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ARCHAEOLOGY AT ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY, 1982

by Peter J. Priess

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Introduction

A second, shorter season of archaeology at St. Andrew's rectory was carried out as a service to ongoing or anticipated stabilization, reconstruction and interpretation. In the two years since archaeology had been first undertaken at the site a number of developments had taken place. The building itself had undergone extensive stabilization and a planning team had met to assemble a synthesis report on the rectory and draft a management plan. During that time further information had also become available through interviews and several previously unknown historic photographs so that interpretation of the rectory and especially its original annex had been considerably enhanced. Planning deliberations realized the probability of interpretation to the early period of the buildings existence, approximately the third quarter of the 19th century. To interpret it as an example of an architectural style it was considered most appropriate to show it as originally conceived rather than with later modifications. Since the original design included an annex other than the one which now existed it was considered appropriate and likely that a replica of the original should or would be constructed. This annex was already known through an 1858 photograph, a remnant of it appeared on a number of more recent photographs and its location had been examined by archaeology two seasons ago. With the probability of a reconstruction, and before a final decision on reconstruction had been made, it was proposed to make a complete excavation of the annex remains to recover as much information

as possible and reduce disturbance of archaeological remains, by reconstruction activities, to a minimum. A lesser objective was to search for evidence of an original picket fence around the front yard so that a replica could be installed in the proper location as part of creating an historic landscape or setting for the structure. A consequence of excavations in the annex area would be the opportunity for a re-examination of the extensive fill deposits and an early building foundation to obtain a more complete picture of land use throughout the historic period.

Previous archaeology had established that the annex remains consisted primarily of a shallow mortared limestone foundation with a relatively shallow cellar across the west end. Location on size of the structure were no longer in question. It was anticipated that some structural information would be forthcoming, including information on a west end lean-to whose existence was known largely through the 1858 photograph. Several major structural questions remained. Was there any definite evidence remaining of renovations, during the 1880s, which allowed the west end of the original annex to survive for another half century as a free-standing outbuilding and was it possible to develop a better understanding of the east end of the annex since it does not appear to have been attached directly to the rectory?

The interpretations presented here are largely derived from the excavated data but they are also a reflection of the numerous discussions with individuals from Historical Research, Interpretation and Engineering and Architecture which have been ongoing since archaeology first began on the rectory. In fact, by the time this report is ready for distribution, a number of the interpretations will already have gone through the design and execution phase of reconstruction.

Annex

A more complete excavation of the remains of the original annex (Figs. 1,3) did not result in a major revision of the interpretations developed previously. It did serve to provide further details on construction of the east end, the area which had previously been the most difficult to understand, and it established conclusive evidence for a lean-to not definitely identified by previous archaeology but known through photographs to have existed.

The descriptions which follow may, in part, repeat information presented in a previous report (Priess 1983). It is presented here to provide a more complete picture of the annex, as understood through archaeology, and because some of the construction features were better presented in data recovered during the second season of investigations.

Foundation

As most of the foundation was exposed it became more apparent that, in other than the cellar area, it had been constructed as a stone and mortar filled trench. Finished surfaces had not been developed on either the interior or exterior surface and major gaps between stones had been filled with mortar or initially been left void to become filled through subsequent ground slumpage. The latter feature may be a consequence of the techniques employed rather than an intentional component of the original plans. The rough nature of such construction is now

best illustrated by the profiles across the north foundation (Figs. 19,20), in an area where the stone appears to be least disturbed by later activities. In general, the foundation can be seen to be of variable thickness and in one instance (Fig. 20) it becomes thicker towards the top.

The north foundation also contains an unusual feature. The bottom course of stones is followed by a course of logs (Figs. 19,20). The logs have been left in the round, one approximately 30 centimeters in diameter, and are assumed to form a complete course through the foundation thickness. The foundation was not dismantled to confirm the latter assumption, it is based on the fact that the logs appear at the same level on both sides of the foundation and thus could continue through from one side to the other.

These logs do not continue into the area of the cellar and are not duplicated in the south foundation. The latter was exposed to its bottom but at a level where the logs appeared on the north foundation there were no logs present. The purpose of a course of logs, since it must be assumed that their presence implies a purpose, may have been to provide a cushion, a layer of more absorbent material to respond to some of the shifting resulting from ground movement. It is, however, not clear why such an arrangement was provided only for one foundation of the annex and nowhere in the rectory.

In the area of the annex cellar the foundation had been constructed with more attention to the interior surface (Figs. 4,5,7). Since this surface was to remain exposed it had been finished smooth and with limited gaps between the stones. The exterior surface, in the limited area in which it was exposed, had a similar, more finished appearance although it had been built against the earth wall of the cellar excavation.

In the cellar area at least it was evident that the foundation had been built with a levelling course at a height of

approximately 1 meter above the bottom of the foundation (Figs. 4,5). This course was readily apparent on the south and west walls of the cellar. It was, however, not at a uniform level. Differences in elevation up to 0.13 meter were noted. The intention of actually having a levelling course is probably indicated by the fact that it was created by the use of thin stones throughout.

In the cellar walls, as well as elsewhere in the annex foundation, some relatively large stones had been used. On occasion length would exceed a metre and height was in the area of half a metre. Since these stones remained in the wall it could not usually be established that they had much thickness. It is, however, likely that thickness was also major since similar stones had been used elsewhere, in construction of the rectory. In one instance, in the annex foundation, a single stone was noted to constitute the entire foundation thickness.

Foundation depth depended on whether it was in the area of the cellar or elsewhere. In other than the cellar area, depth appears to have been approximately 0.5-0.6 metre, measured from what is considered to have been the ground surface at the time of construction. As has already been discussed (Priess 1983) and is developed further below in the discussion of stratigraphy and land use, some accumulation of fill deposits had already taken place when annex construction began. The west wall, being in the cellar area, had an additional depth of approximately 0.65 metres.

The cellar area provided the major evidence of difficulties encountered with the construction design. The foundations in this area had not been built much below the level of the cellar floor. They also appear not to have been built with a consideration of the effects of ground pressure on only one side of a wall. There had been nothing to compensate for pressure on the outside of the cellar walls. The walls themselves had also not been strong enough on their own to withstand such

pressure and so they had moved. The north wall, to the extent that it remained, had bowed inward (Fig. 1). Its more deteriorated condition (Fig. 6) may actually be partially due to such bowing. The west wall appears to have been pushed inward at the bottom so that it now appeared to be leaning out (Fig. 21). Such movement inward is also indicted by slumping of the stratigraphy immediately adjacent to the wall's exterior (Fig. 21). At the interior of the southwest corner the two walls had been displaced relative to each other.

Cellar

The cellar across the west end of the annex had its east side cribbed with a mortared limestone wall. This wall had again been built against the face of the cellar excavation and generally was composed of smaller stones. In contrast to the west foundation which had a thickness of 0.55-0.6 metres, the east wall had a thickness of only 0.375 metres. The difference in thickness is likely an indication that the east wall was seen as serving a different overall function within the building. In contrast to all other walls, it was not intended to support the weight of any other part of the building.

The reduced thickness of the east wall was probably the major cause for the structural problems which developed, possibly even soon after completion of its construction. Being unsupported on one side, as all the other cellar walls were, the east wall was also subjected to differential stress due to around pressure from the outside. But by being thinner than the other walls, it was even less capable of withstanding such pressures with the consequence that its displacement was substantially more severe than that of any other wall (Fig. 9). Possibly only at its north end had the wall remained in its original position (Fig. 8). Elsewhere it is likely to have been moved inwards by distances approaching a metre (Fig. 9).

Such shifting also was not uniform so that rather than becoming a single curve, the wall acquired several curves.

The initial impression of the cellar floor was that it was relatively high and that the cellar, although covering a large area, had been shallow. A more complete excavation suggested this interpretation to be in error. Throughout the cellar it was established that although the level of undisturbed clay was high in the middle it was substantially lower at all of the walls. Through the prompting of Henri van der Putten it was eventually concluded that the higher levels in the central area were the result of frost and other natural causes which had resulted in a rise in the clay level. Since there had been no mixing the material still had the appearance of undisturbed clay. The edges of the floor, adjacent to the walls, thus, represented a truer indication of floor level and consequently gave the cellar substantially more depth than previously thought.

Floor

Since the annex must have had a floor it is assumed to have been a wooden one, constructed as was the floor for the rectory. The joists would have been partially dressed logs with tongue and groove planks for the floor. There is no archaeological evidence on these aspects of the floor. However, it is possible to address the questions of how and where the floor was placed. The type of joist used would allow them to span considerable distances without support other than at each end. The rectory joists spanned a distance of almost eight metres. In this instance they were supported near the middle by a carrying beam but they in turn also supported a major partition and the second floor. The annex had an inside width of less than six metres and could thus have easily been served by similar joists, spanning from the north to the south foundation.

The span may have been from west to east, using the cellar east wall as an interim support and allowing the joists to be in two, shorter lengths. However, since the rectory joists were in one piece, a single length is also being assumed for the annex joists. The remaining foundations do not include any suggestion of sockets for the joist ends. It is, however, considered probably that the joists spanned the width of the building, from south to north, and did not in any way involve the cellar east wall for intermediate support. The cellar wall, although probably partly dismantled, does not achieve the same height as the remaining foundations. At the south side, where the foundation remains extend almost to the present ground surface, the east cellar wall is some half a metre lower. If the foundations retain no evidence of joist sockets nor of a ledge on which the joists would have rested, then it must follow that the joists could not have been situated at a level below the highest portion of remaining foundation. A more precise idea of such a position may be provided by a section of the south foundation, in the cellar area, where two of the final stones remaining on the inner edge of the foundation are flat, thin and oriented horizontally (Fig. 7). These may be the remnants of another levelling course, created to provide a level surface around the foundation on which to rest the joists. The stone walls could have continued above this level and enclosed the joist ends or an actual ledge may have been present by having the wall continue at a reduced thickness.

East End and Passageway

The east end of the annex had already been recognized as being somewhat unusual and probably requiring the most continuing consideration. In simplest terms, the annex had actually existed as a separate building, connected to the rectory by a covered passageway. The roof of the passageway had been with a

much lower pitch than that of the annex roof. This basic idea was not altered by recent finds but thoughts on some of the details had to be reworked. Interpretation of this area was also aided by removal of the second annex, subsequent to the field season, so that the rectory's west wall could be examined more thoroughly for scars of previous construction.

The east end of the annex, exclusive of the passageway had previously been interpreted as actually being comprised of two separate sections of wall, parallel but slightly offset from each other. Near its mid point the wall included an offset. The northern component of this wall, the offset and a section of the southern component had already been encountered during excavations within the second annex. Further excavation located the remaining portions of this wall, outside of the second annex (Figs. 2,18), and also established that the east and south walls had been built simultaneously. The south end of the east wall, south of the offset, was however found not to be parallel to the other section of east wall or to the rectory west wall (Fig. 18). This feature has been the subject of extensive discussion but no purpose for it has yet been arrived at; suggesting it to be the result of poor planning or construction may appear to be no more than an effort to evade the question.

The east end of the original annex now consists of the following items of structural evidence. The south wall of the annex continues beyond the east wall and was joined to the rectory wall with two key stones above ground level. The north wall of the annex terminates some 3.0 metres from the rectory, at which point it has a right angle corner to join with the east wall. The east wall is actually in two separate sections, offset from each other at a point near the centre of the building's width. These two sections, however, are not parallel to each other, the north section being parallel or perpendicular to other annex and rectory walls and the south section being at an oblique angle to them. At the point of intersection of

these two wall sections there was another wall, perpendicular to them and extending to the rectory. It also extended a short distance beyond the east wall in the opposite direction; that is, toward the interior of the annex. This latter foundation, already discovered the previous season, was wider than all other annex foundations and had thus been considered as representing more than simply a wall. A more specific suggestion on the latter has, however, not yet been provided.

Removal of the second annex provided an unencumbered view of the rectory, west wall. The point of intersection between rectory and annex south wall had already been examined and shown to retain traces of interior annex plaster, indicating exact location of the south wall and the passageway roof. The low slope of the passageway roof was already apparent. Evidence of the roof line continued and was found to indicate an asymmetrical roof. The peak of the roof was found not to be at the midpoint of the second floor window, which would also be the middle of the annex and rectory, but at a point north of it, approximately at the north end of the window sill. Since the annex had been centred on the rectory, a symmetrical roof would have had its peak aligned with the central, second story window. Evidence of the peak having been to the north of this point indicated the south side of the passageway roof to have been longer and with a smaller slope. The north side of the roof was marginally represented by scars on the rectory wall. An alternative possibility, suggested by the scarcity of evidence, is that the passageway had a shed roof rather than an asymmetrical peak roof. There did not seem to be a strong indication of a wall at the rectory and in line with the annex north wall.

When the evidence on the section of wall between annex and rectory was compared with the evidence on the passageway roof it was realized that the wall location coincided well with the peak of the roof, providing a more substantial indication that, regardless of other possibilities, a wall had probably existed

at this point. Its location had probably determined the location of the peak and the location had been influenced by location of the rectory doorway.

The exit from the rectory thus appears to have been into a small room having mortared stone walls. From here there is likely to have been an entrance to the annex as well as an exit to the backyard. The structural remains, however, do not provide an indication for the existence or location of any such doorways.

The passageway, thus, appears to have enclosed an area narrower than the width of the annex with the area north of the passageway possibly still being under a roof. The latter must presumably have been intended for some purpose, as already discussed previously (Priess 1983). No further suggestions as to the nature of such a purpose can be offered now.

The north wall of the passageway has already been characterized as having had a foundation thicker than any other for the annex. Again a more specialized purpose is likely but no more specific suggestions or ideas have arisen in discussions. The idea of an oven, for baking, in this area may be appealing but the foundation appears to be too linear to support this idea. The correlation between location of this wall and location of the peak of the passageway roof suggests the possibility that, regardless of other purposes, the wall served to support the upper ends of the passageway rafters.

New East Wall

More substantial evidence was located to support the idea that a segment of the original annex had remained after construction of the second annex. Earlier excavations had encountered a section of wall which was considered possibly to be a section of the new east wall built for the remaining section of original annex. More complete excavation revealed an almost complete

wall or footing, beginning at the south annex foundation and extending toward the north annex foundation (Figs. 3,9,18). Its north end had, however, been removed. This footing had been built on the remains of the cellar's east wall and on the rubble and fill deposited behind this cellar wall. Presence of the cellar had caused continuing ground shifting and resulted in this new wall also becoming bowed.

Privy

A privy had previously been found in the interior, southeast corner of the passageway. In the area investigated in 1980 it's cribbing had been found to be adjacent to the rectory foundation, the south foundation of the original annex and the south foundation of the second annex. Excavations east of the original annex's east wall, therefore inside the passageway, established that the cribbing did not extend to the annex east wall. The presence of restoration hoarding limited excavations in this area so that no evidence of the privy was encountered during this second season. The interpretation presented above that the passageway had been a complete room with stone walls on all four sides, tends to favor the idea that the privy and passageway had not been contemporary; the privy would have been installed after construction of the second annex and probably prior to the turn of the century (Priess 1983).

Lean-to

A lean-to at the west end of the annex (Priess 1983, Fig. 1) had been examined least during previous excavations. The structure's existence was known from photographs but its existence or nature had not been definitely confirmed by any of the excavations. Excavation in the area had encountered two separate areas of planking or flooring but these had until 1982

existed in isolation, not related to other identifiable structural remains.

The lean-to excavation consisted of initial efforts to locate structural remains in the areas of its north and south walls, followed by a complete excavation of the entire length of all walls. In the course of these activities, the flooring adjacent to wall remains was also uncovered but no effort was made to uncover all remains of the floor.

Evidence of the lean-to consisted of a stone footing, for each of its three walls, and major portions of its flooring. The lean-to had been constructed subsequent to the deposition of substantial fill layers, such as layers 14 and 15 (Fig. 10-12,18), around the exterior of the annex. The surface of such fill had provided the base for lean-to construction. A footing for the walls had been created by placing a single row and course of limestone blocks along the line of each wall. Some mortar had been used and the stones had been placed so that their upper surfaces had been at a uniform level (Fig. 12). The lean-to walls, of which no further evidence was found, had presumably been set on these stones. The shallow footing implies walls of wood. It is further likely that the stones had initially projected slightly above ground level to protect the walls from moisture.

The floor was composed of planks apparently of variable width. Deterioration made width determination difficult but an approximation of 8 centimetres was obtained. The planks had been laid on a limited number of joists; one was noted across the north end and another near the middle. The existence of a joist across the south end was implied by the presence of several in situ nails in the south west corner. The central joist also retained two nails used to hold down the western most plank (Fig. 13). The central joist had a width of 11 centimetres.

Such a limited number of joists could not have supported the floor planks above the fill; that is, they would have been

insufficient to hold the floor off the ground. It is more likely that the joists were laid in the fill and the floor planks rested on the fill. The joists would then have served to hold the planks in place.

