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# ARCHAEOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY

by Peter J. Priess

1983

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# INTRODUCTION

## Historical Background and Setting

Information presented here is extracted from a structural and land use history by Guinn (1978) and Guest (1981); it is not intended to present new data nor attempt a critical evaluation of available data. It will serve primarily to place the structures being investigated into a chronological and social setting.

St. Andrews on the Red, some 25 km downriver from Winnipeg, was one of five parishes established in the Red River settlement by the Church of England early in the 19th century. In 1821 the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies amalgamated, resulting in a surplus of personnel. Some of these were encouraged to retire and some, choosing to settle on the west bank of the Red River, settled at St. Andrew's because land at the Forks (junction of Red and Assiniboine rivers, in present day Winnipeg) and at Kildonan was already largely taken. Thus occupation of the parish of St. Andrew's began. Those who settled here were from the Hudson's Bay Company, characterized as being mostly Orcadians and representing only a portion of English society at Red River. Other components of the society were the Selkirk settlers at Kildonan and the French-Canadian and Metis on the east side of the Red.

Church activities at St. Andrew's began early in the settlement's history. In 1820 the chaplain appointed to the Hudson's Bay Company, and supported by the Church Missionary Society in England, arrived at York Factory and in 1822, after a two year stay at York

Factory, he moved on to Red River. By 1828 prayer meetings were being conducted in the St. Andrew's district by Reverend William Cochran, the then chaplain and a major force in the history of St. Andrew's, and in 1829 it was decided he should move and settle at St. Andrew's. Development of church facilities began immed iately; by August 15 of the same year Cochran could report the beginning of construction of a frame house on a stone foundation. In fact, preparation of building materials had begun the previous winter. This first building was to serve as rectory, school and church.

In 1830 planning for construction of a church began with acquisition of the necessary wood. In July 1831 it could be reported that a foundation had been laid and a framework erected. Again this was a frame building, like the rectory. Construction was completed in 1832. At the same time, in 1831, Cochran began construction of a third building to serve as a day school to be run by his wife.

Permanence was a state not readily achieved by these early parish buildings. For example, in 1832 the church roof was lost in a thunderstorm. However, a greater danger lay in the nature of the construction itself and the more subtle actions of some components of the natural elements; the buildings' construction was not compatible with the environment. Guinn also mentions a lack of quality building materials and shortage of skilled or qualified labor. Frame structures on shallow stone foundations were subjected to continual shifting brought on by frost and changes in moisture content of the ground. In 1844 Cochran reported the rectory foundation to be in a bad state of repair although the walls were still sound. In 1845 the beginning of construction of a stone church was reported. Construction was completed in 1849. In 1847 a possibly less than objective evaluation of the rectory

found it "old and dilapidated"; at a time when it was less than 20 years old.

Negative evaluations of the rectory continued. In 1849 there were reports of falling plaster and rotting logs and construction of a stone rectory was recommended. In 1850 it was indicated that the building needed to be propped up. Permission to build a new rectory was finally given by the Church Missionary Society in 1851. Construction may have begun almost immediately but, because of instability in the parish brought on by a change of rectors as well as other factors, it was drawn out until 1854. In the opinion of some, the new building was too ambitious an undertaking, being bigger than necessary and therefore placing an additional financial burden for furniture and servants on any of its inhabitants. By September, 1854 the rector had taken up residence in the new rectory (Fig. 1) and it was reported that he was busy taking down the old one. At the same time as construction of the rectory was underway, a new school was constructed. Furthermore there is mention of an "Orphan Asylum" and "Indian Home" being completed in late 1854.

Thus by the end of 1854 there may have been as many as four major buildings; the church, rectory, school and asylum/Indian home; as well as three former building locations; for the original rectory, church and school; in existence at St. Andrew's. The original rectory was being taken down in that year and the original church was removed in 1850. The fate of the original school is not indicated but it is suggested by Guinn that it may have, in fact, been simply relocated rather than replaced by a new structure.

However, there must also have been other buildings present regardless of how inadequately their existence may be documented. For the operation of church and

school facilities it can be assumed that various outbuildings or service buildings were associated with at least the rectory. For example, the presence of a privy is essential. Some buildings of this type are briefly documented. An 1846 evaluation of the property includes mention of a relatively new "barn stable" and "cowhouse". An accompanying sketch shows a very large "barn" behind the rectory. These buildings are probably the same ones mentioned in reference to fire on May 22, 1843 when "'a barn 50 feet long..., cow houses, stables, stone sheds and stockades'" burned as the result of some straw being accidently set on fire (Church Missionary Society Archives [hereafter referred to as C.M.S.A.]) Cockran Journals, quoted in Guest 1981). Guest (1981) goes on to say that the buildings were rebuilt. Photographs, beginning early in the 20th century occasionally show buildings behind the rectory but never very well. In almost all of these photographs it was the intention to record the rectory from the front; buildings behind it appear more as a coincidence.

Locations for such outbuildings are only partially known, where they appear on photographs they are behind the rectory. Probably most or all outbuildings were located here. In none of the photographs is there a structure in front of or beside the rectory. Accurate plans showing more precise locations, however, do not exist. Locations for buildings predating the present rectory are not known.

From 1854 until 1929 the rectory was used as originally intended. Briefly, in the 1870s, it served as a temporary girl's school but otherwise it was occupied by a succession of rectors. The new rector in 1929 was single and chose to live elsewhere than in a residence which was too large for him and probably would have been too expensive to maintain. For some time the building stood empty or was used for other purposes and

Table 1: Buildings known to have existed at St. Andrew's

| Date of Construction | Function and Type of Construction | Size (in feet) |
|---|---|---|
| 1829* | rectory/church/school (frame on stone) | 45 x 32 |
| 1830** | kitchen/store/dairy (wood?) (addition to 1829 building) | 42 x 20 |
| 1831* | church (frame on stone) | 52 x 23 |
| 1831* | day school (frame on stone) | 54 x 15 |
| pre-1843** | barn (wood?) | 50 x ? |
| pre-1843** | cow houses (wood?) | ? |
| pre-1843** | stables (wood?) | ? |
| pre-1843** | store (wood?) | ? |
| pre-1843** | sheds (wood?) | ? |
| 1843?** | shed | ? |
| 1843?** | store | ? |
| 1844* | barn stable (?) | ? |
| 1844* | cowhouse(s) (?) | ? |
| 1845* | church (stone) | 81.5 x 40** |
| 1854* | rectory (stone) | |
| 1854* | orphan asylum and Indian home (?) | ? |
| 1854* | school (wood) | ? |

* from Guinn (1978)

** from Guest (1981)

*** recorded as an inside measure

ultimately it was purchased by Parks Canada. Beginning in 1930 several rooms were used as overflow for the adjacent St. Andrew's School. From 1936 to 1939 it was used as headquarters for an order of clergy. In 1943 it was finally sold to a private owner but may not have been occupied until after being resold in 1948. In 1965 a new owner converted it into a museum to display his own varied collection. It continued in this function until the owner's death in 1975 and was subsequently purchased by Parks Canada from the estate.

Even before its completion, opinions varied on the rectory. In the mind of at least one observer it was considered as excessive, being too big and thus too great a burden for furnishing and maintaining. Its first occupant saw it as comfortable. However, the rector who followed, in 1855, was dissatisfied with the lack of storm windows and quality of interior finish (characterized as rough). In 1856, a visitor found it to be "fitted for the severities of the winter climate", providing "every desirable comfort" and "leaving nothing to be desired" (Hind 1971: I 131, 197).

Concerns about the structures size and associated expense continued and in 1867 sale of the building was suggested as one solution. Its condition also appears to have deteriorated. In 1877 it was found "much out of repair" and "neglected". Records for the parish continue in a similar vein; various structural problems were identified and discussed over the years and occasionally it seems that some work was carried out. A major program of repair and renovation, including excavation of a partial basement, was carried out in 1917. Other work followed although it seems that the work was never adequate for any length of time; needs always exceeded work done. During its term as a private residence and then a museum it probably underwent its most

significant internal changes as some walls were removed or moved and modern utilities were installed.

The fate of the outbuildings as well as the attached annex, during this time, remains virtually unknown. As noted above, a number of early outbuildings burned in 1843. In 1933 an "old stable" was sold for $35.00 and presumably removed. The annexes pose a greater mystery since the annex on an 1858 photograph is not the same one as appears on 20th century photographs. The records, however, are silent or missing for so major an undertaking as removal of a large, stone structure and erection of a smaller one of the same material. Not even a date is indicated although data to be discussed later generally indicates a time before the turn of the century.

Parks Canada Involvement

Significance of the rectory was officially recognized by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in 1962 through a resolution expressing its opinion that the rectory, as well as Miss Davis' School Residence (less than 2 km upstream), were good examples of "a type of mid 19th century Red River architecture of national historic importance" (Parks Canada 1980: 1). This was followed, in 1975, by the board's recommendation that the rectory "be acquired for preservation as a National Historic Site" (Parks Canada 1980: 1). In 1978 the building was included as a project within the Canada-Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Red River Corridor (Hilderman et al. 1980: 83-9).

A preliminary phase of research and development was the drawing up and approval of themes which would serve as guidelines for subsequent work. Two themes were suggested and accepted (Parks Canada 1980: 2). In

addition to the architectural significance a second theme was "the role of the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England in the settlement of Red River and the Canadian West" (Parks Canada 1980: 2). It was further felt that these themes should be ranked of equal importance (Parks Canada 1980: 6-7).

For the architectural theme, the rectory is characterized as presenting:

> the pervasive influence by the mid nineteenth century of what is commonly described as the "Hudson's Bay style". Essentially, this style adopted the architectural techniques and style of 18th and 19th century Scotland, in particular the Orkneys, and introduced it to the new environment with certain modifications. The most striking feature (sic) of this type of architecture were the dressed limestone facade, high pitched roof and the deep set windows. The major stylistic modification was the "verandah", a typically French Canadian feature common throughout Red River.
>
> The St. Andrew's parsonage was not the average nineteenth century Red River dwelling. It was a large eight to nine room, two storey country home built to reflect the lifestyle and social position of the "gentlemen" of Red River and their families. Built under the supervision of Cockran at considerable expense, there is some indication that the skilled masonry work was supervised by Belonie Gibeault, a Hudson's Bay Company mason responsible for a considerable amount of the stonework at Lower Fort Garry. The company's provision of carpenters and masons at several prominent Red River homes explains the increasing uniformity of architectural style throughout the settlement by the 1850's (Parks Canada 1980: 2-3).

Other buildings of the period in Red River and of a similar style are illustrated in Figures 3-6.

The second theme, significance of the church, is summarized as follows.

> Before 1870, the Church of England, through its financial and administrative body, the Church Missionary Society, represented in association with the retired and active personnel of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Roman Catholic clergy, and the private merchants, the elite of Red River society. These English missionaries exerted a major influence of the educational, religious and social structure of the Red River settlement. From their base at Red River, the Church Missionary Society stations were established throughout Rupert's Land, bringing them into constant and frequent conflict with the Hudson's Bay Company.
>
> Reverend William Cockran was instrumental in the establishment of the mission at St. Andrew's Rapids in 1828-1829 to serve the growing community of Hudson's Bay Company personnel and English halfbreeds who moved to Red River after the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company and North West Company in 1821. The St. Andrew's parsonage and the church symbolize a large complex of buildings and facilities erected under the supervision of Reverend Cockran and his successors between 1830 and 1855 to bring religious instruction to the local community, to serve as an orphanage for the homeless and to educate the English speaking community in the fundamentals of learning and agricultural practice [sic]. (Parks Canada 1980: 5-6).

After beginning of the mission at St. Andrew's, and after construction of the first rectory, some doubts as to the future of the establishment arose in the mind of the rector Reverend William Cockran. Specifically, in a communication from George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, it was suggested that only temporary structures be erected in case they would be found in the way of the company and be removed. To offset such a possibility. Cockran made an

outright purchase of the rectory from the company. Property and buildings were eventually sold to the Church Missionary Society, in 1846, when Cockran left Red River. Originally the property consisted of four adjacent lots, two on each side of the Red River. The total river frontage is given variously as 16 chains or 18 chains 98 links; depth is given as two miles and was officially set, eventually, at 161 chains (slightly over two miles). Today the Parks Canada property consists of 2.8414 hectares and has one standing building, the 1854 rectory with non-original annex. The 1846 description indicates the area south of the building as being farmed; most of this is now beyond the present boundary. None of the property is now cultivated, much of it is in field grass with a lawn in front and south of the building. The land is relatively flat with a scattering of very low irregularities. The front of the property slopes toward River Road and eventually the river. The most obvious topographic feature at present is a mound, west of the rectory, associated with recent utility installations (not shown on Fig. 113).

# PART I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, 1980.

## Introduction

Archaeological investigations were initiated, as part of the research phase for the rectory, in association with historians, architects and engineers to provide information for consideration in preparation of designs for development and interpretation. Major objectives of the first season were to respond to concerns regarding the extant structure and its annexes, as expressed by architecture and engineering (Robert and Lebeuf 1979: 21), and to investigate other parts of the property for archaeological remains in anticipation of ground disturbance during site development.

An architectural and engineering consideration of the rectory, before the beginning of archaeology, had identified a number of concerns relating to the extant structure and the annex behind it. These involved structural details of the rectory, location and interpretation of annex remains and location of several features, such as fences, seen in historic photographs (Figs. 1,2). These requirements as originally presented, were as follows:

<u>First Priority</u>

1. Investigate previous location of annex. Determine if existing one is a part of the original one. Determine if windows or doors were existing by analysis of hardware or glass.

2. Investigate and date location, material and use of previous porches or verandahs adjacent to the annex, as well as traces of broken door or window hardware....

3. Determine if a staircase was leading to the basement from the annex. (Shape and material). [inside annex]

4. Investigate for any features related to single or double door. [westend of present annex]

5. Check if foundations were extending further North. Investigate for remains of chimney, fireplace or roof vent remains-....[west wall of present annex]

6. Investigate for remains of window or door hardware, glass and other artifacts to confirm function....[doorway, north wall of present annex]

7. Investigate for artifacts in order to indicate function of S.W. room and for traces of verandah or porch....[south-west corner of rectory]

8. Investigate, especially at joints between adjacent structure or at failures in order to determine depth and state of foundation....

9. Investigate location of previous verandah, location of previous verandah, posts and floor material.

Secondary

10. Investigate for fence location on North and South of building.

11. Investigate for artifacts West and South of annex.

12. Investigate for tree planting in continuation with existing line east of house.

13. Coordinate with historian searches of other buildings on Parks Canada property, or with the relevant authority, the ones on adjacent property. (i.e. school house in existing school yard). (Robert and Lebeuf 1979: 21).

In practice these were addressed through two major components of the field season; excavations behind the rectory to obtain information regarding the annexes and any other features in the area and test trenching behind, but further removed from, the rectory in search of other archaeological remains.

Completion of the field season was followed closely by beginning of building stabilization. There was concern in some quarters for survival of the structure because of continuing shifting of the foundation and cracking and other movement in the walls. Condition of the joists for the first floor was a further concern since many of them were resting on or in earth. Only in the area of the basement, amounting to a third of the total floor area, were the joists exposed and here they had deteriorated to the point of requiring reinforcement. It was considered likely that their condition elsewhere was equally bad. Thus the major purposes of stabilization were to stabilize the foundation, to prevent further deterioration, remove the floor and correct any problems which would be encountered. During these activities an archaeological presence was maintained as long as there was a possibility of archaeological remains being disturbed or discovered as the ground was dug up. This digging was for creation of a non-historic crawl space under the floor and a trench around the foundation exterior to expose its outer surface. In addition to archaeological data, observations were also made of structural details exposed above ground, the latter are presented in another part of this report describing structural development of the rectory.

The main purpose of this part is to present descriptions and interpretations of a variety of data mostly structural and stratigraphic, recovered both

during the field season and later during the stabilization project. Artifact collections from some specific areas will be considered in some detail for the development of interpretations of an identifiable event or activity and/or time period.

Excavations were laid out within a grid system, already established for extant recording, laid out square to the building which had been built more or less parallel to the river. Consequently, the grid is approximately 40 degrees off magnetic north. All references to compass direction refer to grid directions; for instance the building is referred to as having a north and south end though according to true compass directions these are the north east and south west ends. Most excavation units associated with the annexes are slightly out of line with the grid because they were laid out using an approximation of the grid location.

In order to accommodate a computer recording system which can not differentiate between co-ordinates north or south and east or west of a point, a zero station was assumed to be somewhere south of the rectory and sufficiently far away to be off the property. An arbitrary grid point in the area of the annexes was selected and designated 1000N-1000W; all co-ordinates would have only a north and west designation. Such co-ordinates do not agree with grid co-ordinates for extant recording.

Excavations were mostly undertaken as metre wide units, usually 2 m in length and occasionally expanded to complete the investigation of a particular feature. The annex foundation, the major feature investigated, was not exposed completely. Rather half-metre and metre wide balks were left between most units, thereby

providing a means for extensive recording of the complex stratigraphy in the area. It was considered adequate for the first season to concentrate on recovery of basic information about the annexes rather than attempt a recovery of all available information.

For much of the excavation the ideal was to work with the "natural" soil layers, removing layers in sequence and separating and identifying artifact proveniences by excavation unit and level (soil layer). In practice this was often difficult to achieve because of stratigraphy complexity and thinness of some soil layers. Excavations associated with stabilization did not follow identifiable layers although their presence was recognized and recorded in a number of profile drawings.

A number of modern utility installations were visible in the area of the rectory prior to the beginning of any excavation. In the angle formed by the annex's south wall and rectory's west wall there were two concrete cribs, diameter approximately 1 m (Fig. 157). One of these was the well and the other the top of the septic tank. Installation of either would have disturbed the ground, the latter probably involving an area much larger than occupied by the cribbing. Excavations were not considered for this area. West of the rectory there is a low mound, identified by a number of people as the septic field. This identification was accepted and no excavations considered to investigate it.

Excavations began with a series of test pits forming a discontinuous test trench, oriented north-south, across the area of likely annex remains at a short distance west of the present annex (15K1A-15K1M)(Fig. 114). This series was intended to locate evidence of

the original annex and establish the nature of stratigraphy in the area. At the same time a series of test pits were dug along the west rectory wall, north of the annex, to determine structural details for the rectory and annex, to search for further structural remains and again to investigate stratigraphy (Fig. 114).

Once the initial test trench had located remains of the original annex as well as other structures, further test pits were set out primarily to investigate the extent of the annex and more specifically the nature of its cellar once existence of that feature had been recognized. Additional pits west of the rectory were set out to investigate unanticipated structural remains and to obtain further information on the extensive accumulation of fill layers.

Flooring remains immediately west of the original annex were not investigated further but appear again in a single test pit slightly further west (15K3A) (Fig. 114).

Testing west of the rectory and annex area was conducted in the form of two test trenches (15K3, 15K4) (Fig. 114 ) set out to cross areas of ground irregularities. A large area around these test trenches was also investigated with a proton magnetometer (Fig. 111).

Excavations inside the rectory were undertaken after the field season and were conducted almost entirely in the form of archaeological observation and consultation for digging being done by the stabilization crew. A small initial test pit dug by an archaeologist did not reveal the scale of cultural deposits eventually encountered inside. A privy west of the rectory was discovered by stabilization digging but investigated further by an archaeologist.

## The Rectory

The rectory (Figs. 1, 38) is a two story limestone structure, with attic, set on a limestone foundation. Dressed stone was used only at the corners, around the doors and for some of the windows. When first photographed in 1858 (Fig. 1), four years after its completion, it had a large annex at the rear, an open verandah at the front and a yard devoid of trees. It is located on the outside of a curve in the river and therefore commands a good view both up and downstream. At this point along the river the banks are sufficiently high that the land has not been inundated by the major Red River floods. In fact, in 1852 St. Andrew's served as a refuge for church officials fleeing their flooded quarters upstream in Winnipeg (Guinn 1978: 22).

A series of excavations were located along the west wall, north of the annex, and at the northeast and southeast corners (Fig. 114) generally to investigate construction techniques, condition of foundation and presence of remains of the original verandah. Similar information was also exposed by the stabilization trench around the building's exterior and the interior excavations.

### Foundation

The foundation was found to be shallow and poorly constructed, consisting of limestone and mortar deposited to fill a foundation trench. In all instances where

the foundation was examined in detail there was virtually no sign of a builder's trench; that is, a portion of trench which had been filled after completion of the foundation. The foundation trench had been dug with relatively vertical sides and roughly square corners. Construction had begun with deposition of a thin layer of mortar followed by deposition of limestone and mortar up to approximately the existing ground level. By such means the entire width of the trench became filled. A consequence of such methods is that there was apparently no effort to create smooth or vertical faces for the foundation and possibly less attention was paid to properly placing one stone on another to create a solid footing. Spaces between stones or between a stone and the trench wall were filled with mortar. Occasionally such spaces remained unfilled during construction, the void eventually becoming filled only through settling of the trench walls. Compared to the above ground construction, a much larger proportion of the foundation's outer surfaces consisted of mortar rather than stone. Such construction is likely to reduce strength of the foundation but the situation is partly offset by support provided by the ground on either side. Depth of the foundation trench had been about 0.7-0.8 m, measured from the ground surface existing at the time of trench excavation.

Location of the foundation trenches and consequently the foundation, was only an approximation of the intended building location. Furthermore the foundation was thicker than the wall. The additional thickness would presumably provide better support but also meant that a ledge would be present at the point of change from foundation to wall. Such a ledge was found both inside and outside but of such variation in width that it could only be concluded that foundation layout

had been somewhat casual. Only on completion of the foundation, with an approximately horizontal and level top, was the building (wall) location set out with a greater degree of accuracy.

Wall

The first component of wall construction was a low section, usually composed of one course of blocks followed by a course of slabs (Figs. 70,71). This feature could have created a more precise horizontal level from which to continue construction but its major purpose was to create an interior ledge to support the ends of the first floor joists (Figs. 70,71). The exterior surface of this low section was flush with the remainder of the wall, except on the north wall where it again projected, forming a second ledge. This feature is likely the result of a miscalculation in laying out wall locations or a misunderstanding on the part of a mason. Since it would later be covered by fill, it could not have been intended to serve any useful purpose. The 1858 photograph (Fig. 1) confirms this interpretation in showing only a path along the side of the building. The extensive use of slabs, to form the second course for the joist ledge, is noteworthy in being the only time in which slabs were used regularly for wall construction.

Foundation Buttress

In 1911 it was recommended that structural repairs could be achieved by the construction of "abutments to the foundation" (St. Andrew's Parish Vestry Minutes, [hereafter known as S.A.P.V.M.], April 17, 1911, quoted in Guinn 1978: 32). Guinn (1978: 33) goes on to state that, although the required repairs were again considered in 1912 and 1913, "nothing substantial happened", largely because of lack of financing. In 1917 negotiations were to begin on repairs including restoration

of the outside wall" at [the] south east corner S.A.P.V.M., (June 8, 1917; quoted in Guinn 1978: 54). Excavations at the southeast corner, against the south wall, located a roughly square pit filled with limestone and mortar/concrete (Fig. 59). This feature butted on, and was as deep as, the foundation. Since the foundation ledge had been disturbed, it is likely the feature was installed some time after the building was constructed. In digging a pit for the block and cleaning the wall, parts of the ledge were removed, possibly because they were already loose or had deteriorated. It is unlikely that the block was intended as anything else but a buttress, a means of preventing or reducing lateral movement of the foundation and thereby reducing wall deterioration caused by continual seasonal shifting.

Shallowness of the foundation means that it is more readily affected by ground shifting such as brought on by frost or changes in volume due to variations in moisture content. For most of a wall there is greater movement up and down, resulting in mortared joints breaking and possibly separating. The situation is also aggravated by having the inner and outer skins of the wall separating and reducing the amount of support they can provide. Lateral movement, however, is reduced by the presence of an adjacent section of wall. This holds true except for the corners where there is no such adjacent section of wall to limit movement. The result is that a section of wall can move laterally away from the rest.

This has the appearance of the corner moving away from the remainder of the wall. Over the years such movement can become sufficiently extreme for large cracks to develop (e.g., Fig. 16) and possibly individual rocks to fall out. At several of the corners it

appeared as if the movement had also applied stress on individual rocks causing them to break up. The wall thus looses more of its support and deterioration proceeds at a faster rate. At the south west corner, foundation crumbling had proceeded to the point where the bottom quoin was held in place by surrounding fill rather than the stonework. The buttress at the south-east corner would have reduced if not eliminated lateral movement of the front wall and thus slowed down its deterioration. It remains a question why only one buttress was built when all corners have problems. Possibly, although the need for abuttments had been recognized for a number of years, repairs, when finally carried out, were limited to the corner with the most obvious problems.

Floor Joists

Installation of floor joists for the first and second floors had been accomplished in different ways. For both floors the joists were single timbers spanning the building entire width. Exceptions were at the stairway opening in the second floor and around the chimneys on both floors. For the second floor the joist ends extended into the wall, indicating that the joists had been set into position as wall construction reached the required height. Continuation of construction had enclosed the ends, henceforth making it impossible to remove or relocate a joist. The first floor joists, in contrast, were not enclosed or in any way held down by wall construction. The second floor joists had to be installed during wall construction, the first floor could have been put in any time after construction of the walls and before installation of partitions. For the first floor, most joist ends rested on the interior ledge discussed above. The window embrasures began at

the joist ledge level and it was clear that the embrasures had been completed before installation of any floor joists. Whenever the end of a joist interfered with the face of an embrasure the joist had been trimmed to fit (e.g. Fig. 71). The joist had been cut to fit the stonework rather than the stonework altered to accommodate the joist; thereby indicating the stonework to have been built first. Spaces between joists, in the embrasures, had been filled with stone and mortar, level with the top of the joist (Fig. 71).

During the stabilization excavations it was established that approximately at the centre of the building, on the same line as the north-south partition, the first floor joists had been supported by a north-south carrying beam. Although the latter extended to the north and south walls, its ends did not rest on the foundation ledge but on clay fill (Fig. 108). The carrying beam had been notched as required to suit each individual joist as it passed over; the joists being of varying thickness but requiring that their upper surfaces all be in the same horizontal plane.

Installation of the first floor joists included deposition of a number of layers of fill. The first layer, a clay, provided a base on which to rest the joists and carrying beam. Following installation of the joists, a layer of black soil had been deposited between the joists to a level even with the joist tops. Initially there may then have been little or no space between the floor boards and the fill underneath with some small gaps developing through settling and drying of deposits.

Exterior Fill or Landscaping

Available information points conclusively to the intention, from the outset of construction, to deposit a layer of fill around the structure. This would have

raised and levelled the ground surface,thus offsetting a general but slight natural slope towards the river, but may also have been intended to provide a drainage slope away from the building. the original ground surface, at the time construction began was generally recognizable in the soil profiles. In some areas this appeared to be natural, undisturbed soil. Elsewhere it was the top of an accumulation of fill layers recognizable as already existing when the foundation trench was dug. Inside the building these fill layers were present throughout except for the northeast corner. Dressed quoins are used on the building corners but, rather than beginning at the level of the foundation ledge, they begin at the level of the joist ledge. This is probably the most conclusive indication that the section of wall to the joist ledge was intended to be covered by fill; the quoins thus appearing to begin at ground level (Fig. 1). The joist ledge, considering the extent to which slabs were used in its construction, may have provided a convenient demarcation for filling around the rectory but it is difficult to suggest the intended filling as the major reason for this manner of construction.

Fill for raising the ground level around the rectory is evident in a number of profiles against the wall exterior. At the northeast corner the situation is most simplified in having the fewest layers of fill (Fig. 101). Here the undisturbed black is slightly lower that top of foundation. Clay fill (layer 172) brings the level slightly above top of foundation and mixed clay fill (layer 173) brings up the level the rest of the way. The mixed clay is not layered and may all relate to one event, filling on completion of construction. Existence of a verandah during most of the rectory's history would have reduced the opportunities

for deposition of additional fill. At the front of the rectory, inside the verandah, the present ground surface is sand on gravel; the former associated with the most recent verandah floor consisting of concrete sidewalk-slabs. Clay fill was also present at the south east corner but the picture is not as clear (Fig. 102) because of a recent disturbance which had dug into the pre-rectory ash layers.

In 15K1C and 15K1G clay and mixed clay fill also appear, forming a level surface in one instance but possibly not in the other. The fill contains more layers and is more mixed with bands of mortar or wood chips. However, as is most evident in 15K1G (Fig. 96), a level approximating that of the joist ledge is achieved (overlooking a lens of mortar and limestone pieces which could be part of a later disturbance).

Excavation of a foundation trench would have produced a quantity of clay fill. The question of where this material was deposited during excavation is unresolved. A logical procedure would appear to be to put it on one or both sides of the trench, possibly with some levelling so no major ridges would be created. Since the ground was to be raised later anyway, removal of the clay would amount to additional and ultimately wasted expenditure of effort. However, in at least some of the areas the profiles clearly indicate that clay was not being deposited adjacent to the foundation trench. Fill layers inside all appear to be part of a more substantial filling event in which the entire interior level was raised, sometime after construction had proceeded past the bottom of the wall. Clay and mixed clay cover the foundation ledge and extend across the building (Figs. 108-110), in total probably involving a volume of material greater than would have originated from excavation of the foundation trench. The

interior fill also includes relatively large amounts of exotic material which would have come from elsewhere than the foundation trench. In 15K1C a small deposit of clay appears on undisturbed (Fig. 94) but immediately adjacent to the foundation the first deposit is mortar followed by a more substantial layer of mixed clay (clay and gravel) such as would not have come directly from a trench excavation. Regardless of what the reason may have been, it appears that clay from the foundation trench was removed from the immediate vicinity as it was being dug up. It may have been disposed of or brought back later to raise the ground level around the rectory.

Construction Debris

As construction of a limestone feature proceeds stones are continually being chipped to create ones of the desired size and shape. Stones are split or corners are knocked off because one of exactly the correct size and shape is usually not available and must therefore be created. The debris, generally in the form of small chips, accumulates on the ground beside the wall or foundation; to this are added small quantities of mortar which fall off the trowel or are squeezed out of joints as stones are tapped into position. Some and maybe all of this accumulation remains after construction is finished. Even if a cleanup is attempted a thin layer of it is likely to remain; stones could be collected but mortar would require a more thorough effort. Consequently archaeological profiles at stone walls often contain a thin layer of mortar and stone chips, thickest at the wall and extending out for a distance of approximately a meter, which can be taken as a ground surface at time of construction or major repair.

Such mortar layers appear at several points around the rectory wall. They are, however, not common. On the outside of the wall a thin lens of mortar appears against the west wall, in 15K1C (Fig. 94). On the inside there is some mortar present against the north (Fig. 108) and south walls (Fig. 108). Although infrequent, the existence of such deposits and their relationship to the foundation or wall is sufficient to indicate that they identify a former ground surface or living floor which can be dated with little hesitation to the time of foundation construction. There is little likelihood of their being associated with any other period or event. For the layers inside, completion of the floor or building, in 1854, provides an absolute terminal date for possible deposition.

Other deposit possibly associated with construction are a number of layers of wood debris adjacent to the building wall. With the use of hewn timbers and hand planed planks a large quantity of chips and shavings are bound to be created. In part of 15K1G the first deposit on undisturbed black is a thin layer of wood debris. This is covered by several deposits of clay and mixed clays fills, bringing ground level approximately even with the foundation ledge top, which are in turn followed by a thicker deposit of wood debris. The latter was found to consist of short wood fragments with randomly oriented grain. There was no indication of being a structural component, in situ or otherwise. Two fragments recovered from this layer were slightly more substantial in thickness and could be shingle fragments. One of these is the pointed end of a narrow, thin piece of wood and could be the end of a pointed shingle such as used for the first row of shingles on a roof (e.g., Fig. 3).

The wood debris layer appears to extend north, south and westward from 15K1G. A similar layer is

found in 15K1P, possibly in 15K1W, in 15K1R and the west end of 15K1C. In 15K1V it appears in the east profile and part of the south and north profiles. The presence of such an extensive area of wood debris could be taken to indicate the existence of a woodworking area at the time of rectory construction. One such area, discussed below, also existed inside the north end of the rectory and was in use prior to installation of any first floor joists or partitions.

Identification of a similar activity can be made, with a greater degree of certainty, for an area inside the rectory, primarily in the northeast corner or room. Here, removal of a layer of dry black loam fill from between the joists revealed a thick layer of wood debris. The fill had dried after deposition and probably remained so until removed, resulting in drying and preservation of the wood. Although more brittle, the pieces looked as if they had been cut only the day before. Most of the debris consisted of shavings, with a small proportion of chips. Other significant items included in the shavings were a mallet and part of a possible wooden vice used for woodworking. Since the floor joists were hewn and the partition studs rough sawn, the shavings presumably originated with preparation of floor boards. Further examination revealed that few of the shavings were narrow as would result from planing of tongue and groove joints. Most debris was therefore the result of preparing the surface or edges of floor boards with a small amount from cutting tongue and groove joints. The chips would have resulted from the use of an ax or adze, such as for shaping the ends of floor joists, to fit on the joist ledge, or notching a carrying beam to fit properly under a joist (e.g., Fig. 108). Debris in this area and more generally under the rectory floor also included the cut-off ends of floor boards.

Basement

Questions relating to basement construction were not adequately resolved by archaeological excavations. It is certain that the original intention was for the rectory to be without a full basement. Shallowness of foundation and manner of its construction are sufficient evidence to provide that conclusion. An initial date for addition of the basement is not definite. Guinn's assessment is unclear. He talks of an earlier cellar which was "extensively renovated and altered in 1917" (Guinn 1978: 65) but his quotation associated with this statement provides no proof that anything existed before construction of the basement in 1917. Gibbons (1946: 28) mentions "a hole for a furnace [which] was dug under the house back in the middle 90's" but provides no support for this information. Mrs. Ruby Johnstone of Selkirk, interviewed during the summer of 1981, had no recollection of a cellar or basement during her main association with the rectory from 1900 to 1904. The existence of a large cellar in the annex to be discussed later, may have offset the need for any cellar under the main house.

During basement excavation in 1917, as recorded in the vestry minutes, it was found that in order to achieve the desired size it was "'necessary to excavate right through from back to front wall while it had originally been intended to leave three feet of earth on either side for fear of endangering the walls'" (August 27, 1917, quoted in Guinn 1978: 65). A second stone wall was then built against the original foundation, to form the basement wall (Fig. 73). The vestry minutes do not include the detail that the basement floor was several feet lower than the bottom of the building foundation. The construction of a second wall, inside the foundation, on the east and west sides

was thus necessary to support the shallow rubble foundation.

The northwest corner of the basement had a set of three steps leading to a blocked "doorway" in the rectory foundation and wall. Their purpose was no longer clear. The doorway, which had originally extended above the level of the first floor, was now largely blocked off and contained a wooden coal chute. On the inside of the wall that part of the doorway which had extended above the floor level had at some time been closed off with lath and plaster. Questions were raised regarding the purpose of the opening and its relationship to original rectory construction. Its function as a coal chute for much of its history and its identity as a relatively recent alteration were established through excavation and examination of the historic fabric.

Removal of the concrete annex floor and excavation around the outside of the opening established its extensive use as a coal chute. The existing installation in the opening was a small wooden chute, suitable for coal or other items. Below this chute and below the most recent concrete floor there were remnants of an earlier concrete floor with an open concrete chute. Below and around the latter there was an extensive accumulation of coal dust and chips. The concrete chute no longer extended through the opening, it may have existed in association with an earlier wooden chute. Although the area around the outside of the opening had been dug out to some extent it was likely done either for creation of the opening in the wall or construction of the chutes. There was no indication of steps continuing through the opening or beyond. The disturbed area outside was not large enough to have contained steps or other structural features.

Several factors indicated the opening to be a relatively recent feature. It extended to the bottom of the foundation with no effort to create a stoop or floor other than use of the undisturbed clay. From a structural point of view this would be a major weak point in the wall and likely would not have been considered in an original design. The stonework around the doorway was also relatively rough, not as if it had been built at the same time as the wall but more as if a hole had been created some time later and then partially filled in to create a doorway. A hole larger than necessary had been made and then filled because it was not possible to create a neat opening only as large as required. Placement of the wooden lintels also pointed to a later date. The doorway had three wooden lintels extending across the entire wall thickness. One of these had been cut at one end to fit around a large stone remaining in the wall. During original construction such a procedure would have been unnecessary since placement of the lintel would have preceded that of the stone. During renovations, however, the alternative to cutting the lintel would have been to remove the stone and thus create an even larger opening. A final factor on date of construction is location of the opening on the line of an original partition. Coexistence of the two features appears unlikely. Any advantage gained by having the opening extend above the floor level would have been defeated by the continued existence of a partition wall. It probably was already hampered by the continued existence of flooring in the area; the original flooring was never modified to accommodate an opening. The advantage of having the opening extend above the floor level is not clear. It may have been no more than to provide sufficient "headroom".

A final idiosyncrasy about the opening and associated steps; or so it would seem, is their location relative to the remainder of the basement. To include them a part of the north basement wall had been built out at an angle. That is, the steps would partly be outside of the basement if it had been built with straight walls and square corners (Fig. 119). There may, however, be a rational explanation, based on two structural factors. Firstly, choice of location could have been based on practical considerations; the opening is centred on a floor joist (Fig. 195). Location elsewhere would have involved modifications or interfering with more than one joist, requiring additional work and possibly weakening of the floor. A location to the south more in line with the basement walls was not possible because, of the existence of the rectory's west door. Secondly, alignment of the north basement wall was also based on practical considerations. The north wall could not have been located further to the north because of the presence of the north chimney base; the basement having been built more or less between the two chimneys. Therefore location was determined by the existing floor joist pattern and presence of a back door and the north wall was crooked because of an existing chimney; a practical response to structural limitations.

The steps stopped at the inside face of the foundation and their top was about level with bottom of the foundation. If any floor or stoop had continued through the opening there was no longer any evidence of them remaining. The doorway is already somewhat low and its use would have been further restricted by the continued presence of flooring, up to the wall. Around the outside there was no indication of a stairwell although a small area around the opening had been dug out. It was more obvious that the opening had served as a coal chute.

It may originally have been intended for bringing other things into the basement. An alternative possibility could be that it was created in support of the original basement excavation; providing access to the basement and a means of removing excavated material. It could then have been used to bring in stone for the walls and ultimately also the furnace. On completion of basement construction and furnace installation it became the means for bringing coal into the basement and possibly also removing ash. Such a suggestion should be considered in association with the fact that the present stairway to the basement may not have existed when the basement was being dug. Until at least 1917, the area of the basement stairway was at least partly occupied by the stairway to the second storey. Replacement of the latter in 1917 may have involved a new position, as implied in the Vestry Minutes of August 27, 1917 (in Guinn 1978: 62). The hall floor at one time had a trap door, into the basement, which may date to an earlier cellar but the existence of such a feature is not definite.

Chimneys

Neither of the original chimneys had survived. Both were removed around 1947 with the north one being rebuilt on a larger scale to include a fireplace (Fig. 168) (Guinn 1978: 43). During stabilization an attempt was made to locate any remains of either of these. The north chimney had been completely removed and a considerably larger area dug out for installation of a concrete base. No evidence of the original chimney was left in the ground. The south chimney had been removed but not replaced by any other construction. Possibly no stones of it remained. However in excavating profile walls across the chimney location it was observed

that the ground under the chimney had been compacted and depressed (Figs. 72,108,109). The presence of cultural fill layers predating the rectory made this situation more readily apparent. Several facts of chimney construction could be recorded. The main feature is that construction took place without any attempt to create a base or footing. Fill layers predating the rectory, and probably approximating the ground surface when construction began, were also present under the chimney. There had been no digging to create a deeper foundation; bottom of the chimney would have been about a foot or two below the floor level. Size of the bottom was also not significantly bigger than the remainder of the chimney. Size of the chimneys can be determined through structural features remaining in the walls and floors.

Floor construction around the chimneys was also identified through remains in the south chimney area. Since the chimneys were in the north-south partition, they were on the line of the floor joist carrying-beam which, therefore, had to be in a number of sections rather than being a single length. There was probably a joist on either side of the chimney base with another centred on the chimney, its end butting on the chimney. To support the latter, short carrying beams were located on the east and west sides of the chimney. These short beams may also have supported the joists on either side of the chimney; that is, each in total may have supported three joists. South of the south chimney, the main carrying beam appeared to have ended short of the joist adjacent to the chimney. A comparison of chimney size, as indicated by the hole for it in the second floor, and size of chimney base, as indicated by soil profiles under it, shows there to be little difference. It appears unlikely that the base was built wider to provide support for the carrying beams

or floor joists. These were all set on the ground, as elsewhere. Movement of a chimney, through ground movement, would thus not have affected the floor. Settling of the chimney, as it obviously did, may have gone largely unnoticed as it would not have had any major effect on the floor.

Verandah

Only the excavations at the north east and southeast corners of the rectory included areas associated with the early verandahs. The 1858 (Fig. 1) photograph provides considerable structural detail for the original verandah but no indication of footings or other below ground components. No archaeological remains of a verandah were located at the southeast corner. At the north east corner a large field stone was uncovered in approximately the location of the northernmost verandah post (Fig. 58). This stone may have been a footing for the post in which case a further seven, one for each post, should be encountered by continued excavation along the line of the front of the original verandah. Stones, dressed and otherwise, were also used as footings for the Big House verandah at Lower Fort Garry (Chism, et al., 1967: 7,8, Fig. 1; Chism 1972: 25).

Privy

Only one privy has been located so far, uncovered during the stabilization trenching. It was investigated within the limits of the trench but its extent was not determined. The remains consist of part of a straight sided rectangular pit cribbed with rows of continuous vertical pickets (Figs. 60,104). The tops of the pickets have been lost through deterioration and no remains of a superstructure were found. The privy was located in the angle formed by the south annex wall and the west rectory wall. The cribbing more or less abutted

on the annex foundation, the rectory foundation and the original annex foundation. The west side of the pit was not found. The three foundations had possibly established the limits for pit digging. The superstructure must have been placed directly against the annex and rectory walls.

Identification of function was based on structural details and stratigraphy. The fill consisted of a layer of organic material at the bottom of the pit, on undisturbed clay, followed by several deposits of lime. As the organic layer deteriorated and settled the resulting depression had been filled with mixed clay. Installation of an adjacent concrete well-cribbing posed some difficulty in relating privy fill to other fill around the rectory.

A possible date for the privy can be suggested through consideration of its location and the site history. Indoor plumbing was installed in 1948-9 (Guinn 1978: 67), however, the building had not really been occupied since 1939. A more likely terminus ante quem of 1917 is suggested by construction of the basement. A privy and basement in close proximity could not have co-existed. Seepage from the former, under the building foundation, would have contaminated the latter. Initially it was thought unlikely that a privy would have been located inside an annex although it is situated inside the original annex foundation. Removal of the original annex, probably by 1890 as discussed in more detail later, thus provided a possible terminus post quem.

It has also been suggested (J. Nicks pers. comm., H. Vander Putten, pers. comm.) that a privy could have existed at the time of the original annex, being under the annex roof but not actually inside the annex. With this arrangement the annex would have been a separate

structure connected to the rectory by a covered passageway. This possibility is feasible in view of the excavated annex remains and more compatible with the data suggested by the artifacts. A more complete excavation of the annex and privy area could provide an answer to the questions of date and relationship to original annex.

A number of artifacts were recovered from the organic layer; none appeared in the thick deposit of lime above it. The majority of items, 269 of 366, were fragments of window glass which have not yet received further analysis. Among the remaining glassware there were two bottles, a sauce bottle and a lead glass container, possibly from a condiment set or cruet, all suggestive of a mid-19th century date (K. Lunn pers. comm.). A lamp chimney fragment could more likely relate to any time prior to the 1920s when the rectory was without electric lighting (Guinn 1978: 66). The ceramics (28 sherds) represent a time range from the 1820s to the 20th century with none of them limited to the 20th century. The general impression for a date was late 19th to early 20th century (J. Hamilton pers. comm). Other artifacts are less conclusive. Only one nail was present and it was hand forged.

Mrs. Johnstone's recollections, for the period 1900-04, are of a privy located against the south wall at the south west corner of a tool shed behind the present annex. Identification of this tool shed as probably being a remnant of the original annex is developed in the following chapter. Available evidence then suggests the excavated privy to date from the late 19th century. The artifacts are compatible with such a date; the privy may be part of the original construction or could post-date removal of the original annex, in 1900 the privy was located elsewhere and by 1917 a

privy against the rectory wall would have been impractical if not impossible because of seepage.

Patio

A number of consecutive excavation units along the west rectory wall encountered a limestone feature designated here as a "patio" (Fig. 39). It appeared generally at a shallow depth, in some instances being barely below the ground surface, and was composed of a single layer of limestone slabs laid on the ground with little or no sand or similar material used to prepare a base. Shallowness of the feature by itself already implies a recent date. At least a portion of it may still appear in a photograph of 1970 (Fig. 34) serving as a pad or path in front of a doorway into the north verandah. The total configuration of the patio was largely established by the excavations.

The stones formed a linear feature parallel to the rectory west wall and extending north from the annex north wall. It did not extend to the rectory wall and its western edge lined up with the eastern edge of the former annex door. The fact that it hit the annex beside the doorway rather than in line with it made more sense once it was discovered that during much of its existence the annex doorway had a board shelter around it (Figs. 9, 14, 15, 16). For protection from northerly winds the shelter opened to the east. Absence of stones in front of the door suggest the shelter to have had a floor of another material, possibly wood. The line of traffic would have been out of the door into the shelter, then a turn to the east onto the "patio", or path, leading northward at least to the rectory's northwest corner (Fig. 39). This path continued in existence until recently, eventually becoming covered by a thin soil layer developed through uncontrolled development of vegetation.

## The Annexes

Excavations in the area of the annexes were in response to the question of whether any relationship existed between the present annex and the original. They were intended to recover basic information on the structures such as presence of remains, their nature, extent and relationship. There was no idea that this would or should consist of a complete excavation of the area at this time. Information uncovered would become part of discussions on a development design with one of the decisions coming out of these deliberations to be on whether there would be a reconstruction of the original annex. Such a time would be more appropriate also to decide whether a complete excavation was necessary or not. A consequence of this form of excavation is that while a number of questions were being answered others were being created. Answers to some of the latter lie in the unexcavated areas.

Evidence for an annex preceding the extant one was already available prior to the beginning of any excavation. The rectory wall contains evidence for one wall of a structure preceding the present annex. On the rectory wall, above ground level there are two relatively large stones projecting from the wall (Fig. 158) which would have served as key stones for tying an abutting wall to the main wall. At the same location on the rectory wall there is a vertical scar, created by patches of mortar and plaster, indicating the presence of a wall at this point (Fig. 158). Other scars

also consisting of mortar and plaster, indicated the location and slope of the associated roof. To a lesser degree, the other side of the roof was indicated by similar scars on the rectory wall within the present annex. There was however, no scars to indicate location of the north wall of the original annex.

Evidence available through photographs, some not available until almost a year after completion of excavation, have provided further clarification on history of the annexes. the 1858 photograph shows a relatively large annex on the west side of the rectory (Fig. 1). It was a single story, stone structure with a gabled roof. The roof covering is indeterminate in this photograph; it may be other than wooden shingles but could also be obscured by a shadow over the entire roof. The north wall, the only wall visible and then only partially, has a window located approximately central and a door near its west end. There was also a stone chimney on the south slope of the roof and a lean-to along the west wall.

The fate of this annex is not recorded in the available documents. However, a number of factors, documentary and photographic, suggest a major change by about 1890. Reasons for the change are not as readily apparent. As mentioned by Guinn (1978: 30) complete minutes of meetings of the St. Andrew's vestry are available for the period from 1890 to the present. In all of these there is no mention of the removal of an annex or construction of another. Guinn's extensive quotation of minutes (1978: 30 ff) provides an adequate indication of the vestry's concern for maintenance, repair and expenses. The major event and expense of an annex renovation is thus unlikely to have gone unrecorded, thus suggesting the work to have been done prior to the beginning of vestry meetings (and minutes).

This date appears to be supported by a photograph (Fig. 9) tentatively dated as prior to 1890 (K. Lunn pers. comm) which shows the rectory already with the present, smaller annex. A second photograph, dating to the early 20th century, also shows the present annex (Fig. 14).

The question of what happened to the original annex can probably also be resolved by a more thorough examination of available photographs. In the interview with Mrs. Johnstone, she mentioned the existence of the annex, known to her as the summer kitchen, and a building a short distance west of it, used as a tool shed. The pre-1890 photograph mentioned above shows the present annex and another building west of, and separate from, it. The latter appears to be of stone with horizontal board gables, a door centred in the north wall and a lean-to along the west side. A somewhat curious feature is that the ridge line is parallel to the width of the building rather than the more usual arrangement of being parallel to the length (the roof is approximately in the same location as the end of the original annex. Discovery of this photograph, courtesy of Barbara Johnstone of Selkirk, led to the speculation that the original annex had not been totally dismantled. Instead, one section had been removed with the western end retained as a free-standing structure, with a new east wall but retaining a section of the original roof as well as the lean-to. Later photographs (Figs. 11, 12, 15, 16), when reviewed with this possibility in mind, became clearer. Photographs taken as late as the 1920s (Figs. 11, 12, 15, 16) show basically the same feature, a free standing stone structure with horizontal board gable ends and a roof ridge parallel to the width of the building. In several photographs there is

a doorway centred in the north wall. The building is the same one as appears in the pre-1890 photograph. It would appear that the original annex survived, in part, until at least the late 1920s when use of the building as a rectory ceased. This could be the structure referred to as the "store" in 1893 (April 1893; in Guinn 1978: 31), in need of repairs. The term "store" could have been used in the same sense as Mrs. Johnstone use of "tool shed". The vestry minutes are not definite on the removal of this structure; the only mention is of the sale of the "old stable" in 1934 (August 23, 1933; in Guinn 1978: 39). By July, 1938 this area of the property is devoid of a building (Fig. 20).

The question of annex relationships was settled conclusively by discovery of a foundation larger than and completely separate from the present structure. Since the south wall of this foundation was on the same line as the key stones on the rectory wall it is likely that this foundation is the remains of the original annex. Extending completely across the west end of the foundation there was a cellar (it does not appear to have had sufficient head room to allow a person to stand up). Interpretation of the south and west walls was straightforward. The north wall, as it approached the rectory included some surprises which make the interpretation less than conclusive.

The question of whether the present annex could somehow be contemporary with the rectory was resolved by one test pit at the junction of rectory and north annex walls. Several features were found to indicate that the two structures are not contemporary. The two foundations are not of the same depth nor are the foundation ledges at the same level. If the structures were planned at the same time it is more likely that

the foundation trench would have been of uniform depth. The foundation ledge, as observed on the rectory, occurs more or less at what was ground level at time of construction. Therefore, different ledge levels suggest different ground levels and different construction times. The two walls also do not appear to be tied to each other but, based on evidence from the original annex south wall, this is not a major factor. Other, above ground, structural features, such as a difference in style of construction for the window openings and gable also suggest different construction periods.

## Original Annex

### Location

From the photograph, location generally behind or west of the rectory was already known. The excavations provided the detail that the structure had been more or less centred on the rectory (Fig. 112), thereby also centred on the doorway in the west rectory wall.

### Foundation

The excavation foundation has a length of 13.54 m (44.42 ft.) and width varying between 6.33 m and 6.42 m (20.78-21.06 ft.), measuring from outside surfaces (Figs. 142,143). From the excavated sections it is apparent that the north and south foundations are not quite straight, resulting in the variations in width. Foundation thickness ranges from 0.6 m to 0.65 m (1.97 - 2.1 ft.), measured above any foundation ledge which may be present. In terms of intended size it is possible to suggest a length and width of 45 and 21 ft. with a wall thickness of 2 ft. Depth of foundation below estimated original ground level at time of construction, is about 0.5 m to 0.8 m.

The foundation was of limestone and mortar, built into a foundation trench as was the case for the rectory foundation. In most instances the trench had been filled completely by foundation construction; occasionally a very narrow line of fill was apparent beside a foundation stone. Since this fill was mortar it was also deposited at the time of construction. In the area of the cellar the inner wall surfaces were more finished or smooth (Fig. 53). Some variation in construction was present. The south foundation had a ledge along the inner face (Figs. 53,78) but the west foundation definitely did not. Much of the north wall was too extensively dismantled to retain any evidence of a ledge. Excavations by the stabilization crew in the area of the key stones established that annex and rectory foundations were of the same depth. It was further established that the two key stones were the only two points that would have tied the south annex wall to the rectory; similar stones did not appear elsewhere on the rectory foundation. The relationship of foundation ledges between rectory and south annex wall had been destroyed by installation of the well cribbing. Only scattered fragments of annex foundation remained at this point.

Ledges on the foundations are somewhat dissimilar from the rectory construction. Whereas the rectory had a foundation ledge and a joist ledge, the annex foundation had no more than one ledge, or none at all. Absence of a ledge on the west side need not have posed a problem since the floor joists most likely spanned from north to south, the shorter dimension of the structure. The existing ledge may well have supported the joist ends.

One construction detail of the foundation remains unexplained. Built into the inner surface of the north

foundation there was a length of timber, its outer surface flush with the foundation surface (Figs. 41,78). It appeared to have been set in place like any other stone and held by subsequent stonework. To the west it ended at the east cellar wall, its extent eastward was not established its thickness is about 0.15 m. The intended purpose is the greatest mystery. It is within the area of the foundation trench and would thus not have been exposed for attachment of other structural components after completion of foundation construction. It is unlikely to have had any association with the floor. It may have been associated with unidentified structural components which were attached to it and set into place adjacent to the foundation during construction.

Several factors indicate that the original annex, as excavated, was part of the original construction completed in 1854. The excavated foundations is similar in location and size to the annex shown in the 1858 photograph. Since this photograph was made only four years after the rectory was occupied it is likely that rectory and annex were put up at the same time. The presence of two large key stones, to tie the annex wall to the rectory wall is the strongest indication of contemporaneity. The key stones would not have been added to the rectory wall after completion of construction and they would presumably have been included for a purpose; namely an additional wall such as the annex. A problem remains with the probability that the annex, itself a large structure, was apparently not mentioned in records of the period.

Nature of the north wall is partially unknown. In contrast to the south wall there were no key stones in the rectory wall to indicate annex wall location. Scars on the rectory wall indicated location of a roof line and the general impression is of a symmetrical

annex roof. Excavations along the rectory at the point where the north annex wall was expected to have been attached established conclusively that no wall had ever existed here. Except for construction of foundations for the rectory and present annex the ground had not been disturbed. Within the present annex the original annex north foundation was found to stop approximately 3.1 m (approximately 10 ft.) short of the rectory wall. At this point it turned south at a right angle for a distance of approximately 2.1 m (approximately 6.9 ft.) before continuing eastward to the rectory wall. However, there was also stonework to the south and west of this turning point (Figs. 65,66,67,68,142, 143). The annex foundation as it approached the rectory was disturbed so that the connection between the two foundations was not clear. A south or inner surface appeared to be present more or less up to the rectory. Depth of annex stonework was equal to that of the rectory foundation. The annex stonework, at the rectory wall, can, therefore, be legitimately considered as part of annex construction; it is not a fortuitous accumulation of debris.

The point of connection between rectory and north annex wall is somewhat awkward since the rectory wall has a doorway in the same general area. In fact the south or inner line of the annex foundation overlaps with the doorway. The doorway is probably an original feature so that the two structural features, doorway and annex wall, must somehow be seen as existing together. Furthermore this section of annex foundation is wider than elsewhere and extends beyond the point at which it turns northward (Figs. 66,67,143). Therefore, some additional feature or function beyond a building wall can be suggested without, however, being able to be more specific. The westward continuation, beyond

the turn to the north, was probably not disturbed by construction of the present annex's west wall, it probably ended approximately as it does now since it did not appear to disturb the pre-annex cellar.

Specific information regarding identification of the above mentioned section of annex foundation was not forthcoming from the excavations. A wider foundation could be considered as intended to support a larger or heavier feature, such as a chimney. The possibility of a bake oven was considered but at the moment appears unlikely because the stonework is more a linear feature and, having a width of a metre and a quarter, is also somewhat narrow. Identification of the feature must also take into consideration the facts that the foundation appears to be offset in this area and yet the roof continued over it. The result may have been an area under a roof but open on the north side. All the relevant photographs were taken from such an angle as not to show this part of the building and thus cannot assist in confirming existence of such a structural feature. A sheltered area could, for instance, have provided protection for firewood and provided access to a bake oven. However this would not provide sufficient justification for its existence. Firewood can readily be stored outside and a bakeoven does not have to be outside. An indoor oven would be more practical for year round use; a number of such oven existed, for instance, at Lower Fort Garry. The offset, with an area of about 3.75 sq. m is not particularly large. There would not have been room for any large scale specialized use. Even for wood storage there would not have been much room, partially because some of the space would probably have been required for a doorway into the annex. Absence of a doorway appears impractical. Possibly the offset was created to provide a sheltered

entrance, in addition to the one appearing in the 1858 photograph. In total, the north annex wall may have had a partially sheltered recess at the rectory. Its mere existence implies a specific or specialized use but the nature of that use is not known.

A partial interpretation of the connection between rectory and annex can be found in a comparison between annex roof shape, as photographed in 1858 (Fig. 1) and probably later (Figs. 11, 12, 15, 16), and the roof slope indicated by scars on the rectory wall. The two slopes are not the same, they are not even very similar. The annex roof had what could be considered a normal slope. In contrast the slope indicated on the rectory wall is very low. The annex roof could also not have continued unchanged to the rectory wall; had it done so it would have covered up much of a second floor window. The inescapable conclusion is that the annex roof stopped short of the rectory, possibly some 3.1 m away as suggested by excavated wall remains. Although its south wall continued to the rectory, the annex may have been much like a separate building; with the area between it and the rectory having a low pitched roof, to cover the area without interfering with the rectory window. The existence of other walls within such a covered passageway can be inferred from the existence of stonework in the area but their nature is not certain. A wall in the area of the rectory doorway is a strong possibility. Such a partially open area may then have also contained a privy as described above, sheltered by the annex roof but not inside the annex where it would be an inconvenience.

Floor

The excavated areas provided no direct evidence of the annex floor. Earlier it has already been suggested

that joists spanning the structure from south to north could have rested on the ledges present on the north and south foundations. There were no joist or flooring fragments present. All such material could have been removed during annex dismantling. The west rectory door embrasure retained the ends of two timbers (Fig. 66) which could have been part of a system of joists. The embrasure had originally begun at the level of the joist ledge, as described for the rectory floor, thus being the same as the window embrasures described earlier. Two joist ends were then set into the embrasure, the space between was filled with stone and mortar and a stone and mortar floor was a created for the embrasure, the entire process again being similar to the installation of joists in the window embrasures. The two joists would originally have extended westward from the rectory but were now cut off flush with the wall. As floor joists they would have been perpendicular to the joists suggested above. With the probable existence of a passageway, the joist ends could be part of the passageway flooring, distinct from any annex floor. The two joist ends are an indication that the rectory and annex or passageway floors were at the same level.

The two joist ends are further evidence that rectory and annex were built at the same time. The fact that the door embrasure was started at the level of the joist ledge is an indication that it was intended to contain something else, such as the joists, to raise the level of the embrasure to that of the rectory floor. That is, the doorway construction indicates the inclusion of plans for a floor, and therefore an annex, west of the rectory.

Cellar

The west end of the original annex contained a cellar,

a large but relatively shallow subterranean feature probably with insufficient headroom to have allowed anyone to stand upright in it. Its west, north and south walls were provided by the building foundation. The east side was a separate wall since the cellar occupied only a part of the annex area (Figs. 142, 143). A number of pieces of planking found against the west wall, near the bottom, did not appear to be part of a floor. Rather, it is probable that the floor was formed by undisturbed clay. As excavated this clay layer was not level and overall the floor appears to have been irregular. As excavated so far, maximum depth is along the east wall.

Cellar length, established between excavated sections of the north and south foundations, varies between 4.8 m and 4.9 m (15.76-16.08 ft), the range being due to an irregular foundation ledge on the south foundation. The east wall has clearly been pushed out of position by pressure from behind it (Fig. 143) its original position probably best represented at its ends which, however, do not represent a wall parallel to the west foundation. Cellar width at the north end is 2.38 m (7.8 ft.) and at the south end 2.2 m (7.2 ft). Depth appears to have been somewhat over a metre, certainly not a comfortable height for moving around.

The annex cellar is a significant feature for interpretation of some features of the annex since it appears to have been filled with debris from dismantling of the annex. Included with the fill are a variety of artifacts, many with identifiable and dateable marks, which were probably collected around the property and disposed of in a convenient pit soon to be filled. An association between artifact disposal and cellar filling was most evident in having many artifacts mixed in with limestone rubble considered to be debris from annex dismantling.

The glass artifacts, the major artifact group, from the cellar have been examined in some detail and have provided the conclusion that they were deposited some time after the beginning of the 20th century (K. Lunn, pers. comm.). This date does not agree well with either time period suggested earlier for removal of the annex. If the annex was already gone by 1890 it would not have been possible to dump structural debris and the above artifacts into the cellar pit. The artifacts, and their relationship to the structural debris, are a further indication that the cellar survived into the 20th century and thus that the building over it also survived to this time; thereby providing support to the interpretation presented earlier that a portion of the original annex was retained into the 20th century as a "tool shed" The artifacts, however, do not provide strong support for the prbability that this tool shed stood until the 1930s. The general suggestion from the glass bottles is of an early 20th century date; for the marked bottles, the latest beginning date of manufacture is 1904 and none of them were being manufactured after the 1930s. The unmarked bottles, dated on the basis of manufacturing techniques, date up to the 1920s (K. Lunn, pers. comm.).

Artifacts in the cellar fill also include a variety of building hardware, ceramic tablewares and tools and accessories. Among these are a dominance of cut nails, a small number of harness accessories and a few implement parts. Some of the material, such as the harness and implements parts, indicate a use as a tool shed or barn; others suggest the collection of material from various locations for convenient disposal in a pit which was being filled up. The bottles further suggest items which may have been unused and accumulating for some time and which were collected and disposed of when a convenient opportunity presented itself.

Limestone Feature

Immediately east of the cellar there was a small, unidentified mortared limestone feature (Figs. 47,83,143) at present appearing only in 15K1Q. The feature appears to be L-shaped but its N-S component is deeper that the E-W component. The latter could be rubble but appears to be attached to the rest of the stonework. To the north and east, in the northeast corner of 15K1Q, the stratigraphy contains a larger amount of thin layers of clay, mortar and ash (Fig. 84). Generally this type of stratigraphy does not carry through to adjacent excavation units a metre or half metre away. Displacement of the east cellar wall in the same vicinity suggests that the two pieces of stonework were probably originally closer together if not contiguous. Displacement of the cellar wall could also indicate the presence of pressure from the nearby feature, thus implying the existence of sufficient weight.

The 1858 photograph shows a chimney approximately on the western side of the middle of the annex. The above feature is more or less in the same area but not sufficiently exposed to know whether it is centred between the north and south foundations. The feature, however, is rather narrow and long, not suggestive of a chimney base. At the moment it also does not seem to have been a fireplace, the stones do not bear signs of burning and there is no indication of a hearth. The ash and other layers, although localized in this area, are likely not associated with a fireplace or other fire in the area since they are below the estimated floor level for the structure.

The interpretation developed above that a portion of the original annex was retained and used well into

the 20th century as a tool shed or storeroom includes the construction of a new east wall for such a structure. Location of this wall is uncertain. The feature just described could be part of such a wall but has not been sufficiently exposed to be identified more conclusively.

Unidentified Foundation

One feature possibly associated with the original annex is a section of limestone and mortar foundation beginning on the outside of the north foundation, about 2 m from the annex's northwest corner, and extending northward for an unknown distance (Figs. 49,87). As excavated the top of this foundation was well below the top of the remaining annex foundation. Relative depths of the two foundation bottoms were not established through excavation. A soil profile across this feature shows it to have been removed from its trench to some depth with the trench filled soon after with a mixed clay (Fig. 87). A further complication is that there appears to have been a depression immediately east of the unidentified foundation, thus adjacent and exterior, to the annex. At the bottom of this, as far as it could be excavated within the confines of the unit, is a layer of field stones. The same type of stones also appear as fill inside the north foundation (Fig. 49). Field stones, however, were not used in construction of any of the walls or foundations of the rectory or annexes. Immediately above the field stones there was a sand and gravel deposit but more important, at the same level, are the presence of a well preserved 4 x 4 and the remains of a pair of leather and fabric work gloves. Layer 39 (Fig. 87) above this also contained bands of hay or grass cuttings, largely undecomposed. The general impression is that all fill above the field

stones is relatively recent, not old enough to allow for decomposition of the wood (4 x 4) or gloves. Also considering that the north annex foundation was taken down more in this area than elsewhere, the area appears to have been a depression until recently. A more specific date for deposition of mixed clay fill above the fieldstone and gravel is provided by the presence of a pocket of galvanized roofing nails in the top of the fill layer. Such nails are used for attaching asphalt roofing (shingles or roll), such as now exists on the verandah and annex. The verandah and north annex roofs have shingles, the south annex roof has roll roofing. Some of the nails, at least, appeared to have been used since they retained fragments of roofing under the head. The fact that the verandah was built early in the Dunlop era (post-1965) suggests a likely source for the nails. The used nails could have originated from a recovering of the north annex roof at the same time. Based on extent of weathering the verandah and north annex roof shingles appear to be of similar age. Layer 39 (Fig. 87) in the area north of the original annex would then date to no more than 15 years ago. Generally the fill here was deposited relatively recently to fill a depression created for an unknown purpose.

Shed or Lean-to

The 1858 photograph shows part of a wooden structure attached to the west end of the annex. That feature is probably represented by a section of wooden flooring adjacent to the west foundation (Fig. 84) and possibly also by a section of wooden flooring slightly further west in 15K3A (Figs. 61,142). In 15K1Q the wood was oriented east-west and occupied only the northern half of the excavation unit. There seemed to be a thin layer of mortar across the entire unit, west of the

foundation, and appearing immediately under the wood where the latter was present. The flooring in this area was removed to allow continued excavation. Its location relative to the stratigraphy is clear in the north profile of 15K1Q (Fig. 84). In 15K3A the orientation was primarily north-south with an occasional perpendicular piece (Fig. 142). Excavation here did not proceed much below the wood level and no wood was removed. Generally the wood appears to be planking. There was no positive identification of components which could have been joists or the remains of a wall. It may not be merely coincidence that an east-west piece on the north side of 15K3A aligns with the north annex foundation/wall.

Present Annex

Archaeology uncovered little new information about the present annex. Some features have already been alluded to above. Below the present concrete floor there was scattered evidence of a previous concrete floor, including a partial concrete coal chute. The most obvious feature below the concrete floor, primarily in the eastern half of the structure was a layer of limestone rubble. Below this there was some clay fill, either covering the remains of the original annex or other structure foundation. Along the south wall, below stone rubble and clay fill, there was a timber, possibly representing the original floor of this annex. If, as suggested earlier, the two timbers in the door embrasure are associated with the original annex, then the timber mentioned above is not part of the same feature because it is at a lower elevation. Against the north wall there was one flat stone, on clay fill. Its location in the middle of a now closed doorway suggests its possible function as a stoop. A complete Carron

stove base was found in the north west corner, within the clay fill. Its original use in this location is unlikely since it is immediately adjacent to a former doorway and in front of an existing doorway. Its location on remains of the original annex foundation negates the possibility of an association with that structure. Its recent deposition is suggested by the presence of a similar item leaning against the outside of the annex as late as the early 1960s (Fig. 29).

Questions relating to the present garage door in the annex west wall can be resolved. It should be no surprise that the building foundation continues across the door opening. Even if the door had been part of an original design the foundation would probably have been here, to provide additional strength to the walls. Confirmation of the door's use as a garage door is now available in a photograph of the early 1960s (Fig. 29). The east profile of 15K1E and 15K1F (Figs. 78,79) contains a sand/gravel deposit which may be considered as a path or roadway. However, closer to the door, such as the west profiles of 15K1K and 15K1N (Figs. 82,83), there is no such gravel nor does it extend as far west as 15K1Q (Figs. 84,85). Therefore, although gravel layers are present in the area they do not extend up to the annex wall nor do they connect to other gravel layers nearby. A photograph of 1903-04 (Fig. 14) shows the garage door to be a later modification, it does not appear in any way in the photograph. Guinn (1978: 76) identifies the garage as a post-1948 feature.

Comment

One question which arises from a consideration of the annexes is why a portion of the original annex was removed and replaced with a smaller structure in approximately the same location. Retention of a portion of

the original and its continued use for a period of approximately 40 years is some indication of structural soundness. The annex, thus, does not appear to have been removed and replaced for structural reasons. If the objective was to create a smaller annex, would it not have been possible to retain both ends of the original, removing a central section to create two separate structures? There is also the question of why the foundations of the original annex were not used in building the second annex. An answer may lie in the nature of the east end of the original annex, as described above. The building did not extend to the rectory but was in some ways removed from it, connected to it by some form of covered passageway. The desire for a smaller annex could not have been met by simple removal of part of the original. The remaining portion would have consisted more of passageway than annex and been unsuitable for the objective sought. The solution thus appears to have been construction of a new annex, connected directly to the rectory and requiring new foundations because those of the original annex were incomplete for the new construction. Removal of part of the annex may have been accompanied by the realization that the west end could be retained and, with construction of a new east wall, continue as an out building for the rectory.

The need for a new annex may lie in the nature of the original construction. If, as described above, the passageway had a low-pitched roof a problem may have arisen with snow loading and leakage; the solution being to remove the passageway and part of the annex to allow construction of a new annex directly against the rectory. If the roof pitch had been the source of problems one requirement for the new structure would have

been a roof with an appropriate pitch. This requirement, however, resurrected the original problem of interference with the second story window. The solution, as evident in the present structure, was to make the annex narrower and locate it off centre so that the roof just barely overlapped with one corner of the window sill (Fig. 156).

## Before the Rectory

Historical sources have already provided the information that other earlier buildings were part of the St. Andrew's church complex (Table 1). For some of these a date, size and type of construction are known but generally information on their location is lacking. Three major features were excavated that can be identified, on conclusive stratigraphic evidence, to have been in existence at the time of rectory construction and thus to be associated with activities prior to about 1853. The discussion which follows, unfortunately, can not conclusively relate the features to any of the known structures or activities.

### Fill Layers

The rectory foundation trench had apparently been dug without prior preparation of the ground surface. Ground level, as it existed at the time, had not been leveled or otherwise altered. A trench had simply been dug and filled with mortar and stone to create a foundation. However, in much of the rectory area the ground surface had not been a sequence of undisturbed soil horizons. It had been disturbed previously by the removal of most or all topsoil and occasionally some clay followed by deposition of multiple layers of ash with some clay and other materials (Figs. 74,108,109,110). The ash was of several colors, it occasionally contained bands of other fill and occasionally contained scattered lime and pieces of baked limestone (still holding

together but crumbly). These layers were found to be present throughout the rectory interior except at the extreme north end and north east corner. Their distribution outside indicated a continuation in a southerly direction from the rectory. There was no ash outside the north wall and most of the east wall but it was present along the entire south wall and along the west wall from the southwest corner to the area of disturbance by well and sewer installation. There was no sign of ash elsewhere along the west wall, either inside the present annex or north of it. Excavation of the present basement had dug through ash layers throughout.

Presence of ash layers both inside and outside of the rectory already provides proof of their deposition prior to trench excavation. The interpretation is further borne out by some of the soil profiles which were examined and recorded to investigate relationship of foundation to adjacent layers. In these instances the trench clearly had been dug through the ash (e.g., Fig. 108). Any small space between foundation and end of adjacent ash layer was filled with mixed clay; the same material deposited above the ash to raise the ground level and provide a surface to support floor joists. Since the clay covered the foundation ledge it post-dated construction of the foundation and at least part of the wall.

One obvious feature of the ash layers was the relatively large quantity of artifacts present in them and, furthermore, the fact that almost all of these consisted of ceramic tablewares and butchered bones of relatively large mammals. Virtually no glass or metal artifacts were present. Although most of these layers were excavated by the stabilization crew, with no attempt at digging in natural/cultural layers, observations during digging established that virtually all

artifacts recovered were in fact from the ash layers. These are now mixed with some artifacts from immediately under the floor or between the joists but generally can be separated from them on the basis of material. Immediately under the floor; in an area which was very dry; wood, paper and cloth were recovered. Below that, where moisture content was higher, such materials had not survived.

Beginning of rectory construction in 1852 or 1853 provides a conclusive terminal date for deposition of the ash. The presence of definite banding and total thickness of the deposits indicates deposition over a period of time or as the result of a number of activities. An obvious difference in color, between white, gray, brown and red further suggests a number of different activities as sources for the material. The known extent and thickness can be attributed either to large fires or fires extending over a substantial period of time. Ceramic tablewares and butchered bone are domestic garbage, collected and discarded as part of a household routine. The absence of glasswares from this collection is difficult to explain; an absence of metalware from domestic garbage is a more reasonable expectation.

Generally, deposition of ash had been preceded by removal of undisturbed topsoil and some clay. In some instances no black soil remained, elsewhere the black soil layer was very thin. Topsoil, or the A horizon, up to 30 cm in thickness are more normal for soils in the area. Therefore a black or topsoil layer of no more than a few centimeters can be considered incomplete and the result of some soil removal. Removal of topsoil left an extensive shallow depression, most obvious in cross sections towards the north end of the area (Figs. 74,109). Originally this may not have been

done to create a dump area for ash but there is no evidence that it was used for any other purpose before ash deposition began.

It is also definite that the ash was not created where it was found but was brought from elsewhere. It does not represent burning in situ nor does it represent the burning of a building. A number of facts form the basis for these conclusions. The ash layers contain some burned artifacts but the majority, including all of the bone, are not burned. Therefore the artifacts were mixed with the ash rather than being present during any fire. Since the ash deposits are in a number of layers, a number of fires are indicated. Burning in situ would have affected the artifacts already present and since this is not the case the burning must have taken place elsewhere. The ash layers generally do not contain pieces of charcoal as would probably be the case if they were the product of a building fire. The absence of charcoal indicates more complete combustion and suggests the probability of a controlled fire. The extent and thickness of deposits reflect burning over some length of time. It is difficult to imagine a fire of sufficient size or duration to account for the deposits as an in situ accumulation. Redeposition from elsewhere, and from a number of smaller fires, is a more likely interpretation. The presence of a number of pieces of baked or incompletely burned limestone in some of the layers point to the possibility of an association with lime burning at an, as yet, unidentified location in the area.

