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FEDERAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS REVIEW OFFICE

BUILDING REPORT 10-102

TITLE: 7 Buildings, Macaulay Point
WP1191 (Magazine), WP1192 (Battery Command Post), WP1196 (Gun Emplacement/Crew Shelter), WP1199 (Artillery Stores), WP1200 (Artificer's Workshop), WP1328 (Gun Emplacement and Magazine Stores), WP1329 (Gun Emplacement and Magazine Stores)

Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, British Columbia

DFRP: 17402

SOURCE: Jennifer Cousineau, Cultural Sciences Branch

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) has been asked by the Department of National Defence (DND) to evaluate 7 buildings at Macaulay Point, the former Fort Macaulay, to determine their heritage value under the Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property. The buildings under review have reached over 40 years of age and are being submitted for evaluation as per Treasury Board policy. The buildings are: WP1191 (1895, magazine), WP1192 (1895, 1942, battery command post), WP1196 (1895, 1938, crew shelter), WP1199 (1895, artillery stores) WP1200 (1902, artificer's workshop), WP1328 (gun battery, 1895, 1923/24, 1938) and WP1329 (1895, 1923/24, 1938, gun battery; Figure 5). The buildings were designed by the Corps of Royal Engineers between 1895 and 1902. WP1192, WP1196, WP1328 and WP1329 were modified by the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers between 1938 and 1942. All of the buildings are currently vacant. Macaulay Point has been transformed into a popular and well-used urban park managed by the Township of Esquimalt but the site is still owned by the Department of National Defence.

Until the 1950s, the buildings and landscapes at Macaulay Point were part of Fort Macaulay, one of the oldest military sites on the west coast. Fort Macaulay was established as a temporary installation in 1878 to protect the British Royal Navy Dockyard and the nearby provincial capital of Victoria from attack by hostile warships during the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878). Fort Macaulay was closed in May, 1944. After 1956, when the coastal defense system as conceived in the 19th century was declared obsolete, the former fort was abandoned.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

Although Macaulay Point was first fortified in 1878, all of the buildings under review illustrate the theme of coastal defence during the period of joint Imperial-Canadian responsibility for the

defence of Canada's west coast (1893-1906), and subsequently under a sovereign Canadian government. The Macaulay Point battery was a key installation in the Victoria-Esquamalt defence system, along with the installations at Signal Hill and Rodd Hill.¹ The historical evolution of this system of coastal defences parallels the development of Canada from a colony dependant on Britain for its naval defence, to a modern sovereign nation with its own naval and military defence capability.

The coastal defence system in the Victoria-Esquamalt region was important for the security of the Victoria-Esquamalt region, which was vulnerable to attack by hostile warships. Although a militia report had recommended the installation of guns at Macaulay Point as early as 1875, the first, temporary, batteries, located close to the water's edge, were not installed until three years later on 14 July, 1878, in response to the Anglo-Russian Crisis (Figures 42 and 43).² This was an offshoot of the Russo-Turkish War, in which Britain opposed the westward expansion of Russian power. Until that time, the British War Office had resisted putting resources into coastal defence of the Esquamalt naval station and adjacent towns because it did not believe that the Pacific Naval Station headquartered at Esquamalt had international strategic value. This view was shared by the Colonial Office. The Admiralty, however, disagreed. In a report on the defense of international coaling stations prepared by the War Department, Esquamalt was identified as the only one of 11 international coaling stations completely undefended, and the least important. Under Admiralty protests, Esquamalt was raised to eighth position in the rankings. In 1878, the Milne Commission on Colonial Defence made recommendations that lead to the establishment of the first coastal batteries manned by the Canadian militia.³ The committee recommended that guns in the naval stores at Esquamalt be loaned by the naval fleet to the Dominion, which, as mentioned above, took responsibility for mounting them in batteries and raising volunteer militias to work them. These were the modest beginnings of Macaulay Point, as well as Finlayson Point, Victoria Point, and Brother's Island, the four sites chosen for the initial installations.⁴

The early history of the Macaulay Point site is associated with the Canadian Militia, which played a key role in establishing the site. Following British Columbia's entry into Confederation in 1871, the Dominion of Canada had assumed responsibility for the defense of the province. During the next six years, the Dominion's militia organization was extended to include the new province and a plan was drawn up for the coastal defence of Victoria and Esquamalt.⁵ Colonel F. Robertson-Ross, the Dominion's Adjutant-General of Militia, proposed that a militia of 500 personnel be raised, and arms and equipment were ordered to Victoria for 1,000 men (to meet

¹ Ronald Lovatt, "A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquamalt, 1846-1893," Manuscript Report Series 426 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1980); Roger Sarty, *The Maritime Defence of Canada* (Toronto: The Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies, 1996); oral communication with David King, Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site, March 2012; T. Murray Hunter, "Coast Defence in British Columbia, 1939-1941: Attitudes and Realities," *BC Studies*, No. 28, Winter 1975-76, 3-28.

² Ronald Lovatt, "A History," 55. For a popular interpretation of events, see Betty Brightwell, "The Guns of Fort Macaulay," in Maureen Duffus, ed., *Beyond the Blue Bridge: History and Reminiscences Compiled by the Esquamalt Silver Threads Writers Group* (Esquamalt: Silver Threads Writers Group, 1990), 31.

³ Ian Doull, "Dockyard, CFB Esquamalt (82 Buildings), Canadian Forces Base Esquamalt, British Columbia," Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report 89-202, Vol. 1, 14-16.

⁴ G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada: The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1967), 110-111.

⁵ Lovatt, "A History," 30.

present and future needs), arriving in 1873. Col. Robertson-Ross visited the province in that year to lay the groundwork for the organisation of the militia, but soon transferred organizational responsibility to Lieutenant-Colonel C.F. Houghton, the newly appointed senior permanent military officer in the province.⁶ Five companies of infantry and an artillery unit were decided upon, with two of the infantry companies to be raised in Victoria. Under his direction, the new militia thrived. Not long afterward, a system of local defense was organized. It included the Macaulay Point battery. The defences were designed by Lieutenant Colonel De La Chevois T. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery at Kingston, who arrived in Victoria in May, 1878. There he met three detachments of volunteers whom he enrolled as a militia artillery battery in the Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery, formed officially on 19 July, 1878.⁷ The batteries at Macaulay Point and around Victoria-Esquamalt were constructed by civilian labour; by August of 1878, the first West coast fixed artillery defence system was complete.

The first batteries at Macaulay Point were of temporary construction, consisting of earthworks, wooden platforms and revetments that would support 64-pounder, rifled-muzzle-loading (RML) guns mounted en barbette (firing over a parapet) -- on terrepleins of wooden platforms, behind an earth rampart and parapet shored with timber and intended to offer some protection from the fire of enemy ships to the men serving the guns. The work was carried out by local civilians. The new Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery mounted the guns.⁸ The earthwork batteries at each of the other sites at Victoria Esquamalt shared similar characteristics. Finlayson Point and Victoria Point each had 2, 64-pounder R.M.L.s, and Brother's Island 1, 8-inch 9-ton R.M.L. and 2, 64-pounder R.M.L.s.⁹ All of the guns were mounted en barbette. Expense magazines were underground with a protective parapet joining them to the guns. All of the work was done with local day-labour, with horses, ropes and pulleys to position the guns, under the technical supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin.¹⁰ The batteries were completed in less than three months and, although considered an achievement, were intended only as a short-term, stop-gap response to the Anglo-Russian Crisis.¹¹

For approximately fifteen years after the Anglo-Russian crisis had passed, the temporary batteries continued to function. The Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery completed periods of annual training and firing practices and performed ceremonial duties.¹² In light of widespread concern over external threats to the young Dominion, however, the important step of increasing the overall strength of Canada's permanent forces was taken. In Victoria-Esquamalt, the militia unit assigned in 1878 to operate the temporary batteries had become increasingly inefficient and undermanned, and within several years had become incapable of adequately performing its' duties. The Militia Act of 1883 made provisions for, among other things, a third battery of

⁶ Ibid., 36-37.

⁷ Museum of the 5th (BC) Regiment Royal Canadian Artillery, www.5thartilleryregiment.ca/articles/_p66, accessed December 11, 2012.

⁸ On the militia in British Columbia, see Peter Guy Silverman, "A History of the Militia and Defences of British Columbia, 1871-1914," Masters Thesis, University of British Columbia, April 1956.

⁹ Ibid, 111.

¹⁰ Lovatt, "A History," 55-56.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid, 82.

regular artillery to serve British Columbia.¹³ In 1887, the C-Battery of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery was formed as a permanent-force battery whose primary task was to train the local militia in the Victoria-Esquimalt region. It was announced that barracks would be built for the regiment at a new site at Work Point.¹⁴ However, almost three years elapsed before the barracks and support buildings were fully completed. In the interim, C-Battery was accommodated in hastily arranged facilities in Victoria.

Between 1879 and 1893, a joint-defence agreement was negotiated between Canada and Britain.¹⁵ The period was characterized by debate over the respective tasks and obligations of each country, but once a joint defence agreement was reached in 1893, an important period of construction began, resulting in an extensive fortification program around the Royal Navy dockyard.¹⁶ Canada agreed to provide all sites for works and buildings, contribute £10,000 toward the cost of housing the garrison (less the value of the newly built Work Point Barracks), pay £30,000 toward the cost of works, pay the cost of 75 Royal Marine Artillery troops, and maintain as a reserve unit 100 Canadian militia in eastern Canada, ready to be moved at short notice to Esquimalt. Britain's contribution consisted of the design, construction and maintenance of works and buildings, the provision of a further 75 regular troops and the supply of all ordnance, supplies and equipment. The British government agreed to pay all costs for two years until the works were completed. The defence works built under the agreement were originally proposed by the (British) Colonial Defence Committee in 1887, and consisted of batteries at Macaulay Point, Rodd Hill and one additional location (presumably Signal Hill), and a submarine minefield protected by two additional batteries (which became Duntze Head and Black Rock).¹⁷

Between 1894 and 1906, the British Royal Engineers duly constructed permanent masonry and concrete gun emplacements and ancillary structures armed with the most modern coastal artillery and ordnance at Macaulay Point (1894-95), Rodd Hill (1895), Duntze Head (1899), Black Rock (1899), and Signal Hill (1903 but armament delayed). It was during this period that WP1191, and the first iterations of WP1192, WP1196, WP1199, WP1200, WP1328, and WP1329 were added to Fort Macaulay.

In form and layout, the former Fort Macaulay is a representative example of what has been termed the Twydall profile of redoubt developed in England by the Royal Engineers in the late

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Canada, Parliament, "Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada. Annual Report, 31 December 1887," in *Sessional Papers, 1888* (Ottawa: MacLean and Roger, 1888), p. 183, 241, as cited in Ian Doull, "Work Point Barracks, CFB Esquimalt (15 Buildings), Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, British Columbia," Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report 89-205, 6.

¹⁵ Lovatt, "A History," 16.

¹⁶ Doull, "Dockyard," 28; and -----, "Signal Hill Gun Emplacement (Building 578) and Associated Buildings 546, 547, Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, British Columbia," Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report 90-50, 2.

¹⁷ Ronald Lovatt, "A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Marine Artillery Period, 1893-1899," Microfiche Report Series no. 88 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1982), p. 20-21; Silverman, "A History of the Militia and Defence," P. 118-19, as cited in Doull, "Work Point Barracks," 6-7

19th-century.¹⁸ Described in literature as “experimental,” the design originated in the early years of breech-loading coastal artillery with the construction of Grange Redoubt (1885) and Woodlands Redoubt (1888) for the defence of Chatham. The main purpose of the design was to minimize the visibility of the installations from the perspective of an attacking force by blending them into the surrounding countryside, and also to space widely the main components to reduce the impact of a direct hit from enemy shell-fire. This was achieved through the use of low-profile earthwork defences in place of the permanent, large-scale ditch-and-rampart defences of earlier decades¹⁹ The ditch in front of the parapets (the description is somewhat like that of a glacis) “dropped away at a steady angle of 1 in 6 that sloped down till it reached about 10 feet below ground height. At the bottom was a steel unclimbable palisade...On the counterscarp side of the ditch was a 10 feet (*sic*) sheer wall up to ground level.”²⁰

By 1890 these principles had been codified in the standard fortification manual of the Royal Engineers. The manual identifies an optimal spacing of 150 to 200 feet between the guns, and the design of batteries to incorporate long, exterior slopes running down to a sunken iron fence defended by rifle fire from the parapets, concealment of the batteries being thus enhanced by the long, gradual profile of the earthworks, the colour and profile of which should harmonize with the surroundings.²¹

The best Canadian example of this type of fortification is Fort McNab National Historic Site (Figure 61), constructed 1888-1892 to defend the Royal Naval installations in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Dr. Roger Sarty, perhaps Canada’s foremost authority on coastal defence, describes Fort McNab as a ...” text book example of the new style of coast fortification the Royal Engineers adopted in the 1880s. Dispersion of the armament over a broad front gave each gun a wide field of fire and ensured that a direct hit would do as little damage as possible. Long, low earth slopes concealed the gun positions...the gently rising, rock free hills of southern McNabs Island enabled the engineers to apply these principles without compromise.” Sarty continues: “Today (1984), the contours of the original fort, and the steel palisade fence around the perimeter, sunken in a ditch for concealment and protection against breaching artillery fire, survive almost unchanged...according to the practice of the time, the heavier gun was placed in the centre and the lighter ones on either flank in open concrete positions.”²²

Finally: “Esquimalt’s Fort Macaulay, a smaller and less impressive work than McNab, is the only other fort in North America that features the sweeping, gradually sloped earthworks and

¹⁸ Email from Richard Linzey, Manager, Heritage Programs and Services, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Conservation, 28 November 2012; Ian Doull in conversation with R. Linzey, 15 April 2013.

¹⁹ “Kent History Forum,” <http://www.kenthistoryforum.co.uk>, consulted 12 April 2013; “Fortifications of the Isle of Wight – Steynewood Battery,” http://www.h2g2.com/approved_entry/A83150813, consulted 12 April 2013; “Site Name: North Weald Mobilisation Centre (aka North Weald Redoubt),” http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/n/north_weald, consulted 12 April 2013.

²⁰ “Kent History Forum.”

²¹ (Major) J.F. Lewis, RE, *Permanent Fortification for English Engineers* (Chatham: RE Institute, 1890), 277-279.

²² Roger Sarty, “Fort McNab 1888-1963: a Structural and Narrative History,” Parts 1 and 2, manuscript prepared for the Halifax Defence Complex, Parks Canada, 1984, Part 1, 5.

dispersed installations of British coastal batteries of the 1880s-90s (Fort Rodd Hill's peculiar site dictated extensive modifications)."²³

The gun emplacements at Fort Macaulay were considered to be of primary importance to the defence of Victoria-Esquamalt, along with the emplacements at Signal Hill and Rodd Hill. All three areas were batteries of first resort and were equipped with large guns. Macaulay Point had 3, 6-inch breech-loading guns on hydropneumatic disappearing mountings similar to those at Fort Rodd Hill. They were fired for the first time in 1898 by militia gunners.²⁴ All of the buildings were built by local day labour under the supervision of the Royal Engineers.²⁵

The British left the coastal defence system in 1906, and in 1910, the Royal Canadian Navy was created. Canadian policy was to preserve the defence system as it was left behind by the British and to provide the local militia with a school of instruction so that it could use the artillery in case of need.²⁶ When C-Company left Victoria, the newly formed Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery Company and Fortress Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, maintained the guns.²⁷ At their departure, the British abandoned a significant inventory of guns, stores, and equipment. The defences at Macaulay Point and the other defence batteries were fully manned by the 5th (B.C.) Coast Regiment which, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, conducted what was thought to be a well-administered and successful annual training camp on Macaulay Plain.²⁸ The batteries, though manned, were not tested during the First World War.

Although the condition of the fixed coast defences, in general, deteriorated during the interwar period, they were still manned, and the guns at Fort Macaulay continued to be used by the militia for the annual camps.²⁹ The 5th Company, during this period, benefited from a new Canadian military professionalism born of the experience of war, and during a period of general restraint in military spending, actually improved its level of performance. In 1923/1924, well before the threat of war in Europe reversed the trend of neglect of military bases in Canada, Macaulay Point received two 6-inch quick-firing naval guns that were mounted to replace two of the obsolete 6-inch disappearing guns. WP1328 and WP1329 were modified at this time to accommodate the guns, which were transferred from scrapped Royal Canadian Navy cruisers.³⁰ A considerable amount of the original structures remained. By 1935, the 5th Brigade was well-trained but on obsolete equipment.

As the threat of war in Europe became apparent in the late 1930s, the degeneration of military bases in Canada began slowly to be reversed. In 1936, British Major B.D.C. Treatt conducted a major review of Canada's coast defences and drafted a set of recommendations that became

²³ Sarty, "Fort McNab, Part 2, 37.

²⁴ Clarence Stuart Mackinnon, "The Imperial Fortresses in Canada: Halifax and Esquamalt 1871-1906," Doctoral Dissertation, University of Toronto, 1965, 335.

²⁵ Doull, "Dockyard," 3.

²⁶ Lovatt, "A History, 1846-1893," 53.

²⁷ F.D. H. Nelson and N.E. Oliver, *CFB Esquamalt Military Heritage* (1982: CFB Esquamalt), 56-57.

²⁸ Lovatt, *Shoot, Shoot, Shoot: A History of the Victoria-Esquamalt Coast Artillery Defences 1878-1956* (Victoria: Rodd Hill Friends Society, 1993), 50.

²⁹ *Ibid*, 59.

³⁰ Website of the Museum of the 5th (BC) Regiment Royal Canadian Artillery, http://www.5thartilleryregiment.ca/articles/_p66, accessed 29 January 2013.

known as the “Ultimate Plan” of defence for the Second World War. In general, he recommended the material strengthening of the defences of Victoria-Esquimalt, especially in relation to its counter-bombardment and close-defence artillery.³¹ The plan he proposed proved overly ambitious at a time when Britain was preparing its own military for war, and guns and ammunition were not easily available. An Interim Plan was developed in its place as a temporary measure, with the goals of the Ultimate Plan being implemented only well into the war. The plan for the west-coast defences affected not only the Victoria-Esquimalt region, but also sought the installation of new batteries at Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and York Island.³² The defences at Victoria-Esquimalt, as envisioned in the Ultimate Plan, would prompt changes at nine different sites, one of which was Macaulay Point. Among other improvements for the region, Treatt recommended the placement of new batteries of modern 9.2-inch and 6-inch guns and the rearming of 12-pounder batteries with the new 6-pounder Duplex.³³ By 1938, two replacement 6-inch guns had been mounted at Macaulay Point after two emplacements (WP1328 and WP1329) had again been modified to take them.³⁴ In the ensuing years, other batteries in the defence system were also modified. At Macaulay Point, WP1196, the third battery from 1895, was transformed into a crew shelter for the gunners manning WP1328 and WP1329. Guns arrived until October 1942 when there were 16 heavy and 24 light anti-aircraft guns in action controlled from an anti-aircraft operations room established at Macaulay Point, probably in WP1192, the Battery Command Post modified around 1940 inside the former keep.