The lean-to had what could be considered an unusual feature. The footing for the north wall was found to be aligned with the outer surface of the annex's north foundation (Fig. 11). However, the south wall was not so aligned; it was situated inside the line of the annex's south foundation. Since the lean-to footings were likely little wider than the walls which rested on them, there is no way that both the north and south walls of the lean-to could have been aligned with the adjacent annex walls. It is evident from the 1858 photograph (Priess 1983, Fig. 1) that on the north side the annex and lean-to walls formed a continuous line. The south side would not have been so aligned; the length of the lean-to (north-south) being less than the width of the annex (north-south).

The superstructure of the lean-to was not directly represented in any of the excavated remains. The foundation implies a wooden building. Near the northeast corner and directly against the outer surface of the annex's west foundation there was the remnant of a vertical timber, measuring about 14 centimetres by 11 centimetres and no longer projecting above the level of the floor. The corresponding area of the southeast corner was not excavated so it was not established that a similar timber existed there. It is possible that such a timber, continuing upward against the annex wall, served in some way to support the eastern edge of the lean-to roof.

The existence and location of a doorway into the lean-to may be indicated by the presence of a plate-mounted thumb latch catch resting on the floor remains near the midpoint of the west footing (Fig. 13). Such a catch would have been associated with a plate mounted thumb latch, such as a Norfolk type, and would have been attached to a door frame. If it fell from

the frame to which it had been attached, with minimal initial or subsequent displacement, its position indicates a door opening inwards. Although this catch was undoubtedly once associated with a thumb latch, its presence and location are no more than a suggestion of the existence and location of a doorway. As with many other artifacts, presence of the catch could be the result of numerous other events and the artifacts could have been derived from a number of other sources. In considering the potential significance of the catch, it should also be kept in mind that it was situated directly on a floor board and was not associated with other artifacts, therefore is less likely to have been deposited as debris contained in a fill deposit.

Pit Feature

Excavations in 1980 encountered a rubble-filled pit adjacent to the west foundation of the second annex and within the foundations of the first annex. The interpretation developed at that time concluded that, because of its location, it must post-date the original annex and would have been exterior to the second annex. A more specific identification of function was not offered at that time beyond outlining some of the limitations associated with such a pit. A more extensive examination of the area provided further information on nature of the feature and resulted in a reinterpretation of its date and association with the original annex. A more specific function can still not be provided.

The feature consists of pit filled with mortar and scattered limestone rubble, identified elsewhere as layer/event 35. Whereas previously the bottom was not found by excavation, it was now found to have a relatively flat bottom lined with planks. The north side, near the northwest corner, was noted to have a vertical wall and the northwest corner, at the

bottom, was square and relatively sharp (Fig.19). Near the bottom the first filling is likely to have been through collapse of pit walls. Between the recognizable vertical pit wall and the mortar/rubble fill there was a triangular deposit of clay (layer/event 36)(Fig. 19).

At the west foundation of the second annex the mortar/rubble fill was found to extend below the level of the foundation as well as to be under the foundation. The pit with its fill was therefore already present when the trench for the second annex foundation was dug, at the beginning of construction of the second annex. Since it is now considered likely that removal of part of the original annex was carried out to make room for construction of the second annex, there may have been only a short time period between these two events or period during which part or all of the area of the pit feature would not have been occupied by one annex or another. The pit feature may have been created during this brief period or, more likely, it was associated with the original annex. The former alternative is not being considered as feasible because of a difficulty in suggesting a use for such a short term pit. Its contents of structural debris may suggest creation of such a pit for disposal of what it was now found to contain but that would raise the problem of where to dispose of the material removed to create the pit. It is more likely that the mortar/rubble was deposited here because the pit provided a convenient location.

If it is accepted that the pit and first annex were contemporary, other factors must also be considered in attempting to arrive at an identification of function. The pit had initially been created with straight, vertical walls and sharp corner and basal angles but there was no evidence of any cribbing to support the walls. The stratigraphy indicates some wall collapse prior to the major filling event. Clay walls such as here, however, do not survive long. The pit was either cribbed

or was filled shortly after being created. The latter could fit into an inter-annex period but the precision with which the pit appears to have been dug does not fit well with a function of simply being for disposal of material. The bottom of the pit appears to have been reached. It therefore was not a well. It is more likely to have been covered by the annex floor but the need for its existence is difficult to comprehend when a larger and deeper cellar was present elsewhere in the building. A similarity of function between the pit and the cellar also can not be suggested because of the different manner in which the walls were or were not supported. The wooden planking at the bottom, being arranged regularly, is likely part of the pit's original design. Its presence may indicate the possibility of a similar arrangement for the walls; the latter being removed with removal of part of the original annex but the floor being left as too difficult or unnecessary to remove. A further point for consideration on the pit is the question of why it was filled primarily with mortar whereas other areas of structural debris contain a higher proportion of limestone rubble.

It would appear that the original annex had a squared pit in the vicinity of the southeast corner. Its north-south dimension was about 1.65 metres and depth below the floor was at least 0.75 metres. If it existed for any length of time it would have required cribbing, probably of wood. Its function is not known but a general storage facility can be suggested.

Dimensions

A variety of specific dimensions could be obtained for the annex and lean-to area. The south wall, including both passageway and annex, had a length of 13.75 metres (45.1 feet), measured to the outside of the foundation. The annex section only of this wall was 10.25 metres (33.63 feet) long. The

latter figure may not completely reflect the building's size since it is a measure on a wall section that was not square to any other wall. The west wall or foundation was 6.45 metres (21.6 feet) long, outside measure. The lean-to was set in from the south side of the annex (0.17 metres). At the northwest and southwest corners of the lean-to the foundations did not meet to form a simple right angle. The north and south walls projected slightly past the outside line of the west wall. The north and south walls had lengths of 3.68 metres (12.07 feet) and 3.63 metres (11.91 feet) respectively whereas measured at the ends of the west wall these distances became 3.6 metres (11.81 feet) and 3.58 metres (11.75 feet).

Wall thickness for the annex measured up to 0.76 metres with thickness being greater below the supposed levelling course. Above the levelling course thickness was generally 0.6 metres (1.97 feet). The latter may be an indication of wall thickness. The cellar's east wall, although now largely disturbed, appears to have had a thickness of only 0.36 metres (1.18 feet). The new east wall of the renovated annex was only slightly thicker at 0.4 metres (1.31 feet). The question should possibly be asked why the latter dimension was chosen when this wall was built to close in the east end of the remainder of the original annex? Was the choice of wall thickness in anyway influenced by the thickness of the annex walls already standing. Since this wall is 0.05 to 0.1 metres thinner than the walls of the second annex, the choice of thickness does not appear to have been influenced by other construction ongoing at about the same time (the second annex).

The cellar, along the north wall, had an inside dimension of 2.47 metres (8.1 feet). The cellar wall at this point appeared to be least disturbed and thus provides the best remaining indication of original cellar size. Depth of the cellar can be presented as an approximation since it is not definite that the cellar floor originally was level with the bottom

of the building foundation. As suggested above, the clay floor probably rose through natural actions such as frost heaving but the extent of such uplift can not be measured. If it is assumed that the small area of flat stones on the south foundation represents the level of joist support, then the cellar depth, to the underside of the joists, could not have been greater than about 1.45 metres (4.76 feet). There is no way that the cellar could have been deep enough to allow an adult to stand and move around in an upright position.

Pre-Annex Structure

Location of this structure (Fig. 18) was already largely known and its dimensions had been estimated. The major result of further excavation was to locate the west wall, as predicted, situated under a metre wide balk left in 1980. Relationship of this structure to the annex was demonstrated when the west and east walls of the former were found to be cut by the trench for the annex's south wall foundation. The excavations did not expose any of the corners of the foundation.

The foundation of this structure was constructed of mortared limestone, generally two courses high and two stones wide (Figs. 14,19-21). Foundation width was generally slightly more than 0.16 m (1.97 ft.); the south foundation, of which only a short section was exposed, was 0.45 m (1.48 ft.) wide. Foundation height was variable, ranging up to 0.26 m (0.85 ft.). Dimensions for the structure can now be stated as 6.0 m (19.69 ft.) east to west by 10.8 m (35.43 ft.) north to south.

The excavations did not locate any conclusive evidence of other structural components of this building. Scattered remnants of wood may have originated with the building but could not now be associated with it. The type of foundation still suggests a wooden superstructure and the presence of a cellar would have required a wooden floor.

Identification of the structure is also inconclusive, partly because the dimensions for a number of the historic building are not known (Priess 1983: Table 1). Some similarity exists with an 1830 addition to the original rectory/church/

school. This addition is identified as a kitchen/store/dairy and recorded as being 42 ft. by 20 ft. (Priess 1983: Table 1). The width is appropriate but the length is 6 ft. greater.

Fence

Early photographs of the rectory (1858) already show it to have a picket fence surrounding the front yard (Priess 1983: Figs. 1, 2). From these the general and some specific details of location and construction are known. A recent assessment of available photographs was an attempt to provide more accurate information on fence location as well as land use (I.D. Systems Ltd: 1982)

The 1982 season included one week of excavations in search of some tangible remains of such a fence, possibly to obtain some details of its structure but primarily to establish a more accurate location for it and determine spacing for its posts.

The investigations proceeded with the idea excavations in a most likely location would provide a basis for moving into other areas. It was assumed that the west side of the fence was in line with the west wall of the rectory, as suggested by one of the early photographs. Given this probability it would be easiest to find some evidence of this side of the fence and, once having accomplished that, it would be easier to locate other sides and, more importantly, some or all of the corners. Ideally, at least three corners should be located. Excavations were thus begun south of the rectory, rather than in the parking lot on the north side, and in line with the rectory's west wall.

The results were inconclusive if not discouraging. Although evidence of wood fragments was found in location where the fence was expected to be, this evidence has not yet been

accepted as being associated with the original fence. The fence, as known from the photographs, consisted of relatively large, squared posts and a double rail to which pickets were attached (Priess 1983: Fig. 2). An exact size for the post cross section was not known but was anticipated to be in the area of 15 centimetres. On the basis of other fence line excavations, at Lower Fort Garry, it was also considered likely that the posts would not have been squared below ground level. In view of their ornamental finial it was also considered likely that the posts would have been set into prepared holes and that such holes would have been dug with a shovel, thus being substantially larger than the post.

The remains uncovered did not conform with any of these expectations. Two types of remains were found; an occasional vertical post and a discontinuous row of the bottoms of vertical planks. These could be considered as evidence of some sort of a fence but they are not part of the original fence. The fact that they were found in the right location and that no other evidence was found in the same area only makes the situation more difficult.

Two posts were recognized. These may have been squared and were recorded as being 11 centimetres by 6 centimetres and 7 centimetres square. The bottom of one was 53 centimetres below present ground level. There was no indication of a post hole around either of these posts so it is probable that they were driven. The vertical plank, ends were about 2 centimetres thick and up to 12 centimetres wide. Throughout they seemed to be below top of undisturbed with no indication of a trench into which they had been set.

The posts were not found in a continuous row so that it was difficult to determine when a corner has been reached. The two posts recognized were not close to the expected corner. An attempt was, therefore, made to locate the south side of this "fence" by digging a cross trench in a likely area. No evidence of the plank ends was found by this method.

The evidence of course represents some type of feature. The alleged posts could be part of a fence. The plank ends could theoretically be the bottom ends of a row of pickets. It is, however, still difficult to see a picket fence with the picket ends set into the ground where they would absorb moisture and deteriorate more rapidly. The ends may have become buried through deposition of wind blown materials over a number of years. If these are in fact remains of the original pickets, there is still the question of where the remains of the posts are.

Location of some of the fence line may also be indicated by location of some of the trees on the property. In the area of the fence's southwest corner there are two large trees, one of which is in line with the rectory's west wall. If this one is considered as having been just inside the west fence line, the other tree may have been inside the south fence line. Cores taken from both trees provided tree ring counts of 115. Allowing that neither core penetrated exactly to the middle of the tree, a date in the early 1860s is probable for both trees. They were thus probably present at the same time as the fence and their placement would have been influenced by the fence location.

The south fence line may also be represented by a row of trees in line with the single dated tree just mentioned. This row now consists of relatively small trees, diameters of approximately 15-20 centimetres, but an examination of them reveals that the row actually consists of clusters of trees. Each cluster is arranged roughly in a circle and it may be that each one is secondary growth around the stump of a larger tree which was removed at some unknown time. At some point most trees were cut down but without a follow-up effort to eliminate all traces of it or to control regrowth. As a result new shoots developed around the rotting stump and eventually developed into the clusters present today. There are no longer any traces of the original stump.

Tree growth does not provide as clear an indication of either the east or the north sides of the fence. The east side has a number of rows of trees but it is not as clear that any of them are associated with the original fence line. The north side does not have clearly evident tree lines.

More conclusive evidence of the fence was provided by a few minutes work by the reconstruction crew when an original fence post was found being used as a lintel for one of the windows in the second annex. This post appears to have rotted off at the ground and is, therefore, an indication of its original height in addition to providing information on dimensions, its ornamental finial and the manner in which its horizontal rails were attached. Its presence in the second annex is also an indication of how long the original fence existed and its degree of deterioration to that time.

Stratigraphy

With a more complete representation of stratigraphy in a number of continuous profiles across the annex area, in two different directions, it is possible to undertake a second portrayal of deposition or land use history in anticipation of being able to accomplish the task more completely and with a more extensive idea of dates for some of the deposits. The effort will also be assisted by structural interpretations which have developed since the previous discussion of stratigraphy (Priess 1983).

In considering the recorded stratigraphy it must be recognized that a cross section or profile at any one location is a detailed indication of the stratigraphy at only that location and only a general indication of stratigraphy in the area. It does not provide a detailed reflection of deposition history for the entire area. For the annex the recorded profiles provide firstly an impression of extensive and occasionally complex deposition. They also provide an indication of the existence of a number of structural and other features and their interrelations. Hopefully their assessment will allow the identification of deposits associated with general time periods and provide some suggestion of ground level (elevation) at various points in the history of the rectory and annex.

Interpretation of the stratigraphy may be best accomplished by identifying those features or deposits that appear to have a more readily identifiable association or purpose. If dates can be suggested for these it will then be possible to suggest time periods for other deposits on the basis of

recognizable relationships. From the outset it is assumed that the pre-annex foundation and cellar are features of a single structure. Although the history or function of the structure have not been identified, the above ground components would no longer have existed as construction of the rectory and annex began. Some fill deposits were probably associated with construction and use of this earlier structure. At least one deposit post-dates the cellar as well as predating the beginning of annex construction.

A reading of the discussions which follow should be undertaken only through continuing reference to the relevant profile drawings. The discussions are based on evaluation of the drawings and can be considered as an extended caption for them. Comprehension of the comments which follow is likely to be difficult if not impossible without also having the profiles at hand.

Interpretation of the stratigraphy is made more difficult by the similarity of material among many of the strata. Differentiating one layer from another was sometimes difficult and at other times it was questionable whether a visible demarcation was actually of any major significance. A layer seen in one area as being composed of two or more layers eventually became a single layer without a clear indication of where the change took place or whether the original two or three were in fact separate and significant features or whether they were only subdivisions within a single deposition event. The recorded profiles represent the stratigraphy as perceived by the recorders whose objective was to record all demarcations or soil changes without prior evaluation of significance or lack of it.

Use of the rectory/annex area probably began with excavation of a cellar (now represented stratigraphically by layer/event 34) and construction of a shallow mortared limestone footing (layer 5). The latter now extends a short distance

into undisturbed soil; it may have been constructed this way but may also have settled into the ground for some of this distance. Fill layers adjacent to the foundation do not indicate them to have been present during construction of the foundation; they have not been disturbed by construction.

Initial deposits adjacent to the pre-annex foundation can probably be considered as associated with construction and use of this structure. These deposits are virtually all on undisturbed soil; that is, they were the first layers of fill deposited. They also change at the foundation, a feature taken to indicate a probable association with the foundation and structure rather than being a subsequent event. Within the foundation this initial deposit was largely a clay or mixed clay material (layer 19). On the south side it stops short at the foundation (Fig. 20) and on the west side it extends only onto the foundation. Initial deposits outside of the foundation are either a gritty clay (layer 43)(Fig. 20) or a mixed clay (layer 60)(Fig. 20). The west side has a thinner layer comprised of mixed clay and ash (layer 17) as well as some gritty clay (layer 18). The gritty clay has been suggested to be chinking from log walls and thus likely to have been deposited during wall dismantling. Its presence on a small scale inside the south foundation could fit such an interpretation but its absence from other areas where such wall dismantling would also have taken place suggests the need for an alternative interpretation. It should also be noted that south of the foundations the initial fill is a distinctive gritty clay whereas that to the north is simply a mixed clay. This may reflect a difference in use but could also be a matter of slightly different sources from different components of what essentially was a single deposition event.

