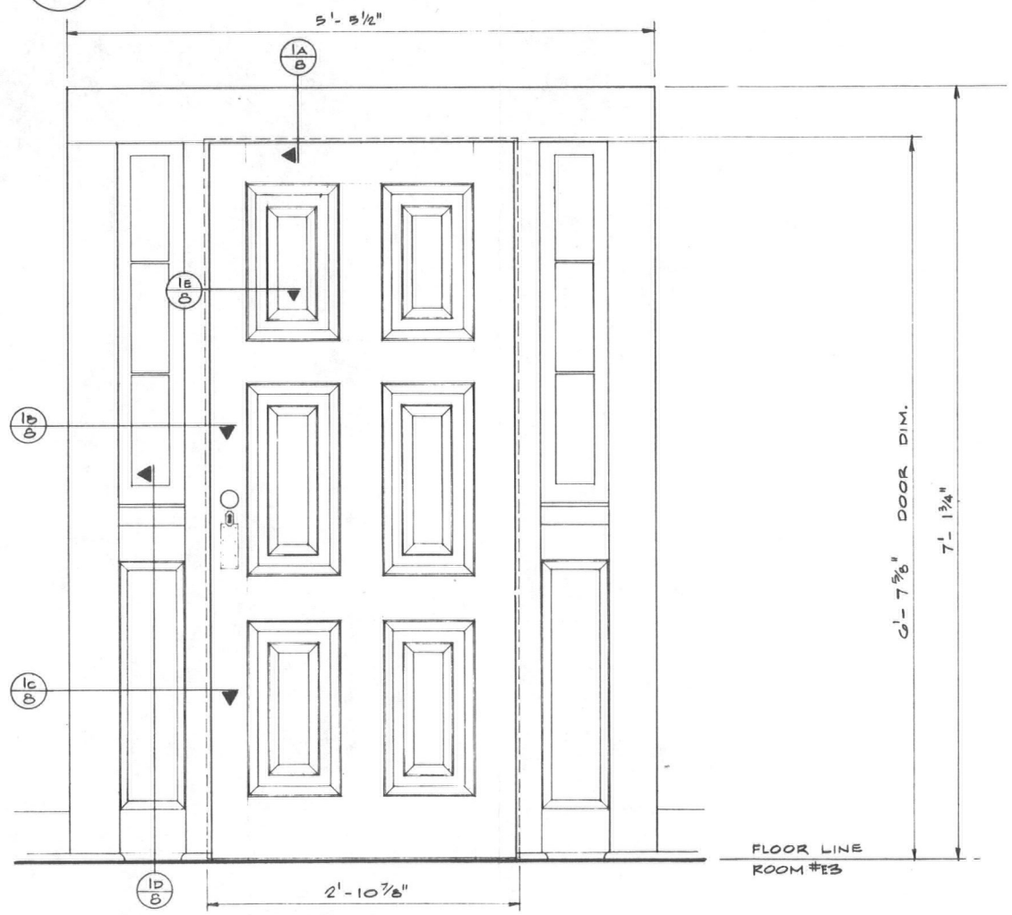


IIC DOOR JAMB



IIE DOOR PANEL

DRAWN AT FULL SIZE 0 1" 2" 3"



I MAIN DOOR EXTERIOR ELEVATION

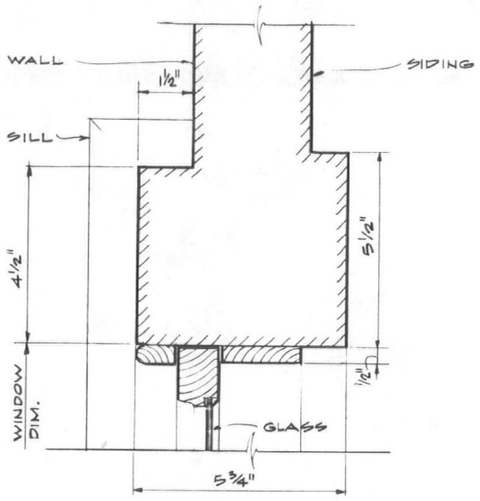
DRAWN AT 1½" = 1'-0"
0 1" 2" 3"

McRAE HOUSE/OFFICER'S QTRS., HS-11

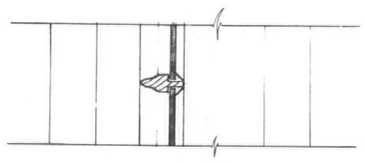
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	438
DESIGNED BECKER	27000
DRAWN LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 8
CHECKED	OF 16
JULY 1975 DATE	

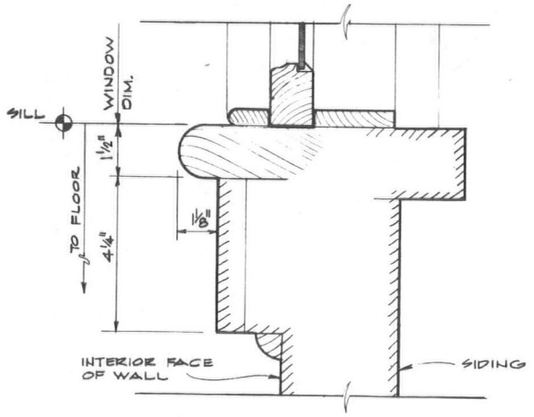
GPO-1974-678-710



1A WINDOW JAMB



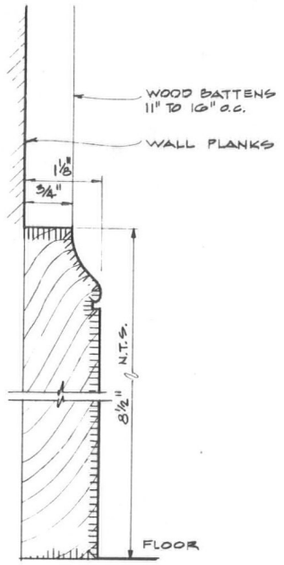
1B MUNTIN



1C WINDOW SILL

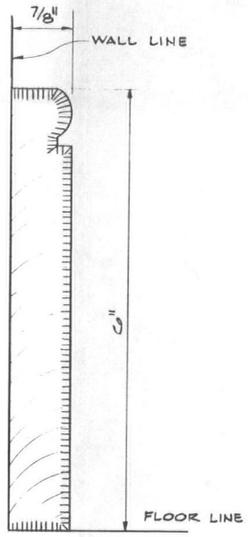
DRAWN AT ONE-HALF FULL SIZE

0 2" 4" 6" 8"



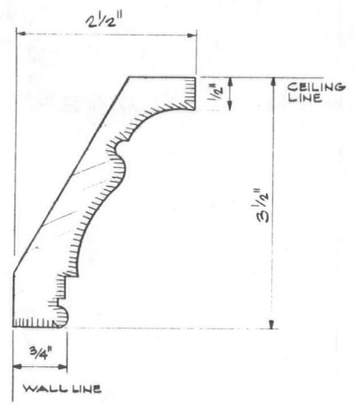
3 BASE-RM#E4

DRAWN AT FULL SIZE



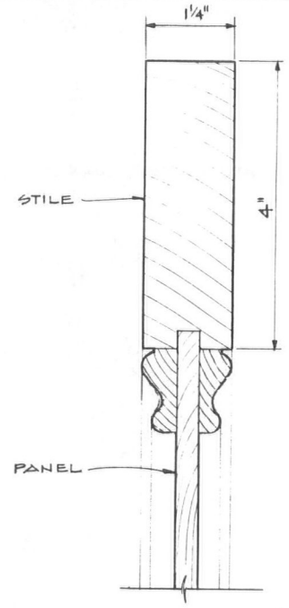
4 BASE-RM#E2&E6

DRAWN AT FULL SIZE



6 CORNICE MOLD-RM#E4

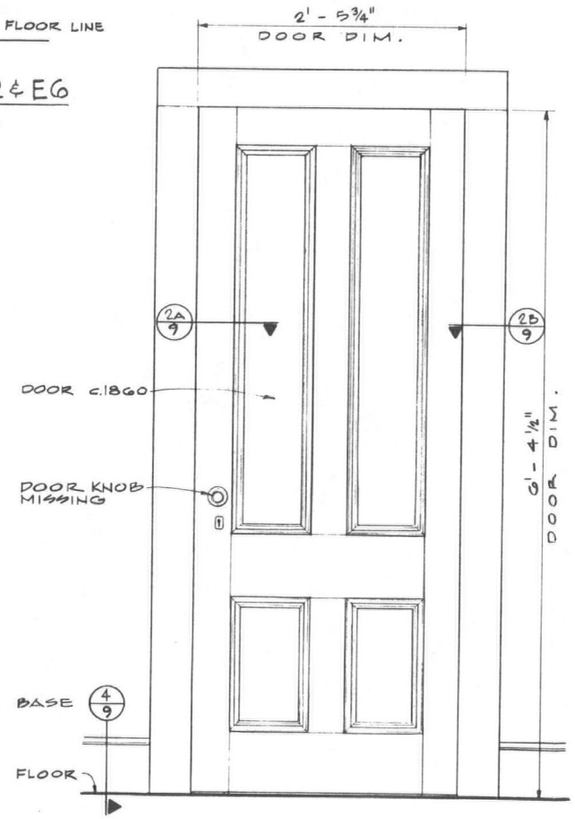
DRAWN AT FULL SIZE



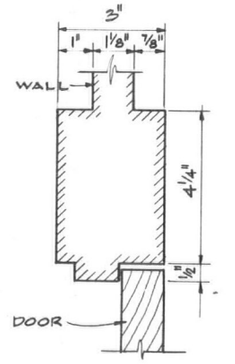
2A DOOR PANEL

DRAWN AT FULL SIZE

0 1" 2" 3"



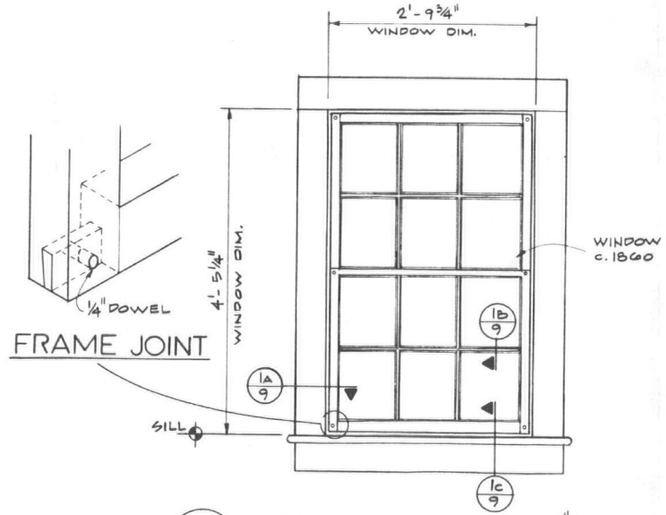
2 INTERIOR DOOR ELEV.-RM#2



2B DOOR JAMB

DRAWN AT ½" = 0'-1"

0 2" 4" 6"



FRAME JOINT

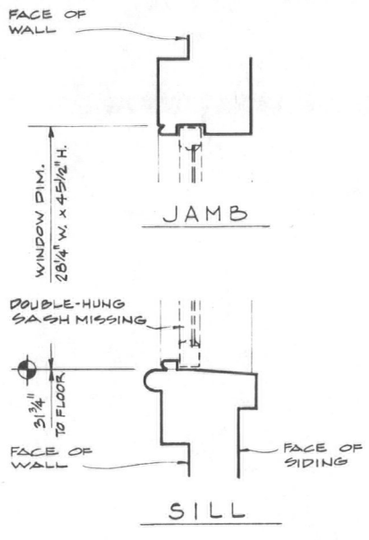
1 WINDOW ELEV.-RM#2&7

DRAWN AT 1" = 1'-0"

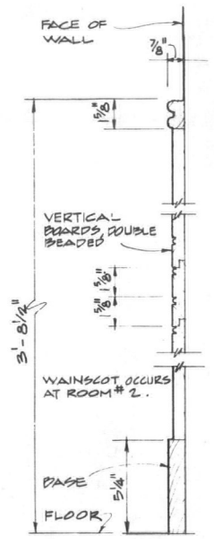
McRAE HOUSE / OFFICER'S QTRS., HS-11 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING / DESIGNED: CAMARENA / DRAWN: LAFLEUR / CHECKED: JULY 1976 / DATE	438 27000
PKG NO. 126	SHEET 9 OF 16

