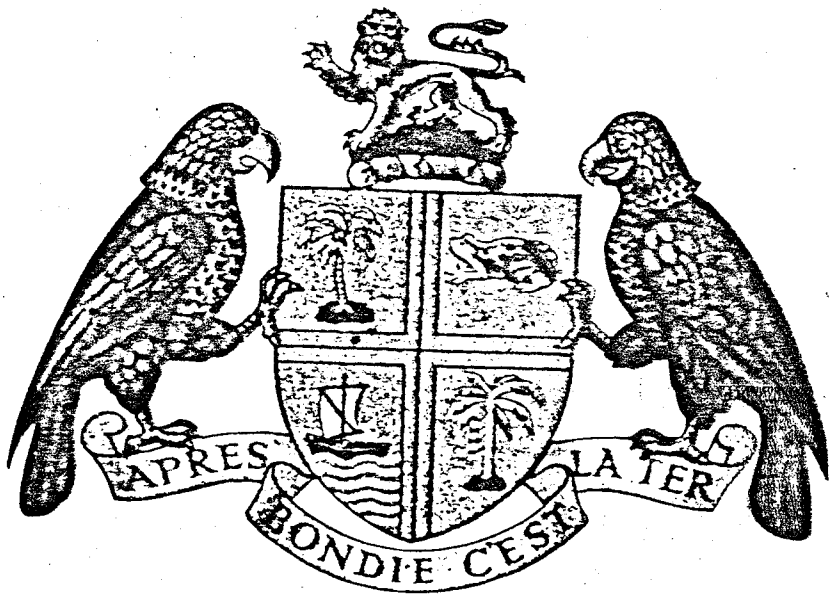
THE CABRITS

AN INVENTORY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS, AN EMERGENCY STABILIZATION PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION OF THE CABRITS



DOMINICA

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by

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prepared under contract to:

The Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program
A Joint Program of the Caribbean Conservation Association
and the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources

1982

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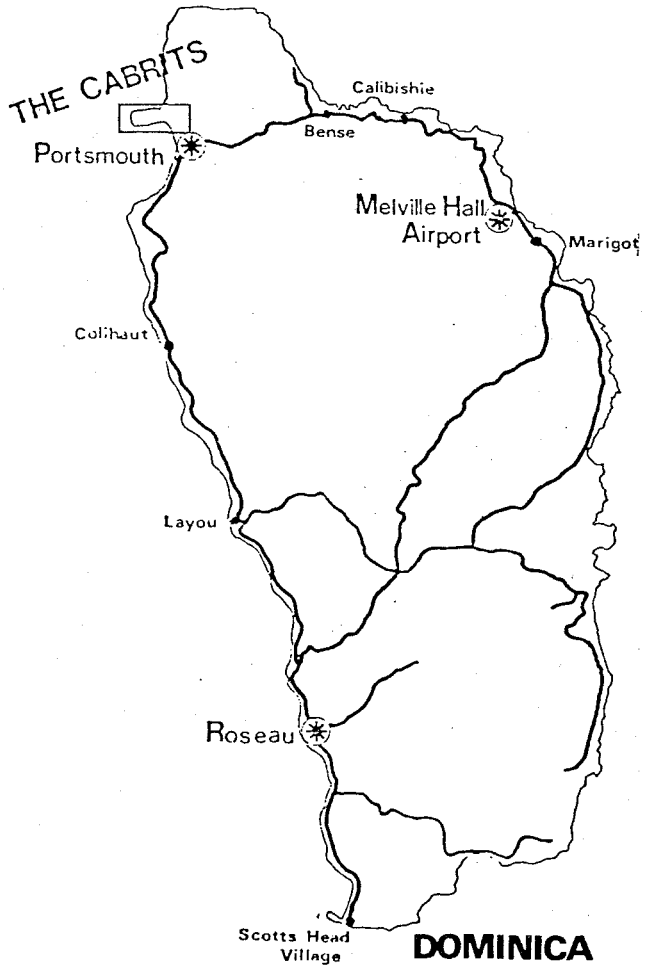
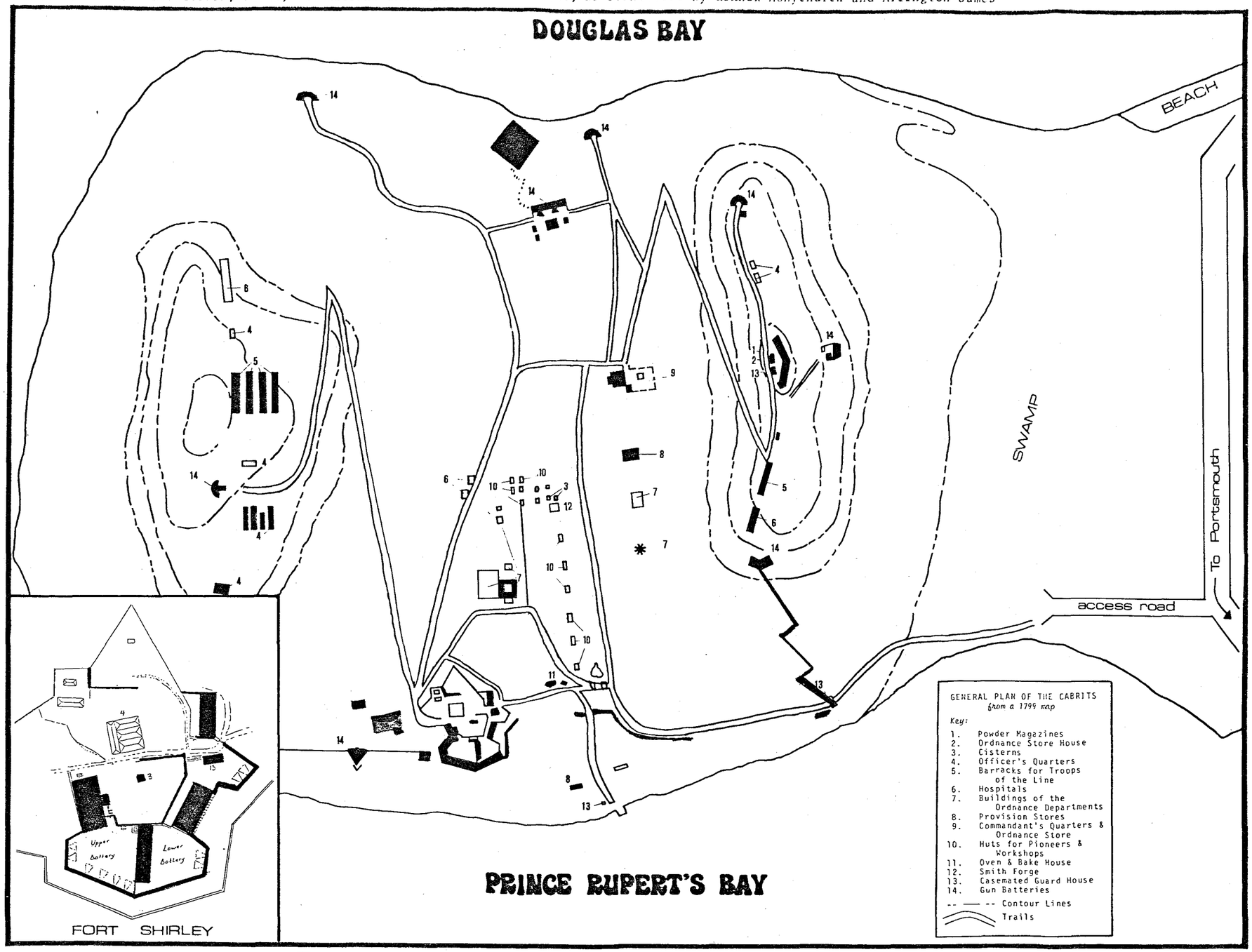
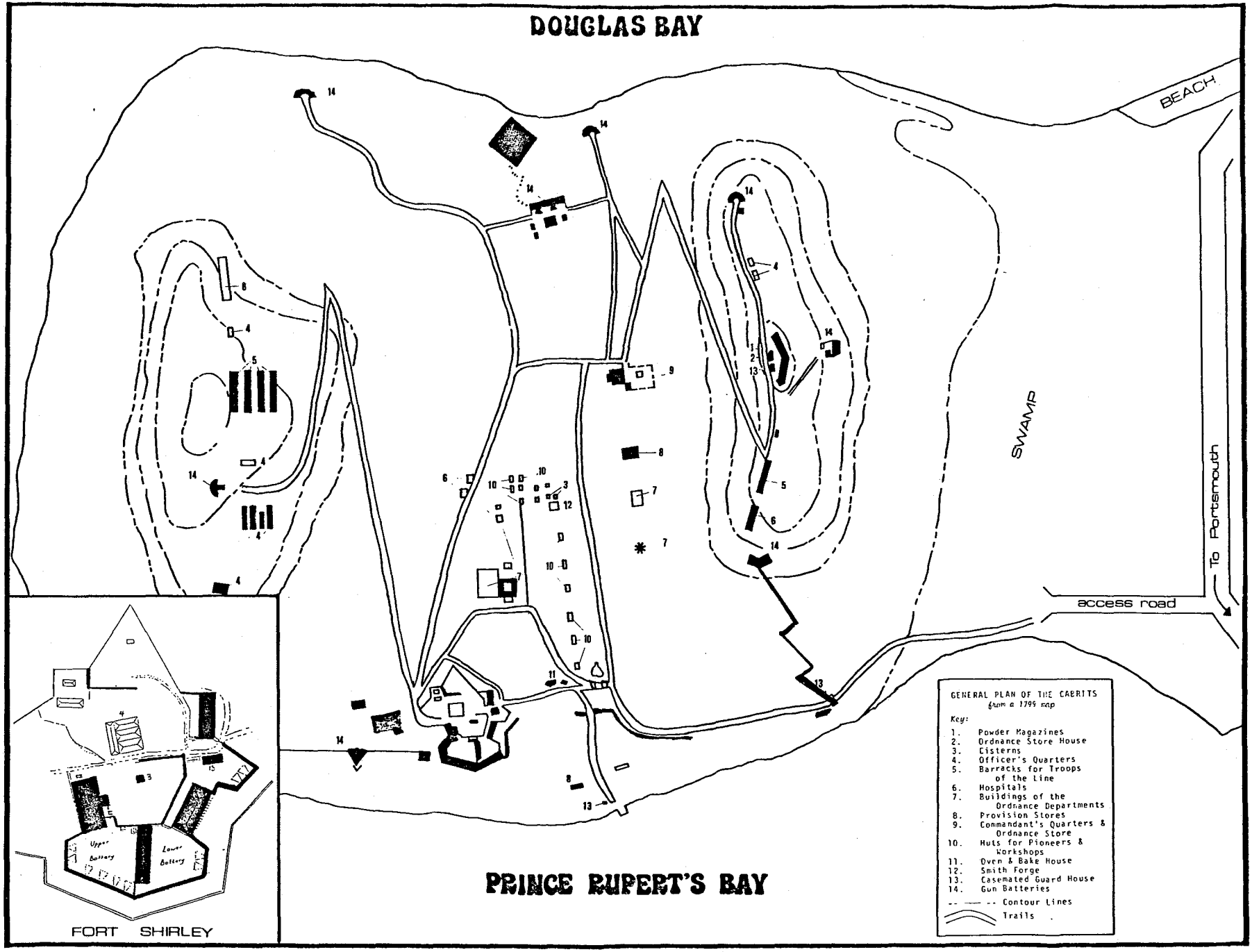

THE CABRITS
Calibishie
Bense
Portsmouth
Melville Hall
Airport
Marigot
Colihaut
Layou
Roseau
Scotts Head
Village
DOMINICA

CABRITS - 1982: Structures, ruins, foundations and walls known to exist, as identified by Lennox Honychurch and Arlington James



■ = Known structure, ruin, foundation or wall.

CABRITS - 1982: Structures, ruins, foundations and walls known to exist, as identified by Lennox Honychurch and Arlington James



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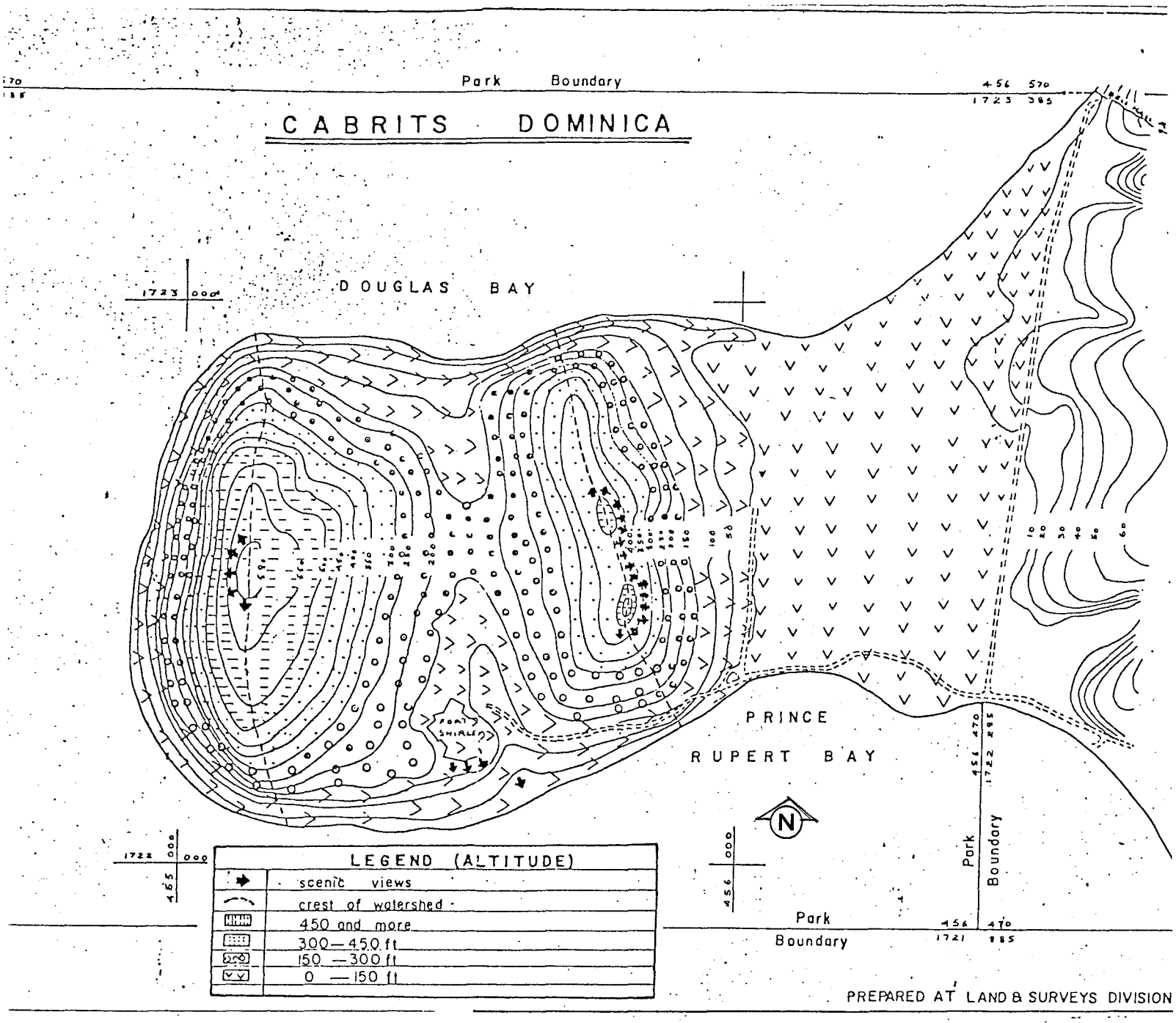
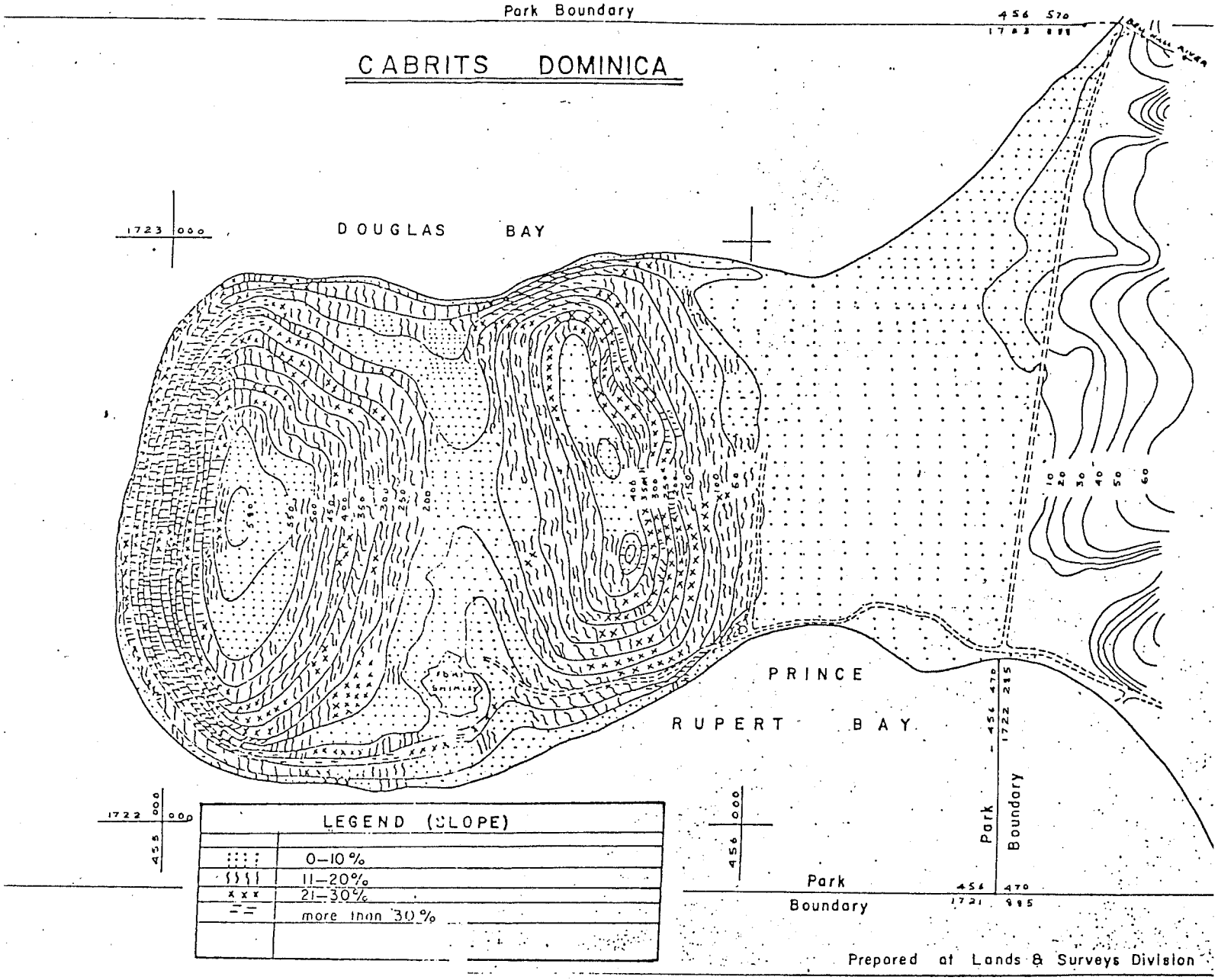

Park Boundary
CABRITS DOMINICA
DOUGLAS BAY
PRINCE RUPERT BAY
Park Boundary
Park Boundary
LEGEND (ALTITUDE)
scenic views
crest of watershed
450 and more
300—450 ft
150 —300 ft
0 —150 ft
PREPARED AT LAND & SURVEYS DIVISION


Park Boundary
CABRITS DOMINICA
DOUGLAS BAY
PRINCE RUPERT BAY
Park Boundary
Park Boundary
LEGEND (SLOPE)
0–10 %
11–20%
21–30%
more than 30 %
Prepared at Lands & Surveys Division

INTRODUCTION

Current development planning activities vis à vis the Cabrits and the evolution of the Dominica National Park system, of which this inventory and stabilization plan are a part, have some relevant historical antecedents which require acknowledgement. Based on prior Dominica Forestry Department initiatives and work of the Caribbean Conservation Association, the Nature Conservancy, the Conservation Foundation, the Island Resources Foundation and Mr. John Archbold, a preliminary strategy for a Dominica National Park was in place by early 1973. Later that year the Caribbean Conservation Association, by design, held its annual meeting in Dominica and the featured speaker, the Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Natural Resources, the Honorable Thomas Etienne, announced that the government of Dominica was "...definitely serious in embarking on a national park system for the state" and formally suggested that the Cabrits be included "...within the assemblage of the national parks representation."

In 1977 the Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program (ECNAMP*) sponsored a regional parks planning workshop in Dominica that focused on the Cabrits as a study site, and the resulting documents provided the initial resource assessment and development guidelines for inclusion of the Cabrits within the Dominica National Park framework. Shortly thereafter, with financial support from CIDA (via the Canadian Nature Federation) and John Archbold of Springfield Estate, the Island Resources Foundation mounted a preliminary vegetation, brush and trail clearing effort at the Cabrits (1978-79) to provide better access to the buildings and ruins, and an experimental historical brochure and walking tour guide was produced and made available (1980).

Subsequently, the Cabrits became the focus of the revived Dominica Conservation Association, and of both ECNAMP and the Island Resources Foundation as an "eco-development project" with continuing local support from the Dominica Forest Service, the Dominica National Park Service and the Dominica Coordinating and Advisory Committee for the Development of the Cabrits National Park.

In July of 1982, the Island Resources Foundation undertook a consultancy on behalf of the Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program under the direction of Mr. Allen Putney to provide an architectural assessment and preliminary stabilization plan for the historic buildings at the Cabrits. The specific terms of reference

**ECNAMP is a cooperative effort of the Caribbean Conservation Association and the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources.*

for the consultancy were:

1. To cooperate with Mr. Arlington James of the Dominica Park Service in identifying the preliminary alternatives for use of the historical structures at the Cabrits as part of an overall National Park Development Plan.
2. To determine, within the framework of the overall Development Plan, which historic structures need to be restored, which need to be stabilized, and which could be left to the elements as part of the overall park setting.
3. To determine the priorities for stabilization work and to write up a specific stabilization plan tailored to the limited resources of the project.

This consultancy was undertaken for ECNAMP with funds provided by the World Wildlife Fund, through a special donation of the Arkville-Erpf Fund, and by the Canadian International Development Agency (DICA) through a grant to the Caribbean Conservation Association.

The site work for this architectural inventory and stabilization plan for the Cabrits was conducted from August 2 to August 8, 1982. Given the substantial size of the Cabrits, this was an extremely limited time to conduct even a cursory survey of some forty-five buildings, ruins, and sites spread over the 200 acres occupied by the fortification. Consequently, there are a few specific elements not covered in this report, notably, the Outer Cabrit.

This current study would not have been possible without the cooperation and assistance of Mr. Chris Maximea, Chief Forester, Dominica Forestry Department and his staff, Mr. Colemore Christian, Superintendent of the Dominica Park, and Mr. Arlington James, who was responsible for the overall day to day coordination of the project site work.

Mr. Lennox Honychurch was extremely generous with his time and knowledge of the Cabrits. His daily, on site, consultations and his historical knowledge and research contributions aided the project immensely. The previous and ongoing professional historical counsel of Mr. George Tyson, formerly a staff historian of the Island Resources Foundation and currently a faculty member of the College of the Virgin Islands is also acknowledged.

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September, 1982

PART I.

AN INVENTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL STRUCTURES OF THE CABRITS, DOMINICA WITH GENERAL STABILIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

THE CABRITS

General Description. Located on the northwest coast of Dominica on a peninsula formerly known as Prince Rupert's Head, the Cabrits, a major military fortification built principally in the late eighteenth century, occupies approximately 200 acres of land and contains over 45 known individual structures, ruins and sites.

The Cabrits contains the following groups of building sites: Fort Shirley, Douglas Bay Battery, the Valley, the Inner Cabrit and the Outer Cabrit.

Advantageous geological formations overlooking Prince Rupert's Bay, the best anchorage in Dominica, made the Cabrits peninsula an excellent site for a fortification. Isolated from the mainland by a fresh water swamp, the Cabrits is comprised of two steeply rising parallel hills with bold axial ridges running north and south. A relatively flat valley is formed between them at an elevation of approximately 150 feet above sea level.

Fort Shirley, at the southern end of the valley, overlooks Prince Rupert's Bay. The Douglas Bay Battery is at the northern end of the valley. The Inner Cabrit (east hill) rises to a height of 400 feet and contains fortifications along its ridge line protecting the peninsula from a land attack across the swamp. West of the valley the Outer Cabrit creates an inaccessible promontory as it plunges 580 feet from its ridge into the sea. A solitary semi-circular battery facing seaward is located atop this hill.

The valley contained the Commandant's Quarters, the Parade Ground and associated service structures for the fortification. A wharf was located at the southern end of the valley on Prince Rupert's Bay.

Condition of the Fabric. In general, the Cabrits is in poor condition. Only within the last decade have attempts been made to clear vegetation and rescue the ruins from the wild. No actual stabilization work has been undertaken other than the clearing of trees and vegetation. Many of the structures are in very poor condition with several in danger of collapse.

General Recommendations. The Cabrits must be considered as one of the major historic military fortifications in the Eastern Caribbean due to the vastness of its scale and the impressiveness of its site. A long range restoration master plan should be developed and implemented as part of an overall eco-development stragegy for the area.

PROVISIONS STORE, WHARF AREA

General Description. The Provisions Store is a two story rectangular masonry structure measuring 22'4" x 42'4" with the length and main (south) facade parallel to Prince Rupert's Bay.

Condition of the Fabric. The east, west and north walls are standing to the height of the lintels of the musketry loops of the second floor. The center portion of the second story south wall has collapsed. The structure has no roof. The exterior masonry is in poor condition, with extensive weathering of both the stones and mortar.