The gritty clay is a distinctive layer along the river bank, being the first clay layer above limestone. If the river bank served as a source for fill materials, it is feasible to think in terms of some loads being gritty clay and others being

"regular" clay, obtained from a location stratigraphically above the former but still from the same general area.

At some time still prior to construction of the annex the earlier cellar was filled, for the most part using gritty clay (layer 34). The relationship of this deposit to layer 19 on the south side of the cellar (Fig. 19) identifies layer 19 to be the earlier one. On the north side, however, (Fig. 19). these two layers are more mixed and include another layer of gritty clay (layer 56) which extends over layer 19 and beyond the cellar area (Fig. 19). A layer of wood between layers 19 and 56 may be part of this building's floor, having hard clay deposited under it to fill the cellar pit and also above it to fill other depressions or level the area.

Inside the original annex's north foundation there are a number of fill layers what may have preceded foundation construction or been contemporary with it. There is no indication of a builder's trench and these layers all extend to the foundation surface and in one instance extend over a segment of the foundation. As mentioned previously, the foundation was built to fill its trench, any remaining gaps may have been filled with mortar or by subsequent slumping of trench walls. The latter would not necessarily be recognizable except where a layer has obviously settled immediately adjacent to the foundation. The latter case does not exist. Layer 30, the first deposit above the cellar fill, has filled an area probably excavated for the foundation trench. However, had layer 30 been present when the trench was dug and had it subsequently slumped against the foundation, its upper surface should also reflect such slumping. Since it does not, it is more likely to have been deposited after foundation construction. Since layer 30 is also substantially thicker above the cellar fill, the cellar area probably was noticeable as a depression when foundation construction began.

In some areas layer 19 is separated from subsequent deposits by discontinuous deposits of mortar (layer 29) (Fig. 19) indicating a period of construction, repair or dismantling. One source could also be chinking from the pre-annex structure. If it is derived from initial annex construction, it becomes more difficult to see layer 30, which is above it, as associated with foundation trench excavation and which would have preceded any use of mortar in the area.

The pit feature and its associated fill deposits (Fig. 19) provides one indication of relative dating for some of the fill layers within the annex foundations. It has been mentioned above that the major fill material of this feature is mortar with scattered limestone rubble (layer 35) and that this material extends under the southwest corner of the second annex. The fill had been dug into to create the foundation trench for the second annex and therefore its deposition had preceded the trench and subsequent construction of the second annex. It has been further suggested that the area of this pit is not likely to have been open for a great length of time between removal of part of the first annex and construction of the second annex and that, therefore, the pit must have been a feature within the first annex.

An examination of Figure 19 shows that excavation of the pit included layer 32. Layer 32 and all other deposits below it must, therefore, already have been present during occupation of the first annex. Regardless of whether the pit was associated with an opening in the floor or was under a trap door, adjacent deposits would have been under the floor and thus had been deposited by about the fall of 1854, when the rectory was first occupied. Layers above the pit feature also date after removal of the original annex in this area.

In light of the above interpretation, layer 31 (Fig. 19) probably represents debris from construction of the annex foundation and possibly also its walls. During at least part

of the construction phase this would have been the ground surface. Layer 20 must also have been deposited at this time, followed by layer 32 prior to installation of the annex floor. The intermittent nature of layer 31 may not be cause for concern. It would be present in areas where stone was being prepared for construction but need not be uniformly distributed throughout the annex area.

Layer 20, although forming a continuous upper surface with layer 32, also appears to have been deposited as a more general fill. In the western profile of the north-south cross section (Fig. 20) it appears both inside and outside the annex foundations. Elsewhere such a distribution has been used as a basis for concluding that the deposit pre-dated the foundations. Such an alternative is not unlikely although the relationship of layer 20 to the inner surface of the annex's north foundation suggests deposition to have taken place subsequent to foundation construction and serving to fill a narrow builder's trench.

Removal of part of the original annex, here taken to have been completed by 1890, would have included dismantling of the walls and other stonework at least to ground level. Since the area likely continued to function as an important part of the back yard it is unlikely to have been left in a rough state or that stones would have been left protruding from the ground. When the area was photographed shortly after the turn of the century (Priess 1983: Fig. 14) there was no sign of the old foundation. The irregularities were covered and the area leveled through deposition of clay fill, structural debris was not used since it does not appear in any of the profiles,

The first deposit to cover the north foundation has been designated as layer 26 (Figs. 19,20); in one area of the south foundation it is layer 33 (Fig. 20) which could be a component of the former. Layer 26, in a large area, is the first general fill deposit-its distribution seemingly not affected by

presence of the annex foundations but rather covering everything. The identification and interpretation of layer 26 is somewhat of a problem. In some areas it can be subdivided into a number of separate layers, possibly representing separate and different deposition events whereas elsewhere it has the appearance of being a single, thick deposit. The latter is less likely to be a valid interpretation since the single deposits appear adjacent to multi-layered deposits without there being any obvious demarcation or justification. The bottom of layer 26 should provide an indication of elevation and ground surface in about 1890, when the major annex changes had been completed. The interpretation of layer 26 provides a terminus ante quem. The identification of the 1890 surface or elevation is, however, more easily achieved inside the annex foundations whereas, for landscape restoration, it is more important to be able to recognize historic period elevations outside of the structure. The clearest indication of levels is in the western profile of the north-south cross section, north of the annex's north foundation (Fig. 20). This area is beyond the pre-annex cellar and has been little affected by settling of fill in that feature. If it is assumed that deposition of layer 26 began only with the annex renovations, no later than 1890, then the ground level at that time was approximately 30 centimetres lower than present ground level. The eastern profile in this area (Fig. 19) shows the amount of settling due to presence of the early cellar.

Stratigraphy in the eastern profile, north of the north annex foundation (Fig. 19) also suggests that some of the mixed clay deposits, similar to layer 26, were in fact already present before removal of the annex wall or foundation. Layer 63 and mixed clay below it (layer 62) both terminate abruptly at their south end, at a point where the wall would originally have been. Does this indicate that these two deposits once butted on a wall, now removed, with the gap left by removal of

the wall being filled with layer 26 or some similar deposit? If this alternative is feasible, all deposits below layer 57 (sand and gravel) must predate removal of the annex (Figs. 19, 20); consequently much of layer 26 must also predate annex removal. Since this is not possible, with layer 26 extending over the foundation remains in some areas, an alternative explanation for the nature of layers 62 and 63 must be developed, incorporating these layers more into events associated with layer 26.

Layers 39 and 57 are both a sandy gravel and may in fact be part of the same deposit. In general they separate layer 26 from layer 10. They are also at the same relative stratigraphic position as several deposits of mortar and limestone chips (layers 27 and 40), and all of these deposits may have been intended for a similar purpose. The thick gravel deposits are likely to have been intended to form a roadway, thereby allowing the suggestion that they date no earlier than the late 1940s. At that time the annex was converted to an automobile garage and an all weather means of access is likely to have been one of the elements of the design. Mortar and limestone chips may not have been part of the plan at that time but these could also already have been present as debris from dismantling of the remainder of the original annex, in the 1930s.

Eventually the entire area was filled with a final deposit of mixed clay (layer 10) which, over the years, developed an extensive cover of grass and weeds. This deposit, as recorded in the 1982 profiles, may also include some minor components from backfilling of the 1980 excavations or other recent activities in the annex area. These deposits may date from the period after 1965 when ownership of the rectory changed as did the use of the annex and backyard. Layer 10 may have been deposited in stages over an extended period. The concrete footings which appear in the profiles (Figs. 19-21) once extended to ground level but are now slightly buried.

The west-east cross section across the annex cellar (Fig. 21) provides stratigraphic data specifically related to the history of this part of the annex. The area outside of the west foundation, although containing a number of deposits, has a relative simple interpretation. The presence of the lean-to floor (layer 15) provides a terminal date of about 1854 for all deposits below it. Deposition above the floor is limited to mortar debris (layer 16) relative to the 1930s period of annex removal, and layer 10, in part dating to the 1960s. Of the layers below the lean-to floor, some may be associated with events prior to annex construction. The presence of mortar and stone debris on or near the undisturbed level, however, suggests that deposition began with construction activities for the annex. Deposition of construction debris was followed by deposition of fill to raise and level to provide a base for the lean-to floor. This fill although separated into two layers (14 and 15), is probably the result of a single event with the top of the deposit also providing some indication of the extent of filling around the annex as part of the original design for rectory and annex.

Renovations to the original annex are represented by layer/event 4, the mortared limestone footing which remains of the new east wall. Layer 20, adjacent to it, appears to have been present when a trench was dug for installation of this footing. Layer 22, mortar and limestone chips, has also been cut by trench excavations. Layer 22 could be a continuation of layer 31, considered earlier to be debris from original annex construction.

Layer 23 has a small component which serves as builder's trench fill for layer/event 4 and thus appears to have been deposited at the time of annex renovation. Deposition following layer 23 includes layer 26 which has already been associated with the time of annex renovation. Together layers 24 and 25 seem to form a single deposit and the west end of layer 25

further suggests that it originally butted on the annex's new east wall (layer/event 4). Removal of the remainder of the original annex during the 1930s would have eliminated support for layer 25 causing its edges to crumble somewhat. Deterioration of layer 25 was however quickly arrested by filling of the annex cellar and adjacent areas with layer 7 up to the same level as layers 25 and 26.

The fact that layers 7, 25 and 26 form a continuous and almost level surface suggests that this was the ground surface in 1938, the earliest date for which it is definitely known that the original annex was no longer present. Subsequent deposits are more likely to have originated after 1948 when the rectory was repaired and occupied as a private residence after being unoccupied since 1939.

The west-east cross section, in the area of the original west foundation, probably also provides evidence of activities related to renovation and reoccupation of the rectory in 1948. This evidence is in the form of layer 8, ash and charcoal (eg. Figs. 15,16). During excavation of the cellar area it was noted that this deposit extended across the entire west end of the annex and was generally restricted to being inside the foundations. In the area of the northwest annex corner, where the north foundation had been dismantled to a greater depth, this ash deposit became correspondingly thicker. In addition to the ash and charcoal, the deposit contained relatively large quantities of artifacts among which were sections of cast iron school desk frames. These desks may have been a remnant of a period during the 1930s when the rectory served as an auxiliary to the nearby school.

A recent date for deposition in the cellar area is also suggested by layer 28, gravel with bands of undecomposed organic material; the latter being either grass clippings from a lawn or longer grass cut during less frequent maintenance of the property. This deposit may be related to fills encountered

in 1980 containing similar organic bands, undecomposed wood and undecomposed fabric.

The presence of layers 8 and 28 suggests a relatively late date of deposition for layer 10, mixed clay constituting the present ground level. A date as late as post-1965, when the building was developed as a museum, is possible if not probable.

During excavations the general nature of stratigraphy in the area of the annex cellar's east wall and the renovated annex's new east wall was noted. Shifting of the cellar wall has already been described earlier. With this entire area once being under the annex floor, only the shifting of the cellar wall would have been noticeable to the building's occupants. However, as the wall was moving there was a concurrent movement of the soils behind it (the wall, in fact, was moving because of pressure from these soils) with the result that the level of the soil dropped. This situation only became apparent when part of the annex was removed. Removal of the floor would have revealed a depression becoming deeper towards the cellar wall and probably being most conspicuous in the centre of the building where movement of the cellar wall was most severe. This depression area was however to become part of the backyard and to bring it up to an appropriate level, at least the deeper part of it was filled with large limestone blocks removed during annex dismantling. Many similar blocks would also have been reused for construction of the second annex. The stones in the depression then became covered with clay or mixed clay, such as layer 26.

For purposes of restoration of the buildings and vicinity and their interpretation to the third quarter of the 19th century, probably the most useful result of the above, somewhat tortuous, discussions is a suggestion on possible or probably ground level for the period of interpretation. For the west side of the annex this is represented by the lean-to floor.

North of the annex this appears to be represented by the bottom of layer 26. On the south side the presence of a utility trench has obliterated some of the significant stratigraphic relationships. If the bottom of layer 26 is taken as representing the historic ground surface, an overburden of some 40 centimetres is now present.

Appendix A. Layer Descriptions

The descriptions which follow are to supplement the more abbreviated layer identifications which accompany the profile illustrations.

Layer	Description
1	clay, black to gray or yellow/gray; undisturbed level below cultural deposits, usually retaining some portion of black topsoil component of natural stratigraphy.
2	mortared limestone; foundation for original annex; also wall for three sides of annex cellar; constructed by 1854.
3	mortared limestone; east wall of cellar in original annex; constructed by 1854.
4	mortared limestone; foundation for new east wall of renovated annex; constructed by 1890.
5	mortared limestone; foundation for pre-annex structure; construction and abandonment prior to early 1850s.

- 6 mortar and limestone rubble; initial fill deposit in annex cellar; extends over remains of cellar's east wall; contains a number of artifacts and bottom of layer includes a number of crushed sheet metal containers; probably derived from dismantling of renovated original annex in the later 1930s (Fig. 17).
- 7 clay with scattered limestone rubble and mortar; final major fill deposit in annex cellar, on layer 6; extends over remains of new east wall for renovated annex; deposition probably contemporary with that of layer 6, the later 1930s.
- 8 red/brown ash and charcoal; multi-layered; a lens above layer 7, near annex's west foundation; generally extends across west end of annex, usually within foundations, and contains relatively large quantities of artifacts, domestic and otherwise; beginning of deposition may date to or shortly after 1948 with reoccupation and renovation of rectory.
- 9 clay, dark; lens of fill above layers 7 or 8; possibly a localized deposit.
- 10 mixed clay with scattered gravel; major deposit(s) of fill throughout the annex area, including present ground surface; possibly the result of a number of deposition events and dating largely within the last few decades; appears above layers such as 28 which may be post-1965.
- 11 clay; fill adjacent to and outside of annex's west foundation; appears primarily on undisturbed and may be related to excavation of foundation trench and cellar.

- 12 mortar and limestone rubble; adjacent to and outside of annex's west foundation; on undisturbed or on layer 11; likely construction debris from annex; presence under lean-to floor (layer 15) means a terminus ante quem of 1854.
- 13 mixed clay with scattered gravel; fill outside of annex; on west side, and on layer 12; deposition probably to raise and level area outside of annex prior to construction of lean-to; presence under lean-to floor (layer 15) means a terminus ante quem of 1854.
- 14 mixed clay with scattered gravel; on layer 13 and with some interpretation and date.
- 15 planking; lean-to floor; probably installed during 1854, year of initial occupation for rectory.
- 16 mortar debris; on annex's west foundation and extending to the west of it, onto layer 15; probably debris from removal of the annex's west wall in the later 1930s.
- 17 brown/grey ash; west of the pre-annex foundation, on undisturbed or interlayered with layer 18; at the interface of this layer and the undisturbed soil below it there are a number of butchered vertebrae from a large mammal.
- 18 gritty clay; west of the pre-annex foundation and partly within layer 17; similar to layer 43 in material and relative vertical position.
- 19 clay; fill; largely within pre-annex foundation and deposited on undisturbed; may extend onto or slightly beyond pre-annex stonework; probably initial interior fill for pre-annex structure.

- 20 ash and charcoal; multilayered; a deposit general to much of the annex area; extending across the pre-annex foundations and thus post-dating removal of that structure; at the renovated annex's new east wall it has been cut by the foundation trench and must, therefore, date prior to about 1890; distribution apparently irrespective of annex foundations may indicate a pre-1854 date for deposition.
- 21 clay; lens on layer 20, in area of west pre-annex foundation; possibly no more than a localized deposit.
- 22 mortar and limestone chips, occasionally having more the appearance of sand than a mixed mortar; on layer 20 or 30; extends beyond annex on north side; at the renovated annex's new east wall it has been cut by the foundation trench and must, therefore, date prior to about 1890; type of material and relative vertical position suggests an association with annex construction.
- 23 clay; fill; above layer 22, east of renovated annex's new east wall, and extending into builder's trench for this wall; possibly a component of layer 26 since it does not appear in the N-S profiles; filling of builder's trench provides a date of about 1890, the period of annex renovation; possibly deposited to raise and level, after removal of a section of the original annex.
- 24 mortar; appearing as pockets in the top of layer 23; deposition probably contemporary with that of layer 23; possibly associated with annex renovations.

- 25 mortar, clay and limestone rubble; on layer 24 and almost forming a single feature with it; extends to the renovated annex's new east wall; butts on layer 7 (annex cellar fill) as well as forming a continuous upper surface with layers 7 and 26; likely deposited at same time as layer 26 and layer 7 was deposited later to form a continuous surface with it (layer 25 and 26 would thereby have constituted the ground surface until the later 1930s when the remainder of the original annex was removed).
- 26 mixed clay with scattered gravel; a general fill deposit, in some areas appearing to be banded or multi-layered and possibly being the result of more than one deposition event; this is the first deposit to cover the sections of annex foundations left during the annex renovations and must date to about 1890 or later; relationship to layer 25 suggests deposition contemporary with period of annex renovations; south of the annex area, as seen in the western N-S profile; this is a relatively thick deposit and either indicates a more extensive filling after annex removal or is the result of a number of different events (the corresponding area in the eastern profile has a number of additional layers).
- 27 mortar; on layer 26, beginning approximately in area of west pre-annex foundation and extending toward second annex; vertical position is same as layer 39 and these two layers may have served a similar function.