A possibility, at this time unproveable, is that these deposits were derived from the fire in 1843, mentioned earlier, which destroyed the farmyard buildings. Guest (1981) notes that the fires smouldered for

for a number of days before finally being extinguished by rain. The prolonged burning may have resulted in more complete combustion, leaving fewer pieces of charcoal or fragments of building components. It is recorded that the buildings were rebuilt but it is not recorded whether the area was cleaned up beforehand or that the ashes were deposited in any specific location. In this case the ashes and other materials would have been deposited as part of a single activity; the ceramics and bone, however, coming from a different source. The depression does not readily fit into this interpretation except as an intentionally created feature for ash disposal. Does an association with the farmyard fire imply that the farmyard was located nearby?

Foundation and Cellar

Annex construction had cut through or disturbed two earlier features, a cellar and a foundation, possibly components of the same structure. Sections of foundation were uncovered only in a number of widely separated excavations but similarity of construction indicates them to be part of the same feature. Since evidence for the cellar appears in a number of adjacent excavations, it is being considered as part of a single feature. Remains of the foundation appear north and south of the original annex remains and inside the present annex, adjacent to a foundation which is probably part of the original annex.

The foundation was built of mortar and limestone and had a height of two courses, generally built without a foundation trench. It had been built either directly on the ground or on ground which had been cut down slightly to achieve a level surface. The fact that the stones were on occasion slightly below top of

undisturbed ground could also be partly attributed to sinking due to building weight.

There is enough of the north, south and east foundations exposed (Figs. 43,56,112,142,143) to allow some discussion of dimensions. The west foundation probably remains within the long, metre wide balk west of the present annex, adjacent areas were excavated sufficiently to show that such a foundation was not present elsewhere. However, as a consequence of the system of balks, the full foundation thickness was not exposed at any one point and the dimensions presented here are approximations. The dimensions are based on an assumed north-south orientation for the structure. Foundation width must be between 0.57 m and 0.7 m (1.87 ft. - 2.2 ft.). Drawing on the interpretation, to be developed later, that the superstructure was probably of wood, it can be suggested that a foundation width of about 2.0 ft. would have been adequate. Such a foundation would have been enough to support a wooden wall and the ends of the floor joists. If it is assumed that the cellar, to be discussed later, was more or less centrally located between the east and west walls, location of the west wall can be approximated fairly accurately to arrive at a building width of 6.16 m (20.2 ft.). Again assuming a foundation width of 2 ft., a length of 10.96 m (35.9 ft.) is achieved. In general, and allowing that some liberty is being taken with the data, the foundation is about 2.0 ft. wide and the building has a length and width of about 36 ft. by 20 ft. (outside dimensions).

Shallowness of foundation leads to the interpretation that it was not intended to support a great weight and the conclusion that the superstructure was of wood rather than stone. The top of the foundation is level and taken to be finished. If it were intended as part

of a higher piece of stonework it is not likely that a leveling course would have been introduced after only two courses. It must, therefore, be a finishing course with construction above it intended to continue in some other material. Foundation sections uncovered so far, however, contain no definite evidence on the nature or material of a superstructure. As already suggested above, the foundation could also have supported floor joists, providing a more substantial and level base for them and raising them off the ground slightly. The possibility that this was, in fact, a leveling course for the floor joists for a stone walled building is repudiated by the shallowness of construction.

Identification of the structure can not proceed further. Three frame, or wooden, buildings on stone foundations are known to have been present at some time (Table 1); these being the first rectory, first church and first school, all built by 1831. Dimensions for all of these, are known as follows: rectory, 45 ft. by 32 ft.; church, 52 ft. by 23 ft.; and school, 54 ft. by 15. Even allowing for differences between inside and outside measurements and the fact that the dimensions given above are approximations, the excavated foundation does not come close to matching any of the above.

Dating of the foundation relative to the original annex is based on stratigraphy in the vicinity of the south side and position of the east foundation relative to what is assumed to be part of the original annex foundation. Placement of the south wall on undisturbed ground was apparent during the excavations. North of this foundation and directly on the same undisturbed level was a thin layer of mortar and scattered lime stone chips (layer 71)(Figs. 43,44,80) interpreted to be associated with construction of the foundation. It is improbable that this layer could have been deposited

ön undisturbed ground if other construction, such as that of the original annex, had preceded it.

The cellar, mentioned above, is within the foundation and probably associated with the same structure. The stratigraphy indicates that it was probably dug prior to deposition of any fill layers in the area. Clay fill (layer 61), (Figs. 41,78) appearing adjacent to the pit, in some of the profiles, could be material from excavation of the cellar. Sides of the cellar are sloped and rounded with no perceptible angle between side and bottom. The edges of the pit appear to have been subjected to some erosion or slumping. There was no indication of cribbing. The section now within the present annex had a layer of wood across the bottom but this appeared to be collapsed flooring. The entire cellar was filled with a gritty yellow clay prior to excavation of an annex foundation trench for the original annex. The stratigraphy (Figs. 41,78) indicates that the cellar was either incompletely filled or that the fill had settled at the time of or during, foundation trench excavation. At the time of rectory construction, the cellar area may have been a shallow depression. Subsequent deposition filled this depression and a narrow builder's trench on the inside of the annex foundation (Figs. 41,78). Settling appears to have continued during construction and another layer of fill was required to level the surface.

Cellar depth was about 0.5 m below undisturbed ground. Additional depth could have been gained by having the floor joists raised off the ground. In outline it was roughly square with rounded edges at the top and bottom. Size was 2.85 m (N-S) by 2.62 m (E-W) (9.35 ft. by 8.59 ft.). Cribbing was absent and does not appear ever to have existed. The fill was a uni-

form gritty yellow clay unfortunately completely lacking in diagnostic artifacts. The fill, in fact, contained virtually no artifacts.

Although the ash deposits, under and beyond the rectory; the foundation and the cellar can be identified as predating construction of the rectory it has not been possible to suggest an absolute date for them. Nor is it possible to suggest that the first feature is related to the other two. Nowhere do all three appear in the same excavation unit.

Other Features

Several features were uncovered in the vicinity of the rectory but which at this time can not be related to the rectory, either of the two annexes or the structure predating them. These are discussed below in no particular order of significance or date. Each feature is described with an attempt to date it on the basis of associated stratigraphy. For the sake of convenience they are identified in terms of the excavation unit they appear in.

Trench-15K1A

A trench of unknown depth cuts obliquely across the north end of 15K1A. As indicated in the east profile (Fig. 75) it was dug approximately at the mid point of fill accumulation. Width is about three quarters of a metre. The general impression is of a utility installation, such as a water of sewer line. No such utilities are known for this area nor can any be suggested for a location this far removed from the rectory.

Pit-15K1F, 15K1N

A roughly squared pit is present in the north east corner of 15K1F (Figs. 42,79,143) and across about two thirds of 15K1N (Fig. 143). Its major characteristic is that it is filled with mortar, limestone rubble and limestone chips. Depth was again not established. The presence of relatively steep sides, which would not likely stand up unsupported, and the apparent absence of any cribbing indicates that the pit did not remain

open for any great length of time. An examination of stratigraphy at the bottom of the feature, once exposed, would provide some indication of whether any filling by slumping or erosion had taken place prior to deposition of the major fill.

A short term pit likely post dates the original annex. It seems unlikely that such a feature would have been created and filled under the floor of an occupied building. Its relationship to the present annex is less clear; it extends to the outside of the west wall but is not present inside. Although it follows the irregularities of the wall surface, this situation could have developed either if the pit had preceded or followed construction of the present annex foundation.

The fill has been somewhat disturbed in the southeast corner of 15K1N by excavation of a shallow pit, possibly for repairs on the annex foundation. The foundation at this point has additional stone.

The east profile of 15K1F (Figs. 42,79) shows that the pit postdates a number of fill layers, most or all of which are likely to date to the period of original annex construction or occupation. If, as suggested later in more detailed discussion of stratigraphy, layer 65 (Figs. 73,79) relates to floor joist installation, this feature is the first disturbance after deposition of layer 65 and thus probably the first disturbance after removal of the original annex (at least removal of its floor). Absence of debris from annex wall dismantling makes stratigraphy interpretation more difficult.

The major question on this feature is its function. It is suggested above that it was probably a short term pit, dug for an unknown purpose and then filled in. There is a possibility that it at one time

was cribbed but that all traces of this have disappeared or been removed. In this case there is a greater possibility of it having been a feature within the original annex although, since a cellar already existed elsewhere, a function can not be suggested. Structural debris is absent above the pit level but the pit fill itself is structural debris with the most likely source for it being the dismantling of the original annex. Further excavations to establish its depth could possibly also provide further evidence to establish a function and relationship to the original annex.

Trench - 15K1M

A trench of unknown depth cuts across approximately the middle of 15K1M, roughly in an east-west direction. From the profile (Fig. 81) it is obviously a recent feature; the trench fill at the top is indistinguishable from the top layers of fill. The trench alignment between septic tank cover and septic field is possibly sufficient to identify this as a sewer line.

"Trench" - 15K1M

Across the south end of 15K1M there is what appears to be a trench, or other disturbance, now filled with small stone rubble and some clay (Fig. 46). The top of the fill includes a piece of planking, parallel to the south end of the excavation unit. The stratigraphy indicates this to be an early feature, possibly the first disturbance. Except for a thin layer of clay, all other fill deposits extend across it uninterupted and thus post-date it. The thin clay layer could be material originally dug out of the feature. It appears to be of a similar age to the pre-rectory foundation but at the moment there is no evidence to suggest that the two are related.

Pit - 15K1W

A shallow, roughly squared pit occupies most of this excavation unit and extends to the west and north for an undetermined distance (Fig. 57). It does not extend to the east profile of 15K1A (Fig. 75). The walls are sloped with no perceptable angle between sides and bottom. Adjacent stratigraphy shows the presence of a thin ash layer which pre-dated excavation of the pit. Filling appears to have taken place as part of a more general deposition event. The fill is a uniform gritty, yellow clay which is in turn covered by a relatively thick ash deposit.

The fill contains a number of pieces of wood. However since they are part of the fill they do not provide an indication of pit function. The roughly square outline identifies it as an intentional feature but there is no further evidence to suggest function.

Pit - 15K1X

A pit of irregular outline and base occupies most of this unit and extends to the east, north and south for an undetermined distance. It is not apparent in 15K1B, 15K1D or 15K1S. Sides are sloped and there is a recognizable angle between side and base. The relationship of pit fill to other stratigraphy is most clearly seen in the south profile of the unit where a number of layers of mixed clay and gritty clay end at the edge of the pit (Fig. 100). It appears that the pit was dug after deposition of some of layers of clay and mixed clay, eventually the entire area was covered with a mixed clay. The gritty clay deposits may also be present in the west profiles of 15K1B and 15K1D but not as part of a pit fill.

Function of this feature is again unknown. Half a metre to the south there is another disturbed or

depressed area, discussed in descriptions of the original annex but whether the two are connected or related is unknown. The line of concrete sockets may well demarcate the southern limit of the thick gravel deposit forming the surface in 15K1X. Mixed clay appearing in 15K1X and 15K1S/15K1Y may be the same deposit but such material forms much of the fill generally across the site. The gritty clay in 15K1X does not appear in 15K1S/15K1Y.

Post - 15K1A, 15K1C, 15K1E

Fragments of three posts were located. The posts were of different forms and do not appear to be part of a single feature. In 15K1A a short fragment of a round post was present near the west wall of the unit. It had a diameter of about 13 cm and was set into a circular, clay filled post hole, diameter about 40 cm. Relationship of the post hole to adjacent stratigraphy was not definitely established; the post hole appeared not to start before the level of the undisturbed black.

A short section of "post", diameter about 5.5 cm, is present in 15K1C, approximately on the line of the east edge of the patio. This feature extends a short distance into undisturbed soil and a similarly short distance into the first layer of mixed clay fill. There is no evidence of a post hole.

A third post is present in 15K1E, set into a shallow post hole and now extending little above the top of the undisturbed level. The post is approximately squared, 13-14 cm on a side, set into a circular post hole, diameter about 30 cm, filled with mixed clay. Post and post hole extend about 25 cm into undisturbed soil. The relationship of post hole to other stratigraphy was not noted; excavation had proceeded too far before existence of the feature was realized.

Dating of Photographs

Dates suggested for a number of historic photographs (Figs. 11-13, 15) are being questioned because of conflicting historical and structural data. During the archaeological season when only one of these illustrations was available, it was considered feasible to suggest a date through dating of some of the trees on the site. Each photograph shows part of at least two rows of relatively young trees at an oblique angle to the building walls and running roughly toward the north east corner. These rows are quite close together and consist of one row of deciduous trees and one of coniferous. A third row appears in one of the photographs (Fig. 15). It was considered likely that these trees are the same as some of the ones still present today. As indicated by Figure 15, they were intended to line a driveway. In the photograph all of the trees are relatively young. Tree cores were taken in an effort to provide a more precise date. Three coniferous and one deciduous tree were sampled; the latter was later found not to be suitable for counting rings. The other three provided ages ranging from 66-74 years; allowing for the absence of some rings at the centre for some of the samples, the age range becomes about 70-75. Allowing a maximum age of five years for the trees in the photo (Fig. 12) date of the photo becomes 1910-15. On the basis of structural information this data is, however, incorrect. Since Figure 12 still shows the original verandah, it must pre-date 1903.

Property Survey

A secondary objective for the season was the search for other archaeological remains on the property; to locate, and determine their nature and extent. Because of the time taken to excavate the rectory annexes only a limited examination of other parts of the property was made. Rather than attempt to survey systematically most or even the majority of the property in the time available, it was decided to concentrate efforts in an area where structures were known to have existed and determine what if anything of them remained. It was expected that some evidence would be found of the barn partially visible in some 20th century photographs.

As a first step, preceding excavation, an area beginning immediately west of 15K1, extending almost to the west property line and estimated to be the vicinity of a barn or other outbuildings, was cleared of excess vegetation. This involved cutting the grass short and removing the cuttings along with a number of years accumulation of dead grass with the objective of creating a field in which any slight topographic irregularity would be visible.

Prior to clearing the area some irregularities were generally apparent on walking through the knee high grass. After clearing these became more obvious but nevertheless were slight enough that they do not appear readily in photographs of the area. Prior to clearing the area was also obvious because of its vegetation. The grass growing here was longer, darker and coarser than elsewhere on the property, a different

species, and thus the area readily stood out. This difference was initially considered to represent a difference in soils and possibly different land use. The excavation procedure chosen to begin investigation was a metre wide test trench (15K4)(Fig. 63) beginning near 15K1 and extending westward (grid west) to cut across some of the more obvious features. Investigation continued with a second metre wide test trench (15K3)(Fig.62) north of the first. A further examination of the area was made with a proton magnetometer.

The irregularities, including the most obvious one which was identified as the septic field, were not included on the contour map prepared for the property. In general, their presence was more obvious than their identity. In no instance did they suggest the remains of a building. There was no regularity as could be created by walls or foundations nor was there a regular arrangement of stones appearing at the surface. The east side of the area had some pieces of limestone visible on the surface but not in a pattern suggesting a wall or other structural feature.

Test Excavations

A total of 48 linear metres of test trench were excavated within the time available. As elsewhere, excavation was taken to the level of a recognizable black undisturbed layer. Features uncovered and the most complex sections of the profiles were recorded (Figs. 64, 105,106). The major results of this component of the project were the discovery that no buildings close to the rectory were encountered where they had been expected, based on available photographs, that the topographic irregularities did not correspond to anything in the ground and that there was a floor further removed from the rectory, at the west end of 15K4. As with

other excavations the thickness of fill layers was substantial, especially toward the east end of the test trenches (Figs. 105,106).

After clearing the area immediately west of 15K1 was noted to be slightly raised and to include a scatter of limestone pieces at the surface. The latter were of a size potentially to represent structural remains or debris. The stones were found to be of a suitable size for construction, with sizes in excess of 30 cm, but they appeared individually in the fill. There was no mortar associated with them, nor were they found to form any recognizable pattern (Fig. 63). At this time they are considered to be construction or structural debris (dating to construction or dismantling of a building).

The flooring consisted of a series of adjacent boards, oriented north-south (grid) and situated just below the sod zone. Some scattered limestone chips were present but otherwise there was no indication of limestone construction. The extent of planking was not determined by additional trenching. Joists or other structural features were not identified in the sections exposed. These remains may be associated with a Red River frame building appearing on a number of turn of the century photographs (Figs. 9,12,13).

The presence of an occupation or other cultural activity is also suggested by the artifact quantities in the area. Moving westward from the original annex area there is initially a high quantity of artifacts with a substantial decrease from one sub-operation to the next until the flooring area is reached where artifact quantities triple or more. The area immediately west of the original annex and lean-to appears to have been used as a dump area. The possibility of an actual occupation is at the moment not supported by the presence of cultural remains.

Magnetometer Survey

A large area, (Fig. 111) including that examined by test trenches, was also investigated through use of a proton magnetometer; measuring variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of variable materials in the ground. This method can only determine the existence and scope of such variations, it can not of itself determine their cause. Variations caused by the presence of building remains or artifact concentrations would presumably occupy an area of some size with some indication of identity provided by the area's shape.

A number of areas of isolated anomalous readings were tested by removal of a soil core. These results were inconclusive beyond establishing that the ground did not contain any large stones or stone construction. Thin layers of wood, such as the flooring just described, are not easily recognized in a small diameter core. Most cores indicated the presence of some fill layers on undisturbed soil.

Due to long and short term fluctuations in the earth's natural magnetic field, an initial reading at an arbitrary base station was taken to provide a basis for adjustments in any subsequent readings. Differences in the base station reading, from day to day and within a day, were used to determine what adjustments had to be made to the reading at each grid point tested. The adjustments involved the addition or subtraction of up to 70 gamma for a set of readings.

The magnetometer readings have been plotted on a three dimensional graph, with the excavated areas shaded (Fig. 111). The existence of any major structural features is not readily apparent. The expectation here being that any major structural feature, such as a stone foundation would produce similar anomalous

reading in the area it occupied. The nature of the anomaly is not critical, it could be high or low, large or small, but being due to a similar feature it should also be somewhat consistent and occupy an area similar to that of the structural feature. Such results do not appear to have been achieved. Anomalies, either high or low, obtained in one line of readings (N-S) often do not appear in adjacent lines. Therefore, the basis for any anomaly is not substantial enough to provide similar readings over distances of more than a few metres.

The graph does, however, readily reflect that the area closest to the rectory, to about 1024 W, is very irregular and possibly most affected by cultural activities. Profile recorded in parts of this area (Figs. 105,106) show a variety of fill deposits and scattered limestone blocks. The excavations, however, did not encounter any recognizable structural features.

The readings include one line (1007 W) across the west end of the original annex foundation. Some of the readings appear to reflect the foundations existence. However, these anomalies continue at varying rates to the westward. In one instance a high reading becomes higher and another decreases. The foundation thus appears not to be the only source of high readings.

A final example of results comes from an area of flooring uncovered in 15K4H and 15K4J. An adjacent excavation (15K3F) provided some indication of limits for the flooring in demonstrating that it did not extend this far. By this point the magnetometer readings were quite consistent; there were no major high or low areas or points. This situation exists in areas where flooring is known to exist as well as others where it is known not to exist. Therefore, the magnetometer was not able to detect the presence of a layer of wood at a shallow depth.

Several anomalies, such as a general decrease in value at 1024 W or 1062 W, are probably not the result of features in the ground. They correspond to differences in the adjustment being made to the readings, possibly corresponding to readings taken on different days or during different parts of a day.

The magnetometer survey achieved only a limited success. An area of cultural activity, the most obvious component of which was fill deposition, was indicated and subsequently confirmed by test excavations. An area of structural remains, in the form of a probable floor, was not indicated by readings in that area.

# Stratigraphy

## Introduction

During excavations on the annex it was immediately apparent that the area contained extensive deposits of fill. Although the purpose of some layers, such as a cellar fill, was readily apparent at the time, the interpretation of others were not as straight forward. Quantity and complexity of the layers often made it difficult to establish continuity of a deposit from one excavation unit to the next. An association with the rectory or annex could be assumed for some but the type of activity associated with some was not as obvious. Identification and interpretation of stratigraphy was also somewhat hampered by the excavation methods used. The extensive network of baulks meant that some strata could not be followed from one excavation unit to the next. In some instances the identify of a stratum from unit to unit was questionable and in others it was quite evident that a stratum terminated within a baulk. Removal of baulks was not considered for this season because complete excavation of the annex was not considered a major requirement. Because of the amount and complexity of stratigraphy it is discussed here as a separate entity. Parts of it have already been considered in description or discussions of structural elements or features. In places the following comments may thus be somewhat repetitious of what has already been stated but are made to provide a complete picture of the stratigraphy.

Stratigraphic complexity implies depositional complexity and therefore makes it all the more necessary to undertake a thorough examination. It was hoped to be able to identify the kinds of activity associated with some of the deposits and thus develop a chronology of activities. An examination of artifacts associated with some of the layers could assist further by suggesting dates or time periods; thereby potentially leading to identification of layers associated with construction, dismantling or occupation, layers existing as a ground surface at one time or another or associated with an identifiable activity. The ultimate objective of such an investigation is a contribution to restoration of a structure by contributing data on its associated landscape. Restoration of a structure should include creation of an appropriate setting, involving such things as ground cover and land use.

Interpretation of stratigraphy and consequently land use could be enhanced by consideration of artifacts associated with the various layers. To some extent this is possible but many of the proveniences, as they were defined during excavation, do not relate to a specific layer but rather to a number of them. Individual layers were more apparent in the profiles than during excavation. Similarity of soil types made it difficult if not impossible to differentiate among some layers until after completion of their excavation within a single provenience.

As a summary of stratigraphy a master list of layers has been compiled (Appendix A). Wherever possible the extent of a layer has been established or is suggested and some suggestions are offered on its origin or associated event. The list is lengthy although only a relatively small number of soil or material types are involved. The layer numbers are also used

for identification of stratigraphy in the profile drawings. To the extent possible, discussion of stratigraphy is in chronological order, tracing the accumulation of deposits from construction of the rectory to the present day.

Although a large number of layers or deposits are present, these can be grouped into a much smaller number of categories based on the kinds of material. The majority are some form of clay either a mixture of different clays and topsoil or with the addition of one or more of gravel, mortar, ash, stone chips or other unidentifiable materials. A second kind of deposit is generally structural material consisting of morter, stones, stone chips or combinations of the three. A third category is gravel or sand, distinct from those instances where they are mixed with clay. In a few deposits the material is a kind of a gritty clay such as is found along the river bank above beds of limestone. Other, less frequent, materials are organic (fecal, wood, grass cuttings) or ash. The latter is a major fill material in some area.

In considering the stratigraphy several assumptions or probabilities can be outlined as a general characterization. For the most part sources for the materials for any layer are probably local. With few exceptions, the various clays could have been acquired on the property or from the immediate neighbourhood. The adjacent riverbank, although it does not necessarily retain evidence of borrowing, would have been a convenient source to dig fill material. Guest (1981) records an early instance, in 1831, when decomposed limestone and viscid clay were dug from the riverbank for use in making plaster. The only materials not known definitely to occur on the property or in the vicinity are gravel and sand. Excavations at Lower Fort Garry,

several miles to the north, encountered an occasional lense of gravel but such features were not found during excavation at the rectory and have not been noted so far in examination of materials along the riverbank.

Although most materials could be local there is little indication for digging on the property. A number of events involving digging are known through historical sources but these would have been inadequate to produce the quantity of fill found throughout the excavated area. Digging on a large scale took place for construction of rectory and annex foundations and creation of the rectory and annex cellars. In general, however, there has been much more filling or deposition than excavation. Therefore, the riverbank becomes the next most likely source for materials. Since the materials are local it appears unreasonable to go great distances to acquire what is already available closer to home.

A test pit was not dug specifically to obtain a profile of undisturbed or natural stratigraphy. Such information was, however, readily available through many of the excavation units and inside the rectory during excavation of a sub-floor crawl space.

> The common characteristics of the normal soils... are: a moderately deep dark surface soil, granular in structure, and high in organic matter. The black A horizon grades through a thin drab colored horizon, underlain by the zone of lime carbonate accumulation....The lime carbonate horizon varies in depth, but is usually 16 to 22 or more inches from the surface....The black earth soils of the Red River Valley are somewhat shallower than the average because of their heavier texture" (Ellis 1938: 45-6).

As observed on the site the black soil horizon graded into a grey clay horizon which in turn graded into a grittier, more yellow clay soil. The clay may occasionally include a small stone, in the order of 10 cm,

but generally the material is uniform in texture and color. Excavation did not proceed beyond this point. During low water in the Red River layers of limestone can be observed near the water's edge. In some instances a gritty clay-like material, taken to be deteriorated limestone, was noted as appearing immediately above the more solid limestone layer. Identification of a soil level as undisturbed was based on uniformity of color and texture and absence of inclusions. Generally, undisturbed clay can be cut with a shovel or trowel with moderate ease. Uniformity of texture can also be sensed during digging. The situation becomes more difficult if the clay is extremely wet or dry, in which case it becomes either sticky or very hard. Once the clay has been disturbed, by being dug out and redeposited, with or without inclusion of other materials, it becomes more difficult to dig into. In a dry summer, such as this field season, it also appears to dry and harden more readily than undisturbed clay. In general there was little questions about whether a clay layer was disturbed or not.

Accumulation of fill such as present around and over the annex area can occur for a variety of reasons. On the one hand it can be generally characterized as the result of an intentional or unitentional act. It is intentional if it is done to achieve some desired product or result. In this case material would be specifically collected, brought to the area, dumped and spread to create the required effect. An example would be a gravel path, driveway or yard. Fill may, however, also be unintentional in which case the end result, a layer of fill in a specific area, was not the prime objective. An example is spreading a load of clay derived from some digging in the vicinity. In this case the desired result is disposal of the fill,

its distribution in a specific area more a matter of chance or convenience. Deposition by wind or pooling of water during spring thaw or after a rain are further examples of unintentional or chance deposits.

More specific explanations of filling are for purposes of raising or leveling the ground. Both of these are an example of deposition as a form of landscaping. Other examples of landscaping, in its broadest sense, are deposition of soils for creation of a lawn or deposition of gravel, sand or stones to create paths, roadways or "patios". All of these would be intentional, the fill materials being the means to an end. Other filling would involve disposal of clay, dug from foundations trenches or a cellar, or structural debris, derived from construction, repair, alteration or dismantling of a structure. Such deposition would be unintentional, the product rather than the fill being the means to an end. In some instances the two forms may be combined such as use of structural debris to fill an existing pit or depression and thus level the ground.

Two general observations on the fill can be made before proceeding to a more detailed discussion. The site is adjacent to a river known for infrequent major floods. However, it is at an elevation as not to have been affected by any of the known floods and, in fact, served as a refuge for people flooded out elsewhere (Guinn 1978: 22). It is also unlikely that there was ever a general effort to improve the appearance of the area through deposition of topsoil to create a lawn or other cultivated area. Topsoil is scarce in the stratigraphy and some areas appear to have been depressions until relatively recently. This does not mean that grass did not grow in the area; it can grow on the clay fill as it does today. There just does not seem to have been any additional effort made to create a more suitable environment for a lawn.

Descriptions and Interpretations

The descriptions and comments centre on specific cross sections or groups of cross sections. They are intended as explanations which can not be provided within the limits of a figure caption and should be read in conjunction with examination of or reference to the relevant illustrations.

Figures 84, 85 and 86 represent an east to west cross section beginning slightly west of the original annex and extending to the west wall of the present annex. Its main features are the west foundation (layer 7) of the original annex, the east wall of the annex cellar (layer 8) and an unidentified feature (layer 22). The pre-rectory foundation (layer 72) probably remains undetected in the metre-wide baulk at the east and of 15K1Q (Fig. 114). The stratigraphy is probably associated with annex construction, alteration and removal and indicates the location or level of the lean-to floor.

The west end of the cross section, outside of the annex foundation is associated with annex construction and filling/leveling after its removal. Layer 20, a layer of planking and or mortar, is the only wood in this area and is assumed to be the remnants of the lean-to-floor, thus providing a date to work with for some of the other deposits. The mortar appears as a separate layer (Fig. 85) or immediately under the planking. It may have been for ground leveling or may be simply structural debris from annex construction. Deposition west of the annex began with stone and mortar (layer 16, Fig. 85) or mixed clay (layer 19, Fig. 84) with what appears to be localized deposits of ash (layer 17, Fig. 85) or brown soil (layer 18, Fig. 85). Filling and leveling prior to installation of the floor planking was achieved through deposition of a thick layer of clay and mixed clay (layer 19, Figs. 84,85.)

A relatively thick layer of mortar debris is present on top of the west foundation (layer 7)(Figs. 84, 85). Since it appears only on the foundation it is considered as a foundation remnant, resulting through removal of stones and later action by ground water and root action after being covered by fill.

Stratigraphy east of the west foundation, through the cellar and beyond, is being considered in the light of the probability that the west end of the annex survived as a tool shed or some similar type of outbuilding until the early 1930s and that the cellar was not filled until this building had been removed.

The cellar, with its earth (clay) floor, bears ample evidence of how rubble from the walls was disposed of; a thick layer of stone and mortar (layers 2, 4) is the first deposit on the floor. The material was probably also derived from the east cellar wall and layer 22. Stratigraphy in the vicinity of layer 22 provide some evidence of mortar (layer 33) being dragged eastward from the feature; part of the dispersal of material during dismantling (Fig. 84). A brown, organic soil (layer 3) appears between layers of limestone rubble or on top of them (layers 2 and 4)(Figs. 84, 85). Along with the rubble it contains most of the artifacts deposited in the cellar during filling.

Although wall dismantling probably could have provided sufficient material to fill the cellar, this is not the case. On completion of dismantling the cellar appears to have still been a major pit which was filled with a thick deposit of clay (layer 5), which may have been the final deposit of initial cellar filling and ground leveling. On the north wall of 15K1Q (Fig. 84) it is only slightly below the foundation top and on about the same level as layers 32 and 34. Areas generally above the cellar include a number of localized

deposits of mixed clay, ash, sand or baked limestone (layers 9, 11, 13, 38). These appear to fill depressions, which may have developed through settling of cellar fill (primarily layer 5).

To the east of layer 22 the layers become thinner and more numerous. At this time layer 22 has probably been insufficiently exposed to allow its identification as the new east wall for renovations of the original annex. It is approximately in the right location and for the moment is closest in appearance to a wall. Unfortunately it does not appear to continue to the north annex wall nor is it as thick as the remaining walls. Its apparent L-shape is another matter to be resolved by further excavation.

In this area, the configuration of layer 31 suggests a foundation trench for layer 22 (Fig. 84). layers below would thus pre-date it and be associated either with construction of the original annex or the structure which preceded it. Determining the relationship of these layers to the foundation assumed to be immediately east of them, in the baulk, would resolve some of the questions which now exist. It is quite likely that layer 25, and probably also layer 24, because of their being deposited on undisturbed, are associated with the pre-annex foundation (in the baulk?). The remaining layers, below layer 31, are more likely associated with the annex construction period. Layer 31, although partly filling a builder's trench, may be the material used to raise the ground level deposited prior to installation of the annex floor (identified elsewhere as layer 65).

Layers 32-34 may be associated with annex renovations. At their west end they terminate rather abruptly; their relationship to layer 5 suggests that until the deposition of layer 5 they were supported by some

other feature, such as an upward continuation of layer 22. That is, at one time layers 32-34 butted on layer 22 (a wall) but removal of the latter left them temporarily unsupported until deposition of layer 5.

To the east of the above deposits, in 15K1E (Fig. 86), the number of layers has again decreased. Layer 67, because of its relationship to layer 64, must post-date the original annex. Thus layer 60 is construction debris from either the annex or the earlier structure and layer 65 is fill with similar associations. Layer 65 is approximately at the same level as layer 31 and is thus probably fill for annex construction. This identification is more conclusive in profiles to be discussed later. A comparison of levels indicates that layer 68, sand and gravel, co-existed with layer 14 in adjacent units. Layer 68 was possibly a path, at a time when the original annex had been removed; probably also after the tool shed had been removed.

At the present annex (Fig. 86) a deposit identified as layer 65 is at approximately the same level as the annex foundation ledge, suggesting layer 65 to approximate the ground level during annex construction. Ash (layer 64) appearing immediately above layer 65 (Fig. 86) is a localized deposit of unknown origin.

With removal of the last vestiges of the original annex, probably in the 1930s, the remaining ground irregularities, primarily the annex cellar, were filled and at some unidentified time a general layer of fill (layer 14) was deposited to cover slight irregularities and produce a level ground surface. This could have happened during the rectory's use by the Company of the Cross or been delayed until 1948 when the rectory was again occupied after standing empty for as much as 10 years. The presence of sand and gravel (layer 68) at the same level suggests intentional filling and land-

scaping including the creation of footpaths. A similar general filling again took place at a later date (layer 15). Layers 14 and 15 are the most widespread deposits in the annex area.

A north to south section across the annex, in the cellar area (Figs. 90,91,92,93) provides little further information of major consequence. The major features represented are the north and south foundations of the annex, the cellar and the east wall of the cellar. The cellar fill is more clearly seen to include a deposit of brown, organic material (layer 3). The profiles also indicate a smaller quantity of structural debris (layer 2) in the south half of the cellar (Fig. 92). In the vicinity of the south foundation there is a relatively thick but apparently localized deposit of mortar and plaster (layer 6) (Figs. 90,92). Some fragments retain definite evidence of having been attached to wood, probably lath, and the deposit generally can be considered as debris from interior walls or ceilings. Its relationship to layer 5 (Figs. 90,92) indicates layers 5 and 6 to have been deposited at the same time. Filling adjacent to the south foundation, above layer 6, also included a number of ash deposits, designated as layer 9 but having no tangible connection with that layer designation appearing elsewhere. A deposit of sand and gravel with some clay (layer 13) may also be cellar depression fill. It extends to 15K1Q (south profile), (Fig. 85) but not into other units adjacent to 15K1U nor beyond the south foundation. Further excavation may somehow establish a relationship with layer 68 (sand and gravel) close to the present annex. The area of 15K1U does not have separate layers 14 and 15; layer 14 may have been replaced by deposition of other materials (e.g., layer 13).

In the area of the north foundation, this cross section (Figs. 91,92) shows the extent to which the foundation has been taken down and the extent to which layer 5 has been used as fill in the cellar, over the foundation and beyond. The cross section of 15K1Y (Fig. 91) does not have a readily identifiable layer 14; rather it appears to have a thicker layer 15 with lenses of gravel and mixed gravel (layer 10). The presence of a fragment of concrete block, painted white; a component of Dunlop period decor; identifies layers 10, 38 and at least part of 15 (Fig. 91) to date no earlier than 1965. Layer 15 here also contained bands of undecomposed vegetation (grass cuttings or hay), indicative at least of a number of deposition events but not necessarily indicating a time period of more than one season. The nature of Layer 15 suggests that until relatively recently the area of 15K1Y (also 15K1S) was lower than the surrounding area and was consequently used for disposal of rubbish (vegetation and clay)(see also Fig. 87).

The north profile of 15K1Y and 15K1S (Fig. 87) continues to pose interpretive problems. It is comprised primarily of fill with the only structural component being an unidentified foundation (layer 45). The latter appears to have been removed from its builder's trench with the space created then filled with mixed clay, including some mortar (layer 44). The problem lies in layer 44 post-dating layer 5 on one side and predating or being contemporary with layer 5 on the other side (Fig. 87). The problem may lie in the identification of layer 5. This profile again points to the existence of a depression in this area, north of the original annex. Initial deposition, on undisturbed, is of granite and limestone field stones (layer 43) whose origin can not readily be attributed to annex or rectory construction because field stones were not used

to any extent. The recent date for deposition of most fill here is indicated by the presence of a number of "recent" artifacts. The top of layer 40 includes a piece of undecomposed lumber, a 4x4 to be exact. The top of layer 5 includes a pocket of used and unused galvanized roofing nails which in an earlier discussion have already been attributed to the Dunlop period roofing of verandah and annex. At the same level there was part of a pair of undecomposed leather and fabric work gloves. The banding of vegetation is also obvious. It appears that all deposits above, or even beginning with, layer 40 date to the last few decades. A surface layer of sand and gravel (layer 37) appears at two locations in this profile, in one instance being relatively thick and probably having served also as depression fill. This layer is general throughout part of the area and is associated with a Dunlop period shelter (cf. Fig. 149).

The major north-south profile behind the rectory, across the original annex remains, provides one of the best illustrations of stratigraphic complexity for the area (Figs. 75-81). In addition to annex remains its most significant features include several forms of evidence for cultural activities predating the rectory. The annex is here represented by the north and south foundations; by this point the annex cellar is no longer present and there are no remains of flooring. The north foundation retains some semblance of a ledge on the interior (the exterior was not exposed here). The top of the south foundation has been taken down more, possibly by a more recent disturbance and filling (layer 79); any ledge which may have been present has been obliterated. Stratigraphy inside the north foundation seems to provide a clear indication of filling associated with annex construction. Inside the north

foundation, in addition to soils associated with pre-annex deposits, there are layers of clay and mortar debris. Layer 61 may be associated with pre-annex activities because of its relationship with layer 63 (Figs. 41,78). However layer 62, since it, among other things, fills the foundation builder's trench (Fig. 78) must belong to the annex construction period. In part layer 62 served to fill a depression created by fill settling in the pre-annex cellar. Layer 60 is most likely an accumulation of construction debris followed by deposition of layer 65 to bring the interior ground level closer to the annex floor level. If the foundation ledge (Fig. 78) served to support a floor joist, it is more than mere coincidence that the top of layer 65 is slightly above the level of the ledge. As for the main building the floor joists likely rested on earth and had earth fill between them, more or less level with their top. Deposits above layer 65 must then post-date removal of the floor; they are unlikely to have been deposited during the period of annex occupation.

Deposits associated with pre-annex activities are probably best represented in the long cross section (e.g., Figs. 78-81). Both the north and south foundations as well as the cellar predating the annex are present (Figs. 76,77,80,81) as are a number of deposits associated with foundation construction and possibly also building occupation (Fig. 80). The stratigraphy does not provide a conclusive association between the two foundations or between foundations and cellar. Initial cellar filling was accomplished with deposition of a gritty yellow clay (layer 63)(Figs. 41,77,78). The chronological relationship between cellar and annex is probably best represented by the relationship between layers 62 and 63. Thickness and configuration of layer 62 in the cellar area indicates settling of

layer 63. When the annex foundation trench was dug the filled cellar was probably evident as a depression in the otherwise level ground surface. Layer 62 was deposited to fill this depression and also the narrow builder's trench (Fig. 78). Cellar filling and subsequent deposits north of the north annex foundation includes a layer of clay fill, layer 84, which is partly over and partly mixed with layer 63. The top of layers 84 or 85 may approximate the initial ground surface outside of the original annex on completion of construction. A drop in this level over the cellar area again suggests cellar fill settling. The significance of layer 86, charcoal mixed with some soil, north annex (Fig. 77) is not clear. It may represent some form of burning in situ.

The area of the south pre-rectory foundation (Figs. 43,44,80) includes a number of deposits probably associated with that foundation. A layer of mortar and limestone chips (Layer 71) since it begins at this foundation but does not extend to the annex foundation is probably associated with the former, representing a construction activity. Layer 73 may also date from this period; its position in the stratigraphy is similar to layer 61 and the two, if associated with this early foundation, would indicate filling prior to installation of a floor. The fact that layer 73 does not extend south of the pre-rectory foundation (south side) (Fig. 81) may be a further indication of its being interior filling.

South of the pre-rectory structure a layer of gritty yellow clay, layer 83, may have served as a ground surface during this building's occupation. As a material it is the same as layers 63 and 85. The next deposit, layer 75 appears to extend over the foundation up to the south annex foundation. Closer to the annex,

layer 75 was preceded by a mortar lens (layer 74) possibly associated with annex construction.

Filling around the annex, as already recognized above, would, on the south side, probably have consisted of layer 77 to create a ground surface during annex occupation. No other deposition during this period is recognizable until layer 78, stone and mortar, which is more likely derived from building dismantling.

The area north of the annex and north of the pre-annex (Figs. 76,77) is stratigraphically somewhat confusing. For the latter a depression or disturbed area immediately to the north does not appear to have any association with the foundation. It is filled with a mixed clay (layer 88), gravel (layer 89) and then clay (layer 90). The gravel, being deposited on undisturbed, must be relatively early and may be associated with the foundation or the building's occupation period. A small component of layer 89 also appears on the foundation.

North of the original annex a number of deposits have accumulated (Fig. 77). Immediately outside the foundation there is a thick layer of mixed clay extending to the present ground level. Elsewhere such deposits are separated into a number of bands or layers, designated as layers 14 and 15, but here such differentiation is not apparent. Based on the situation in adjacent excavation units, such as the presence of layer 67 and the general indication that annex removal was followed by clay deposits for ground leveling, it is likely that part of the deposits north of the annex date to the same immediate post annex period of filling and leveling. Deposition of mixed clay continued for a short distance north of the foundation but beyond that there is a thick layer of gravel (layer 37) ending abruptly just before the end of the excavation. The

latter can probably be wholly attributed to the Dunlop period (post-1965) when this area had a roof and possibly a floor of sidewalk blocks (cf. Fig. 149). This interpretation of layer 37 would suggest that similarly thick deposits of clay elsewhere, identified as layer 15, would be of a similar, recent origin.

A major feature between the two annex foundations is a pit filled with mortar and limestone debris (layer 64) (Figs. 42,79). Elsewhere (Fig. 143) it is evident that the pit extends to the present west annex wall. The relative chronology between pit and annex is, however, not clearly indicated by any of the available stratigraphy. Appearing as it does within the limits of the original annex it is here considered unlikely to be an early or pre-annex feature. Purpose of the pit or its contents are indeterminate. It most likely dates shortly after removal of the original annex since it appears to have been dug before any deposition over layer 65. It is probably not a buttress for the second annex foundation since it is not a mortared feature. The fill is possibly also not structural debris from the original annex; compared with layer 2 it contains more mortar and much less stone and in contrast to layer 6 it does not contain any recognizable fragments of plaster. Nature of the fill material, however, almost dictates an association with construction, repair or dismantling of a mortared limestone feature, be that a wall or anything else, and there are only a few appropriate events that could have provided the material in such quantity.

The north-south cross section is cross cut by two trenches (layers 94, 95)(Figs. 45,75,81,142,143). The latter is recognizable from stratigraphic relationships as recent and has been described elsewhere as being a sewer line trench between the septic tank and field. Layer 94 is somewhat earlier, occuring at approximately

the middle of fill deposition (middle in terms of depth not time). This could place it after dismantling of the original annex, but prior to deposition of some mixed clay fill as well as the thick surface layer of gravel. Origin, destination and function of the trench are unknown; a utility association is likely but at the moment lacks supporting data.

Other excavations north of the original annex revealed the existence of a number of pits or depression features (Figs. 95,97,98). 15K1X contained a pit of unknown function, filled with mixed clay (layer 46) and appearing to predate all other deposition in the area (Fig. 100). This feature does not extend to excavation units to the east or south.

The area of 15K1V and 15K1W (Figs. 97,98) is outside of both the original annex and the pre-annex structure. In the area immediately north of the pre-annex foundation initial deposits, on undisturbed consist of a number of layers of fine gravel or decomposed limestone (Fig. 76). On the basis of similarity of material and relative stratigraphic position this is considered as probably being similar in origin and purpose to layer 83. A similar layer (layer 112) is found in 15K1W (Fig. 99), where it also serves to fill a shallow, irregularly squared pit (Fig. 57), and extends into 15K1P (Fig. 98). The presence of this material outside of the pre-rectory foundation, deposited on the undisturbed ground surface, establishes it as an early deposit possibly to fill around the early foundation. A similar material also appears in the early cellar and somewhat beyond. However, it does not appear that the area within the early foundation was generally filled with fine limestone grit.

Subsequent deposits north of the early foundation and annex can generally be seen as related to rectory/ annex construction and occupation. Several layers in 15K1W (Fig. 99) are probably exceptions. Activities indicated by the stratigraphy are construction, represented by deposits of mortar (layer 120)(Fig. 99) or wood debris (layer 115)(Figs. 98,99) and raising and leveling clay represented by deposits of (layer 117) (Figs. 98,99).

Stratigraphy relating to the original annex is possibly represented in the most straightforward fashion in 15K1T (Fig. 89). Here the stratigraphy consists of a number of deposits probably associated with annex construction (layers 55-58) ending approximately at the level of the foundation ledge. This entire deposit is sealed off by a thick layer of mortar and limestone (layer 59), debris from removal of the annex since it is not in the form of a mortared or built feature. Following annex removal the area was probably leveled with deposition of a thick layer of mixed clay (layer 14), covering irregularities such as caused by projecting stones in the debris or foundation remnants (Fig. 89). The top of layer 14 may have constituted the ground surface during much of the 20th century although it is not the most suitable soil to support a good cover of grass. As suggested above, further mixed clay (layer 15) may have been deposited quite recently, again for filling and leveling.

Profiles for several excavations at the west rectory wall provide illustrations of deposition associated with rectory construction and occupation. For example, 15K1C (Fig. 94) includes a mortar lens (layer 98), beginning at the rectory wall and largely deposited on undisturbed ground, which in all likelihood is due to rectory construction. In a similar fashion wood chips

(layer 96)(Fig. 94) are probably also derived from construction activities. Assuming that the secondary wall/foundation ledge in Figure 94 would have been covered, the early occupation ground level for the rectory would have been the top of layer 102 or 106.

A thick deposit of limestone rubble and mortar (layer 118) localized in 15K1W (Fig. 97) may represent structural debris from the original annex. Unfortunately this deposit does not extend to adjacent excavation units on the east or west side (Figs. 76,77,98) and may not extend to 15K1V on the south (Fig. 97) and is thus isolated from deposits identified as structural debris in the vicinity of the original annex.

Deposition north of the annex concluded with clay, such as used to fill and level on removal of the original annex (layer 14) or much later during the most recent occupations (layer 15), or with gravel (layer 37), constituting the ground surface in much of the area.

The privy stratigraphy (Fig. 101) has a number of features, most of which contributed directly to identification of its function. The bottom of the pit now has a sloping clay floor, on either side of the pit the wooden pickets extend into the ground for a further distance of some 10 cm and define the pit's limits. Initial deposits in the pit are an organic (fecal) material, containing a relatively large quantity of artifacts (layer 134), followed by an incomplete layer of lime (layer 135). Disturbance by installation of the well cribbing has probably contributed some intrusive materials (layer 140) into the fill. Generally it appears that pit filling continued after the initial lime deposit with a thick layer of clay (layer 136) followed by an almost equally thick deposit of lime, possibly mixed with some cement (layer 137). The latter two appear to represent filling or capping on abandonment of

the privy function. The clay would have filled much of the privy pit and the lime would have disinfected it. The remaining fill can possibly be associated with continued settling of the privy deposits. A second disturbance by stabilization activities exposed a second, partial profile (not recorded) which showed that the thick lime deposit thinned out and terminated before coming to the south pickets, thus reinforcing its identification as a deposit within the pit. The thick layer of mixed clay (layer 139), covering the privy area and extending to the present ground surface, may have been deposited over an extended period but does not now show any signs of layering. Part of this deposit has also been disturbed by work on the well (layer 140).

Stratigraphy inside the rectory is extensive (Figs. 108,109,110) but can be grouped into two categories; deposits predating construction of the rectory and deposits associated with rectory construction. Both groups include a number of separate and identifiable layers. For the former, a significance for the individual layers usually can not be suggested nor can a specific activity. For the latter, a number of construction activities can be identified through some of the stratigraphy.

Layers attributed to a period prior to the beginning of rectory construction are for the most part ash. The ash may be of different colors, it may have inclusions such as charcoal or it may contain some clay but ash is nevertheless the major component. Generally these deposits include all layers below layer 149. Several characteristics can be established for the ash deposits. The beginning of ash deposition appears to have been preceded by removal of much, and sometimes all, of the topsoil as is most evident in the east-west cross section north of the basement (Figs. 74,109).

Here the top of the undisturbed drops substantially and the undisturbed can be seen to have little black soil. Although originally the undisturbed ground was not absolutely flat, in this instance the absence of most of a soil horizon implies that the depression is not a natural feature. The excavations did not provide any indication that the depression had served any other function prior to beginning of ash deposition. It appears likely that the depression was created either as a location for ash disposal or as a source for material (soil) with the resultant depression seen as a convenient location for ash disposal. The ash extends beyond the depression but much of the area it occupies still appears to have lost some of its topsoil layer (Figs. 74,109).

The ash is not likely to have been deposited at one time, as suggested by the number of identifiable layers. It may also not have originated from a single type of source, as suggested by the variety of colors, ranging from near white to gray to brown to red, and the occasional presence of charcoal in small flecks. It has already been discussed earlier that the ash was probably not created in situ. The depth of deposits indicates an accumulation over an extended period or as the result of large fires. the excavations to date have not encountered any features which could be considered as a source for the ash.

The ash layers south of the basement include extensive deposits of baked clay or limestone (layer 166), a gritty yellowish material that virtually crumbles when picked up. In some instances these inclusions retained some semblance of their original form; the outer surfaces were relatively smooth and rounded, suggestive of a field stone or possibly a block of clay. The fact that the material now crumbled readily

could pose a problem for the suggestion that the deposits were derived from elsewhere. The crumbly condition may, however, be a more recent condition, resulting from having been in the ground for a period of time. The stratigraphy strongly suggests that this material was in fact deposited as part of the construction period activities. The bottom of layer 166, or the top of layer 156, is relatively level. The top of layer 166 however is very irregular and is unlikely to have existed in this condition without support from adjacent soils such as layer 149 (Fig. 110). Layer 166, if associated with rectory construction, may be derived from a lime burning operation, consisting of rejected materials deposited with other fill to raise the ground level under the floor joists.

The fact that the ash layers predate rectory construction is best demonstrated by the profile at the south foundation (Fig. 108). Here the level of the ash deposits extends above the foundation ledge. The ash layers end abruptly at the inner face of the foundation with the area between end of ash (layer 157) and foundation, above the foundation ledge, filled with clay. Had the foundation been built first, it is improbable that layer 157 would end so abruptly and sharply. Elsewhere the ash layers are about on the same level as the foundation ledge. Absence of a builder's trench makes it difficult to demonstrate that the foundation trench was dug through the ash layers. At the east foundation, north of the basement (Fig. 109) there is a small area of fill adjacent to the foundation, possibly indicative of a builder's trench.

Filling associated with rectory construction is generally identified as those layers above the level of the foundations ledge. Since these are also present on the ledge it is obvious that they could not have

preceded the ledge. For the most part the material is clay or mixed clay. The major layers are uniform in some areas (Fig. 110) and banded elsewhere (Fig. 109) indicating the deposition of a number of loads of fill, probably not all derived from the same source. These have, however, all been designated as layer 149, in recognition of the general similarity of material and purpose. This layer was deposit to raise the interior ground level approximately to the bottom of the floor joists. Some settling apparently also took place (e.g., Fig. 109). Layer 149 was followed by deposition of a thin layer of mortar and limestone chips (layer 150). Wherever present it is thickest at or near the foundations, thereby being identifiable as debris associated with wall construction. Through its presence it can also be concluded that layer 149 was deposited prior to completion of wall construction, but not before completion of construction at least to the level of the joist ledge. Layer 150 is, however, also present more generally throughout the rectory interior, thus suggesting a more intentional deposit. A thin wash of mortar, because of its lime content, may have been used on layer 149 as a disinfectant/sterilizers.

Deposition of layer 151 is possibly associated with installation of the first floor joists and flooring although it would have preceded installation of either. Deposition of some of the material would have raised the ground level in preparation for resting the floor joists on it. North of the basement, in the north east corner of the rectory, layer 151 also contained an extensive deposit of shavings and chips derived from shaping of boards and timbers. Since this material continued under the joists, its deposition, and also its associated activity, had taken place prior to installation of the joists. Once the joists were in

place the spaces between them had been filled with black soil (layer 171) leaving little or no space under the floor boards. Ends cut from the floor boards had also been left on top of layer 171.

The area under the rectory floor was extensively dug up by rodent burrows, both recent and otherwise. Some were open and lined with dry grass and bits of cloth. Some burrows had become filled but were recognizable because of the looseness of the soil. Digging was generally limited to the fill layers, extending very little into the more compact undisturbed soils. The ash presumably was an easier material to dig without providing undesirable living conditions.

Continuation of the ash deposits outside of the rectory was noted in several locations, generally on the south and west sides. The pre-rectory ash deposits have been tentatively designated as layers 146, 156 and 157 (Fig. 102). During stabilization trenching observations were made on distribution of ash deposits. Ash was present along the entire length of the south wall; along the west wall it extended northward from the southwest corner until cut off by disturbed areas associated with well or septic tank installation. Along the east wall ash deposits were found to extend northward for a distance of approximately 2.6 m from the southeast corner (measured at point 0.9 m out from the east wall).

The stratigraphy encountered at the northeast corner stands out in marked contrast to the above. Here (Fig. 101) ash deposits are completely absent; the only deposits being clay and mixed clay to provide what has been the ground level for most of the building's history. Initial deposits, on undisturbed, are a clay (layer 172) followed by mixed clay (layer 173). The profiles suggest that layer 172 could have been present

at the time of foundation trench digging, it could, however, also be material dug from the foundation trench. Layer 173, since it now extends virtually to the building, would have been deposited after completion of construction. The final deposits, of sand and gravel, most likely relate to the museum period when the verandah floor was constructed of concrete sidewalk slabs and are thus identifiable as similar to layer 37.

Stratigraphy at the southeast corner provides further information on relative dating of ash deposits and rectory construction. In this instance the ash layers are seen to stop at a narrow deposit of mortar rather than extending to the stonework (Fig. 102). Such a situation can arise only if the ash layers were already in existence when the foundation trench was being dug. The mortar, deposited as the foundation was being built up, constitutes builder's trench fill. With excavation of a stabilization trench around the entire foundation stratigraphy such as in Figure 102 is no longer present.

For the two test trenches extending westward from the annex area the major feature of the profiles (Figs. 105,106) is the accumulation of fill layers. There are no recognizable structural features but some of the deposits may include structural debris. Differences in number of layers and types of materials suggest some differences in activities responsible for the deposits. The major difference is in the amount of ash present in 15K3 (Fig. 105), appearing as a number of recognizable layers and for the most part being the first deposits on undisturbed ground. In material these are similar to the initial deposits under and south of the rectory but are unlikely to be the same deposits because of the lack of any stratigraphic evidence of continuity. The area investigated by 15K3 (Fig. 105) was obviously used

to a greater extent for ash deposition/disposal than was the area of 15K4 (Fig. 106). The area of 15K4 is, so far, the only excavation to have encountered a recognizable layer of manure (layer 124)(Fig. 106), not counting the organic privy deposits, indicative of a barn function without evidence of its location.

Completion of deposition of ash or manure layers was followed by deposition of fill (layers 128, 132) possibly comparable to what has been identified elsewhere as layers 14 and 15. Generally two major layers are recognizable with smaller lenses of mortar or ash (layers 129, 130). Layer 128, especially in 15K4, contains a substantial proportion of pieces of limestone (layer 131), in the absence of mortar or a recognizable order, probably representing construction or structural debris. Layer 128 would have served to cover the stones and provide a more level surface. Some of the stones were not completely covered until deposition of layer 132 and some of them were still visible on the surface when excavations began. A photograph from 1938 (Fig. 20), the first one of the area without the tool shed, shows what appears to be a pile of stone which could thus be the source for the stone in the excavations.

Use of the area can also be seen reflected in the relative quantities of artifacts present at various points in the two trenches (Table 2). The areas nearest the annex have the largest quantity of material, the totals decreasing noticeably with increasing distance from the annex.

Table 2. Artifact totals for 15K3 and 15K4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15K3A | 425 | | |
| 15K3B | 3247 | 15K4A | 983 |
| 15K3C | 605 | 15K4B | 1513 |
| 15K3D | 356 | 15K4C | 334 |
| 15K3E | 316 | 15K4D | 388 |
| | | 15K4E | 142 |
| | | 15K4F | |
| | | 15K4G | 165 |
| 15K3F | 162 | 15K4H | 573 |
| | | 15K4J | 443 |

(All proveniences except 15K3A and 15K3F are 4x1 m; for comparative purposes the proveniences are listed opposite each other approximately as they appear on the ground.)

## General Discussion

At the beginning of excavations there were two extant structures with the existence of a number of previous buildings, including an earlier annex on the extant rectory, known through historical sources. The excavations recovered information primarily on the rectory and its associated annexes and landscaping. Information discovered of other buildings included sections of a probable floor and a foundation and cellar predating the present rectory.

The area selected for rectory construction had already been involved in a variety of cultural activities. A wooden building with shallow cellar had stood in an area to be occupied by the rectory annex and much of the area for the rectory itself had been modified and used for disposal of large quantities of ash. Whether any of these features were still apparent when construction began is largely unknown. The ash layers may have been obvious through the vegetation they supported. The continued existence of the earlier building was not indicted through the archaeological remains and, since it can not be related to known historical buildings, can not be derived through historical information. Even if the building was not present, its cellar was probably still in evidence, either as an unfilled pit or a depression resulting from settling of fill. The cellar is known to have been filled before

the annex foundation was built but the time gap between these two events is not known and need not have been long.

Existence of the above features certainly would have become apparent with the beginning of work on construction of the rectory and annex. Digging the trench for the rectory foundation would have encountered the ash layers and probably also some of the artifacts they contained. Digging for the annex foundation would have crossed at least the foundation of the previous building along with the cellar, as already indicated. Whether any of these "finds" were considered of any significance is not indicated in the inadequate records for this period. It is as likely that they were considered as a hindrance rather than anything else.

Rectory and annex construction began with excavation of a trench to contain the foundations. These foundations were to be wider than the building walls so the trench was dug accordingly. Since the foundations would not be seen once construction was finished it was apparently not considered important to mark out the foundation location with a high degree of accuracy. As a result, when wall construction began it was found that the ledge formed by the wider foundation sometimes stuck out more on one side of a wall than the other or possibly varied in width from one end of a wall to the other.

The foundation was constructed by filling the trench with stone and mortar. Because the outer surfaces of the stonework were not exposed it was not necessary to take the time to select and shape stones to form a relatively smooth or flat surface. Stones were put in more randomly and spaces between them or between a stone and the trench wall were filled with mortar. Sometimes a space would go unnoticed and only

fill up later as clay slumped out of the trench wall. The quality of such construction did not become apparent until archaeologists and others exposed the surfaces and removed the large pockets of mortar and clay. The stone which remained was angular and irregular. For the top of the foundation stones were selected to produce a more regular surface which would have been finished further with mortar. The foundation was finished at about the ground level at that time. The foundation trench appears to have survived well during these activities. In some areas an edge appears to have crumbled and been repaired by later deposits of fill.

Although the plans were for a two-storey stone building, only a shallow foundation, depth of less than a metre, was provided. The lesson of such shallow foundations had either not yet been learned or was being ignored. In later years as the ground shifted with alternative freezing and thawing or drying the foundation and walls would shift with it, resulting in walls cracking, separating or buckling. The movement would also precipitate the deterioration of some of the stones, resulting in further weakening of the wall. To these problems could also be added the relative weak bonding provided by the lime mortar being used.

With completion of the foundation, construction could begin on the walls with the first step being to determine, and presumably mark out, the exact location of the buildings. For the rectory it was planned that the bottom of the wall should have a wider section, providing an interior ledge on which to rest the joist ends. Although such a ledge was required only on the two long walls, since the joists spanned from side to side, it was built on all four walls. There may have been a miscalculation in this operation because on the

north wall this construction resulted in an exterior ledge as well. This section of wall was built with a lower course of blocks and a second course of slabs. The extensive use of slabs make this feature more apparent on the wall exterior but it would not be seen by users of the rectory since it was intended to be covered by fill around the building. Slabs were not used to the same extent in any construction elsewhere on the rectory. A joist ledge was probably not created for the annex; no evidence of such a feature was found on any part of the annex foundation exposed. Since the joist ledge was intended to be covered on the outside by fill, this part of the wall was built without dressed quoins. The first quoin appeared in the course following the foundation ledge.

Following completion of the joist ledge construction continued on the remaining two storeys of wall. For the first floor windows and west door the embrasures began at the level of the joist ledge. In these areas the wall was not full thickness before reaching the top of the embrasures. As wall construction progressed, work may also have begun on bringing fill to raise the interior and exterior ground level. Inside a surface had to be created on which to rest joists for the first floor and outside a raised ground level would have provided surface drainage away from the building. These activities were taking place both for the rectory and the annex.

As construction continued on the walls and the interior had been raised and levelled with clay fill, work began inside on preparation of timbers and planks to be used on interior construction. Similar activities were probably also taking place outside in the vicinity of the northwest corner. At this point in construction the interior was empty; the first floor

joists would not be put in until some time later. Woodwork being done inside was mostly the planing of planks for the floors. These activities were taking place in the northeast corner of the building and when it was finished or the first floor was installed the thick layer of shavings was left in place to be buried by the black loam fill put between the joists.

The annex was probably conceived of as a separate building with a covered passageway. The location and configuration of its east end is for the moment unclear. Its south wall was straight and connected to the rectory. The passageway roof had a much lower pitch, to avoid a second floor window; eventually this lead to structural problems. A sheltered privy may also have existed under the annex roof, in the angle formed by junction of the annex's south wall and rectory's west wall. The pit for this privy was dug down to the level of the bottom of the foundations and was then cribbed with vertical pickets or posts.

Some time before the end of the 19th century the original annex was considered undesirable or unnecessary and part of it was dismantled and replaced with the smaller annex which still stands today. The latter was built using techniques similar to those used originally. It was of mortared limestone on a shallow stone foundation. Since the ground level had been raised during rectory construction, the new annex foundation was not as deep as the original foundations and its foundation ledge was at a higher level. The trench for this foundation cut through the original annex foundation once, also cutting through the pre-rectory foundation and cellar. Structural debris from the annex dismantling may have been reused for the new annex but some of it was left on the ground and covered with clay fill. This may have served to bring the

building interior to the level of the exterior ground surface to create a level yard around the new annex.

The artifacts recovered from the annex cellar, however, could not have been deposited there before 1904, because some of them were not being made before that date. This reinforces the conclusion that only part of the original annex was taken down to make way for construction of the present annex and that part of the original annex, specifically the west end, was retained for many years and used as a tool shed.

The area behind the rectory, around the annex and continuing westward, has been subjected to extensive modification in the form of fill deposition. Some of this was material derived from various activities in the area and deposited to dispose of it, in other cases the material could have been brought in to fill depressions or generally level the ground. At various times depressions or surface irregularities were scattered around the ground. The various deposits, large and small, noted during the excavations did not give the impression that this part of the rectory property had ever been landscaped as a lawn. Depressions may have been filled but good soil to support the growth of a good lawn was never deposited. Deposition continued until very recently. The last major fill deposit was gravel and sand as a base for a large verandah or shelter erected during the post 1965 museum period.

Historical sources document the existence of other buildings but the archaeology so far has succeeded in recovering evidence of only two of them. One of these is the original annex and the other is a wooden structure removed some distance to the west. Existence of the latter is known, at present, only through a number of photographs.

In terms of the questions originally posed by Engineering and Architecture (Robert and Leboeuf 1979: 21), the excavations can be summarized as follows.

1. Investigate previous location of annex. Determine if existing one is a part of the original one. Determine if windows or doors were existing by analysis of hardware or glass.

This can probably be seen as the major question tackled by the excavations. An answer was found to the first two questions. Although a thorough analysis of the artifacts was not carried out, a general impression is that they do not point to locations for doors or windows.

2. Investigate and date location, material and use of previous porches or verandahs adjacent to the annex, as well as traces of broken door or window hardware.

The area in front of a now blocked off doorway in the annex north wall was excavated but no remains of a porch or other structure was located.

3. Determine if a staircase was leading to the basement from the annex.

The absence of a stairway was established by excavations. Suggestions were also made on history and configuration of the opening.

4. Investigate for any features related to a single or double door [west wall of present annex].

Photographic evidence indicates the doorway to be non-original. Archaeology established existence of a foundation across doorway area.

5. Check if foundations were extending further North. Investigate for remains of chimney, fireplace or roof vent remains [west side of present annex].

No evidence of such features was located.

6. Investigate for remains of window or door hardware, glass and other artifacts to confirm function [blocked doorway in north wall of present annex].

As for No. 2, above, no evidence was located.

7. Investigate for artifacts in order to indicate function of S.W. room and for traces of verandah or porch.

No excavations in this area. Mrs. Johnstone recalls existence of doorway and use of room by rector as a study.

8. Investigate, especially at joints between adjacent structure or at failures in order to determine depth and state of foundation.

Information obtained by archaeological excavations and subsequent stabilization digging. Foundation already stabilized by concrete collars.

9. Investigate location of previous verandah, posts and floor material [front of rectory].

No conclusive evidence found for verandah; one field stone may have been a footing, no remains of a floor present.

10. Investigate for fence location on North and South of building.

Excavations on north side did not locate any evidence of a fence.

11. Investigate for artifacts West and South of annex.

Excavations primarily west of annex, identifying area of filling and artifact concentrations.

12. Investigate for tree planting in continuation with existing line east of house.

No excavations undertaken.

13. Coordinate with historian searches of other buildings on Parks Canada property.

Evidence for one building was found west of the rectory and annex area.

Should reconstruction of the original annex be seriously considered, it would be preferrable to undertake a complete excavation of the building area and immediate vicinity. Some or most of the existing problems in interpretation would be resolved. The stratigraphy, because layers are not now sufficiently connected, would be clarified. The number of layers would be reduced and their extent in the annex area become better defined. The current knowledge on stratigraphy would provide guidance for excavating the remaining areas. Attention could be directed to specific problems such as relationship of some layers to structural remains. The excavations should also be extended for several metres beyond the annex to establish continuity of deposits and, in one instance, relationship with stratigraphy in 15K3 and 15K4.

# PART II: STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND CHRONOLOGY

## INTRODUCTION

St. Andrew's rectory, in 1976 shortly after its acquisition by Parks Canada (Fig. 38) was a two storey building with attic, constructed of mortared limestone walls set on a shallow mortared limestone foundation. A relatively recent open verandah, supported on square wooden posts stretched across the front and both ends. At the back there was a small attached annex of mortared limestone also set on a shallow mortared limestone, foundation. The interior layout had been somewhat changed from the original. On the first floor three partitions had been removed and two others erected to create one new room. The staircase, of wood with "wrought iron" railing, was straight with one right angle turn. The north half of the structure had a chimney with a fireplace in the first floor north east room. On the second floor one partition had been removed and a new one erected to create a smaller space for a bathroom. A second storey stairway extended to the attic, recently made habitable. The basement, occupying approximately the central third of the structure, was panelled but no longer contained a furnace.

Shortly after acquisition by Parks Canada the remaining chimney was removed and the rectory roof was reshingled. For a number of years it stood with its boarded up windows painted to duplicate the original pane pattern (Fig. 38), deceiving most who passed by.

This part of the report is a presentation of the structural development of St. Andrew's rectory through

a consideration of architectural, archaeological, historical and graphic data. To a great extent it is a synthesis of data collected by these disciplines in the course of carrying out their individual research and recording activities. In most instances such a report would originate from an architect who had made a thorough examination of all structural components and would base a report primarily on such data. In this instance an architect was not available for the site and it was felt that an archaeologist, having spent some time with the building itself and having noted or been made aware of a number of structural details exposed during stabilization activities, could undertake such a report. Architectural data is derived for the most part from the as-found drawings prepared for the extant structures with further observations having been made during activities associated with foundation stabilization and first floor replacement.

The present rectory owes its existence to settlement begun by surplus employees created by amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies. The parish had already been identified by the Church of England and shortly after beginning of settlement church activities also began. The construction of facilities began in 1829 and continued into the 1850s. The present rectory, first occupied in 1854, was the last major building erected.

From historical, architectural and archaeological sources a variety of changes can be identified. The purpose of this report is to itemize and describe the structural characteristics of the rectory and its associated annexes along with recognizable changes, organizing the latter into a chronological sequence. Ideally, the end product will identify and date the various characteristics and changes up to the time of Park's Canada's acquisition of the building and property.

## Rectory Construction

### Condition of Property

Historical sources identify a number of buildings, their size and general method of construction which had existed prior to construction of the present annex. The original church had already been torn down but the original rectory, which at the very beginning had also served as church and school, stood until the new rectory could be occupied. Locations for these earlier buildings are not known. Considering location of the present church, it could be that the original church also stood in the same general area. By the same reasoning the two rectories may also have been close to each other.

Whether a rectory or any other building stood close by, it has been determined archaeologically that the area where the new rectory was to stand had been subjected to a number of major cultural modifications. Almost the entire area now taken up by the building had been used for an extensive deposition of ash extending almost to the north end of the rectory and for an unknown distance beyond the south end. Their thickness, variety of colors and extensive evidence of layering indicate a long and varied history. Their associations, source or date have, however, not been identified.

Much of the area of the original annex was occupied by a shallow stone foundation, thus probably associated with a wooden structure, containing a shallow

uncribbed cellar (Fig. 112). Identification of this structure remains unknown. It does not correspond in size to any of the known structures. Archaeological evidence also does not suggest an absolute date or whether it was still standing when rectory and annex construction began.

Foundation

Historical sources do not provide information on design for the new rectory being planned in 1851. However, as recognized by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (Parks Canada 1980) and discussed by Guest (1981), it is a good example of a certain type of Red River structure. Other examples of the style existed and construction techniques were already known to craftsmen in the settlement who had been involved in construction of such buildings. Problems associated with the use of a shallow stone foundation, for a heavy stone wall, were either not recognized or considered to be of limited concern. In time the building developed serious structural problems because of its foundation. Guest (1981) attributes much of the design as well as the work itself to Rev. William Cockran who returned to St. Andrew's in 1853.

Construction began with excavation of a foundation trench, equaling in depth and width the size of the required foundation. The trench walls were dug straight and approximately vertical so that it could be filled completely with stone and mortar, thus resulting in a foundation. Material from the excavations do not appear to have been spread adjacent to the trench but removed to some unknown location. Little if any of the trench would need to be filled later, having been filled with construction materials as work progressed.

Quality of the resultant foundation was, however, questionable. By placing stones up to the trench wall there was less opportunity, and possibly also less inclination, to produce flat or smooth outer surfaces. Since this part of the construction was not meant to be seen, more regular surfaces may not have been considered necessary. Stones appear to have been placed in an irregular manner with spaces filled with mortar. Although this may not appear to differ greatly from normal construction, the spaces were larger and more numerous. A larger proportion of the wall's volume was taken up by mortar rather than stone. Such spaces also existed on the foundation's faces. Probably all or most of both faces had in fact been mortar, any small gap between a stone and the trench wall being filled with the material as work progressed. Several major spaces were found to have been left empty during construction, becoming filled only later through slumping or settling of the trench walls. Quality of the foundation also became evident when a section of the north wall was removed for repairs. The foundation contained numerous gaps of varying size and could not be considered as a unified whole, but rather a trench filled with stones and mortar.

Foundation construction had terminated at approximately the ground level at the time, with some variations between ground and foundation level existing because of ground irregularities. Top of foundation likely was intended to be flat and level. In some areas it was apparent that the edges of the foundation trench had not stood up, during excavation or construction, with fill having been used to restore the level. Construction had also left a thin, discontinuous deposit of mortar, possibly containing limestone chips, on the ground, extending out for short distances on either side of the foundation.

The foundation was designed to be wider than the wall it supported, projecting beyond the wall on both the interior and exterior. Variations in the amount of projection; from one side of a wall to the other, from one end of a wall to the other, or from one wall to another; suggested that marking out the foundation's location had only been an approximation of the intended building's location. Variations in width of foundation ledge would not have been considered as critical since it was already known that they would not be visible once the building was completed.

Walls

Construction continued with the walls, again using limestone and mortar. The bottom of the wall is being considered as a separate section although it has not been established to have been constructed entirely as a separate component. The bottom section of the wall, comprised generally of one course of stones and one course of slabs, was built wider than the remaining wall, projecting only on the inside and providing a ledge on which to rest the ends of the first floor joists. Although such a ledge was required only on two opposite walls, it was built for all four walls. Layout or construction seems to have again gotten off track at the north and west walls since the joist ledge was found to project beyond the wall on the exterior as well as the interior.

Construction of the remaining two stories proceeded using the technique of building the wall as two separate skins, an inner and an outer, held together by mortar. Any spaces between the two skins were filled with rubble and mortar with virtually no use of larger stones to overlap between the two skins and tie them together. A further example of quality lies in an excessive use of rubble. To a great extent major stones

were completely surrounded with smaller pieces of rubble, producing a relatively weak point in the wall (Figs. 144-147).

Problems associated with such construction are now apparent and may have existed almost from the beginning. The two skins, not being adequately bonded to each other, became separated and, due to pressures exerted by various parts of the walls, began moving in different directions. Interior walls in general moved the least and still appear relatively straight. The exterior component, most noticeably around the first floor windows, has shifted outward (Fig. 151), leaving substantial gaps between the inner and outer skins and also resulting in cracking of most of the limestone window sills. A split dressed stone for one of the windows at the southeast corner has been patched with lime mortar and may indicate structural problems even as original construction was still in progress.

Wall thickness, while somewhat variable because of the use of large stones, was generally 0.75 m for the first floor. At the level of the top of the second floor joists, wall thickness was reduced to 0.55 m to 0.62 m.The step resulting from this reduction was, however, not visible, being covered by the flooring and then the baseboards.

Stones for the walls were split, roughly squared and laid in an irregularly coursed pattern. Dressed stones were used at the corners and, on the outer wall surface, around the front or east doorway, around the first floor windows, except on the west wall where only the sills were dressed, and as sills for the second floor windows. At the corners, the dressed stones began at the bottom of the main wall, not at the level of the foundation ledge. Their absence on the joist ledge section of wall is being considered as an indication

that this lower section was not meant to be seen on completion of construction.

Window and door embrasures for the first floor began at the joist ledge level. For the first floor windows, the section of wall under each window thus consisted only of a relatively thin exterior skin (Fig. 136). The full thickness of the wall was only achieved above the wooden lintels. In contrast, the second floor window embrasures were built only large enough to accommodate a window.

Wooden lintels were installed across each of the embrasures, their design varying somewhat between floors and among the various types of openings. In most instances these timbers did not extend across the entire thickness of the wall. Except for one door they did not extend to the outside surface of the wall, this area being occupied by a stone lintel. For the first floor the lintels on the inner surface formed a continuous line of timber around the four walls for the structure, joined at the corners by a half lap joint (Figs. 130-132). Each opening then had a second, shorter timber lintel, about at the middle of the wall thickness and a stone lintel on the outside. The west door, however, had three timber lintels, the third one exposed on the outside of the wall (Fig. 117). For the second floor the number of timbers at any one window varied. Each window had at least one wooden lintel, on the interior of the wall, and some had a second one (Figs. 117,118). For the two end walls, a single timber appears to have been used for the two windows, however none of the ends of the timbers extend to the corner. Lintels on the side walls may also be continuous over all windows but again, the ends do not extend into the corner. In contrast to the first floor where

the lintels were joined in each corner to form a continuous ring, those of the second floor were separate for each wall.