The brick bands around the musketry loops in the first floor have been completely removed as well as bricks on interior string courses in the walls.

Mortar in the interior walls is badly decomposed to a depth of three inches at the southeast corner. The face stones on the interior of the east wall are badly weathered.

All of the face stones of the exterior of the first floor north wall below the four musketry loops at the eastern end of the wall have been removed along with the bricks framing these loops, thus seriously endangering the stability of the wall.

Corner stones at the southeast corner have been completely removed, further contributing to the possible collapse of this wall.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR

Foundations. The foundations appear to be of rubble construction and appear to be in good condition with no evidence of erosion or excessive settlement.

Walls. The masonry work varies from rough ashlar to coursed rubble construction with the highest quality work appearing on the south elevation.

First floor. The entrance to the first floor is in the center of the east wall, flanked by one musketry loop on either side of the opening. The lintel of this opening has collapsed into the interior of the building. There are seven musketry loops in the north wall, six in the south wall, and three in the west wall. There are no other openings. The interior of the building is completely gutted.

Second floor. The entrance to the second floor is by way of a stone stair in the center of the south wall and perpendicular to the wall face. The stair foundation is intact; however, the stone steps have been removed. The portion of the second floor wall on either side of the stair and entry door (which has collapsed) is flanked by one window with a musketry loop on either side.

A central window, flanked by a musketry loop on either side, forms the upper east and west walls. The north wall of the second floor is identical to the lower level.

Roof. There are no indications of the roof structure on the site; however, early plans (c. 1799) of the Cabrits show this building as having a hip roof.

Site, Orientation and General Setting. The Provisions Store is located west of the original wharf, facing Prince Rupert's Bay, on a flat strip of land between the natural vegetation line of the rocky beach and the steep slopes of the Cabrits.

Vegetation around and in the building has been recently cleared, including growth on the walls. Fallen stones around the exterior of the building have been cleared into piles.

General Recommendations. Although this building is not of major architectural significance, it should be considered as a high priority for emergency stabilization due to the serious deterioration of the north wall.

The Provisions Store may also play an important role in future restoration plans for the Cabrits, as it would be the first building encountered by visitors if the wharf is rebuilt and the main entrance to the Cabrits shifted to this location. This building could alternatively serve as a community/cultural center for Portsmouth if the access road is extended along the shore to this building.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheet A.

STONE CAUSEWAY

General Description. The raised stone causeway served as the main entry way to the Cabrits and ran from the wharf to the cannon proof wall and main gate.

It is approximately eight to ten feet wide and 400 feet long. It is constructed of piled stones, with the sides of the causeway tapering outward. The surface of the causeway was originally faced with cobbles set in mortar.

Condition of the Fabric. The causeway is presently in serviceable condition, although erosion has taken place along the edges and most of the cobbles have been removed. There are remnants of the original cobbles immediately south of the gate in the cannon-proof wall.

Site. The causeway begins in the flat area north of the original wharf site on Prince Rupert's Bay and continues at a constant slope upward, through an impressive grove of ficus trees with enormous root systems, to the main gate in the cannon-proof wall at an elevation of approximately 100 feet above sea level.

General Recommendations. No initial stabilization work is recommended for the causeway at the present time. Eventual restoration of the causeway is recommended for a long-term restoration plan.

WHARF AREA

General Notes. The Shipley plan of 1799 shows a wharf, a guardhouse adjacent to and west of that wharf, a long rectangular building set back from the beach to the east of the causeway, and the Provision Store. There is no physical evidence of the existence of these three structures at the present time.

MAIN GATE AND CANNON PROOF WALL

General Description and Site. The masonry cannon proof wall is approximately 120 feet long, 10 feet high (at the gate) and 8 feet thick (at the base) with the main gate west of the center of the wall.

The wall, set perpendicular to the causeway at its northern terminus, traverses the gut and lowest area of land between Fort Shirley and the southern end of the Inner Cabrit.

To the east of the main gate, a stream flows through a drain in the wall, protected on both sides by iron grates.

The base of the cannon proof wall follows the natural slope of the terrain as it rises to the east and west of the gate while the top of the wall remains level. Lower flanking walls continue for several hundred feet in either direction.

The cap of the wall tapers to the south. The gate itself has a clearance of 7'8" between gate posts.

Condition of the Fabric. Considering its age, the cannon proof wall is generally in fair to good condition, due to its massive size and the high quality of the ashlar masonry.

The ficus trees growing on the wall have been cut down with only the stumps and roots remaining. Other vegetation around the wall has been cleared.

The mortar joints have decayed on both faces of the wall, thus requiring repointing. However, some of the original extruded "Λ" pointing still remains. The cap stones of the gate posts are partially missing. The two massive iron upper pintles (one on each side) in the gate posts are in place. The lower two have been vandalized.

The top two to three stone courses of the wall are loose and not secured by mortar. This condition is most severe at the ends of the wall, particularly the southwest section. The junctures of the cannon proof wall and its flanking walls have deteriorated with large cracks caused by ficus tree roots. This allows water penetration into the interior of the wall which is presumed to be filled with rubble or earth. There is also evidence of erosion of the foundations of the wall ends due to the above causes. The wall is capped with parging which has deteriorated and is allowing water penetration.

General Recommendations. In order to maintain its relatively good condition, the cannon proof wall should be considered for emergency stabilization. It is considered to be a structure of major significance in an overall restoration plan.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheets A and B.

FORT SHIRLEY

General Description. The Fort is the major defensive position at the Cabrits. It is atypical of 18th century fortifications in that it is rather loosely laid out, with only token defenses to the north and west. It contains no proper bastions, but, rather, an upper and lower battery facing south, with an ordinance store and cistern forming the retaining wall between them.

The Fort also contains a guardhouse, officers' quarters, troop barracks, powder magazine, kitchen, water catchment area and a second cistern.

Condition of the Fabric. The Fort is considered to be in fair to poor condition. An analysis of the condition of various elements comprising the Fort is listed below.

Site. The Fort occupies approximately 3-1/2 acres of land, located at an elevation of approximately 130 feet above sea level at the southern end of the valley. This fort served as the major fortification for the defense of Prince Rupert's Bay.

General Recommendations. While Fort Shirley is not of major architectural significance when compared to other fortifications in the Eastern Caribbean, it is certainly the most prominent architectural element at the Cabrits. As such, it is recommended that it be the focal point for the majority of emergency stabilization work to be carried out.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF FORT SHIRLEY

LOWER BATTERY

General Description. The main defensive line is the south curtain, facing Prince Rupert's Bay. It is very low (approximately five feet high) with no breastwork or embrasures. The short east face has a breastwork with two embrasures. To the north, the gorge, or entrance to the battery, is flanked on the east by the troop barracks which also form part of the northeast wall of the battery. The entrance is flanked on the west by a high masonry retaining wall which extends north to the guardhouse.

The western wall of the battery is formed by the ordinance store and the cistern which run approximately three fourths of the length of this wall. The interior west wall of the ordinance store is also the retaining wall for the upper battery.

Condition of the Fabric. The lower battery is considered to be in fair condition. The exterior coursed rubble curtains contain deteriorated mortar and cracks; erosion of the foundations is in evidence. The capping of these walls has either disappeared or is badly deteriorated.

The cobbled terreplein and yard are in serviceable condition. Although vegetation was cleared in this area in April, 1982, it has since grown up again between the cobbles.

Site. The battery, located approximately 120 feet above sea level, forms the southeast quadrant of Fort Shirley and commands a line-of-fire over the causeway, wharf and Prince Rupert's Bay.

General Recommendations. This battery should be included in the emergency stabilization program. It will not require as much work as other elements of the Fort.

ORDINANCE STORE/LOWER BATTERY

General Description. The ordinance store forms the west wall of the lower battery. The ashlar masonry structure measures approximately 13 feet by 50 feet and is adjacent to and south of a cistern which also forms part of the west wall. The interior contains an anteroom to the north which serves as the only entrance opening into a long narrow space with a one-half brick barrel vaulted ceiling. The east wall of this room contains three portals with iron grates. The west wall is sloped and serves as a retaining wall for the upper battery.

Condition of the Fabric. This structure is in fair condition. The exterior walls are in need of minor repair and repointing. The interior walls and ceiling are covered with a heavy coating of efflorescence. The roof is leaking at the southern end due to dead tree roots which allow moisture penetration.

General Recommendations. The ordinance store should receive a high stabilization priority as it could be made functional as a display gallery with very little effort. The main stabilization priorities are to repair the stone roof and repair and repoint the exterior walls.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheet J.

TROOP BARRACKS

General Description. The troop barracks suffered severe damage in Hurricane David in 1979. All that remains in place today are low sections of the exterior walls, including one full bay of the south wall. The building appears to have been a one story structure on a raised basement. The extant south wall bay has a raised foundation wall containing a rectangular basement window. A window in the main floor is set directly above the lower window. The main floor was reached by a set of steps on the north and south ends of the building.

Island Resources Foundation has pre-hurricane photographic documentation of this building from the 1970's.

This masonry structure measured 32 feet by 65 feet.

Condition of the Fabric. The structure is in extremely poor condition due to the hurricane damage. The east wall has fallen into the interior of the building. The interior and perimeter of the structure are overgrown with brush, making inspection of the ruins difficult.

Site. The troop barracks and the lower battery form a symetrical relation to the officers' quarters and upper battery.

The south wall of the troop barracks forms part of the northern perimeter of the lower battery. The east wall, whose only openings were musketry loops, formed part of the eastern curtain of Fort Shirley and commanded a line-of-fire over the causeway.

The west wall faced a high retaining wall which formed a gorge or entryway into the lower battery. The north wall faced the guardhouse.

General Recommendations. Had this structure not been severely damaged in the hurricane, it would have been an important element in Fort Shirley. Stabilization of the remaining ruins is recommended under the direction of an historical architect in order to preserve and document the remnants of the fallen walls before any work is begun in the interior of the building. If enough documentary material is available, it may be possible to reconstruct portions of this building to their pre-1979 state, but at a later date in the restoration efforts.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheet P.

MAIN GATE AND NORTH CURTAIN

General Description and Location. The main gate is approached from the east up an inclined trail from the valley between the Cabrits. It is located in the western end of the north curtain in a corner formed by that curtain and the eastern wall of the powder magazine. The gate is rather unpretentious, being composed of two gate posts set into the north curtain. As pointed out by Buisseret and Clark in their 1971 report, it is more reminiscent of the entrance to an estate than a fort.

Condition of the Fabric. The ashlar masonry gate posts and north curtain are in fair to poor condition. The gate posts have cracked away from the curtain due to the growth of ficus trees in the top of the posts and foundation erosion.

Several of the cap stones of the posts are loose and some have fallen away. The upper pintle on both posts are in place whereas the lower ones are missing.

Foundations. The foundations have eroded under the gate posts and along the north curtain. The foundations are of rubble masonry construction.

Exterior Wall. The mortar has deteriorated in the ashlar masonry wall and should be repointed. Several corner stones at the eastern end of the wall have been removed.

The short portion of the wall between the west gate post and the powder magazine is in poor condition. Much of the top of the wall has fallen away and is in need of rebuilding.

General Recommendations. As the main entrance to Fort Shirley, this area becomes a stabilization priority. Recommended repairs include: cleaning and repointing the curtain, replacing cap stones and parging wall tops, removing ficus tree roots, cleaning cracks and filling with mortar, selective rebuilding of wall as necessary, and underpinning the foundations.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheet B,C, and D.

POWDER MAGAZINE

General Description. The powder magazine (as it is popularly referred to) contains a row of three brick barrel vaulted chambers, with a flat, sloping masonry roof. This ashlar masonry building measures approximately 62 feet by 24 feet.

The north and east walls form part of the exterior curtain of the fort. The south and west walls face into the interior. Further research into the use of this building is necessary as there is some confusion as to its function. An 1832 map of Fort Shirley in the Public Records Office in London, research by Lennox Honychurch, shows this structure labeled as a powder magazine. However, the three embrasures in the east wall are centered in each of the vaulted chambers, indicating that these rooms were casements for the defense of the main gate of the fort. If this building was a powder magazine, it is rather incongruous to have these openings in direct line of fire from troops storming the main gate.

Condition of the Fabric. This building is one of the three structures at the Cabrits which is intact (the other two being the guardhouse and ordinance store at Fort Shirley).

The roof is presently leaking in all three chambers. The south and west walls are in poor condition, and the north and east walls are in fair condition.

Foundations. The foundations appear to be stable, although there is some indication of erosion of a minor nature.

Exterior Walls. The east wall is of ashlar masonry and is sloped with a parapet above. Embrasures are centered in each of the chambers with one loop hole on either side. The loops are sealed on the interior of the wall. A row of alternating circular and rectangular ventilation holes runs above the embrasures. There is vegetation growing on the wall and stones have been removed around some of the openings.

The upper two or three courses of the parapet are loose and corbelled out in a precarious position forced there by trees growing in the top of the parapet.

The mortar in the wall is badly deteriorated. There is evidence that percolation may have caused damage to the interior mortar. There are many places where the exterior mortar is firmly in place, but once this mortar layer is removed, decomposed matter is revealed on the interior. (This is a condition that was found to exist in numerous structures throughout the Cabrits.)

The north wall is similar in construction to the east wall except that it has no openings or parapet.

The west wall is composed of ashlar masonry and brick. The wall is divided into three bays by large brick arches which express the lines of the brick barrel vaulted on the interior. The arches are enclosed with recessed brick walls (which were plastered) in which a wooden framed doorway had been centered. A circular ventilation port is set in a square stone frame in the wall between the arches.

The north bay is intact and currently being used as a storage room. The walls of the remaining two bays are in poor condition and most of the bricks have been removed around the doorways.

The south wall, of ashlar masonry with no openings, is in very poor condition with excessive weathering of the face stones and deterioration of the mortar.

Roof. The masonry roof slopes downward from west to east where a stone drainage channel at the base of the parapet carried the water off the roof at the southeast corner.

The roof is covered with a layer of three to four inches of silt and broken plaster with several small tree stumps growing in the roof and parapet. Currently the roof is leaking.

Site. The powder magazine is the main building one sees when approaching the fort. It is immediately adjacent to, and north of, the main gate.

General Recommendations. This structure should be high on the emergency stabilization priority list as it is one of the first structures encountered on entering the fort. Repairs to the roof and west wall would enable the building to become functional as an orientation center and display area within a short term restoration context.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheets B, E, F, and G.

THE GUARDHOUSE

General Description. The guardhouse is a one story masonry building (with a corregated metal gable roof) measuring approximately 16 feet 6 inches by 39 feet. The interior is divided into two rooms which have wooden floors. It is presently being used as a small museum.

Condition of the Fabric. This structure is the only building of the Cabrits that is presently in serviceable condition. It has been in continuous use by the Forestry Department for about twenty years.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR.

Foundations. The mass masonry rubble foundations show signs of erosion and deteriorated mortar.

Exterior Walls. The fenestration of the north elevation wall is composed of two banks of musketry loops. Each bank contains three musketry loops spaced closely together. The masonry is in poor conditon, showing signs of excessive weathering and mortar deterioration.

The east wall contains three musketry loops. The south wall is composed of one window with a door opening into each of the two interior rooms. The west wall contains a solitary window.

The masonry of the south and west walls is in considerably better condition than that of the north and east walls.

Roof. The gable roof structure is supported on mortise and tenon wooden rafters with collar beams. Early plans show this building as having a hip roof. Inspection of the existing wood framing bears this out. The fourth trussed rafter from either end has a cut off tenon in the center of its collar beam. This would have connected the hip collar beam to this collar beam.

Site. The building is located adjacent to and south of the main gate along the cobbled main entryway inside the fort.

General Recommendations. The present condition of this building should be maintained and upgraded through stabilization of the foundations and repointing of the north and east walls. It is recommended that the hip roof be restored at a future date.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheets C and D.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

General Description. The officers' quarters is the most dramatic ruin in Fort Shirley. This two story ashlar masonry structure measures 31 feet by 70 feet. The southern end of the lower floor contains a brick barrel vaulted artillery store.

Condition of the Fabric. The structure was well constructed of finely worked stones set close together with very tight mortar joints. Only the exterior walls of the building remain. Because of the large number of openings in proportion to the wall area, this building is considered to be in unstable condition.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR

Foundations. The mass masonry rubble foundations appear to be in stable condition, except on the west side of the building where some erosion is present.

Exterior Walls. The east or main facade of the structure is divided into three bays. The center bay projects outward nine feet from the flanking bays and is capped with the remains of a stone pediment. The main entrance doorway is in the center bay of the lower floor, flanked by a window on either side. The upper portion of the center bay contains three windows.

The north bay contains a doorway and three windows on the lower floor with four windows above. The walls of the entire structure are standing to a height of two to three stone courses above the lintels of the upper floor windows.

The south bay has no openings on grade as this area forms the wall of the artillery store. The grade changes at the south end of this wall, dropping approximately six feet to the level of the upper battery where the entrance to the artillery store is located. A masonry stairway once lead to a second floor doorway in the corner of the south bay as it joined the projecting center bay. Additionally, there are three windows in the upper portion of the south bay.

The openings on the lower floor of the officers' quarters are formed with very shallow segmental arches. Flat stone arches (Jack arches) are found over the upper floor windows. Remnants of wooden window frames are found in several openings as well as iron shutter dogs in the exterior face of the wall.

The north elevation is composed of two doorways on either side of a central window on the lower level. The upper floor contains two windows and a doorway at the northwest corner which is accessible by a free standing masonry stairway (now partially collapsed).

The west elevation formed the exterior wall of the fort. The upper floor is composed of a combination of windows and musketry loops. The lower floor contains a window and a doorway. The lintel and jambs have collapsed or have been removed.

This facade, built of coursed rubble, is seriously weathered with extensive decomposition of the mortar. A door to the artillery store is located in the southwest corner on the lower floor.

The south facade of the officers' quarters forms the north wall of the upper battery. The lower coursed rubble wall contains no openings other than air vents for the artillery store. The upper floor, over the artillery store, contains three windows. Serious decomposition of the fabric has occurred in this wall.

The interior face of the walls is constructed of coursed rubble and it was plastered. The lower floor walls are thicker than the second story walls, providing an interior ledge on which the wooden floor beams were supported.

The floor in the south bay of the interior is raised to the height of the second floor, which is actually the roof of the artillery store below.

Roof. There is no evidence of a roof structure present; however many broken terra cotta roof tiles are present in the interior of the officers' quarters. Late eighteenth century plans show this building to have a hip roof with a gabled projection over the center bay.

Site. The officers' quarters occupies a prominent position in the southwest quadrant of Fort Shirley. It is located on high ground overlooking the Upper and Lower Batteries as well as Prince Rupert's Bay. The main facade faces onto a large open space in the center of the fort. Although the west wall forms part of the western defensive line of the fort, it is not heavily fortified. It must have been assumed that this approach was relatively immune to attack due to the steep cliffs of the Outer Cabrit.

General Recommendations. The officers' quarters is considered to be of the highest emergency stabilization priority in Fort Shirley. It qualifies for immediate attention due to the fine architectural character of the building and because of the precarious state in which it exists.

Many lintels, arches and wall sections are in danger of emminent collapse. Ficus trees, although previously cut down, are still alive and sprouting new growth in the walls.

The troop barracks, a ruin in similar condition, was destroyed during Hurricane David. This serves as a constant reminder of the vulnerability of this structure.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheets G, H, and I.

UPPER BATTERY

General Description. This battery is very similar in size and construction to the lower battery. It is the main defensive position in the southwest quadrant of Fort Shirley. It is immediately west of and on higher ground than the lower battery. Due to its increased elevation, the south curtain is approximately twelve to fifteen feet high and contains a low breastwork, which is not high enough to necessitate embrasures. The west curtain has a breastwork with two embrasures, one of which has been filled with stones.

The north wall is formed by the officers' quarters. The eastern boundary is formed by the roof of the ordinance store and a cistern. A flagstaff on a raised platform was located at the south end of this wall.

The upper battery is entered by a set of steps (collapsed) in the north wall adjacent and east of the officers' quarters. Access to the cistern (adjacent to the ordinance store) is located in the northeast corner. The cistern is currently empty.

Condition of the Fabric. The upper battery is considered to be in fair condition, having been cleared of brush and trees, leaving only an occasional tree stump in the walls. Refer to Condition of the Fabric, Lower Battery for more specific details.

Site. The battery, located approximately 135 feet above sea level (fifteen feet above the lower battery), commands a line of fire over the entrance to Prince Rupert's Bay and the southern cliffs of the Outer Cabrit.

General Recommendations. See Lower Battery.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheets L, M, and N.

KITCHEN

General Description. The east, west and south rough ashlar masonry walls are standing. The south wall, approximately sixty feet long, is a retaining wall. In the middle section of this wall a large round brick oven exists, recessed into the earth behind the wall. It has a diameter of approximately eight feet.

There are evenly spaced, brick banded smoke loops in the top portion of the wall, opening onto what was once a masonry smoke duct; however, there is no evidence of the location of the chimney.

The east and west walls are approximately fifteen feet long and slope downward to the north to form what would have been a shed roof over the kitchen. There is no evidence of a north wall or column locations, although the area is presently covered with dense underbrush making inspection of the foundations impossible.

The west wall butts against, and is parallel to, another wall which extends some distance (approximately seventy feet) to the north.

Condition of the Fabric. The three walls of the kitchen are considered to be stable, but will require repair, repointing and capping.

Site. The kitchen is located in the north central area of the fort. There is no curtain to the north, and this face of the fort appears to be completely open to the valley, relying on the Outer Cabrit, Douglas Bay Battery and Inner Cabrit for protection.

General Recommendations. Further clearing of this site is needed for a closer examination of the ruins. Stabilization of these ruins is of a low priority.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheet N.

HOSPITAL

General Description. The hospital is an "L" shaped rough ashlar masonry structure with masonry out-buildings. It is located in a wooded area a short distance to the west of the fort. The length of the building runs east and west, with the shorter length of the "L" extending from the east end to the south, down a hill so that the building becomes two stories at this point.

Condition of the Fabric. The structure is in extremely poor condition. Much of the ruins are still overgrown with ficus trees. The walls have fallen in many places making it almost impossible to determine the fenestration. The portions of the walls which are standing are in need of repair, repointing and capping.

General Recommendations. The ficus trees growing in the ruins should be cut down and their roots killed, except in cases where this action would further endanger the ruins.

Architecturally, the structure does not appear significant; however, the building may have a cultural significance which would make it worthy of consideration as a stabilization priority. It is reported that this was the first hospital in Dominica.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheet O.

WATER CATCHMENT AND CISTERN

General Description. A water catchment area was located in the northwest quadrant of the fort between the officers' quarters and the kitchen. It followed the slope of the east face of the Outer Cabrit and was roughly pie shaped, being bounded on the sides by a low retaining wall. The catchment surface was cobbled and plastered. Early plans of Fort Shirley indicate a drain at the apex of the pie leading underground to a cistern located below the large flat open space east of the officers' quarters.

Condition of the Fabric. The rough outlines and low retaining walls of the catchment are in existence. The underbrush must be cleared before a more precise definition of the catchment area can be determined. The stone surface of the catchment area is covered with silt, vegetation and young trees along with many plaster fragments. The location of the drain from the catchment to the cistern is unknown at this time. The cistern is easily located due to the presence of a large, handsome cast iron hand pump mounted on top of it. The cistern is almost full of water.

General Recommendations. The catchment and cistern are a low priority in the initial emergency stabilization work. However, the catchment area should be cleared of young trees and vegetation and its perimeters established. The cistern access hole should be fitted with a proper cover.

The cistern and catchment area should be considered for eventual restoration to provide a water source for Fort Shirley.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Contact Sheet G.

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS

General Description. This very handsomely proportioned, monumental, two story ashlar masonry structure measures approximately forty feet by seventy feet. The masonry work is of the highest quality to be found at the Cabrits with the smooth faced rectangular cut stones fitted tightly together so as to make the extruded "Λ" pointing almost imperceptible.

In addition to housing the Commandant, this structure also contains two brick barrel vaulted ordinance stores, located on the lower floor in the northeast and southeast corners, respectively.

Condition of the Fabric. The structure is considered to be in poor condition. The foundation of the projecting center bay of the main (west) facade has settled, causing this entire wall to lean outward at a precarious angle. Buisseret and Clark, in their 1971 report, referring to this building as the ordinance store, cited this section of the wall as "in most imminent danger of collapse." Fortunately, this wall section survived Hurricane David.

There are several large ficus trees growing in and adjacent to the south elevation. These trees pose a serious threat to this wall. The relative equal proportion of solid (walls) and void (openings) in this structure renders its present condition extremely unstable.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR.

Foundations. As previously discussed, uneven settlement of the foundations has caused serious stabilization problems for the center bay of the west elevation. Otherwise, the remainder of the foundations appear to be in stable condition with some indications of erosion of a minor nature.

Exterior Walls. The west facade is divided into three bays with the center section projecting out nine feet from the side bays. The main entrance is on the lower floor in the middle of the center bay, flanked by a window on either side. A stone string course runs around the building at the sill of these openings.

The north and south bays are identical, each with a false window complete with jack arch created by a reveal in the stone wall adjacent to the central bay. Outside of the false window lies another window at each corner of the building.

A string course around three sides of the building delineates the upper and lower floors. All openings in the upper level are windows and are spaced identically to those below.

The exterior walls extend to the height of the lintels of the upper floor. Several of the stone jack arches over the openings have fallen.

The north and south elevations are identical on each elevation. The lower level contains two doors, with jack arches, spaced symetrically in the facade. The rear or east door on either side opens into a brick barrel vaulted ordinance store. The upper portions of these openings are partially obstructed on the interior by the haunch of the brick barrel vault. The western doors open into small anterooms. The upper floor reflects the lower in the spacing and proportion of the openings, except that they are all windows. The east side of the building is set back into the hill so that the ground level is raised to the height of the second floor. Retaining walls extend outward to the north and south in line with the east wall approximately twenty feet at the ends of the building. The center wall section of the upper floor east elevation has collapsed.