- 28 gravel with undercomposed organic bands (grass cuttings or hay); a limited deposit in the profile but noted to be general to the area; profile shows it to be partly enclosed by layer 9; presence of organic material indicates it to be a recent deposit.
- 29 mortar and scattered limestone chips; a discontinuous deposit on and into layer 19, in the area of the south annex foundation; possibly derived from construction of pre-annex structure.
- 30 mixed clay; fill on either layer 19 or layer 29; appears to be limited in extent to area of annex interior; possibly derived from excavation of foundation trench for original annex.
- 31 mortar and limestone chips; on layer 30 and only within annex foundations; sometimes first layer below layer 26; in area of pre-annex cellar the deposit does not become thicker to compensate for settling of fill layers; probably a deposit related to construction of annex (foundations and/or walls).
- 32 mixed clay; on layer 31 and within annex foundations; sometimes first layer below layer 26; in some areas this is at same level as part of layer 31 and appears to be a contemporary with it. Immediately inside north annex foundation a section of it also includes mortar.
- 33 mixed clay; a limited deposit covering south annex foundation in one profile and extending northward on layer 32; deposition may be contemporary with layer 26 and the two layers may be components of a single event.

- 34 gritty clay; fill in pre-annex cellar; on the south side of the cellar it is a homogeneous deposit but on the north side it is mixed with other clays; does not completely fill the cellar pit, possibly as a result of settling; on the south side of the cellar it can be seen to have been deposited after layer 19.
- 35 mortar with scattered limestone chips/rubble; major fill in a pit south of the pre-annex cellar; pit is no earlier than layer 32 but also extends under foundation of second annex, thereby being earlier than it.
- 36 clay; small fill deposit in bottom corner of pit feature defined by layer 35; probably the result of some wall collapse prior to deposition of layer 35.
- 37 mixed clay; minor fill deposit in same general area as layer 36; probably represents wall collapse during deposition of layer 35.
- 38 mixed clay; lens on layer 35; within pit feature largely defined by layer 35 and serving to define upper limit of south side of this feature.
- 39 sandy gravel; on layer 26 and at same level as layer 27 (mortar), within annex foundation; same material and level as layer 57, north of annex remains, and all three layers (27, 39, 57) may be related to one function.
- 40 mortar; above layer 39 but possibly deposited at same time; layers 39 and 40 form a continuous upper surface.

- 41 mixed clay; a subdivision of layer 10, appearing in the eastern N-S profile and having an indeterminate definition at its north end; upper surface includes a flattened stove pipe; this layer is indicative of layer 10 possibly being the result of a number of deposit events and illustrative of the difficulty in differentiating among some of the mixed clay layers (events).
- 42 clay; small fill deposit butting on exterior of south annex foundation; deposition possibly contemporary with layers 44 and part of 26 (in this area) extent is unclear because of recent disturbance (layer 51).
- 43 gritty clay; appearing primarily outside of south pre-annex foundation; immediately south of this foundation it rests on undisturbed but further removed from the foundation there is an intervening deposit of ash (layer 46); it extends inside the south pre-annex foundation as a small lens on layer 19; possibly equivalent to layer 18, west of the pre-annex foundation.
- 44 mortar and limestone chips; fill in a small, unidentified pit feature immediately south of annex foundations; pit extends through layer 19 and into undisturbed, it may be a rodent burrow.
- 45 mortar; thin lens on undisturbed and immediately inside south pre-annex foundation; probably derived from construction of that foundation.
- 46 grey ash and charcoal; on undisturbed south of pre-annex foundations; appears to have been deposited in a prepared pit.

- 47 clay; a small deposit below layer 43 and adjacent to layer 46; if a pit was prepared from layer 46, this could be some of the material removed.
- 48 mixed clay; on layer 20, at south end of N-S profiles and some distance from annex; cut off by a recent disturbance (layer 50).
- 49 mortar and limestone chips; thin deposit on layer 48 and also cut off by layer 50.
- 50 mixed clay; fill in a recent utility trench; trench identified as sewer line from septic tank to field; upper limits of layer not discernible.
- 51 mixed clay; fibreglass insulation and plastic pipe; fill in a utility trench (water line?) between two unknown points; fibreglass appears on bottom; extends almost to top of layer 10.
- 52 mixed clay with scattered gravel; at south end of N-S profile (east side); relationship to other deposits obscured by presence of layer 51; on layer 20 and possibly a component of layer 26 or earlier filling around annex.
- 53 gray ash and charcoal; on layer 52; relationship to remaining stratigraphy also obscured by presence of layer 51; below what has been called layer 26.
- 54 mixed clay with scattered mortar; fill in a disturbance over south annex foundation.

- 55 mixed clay; fill in a disturbance over south annex foundation; possibly contemporary with layer 54; excavation into profile exposed a roughly circular disturbance, extending into foundation, around a brown organic (wood) stain (circular).
- 56 gritty clay; on layer 19, between north annex and pre-annex foundations; could it be contemporary with layer 34 (pre-annex cellar fill).
- 57 sand/gravel; below layer 10 and possibly deposited at same time as part of layer 26; vertical position and stratigraphic relationships suggest a similarity with layer 39.
- 58 brown humus; on undisturbed outside of north pre-annex foundation; possibly a component of the undisturbed (slightly mixed).
- 59 mortar with scattered clay; mostly on undisturbed, immediately outside of north pre-annex foundation; probably associated with foundation construction.
- 60 clay; outside of north pre-annex foundation, on layer 58; appears to have been deposited at same time as layer 59.
- 61 mixed clay; north of annex, in eastern profile on layer 20 or 56 and possibly actually a component of layer 26.
- 62 mixed clay; north of annex, in eastern profile; on layer 61; possibly actually a component of layer 26; a number of subdivisions are apparent.

- 63 ash and charcoal; north of annex, in eastern profile; abrupt termination of south end suggests it may once have butted on annex foundation.
- 64 mixed clay; north of annex, in eastern profile; thick lens over pre-annex cellar area; shape and location suggest deposition to fill a depression; possibly contemporary with layer 26; some subdivisions are apparent

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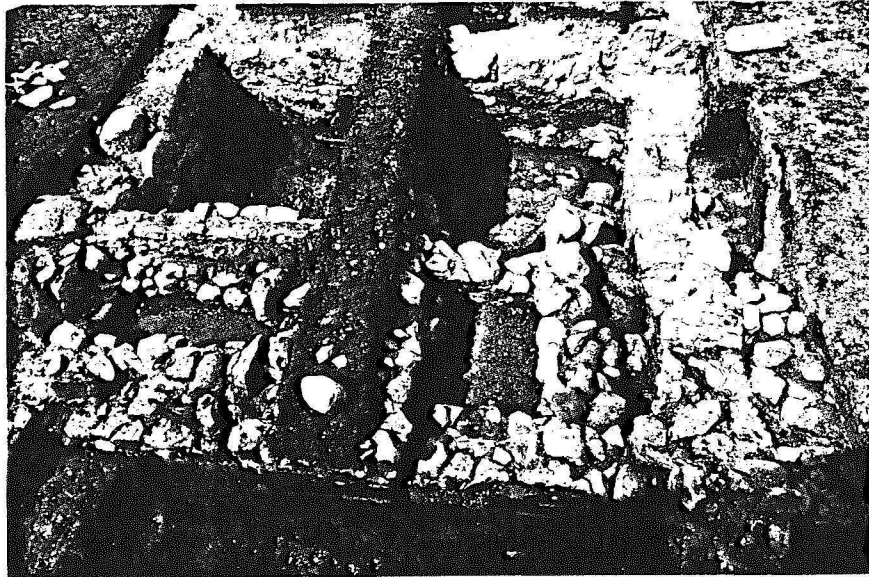


Figure 1. Annex foundations, facing west; note bow in north foundation (right side of photo); stonework across bottom of photo is pre-annex foundation. (Photo by author.)



Figure 2. Annex foundations, facing northeast with second annex at top of photo; note connection between annex's south and east foundations in upper right of photo. (Photo by author.)

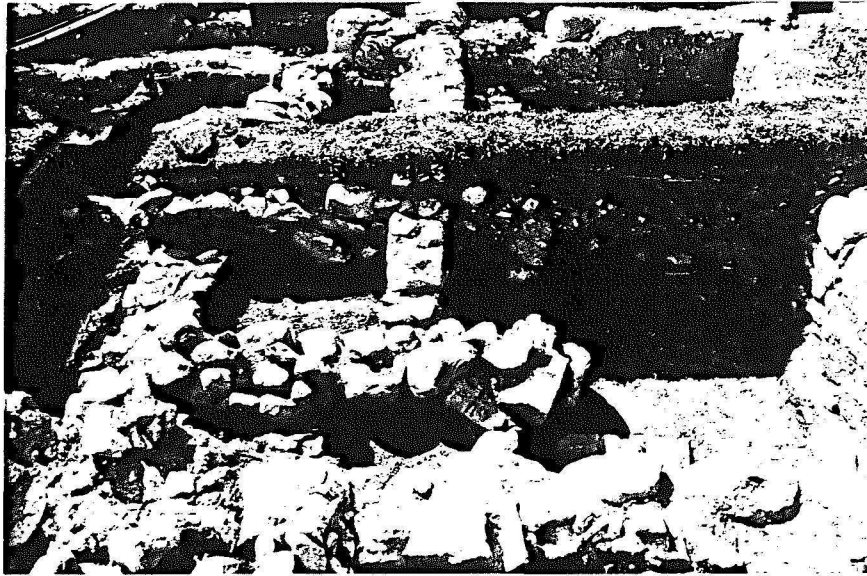


Figure 3. Annex foundations, facing south; stonework down centre of photo is foundation for annex's new east wall; stonework to left of this is west foundation of pre-annex structure. (Photo by author.)



Figure 4. Annex foundations in cellar area, facing south west; note levelling course. (Photo by author.)

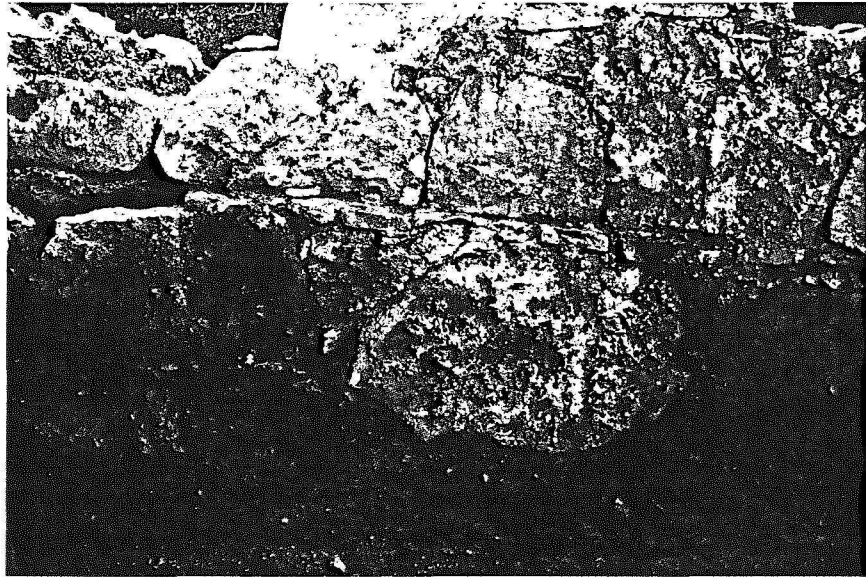


Figure 5. Detail of south annex foundation in cellar area; note levelling course; stones above levelling course are relatively thin and have been set on edge. (Photo by author.)



Figure 6. Annex foundations in cellar area, facing north west; note extent to which north wall has been taken down, compared to west wall. (Photo by author.)

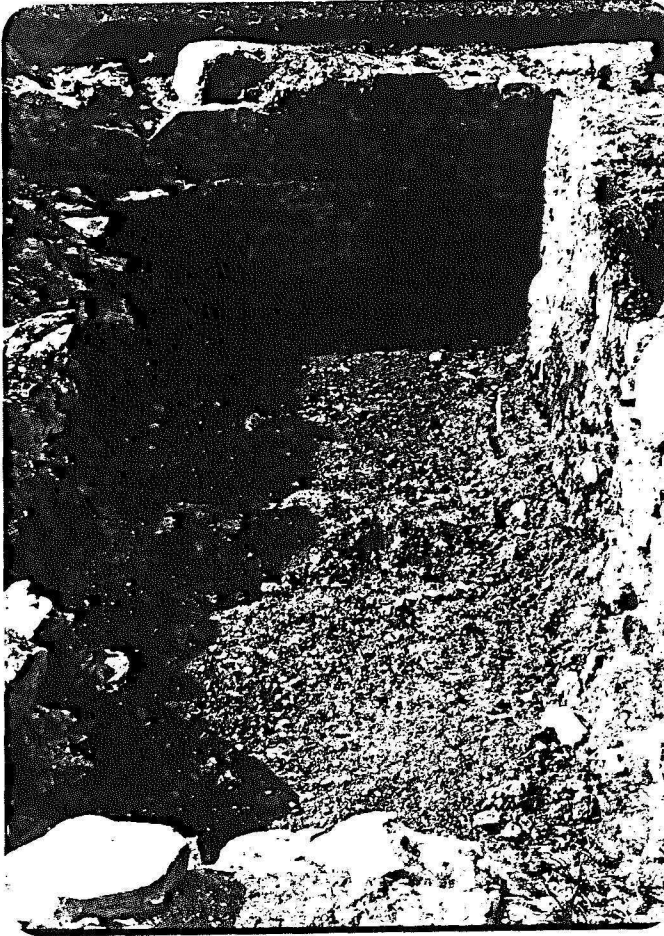


Figure 7. Cellar area, after removal of all fill, facing south; note south foundation, at top of photo, with two small slabs which may represent a levelling course for floor joists. (Photo by author.)

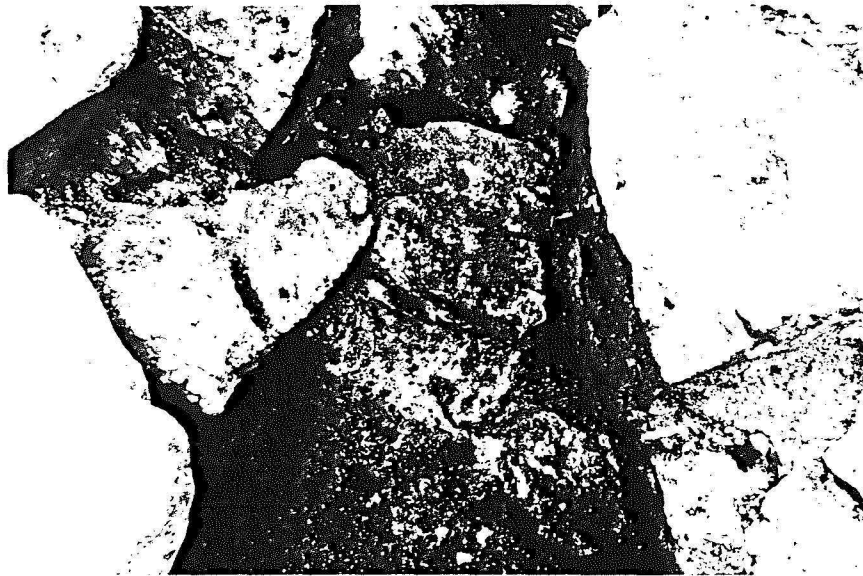


Figure 8. North end of east cellar wall, at point of intersection with annex's north foundation, facing west; stone at centre bottom represents minimum displacement of cellar wall. (Photo by author.)