As World War Two moved into its last years, coastal defence batteries began to be closed. Fort Macaulay was removed from an operational role four months before Japan surrendered and all remaining Coast Artillery units ceased to function.³⁵

Macaulay Point Battery was finally closed in May 1945. In 1956, the coastal defence system in operation since 1878 was deemed irrelevant in light of new military technologies, and abandoned. In 1981, the Township of Esquimalt began to occupy the Macaulay Point site, and since 1991, has maintained it as a public park.

In summary, the Macaulay Point buildings were an important part of the history of coastal defence in Canada both in the British period and under sovereign government. Of the seven buildings under review, three remain largely unaltered and best represent the earlier period of joint responsibility between Canada and Britain. These are WP1191, WP1199, and WP1200. WP1192, WP1196, WP1328 and WP1329 were altered for use during the Second World War and represent later developments. In some capacity, all of the buildings under review served in the coastal defence system from 1895 through World War II and their architectural forms, as part of a complex military landscape, speak to the evolution of coastal defence technology over almost 70 years of Canada’s history.

Person/Event

No persons or events of historical significance are associated to the buildings under review.

³¹ Hunter, “Coast Defence,” 3.

³² Ibid, 6.

³³ Lovatt, *Shoot*, 84.

³⁴ Ibid, 85.

³⁵ Brightwell, “Guns of Macaulay,” 34.

Local Development

Macaulay Point was established as a coastal artillery defence site under militia control. All of the buildings under review at Macaulay Point were originally constructed in the late-nineteenth-century building campaign by the Royal Engineers. Four were modified in preparation for coastal defence during the Second World War (WP1192, WP1196, WP1328 and WP1329). While associated with Work Point Barracks, which was created as a place to quarter and administer the staff that built and manned the coastal defence system, Macaulay Point functioned as one of a number of fortifications within the coastal defence system, and might best be considered alongside similar sites in the Victoria-Esquimalt region. They include Fort Rodd Hill (NHS 1974), Signal Hill, Black Rock Battery, Albert Head Battery, Duntze Head, Mary Hill, Finlayson Point, and Victoria Point. Of these, Macaulay Point, Signal Hill, and Fort Rodd Hill were considered batteries of the first resort until World War I. Macaulay Point was considered a key battery and was the first one to be constructed, beginning in 1894.³⁶ After the First World War, batteries at Mary Hill replaced the 6-inch batteries at Fort Rodd Hill, while Belmont Battery remained active until the end of the World War II, and those at Albert Head received the large 9.2-inch guns that had been at Signal Hill.³⁷

Macaulay Point, also known as Fort Macaulay or Macaulay Fort, developed in three broad phases. The first, temporary phase between 1878 and 1893, was characterized by the recognition of a need to defend the Dockyard and adjacent towns, and the construction of a fort with temporary batteries at Macaulay Point and three associated sites suited to that function. The second phase, between 1894 and 1903, featured the construction of permanent structures at the site upon the conclusion of the Anglo-Canadian coastal defence scheme, including all of the structures under review in this report. The third phase consisted of expansion in preparation for World War II. During this last phase, as a result of the Ultimate Plan, four structures at Fort Macaulay were modified in keeping with contemporary military practices and technologies. Two of the emplacements also underwent minor modifications in the 1920s.

Macaulay Point was, as stated above, a key battery. It was one of the four early sites to receive temporary fixed defences in the first phase of development, and the first to see permanent defence construction in the second phase. Its relative importance receded during the third phase of development, around the time of World War II. The coast defences between 1893 and 1938 consisted of the following: Rodd Hill had three 6-inch B.L. guns, two 12-pounder Q.F. guns, and two defence electric searchlights. A submarine minefield was constructed between 1893 and 1906. Duntze Head had two 12-pounder Q.F. guns. Black Rock Battery had two 12-pounder Q.F. guns and two defence electric searchlights, Work Point was the Garrison Headquarters. Signal Hill had two 9.2 inch counter-bombardment B.L. guns.³⁸

When construction of the first, temporary batteries at Macaulay Point began in 1878, the Dockyard was the principal naval installation, one of five sites that constituted the naval station headquarters. The structures at the new Macaulay Point site, along with those at Finlayson Point, Victoria Point, and Brothers Island, were thus chosen as the sites for the first batteries that would

³⁶ Lovatt, *Shoot*, 30.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 85.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 32.

protect the naval establishment from attack. At Macaulay Point, as at Finlayson Point, Victoria Point, and Brother's Island, the barbette batteries consisted of earthworks with wooden platforms and revetments (retaining walls built to support the interior slope of a parapet). The gun emplacements from this early period were much closer to each other and to the water's edge than the later, permanent batteries would be (Figures 42 and 43). Three rifled, muzzle-loading guns were emplaced at the Macaulay Point batteries (Figure 42). Photographs from the period show a militia not yet equipped with military uniforms standing around a 64-pounder gun mounted behind earthen ramparts with revetments.³⁹ When a newly formed "C" Battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery arrived from Quebec City in 1887 to help with the training of the local militia, its men maintained the earthwork batteries in addition to the instructional activities. They also cleared the surrounding forests and built their new barracks at Work Point.⁴⁰ Eventually, however, better guns, more carefully sited in stronger emplacements and manned by a regular garrison would be necessary for permanent defence.

In 1887, a large dry-dock was completed by the Dominion Department of Public Works adjacent to the Dockyard, and the naval yard continued to modernize through the last two decades of the century. Work Point Barracks, just northeast of Macaulay Point was created in 1887 as the quartering, administrative and command centre for the Canadian artillery company assigned to man the temporary batteries in the region (Figure 4). Following the conclusion of the Anglo-Canadian agreement on coastal defence in 1893, Work Point became the command centre for the defence installations that would be expanded between 1894 and 1900. Work began on the first of the new batteries, those at Macaulay Point, at the end of February 1894 under the supervision of the Royal Engineers. The temporary emplacements at Fort Macaulay were replaced by permanent ones, WP1196, WP1328 and WP1329, in which three breech-loading 6-inch guns on hydropneumatic disappearing carriages were emplaced. Other permanent structures such as magazines (WP1191, 1895), artillery stores (WP1199, 1895), and an artificer's workshop (WP1200, 1902) were subsequently added to the Macaulay Point site. Construction at Fort Rodd Hill began in September 1895. Both sites were proof-fired by the Royal Marine Artillery in late October 1897.⁴¹ Belmont Battery at Fort Rodd Hill was completed in 1900, Black Rock in 1902, and Duntze Head in 1904. Signal Hill, although completed before the British Royal Engineers left in 1906, did not receive its 9.2-inch guns until 1912, and these were not emplaced until after the First World War had begun.⁴²

In 1905, as part of a worldwide reorganization of the Royal Navy designed to concentrate more warships in British home waters, the Pacific Squadron was abolished and its' Esquimalt station headquarters was reduced to caretaker status. In the following year, the garrison of British troops at Esquimalt was also withdrawn and the defence of the naval base was transferred to the Canadian government. Four years later, the Royal Canadian Navy was formed and took over control of the Dockyard. The Imperial garrison had contributed much to the training of local gunners and when they left, the 5th (BC) Regiment was among the largest and best regiments in Canada. The military camps held at the site in the years leading up to WWI undoubtedly

³⁹ Ibid., 17.

⁴⁰ Brightwell, "Guns of Macaulay," 31.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ian Doull "Signal Hill, CFB Esquimalt (10 buildings), Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, British Columbia," Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report 89-203, 11.

supported the local regiment's efforts to maintain a state of readiness. When World War I broke out in 1914, the regiment quickly assumed the role for which it had been trained, manning the permanent defence system that had been created over the previous decade. During World War I, the west coast defenses, including those at Fort Macaulay, were manned by the 5th (BC) Regiment. It was the first time that the Esquimalt defenses had been fully prepared in war, and though prepared, they were not tested by enemy action.

The next period of expansion at Macaulay Point occurred in the lead up to and during the Second World War, when the coastal defense artillery network as a whole was revitalized, with Work Point Barracks as its command centre.⁴³ During this period, gun emplacements WP1328 and WP1329 were modified for a second time. WP1192 was also modified, and WP1196, the third gun battery, was transformed into a crew shelter for the other two batteries, all the while maintaining its original spatial configuration and the original plan of its substructures. The Ultimate Plan as it concerned Macaulay Point was finally complete by 1944. During this phase, the Fire Command Post was established at Mary Hill Battery and connected to all batteries, observation posts and searchlights by telephone. Belmont Battery was designated examination battery and worked closely with the examination vessel Skidegate and the new Post War Signal Station at Race Rocks.⁴⁴ Newly constructed batteries such as that at Golf Hill, received 12-pounder guns. The Mary Hill and Albert Head Batteries were equipped with radar capacity around 1943, and Fort Rodd Hill received the new plotting room which served the entire fortress system. At the peak of the system's development, however, in 1943, the tide of war in the Pacific turned. The submarine threat to the west coast of Canada disappeared almost completely. Just as the Ultimate Plan neared completion, plans for the dismantling of the west coast defence system began to unfold. On 30 August 1943, the Chief of the General Staff recommended reductions in the forces defending the west coast, and reductions continued until the end of the war.

When the coastal defence system was closed in 1956 the Macaulay Point site was abandoned. The Macaulay Point and other Victoria-Esquimalt fortress-unit guns were listed as obsolete weapons and offered to European NATO nations under an aid program. It is believed some went to Portugal, others to Norway.⁴⁵

ARCHITECTURE

WP1191

Date: 1895

Original Use: Magazine

Current Use: Vacant

Designer: Corps of Royal Engineers

Aesthetic Design

WP1191 is a small (303 sq. ft.) single-storey, one-room masonry building with two dark green steel doors and a flat slab roof (Figures 6-10). Its original cost was \$1,845.00 and is constructed entirely of concrete. WP1191 has no ornamentation and its design is strictly utilitarian. It can be

⁴³ Nelson and Oliver, *CFB Esquimalt*, 13; Doull, "Signal Hill," 33- 34.

⁴⁴ Lovatt, *Shoot*, 94-95,

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Chapter 10; Sarty, *Maritime Defence*, 162-63.

considered a work of engineering. Its exterior walls are painted white, while the interior walls and the thick, concrete slab roof are of exposed, grey-coloured concrete. Both doors of the building open directly on to the public pathway. The structure is built into the slope of the hill behind it, which is reinforced with a wall of undressed stones. Behind WP1191, an underground passage connects the support structures on the north side of the former Fort Macaulay to the site of former Battery Command Post, WP1192 (Figure 8).

From a design perspective, WP1191 is very much part of a product of the project by the Royal Engineers to implement a functional military fortification to protect the naval sites at Esquimalt. It is a standard design for its period and time and it appears to be in good condition. Similar generic structures can be found on contemporary former military bases elsewhere in Canada.

Comparatives

Fort Rodd Hill Artillery Store, CFB Esquimalt, British Columbia, 1903, Corps of Royal Engineers, FHBRO 96-96, Scores: 8-0-4/0-5-4-2/6-8-0 = 37

Like WP1191, the Fort Rodd Hill Artillery Store (Figure 47) is a fully concrete structure with no ornamentation or overtures to historical style on the part of the Royal Engineers who designed it. It has a flat, thick concrete roof and is semi-submerged in the surrounding landscape, with a hill rising up behind it. Both buildings have simple, open plans and uncomplicated massing, as would have suited a storage space. While WP1191 is smaller than its counterpart at Fort Rodd Hill, the designs of both the Artillery Store and the Magazine were standard for the Royal Engineers at the turn of the twentieth century.

Functional Design

WP1191 has a simple, open rectangular plan with two entrances on the long side of the building. These open directly onto the public pathway just northwest of the mouth of the underground passage (Figure 10). The building's principal function was storage. An open layout with two doors to onto the main transportation route through the fort would have been extremely useful for moving supplies quickly and directly into the fortress either via the underground passage or over ground.

WP1191's straightforward plan was perfectly suited to its function as a container for ammunition, a fact attested by its long use as such between 1895 and 1945. The interior is now empty and appears to have a single niche in the southwest wall. Other than natural wear and given the fact of light maintenance over the years, the structure appears to be sound.

Craftsmanship and Materials

WP1191 has a concrete foundation, and concrete slab construction in the floors, walls, and ceiling. It has an "I" beam roof framing and two doors.⁴⁶ This structure follows a standard construction technique and has standardized materials. The materials have proven extremely durable over time. Although there may be some softening around the roofline, the building appears essentially uncompromised and much as it would have at the time of construction.

⁴⁶ Stevenson Kellogg, *Building Survey Report Series* (Vancouver: Stevenson Kellogg Ltd; in association with H.B. Maynard Co.; Swan, Wooster Engineering Co.; Wade, Stockdill, Armour, and Blewett, 1974), n.p.

Designer

The Corps of Royal Engineers was responsible for the design of magazine WP1191.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

WP1191 is situated in the northeast corner of the former fort, just inside and directly off of what is now a public walking path and was once the main roadway for Fort Macaulay (Figure 5). Beside it is the entrance to the underground passage that connects it, the surrounding buildings, and Work Point Barracks to the keep (Figure 8). A former building opposite the entrance to the passage has been demolished, and the grass, trees and scrub surrounding the building (including that above the roof) has been left to grow. WP1191 itself, however, is unchanged in relation to its original site. Its two doors still open directly on the path before it and it remains semi-submerged in the sloping landscape that leads to the keep, as it was when first constructed. It was and still is one of the first buildings visible upon entering Macaulay Point from Work Point Barracks.

Setting

The setting for WP1191, Macaulay Point, is a low-rise peninsula that juts out into the Juan de Fuca Strait near the entrance to Victoria Harbour. Macaulay Point is visually isolated from Work Point Barracks to the northeast and the Township of Esquimalt to the northwest. Visually, however, the site commands broad views over the adjacent headlands, shoreline, seascape, and the distant Olympic Mountains.

The structures at Macaulay Point may be divided into three groups; the red brick buildings to the northeast (WP1199, WP1200 and WP1201), the gun emplacements closer to the water (WP1328, WP1329, and WP1196), and the smaller reinforced concrete structures in and behind the keep (WP1191 and WP1192).

Within this setting, WP1191 exists in harmony with the structures that are part the former Fort Macaulay. This small structure, as well as the other buildings in the setting, are utilitarian and are constructed in durable materials such as concrete or brick. All of these structures were built at the turn of the 20th century to serve the coastal defence system and represent different dimensions of the defense function. Several of the structures in the setting, including WP1191, are invisible from the water because of the slope of the landscape, or are obscured by man-made landscape features such as the depressed keep.

To summarize, WP1191 shares with the other structures at Macaulay Point its utilitarian design, durable materials, military function, and strategic positioning in the landscape. Collectively, the structures created and still express the overall military character of the historical Fort Macaulay.

Landmark

WP1191 is a relatively small building, hidden from view from the water, but readily accessible to passersby along the public pathway. Macaulay Point is now part of Macaulay Point Park, which is owned by the Department of National Defence and managed by the Township of Esquimalt through a renewable five-year leasing agreement. The park includes Flemming Beach, Buxton Green and Macaulay Point itself. Macaulay Point Park is a large, urban park that is

popular among bird-watchers, mountain-bikers, hikers, and dog-walkers and is considered by locals a refuge from the encroaching urban development.⁴⁷

Macaulay Point is accessible from the paths leading from Fleming Beach. Other than among local residents who frequent the park and a smaller group with an interest in local history or Canadian military history, the building is probably not well-known.⁴⁸

Susan Green, registrar for the Province of British Columbia, and Liz Dill, Chair of the Esquimalt Heritage Advisory Committee have both been informed of the FHBRO evaluation. Liz Dill has stated that the Heritage Advisory Committee takes a great interest in the buildings and sites that are part of Esquimalt's history, including its military history.⁴⁹

WP1192

Date: 1895, 1942

Original Use: Battery Command Post (BCP)

Current Use: Vacant

Designer: Corps of Royal Engineers and Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

WP1192 is a small (328 sq. ft) multi-level, multi-part building consisting of four small chambers with flat roofs laid out in an L-shaped configuration (Figures 11-16). The main entrance to the building is in the east elevation, up a small flight of external concrete stairs. A roofless concrete enclosure (formerly a machine gun post) is appended to the southwest wall of the building (Figure 13) and on the northeast wall an L-shaped metal scaffold (function unknown) connects the roof to ground level (Figure 12). Narrow, ribbon-like observation windows with metal shutters can be found in the southwest wall of the structure; this type of window was standard for the building type. WP1192 functioned as the Battery Command Post for Fort Macaulay and the Search Light Directing Station (Figure 46). Its construction cost was \$1500.00. In 1942, the structure was altered as part of the effort to enhance the defence system at Esquimalt during the Second World War. WP1192 is of utilitarian design. It may be considered a work of engineering and is constructed of concrete/reinforced concrete. A steel safety railing encloses the roof of the highest chamber, from which a steel staircase descends to the next roof level.

WP1192 was of high strategic importance for the functioning of Fort Macaulay. Users needed to have an unrestricted view of the strait and a degree of height within the landscape, which WP1192 achieves. It was also important to be seen as little as possible by potential enemies, therefore the building is built into the south earthen wall of the former keep with only one section of the building rising slightly above the rim of the keep. Only this section of the building's highest flat roof, now featuring a park bench facing the water, can be seen from the south, water side (Figure 15).

⁴⁷ Township of Esquimalt, "Macaulay Point Natural Areas Management Plan," December 2008, 1.

⁴⁸ Susan Green, Heritage Registrar for British Columbia was notified by telephone and email of FHBRO evaluation of this building in March 2012.

⁴⁹ Personal communication with Liz Dill, April 2012.

To summarize, this building has a most utilitarian aesthetic, conditioned by its critical function at the centre of a functioning military fort, Fort Macaulay. With its unusual massing, the building is more or less unique. Its overall design was specialized and suited to its coastal defence function at Macaulay Point.

Comparatives

Battery Command Post, Signal Hill, British Columbia, 1903-1905, Corps of Royal Engineers, Scores: 5-0-4/0-5-4-2/10-8—0 = 38⁵⁰

The Battery Command Post at Signal Hill (Figures 50-52), like that at Fort Macaulay, was originally constructed by the Royal Engineers around 1903. Both are on high points in the landscape. Both are relatively small, flat roofed, concrete buildings. Fort Macaulay's battery command post appears to have the more complex plan; it has two roofs of differing heights and is divided into several small chambers. The Signal Hill building, by contrast, has two well-spaced rooms. The entrance to the battery command post at Signal Hill is much more clearly articulated across the main façade, while upon the main approach to the battery command post at Fort Macaulay, the main entrance is at the rear (south) of the structure.