Roof. The exterior walls reveal no evidence of the roof structure. There are numerous broken terra cotta roof tiles on the ground around the perimeter of the buildings. The masonry roofs of the ordinance stores form the second floor in the northeast and southeast corners of the building.

Description of the Interior. The main entry leads into a large room with brick semi-circular walls forming the north and south ends of the room. Small anterooms with brick groin vaults were located to the north and south of the semi-circular sides of the large room. These vaults were constructed of bricks laid on edge with approximately six inches of rubble masonry laid on top of the vaults to form the second floor. The brick groin vaults have been vandalized, and nothing remains of these structures but the corner sections.

The massive brick barrel vaulted chambers of the ordinance store occupy the northeast and southeast corners of the lower floor.

There are numerous grape shot strewn about the rubble of the interior. The interior walls of the Commandant's Quarters are built of a combination of rough ashlar masonry, rubble and brick. These walls were plastered.

Both ordinance stores flood when it rains.

A twelve inch by twelve inch by 1-1/2 inch terra cotta floor tile was found just outside the walls of the Commandant's Quarters.

Site. Walking north, up the trail that runs through the mahogany and teak tree groves planted in the valley between the Cabrits, one comes upon the Commandant's Quarters. This structure is partially recessed into the slope of the west face of the Inner Cabrit at an elevation of approximately 200 feet above sea level.

The main (west) facade faces a grove of teak trees planted down the slope of the hill. The access trail to the Inner Cabrit begins immediately to the north of the Commandant's Quarters.

A retaining wall has been built along the south side of this access trail, which slopes upward to the east until it joins, at a right angle, the north retaining wall of the Commandant's Quarters. This wall extends from the rear (east) wall of the

Commandant's Quarters to the north. These two retaining walls and the north facade of the Commandant's Quarters create a three sided courtyard. A barrel vaulted tunnel opens into the courtyard and runs north under the access trail. Approximately thirty feet into the tunnel, a section of the vault has collapsed. The origins and purpose of this tunnel are unknown.

An oven is built into the east retaining wall, the interior of which has collapsed.

The ruins of a stable are found to the rear and southeast of the Commandant's Quarters.

General Recommendations. The Commandant's Quarters is the most sophisticated and architecturally interesting of the buildings in the Cabrits. It will require a major stabilization effort which sould be conducted under the on-site supervision of the historical architect.

The structure's architectural merits, combined with its unstable condition, make it of the highest priority in the stabilization effort. However, due to the limited funds available for the first phase of the emergency stabilization program, a full scale stabilization effort will not be possible. The following two phase action is recommended.

PHASE I. A detailed set of measured drawings of the structure should be prepared by the historical architect. Once this record has been made, even if the west facade collapses, a reconstruction would be possible.

The ficus trees endangering the ruin should be removed under the on-site supervision of the historical architect. Special equipment and scaffolding will be necessary for this job, and these should be considered in budgeting.

PHASE II. An archaeological investigation of the site should be undertaken before the rubble in and around the building is removed. As part of this investigation, fallen building stones should be catalogued and sorted out for use in the stabilization.

A detailed stabilization/restoration plan should be prepared by the historical architect.

The central bay of the west facade should be systematically dismantled and each stone numbered. The foundation should be excavated and a reinforced concrete foundation should then be poured. The west wall should be rebuilt on this new foundation.

Severely cracked or partially fallen lintels and arches should be taken down and reconstructed. The interior and exterior walls should be repaired and repointed, and the wall tops should be capped.

DOUGLAS BAY BATTERY

General Description. This battery was the major northern defensive position of the Cabrits overlooking Douglas Bay. It is composed of the following elements:

1. A breastwork approximately 150 feet long with two embrasures with cannon, facing north toward Douglas Bay. A gate is located at the western side of the breastwork.

2. Behind the breastwork, to the south, a one story rough ashlar masonry troop barracks with a raised basement. The building measures approximately forty feet square with windows on all sides. Entrances are located on the east and west sides. It has a raised basement with rectangular windows similar to the troop barracks in Fort Shirley. A stream runs directly through the middle of the building, having been tunneled under the basement.

3. A guardhouse located to the east of the troop barracks.

4. Two small kitchens flank the barracks to the west.

Condition of the Fabric. The rough ashlar breastwork is in fair condition. Vegetation has been cleared off the south face of the wall. Many ficus tree roots cover the north face and should be removed. The mortar is in need of repointing and the top of the breastwork should be capped with parging.

The barracks is in fair to poor condition. The west walls contain the most deterioration. Several lintels have collapsed and serious cracks are in evidence. The north wall has been cleared of vegetation and is in fair to good condition. This wall is intact up to the base of the cornice and contains five symmetrically spaced windows.

The east and south walls are overgrown with ficus trees which should be cleared. The guardhouse and kitchens are in poor condition with a heavy growth of ficus trees in the ruins.

Site. The Douglas Bay Battery is located at an elevation of 100 feet above sea level, at the northern end of the valley between the Cabrits. A trail leads from the gate adjacent to the breastwork down to a ravelin located at the water's edge.

General Recommendations. The Douglas Bay Battery, because of its importance in the overall plan for the Cabrits, should be stabilized. Due to the limited scope of the initial stabilization effort, it is recommended that, at this time, the existing ficus trees be cut down and their roots killed. Further stabilization work should be carried out at a later date.

THE INNER CABRIT

General Description. The Inner Cabrit rises to a height of 400 feet and provides the major defensive position against a land attack on the peninsula. Three batteries are located along its ridgeline: the North Battery overlooking Douglas Bay, the Central Battery providing a line of fire over the swamp and mainland east of the Cabrits, and the South Battery overlooking Prince Rupert's Bay and the access road that leads from Fort Shirley to the mainland of Dominica.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTERIES.

North Battery. A low semi-circular breastwork faces the north and commands an impressive view of Doulgas Bay. The cobbled terreplein behind the breastwork is in fair condition. The rough ashlar breastwork is capped with parging and slopes outward.

Several sections of the breastwork have cracked and broken away due to erosion of the foundations.

A small one man guardhouse stands immediately south of the battery on the east side of a trail that runs along the ridge of the Inner Cabrit. This ashlar guardhouse has a brick vaulted roof which is in very poor condition.

Central Battery. This battery is located approximately in the middle of the ridge line and lies entirely on the east side of the ridge trail. This is the largest of the three defensive positions. Two long, low, rough ashlar breastworks form a salient angle facing east with a cobbled terreplein behind. An outwork is located approximately fifty feet below and to the east of this battery on a small projecting ridge. The outwork contains a cobbled terreplein and low breastwork with two cannon in their carriages facing north and south. The western perimeter of the central battery is formed by a line of massive ashlar masonry brick barrel vaulted structures set into the hill so that the top of the structures is level with the terreplein. From north to south these structures contain:

1. An ordinance store, adjacent to a cistern.

2. A stone stairway that leads from the ridge trail up to the main gun deck. (This stairway is the only one at the Cabrits with the stone steps intact.)

3. A casemented guardhouse south of the stairway forming the southern end of this series of structures.

Continuing south from the Central Battery on the ridge trail, one encounteres the access trail which zig-zags down the western face of the Inner Cabrit to the Commandant's Quarters. The ridge trail continues to the South Battery overlooking Prince Rupert's Bay.

South Battery. This battery is composed of a low rubble ravelin with an ashlar paved terreplein behind each of the faces. The ravelin is in poor condition with foundation erosion present. The terrepleins are in fair condition with some of the paving stones at the edges having been removed. A mortar is located at the salient angle and two cannon carriages are strewn about the battery. A one man guardhouse in a serious state of decomposition is located behind (north) the terreplein.

General Recommendations. The Inner Cabrits should eventually be stabilized. It is beyond the scope of the initial emergency stabilization work to do any major work at this time.

PART II.

AN EMERGENCY STABILIZATION PLAN FOR THE RUINS OF THE CABRITS

INTRODUCTION

This stabilization plan is designed to be initiated within the very near future and will serve two objectives:

A. Provide immediate attention to the structures which are the most severely damaged and in need of repair.

B. Begin a training process whereby Dominicans will become proficient in actual preservation, restoration and stabilization construction techniques.

STAFFING

Development of the necessary local stabilization skills will be a key element in the successful completion of the project. The following staff positions are recommended for long range stabilization and restoration work.

POSITION	OFF ISLAND CONSULTANTS (PERIODIC VISITS)	LOCAL STAFF AND TRAINEES
Historical Architect (Project Director)	X	
Asst. Project Director	X (full time on site)	
Local Coordinator (Asst. Project Director trainee)		X
Historical Archaeologist	X	
Asst. Archaeologists		X
Cabrits Historian and Archivist	X	X
Chief Restoration Mason	X	
Restoration Masons		X
Construction Workers		X

STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION GUIDELINES FOR INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES: THE CABRITS

	STRUCTURE	NUMBERICAL LISTING OF STABILIZATION PRIORITY	INITIAL RESTORATION	RESTORATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN FUTURE MASTER PLAN	TO BE STABILIZED BUT NOT RESTORED
EMERGENCY STABILIZATION	Provisions Store, Prince Rupert's Bay	1		X	
	Officers' Quarters, Fort Shirley	2		X	
	Commandant's Quarters (measured drawings - tree removal)	3			X
	Powder Magazine, Fort Shirley	4	X		
LATER WORK	Commandant's Quarters (actual stabilization)	5			X
	Ordinance Store (Lower Battery) Fort Shirley	6	X		
	Cannon proof wall & Main Gate	7	X		
	Guard House, Fort Shirley	8		X	
	Upper & Lower Batteries Fort Shirley	9	X		
	Troops Barracks, Fort Shirley	10		X	
	Main Gate, North Curtain Fort Shirley	11	X		
	Douglas Bay Battery (complex)	12			X
	Inner Cabrits	13			X
	Stone Causeway	14		X	
	Kitchens, Fort Shirley	15			X
	Cisterns, water catchment area Fort Shirley	16		X	
	Hospital, Fort Shirley	17			X
	Outer Cabrit	18			X
	Buildings in the Valley	19			X
	Parade Ground	20		X	
	Wharf: Prince Rupert's Bay	21		X	

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION PLAN

The greatest damage to the ruins is presently being caused by ficus trees growing in and adjacent to the structures. In many areas, these trees have already been cut away. There are still sections such as the Hospital, Fort Shirley, portions of Douglas Bay Battery, and the Commandant's Quarters, where the growth of these trees presents a serious threat to the stability of the structures. It is recommended that:

1. All trees growing in the tops of walls and in contact with foundations be cut (this includes all buildings of the Cabrits).

2. The stumps and roots of these trees be killed with applications of diesel or other approved chemicals (see Appendix B). Chemicals should not be applied near streams, cisterns or on the water catchment area in Fort Shirley.

3. In areas where tree removal is considered to endanger the ruins, such trees should be left for later removal under the supervision of the historical architect.

4. Mortar proportions to be used throughout the work: Four parts sand
   one part white cement
   (do not use gray portland cement)
   one half part wet lime.

The major first phase stabilization effort should be concentrated on the buildings of Fort Shirley, with two exceptions:

1. The Commandant's Quarters is the most important building at the Cabrits from an architectural point of view, and will require a major stabilization effort which should be carried out under the supervision of the historical architect. The center bay or section of the main (west) facade should be systematically dismantled and reconstructed in the near future.

The present recommended action is the preparation of a detailed set of measured drawings of the existing conditions by the historical architect so that in the event that the leaning portion of the wall does collapse, a detailed record will have been made by which it can be reconstructed. Trees within the structure should be removed under the supervision of the historical architect at this time.

2. The Provision Store, wharf area, Prince Rupert's Bay is not a building of major significance, but it may become a key building in the overall, long term restoration plan. It is a building which is in serious need of stabilization work to prevent the collapse of the north wall which has badly deteriorated.

Although the Officers' Quarters, Fort Shirley, should rate higher as a stabilization priority, the Provision Store has been chosen as the first building for stabilization work. This building was chosen in order to give local masons a chance to become proficient in stabilization techniques before undertaking a more prominent structure.

PROVISIONS STORE, Wharf area, Prince Rupert's Bay.

Scope of the Work. Stabilization is to include cleaning, reconstruction, repointing and capping of the perimeter walls to their existing heights. Repointing and reconstruction of wall portions and brick bands around musketry loops and windows shall reflect original appearance. Stabilization work should be undertaken under the on site supervision of the chief mason. Periodic visits of the historical architect will also be necessary.

Capping of walls should be done so as to allow future restoration. All tree roots are to be removed from walls and the cracks filled with mortar, recessed one inch back from the face of the wall. The stone stairway should be reconstructed.

Procedures.

1. Clear all trees and brush around the building (save the lime tree on the east side).
2. Clear all growth on the walls.
3. Collect and sort out the fallen rubble in the building interior by laying these stones in common groupings in the cleared spaces around the building for reuse in stabilization.
4. Shore and brace lintels and wall sections as required to prevent collapse while work is underway.
5. Proceed with stabilization work.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, Fort Shirley.

This is a major stabilization project which will require both the supervision of the historical architect and the chief mason and a high degree of skill and craftsmanship in carrying out the work. The south and west walls should be stabilized first, followed by the north and east facades.

Scope of Work. Stabilization is to include underpinning foundations as necessary; cleaning, reconstruction, repointing and capping of the perimeter walls to their existing heights; repointing and reconstruction of lintels to match original; repairing and plastering the roof of the Artillery Store (second floor, south bay); stabilization of the free standing stair on the north elevation; rebuilding of the pediment atop the central bay in the east elevation.

Procedures.

1. Clear all trees and brush in and around the building.
2. Construct wooden bracing in all upper and lower openings.
3. Collect and sort out all fallen stones in front of the portion of the building in which they are found.
4. Carefully remove all tree roots from the walls and wall tops. In difficult cases, this will require partial removal and reconstruction of portions of the wall.
5. Remove and number stones for reconstruction, and reconstruct all cracked or severely sagging lintels.
6. Reconstruct fallen lintels to match original.
7. Clean, repair, replaster and seal the roof of the artillery store.
8. Proceed with the remainder of the stabilization work.

POWDER MAGAZINE, Fort Shirley.

The stabilization work required for this structure will essentially result in the restoration of the exterior of this building. Work should be carried out under the supervision of the historical architect.

Scope of Work. Stabilization of foundation erosion as necessary along exterior walls. Cleaning, reconstruction, repointing and capping of the exterior walls will include:

1. Rebuilding the upper portion of the parapet of the east wall.
2. Replacing missing stones in the east wall.
3. Reconstruction of the brick walls and wooden door frames in the west wall.

The roof should be cleaned, repaired and plastered. All work is to be carried out to match original.

Procedures.

1. Clear all trees and brush in and around the building.
2. Remove growth, tree stumps, and the layer of silt on the roof.
3. Begin work in the east wall first by constructing a wooden scaffolding to the height of the parapet. This scaffolding should be large enough and strong enough to support storage of the three or four top courses of the parapet which must be removed prior to reconstruction (do not create additional loading on the existing roof by piling the removed stones on the roof).
4. Systematically remove and reconstruct, as necessary, the parapet.
5. Clean, repoint and repair the remainder of the wall.
6. Repair the roof, stone gutter, and north and south wall caps. Replaster the roof with two coats of plaster. Seal the plaster with a waterproof coating.
7. Reconstruct the foundations of the west wall, as necessary, prior to reconstruction of the brick walls, to match original.
8. Proceed with the remainder of the stabilization work.

PART III.

DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A comprehensive master plan for the restoration of the Cabrits should be undertaken by the historical architect. This master plan should be developed within the framework of the Cabrits as a component within the Dominica National Park system. It should include:

   A. Archaeological surveys into the following areas: the Commandant's Quarters, the Officers' Quarters, Troop Barracks, Fort Shirley and the Wharf. Hopefully, this would be undertaken before any major stabilization/restoration work is started.
   B. Historical research in the English, French and French Caribbean archives.
   C. Architectural drawings for the proposed elements of the Cabrits to be immediately stabilized and eventually restored for adaptive uses.

2. The present vehicular access road to the Cabrits should be improved and raised so it is not flooded by the swamp.

3. A general beautification program should be instituted along the existing access road and beach. (This area is presently a refuse dump.) A convenient, alternate site for a new dump should be located and made accessible to the people of the Portsmouth area.

4. A parking area should be laid out at the end of the access road and should include a map of the Cabrits carved into a large piece of wood. Distances between major elements of the Cabrits should be noted on this map and on trail markers.

5. Copies of the Cabrits tour guide should be provided for sale, on the honor system, for visitors.

6. Development of a comprehensive walking tour guide, for future use, should be developed by Island Resources Foundation.

7. The swamp should be preserved as it has played a key role in the history of Dominica and the Cabrits.

8. A study should be made in future restoration plans of the possibility of extending the access road along the beach to the wharf area of the Cabrits where a car park could be carefully built, south of the entrance causeway and behind the natural vegetation line on the beach, so as not to be visible from the bay.

9. A system of horse drawn carriages should be considered to carry visitors into and around the Cabrits. The original stables should be reconstructed to house the horses.

10. The original road/trail system in the Cabrits should be restored to use.

11. The wharf should be rebuilt, upon completion of underwater archaeological survey, for direct access to the Cabrits from cruise ships and yachts.

12. Heavy artillery on the beach and elsewhere should be moved to the various batteries. The possibilities of using helicopters from the British and/or U.S. Navy should be further investigated.

13. An enclosed or sheltered area in Fort Shirley should be provided for lectures, interpretive talks, etc. for use by school children and tours.

14. The Officers' Latrine at Fort Shirley should be restored as a public restroom.

15. Electrical service and utilities should eventually be provided to Fort Shirley. It is imperative that these services be provided underground. In the interim, gas lamps can be used for lighting purposes where required.

APPENDIX A.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CABRITS AS AN HISTORICAL ELEMENT OF THE DOMINICA NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Preliminary Documentation and Action Plan

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May 1979

(Revised, January 1981)

CABRITS: HISTORICAL ASPECTS

A detailed history of the fortifications at the Cabrits and their role in Dominica's history will have to await a systematic examination of War Office and Colonial Office records in London. The following preliminary history of the site is based on official documents consulted in Dominica and Washington, D.C., as well as on a handful of published works.

Fortifications at the Cabrits were initiated by the British after they secured Dominica from the French in 1763. The

advantages of a military complex at the site were first pointed out in 1770 by Royal Engineer Captain Bruce, who had been sent to Dominica to survey and report on its fortifications. Noting the growing volume of shipping at the Portsmouth Free Port, and the fact that the Royal Navy frequently stopped at Prince Rupert's Bay to water and cut lumber, Bruce drew up detailed plans calling for a large fort, barracks sufficient to house five hundred troops and various auxilliary buildings. He insisted that the Cabrits fortification should be given the highest priority.

Bruce's superiors were dilatory in acting upon his recommendations. Although construction work got underway in 1771, progress was slow, as other military strategists and governors gave priority to fortifying Roseau, the capitol and chief port. By 1776, only two structures existed at the Cabrits: a small battery at the northern end of the valley between the two Cabrits overlooking Douglas Bay, and a powder magazine at the southern end of the valley overlooking Prince Rupert's Bay (suggesting that a few guns may have been mounted there).

Work on the southern battery accelerated with the outbreak of the American Revolution, and, by the time of the French invasion of 1778, a small fort, named in honor of then Governor Thomas Shirley, and containing twelve to fourteen guns had come into being. There is no evidence however, that Fort Shirley figured in any of the events leading to the French capture of Dominica.

Between 1778 and 1783 the French occupation force erected a few new buildings at Fort Shirley, including a combination officer's quarters and barracks built over an arched powder magazine and provision store (this structure is still standing), a separate oven and kitchen and a cistern. The French also started, but did not complete, a two-story barracks for the regular troops.

Following the War of American Independence the British embarked on a massive campaign to fortify their precious sugar colonies. In Dominica this effort did not effect the Cabrits until 1787, when Governor Thomas Orde urged that the peninsula be developed into Dominica'a principal fortification, with quarters to accommodate four thousand men. Orde's position was endorsed by Commander-in-Chief General Edward Mathew and officers of the Royal Corps of Engineers. Between 1787 and 1793 Orde pressed energetically ahead with construction of a major military complex, and most of the buildings/ruins at the Cabrits today date from that period.

Much of the construction after 1787 was carried out by slave laborers provided by the planters (through the Dominica Assembly) at Orde's request. However, Orde and the Assembly clashed repeatedly over the levying of these laborers, as well as over the conditions of their service, and these issues became part of the bitter controversy between the executive and legislature that dominated Dominica's political life during this period.

Construction work was also performed by the "Black Artificer" company of the Carolina Corps, a paramilitary unit comprised of loyalist Afro-Americans from the Carolinas. While serving at the Cabrits, soldiers of this unit exercised a notable influence on the socio-cultural life of the Afro-Westindian community of nearby Portsmouth, and they were responsible for introducing Methodism into the area.

Other American loyalists - planters and slaves from among the five hundred loyalists who settled in Dominica after 1783 - helped drain and clear the marshland/swamp to the east of the Cabrits, where they had been assigned Crown Land on a temporary basis by Governor Orde. These loyalists also made a significant contribution to Dominica's history, for they introduced the cultivation of rice and cotton into the island.

By 1800 all of the structures found at the Cabrits today had been built. An Ordnance map of that year shows seventy-three major structures in addition to those of the Fort Shirley complex. A British officer stationed at the Cabrits at the time has left us the following description of this imposing fortress:

> *The outer hill projects abruptly into the sea, over which it rises to a considerable height: on its top are two heavy long 32 pounders; with quarters, in time of war, for 200 officers and men. Farther down, there is another barrack with an hospital and houses. A good road leads from Fort Shirley to the top. Fort Shirley is a regular fortification with two heavy batteries commanding the entrance of the bay, from this side, under whose fire it is believed no ship or fleet could remain for any length of time, without being destroyed. Here also are barracks, bomb-proof magazines, etc. In the valley between the two hills...are situated the engineer officers' barrack, the Quarter-master-general's buildings, and a parade-ground, extending to the barrier on that side, which faces the sea, looking towards Guadaloupe, and where there are also heavy batteries, and barracks for 200 men. On the other hill, are barracks for 300 men, with batteries of heavy guns, commanding the whole of the inner defences. A swamp, half a mile broad, comes close to the base of this outer hill, the side of which is steep, and nearly inaccessible. At the barrier on the other*

side, facing the town of [Portsmouth], is a battery with heavy guns and mortars; and another on the face of the hill, higher up. The access to the garrison, from the sea, is by a fosse, or stone causeway, immediately under the guns of Fort Shirley...

The Cabrits fortress figured prominently in the events of the Anglo-French conflicts between 1793 and 1815. Captives taken by the British during the French invasion/insurrection of 1795 were imprisoned there before being sent off the island. Reportedly, these captives managed to contaminate the minds of some slaves with republican sentiments during their short confinement. When the French led by General Joseph LaGrange and Admiral Missiessy invaded Dominica and occupied Roseau in 1805, the British forces under Governor Prevost withdrew to the Cabrits and refused LaGrange's demand to surrender. Rather than lay siege to the fortress, LaGrange returned to Roseau, and a few days later abandoned the island (much to the dismay of his superiors) after exacting a ransom of £ 20,000. A few months later, the British forces again fortified themselves in the Cabrits when a French fleet under Admiral Villeneuve appeared off the coast, but the French bore away before coming under the British guns.

During most of the period after 1783 the Cabrits was garrisoned by black troops, as the station proved too unhealthy for Europeans. Among the various Afro-Westindian units stationed there were the Carolina Crops, the Dominica Colony Rangers (which Governor Orde assembled to fight against the formidable Maroons), the Loyal Dominica Regiment (a unit of slaves and free coloreds organized by Colonel Andrew Cochrane-Johnstone in 1795 to help defend the colony against French revolutionaries), and various West Indian Regiments.

The most significant historical event to occur at the Cabrits was the mutiny of the 8th West India Regiment in April 1802. The 8th West India Regiment had been formed in Dominica by Governor Andrew Cochrane-Johnstone, who became its first Colonel and Commanding Officer. Johnstone recruited from among the island's free coloreds and slaves; but, for the most part, the Regiment was composed of newly arrived Africans purchased from slavers. After distinguishing itself in 1801 as part of the expeditionary force that captured St. Martin, St. Thomas and St. Croix, the regiment arrived in Dominica in early 1802 to garrison the Cabrits.

On April 9, 1802, four hundred and fifty soldiers of the Regiment mutinied. Using "Black Man" as their code word they seized the fortress, killing three of their officers in the process, but sparing several others. Two days later Cochrane-Johnstone arrived from Roseau with twelve hundred troops and

demanded that the mutineers surrender. Terms were eventually agreed upon, but during the surrender ceremony at the Parade Ground there was confusion, and the Europeans fired upon the mutineers. In the ensuing melee over one hundred mutineers were killed or wounded,including several who leaped from the outer Cabrit into the sea. The remainder fell captive, except for about forty men who escaped and found sanctuary in Dominica. In the aftermath, several ringleaders were sentenced to hard labor and the Regiment was disbanded, with most of the soldiers being re-assigned to other West India Regiments.

The origins of this first of several mutinies among the West Indian Regiments lay primarily in the soldiers' resentment against certain unjust conditions of service imposed upon them by some of their officers rather than from republican sentiments or inate African savagery, as was charged at the time. The soldiers particularly resented the fact that they were required to perform exhausting fatigue duty clearing the adjoining swamp for the private gain of Cochrane-Johnstone. They were also aggrieved because their pay was in arrears and because they regularly received inferior and insufficient quantities of food. What triggered their accumulating grievances into open mutiny was the fear that because of the Peace of Amiens they were about to be discharged and re-enslaved, an anxiety fueled by their labor in the swamps and news of the re-establishment of slavery in the neighboring French islands.