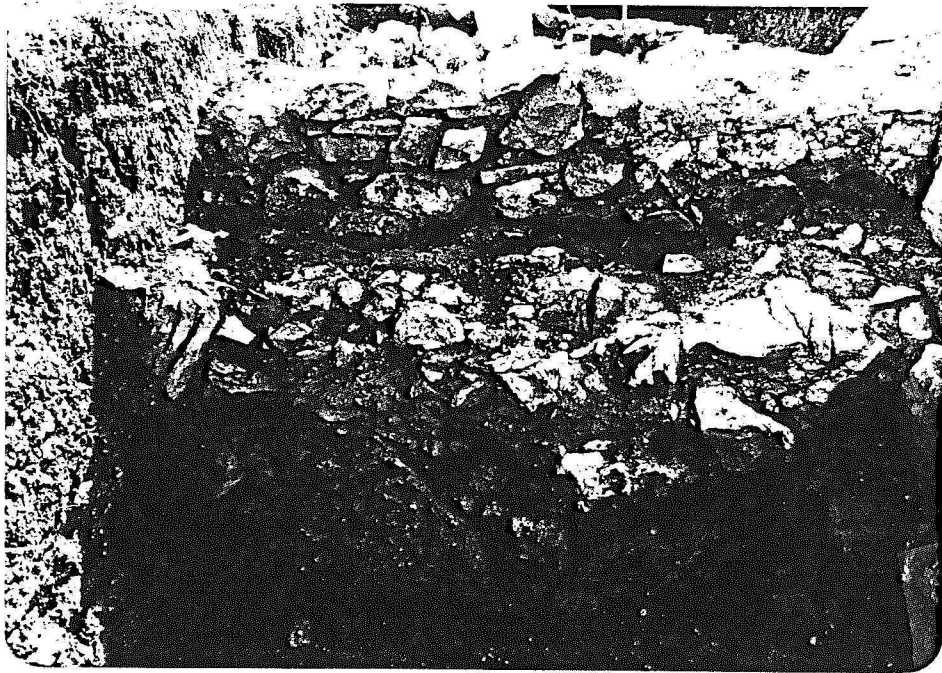


Figure 9. Section of new east wall for annex, built on distorted and partially dismantled east cellar wall; facing east. (Photo by author.)



Figure 10. North side and northwest corner of lean-to footing, facing east; northwest corner of annex appears at top. (Photo by author.)



Figure 11. South side and southwest corner of lean-to footing, facing east; southwest corner of annex foundation appears at top; note how lean-to footing is offset from line of annex foundation. (Photo by author.)



Figure 12. West side of lean-to footing, facing north. (Photo by author.)



Figure 13. Detail of lean-to floor along west footing; facing southwest; note two nails and section of a joist and small strip of metal, being a plate-mounted latch catch. (Photo by author.)



Figure 14. Section of west foundation of pre-annex structure, facing south. (Photo by author.)



Figure 15. Stratigraphy in cellar fill; light bands are ash.
(Photo by author.)



Figure 16. Stratigraphy in cellar fill; dark band at top is ash, dark band at bottom is decomposed wood.
(Photo by author.)



Figure 17. In situ
artifacts in
cellar fill;
artifacts are
in a layer of
mortar and
limestone
rubble.
(Photo by
author.)

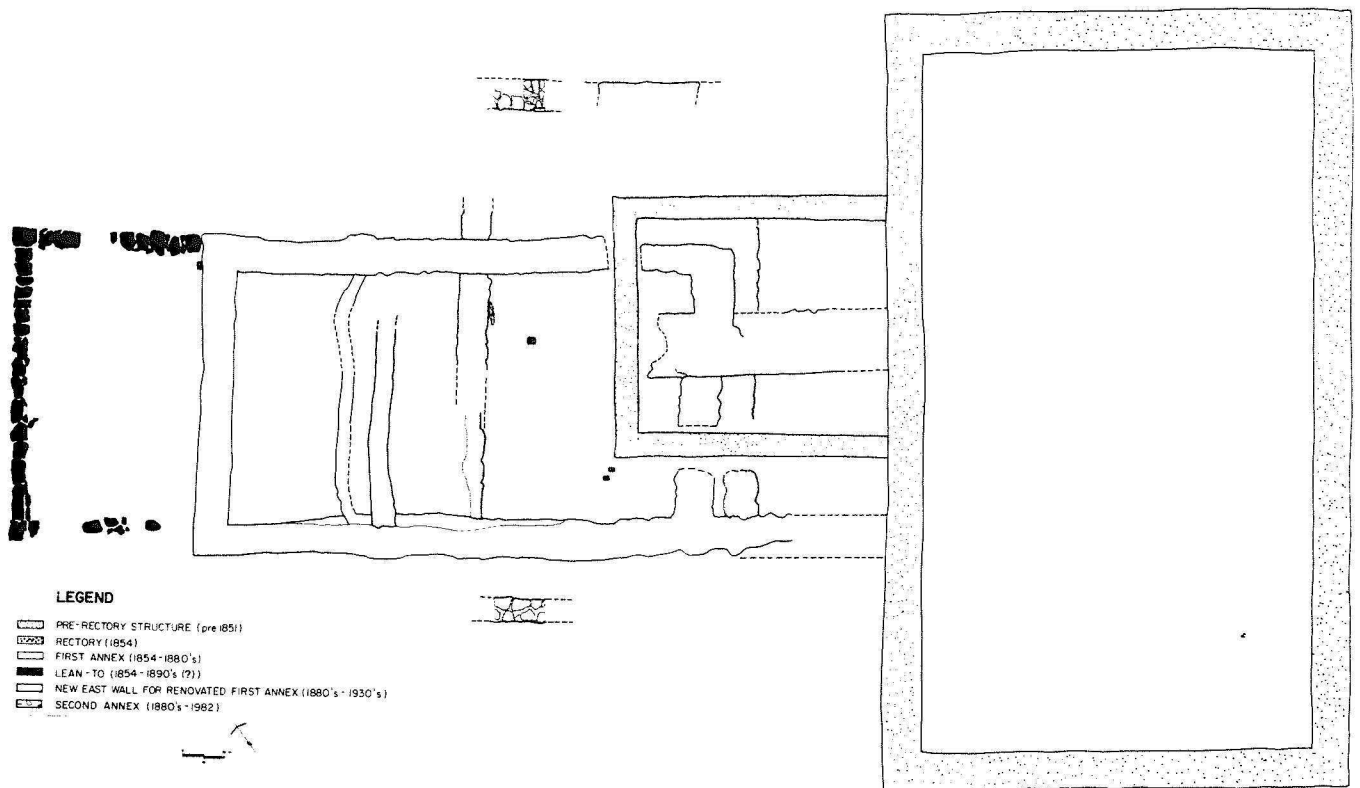


Figure 18. Planview of excavated structural remains.

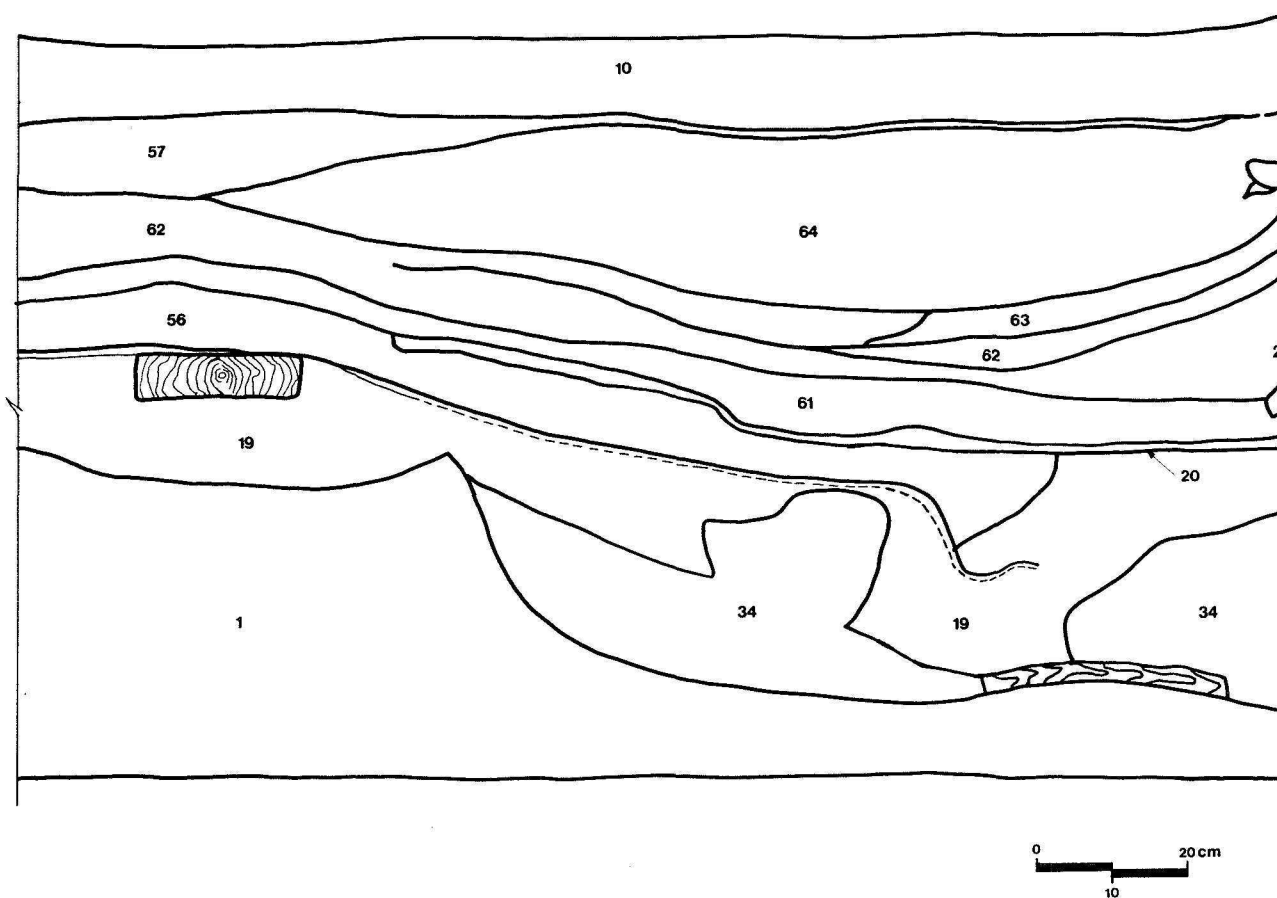


Figure 19. North to south profile along 100.4, facing east;
 section from 994.905N to 993.205 N.
 1) clay, undisturbed; 2) mortared limestone, annex
 foundation; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel;
 19) clay; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered;
 34) gritty clay; 56) gritty clay; 57) sand/gravel;
 61) mixed clay; 62) mixed clay; 63) ash and
 charcoal; 64) mixed clay.

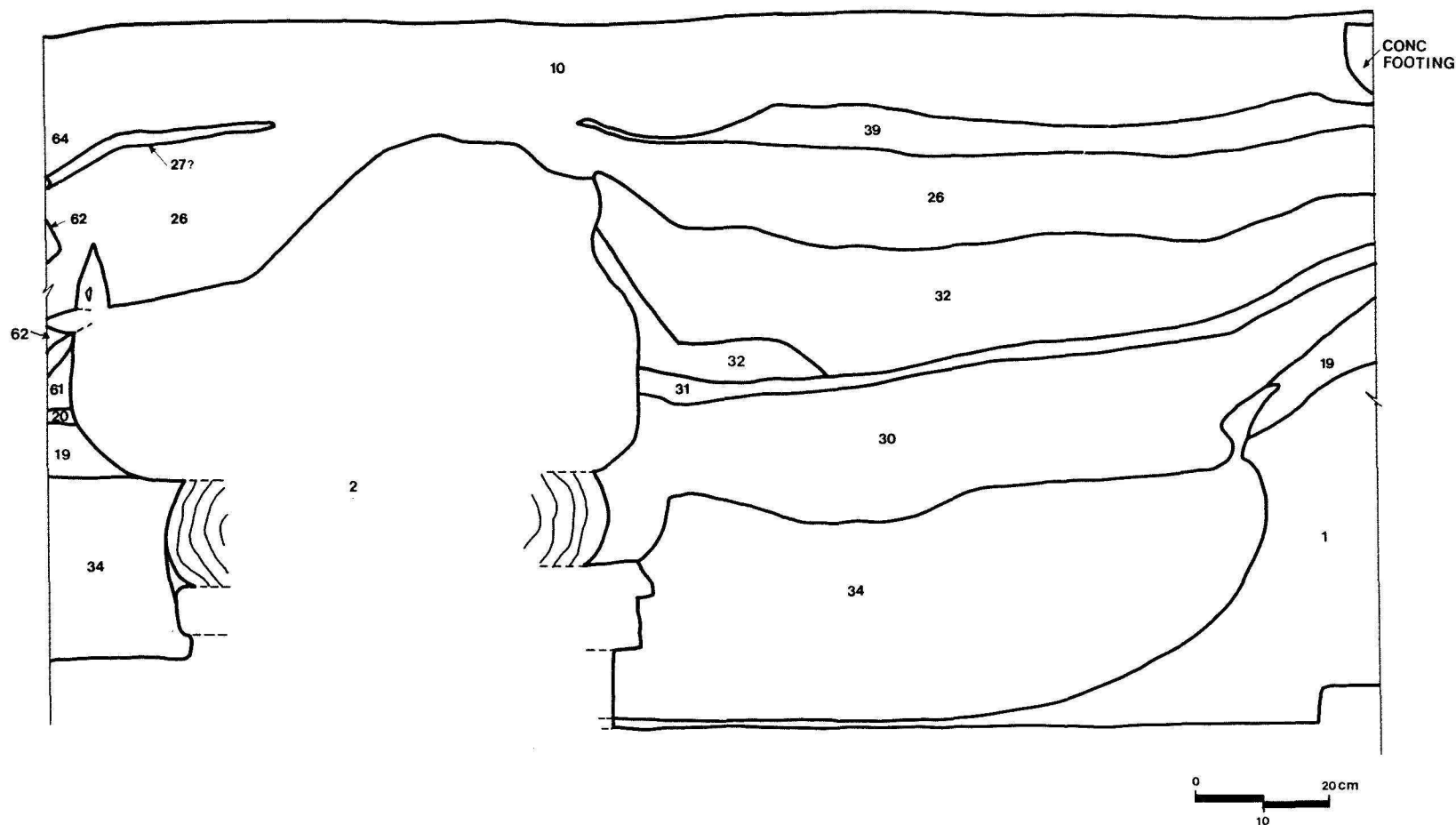


Figure 19. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.4 W, facing east; section from 993.205N to 991.205 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 2) mortared limestone, annex foundation; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 27) mortar; 30) mixed clay; 31) mortar and limestone chips; 32) mixed clay; 34) gritty clay; 39) sandy gravel; 61) mixed clay; 62) mixed clay; 64) mixed clay.

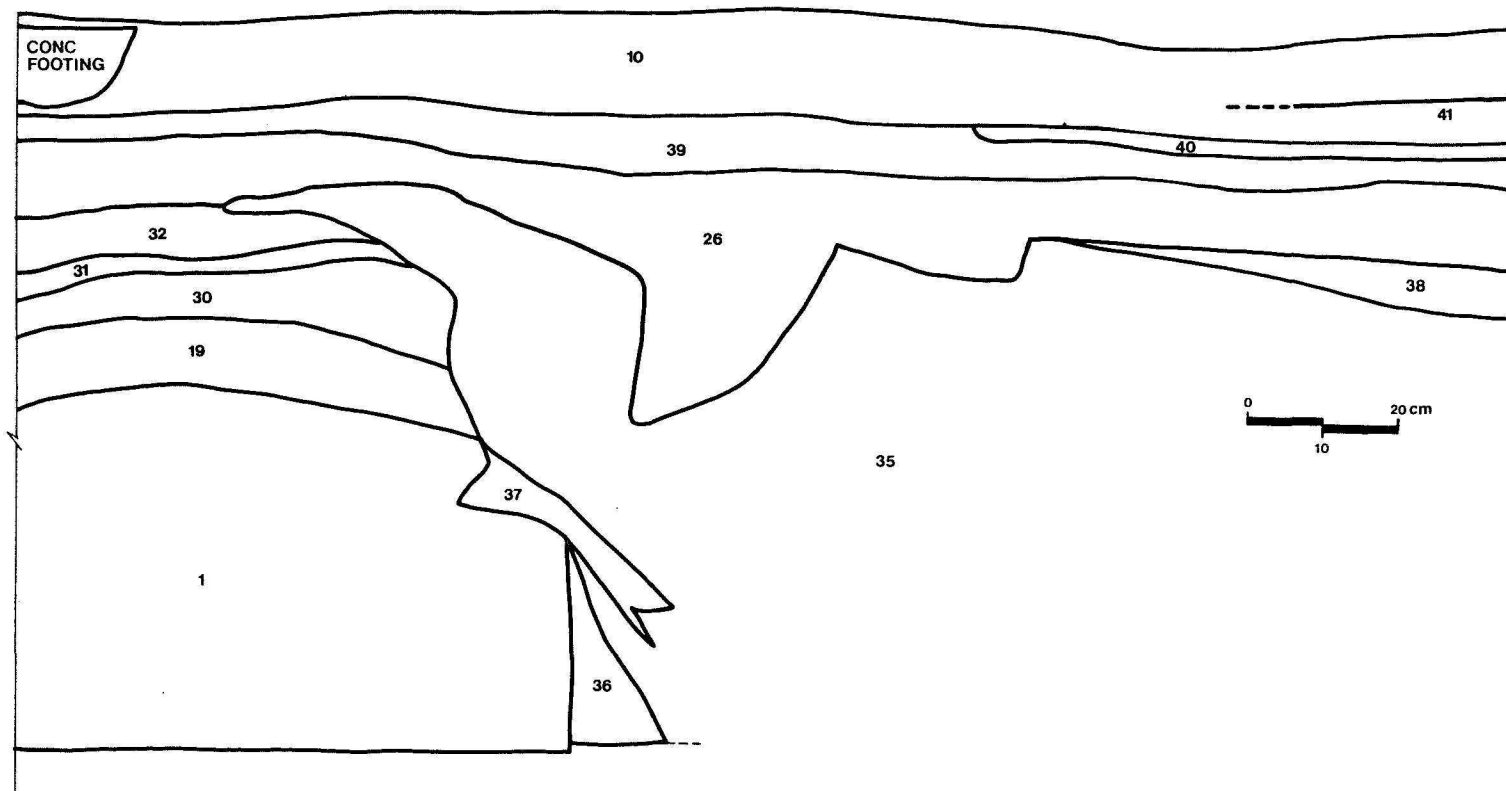


Figure 19. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.4 W, facing east; section from 991.205N to 989.205 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 30) mortar and limestone chips; 32) mixed clay; 35) mortar with scattered limestone chips/rubble; 36) clay; 37) mixed clay; 38) mixed clay; 39) sandy gravel; 40) mortar; 41) mixed clay; 44) mixed clay.