At the top the outer wall edge was finished with squared timbers to form a continuous ring around the structure (Fig. 116). This was to form a base on which to set and attach the rafter ends, and on which to rest the attic joist ends (Fig. 117,118). The ends were joined with half lap joints. The timbers were composed of shorter sections joined by half lap splices, occasionally nailed together. In some instances, the splice had been cut too long, the two timbers could not be brought together and a gap resulted at the end of each half of the joint (Fig. 116). These gaps were filled with mortar when the wall top was later finished.

First Floor

Joists

The joists consisted of minimally shaped timbers spanning the building's width in one length. Their top surfaces had been trimmed to form a flat face on which to nail the floor planks (Fig. 108). Otherwise the timbers had been incompletely squared with some corners or surfaces left in the round. The ends rested on the joist ledge, usually with no further effort to support or other side block them in position. Joists in areas of window embrasures were longer, extending to the outer edge of the opening. Where a joist end interfered with the angled side of an embrasure, it had been hewn to shape to fit the embrasure (Fig. 120). Spaces between joist ends in all of the embrasures had been filled with limestone and mortar, level with the top of the joists. Joists on the north and south end, being parallel to the joist ledges on the adjacent walls,

were supported for their entire length by the ledge (Fig. 118).

Support for all joists was provided by a layer of fill throughout the rectory interior. Such fill had been brought in after completion of the foundation and wall at least to the joist ledge level, since it covered the foundation ledge and was approximately level with the joist ledge (Fig. 108-110).

The joists were also supported by a longitudinal carrying beam which originally had probably spanned from the south to the north wall interrupted at the chimney locations. With later construction of the basement, the centre section had been removed. Where necessary the top of this beam had been notched to accommodate a joist (Fig. 108), since the joists were not of uniform dimensions. The carrying beam also rested on clay fill. At its north and south ends where support could have been provided by the foundation ledge a layer of clay separated the beam from the ledge (Fig. 108).

Since the joists and carrying beam are at different levels but generally rest on the same fill, it is possible that filling took place in stages. Each timber could then be put into place with less inconvenience. It is impossible that all filling took place only after installation of the joists and carrying beam since the carrying beam was supported only on the fill.

The carrying beam was located not on the mid line of the building but, more logically, under the major north-south partition, thereby also providing support, via the partition, for the second floor. However, since two chimneys were located on the same line, the carrying beam had been interrupted as had the floor joists in each chimney area.

Available information is not adequate to provide all details but structural fragments remaining in the south chimney area show that the carrying beam was brought around the chimney in the form of two short sections of timber, one in front (east of) and one behind (west of) the chimney (Fig. 120). Each short section was long enough to extend under the joists passing on either side of the chimney. They would also have supported the ends of the joist centred on the chimney. Remains of the main carrying beam in the south chimney area were no longer complete. However, it appeared that the end approaching the south side of the chimney was finished, or had been cut off. If this in fact was the complete beam end, then the carrying beam stopped short of the joist adjacent to the chimney and thus provided no support for this joist. The joist would, however, have been supported by the short sections of carrying beam on either side of the chimney.

One feature of the first floor joists which should be highlighted is the fact that they could have been installed at any time after wall construction had progressed beyond the level of the joist ledge. Because their ends were not enclosed by wall construction, time of installation for these joists was not dictated by the stage of wall construction. Theoretically, the first floor joists could have been put in after installation of second floor and attic joists and the roof. The thick layer of shavings, from shaping planks and other timbers, which was found under and around the first floor joists in the north end of the building suggests the area was used for preparing structural components for some time prior to installation of joists for the first floor.

Neither chimney had survived to the present, both having been removed during the late 1940s. All remains

of the north chimney had been dug out during construction of a large base for a new fireplace and chimney. The south chimney had simply been taken down. Archaeology in the south chimney area established that all stonework had probably been removed but also discovered that the soil layers under the chimney had been compressed and depressed (Fig. 109), thereby providing a good indication of chimney size. Estimated size of base was about the same as chimney size reflected by gaps in the floor and wall (Figs. 121,123). The chimney had been built on the ground without benefit of a deeper or wider foundation. There had, therefore, not been a ledge to support floor joists or carrying beams; all floor components in the area of the chimneys having been supported only by the clay fill under and around them

Partitions/Walls

Installation of first floor joists was followed by installation of the interior partitions, beginning with the main north-south wall, on the line of the carrying beam. In all probability these partitions were installed only after floor joists for the second floor had been put in; since the first floor partition frames were erected between the first and second floor joists. All partitions were constructed of studs and plates, the studs being connected by tenons to mortices in both the top and bottom plates. Bottom plates were discontinuous at doorways. The partition frames were held in place largely through later construction; floor boards butted on the bottom plates and lath on the top plates. All studs and plates were rough sawn on four sides. In preparation for application of plaster the walls were lathed using lath either sawn on four sides or sawn on two opposite sides and split into narrow widths. Because it had been split, much of the lath

was of variable widths and had irregular edges. The lath had been attached with rose-headed, sharp point hand-forged nails.

The installation sequence for partitions or interior walls began with the frame for the north-south wall. This was followed by lathing of the same wall before installation of any of the cross walls (Fig. 181), the sequence again being erection of frame followed by application of lath.

All interior walls were plastered, the plaster being applied as a first or scratch coat followed by a smooth finish coat. For an improved bond between coats, the scratch coat had been scored with a sharp instrument (trowel) to form a diamond pattern. Plastering had, however, been preceded by application of the baseboards, cove moulding and door mouldings; original walls behind these mouldings had lath but without any plaster on them (Fig. 184). Exterior walls were plastered directly on the stones, smoothing out some of the roughness of the surface but not resulting in a completely flat surface. Again the installation of baseboards and cove mouldings had preceded plastering; in this instance the baseboards being nailed to blocks wedged into joints in the stone wall.

At the window and door embrasures, the interior angles at the sides and top have been reinforced with a narrow corner bead (Fig. 137). At the top this had been nailed to the timber lintels, in association with a board above it. The side mouldings had been nailed to small nailers wedged into joints in the stone. Initially the outer surface of this bead would not have been plastered; the plaster butting on the edges. The mouldings would have served to provide a rounded edge as well as an edge stronger than could be provided by plaster alone.

As recorded, the baseboards were generally high, with some variation in height and with moulding only along the upper edge (Fig. 141). They were usually also constructed of several pieces of wood rather than being a single plank. The cove moulding was of more complex design (Fig. 141) and put together from three separate pieces. Attachment of either was with nails.

Ceilings

As with the interior walls, ceilings had been lathed and plastered. In some rooms the lath and plaster was removed during the Dunlop period. The second floor joists thus exposed were stained but still retain the images of the lath. Board ends found laying on top of the ceiling lath strongly suggest that at least the first floor ceiling lath was in place prior to installation of second floor flooring. The board ends, presumably from second floor flooring, could not have remained on the lath otherwise.

Windows

The original windows, through historic photographs, are known to have been sash type 9 x 6, 3 over 2 (Figs. 1,8). Most of the original frame remained, behind the newer frames of the single pane sashes. Presence and absence of paint on the former indicated locations of the various stops (Fig. 136). Portions of a stop also remained on the outside edge of the original frame. Much of this stop had been cut back to allow installation of the newer frames, but in some locations this stop still retained its original rounded edge. The recess (rabbit) in the stones into which the window frame was set was larger than the thickness of the frame. Therefore, the stone projected beyond the wood and resulted, at the bottom, in the stone sill being higher

than the frame. This arrangement would promote drainage towards the window frame rather than away from it, thus hastening deterioration of the wood.

The tops of the embrasures had been lathed; the lath being nailed to the wooden lintels.

Flooring

Flooring throughout the first floor consisted of pine, tongue and groove boards blind nailed with hand-forged nails. The nails had sharp points and relatively crude heads which appeared to be an approximation of a clasp head. Since the flooring was installed after the partitions, the boards were cut to fit around the bottom plates. Boards for the floors had been pit sawn and planed to size and thickness. A number of cut-off board ends were found under the floor in 1980 when the floor was removed. These ends bore the marks of the saw but also showed how the end of a board or log had split rather than being sawn. Rather than sawing to the end of a log the final few inches had been split.

Planning of floor boards had taken place in the northeast corner of the rectory, prior to installation of the first floor joists. A thick layer of shavings occupied this corner of the building, extending under the joists and being under the fill between joists. Presence of an occasional chip also provided evidence of shaping through use of an axe or possibly adze, such as trimming of joist ends to set into the window embrasures.

Second Floor

In many respects construction of the second floor was similar to that of the first floor. The partitions were put together in the same manner, using mortice and tenon joints, and they had been lathed the same way.

Baseboards and coves had again proceeded plastering and the floor boards had been cut to fit around the bottom plates of the partitions.

Joists for the second floor were of uniform cross section, created by squaring a log with an axe and then sawing each log into three joists. This sequence is evident by having some joists with one face hewn and the other sawn, and fewer joists having both faces sawn. Except at stair and chimney openings, the joists had spanned from wall to wall with their ends set into the wall. The joists must, therefore, have been installed as wall construction progressed. They could not have been put in once the wall had been built beyond their level. To achieve a level floor the stone wall included a plank, laid flat and set flush with the interior wall face on which to set, and also level, the joist ends (Fig. 117). One joist was centred on each chimney and was thus in two sections. The ends of these, at the chimney had been attached, via a mortice and through tenon, to a cross piece extending to adjacent joists (Fig. 135). The cross pieces were attached with pinned through tenons.

The fact that the north chimney opening in the second floor joists is not entirely square to the joists (Fig. 123) provided one indication that chimney construction preceded joist construction. There is no obvious reason for the angle of the cross pieces unless they were situated to accommodate an already existing chimney, constructed at least to the level of the second floor.

In contrast to the first floor, the secondary or east-west partitions were not set on joists, which were substantially narrower than those of the first floor and not necessarily in exactly the right location. These partitions were set on short cross pieces

set into notches on the upper edge of adjacent floor joists (Fig. 123). Since these were non-load bearing walls, the cross pieces could be relatively small.

Stairway

A stairway connecting the first and second floors was located in the back hall. Traces on the floor indicate its lower end to have been at an angle to the building walls and to have been curved (Fig 134). It was also in contact with the west rectory wall (Fig. 131). The second floor joists include a number of notches and cross timbers which probably were also associated with the staircase (Fig. 124,135).

Attic

Installation of joists for the attic was somewhat variable. In some instances the joists extended through to rest on the outside plate. At other times the joists were shorter and supported on a stone. In many instances a joist is aligned with a rafter and therefore, has to end before the outside wall plate. Tongue and groove flooring was then put down, extending from wall to wall. After installation of the flooring, the spaces between the joists ends and rafters filled with mortar and stone; this filling extending a short distance under the roof boards and a short distance over the edge of the flooring. As a result, the rafter and joist ends are completely hidden from view from inside the attic.

Filling at the joist and rafter ends also extends to the underside of the roof boards (Figs. 117,118,188, 189). This could have been done before installation of the roof boards, but it appears more logical for it to have followed the roof boards.

Roof

The roof is hipped, without a ridge board. The lower ends of the rafters are set on the wall plate. At the top they are joined with a half lap. Each pair of common rafters is reinforced by a collar tie, attached at either end by a half dovetail notch and tenon and further held by a treenail (Figs. 191,192). The jack rafters are mitred at their upper end, set against the hip rafter and nailed into position (Fig. 189). The rafter ends are extended beyond the wall plate with attached outriggers, one per rafter except from the hip rafters which each have two (Fig. 127).

The roof was clad with boards and then wooden shingles. None of the latter remain, but they appear in the 1858 photograph (Fig. 1).

Chimneys

The existence of two chimneys has already been mentioned. Their existence as part of the original structure is obvious through the 1858 photograph (Fig. 1). Their nature, however, must be derived through secondary evidence since no fragment of them now remains in place. The absence of a footing has also been mentioned earlier. It appears that construction began on the ground before deposition of any interior fill and also with no digging to provide a deeper or more substantial footing.

The chimneys were located on the line of the main partition. The partition was also centred on them so that the chimneys projected an equal amount on either side of the wall. Construction was probably of mortared limestone. At the first floor their size was 64 cm by 91.5 cm based on gaps remaining in the wall and floors. This size remained constant through the second floor. At the attic floor these dimensions are reduced

to 45 cm by 82 cm. A narrow cordon or string course appears near the top of both chimneys (Fig. 1). The number of flues in either chimney is not evident in any of the photographs. Stones now stored in the building's attic have been considered as part of the original chimneys, having been left during dismantling.

Verandah

A simple, open verandah appears on the 1858 photograph and is assumed to be part of the original construction. No part of it now remains and no conclusive evidence of it was located by the archaeological excavations. Whatever characteristics can be presented for it are derived from analysis of photographic sources.

The vernandah was a relatively simple, open structure consisting of a low floor and hipped shed roof supported on eight square pillars and extending completely across the front of the building. The 1858 photograph shows the pillars extending to the ground but gives no indication of the type of support they may have had. Excavations in the vicinity of the north east corner uncovered a field stone boulder in a location to suggest that it could have been a verandah footing (Fig. 58). The floor was probably of boards. According to the photograph the flooring was supported by a timber extending across the front of the vernandah and attached to the inner surface of each pillar. The method of attachment is not apparent. The nature of the remaining floor framing is unknown as is its method of attachment, if any, to the rectory wall.

Roof construction probably consisted of shingle clad boards attached to rafters. The presence and spacing of rafters is probably indicated by shadows below the eaves in the 1858 photograph (Fig. 1). The

rafter ends rest on a plate on top of the pillars. Evidence on how the roof was attached to the rectory is not available through the photogragh or remaining signs on the building. The latter may become apparent with removal of the existing verandah roof. The roof summit is just below the second floor stone window sills with the hipped ends beginning a short distance beyond the outside stone sills. The latter two features are important in assessing later photographs and verandahs to identify structural changes.

The 1858 photograph also shows an unidentified feature on the verandah in the area of the rectory door. The most obvious part is an apparent wall between, but inside of, the fourth and fifth pillars; that is, in the middle of the verandah and directly in front of the main entrance. This feature is sufficiently set back from the posts that, in the photogragh, part of a rectory window can be seen through the space between the two. The wall of this feature appears to be clad with clapboard. In the centre there is a window, appearing to have eight panes. Further interpretation of the feature is difficult because other parts of it which may be present are obscured by shadows on the photograph. Even its location, as indicated above is unlikely, regardless of how the situation may appear in the picture. A short wall in front of the main entrance would interfere with traffic to and from the door. A probable step, consisting of a stone slab, on the ground adjacent to the verandah, and in front of the doorway, is a further indication of a major access route to the building. The wall could be considered as part of a shelter around the doorway, to protect it from the cold northerly winds. Unfortunately, although the photograph is unclear, there is a

slight suggestion that there is no north wall. A possibility for consideration is that it is a temporary shelter around the front door; removable when weather permitted.

Annex

The presence of an annex on a photograph taken four years after completion of the rectory (Fig. 1), along with other structural details, are being taken as sufficient evidence that the annex was part of the original construction. A number of structural details are still extant to indicate the previous existence of a building west of the rectory. The most obvious are two relatively large key stones projecting from the rectory wall (Figs. 156-158) and presumably intended for tying another wall to the rectory wall. These stones are part of the rectory wall; there is no indication of alterations for their latter addition. The additional wall (annex) must then already have been planned as rectory wall construction progressed so that the key stones could be included as required. These stones are the only two points at which annex and rectory walls were connected. Excavation of the foundation in the area did not reveal any further stones below ground level. The rectory wall in the area of the key stones also contains remnants of plaster which indicate the inner surface of the south annex wall and the slope and thickness of the roof structure (Fig. 158).

Construction of the west rectory door is a further indication of a structure outside of the doorway from the very beginning. In general the door was not built as if it were to be an outside door, exposed to the elements. The bottom of the door embrasure, on the outside, began not at floor level but somewhat lower at the joist ledge. It was then raised through installation of two joists and filled and leveled with stone

and mortar, much the same as for installation of the first floor joists inside the rectory. The purpose or extent of these joists is no longer apparent but their ends remained until removed during stabilization.

The top of the embrasure was finished with three wooden lintels spanning the entire wall thickness from interior to exterior. Such lintels were also used for all other openings with the major difference that elsewhere they do not extend to the outer wall surface. Normally the outer lintel is of stone. Only in the west rectory doorway is the outer lintel of wood. Since the other openings are exposed to the elements, the lack of wooden lintels indicates an attempt to reduce deterioration. The wooden lintel in the west doorway is then an indication that the elements did not pose a threat here or that this was in fact not an outside door. The top of the embrasure was finished with lath and plaster, as for the window embrasures.

The indication is thus for the intention from the outset of rectory construction of having another structure on the west side. A wall was intended to be attached and the outside of the west doorway was constructed as if it would be protected from the elements by such construction. This evidence does not point directly to the annex in the 1858 photograph, but it is unlikely that in the span of four years one structure would already have been removed and replaced by another.

Nature of the annex is known through its appearance in historic photographs and what remains of it in the ground; there are no longer any above ground remains. Information on its size and most construction details are based on archaeological data, as described earlier.

Size and Shape

The excavated remains are of a rectangular structure having outside dimensions of length 13.54 m and width 6.33 m - 6.42 m. In terms of English measures, which presumably would have been used during construction, this is a length of 44.42 ft. and width of 20.78 ft. to 21.06 ft.. Since no foundation ledge was apparent on the outside of excavated foundation sections these dimensions apparently represent the exterior dimensions of the structure.

The excavation report has considered the problem regarding the configuration of the east end of the north wall. It has been established through excavations that the north wall did not continue in a straight line to the rectory wall. The exact nature of the annex's east end is for the moment, not clear and may only be resolved through a more complete excavation of the area. One suggestion is that the annex was conceived of as a separate building, connected to the rectory by a passageway. Evidence on the rectory wall has already indicated the presence of a roof and indicated a continuous south wall to the rectory wall. Structural remains uncovered inside the present annex suggest the possibility of a separate east wall, with a short section of north wall connecting it to the rectory in the vicinity of the west rectory door.

There may also be a suggestion of annex size configuration in a comparison of its dimensions with those of the rectory, based on the idea that they may have been designed to be of similar proportions. A comparison of rectory width to length produces a ratio of 1:1.67. If the same proportions are applied to the annex, having a known width of about 6.5 m, a length of 10.7 m is obtained. The actual measurement of length, using what appears to represent the east wall in the excavated remains, is 10.5 m. This can not be taken as

conclusive evidence, merely as a suggestion, that rectory and annex may have been intended to be of similar proportions.

Descriptions of the original annex are based to a great extent on available photographs. Only in one of the photographs in question does the actual structure appear. The remaining photographs show what is considered to be a remnant of that structure, comprising the west end modified to become a separate building. Identification of the latter as a remnant of the original is based on a number of factors. The shape of the building itself is a suggestion that it was derived from a larger structure. The building is rectangular with its long axis oriented north-south. The roof ridge, however, is oriented east-west, this also being the orientation of the annex roof. The roof ridge is thus along the width of the building rather than its length and roof length (parallel to ridge). is less than its width (perpendicular to width). If this building had been developed from a new design and construction it is more likely that the ridge would have been north-south, the more normal relationship of a roof to a building's length.

Location of this later building is another indication of its association with the earlier annex. The buildings are in the same location, one of course being longer than the other. Furthermore, the buildings share the same roof slope and have a doorway in the same location. The earliest photograph of the separate structure, in fact, has a shed or lean-to on the west side Fig. 9), the same as with the original annex.

Archaeology provides a further indication. A cellar discovered at the west end of the annex foundation contained artifacts generally associated with the early 20th century. In fact deposition could not have occurred prior to 1904 because production of some of the

artifacts did not begin until that year. The artifacts were also mixed with stones and mortar, items considered to be structural debris. If the original annex had been removed by 1890 and replaced with a smaller annex and a new separate building it is unlikely that the cellar remained unfilled to become filled no sooner than some 15 years later. It appears more likely that the cellar was not filled at that time because the building above it was retained. The cellar was not exposed until many years later when the last remnant of the annex was finally removed.

Foundation

Foundation construction was similar to that of the rectory, consisting of mortar and limestone filling a builder's trench. Only in the area of the cellar, at the west end of the structure, were the inner surfaces finished more smoothly, more like an above ground wall. Elsewhere the surfaces were rough and irregular. Thickness varies somewhat at 0.6 m to 0.65 m, measured above whatever foundation ledge may be present. Thickness could be suggested to have been intended as 2.0 ft.. Depth of foundation, below the undisturbed ground level, is approximately 0.5 m - 0.8 m.

Evidence of a ledge appears on the interior of the south wall (Figs. 53). The exteriors of these walls have not been excavated sufficiently to establish that a ledge does not exist. The short section of west foundation exposed did not include any trace of a ledge.

Floor

As for all other parts of the annex above the foundation level, no remains of the floor were found. The ledge on the south foundation could have served as supports for joist ends. If the joists were comparable in

size to those used for the rectory first floor they could have spanned the annex width without further support. In contrast to the rectory the annex foundation/ walls do not appear to have had separate foundation and joist ledges. No hint of flooring was evident. If the joists spanned from north to south the flooring would have been oriented west to east.

Walls

From historical photographs the outside walls are known to have been of stone, possibly having a thickness of about 2 ft.. There is no suggestion on the existence or location of any interior walls. Fill in the annex cellar included material definitely identifiable as plaster, some from lathed walls. This could have been derived from the annex walls but there is no direct evidence for it.

Filling

At some time during original construction, no earlier than completion of the joist ledge and more likely at a time closer to completion of construction, the ground level around the rectory and annex was raised through the addition of fill. Although not yet established through excavations, this is likely to have been thickest at the wall and thinning out with increasing distance from the wall. Drainage away from the building would have been improved by such filling and the area generally would have been cleaned up. Generally, where traces of construction debris remained, such as mortar and stone chips, they were found under the fill; thus suggesting the filling to have taken place after completion of at least the stonework. The annex lean-to had been built on the fill since the floor was found to be resting on it.

Filling is considered to have been part of the original design, reflected most conclusively by the dressed quoins which begin not at the bottom of the wall but at the joist ledge level. The suggestion is that dressed stones were not necessary for a part of a wall which eventually would not be seen.

Quality of Construction

It may not be entirely appropriate to evaluate the rectory in terms of the quality of its original construction. Any comments of this nature could be countered by pointing out that regardless of how questionable some parts of the construction may appear the building has survived for over a century, an accomplishment that can not be assumed for buildings being erected according to present day standards. Nevertheless a number of features of construction can be highlighted, some of which were not part of the original design or execution and some of which were later to become a source of structural problems. It can also be suggested that many of these were probably seen as acceptable practices at the time.

Several aspects of the foundation can be mentioned, all of which contributed to later wall shifting and cracking. Shallowness of construction is probably the major cause for continuing movement. The foundation was not constructed of sufficient depth to avoid being affected by ground movement due to frost or changes in moisture content of the soil. Its construction, as a filled trench, also contributed no strength to resist such movement.

Construction of the stone walls as separate skins with minor interbonding reduced the strength of the wall. Shifting of the ground resulted in the skins

separating and occasionally moving in different directions. The result was cracking of most stone sills and lintels, development of wall cracks at most corners and deterioration of bonding to the point where stones were no longer held in place.

Shifting had probably also contributed to deterioration of some individual stones. Continuing movement back and forth resulted in a stone being reduced to small fragments which could more readily fall out of the wall. Such deterioration was possibly also hastened by the manner in which some of the stones had been set into the wall. The limestone used for wall construction is layered; in one direction it will split relatively easily and cleanly. Normally in construction, stones are set with the laminations horizontal, thus preventing moisture from working its way between the layers. Occasionally, by accident or oversight, a stone is set with its laminations vertical. In this position, water can find its way between the layers and, through freezing, create a split in the stone. If the stone is on the outside of a wall this process is reflected by a layer of material splitting off and falling away, leaving a slight hollow in the wall. Repetition of the process results in enlargement of the hollow. Such stones are apparent in the rectory wall by having a flatter, natural surface.

Another feature of construction, mentioned earlier, is the use of small stones or chips as gap fillers around many of the larger stones (Fig. 144-147). This would have served to reduce the walls' strength and advance its deterioration.

A development of which the original builders may not even have been aware was a shifting of the walls even as they were being built. The end walls at the

second floor and attic levels are noticeably bowed outward (Figs. 123,126). This situation is obvious when examining the floor joists next to these walls on each floor. For each joist the ends are immediately adjacent to the wall but at their centre a noticeable gap is evident. The floor board ends, however, rather than follow the line of the joist follow the curvature of the wall. By the time the second floor and attic flooring was being put down the wall curvature had already developed and the individual boards were cut to butt on the wall. An alternative explanation for curved walls could be that they were actually constructed this way, either accidentally or for some long forgotten purpose.

## The Nineteenth Century

Any designation of time periods for structural development of the rectory is somewhat arbitrary. Time periods corresponding to the various terms of occupation may be most important from an historical perspective but serve little purpose here since changes can not readily be associated with a specific rector. The year 1890 is used here as being of some significance although the evidence for it is somewhat circumstantial. There is no direct historical structural evidence which can be attributed to or associated with that year.

Although the rectory could be occupied by mid-1854 it was apparently not yet finished. The new rector, Archdeacon James Hunter, found much wanting on his arrival in 1855 and did not hesitate to record his dissatisfaction. He complained that the building was cold, for want of storm windows, the doors and windows required painting, the plastering and carpentry were "very roughly finished" and generally he was "sorry that I was not here to superintendent the work when it was building" (C.M.S.A. A-79, Hunter to C.M.S. December 19, 1855; quoted in Guinn 1978: 25). During his visit to St. Andrew's two years later, Henry soule Hind found the rectory afforded every desirable comfort" and was "in every respect fitted for the severities of the winter climate of the country" (Hind 1971: 131, 197). Hind, however, did not spend a winter in the rectory.

The extent of Hunter's intentions for improvements are probably reflected in his Indent for supplies accompanying his letter of December 19, 1855 to the Church Missionary Society. His request included the following.

400 panes of window glass 9½"x8"...
8 Galls. oil for painting in a tin can
1 cwt. white lead.
10 lb. blue paint
10 lb. green paint
20 lb. Spanish brown
5 " yellow
4 " black
2000 Clasp nails 20$^{O}$
2000 " " 10$^{O}$
1 keg shingle nails
200 spike nails assorted
500 screw " "
1 cwt. sheet iron for stove pipes
30 sheets tin
20 lbs. putty
1 Glaziers diamond
1 doz. brasses for rolling up window blinds
1 doz. brass racks for " " " "
4 room doorlocks with brass handles
3 latches and catches with handles and screws
(quoted in Guest 1981)

From a letter of October 13, 1860, it can be assumed that the supplies were actually received and the storm windows created (C.M.S.A., Hunter Journals; quoted in Guest 1981). Twenty-pane storm windows appearing in photographs of the early 20th century (Fig. 12) are possibly still the original ones and, if so, indicate that they were made to duplicate the pattern of panes of at least the first floor windows. The first floor

storm windows would have required a total of 200 panes, the second floor, assuming a duplication of pattern, a further 132 panes. The only known window in the annex, matching those of the rectory first floor, would require a further 20 panes, resulting in a total of 352 panes for storm windows for known windows. The annex may have had a second window, as does the present annex, or the additional panes may have been in anticipation of future repairs or breakage in transit. In the photographs the storm window [frames] are dark, possibly black as ordered by Hunter. Green paint was found on he window frames.

The above activities and opinions, immediately following 1854, do not, however, reflect any substantial changes in the rectory. Archdeacon Hunter, as a new occupant, may not have found things to his satisfaction but these opinions may also, in part, reflect a difference in taste. The results of these efforts appear to have been partly successful. The paint may have provided an improvement in appearance but not in living conditions. In 1860, Hunter could still comment that, in spite of well caulked double window, large stoves and a good supply of wood, a winter in the rectory was a "struggle and battle with the climate" (C.M.S.A., Hunter Journals, Oct. 13, 1860; quoted in Guest 1981).

The new rector in 1865 presumably considered the rectory's condition acceptable although realizing that it would "'soon want a good deal of repairs'" (C.M.S.A. C.C.1/0 26, Gardiner to Venn, July 23, 1865; quoted in Guest 1981). Two years later his concern was with the expense of keeping up such a large house (C.M.S.A. A-76, Gardiner to C.M.S. March 27, 1867; quoted in Guinn 1978: 28).

The need for repairs or routine maintenance may have been great enough to put thoughts of alterations out of the minds of the rectory's residents. In 1866 a bill for expenses was accompanied by the explanation that "many things had to be purchased for the house" (Guest 1981). Concern about condition continued. In 1873 the building was found "'in want of repairs'" (Mission Bk.9, Dec. 26, 1873; quoted in Guest 1981) and a few years later it was thought to be '"very much out of repair and in a very neglected condition'" (C.M.S.A., A.101, July 5, 1875, Young to C.M.S.; quoted in Guinn 1978: 29). It may not be surprising that both evaluations came from newly arrived rectors. The latter at least, Reverend Richard Young, set about to remedy the deficiencies. He presents himself as having "'dabbled in many and varied crafts, carpentering, painting, paperhanging, whitewashing, etc. ...for the first three or four weeks in getting the house in order'" (C.M.S.A., A-101, Young to C.M.S., July 5, 1875 and July 16, 1875; quoted in Guinn 1978: 29). This is the first mention of paperhanging and may be the first wallpaper applied in the building. This particular event has not yet been identified through the wall covering samples which have been collected from the rooms.

The first definite change in the exterior appearance may well be the addition of a scalloped lattice across the top of the verandah, on the front and sides, and down the front of each post. This feature is first seen in a photograph possibly dating from the late 1860s.

The first major change to take place did not concern the rectory itself but the large annex or kitchen attached to the back of it. The original annex was altered drastically, through removal of a major portion

of it, and construction of a new, smaller annex. Through photographic and archaeological evidence an interpretation of what happened is possible and a suggestion of why can be offered. The time of the event is least conclusive. The evidence generally indicates a period late in the 19th century. Several forms of evidence are available for consideration. The present annex appears in a photograph of 1903-04, thus providing an absolute latest date for its construction.However, the recollections of Ruby Johnstone (pers. comm.), beginning in late 1900, are only of the present annex. The strongest indication of a specific date may be based on circumstantial evidence, as also suggested by Guinn (1978:52). The point is that a major undertaking such as demolition of part of a structure and construction of another is not mentioned in the Vestry Minutes, beginning in 1890, nor in the Church Missionary Society Archives, ending in about 1885, thus leading to the suggestion that the work took place between these two dates. The only photograph possibly of this period (Fig. 9) also suggests a pre-1890 date although it's date is, in turn, an interpretation of evidence.

An examination of photographs showing both the present annex and/or the detached building immediately to the west of it should be sufficient to allow the conclusion that the latter, in all photographs, is the same building. The conclusion that it is a remnant of the original annex can be supported by a number of factors. Its location is approximately that of the west end of the original annex (e.g., Figs. 11,15). Both buildings have stone walls; unfortunately a lack of clarity in the photographs does not allow for a positive matching of stonework. In two of the photographs there is some suggestion that the north walls in each photograph are in fact the same wall (Figs. 1,12).

The archaeological excavations found no evidence of a separate foundation; it also found no conclusive evidence for a new east wall which would have had to be constructed as part of the alterations and construction. Nature of the roof can also be considered as a supporting factor. The ridge line of the original annex was oriented east-west along the length of the building. The orientation for the later building is the same but now it is no longer along the greatest dimension of the structure but along the shortest dimension. The ridge is now perpendicular to the building's length. It is considered more likely here that a completely new building would not have had such an arrangement. Possibly the strongest evidence for retention of part of the annex is provided by its cellar, as described in the archaeology report. The cellar is associated with foundations considered to be part of the original annex. The cellar, however, generally contains twentieth century artifacts and more importantly contains some artifacts that were not being produced before the beginning of the twentieth century. Dismantling of the annex, construction of a new annex and filling of the cellar can not be contemporary events according to available evidence.

The archaeological evidence in the cellar does not indicate that any filling took place prior to the twentieth century. It is, therefore, likely that alterations on the original annex did not include removal of its original floor. Use of the cellar may however have been discontinued as, for example, Ruby Johnstone (pers. comm.) had no recollection of a cellar early in the twentieth century. The exact location of the new east wall has not been identified in the archaeological remains. From photographs it is known also to have been stone with a horizontal plank gable (Fig. 12).

Size of the "new" building can be estimated as 10 ft. wide (east-west) and 21 ft. long (the same as the original width) with a doorway centred in the north wall. Its later function as a tool shed (R. Johnstone, pers. comm.) may provide an indication of an original intention in which case there may not have been a strong inclination to install windows. The east and south walls contain no windows (Figs. 11), the west wall is an unknown. Initially the west side lean-to was retained (Fig. 9) but it apparently did not survive to 1900 (R. Johnstone, pers. comm.).

The annex/tool shed roof initially does not appear to be shingled (Fig. 1) but by the late 19th century it definitely is (Fig. 12). There is no known date for the change nor is it recorded whether any changes in the framework were undertaken.

The new annex was constructed of mortared limestone, a style compatible with that of the rectory but which in later years possibly contributed to the misconception that it was part of the original construction. Construction techniques were similar to the original in that a shallow foundation trench was dug and filled with stone and mortar to create a foundation wider than the wall. The trench had been dug to a depth similar to that for the rectory but since rectory construction had substantially raised the ground level bottom of annex foundation was above bottom of rectory foundation. The foundation had not projected above existing ground level and on completion of construction any projecting ledge created by the wider foundation may have been covered with fill. The walls were constructed of regular courses of large limestone pieces alternating with narrower courses of smaller slab-type pieces. The walls butted on the rectory but were not

tied to it. Dressed stones were not used in any locations (Figs. 152-157). The north window sill on the outside included a single course of sloping brick headers set on edge. The south window has a wooden lintel on the exterior, and both windows and the doorway have wooden lintels. The two window embrasures have sloping sides, top and bottom. The door embrasure is now blocked off but is likely to have had at least sloping sides. The top of each wall was finished with a timber top plate, joined at the corners with a half dovetail joint reinforced by a metal strap (Fig. 155). Probably after installation of the roof boards, the area between rafter ends was filled with stone and mortar in order to continue the inner face of the wall upward until it reached the roof boards. The gable end was filled with a framework of vertical timbers, between top plate and rafter with intervening gaps filled with mortar and stone (Figs. 14,153). The interior face of this gable has the remains of a lath and plaster finish which may be an original feature.

The rectory wall on the east side of the annex contains traces, in the plaster, of a timber spanning from north to south (Figs. 128,201). Sockets where the timber entered the annex walls are still present (Fig. 128). The height of this timber was slightly below the top of the rectory doorway. It may have been a companion piece to the inner top plate on the annex's west wall and together they may have been associated with an unidentified ceiling construction.

The annex was built with a window in the north (Fig. 152) and south (Fig. 157) walls and a door in the north wall (Fig. 152). The west wall was originally solid (Fig. 14). The nature of the door frame is no longer known. It is not evident in any of the photographs and no part of it now remains in the blocked off opening.

The roof was constructed of sawn rafters with their ends set on the top plate. Horizontal planks were attached and covered with wooden shingles.

The original floor has long since disappeared, eventually to be replaced by a succession of concrete ones. A timber uncovered adjacent to the south wall may be the remains of a floor but could be a joist or a joist support. If it is a joist there was a substantial difference in levels between annex and rectory floors.

The new annex had a chimney early in its existence (Fig. 14) if not from the very beginning. Considering its probable association with domestic activities a chimney would have been among the original requirements. As it appears in Figure 14 the chimney was located near or at the west wall, probably centred as it appears to interrupt the ridge line. The material for its construction is not readily recognizable from the photographs but may be stone. No archaeological evidence of a base was located and it may be that the chimney was supported on a wooden scaffold.

The annex originally was probably a single-room structure, its size would not allow for much partitioning and by 1900 it is remembered as such (R. Johnstone, pers. comm.). The latter recollection includes the presence of a stove in the south west corner, the presence of washing facilities and carrying out of this function in the north east corner and the storage of firewood inside as well as the fact that the structure was used primarily during the summer to keep the heat of cooking away from inside the main house. Its storage function and means of access to the back could have continued year round.

For part of its life this annex had a wooden shelter or porch around its north door. This feature is already present by 1890 (Fig. 9). In its best illustration it can be seen to be of horizontal plank construction, possibly with a shingled roof (Fig. 14). Slope of the porch roof was slightly less than that of the annex roof. The porch opened to the east, thus protecting the annex door from the cold northerly winds of winter. Its continued existence is indicated by a later photograph of uncertain date (Fig. 16) by which time the roof seems to have suffered through loss of a patch of shingles. By 1938 it no longer appears in photographs. Excavations in the area did not turn up any evidence conclusively associated with this feature.

A limestone slab path, however, extended from the east side of the feature along the rectory west wall to the rectory's northwest corner (Fig. 39).

Thus by 1890 the rectory had undergone its first major, and possibly most conspicuous, change. The original annex had been partially dismantled with the remaining section given a new east wall and left as a free-standing structure to be used as a tool shed or similar kind of outbuilding. A new annex had been constructed directly against the rectory, around the rectory west door. The latter was also of stone with a shallow stone foundation and frame and rubble filled gable end. The roof was of rafter and plank construction and shingled. A wood floor had been constructed on joists laid on the ground. This building initially was probably considered as a complement to the domestic activities of the rectory, having been described as being used for cooking, washing and storage. Its function would change in later years.

The question of why a new annex was constructed should also be considered since an annex already exist-

ed at the time. The original, in being larger, provided more room and could thus be considered as preferable. The answer may lie in that the original was less convenient than the replacement. The east end of the original has already been described as being detached from the rectory but connected to it by a covered and partially enclosed passageway. The inconvenience of such an arrangement may have precipitated the construction of a new annex, this time attached directly to the rectory. Retention of part of the original suggests that its condition was generally still acceptable. In other words, the annex was not taken down and replaced because of a run down condition but because of a desire to have a more practical connection to the rectory.

With the beginning of the parish vestry minutes condition of the rectory, the need for specific repairs and details of some of the repairs are recorded in greater detail. The problems, however, were recognized more frequently than they were resolved. In 1891 a committee was "formed to consider the various necessary repairs" (Guinn 1978: 31) and in 1892 it is known that the shingles were removed from the rectory and replaced (Gibbons 1946: 27). The need for repairing the "store" was recognized in 1893 (Guinn 1978: 31) but the location of such a structure and whether any repairs were carried out is not recorded. The significance of the latter is more in that it may be a reference to the structure discussed above as a tool shed and may, thus, provide an indirect indication or support for the interpretation that it was a remnant of the original annex, now nearly 40 years old and, thus, likely in need of some repair.

Gibbons (1946: 28) makes the unsubstantiated statement that a "hole for a furnace was dug under the house back in the middle 90's". Guinn (1978: 65),

possibly following the above but without providing more conclusive evidence, states that the basement constructed in 1917 was a renovation to an earlier feature. In contrast, another source has no recollection of any subterranean installation at the beginning of the 20th century (R. Johnstone, pers. comm.). There seems to be little evidence for a cellar before the end of the 19th century.

Between the time of Figure 1 and Figure 8, eavestroughing had been installed on the verandah roof only. Its deteriorated condition in Figure 12, close to the turn of the century, suggests it to have been in place for some time.

A change which, according to information provided by R. Johnstone, must have taken place prior to 1900 is the alteration of a first floor window in the south wall, south west corner, into a doorway to the outside. Identification of this opening as originally being a window is based on the presence of dressed stone only in part of the opening (Fig. 160). Extent of the dressed stone is similar to that of other windows on the first floor. This doorway is remembered distinctly by Mrs. Johnstone (pers. comm.) as figuring prominently in Rev. King's activities as an amateur photographer, providing an exit from his study to the outdoors to use the sun in his printing operation. Conversion of the window to a doorway would have been a relatively simple matter since wall thickness under the first floor windows was substantially less than elsewhere in the building. The bottom of the embrasure would already have had a floor; no change would have been required. The major requirement would have been to remove a window frame and section of thin wall and install a door frame and door. Some effort would have been required to create straight and vertical sides in the stone wall on either side of the new opening.

The final identifiable change that may have taken place late in the 19th century is the replacement of the original multi-light sash windows with single-light sash windows. This change is known to have taken place prior to replacement of the original verandah, dated in later discussions to 1903. A number of photographs clearly show the new windows still associated with a deteriorated, slightly modified original porch (Figs. 11,12). None of these photographs have a known, reliable date. At the same time at least some of the original storm windows may have continued in use for some time and a few survived until the late 1940s. Multi-light (20 pane) storm windows appear in the area of the tool shed in one photograph subsequent to the window alterations (Fig. 12) and at lest one storm window is present north of the annex in the late 1940s (Fig. 25).Their presence near the tool shed may indicate their storage in that structure during part of the year.

Subsequent to and possibly associated with the window alterations is the construction of a "green house" or shelter in the north end of the verandah by enclosing it with the windows removed from the rectory's first floor (Figs. 11,12). It appears that the framework for this feature was constructed within the verandah, it is inside of the verandah posts not between them. Photographs show it to have had only an east and north wall (Figs. 11,12). The bottom is a low wall finished on the outside with vertical boards, probably V-jointed and thus probably also tongue and groove. The remainder of each wall was constructed of window sashes, the first row being of 8-light lower sashes, the second row being 12-light upper sashes, and the third row repeating the first. In total, 8 lower sashes and 4 upper sashes of the ten first floor windows were used in this manner.

## The Twentieth Century

By the beginning of the 20th century the rectory and its associated verandah and remnant of original annex were almost half a century old. During that time a number of opinions had been recorded on the quality of its construction and the needs for a number of repairs. Some repairs had been carried out and a number of alterations made, the most major being the change in annexes. The building does not appear to have been aging very well. By the time of Figure 12 a number of problems are apparent. The north wall at the north-east corner has a repaired crack and the chimney tops seem to be deteriorating. Most obvious is the deteriorated condition of the verandah. A floor which one stood well above ground level (Fig. 1) was by then almost level with the ground (Fig. 12), its insufficient base probably having settled into the ground. The same settling has also resulted in a droop of the roof at each corner and a substantial bow downward in the middle. At the north-east corner the eavestroughing is almost ready to fall off.

The first change of this century appears to be the construction of a new verandah. The event is for some reason unrecorded in the vestry minutes but, according to the recollections of R. Johnstone (pers. comm.), took place in 1903. Even if this recollection were considered somewhat faulty there is little room for variation since Mrs. Johnstone's association with the rectory spans only from November, 1900 to June, 1904.

Her recollection, expressed a number of times, was that the new verandah was a simpler one. Considering the clutter of the old verandah with the lattice, vines and closed-in north end, the more ornamental turned posts on the new verandah can possibly be considered as a simpler format.

Except for the turned posts, the new verandah was similar to the original in being open and relatively simple (Fig. 13). The roof was again a hip, supported, as originally, on eight posts. The roof line on the rectory was slightly below the original, as can be seen in a number of photographs (Figs. 13), and the beginning of the hip was under a window sill rather than beyond it (Figs. 13).

The base for the verandah is not evident from the photographs. At the north east corner there is a hint of the post extending below the level of the floor frame, thus suggesting that the posts stood on a base of some sort (Fig. 13). The original verandah footing, also unknown at this time, may have been reused.

The floor frame appears to be attached to the posts, on the outside face of each post. Support for the frame against the rectory wall is not evident in the photograph, is not reflected in any remaining structural details and did not appear in any archaeological excavations in the area. In most areas except at the two outside corners the frame is very near to if not touching the ground (Fig. 13). The condition and level of the floor (Fig. 13) are a contrast to their appearance in photographs of the earlier verandah (Fig. 12). At a much later date the verandah floor is seen to consist of tongue and groove or shiplap jointed boards oriented perpendicular to the rectory wall (Fig. 24). The deteriorated condition of the floor after 1948 (Figs. 22,24) suggests that it may be the

original flooring from 1903. At floor level the posts appear to be encircled by a moulding or simply plank sections.

Details of roof construction are for the most part not discernible in the photographs. The rafter ends are not exposed to indicate their quantity and spacing. Presumably rafters were set on plates attached to the post tops. The photograph (Fig. 13) may show the plate with the rafter ends cut so as not to show or show a facia. At the rectory wall the plates are supported on vertical timbers attached to the rectory. The roof is hipped with its summit slightly below that of the original and the apex of the hipped ends below a window sill rather than beyond it (Fig. 13). The position of the roof's attachment to the rectory provides one means of differentiation between the two verandahs should there be any problem in identifying or dating a photograph.

In 1906 the St. Andrew's Womens Auxilliary requested and subsequently received permission to paint the verandah (Guinn 1978: 31). There is no further indication whether this was a repainting or a first painting of a previously unpainted structure. At present it appears that the new verandah of 1903 may have remained unpainted for the first few years of its existence.

Guinn's impression of rectory condition is that by 1911 it was "in such a state that routine maintenance would not suffice" (1978: 32). The Annual Meeting of that year discussed a number of problems and possible solutions but do not identify that any repairs were actually carried out (Guinn 1978: 32). A general problem with the foundations and walls was recognized and a major innovation seems to be the discussion on installation of a substantial cellar (Guinn 1978: 32). Various items of general maintenance were also listed.

A lack of follow-up on these issues is suggested by the fact that the same issues were again raised at the next two annual meetings (Guinn 1978: 33).

As Guinn points out (1978: 33) the arrival of a new rector at times provided the necessary incentive to undertake rectory repairs, to make the building more attractive to its new occupant. Thus in 1917 a number of projects were undertaken. Already prior to the rector's arrival the parish had agreed to put the building into "'habitable condition'" as the condition on which he would accept the appointment (S.A.P.V.M. May 17, 1917; quoted in Guinn 1978: 33). Subsequent vestry minutes record the work accomplished and recommendations on further changes. Projects carried out in that year include the construction of an exterior abutment at the southeast corner and the installation of a basement under the central third of the building and possibly include the installation of a new stairway to the second floor, and cutting of a new interior doorway. Intallation of a stairway to the basement may also have taken place at about this time. In early 1919 the rector expressed his satisfaction and gratitude for the work done (S.A.P.V.M., Feb. 4, 1919; in Guinn 1978: 35).

The 1911 suggestion on abutments was reduced in 1917 to repairs at only one corner of the building, the south east. Although it is not recorded that such a repair was actually made, one abutment was excavated, against the south wall at the south east corner. Its construction appears to have consisted of excavating a roughly square pit adjacent to the wall and filling it with limestone and mortar or cement (Fig. 59). The pit and abutment measured about 1.2 m by 1.05 m and extended to the bottom of the foundation. Top of the stonework was at the level of the foundation ledge. During

its construction much of the face of the foundation had been removed, this presumably consisting of loose stone. The foundation ledge was no longer present in the abutment area.

The "cellar" was probably the most major undertaking at this time. The initial estimate of a space 20 ft. by 40 ft., 8 ft. deep, (S.A.P.V.M., July 6, 1911; in Guinn 1978: 32) was executed as a cellar 16½ by 19 ft by 7 ft. (S.A.P.V.M. Aug. 27, 1917; in Guinn 1978: 34). The original intention of leaving three feet of earth between the cellar walls and rectory foundations was set aside and the excavation was extended from east rectory foundation to west foundation. On the north and south a limit to excavation was imposed by presence of the two chimneys.

Excavation up to the rectory foundations was justified in terms of space requirements and soundness of the foundations. The latter evaluation may have been misled by the fact that it involved the centre sections of the two long walls, a point where less settling and cracking may have taken place. The need for abutments already expressed suggests a questionable soundness. Excavation of a cellar to a depth of 7 ft. or more (to allow for installation of a floor) meant that 3 to 4 ft. of clay below the rectory foundations was exposed, the foundations being only about 3 ft. deep, weakening support for foundations and walls. The vestry minutes do not reflect any realization that this action potentially posed any threat to foundation stability. The cellar excavation was lined with a relatively thin limestone and mortar wall, consisting generally of a single thickness of stone and sloping outwards slightly (Fig. 119). The foundation ledge was covered but a new ledge created at a slightly lower level (Fig. 73). The nature of the original floor has not been noted in

in any excavated remains and is not recorded in the vestry minutes. The latter notes the use of cement, lime and gravel for cellar construction but not the details of its disposition (S.A.P.V.M., Aug. 27, 1917; in Guinn 1978: 35).

The vestry minutes of Aug. 27, 1917 mention a furnace to be installed, presumably in the cellar. The location of this item is no longer reflected in remaining structural details.

One feature of the basement, not noted in the records and posing somewhat of a problem for dating and interpretation, is a door-like opening in the north west corner, leading from the basement to the annex (Figs. 119,133). Although it has the appearance of a doorway it is too low to be considered as normal and its location makes its use as an access to the cellar for people awkward if not impossible.

The doorway consists of an opening through the rectory foundation, beginning at the level of foundation bottom and extending some distance above the first floor level, a total height of about 1.8 m. On the inside there is a set of stone steps beginning at the level of foundation bottom and extending down to the cellar floor level. The top the steps are in line with the inner face of the foundation. Archaeological excavations did not establish that the steps had ever continued further upward or that any other construction had existed at the bottom of the opening (Fig. 133). At later times size of the opening had been considerably reduced with boards and concrete to produce a chute for coal (Fig. 133). It is, however,unlikely that such a large opening would have been made in order to install a relatively small coal chute.

It appears relatively obvious that the opening is not a component of original construction. There is no

evidence for an original cellar under the rectory, therefore, the opening would serve no purpose. Having it extend to the bottom of the foundation is structurally unsound and less likely to have been included in an original design. The recollection of R. Johnstone (pers. comm.) is of this corner of the annex being used for laundry purposes (washing and drying) early in the 20th century.

Several structural features specifically point to construction of the opening subsequent to original construction. The general appearance of the wall around the opening is rougher than the remaining wall. The suggestion is that a larger opening was, or had to be, made through the wall and was subsequently rebuilt to form a door-way. Taking out large stones and replacing them with smaller ones would have been simpler than breaking the large stones in situ. The top of the opening consists of three square timber lintels, extending from the inner surface to the outer. The end of at least one of these appears to have been cut to fit around a large stone left in the wall. The alternative of removing the stone and filling a larger hole presumably was considered as less desirable. Trimming the lintel would not have been necessary at the time of original construction since the lintel would have preceded the stone. Since the opening is also located on the line of an original first floor partition it is again unlikely that the two components would have been constructed at the same time.

Location of the doorway may appear somewhat unusual but, on consideration of a number of factors, can possibly be seen as practical. As indicated above, it extends above the first floor and lines up with a partition. It is also out of line with the cellar walls (Fig. 119); that is, if the cellar had straight walls

and square corners, the steps and doorway would be partially outside of it. Locating the opening further to either side, however, may not have been practical. Moving it to the south would have put it into the area of the rectory west door, further weakening the wall in this area and possibly involving a reconstruction of the latter doorway. A slight move to the north would have been possible without getting into the area of the annex wall. However a move to the north would have put it further out of line from the cellar and yet enlargement of the cellar to the north was not possible because of the existence of the north chimney. In its present location the doorway is approximately centred on a floor joist which was therefore unsupported at its west end. A move to either side would have left two joists unsupported and further weakened the floor.

Purpose of the doorway is least evident. Archaeology established that the area of the annex floor around the opening had not been dug out extensively to create a well or other form of access to it. There was no indication of steps or any other form of traffic area. Generally the ground level around the opening had been lowered slightly, as likely a result of creating the opening than developing it into an access for people. The latter use was already been doubted due to the low headroom and continued presence of a floor and partition.

One possibility is that it was created during the 1917 renovations initially as a means of facilitating the basement excavation and subsequently, as a means of bringing a furnace into the cellar, and was retained to provide an avenue for moving coal into the cellar without having to bring it through the house. The latter is likely to have been a concern to the residents, the movement of coal not being a particularly clean operation. The doorway would also have served for removal

of furnace ash, another potentially messy job. A lack of headroom or presence of a floor would not have posed much of a problem because a person would not actually have to pass through the opening. The steps may even be seen as serving a purpose. It has already been mentioned that the cellar excavation exposed several feet of clay below the rectory foundation. Elsewhere this was covered by the cellar wall. The wall could also have been built in the area of opening, to support the clay. However, wall thickness would have made access to or use of the opening considerably more difficult. The steps provided the necessary support for the clay and at the same time made access to the opening much easier. It is probably more than a coincidence that the top of the steps is level with bottom of the rectory foundation and their western extent is in line with the inner face of the foundation, thus occupying the area necessary to support the exposed clay face under the foundation.

The vestry minutes of August 27, 1917 (Guinn 1978: 35) are important in that they came at a time when only part of the repairs and renovations had been made. An important fact is that the cellar had been made but that the installation of a new staircase was only approved. The more recent staircase to the cellar could, therefore, not have been present because it was in the area occupied by the original staircase. Without such an access to the cellar, the cellar opening on its west side becomes a more likely means of bringing in the furnace. A furnace of this period is not likely to have fit through a trap door which of course could have been installed much more easily and cheaply. A trap door would also have been less convenient for bringing in coal and taking out the ashes.

A number of alterations clearly visible in the building but not specifically identified in the records

also appear to relate to the 1917 alterations and may have all been executed at about the same time. The two major components of these alterations are the installation of furring strips, lath and plaster on the inner surface of all exterior walls and a second layer of flooring over the original flooring. The south wall of the first floor north west room also appears to have been removed and replaced. Remaining evidence provides some indication of sequence of events and may also relate to construction of the basement entrance/coal chute.

The alterations as mentioned above are not in question; the question is when they were made and possibly also why. The first step appears to have been removal of the south wall of the first floor north west room. In this instance the entire partition was removed. Removal of the bottom plate left a gap in the flooring, since the partition had stood on a joist rather than the floor, having been put in before the flooring. The gap was closed with a filler board of appropriate dimensions (Fig. 172). A gap left in the wall plaster by removal of the outside stud was filled with a cement.

Removal of the partition also removed an obstruction in the basement entrance area and it could be suggested that the basement entrance could not have been constructed while the partition still stood. The entrance's inner lintel had been trimmed at its south end to fit around a large stone in the wall. It may only have been possible to install this lintel from the inside which could only have been accomplished in the absence of the partition. The evidence suggests the sequence for these events but does not go further to indicate that the two events are related, that the partition was removed to facilitate construction of an entrance to the basement.

Construction of the basement entrance would have resulted in loss of support for one of the floor joist ends. Removal of the partition would have reduced the load on this joist and may thus be considered as a practical step. Traces of the new partition indicate it to have been of relatively light construction. However, although in a new location, it was located between joists rather than being moved far enough to stand on another joist whose end had not been left unsupported by construction of the basement entrance. The new partition was also still located as to interfere with that part of the basement entrance above the floor level.

The next identifiable step in the sequence appears to be the creation of a new interior surface for the stone walls by installation of furring, lath and plaster against the original plaster. This post-dates the new partition as it is broken by this partition at the rectory west wall. Several features of this construction can be highlighted. It was possibly in-stalled to provide a smoother wall surface. However, by its installation that part of the basement entrance projecting above the floor level was covered. Any ad-vantage to having a small opening through the stone wall at floor level was thus lost.

The west end of the new partition was located between two furring strips which may have been installed specifically to hold the partition in place, implying contemporaneity of construction. The fact that the partition's west stud is now noted as being cut down may be associated with later removal of the partition when the stud was trimmed to allow it to be covered by plaster.

The furring and lath was also installed prior to removal of the original staircase. This curved or circular stair appears to have touched the west wall at

one point. When the furring and lath was put in it had to be modified to fit around the staircase. The result was a gap in the lath and several short or oblique furring strips (Fig. 177). It seems unlikely that such an arrangement would not have been necessary had the staircase not been present. The shape and angle of the gap is a further indication that the obstruction was, in fact, the staircase.

Subsequent to the new partition and wall finish a new layer of tongue and groove flooring was put down over the original flooring. It appears to have been cut to fit around the partition studs and the doorway through the partition and also butted on the furring and lath; thus establishing its position in the sequence of changes. Several of the boards were also cut at an oblique angle to conform to the curved staircase which, thus, must have still been in existence at the time.

The available evidence indicates that a number of alterations can be identified as having been made prior to removal of a curved or circular staircase which is being assumed as being part of the original construction. These alterations also appear to have been made subsequent to creation of an opening through the rectory foundation leading into the basement which is in turn considered probably to have been created in 1917. The question arises of when these other alterations took place and possibly most importantly when the curved staircase was removed. The vestry minutes of August 27, 1917 only record approval for construction of a new staircase; there is no further record of when such a change actually took place. The reality of the change is known through other sources where a different staircase is reported.

Possibly the staircase was not replaced until some later date. The alterations, discussed above as dating

between creation of the basement entrance and replacement of the staircase, involve a number of steps which could have been avoided had it been known at the time that the staircase was being replaced as part of these alterations, and had the staircase work actually preceded some of the other alterations. It would not have been necessary to cut the furring strips, lath or new flooring to fit around the circular stairs. Since the circular staircase appears to have been removed and left "at the rear of the building", as reported in 1929 (Guinn 1978: 61) it is probable that the alteration details mentioned above were associated with the circular staircase rather than that some part of it was left in place and used for the replacement staircase.

A doorway between the kitchen and dining room (southwest and southeast rooms on first floor), identified as necessary on August 27, 1917 (Guinn 1978: 35) was possibly installed as part of the renovations of that time. Until then the only connection between these two rooms had been via the front hall. The doorway as discovered on removal of plaster is probably as originally constructed. A section of original lath and plaster had been removed from both sides of a section of wall south of the south chimney to expose two of the wall studs. These studs had been cut off at a suitable height for a doorway, removed from their mortices in the bottom plate and relocated adjacent to the next stud on either side to serve as door posts (Fig. 118), creating an opening large enough for a door. These door posts were renailed to the lath but were apparently not attached to the adjacent stud. The doorframe was built without a head. The case was attached to the door posts and the bottom ends of what remained of the original studs. At the bottom of the doorway the original plate was reduced in thickness to bring it level

with the floor. It was covered by the layer of new flooring discussed above.

Probably, at some later time, the doorway was modified to increase its height. A second short, section of original stud was cut off and moved against the adjacent studs, this time nailed into place against these studs (Fig. 118).

The new staircase to the second floor, approved on August 27, 1917, was apparently of more conventional design (Guinn 1978: 62). It is reported to have been straight up to a landing near the second floor at which point it divided and went both north and south the remaining distance to the second floor.

The new stairway occupied a different part of the front hallway than the previous stairway. It was situated in the southwest corner but, being straight; it became more of an obstruction in front of the doorway to the southwest room. This situation may well have prompted creation of the new doorway in the room's east wall mentioned above. The vestry minutes state that "'Mr. Scott stated that he thought it would be necessary to cut a doorway between the kitchen and dining room and that a new staircase would be erected in the front hall as the old one was rather inconveniently located'" (S.A.P.V.M. August 27, 1917; quoted in Guinn 1978: 35). At least in the way these events are recorded there is the suggestion of an association between them, the one being the cause of the other.

Repairs to the kitchen roof (probably the annex), approved on August 27, 1917 and estimated to cost $40.00 (Guinn 1978: 35), were likely structural repairs, not resulting in any change in appearance. In the late 1940s (Fig. 23) the annex still had wooden shingles as it did early in the 20th century.

The 1920s saw the end of use of the building as a rectory as well as the continuation of comments on its condition and need for repair. Problems, however,still appear to have been recognized more often than resolved. In 1922 a newly arrived rector lamented the requirements for maintenance and noted that one should "'not blame a poor parson if the place looks somewhat like The Deserted Village'" (S.A.P.V.M., January 20, 1922; quoted in Guinn 1978: 36). Figure 16 may well reflect such a condition. Unspecified improvements were acknowledged in 1926 (Guinn 1978: 36) and part or all of the roof was reshingled in 1928 (Guinn 1978: 36). Shortly thereafter, in the early summer of 1929, the new rector decided to live elsewhere and in June, 1929 it was decided "to nail up the broken windows" (Guinn 1978: 37).

Following 1929, when the building was used first as a school and later as headquarters for a newly organized group of clergy, there were more changes in individual room use than outward appearance of the structure. Some repairs were apparently made since in 1936 a supper was held to raise money to pay the bill (Guinn 1978: 40). The work sounds mostly like cleaning and re-plastering. Occupation by the clerical organization saw use of the north west room, first floor, changed into a chapel with resultant installation of a panel into the north window to give it the appearance of a cathedral window (Fig. 20).

Between 1934 (Fig. 17) and 1938 (Fig. 20) the verandah was again changed but not necessarily replaced. The roof line has the appearance of the 1903 verandah but the turned posts have disappeared. The latter change may have been effected by replacement of the turned posts with simple square ones but the latter appear sufficiently large (Fig. 20) to suggest that they

are merely the turned posts covered with boards. Since the turned posts were square at top and bottom it would have been a simple matter to attach boards and create square posts. Otherwise the south half of the verandah, including a small area north of the front door, had additional studs or posts installed for construction of a low wall of vertical boards. A doorway was included in this construction, directly in front of the rectory door (Fig. 20). There is no sign of screening but the objective is likely to have been an enclosed area protected from insects.

From 1939 until 1948 the rectory stood empty. The only changes likely to have taken place are deterioration due to neglect. In 1943 the building's direct association with the church ceased when it was sold. It was not occupied, however, until 1948 at which time it was sold again. The new owners, fortunately, recorded their new home with a number of photographs, showing the building as they found it and recording the exterior changes they introduced to it (Figs. 21-24). Some photos still show the windows boarded up and the yard overgrown (Figs. 21,22). The verandah, although its roof appeared to be in relatively good condition, had lost its post at the north end and part of the north half flooring (Fig. 22).

The changes introduced resulted in a major change in appearance of the building. The verandah was completely removed and not replaced (Figs. 25). The joints were repointed and highlighted with horizontal and vertical beads. The latter were then painted black, making the joints much more obvious but also suggesting greater regularity of courses and squareness of stones than actually existed (Figs. 29). This form of joint persisted until stabilization began.

The annex was converted into a garage (Guinn 1978: 52) for which purpose a large section of the west wall was removed and replaced with a door (Fig. 29). The north annex door was apparently also retained (Guinn 1978: 52). Use as a garage is also likely to have been the reason for installing a concrete floor. By 1980 the only part of this floor remaining in situ was a section of chute against the rectory wall. The coal chute may have been of wood in passing through the rectory wall but at least its upper end, in the annex, was of concrete.

At the beginning of these renovations both chimneys were still intact (Fig. 21). The south chimney was partly or completely removed, at the end of the renovations it is no longer visible on the roof (Fig. 28). The north chimney, rather than only having a fireplace added (Guinn 1978: 43, 63), was in fact completely removed and rebuilt from the ground up. The new chimney had a larger base, set on a footing. The footing was constructed in a pit extending more than a metre below floor level and to accommodate the fireplace a section of original wall was removed to the north of the chimney (Fig. 118). The footing and fireplace were of limestone, the flues of concrete and the chimney above the roof of brick (Fig. 28).

A number of other interior changes were introduced after 1948 to render the building habitable. The installation of indoor plumbing in 1948-49 (Guinn 1978: 67) did not involve major changes in structural elements; it included a change in some room functions but largely would have consisted of creating openings or other means of leading pipes around within the building. Notches would have been cut and parts of wall members altered, moved or even removed to make room. The bathroom was set up in the southwest room of the

second floor. Guinn (1978: 43) indicates the entire room to have been taken up by the installation but further indicates that the room had a walk in closet across the south end (Guinn 1978: 45). If such a closet existed, it was not part of the original construction and there is no other indication of its time of construction. There is no structural evidence for association with original construction. Its existence during the 1940s-1950s occupation may in itself be questionable. Indoor plumbing would also have been installed in the first floor southwest room being used as a kitchen.

Acquisition of the building in 1965 for use as a museum and subsequent developments towards that objective probably brought about the greatest change in its exterior and interior appearance. Opinions on the results varied. Some thought it to be interesting, probably considering the artifacts on display more than the changes to the building. Others could not bring themselves to enter the building (cf. Guinn 1978: 44).

The changes brought about can probably be attributed to a number of reasons. Some have the appearance of being a practical means to an end within the overall objective of creating a museum facility. Others were a means of displaying particular items and some were introduced for aesthetic reasons. The latter reflected a taste that some if not many found questionable. On the exterior, the largest undertaking was the construction of a verandah. Since this in no way approached the original in appearance it was presumably intended to house parts of the collection, evident in a number of photographs. The verandah now occupied three sides of the building, the east, north and south, and was wider than the original. Support for the roof was provided by spiral pillars of squeezed brick, painted white.

The number of pillars across the front was retained at the original number of eight, but with greater spacing because the roof was now longer across the front. The north side had four pillars, the south three. On all sides the pillars were set on a low wall comprised of a low, poured concrete footing and three courses of ornamental concrete blocks, the latter painted white (Fig. 31). At the southwest corner a small room was constructed around the door leading from the rectory (Fig. 33). Initially the north and south ends were closed with rectangular stained glass windows (Fig. 31) while the front had gingerbread between the pillar tops (Fig. 30). Later stained glass windows were also added in the front. The southwest corner room had a concrete floor, the remainder of the verandah had concrete sidewalk slabs on sand.

Towards the end of the museum period a large shelter was erected west of the rectory and north of the annex (Figs. 36,37). It was supported on a series of 4 in. by 4 in.. Numbers set in concrete; the concrete footings still remain (Figs. 142,143). The floor may have been of gravel. The visible walls again appear to be leaded glass panels. The low pitched roof partly overlapped the north annex roof and the connection of roof with rectory wall was sealed with tar (Fig. 153). This structure was probably also responsible for the painting or whitewashing of the west wall north end, the extent of color being marked by the line of tar for roof sealing (Fig. 153). An earlier photograph of this area (Fig. 34), still within the museum period, also shows that the north annex wall and the adjacent rectory wall are white. The area on the rectory wall is not the same as that associated with the shelter just described and is thus presumably associated with some other but unknown feature.

Addition to the exterior of the rectory at this time may best be considered as ornamental embellishments. The photographs (Figs. 30-36) provide some indication of sequence for these additions. The roof received two square cones (Fig. 30), my own recollection being that they were of colored plastic with a light inside to make the building more conspicuous at night. These do not survive to the end of the museum period (Fig. 36).

The exterior walls at the second floor level received several treatments. The first seems to be the installation of two large lanterns on either side of the central window of the east wall (Fig. 30). The south window of the same wall has what appears to be a wrought iron bracket or ornament (Fig. 30), not present on later photographs. Next came sections of gingerbread on either side and above every second floor window of the north, south and east walls (Fig. 31). The east wall received a further two lanterns, one at each corner (Fig. 31) and possibly contemporary with them the north, south and west walls had stained glass windows, such as appeared in the verandah, attached between the windows and between the windows and the corner (Figs. 31,33,34). The latter were put together into units of triangular or trapezoidal cross section (Figs. 31,32) so a light could again be installed inside. The front was finished with the addition of two lanterns, in the two remaining spaces between windows, and four sockets for flags (Fig. 32). By 1970 the roof cones and flags were gone (Fig. 33). The taste reflected by the above additions was carried into the yard and the building interior as well.

Work on the interior brought about the most substantial alterations to the historic fabric. In the central hallway a new stairway with metal railing was

installed (Fig. 185)(Guinn 1978: 44). It may have occupied the same position as the stairway installed around 1917. The partial partition dividing the hallway, in front of the stairway, was removed (Guinn 1978: 44).

In the first floor southwest room the original north wall was removed and a new stud wall erected to the south of the original location (Fig. 118)(Guinn 1978: 44). The additional space created between this new wall and the stairway was closed in and developed as a half bathroom (sink and toilet), accessible from the north side (Fig. 121)(Guinn 1978: 45). The first floor northwest room was developed as a chapel for which the entire north wall of the room was removed and not replaced (Guinn 1978: 44).

On the first floor, the lath and plaster ceilings in the hallway, southeast and northwest rooms were removed, apparently for security reasons (Guinn 1978: 63). Rather than replastering, the second floor joists were stained and left exposed, creating a non-historical or non-authentic appearance but facilitating later recording and interpretation of structural details and construction methods.

On the second floor, the major change was relocation of the bathroom to the south end of the southwest room, creating a new wall to enclose it. The original north wall of the southwest room was removed and not replaced (Fig. 125)(Guinn 1978: 44-5). A stairwell to the third floor was also located against the east wall of this room.

The attic which formerly did not have sufficient headroom to allow an adult to stand upright was renovated to provide living quarters for the museum custodian. The main alteration to the historic fabric was removal of the original collar beams and reattachment higher up. In doing so they had to be shortened.

Whereas originally the beam ends had been shaped to fitted into a half dovetail notch (Fig. 192) to better hold the rafters together, in their new location they were attached on the surface of the rafter.

The annex received its second concrete floor and the walls were finished with wood panelling (Guinn 1978: 44). It is possible that during the pouring of this second floor the base of a Carron stove was added to the fill and covered by clay fill and concrete. This base, recovered in 1980, appears to be the same one leaning against the outside of the north annex wall in early 1963 (Fig. 29).