Battery Command Post, Fort McNab National Historic Site, Nova Scotia, 1940, Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers, Scores: 15-0-6/9-8-4-2/6-11-8 = 69

The Battery Command Post at Fort McNab (Figures 49, 62) is a three level, five-room reinforced concrete structure built on top of and partially sunk within the central mound. It shares several common design characteristics with other command posts constructed over time at various coastal defence sites, including the one at Macaulay Point; a low, inconspicuous profile, rectangular proportions, partial underground construction, and narrow, ribbon-like observation windows with metal shutters. The building has a flat roof, a slightly projecting cornice line, and a prominent concrete chimney.⁵¹ Like the building at Macaulay Point, the BCP at Fort McNab was designed to satisfy complex functional requirements. It is also of solid concrete construction. Relative to the BCP at Macaulay Point it is in good condition. In terms of complexity, design, and function, WP1192 is approximately midway between the BCPs at Fort McNab and Signal Hill.

Functional Design

WP1192 was designed to accommodate a serves of functions. In addition to the Battery Command Post, from which the range of targets would have been telephoned down to the gun batteries, it housed the Search Light Directing Station, a signals room, a storage room, and a machine-gun post. The Battery Command Post and Search Light Direction Station occupied the largest two rooms on the north/south axis of the L, while stores and signals rooms are the two smaller rooms on either end of the L. The machine-gun post was outside the building proper, extending into the west side of the keep. The building has a least one window with metal shutters, designed to protect occupants from shell fragments and other light projectiles.

⁵⁰ Doull, "Signal Hill Gun Emplacement."

⁵¹ -----, "Fort McNab, Halifax Defence Complex, Halifax, Nova Scotia," Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report 96-24, 57.

The building appears to be in fair condition, given its age and the fact that it has not been actively used or maintained for military purposes for decades. It has been subject to some spalling and general erosion. The largest roof is in good enough condition for the Township of Esquimalt to have installed a public park bench there.

Craftsmanship and Materials

WP1192 has a concrete foundation, concrete slab construction in the floors, walls, and ceiling. It has three metal doors. All of the materials have proven extremely durable over time. Although there may be some softening around the roofline, the building appears essentially uncompromised. With the exception of the safety railing and park bench on the roof, the building structure is much as it would have at the time of construction.

Designer

The Battery Command Post was designed by the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

The former Battery Command Post is situated within a roughly egg-shaped depression in the landscape (the former earthwork keep) at the height of the north-central area of Macaulay Point and within the main roadway of the fort (Figures 5 and 46). It is accessed from the north directly through the underground passage connecting it to WP1191 and the northern exit to the fort. It has two secondary doorways to the smaller chambers: one in the north façade (the land side) and another in the west façade. A set of external concrete stairs built between the slope of the hill and the east side of the building leads to the main entrance. The roof of the former Search Light Directing Station, the lower and south-most of the two large roofs, can be accessed from ground level on the south side, while the highest roof of the structure is reached by a metal staircase from the roof of the Search Light Directing Station.

The front part of the building is submerged within the southern slope of the earthwork, and parts of the structure, such as the former machine-gun post, are filled with vegetation which grows freely around the building. It is not possible to discern precisely the impact of the 1942 alterations to the building, but the changes minimally affected the functional relationship of the buildings to its surroundings. With the exception of the park bench, the changes are in keeping with the aesthetic of this and the other military buildings at Fort Macaulay. Although WP1192 would have been somewhat visible from the water, there was a clear attempt to make it as unobtrusive as possible. Any structural additions above the roofline, however ordinary, would make the building more visible, contrary to the original intentions of the military planners.

Setting

The setting for WP1192, Macaulay Point, is a low-rise peninsula that juts out into the Juan de Fuca Strait near the entrance to the Victoria Harbour. Macaulay Point is visually isolated from Work Point Barracks to the northeast and the Township of Esquimalt to the northwest. Visually, however, the site commands broad views over the adjacent headlands, shoreline, seascape, and the distant Olympic Mountains.

The structures at Macaulay Point may be divided into three groups; the red brick buildings to the northeast (WP1199, WP1200 and WP1201), the gun emplacements closer to the water (WP1328, WP1329, and WP1196), and the smaller concrete slab structures in and behind the keep (WP1191 and WP1192). WP1192 is connected to WP1191 and the exit from the fort through the underground passage.

Within the complex landscape of the former Fort Macaulay, WP1192 exists in harmony with the other structures that are part of the former fort, all of which are clearly military in character. This small but visually prominent structure, as well as the other buildings in the setting are utilitarian, and constructed in durable materials such as concrete or brick. A number of the buildings were built at the turn of the 20th century to serve the coastal defence system and represent different dimensions of the defense function; WP1192 is among the buildings that were modified in preparation for the Second World War. Several of the buildings in the setting are invisible from the water because of the slope of the landscape, or, as in the case of WP1192, are obscured by man-made landscape features such as the depressed keep or the main roadway, which was hidden by the high slopes of the landscape on either side of it.

To summarize, WP1192 shares with the other structures at Macaulay Point its utilitarian design, durable materials, military function, and strategic positioning in the landscape. Collectively, the structures created and still express the overall military character of Macaulay Point.

Landmark

Macaulay Point and the military landscape it contains are now part of Macaulay Point Park, owned by the Department of National Defence and managed by the Township of Esquimalt through a renewable five-year leasing agreement. The park includes Flemming Beach, Buxton Green and Macaulay Point itself. Macaulay Point Park is a large, urban park that is popular among bird-watchers, mountain-bikers, hikers, and dog-walkers and is considered by locals a refuge from encroaching urban development.⁵²

The former Battery Command Post has some visibility from the south side, especially now that it has a park bench and railings on its roof. It is also easily accessed through the covered passage on the north side. The park is open to the general public and accessible from the paths leading from Fleming Beach. Other than among local residents who frequent the park and a smaller group with an interest in local history or Canadian military history, the building is probably not well-known.⁵³

Susan Green, registrar for the Province of British Columbia, and Liz Dill, Chair of the Esquimalt Heritage Advisory Committee have both been informed of the FHBRO evaluation. Liz Dill has stated that the Heritage Advisory Committee takes a great interest in the buildings and sites that are part of Esquimalt's history, including its military history.⁵⁴

⁵² Township of Esquimalt, "Macaulay Point Natural Areas Management Plan," December 2008, 1.

⁵³ Susan Green, Heritage Registrar for British Columbia was notified by telephone and email of FHBRO evaluation of this building in March 2012.

⁵⁴ Personal communication with Liz Dill, April 2012.

WP1196

Date: 1895, altered 1938

Original Use: Gun emplacement with magazine stores, later crew shelter

Current Use: Vacant

Designer: Corps of Royal Engineers, Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

WP1196 was designed in 1895 as a gun emplacement identical to WP1328 and WP1329, but was altered in 1938 for use as a crew shelter, also known as a “laydown shelter.”⁵⁵ WP1196 is a tripartite structure that consists of a mid-size (510 sq. ft), central, single-storey, one room concrete chamber with a lightly vaulted roof and subterranean wings on either side (Figures 17-20). These are the shell and cartridge stores that were part of the former gun emplacement and that still exist in close to the original form below ground. Their above-ground exterior walls currently appear to function as supporting walls against the encroachment of the landscape. Like the two gun emplacements, the crew shelter is a semi-submerged structure, even less visible than the emplacements from the Juan de Fuca Strait. Grass has been allowed to grow over much of the roof, providing additional camouflage to the structure. The main entrance to building is through a single metal front door; this elevation is lit through a large window beside the door.

The utilitarian military design for the 1895 shell and cartridge stores as well as for the later crew shelter are standard products of their periods and designers; similar, if more elaborate structures can be found at Fort McNab, Nova Scotia, and elsewhere on both coasts.

Comparative

*Gun Emplacement No. 1, Fort McNab NHS, Nova Scotia, 1888-1992, altered 1938, Corps of Royal Engineers, Scores: 15-0-6/9-8-4-2/4-11-5 = 64*⁵⁶

Gun Emplacement #1 (Figures 53-54) was updated but remained in use as a gun emplacement during the Second World War, and was abandoned in the 1950s. The Fort McNab emplacement has separate shell and cartridge stores, like the Macaulay Point emplacements, but may well have been larger and more complex than the latter, with two cartridge stores, a shell store, lamp room, and a large and a small lobby to service the ammunition hoists. All of the emplacements were built of reinforced concrete with steel details and are unornamented, utilitarian structures. All use the surrounding sloped landscape to hide the emplacements beneath, to the extent that this was possible.

Functional Design

WP1196 was originally designed as a third gun emplacement identical to and situated between gun emplacements WP1328 and WP1329. It shares the tripartite structure of the gun emplacements, with a central structure flanked by subterranean wings (Figure 20). In 1938, the

⁵⁵ The original cost of the gun emplacement on the site was \$3,000.00, according to Stevenson Kellog, *Documents*, 231.

⁵⁶ Doull, “Fort McNab.”

central portion of the gun emplacement was altered to provide accommodation for the gun crews manning emplacements WP1328 and WP1329 at Fort Macaulay during the Second World War. The principal alterations occurred in the central portion of the design. The 6-inch disappearing gun originally emplaced had been removed and replaced with a more modern gun in the 1920s, and the central portion of the structure filled in.⁵⁷ The subterranean storage rooms appear not to have been altered. Lying equidistant between the two other emplacements, the location of the middle gun emplacement made it the logical choice for conversion to a crew shelter, allowing gunners to travel the shortest potential to use the guns on either side.

WP1196 has three functional levels. The first level, into which the main door opens, consists of a single large, open chamber with unfinished concrete walls (Figure 17). The ceiling is supported by a heavy concrete beam and central column to reinforce the centre (Figure 19). The first subterranean level is reached by a concrete staircase from the secondary door to the rear of the central structure, southwest of the main door. Its plan appears not to have been altered over time. It contains four small, interconnected rooms: an entrance lobby, a shifting lobby, a cartridge store, and crew shelter and small storage area. These were positioned for maximum safety of operation. The cartridge store has a vaulted ceiling. The shifting lobby is an anteroom to the cartridge stores in which the magazine workers exchanged their outer clothing for special “magazine clothing” and footwear. The crew shelter and small stores is completely separate from these two rooms.

The former shell store on the opposite side of the structure, also at the subterranean level, retains its original plan. It contains an entry hall and a single small chamber originally used to store shells.⁵⁸

Like the main upper rooms, the basement rooms have concrete walls; additionally, the basement rooms have steel crossbeams supporting the ceiling.

In summary, the design of WP1196 reflects two periods of use. The central portion of the structure, where the gun emplacement once stood, has been fully converted to the function of crew shelter, and now has a fairly generic open plan. An aerial view shows only the slightest hint of the former gun emplacement; its concrete parapet still appears to be intact, if now somewhat obscured by the surrounding landscape. The plan of the central structure does not resemble that of the former structure at all, though it does occupy its original central position between the two subterranean stores. The plans of the cartridge and artillery stores, by contrast, have not been altered since they were built in 1895, and they reflect the functional room organization created in that period. All parts of the structure appear to be in fairly sound structural condition, although they show signs of age and natural wear on both the exterior and the interior.

Craftsmanship and Materials

WP1196 is a structure of reinforced concrete and steel detailing. It is extremely substantial; having been built to withstand the concussion of heavy gunfire, it has stood up well to the passage of time. Remnants of the building’s original white paint remain in patches, mostly across

⁵⁷Lovatt, *Shoot*, 85.

⁵⁸The Department of National Defense lists WP1196 as an artillery store, but in plans produced of Fort Macaulay during World War II, the building is labelled “Crew Shelter.”

the front elevation. The materials show evidence of spalling and general erosion. In general, however, the crew shelter is in fair condition. There is no evidence of structural damage. Park users may walk across the roof, which is continuous with the southward slope of the landscape.

Designer

The Corps of Royal Engineers were responsible for the original design of the gun emplacement WP1196. The modifications of 1938 were designed by the Corp of Royal Canadian Engineers.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

WP1196 is located just outside the main roadway of the former fort, at its south central tip (Figure 5). It is fairly centrally located within the landscape of the former fort. The crew shelter is built into a rise in the landscape from the seaward direction; only a wedge of its flat roof, if anything, is visible from the water. Several feet of grass front the building on the north side, lying between the building and the public path. Like the other military structures at Macaulay Point, this one appears to be merging with the natural landscape. The main entrance to the building faces the roadway. The arched entrance to the first subterranean level (former cartridge stores) can be seen in the west wing at the rear of the structure; it is now blocked off (Figure 18). Beside this entrance is a set of external concrete stairs that lead to a landing.

The relationship between the original gun emplacement and its surrounding landscape was altered when the building was converted to a crew shelter. The main entrance to the central portion of the structure is now at ground level on the north side. The central portion of the structure is, if anything, less visible from the south, water side than the gun emplacement was between 1895 and 1938. The locations of the principal entrance and stairways are unaltered. Despite the changes that have occurred, the general orientation of the ensemble vis-a-vis its soundings is consistent with what existed before the alterations.

Setting

The setting for WP1196, Macaulay Point, is a low-rise peninsula that juts out into the Juan de Fuca Strait. Macaulay Point is visually isolated from the rest of Work Point Barracks to the northeast and the Township of Esquimalt to the northwest. Visually, however, the site commands broad views over the adjacent headlands, shoreline, seascape, and the distant Olympic Mountains.

The structures at Macaulay Point may be divided into three groups; the red brick buildings to the northeast (WP1199, WP1200 and WP1201), the gun emplacements closer to the water (WP1328, WP1329, and WP1196), and the smaller reinforced concrete structures in and behind the keep (WP1191 and WP1192).

WP1196 is approximately equidistant from the twin gun emplacements WP1328 to the northeast and WP1329 to the northwest, both of which are, like WP1196, positioned just outside the roughly ovular walking path that was once the main roadway for Fort Macaulay. WP1196 bears a strong resemblance to these two structures in its scale, brutal materials, its spatial configuration

-- with a central component and two subterranean structures on either side – and its close relationship with the surrounding landscape.

Within the complex landscape of the former Fort Macaulay, WP1196 exists in harmony with the other structures that are part the former fort, all of which are clearly military in character. The crew shelter as well as the other buildings in the setting are utilitarian, and constructed in durable materials such as concrete or brick. Most of these structures were built at the turn of the 20th century to serve the coastal defence system and represent different dimensions of the defence function. A number of them were modified in preparation for the Second World War. Several of the structures in the setting are invisible from the water because of the slope of the landscape, or are obscured by man-made landscape features such as the depressed keep.

To summarize, the utilitarian design, durable materials, military function, and the strategic position of WP1196 in relation to the landscape created and still support the overall military character of the historical Fort Macaulay.

Landmark

Crew shelter WP1196, although not visible from the water, is nonetheless a fairly massive structure and a prominent architectural element within the ensemble of the former fort. Macaulay Point is now part of Macaulay Point Park, which is owned by the Department of National Defence and managed by the Township of Esquimalt through a renewable five-year leasing agreement. The park includes Flemming Beach, Buxton Green and Macaulay Point itself. Macaulay Point Park is a large, urban park that is popular among bird-watchers, mountain-bikers, hikers, and dog-walkers and is considered by locals a refuge from encroaching urban development.⁵⁹

The gun batteries were intended to be hidden from the Juan de Fuca Strait; after WP1196 was converted to its new use, it became even less visible than before. Now that Macaulay Point is open to the general public and accessible from the paths leading from Fleming Beach, the building can easily be viewed by anyone walking in the park. Other than among local residents who frequent the park and a smaller group with personal or professional interests in local history or Canadian military history, the building is probably not well-known.⁶⁰

Susan Green, registrar for the Province of British Columbia, and Liz Dill, Chair of the Esquimalt Heritage Advisory Committee have both been informed of the FHBRO evaluation. Liz Dill has stated that the Heritage Advisory Committee takes a great interest in the buildings and sites that are part of Esquimalt's history, including its military history.⁶¹

⁵⁹ Township of Esquimalt, "Macaulay Point Natural Areas Management Plan," December 2008, 1.

⁶⁰ Susan Green, Heritage Registrar for British Columbia was notified by telephone and email of FHBRO evaluation of this building in March 2012.

⁶¹ Personal communication with Liz Dill, April 2012.

WP1199

Date: 1895

Original Use: Artillery Stores

Current Use: Vacant

Designer: Corps of Royal Engineers

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

WP1199, a former artillery store, is a small (30 square metre), red-brick, one-storey rectangular building with a minimally pitched roof (Figures 21-25). It has a concrete foundation and concrete slab floor. The main elevation features a wide central door and one small window with a flat, projecting concrete sill. The rear elevation contains an identical window. Both door and windows have slightly arched lintels crowned by brick voussoirs, and thick doorframes. A thick metal cornice above a second thin brick cornice define the roof, which features a small brick chimney in the back right corner. The south elevation shows several small holes in the masonry where the 1903 plans show a Skidding Shed to have stood between WP1199 and WP1200. Plans from the 1940s show this space to have been a coal and oil shed with its own separate entrance (Figures 23, 24, 41).⁶²

The design for the Artillery Store is a standard for its type, as produced by the Royal Engineers in Canada during this period. The building seems to have retained most of its original detailing and is in fairly good condition.

Comparative

Artillery Stores, Fort Charlotte, Georges Island, Nova Scotia, 1873-77, Corps of Royal Engineers, FHBRO 95-001, Scores: 8-0-4/9-5-4-2/6-11-5 = 54

The Artillery Store can be compared to the Artillery Stores at Fort Charlotte, Georges Island, from 1873-1877 (Figure 55). Both are rectangular brick buildings with slightly pitched roofs, simple, open plans, and flat concrete window sills. Unlike the Georges Island building, which joins several functions under one roof, the former Fort Macaulay Artillery Store is a smaller freestanding unit beside a larger Artificer's workshop building. As noted, this may be a recent innovation, since early plans show a wooden building to have filled in the gap that now exists between the Artillery Store and its neighbour to the south, the Artificer's Workshop (WP1200). Both buildings show more ornamentation, especially in the brickwork, than some of the straightforward concrete buildings constructed contemporaneously for the military, such as WP1191.

⁶² *Victoria B.C. Esquimalt District. Macaulay Point Battery.* Drawn by Geo. Fenton, S.C., R.E. 5th August 1902. Traced by H. Sutherland, Sapper, and R.E. 22nd December 1902. A. Grant, Lieut. Colonel, O.C., R.E., Esquimalt 14th January 1903. *Cable Layout, Macaulay Fort*, 13 April, 1945. Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Books, RG 24-C-20.

Functional Design

WP1199 was used as an artillery store until Macaulay Point was abandoned. It has an open, rectangular plan and simple massing, which allowed for flexibility in the arrangement of shelves (Figure 25). Its short end faces the roadway. It is not clear whether there is any remaining evidence of the fireplace on the interior. The building's simple layout and sound construction appears to have served its function of storage well over the several decades the building was in use.

Craftsmanship and Materials

WP1199 is a masonry building of red brick overpainted in red, with a contrasting green door and window frames, and light-coloured concrete window sills. This building and WP1200 have more ornamentation than the concrete buildings on the site, and they stand out as an exceptional grouping at Macaulay Point because of their brilliantly coloured brick. The brick appears to be in fair condition, though there is evidence of wear on at the roofline and mould on the exterior elevations approximately a foot from the base of the masonry wall (Figure 22).