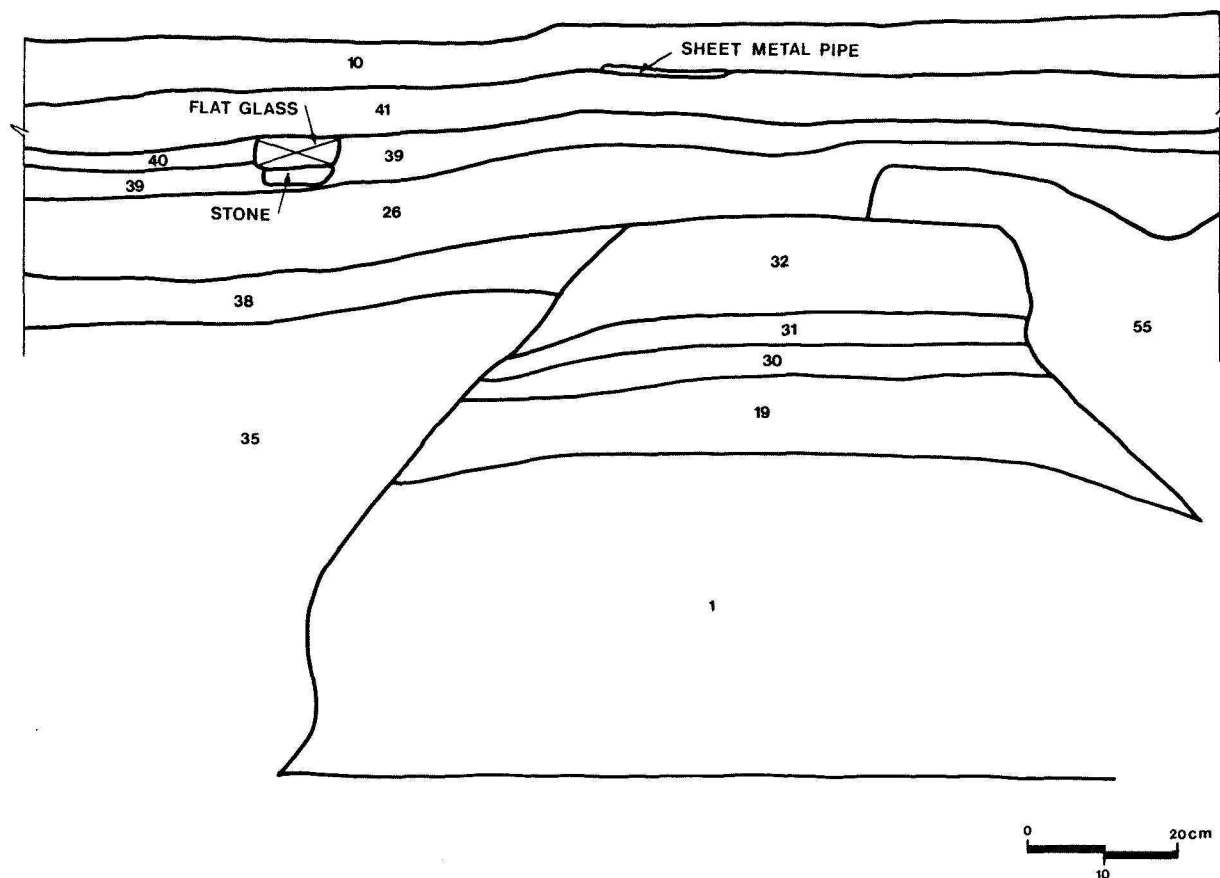


Figure 19. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.4 W, facing east; section from 989.205 N to 987.605 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 30) mortar and limestone chips; 31) mortar and limestone chips; 32) mixed clay; 35) mortar with scattered limestone chips/rubble; 38) mixed clay; 39) sandy gravel; 40) mortar; 41) mixed clay; 44) mixed clay; 55) mixed clay.

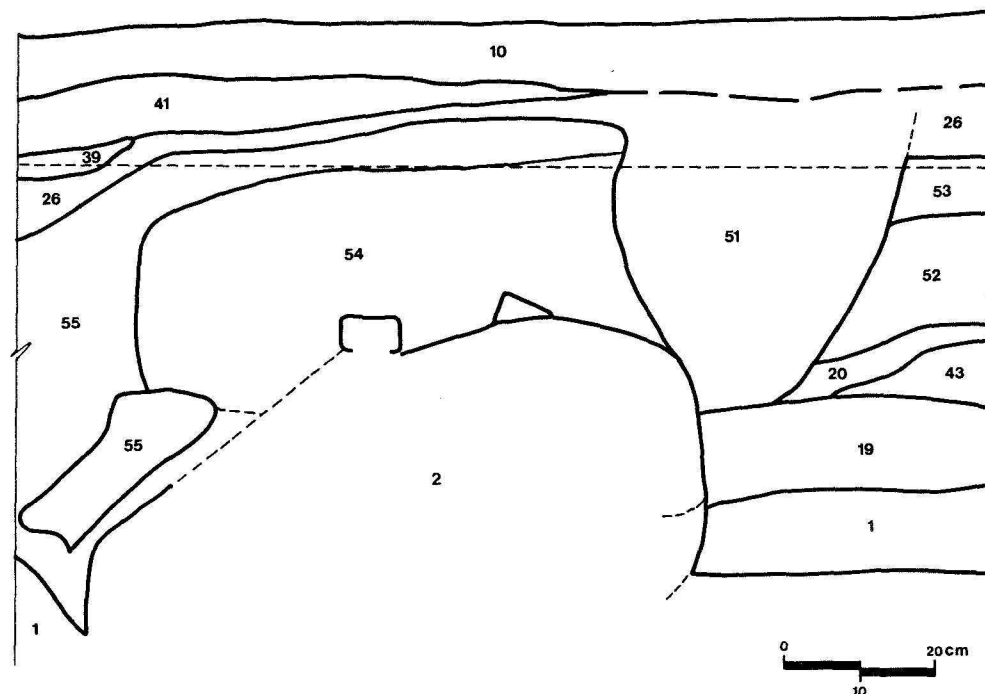


Figure 19. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.4 W, facing east; section from 987.605 N to 986.305 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 2) mortared limestone, annex foundation; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 39) sandy gravel; 41) mixed clay; 43) gritty clay; 51) mixed clay; 52) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 58) grey ash and charcoal; 54) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 55) mixed clay.

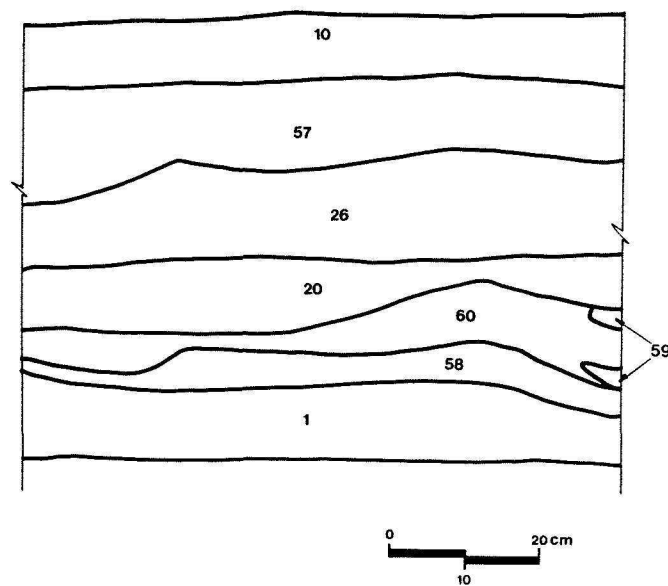


Figure 20. North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 997.18 N to 996.38 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 20) ash an charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 57) sand/gravel; 58) brown humus; 59) mortar with scattered clay; 60) clay.

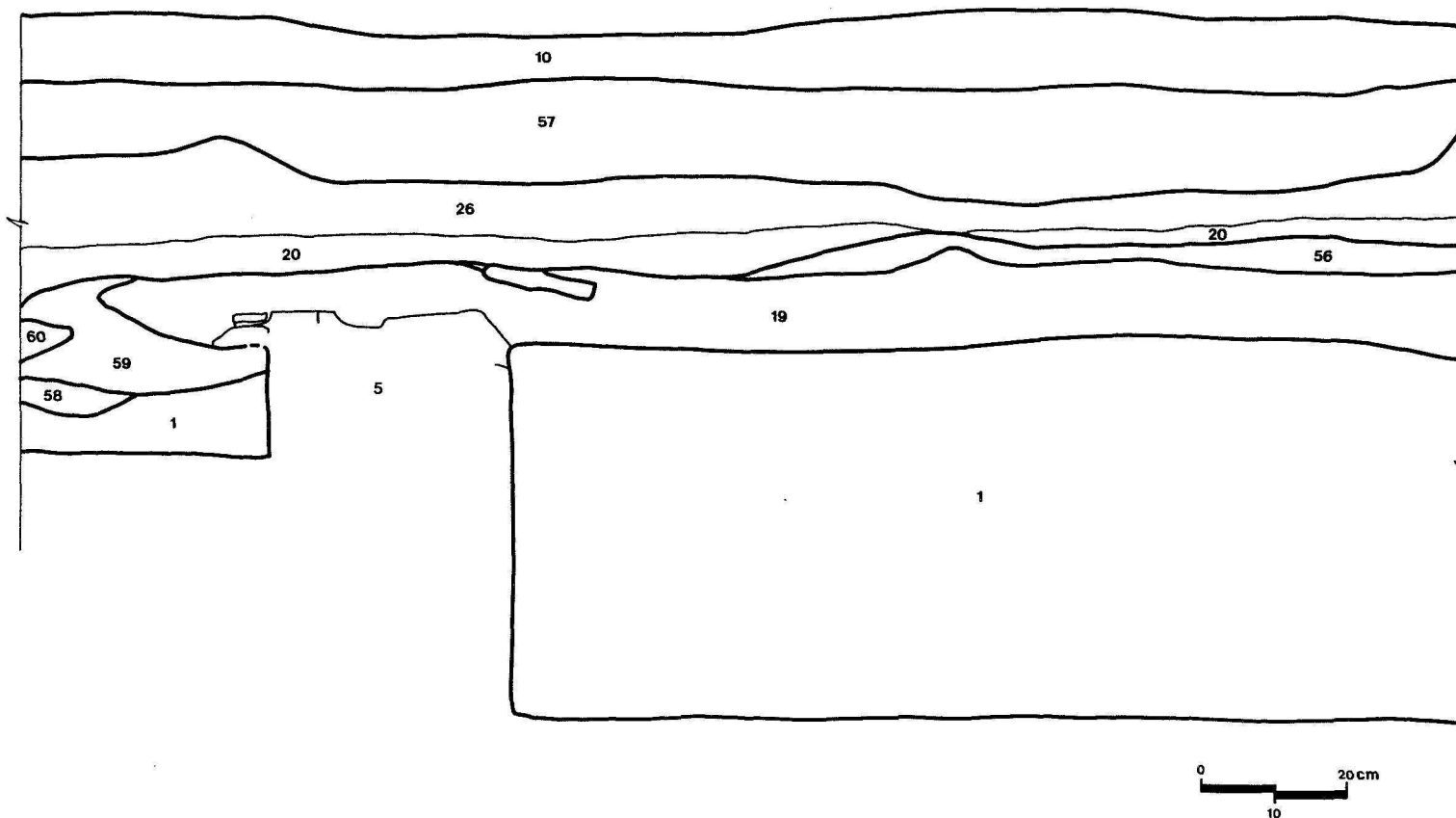


Figure 20. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 996.38 N to 994.38 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 5) mortared limestone, pre-annex foundation; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 20) ash an charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scatter gravel; 56) gritty clay; 57) sand/gravel; 58) brown humus; 59) mortar with scattered clay; 60) clay.

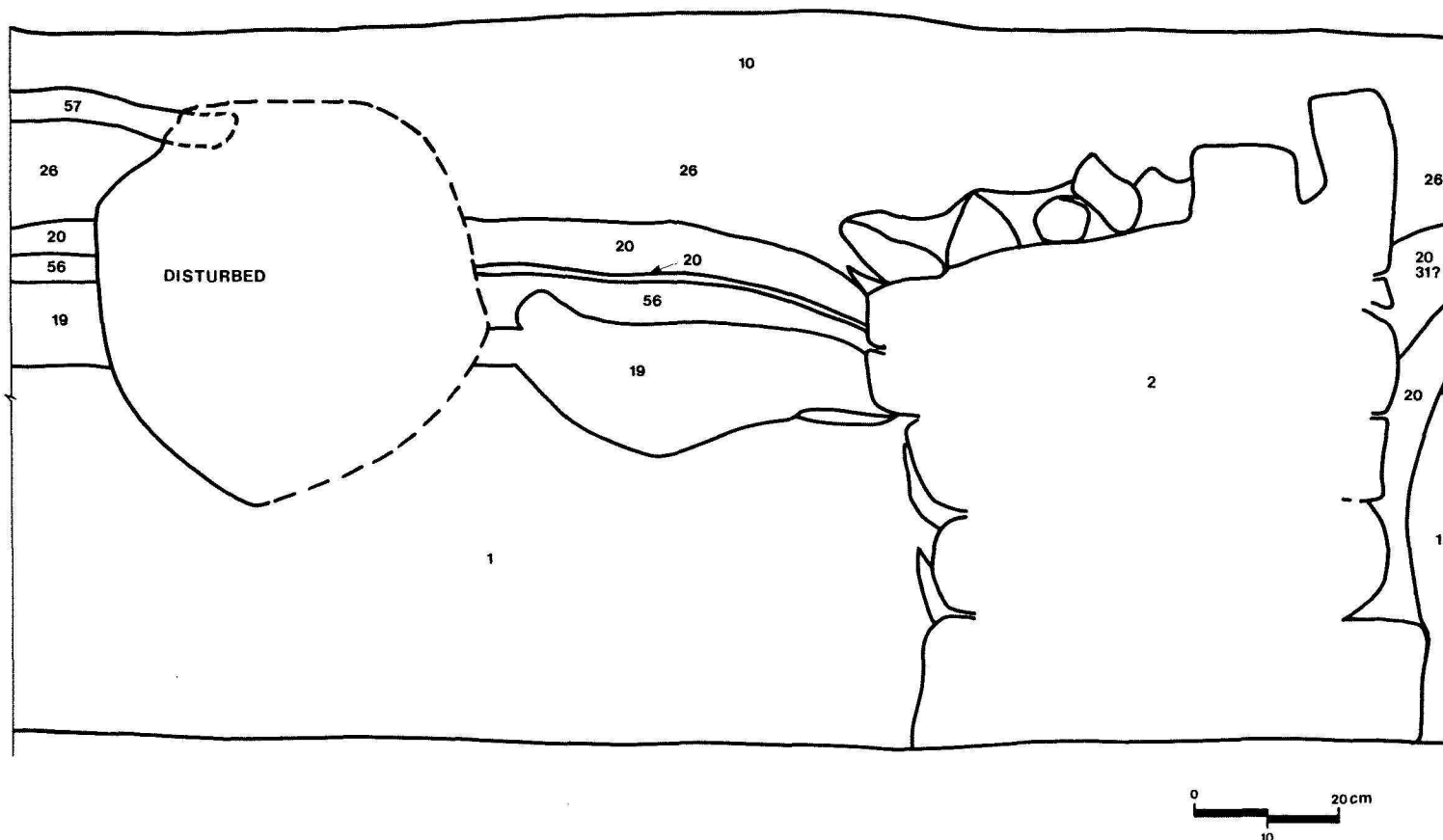


Figure 20. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 994.38 N to 992.38 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 2) mortared limestone, annex foundation; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 31) mortar and limestone chips; 56) gritty clay; 57) sand/gravel.