GPO-1974-678-710

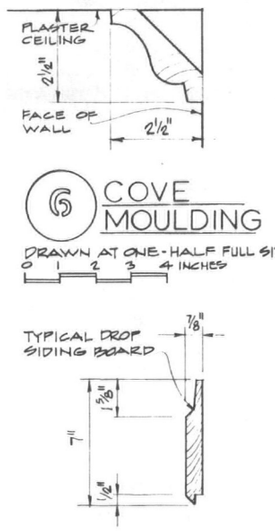


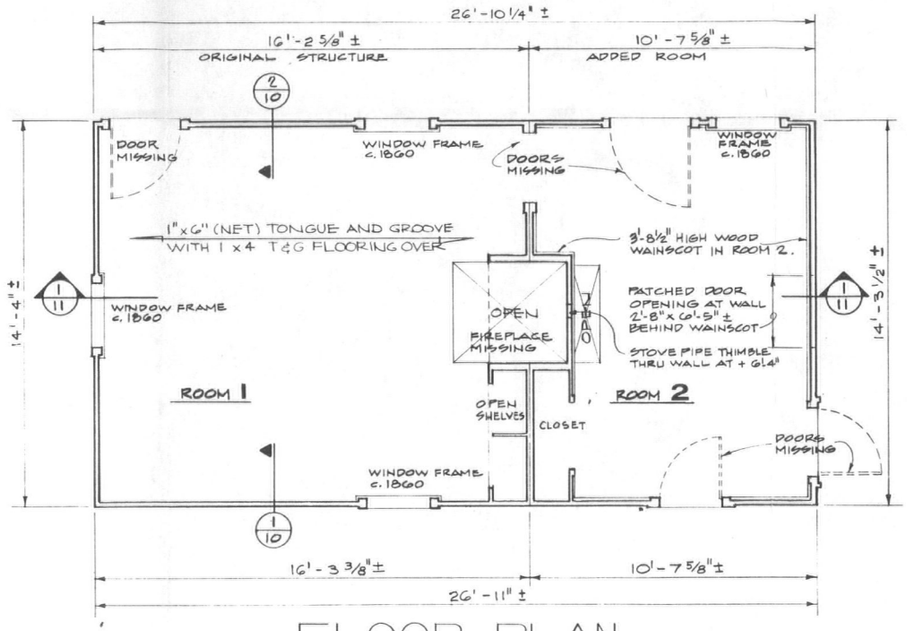
3 WINDOW



4 WAINSCOT

DRAWN AT 3" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 INCHES

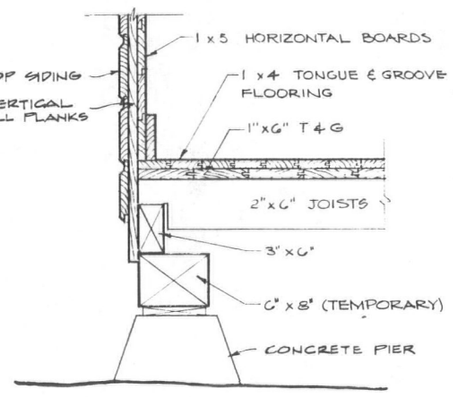




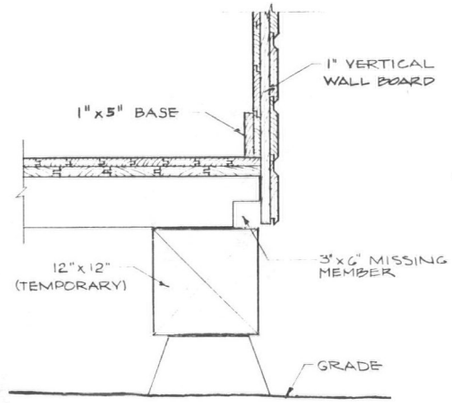
FLOOR PLAN



NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE IS SITTING ON TEMPORARY BLOCKS APPROXIMATELY 297 FEET WEST OF THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS, HS-11 (McRAE HOUSE). IT WAS MOVED TO AMERICAN CAMP FROM THE KWAN LAMAH AREA OF THE ISLAND IN OCT. 1974. ITS PRESENT LOCATION AND ORIENTATION ARE THOUGHT NOT TO BE CORRECT. SEE SHEET NO.1 FOR PROPOSED LOCATION.

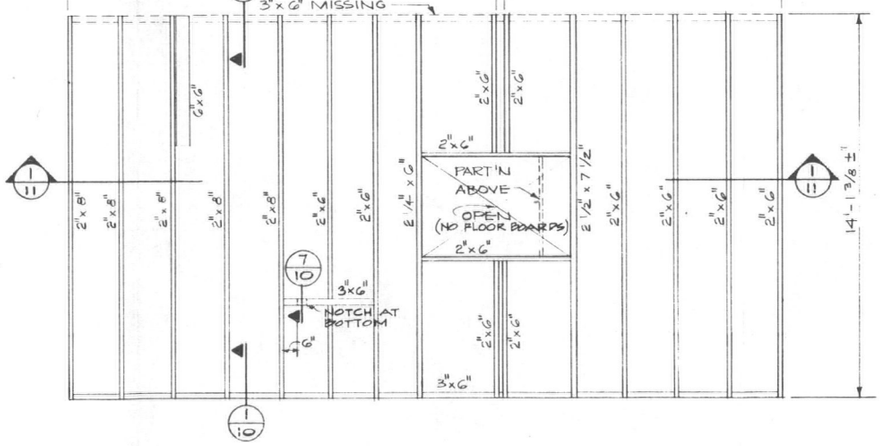


1 SILL



2 SILL

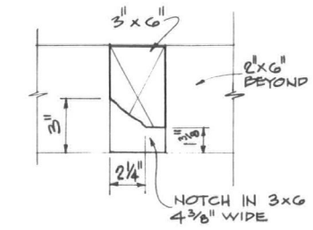
DRAWN AT 1½" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 3 FEET
0 1 METER



FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

WARBASS HOUSE/LAUNDRESS' QTRS. HS-6
AMERICAN CAMP

DRAWN AT 3/8" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 FEET
0 1 2 3 METERS

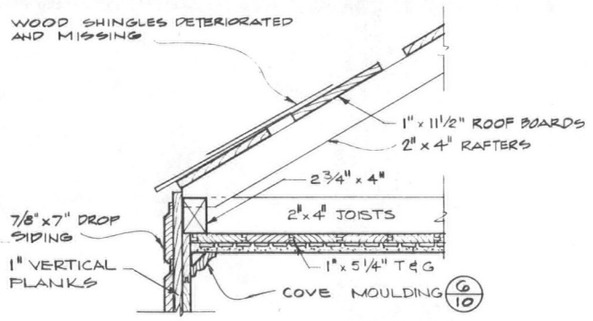


7 NOTCH

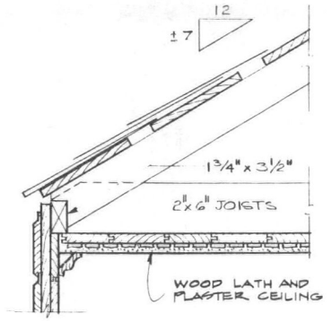
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	438
	27000
DESIGNED LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 10
DRAWN LAFLEUR	
CHECKED	OF 16
DATE JULY 1975	

GPO 1974-678-710

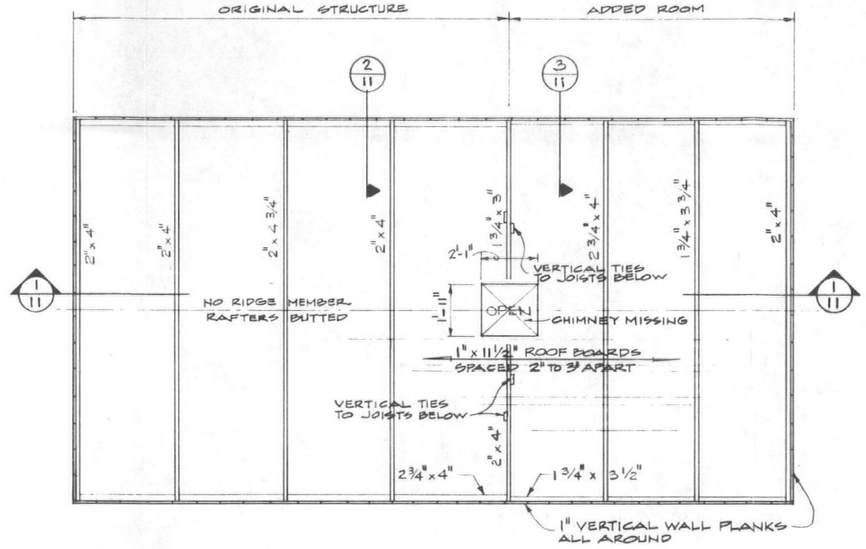


2 EAVE

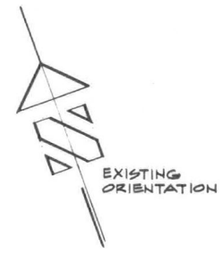


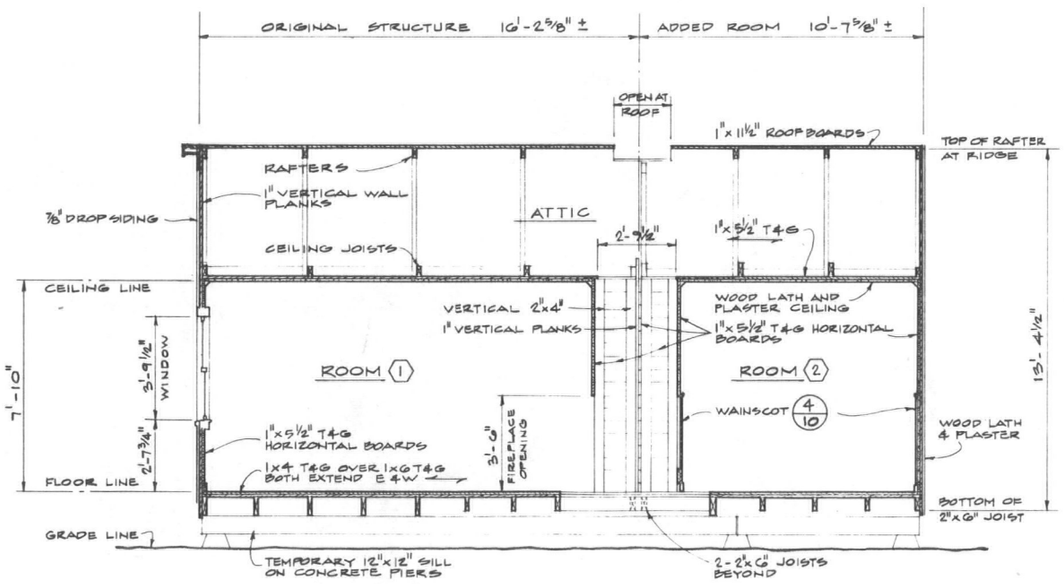
3 EAVE

DRAWN AT 1½" = 1'-0"
0 1' 2' 3'

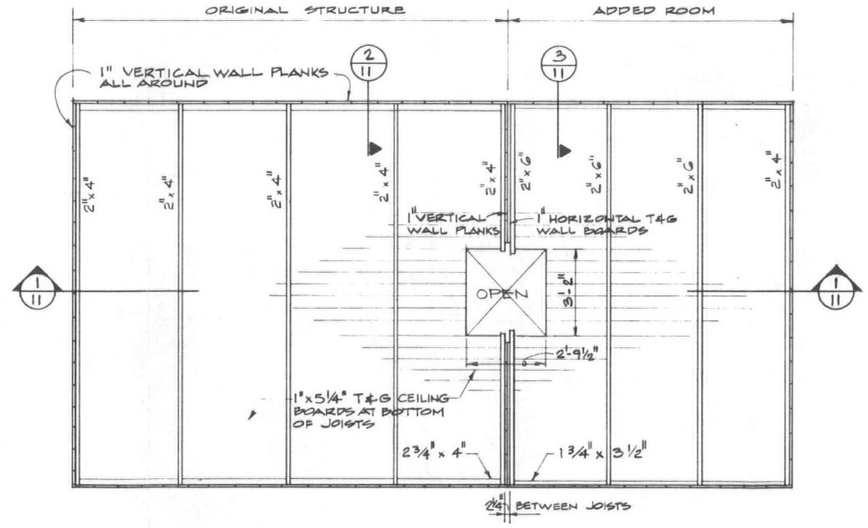


ROOF FRAMING PLAN





II BUILDING SECTION



CEILING FRAMING PLAN

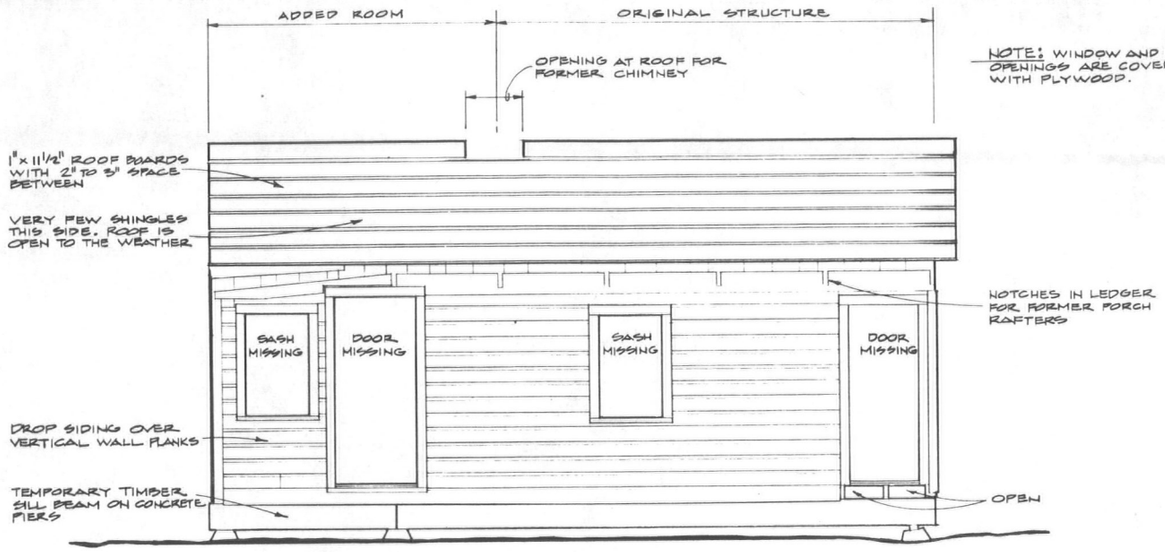
WARBASS HOUSE / LAUNDRESS' QTRS. HS-6
AMERICAN CAMP