## Appendix A: Stratigraphy Identification

The quantity and apparent complexity of layers encountered throughout the excavations were one source of frustration when attempting to interpret stratigraphy or develop some idea of deposition history and land use. In order to have some means available of referring to layers and identifying them on profile drawings, a master list of layer numbers was created in which soil type, extent and possible interpretation were listed. The order in which they are listed is of no particular significance. Generally the list begins with annex cellar materials. Gaps in the numbering are the result of reconsideration of initial designations and combinations of layers.

| Layer | Description | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | black to grey clay to yellow clay | undisturbed soil, constituting ground surface prior to any cultural activities; no longer appearing at the surface anywhere for the excavations; constitutes the bottom of most excavations and provided basis for termination of digging; in some areas much or all of the black horizon appears to have been removed by a cultural activity. |
| 2 | Limestone rubble and mortar | debris from a structural feature, probably the original annex; appears as the first layer of fill in the annex cellars as well as elsewhere within the annex foundations; similar in nature to layer 118 but possibly not in origin. |
| 3 | brown soil | probably of an organic source, very few bits of wood present; annex cellar fill above layer 2 or dividing layer 2 into two components. |
| 4 | | no longer used |

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| 5 | mixed clay, limestone rubble and mortar; predominantly clay | major fill layer in annex cellar, generally at least to level of top of foundations some settling probably resulted from decomposition and compression of layers; extends over north foundation and beyond; stratigraphy in cellar areas indicates it to have been deposited at same time as layers 2 and 3; stratigraphy north of annex is less clear since it appears to be associated with relatively recent events/deposits |
| 6 | mortar and plaster debris and limestone rubble | structural debris, above layer 5 and present only near south foundation (inside only); identification of fragments definite, based on angled surfaces, appearance of some surfaces which had been on wood and presence of plaster keys (lath and plaster) thick deposit; stratigraphy suggests deposition contemporary with layer 5 |
| 7 | mortared limestone | foundation for original annex; probably 1854 |
| 8 | mortared limestone | east wall for annex cellar |

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| 9 | ash, charcoal, burned limestone | fill above layer 5; possibly deposited as cellar fill but also likely deposited in a convenient depression; a number of similar layers appear scattered over the annex area, these may all be related in time or source but such a connection is not apparent in the profile records; except in the east profile of 15KIU these deposits do not extend beyond the annex foundations but may have developed in areas of settling cellar fill; banding and colour variation indicate multiple deposits and possibly sources. |
| 10 | | no longer used. |
| 11 | mixed clay | a localized deposit of cellar fill; over layer 5; adjacent to layer 9 and probably contemporary with it. |
| 12 | ash (red) or baked limestone | a localized deposit of cellar fill; over layers 9 or 11. |
| 13 | sand and gravel | over layer 9; possibly no longer cellar fill, appears to be contemporary with layers extending much beyond cellar and possibly annex. |

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| 14 | mixed clay | first fill layer to cover annex remains and to extend considerably beyond annex in general; appears to be a general fill in the area of 15K1; similar to layer 15 and not always distinguishable from it. |
| 15 | mixed clay/sod | general fill in area of 15K1, includes present ground surface/sod; distinguished from layer 14 by a color difference; can not always be distinguished from layer 14. |
| 16 | limestone rubble | on undisturbed, outside of west annex foundation; construction debris from annex? |
| 17 | ash (grey) | a localized deposit outside of west annex foundation, on layer 16. |
| 18 | loam (brown) | a localized deposit, adjacent to layer 17. |
| 19 | clay | fill outside of west annex foundation; levelling fill during construction? |
| 20 | planking and mortar | west of annex, on layer 19; when together the planking is above the mortar; probably lean-to floor. |

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| 21 | mixed clay, charcoal | trench fill west of annex; trench cut through layer 14 but covered by layer 15. |
| 22 | mortared limestone, mortar, limestone rubble | unidentified limestone feature, probably part of original annex and some scattered remains of it; east of annex cellar. |
| 23 | mixed clay | fill on undisturbed components of layer 22 but below limestone and mortar debris from feature. |
| 24 | ash, charcoal, mortar | east and north of feature 22; partly on undisturbed, partly on layer 25. |
| 25 | mortar | east and north of feature 22; partly on undisturbed, partly on layer 24. |
| 26 | clay | east and north of feature 22; on layer 24. |
| 27 | ash, charcoal, scattered mortar | east and north of feature 22; on layers 24 or 26. |
| 28 | mortar | east and north of feature 22; partly on layer 27; partly divided by layer 29. |
| 29 | clay | band under or dividing layer 28. |

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| 30 | sand | east and north of feature 22; on layer 28. |
| 31 | clay | fill; east and north of feature 22; extends along east face of feature to level of undisturbed (trench fill? and interior levelling for annex construction?). If trench excavated for construction of feature 22, then feature post-dates layers 24-29 which then may pre-date annex. |
| 32 | stone debris | construction debris?, east and north of feature 22; partly divided into 2 bands by layers 33 and 34. |
| 33 | mortar | construction debris; east and north of feature 22. |
| 34 | mixed clay | fill; first layer to extend over one segment of feature 22; partly divides layer 32; could possibly be contemporary with or even a component of layer 14. |
| 35 | ash, brown | north of original annex; on undisturbed; relationship to annex foundation indeterminate; appears to have been cut by excavation for installation of layer/event 45 |

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| 36 | ash and charcoal | above layer 35 and in same area; comment for layer 35 on relationship to adjacent foundations also applies here. |
| 37 | sand and gravel | north of original annex; most recent deposit, constituting present ground surface. |
| 38 | baked limestone | small, localized pockets north of original annex; appearing on layer 5 or within layer 39. |
| 39 | mixed clay with bands of grass/hay | fill north of original annex; appears to have been deposited in a depression existing until relatively recently (presence of layer/event 41); hay suggests several deposition events; in part probably related to layer 15. |
| 40 | sand and gravel | north of original annex, below layer 5; layer 5 in this area appears to be deposited on a recent (undeteriorated) timber (4 x 4). |
| 41 | roofing nails, galvanized | pocket in top of layer 5, north of original annex; nails at least partly identifiable as used; nail type |

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| 41 | continued | used for asphalt roofing (roll or shingles); same area as pair of work gloves; probably associated with post-1965 verandah construction and roof repairs. |
| 42 | mortar and gravel | small, localized deposit, on undisturbed, north or original annex; possibly part of a larger deposit of limestone and field stone rubble immediately above it. (layer 43). |
| 43 | limestone and granite field stone rubble | north of original annex; possibly deposited on undisturbed; possibly same layer/event as layer 42; depression fill or structural debris. |
| 44 | clay with mortar | fill in cavity left by removal of layer 45; partly below layer 5, partly cuts through it. |
| 45 | mortared limestone | foundation/wall north of and perpendicular to original annex; may be "attached" to original annex (butting on annex foundation). |

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| 46 | mixed clay, lime-stone chips, mortar | fill in a depression dug into undisturbed; appearing only in 15K1X; probably pre-dates other deposits in this area. |
| 47 | gritty clay or decomposed lime-stone | appearing in 15K1X, either on undisturbed or on layer 46; relative position and nature of material suggests an association with layer 83; may also have an associ-ation with layer 85. |
| 48 | mixed clay | fill, on layer 47. |
| 49 | gritty clay or decomposed lime-stone | fill, on layer 48. |
| 50 | undisturbed black mixed with stne debris | adjacent to layer/event 46 (depression). |
| 51 | clay | fill, adjacent to layer/ event 46. |
| 52 | mixed clay, charcoal, ash | above layer 51 and adjacent to layer/event 46. |
| 53 | mixed clay | over layer 49 or 51; possi-bly the same origin as layer 14 elsewhere. |

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| 54 | clay/gravel | band within layer 37 in 15K1X, probably part of same gravel deposit. |
| 55 | undisturbed black mixed with mortar | inside original annex, against south foundation; probably result of construction activities, however, which structure; also located immediately west of pre-annex foundation. |
| 56 | mixed clay, mortar, ash | on layer 55. |
| 57 | | no longer used |
| 58 | mixed clay | fill; on layer 56; approximately to level of interior foundation ledge; can probably be taken as the same as layer 65. |
| 59 | limestone rubble and mortar | structural debris in 15K1T; layer does not extend to excavation units on east; probably same material and origin as layer 2. |
| 60 | ash, limestone chips, gravel | construction debris within original annex, representing a stage in construction activities; generally appearing on layer 62 but in isolated circumstances appears on undisturbed black. |

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| 61 | clay | fill, on undisturbed; within original annex; may pre-date pre-annex cellar. |
| 62 | mixed clay | fill within original annex; deposited on layer 61 or layer 63; in part fills builder's trench for north foundation, original annex. |
| 63 | gritty clay or decomposed lime-stone | fill in pre-annex cellar; appears to post-date layer 61. |
| 64 | mortar and limestone rubble and chips | fill in an irregularly square pit within 15K1F and extending to present annex west wall; post-dates layer 65. |
| 65 | clay | fill, within original annex, to slightly above interior ledge of north foundation; probably same as layer 58. |
| 66 | mixed clay | fill; over layers 64 and 65; possibly the same as layer 14 (post-annex leveling). |
| 67 | | no longer used (combined with 66). |
| 68 | gravel | on layer 66; banded, several deposits; does not extend east to adjacent excavation units. |

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| 69 | ash with scattered mortar | localized lens adjacent to present annex west foundation. |
| 70 | mortar, limestone rubble/chips, gravel | within limits of original annex but post-dating annex removal; at same level as layer 63 but does not appear to be same mix of materials; some similarity to layer 64 but separated from it by a clay fill. |
| 71 | mortar with scattered limestone chips | thin layer, deposited on undisturbed, immediately inside south foundation of pre-annex structure; does not extend to nearby annex foundation and is, thus, probably not associated with it; probably construction debris from pre-annex structure. |
| 72 | mortared limestone | pre-annex foundation, appearing north and south of original annex and partly under east wall of original annex. |
| 73 | clay | fill, generally between south wall of original annex and south wall of pre-annex structure, extending as a |

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| 73 | continued | thin deposit onto the latter but not beyond it; possibly associated with annex construction. |
| 74 | mortar | on layer 73, does not extend to annex foundation; probably construction debris. |
| 75 | sand/clay | south or original annex; deposited on layers 73 or 74 but continuing beyond pre-annex structure to be deposited on layer 83; extent indicates a date after pre-annex structure. |
| 76 | organic (brown) | on layer 75 but not having same extent; southern extent truncated by layer 95. |
| 77 | mixed clay | fill; beginning at south wall of original annex and covering either layers 75, 76 or 83; probably construction period fill to raise and level. |
| 78 | mortar, gravel, scattered limestone | probably structural debris, south of original annex; deposited on layer 77; possibly same source as layers 2 and 59; generally similar material to layers 64 and 70. |

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| 79 | mixed clay | disturbance and fill generally over south wall of original annex; purpose of disturbance not known, consequence was removal of part of foundation; stratigraphy indicates date no earlier than layer 78 but presence of fibreglass insulation indicates a relatively recent date; top of disturbance may blend with layer 14. |
| 80 | mortar | lens in area of original annex south wall, separated from wall by several layers of fill; may represent separation between layers 14 and 15 which is not otherwise discernable in the area. |
| 81 | stone | trench and fill across south end of 15K1M; trench cut into undisturbed and probably predates other deposits in area. |
| 82 | clay | fill, on undisturbed; possibly derived from layer/event 81 but also partly intermixed with layer 83. |

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| 83 | gritty clay or deteriorated limestone | south of pre-annex structure; deposited on undisturbed or layers 81 and 82; possibly fill for raising and leveling associated with pre-annex structure. |
| 84 | clay | fill, between original annex north wall and pre-annex structure north wall; deposited on undisturbed or on and mixed with pre-annex cellar fill (layer 63); possibly deposited at same time as cellar fill (mixing of layers occurs near edge of cellar and may not reflect mixing during deposition); may have some relationship to layer 61 (both deposited on undisturbed but separated by an annex foundation). |
| 85 | gritty clay or deteriorated limestone | on layer 84; does not continue north of pre-annex structure; same material as layer 65 but separated from it. |
| 86 | charcoal, mixed with small quantities of black soil | on layer 84 or 85; extent limited to between north walls of original annex and pre-annex structure. |

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| 87 | ash, gravel | lens, immediately north of original annex; may represent a demarkation between layers 14 and 15 which are otherwise indistinguishable in this area. |
| 88 | mixed clay | fill in what appears to be a shallow disturbance along the exterior of north foundation, pre-annex structure; purpose of disturbance may have been for foundation construction (although part of foundation also appears to have been removed). |
| 89 | gravel, banded with clay | outside of pre-annex structure; dipping into layer/event 88; a small component may be present on structure's foundation. |
| 90 | clay | fill; localized deposit, possibly associated with filling of layer/event 88; extends onto pre-annex foundation. |
| 91 | mixed clay | apparently a small deposit, on pre-annex foundation; at same level as layer 85 but not same material. |
| 92 | mixed clay | on undisturbed; at same level as layer 89. |

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| 93 | clay, with scattered wood | on layer 92; wood may be construction debris. |
| 94 | mixed clay | trench and fill; trench post-dating layers 92 and 93 and part of a mixed clay deposit which may be layer 14. |
| 95 | clay | trench and fill; trench line not clear near present ground surface, may be most recvent event in area. |
| 96 | wood chips | within pre-annex structure these are found on layer 84; adjacent to west rectory wall the same layer is on several layers of clay fill (layers 99 and 100). |
| 97 | mortar | a seemingly localized deposit, at the present ground surface; north of present annex and west of rectory. |
| 98 | mortar | thin lens, mostly on undisturbed; beginning at west rectory wall; rectory construction debris. |
| 99 | clay | fill; thin lens near rectory west wall; on undisturbed, partly under layer 98. |

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| 100 | mixed clay | fill; adjacent to rectory west wall; part of early filling to raise ground level; in 15K1G this layer is separated from undisturbed by a thin layer of wood debris (construction debris). |
| 101 | mortar | small, scattered pockets on layer 100 in 15K1C; probably construction debris, as layer 98 but separated from it by layer 100. |
| 102 | clay | fill; along rectory west wall; probably continuation of filling to raise ground level. |
| 103 | limestone slabs | patio-like feature, possibly land with sand; parallel to rectory west wall, beginning at annex and extending past rectory; appears to be land on layers 102 or 106; still appears in a 1968 photograph now covered with a part of layer 15. |
| 104 | sand with clay | adjacent to layer 103, possibly part of same feature as layer 103; does not extend westward into adjacent excavation units. |
| 105 | | no longer used |

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| 106 | mixed clay | fill, along rectory west wall; possibly fill to raise and level (construction period); similar to 102. |
| 107 | clay; with mortar and scattered pieces of limestone | along rectory west wall; proportion of mortar increases toward wall; possibly construction period fill to raise and level or representing a disturbance associated with wall maintenance. |
| 108 | mortar | near rectory west wall; adjacent to and partly on layer 107; relative position in stratigraphy suggests a late deposit, more likely associated with repairs or second annex construction. |
| 109 | sand | lens, at present ground level; near rectory west wall; possibly associated with layer 37 (gravel and sand) covering a large area slightly to the west. |
| 110 | ash | thin deposit, on undisturbed; appears to be limited at present to 15K1W. |
| 111 | mixed clay | fill; on layer 110; possibly associated with excavation of layer/event 112. |

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| 112 | gritty clay or decomposed limestone | pit and fill; at present appears only in 15K1W; same material as layers 63, 83, and 85. |
| 113 | ash, charcoal | over layer 112 and extending beyond limit of pit. |
| 114 | ash, charcoal | over layer 113 and possibly continuation of same deposition event; same color as but distinguishable from layer 113. |
| 115 | organic (brown) | possibly wood debris; on layer 114; possibly construction debris (as layer 96). |
| 116 | mortar | small lens, on layer 115 and within layer 117. |
| 117 | mixed clay | fill above layer 115 or 116; possibly same event as layers 100, 102, or 106. |
| 118 | limestone rubble and mortar | probably structural debris; source undeterminate; separated from other deposits of structural debris. |
| 119 | mortar, limestone rubble | possibly same as layer 118 but separated from it by a layer of mixed clay (layer 14?) |

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| 120 | mortar | lens within probable layer 117 in 15K1P. |
| 121 | concrete, gravel, mixed clay | concrete verandah footings (recent) and fill associated with each post hole. |
| 122 | mixed clay | fill, on undisturbed; west of annex area; possibly a construction period deposit to raise and level. |
| 123 | ash, charcoal | primarily on undisturbed, also covering layer 122; extensive deposit in 15K3. |
| 124 | ash, charcoal, mortar | primarily on layer 123 but also extending further westward onto undisturbed. |
| 125 | clay | possibly a localized fill, on undisturbed, below layer 123. |
| 126 | clay | fill, at east end of 15K3; on layer 123, partly separating layers 123 and 124. |
| 127 | mortar | localized lens, on layer 126 and partly under layer 124. |
| 128 | mixed clay | general fill in area west of original annex; containing some pockets of other material (layers 129, 130) and an extensive scatter of limestone rubble (layer 131). |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 129 | mortar | pocket within layer 128. |
| 130 | ash | pocket within layer 128. |
| 131 | limestone rubble | scattered within and layer layer 128; concentration greater on south side of area tested (15K4); probably structural debris (which structure); some project to present ground surface. |
| 132 | mixed clay | general fill in area west of original annex, providing present ground surface. |
| 133 | manure | on undisturbed, under layer 124; thick deposit (barn/ barnyard association?). |
| 134 | organic (fecal) | on undisturbed clay, bottom of privy pit; continuing extensive artifacts (much flat glass). |
| 135 | lime | privy "disinfectant" on layer 134; a thin deposit not extending over the entire extent of layer 134. |
| 136 | clay | privy fill; on layer 134 or 135; thick deposit, possibly intended as major fill for pit. |

| | | |
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| 137 | lime | privy fill; thick deposit, possibly intended as a final disinfectant; on layer 136. |
| 138 | clay, mortar | fill adjacent to present annex foundation; appears to be fill in a foundation trench which appears to have cut through layers 136 and 137. |
| 139 | mixed clay | on layer 137, to present ground surface; may have some relationship with layers 14 and/or 15. |
| 140 | mixed clay | fill probably associated with installation of concrete well cribbing adjacent to privy; contains some piece of limestone which could be from original annex foundation in the same area. |
| 141 | ash, ash and clay | rectory interior; first deposit on undisturbed clay although not throughout entire area of ash deposits. |
| 142 | clay | inside rectory; on undisturbed and adjacent to north end of east foundation. |
| 143 | mixed clay | inside rectory; thick, localized layer, partly on layer 141. |

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| 144 | white/gray ash, charcoal, some clay | inside rectory; intermittent deposit, occasionally relatively thick, in north end of rectory. |
| 145 | ash, charcoal, clay, wood chips | inside rectory, generally in north east "quadrant"; divisible into a number of layers on presence or absence of charcoal; deposited on layers 142, 143 or 144 with small portion on layer 144 extending over it. |
| 146 | clay, ash | inside rectory; major deposit occupying most of area of ash deposits; partly on undisturbed (south end). |
| 147 | ash, charcoal, scattered baked limestone | inside rectory; occasionally relatively thick deposit, north of basement only. |
| 148 | mixed clay | inside rectory; adjacent to north end of east foundation; possibly builder's trench fill. |
| 149 | clay, black loam | inside rectory; levelling fill under floor joists, extending from foundation to foundation in areas not occupied by basement; at south end of sest foundation |

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| 149 | (continued) | deposits are layered and materials more variable. |
| 150 | lime/mortar, limestone chips | inside rectory; on layer 149, possibly intended as a disinfectant/sterilizer to seal off layers below. |
| 151 | clay, black loam, gravel, mortar, limestone chips, wood shavings and chips | inside rectory; often thin deposit on layer 150, under and between joists; probably construction debris; wood debris most prevalant in north east "quadrant". |
| 152 | clay, black loam, scattered ash or gravel | inside rectory, adjacent to north wall in an area that appears to have been disturbed during foundation trenching or construction; partly on layer 141 and partly on undisturbed. |
| 153 | mortar, limestone chips | inside rectory; on layer 152, adjacent to north foundation and level with foundation ledge; construction debris, preceeding deposition of layer 149. |
| 154 | gray ash, charcoal | inside rectory, north of basement; similar to layer 144 but on layer 146. |

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| 155 | ash | inside rectory; thin localized deposit south of basement; partly under south chimney area. |
| 156 | multi-layered ash | inside rectory, south of basement; largely on layer 146. |
| 157 | ash | inside rectory, south of basement; largely on layer 156 but extending further south to south foundation. |
| 158 | baked limestone/ clay | inside rectory, in area of south foundation; partly on undisturbed, partly interdigitated with layer 146. |
| 159 | black loam | inside rectory, in area of south foundation; thin scattered lenses, on layer 158. |
| 160 | ash | inside rectory, next to south foundation; small deposit on layer 159. |
| 161 | mortar | inside rectory; small deposit; adjacent to and partly interdigitated with layer 156. |
| 162 | multi-layered ash | inside rectory; on and partly interdigitated with layer 157. |

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| 163 | ash | inside rectory; small pocket on layer 162, also projecting into layer 149. |
| 164 | gray ash, charcoal | inside rectory, south of basement near east foundation; pockets within layer 156; deposition appears to have been contemporary with deposition of layer 156. |
| 165 | gray ash | inside rectory; localized lens on layer 156; in same area as layer 164 but separated from it by layer 156. |
| 166 | baked limestone/ clay | inside rectory, south of basement and primarily east of centre wall; a thin deposit on layer 156 with large nodes; nodes occasionally retain smooth, rounded outer surface suggestive of a field stone; similar to layer 158 but having a different relationship to adjacent stratigraphy. |
| 167 | ash | inside rectory; small pockets adjacent to node(s) of layer 166. |

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| 168 | gray ash, wood chips | inside rectory; adjacent to node(s) in layer 166 or layer 167; area possibly disturbed by foundation construction and subsequently filled with layer 169. |
| 169 | black loam | inside rectory; fill adjacent to east foundation, between layer 168 and foundation. |
| 170 | mixed clay or voids | inside rectory; rodent burrows, open or filled with loose clay; some nesting material also present. |
| 171 | black loam | inside rectory; fill between joists, inside areas with wood chips from layer 151 adhering to bottom of layer; now completely dry. |
| 172 | clay | first deposit of fill, on undisturbed, at north east corner of rectory. |
| 173 | mixed clay | second deposit of fill, on layer 172, at north east corner of rectory. |
| 174 | void or mixed clay | rodent burrows throughout area under rectory floor. |

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| 175 | limestone | scattered individual pieces in fill under rectory floor. |
| 176 | ash/clay | lens in southwest corner, separately deposits of layer 149. |
| 177 | grey brown ash | associated with deposits of layer 164 in southeast corner of rectory. |
| 178 | black clay | pocket within layer 146 at east foundation. |
| 179 | sheet metal | "garbage" in annex cellar fill. |
| 180 | post | |
| 181 | reddish ash or baked limestone | adjacent to present annex west wall; below layer 15; possibly similar to layers 38 or 9. |
| 182 | mortared limestone | wall/foundation of present annex. |
| 183 | mortar | lens between layers 14 and 15 in 15K1A |
| 184 | ash and charcoal | lens under layer 15, outside of northwest corner of original annex. |

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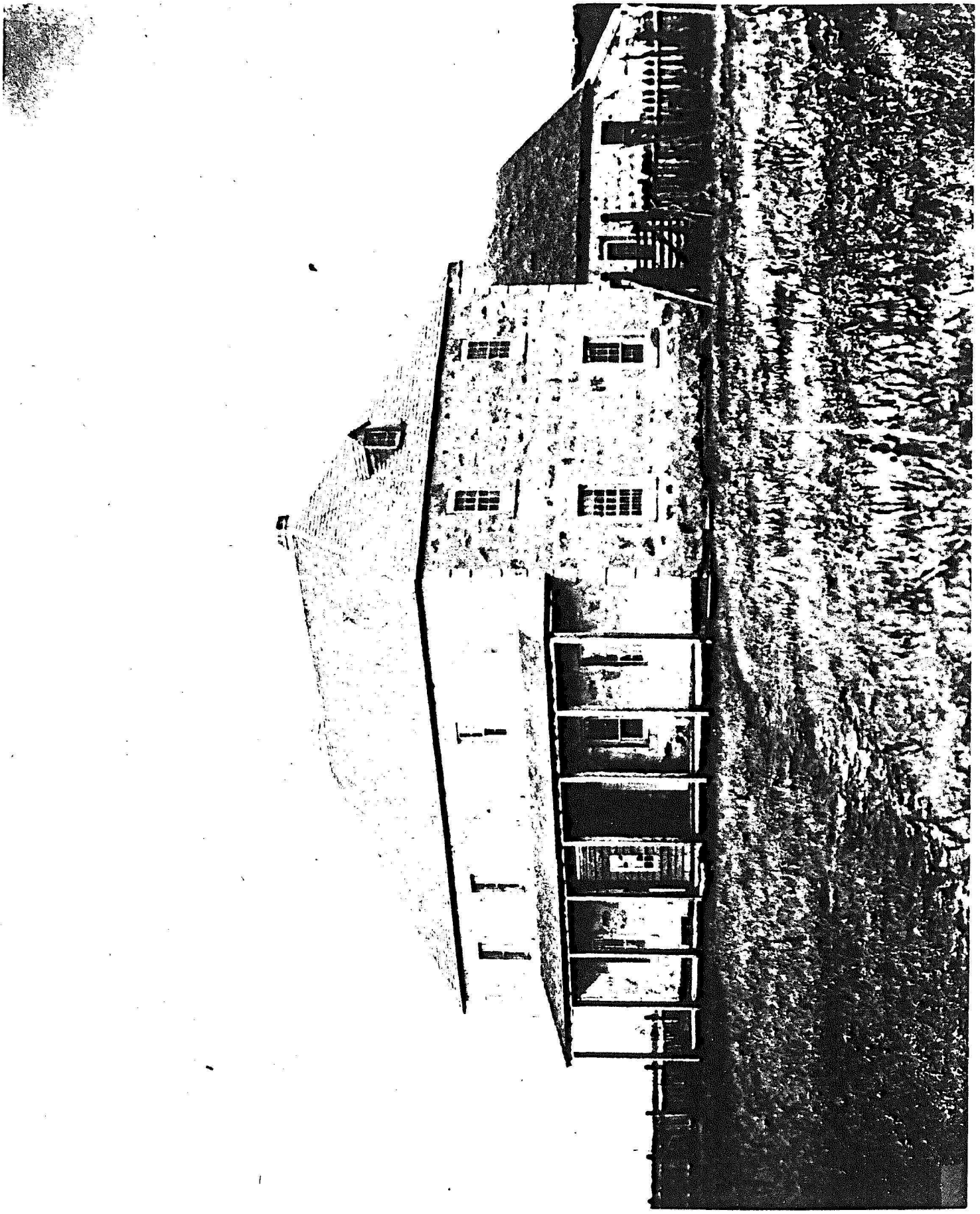
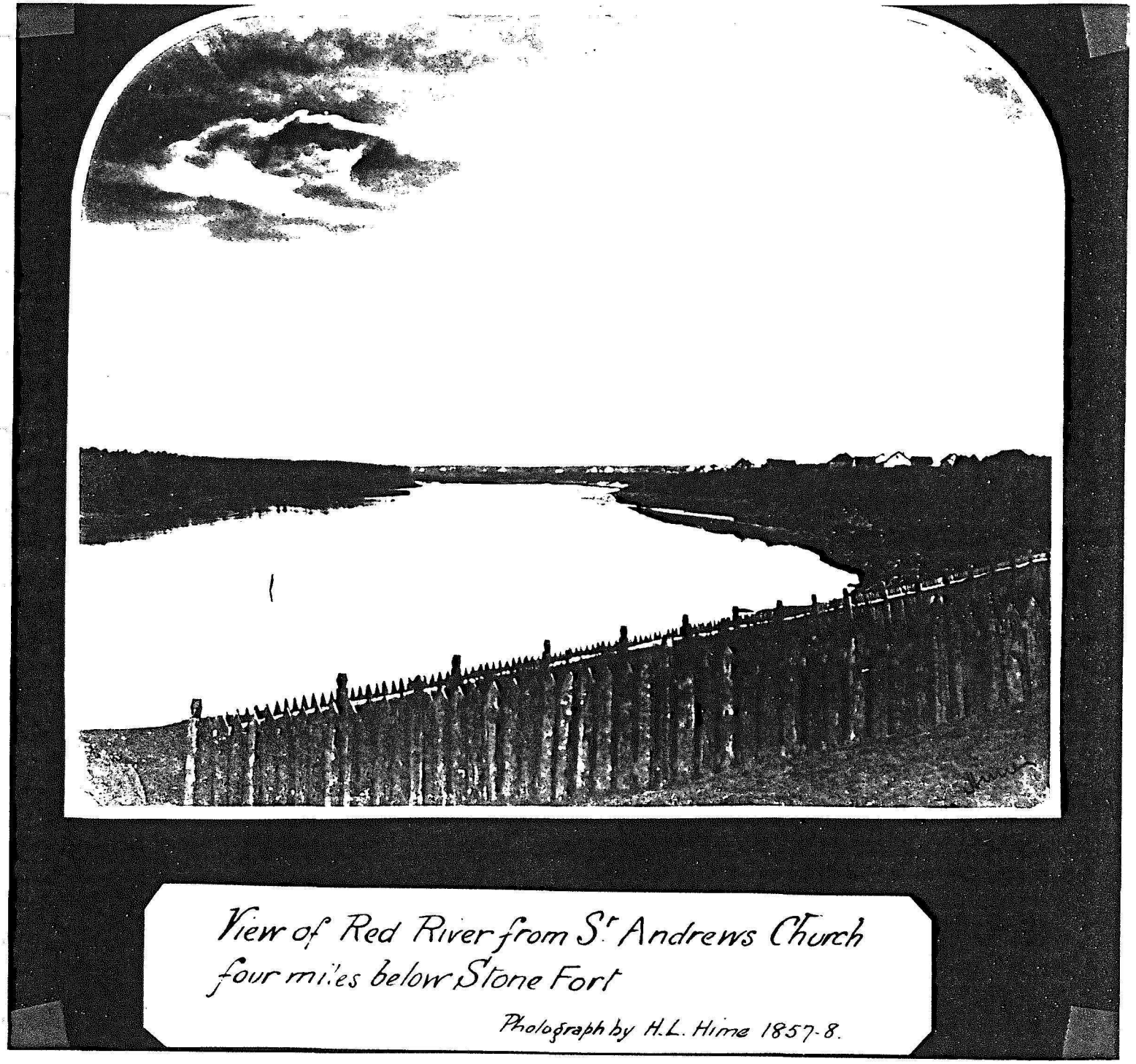
| 185 | sand | utility trench and/or patio fill at front of rectory; possibly post 1965. |
| 186 | mortar | rectory builder's trench fill. |
| 187 | ash, charcoal | deposit partly within layer 49 and partly below layer 53 |
| 188 | clay, gravel, mortar | lens below layer 47 |

1 View of the rectory from the northeast, taken in 1858, and showing many details of the original construction. Photography by H.L. Hime. (courtesy of the Public Archives of Manitoba - Hime Collection No. 11)



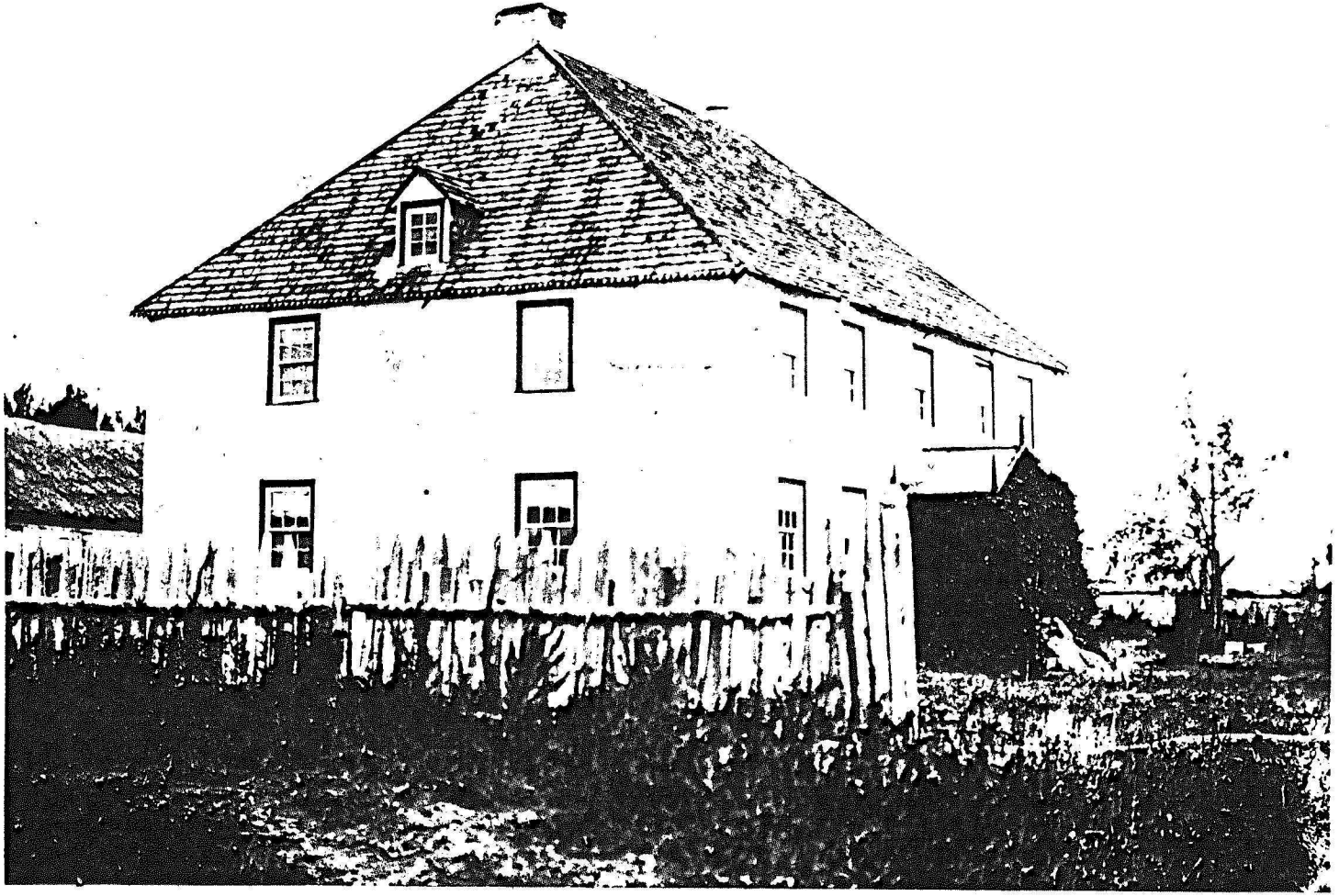
2 The rectory front yard, as seen in 1858. Photography by H.L. Hime. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Hime Collection No. 2)



View of Red River from St. Andrews Church
four miles below Stone Fort

Photograph by H.L. Hime 1857-8.

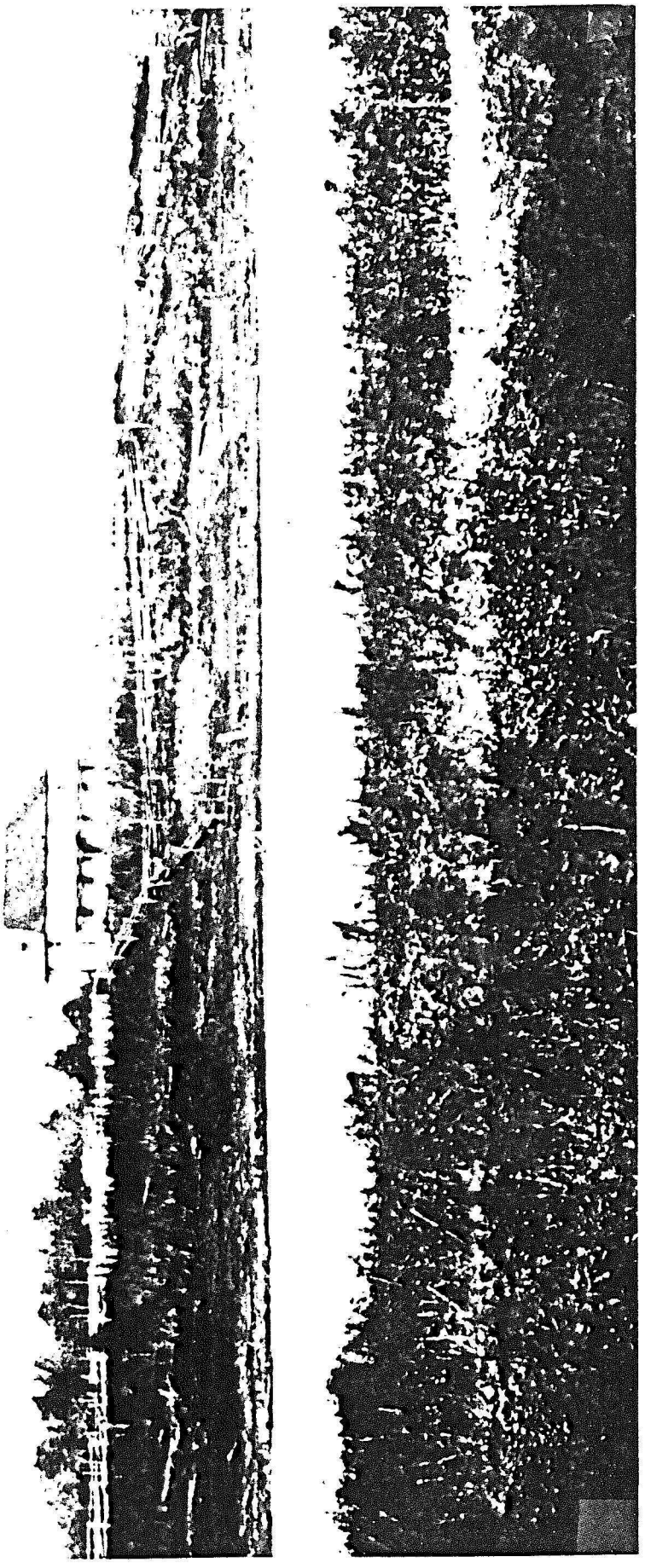
3 The residence of Chief Factor Bird, in the Middle Settlement (Red River); a building of comparable design and construction to the rectory. Photograph by H.L. Hime, in 1858. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Hime Collection No. 12)



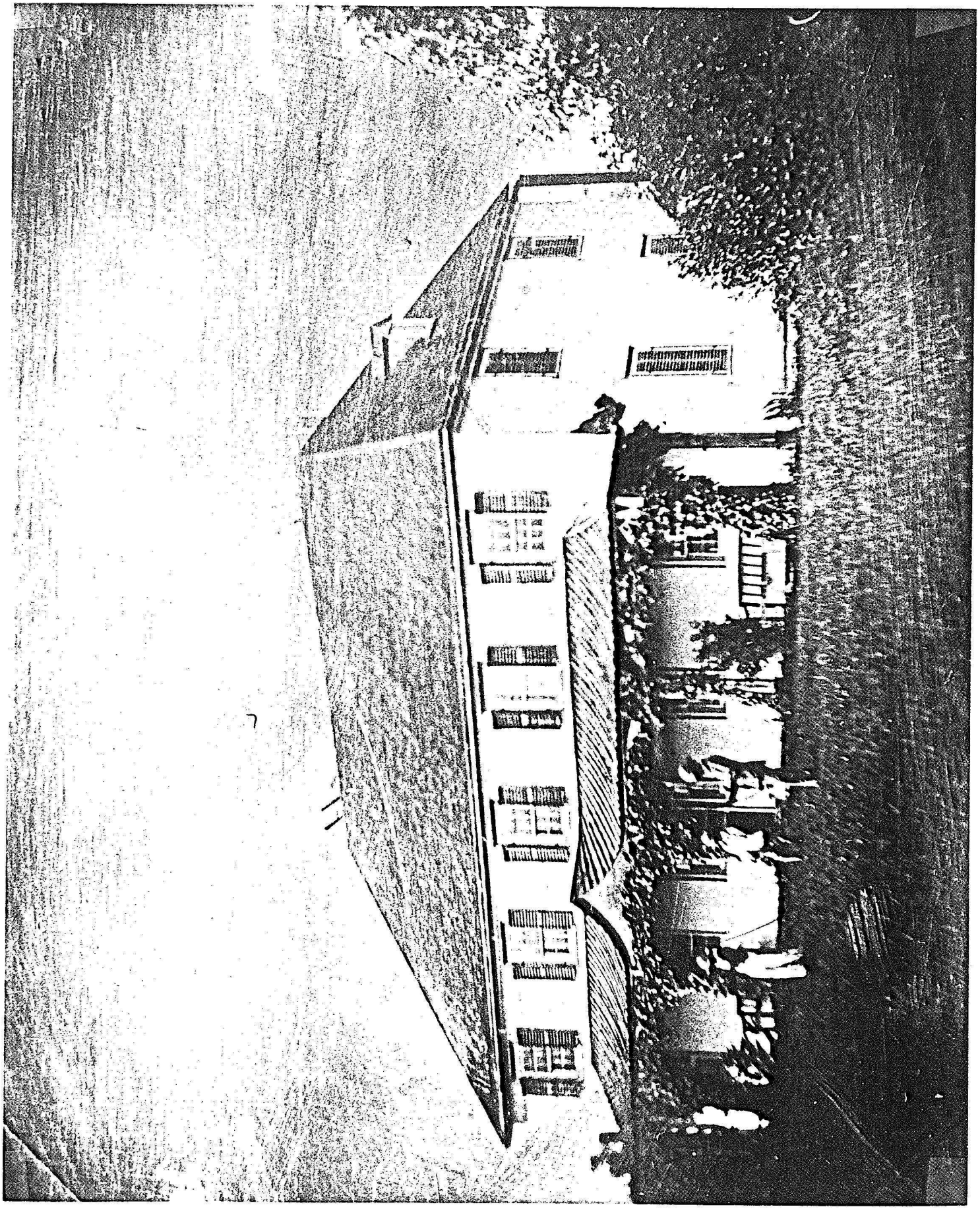
Residence of Chief Factor the late Mr Bird
Middle Settlement
Photograph by H. L. Hime 1857-8

12

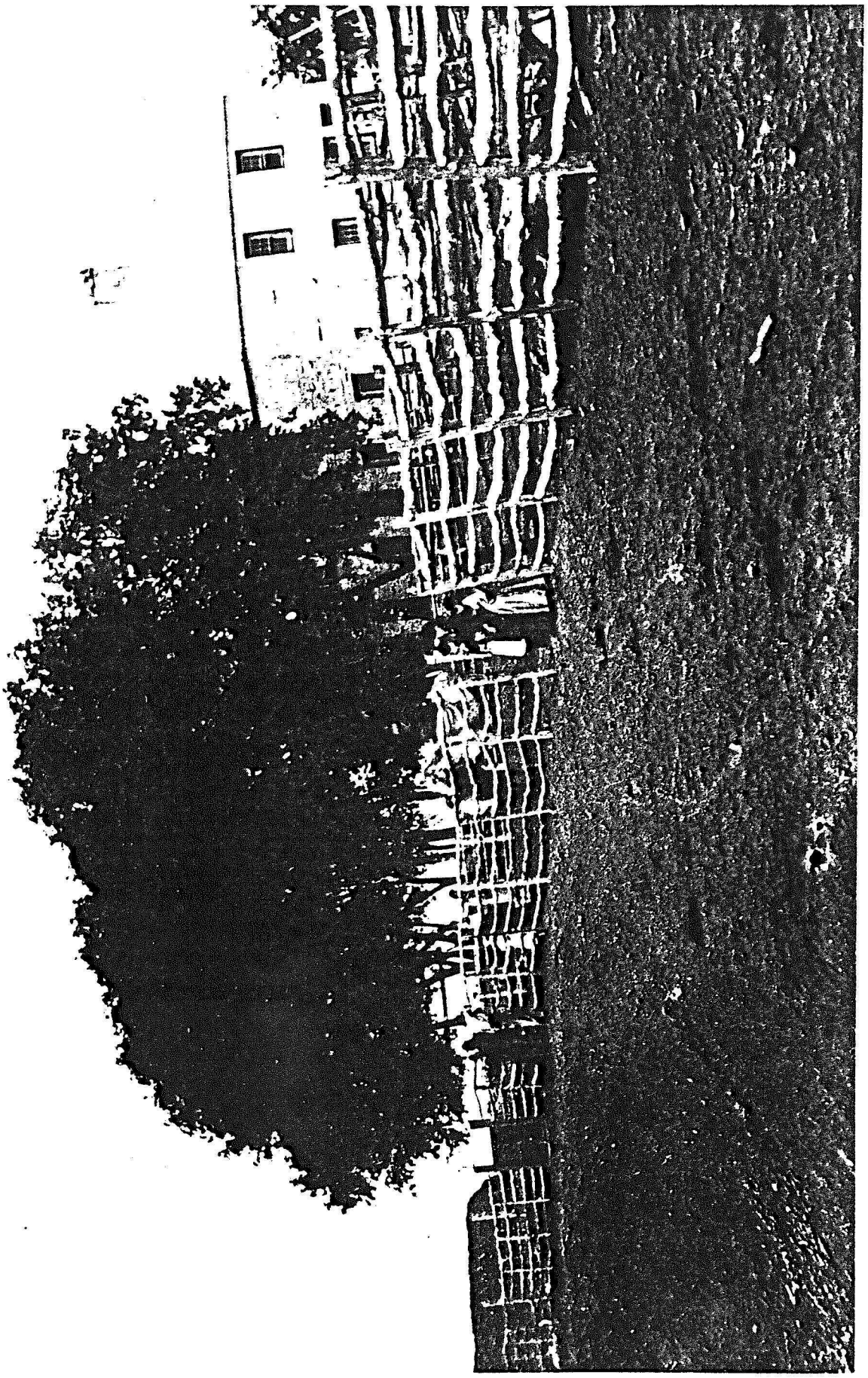
4 Bishop's Court, residence of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Red River; a building of comparable design and construction to the rectory. Note the difference between the fences around the two buildings. Photograph by H.L. Hime, in 1858. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Hime Collection No. 5)



5 Bishop's Court (Fig. 4), as seen ca. 1888; providing a better view of design and construction. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Red River Settlement Collection, Homes, Bishop's Court No. 2)



6 A building of comparable design and construction to rectory, photographed in 1872. Note difference in style of fence. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Red River Settlement Collection, Homes, No. 3)



7 The St. Andrew's church and rectory complex, 1860; a sketch by Nanton Marble. This illustration suggests some design details for the rectory (at the extreme left) and indicates the relationship among various buildings in the complex. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's Collection, Churches, No. 27)

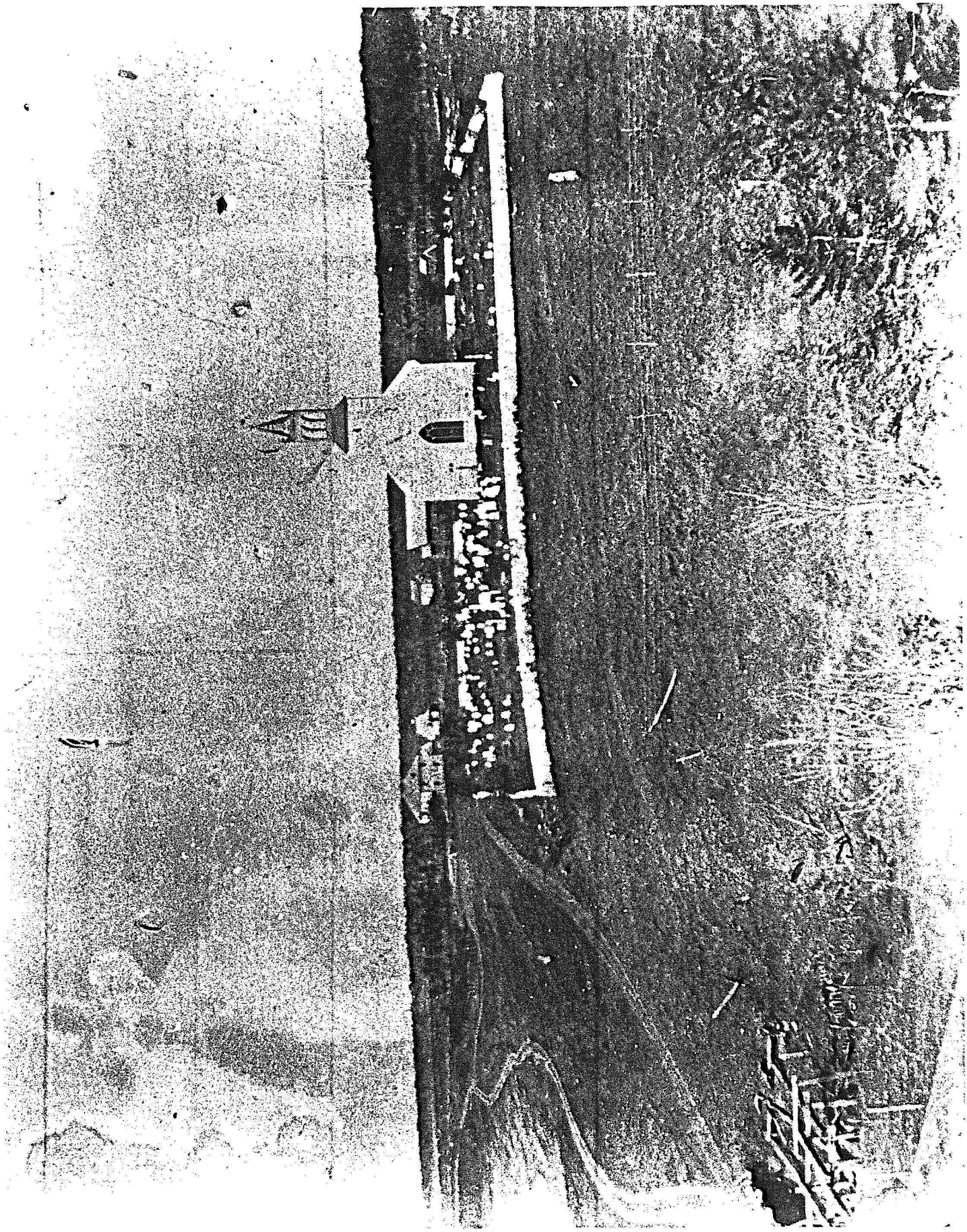


ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

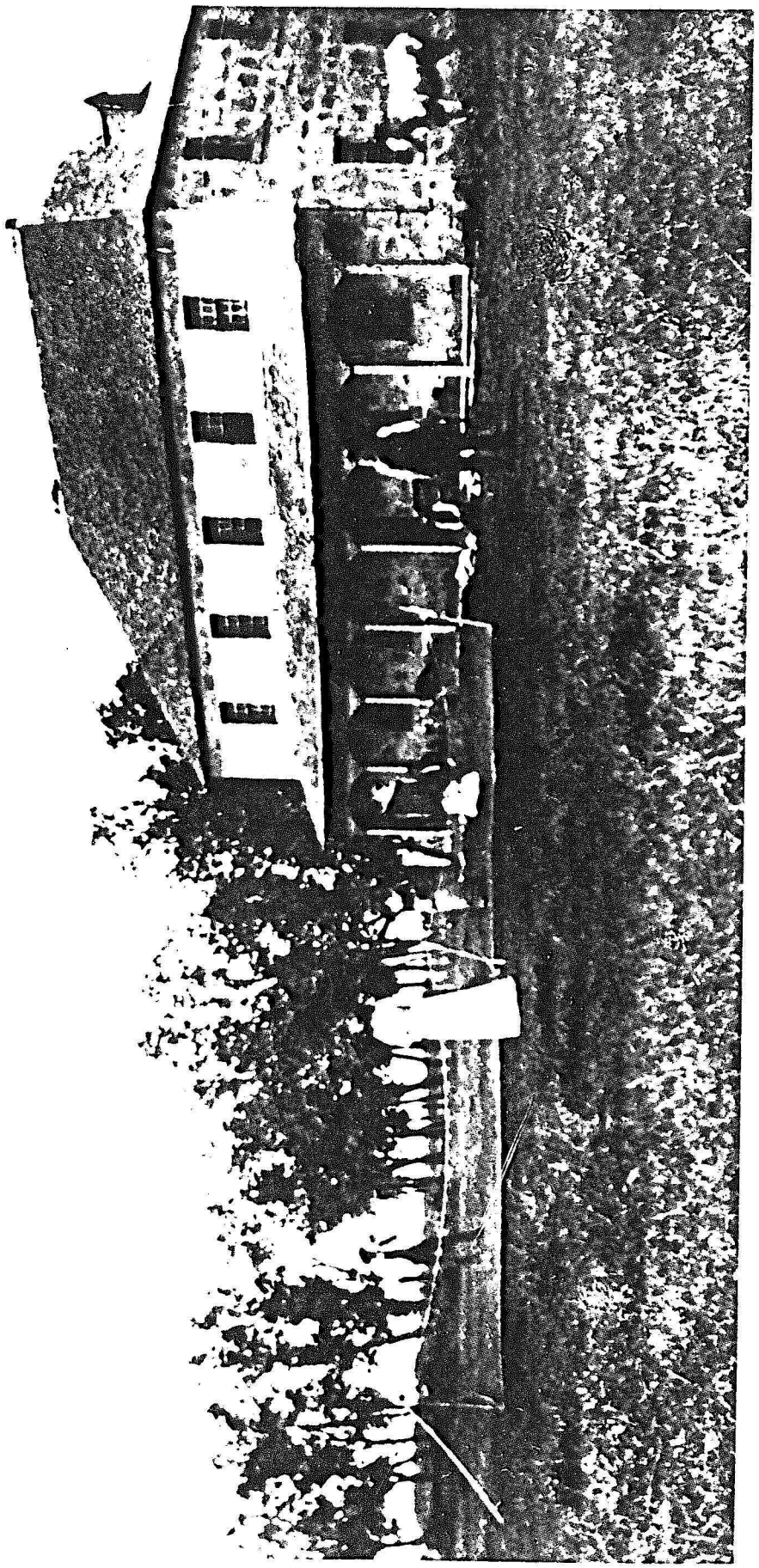
8 Rectory from the southeast; possibly late 1860s.



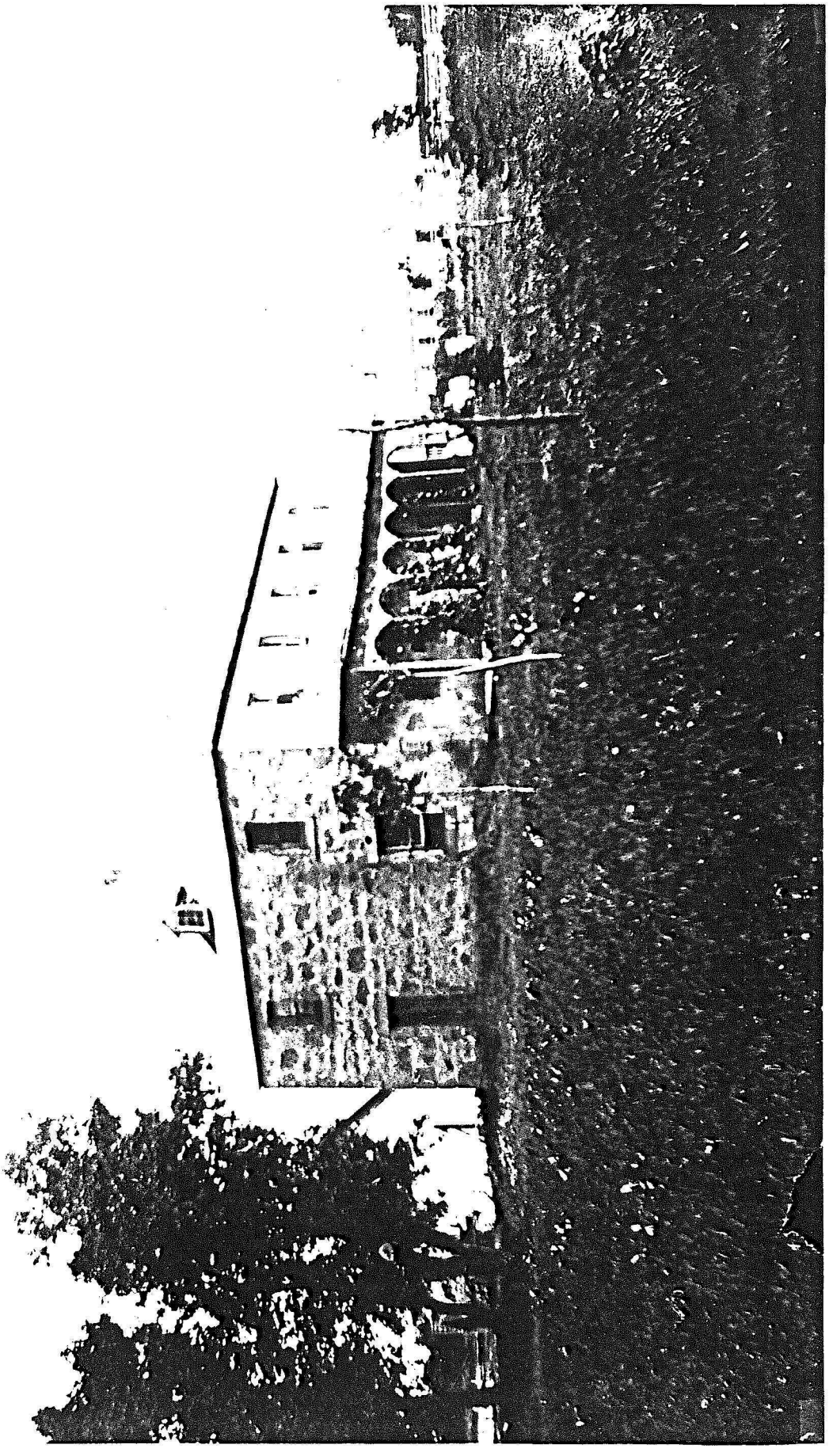
9 The St. Andrew's church and rectory complex seen from the northeast, ca. 1890. A number of changes or features are now apparent. The original annex is no longer present although a remnant of it, including the original lean-to, remains and a second annex (the present one) has been constructed. A building in the yard behind the rectory is visible for the first time. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - unaccessioned)



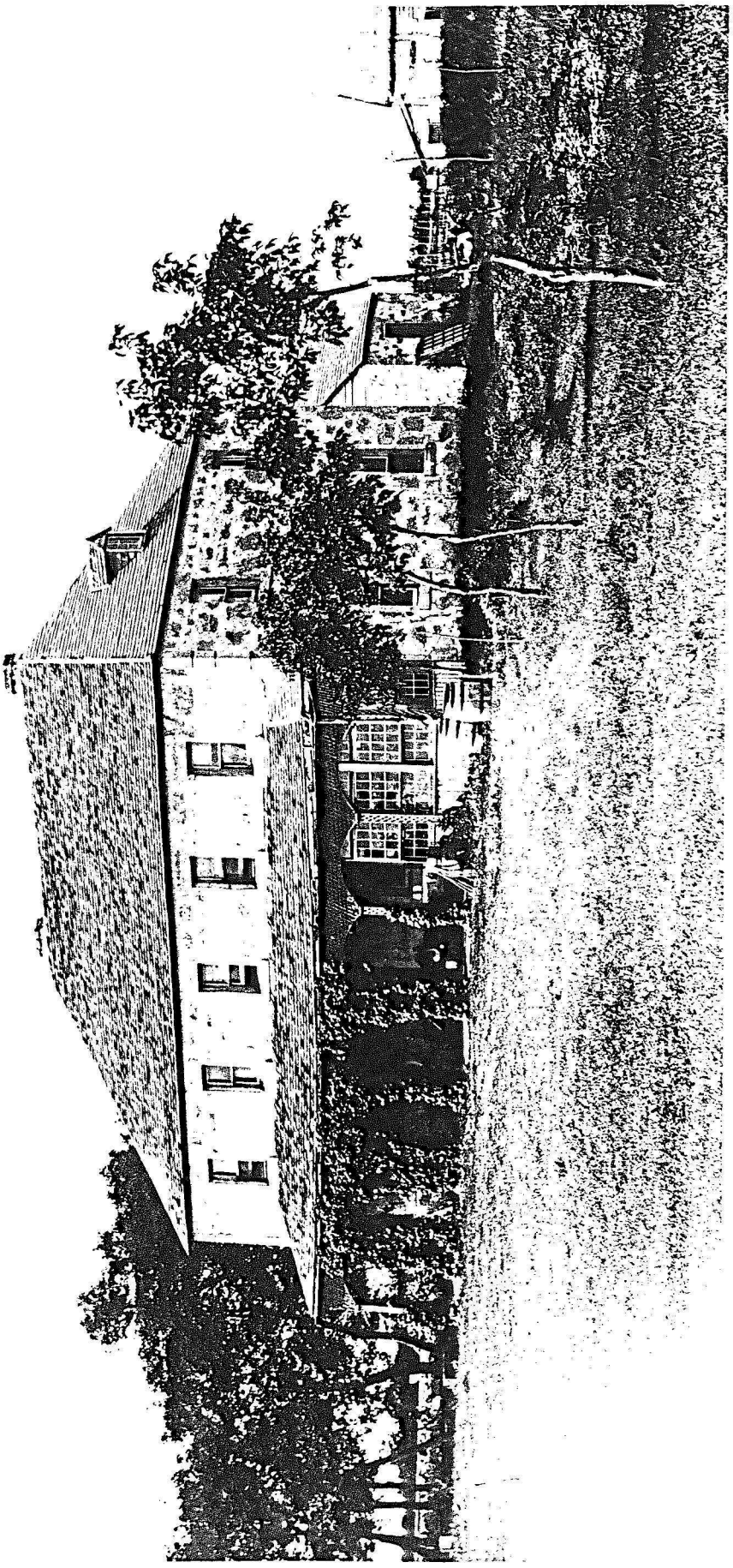
10 The rectory from the northeast, incorrectly dated ca. 1906. This photograph is probably of a date similar to the previous two. A small outbuilding is apparent to the south as are a number of trees. The rectory does not show any structural changes since the previous photograph. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Schools, Miss Davis [sic] No. 5)



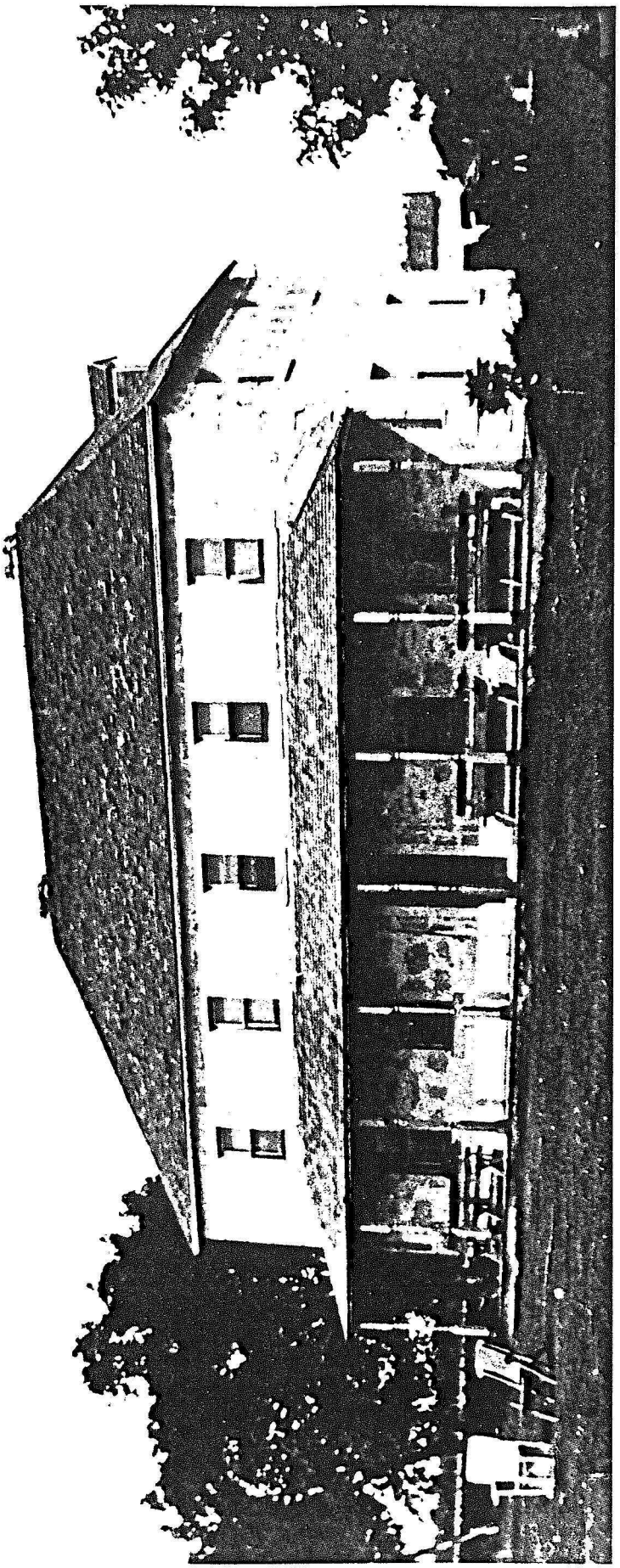
11 The rectory from the southeast; incorrectly dated ca. 1910, probably from turn of the century. The original windows have been changed to single pane sashes and the old windows have been used to construct a green house in the north end of the verandah. The dormer window is unchanged. A door is now present in the southwest corner. The verandah appears to have eavestroughing with a downspout at the northeast corner; a good reason for the barrles in this area. Small and presumably recently planted trees now extend across the front yard in several lines. The back yard contains a pump and a stone building which is probably the same one first visible in Figure 9. A small structure next to the south wall of the latter may be a privy. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's Collection, Homes, Rectory No. 5)



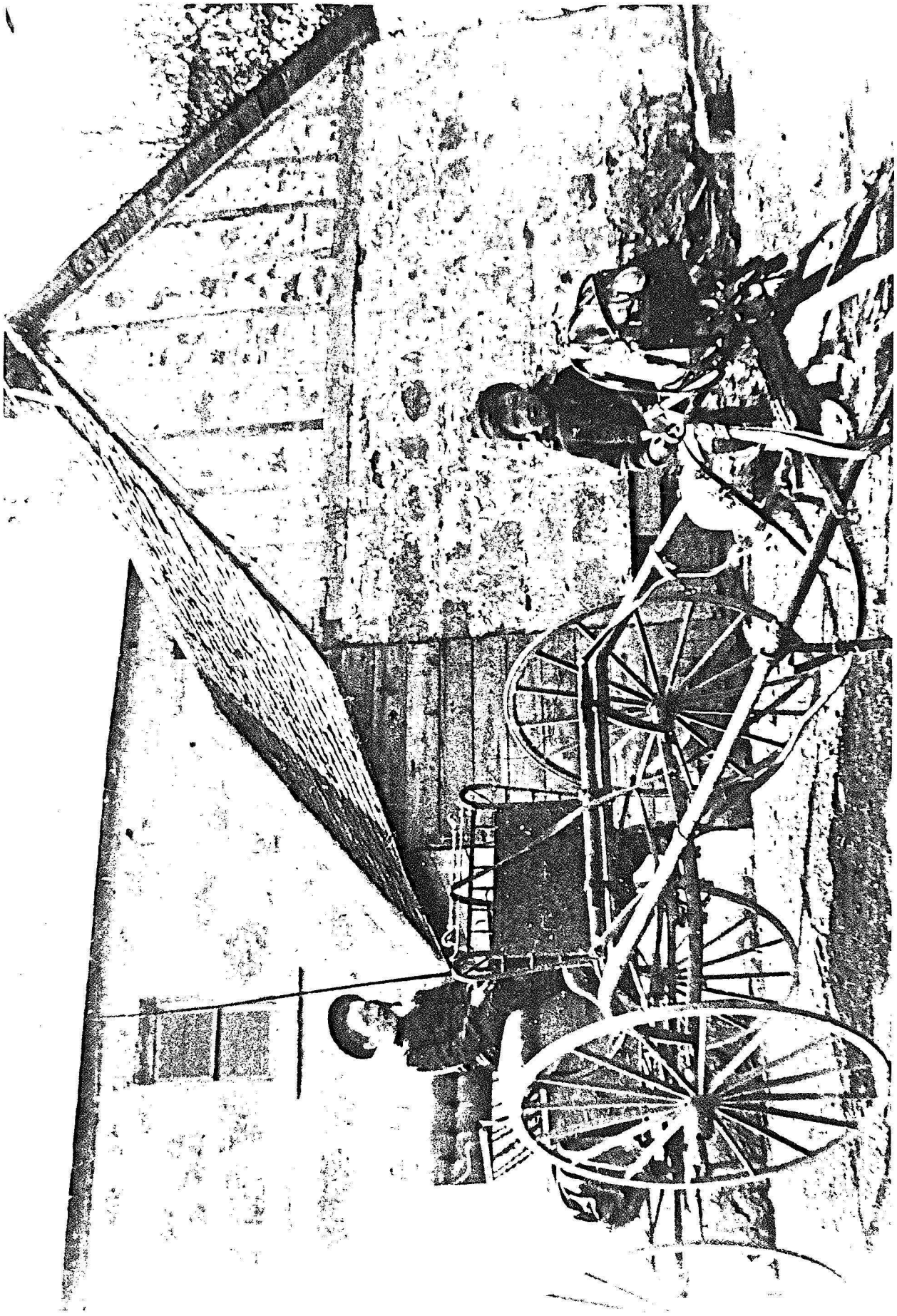
12 The rectory from the northeast, at about the turn of the century, again illustrating the change in windows and the green house. Further construction and design details of the building behind the rectory are evident. Some of the original 20 pane storm windows are leaning against the wall of the latter. The tree growth at the northeast corner appears to be more advanced than in the previous photograph, suggesting a slightly later date. The verandah shows signs of deterioration. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - unaccessioned)



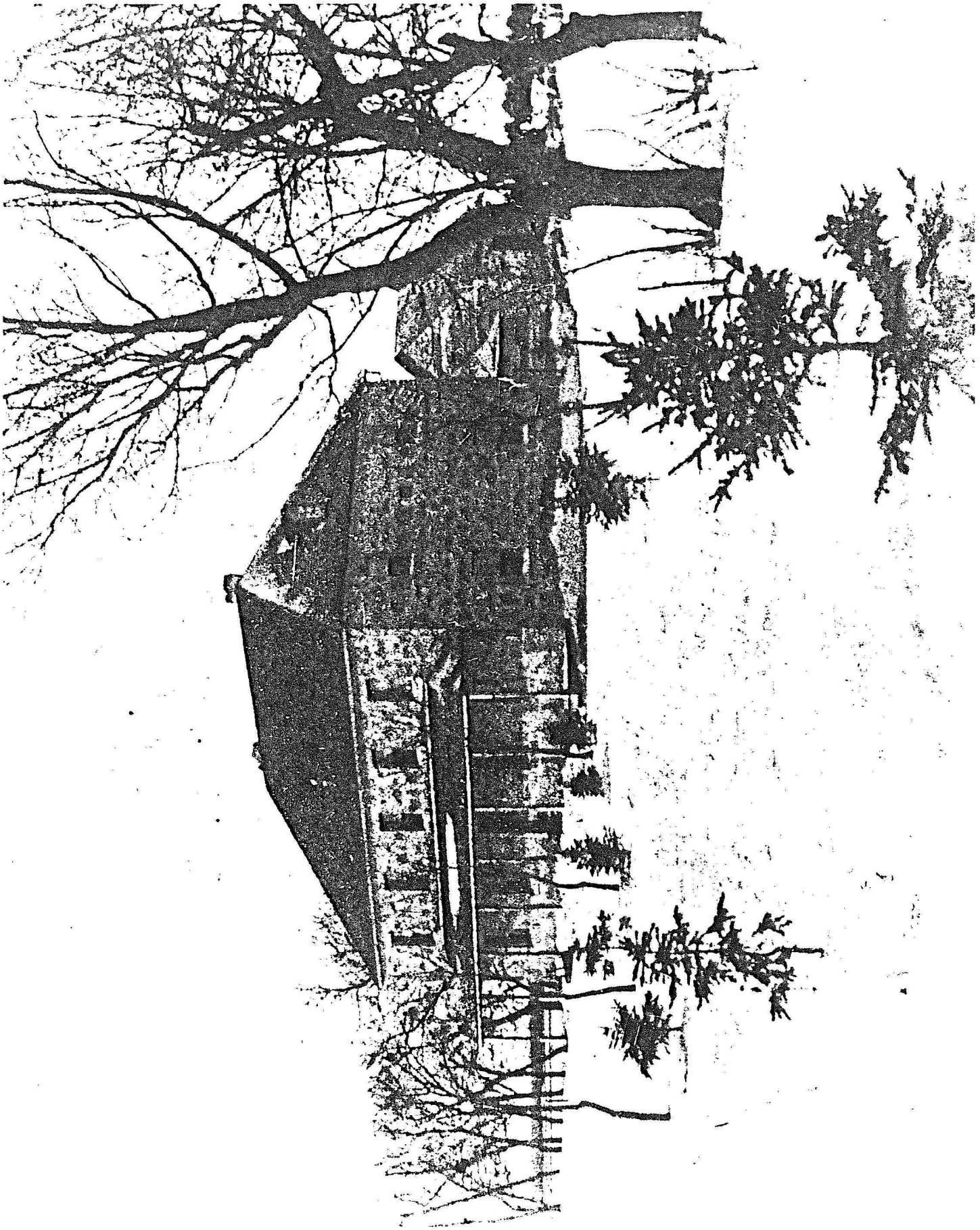
13 The rectory from the northeast, photographed between 1903 and 1905 by Reverend King, the rector and amateur photographer. The major change is the presence of a new verandah, clearly evident through a new roof line, turned posts and a floor now above ground level. This verandah is reported to have been built in 1903. The rectory now has eavestroughing but it is absent from the verandah. (courtesy of A.C. King - Victoria)



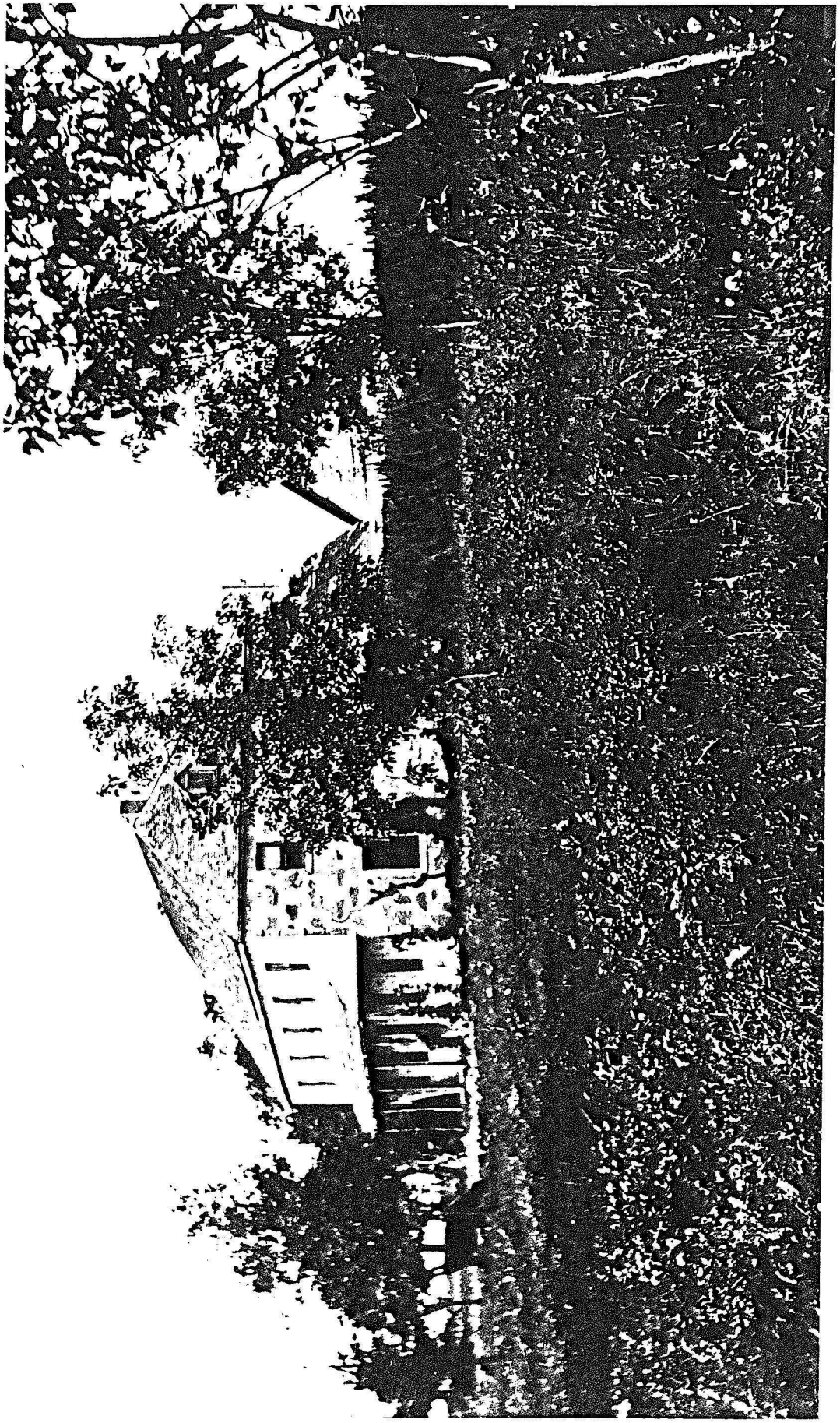
14 The second annex, from the northwest; ca. 1903-04. Photograph by Reverend King, the rector; the two children are his sons. This is the earliest photograph to provide details of the second annex, such as a chimney at the west end of the roof ridge and a wooden shelter around the door in the annex's north wall. The shelter opens to the east, toward the rectory. (courtesy of A.C. King - Victoria)



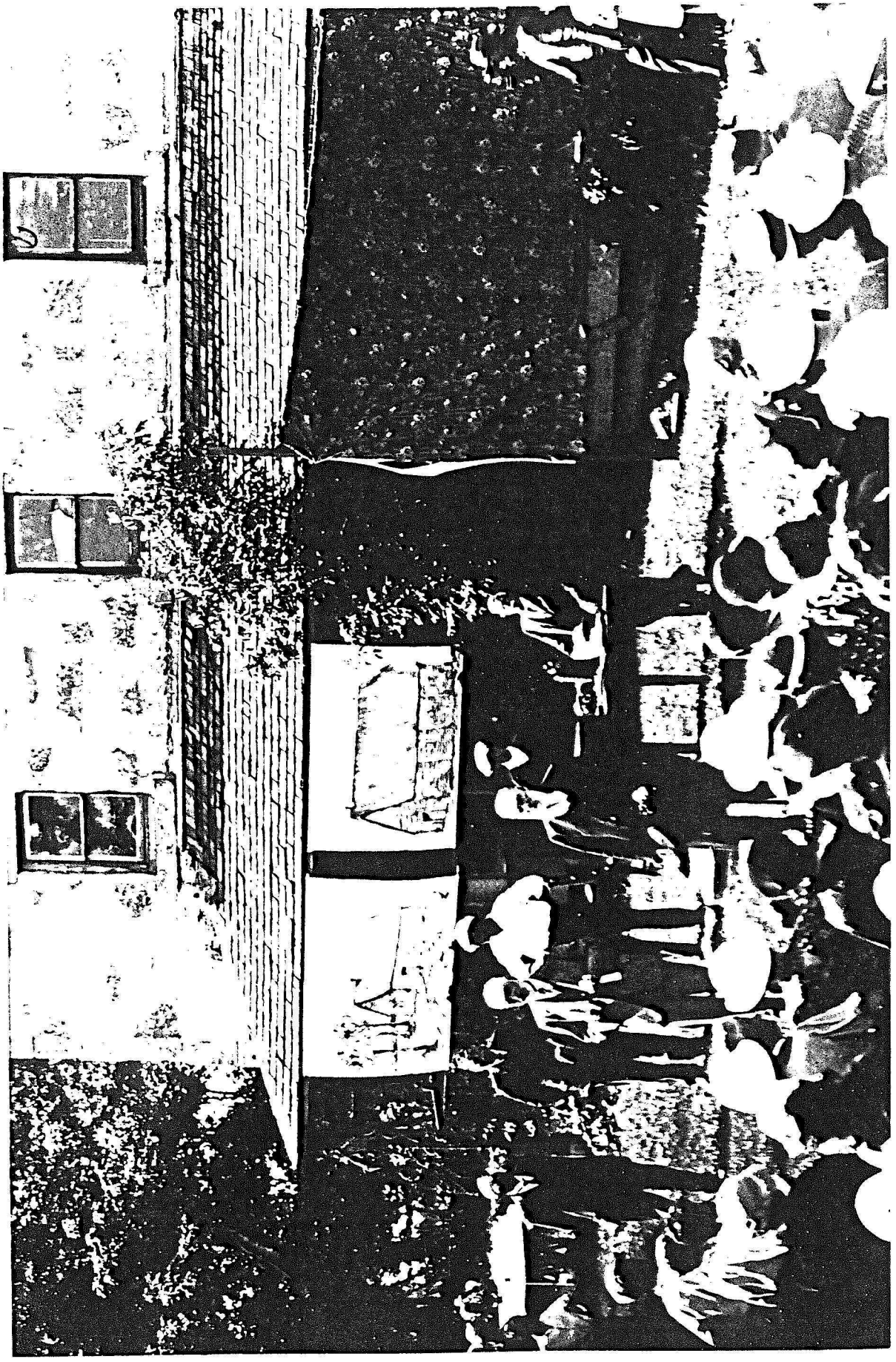
15 The rectory from the northeast, early 20th century. No further changes in the buildings are apparent. The tree growth is similar to that in the previous few photographs. Although taken in winter, there are no storm windows evident.