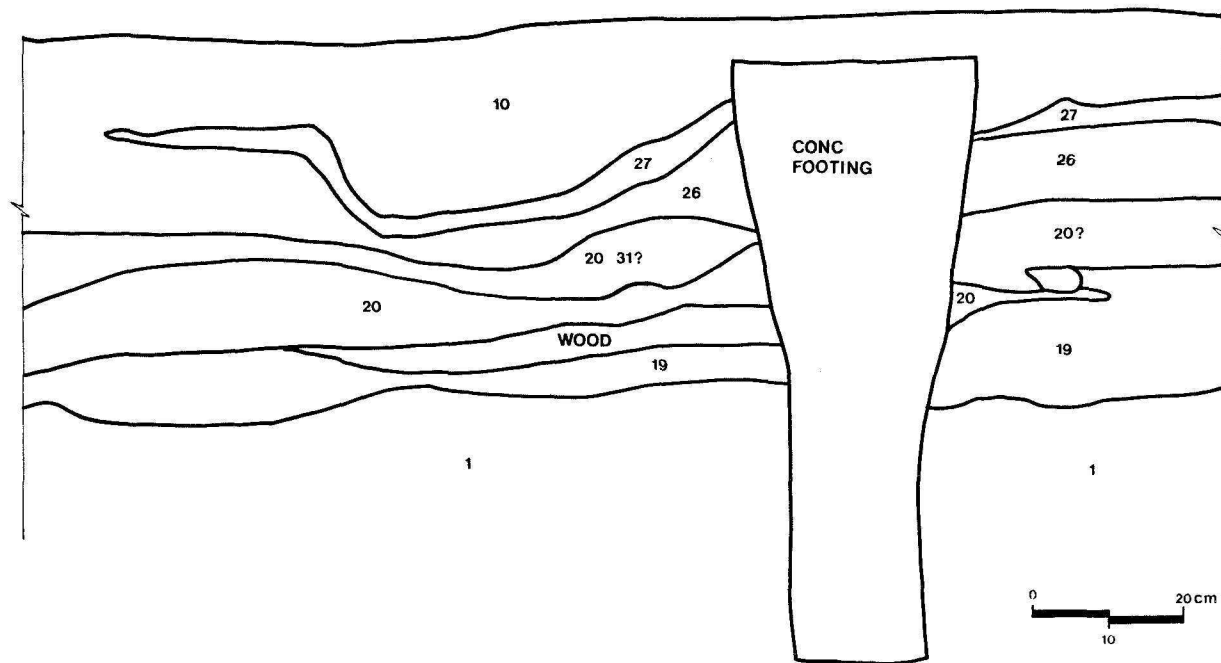


Figure 20. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 992.38 N to 990.78 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 27) mortar; 31) mortar and limestone chips.

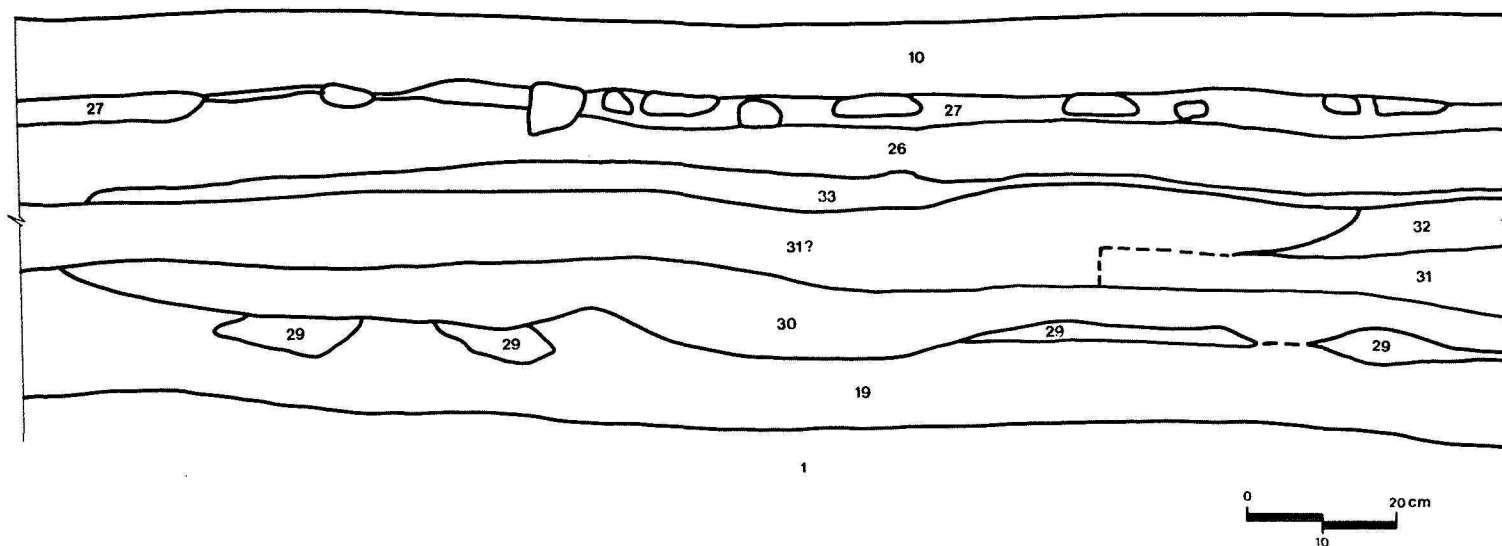


Figure 20. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 990.78 N to 988.78 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 27) mortar; 29) mortar and scattered limestone chips; 30) mixed clay; 31) mortar and limestone chips; 32) mixed clay; 33) mixed clay.

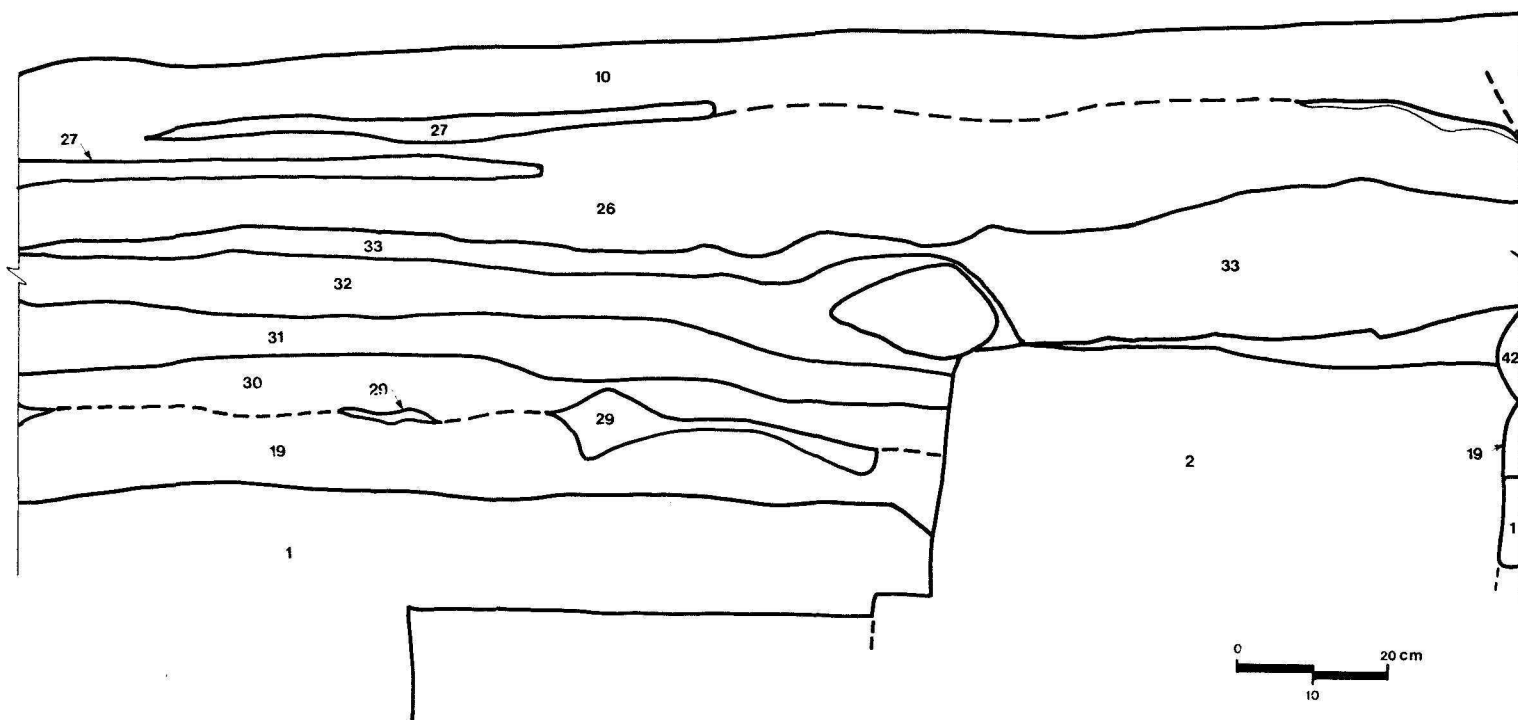


Figure 20. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 988.78 N to 986.78 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 2) mortared limestone, annex foundation; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 27) mortar; 29) mortar and scattered limestone chips; 30) mixed clay; 31) mortar and limestone chips; 32) mixed clay; 33) mixed clay; 42) clay.

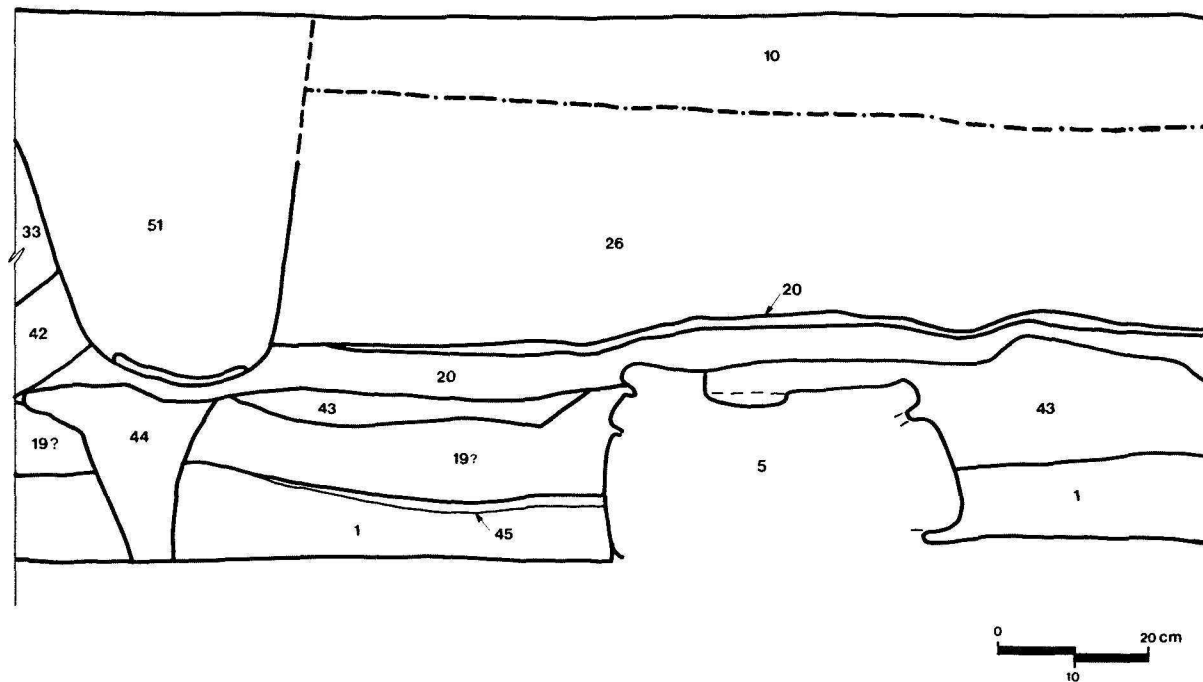


Figure 20. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 986.78 N to 985.18 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 5) mortared limestone, pre-annex foundation; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 19) clay; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 33) mixed clay; 42) clay; 43) gritty clay; 44) mortar and limestone chips; 45) mortar; 51) mixed clay.

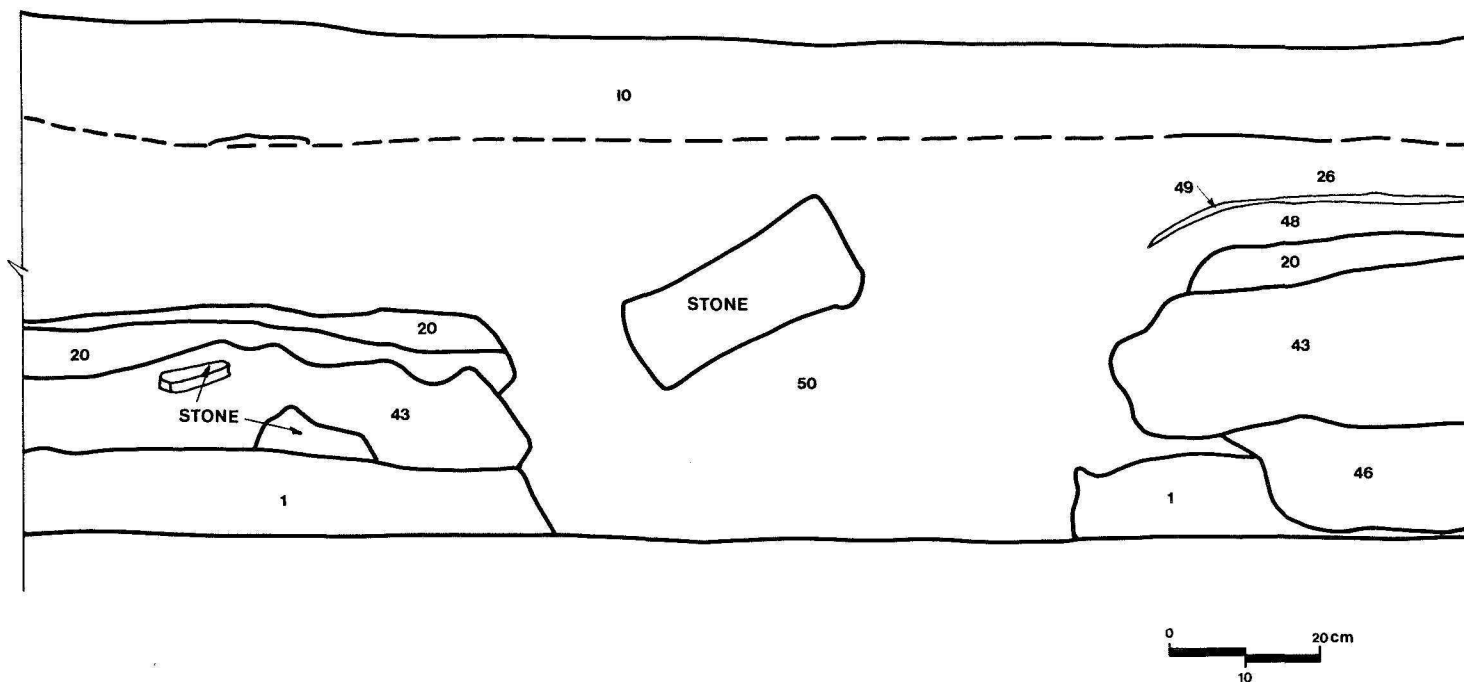
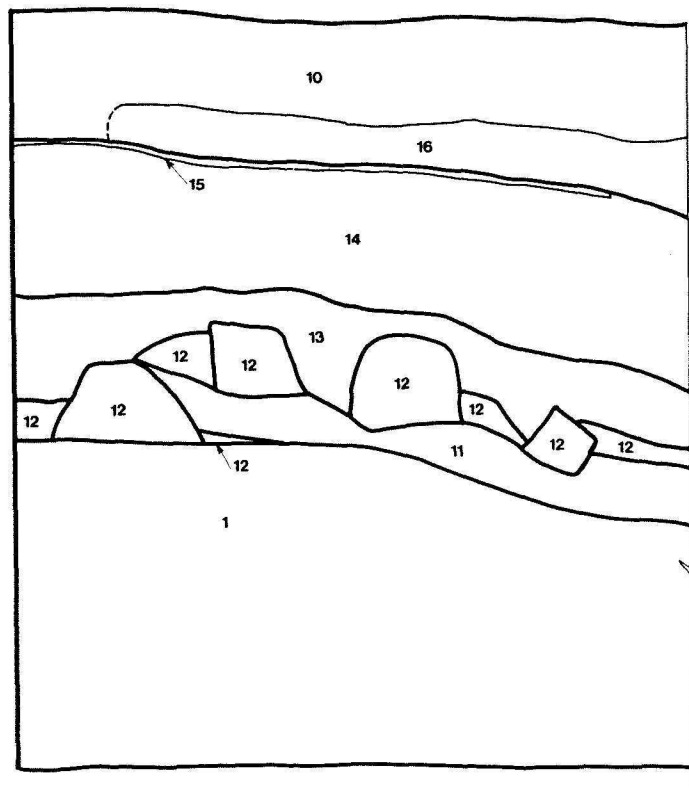


Figure 20. (Cont.) North to south profile along 1000.48 W, facing east; section from 985.18 N to 983.18 N. 1) clay, undisturbed; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 43) gritty clay; 46) grey ash and charcoal; 48) mixed clay; 49) mortar and limestone chips; 50) mixed clay.