The mutiny of the 8th West India Regiment served to alert British authorities that they could not treat their Afro-West-indian soldiers as chattel, and that they could not discriminate against them in terms of pay, food, duties or status. Moreover, the mutiny forced the British to abandon any idea of discharging the Regiments and re-enslaving the men. Thus, the mutiny led to distinct improvements in the condition and treatment of the West India Regiments, and forced the British to adopt a policy of freeing and providing for all discharged troopers. In this sense the mutiny was truly a blow for freedom, equality and dignity. It is a landmark event in West Indian history, and deserves to be commemorated and documented in any program to transform the Cabrits into a national historical monument.

Following the Napoleonic Wars the Cabrits continued to be garrisoned primarily by the West Indian Regiments. The fortifications were not enlarged, although several buildings had to be rebuilt after suffering damage or destruction from hurricanes. In 1853-54, as part of a general military cut-back, the British Army evacuated the post, and it never again was employed for military purposes. Although Fort Shirley was used for some years to house lepers, most of the buildings fell into disuse and ruin. Interest in the site revived slightly in the 1960's when the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestries planted the valley in teak, and several abortive tourism development schemes for the Portsmouth area envisioned development of the site as a historic site. Eventually the site was given over to the Dominica National Park to be administered and developed as a national historical monument.

APPENDIX B.

VEGETATION CONTROL AT THE CABRITS, DOMINICA
(with specific reference to archaic stonework fortification)

A. General Comments.

Over the past one and a half centuries the fabric of the Cabrits, some four dozen buildings or ruins of buildings, spread over nearly two hundred acres, has been overgrown by bush, but also is slowly being disassembled and destroyed by the forces of nature, especially in the form of massive trees, and lesser vegetation. Of particular note is the ficus tree which takes root in small moisture holding crevices in laid stonework where mortar joints are deteriorating. In its mature stages, the tree develops extremely large multiple root systems which insidiously expand and force apart stonework weighing tons with an apparent ease that is impressive to behold. Some ficus trees at the Cabrits exceed six feet in diameter at the base.

The removal of such massive ancient trees and their fast growing progeny from historical ruins as part of any restoration strategy is a major task, as is the prevention of new vegetative growth of all types. In fact, vegetation control on historical ruins in the tropics remains a perpetual problem. However, there are some herbicides generally available which, if properly handled and applied, can be used safely. They can greatly facilitate the removal and/or control of plants, trees, shrubs and grasses which customarily take root and grow on the ruins or buildings and otherwise have to be removed manually, at great expense, on a recurring basis.

B. Suggested Herbicides and Chemicals for Vegetation Control and Removal (follow instructions on all containers carefully).

1. Ammate (Ammonium sulfate)
   Approximately $1.00/lb. (U.S.), powder, water soluble. Mix six pounds to ten gallons water for approximately twenty large trees, manufactured by DuPont.

   a. living ficus tree - drill deep 1/2 inch holes (hand auger or bit brace with wood bit) in tree and insert ammate solution. Apply twice if necessary to kill tree. Alternatively, cut tree off leaving stump.

   b. ficus stump (to kill root system and prevent new shoots)-drill holes or chop notches in top of stump and fill with ammate solution, apply one quart weekly for one month for very large stump.

2. Round-Up (glyphosphate) - broad purpose herbicide - spray on leaves and stems - do not apply to soil. Requires dilution and pressure sprayer. Biodegradable.

3. Pramitol (Prometone - 2-4-di-isopropylamazine-6-methazine-S-triazine).
Soil sterilizer prevents all growth of vegetation but can be lethal to buried tree roots of nearby trees. Useful on tops of walls (especially on thick walls with rubble interiors, paved or flat surfaces, walk-ways, roofless building interiors, etc.)

4. Gramazone (Paraquat) - basic herbicide.
Use with care. Available in the Eastern Caribbean.

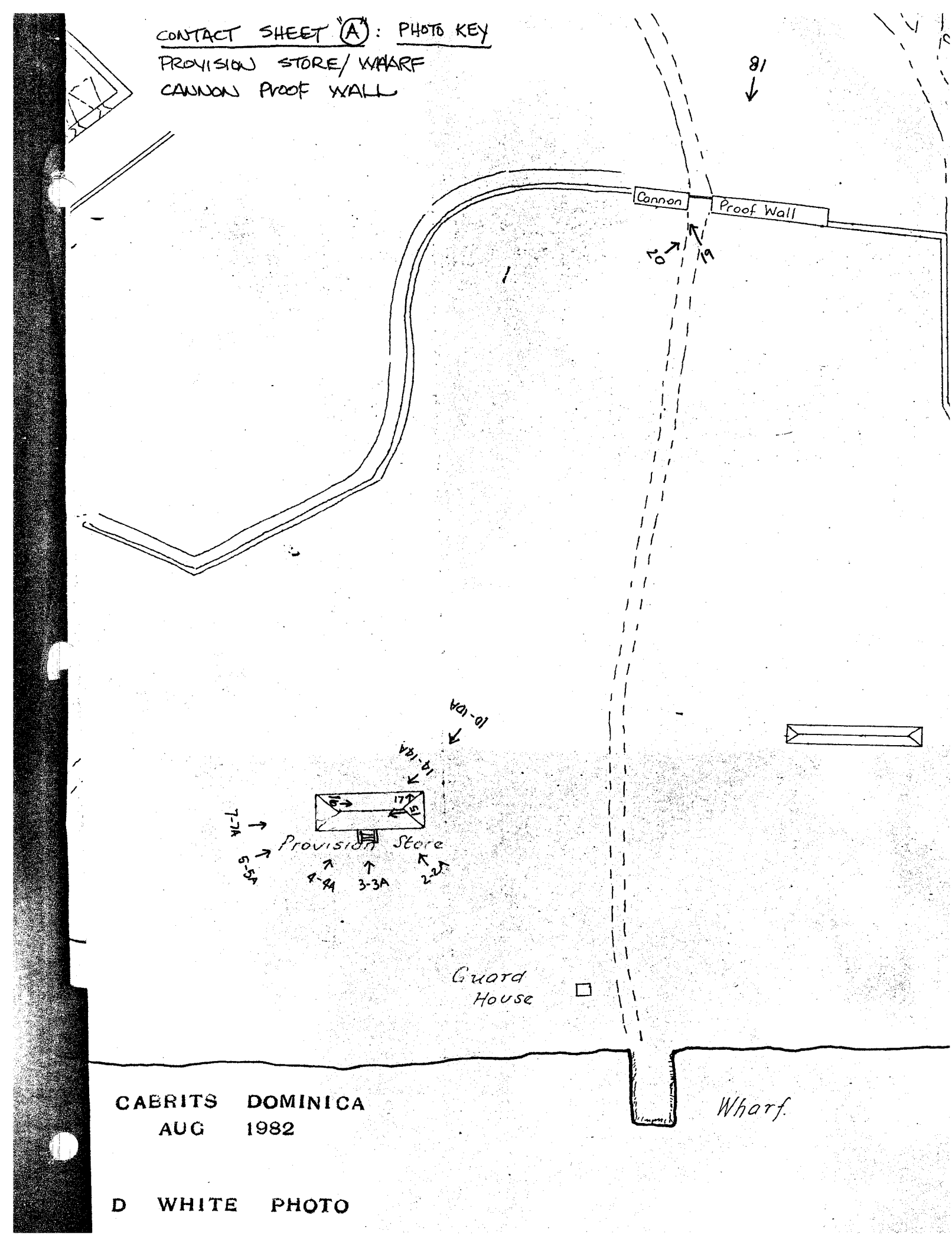
5. "Stump Remover" (sodium phosphate).
When injected into ficus stump, promotes softening and rotting for ease of removal.

6. Diesel oil.
Apply to ficus stump, roots, etc. in walls as "site specific" herbicide. Expensive but effective.

C. It is suggested that proper training be given key persons and that an experimental application strategy be developed, with appropriate monitoring to determine the comparative costs and effectiveness of various herbicidal uses for various problem areas. All applications require careful supervision regarding methods, dosage, volume and frequency and personal safety considerations. When properly applied, selective herbicidal use can reduce vegetation control costs and help prevent further damage to the fabric of the Cabrits - namely, its myriad of buildings, walls, buttresses, cisterns, magazines, bastions and other stonework ruins.

APPENDIX C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTACT SHEETS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Proof Wall
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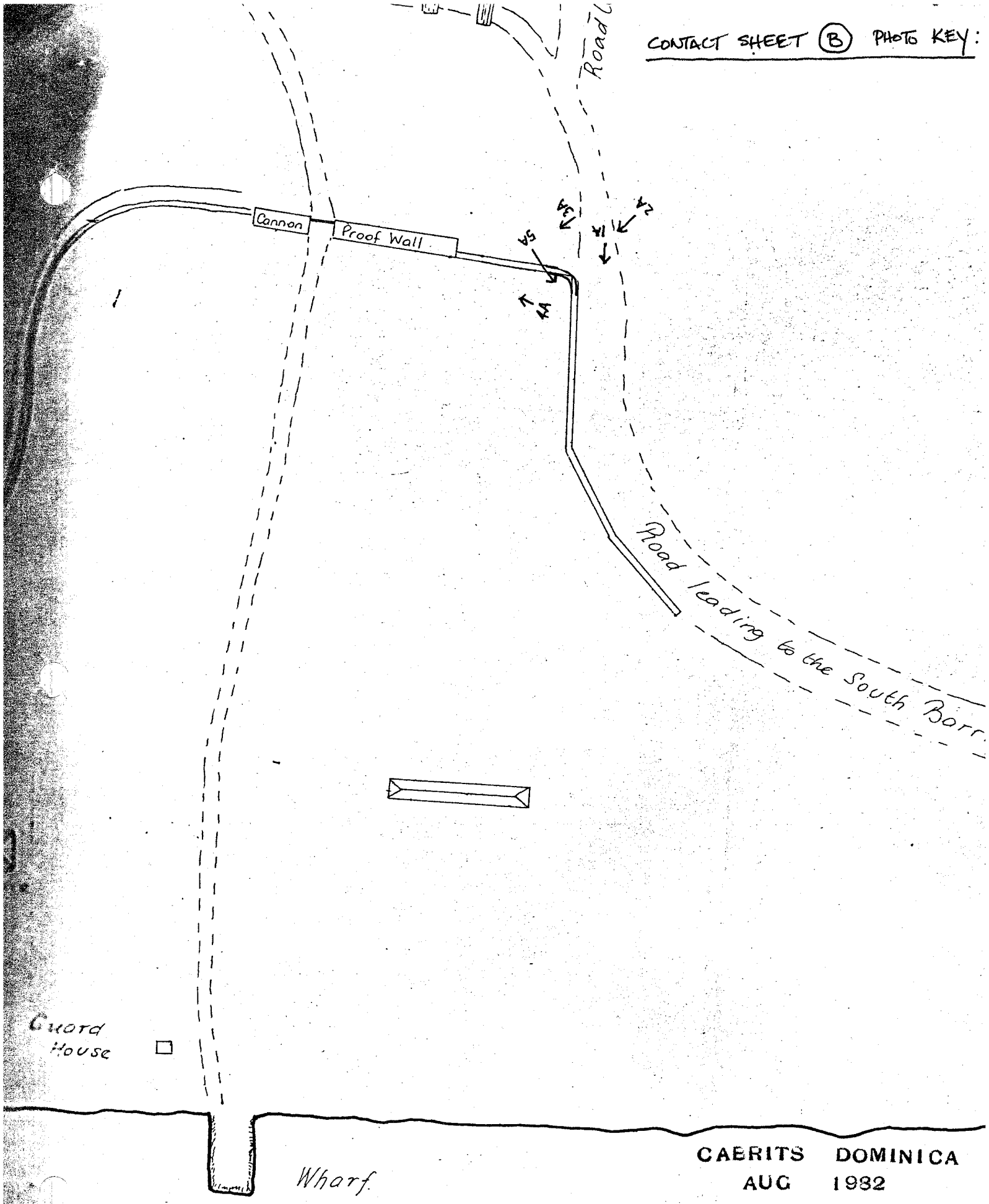
19
1
10-10A
14-14A
17
15
16
7-7A
5-5A
4-4A
3-3A
2-2A
Provision Store
Guard House
Wharf.
CABRITS DOMINICA
AUG 1982
D WHITE PHOTO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Road
Cannon
Proof Wall
#3
#2
#1
#5
#4
Road leading to the South Barr
Guard House
Wharf
CAERITS DOMINICA
AUG 1982
D WHITE PHOTO

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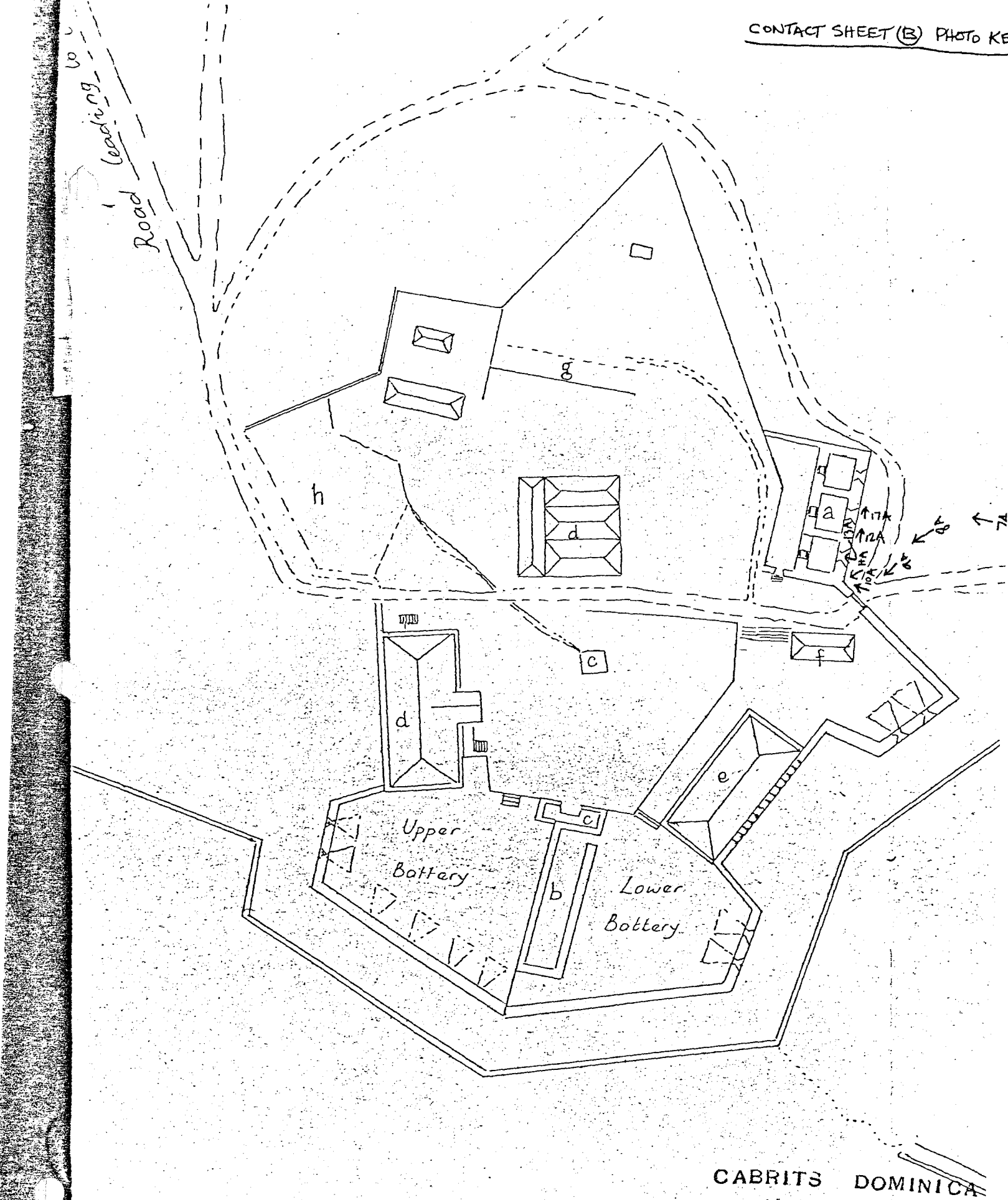

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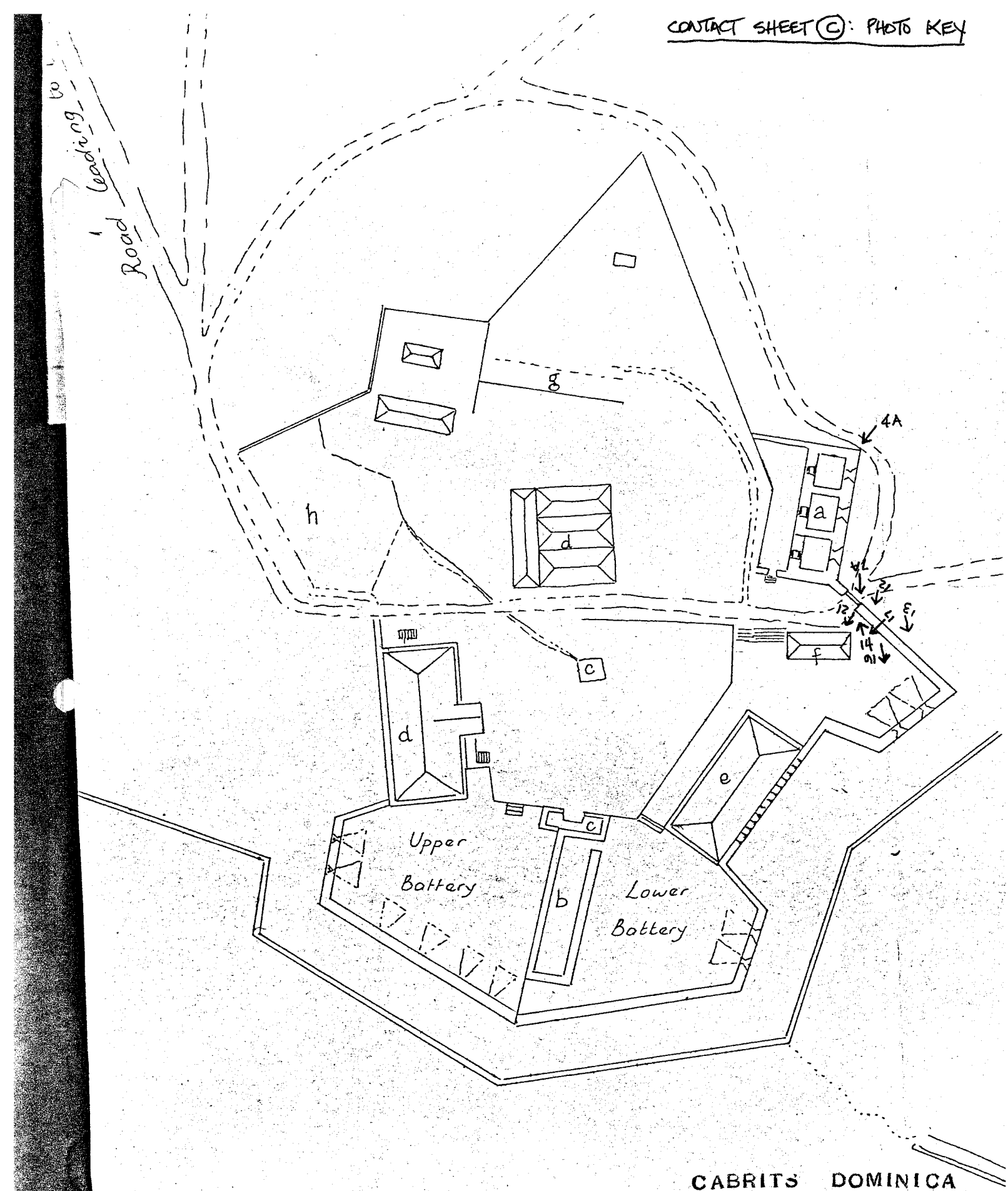

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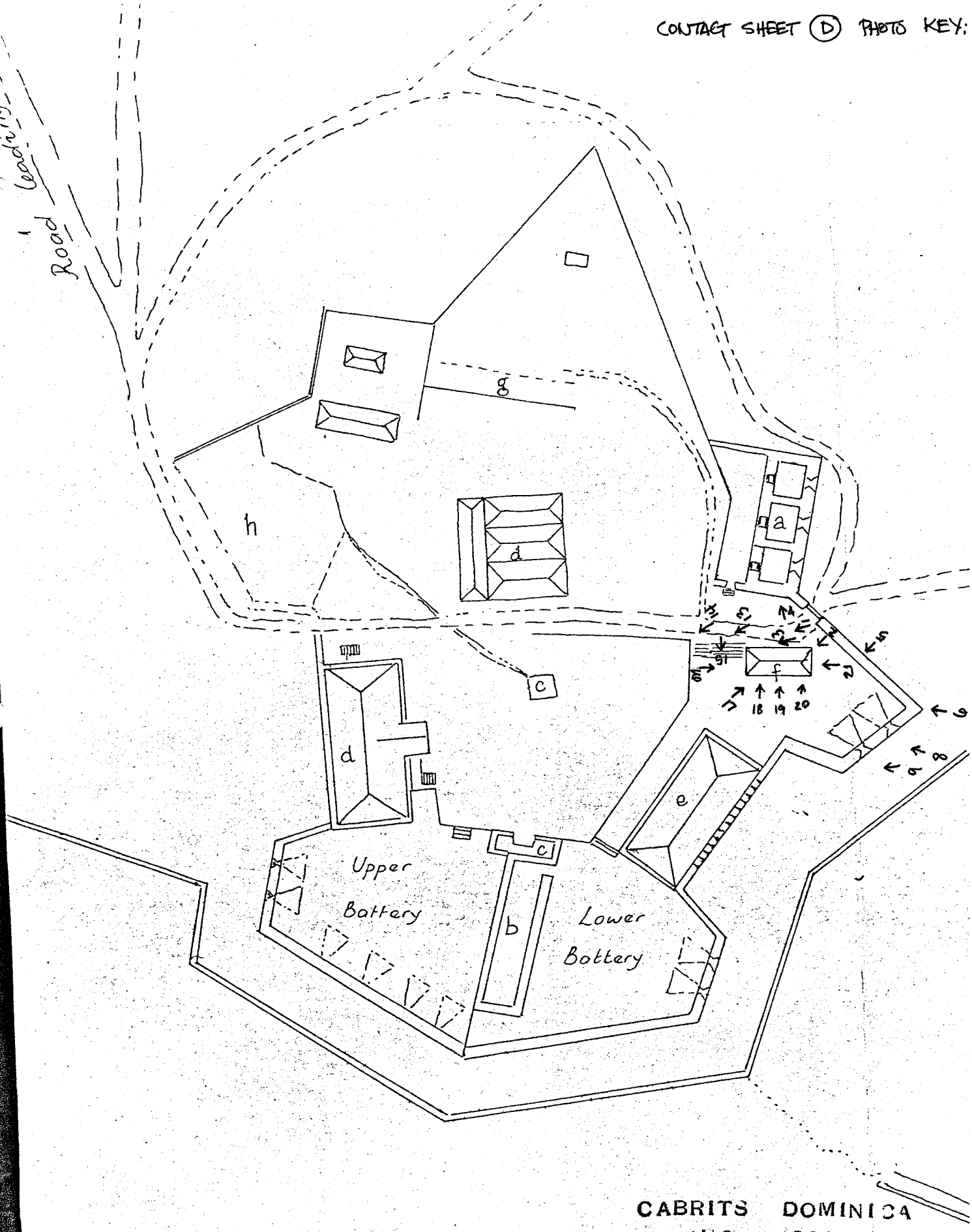

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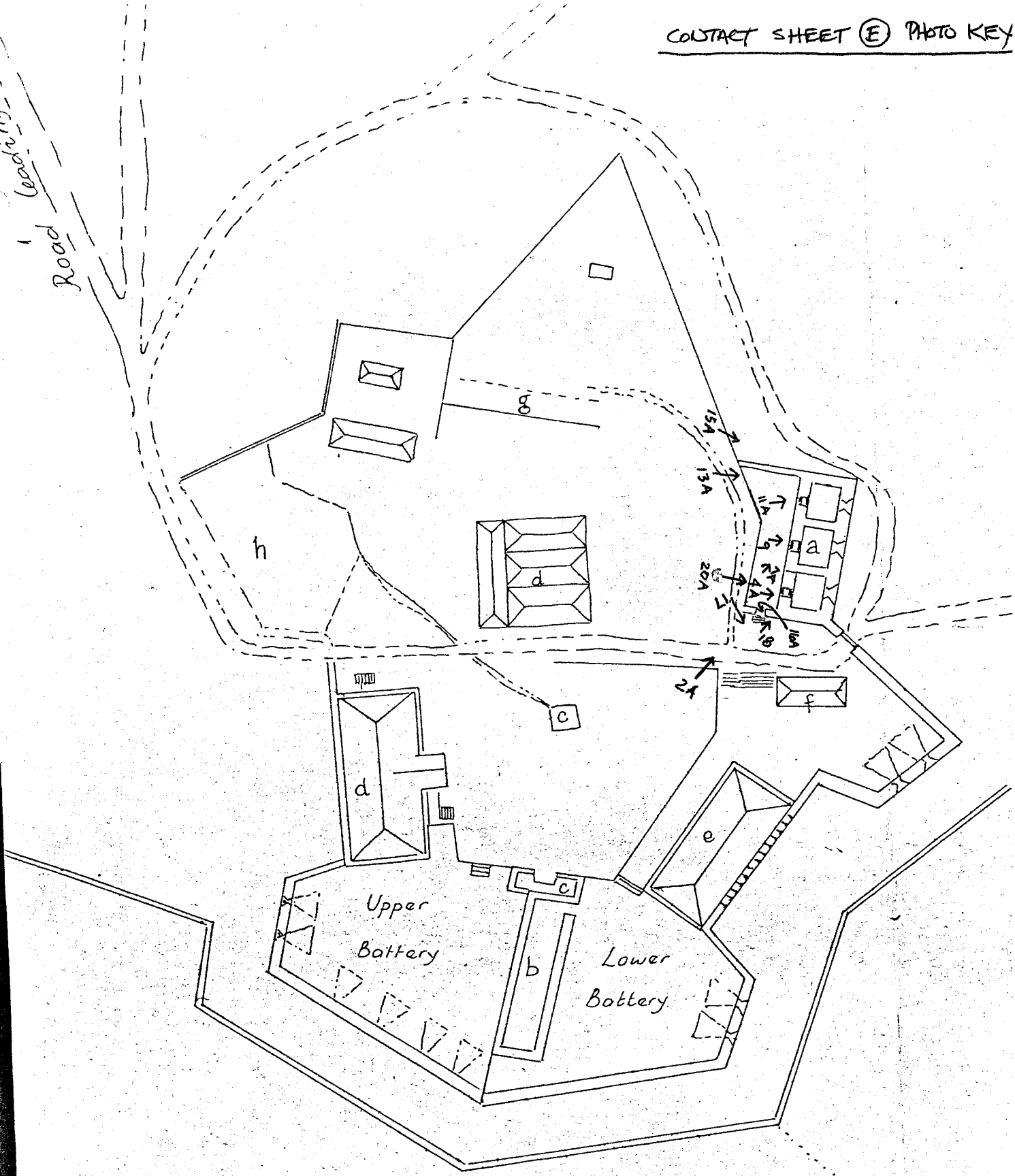