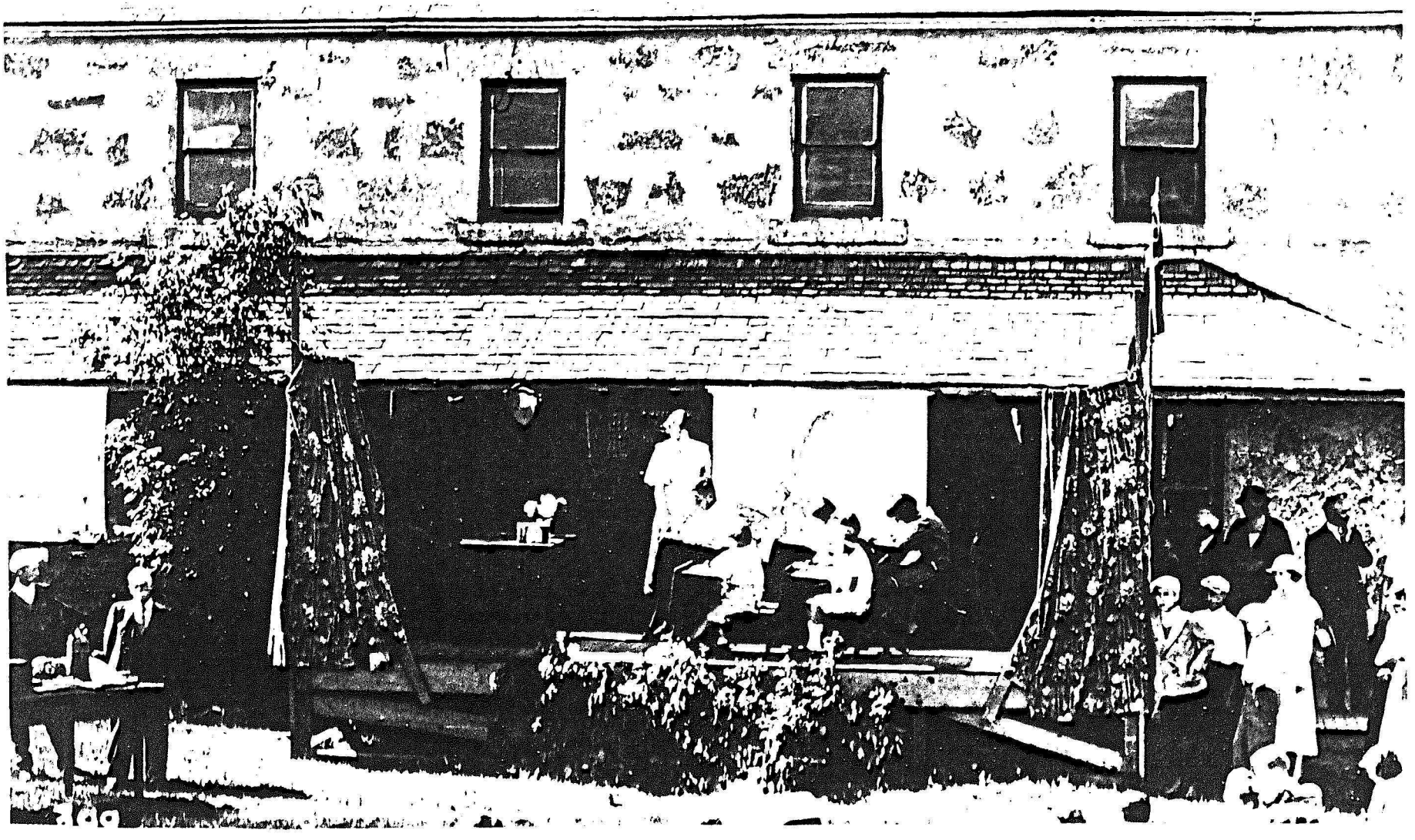
16 The rectory from the northeast, early 20th century (incorrectly dated ca. 1929). Vegegation obscures most features behind the rectory. Some deterioration of the roof of the annex door shelter is apparent. Tree growth suggests a date similar to the previous few photographs but vine growth on the verandah posts indicates this to be somewhat later in the sequence.



17 Front corner of rectory, 1934. Some construction details are evident in this photograph which otherwise depicts a school days pageant in front of the rectory. The verandah's turned post can be seen as well as the roof lines of the two verandahs. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Schools, No. 5)

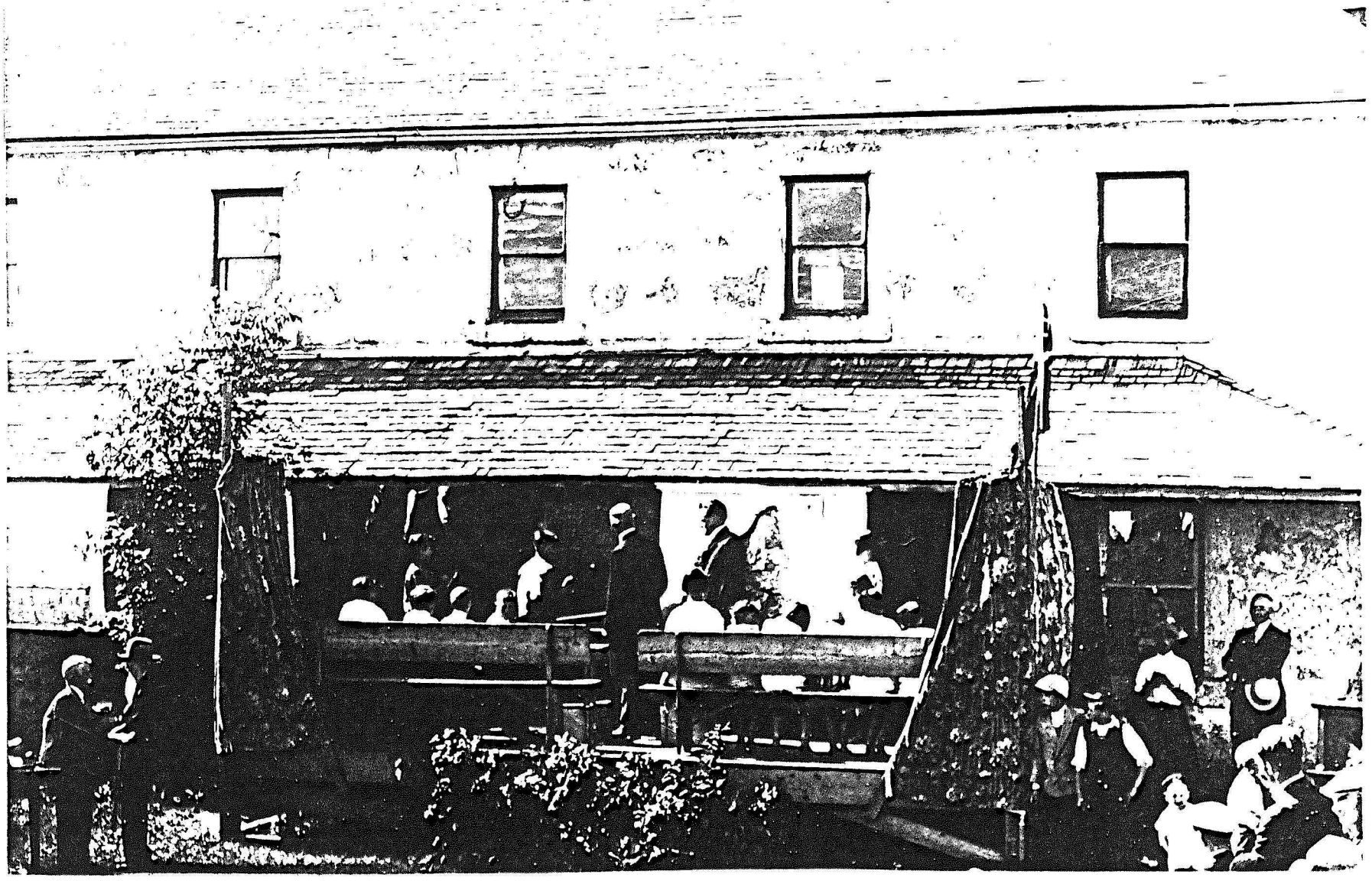


18 Front of the rectory, 1934. A further depiction of the school days pageant The verandah floor can be seen at the extreme right. The difference in verandah roofs is also evident at the north end (right) of the present roof. Eavestroughing is definitely present only in the rectory. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Schools, No. 4)



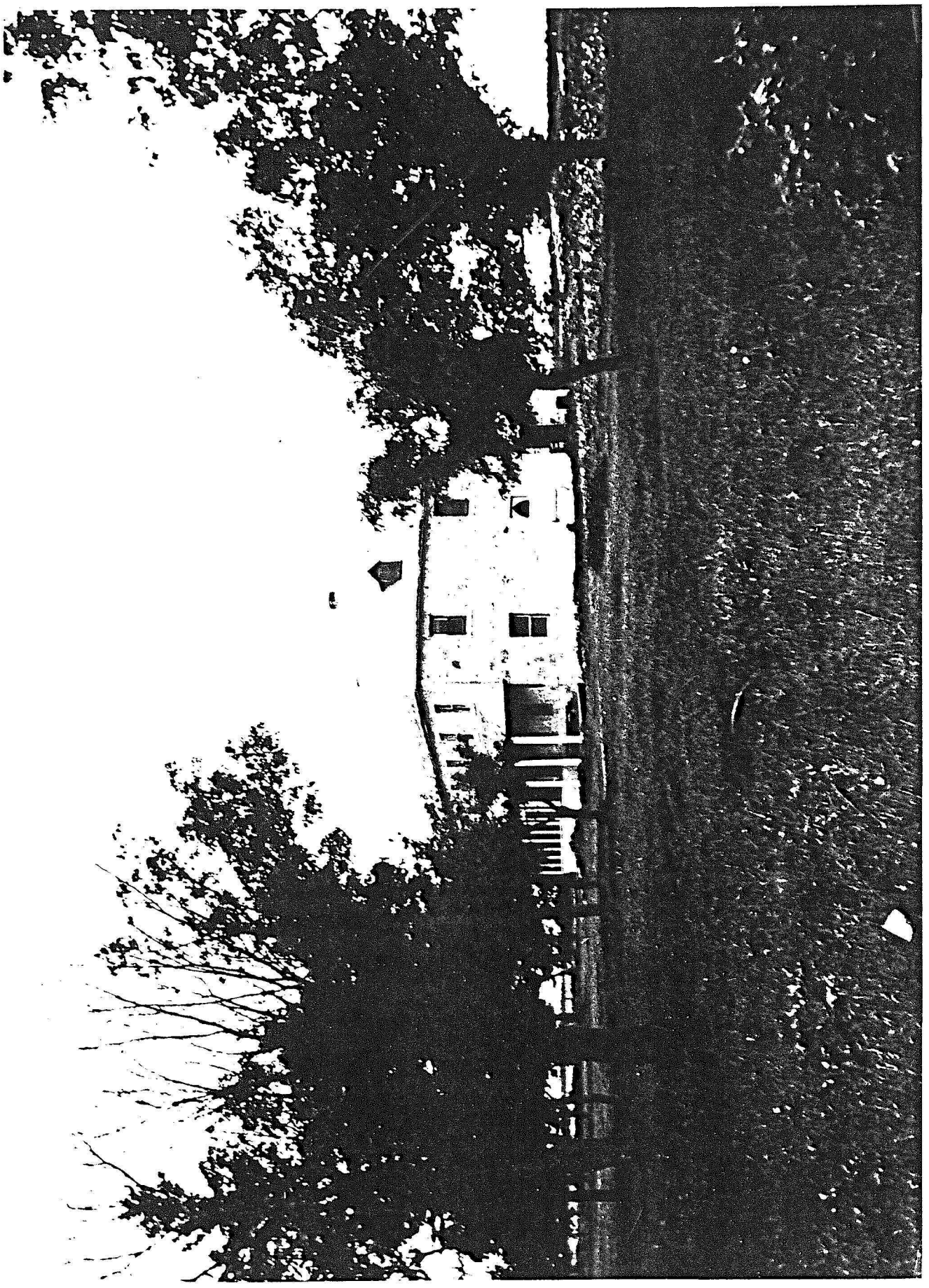
Representing teaching in present day

19 Front of the rectory, 1934. A west wall window, visible through one of the front wall windows, has four panes whereas elsewhere (Fig. 14) it has only two. This may be a storm window. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Schools, No. 3)

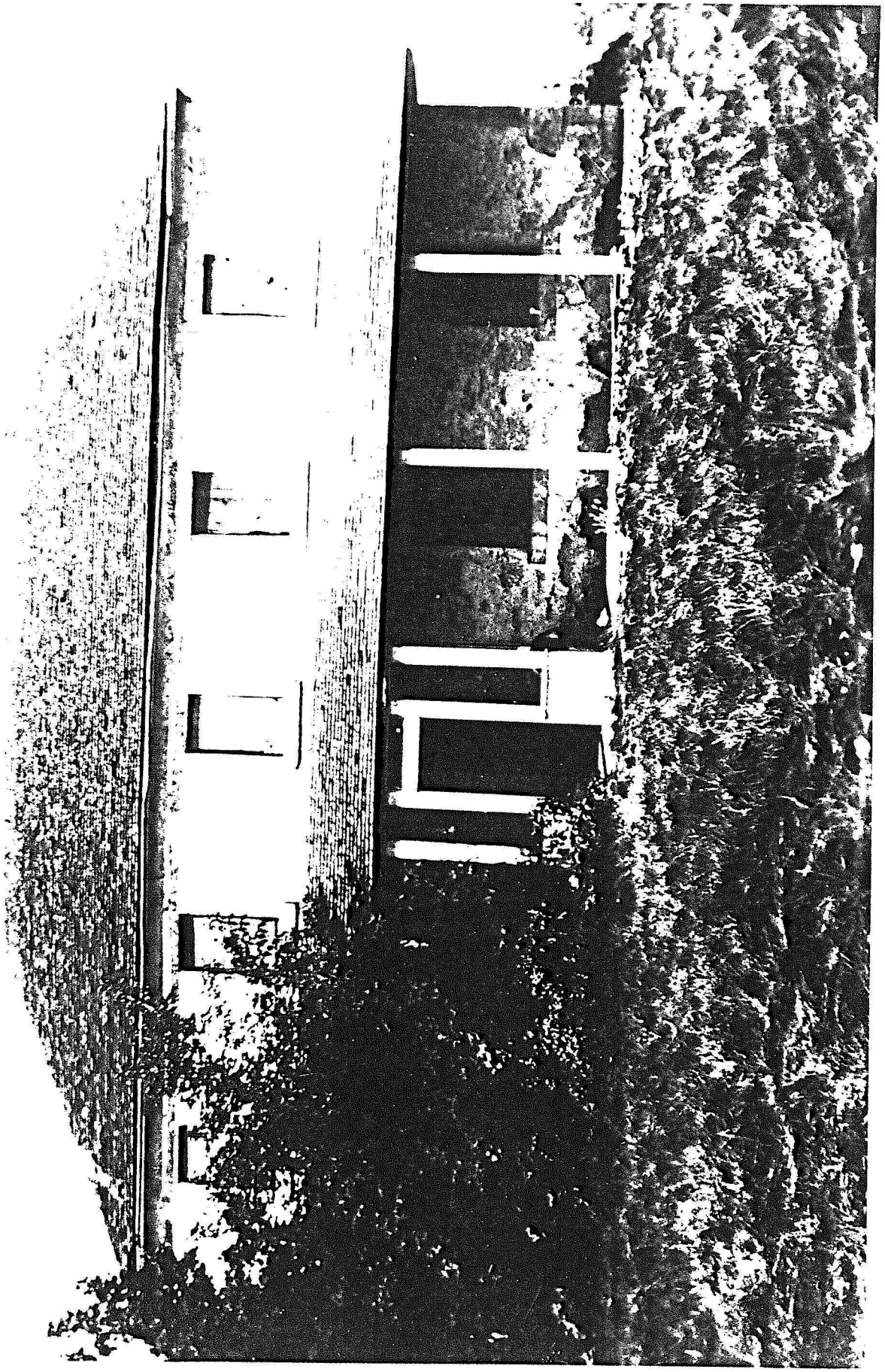


Hon. John Gunn and Rev. Mr. Cochran teaching in second school

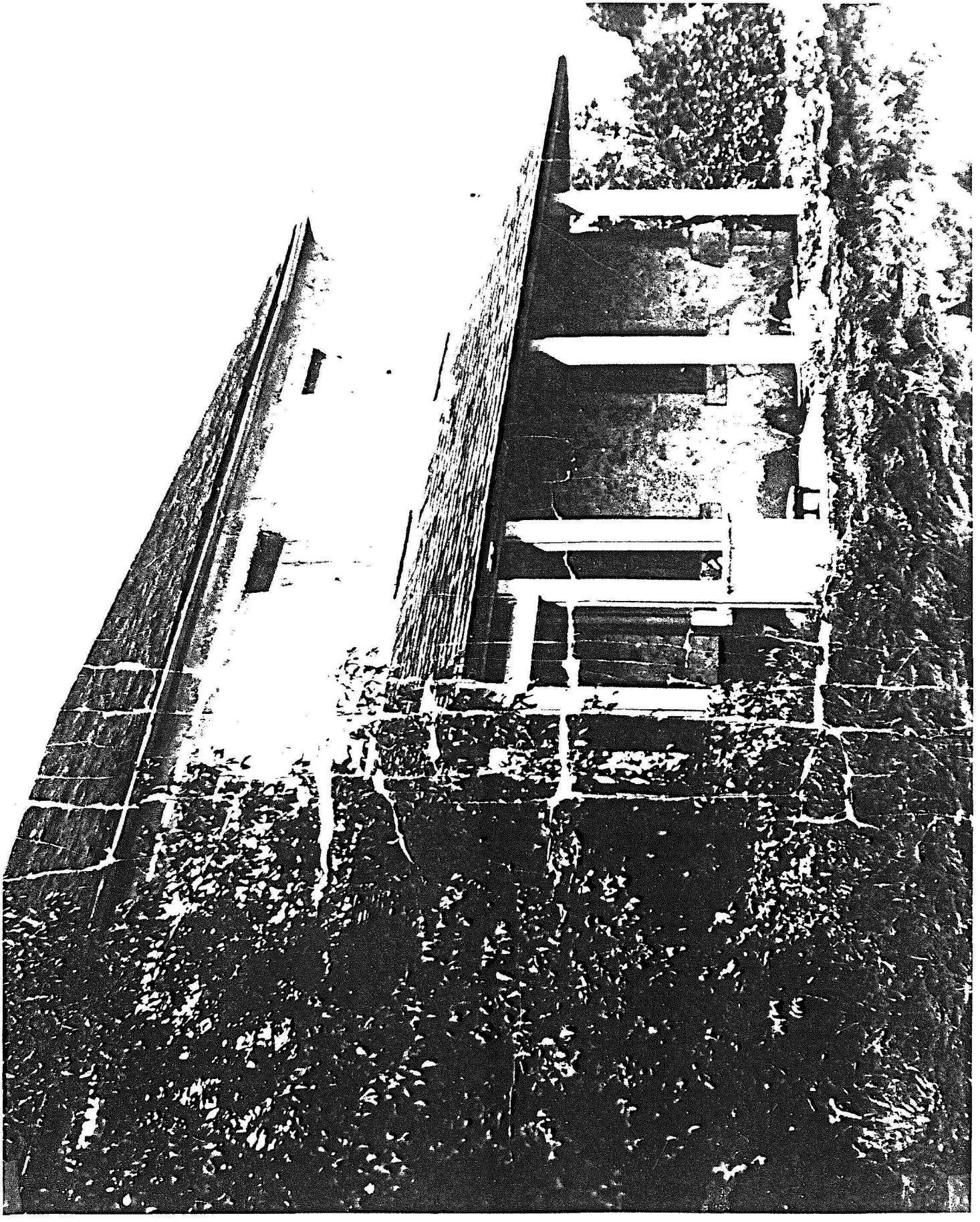
20 The rectory from the northeast, 1938. The stone building behind the rectory has now disappeared but may still be represented in what appears to be a pile of rubble in the same general area. One window in the rectory north wall has a wooden insert to imitate a cathedral window. The verandah posts are now square, possibly being the earlier, turned posts now boxed-in and the verandah's south end has been enclosed. The verandah floor appears to be sagging. The dormer now has a four-pane window. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Homes, Rectory No. 6)



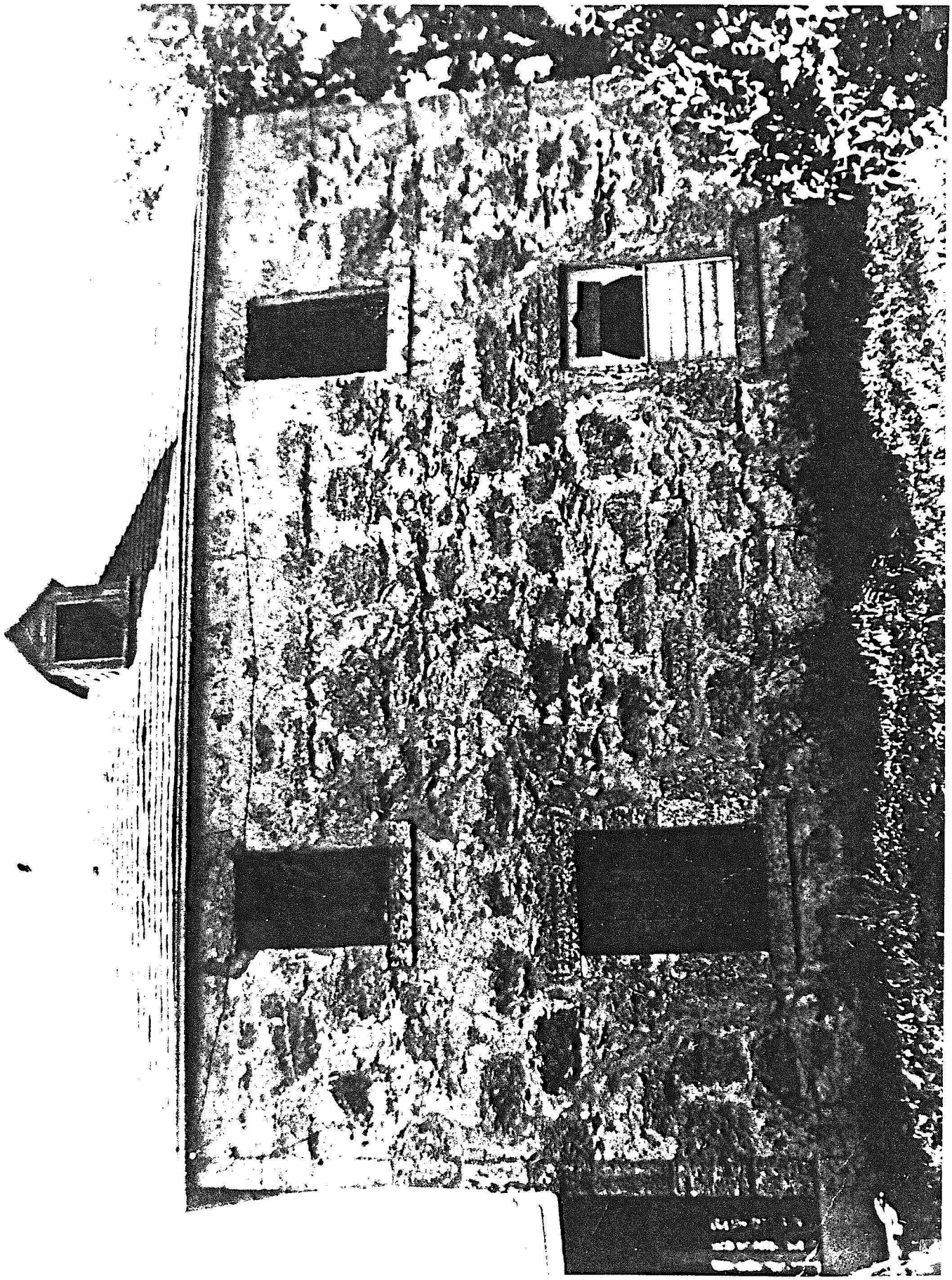
21 Front of rectory, 1948. This and the next few photographs illustrate the beginning of the Johnson occupation, providing some indication of construction and condition. The boarded-up windows suggest a time before the Johnson occupation had actually begun. The modifications to the verandah are more evident, the north end (right) of the verandah floor appears to have deteriorated and the eavestroughing is sagging at a number of locations.



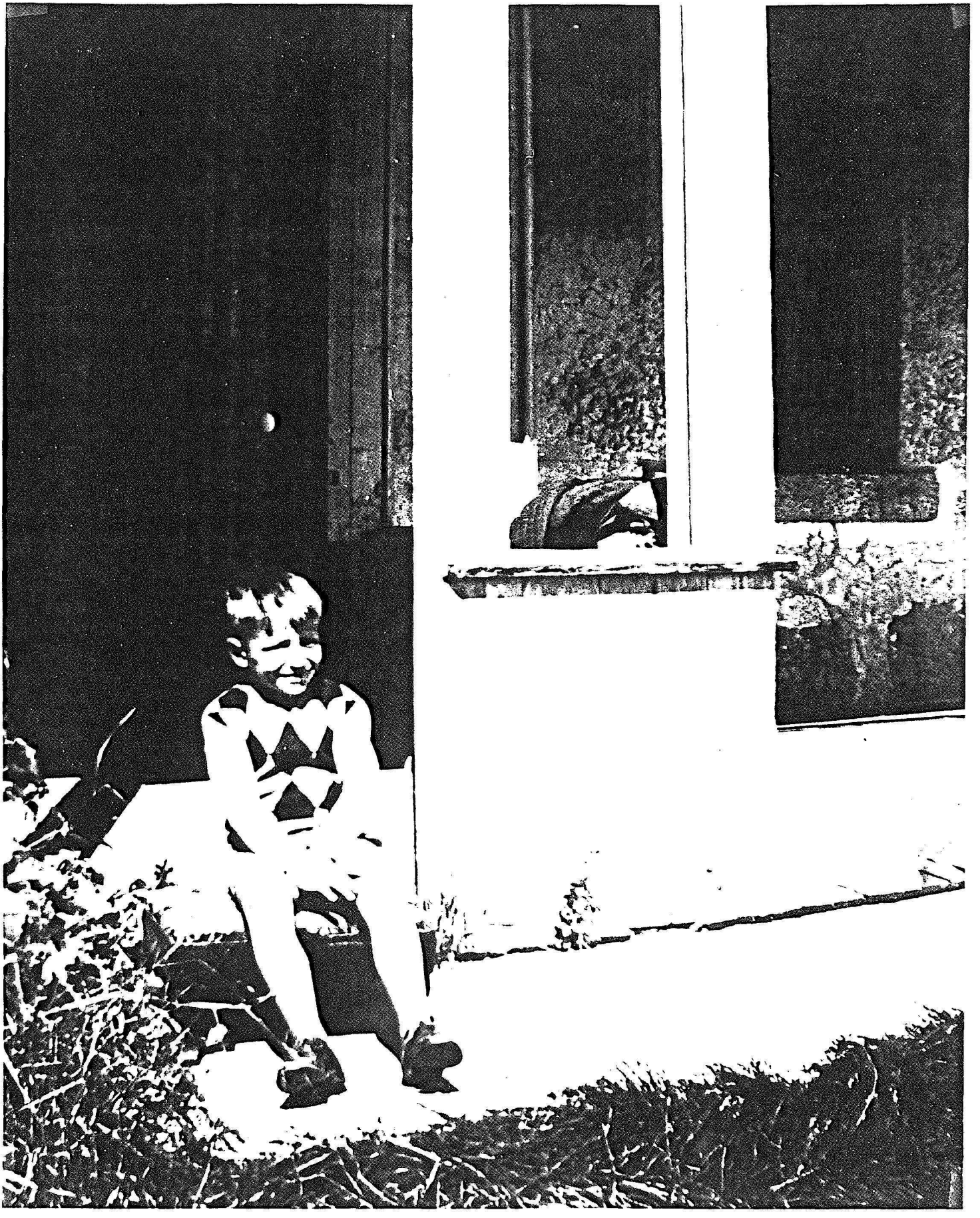
22 Front of rectory, 1948. Deterioration of the verandah floor is more apparent here.



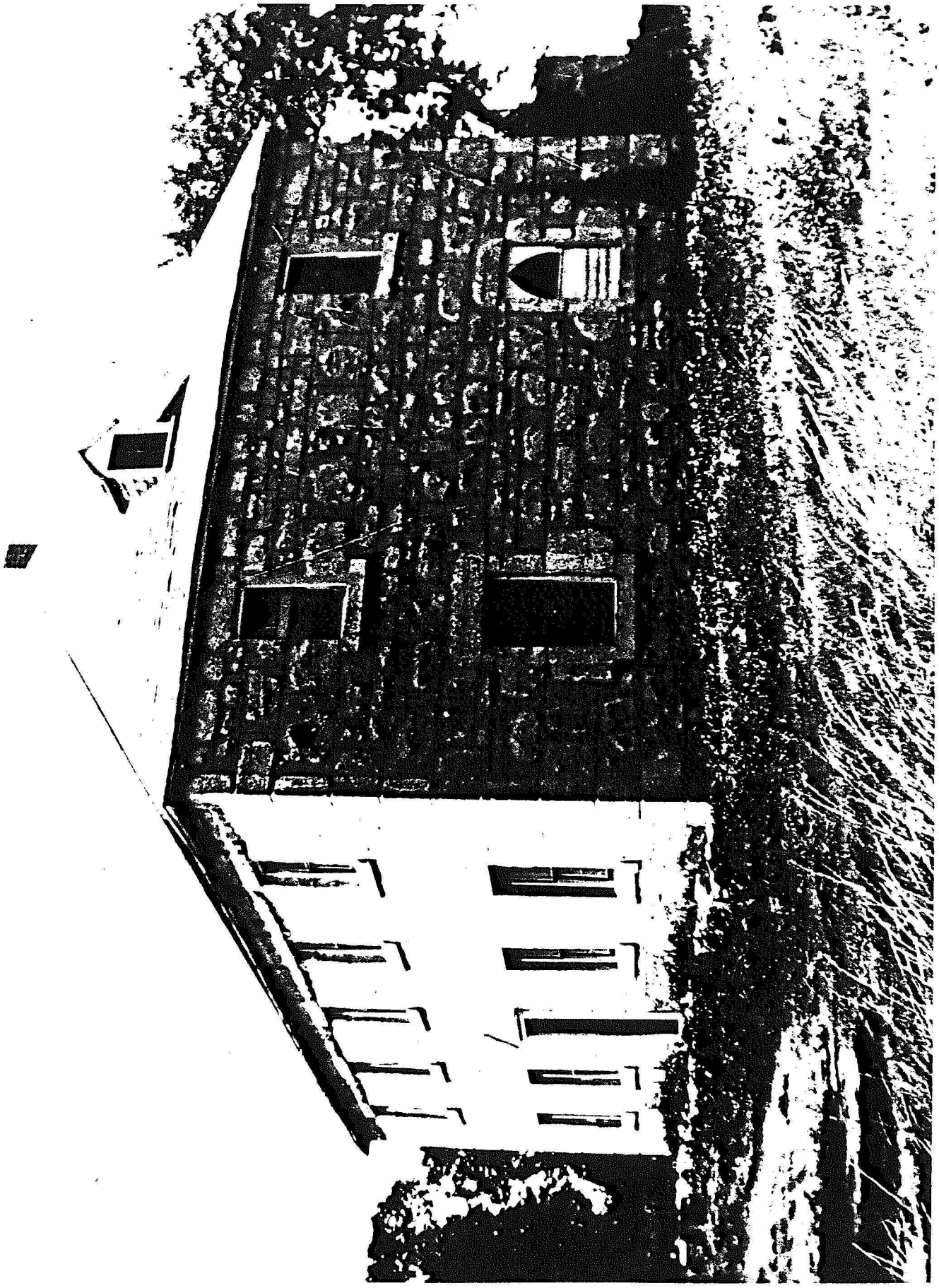
23 North wall of rectory, 1948. General condition of the building is apparent. A large crack, patched, is present at the east end of the wall, next to the first floor window.



24 Rectory front entrance, 1948. Nature of the verandah flooring is apparent as are some details of the enclosed verandah. The multi-paned door in the background is probably not the original front door.



25 Rectory from northeast, post 1948. The renovations of the Johnson occupation are evident. The verandah has been removed and a small pediment attached over the front entrance. The joints in the stonework have been repointed and tooled to form a raised bead. The beads have been further highlighted with black paint. The tooling has been in straight lines with right angle corners so that the stonework has acquired the false impression of regular coursing. A 20-pane storm window, such as appeared in much earlier photographs, is still leaning against the annex north wall. The rough condition of the front yard suggests a date relatively early in the Johnson occupation/renovation.



26 Rectory front entrance, post 1948. Details of the renovations around the entrance. The tooled joints in the stonework are more evident.



27 Interior of unidentified room, post 1948. The flooring is the second layer of tongue and groove planking. The door is probably an original but with new hardware.



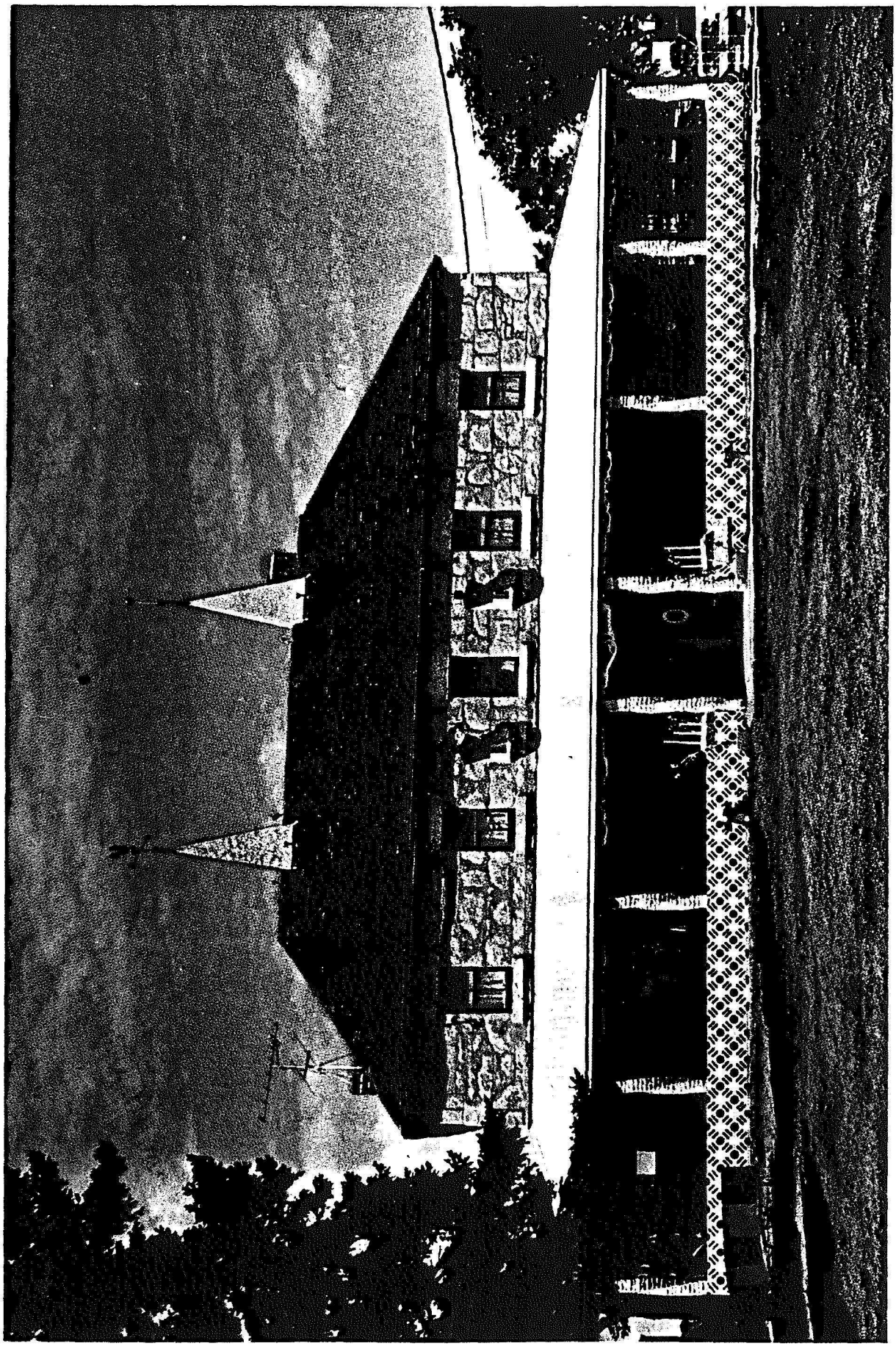
28 Front of rectory, 1963. The rectory toward the end of the Johnson residency. The new, brick north chimney, with two flues, is evident. The entrance door has been replaced with an aluminum one. Four-pane storm windows appear at least on the second floor. The front yard has been cleaned up and shrubs have been planted along the front wall. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Homes, Rectory No. 2)



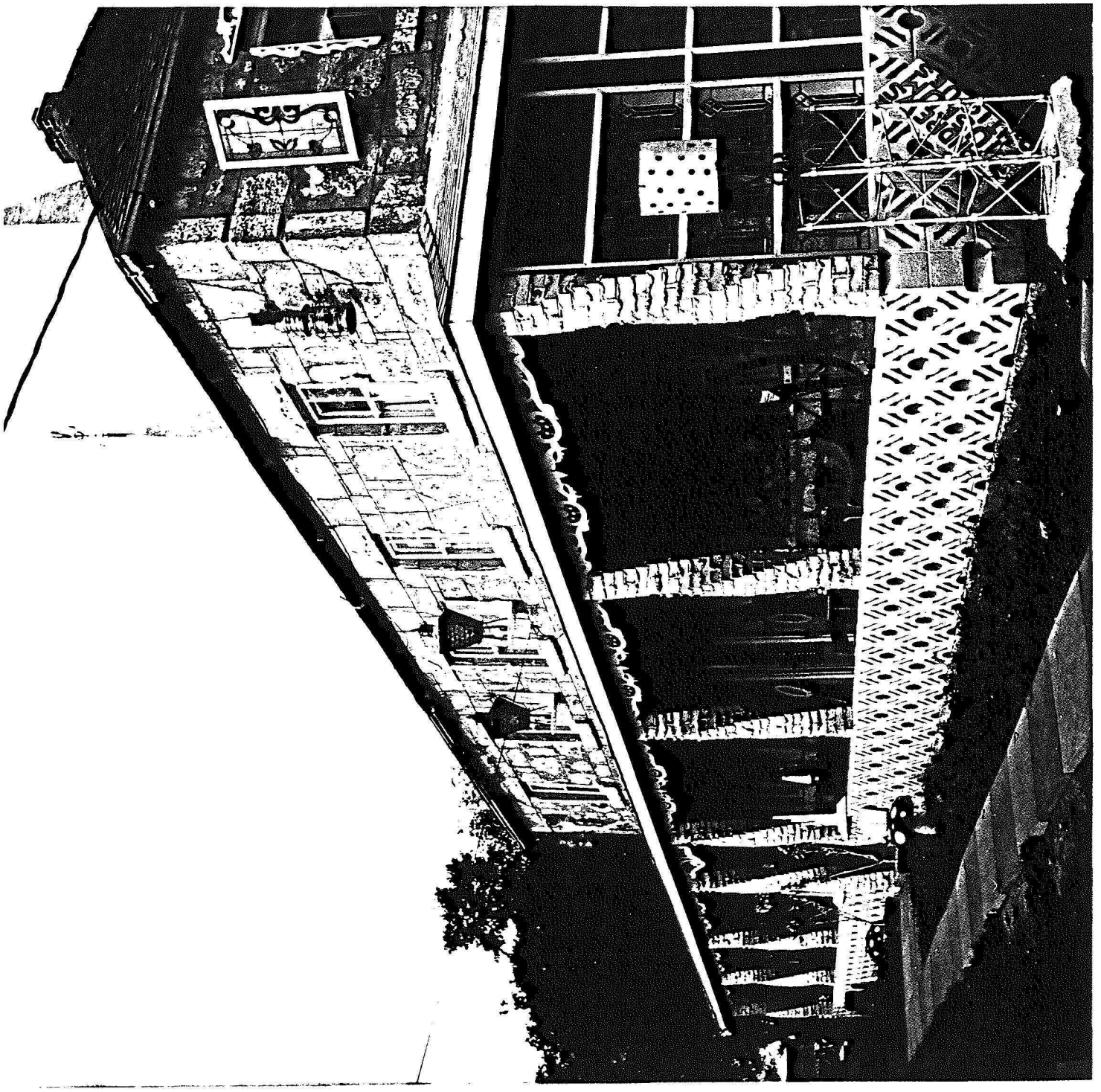
29 Second annex from northwest, 1963. The north door has been blocked in but its location is still evident in the wooden lintle which remains. A garage door has been installed in the west wall.



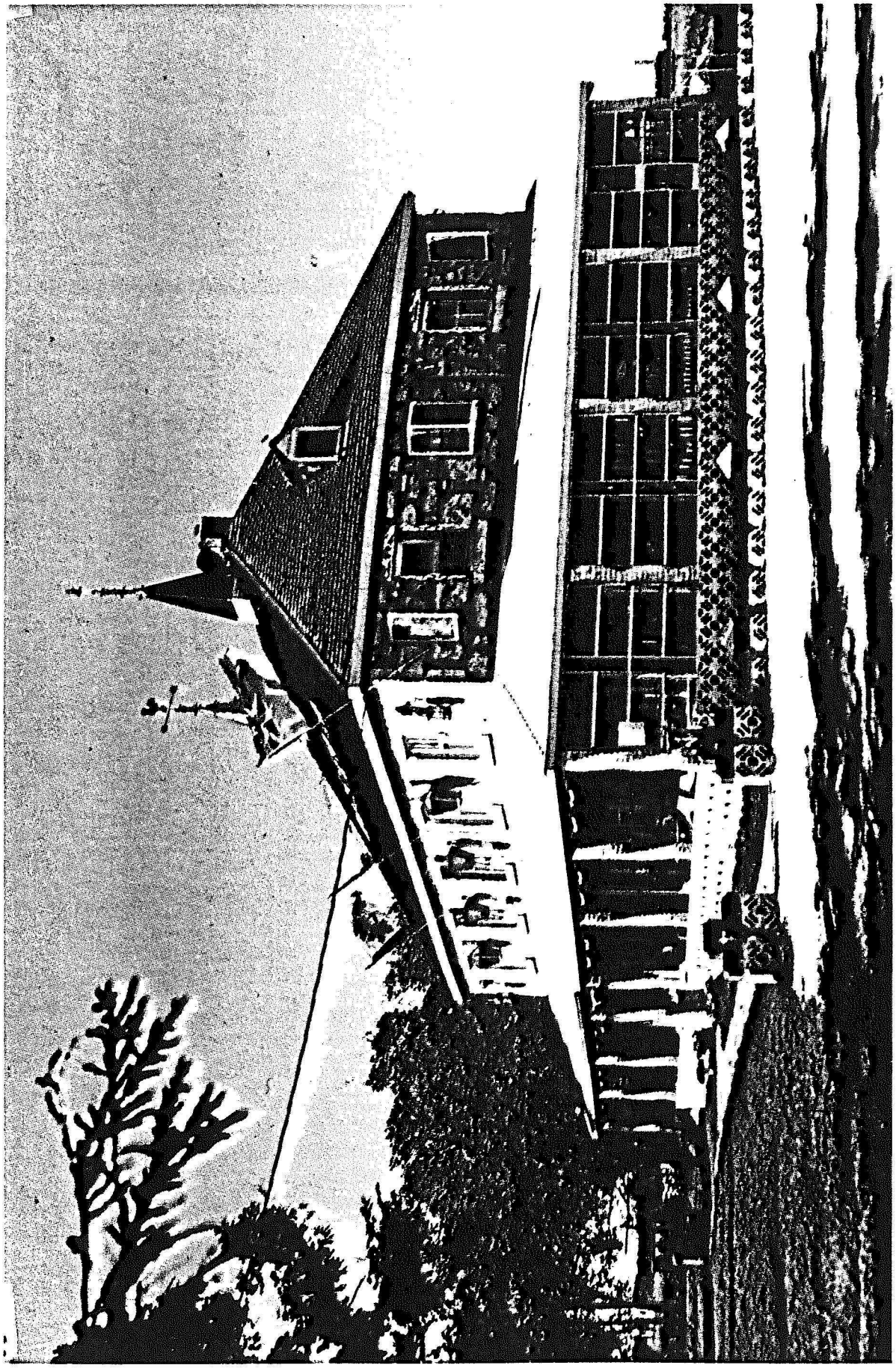
30 Front of rectory, post 1965. This and the next seven photographs illustrate the changes introduced for and during the period of use as a museum, until 1975. A new verandah has been built across the front and both ends and a variety of ornaments have been added at various locations. Subsequent photographs illustrate the addition of further ornaments as well as leaded glass windows to enclose the entire verandah. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Homes, Rectory No. 3)



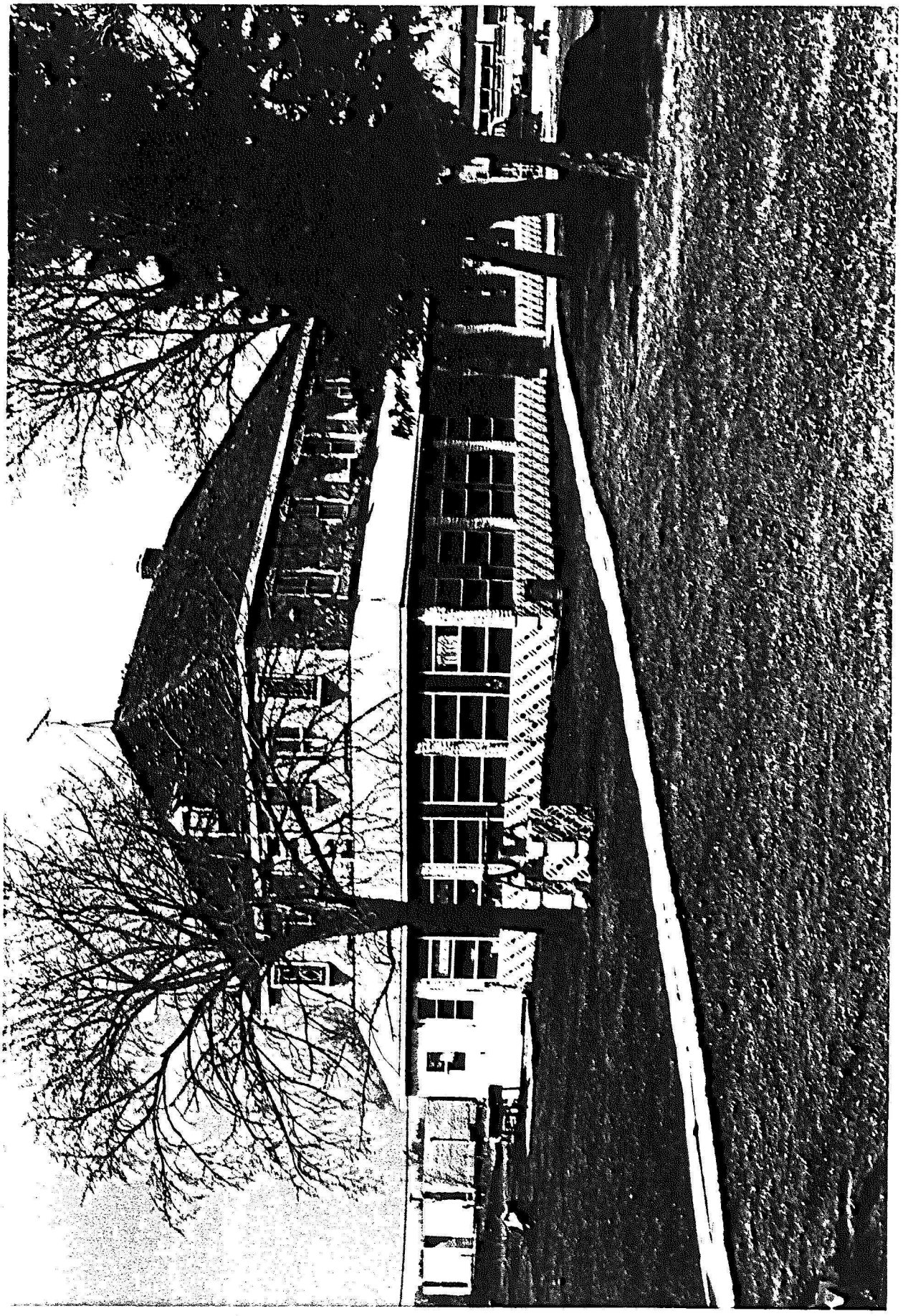
31 Front of rectory, oblique view, post 1965. A few additional items are evident on the building. Use of the verandah and yard for display of part of the owner's collection is also illustrated. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Architectural Survey, St. Andrew's No. 46)



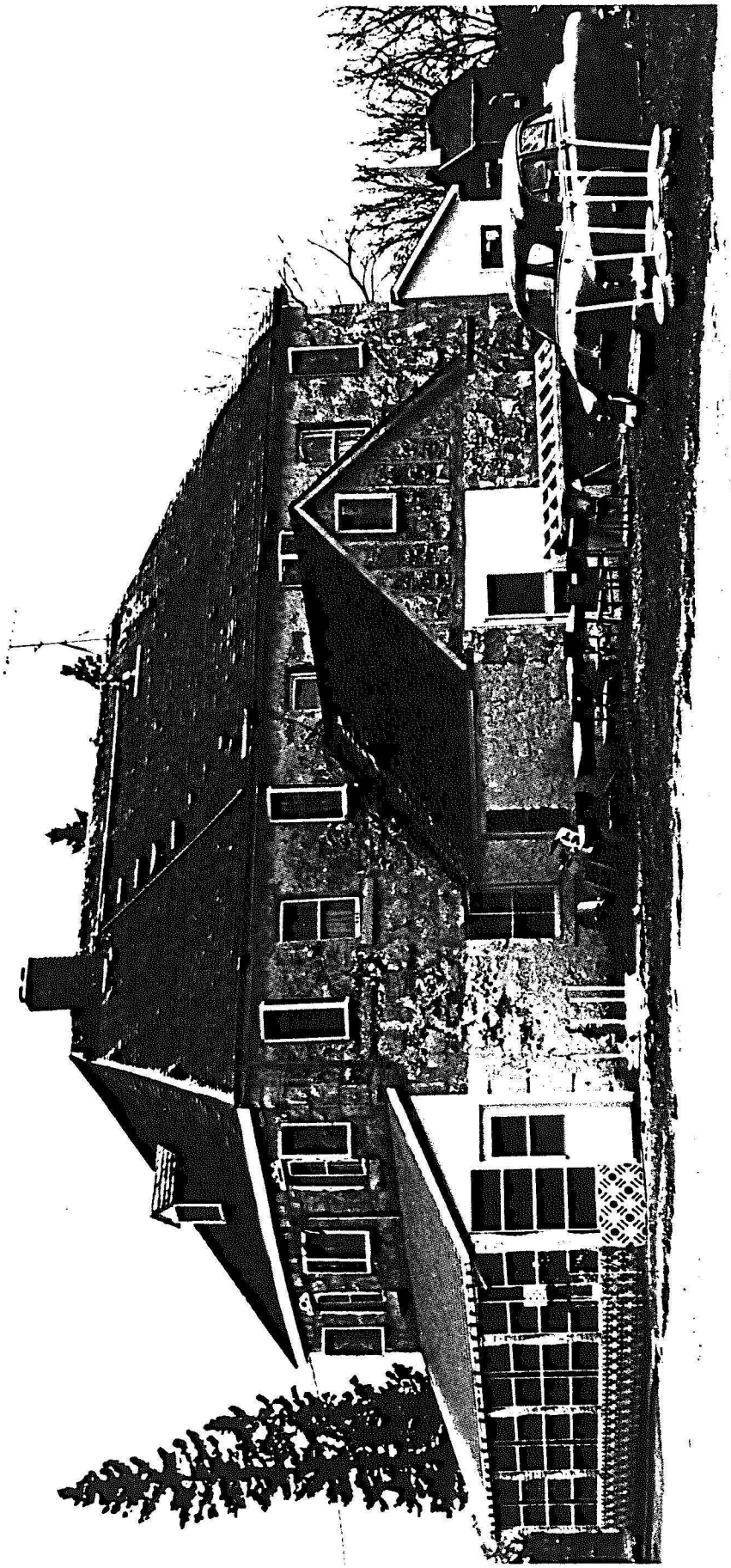
32 Rectory from northeast, post 1965. Again ornamentation has been added. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - St. Andrew's, Homes, Rectory No. 4)



33 Rectory from southeast, 1970. The pyramidal devices have been removed from the roof and the front verandah enclosed with leaded glass windows. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Architectural Survey, St. Andrew's, No. 47)



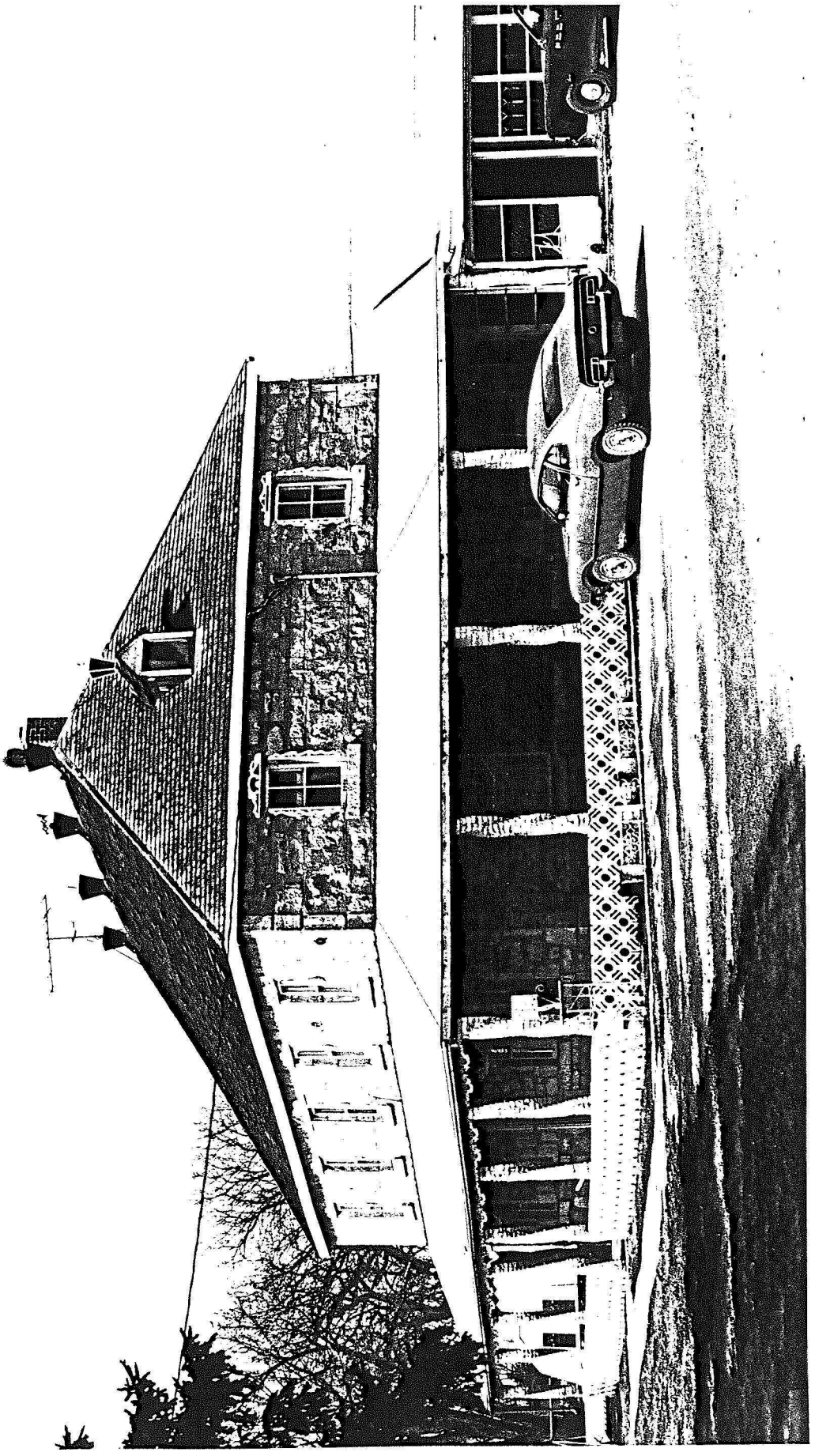
34 Rectory from northwest, 1970. Use of the back yard for storage is apparent. The garage door in the annex has been replaced by a small door. White paint on the annex north wall and adjacent section of rectory suggest the former presence of a feature such as a shelter. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Architectural Survey, St. Andrew's, No. 48)



35 Rectory from northeast, 1970. Some new construction is in progress behind the annex. (courtesy of Public Archives of Manitoba - Architectural Survey, St. Andrew's, No. 45)



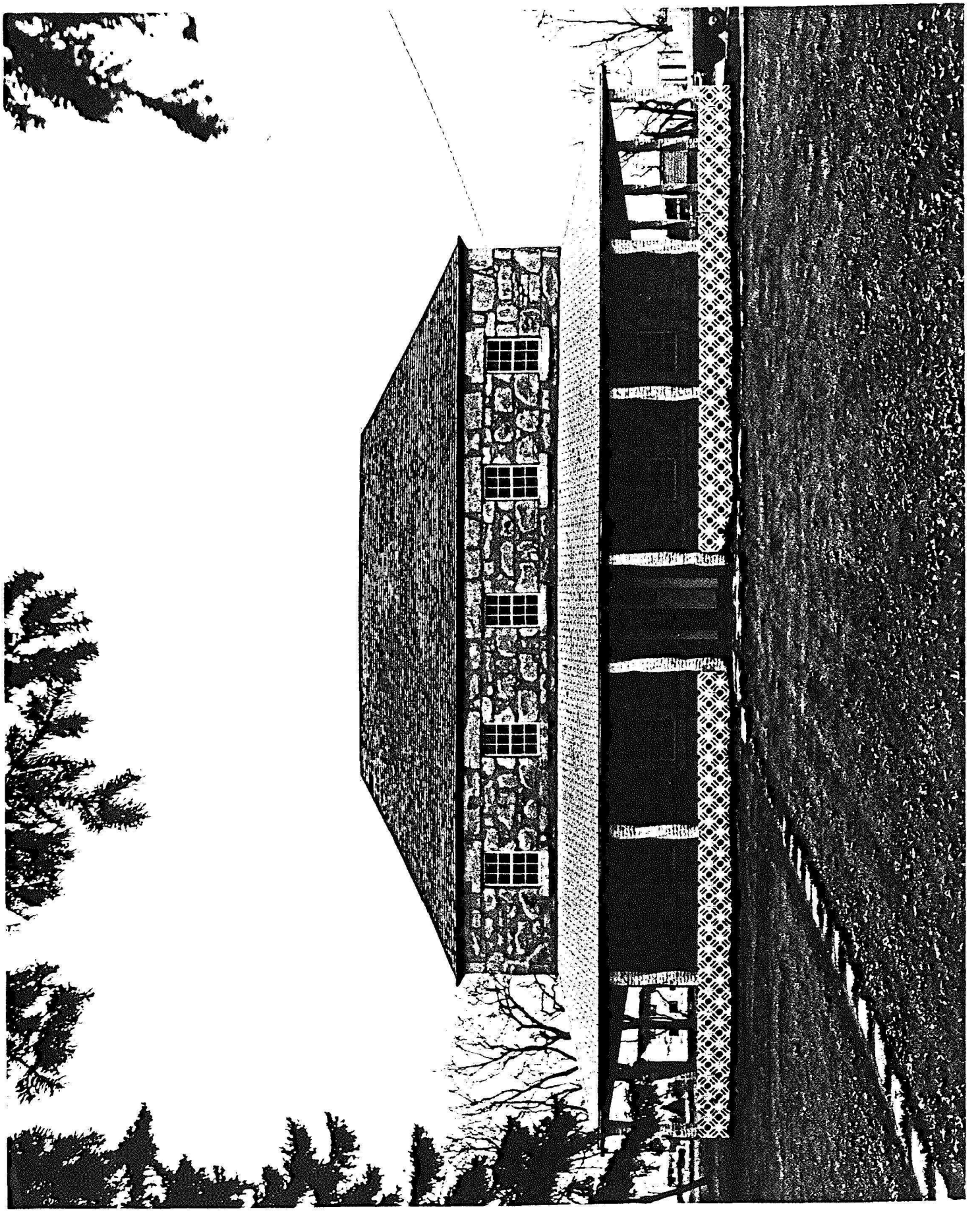
36 Rectory from northeast, 1976. The rectory at the beginning of Parks Canada ownership. Much of the ornamentation has been removed. A low shelter, not present in previous photographs, now stands behind the annex. Again leaded glass windows have been used. (photograph by Michel Soucy - Parks Canada)



37 Rectory from south, 1976. The south side of the shelter behind the annex is evident, partly obscured by a bus. The room outside the rectory's southwest door is also present.



38 Front of rectory, 1976. A number of changes were made early in the Parks Canada ownership. All portable items outside were removed, the chimney was removed and the roof was reshingled. The windows are boarded up. (photograph by Earl Kennedy for Parks Canada)





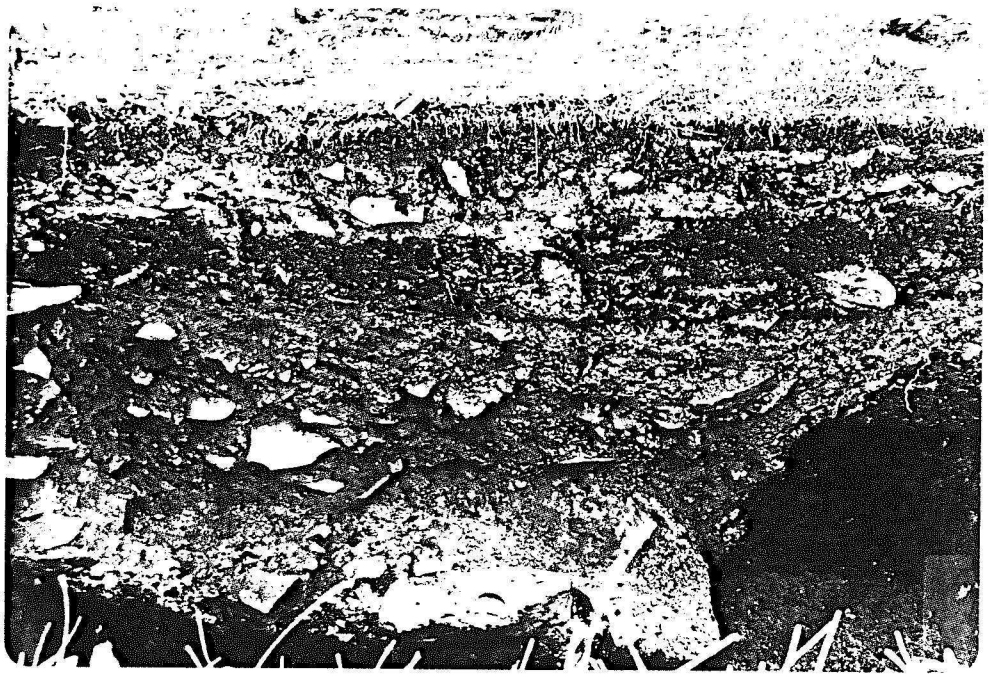
39 15K1: "patio" west of rectory, north of present annex; feature is close to present ground surface. (photograph by author)



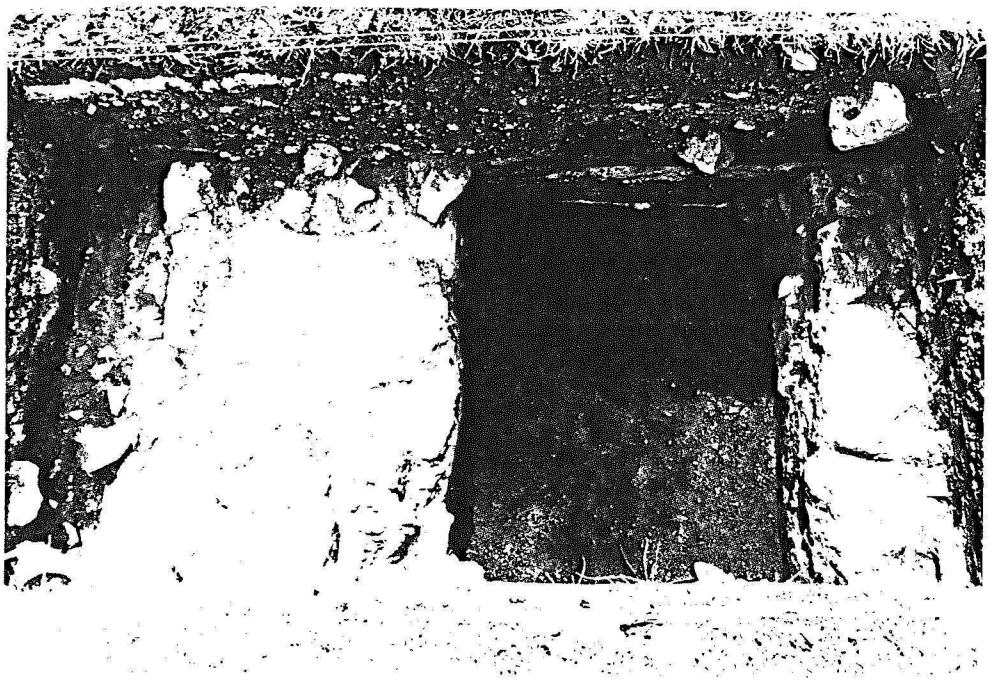
40 15K1C: relationship between rectory foundation and that of second annex. Rectory foundation is to the left, is deeper than the annex foundation and has a lower foundation ledge. (photograph by author)



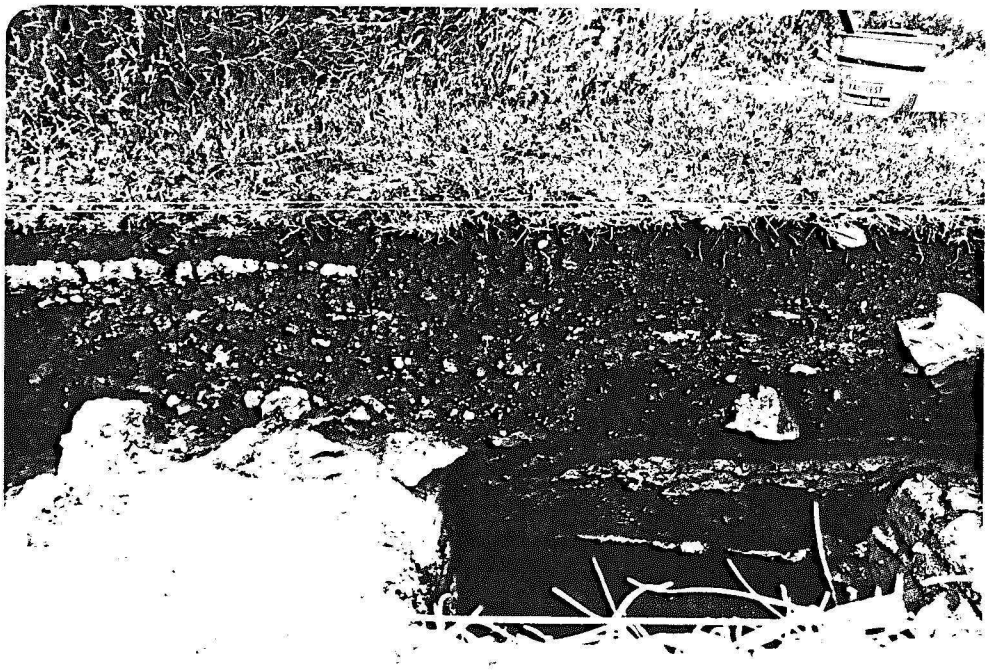
41 15K1E: east profile, showing relationship between filled pre-annex cellar and north foundation of original annex (on the left). (photograph by author)



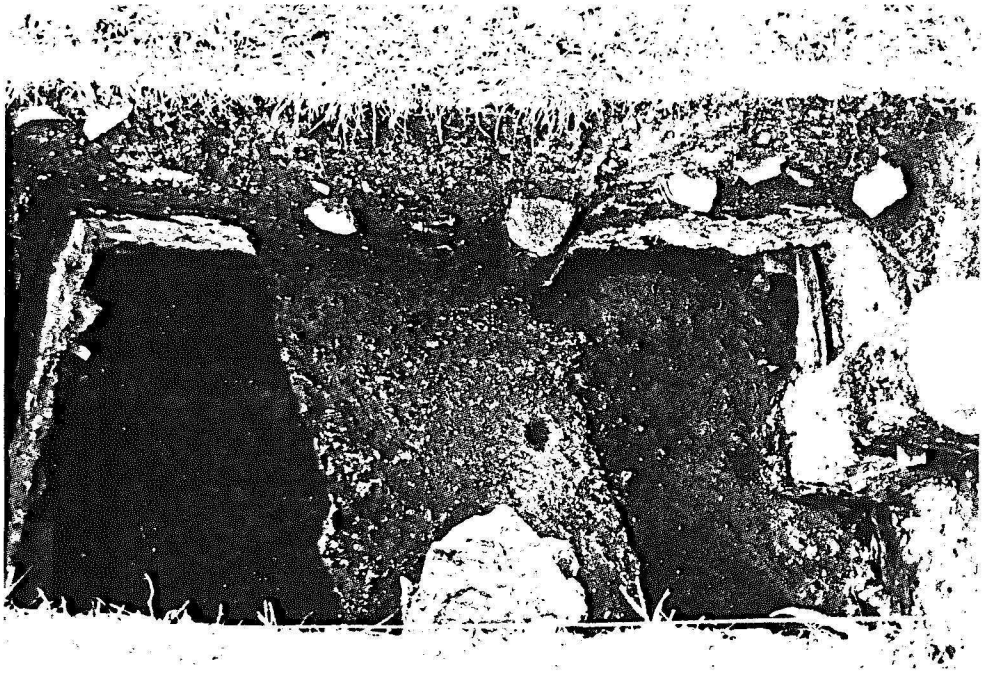
42 15K1F: east profile, the major feature is a rubble and mortar filled pit. (photograph by author)



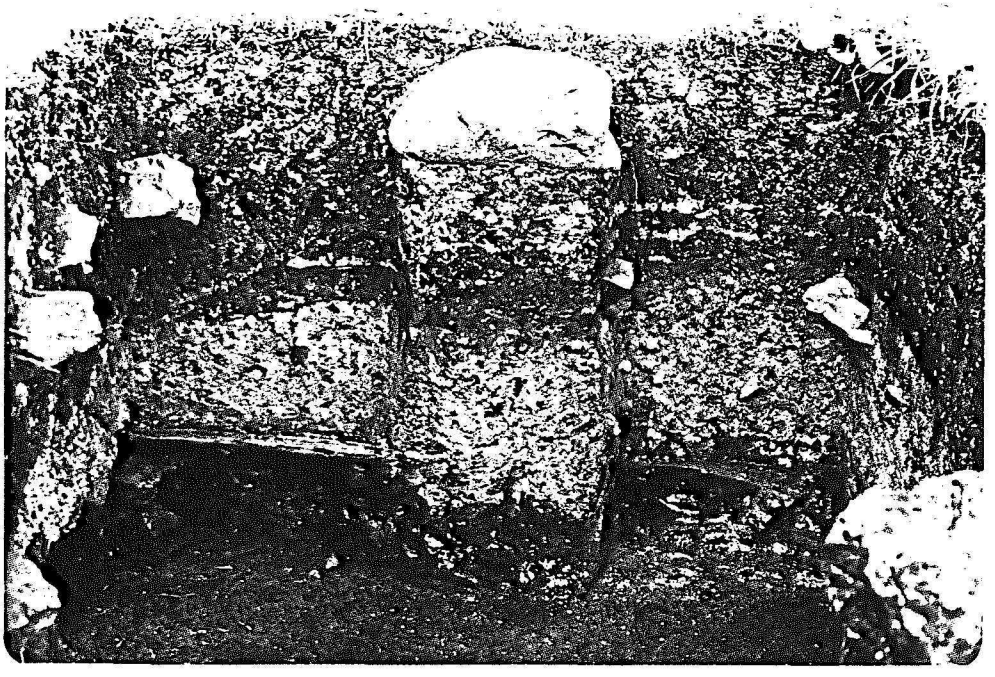
43 15K1L: plan view, section of south foundation of original annex on the left and pre-annex foundation on the right. (photograph by author)