Designer

The Artillery Store was designed by the British Corps of Royal Engineers.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

WP1199 is situated in the northeast corner of the former Fort Macaulay (Figure 5). It is the third small, red-brick building on the left side of the fork in the roadway, just inside the former entry gates to the fort from Work Point Barracks. Across the roadway, mature trees have grown up and now obscure the building from aerial view. Behind the building, the landscape slopes steeply upward. On the south side, trees and brambles grow wild beside the building. To the north, an empty lot takes the place of a former Skidding Shed, which was demolished.

WP1199's site has witnessed some change. Most prominently, it can be seen in the quality of a surrounding landscape that would once have been closely tended, making the building more visible. Also, the demolition of the adjacent building (at an unknown date) has exposed a previously obscured north elevation. These changes notwithstanding, the relationship of the building to its sight retains a significant degree of historical consistency. Its main door has always opened westward, onto the path, and continues to do so. It remains invisible from the water side, obscured by the sloping landscape that leads upward toward the former Battery Command Post. It was and remains one of the first buildings visible upon entering Macaulay Point from Work Point Barracks

Setting

The setting for WP1199, Macaulay Point, is a peninsula that juts out into the Juan de Fuca Strait. From Macaulay Point, distant views can be had over the strait to the mountains beyond. Macaulay Point is visually isolated from Work Point Barracks to the northeast and the Township of Esquimalt to the northwest. Visually, however, the site commands broad views over the adjacent headlands, shoreline, seascape, and the distant Olympic Mountains.

The structures at Macaulay Point may be divided into three groups; the red brick buildings to the northeast (WP1199, WP1200 and WP1201), the gun emplacements closer to the water (WP1328, WP1329, and WP1196), and the smaller reinforced concrete structures in and behind the keep (WP1191 and WP1192).

Closest to WP1199 north is WP1200, the Artificer's Workshop, and WP1201 (not evaluated, a former Anti-Gas Shop). This grouping was constructed in the same period around 1895 by the Royal Engineers. All three buildings are situated along the public path, inside what would have been the main roadway in the fort, close to the entrance of Fort Macaulay from Work Point Barracks.

Within the complex landscape of the former Fort Macaulay, WP1199 exists in harmony with the other structures that constitute the fort, all of which are clearly military in character. This small structure, as well as the other buildings in the setting are utilitarian and either without or with very minimal ornament, and constructed in durable materials such as concrete or brick. Most of the structures were built at the turn of the 20th century to serve the coastal defence system and represent different dimensions of the defense function; a number were modified in preparation for the Second World War. Several of the structures in the setting, including WP1199 are invisible from the water because of the slope of the landscape, or are obscured by man-made landscape features such as the depressed keep or the covered way.

To summarize, WP1199 shares with the other structures at Macaulay Point its utilitarian design, durable materials, military function, and strategic positioning in the landscape. Collectively, the structures express the overall military character of the historical Fort Macaulay.

Landmark

Unlike some of the other structures on Macaulay Point, which have a higher degree of visibility, WP1199 is visible only within its immediate vicinity (Figures 21, 22). Since Macaulay Point is open to the general public and accessible from the paths leading from Fleming Beach, WP1199 is easily accessible along the public walking path. Other than among local residents who frequent the park and a smaller group with an interest in local history or Canadian military history, the building is probably not well-known.⁶³

The former Fort Macaulay is now part of Macaulay Point Park, which is owned by the Department of National Defence and managed by the Township of Esquimalt through a renewable five-year leasing agreement. The park includes Flemming Beach, Buxton Green and Macaulay Point itself. Macaulay Point Park is a large, urban park that is popular among bird-watchers, mountain-bikers, hikers, and dog-walkers and is considered by locals a refuge from encroaching urban development.⁶⁴

Susan Green, registrar for the Province of British Columbia, and Liz Dill, Chair of the Esquimalt Heritage Advisory Committee have both been informed of the FHBRO evaluation. Liz Dill has

⁶³ Susan Green, Heritage Registrar for British Columbia was notified by telephone and email of FHBRO evaluation of this building in March 2012.

⁶⁴ Township of Esquimalt, "Macaulay Point Natural Areas Management Plan," December 2008,1.

stated that the Heritage Advisory Committee takes a great interest in the buildings and sites that are part of Esquimalt's history, including its military history.⁶⁵

WP1200

Date: 1902

Original Use: Artificer's Workshop

Current Use: Vacant

Other name(s): Blacksmiths and Artificer's Workshop, Coal and Oil Shed,⁶⁶ Artificer's and Fitter's Workshop, Shops.⁶⁷

Designer: Corps of Royal Engineers

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

The Artificer's Workshop is a one-storey, red brick rectangular structure with a poured concrete floor and two door openings on the main elevation, one for each of two shops used by the Artificer and the Fitter (Figures 26-28). In its overall scale, proportions, materials, and simple detailing, it represents a standard design for this type of building. It resembles several of the Royal Engineer-designed shops and support structures at York Redoubt National Historic Site, Fort Charlotte (a component of Georges Island National Historic Site), and Fort Ives, all located in Halifax.

The workshops, which open onto each other via an interior doorway, have several windows. The Artificer's Shop proper has four, one on each side of its entrance and two on the north side of the building. The former Fitter's Shop, to the south, has one to the right of its entrance and two on the south side of the building. The placement of windows and doors, all slightly recessed, presents a pleasing rhythm across the façade, though it was dictated by need for both direct access and light to each shop, rather than aesthetic considerations. The building is more than double the size of its neighbour to the south, the Artillery Store, which it matches closely in materials, ornament, scale and size. Plans from 1902 show these buildings as having been conjoined through a third section that was a frame Skidding Shed.

Like WP1199, the windows at WP1200 have contrasting concrete sills, arched lintels crowned by brick voussoirs, and thick doorframes. A thick metal cornice above a second thin brick cornice define the roof.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Personal communication with Liz Dill, April 2012.

⁶⁶ Map, Cable Layout Macaulay Fort, DND , 13 April 1945, Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Books, RG 24-C-20.

⁶⁷ Map, DND Area: Parts of Section 11 Esquimalt District, April 1942, Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Books, RG 24-C-20.

⁶⁸ *Victoria B.C. Esquimalt District. Macaulay Point Battery*. Drawn by Geo. Fenton, S.C., R.E. 5th August 1902. Traced by H. Sutherland, Sapper, R.E. 22nd December 1902. A. Grant, Lieut. Colonel, O.C., R.E., Esquimalt 14th January 1903. *Cable Layout, Macaulay Fort*, 13 April, 1945. Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Books, RG 24-C-20.

The design of WP1200 is a standard one for shops of this type constructed by the Corps of Royal Engineers in Canada around the turn of the twentieth century. The building seems to have retained most of its original exterior detailing, with the exception of the brick chimney and ventilation shaft above the Artificer's Shop. It is in fairly good condition. There is a significant amount of mould around the base of the structure.

Comparative

Oil Stores/Artificer's Shop, Fort McNab, Nova Scotia, 1906, Corps of Royal Engineers
Scores: 15-0-6/9-8-4-2/4-11-5 = 64⁶⁹

The Artificer's Shop can be compared to the Oil Stores/Artificer's Shop at Fort McNab from 1906 (Figure 56). Both are brick buildings with slightly pitched roofs, simple, open plans, flat concrete window sills, and brick chimneys. Both buildings sit on a main thoroughfare of their respective forts. Like the Fort McNab building, which joined physically several other functions in a single long building, the Macaulay Point Artificer's Shop conjoined the functions of blacksmith, fitter, and formerly included a Skidding Shop and the Artillery Store in the full structure. The Artificer's Shop at Macaulay Point is slightly smaller and less complex than its Nova Scotia counterpart, which has nine window and door openings across its long side in addition to doors on its short sides, but the principle of multiple functions is shared by both.

Functional Design

WP1200 was clearly designed with the specific functions of specialized workshops in mind. Of the two workshops in the building, separated from each other by a wall with a single door, the Artificer's/blacksmiths is the larger (Figure 26). The open plan of each room allowed for equipment to be moved in and out easily. The relatively abundant fenestration would have ensured some natural light by which the blacksmith and fitter might work. The original design for the Artificer's Shop contained a skylight ventilator and a chimney, both now gone.

The structure appears to be in sound overall condition, showing only superficial signs of wear.

Craftsmanship and Materials

WP1200 is a masonry building of red brick painted in red, with contrasting green door and window frames, and light-coloured concrete window sills. This building and WP1199 have more ornamentation than the concrete buildings at the fort, and they stand out as a prominent grouping in the context of Fort Macaulay because of their brilliantly coloured brick. The brick appears to be in fair condition, though there is evidence of wear at the roofline and mould on the exterior elevations approximately a foot from the ground on the masonry wall.

Designer

WP1200 was designed by the Corps of Royal Engineers.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

WP1200 is on the northeastern edge of the path that encircles the inner works of Fort Macaulay, just south of the main entrance (Figure 5). It is the third small, red-brick building on the left side

⁶⁹ Doull, "Fort McNab," n.p.

of the fork in the path, inside the former entry gates to the fort from Work Point Barracks. Across the path, mature trees have grown up and now obscure the building from aerial view. Behind the building, the landscape slopes steeply upward. On the south side, trees and brambles grow wild beside the building. To the north, an empty lot takes the place of a former Skidding Shed, which was demolished.

WP1200's site has witnessed some change. The formerly open site is now heavily overgrown; the building is obscured by trees. When Fort Macaulay was in operation, the vegetation around the building would have been neatly clipped, making the building more prominent in its surroundings. The demolition of the adjacent wooden building has exposed a previously obscured, or partially obscured, south elevation. These changes notwithstanding, the relationship of the building to its sight retains a significant degree of historical consistency. Its main doors have always opened westward, onto the path, and continue to do so. The building is, as it has always been, invisible from the water side, obscured by the sloping landscape that leads upward toward the former Battery Command Post. WP1200 was and remains one of the first buildings visible upon entering Macaulay Point from Work Point Barracks.

Setting

The setting for WP1200, Macaulay Point, is a low-rise peninsula that juts out into the Juan de Fuca Strait. Macaulay Point is visually isolated from Work Point Barracks to the northeast and the Township of Esquimalt to the northwest. Visually, however, the site commands broad views over the adjacent headlands, shoreline, seascape, and the distant Olympic Mountains.

The structures at Macaulay Point may be divided into three groups; the red brick buildings to the northeast (WP1199, WP1200 and WP1201), the gun emplacements closer to the water (WP1328, WP1329, and WP1196), and the smaller reinforced concrete structures in and behind the keep (WP1191 and WP1192).

Within the complex landscape of the former Fort Macaulay, WP1200 exists in harmony with the other structures that were once part of the fort, all of which are clearly military in character. This structure, as well as the other buildings in the setting, are utilitarian and either without or with very minimal ornament, and constructed in durable materials such as concrete or brick. Most of these structures were built at the turn of the 20th century to serve the coastal defence system and represent different dimensions of the defense function; a number were modified in preparation for the Second World War. Several of the structures in the setting, including WP1200, are invisible from the water because of the slope of the landscape, or are obscured by man-made landscape features such as the depressed keep.

To summarize, WP1200 shares with the other structures at Macaulay Point its utilitarian design, durable materials, military function, and strategic positioning in the landscape. Collectively, the structures created and still express the military character of the historical Fort Macaulay.

Landmark

Unlike some of the other structures on Macaulay Point, which have a higher degree of visibility, WP1200 is visible only within its immediate vicinity. Since Macaulay Point is open to the general public and accessible from the paths leading from Fleming Beach, WP1200 is now easily

accessible along the public walking path. Other than among local residents who frequent the park and a smaller group with an interest in local history or Canadian military history, the buildings are probably not well-known.⁷⁰

The former Fort Macaulay is now part of Macaulay Point Park, which is owned by the Department of National Defence and managed by the Township of Esquimalt through a renewable five-year leasing agreement. The park includes Flemming Beach, Buxton Green and Macaulay Point itself. Macaulay Point Park is a large, urban park that is popular among bird-watchers, mountain-bikers, hikers, and dog-walkers and is considered by locals a refuge from encroaching urban development.⁷¹

Susan Green, registrar for the Province of British Columbia, and Liz Dill, Chair of the Esquimalt Heritage Advisory Committee have both been informed of the FHBRO evaluation. Liz Dill has stated that the Heritage Advisory Committee takes a great interest in the buildings and sites that are part of Esquimalt's history, including its military history.⁷²

WP1328

Date: 1895, modified c. 1923/24 and 1938⁷³

Original Use: Gun emplacement and magazine stores

Current Use: Vacant

Designer: Corps of Royal Engineers, Canadian Forces

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

WP1328 is a large gun emplacement, much of which dates from the period of shared Imperial-Canadian responsibility from 1893-1906, and part of which was refashioned in 1923/24 and again in 1938. WP1328 is of utilitarian design (Figures 29-34). It may be considered a work of engineering and is constructed of concrete/reinforced concrete with steel detailing. The structure consists of a raised concrete gun platform (1938) and two separate, unconnected subterranean magazines, one on each side of the gun platform (1895). An external concrete staircase, part of the 1938 alterations, connects the upper and lower sections of the structure. Secondary staircases lead to the entrances of each of the magazines.

The design of the gun emplacement was standard for the type of gun and mounting it was constructed to accommodate. The re-arming of Macaulay Point in preparation for the Second World War required substantial alterations to the gun platform, which was in partially filled with concrete (Figures 45), but the magazines below appear to have maintained their original design and layout. The concrete surface of the emplacement has spalled in numerous areas; mould has grown on parts of the structure, while other parts have water damage. Erosion is visible (Figures

⁷⁰ Susan Green, Heritage Registrar for British Columbia was notified by telephone and email of FHBRO evaluation of this building in March 2012.

⁷¹ Township of Esquimalt, "Macaulay Point Natural Areas Management Plan," December 2008, 1.

⁷² Personal communication with Liz Dill, April 2012.

⁷³ Plans for the new Gun Emplacements at Fort Macaulay Drawn by R.N. C. McDonald, 30 January 1938. Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Book, RG 24-C-20.

29, 30). The original structure, built into the landscape, almost appears to be being reclaimed by the natural environment. Overall, however, the environmental wear appears to be superficial. The structure of the gun emplacement and the magazines seems to be in good condition for its age and the amount of maintenance it has had over the course of the twentieth century.

Comparative for WP1328 and WP1329

Gun Emplacement No. 1, Fort McNab, Nova Scotia, 1888-1992, altered 1938, Corps of Royal Engineers (original design), Scores: 15-0-6/9-8-4-2/4-11-5 = 64⁷⁴

Like WP1328 and WP1329 in relation to the Imperial Naval Station at Esquimalt, Gun Emplacement #1 at Fort McNab was built for the defence of the Imperial Naval Station at Halifax, Nova Scotia (Figures 53, 54). Just as WP1328 and WP1329 were updated in preparation for World War II, Gun Emplacement #1 was also updated for use during the Second World War. It was abandoned in the late 1950s.

The structure of Gun Emplacement No. 1 is similar to that of WP1328 and WP1329. It consists of a raised concrete gun platform and a subterranean complex containing a multi-chambered magazine. Gun emplacement No. 1 also contains a crew shelter, while at Esquimalt, the crew shelter for the two gun emplacements was renovated from a former gun emplacement sited midway between the two shelters. The Fort McNab emplacement has separate shell and cartridge stores, like the Macaulay Point emplacements, but may well have been larger and more complex than the latter, with two cartridge stores, a shell store, lamp room, and a large and a small lobby to service the ammunition hoists. All of the emplacements were built of reinforced concrete with steel details. All three take full advantage of the sloped landscape to hide the emplacements, to the extent this was possible.

Searchlight Emplacement, York Shore Battery, York Redoubt, 1940-41, Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers, Scores: 8-0-4/13-8-6-2/6-11-5 = 63⁷⁵

The York Redoubt Searchlight Emplacements (Figure 48) were constructed during the Second World War. They are an example of well-designed but utilitarian architecture that has been recognized for its historical associations, the quality of its architecture, its functional design, the superior workmanship and handling of materials and the important role it plays in the environment.⁷⁶ The purpose of including them in this comparative context is to inform the committee of the precedent of identifying aesthetic value in what are essentially utilitarian military structures.

Functional Design

Gun emplacement WP1328 can be described as having two distinct functional units (Figures 33, 34). The concrete gun platform constitutes the uppermost unit, with a raised, faceted apron and prominent concrete annulus inside of which is a central depression in which the gun mounting was contained. The second section of the emplacement is subterranean and is subdivided into

⁷⁴ Doull, "Fort McNab," n.p.

⁷⁵ Ian Doull "York Redoubt, Halifax Defence Complex, Halifax, Nova Scotia," Federal Heritage Buildings review Office, Building Report 95-01, Vol. 3, 176-177.

⁷⁶ Heritage Character Statement for York Shore Battery Searchlights, York Redoubt, Halifax, Nova Scotia, www.historicplaces.ca.

two unconnected sections, a shell store and a cartridge store. Each of these is accessed via its own external concrete staircase. The shell and cartridge stores appear not to have been altered when the gun platform was reconstructed in 1938. Thus, specifically, they reflect the design requirements of late-nineteenth century magazines constructed to house the cartridges and shells used in the breech-loading guns.

The exterior (northwest) walls on the first level of the gun emplacement feature four small (3 X 3.6) shell recesses covered by hinged steel doors (Figure 30). At the next level down (ground level), two larger recesses appear on either side of the main staircase.

The former shell store, located on the northeast side of the emplacement, contains a single magazine for shell storage and a small entrance lobby. The larger cartridge store, to the northwest, contains four functional areas: an entrance lobby, a shifting lobby, a cartridge store and a crew shelter and room for small stores. These were positioned for maximum safety of operation. The cartridge store has a vaulted ceiling. The shifting lobby is an anteroom to the cartridge stores in which the magazine workers exchanged their outer clothing for special “magazine clothing” and footwear. The crew shelter and small stores is completely separate from these two rooms.

While worn in appearance, WP1328 appears to be in relatively sound condition, considering that it has not been maintained for military use since the 1950s.

Craftsmanship and Materials

The entire gun emplacement is constructed of concrete and/or reinforced concrete. The exterior railing as well as the doors of the shell and cartridge recesses are of steel. Overall, the construction of the gun emplacement and its materials have proven both sturdy and extremely durable. As mentioned above, components requiring extra reinforcement were carefully attended to. The wear that can be seen is a result of the natural passage of time and given that the buildings have not been cared for in several decades, it is relatively minimal.

Designer

The Corps of Royal Engineers were responsible for the original design of the gun emplacement. The modifications of 1923/24 and 1938 were carried out by Corp of Royal Canadian Engineers.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

WP1328 is situated at approximately 4 o'clock, facing southeast on what is now a public path that delineates the central area and encloses a number of buildings of the former Fort Macaulay (Figure 5). WP1328 has changed very little in relation to its surrounding landscape since it was constructed in 1895. Although its superstructure was altered in 1923/24 and again in 1938, the mode of access from the land side and lack of access from the water remain much as it was during the 1890s. The main road inside the fort would have led staff directly to the emplacement from the north, as the walking path that replaced it does today. Access to the top of the gun emplacement was and remains via the central concrete staircase. Entry to the subterranean shell and cartridge stores is identical to the 19th century plan, via concrete staircases on either side of

the raised gun emplacement. The structural changes implemented in 1923/24 extended the faceted apron on the southeast side of the emplacement, moving it into the landscape several additional feet. The relationship of the gun emplacement to its site has barely changed since the alterations of 1938. The 1923/24 and 1938 alterations affected the relationship of WP1328 to its surrounding landscape only in the slightest way, and did not alter the general character of the ensemble.