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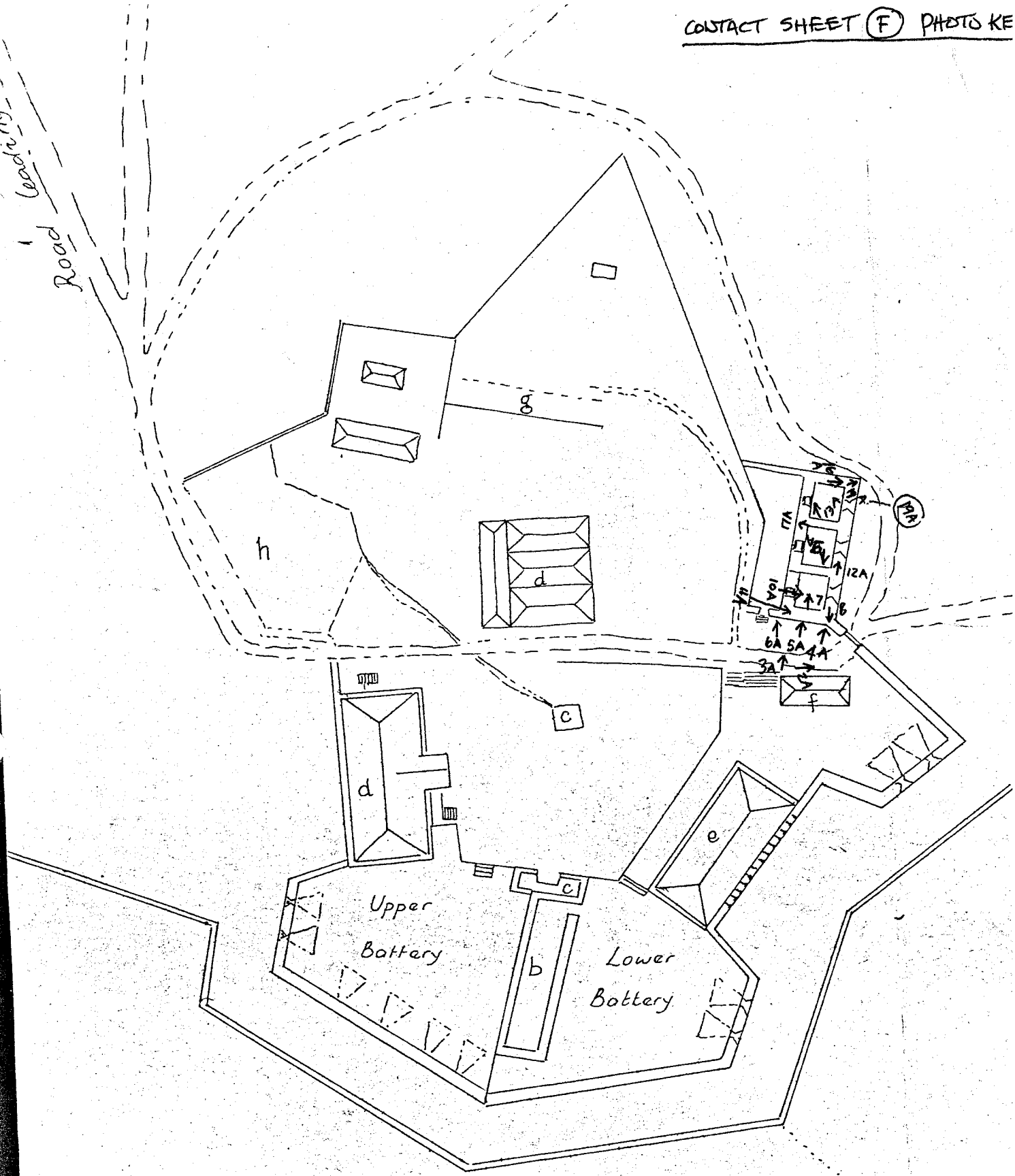

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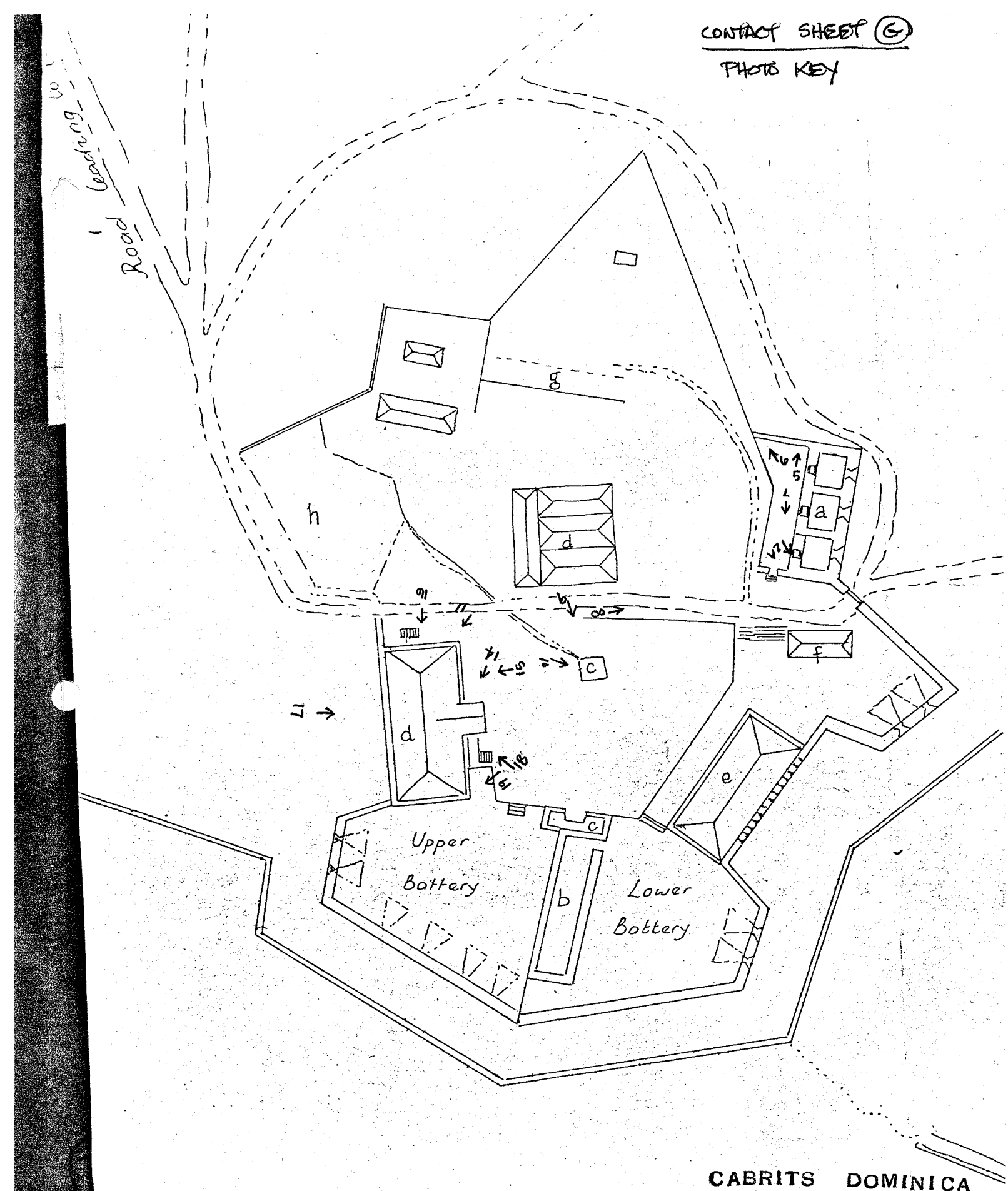

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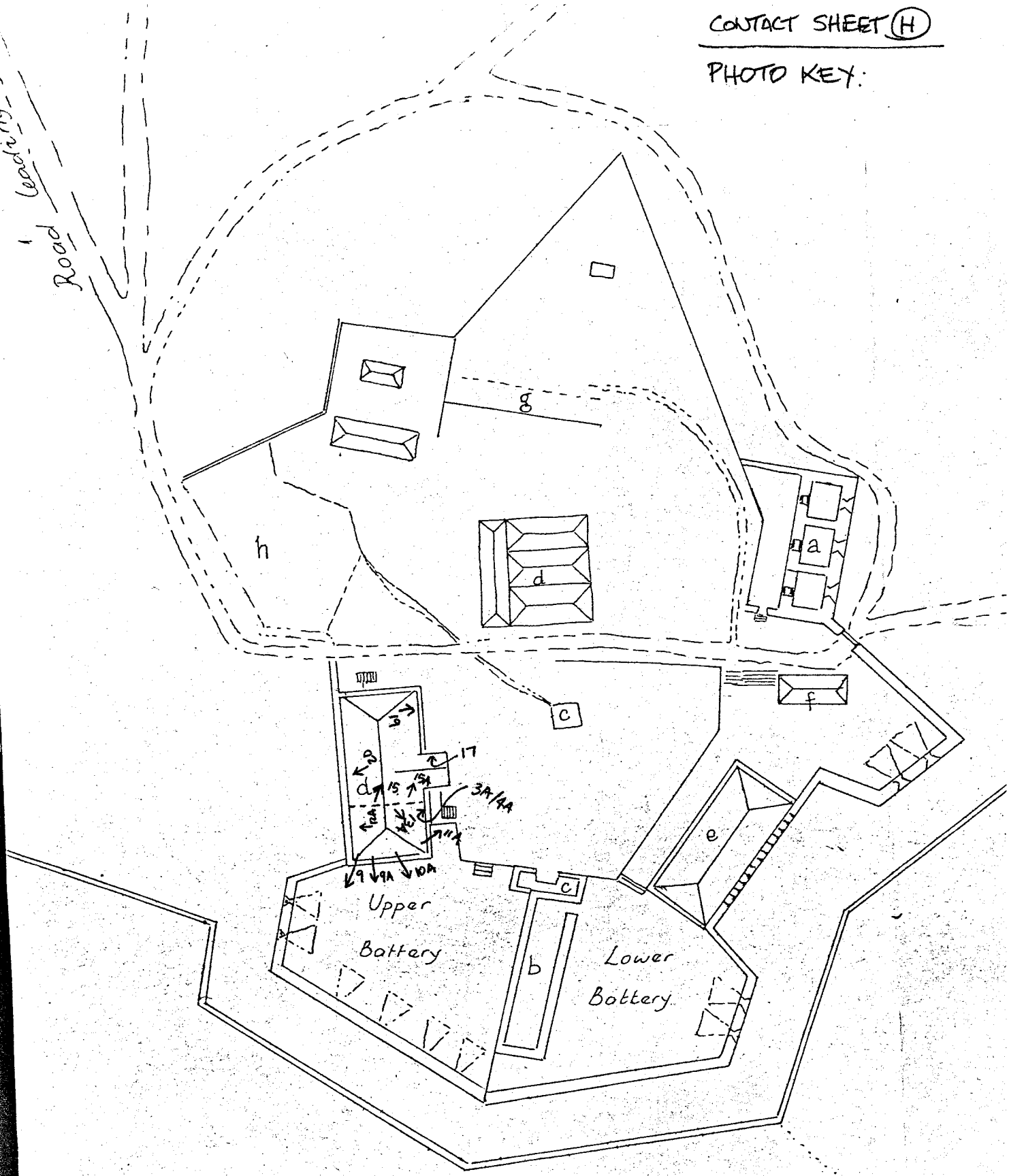

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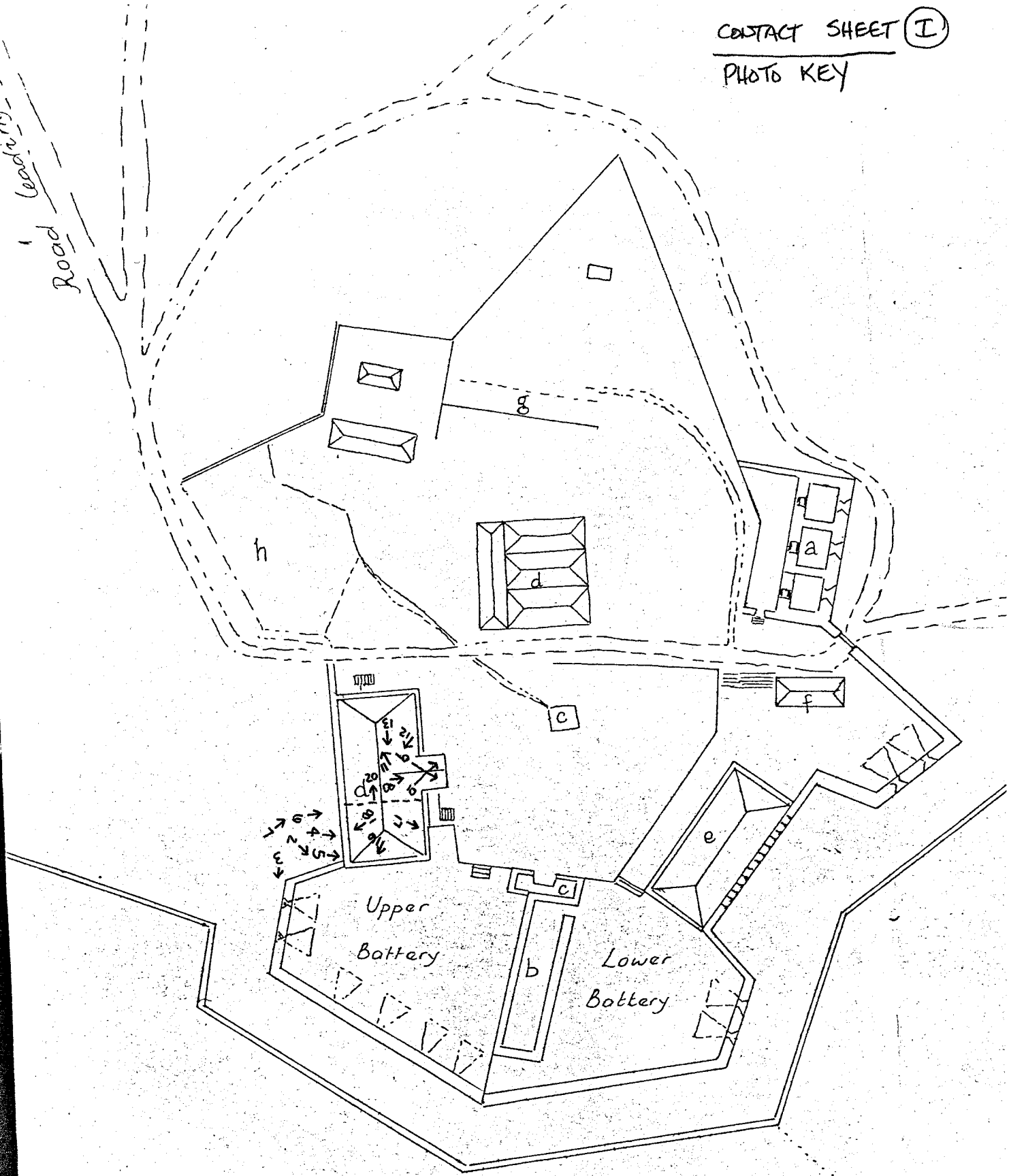

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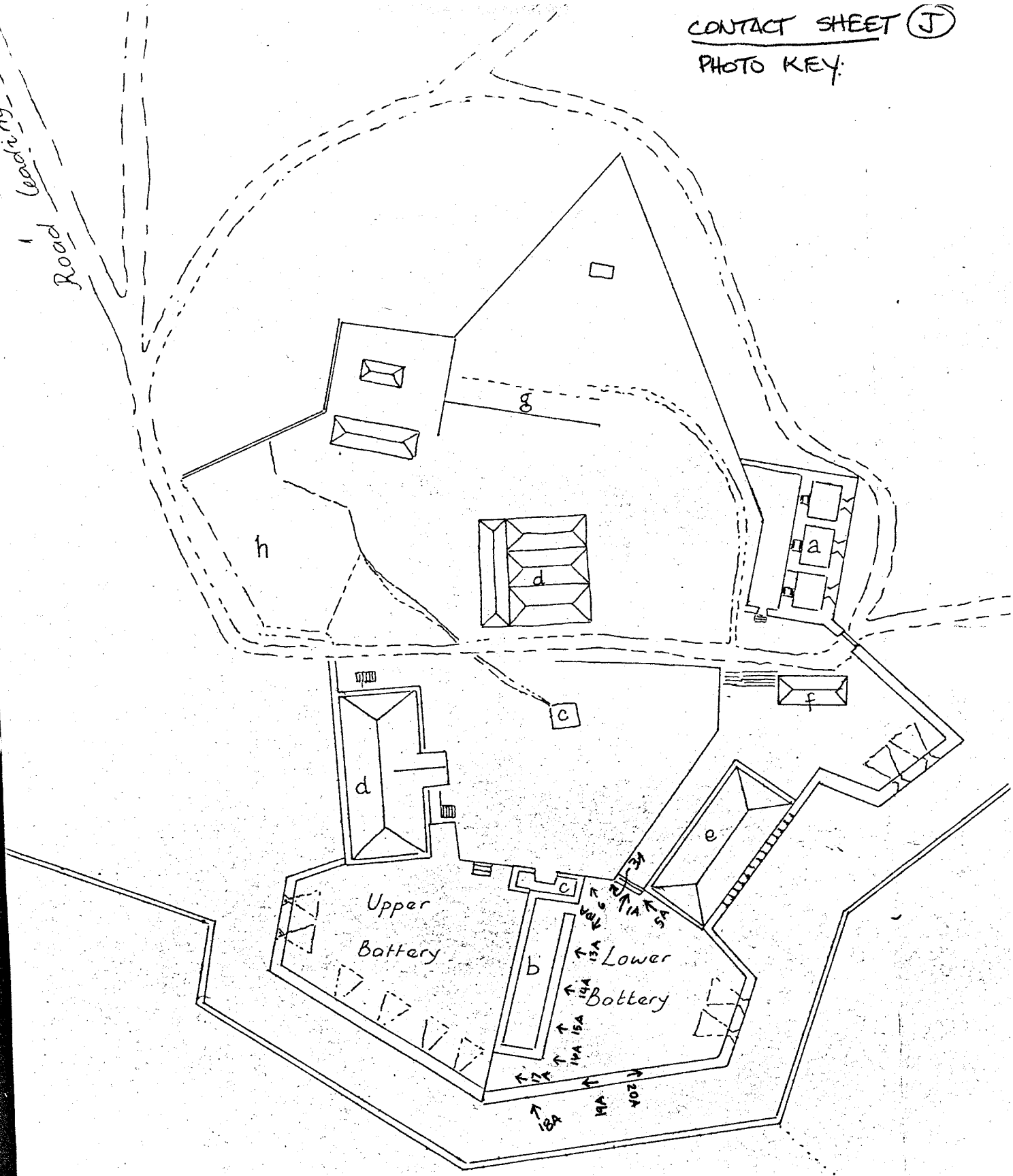

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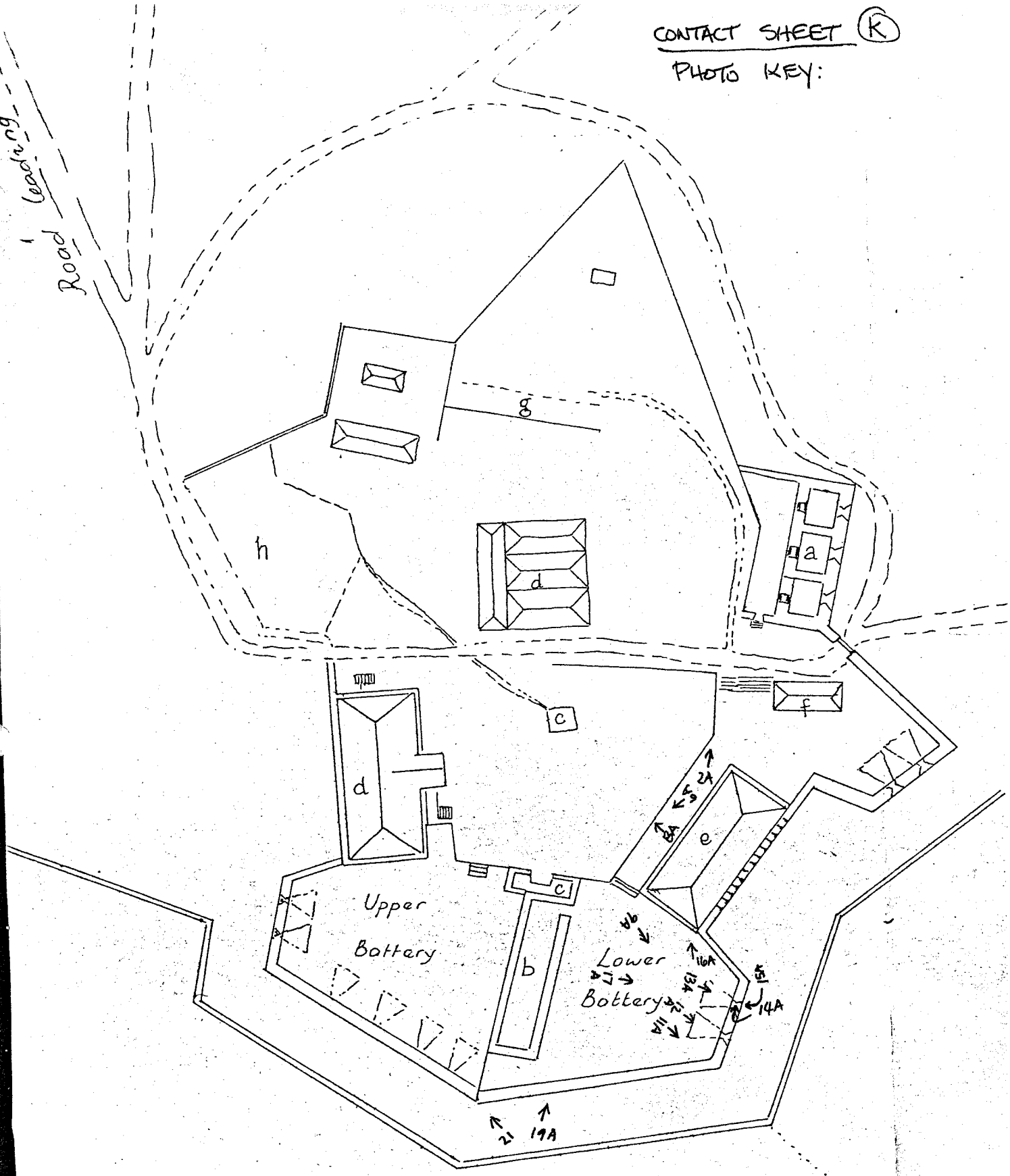