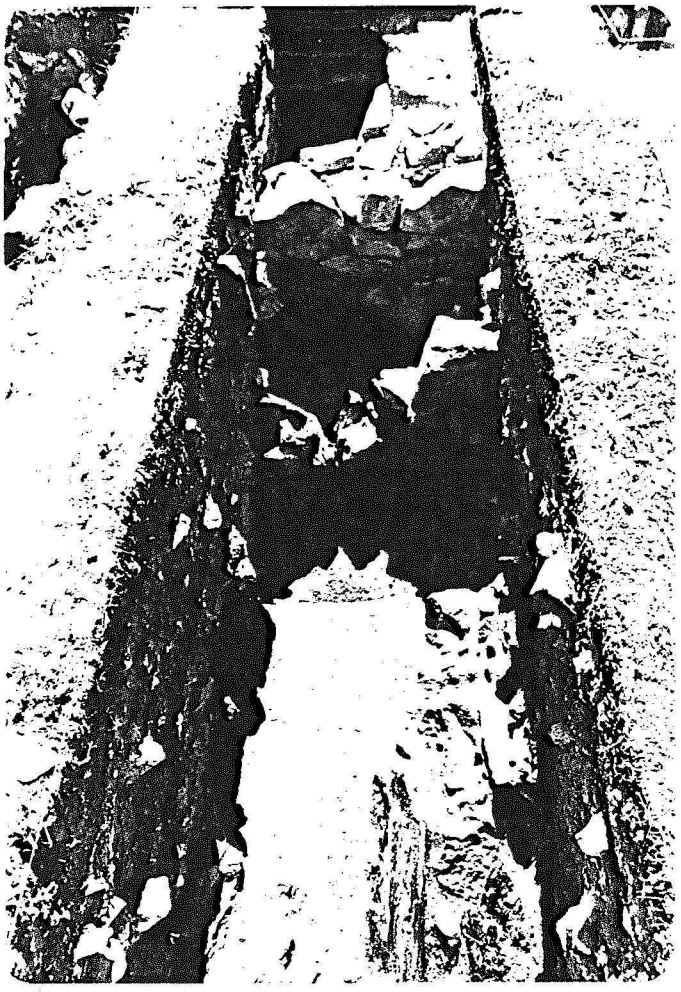
44 15K1L: east profile, the layer of mortar and chips associated with construction of the pre-annex foundation appears immediately above the dark, undisturbed zone. Annex foundation is at left with recently disturbed area above it. (photograph by author)



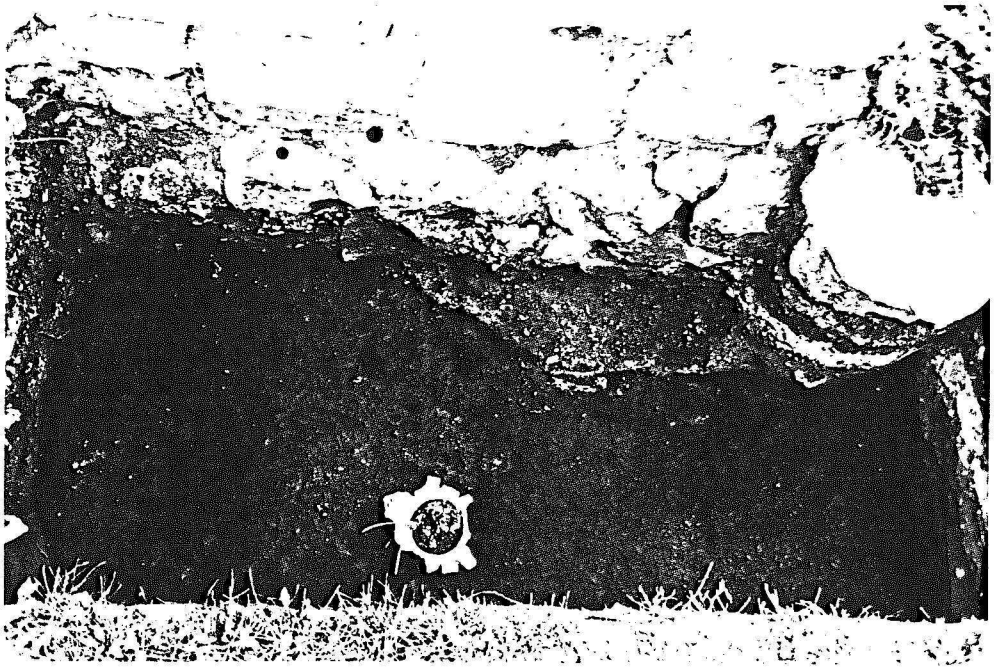
45 15K1M: plan view and east profile, with recent utility trench across the unit as the most prominent feature. (photograph by author)



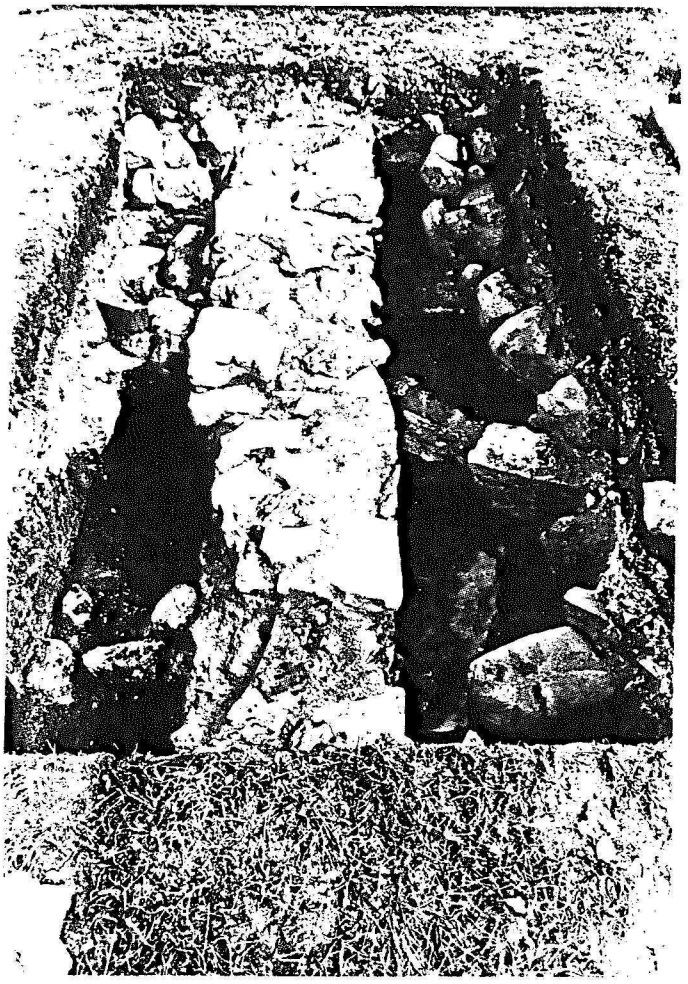
46 15K1M: south profile; showing early disturbance, including plank, at the bottom of the unit. (photograph by author)



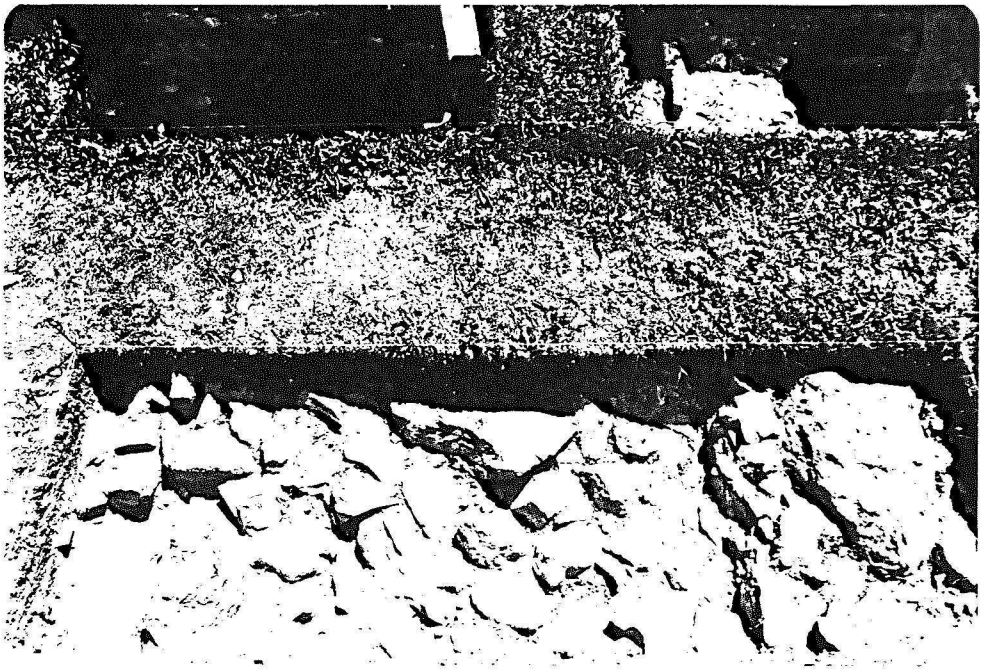
47 15K1Q: oblique plan view across cellar, beginning at west wall of annex. (photograph by author)



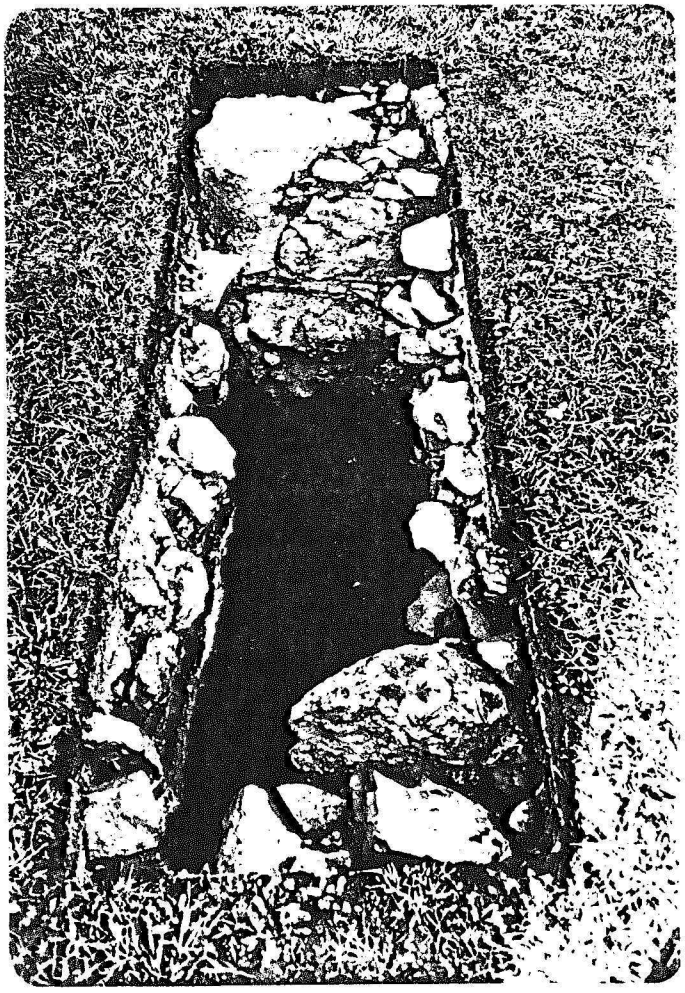
48 15K1R: plan view; a small section of fill of the pre-annex cellar appears adjacent to the foundation of the present annex. The circular item near the bottom is the battered end of a pipe which was driven into the ground. (photograph by author)



49 15K1S, 15K1Y: oblique plan view, facing east. The major feature is a section of the north foundation of the original annex with the annex cellar at the lower right. An unidentified foundation butts on the annex foundation in the lower left of the photograph. (photograph by author)



50 15K1T: plan view, after exposing top of layer 59 (limestone rubble). (photograph by author)



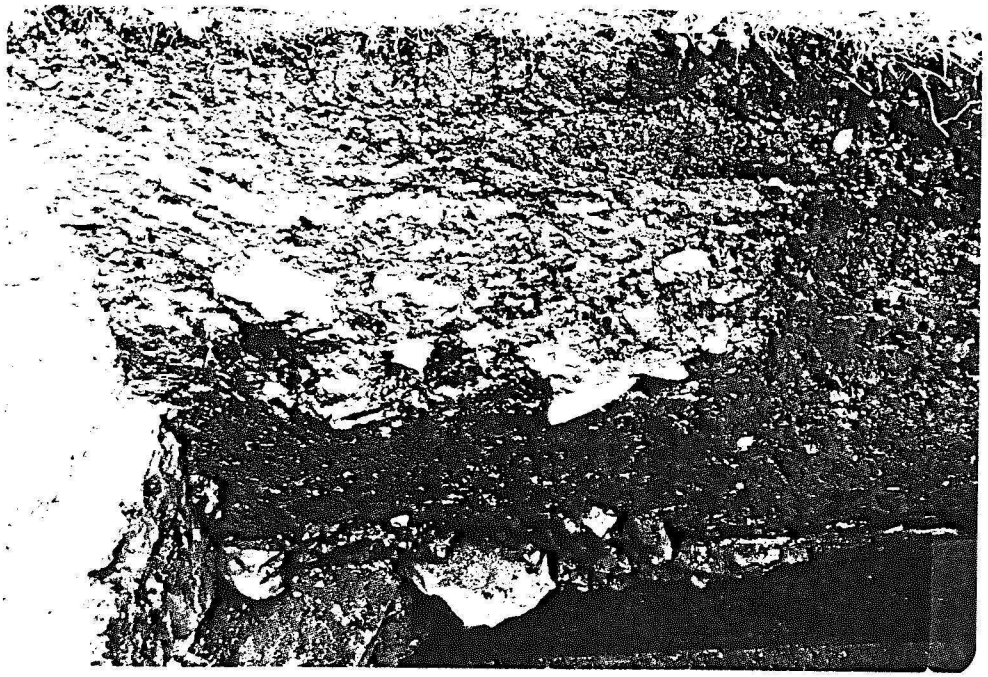
51 15K1T: oblique plan view, after excavation; south foundation of original annex is at top of photograph. (photograph by author)



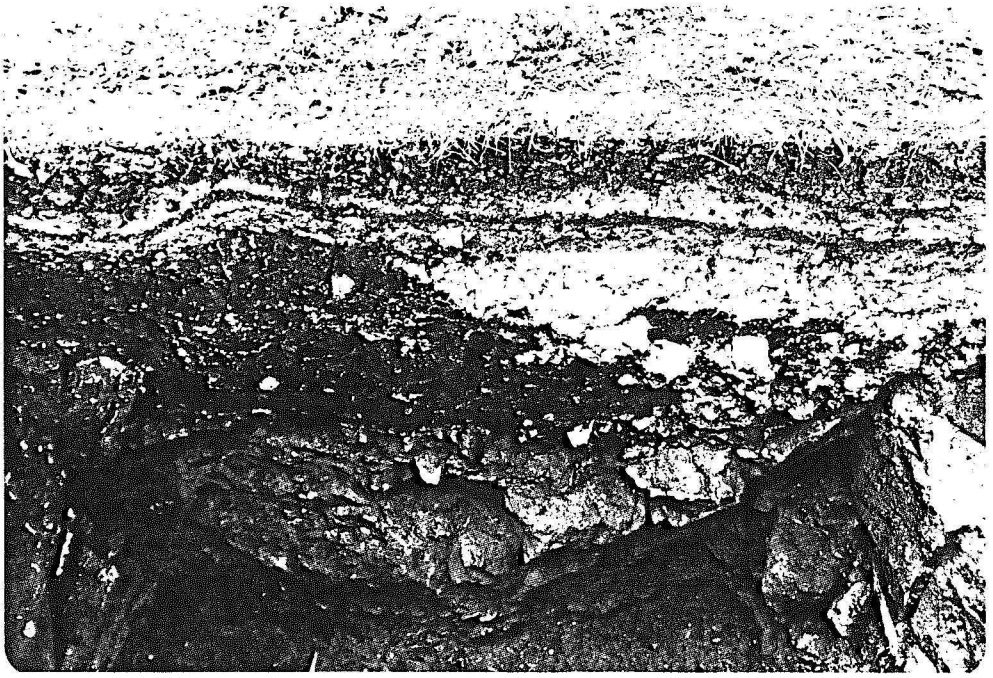
52 15K1U: plan view after exposing top of limestone rubble (layer 6). (photograh by author)



53 15K1U: south profile, being the interior surface of a section of the south foundation of the original annex. (photograph by author)



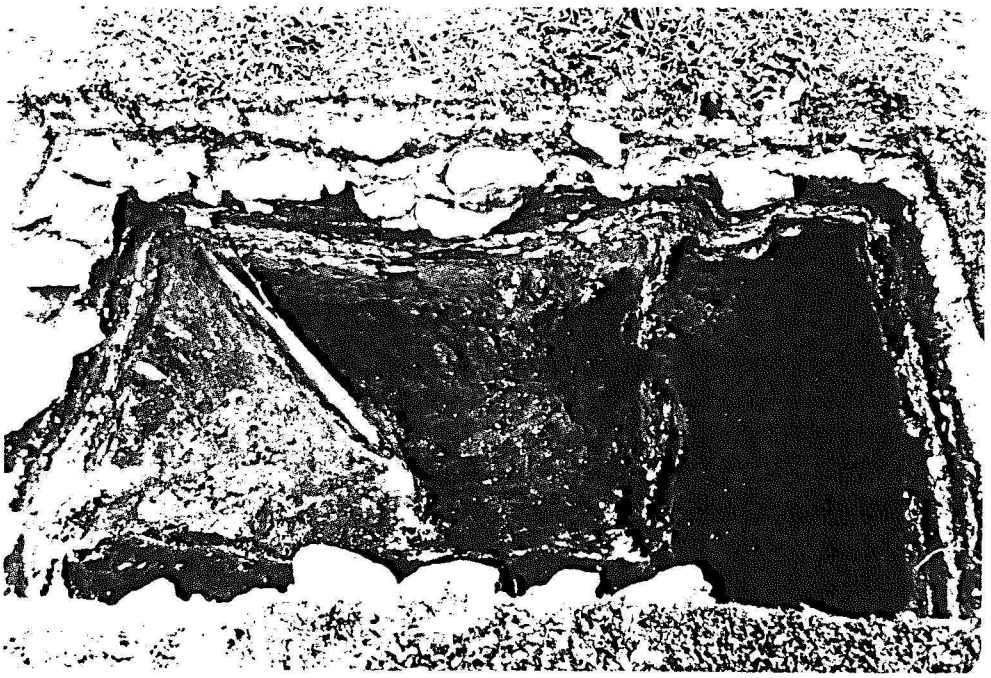
54 15K1U: west profile, stones near bottom indicate bottom of cellar. (photograph by author)



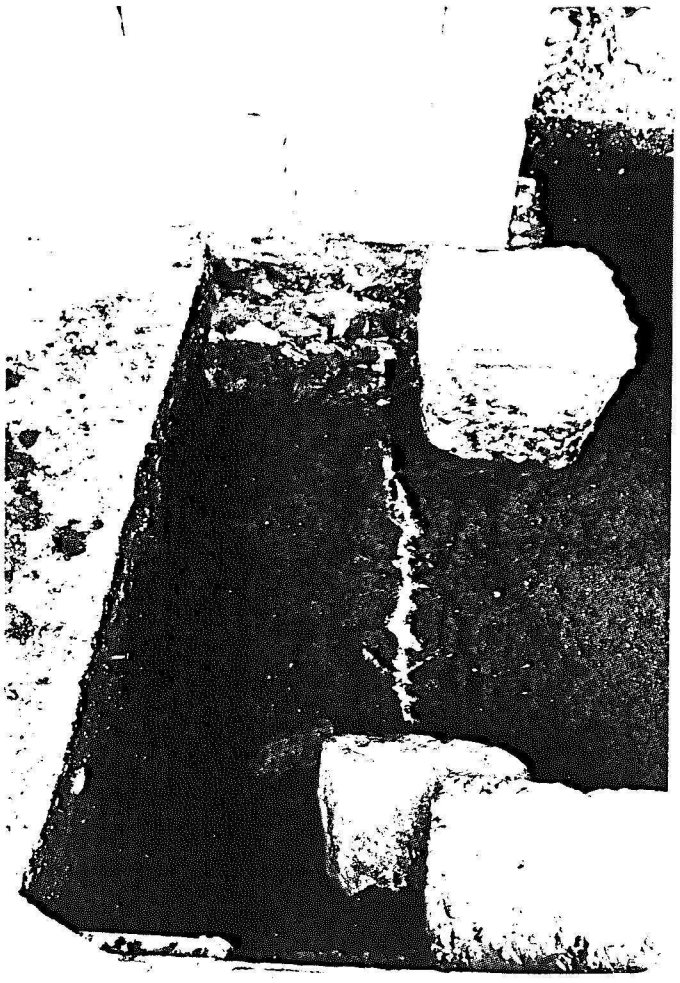
55 15K1U: east profile, including a major component of layer 6; the stones at the bottom are the east wall of the cellar (layer/event 8). (photograph by author)



56 15K1V: south profile, including the outside edge of a section of the pre-annex foundation; total height of this foundation is represented. (photograph by author)



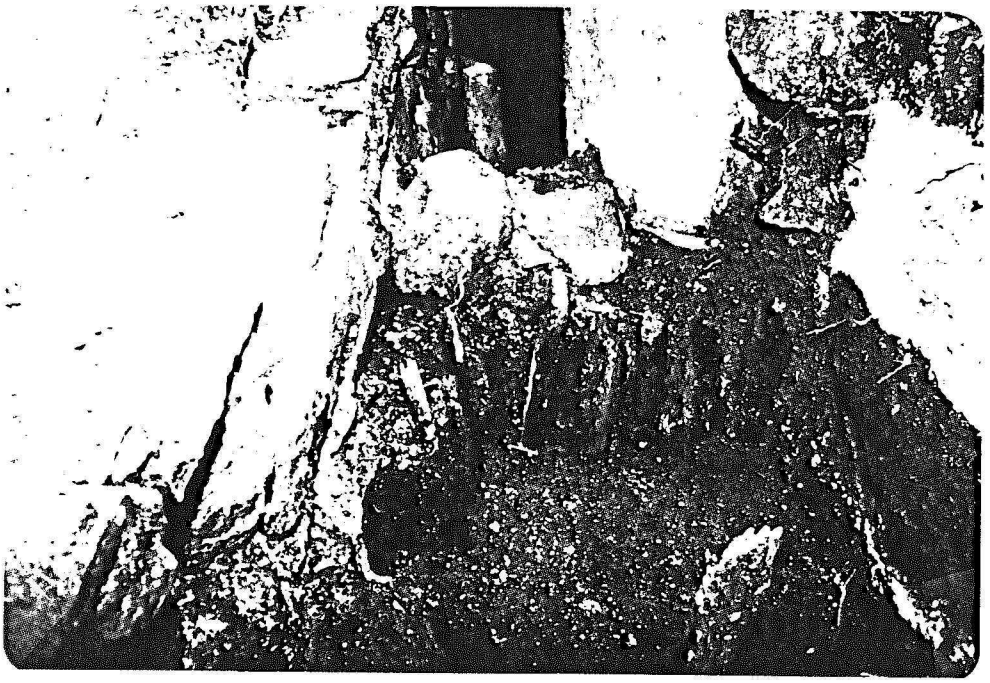
57 15K1W: plan view and north profile; pit feature partially excavated, depth and outline both visible. (photograph by author)



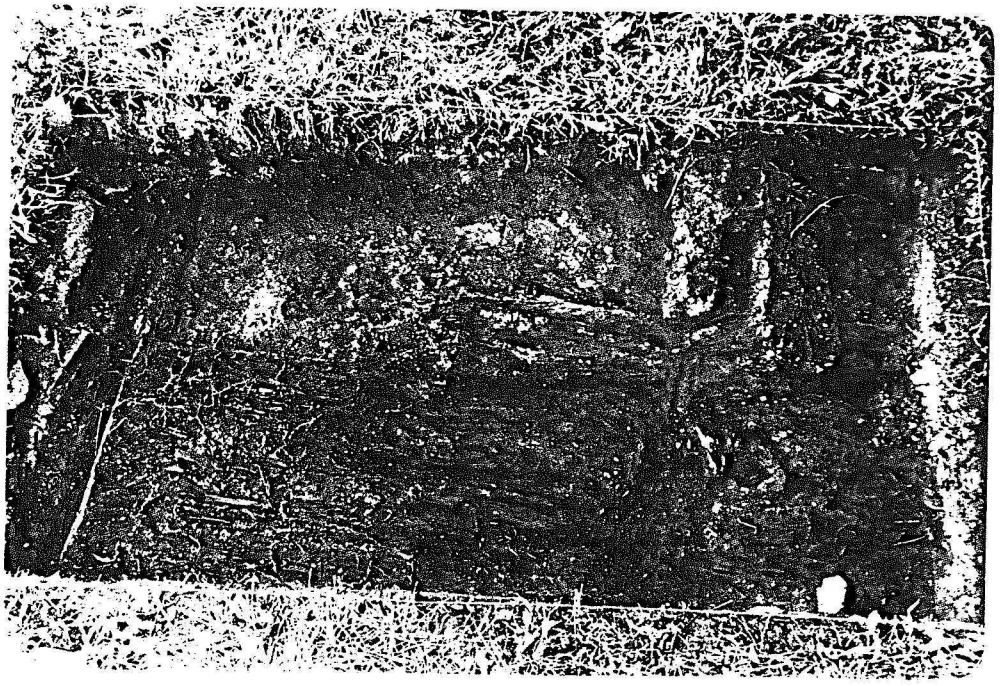
58 15K2A: oblique plan view; the concrete pillars are recent. (photograph by author)



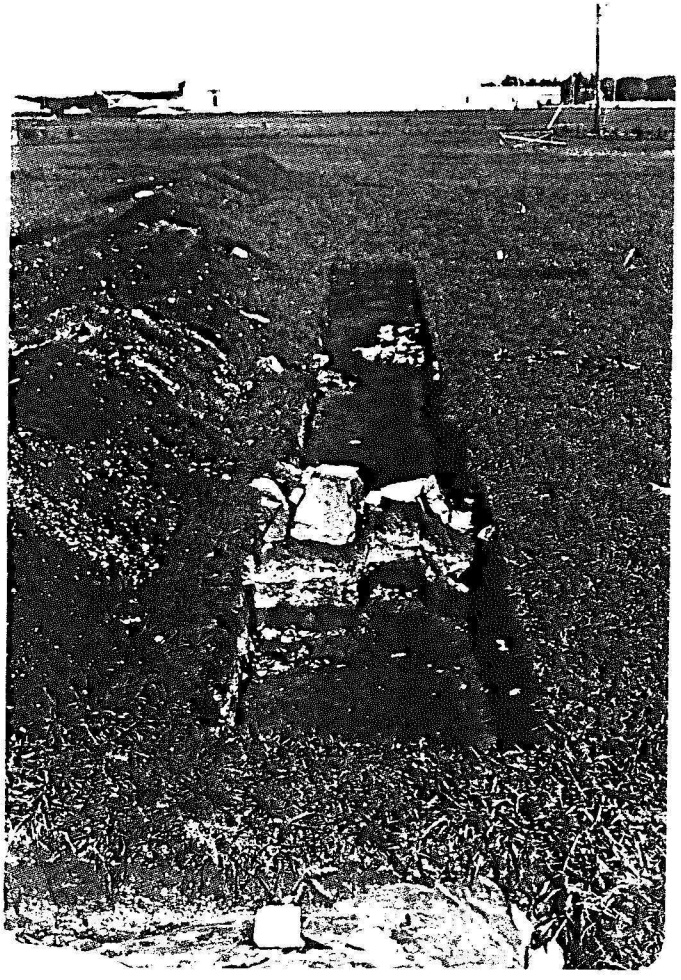
59 15K2B: plan view of in-ground buttress at southeast corner. (photograph by author)



60 15K2F: oblique plan view of privy, facing south; remnants of south foundation for original annex are present behind picket cribbing. (photograph by author)



61 15K3A: plan view of planking, facing west. (photograph by author)



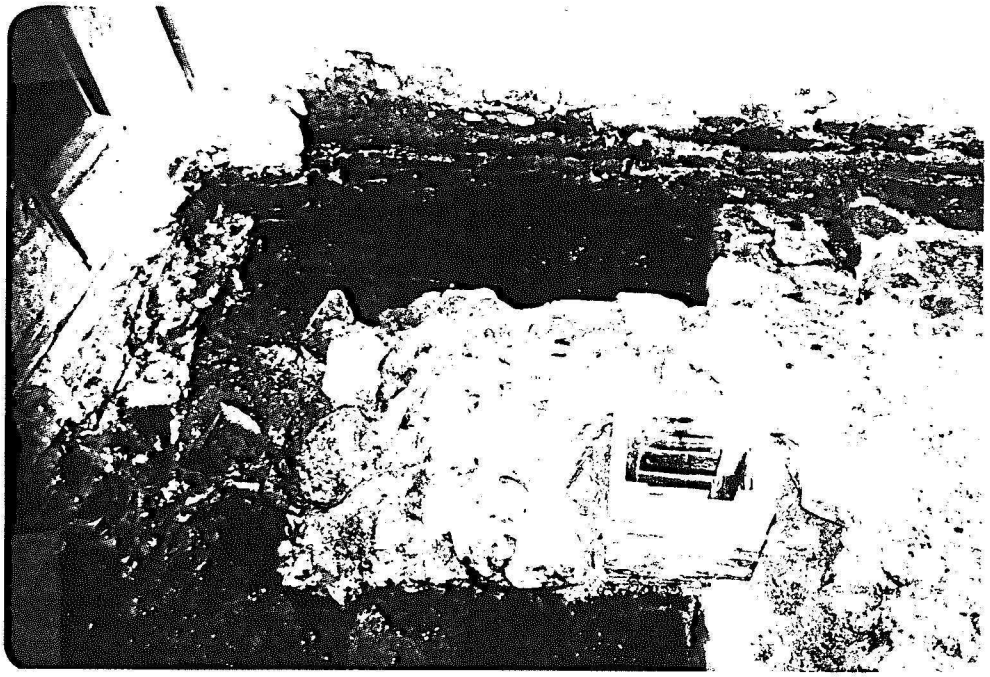
62 15K3: general view of operation, exclusive of 15K3A; facing west. (photograph by author)



63 15K4: general view of operation, facing west. (photograph by author)



64 15K4: oblique plan view of exposed floor, facing northwest. (photograph by author)



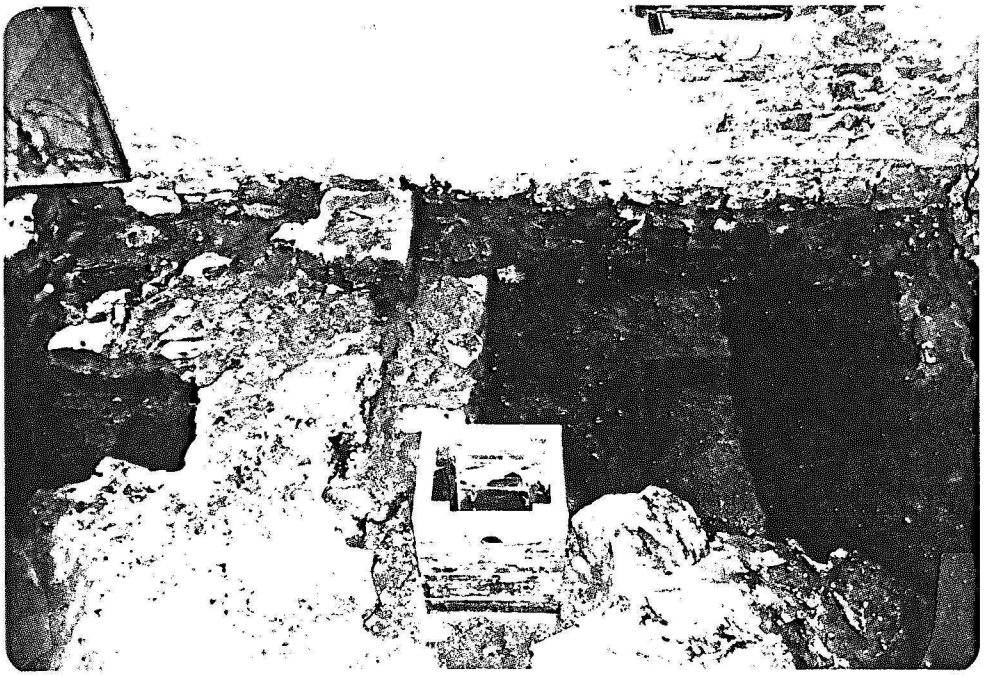
65 15K5: general view of structural remains in southeast corner of present annex, facing south. (photograph by author)



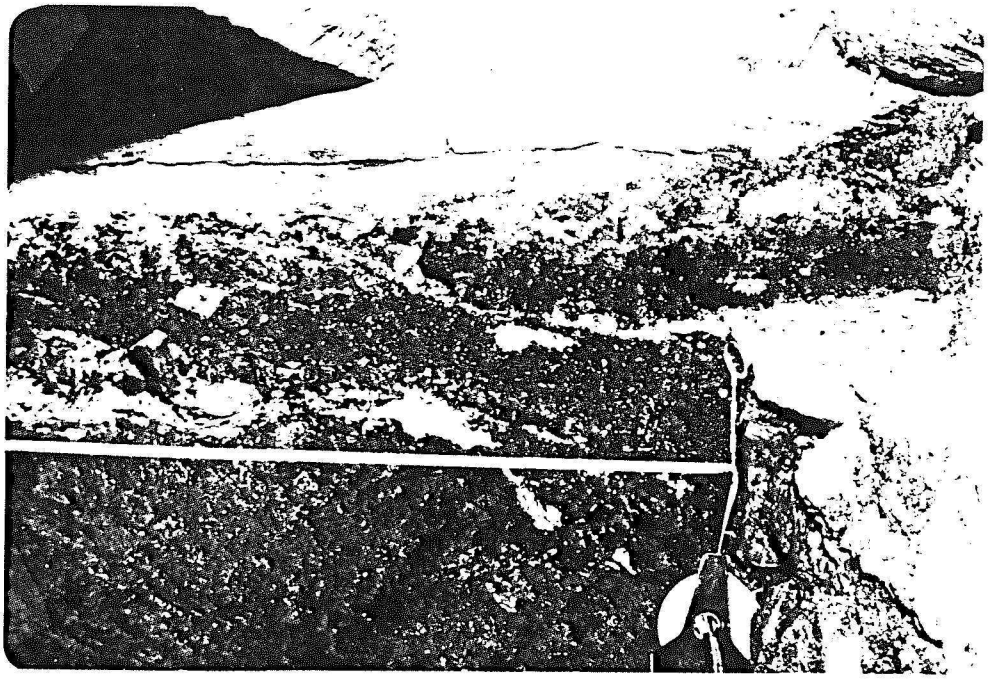
66 15K5: general view of structural remains in eastern half of present annex, facing east. (photograph by author)



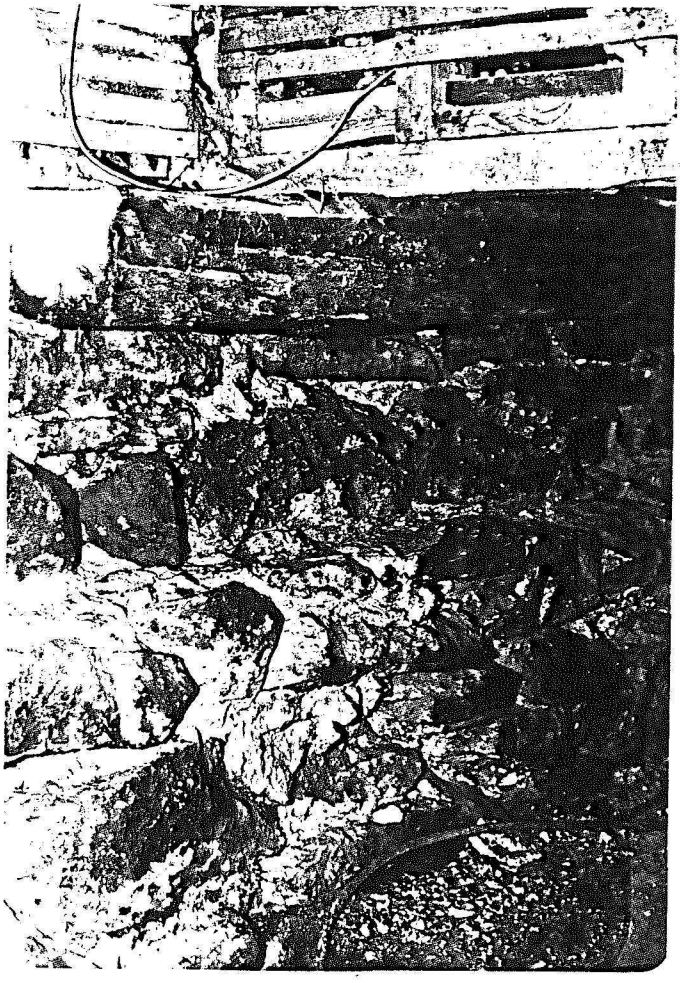
67 15K5: general view of structural remains in western half of present annex, facing west. (photograph by author)



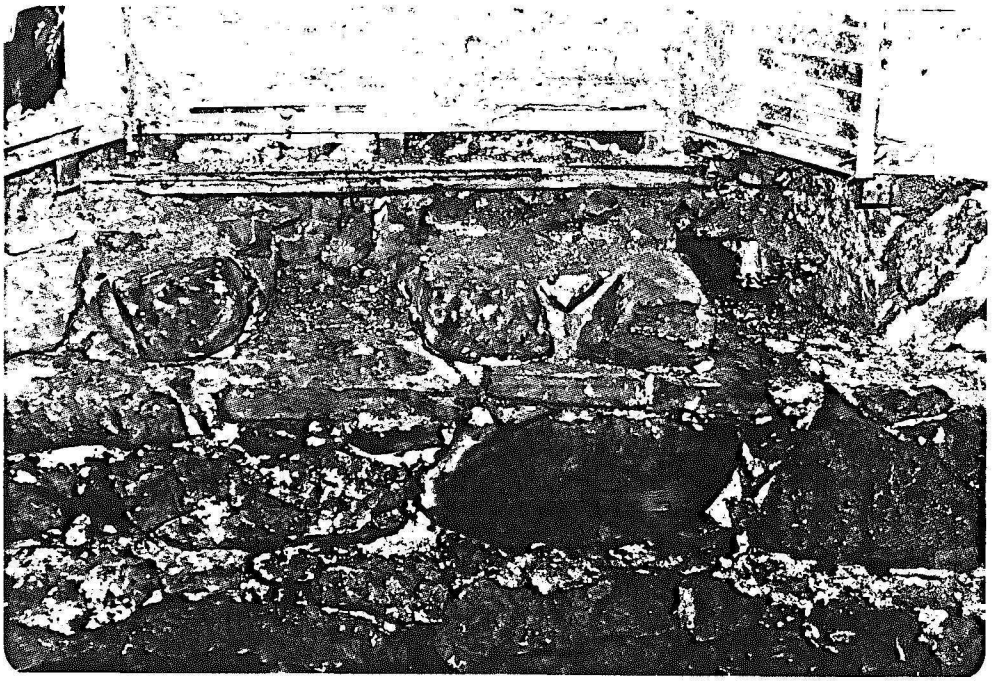
68 15K5: general view of structural remains in northern half of present annex, facing north. (photograph by author)



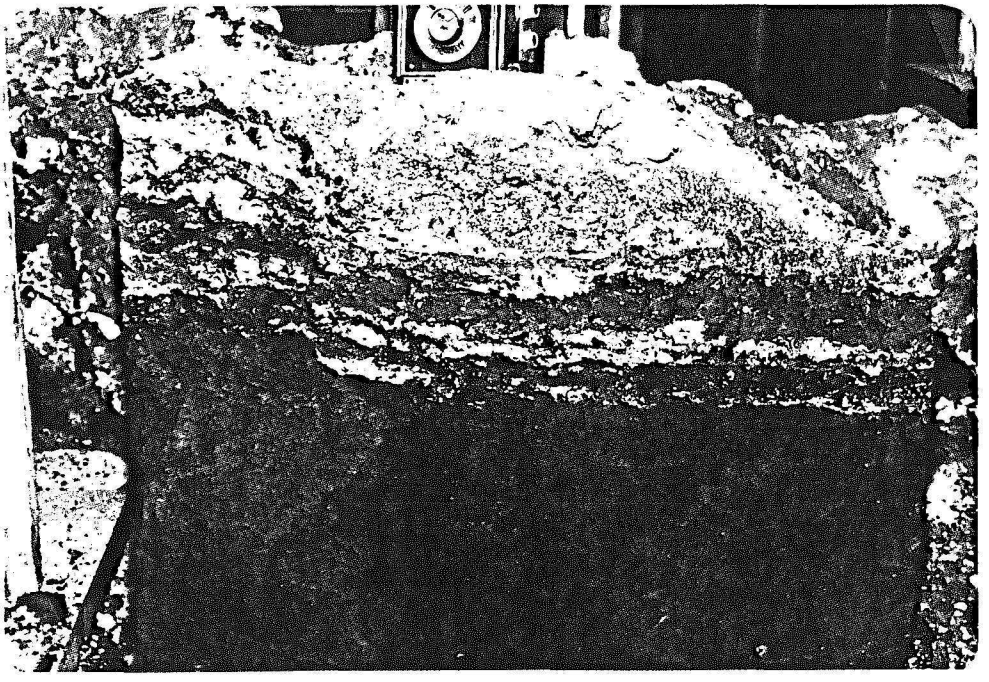
69 15K6: profile at north foundation of rectory, facing west. Floor joists appear at the top, resting on a carring beam which can be seen as not resting on the foundation ledge. (photograph by author)



70 15K6: section of south foundation and wall, showing foundation ledge, joist ledge, joist resting on ledge and partition resting on joist; partition also indicates location of carrying beam, now removed. (photograph by author)



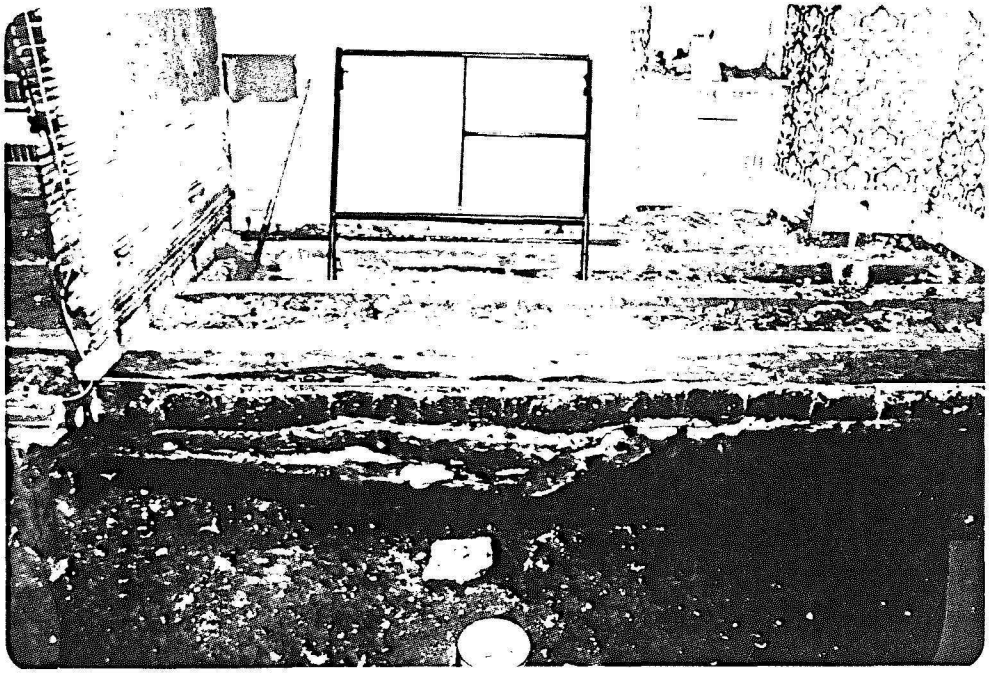
71 15K6: bottom of a first floor window embrasure, showing foundation and joist ledges and joist sockets. (photograph by author)



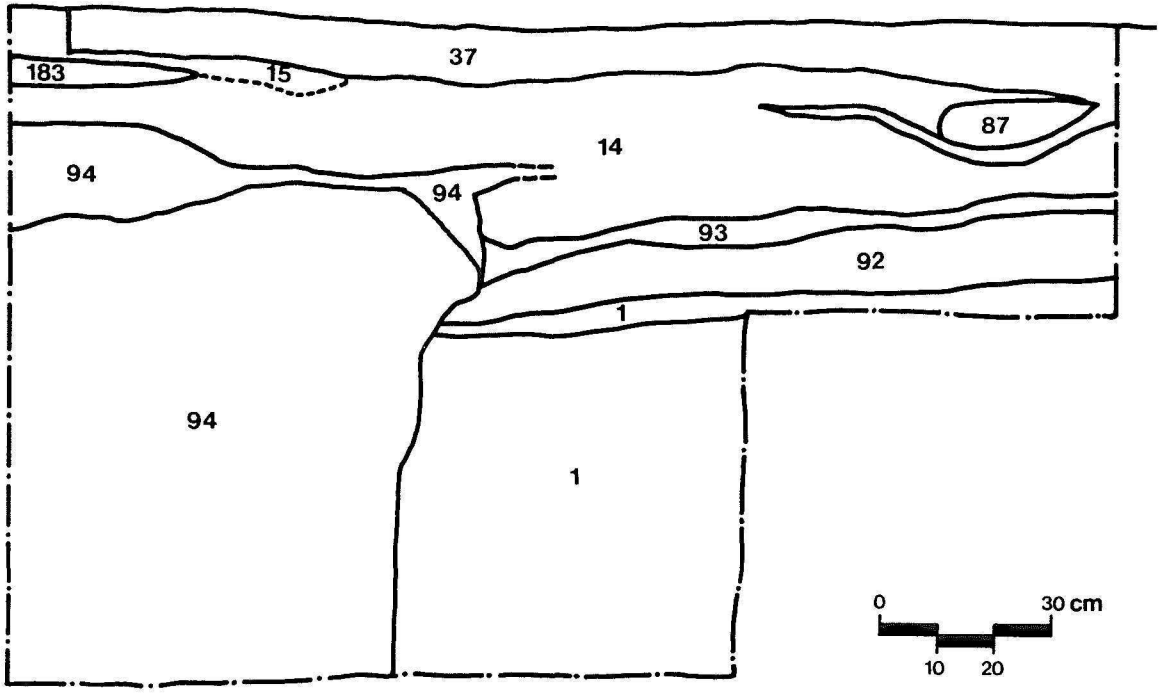
72 15K6: stratigraphy in area of south chimney, showing displacement of soils by weight of chimney. photograph by author)



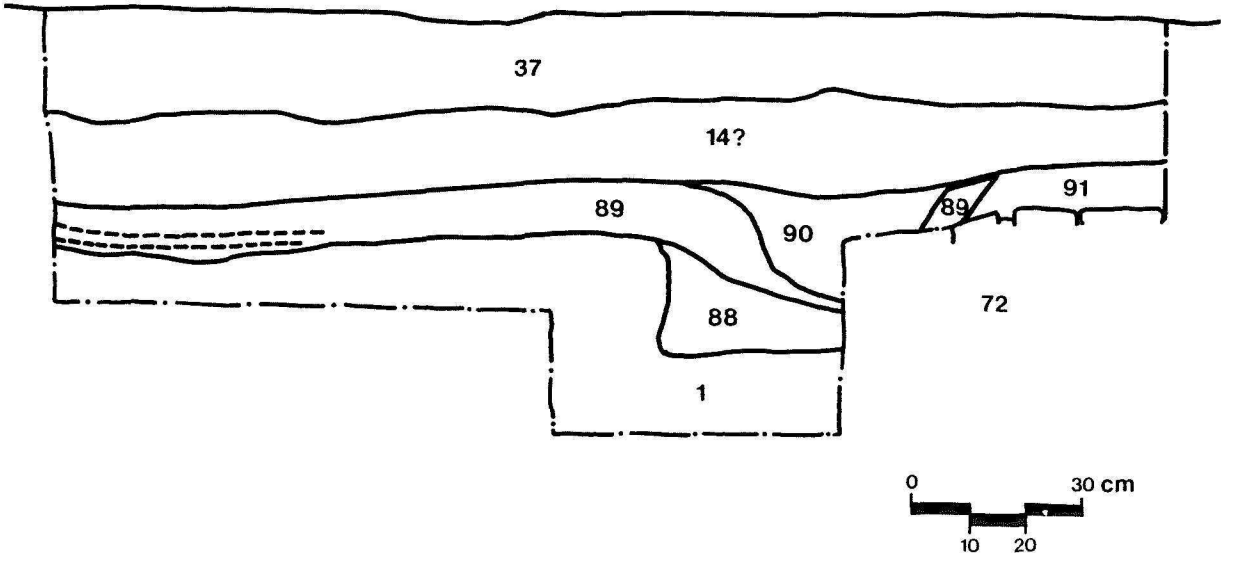
73 15K6: construction detail of west basement wall butting on west rectory foundation and wall. (photograph by author)



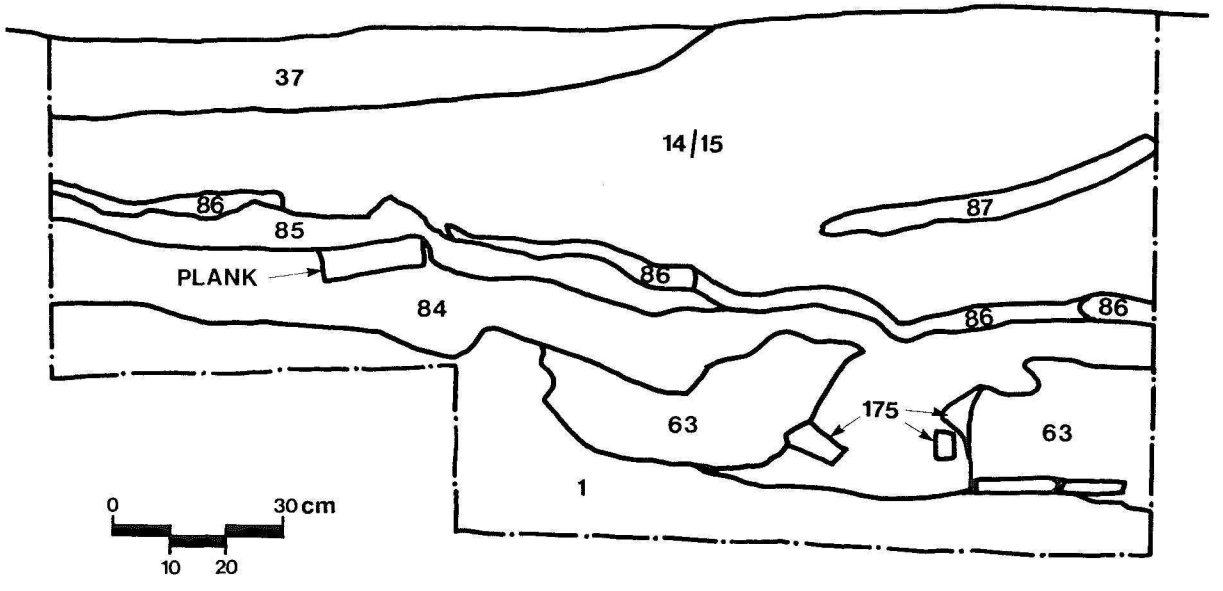
74 15K6: general view of stratigraphy under floor of northeast room. (photograph by author)



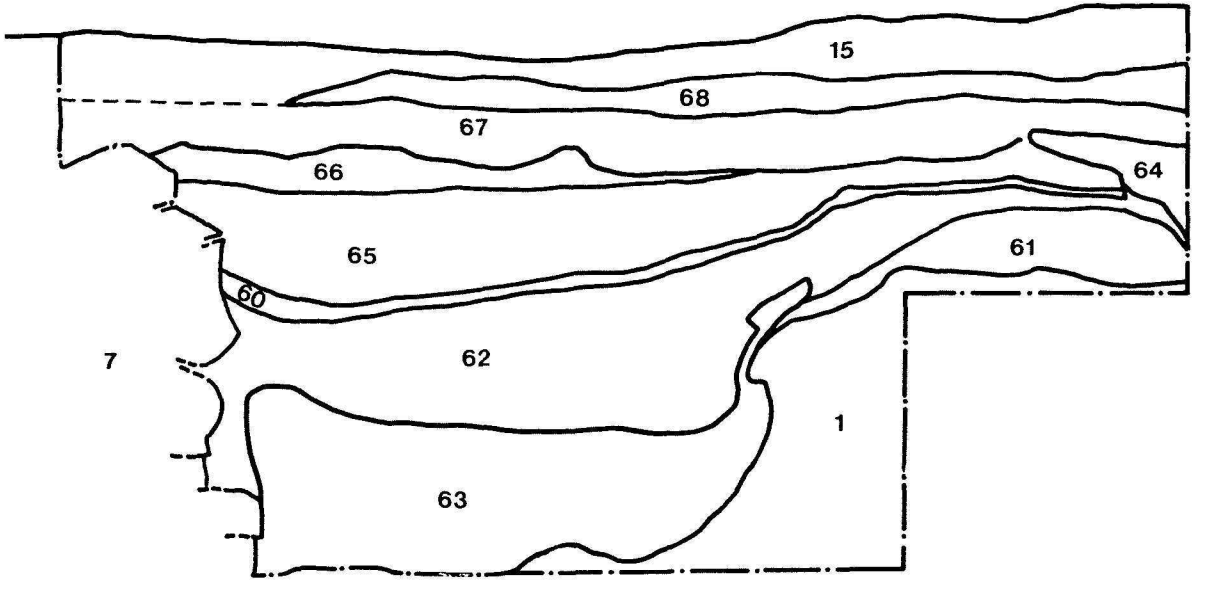

75 15K1A: east profile
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay;
37) sand and gravel; 87) ash, gravel; 92) mixed clay;
93) clay with scattered wood; 94) mixed clay;
183) mortar



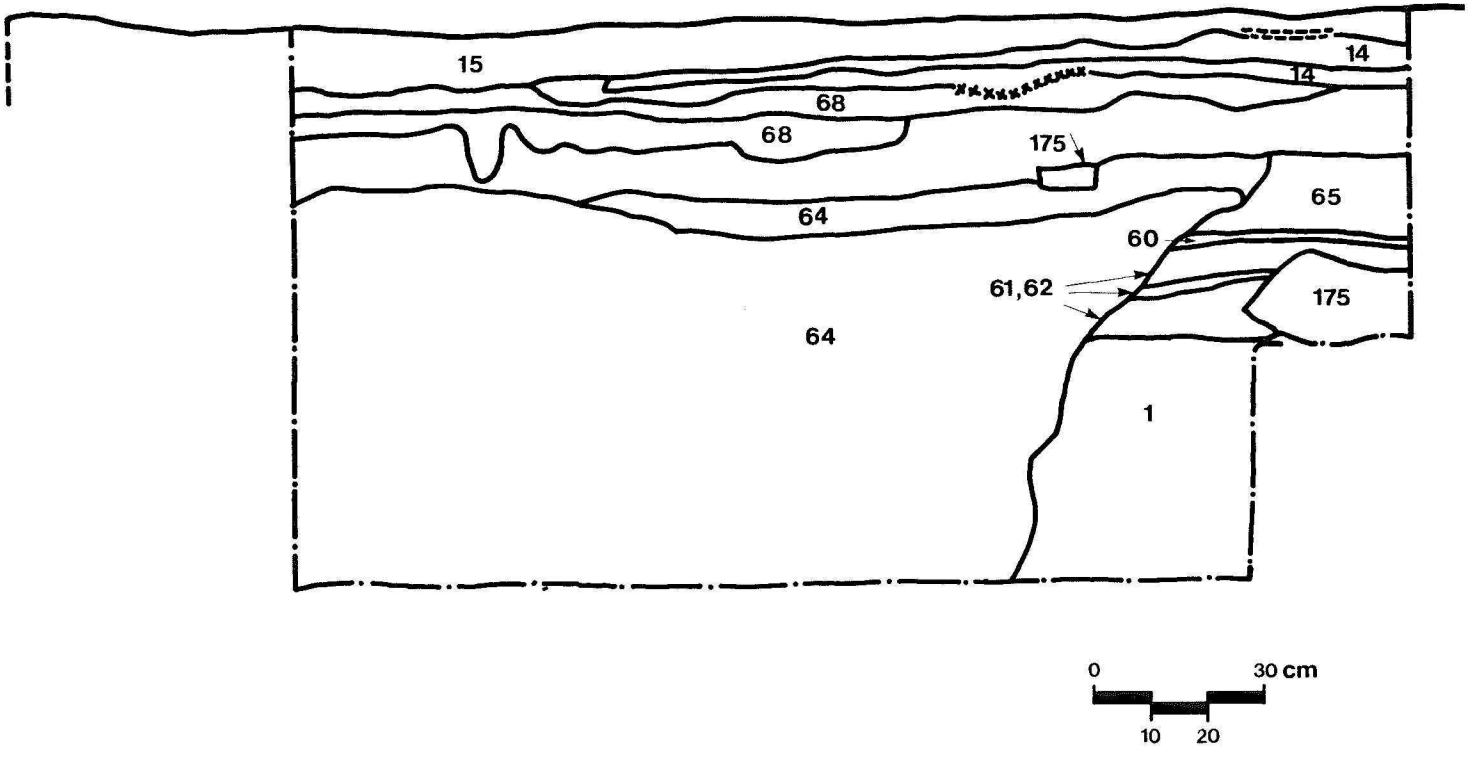

76 15K1B: east profile
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 37) sand and gravel;
72) pre-annex foundation; 88) mixed clay;
89) gravel, baned with clay; 90) clay; 91) mixed clay.



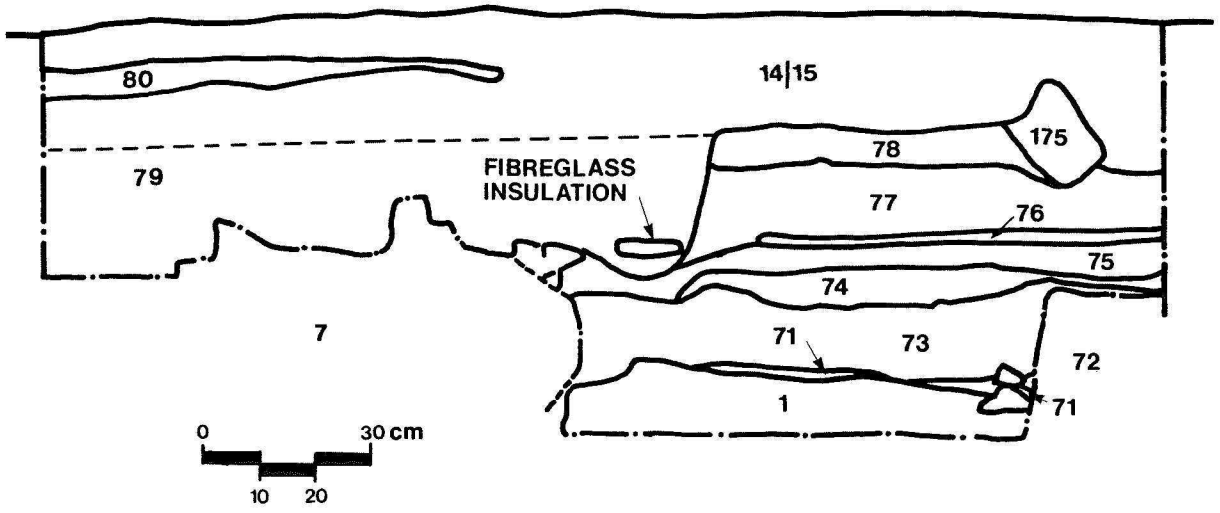

77 15K1D: east profile
1) undisturbed; 14/15) mixed clay; 37) sand and gravel; 63) gritty clay; 84) clay; 85) gritty clay; 86) charcoal, mixed with some black soil; 87) ash, gravel; 175) limestone.



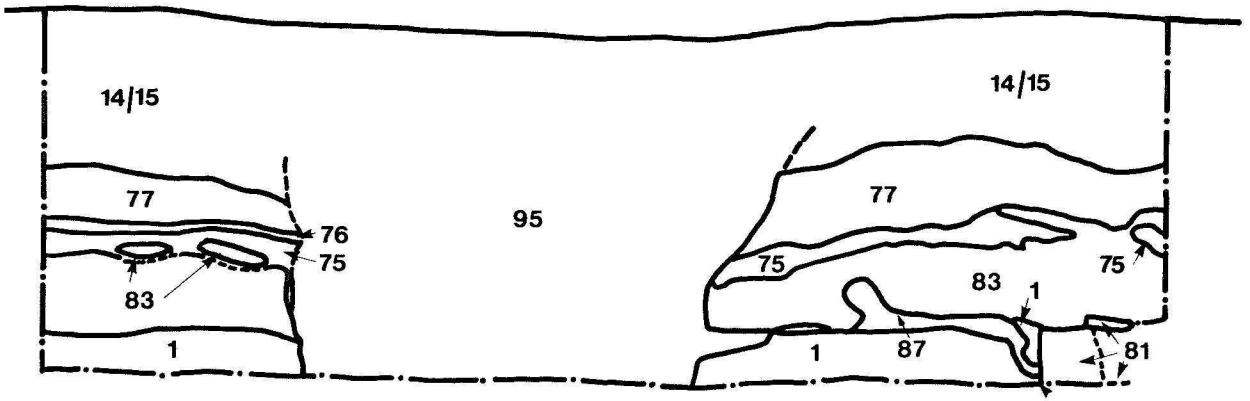

78 15K1E: east profile
1) undisturbed; 7) first annex foundation; 15) mixed clay; 60) ash, limestone chips, gravel; 61) clay; 62) mixed clay; 64) mortar, limestone rubble and chips; 65) clay; 66) mixed clay; 67,68) gravel.



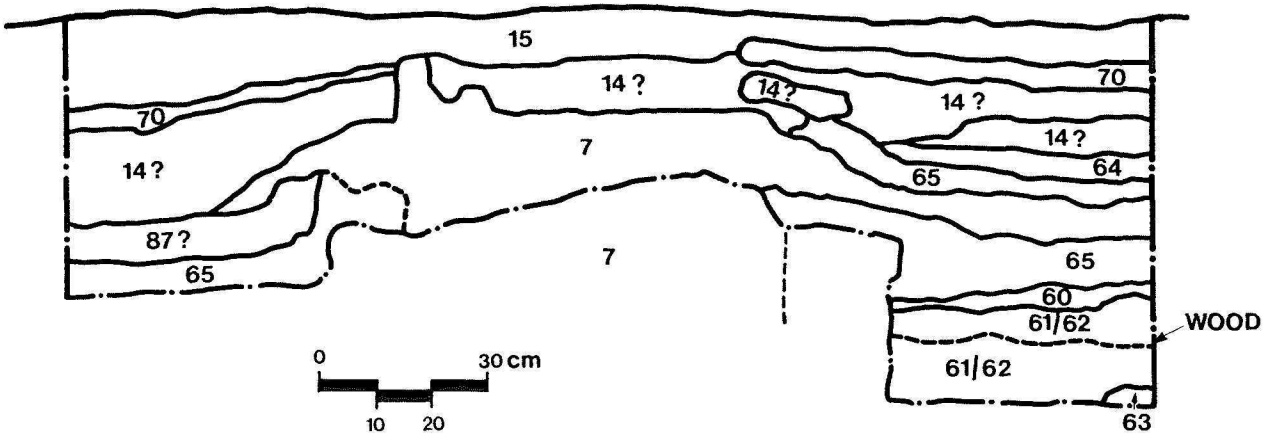

79 15K1F: east profile
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay;
60) ash, limestone chip as, gravel;
61,62) clay, mixed clay; 64) mortar, limestone rubble
and chips; 65) clay; 68) gravel; 175) limestone.



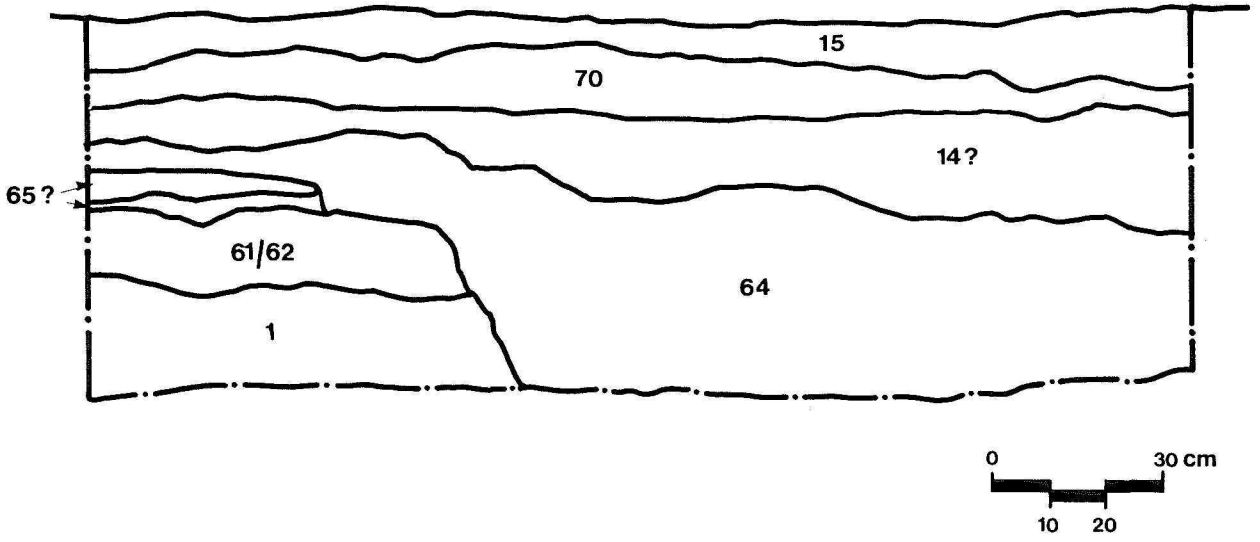

80 15K1L: east profile.
1) undisturbed; 7) first annex foundation; 14/15) mixed clay; 71) mortar with scattered limestone chips; 72) pre-annex foundation; 73) clay; 74) mortar; 75) sand/clay; 76) brown organic; 77) mixed clay; 78) mortar, gravel, scattered limestone; 79) mixed clay; 80) mortar; 175) limestone.



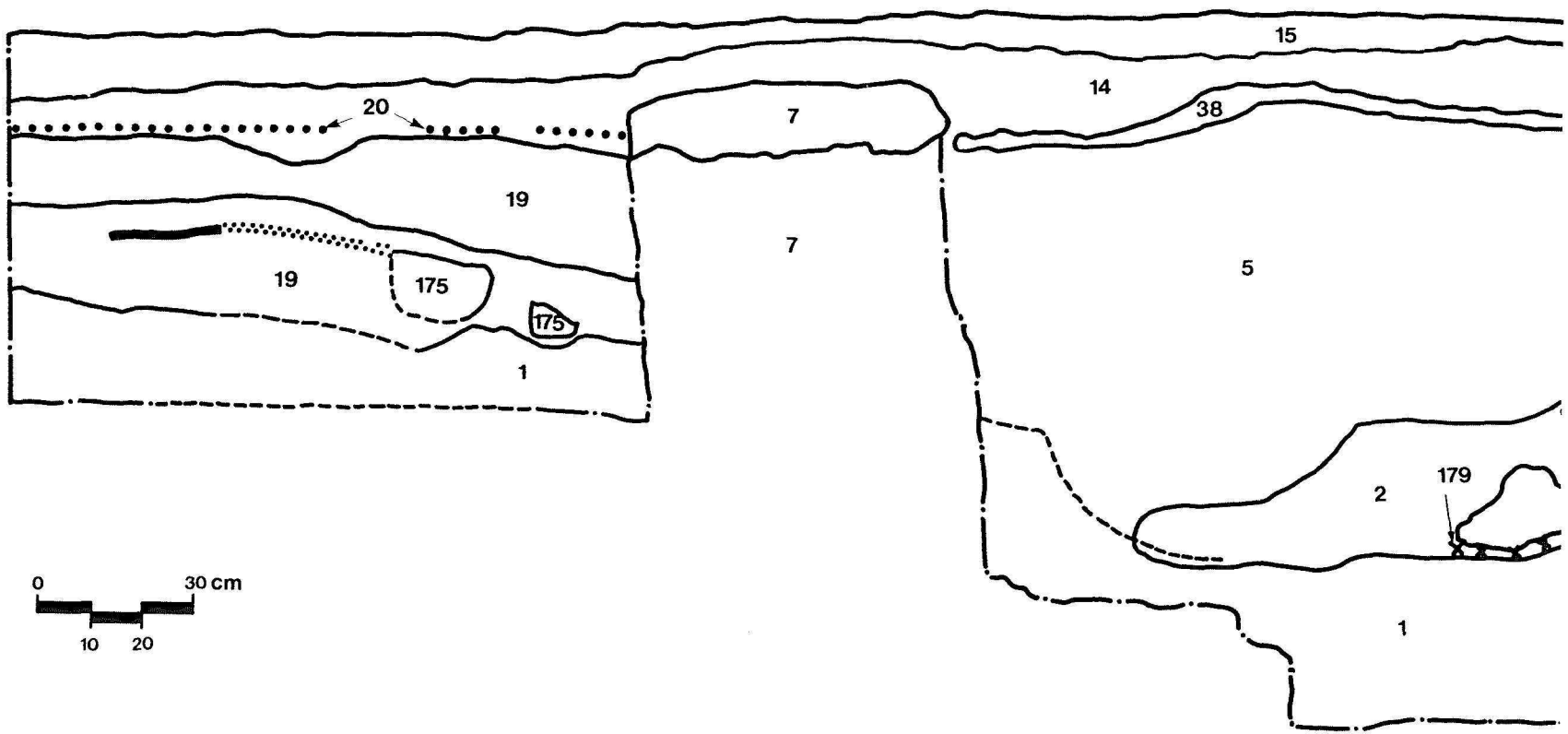

81 15K1M: east profile.
1) undisturbed; 14/15) mixed clay; 75) sand/clay; 76) organic (brown; 77) mixed clay; 78) mortar, gravel, scattered limestone; 81) stone; 83) clay; 87) ash, gravel; 95) clay.



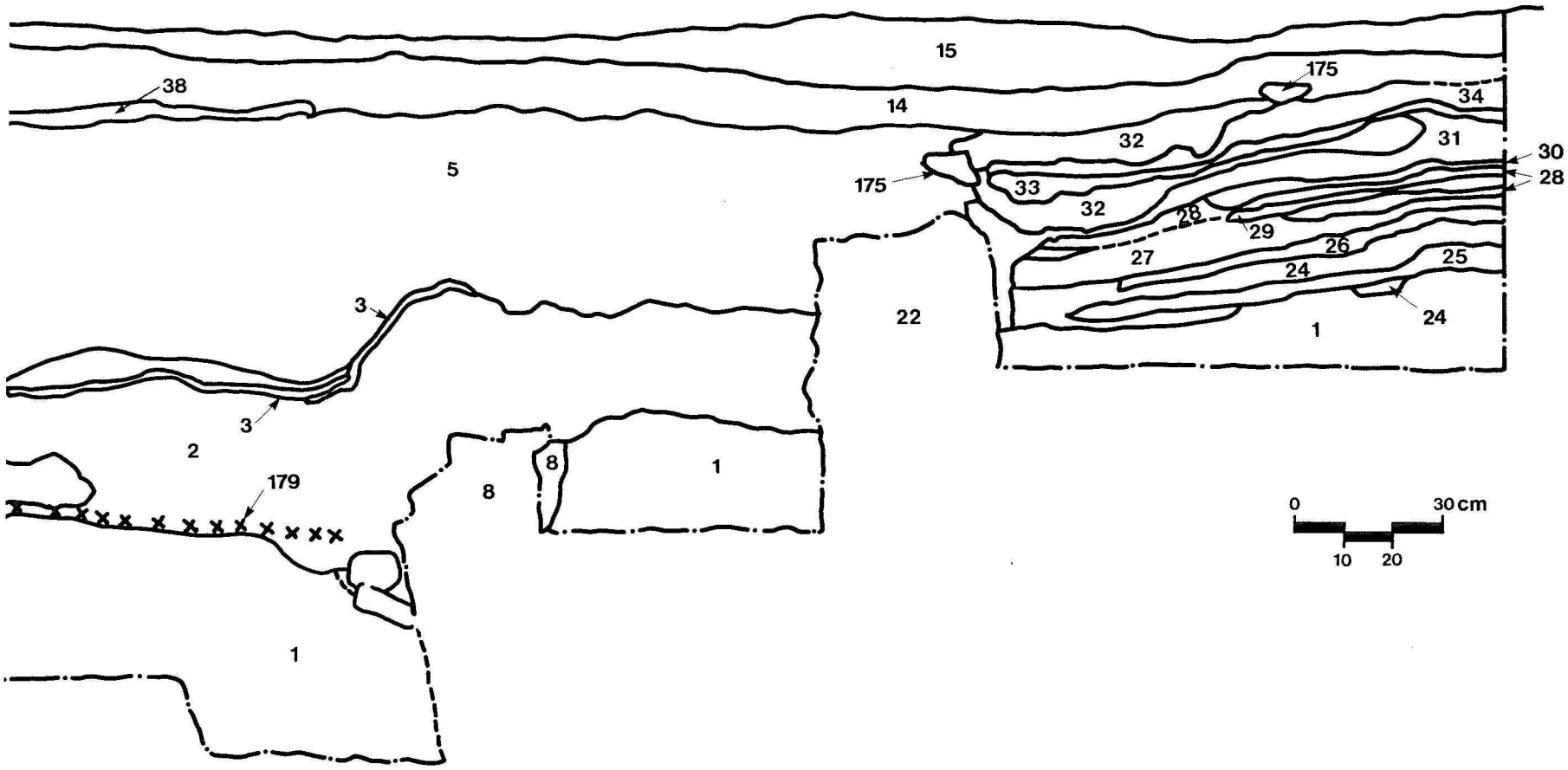

82 15K1K: wet profile, facing east.
1) undisturbed; 7) first annex foundation; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 60) ash, limestone chips, gravel; 61/62) clay, mixed clay; 63) gritty clay; 65) mortar, limestone rubble and chips; 65) clay; 70) mortar, limestone rubble/chips, gravel; 87) ash, gravel.