DRAWN AT 3/8" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 FEET
0 1 2 3 METERS

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

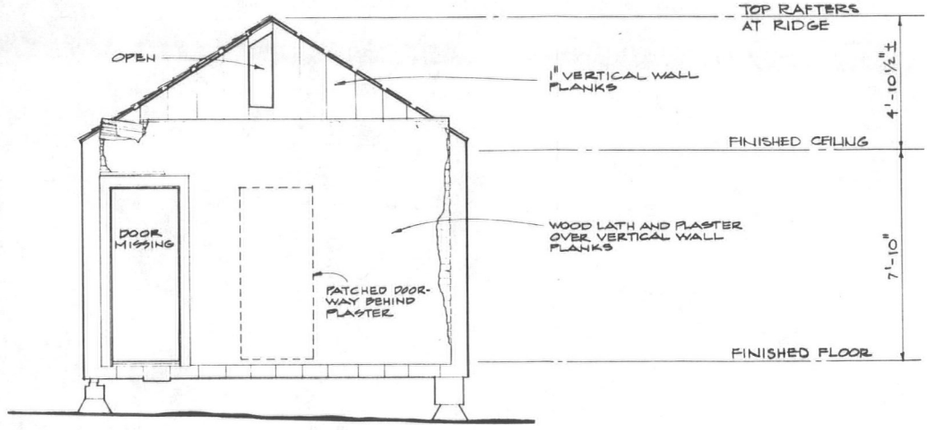
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	438
DESIGNED CASPER LAFLEUR	27000
DRAWN LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 11
CHECKED	OF 16
JULY 1975 DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710



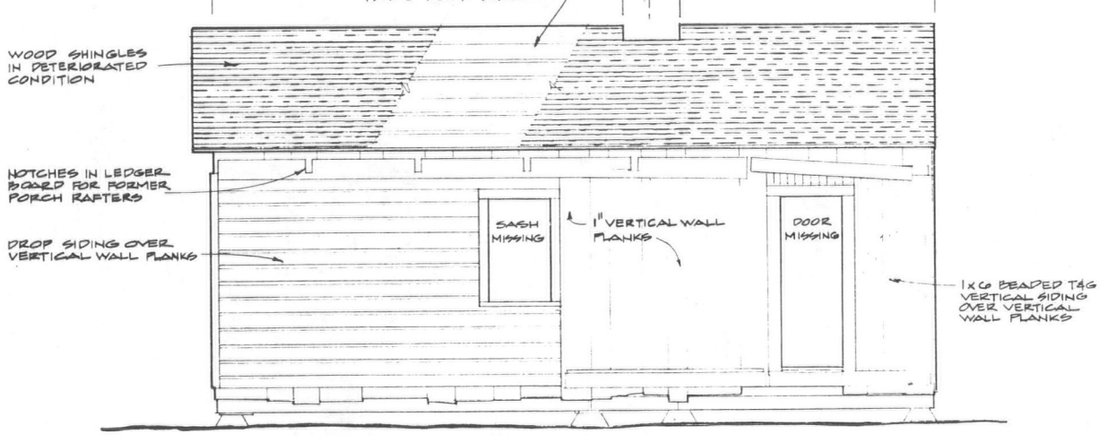
NOTE: WINDOW AND DOOR OPENINGS ARE COVERED WITH PLYWOOD.

NORTH ELEVATION

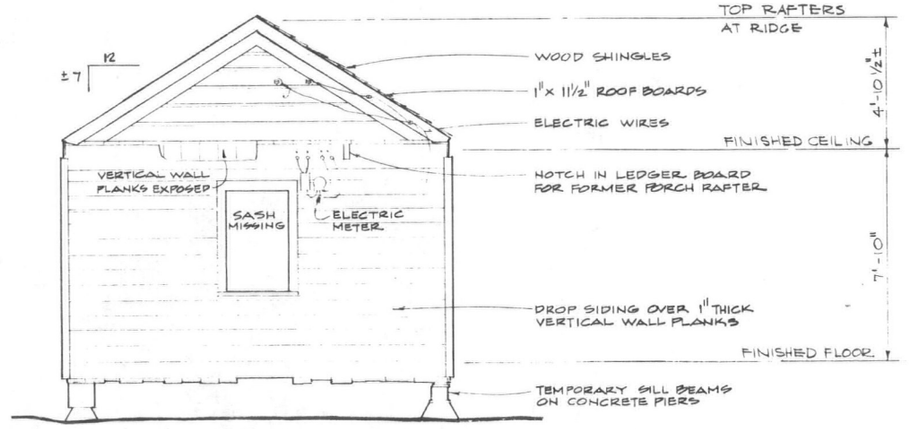


EAST ELEVATION

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE IS SITTING ON TEMPORARY SILL BEAMS. IT IS NOT ON THE ORIGINAL SITE NOR DOES IT HAVE ITS ORIGINAL ORIENTATION. ORIENTATION SHOWN IS TEMPORARY.



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

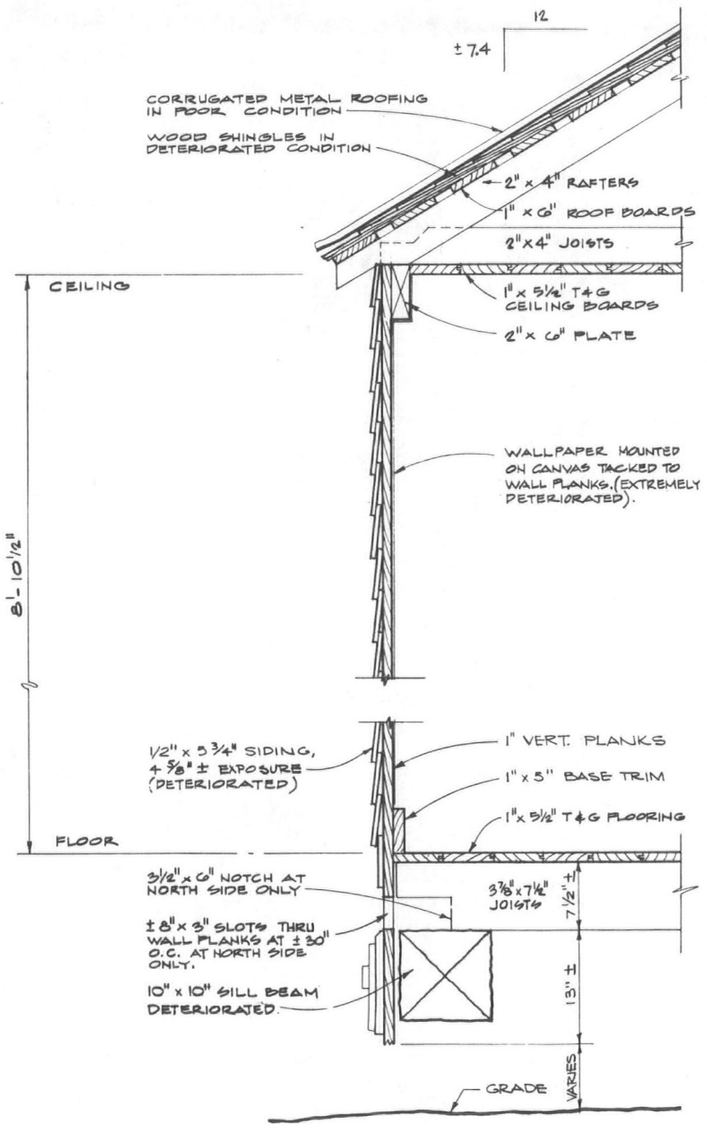
0 1 2 3 METERS

WARBASS HOUSE / LAUNDRESS' QTRS. HS-6
AMERICAN CAMP

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	438
DESIGNED	27000
R.L. CARPER	PKG NO. 128
DRAWN	SHEET 12
LAFLEUR	OF 16
CHECKED	
JULY 1975	
DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710

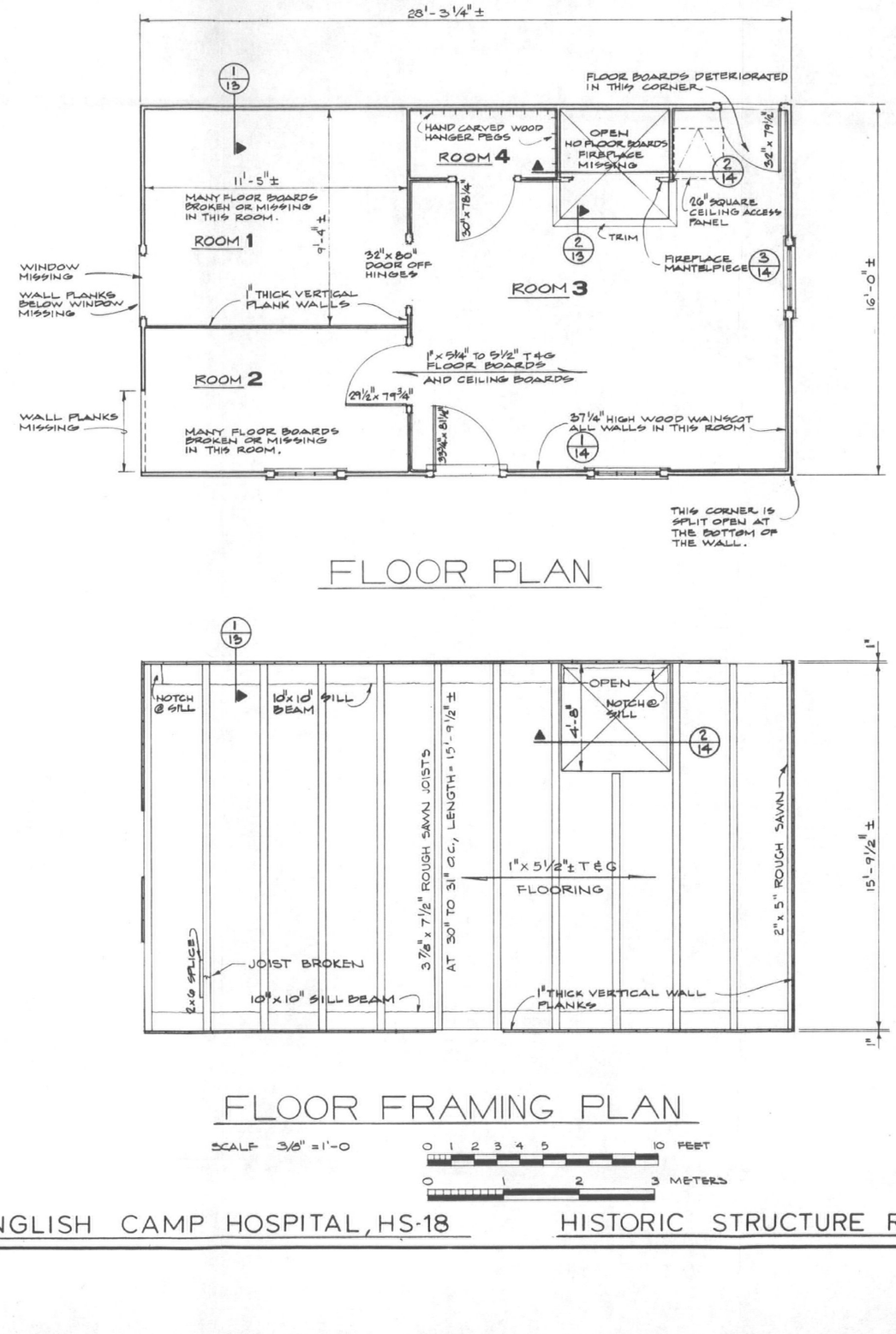


I WALL SECTION

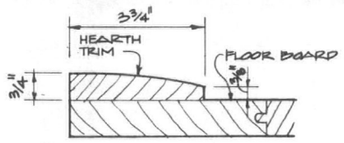
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 FEET