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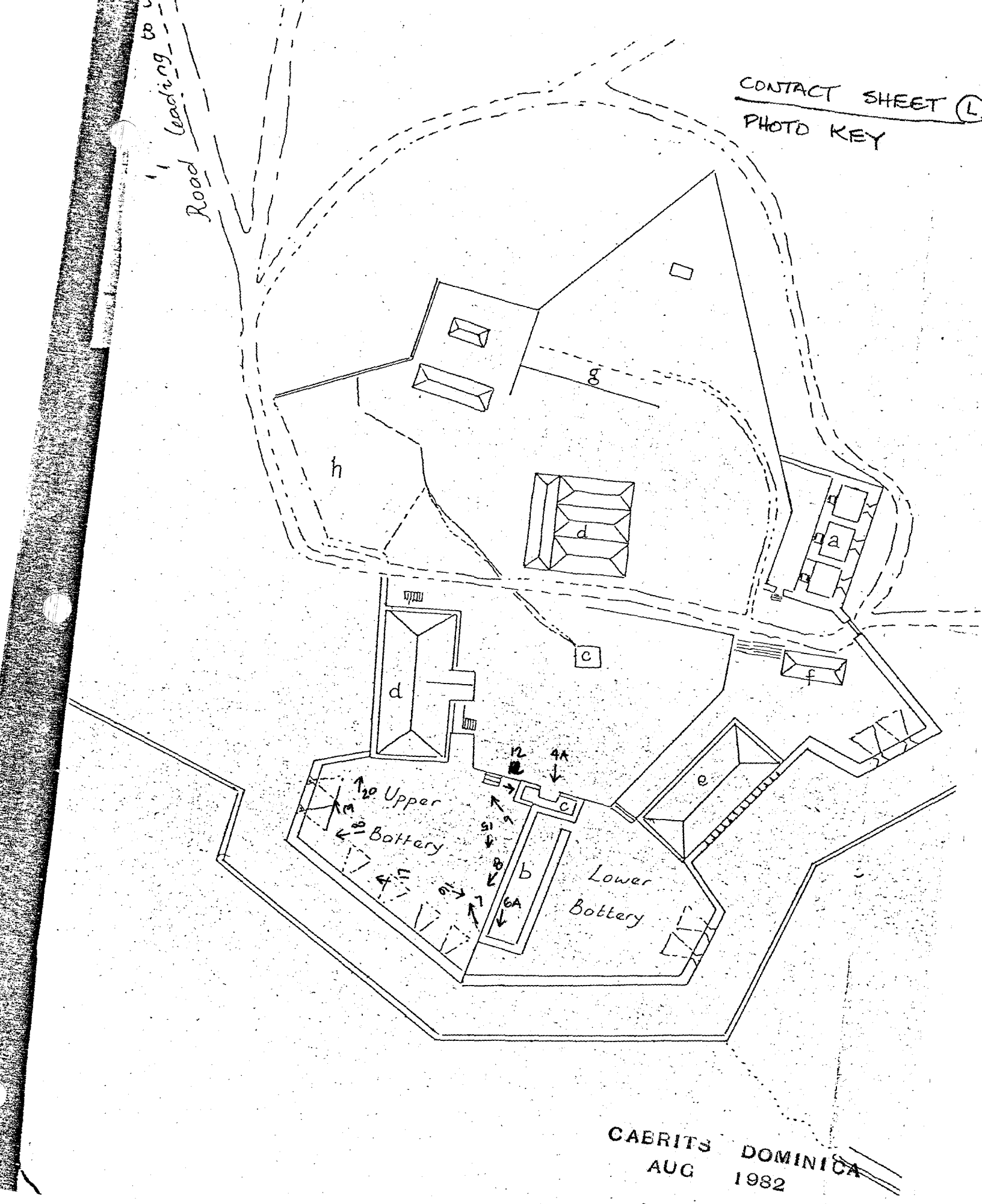

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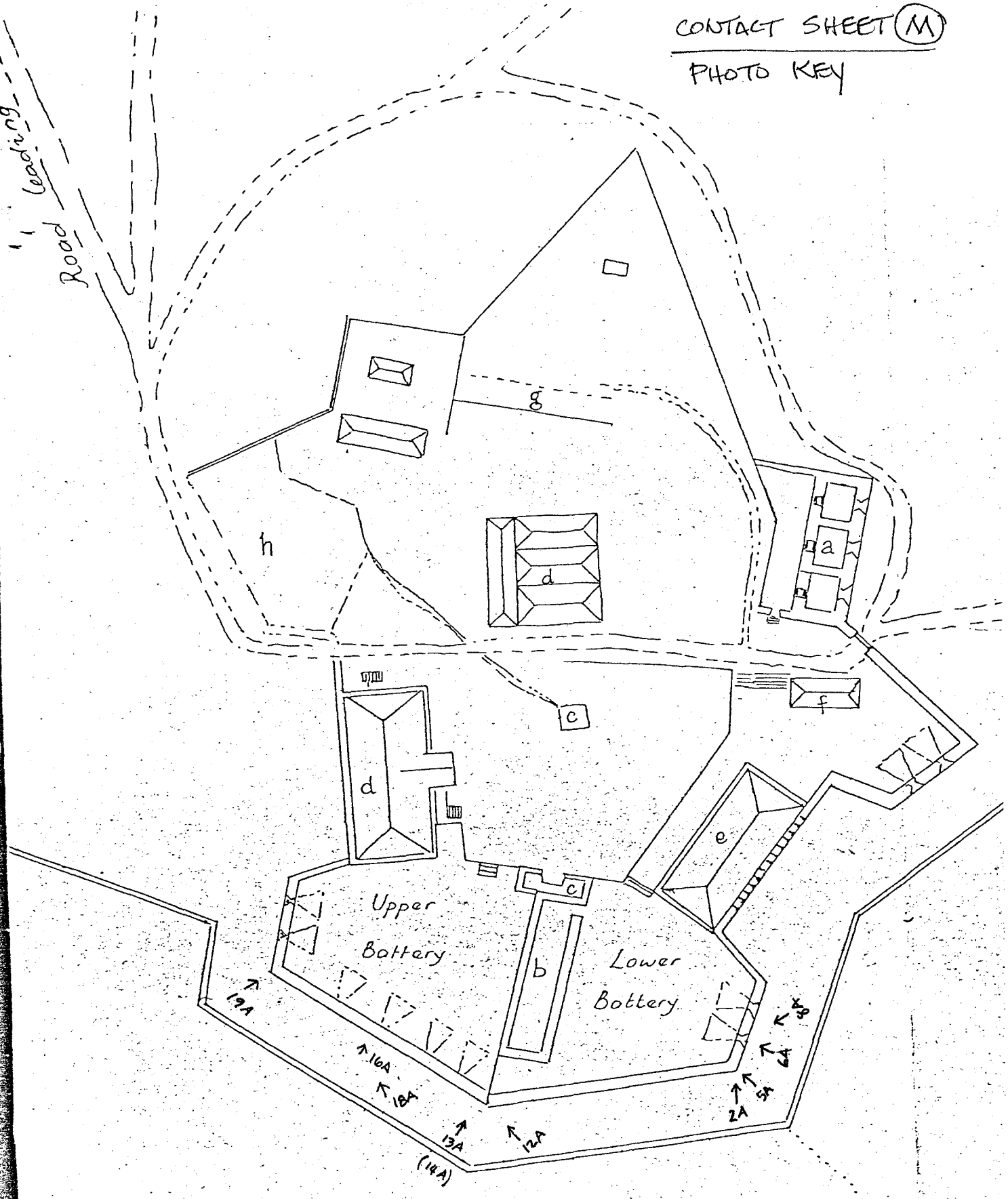

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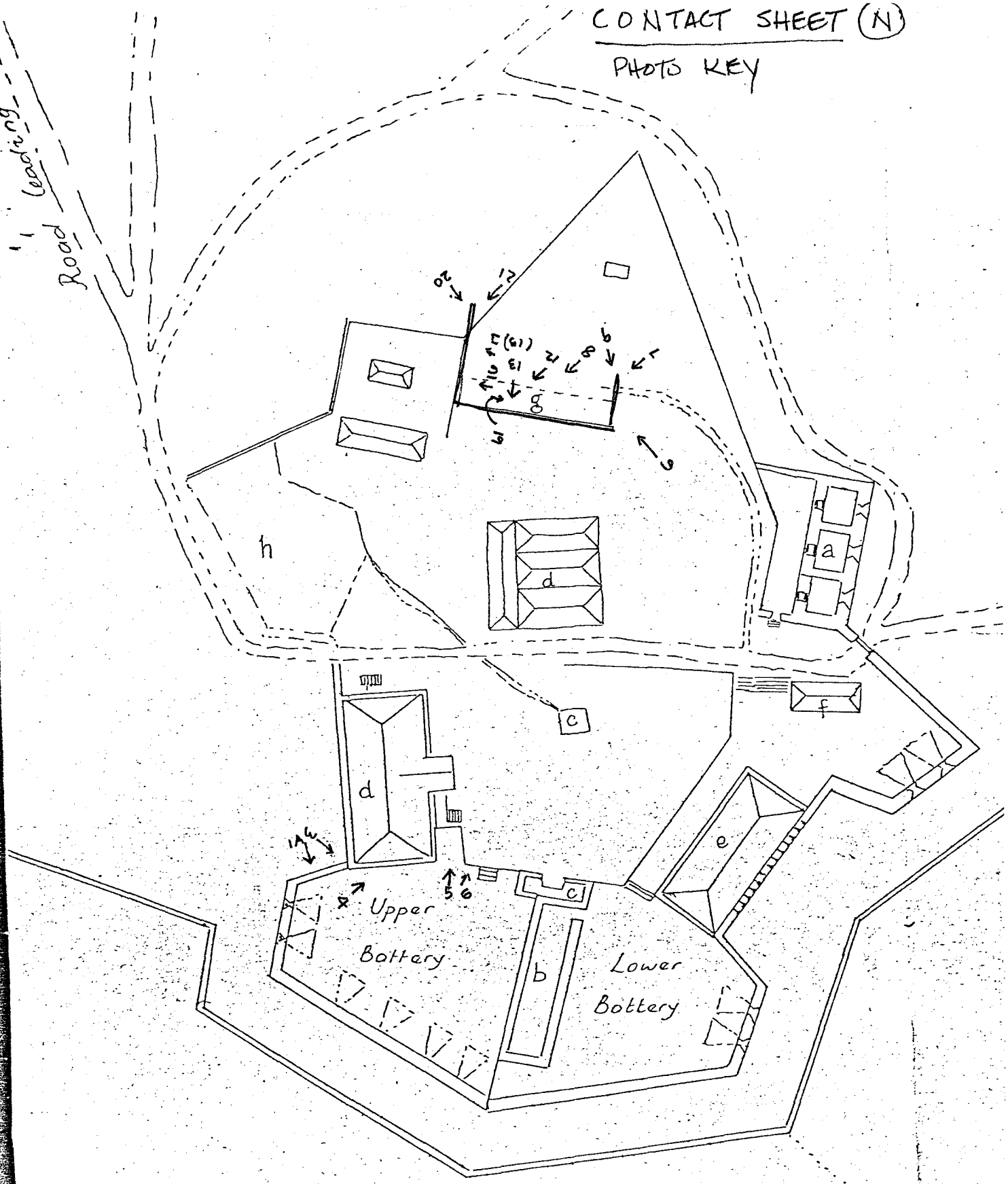

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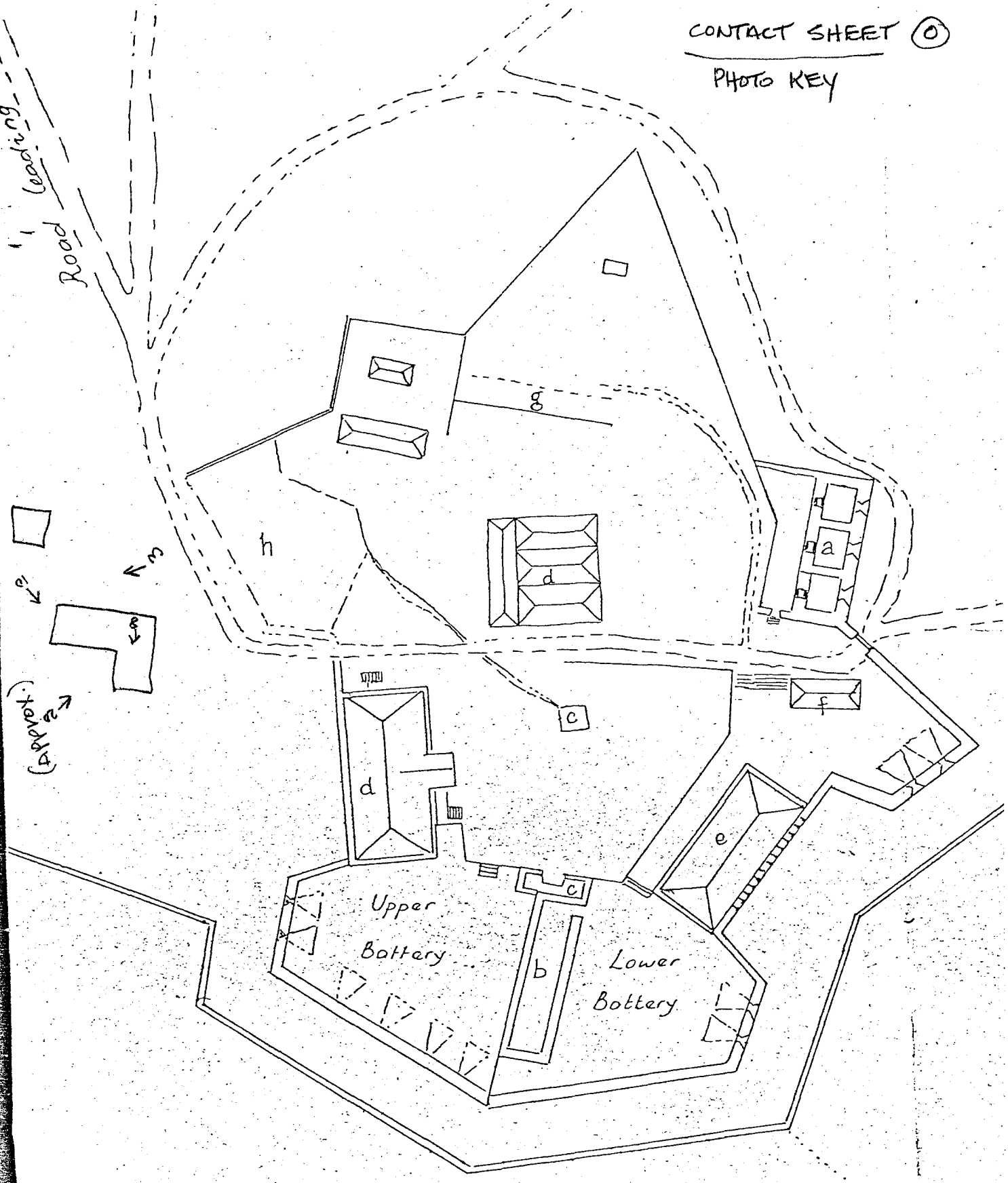

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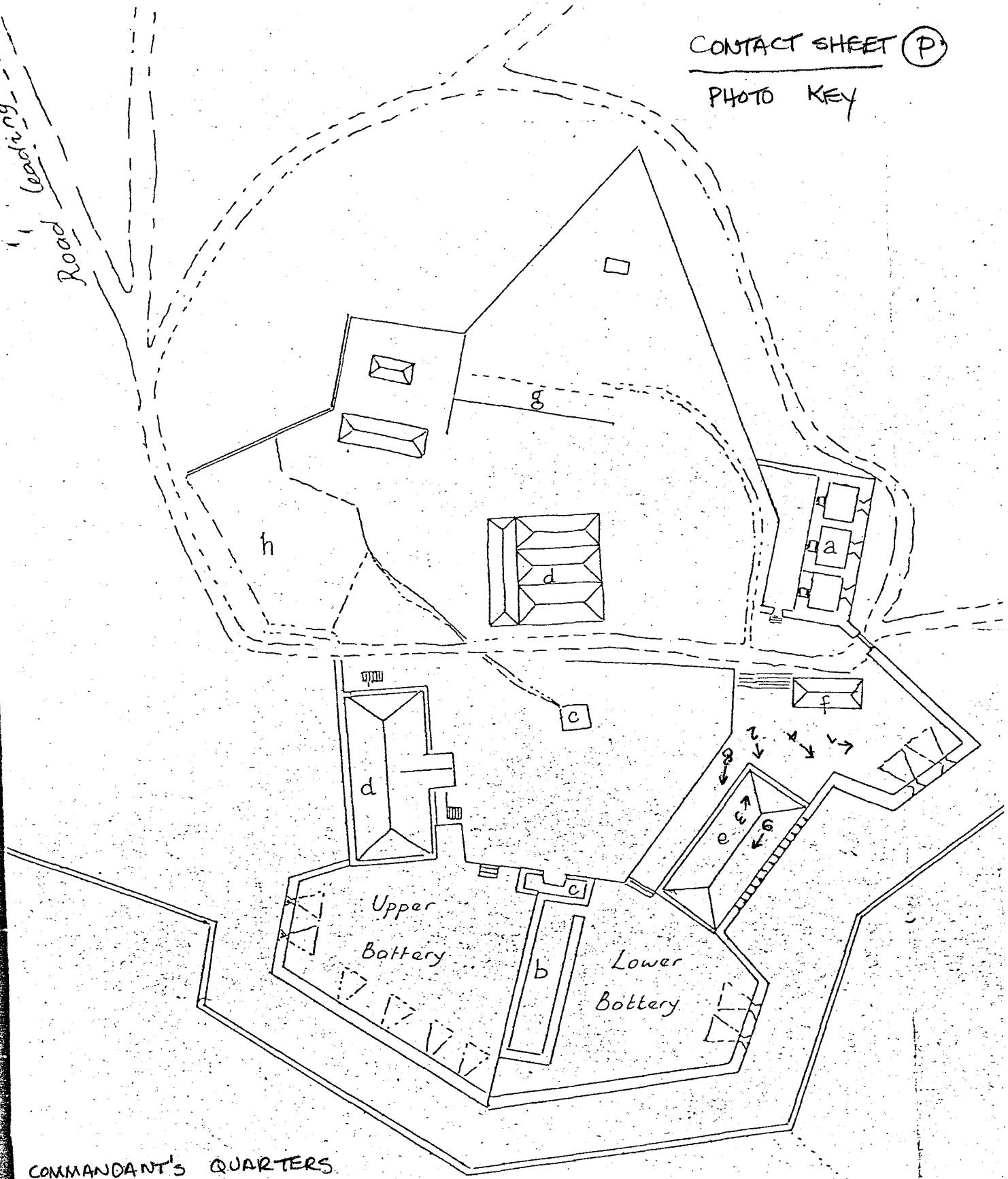

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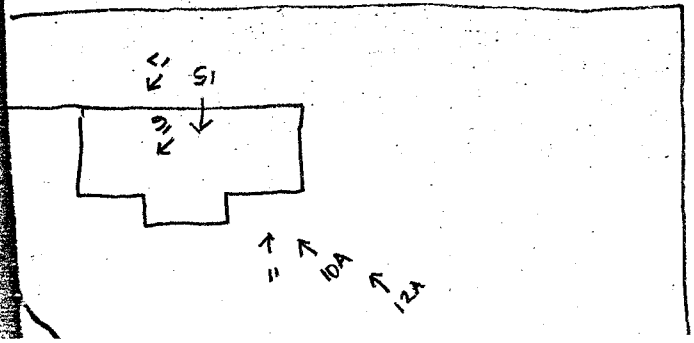

CABRITS DOMINICA
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Douglass

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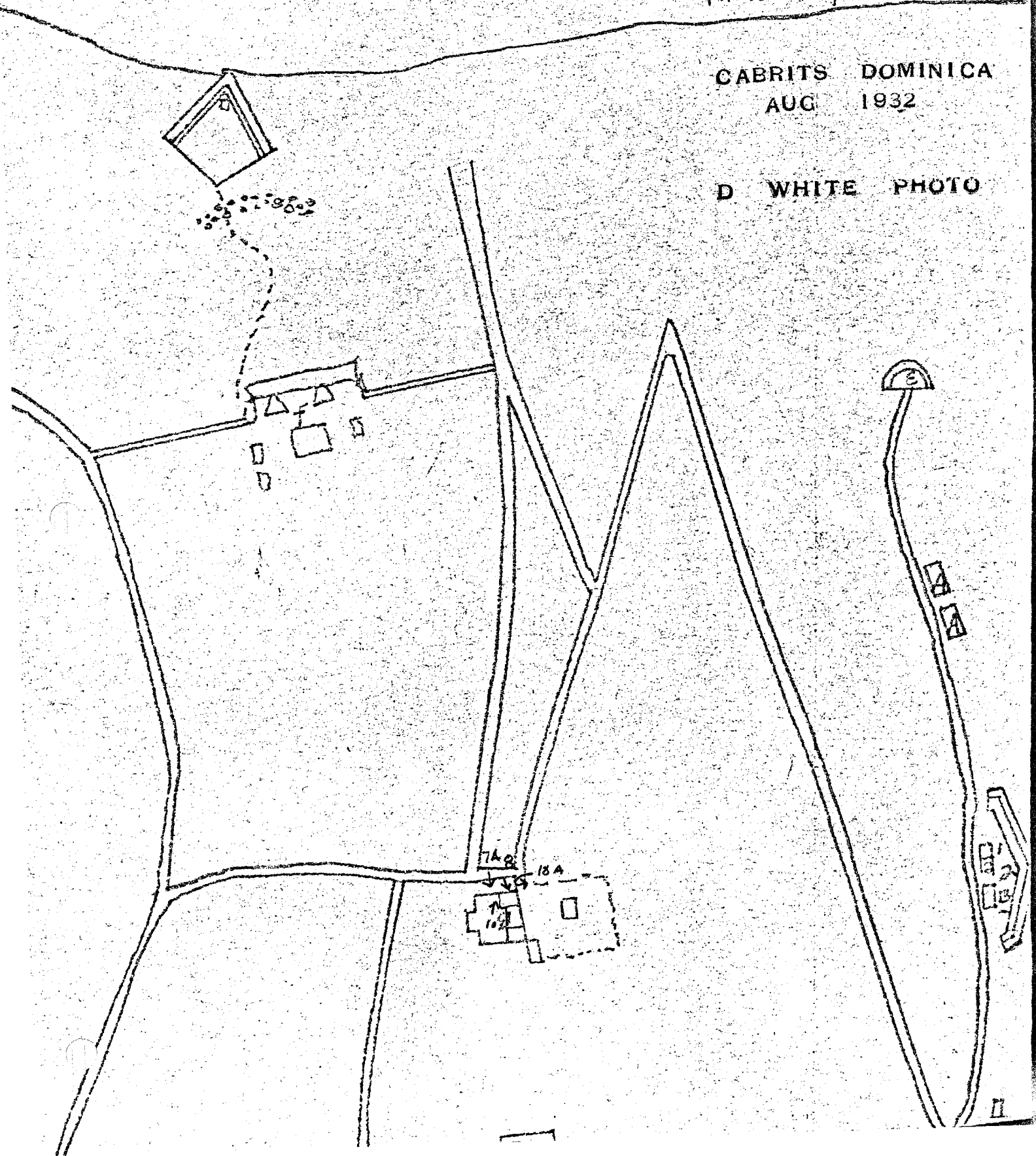

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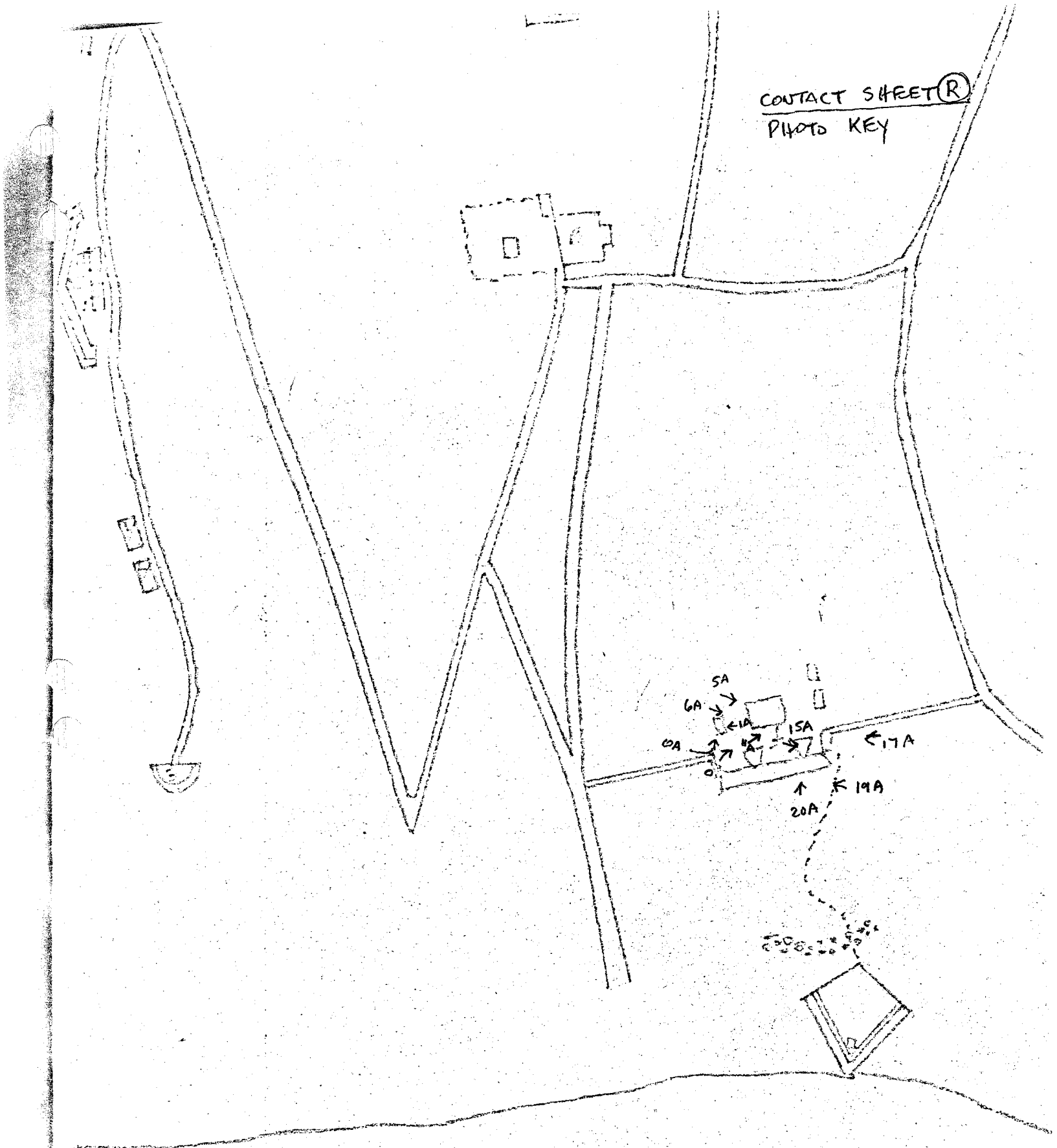