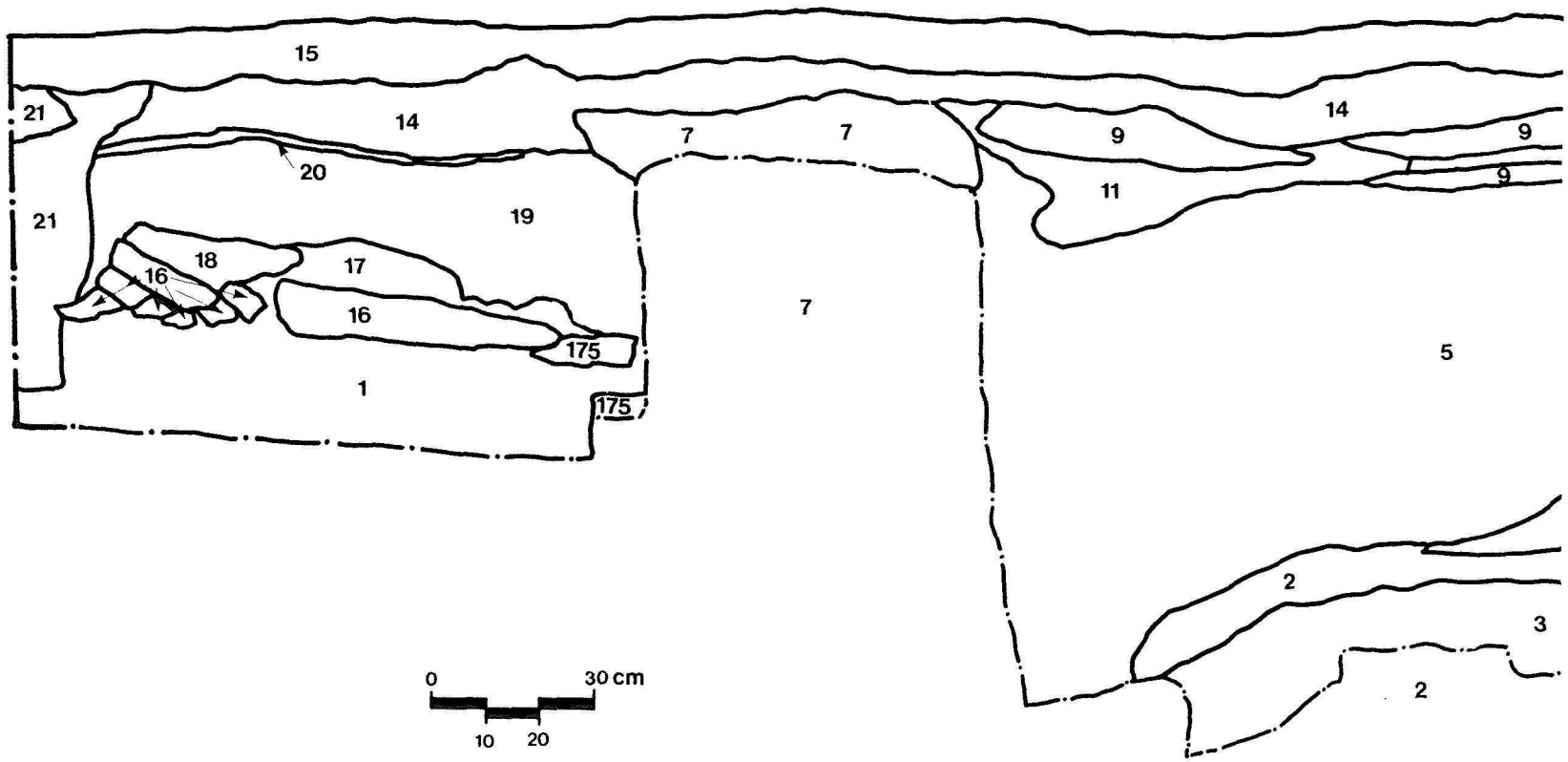

83 15K1N: west profile, facing east.
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 61/62) mixed clay/gritty clay; 64) mortar and limestone rubble and chips; 65) clay; 70) mortar, limestone rubble/chips, mortar.



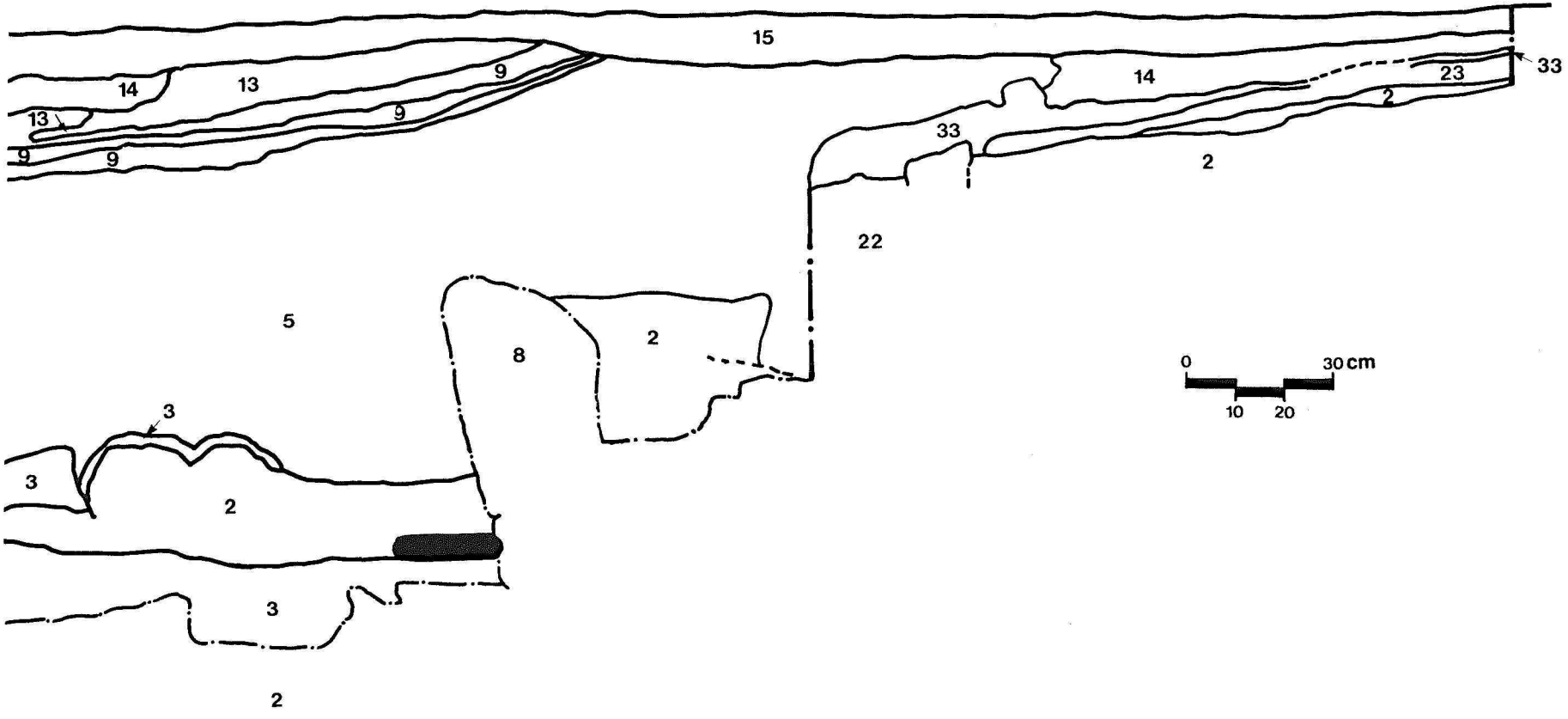

84 15K1Q: north profile.
1) undisturbed; 2) limestone rubble and mortar;
5) mixed clay, limestone rubble and mortar;
7) first annex foundation; 14) mixed clay;
15) mixed clay; 19) clay; 20) planking and mortar;
38) baked limestone; 175) limestone; 179) sheet metal.



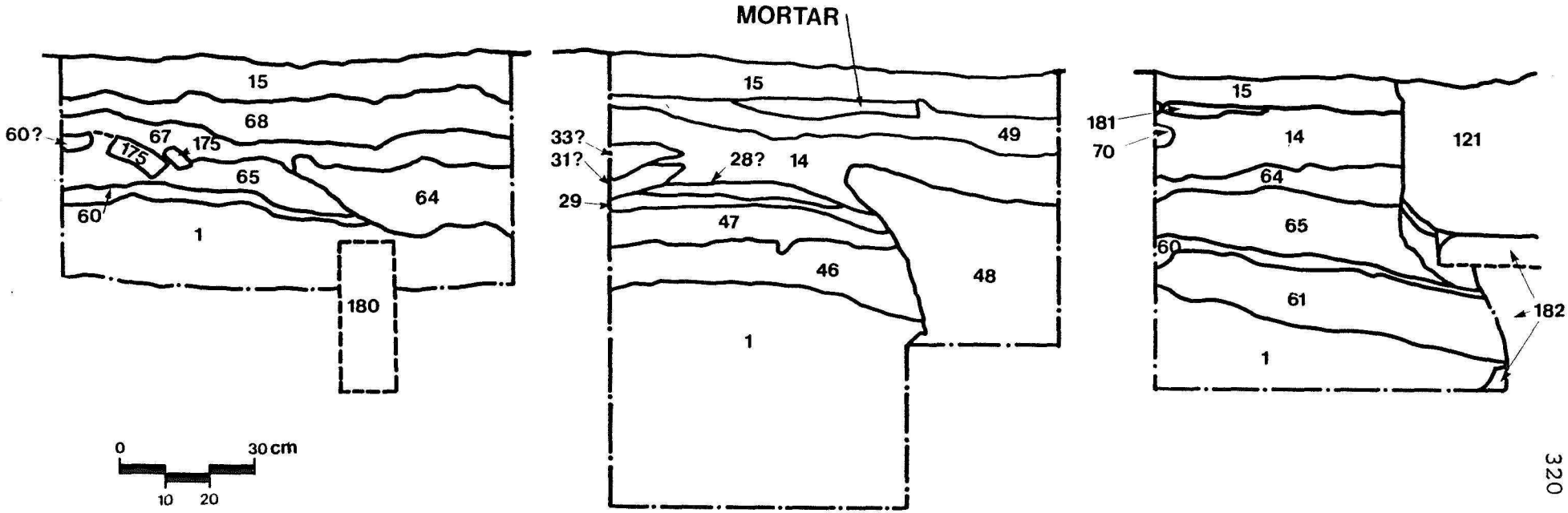

84 (cont.) 15K1Q: north profile.
1) undisturbed; 2) limestone rubble and mortar; 3) brown soil; 5) mixed clay, limestone rubble and mortar; 8) annex cellar wall; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 22) mortared limestone; 24) ash, charcoal, mortar; 25) mortar; 26) clay; 27) ash, charcoal, scattered mortar; 28) mortar; 29) clay; 30) sand; 31) [illegible]



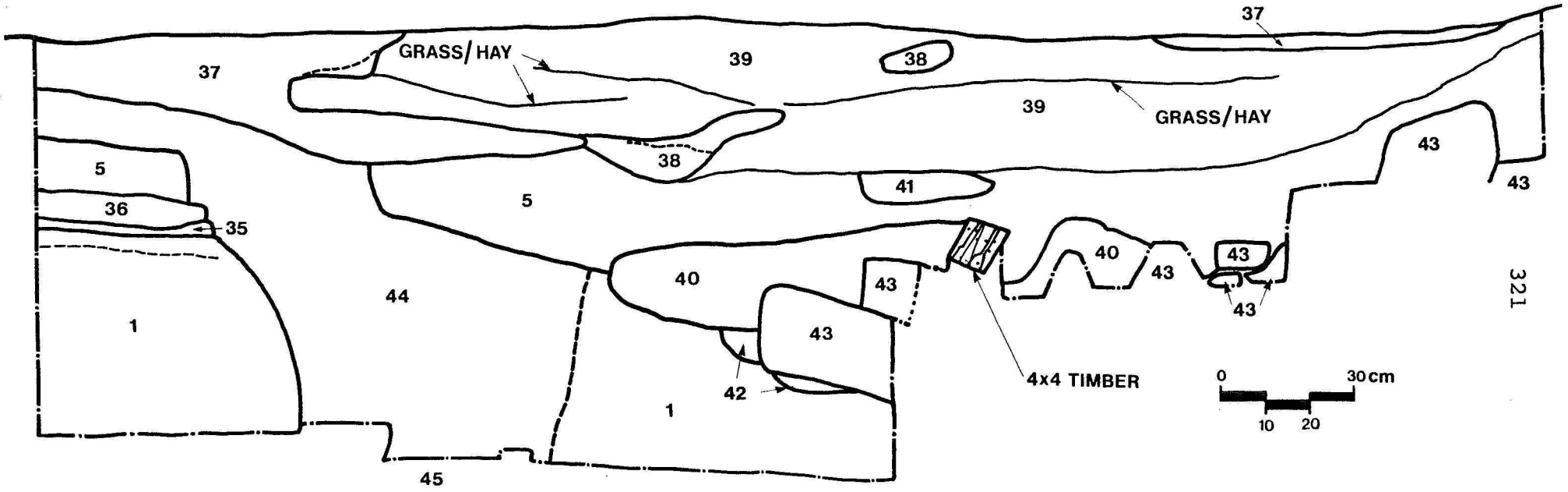

85 15K1Q: south profile (facing north).
1) undisturbed; 2) limestone rubble and mortar; 3) brown soil; 5) mixed clay, limestone rubble and mortar; 7) first annex foundation; 9) ash, charcoal, burned limestone; 11) mixed clay; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 16) limestone rubble; 17) ash; 18) loam; 19) clay; 20) planking and mortar; 21) mixed clay, charcoal; 175) limestone.



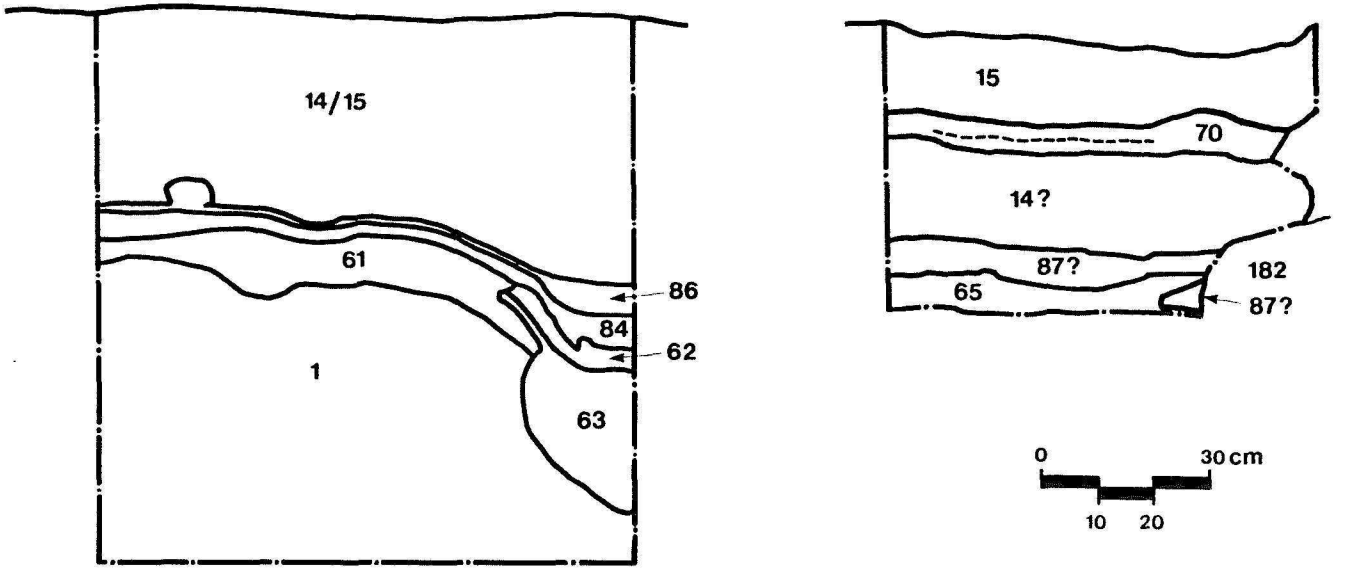

85 (cont.) 15K1Q: south profile (facing north).
2) limestone rubble and mortar; 3) brown soil;
5) mixed clay, limestone rubble and mortar;
8) annex cellar wall; 9) ash, charcoal, burned limestone; 13) sand and gravel; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 22) mortared limestone; 23) mixed clay; 33) mortar.



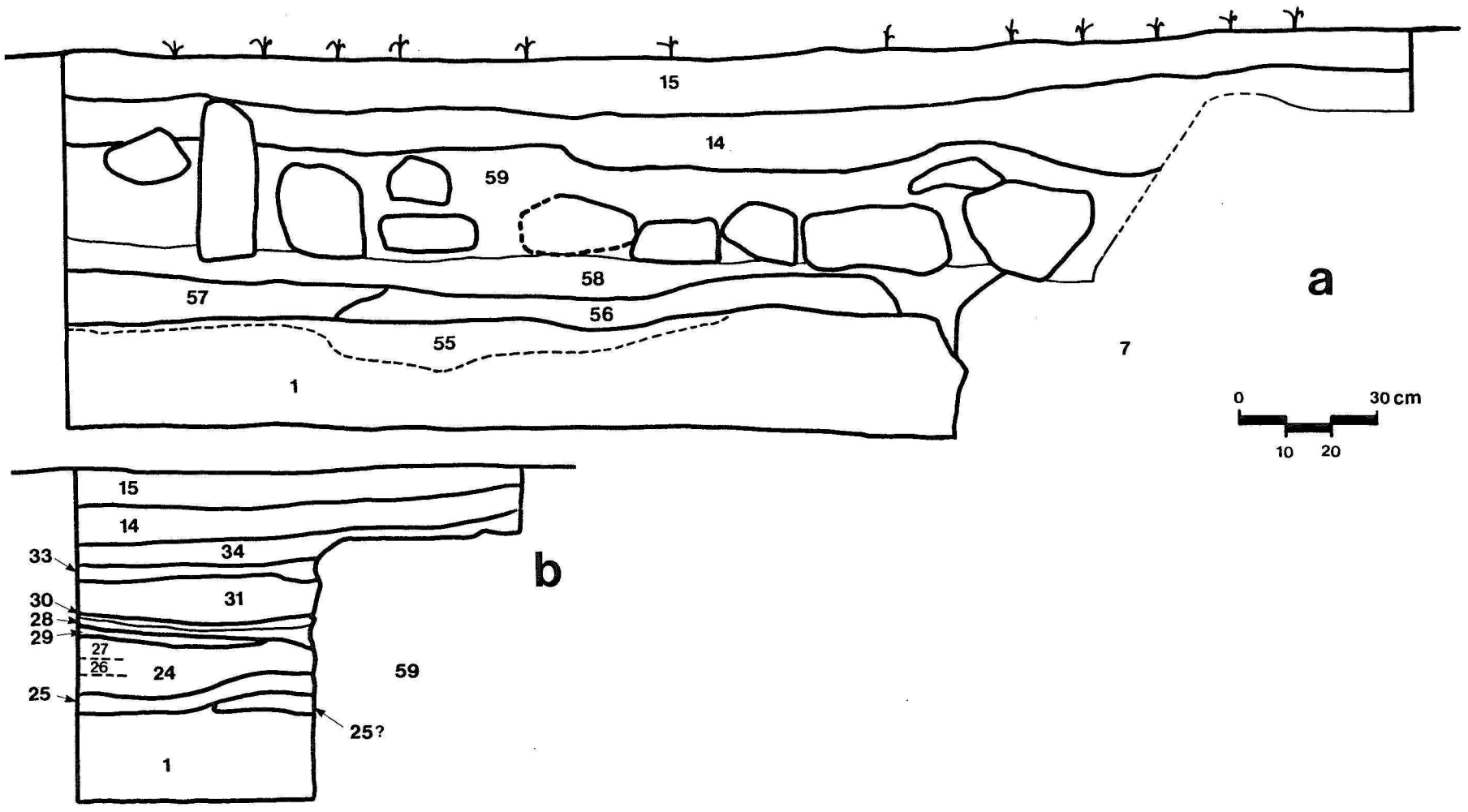

86 15K1E: south profile (facing north); 15K1F: north profile; 15K1N: north profile.
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 28) mortar; 29) clay; 31) clay; 33) mortar; 46) mixed clay, limestone chips; mortar; 47) gritty clay; 48) mixed clay; 49) gritty clay; 60) ash, limestone chips, mortar; 61) clay's 64) mortar, limestone rubble and chips; 65) clay; 67) mixed clay; 68) gravel; 70) mortar, limestone rubble/chips, gravel; 121) concrete, gravel, mixed clay; 175) limestone; 180) post; 181) ash or baked limestone; 182) second annex foundation.



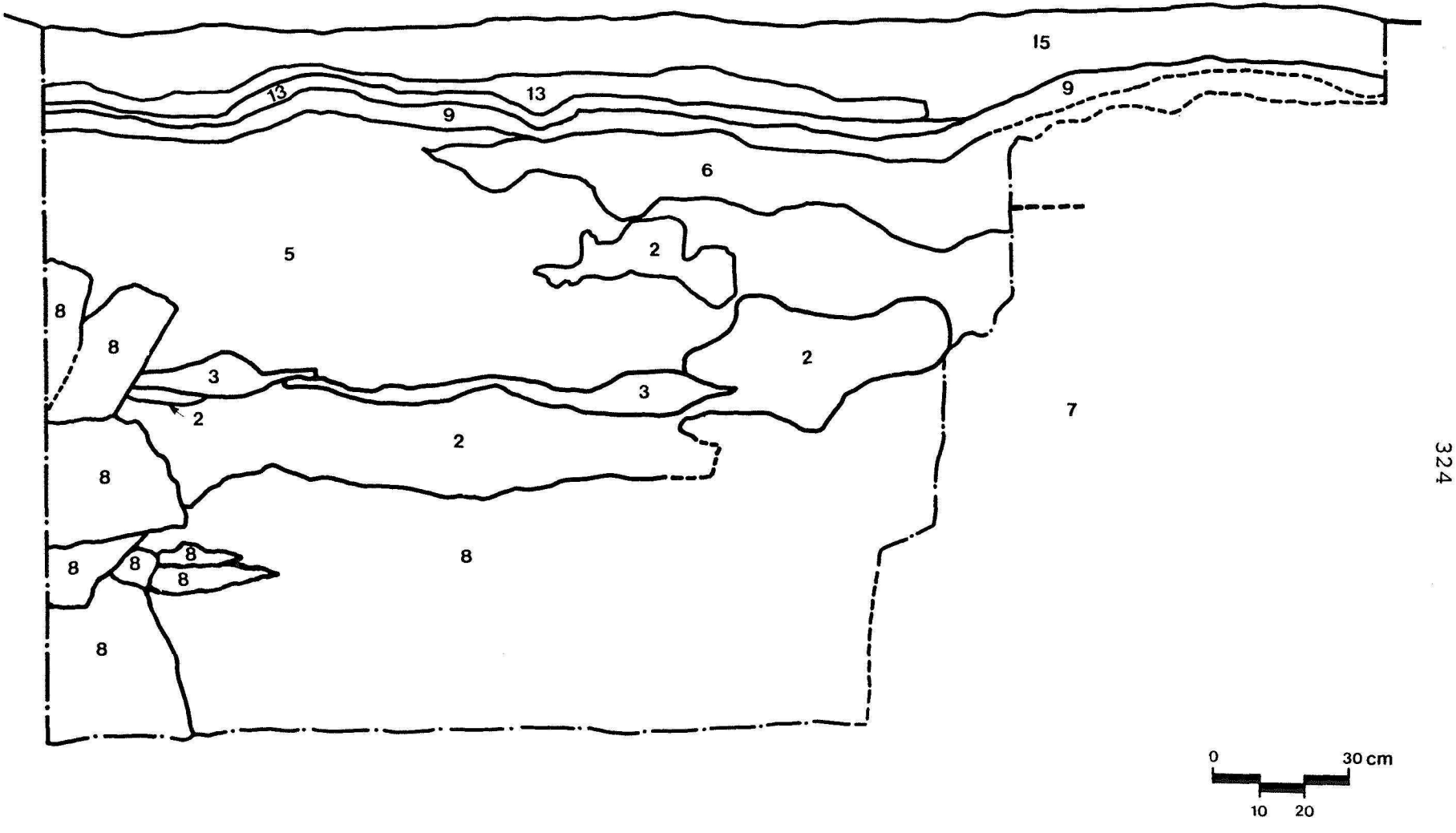

87 15K1Y, 15K1S: north profile.
1) undisturbed; 5) mixed clay, limestone rubble, mortar; 35) ash, brown; 36) ash and charcoal; 37) sand and gravel; 38) baked limestone; 39) mixed clay with bands of grass/hay; 40) sand and gravel; 41) roofing nails, galvanized; 42) mortar and gravel; 43) limestone and granite rubble; 44) clay with mortar; 45) mortared limestone.



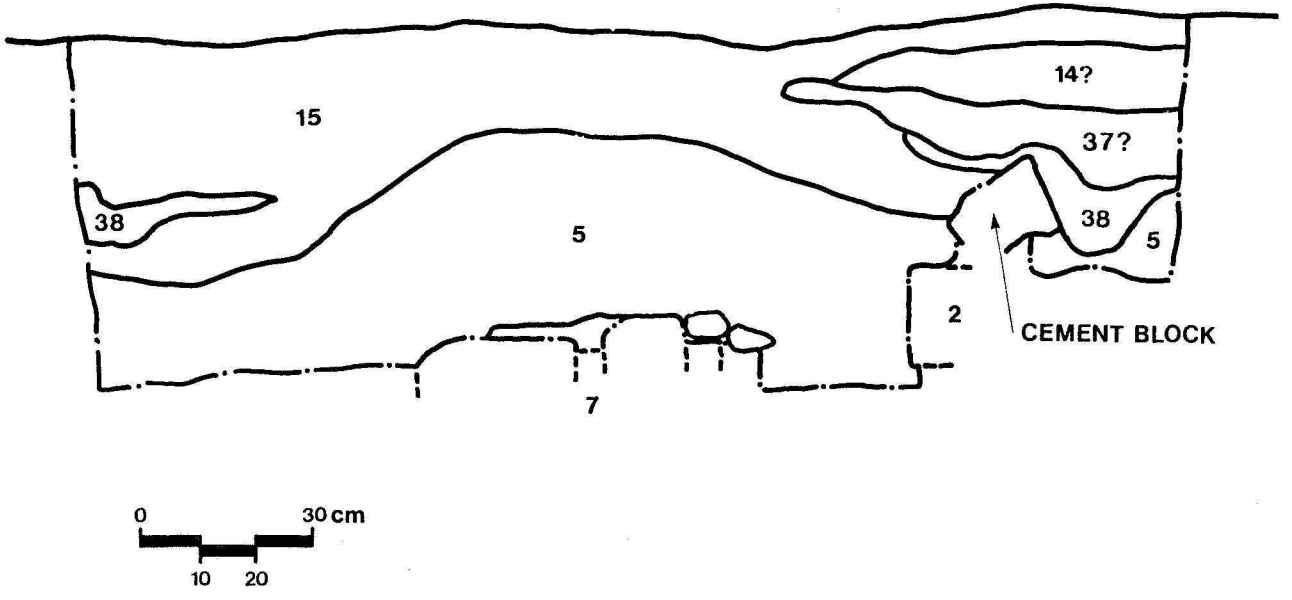

88 15K1D: south profile (facing north); 15K1K; north profile.
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 61) clay; 62) mixed clay; 63) gritty clay; 65) clay; 70) mortar, limestone; 84) clay; 86) charcoal, with some black soil; 87) clay; 182) second annex foundation.



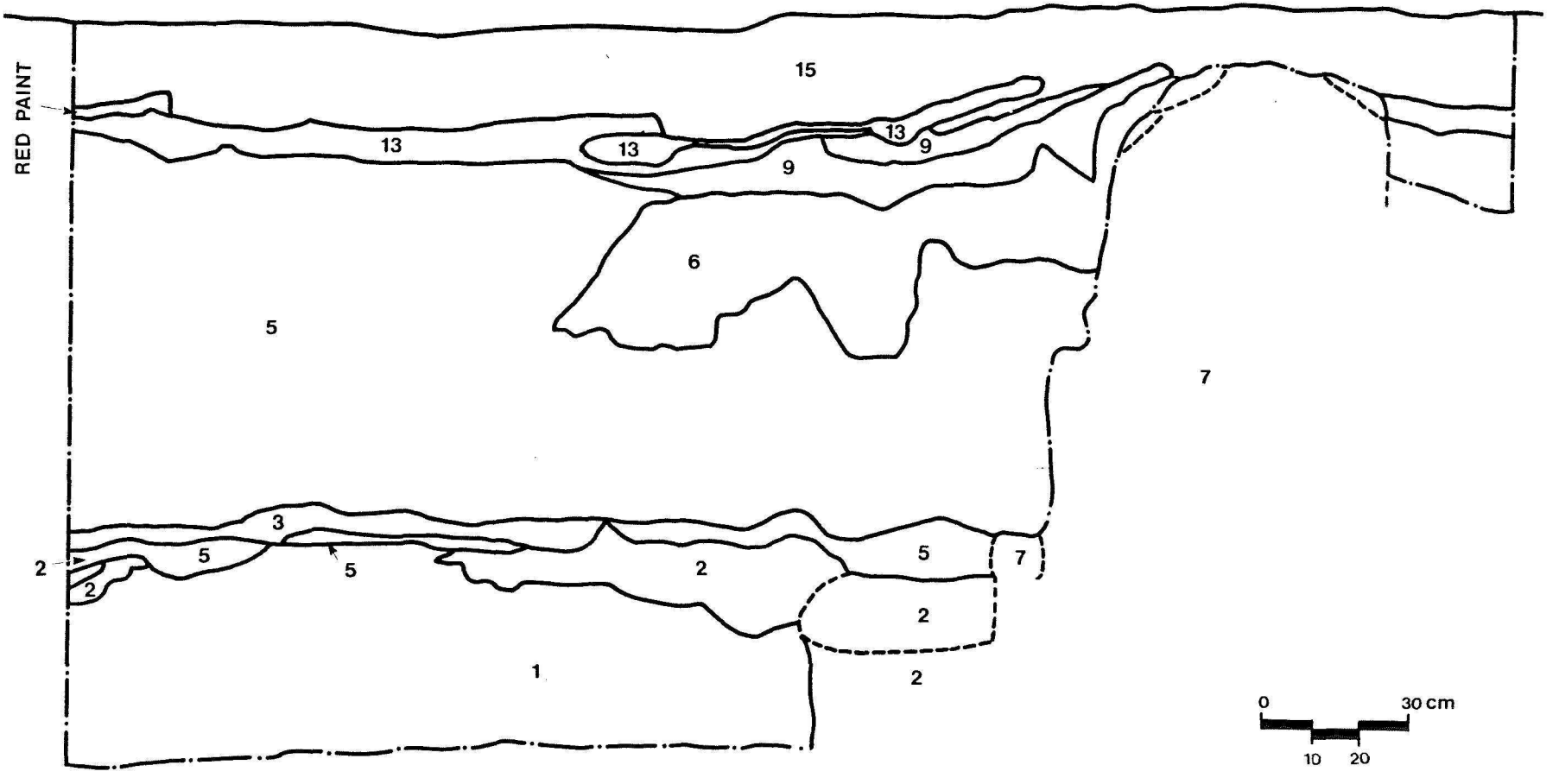

89 a) 15K1T: east profile; b) 15K1Q: east, profile.
1) undisturbed; 7) first annex foundation; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 24) ash, mortar, charcoal; 25) mortar; 26) clay; 27) ash, charcoal, scattered mortar; 28) mortar; 29) clay; 30) sand; 31) clay; 33) mortar; 34) mixed clay; 55) undisturbed mixed with mortar; [illegible] mixed clay, mortar, [illegible]; [illegible] mixed clay; 59) limestone rubble and mortar.



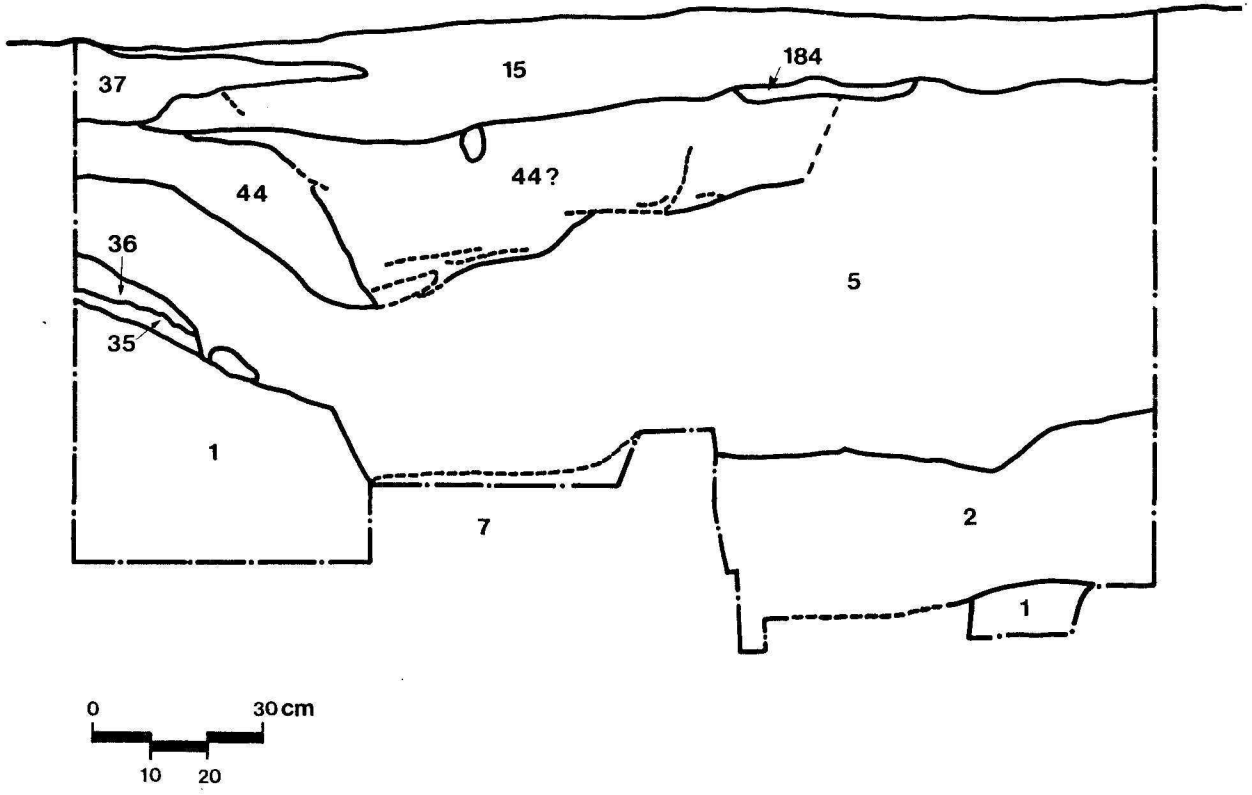

90 15K1U: east profile.
2) limestone rubble and mortar; 3) brown soil;
5) mixed clay, limestone rubble and mortar;
6) mortar, plaster, limestone rubble; 7) first annex foundation; 8) annex cellar wall; 9) ash, charcoal, burned limestone; 13) sand and gravel; 15) mixed clay.



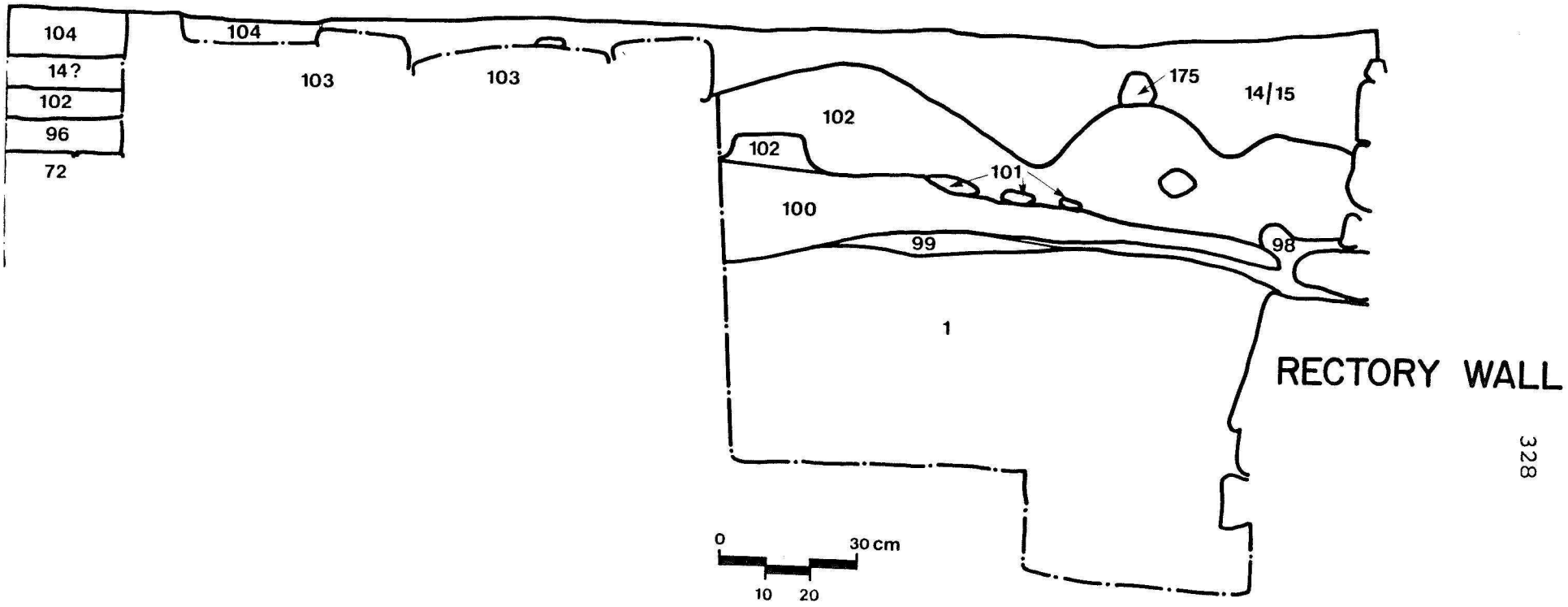

91 15K1Y: N-S cross section (1.5 m east of west profile). 2) limestone rubble, mortar; 5) mixed clay, limestone rubble, mortar; 7) first annex foundation; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay; 37) sand and gravel; 38) baked limestone.




92 15K1U: west profile (facing east)
1) undisturbed; 2) limestone rubble, mortar;
3) brown soil; 5) mixed clay, limestone rubble, mortar;
6) mortar, plaster, limestone rubble;
7) first annex foundation; 9) ash, charcoal, burned limestone; 13) sand and gravel; 15) mixed clay.

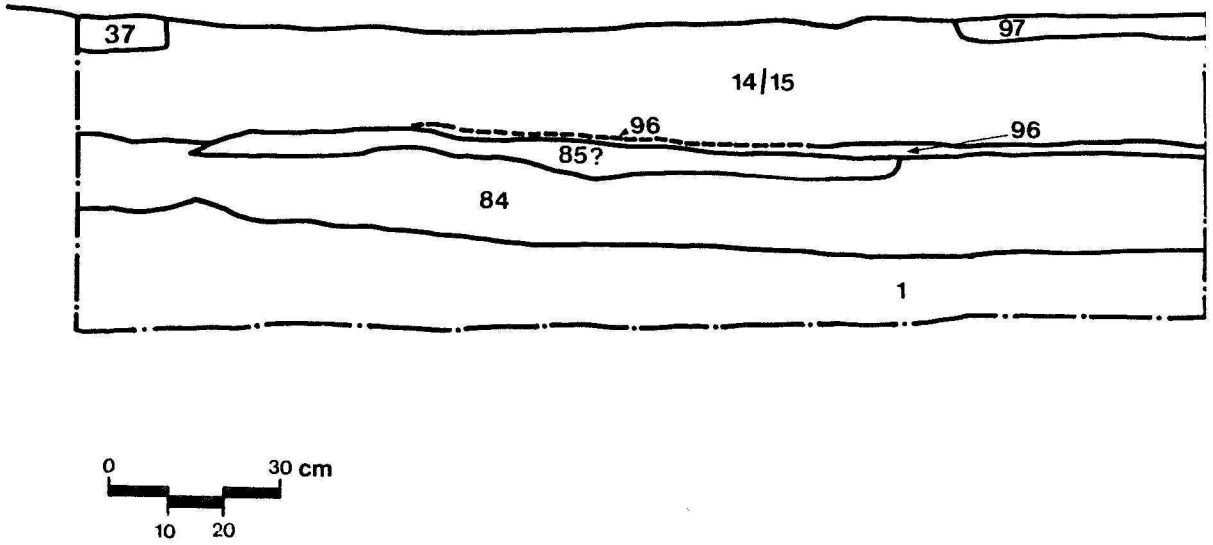



93 15K1Y: west profile (facing east)
1) undisturbed; 2) limestone rubble, mortar; 5) mixed clay, limestone rubble, mortar; 7) first annex foundation; 15) mixed clay; 35) ash, brown; 36) ash and charcoal; 37) sand and gravel; 44) clay with mortar; 185) sand.

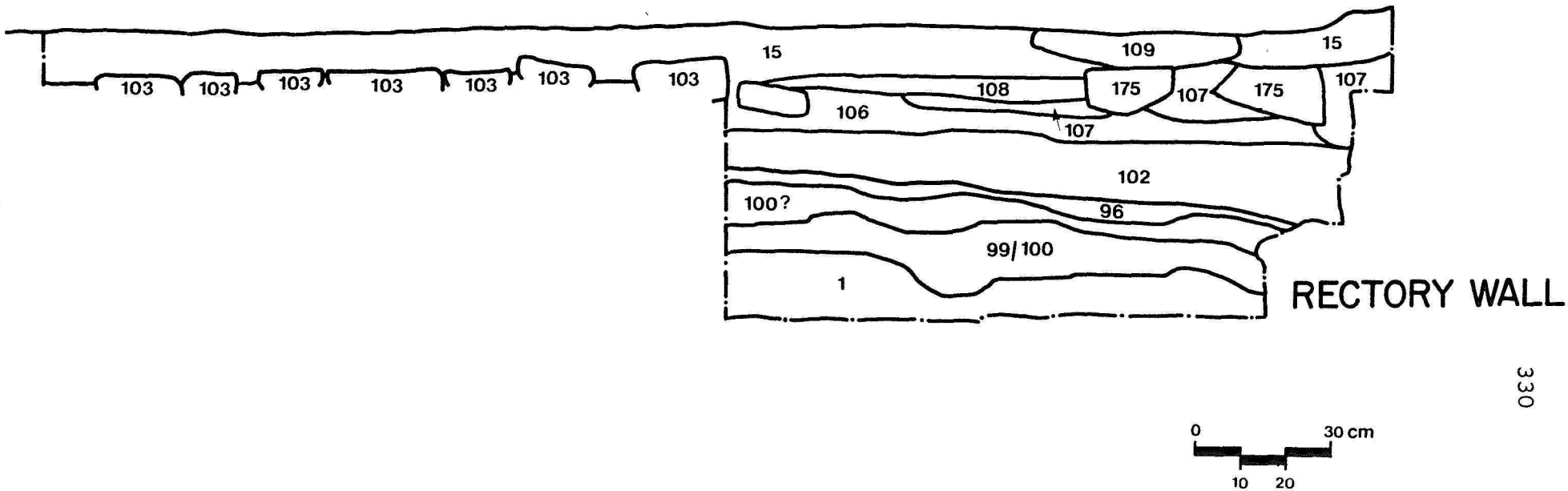





94 15K1C: north profile
1) undisturbed; 14/15) mixed clay; 72) pre-annex foundation; 96) wood chips; 98) mortar; 99) clay; 100) mixed clay; 101) mortar; 102) clay; 103) limestone slabs; 104) sand with clay.

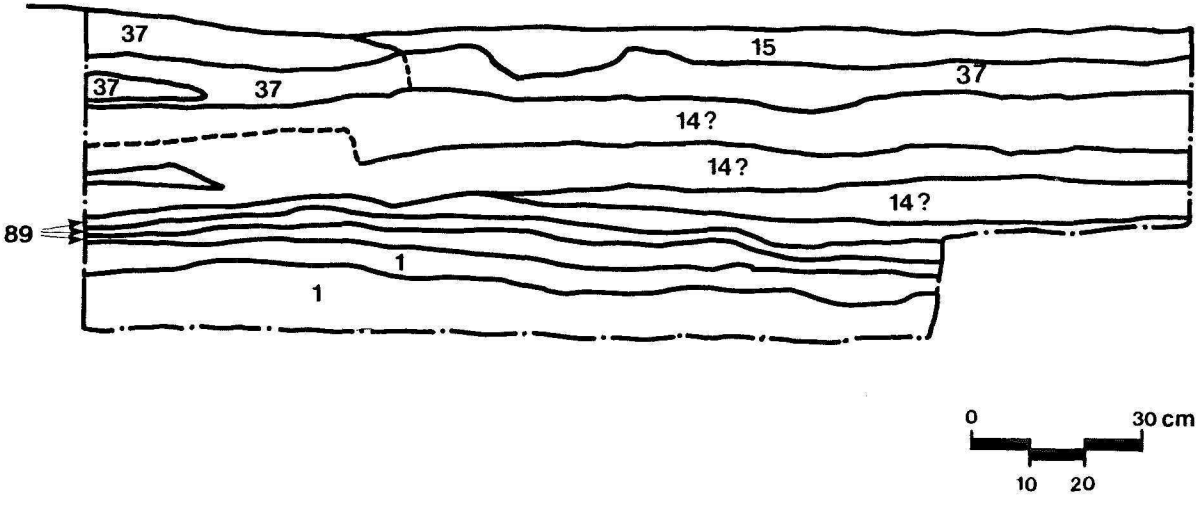



95 15K1R: north profile
1) undisturbed; 14/15) mixed clay; 37) sand and gravel; 84) clay; 85) gritty clay; 96) wood chips; 97) mortar.

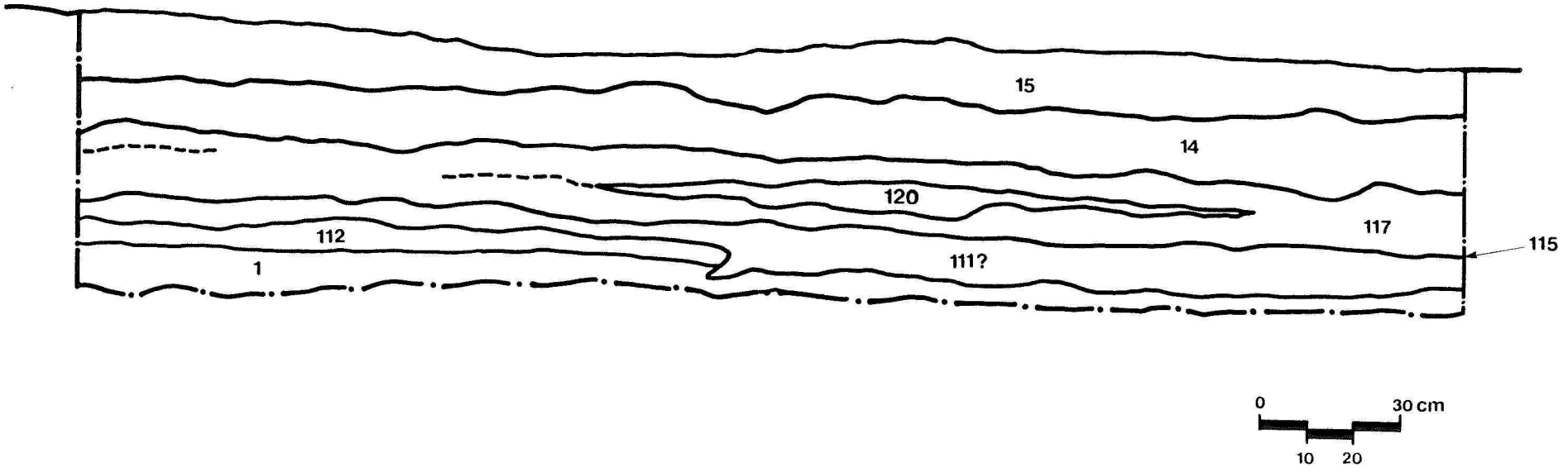



330

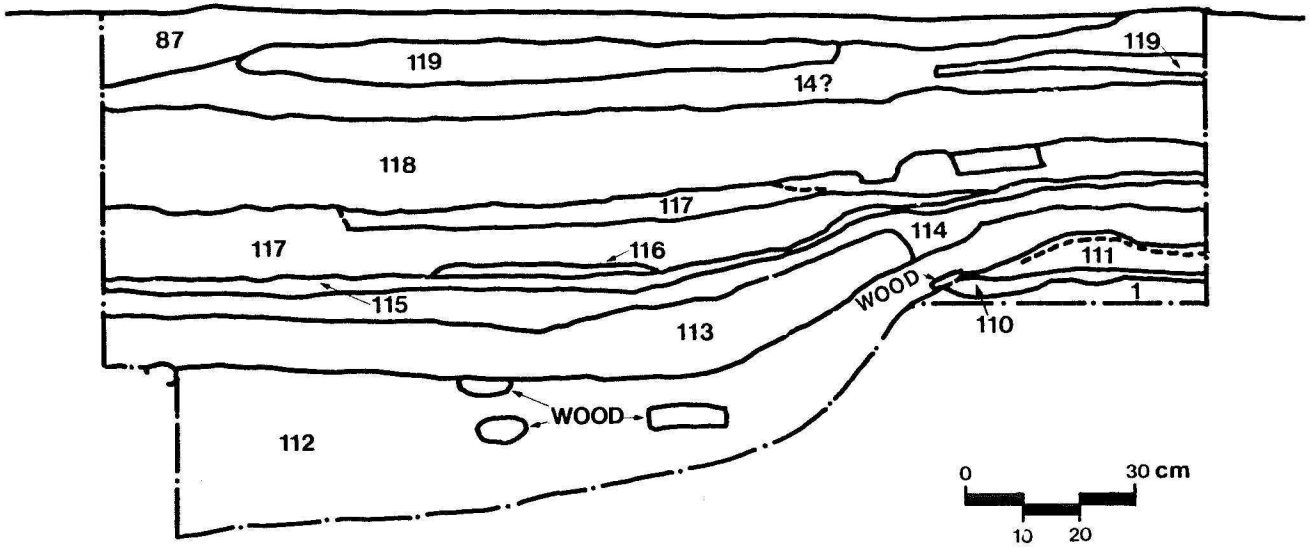
96 15K1G: north profile
1) undisturbed; 15) mixed clay; 96) wood chips; 99) clay; 100) mixed clay; 102) clay; 103) limestone slabs; 106) mixed clay; 107) clay with mortar and scattered limestone; 108) mortar; 109) sand; 175) limestone.



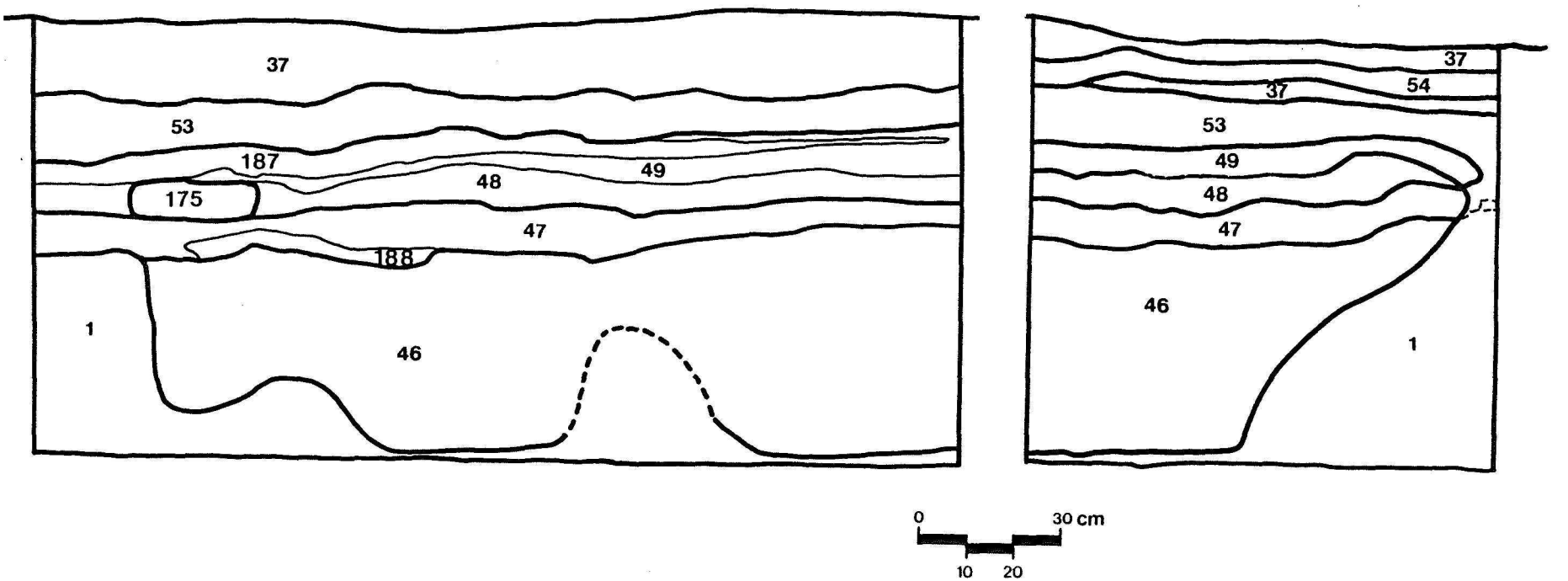

97 15K1V: north profile.
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay;
37) sand and gravel; 89) gravel banded with clay.



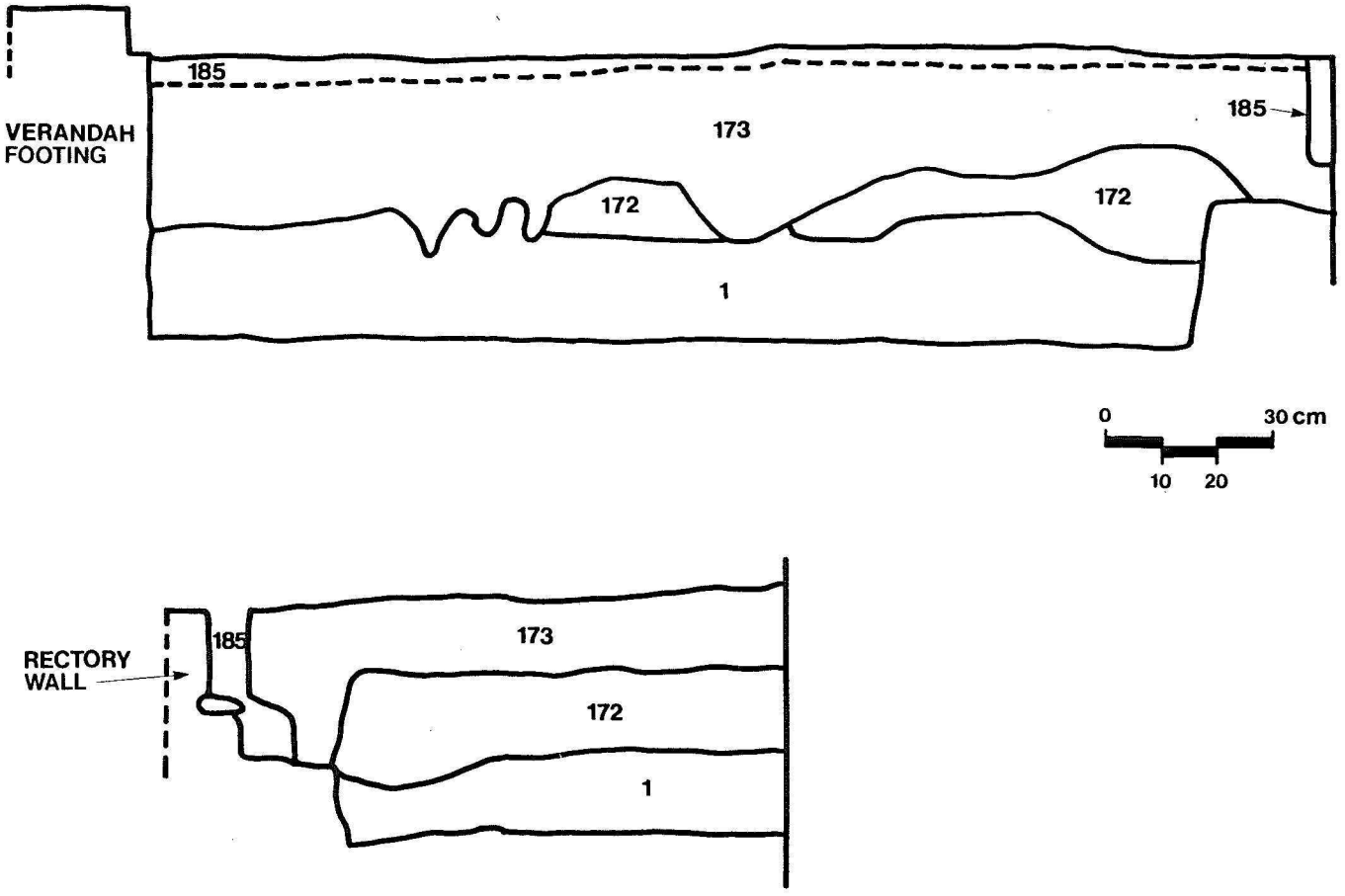

98 15K1P: north profile.
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 15) mixed clay;
111) mixed clay; 112) gritty clay; 117) mixed clay;
120) mortar.



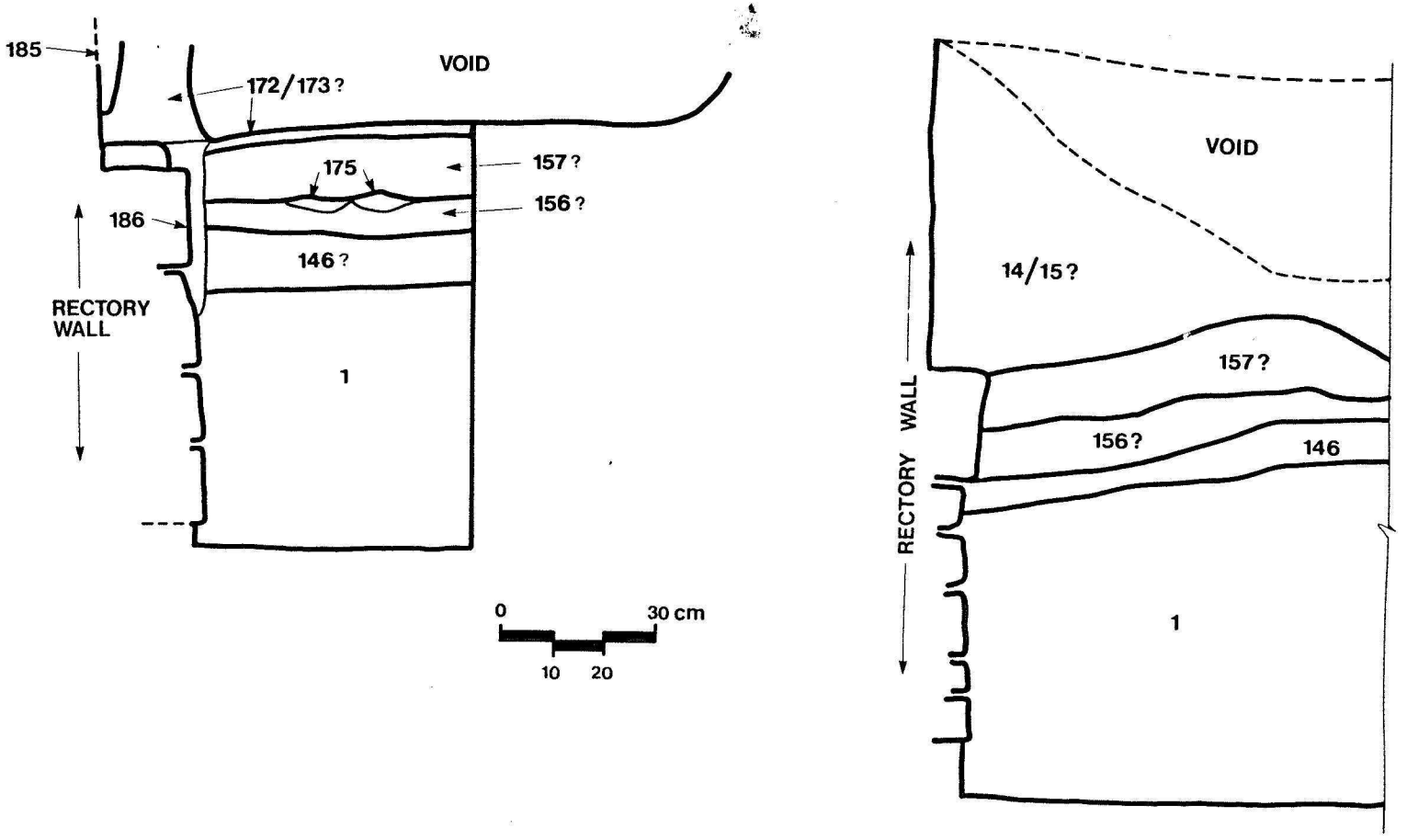

99 15K1W: north profile.
1) undisturbed; 14) mixed clay; 87) ash, gravel; 110) ash; 111) mixed clay; 112) gritty clay; 113) ash, charcoal; 114) ash charcoal; 115) organic (brown); 116) mortar; 117) mixed clay; 118) limestone rubble and mortar; 119) mortar, limestone rubble.



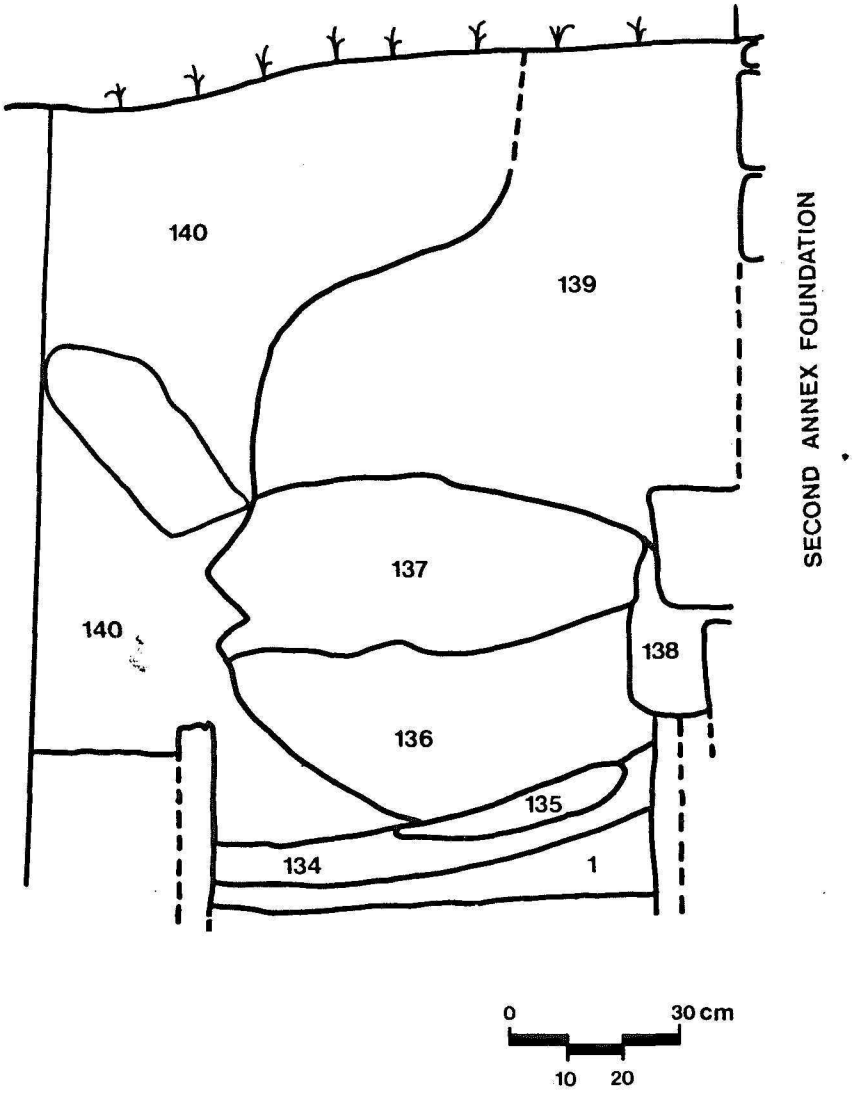

100 15K1X: east and south profiles.
1) undisturbed; 37) sand and gravel; 46) mixed clay, limestone chips, mortar; 47) gritty clay; 48) mixed clay; 49) gritty clay; 53) mixed clay; 54) clay/gravel; 175) limestone; 187) ash, charcoal; 188) clay, gravel, mortar.




101 15K2A: south and west profiles.
1) undisturbed; 172) clay; 173) mixed clay; 185) sand.



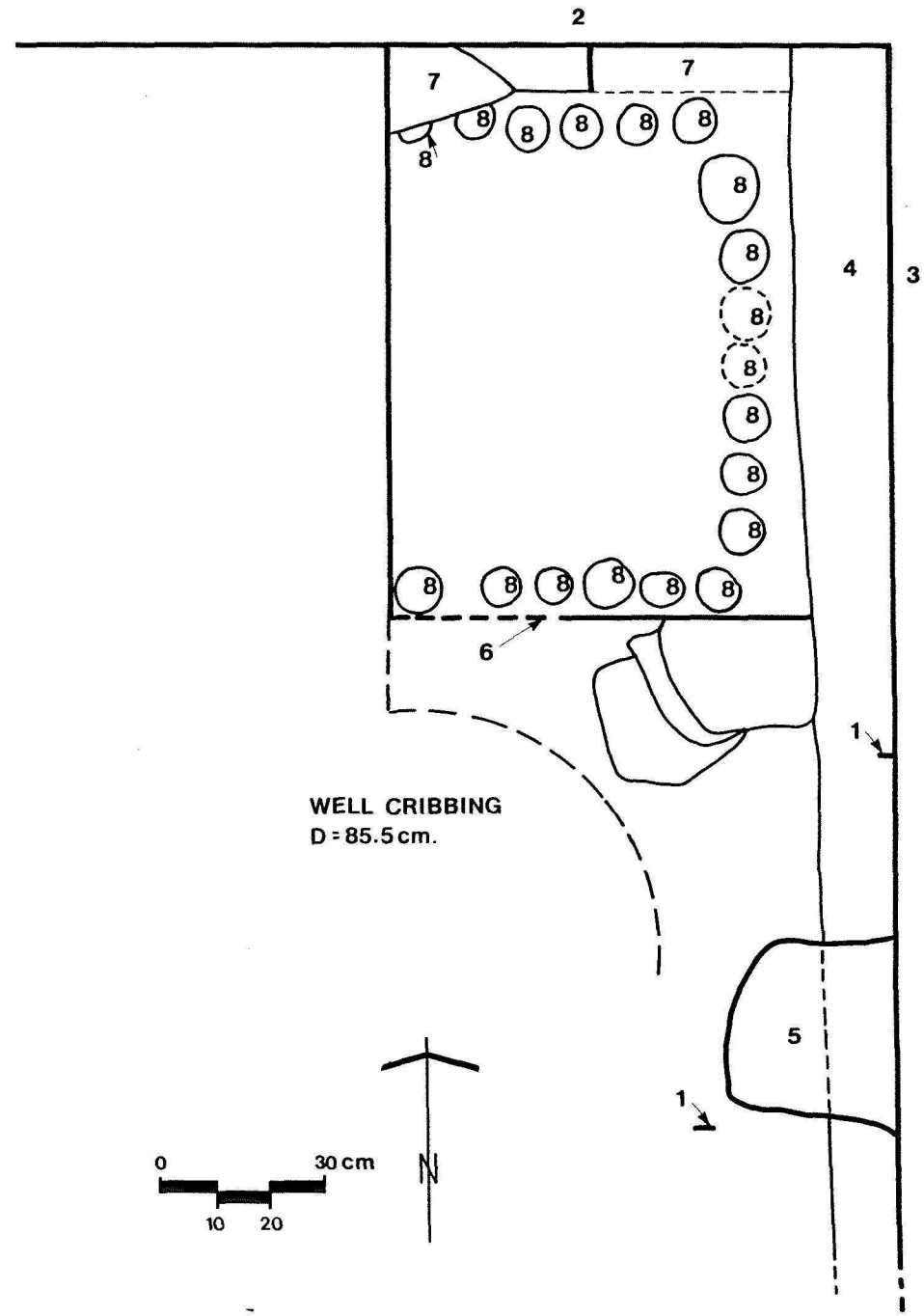

102 15K2B: north profile; 15K2F: 3-W cross section.
1) undisturbed; 14/15) mixed clay; 146) clay, ash; 156) multi-layered ash; 157) ash; 172, 173) clay, mixed clay; 175) limestone; 185) sand; 186) mortar.




103 15K2F (privy): west profile.
1) undisturbed; 134) organic (fecal); 135) limes;
136) clay; 137) lime; 138) clay, mortar;
139) mixed clay; 140) mixed clay.

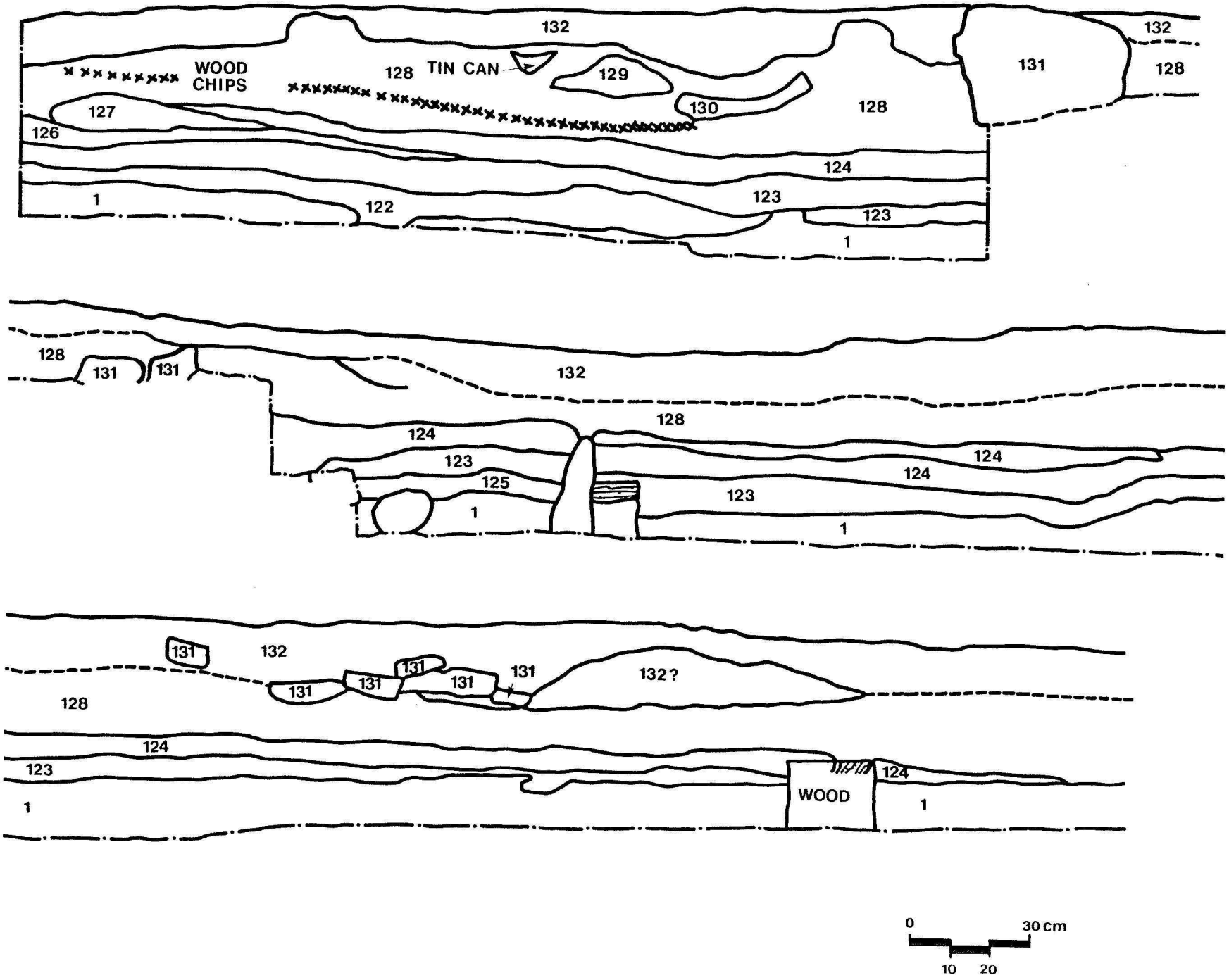
104 15K2F (privy): planview.

1) line of south wall of first annex;
2) second annex wall;
3) rectory west wall;
4) rectory west foundation;
5) keystone between rectory and first annex wall;
6) line of south foundation of first annex;
7) second annex foundation;
8) vertical pickets (privy cribbing).



105 15K3: south profile.

1) undisturbed; 122) mixed clay; 123) ash, charcoal; 124) ash, charcoal, mortar; 125) clay; 126) clay; 127) mortar; 128) mixed clay; 129) mortar; 130) ash; 131) limestone rubble; 132) mixed clay.