Setting

The setting for WP1328, Macaulay Point, is a peninsula that juts out into the Juan de Fuca Strait. Macaulay Point is visually isolated from Work Point Barracks to the northeast and the Township of Esquimalt to the northwest. Visually, however, the site commands broad views over the adjacent headlands, shoreline, seascape, and the distant Olympic Mountains.

The structures at Macaulay Point may be divided into three groups; the red brick buildings to the northeast (WP1199, WP1200 and WP1201), the gun emplacements closer to the water (WP1328, WP1329, and WP1196), and the smaller concrete-slab structures in and behind the keep (WP1191 and WP1192).

Within this setting, WP1328 is one of the more prominent structures, along with the other emplacement and the crew shelter, that are part the former Fort Macaulay, all of which are clearly military in character. The gun emplacements as well as the other buildings in the setting are utilitarian and without ornament, and constructed in durable materials such as concrete or brick. Most of the structures were built at the turn of the 20th century to serve the coastal defence system and represent different dimensions of the defence function; a number of the fort structures were modified in preparation for the Second World War. Several of the structures in the setting are invisible from the water because of the slope of the landscape, or are obscured by man-made landscape features such as the depressed keep or the covered way.

To summarize, the utilitarian design, durable materials, military function, and the strategic position of WP1328 in relation to the landscape helped to create and still express the overall military character of its larger setting, the historical Fort Macaulay.

Landmark

WP1328 is a very large and prominent feature in the landscape of Macaulay Point. Its superstructure can be made out from the south, and the rest of the structure can easily be seen from higher up on the peninsula, and from the walking path. Macaulay Point is now part of Macaulay Point Park, which is owned by the Department of National Defence and managed by the Township of Esquimalt through a renewable five-year leasing agreement. The park includes Flemming Beach, Buxton Green and Macaulay Point itself. Macaulay Point Park is a large, urban park that is popular among bird-watchers, mountain-bikers, hikers, and dog-walkers and is considered by locals a refuge from encroaching urban development.⁷⁷

The former gun batteries were intended to be hidden from the Juan de Fuca Strait, and they remain fairly well camouflaged. Macaulay Point is accessible from the paths leading from Fleming Beach. Other than among local residents who frequent the park and a smaller group

⁷⁷ Township of Esquimalt, "Macaulay Point Natural Areas Management Plan," December 2008, 1.

with personal or professional interests in local history or Canadian military history, the buildings are probably not well-known.⁷⁸

Susan Green, registrar for the Province of British Columbia, and Liz Dill, Chair of the Esquimalt Heritage Advisory Committee have both been informed of the FHBRO evaluation. Liz Dill has stated that the Heritage Advisory Committee takes a great interest in the buildings and sites that are part of Esquimalt's history, including its military history.⁷⁹

WP1329

Date: 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938

Original Use: Gun emplacement and magazine stores

Current Use: Vacant

Designer: Corps of Royal Engineers, Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

WP1329 is a large gun emplacement, much of which dates from the period of shared Imperial-Canadian responsibility from 1893-1906, and part of which was altered in 1923/24 and again in 1938. WP1329 is of utilitarian design (Figures 35-39). It may be considered a work of engineering. It is constructed of concrete/reinforced concrete with steel railings, window details, and doors and has no extraneous ornament. The structure consists of a raised concrete gun platform (1938) and two separate, unconnected subterranean magazines, one on each side of the gun platform (1895). WP1329 is an exact copy of WP1328 except that the relative positions of the shell and cartridge stores are reversed. An external concrete staircase connects the upper and lower sections of the structure. Secondary staircases lead to the entrances of each of the magazines.

The design of the gun emplacement was standard for the type of gun and mounting it was constructed to accommodate. The re-arming of Macaulay Point in preparation for the Second World War required substantial alterations to the gun platform but the magazines below appear to have maintained their original design and layout. The concrete surface of the emplacement has spalled in numerous areas; mould has grown on parts of the structure, while other parts have water damage. Erosion is visible (Figure 35). The original structure, built into the landscape, almost appears to be being reclaimed by the natural environment. Overall, however, the environmental wear appears to be superficial; the structure of the gun emplacements and the magazines seems to be in good condition for its age and the amount of maintenance it has had over the course of the twentieth century.

Functional Design

Gun emplacement WP1329 can be described as having two distinct functional units (Figures 37-39). The concrete gun platform constitutes the uppermost unit, with a raised, faceted apron and prominent concrete annulus inside of which is a central depression in which the gun mounting

⁷⁸ Susan Green, Heritage Registrar for British Columbia was notified by telephone and email of FHBRO evaluation of this building in March 2012.

⁷⁹ Personal communication with Liz Dill, April 2012.

was once contained. The second section of the emplacement is subterranean and is subdivided into two unconnected sections, a shell store and a cartridge store. Each of these is accessed via its own external concrete staircase (Figures 39). The shell and cartridge stores appear not to have been altered when the gun platform was altered in 1923/24 and 1938. Thus, specifically, they reflect the design requirements of late-nineteenth century magazines constructed to house the high-explosive cartridges and shells used in breech-loading guns.

The exterior (northeast) walls on the first level of the gun emplacement feature four small (3 X 3.6) shell recesses covered by hinged steel doors (Figure 37). At the next level down (ground level), two larger recesses appear on either side of the main staircase.

The former shell store, located northwest of the emplacement, contains a single magazine for shell storage and a small entrance lobby (Figure 39). The larger subterranean section to the southeast, contains four functional areas: an entrance lobby, a shifting lobby, a cartridge store and a crew shelter and room for small stores. These were positioned for maximum safety of operation. The cartridge store has a vaulted ceiling. The shifting lobby is an anteroom to the cartridge stores in which the magazine workers exchanged their outer clothing for special “magazine clothing” and footwear. The crew shelter and small stores is completely separate from these two rooms.

While worn in appearance, WP1329 is in relatively good condition, considering that it has not been maintained for military use since the 1950s.

Craftsmanship and Materials

WP1329 is constructed of concrete and/or reinforced concrete. The exterior railing as well as the doors of the shell and cartridge recesses are of steel. Overall, the construction of the gun emplacement and its materials have proven both sturdy and extremely durable. As mentioned above, components requiring extra reinforcement were carefully attended to. The wear that can be seen is a result of the natural passage of time and given that the buildings have not been cared for in several decades, is relatively minimal.

Designer

The Corps of Royal Engineers were responsible for the original design of gun emplacement WP1329. The modifications of 1923/24 and 1938 were carried out by Canadian military engineers.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

WP1329 is situated at approximately 8 o'clock, facing southwest on what is now a public walking path that delineates the central area and encloses a number of building of the former Fort Macaulay (Figure 5). WP1329 has changed very little in relation to its surrounding landscape since it was constructed in 1895. Although its superstructure was altered in 1923/24 and again in 1938, the mode of access from the land side and lack of access from the water remains much as it was during the 1890s. The fort roadway would have led staff directly to the emplacement from the north, as the walking path that replaced it does today. Access to the top of the gun

emplacement was and remains via the central concrete staircase. Entry to the subterranean shell and cartridge stores is identical to the 19th century plan, via concrete staircases on either side of the raised gun emplacement. The structural changes implemented in 1938 extended the faceted apron on the southeast side of the emplacement, moving it into the landscape several additional feet. Therefore, the relationship of the gun emplacement to its site has changed little since the alterations of the 1920s and 30s. These alterations barely affected the relationship of the building to its surrounding landscape, and did not alter the general character of the ensemble.

Setting

The setting for WP1329, Macaulay Point, is a peninsula that juts out into the Juan de Fuca Strait. Macaulay Point is visually isolated from Work Point Barracks to the northeast and the Township of Esquimalt to the northwest. Visually, however, the site commands broad views over the adjacent headlands, shoreline, seascape, and the distant Olympic Mountains.

The structures at Macaulay Point may be divided into three groups; the red brick buildings to the northeast (WP1199, WP1200 and WP1201), the gun emplacements closer to the water (WP1328, WP1329, and WP1196), and the smaller reinforced concrete structures in and behind the keep (WP1191 and WP1192).

Within this setting, WP1329 is one of three prominent structures that are part the former Fort Macaulay, all of which are clearly military in character. The gun emplacements as well as the other buildings in the setting are utilitarian and without ornament, and constructed in durable materials such as concrete or brick. Most of these structures were built at the turn of the 20th century to serve the coastal defence system and represent different dimensions of the defence function; a number of the fort structures were modified for the Second World War. Several of the structures in the setting are invisible from the water because of the slope of the landscape, or are obscured by man-made landscape features such as the depressed keep.

To summarize, the utilitarian design, durable materials, military function, and the strategic position of WP1329 in relation to the landscape all helped to create, and still express the overall military character of its larger setting, the former Fort Macaulay.

Landmark

Gun emplacement WP1329 is a large and prominent component of its landscape. It can barely be seen from the water, but can easily be viewed from higher up on Macaulay Point, as well as from the public path. Macaulay Point is now part of Macaulay Point Park, which is owned by the Department of National Defence and managed by the Township of Esquimalt through a renewable five-year leasing agreement. The park includes Flemming Beach, Buxton Green and Macaulay Point itself. Macaulay Point Park is a large, urban park that is popular among bird-watchers, mountain-bikers, hikers, and dog-walkers and is considered by locals a refuge from encroaching urban development.⁸⁰

The former gun batteries were intended to be hidden from the Juan de Fuca Strait, and they remain somewhat obscured from the water. Macaulay Point is accessible from the paths leading from Flemming Beach. Other than among local residents who frequent the park and a smaller

⁸⁰ Township of Esquimalt, "Macaulay Point Natural Areas Management Plan," December 2008, 1.

group with personal or professional interests in local history or Canadian military history, the buildings are probably not well-known.⁸¹

Susan Green, registrar for the Province of British Columbia, and Liz Dill, Chair of the Esquimalt Heritage Advisory Committee have both been informed of the FHBRO evaluation. Liz Dill has stated that the Heritage Advisory Committee takes a great interest in the buildings and sites that are part of Esquimalt's history, including its military history.⁸²

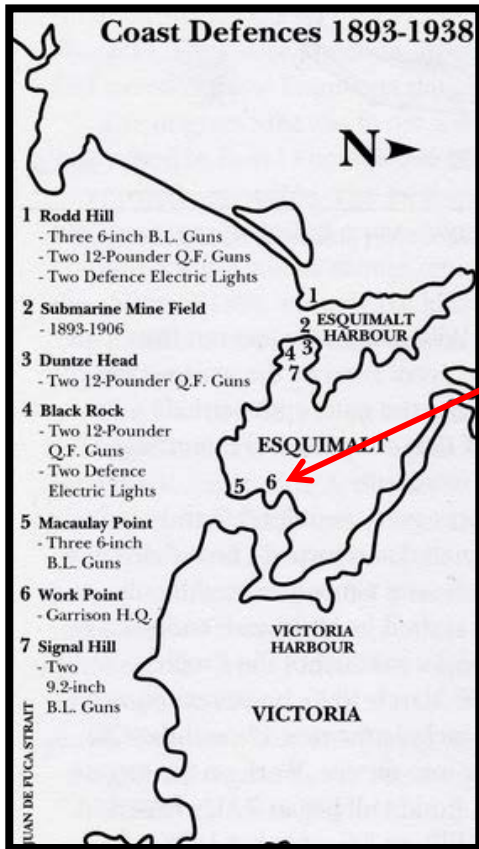
⁸¹ Susan Green, Heritage Registrar for British Columbia was notified by telephone and email of FHBRO evaluation of this building in March 2012.

⁸² Personal communication with Liz Dill, April 2012.



Figure 1. Pacific coast defence installations (R. Lovatt, *Shoot, Shoot, Shoot: A History of the Victoria-Esquamalt Coast Artillery Defences 1878-1956* [Rodd Hill Friends Society, 1993]).

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Macaulay Point



Macaulay Point

Figure 2. Pacific coast defence installations, 1893-1939 (R. Lovatt, *Shoot, Shoot, Shoot: A History of the Victoria-Esquimalt Coast Artillery Defences 1878-1956* [Rodd Hill Friends Society, 1993], 32).

Figure 3. Pacific coast defence installations, 1893-1939 (Lovatt, *Shoot*, 98).

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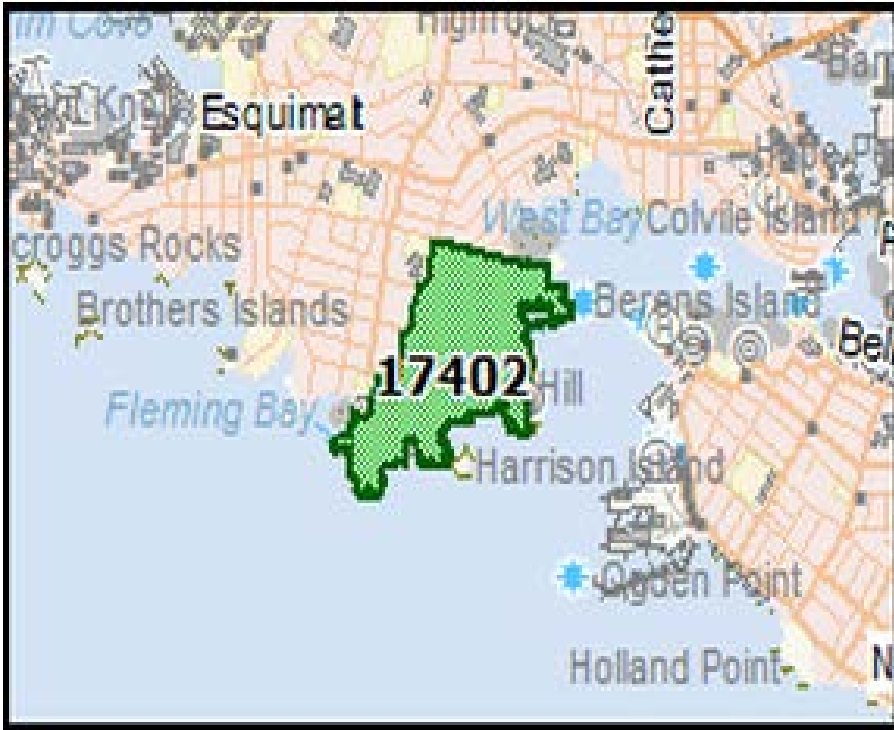


Figure 4. Work Point Barracks with Macaulay Point, CFB Esquimalt (Google Maps, maps.google.com, accessed March 12, 2012).

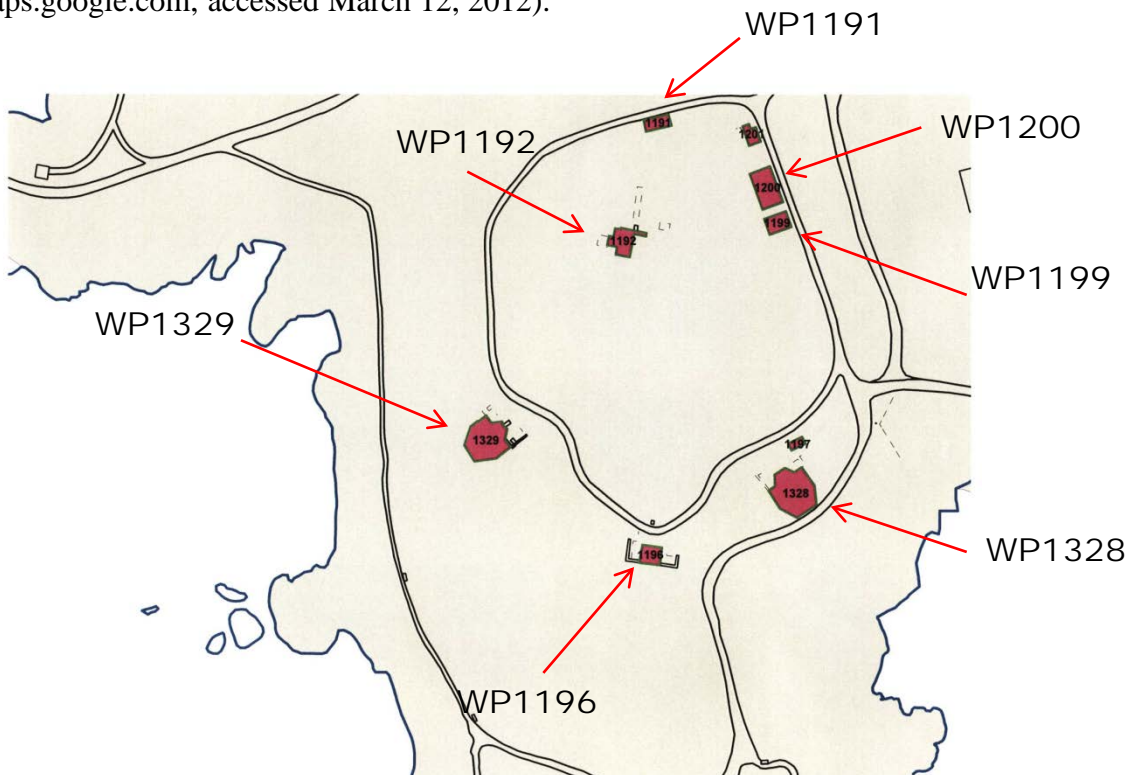


Figure 5. Macaulay Point site plan showing WP1191, WP1192, WP 1196, WP1200, WP1329 and WP1329 (DND, 2012).

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Figure 6. WP1191, right, with the underground passage toward WP1192 to the left (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).



Figure 7. WP1191 with supporting wall, left (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).

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Figure 8. Opening to the underground passage from behind WP1191 to the former keep of Fort Macaulay (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).



Figure 9. Magazine WP1191 interior (DND, 2011).