Figure 21. West to east profile
along 9.91.17 N, facing
north; section
from 1008.155 W to
1007.255 W.

- 1) clay, undisturbed;
- 10) mixed clay with
scattered gravel;
- 11) clay;
- 12) mortar and
limestone rubble;
- 13) mixed clay with
scattered gravel;
- 14) mixed clay with
scattered gravel;
- 15) planking; 16)
mortar debris.



0 10 20cm

Figure 21. (Cont.) West to east profile along 991.17 N, section from 1007.255 W to 1006.255 W.

- 1) clay, undisturbed;
- 2) mortared; lime stone, annex foundation; 6)
- mortar and lime-stone rubble; 7)
- clay with scattered limestone rubble and mortar; 8)
- red/brown ash and charcoal; 10)
- mixed clay with scattered gravel; 11)
- clay; 12)
- mortar and lime-stone rubble; 13)
- mixed clay with scattered gravel; 16)
- mortar debris.

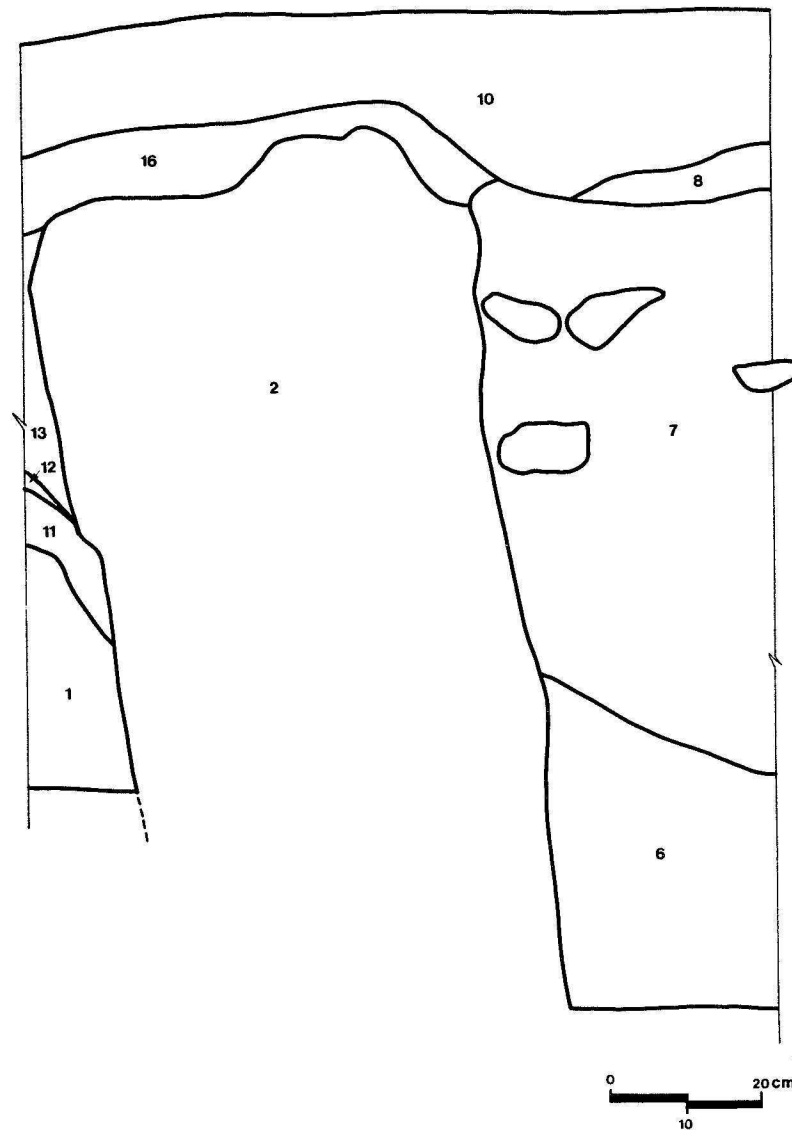


Figure 21. (Cont.) West to east
profile along 991.17
N, section from
1006.255 W to
1005.255 W.

- 1) clay, undisturbed;
- 6) mortar and lime-
stone rubble;
- 7) clay with scatter-
ed limestone
rubble and mortar;
- 8) red/brown ash and
charcoal;
- 9) clay;
- 10) mixed clay with
scattered gravel;

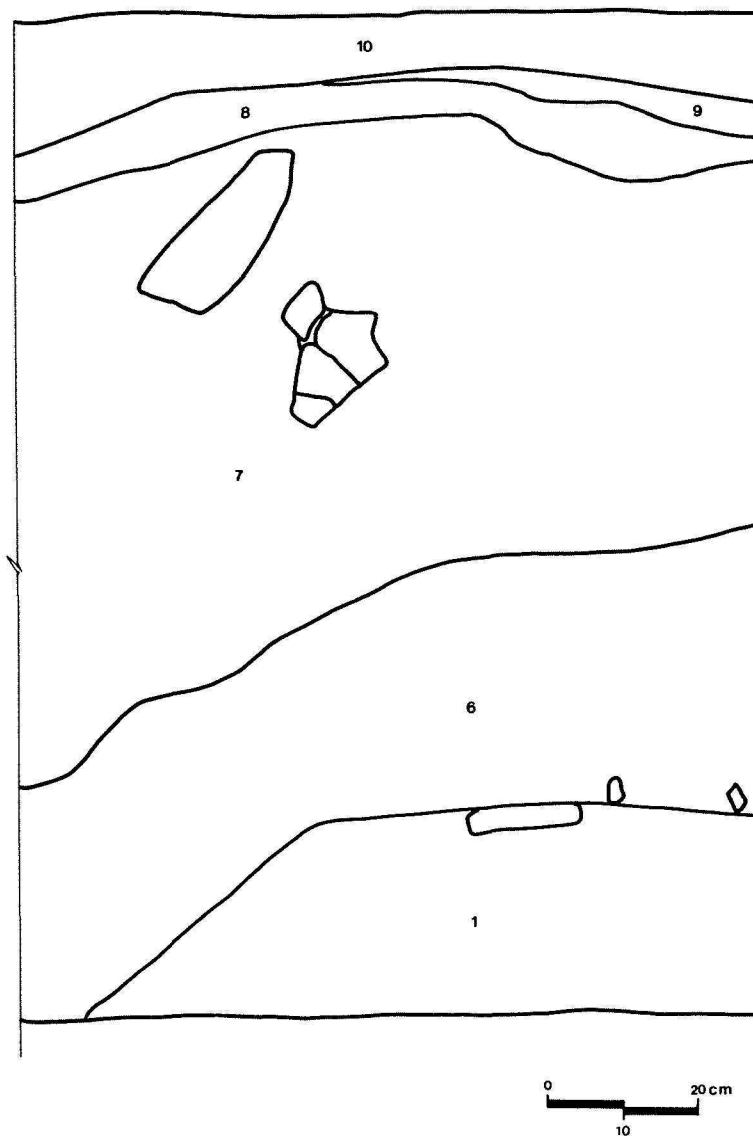


Figure 21. (Cont.) West to east
profile along 991.17
N, section from
1005.255 W to
1004.255 W.

- 1) clay, undisturbed;
- 3) mortared lime-
stone, cellar east
wall;
- 6) mortar and lime-
stone rubble;
- 7) clay with scatter-
ed limestone
rubble and mortar;
- 8) red/brown ash and
charcoal;
- 9) clay;
- 10) mixed clay with
scattered gravel;

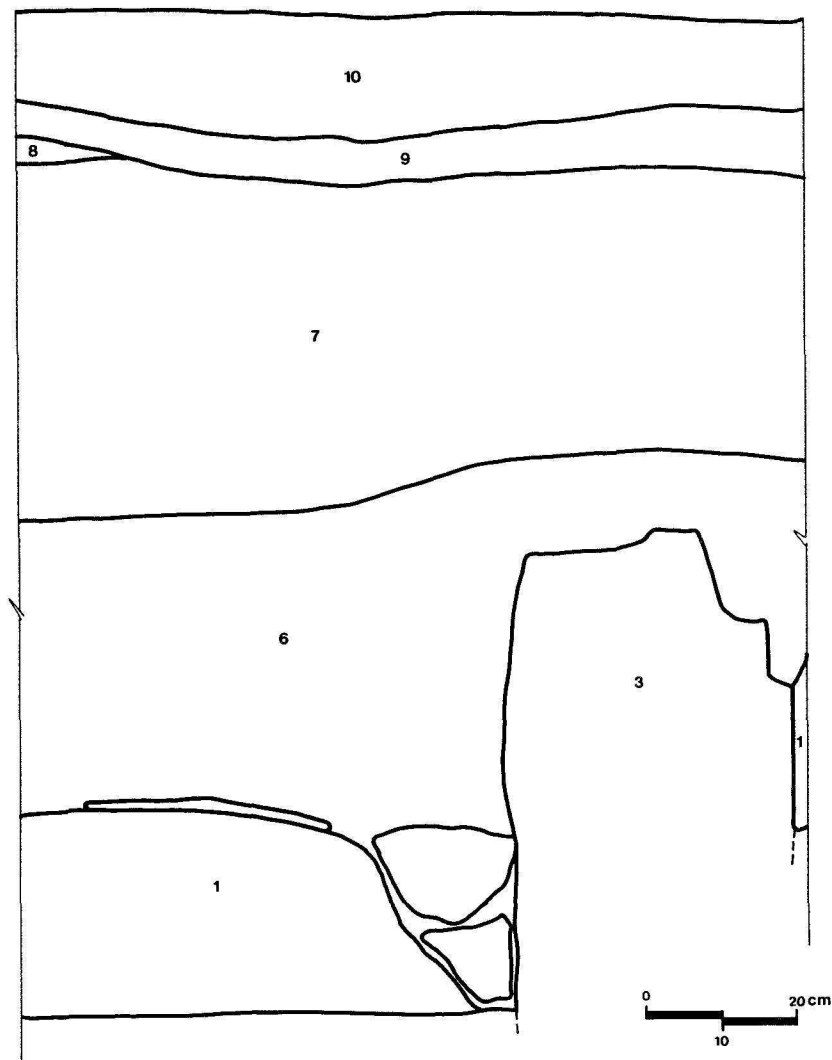
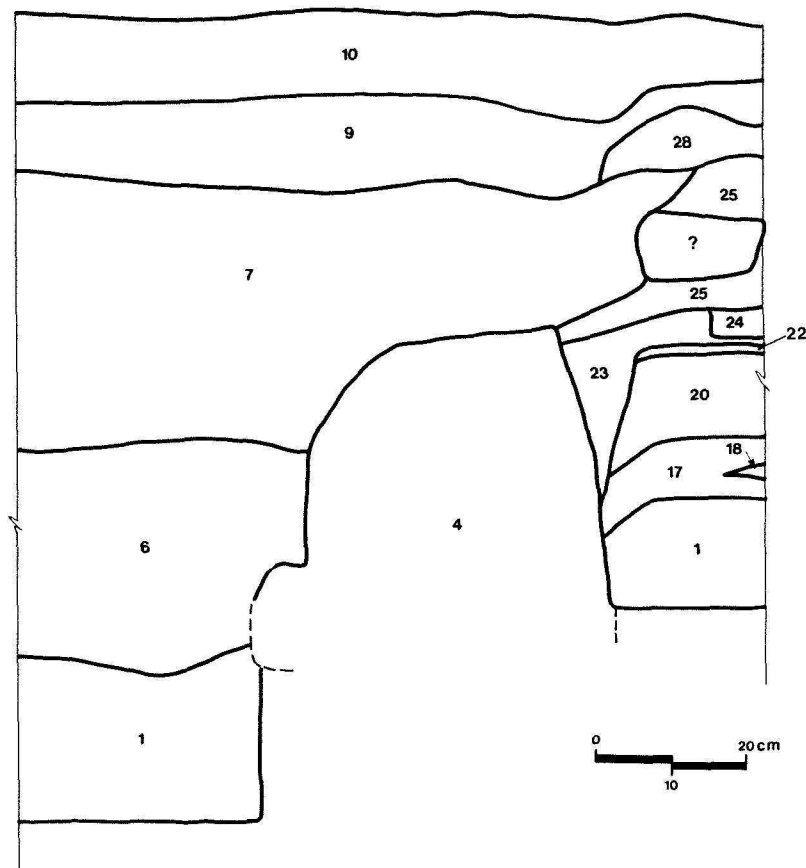


Figure 21. (Cont.) West to east profile along 991.17 N, section from 1004.255 W to 1003.255 W.

- 1) clay, undisturbed;
- 4) mortared lime-stone, new annex-wall;
- 6) mortar and lime-stone rubble;
- 7) clay with scattered limestone rubble and mortar;
- 9) clay;
- 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel;
- 17) brown/grey ash;
- 18) gritty clay;
- 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered;
- 22) mortar and lime-stone chips;
- 23) clay;
- 24) mortar;
- 25) mortar, clay and limestone rubble;
- 28) gravel with organic bands.



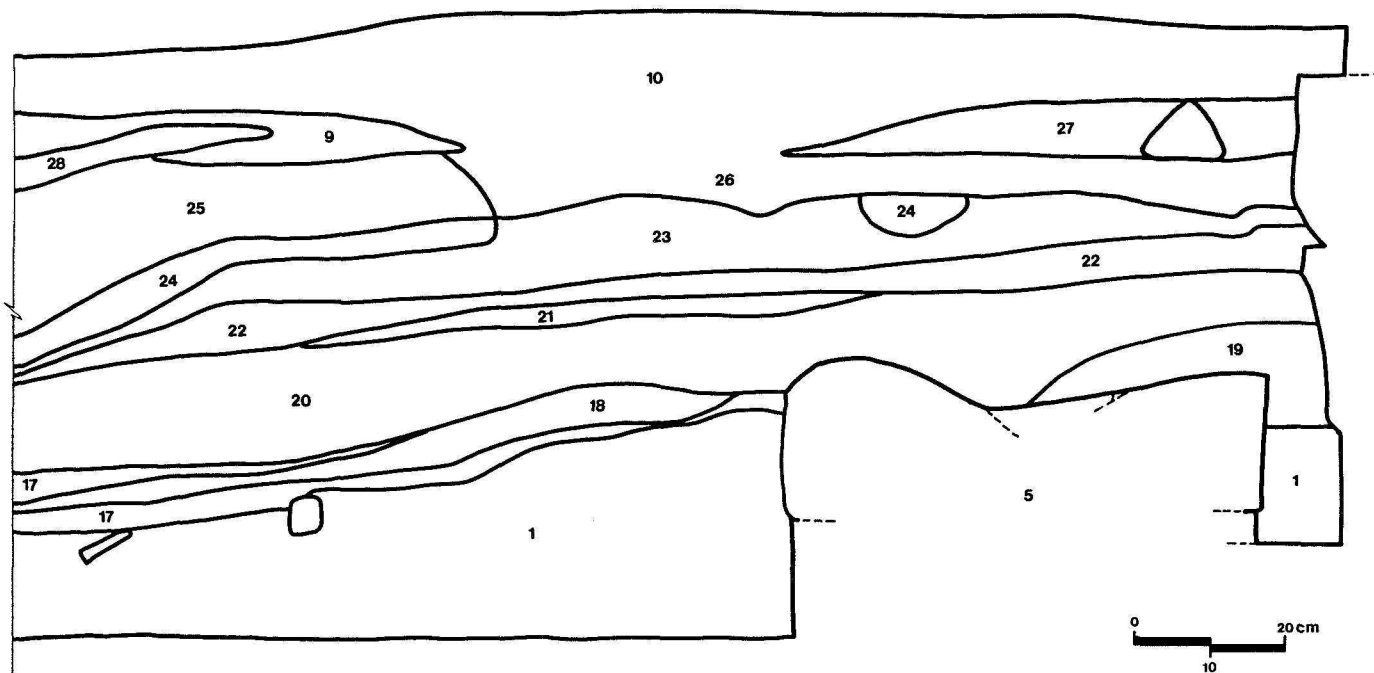


Figure 21. West to east profile along 991.17 N, section from 1003.255 W to 1001.48 W.
 1) clay, undisturbed; 5) mortared limestone, pre-annex foundation; 9) clay; 10) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 17) brown/grey ash; 18) gritty clay; 19) clay; 20) ash and charcoal, multi-layered; 21) clay; 22) mortar and limestone chips; 23) clay; 24) mortar; 25) mortar clay and limestone rubble; 26) mixed clay with scattered gravel; 27) mortar; 28) gravel with organic bands.