0 1 METER



FLOOR PLAN



2 TRIM

DRAWN AT ½ FULL SIZE



FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

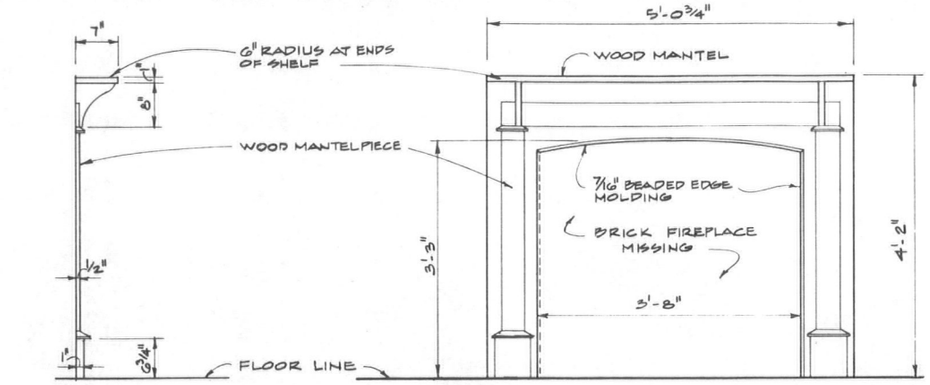
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS

ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL, HS-18 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

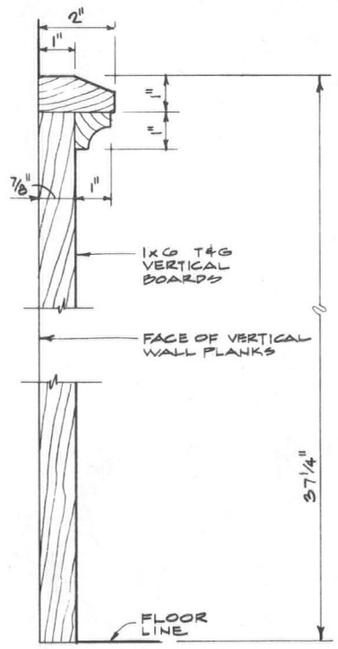
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	438 27000
DESIGNED CARPER LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 126 — SHEET 13
DRAWN LAFLEUR	
CHECKED	
JULY 1975 DATE	OF 16



3 FIREPLACE MANTELPIECE

DRAWN AT 1" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 FEET

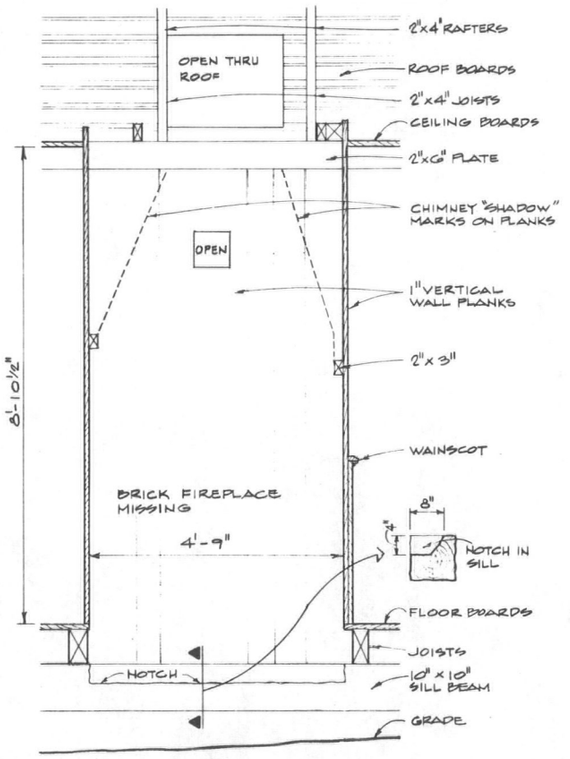


WAINSCOT OCCURS ONLY AT ROOM NO. 3 - ALL WALLS.

1 WAINSCOT

DRAWN AT 1/2 FULL SIZE

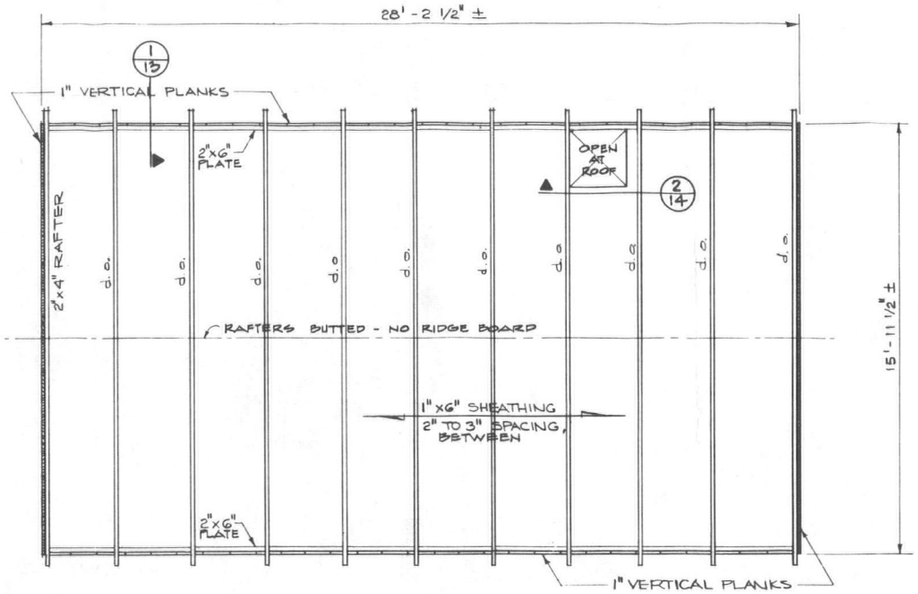
0 1 2 3 4 5 INCHES



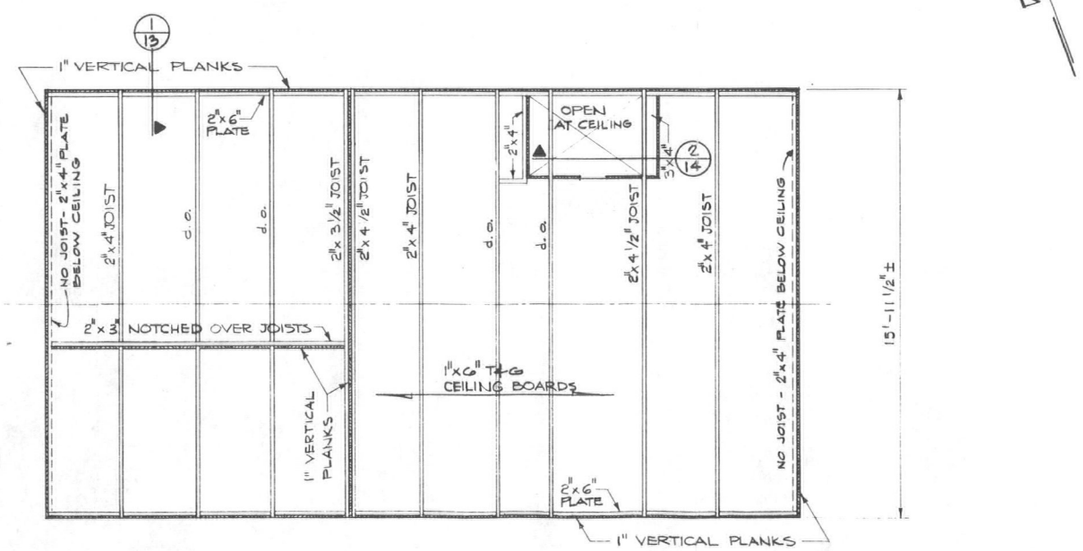
2 SECTION

DRAWN AT 3/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET



ROOF FRAMING PLAN



CEILING FRAMING PLAN

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

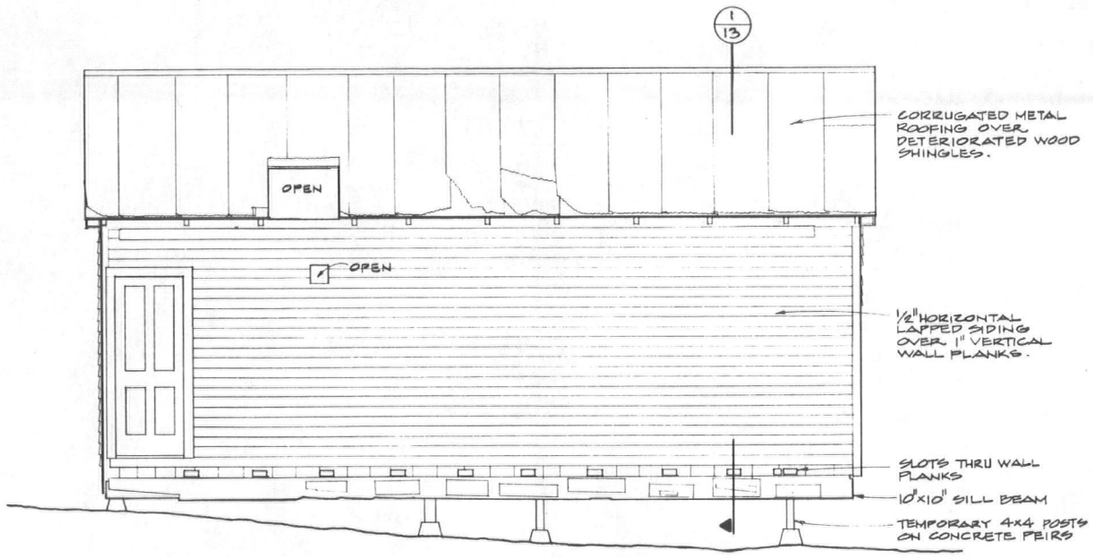
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS

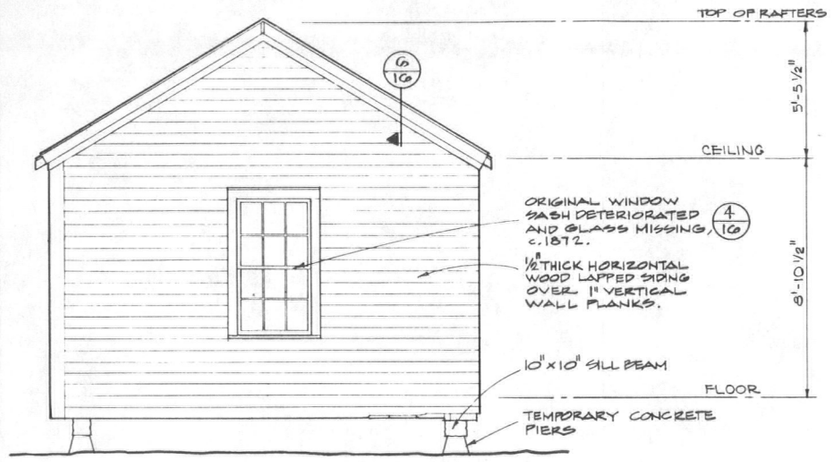
ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL — HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	438 27000
DESIGNED CARPER LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 — SHEET 14
DRAWN LAFLEUR	—
CHECKED	— OF 16
JULY 1975 DATE	