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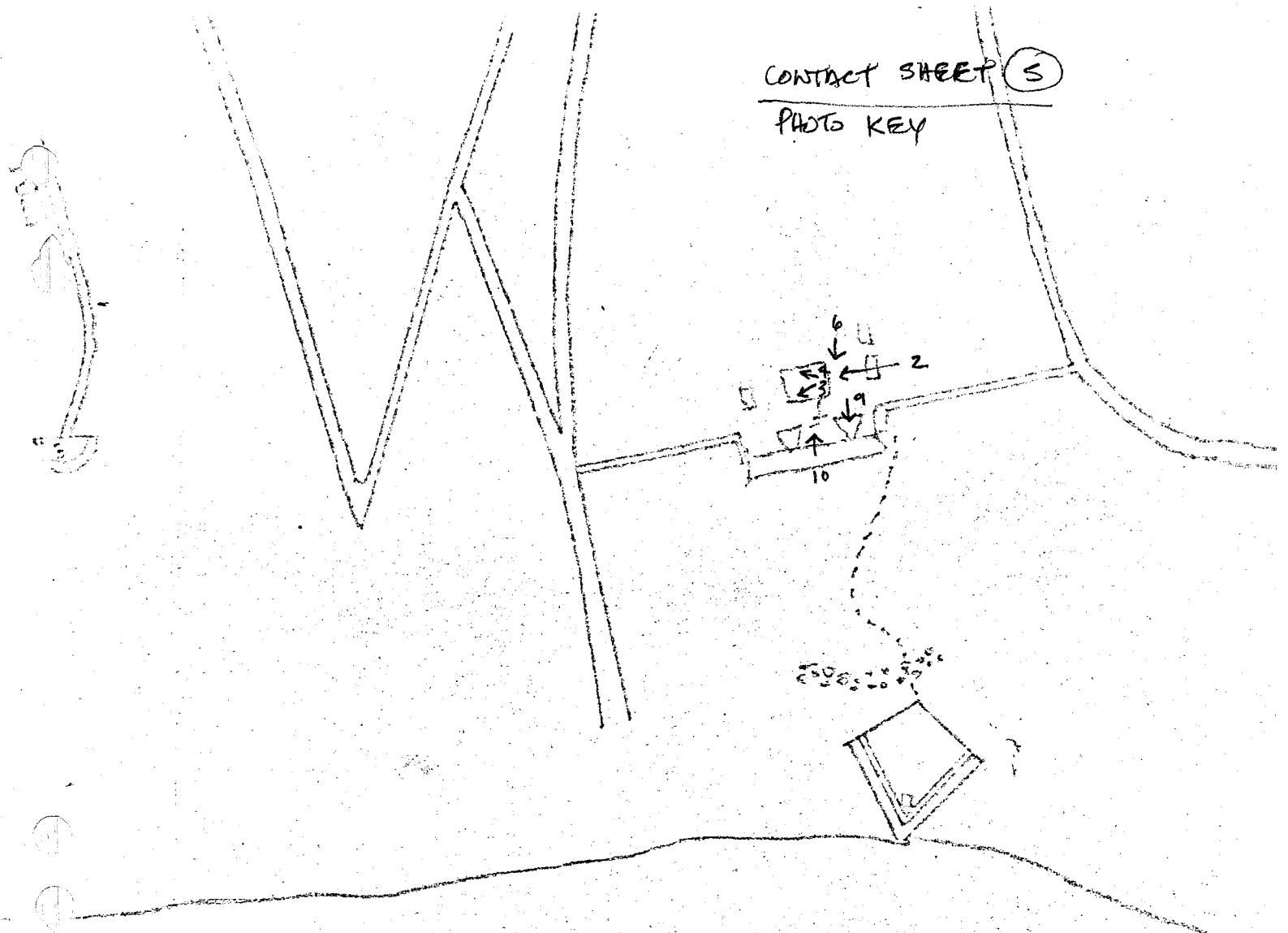

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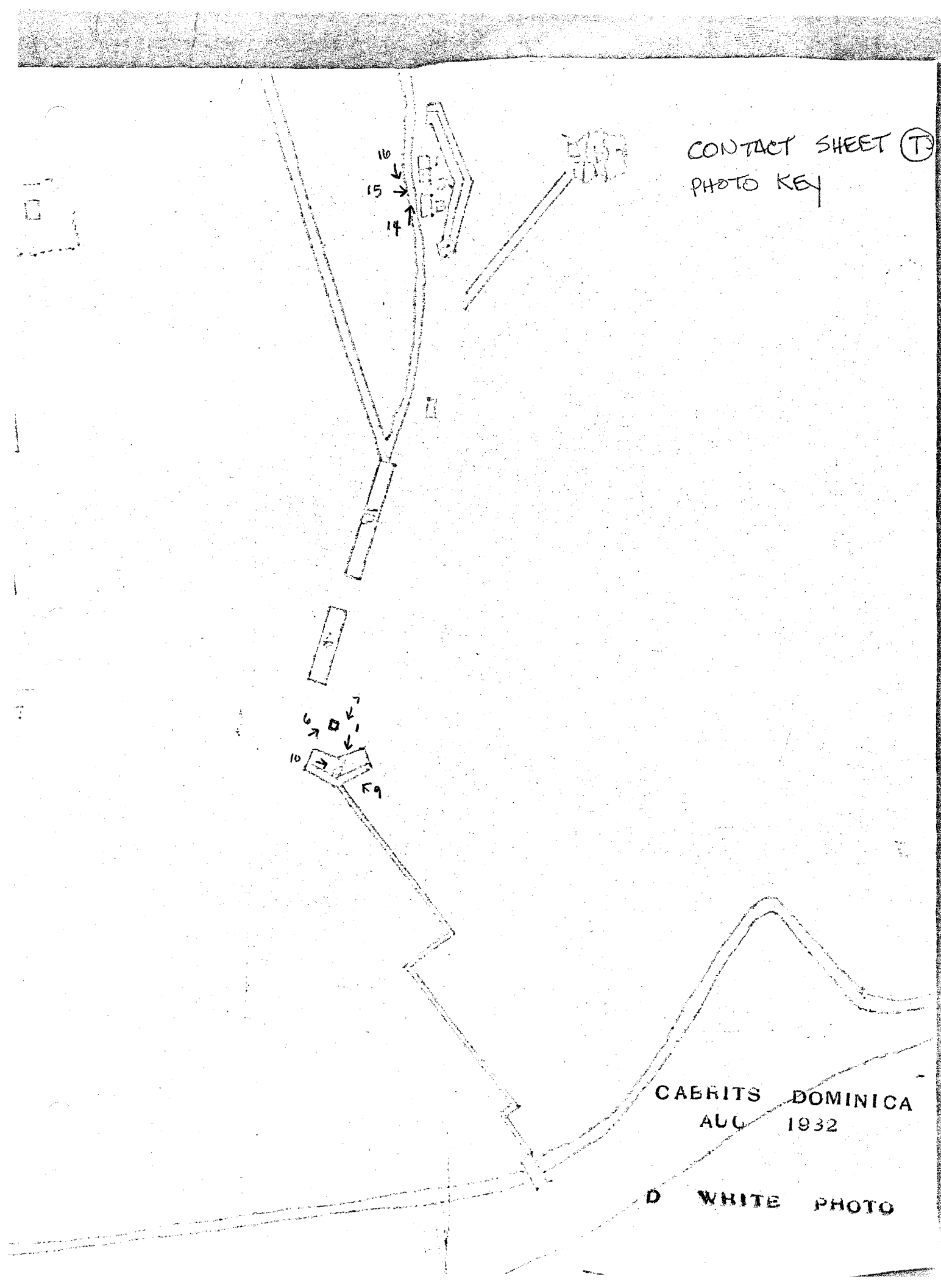
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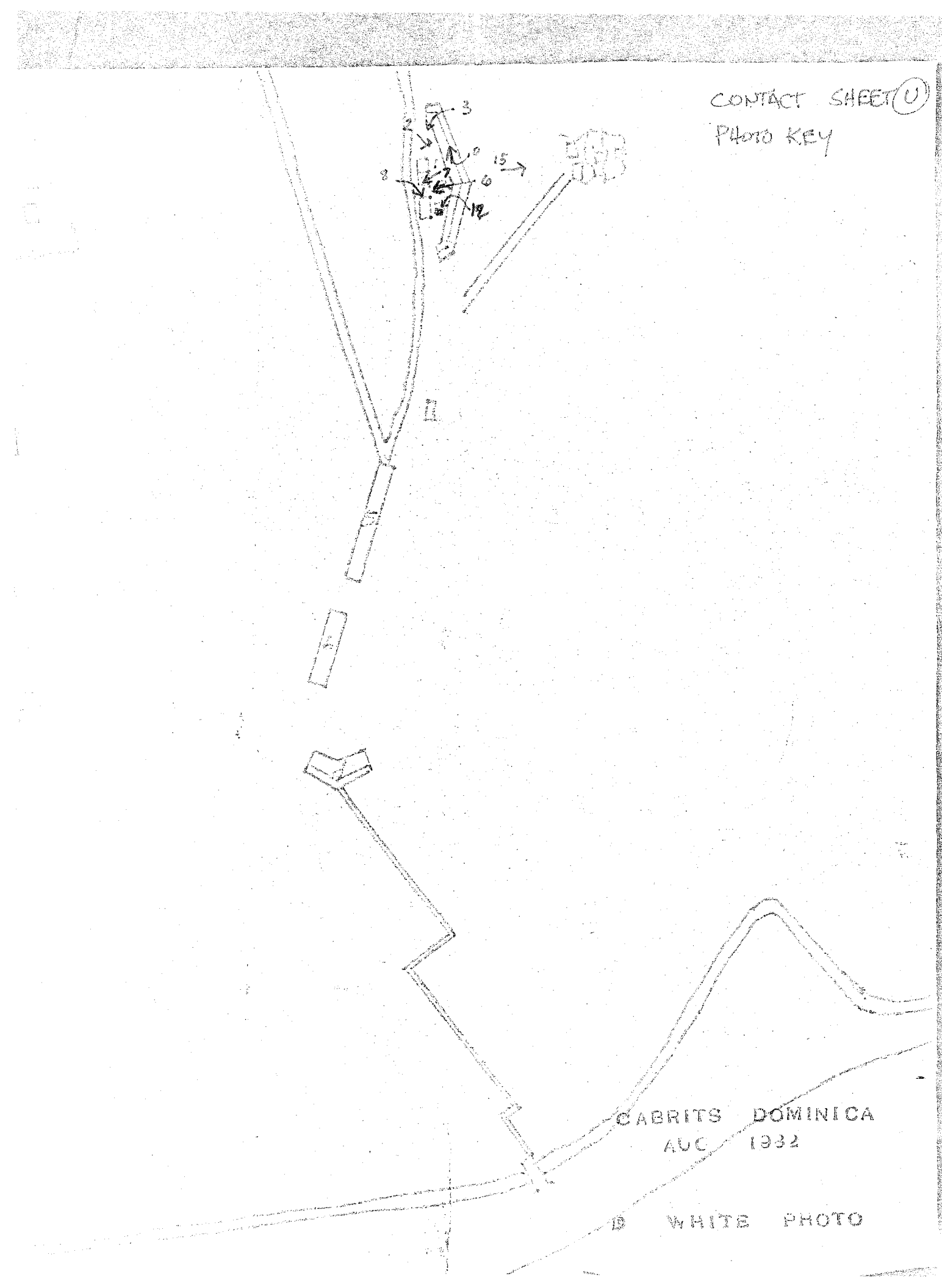


To add to the Cabrits/'82 report:

insert pages 25-1 thru 25-8 after page 25 of 1982 report.

add contacts and photo key maps V,W,X after contact sheet U of 1982 report

THE OUTER CABRIT

General Description. The Outer Cabrit rises to a height of 580 feet before dropping almost vertically into the sea. It affords an almost inaccessible promontory for the fortification, thus protecting it from a sea attack from a westerly direction.

Like the Inner Cabrit, the ridge line of the Outer Cabrit is covered with foundations and ruined structures. These structures are located on the east slope of the Outer Cabrit and are composed predominately of Troops Barracks and Officers Quarters. The inhabitants sought these heights to catch the easterly trade winds and to escape the "bad air" of the valley, although it was actually malaria mosquitoes from the swamp which created sickness in the valley.

The current access trail closely follows the original trail as shown on the 1799 Shipley Plan. The trail begins in the northwest corner of Fort Shirley and winds up the eastern face until it reaches an oval-shaped (17 feet by 21 feet) cobbled terreplein with a low semi-circular breastwork, in a ruinous state, facing west. A lone cannon with its metal carriage is located in the center of this battery.

There are no other access trails on the Outer Cabrit. To reach the other ruins one must trek through the bush. Travelling parallel to the ridge/cliff line, in a northerly direction through dense bush, one soon encounters a series of earthen terraces stepping down the hill. These terraces are in the same approximate position as the four barracks for Troops of the Line (#5) as shown on the Cabrits Map.

There is some very sketchy evidence of stone foundations on these terraces which are approximately 30 feet wide. However, due to the dense bush, it is difficult to determine exactly how many terraces there are and where the foundations begin and end.

Moving east up the hill to the cliff face, one finds the remnants of a ridge road running for a short distance parallel to the cliff. Due to extremely dense and thorny bush, it was impossible to determine if this road continues in a southerly direction back to the battery and access trail.

Continuing to the north just below the ridge line, the next structure encountered is a very deep (12 feet) open cistern measuring (approx.) 12 feet wide by 25 feet long with the long axis running east/west. The earth from the western end of the cistern up to the ridge appears to have been shaped to form a catchment area for the cistern. Evidence of the roof structure of this cistern has disappeared.

A short distance north of the cistern, about 20 feet from the edge of the cliff, is a lone mortar on a small rectangular cobbled terreplein. This mortar and the previously mentioned cannon are the only known defenses on the Outer Cabrit.

Northeast of the mortar and further down the hill is a ruined stone foundation measuring (approx.) 15 feet by 20 feet. The location of this foundation corresponds to a structure (#4) on the 1799 map indicating that this building was an Officers Quarters.

The northernmost structure of the Outer Cabrit is a very long and narrow stone foundation which is identified as a hospital (#6) on the 1799 Plan. The two foot thick ashlar masonry foundations walls are extant to a height of approximately 3 feet above the ground. The foundation measures (approx.) 20 feet wide and 80 feet long with a row of square foundation piers running down the center of the long axis of the building, indicating that the structure had a raised wooden floor with floor beams supported on these center piers. The northern stone wall of this structure is standing to a height of (approx.) 10 feet.

There is a set of square cut stone stairs a short distance to the west of the northwest corner of the building which mysteriously lead to a dropoff over the west face of the cliff. (a collapsed latrine?)

South of the access trail as it approaches the cannon and battery, a short distance through the bush, one finds another cluster of buildings which again correspond in their general location to those shown on the 1799 Map as Officers Quarters.

The first two of these structures encountered are ashlar stone foundations (approx.) 12 feet by 50 feet, built on earthen terraces following the contour of the east slope of the Outer Cabrit.

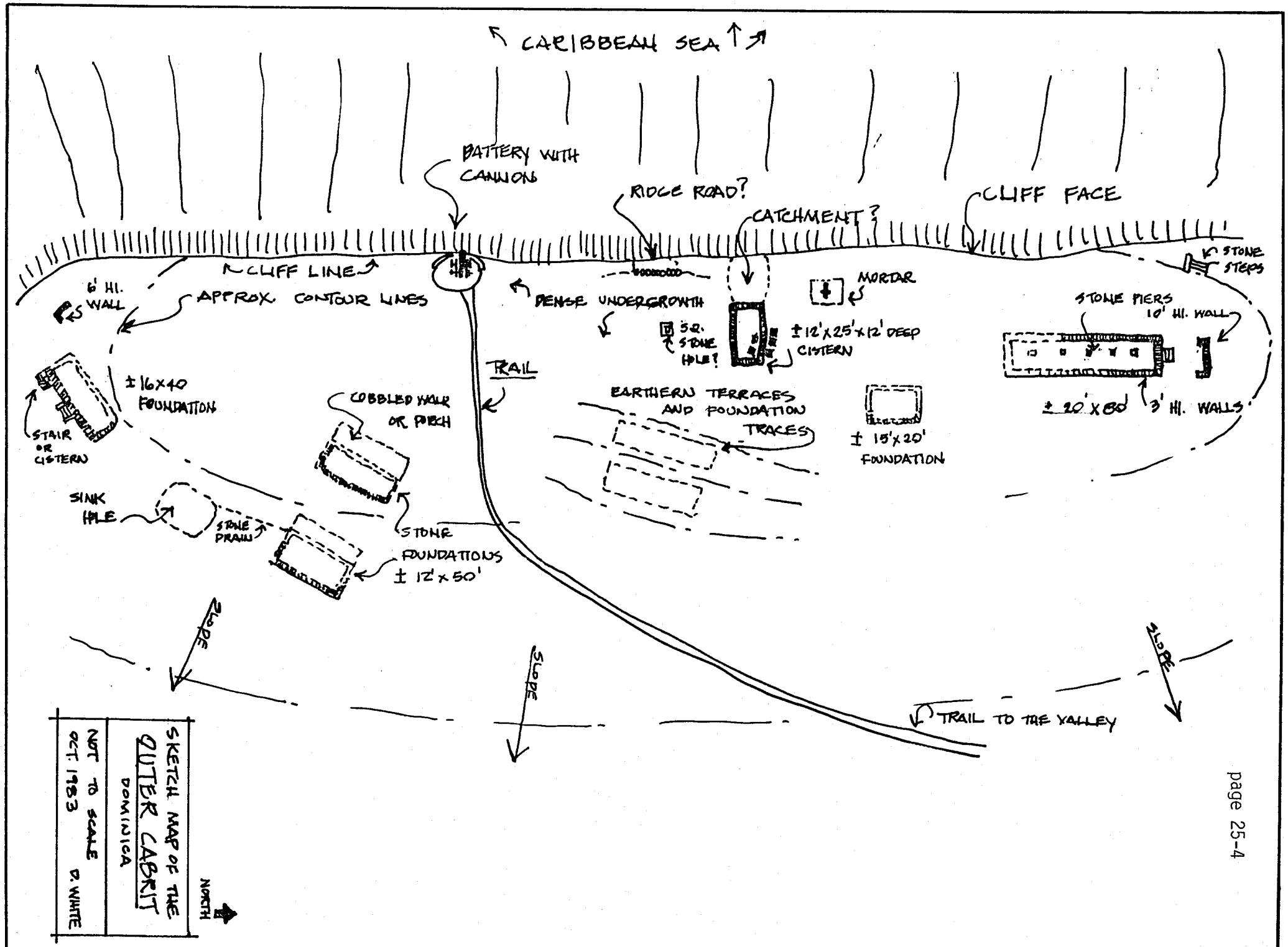
There appears to have been a cobbled covered walkway or porch on the west side of each building. There are a number of ⊏⊐ shaped stone drainage channels leading to what can only be characterized as a sink hole about 20 feet square with earthen sides sloping a depth in the center of approximately 6 feet. There is no evidence of rubble or masonry in this pit.

A short distance to the south lies the southernmost known structure on the Outer Cabrit. It consists of a rectangular (approx. 16 feet by 40 feet) ashlar masonry foundation with the long axis of the building running east/west. The stone foundations have a small square appendage at the southwest corner, possibly a small cistern.

Further to the west is a 6 foot high stone wall remnant of an outbuilding.

Condition of the Fabric. Of the approximately nine building foundations located on the Outer Cabrit, there are only two wall sections standing to a height of 6 feet or above. The condition of the foundations ranges from fair in the Hospital to poor in the Officers Quarters to almost non-existent in the Troop Barracks. The terreplein of the lone cannon is fair with a few stones missing while the semi-circular breastwork has completely disintergrated.

General Recommendations. The discovery of the heretofore unknown (in modern times) hospital foundation, cistern and mortar at the northern end of the Outer Cabrit further increases the vastness of the scale of the Cabrits. The area should be made accessible by cutting a trail in through the bush but is, in general, of low priority.


CARIBBEAN SEA
BATTERY WITH CANNON
RIDGE ROAD?
CATCHMENT?
CLIFF FACE
CLIFF LINE
6' HI. WALL
APPROX. CONTOUR LINES
DENSE UNDERGROWTH
MORTAR
SQ. STONE HOLE?
±12'x25'x12' DEEP CISTERN
STONE STEPS
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10' HI. WALL
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SLOPE
SLOPE
SLOPE
TRAIL TO THE VALLEY
SKETCH MAP OF THE OUTER CABRIT
DOMINICA
NOT TO SCALE
OCT. 1983 D. WHITE
NORTH

THE VALLEY

General Description. For the purposes of this description I will divide the valley into two sectors, east valley and west valley, divided by the access trail that runs north and south through the valley from the Cannon Proof Wall to the Douglas Bay Battery. (The Cannon Proof Wall, the Commandant's Quarters and the Douglas Bay Battery have been previously discussed.)

The western sector of the valley contains extensive ruins. Proceeding west toward Fort Shirley, along the trail which runs from the Cannon Proof Wall, the first ruins encountered are off the trail and a short distance north into the bush. These are the remnants of a small masonry bridge which crossed a dry streambed running north/south through the valley.

Continuing along the trail toward Fort Shirley, there is another ruin on the north side of the trail measuring (approx.) 21 feet by 45 feet with the long axis parallel to the trail. At the eastern edge of this level cobbled platform is a ruined cylindrical ashlar masonry structure (approx.) 11 feet in diameter. The key map and Shipley Plan of 1799 refer to this structure as (#11) oven and bake house.

Heading off the trail into the bush, again in a northerly direction, just before reaching Fort Shirley one encounters a large complex of ruins. (see enclosed sketch map.) A plan and identification of the use of these structures, dated c. 1832, was found by Lennox Honychurch in the Public Records Office in London. The identification of these structures is applied to the attached rough sketch of the actual ruins where possible. Not all of the buildings on the 1832 map were found on the site.

The most impressive structure in this group is a buttressed, ashlar masonry stone wall 14 feet high and (approx.) 200 feet long running parallel to the slope of the land in a north/south direction. This is noted as part of a gun carriage shed on the 1832 plan. The wall is terminated at its southern end by a small ruined building measuring (approx.) 22 feet by 14 feet. Only the stone foundations and part of the main 14 foot high wall remain.

Proceeding north along the east face of the wall, one encounters the first of nine, 2 feet wide by 9 feet high, tapered, ashlar masonry buttresses. These buttresses divide the wall into bays (approx.) 18 to 20 feet in width. The last five bays at the northern end of the wall contain window-like openings centered in each bay.

The top of the wall is capped with a "^" capping and the west (inside) face looks as if a shed roof could have been framed into the wall near the top.

Inside the wall (west face) there is a large level ordinance yard running (approx.) 110 feet in a westerly direction to a retaining wall built into the east face of the Outer Cabrit to a height of 10' 6". This level area, which is completely overgrown with vegetation, measures (approx.) 110 feet by 200 feet. It contains five major foundations including a below-grade cistern and a building with a basement.

These structures as identified on the 1832 plan are:

1. Ordinance Yard

2. Clerk of Works Quarters

3.& 6. Kitchens

5. Deputy Storekeeper's Quarters

6a. Cistern

8. Ordinance Office

9. Gun Carriage Shed & Engineer's Store Office

In the northwest corner of the Ordinance Yard where the level surface of the yard has been cut back into the hill, two arched tunnels can be found. These tunnels dead-end about 30 feet into the hill and their purpose is unknown at present.

To the north of this complex, and also identified on the 1832 map, are two additional structures. A split-level structure (approx.) 20 feet by 30 feet, identified as a forge, has most of its walls intact but no roof. The second structure is a long, narrow, rectangular, below-grade cistern with no roof, similar in size to the cistern found on the Outer Cabrit.

On looking at the key map at the beginning of this report, there are numerous small structures in the Central Valley identified as huts for pioneers and workshops (#10). No physical remains of these structures have been found, indicating that they may have been constructed entirely of wood. However, numerous flat areas along, and west of, the dry stream bed are littered with pottery shards and broken bottles. Archaeological excavations in this area could confirm the existence of these structures which constituted a very small village.

The eastern sector of the valley, in the area south of the Commandant's Quarters and east of the north/south access trail, contains three isolated ruins.

The first structure encountered is indicated on the 1799 Map as *7. This structure is hidden in the bush east of the teak groves adjoining the north/south access trail. It is an octagonal masonry foundation, measuring (approx.) 10 feet per side. The foundation is located on a flat terrace and elevated 3 feet above the ground. In the rear yard a retaining wall was dug into the Inner Cabrit. The building was accessed by a main entry stair facing west and another secondary stair to the southeast. The foundations are in extremely poor condition with the outline of the octagon barely visible in the rubble.

Proceeding a short distance north through the bush and parallel to the trail, one encounters another flat terrace, cut back into the limestone (Tarish) hillside. There are the remnants of a masonry retaining wall (approx) 60 feet long, forming the eastern boundary of the terrace. There is faint evidence of a building foundation outline; however it is difficult to define without excavation. This site is noted on the key map with rectangle marked 7.