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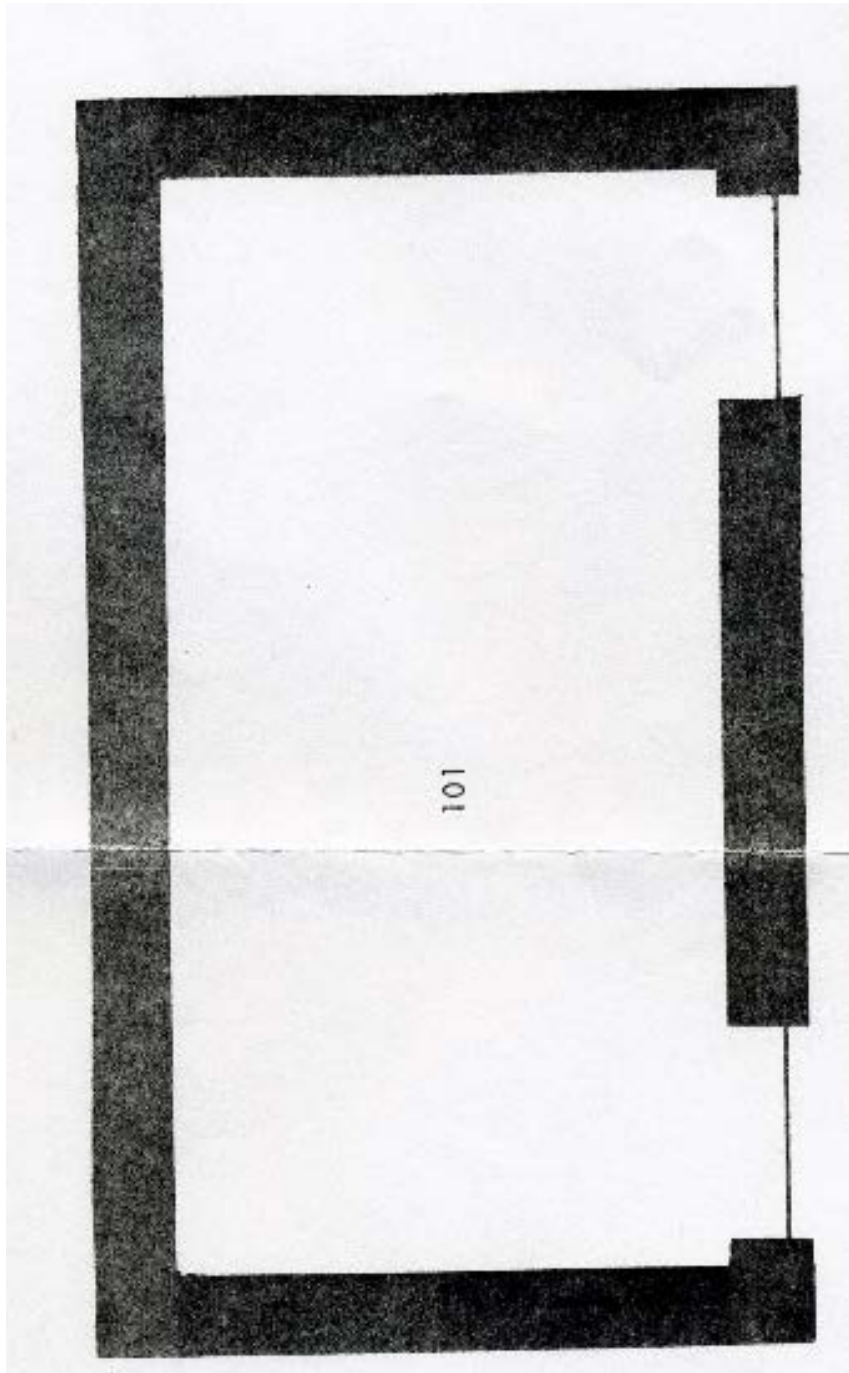


Figure 10. Plan of magazine WP1191 (Stevenson and Kellogg, *Building Survey Report Series* [Vancouver: Stevenson Kellogg Ltd. In association with H.B. Maynard Co.: Swan, Wooster Engineering Col; Wade, Stockdill, Armour, and Blewett, 1974], n.p.).

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Figure 11. Entrance from the underground passageway to WP1192, right, in the former keep (DND 2005).



Figure 12. East elevation of WP1192, 1895, 1942 (Toad Hollow Photography <http://www.flickr.com/photos/toadhollowphoto/sets/72157629549379337/>, accessed January 12, 2013).

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Figure 13. WP1192, Battery Command Post with Machine Gun Post, left, looking toward the Juan de Fuca Strait (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).



Figure 14. Entry to WP1192, Battery Command Post (DND, 2005).

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Figure 15. Roof of WP1192 with public park bench (DND, 2005).

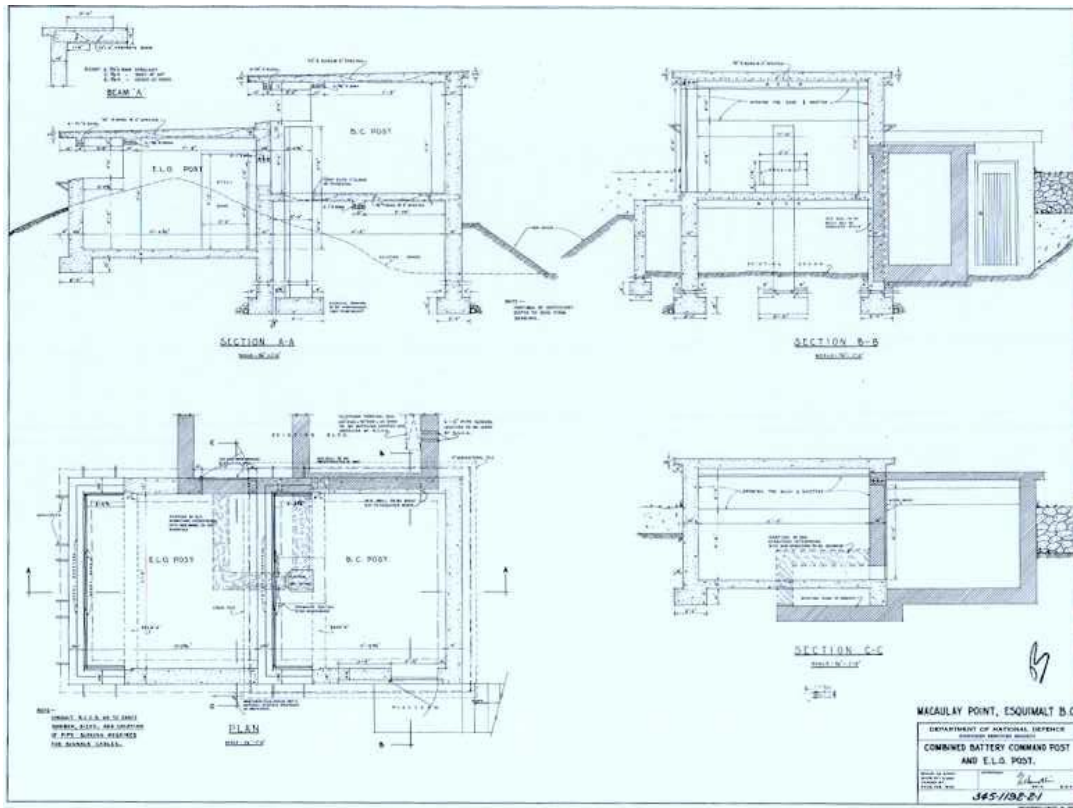


Figure 16. Plan and cross sections of WP1192, Battery Command Post (DND, 1964).

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Figure 17. Front elevation, Crew shelter WP1196 (DND, 2005).



Figure 18. Entrance to cartridge store, WP1196 (DND, 2005).

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Figure 19. Interior, Crew Shelter WP1196 (DND 2005).

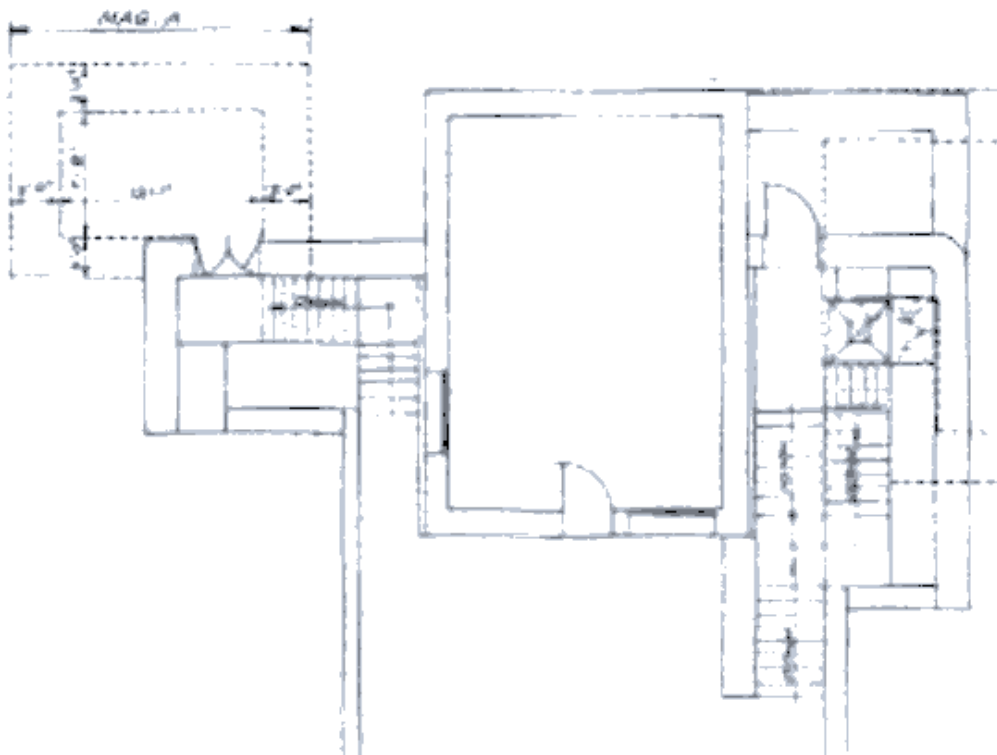


Figure 20. Plan, Crew Shelter WP1196 showing ground floor, former shell store, left, and staircases to the former cartridge store, right (DND, 1964).

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Figure 21. Artillery Store, WP1199 front elevation (Ian Doull, 2011).



Figure 22. WP1200, right, and WP1199, left (Ian Doull, 2011).

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Figure 23. WP1199, east and north elevations (DND, 2005).



Figure 24. WP1199, north elevation (DND, 2005).

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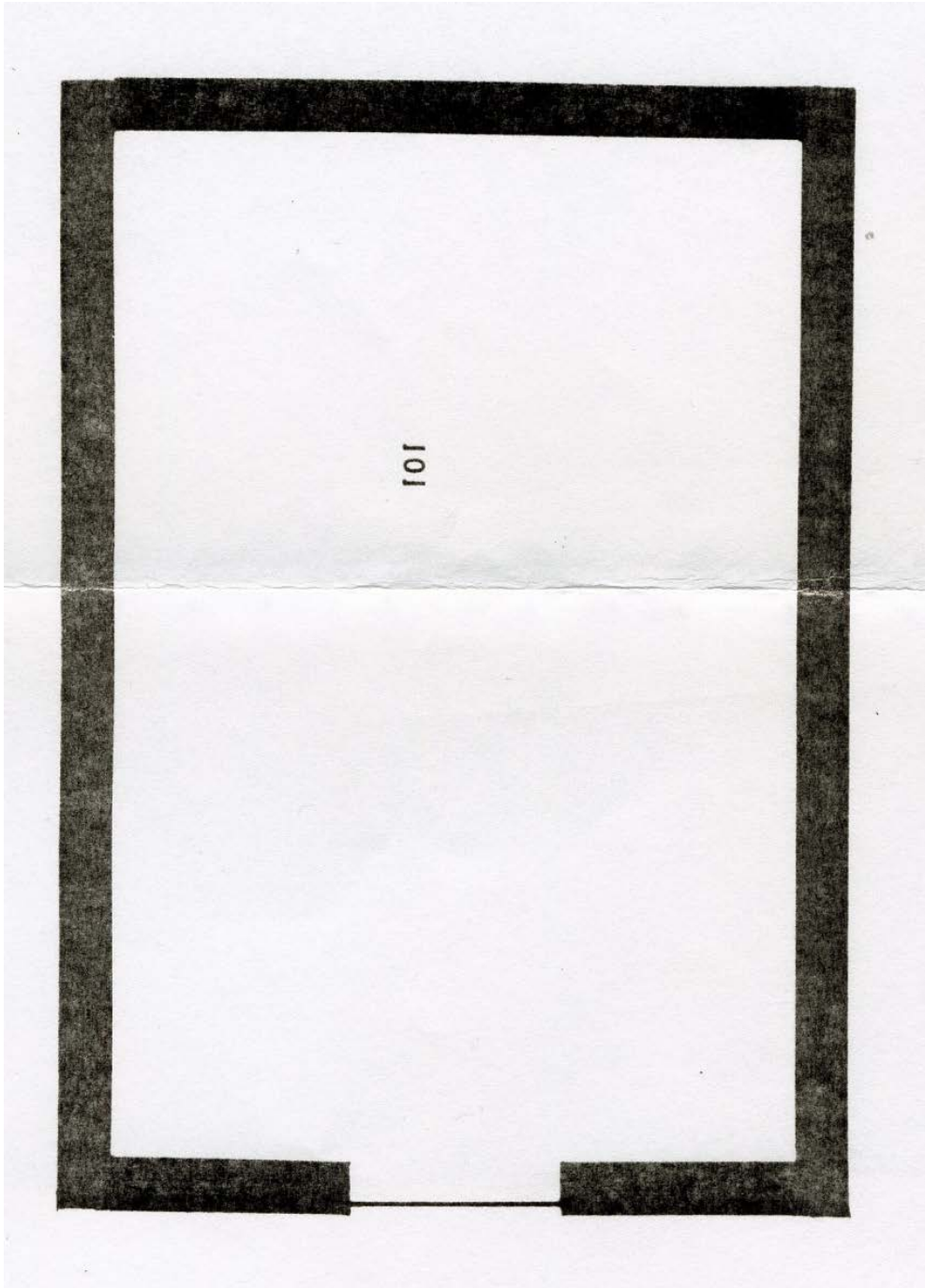


Figure 25. Plan of WP1199 (Stevenson and Kellogg, *Building Survey*, n.p).

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Figure 26. WP1200, Artificer's and Fitter's Shops (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).



Figure 27. South and front elevations, WP1200, Artificer's and Fitter's Shops (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).

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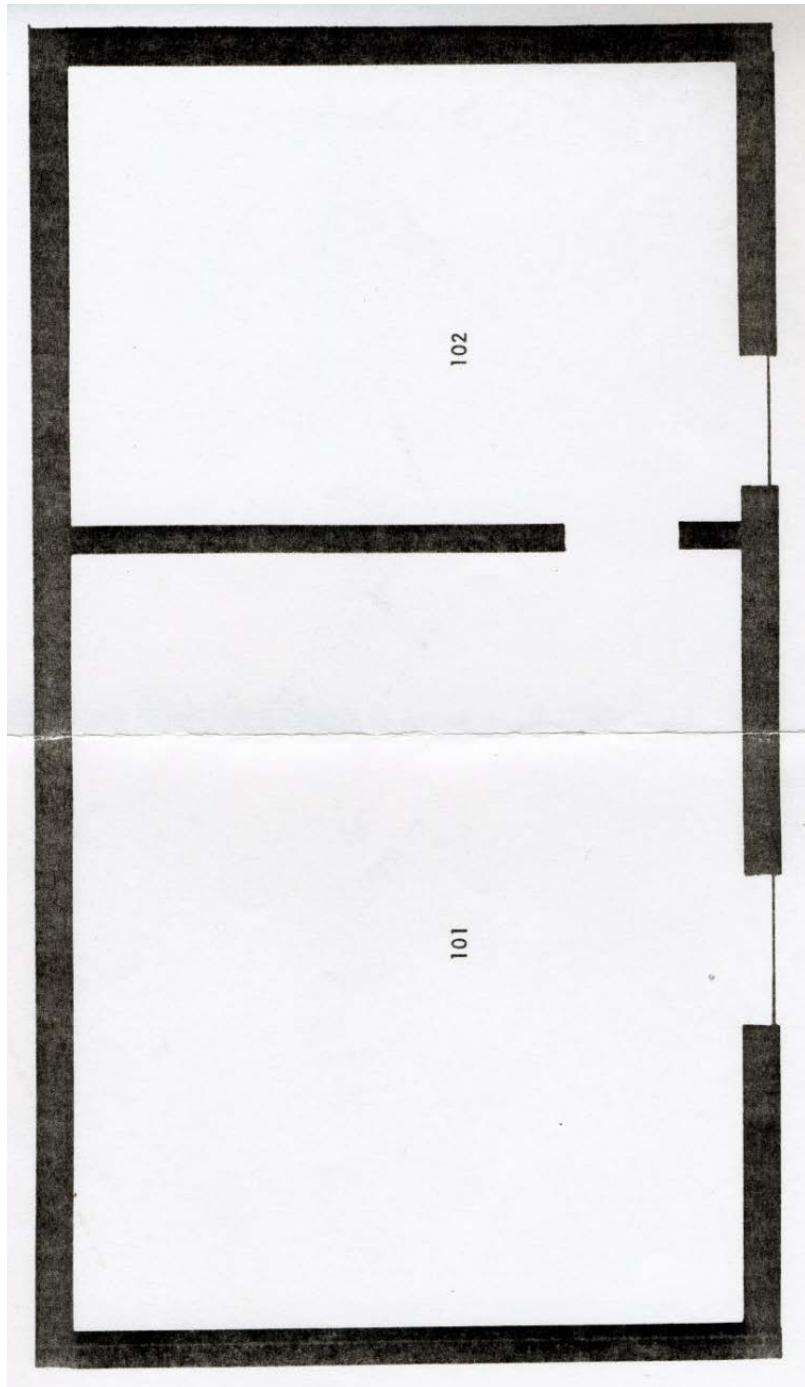


Figure 28. Plan, WP1200, Artificer's Shop and Fitter's Shop (Stevenson and Kellogg, *Building Survey*, n.p.).

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Figure 29. WP1328, Gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 2005).



Figure 30. View from north side, WP1328 from the ground, gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).

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Figure 31. Annulus and parapet, WP1328, gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 2006).



Figure 32. Hold-fast inside WP1328 (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 2011).

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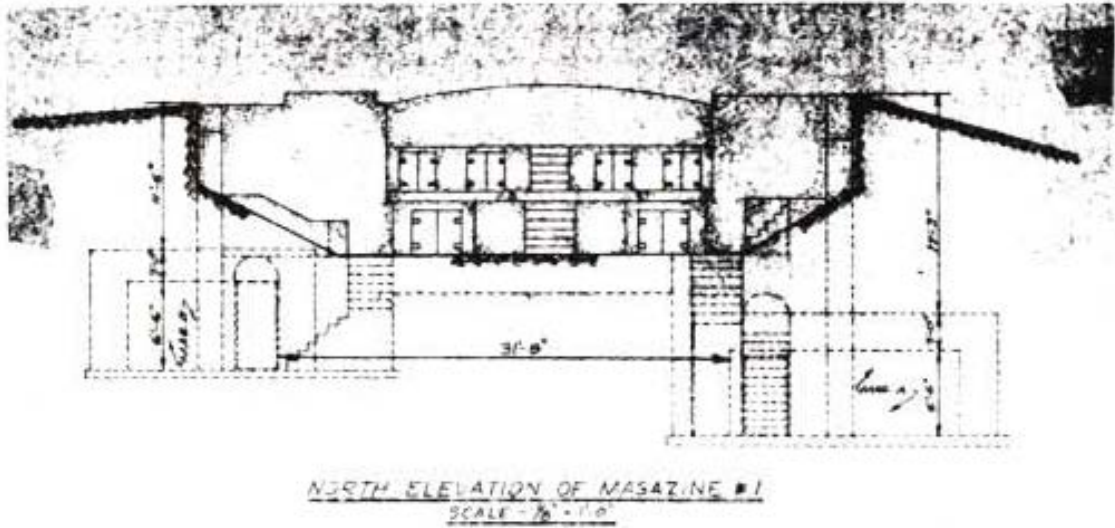


Figure 33. North elevation, WP1328, gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 1964).