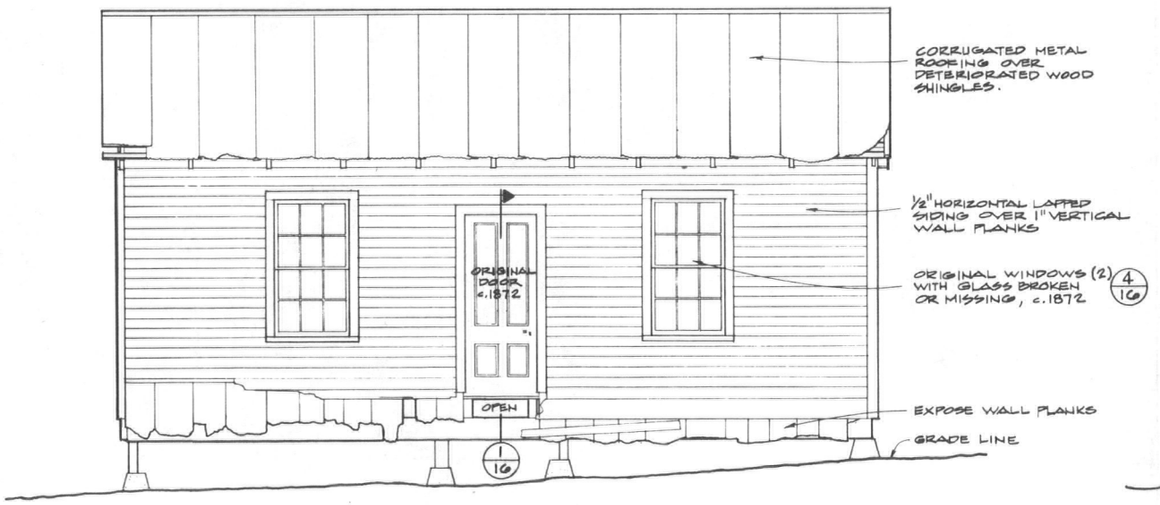
GPO-1974-678-710



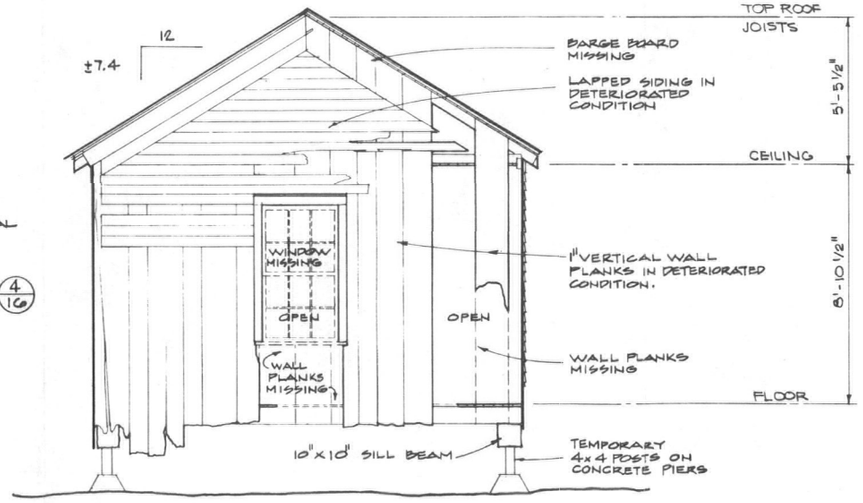
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

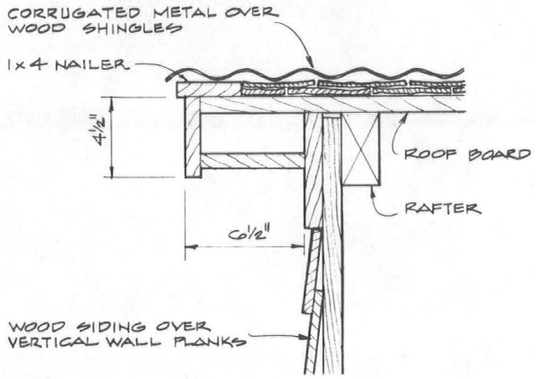
0 1 2 3 METERS

ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL, HS-18

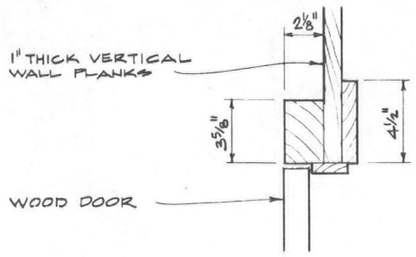
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING DESIGNED	438 27000
R.L. CARPER DRAWN	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 15
LAFLEUR CHECKED	OF 16
JULY 1975 DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710



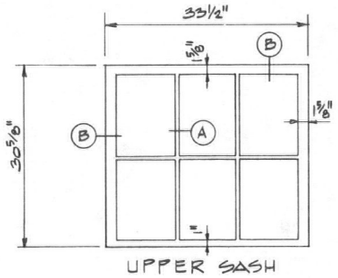
6 RAKE AT EAST

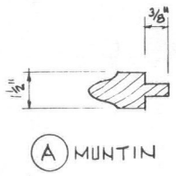


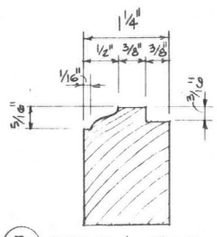
DRAWN AT 3" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 INCHES

5 INTERIOR DOOR JAMB

DRAWN AT 1½" = 1'-0"

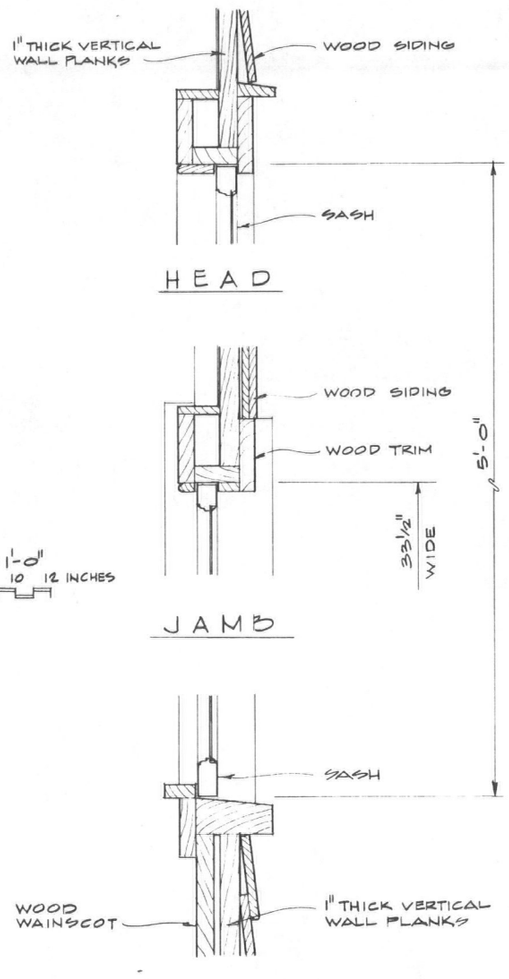




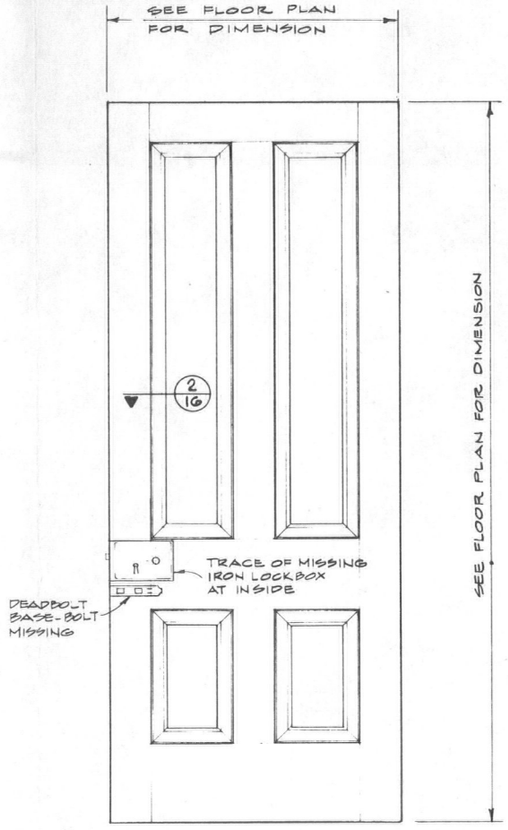


WINDOW

DRAWN AT 1" = 1'-0" DRAWN AT FULL SIZE



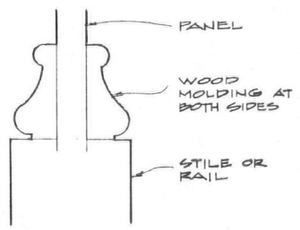
4 WINDOW DET.



3 SOUTH EXT. DOOR

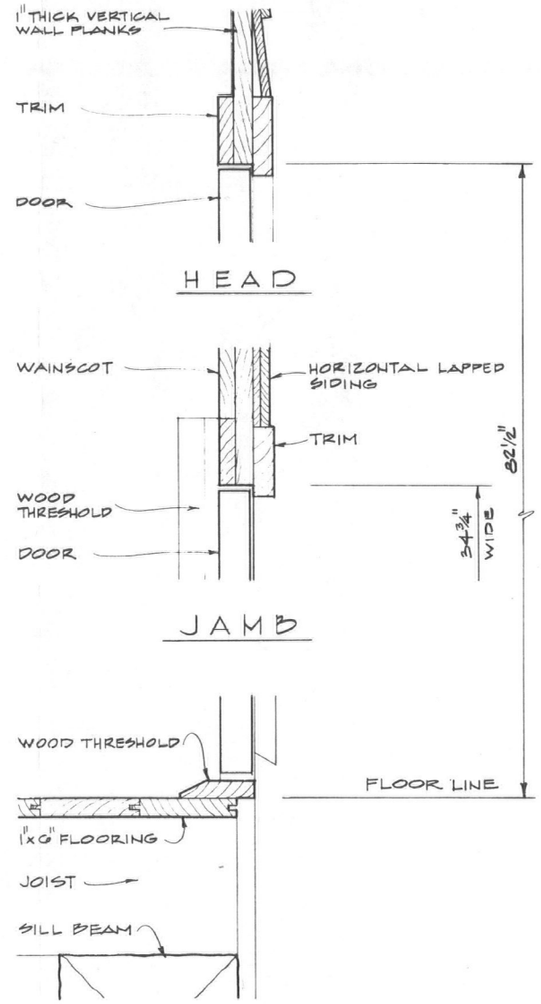
DOORS @ ROOMS 1, 2 & 4 SIMILAR

DRAWN AT 1½" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 3 FEET



2 DOOR PANEL TRIM

DRAWN AT FULL SIZE
0 1 2 3 INCHES



1 SOUTH DOOR

DRAWN AT 3" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 INCHES

ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL, HS-18

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

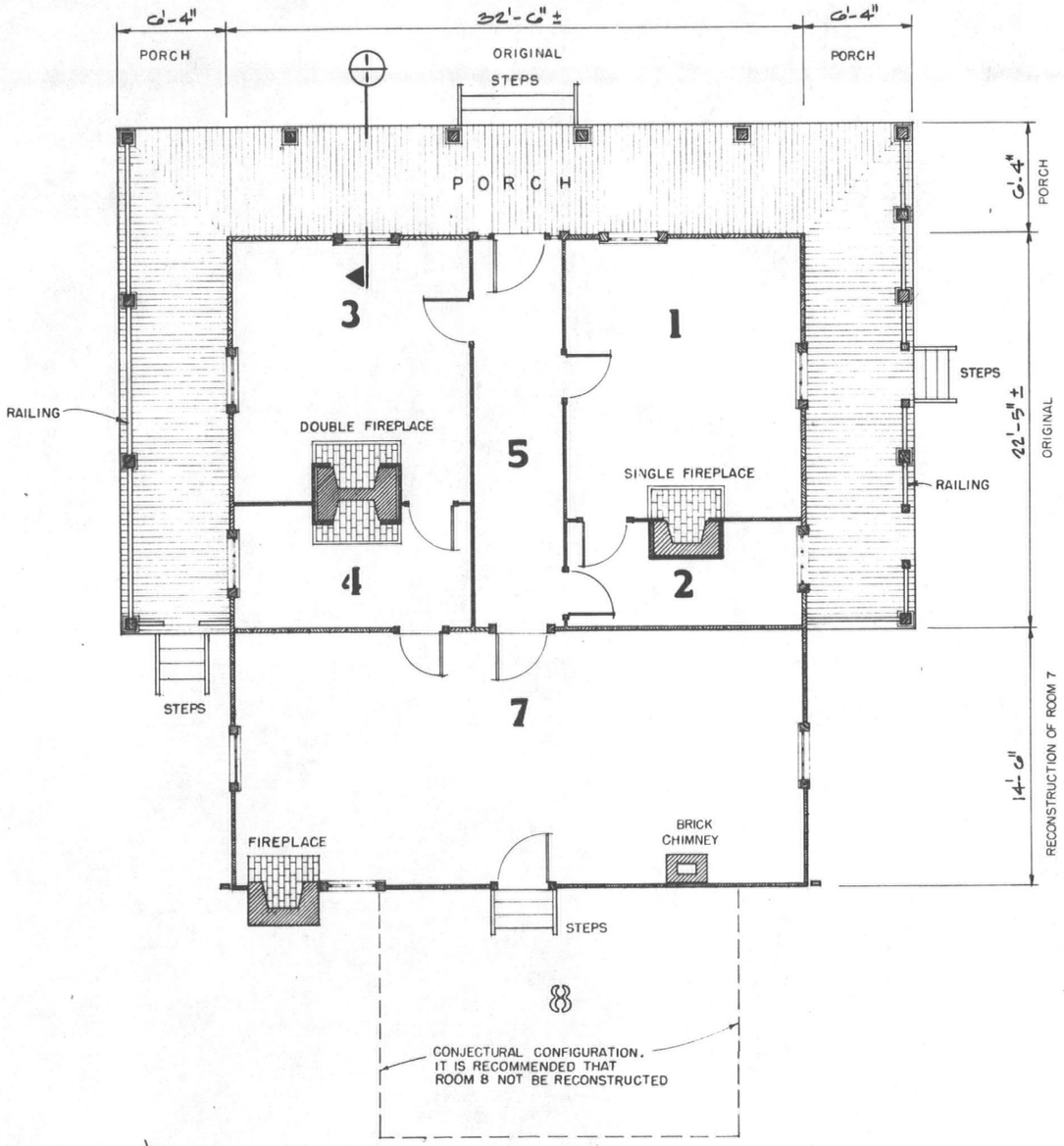
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	438 27000
DESIGNED LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 16
DRAWN LAFLEUR	OF 16
CHECKED	
JULY 1975 DATE	