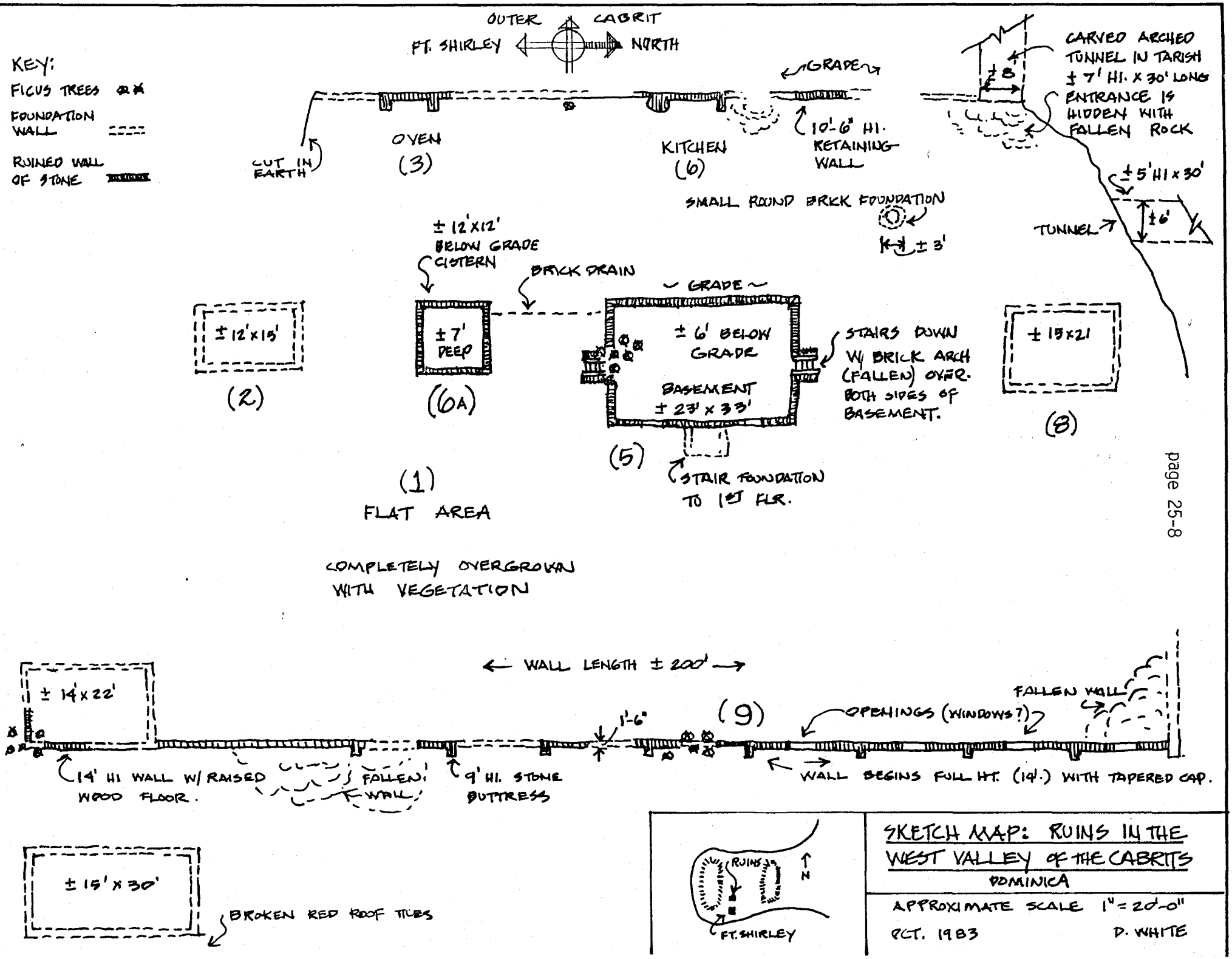
Traveling north again, still in the bush, the third structure (#8) is encountered. Teak trees have been planted right up to the west facade of this two-story masonry ruin, thus making it visible from the access trail. The key map denotes this structure as a Provisions Store. Some of its walls are standing to the height of the lintels of the second floor windows. Much of the structure is overgrown with ficus trees. It measures (approx.) 25 feet by 30 feet and has what appears to be a small above-ground masonry cistern attached to the southeast corner of the building.

A short distance to the north of this structure, one encounters a ruined wall running in an east/west direction with evidence of a gate which provided access to the Commandant's Quarters Compound.

Condition of the Fabric. In general the foundations and structures in the valley are in poor condition and considered to be unstable. For the most part they are still overgrown and not easily accessible.

General Recommendations. The ruins in the western sector would be visible and accessible from Fort Shirley if a trail was cut and the vegetation around the ruins cleared. If stabilized, these ruins could contribute handsomely, in an interpretive context, to the visual impact of the vastness of the scale of the Cabrits.

The ruins in the eastern sector should be generally considered to be low priority. As stabilization work on the Cabrits progresses, the overgrown state of the two-story Provisions Store, being visible from the trail, will offer an interesting and telling contrast to the other reclaimed ruins. However, eventually the structure will be destroyed by the ficus tree roots if they are not removed.


KEY:
FICUS TREES
FOUNDATION WALL
RUINED WALL OF STONE
OUTER
CABRIT
FT. SHIRLEY
NORTH
GRADE
CUT IN EARTH
OVEN
(3)
KITCHEN
(6)
10'-6" HI. RETAINING WALL
CARVED ARCHED TUNNEL IN TARISH ± 7' HI. X 30' LONG ENTRANCE IS HIDDEN WITH FALLEN ROCK
± 5' HI x 30'
± 6'
TUNNEL
SMALL ROUND BRICK FOUNDATION
± 3'
± 12'x12' BELOW GRADE CISTERN
BRICK DRAIN
± 12'x15'
(2)
± 7' DEEP
(6A)
GRADE
± 6' BELOW GRADE
BASEMENT ± 23' x 33'
(5)
STAIRS DOWN W/ BRICK ARCH (FALLEN) OVER BOTH SIDES OF BASEMENT.
STAIR FOUNDATION TO 1ST FLR.
± 15x21
(8)
(1)
FLAT AREA
COMPLETELY OVERGROWN WITH VEGETATION
← WALL LENGTH ± 200' →
± 14'x22'
(9)
1'-6"
OPENINGS (WINDOWS?)
FALLEN WALL
14' HI WALL W/ RAISED WOOD FLOOR.
FALLEN WALL
9' HI. STONE BUTTRESS
WALL BEGINS FULL HT. (14'.) WITH TAPERED CAP.
± 15' x 30'
BROKEN RED ROOF TILES
RUINS
N
FT. SHIRLEY
SKETCH MAP: RUINS IN THE WEST VALLEY OF THE CABRITS
DOMINICA
APPROXIMATE SCALE 1" = 20'-0"
OCT. 1983
D. WHITE

CONTACT SHEET (V) - OUTER CABRIT/VALLEY

Photo Numbers:

No. 2 - 5 -- Officers Quarters Foundations - south end of Outer Cabrit.
No. 7 - 9a -- see attached sheet - west side of 200' wall, West Valley.
No. 10-19a -- Forge and Cistern, West Valley.
No. 20-22 -- Emergency Stabilization/Fort Shirley.
No. 25-26 -- Octagon Foundation, East Valley.
No. 26-36 -- Provisions Store (8), East Valley.

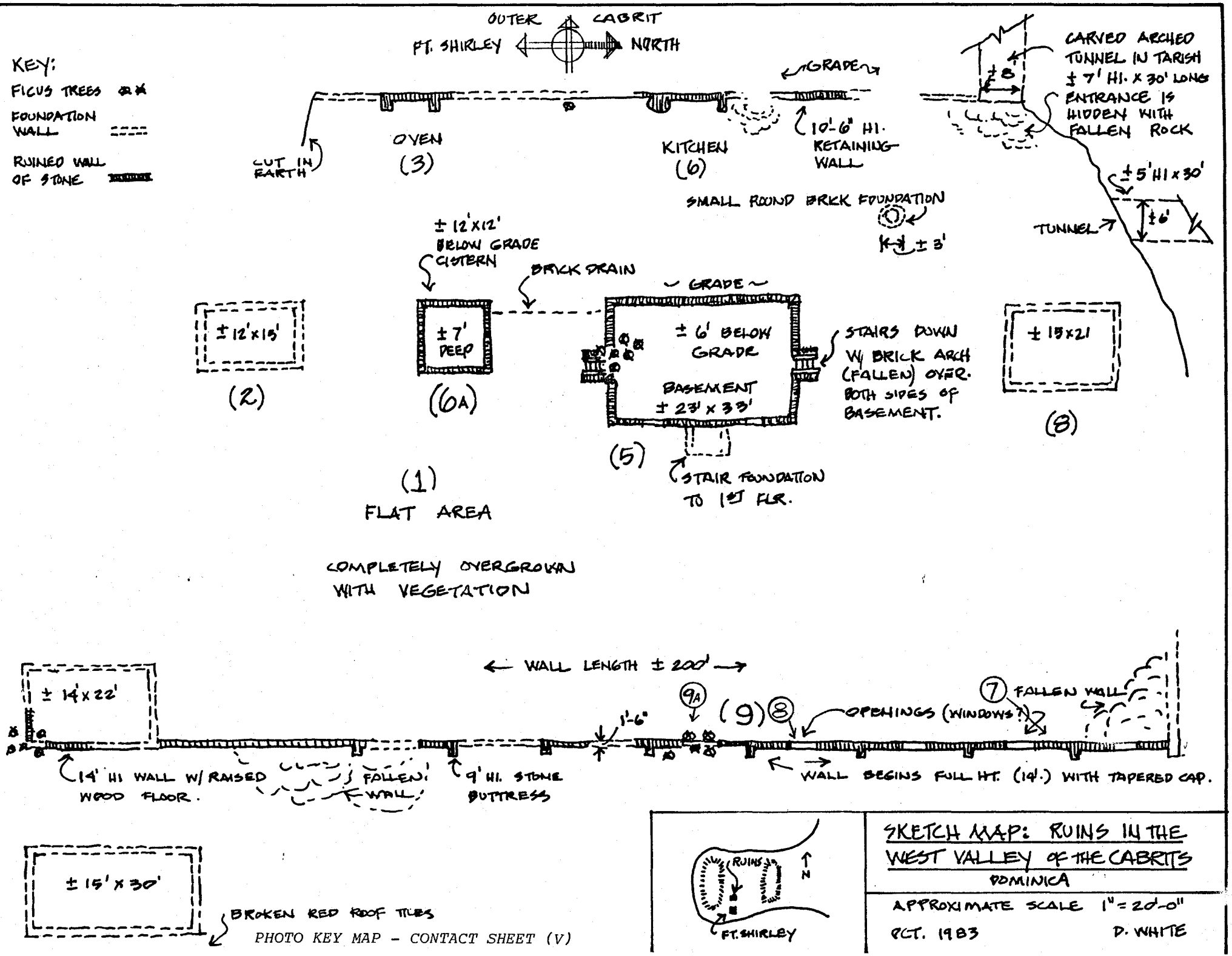


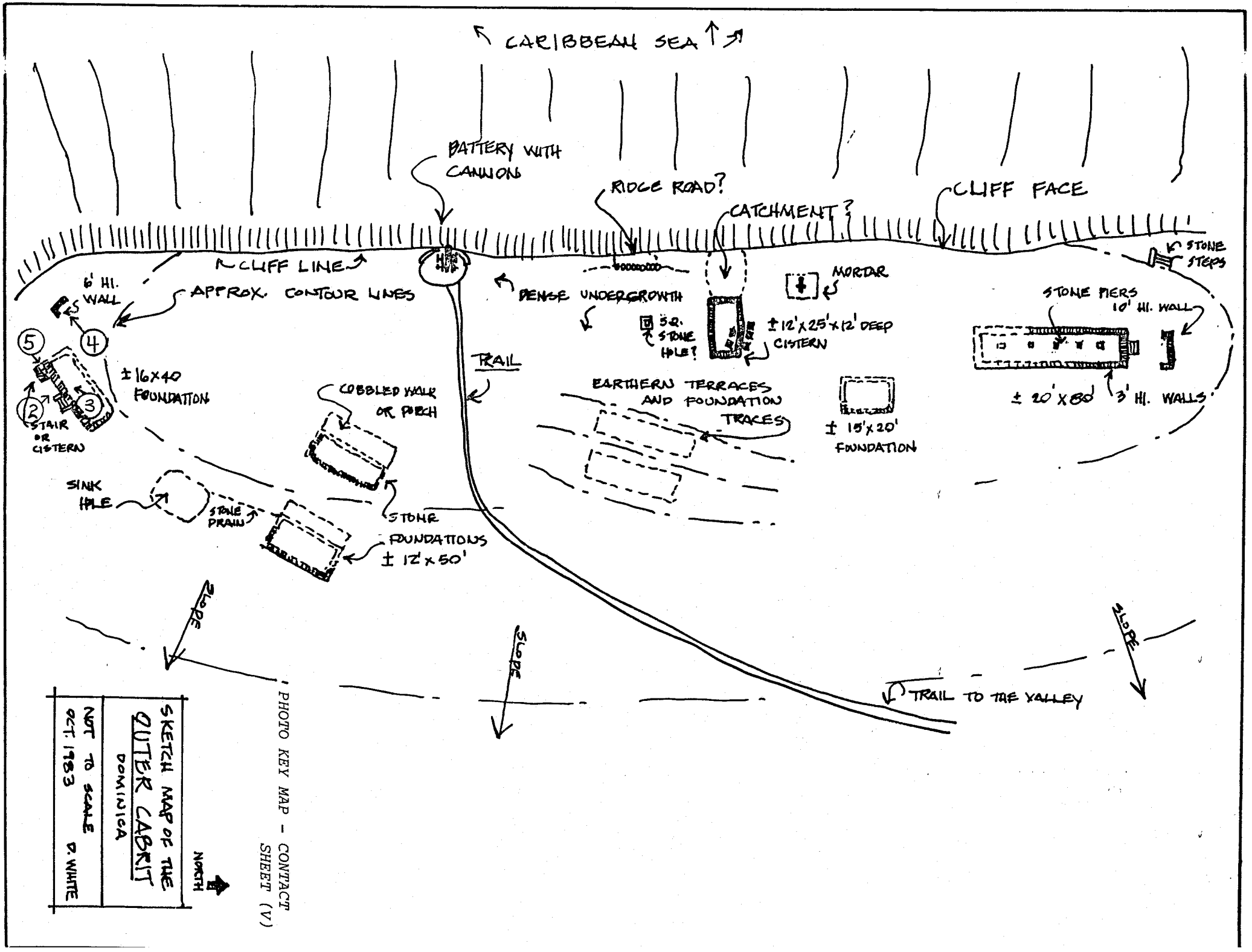
PHOTO KEY MAP - CONTACT SHEET (V)

SKETCH MAP: RUINS IN THE WEST VALLEY OF THE CABRITS

DOMINICA

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1" = 20'-0"

OCT. 1983 D. WHITE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SKETCH MAP OF THE OUTER CABRIT
DOMINICA
NOT TO SCALE
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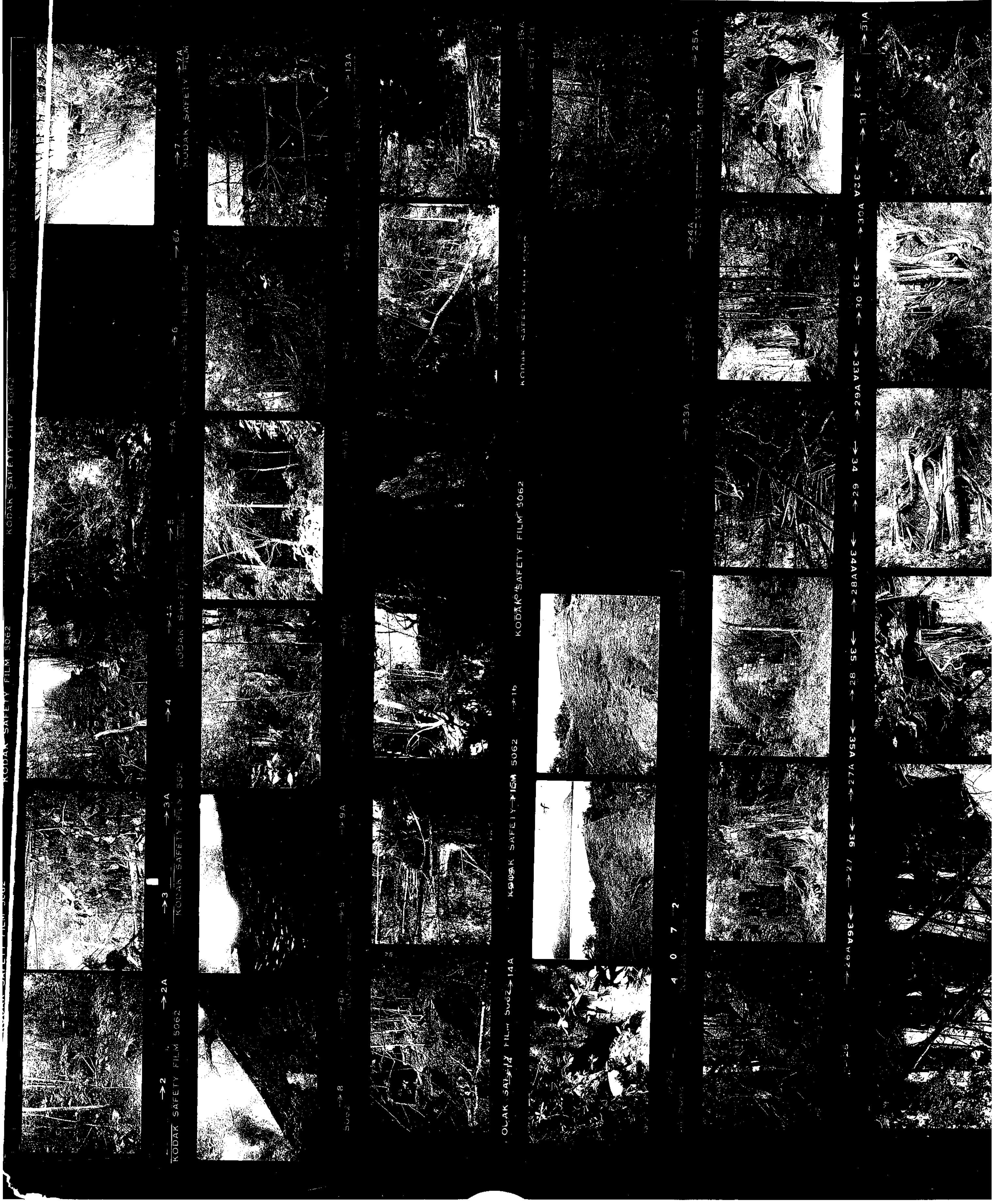
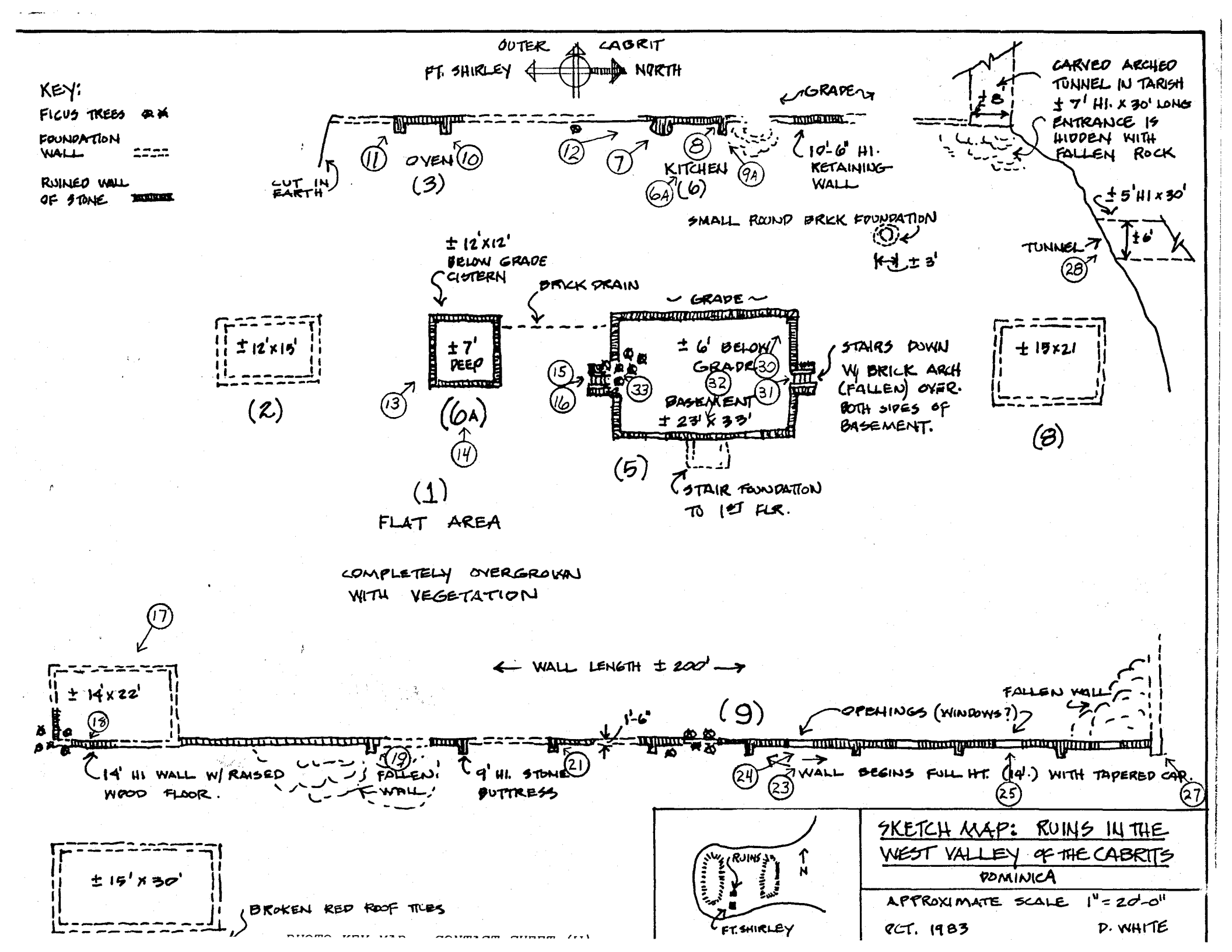
D. WHITE
NORTH
PHOTO KEY MAP - CONTACT SHEET (V)

(V) CABRITS: OCT. '83, 2-19 WEST VALLEY
25-36 EAST VALLEY



(W) CABRITS: OCT. '83, WEST VALLEY
0-5a are of oven along trail to Fort Shirley

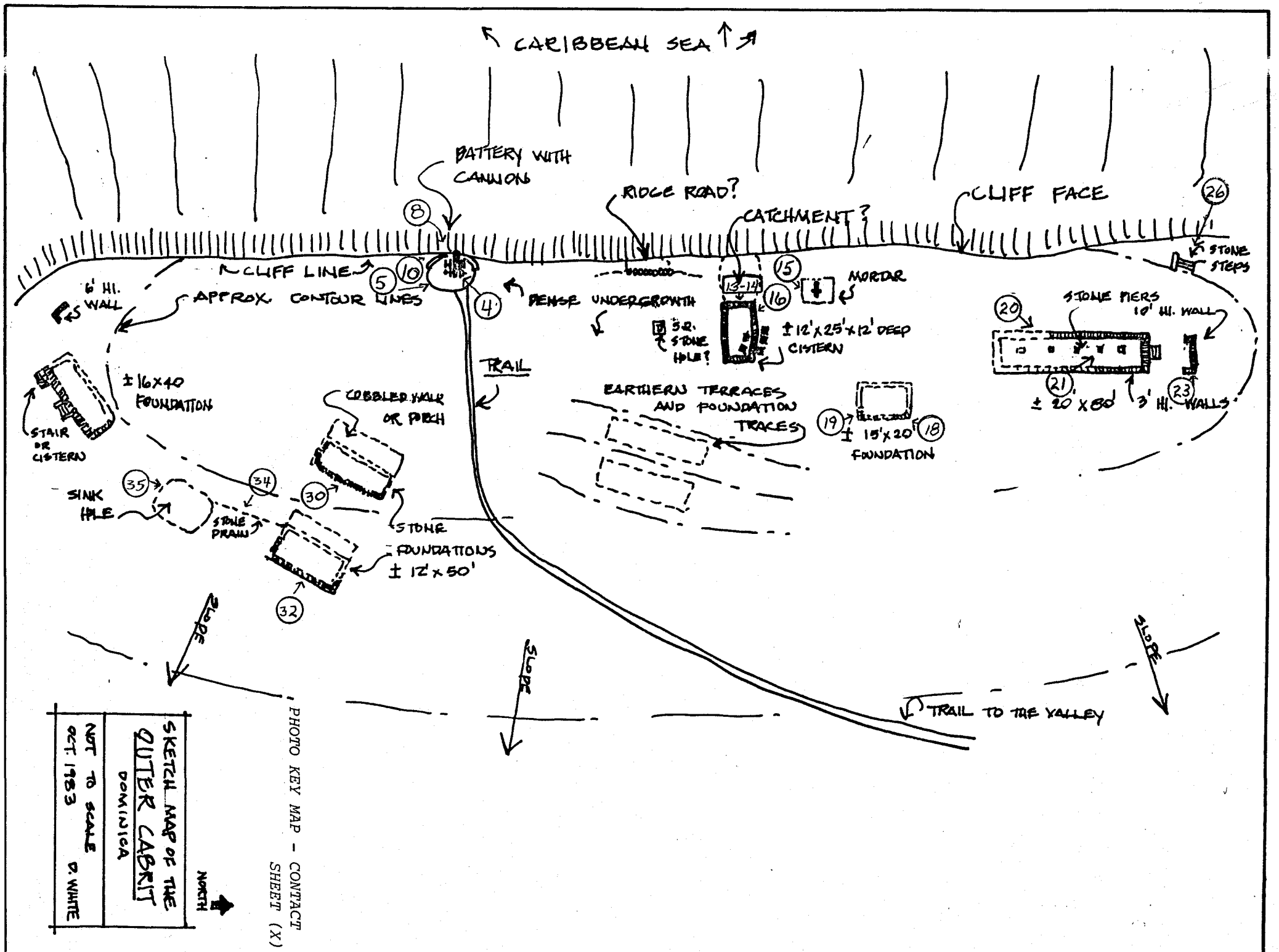


SKETCH MAP: RUINS IN THE WEST VALLEY OF THE CABRITS

DOMINICA

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1" = 20'-0"

OCT. 1983 D. WHITE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TRAIL TO THE VALLEY
SKETCH MAP OF THE OUTER CABRIT DOMINICA
NOT TO SCALE
OCT. 1983
D. WHITE
NORTH
PHOTO KEY MAP - CONTACT SHEET (X)

(X) CABRITS: OCT. '83, OUTER CABRIT*
*2 and 3 are the center bay, Commandant's Quarters in the Valley