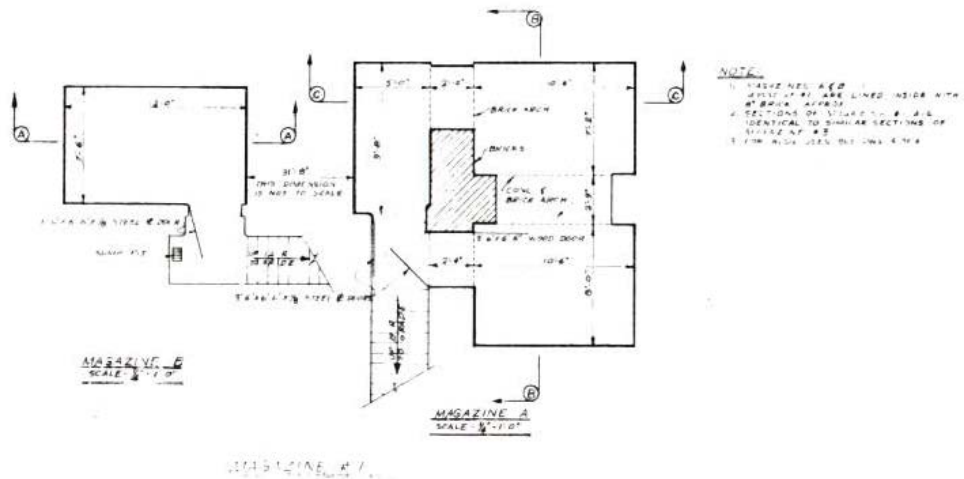


Figure 34. Plan, WP1328, gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 1964).

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Figure 35. WP1329 gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 2005).



Figure 36. WP1329, gun battery, looking out to the Juan de Fuca Strait, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 by (DND, 2005).

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Figure 37. WP1329, gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 2005).

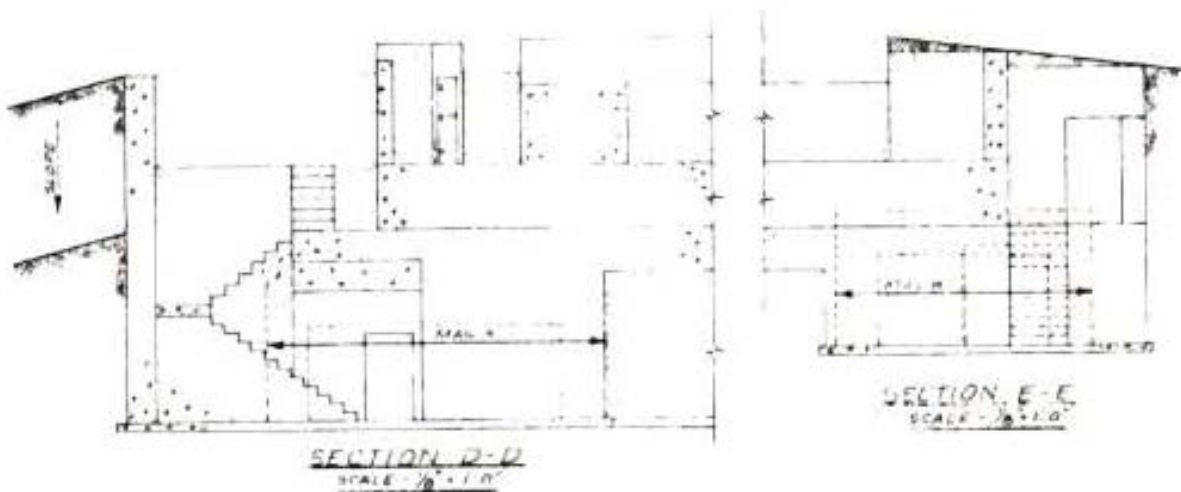


Figure 38. Cross section of WP1329, gun battery #2, Corps of Royal Engineers, constructed 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 1964).

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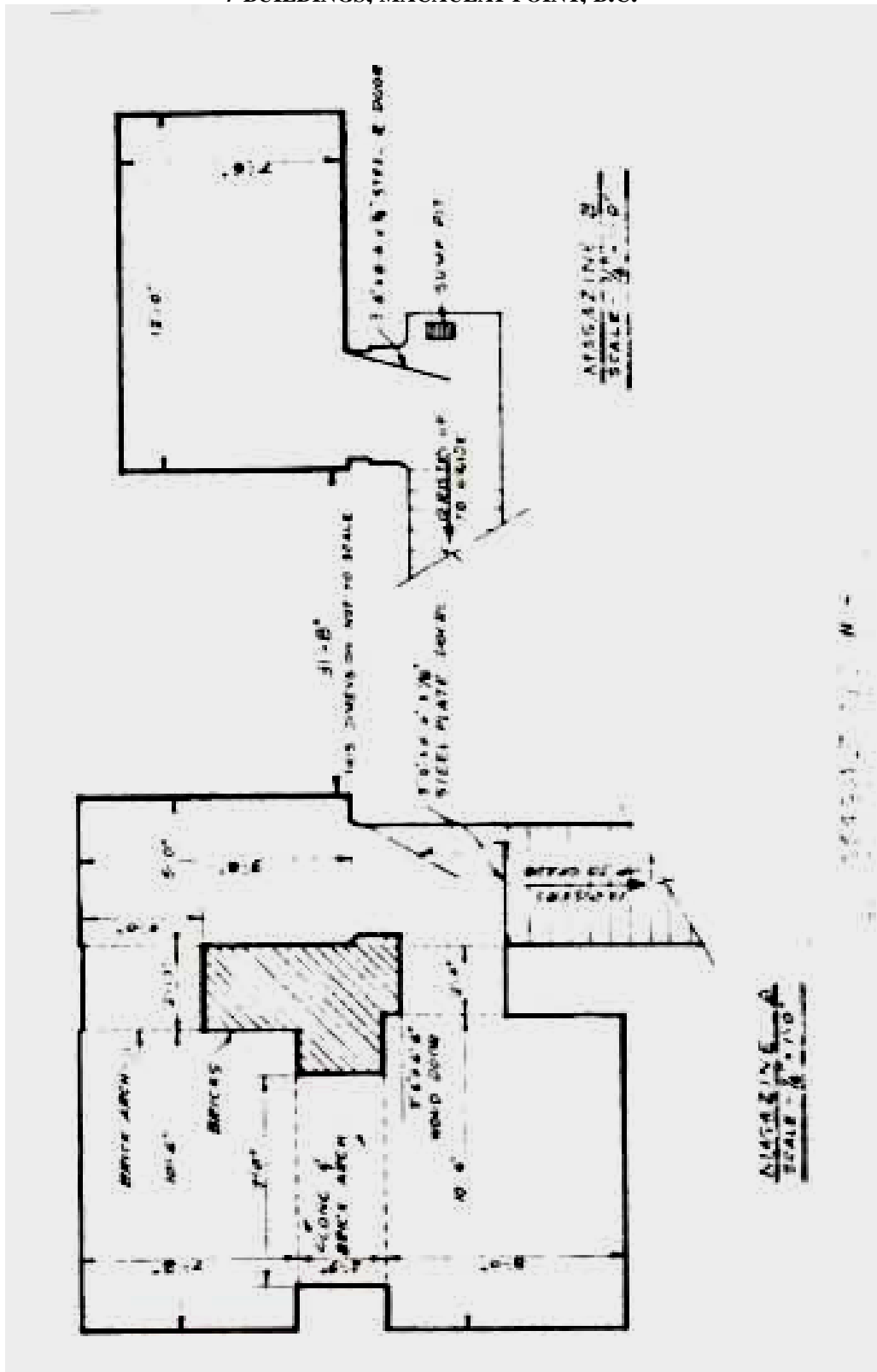


Figure 39. Plan of WP1329, gun battery, Corps of Royal Engineers, 1895, modified 1923/24 and 1938 (DND, 1964).

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Figure 42. Macaulay Point earthwork defences, 1878 (City of Vancouver Archives, AM54-S4-: Mil P280, accessed 6 December 2012).

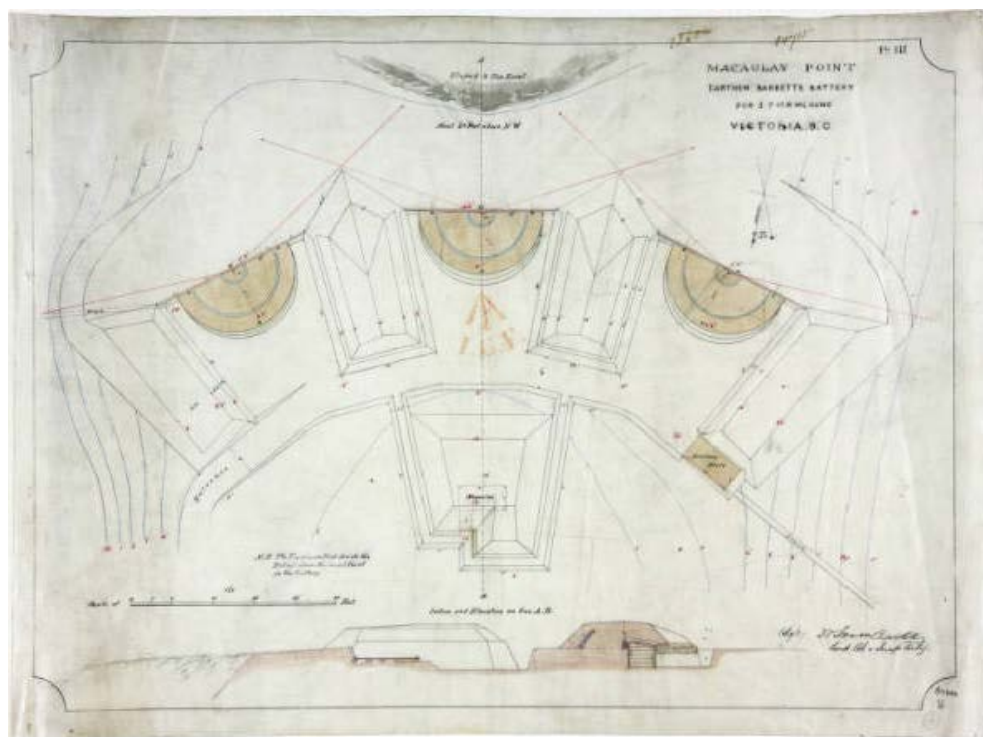


Figure 43. Plans of Coast Battery for the Defence of Victoria at Macaulay Point, C.T. Irwin, 1879 (National Archives of the UK, <http://contentdm.library.uvic.ca/cdm/singleitem/collection/collection5/id/6/rec/117>, accessed 12 December, 2012).

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Figure 44. Officers of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery practice firing a Maxin machine gun at Macaulay Point (City of Vancouver Archives, AM54-S4-2-: CVA 371-750, accessed 6 December, 2012).



Figure 45. Macaulay Point gun emplacement circa 1923-1938 (Website of the CFB Esquimalt Naval and Military Museum, http://www.navalandmilitarymuseum.org/resource_pages/coastal_defence/coastal_defence_intro.html, accessed December 4, 2012).

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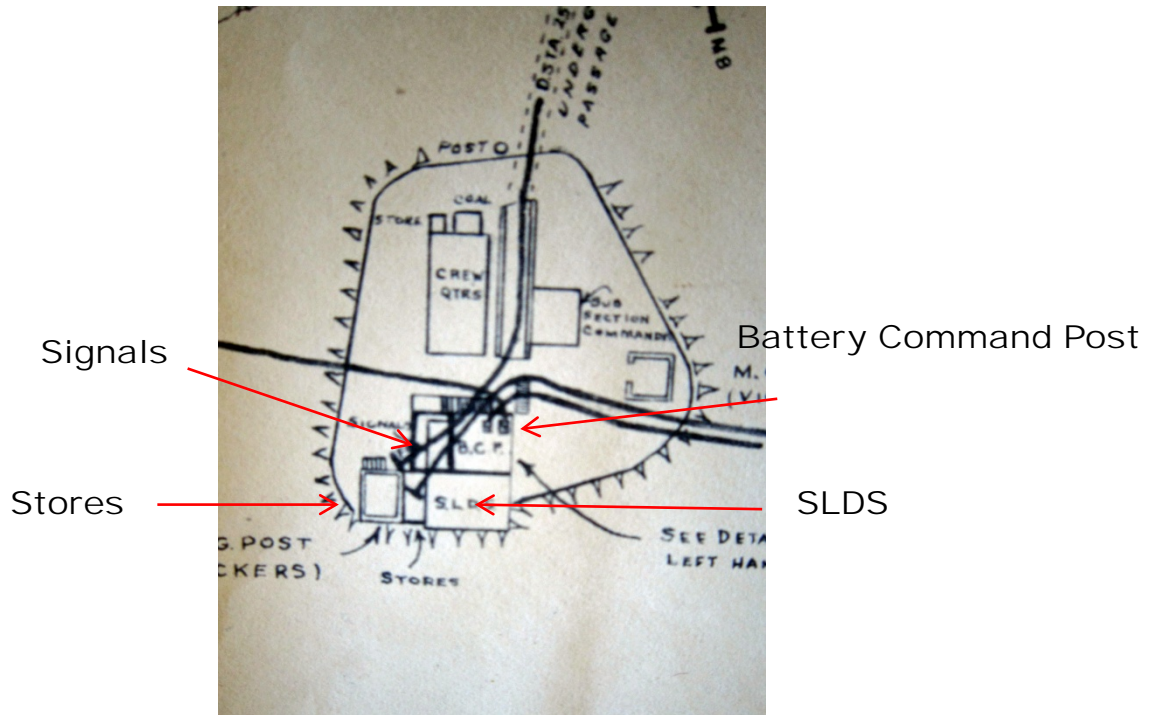


Figure 46. Detail of the keep showing WP1142 and other buildings now demolished at Fort Macaulay 1945 (Plan of cable layout at Macaulay Fort, 13 April, 1945, Department of National Defense, Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Book, RG 24-C-20).



Figure 47. Fort Rodd Hill Artillery Store, 1903, Corps of Royal Engineers (Joan Mattie, Parks Canada, 1997).

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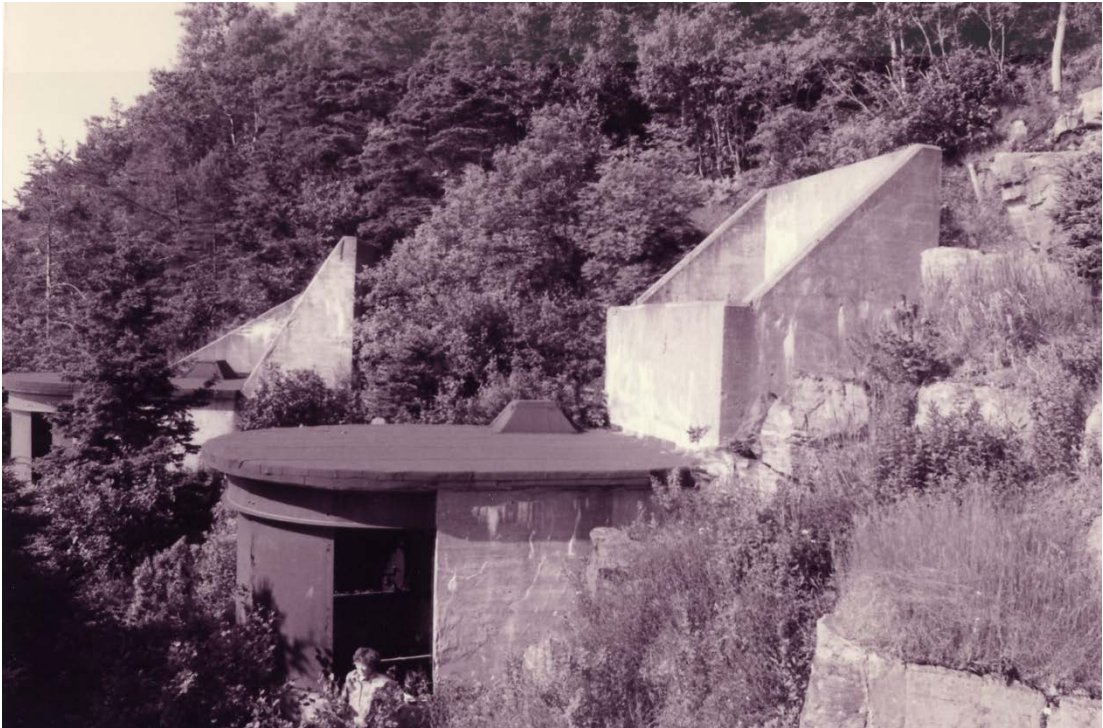


Figure 48. Searchlight Emplacements, York Shore Battery, York Redoubt (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 1995) Scores: 8-0-4/13-8-6-2/6-11-5 = 63.

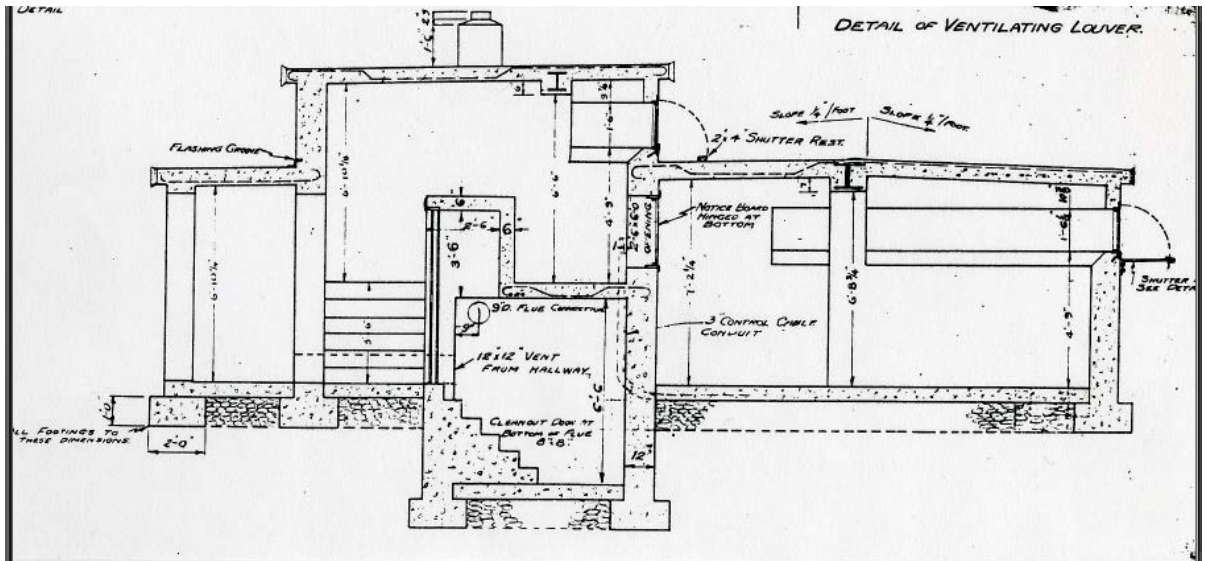


Figure 49. Battery Command Post, Fort McNab NHS, Nova Scotia, Corps of Royal Engineers (Halifax Defence Complex Archives, Parks Canada, n.d.).