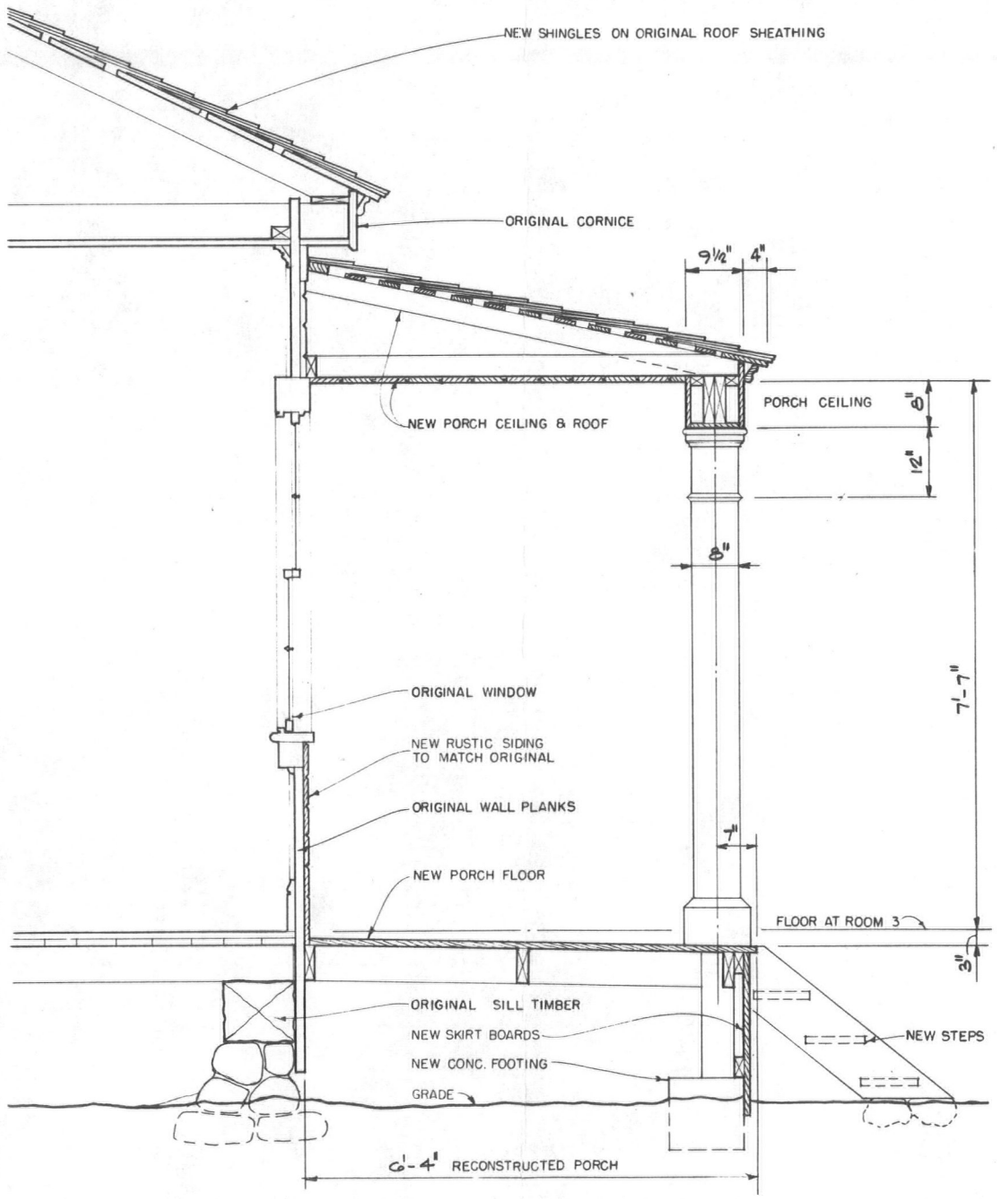
GPO-1974-678-710

RESTORATION DRAWINGS

(438/27001, 6 sheets)

Officers' Quarters, HS-11
Laundress' Quarters, HS-6
English Camp Hospital, HS-18





FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN AT 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 FEET

1 TYPICAL WALL & PORCH SECTION

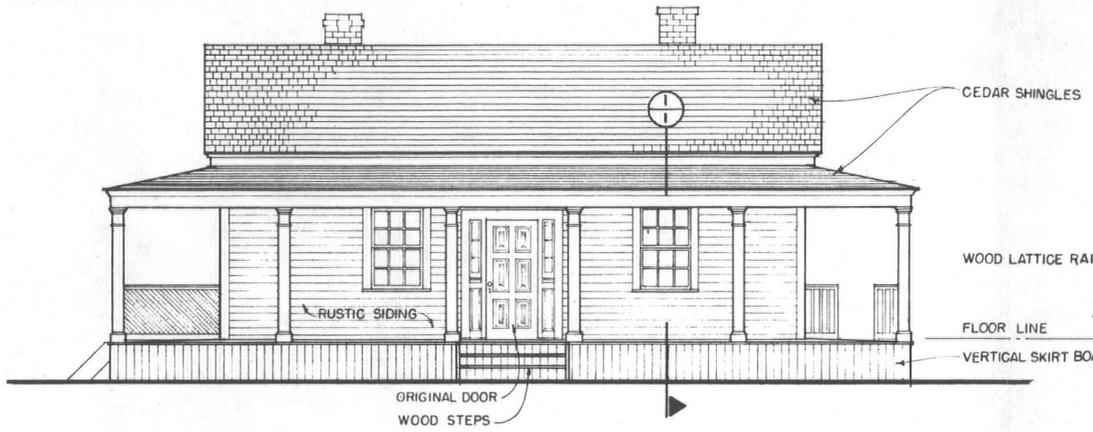
DRAWN AT 1" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 3 4

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, HS-11 • RESTORATION

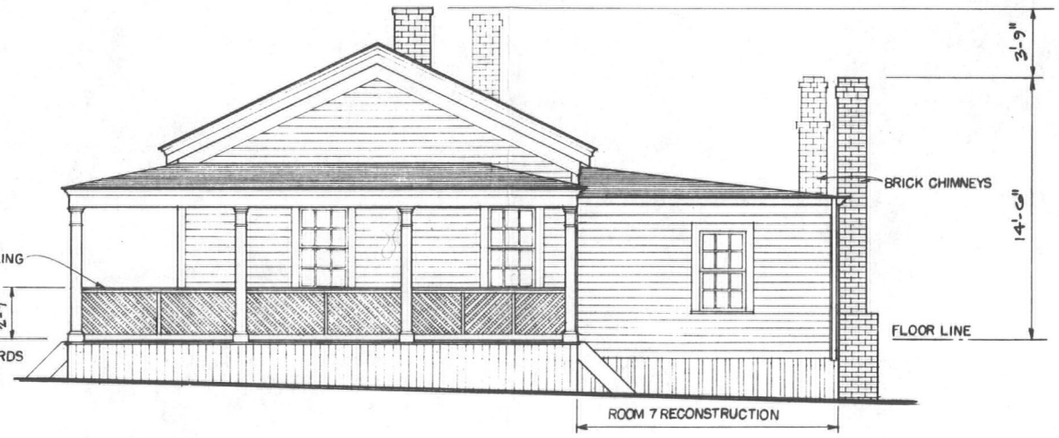
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
LAFLEUR	438
DESIGNED	27001
LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 1
DRAWN	
LAFLEUR	
CHECKED	
SEPT. 1976	OF 6
DATE	

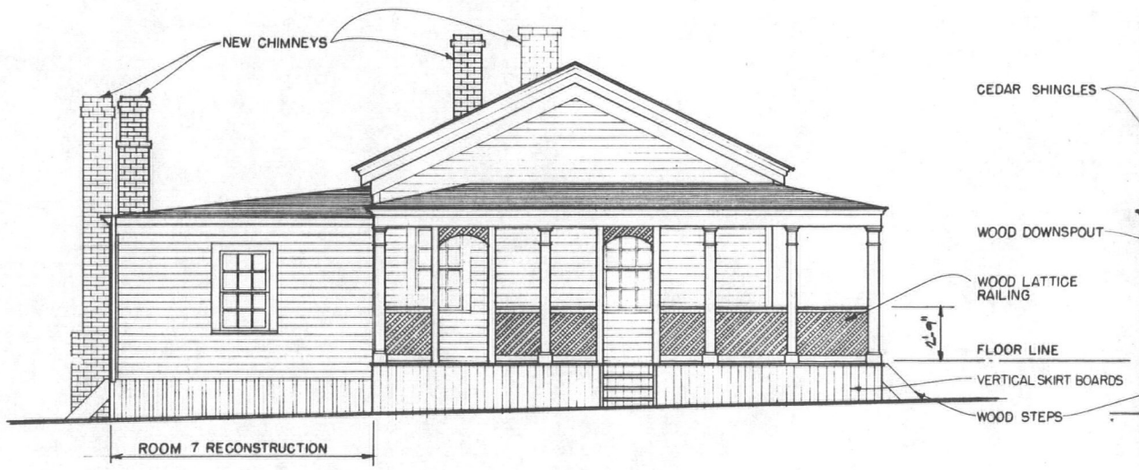
GPO-1974-678-710



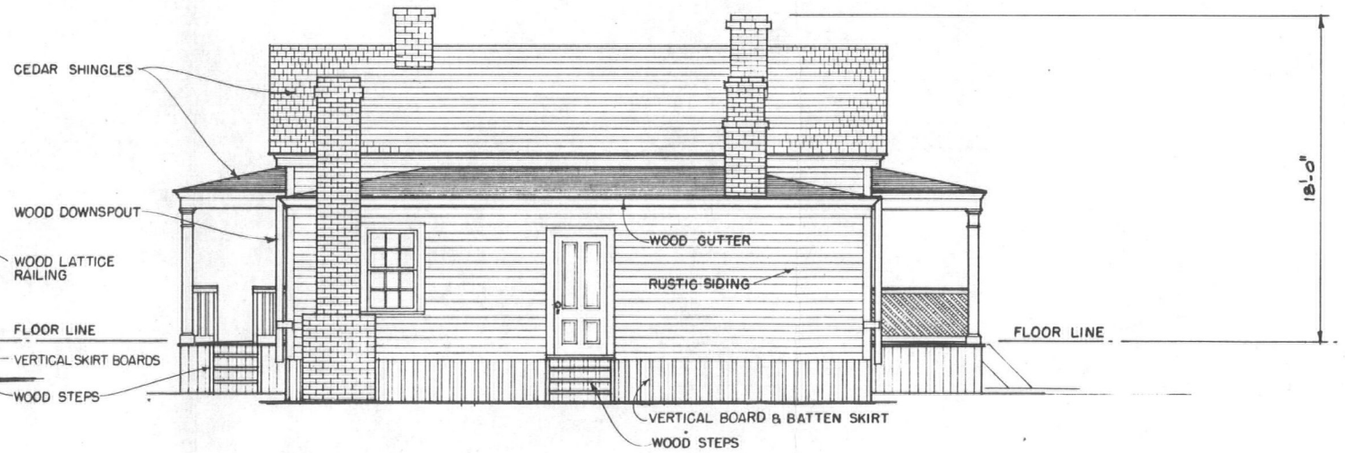
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