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Figure 50. Signal Hill Battery Command Post (Building SH 547), 1903-1905 (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 1989). Scores: 5-0-4/0-5-4-2/10-8-0 = 38.

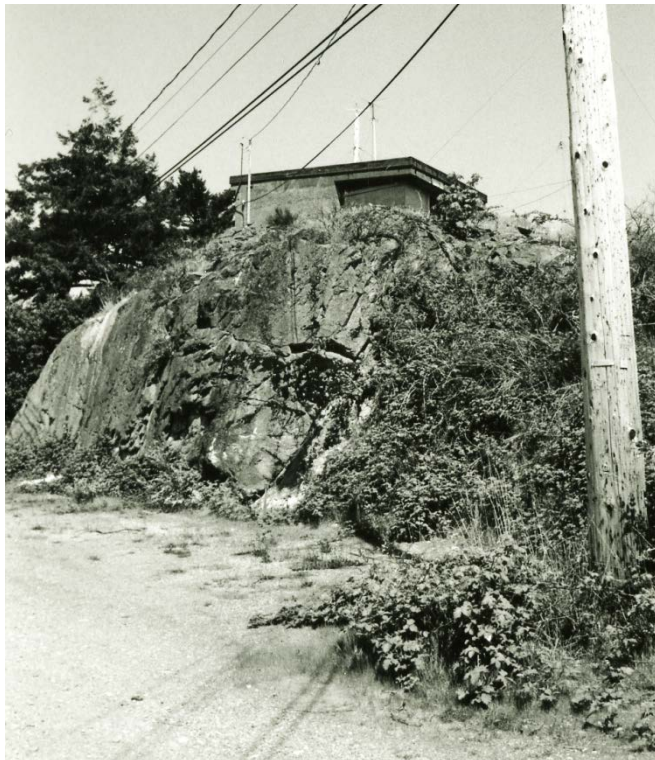


Figure 51. Signal Hill Battery Command Post (Building SH 547), 1903-1905 (Ian Doull, Parks Canada, 1989). Scores: 5-0-4/0-5-4-2/10-8-0 = 38.

7 BUILDINGS, MACAULAY POINT, B.C.

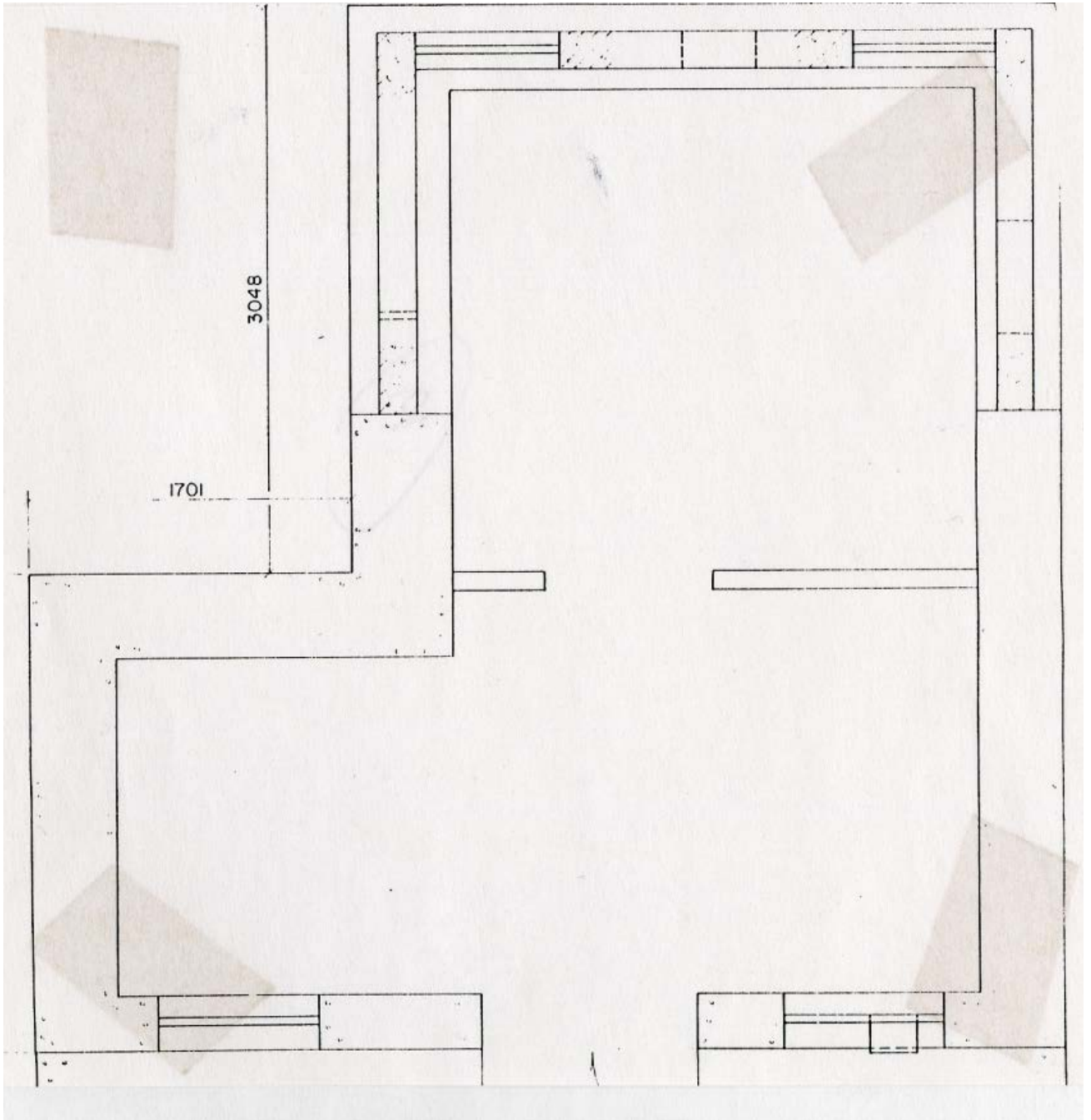


Figure 52. Plan, Signal Hill Battery Command Post (Building SH 547), 1903-1905
(Plan courtesy of CFB Esquimalt, n.d). Scores: 5-0-4/0-5-4-2/10-8-0 = 38.

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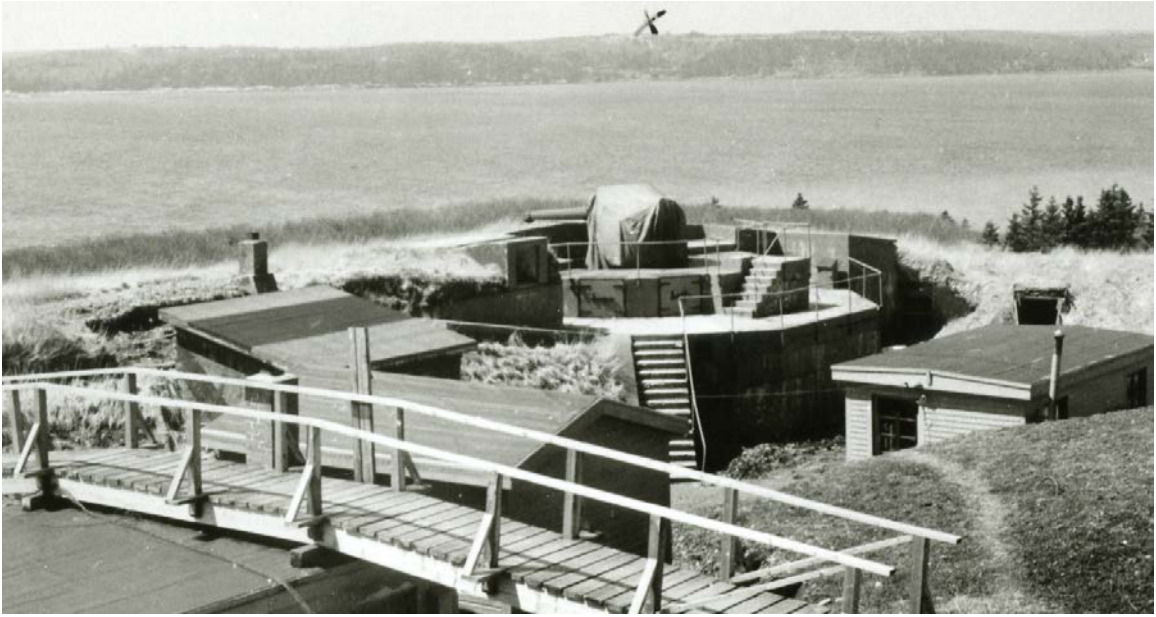


Figure 53 . Gun Emplacement No.1, Fort McNab, Nova Scotia, 1946 (Department of National Defence, Directorate of History and Heritage, File 340.019 [D61]),
Scores: 15-0-6/9-8-4-2/4-11-5 = 64.



Figure 54 . Gun Emplacement No.1, Fort McNab, Nova Scotia, 1996 (Ian Doull, Parks Canada 1996).

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Figure 55. Comparative for WP1199, Artillery Stores, Fort Charlotte, Georges Island National Historic Site, Halifax, 1873-1877, Royal Engineers (Heritage Recording Services, HCD/PWGSC, n.d.) Scores: 8-0-4/9-5-4-2/6-11-5 = 54.



Figure 56. Comparative for WP1200, Oil Stores/Artificer's Shop, Fort McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1906, Royal Engineers (Parks Canada Agency, historicplaces.ca, accessed 29 January 2013). Scores: 15-0-6/9-8-4-2/4/11-5 = 64.

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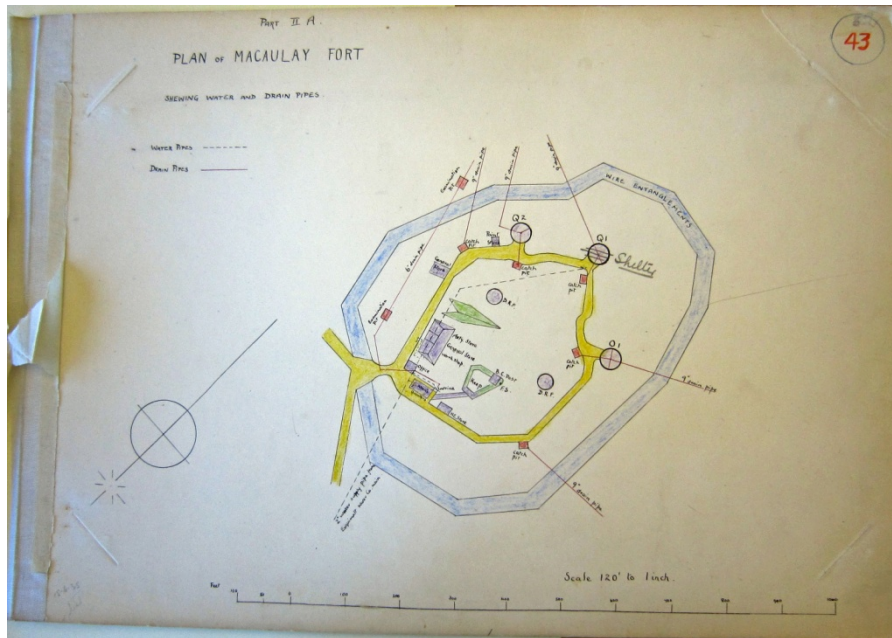


Figure 57. Plan of Fort Macaulay Showing Water and Drain Pipes, 15 June 1938, (Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Book, RG 24-C-20).



Figure 58. Cable Layout Macaulay Fort, 13 April 1945 (Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Book, RG 24-C-20).

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Figure 59. DND Area: Parts of Section 11 Esquimalt District (Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Book, RG 24-C-20).

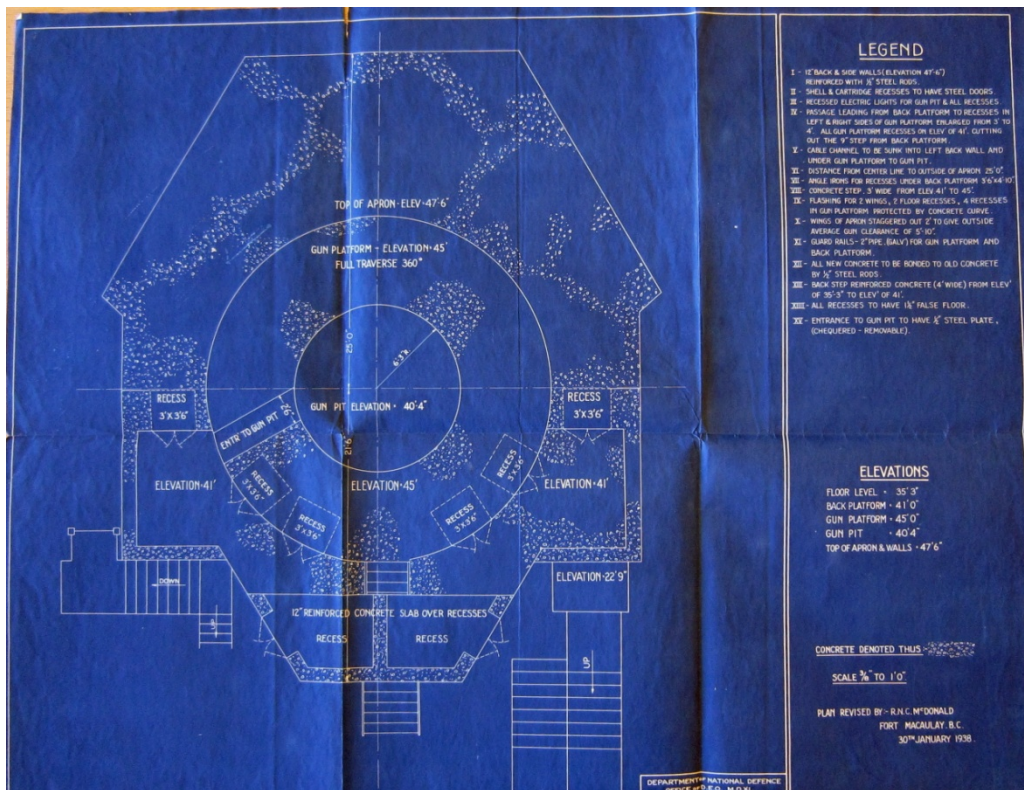


Figure 60. Plan for the alteration of No. 2 Gun Emplacement (WP1329), 30 January 1938 (Library and Archives Canada, Fort Macaulay Record Book, RG 24-C-20).

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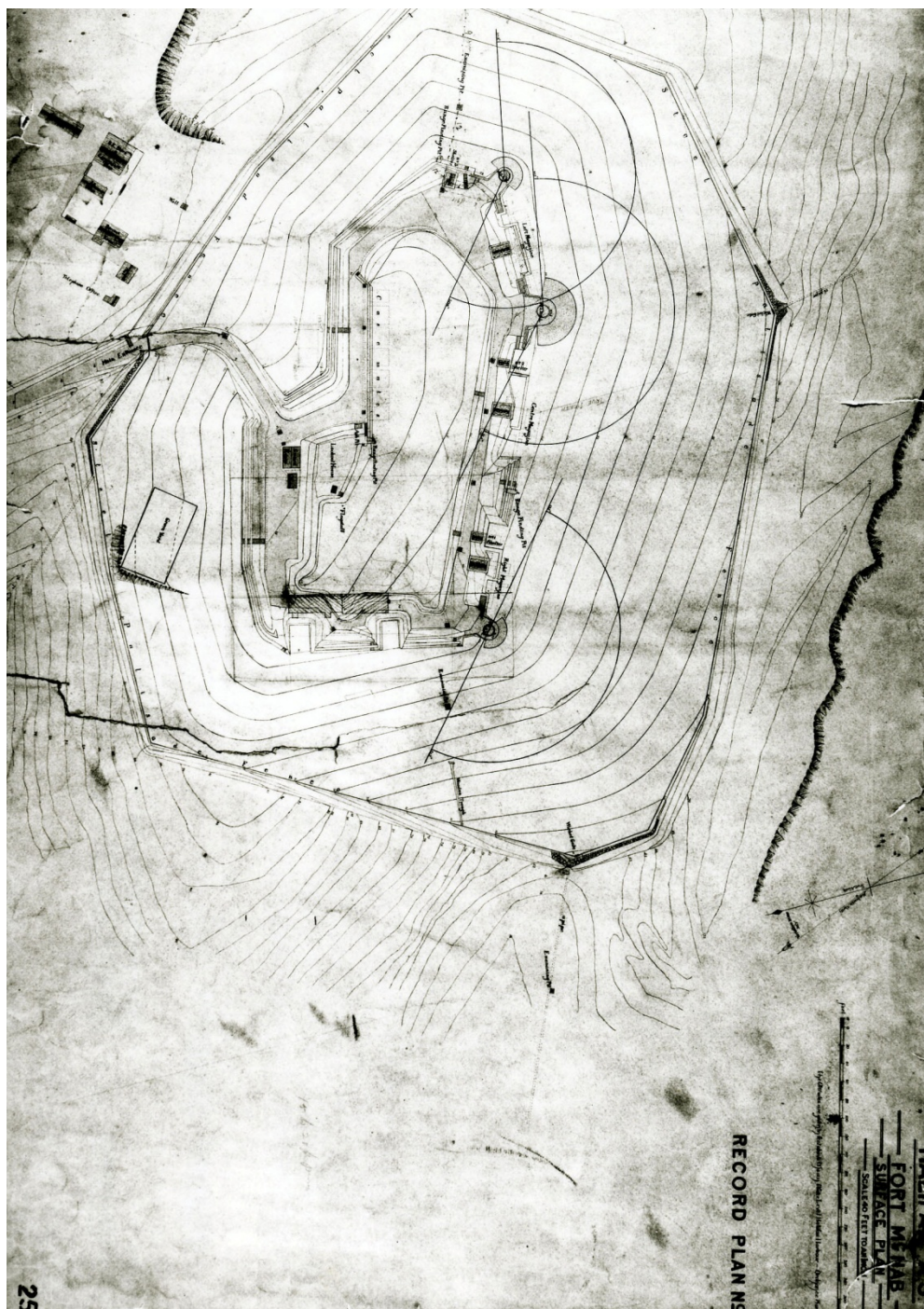


Figure 61. Fort McNab surface plan, Royal Engineers, 1892 (Library and Archives Canada, NMC 25429).

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Figure 62. Fort McNab Battery Command Post, ca. 1945 (Department of National Defence, Directorate of History and Heritage, File 340.019 [D6].).