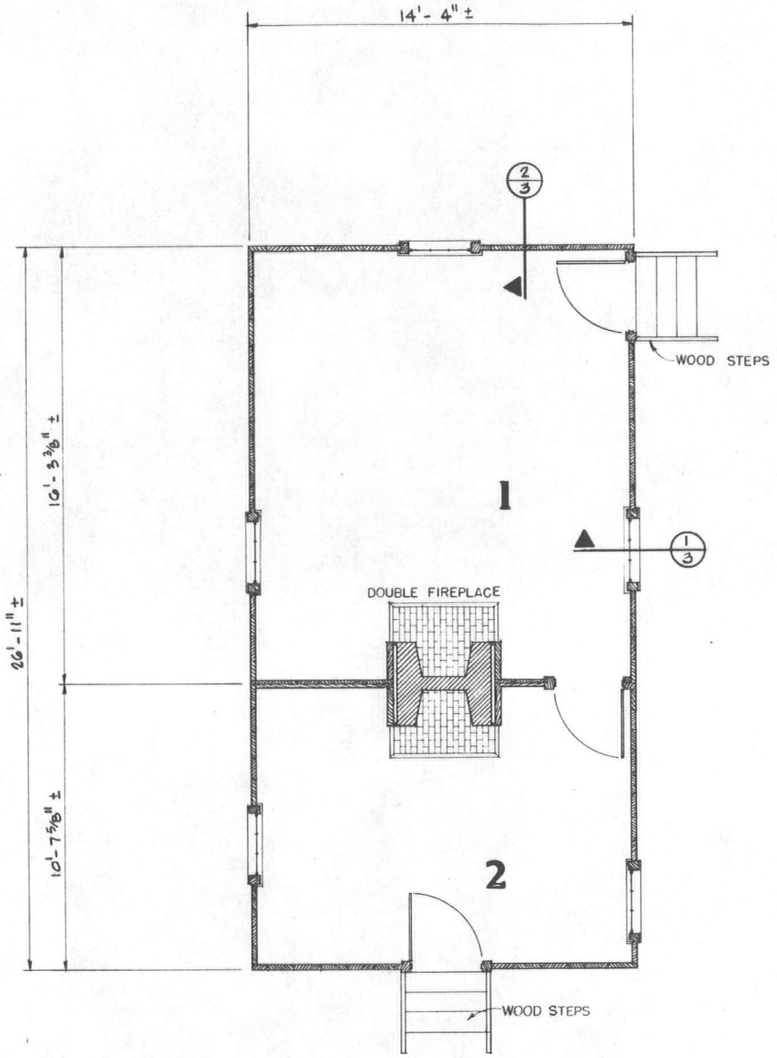
DRAWN AT 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 FEET

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, HS-11 • RESTORATION

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
LAFLEUR	438
DESIGNED LAFLEUR	27001
DRAWN LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 2
CHECKED	OF 6
SEPT. 1976 DATE	

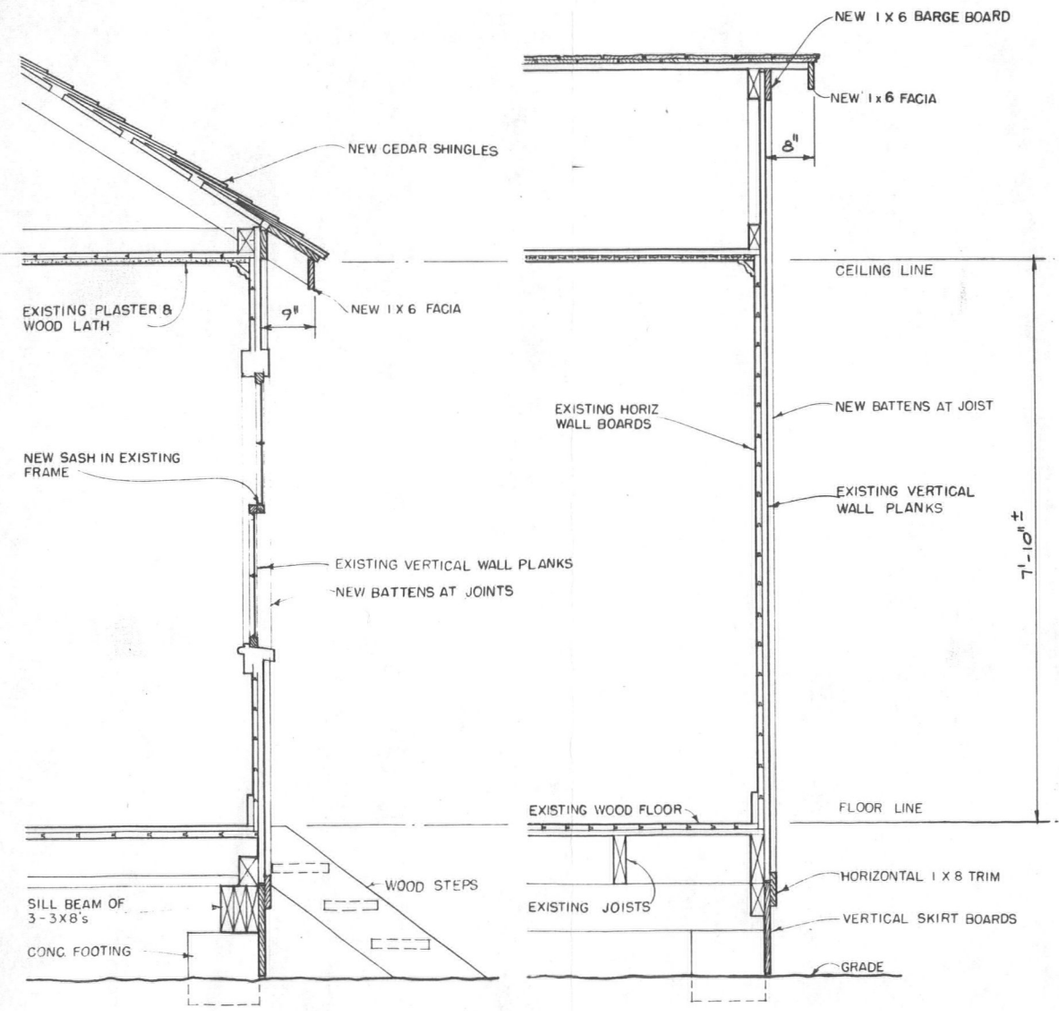
GPO-1974-678-710



FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN AT 3/8" = 1'-0"

0 2 4 6 8 10 FEET



1 SIDE WALL

2 END WALL

DRAWN AT 1"=1'-0"

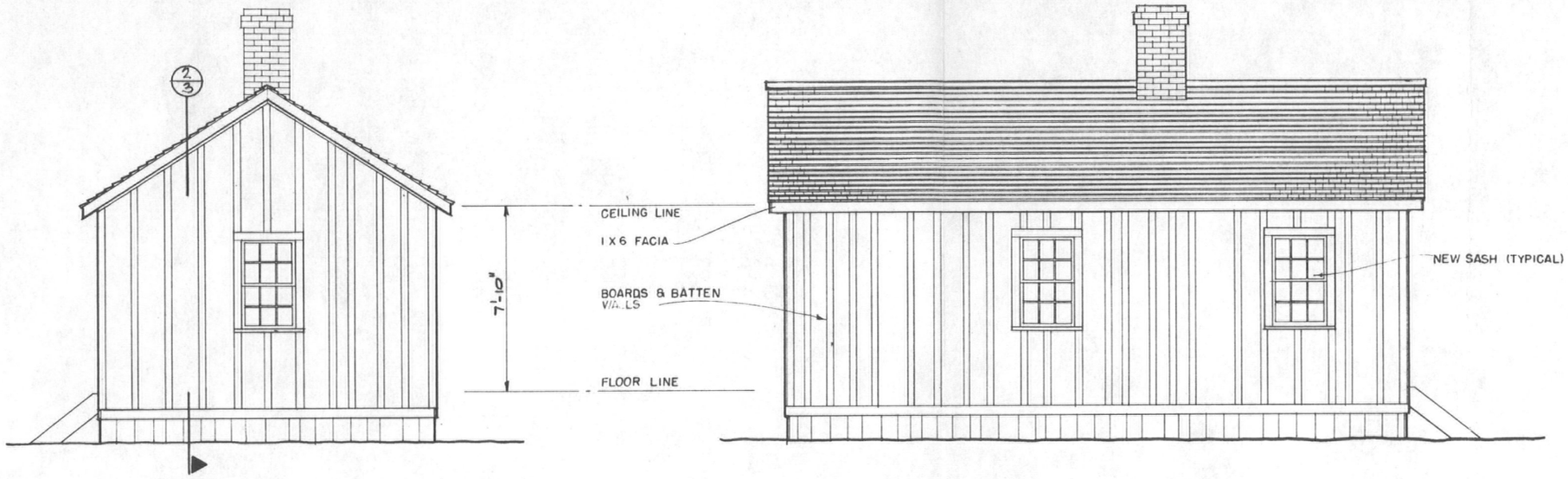
0 1 2 3 4 FEET

LAUNDRESS' QUARTERS, HS-6 • RESTORATION

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

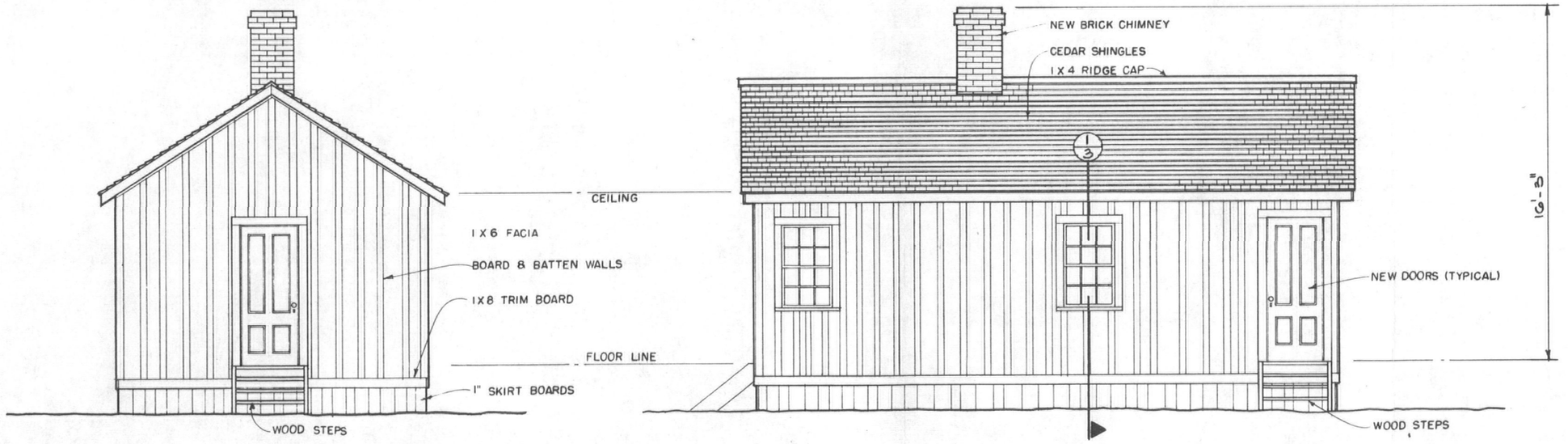
PREPARED LAFLEUR	DRAWING NO. 438 27001
DESIGNED LAFLEUR	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 3
DRAWN LAFLEUR	
CHECKED	OF 6
SEPT. 1976 DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710



NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

DRAWN AT 3/8" = 1'-0"

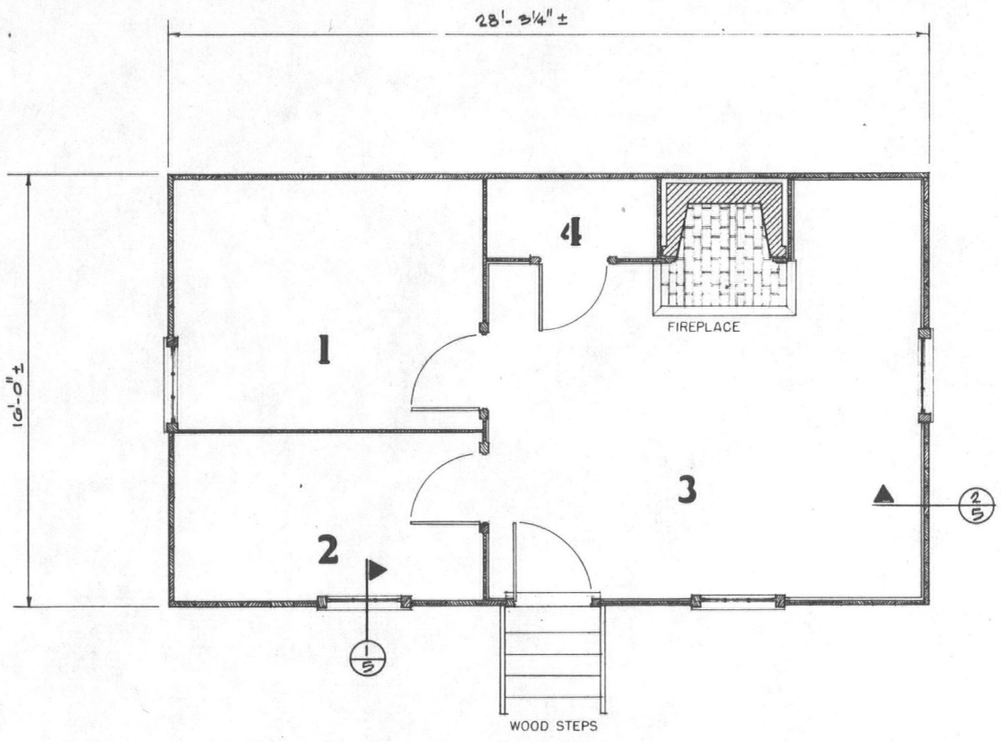
0 2 4 6 8 FEET

LAUNDRESS' QUARTERS, HS 6 • RESTORATION

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

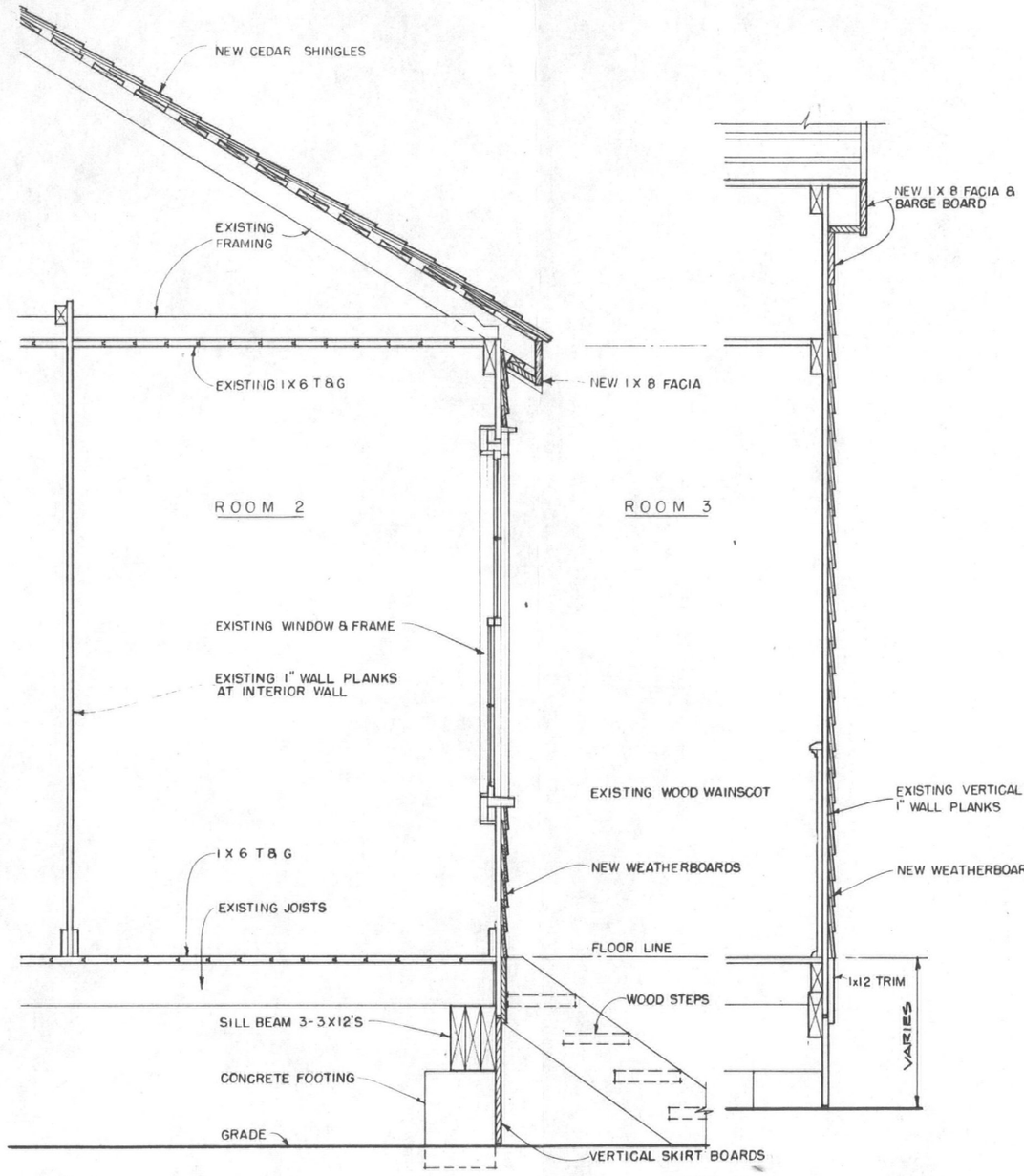
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
LAFLEUR DESIGNED	438 27001
LAFLEUR DRAWN	PKG NO. 125 / SHEET 4
LAFLEUR CHECKED	OF 6
SEPT. 1976 DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710



FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN AT 3/8" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 10 FEET



1 WALL SECTION

2 END WALL

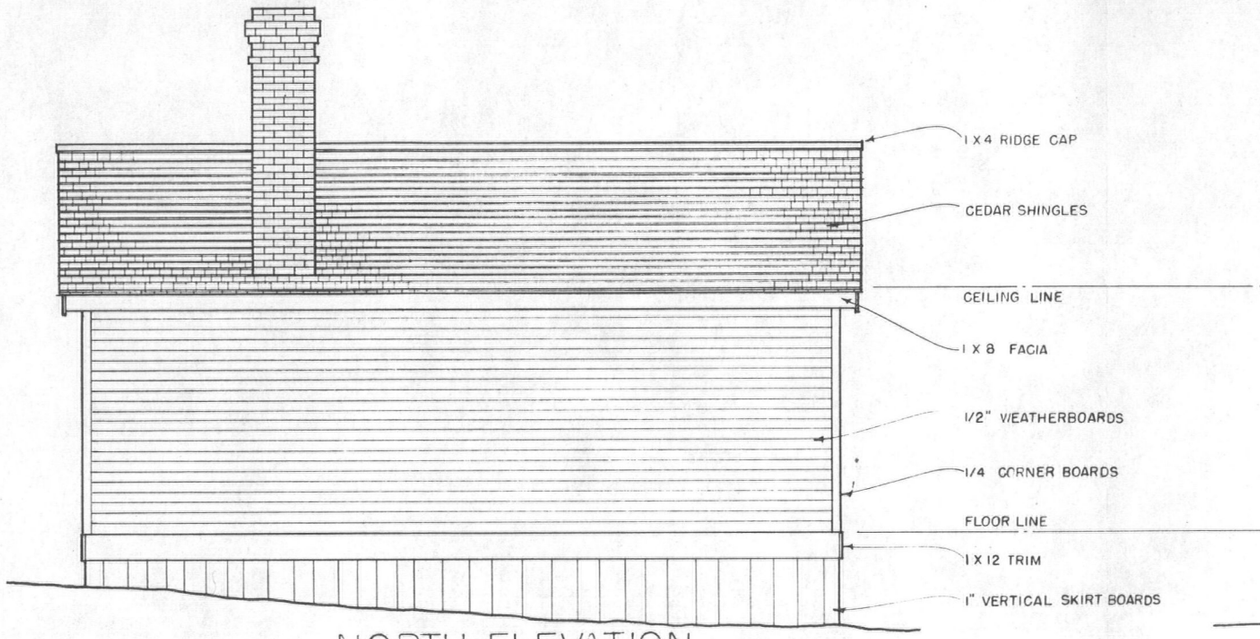
DRAWN AT 1" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 3 4 FEET

ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL, HS 18 • RESTORATION

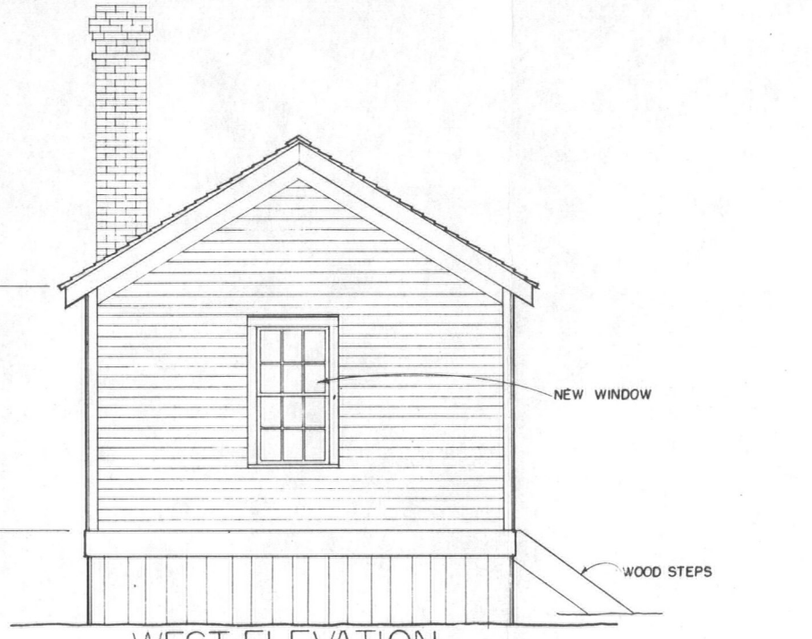
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
LAFLEUR DESIGNED	438 27001
LAFLEUR DRAWN	PKG NO. 128 / SHEET 5
LAFLEUR CHECKED	OF 6
SEPT. 1976 DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710



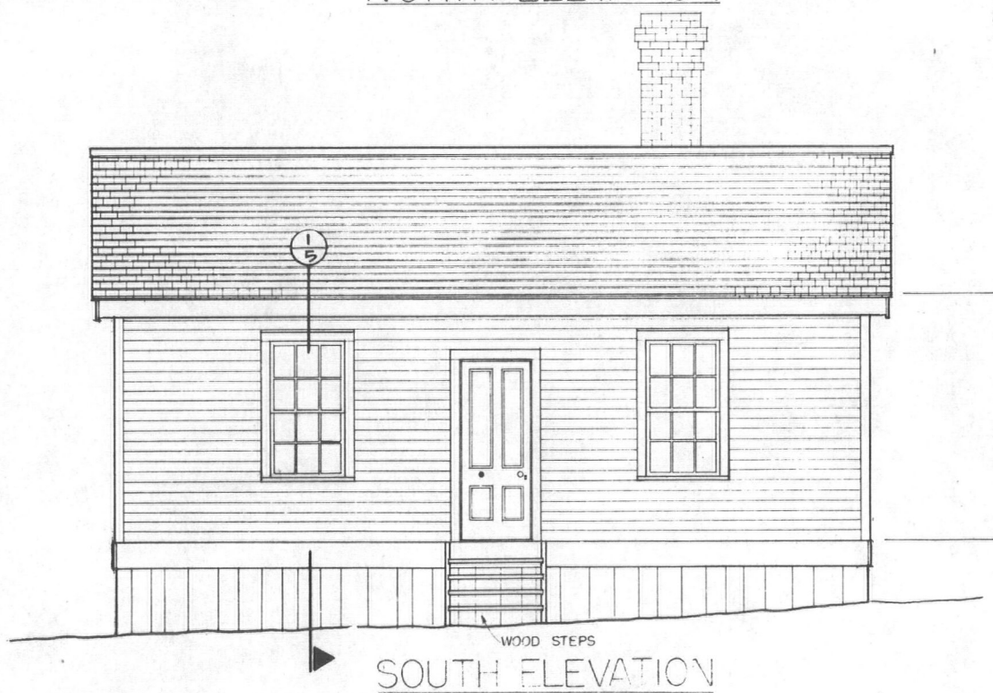
NORTH ELEVATION



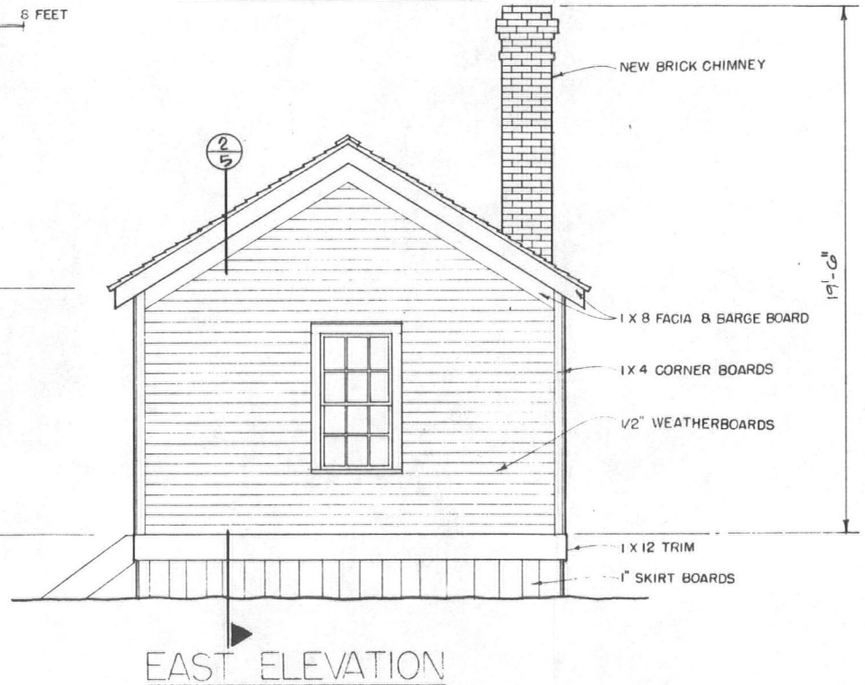
WEST ELEVATION

DRAWN AT 3/8" = 1'-0"

0 2 4 6 8 FEET



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

ENGLISH CAMP HOSPITAL, HS-18 • RESTORATION HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
LAFLEUR DESIGNED	438 27001
LAFLEUR DRAWN	PKG. NO. 128 / SHEET 6
LAFLEUR CHECKED	OF 6
SEPT. 1976 DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U. S. administration.

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service NPS 1245