132
WOOD CHIPS
128
TIN CAN
129
130
131
132
128
127
126
124
1
122
123
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1
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WOOD
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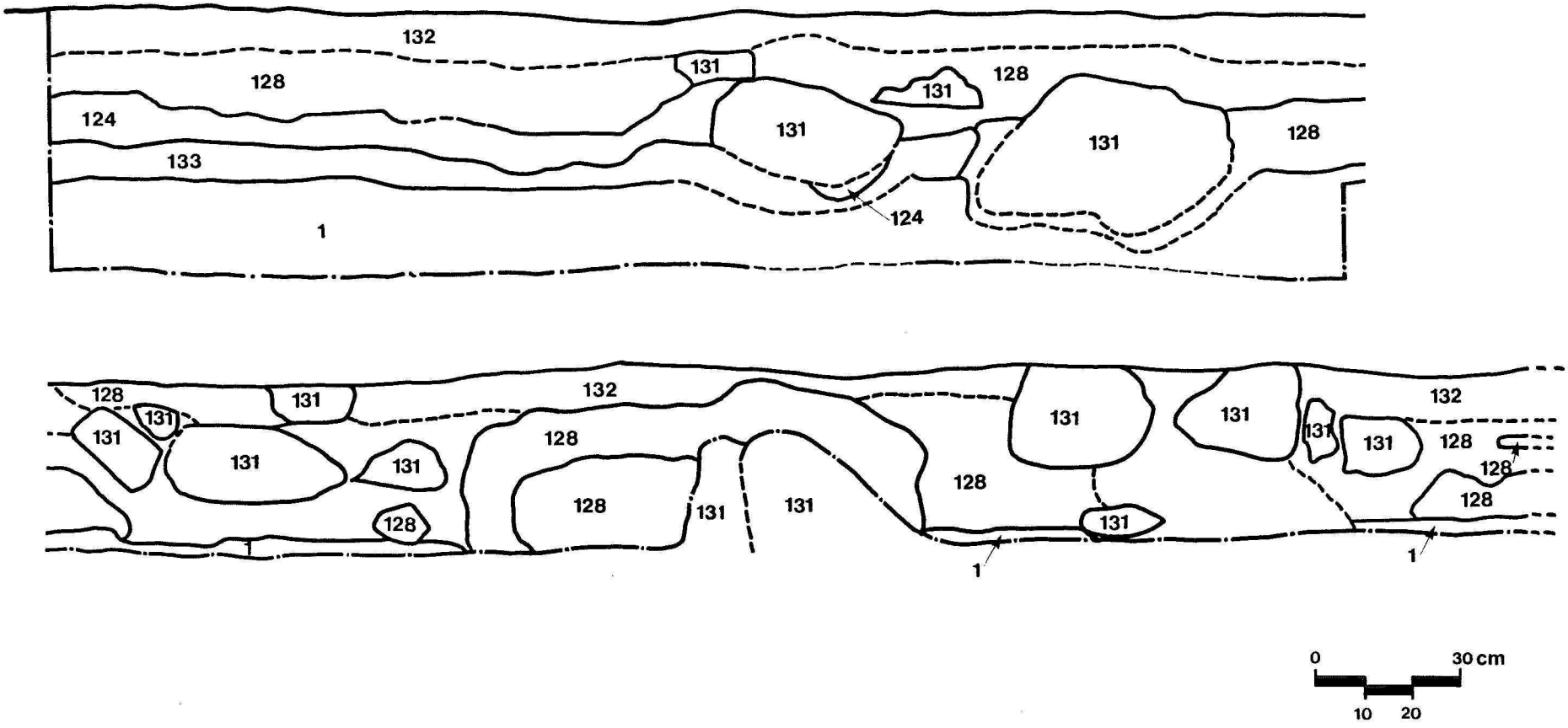
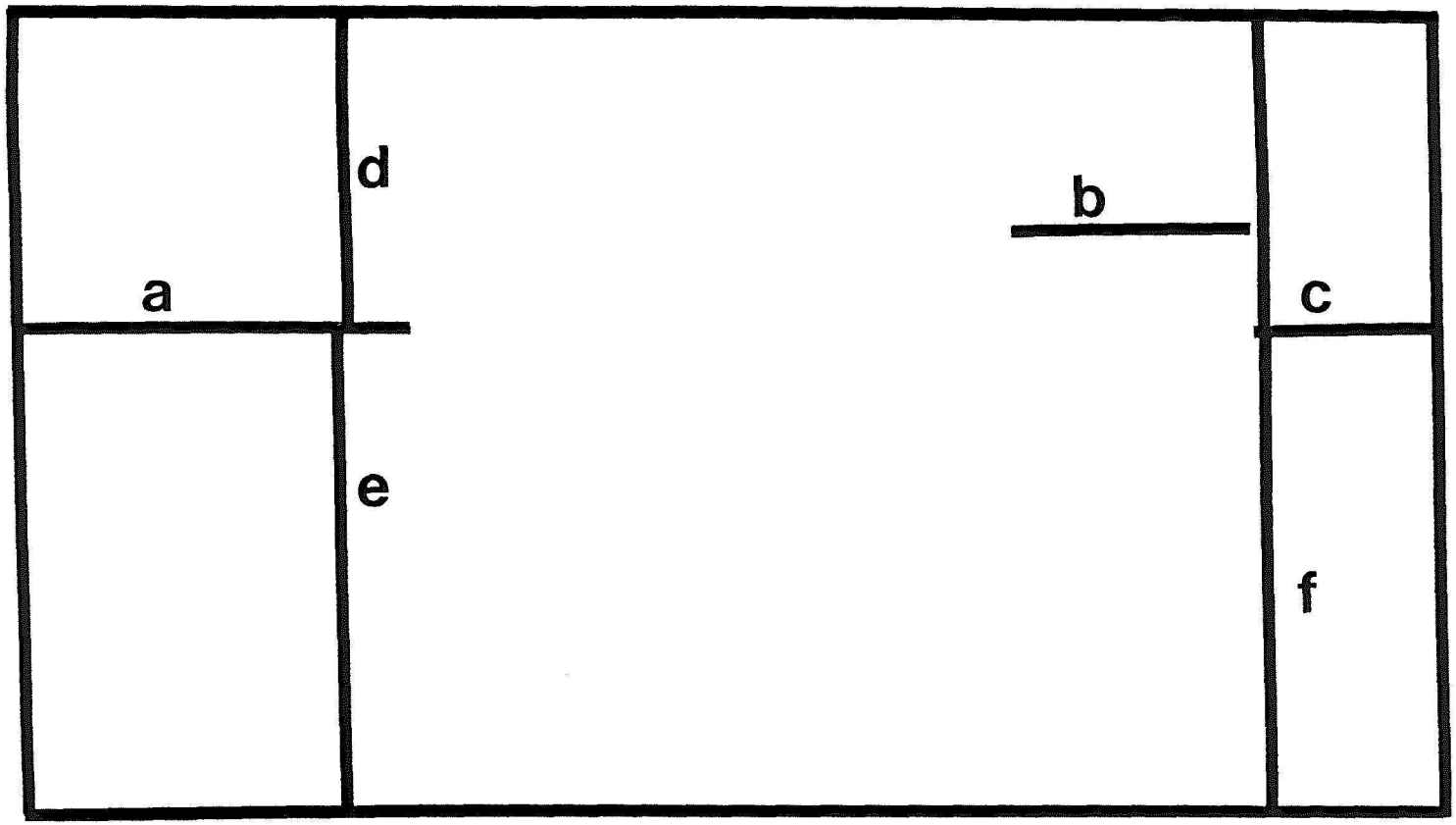
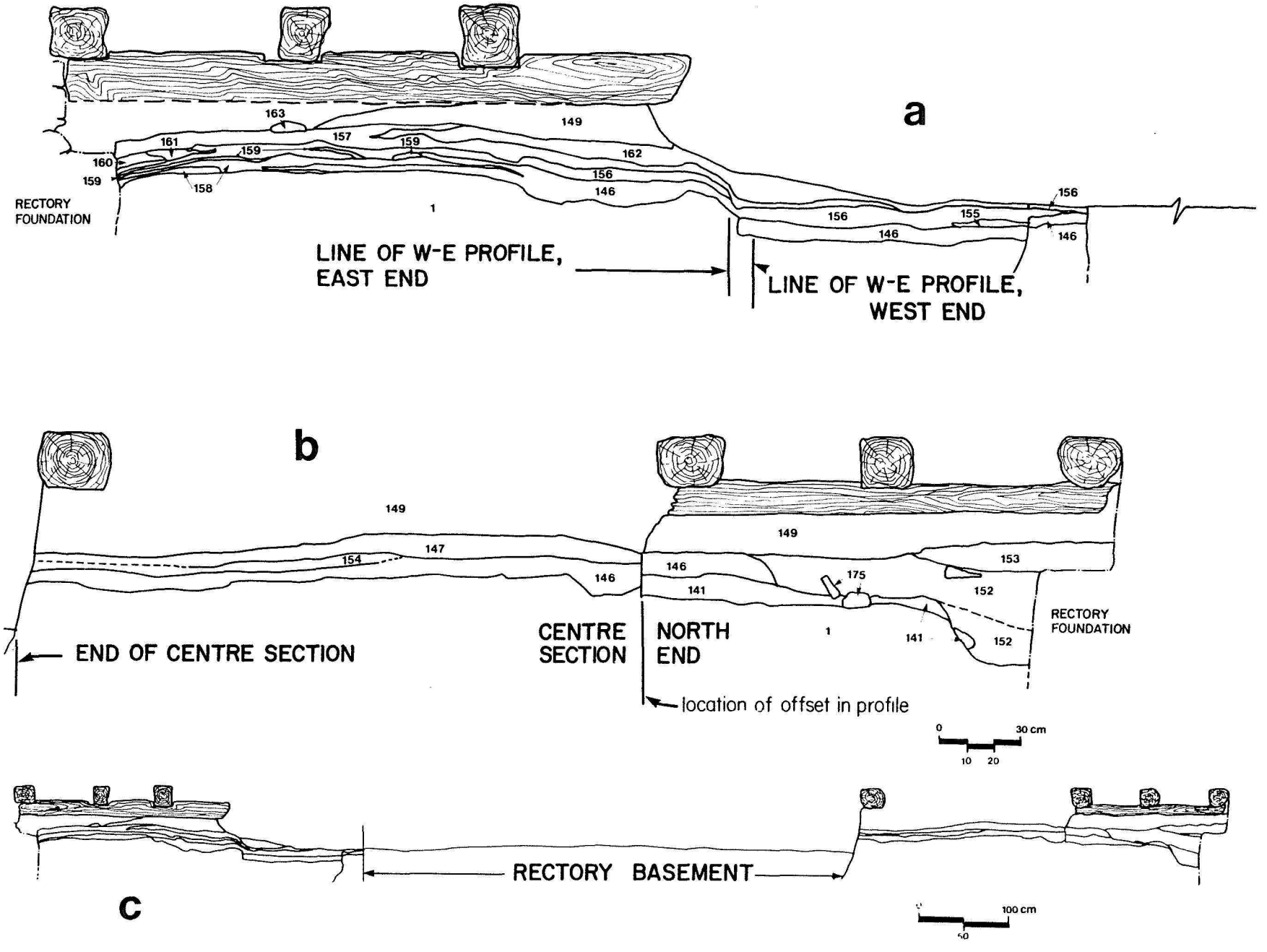


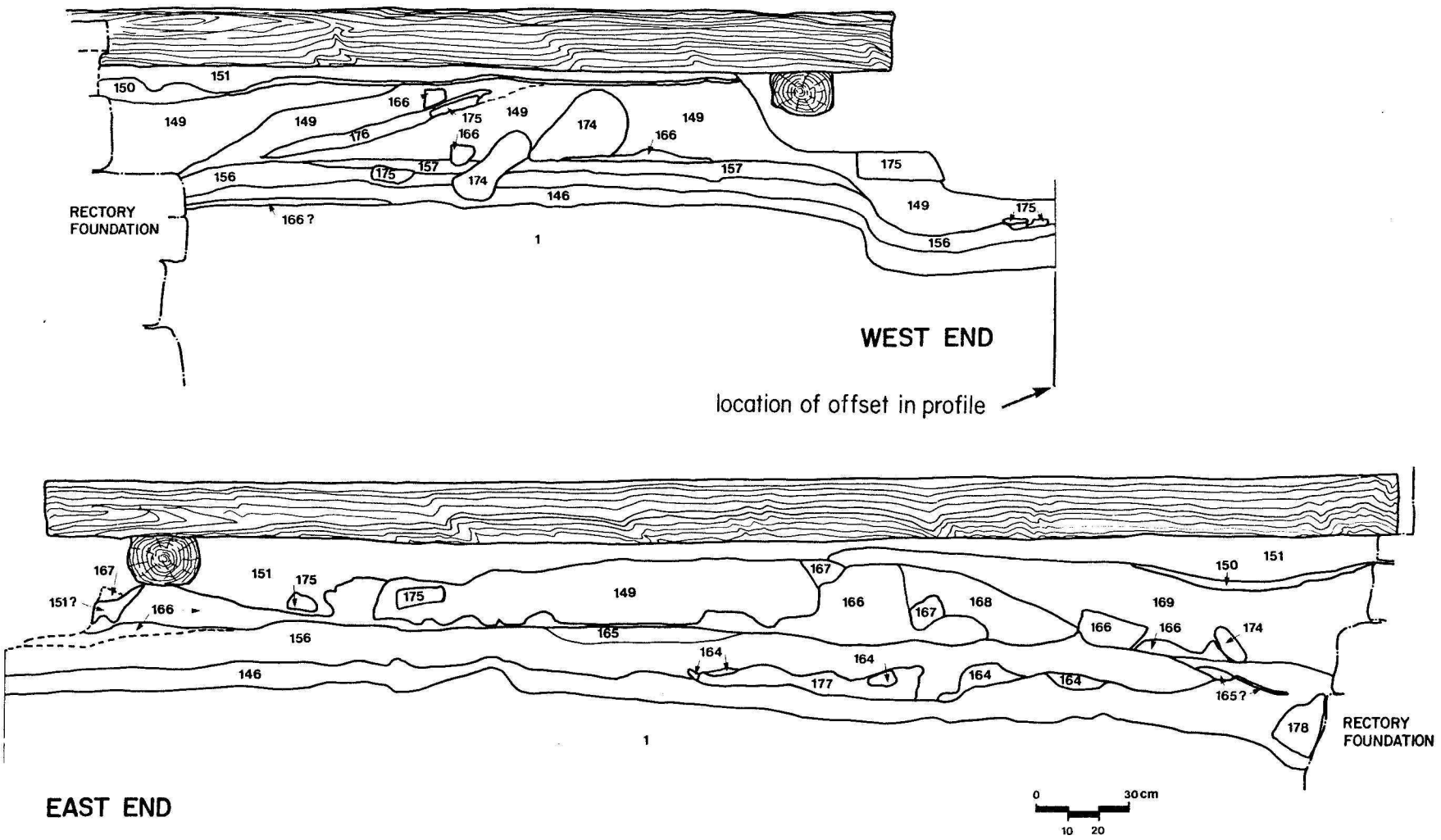

106 15K4: north profile (facing south)(partial).
1) undisturbed; 124) ash, charcoal, mortar;
128) mixed clay; 131) limestone rubble; 132) mixed clay;
133) manure.



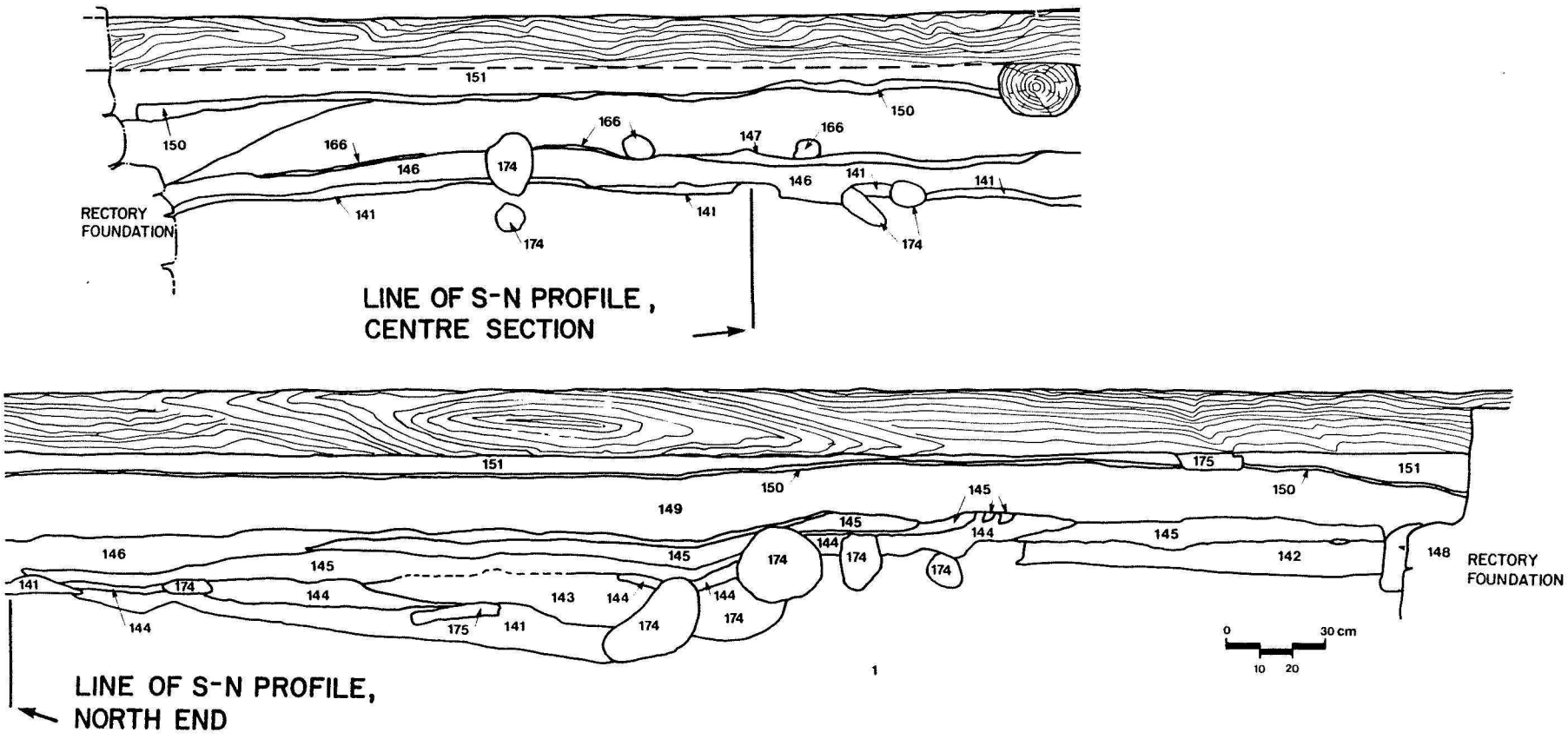

107 Location of cross sections under rectory floor.
a) Fig. 108a
b) Fig. 108b
c) Fig. 108b
d) Fig. 109, west end
e) Fig. 109, east end
f) Fig.

108 15K6: S-N cross section under floor.
a) south end; b) centre and north end; c) true relationship of cross section to basement.
1) undisturbed; 141) ash, ash and clay; 146) clay, ash; 147) ash, charcoal, scattered baked limestone; 149) clay, black loam; 152) clay, black loam, scattered ash or gravel; 153) mortar, limestone chips; 154) gray ash, charcoal; 155) ash; 156) multi layered ash; 157) ash; 158) baked limestone, clay; 159) black loam; 160) ash; 161) mortar; 162) multi layered ash; 163) ash.

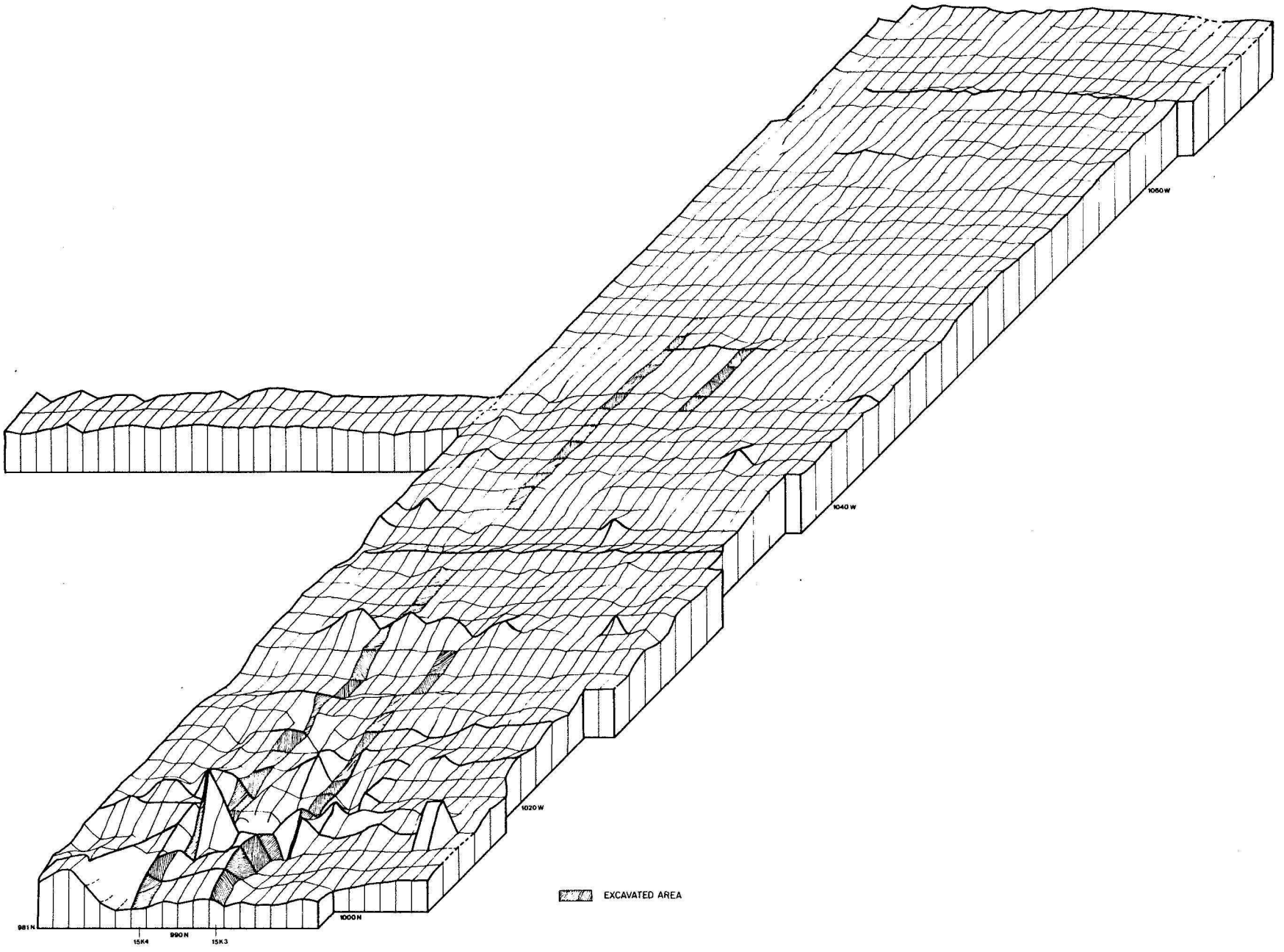

a
163
149
161
157
159
159
160
162
159
156
158
146
RECTORY
FOUNDATION
1
156
156
155
146
146
LINE OF W-E PROFILE,
EAST END
LINE OF W-E PROFILE,
WEST END
b
149
149
147
154
153
146
146
175
141
152
RECTORY
FOUNDATION
END OF CENTRE SECTION
CENTRE
SECTION
NORTH
END
1
141
152
location of offset in profile
0
30 cm
10
20
RECTORY BASEMENT
c
100 cm
50



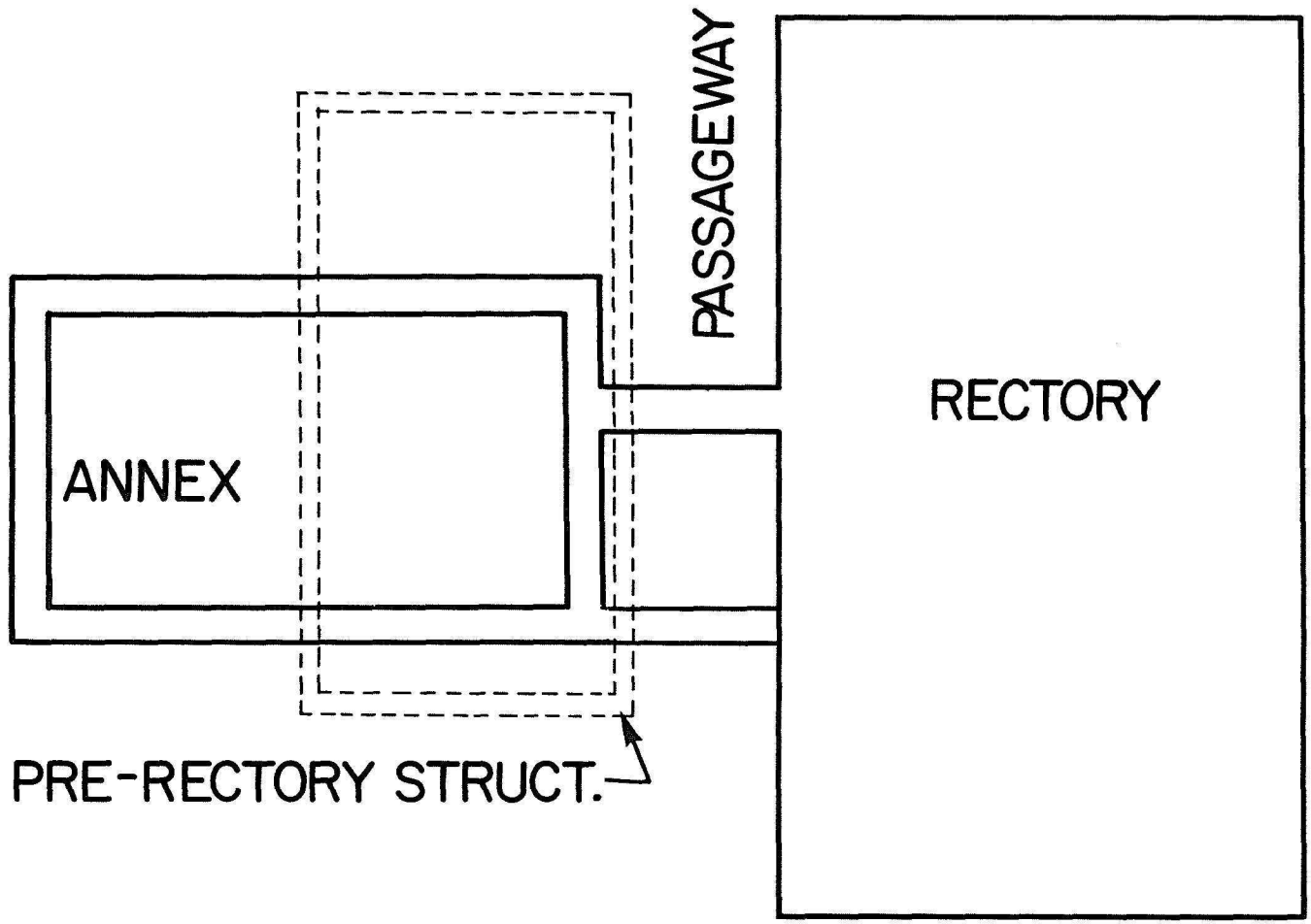

109 15K6: W-E cross section under floor (facing north), south of rectory basement (see Fig. for location). 1) undisturbed; 146) clay, ash; 149) clay, black loam; 150) lime/mortar, limestone chips; 151) clay, black loam, gravel, mortar, limestone chips, wood shavings and chips; 156) multi-layered ash; 157) ash; 164) gray ash, charcoal; 165) gray ash; 166) baked limestone, clay; 167) ash; 168) gray ash, wood chips; 169) black loam: 174) void or mixed clay; 175) limestone; 176) ash/clay; 177) gray [illegible]; 178) [illegible].



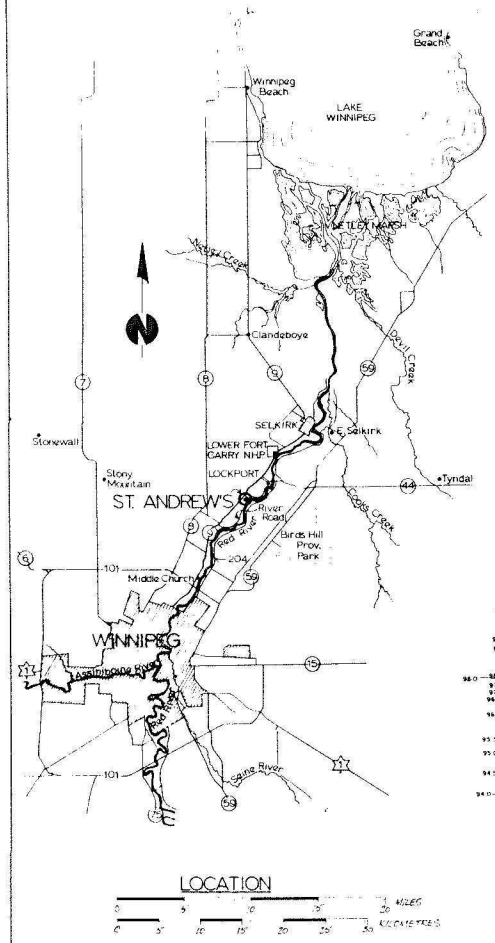

110 15K6: W-E cross section under floor (facing north), north of rectory basement (see Fig. for location). 1) undisturbed; 141) ash, ash and clay; 142) clay; 143) mixed clay; 144) white/gray ash, charcoal, clay; 145) ash, charcoal, clay, wood chips; 146) clay, ash; 147) ash, charcoal, scattered baked limestone; 148) mixed clay; 149) clay, black loam; 150) lime/mortar, limestone chips; 151) clay, black loam, gravel, mortar, limestone chips, wood shavings and chips; 166) baked limestone/clay; 174) void or mixed clay; 175) limestone.



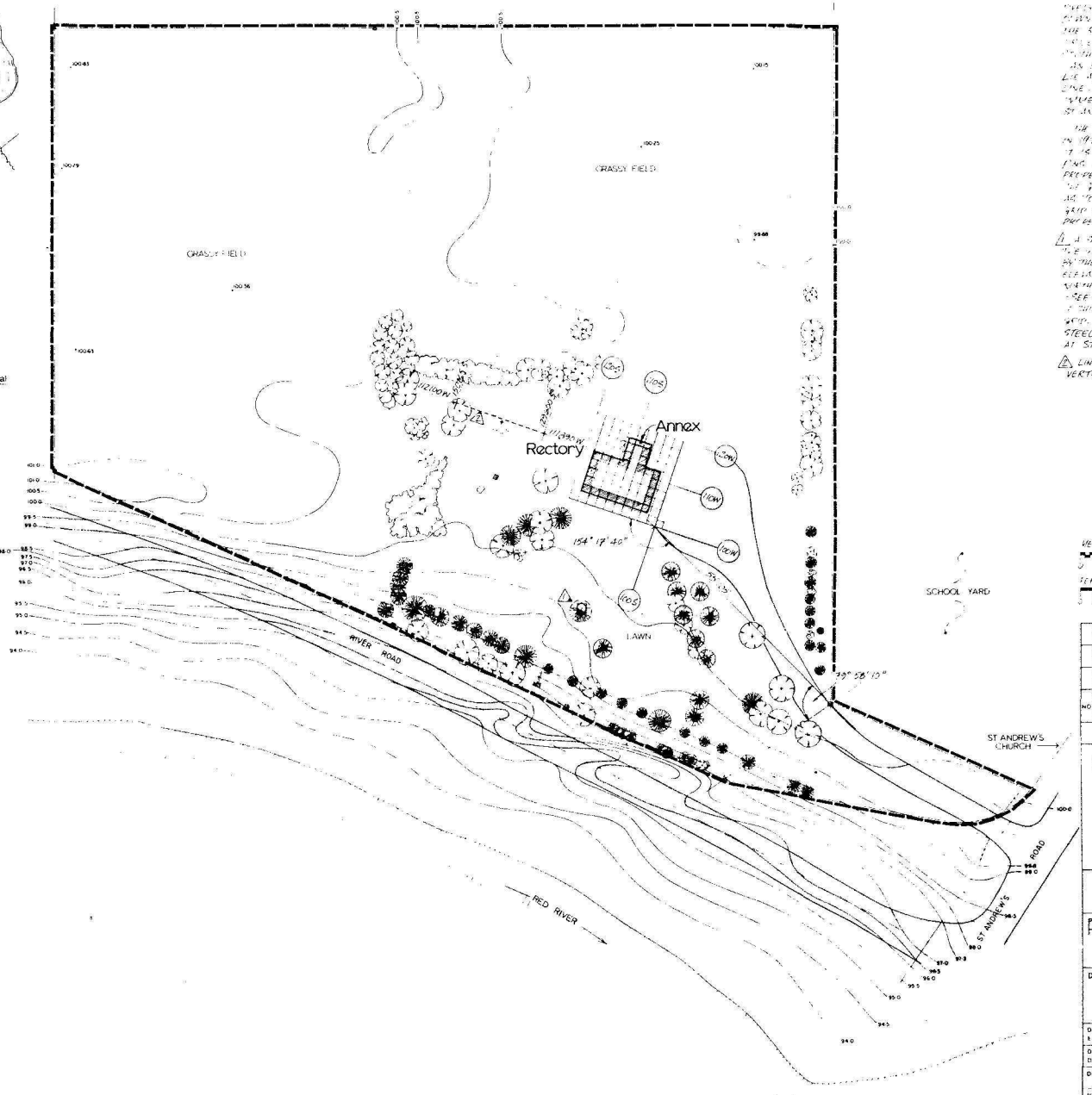

111 Magnetometer survey contour map.




112 Plan of rectory and annex as originally constructed plus structure predating rectory and annex.




LOCATION




## GENERAL NOTES

[illegible] 20 Km NORTH OF [illegible]

THE PROPERTY IS GRASSED AND RELATIVELY LEVEL EXCEPT WHERE IT SLOPES DOWN TO RIVER ROAD AND EVENTUALLY THE RIVER ON THE EAST. MATURE TREES [illegible] THE RECTORY ON THE EAST AND SOUTH.

AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND PLAYGROUND LIE ADJACENT TO THE NORTH PROPERTY LINE. ST. ANDREWS CHURCH IS LOCATED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTH ACROSS ST. ANDREW'S ROAD.

THE RECORDING GRID WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1979 USING A WILD T1A THEODOLITE. IT IS TIED TO PERMANENT PROPERTY LINE AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE PROPERTY. THE GRID HAS 2000 mm INTERVALS. THE GRID COORDINATES ARE NUMBERED SO AS TO PERMIT EXPANSION OF THE RECORDING GRID TO ALL PORTIONS OF THE EXISTING PROPERTY.

1 A STEEL PIN WAS PLACED AT GRADE IN THE YARD EAST OF THE RECTORY IN 1981 BY THE RECORDING TEAM TO SERVE AS AN ELEVATION DATUM. THIS PIN IS 700 mm NORTH OF AN EXISTING MATURE CONIFER. SEE NOTES ON SHEET #5 FOR RELATION OF THIS DATUM TO THE HORIZONTAL RECORDING GRID. THIS PIN IS 438 mm BELOW TOP OF STEEL POST BELOW CENTRE OF GATE ARCH AT ST ANDREWS CHURCH.

2 LINE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF VERTICAL BOARD FENCE.

GRID NORTH

METRES 0 10 20 30

FEET 0 10 20 30 40 50 100

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO — A DETAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Site Location
SITE/GRID PLAN

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED BY / ETUDIE PAR | CHECKED BY / VERIFIE PAR |
| DRAWN BY VIRGIL BROODHAGEN / DESSINE PAR K. KOROLUK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVE PAR |
| DATE NOVEMBER 7th, 1978 | SCALE / ECHELLE 1 400 metres |

PROJECT/ASSET NO / NO DU PROJET/BIEN

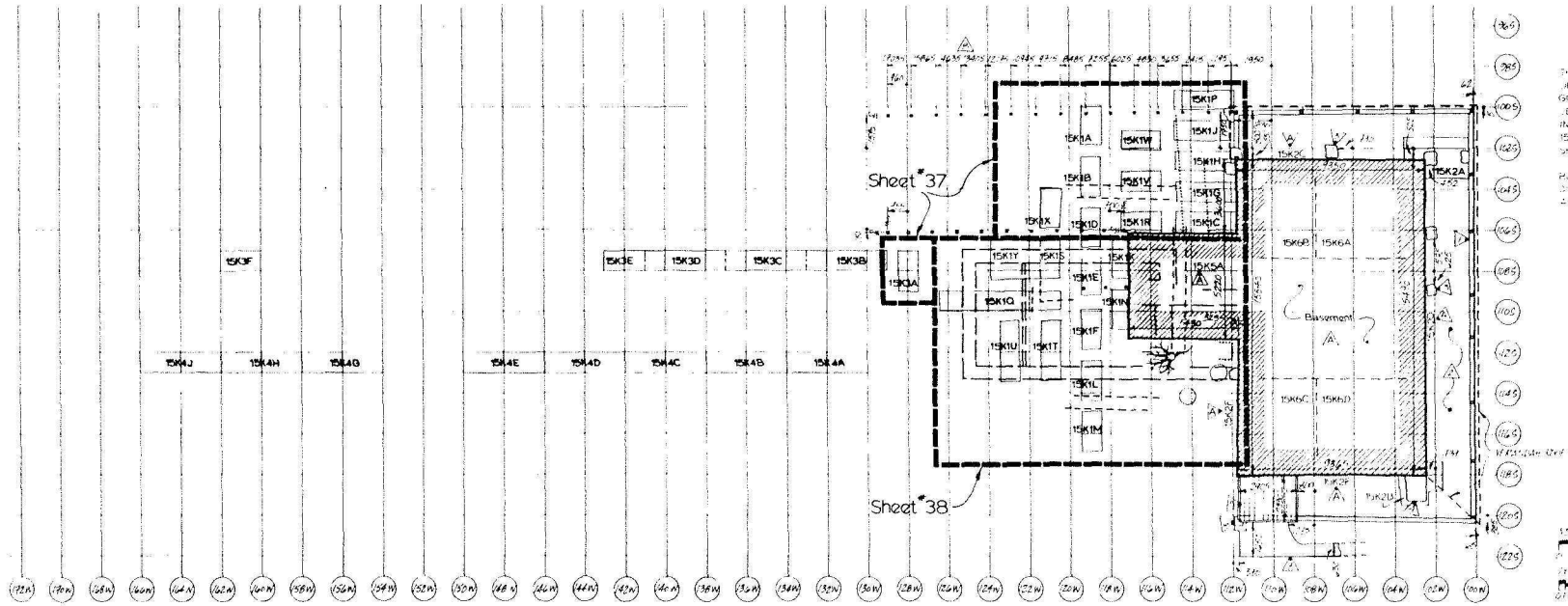
REF NO / NO DE REF DRAWING NO / NO DESSIN ST.A-MG 94/RE 1A

3

NO DE STOP

349

113




A ARCHAEOLOGY

IN ORDER TO STABILIZE THE FOUNDATION OF THE MAIN PART OF THE RECTORY A TRENCH WAS EXCAVATED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING. THIS TRENCH WAS LESS THAN 1000mm WIDE TO THE DEPTH OF THE BASE OF THE ORIGINAL MASONRY FOOTINGS. THE TRENCH IS NOT SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING BUT WAS ALLOCATED PROVENIENCE NUMBERS FOR EACH SIDE OF THE BUILDING TO FACILITATE ARTIFACT COLLECTION.

15K2C ALONG NORTH WALL
15K2D " EAST "
15K2E " SOUTH "
15K2F " WEST " SOUTH OF ANNEX

LATER REMOVAL OF FLOORING THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING ARCHAEOLOGY WAS UNDERTAKEN IN THE INTERIOR. THE ANNEX INTERIOR WAS GIVEN THE PROVENIENCE 15K5A UNTIL A CERTAIN LEVEL WAS REACHED, THEN EXCAVATED INTO QUADRANTS WITH SEPARATE PROVENIENCES 15K5B, 15K5C, 15K5D & 15K5E AS INDICATED ON SHEET #A-1 OF THIS SET OF DRAWINGS.

SIMILARLY, THE INTERIOR OF THE MAIN BUILDING WAS INVESTIGATED EMPLOYING NO DIFFERENT PROVENIENCES FOR EACH QUADRANT AS INDICATED ON THIS DRAWING.

## GENERAL NOTES

EXTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WERE UNDERTAKEN IN 1980 IN THE PRESENT RECTORY AND IN THE AREA OF THE FORMER EXCAVATIONS REVEALED FOUNDATIONS, FLOOR LEVELS, CONSTRUCTION TRENCHES AND BACKFILLED DEPOSITS CONTAINING THE MAIN RECTORY FOUNDATION. THE MAJORITY OF THIS INFORMATION IS RECORDED ON SHEETS #32 AND #38.

AN HISTORIC VERTICAL BOARD FENCE LINE WAS LOCATED DURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN 1982 AND IS MARKED ON THE SITE PLAN ON SHEET #3. PLEASE REFER TO RECORDS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SECTION, PARKS CANADA, PRAIRIE REGION FOR DETAILED DATA CONCERNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE SITE.

1 A SHALLOW, 225 mm WIDE CONCRETE GRADE BEAM RUNS PARALLEL TO THE NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH WALLS OF THE EASTERN 2 STOREY ELEVATION. IT IS NOT CONTINUOUS. THE EASTERN EDGE OF THIS GRADE BEAM IS 1000 mm FROM THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE STONE WALL. THE GRADE BEAM IS 1000 mm OUTSIDE THE EASTERN WALLS. THE 450 mm SQUARE VERANDAH POSTS ALONG THE NORTH AND WEST SIDES STAND AN AVERAGE OF 1000 mm ON CENTRE. SEE SHEET #A-2 FOR FIRST DRAWING.

2 THE GROOVE BETWEEN THE FOUNDATION VERANDAH GRADE BEAM AND THE BUILDING EXTERIOR IS FILLED WITH SAND.

3 THERE ARE SIX, 300 mm WIDE, 100 mm THICK CONCRETE PADS AVAILABLE ALONG THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE MAIN RECTORY, TWO ARE AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER FOR GUYWAYS ONE ON THE NORTH WALL, ONE AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER AND TWO ALONG THE NORTH WALL OF THE EAST WALL PART OF A SIMILAR PAD INDICATED FROM THE VERANDAH GRADE BEAM NEAR THE SOUTHEAST CORNER. THE 3 PADS ON ALL THESE PADS ARE LEVEL WITH GRADE, SUGGESTING THAT THEY RELATE TO EARLIER VERANDAH STEPS OR PORCHES.

4 SEE DETAIL 1 ON SHEET #5 FOR GRADE BEAM REINFORCING INFORMATION AND CONCRETE MIX.

5 CONCRETE AND ELEVATION LEVEL OF EASTERN VERANDAH AT DOOR #15 & WINDOW #15K2B IS SIMILAR WAS OBSERVED WITH PEEL AND WHITE PAINTED WOOD SIDING, FLUSH ON THE STONE WALL FACE AT THIS LOCATION INDICATES A FORMER ENTRANCE SIMILAR TO THE NORTH (SEE 2 ON SHEET #5).

6 WALL CONSISTS OF 4" BRICK VENEER, 2" AIR SPACE AND 12" STONE WALL AS DESCRIBED IN 6 ON SHEET #5.

7 ELEVATION IS POINTED TO 2" BRICK VENEER ABOVE FIRST FLOOR LEVEL AS DESCRIBED IN 7 ON SHEET #5.

8 SIDEWALK IS 125 mm BELOW TOP OF PORCH.

9 THERE ARE THREE PARALLEL ROWS OF EMBEDDED CONCRETE COLLARS WHICH LEAD WEST OF THE RECTORY ONE ROW OF TWO EXTENDS WEST ALONG THE LINE OF THE GRADE BEAM FOR THE NORTH VERANDAH, A ROW OF 11 EXTENDS FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE ANNEX AND A SHORT ROW OF 3 EXTENDS EAST ALONG THE WEST WALL OF THE ANNEX. THESE COLLARS ARE AT GRADE AND 100 mm WIDE. IT IS UNKNOWN WHETHER THEY WERE USED FOR GUYWAYS OR FOR SOME OTHER PURPOSE. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CAN BE TAKEN AT THESE LOCATIONS (SEE SHEETS #37 AND #38), THE PURPOSE OF THESE FEATURES IS NOT KNOWN.

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REVISION / RÉVISION | | |

Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO
A DÉTAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
SITE PLAN
ARCHAEOLOGY

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR OLYNYK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE 1:100 metric |

PROJECT / ABBET NO / NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO DRAWING NO / NO DE RÉF NO DE DESSIN ST.A-M/84/86/A | 4

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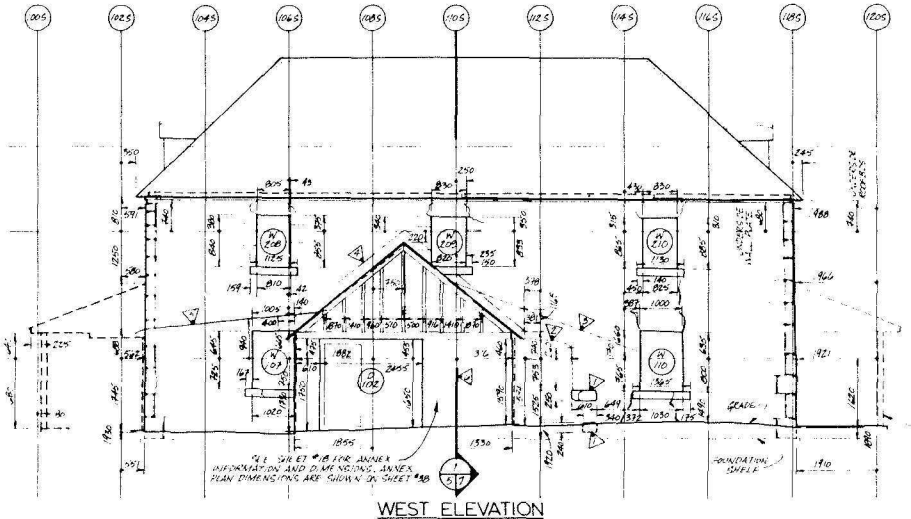
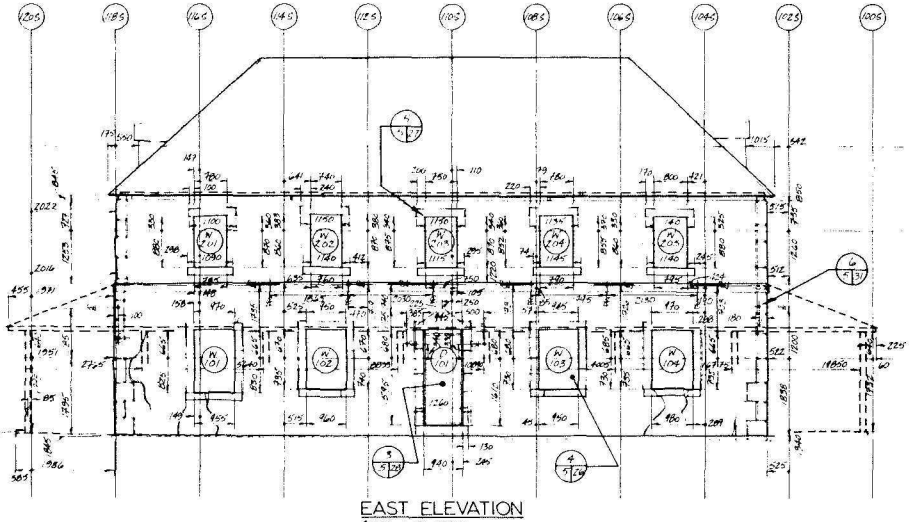


WEST ELEVATION
SCALE : 1:50 metric



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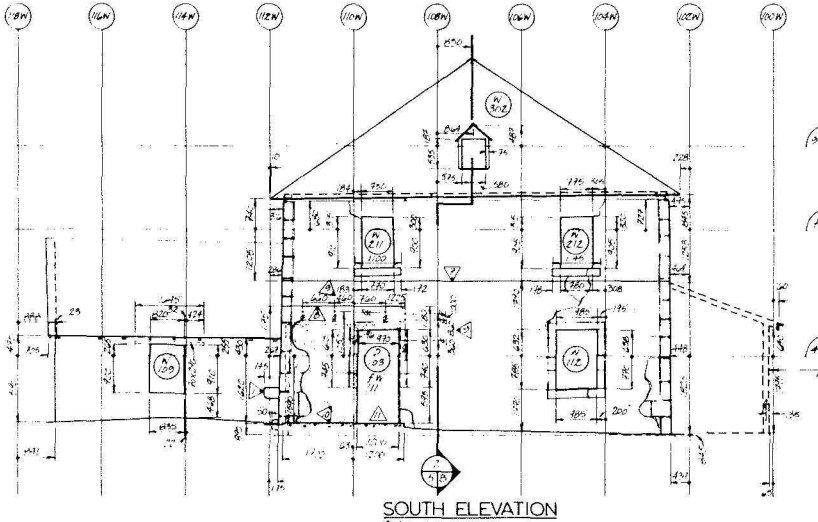
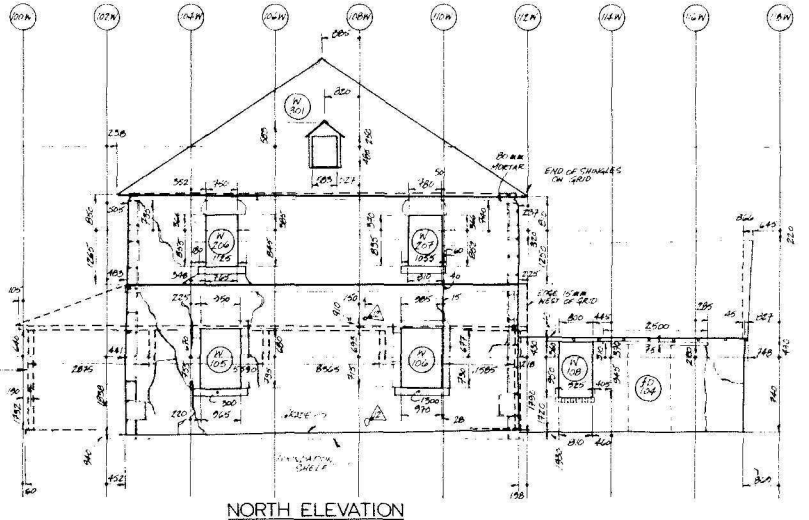


SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE : 1:50 metric



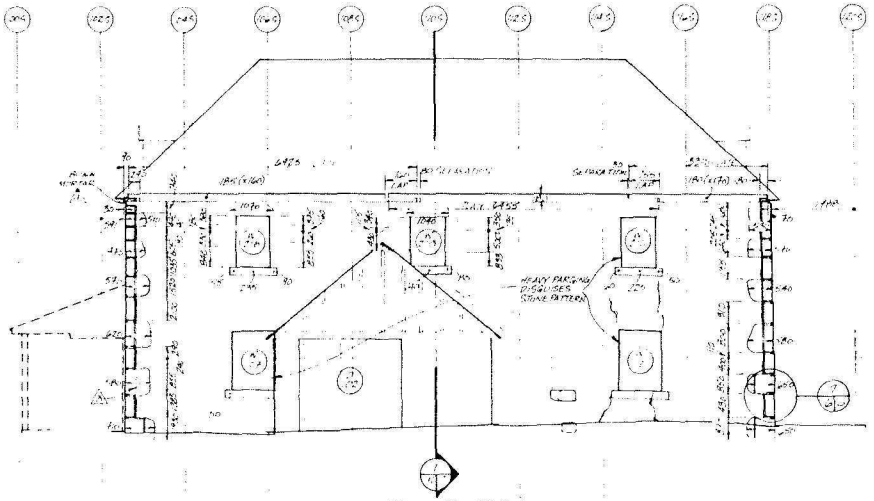
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE : 1:50 metric

## GENERAL NOTES

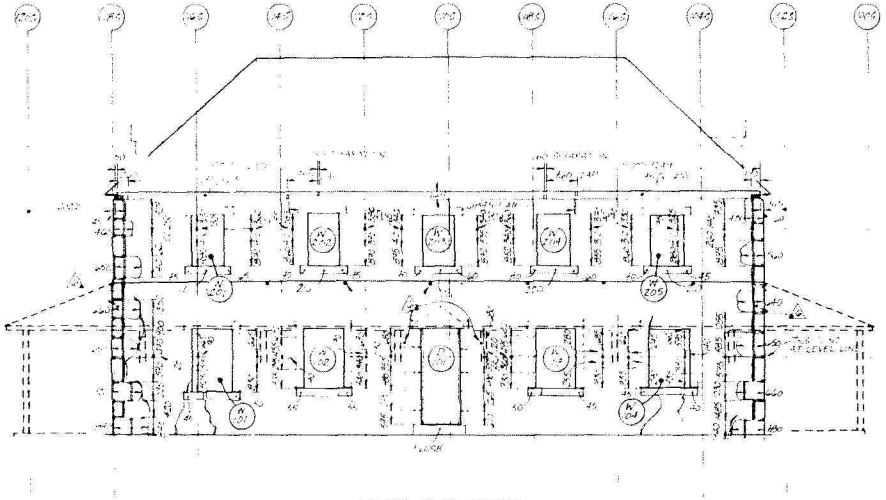
THE MAIN PORTION OF THE RECTORY IS A TWO STOREY STRUCTURE WITH MASONRY EXTERIOR WALLS AND A STEEPLY-PITCHED, WOOD-SHINGLED HIP ROOF. IT IS RECTANGULAR IN PLAN, MEASURING ROUGHLY 9350 mm ALONG THE EXTERIOR WALLS AT GRADE. THE EAST ELEVATION, OR THE "FRONT" SIDE, IS THE "FRONT" ELEVATION AND FACES THE RED RIVER.

A SMALLER, ONE STOREY, MASONRY ANNEX EXTENDS OFF ONE END OF THE WEST "BACK" ELEVATION. THIS ANNEX MEASURES ROUGHLY 4200 mm ALONG ITS LONGEST WALL. EVIDENCE AND EVIDENCE UNCOVERABLE ON THE MAIN WALL OF THE MAIN STRUCTURE INDICATES THAT THE EXISTING ANNEX IS NOT ORIGINAL, BUT AT LEAST HAVING BEEN MOVED OR ALTERED. SEE HISTORIC RECORDS SHOW THAT A ONE STOREY WOOD VERANDAH WAS ATTACHED TO THE EAST ELEVATION ORIGINALLY. THE EXISTING VERANDAH IS NOT ORIGINAL AND IS LOCATED WITH DASHED LINES ON THIS DRAWING.

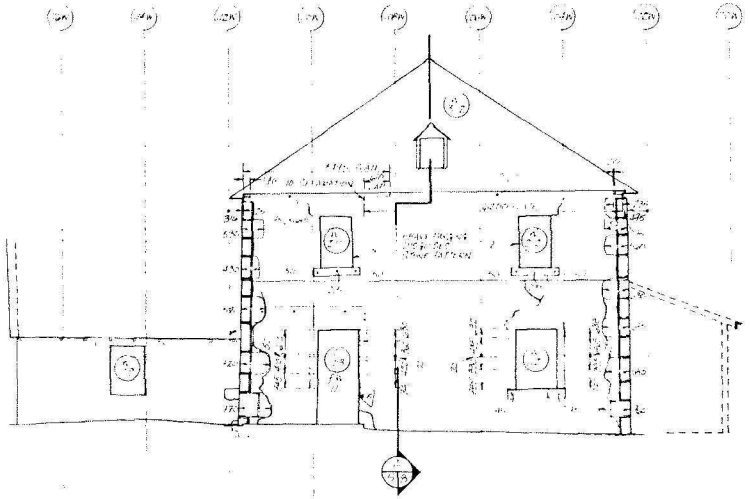
THE EXTERIOR CLADDING ALL OF THE MAIN STRUCTURE AND ANNEX WALLS IS OF THE ABOVE GRADE LIMESTONE AS A WORK-FACED EXTERIOR FINISH. SEE ELEVATIONS ON THIS SHEET FOR EACH ELEVATION ON THE BUILDING. SEE SHEETS #, #, #,



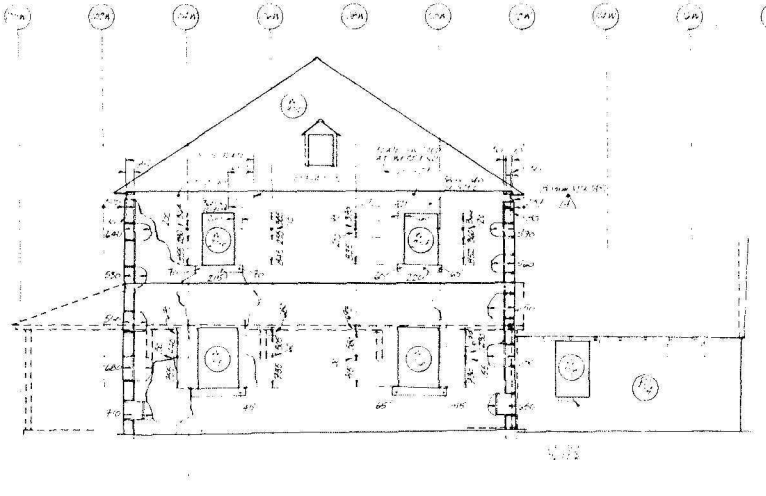
WEST ELEVATION



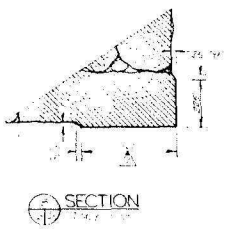
EAST ELEVATION



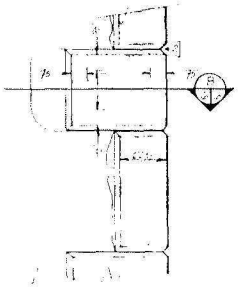
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION



CORNER DETAIL

GENERAL NOTES

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews, Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
Stonework / Top Plate

DESIGNED BY / ETUDIE PAR
CHECKED BY / VERIFIE PAR
DRAWN BY / DESSINE PAR
APPROVED BY / APPROUVE PAR
DATE
SCALE / ECHELLE

PROJECT / ASSET NO. / NO DU PROJET / D'ACTIF
REF. NO. DRAWING NO. / NO DE REF. NO DU DESSIN: ST-A-MB B41R6/A | 6

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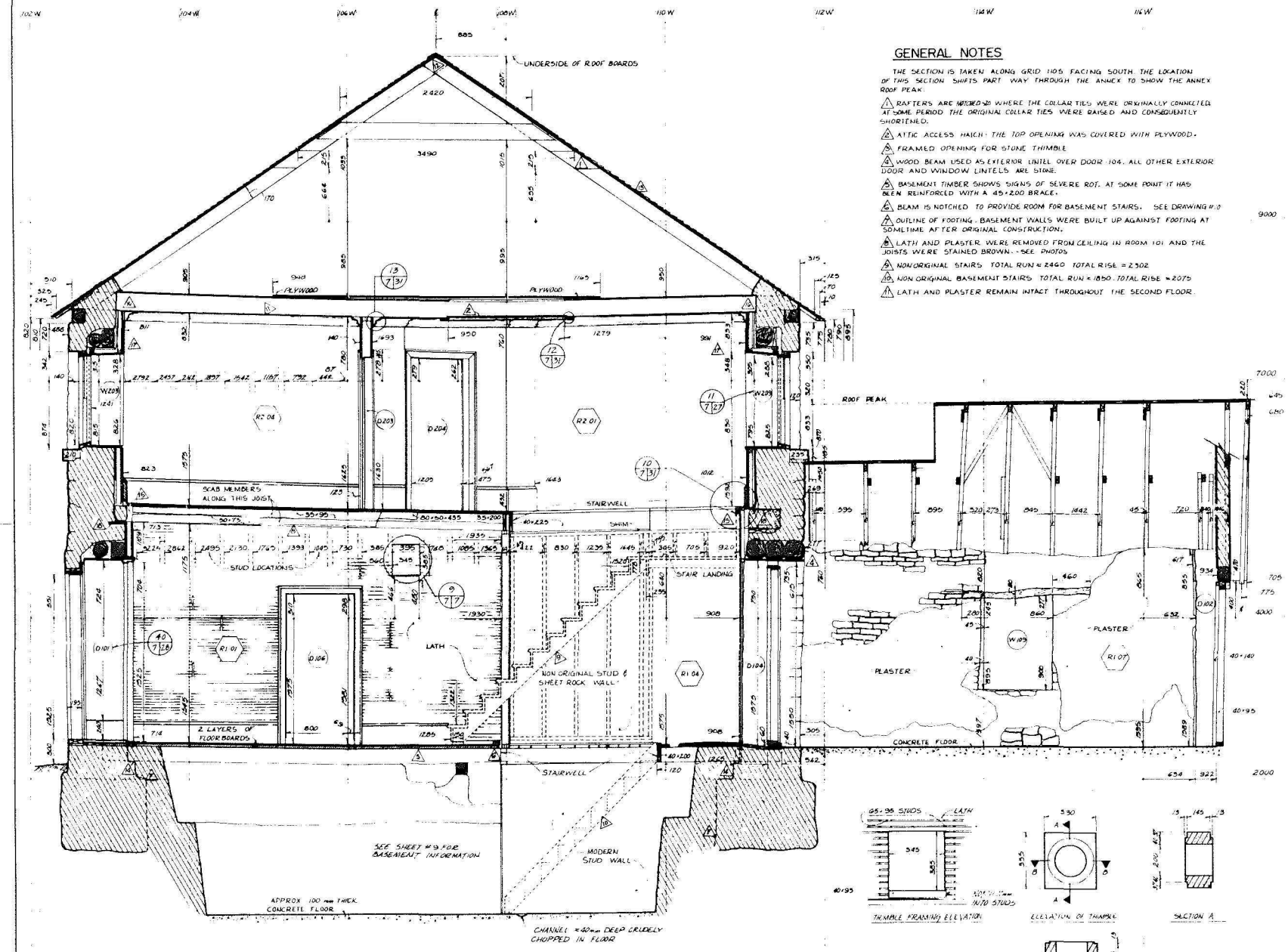
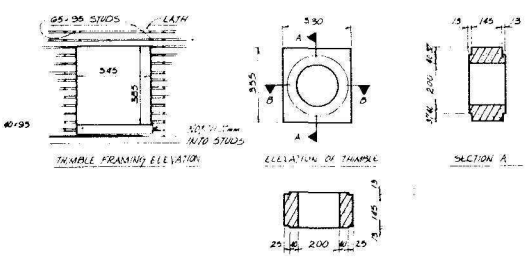



TRAVERSE SECTION Looking South
SCALE 1:20

## GENERAL NOTES

THE SECTION IS TAKEN ALONG GRID 1105 FACING SOUTH. THE LOCATION OF THIS SECTION SHIFTS PART WAY THROUGH THE ANNEX TO SHOW THE ANNEX ROOF PEAK.

1. RAFTERS ARE NOTCHED ≈ 20 WHERE THE COLLAR TIES WERE ORIGINALLY CONNECTED. AT SOME PERIOD THE ORIGINAL COLLAR TIES WERE RAISED AND CONSEQUENTLY SHORTENED.
2. ATTIC ACCESS HATCH: THE TOP OPENING WAS COVERED WITH PLYWOOD.
3. FRAMED OPENING FOR STONE THIMBLE
4. WOOD BEAM USED AS EXTERIOR LINTEL OVER DOOR 104. ALL OTHER EXTERIOR DOOR AND WINDOW LINTELS ARE STONE.
5. BASEMENT TIMBER SHOWS SIGNS OF SEVERE ROT. AT SOME POINT IT HAS BEEN REINFORCED WITH A 45×200 BRACE.
6. BEAM IS NOTCHED TO PROVIDE ROOM FOR BASEMENT STAIRS. SEE DRAWING #10
7. OUTLINE OF FOOTING. BASEMENT WALLS WERE BUILT UP AGAINST FOOTING AT SOMETIME AFTER ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION.
8. LATH AND PLASTER WERE REMOVED FROM CEILING IN ROOM 101 AND THE JOISTS WERE STAINED BROWN. - SEE PHOTOS
9. NON ORIGINAL STAIRS TOTAL RUN ≈ 2460 TOTAL RISE = 2302
10. NON ORIGINAL BASEMENT STAIRS TOTAL RUN ≈ 1850. TOTAL RISE ≈ 2075
11. LATH AND PLASTER REMAIN INTACT THROUGHOUT THE SECOND FLOOR.
12. RAFTERS ARE NOTCHED AND LAPPED AT THE PEAK. SEE DWG #17
13. ROOF BOARDS ≈ 30×180 AND WOOD SHINGLES @ 100 EXPOSED. SHINGLES ARE NOT ORIGINAL.
14. FLOOR BEAM RESTS ON INTERIOR LIP OF FOOTING
15. UPPER FLOOR JOISTS EXTEND VARYING DISTANCES INTO MASONRY.
16. ATTIC JOISTS EXTEND VARYING DISTANCES INTO MASONRY. IN SOME CASES JOIST SIT ON EXTERIOR WOOD PLATE AND FIT AGAINST RAFTER ENDS.
17. DOUBLE COURSE OF ROUGH HEWN BEAMS FORMS A CONTINUOUS LINTEL ALONG INTERIOR OF EAST & WEST MASONRY WALLS.
18. PLATES SET IN MASONRY TO SUPPORT UPPER FLOOR JOIST, 40×230 EAST & 40×210 WEST




THIMBLE & FRAMING DETAILS
SCALE

METRES 1:20
FEET

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR. PAR |
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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

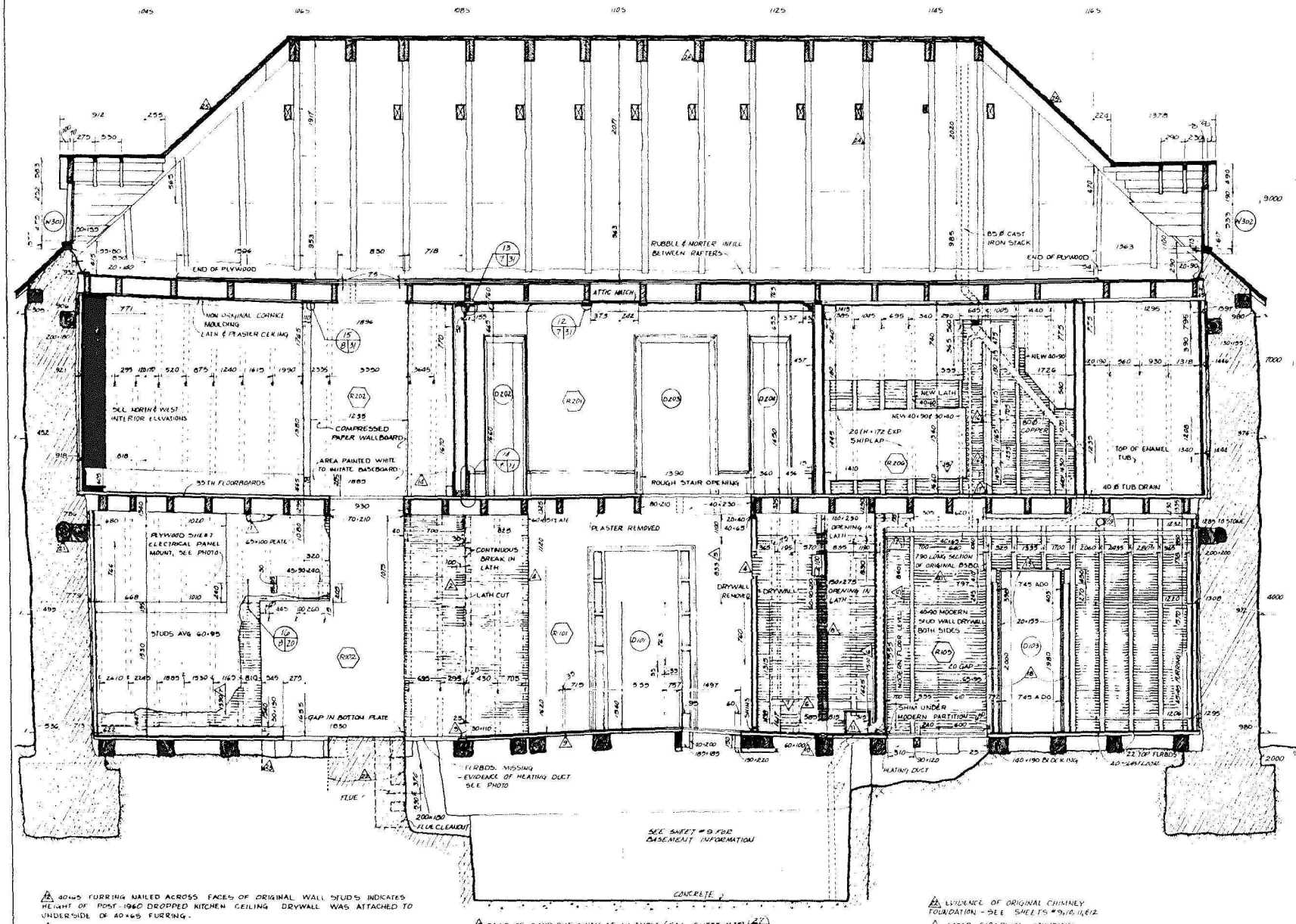
A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG. NO / C DRAWING NO — A DETAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREWS RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
TRANSVERSE SECTION Looking South (1/5/7)

DESIGNED BY / ETUDIÉ PAR — CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR
DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR D. KOSTIUK, M. McCRACKEN — APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR
DATE — SCALE / ÉCHELLE AS SHOWN

CT/ASSET F / PROJET/BI
REF NO. DRAWING NO 31-A-MG, 17




## GENERAL NOTES

LOCATION OF SECTION IS CHANGED ABOVE THE SECOND FLOOR CEILING SO THAT IT CUTS THROUGH THE MAIN ROOF PEAK AND DORMER ROOF PEAKS. ALTHOUGH GRID /OB ALONG WHICH THE SECTION IS TAKEN, PASSES THROUGH ROOM DIVISION WALLS ON THE GROUND AND SECOND FLOORS THE EAST ELEVATION OF THESE WALLS IS SHOWN

1 ORIGINAL PLASTER BROKEN AWAY TO RUN ELECTRICAL CABLES - SEE PHOTO

2 APPROXIMATELY 100mm WIDE STRIP OF BARE LATH. LATH IS STAINED WHITE IN OTHER AREAS DUE TO PLASTER. THIS BARE STRIP INDICATES ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL LOCATION

3 50×110 PIECE OF WOOD USED AS "FILLER" WHEN WALL EVIDENCED IN 2 WAS REMOVED SECOND LAYER OF FLOOR BOARDS PUT OVER

4 LATH CUT ALONG FACE OF ORIGINAL STUD. RELATIVELY FRESH AND CLEAN CUT, AND SAW MARKS ALONG FACE OF STUD INDICATE THAT WALL ORIGINALLY EXTENDED INTO CENTRAL HALL SEE 9

5 HEIGHT OF DROPPED CEILING DATING POST-1960

6 FLOOR LEVEL IN MODERN WASHROOM AND KITCHEN AREA WAS RAISED ABOVE ORIGINAL WITH PLYWOOD OVER EAST-WEST LYING SLEEPERS. THESE SLEEPERS AND SHIMS WERE LARGEST AT INTERFACE OF MODERN PARTITION WALL SEPARATING KITCHEN AND WASHROOM, WITH ORIGINAL WALL. THIS IS BECAUSE ORIGINAL FLOOR HAS SUNK DRASTICALLY IN THIS AREA. THE MODERN (POST 1960) FLOOR LEVEL IN THE KITCHEN WAS SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN THAT IN THE WASHROOM DUE TO SLOPE OF ORIGINAL FLOOR IN KITCHEN NO SHIMS, OR SLEEPERS WERE NECESSARY UNDER THE PLYWOOD EXCEPT AT THE N.E. CORNER OF THE KITCHEN

7 BARE LATH BELOW THIS LEVEL INDICATES THIS WAS THE TOP OF ORIGINAL BASEBOARD SEE 2

8 APROX 130mm WIDE STRIP OF BARE LATH - SEE 2

9 UNUSUAL END TO ORIGINAL BOTTOM WALL PLATE SUGGESTS WALL EXTENDED INTO HALLWAY. BASEMENT STAIRS DESTROY ANY SIMILAR EVIDENCE AT OTHER SIDE OF HALL.

10 END OF BOTTOM WALL PLATE OF ORIGINAL WALL. SEE FLOOR PLAN AND PHOTO. SINKING OF FLOOR IN THIS AREA HAS RESULTED IN THIS PLATE, WHICH SITS ON A FLOOR BEAM, STANDING ABOVE THE FLOOR

11 3/5 mm WIDE FRAMED OPENING AT BASEBOARD HEIGHT AND ORIGINAL STUD CUT OFF INDICATE EARLY HEAT REGISTER LOCATION SEE PHOTO

1 40×65 FURRING NAILED ACROSS FACES OF ORIGINAL WALL STUDS INDICATES HEIGHT OF POST-1960 DROPPED KITCHEN CEILING. DRYWALL WAS ATTACHED TO UNDERSIDE OF 40×65 FURRING.

2 FRAMING OF DOOR AND DOOR DETAILS INDICATE IT WAS NOT ORIGINAL AND CUT IN AT A LATER DATE.

3 PLASTER ON REPLASTERED WALL EXTENDS UNEVENLY DOWN OVER TOP OF BASEBOARD

4 HORIZONTAL PIECE OF ORIGINAL 60×100 STUD USED TO FRAME FORCED AIR DUCT.

5 ORIGINAL STUD AND MORE RECENT NAILERS ALONG SIDE ARE NOTCHED 65mm FROM ORIGINAL STUD FACE

1 BASE OF STUD CUT AWAY AT AN ANGLE (SEE SHEET #25) 12/5/B

2 ROUGH FRAMING FOR DOOR OPENING ARE ORIGINAL STUDS CUT FROM STUDS OVER OPENING AND SHIFTED AGAINST STUDS AT RIGHT AND LEFT

3 80 Ø COPPER PIPE GOES WEST ± 1100mm WHERE IT CONNECTS TO A 100 Ø PLUMBING STACK. THIS PLUMBING STACK IS 1160mm FROM ℄ TO STONE WALL AND GOES DIRECTLY THROUGH A JOIST.

4 FORMER CHIMNEY LOCATION. WHEN CHIMNEY WAS REMOVED THIS SPACE WAS USED FOR HEATING DUCTS.

5 SECOND BEAM CONTINUOUS DOWN WALL 180 Ø AT WEST END 150×270 AT EAST END - HEWN ALONG EAST HALF. THIS BEAM DOES NOT LAP AT CORNERS AS THE INTERIOR BEAM DOES.

1 EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL CHIMNEY FOUNDATION - SEE SHEETS #9/6, 11, 12

2 LATER FIREPLACE FOUNDATION

3 RAFTER NOTCHED FOR ORIGINAL COLLAR TIE - SEE NOTE 1 SHEET 7

4 SEE NOTE 4 SHEET 7

5 RAFTER LAP JOINT A TECH. NOT POINTS OCCASIONALLY FOUND NEAR PLATE SEE ROOF PLAN 8 SHEET #7

METRES 0 1 2

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / A DETAIL NO
B LOCATION DWG NO / B SUR DESSIN NO
C DRAWING NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREWS RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
Looking East
2/5/B

| DESIGNED BY ETUDIE PAR | CHECKED BY VERIFIE PAR |
|---|---|
| DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR M.McCRACKEN | APPROVED BY APPROUVE PAR |
| DATE | SCALE ECHELLE 1:20 Metric |

PROJECT / ADDET NO
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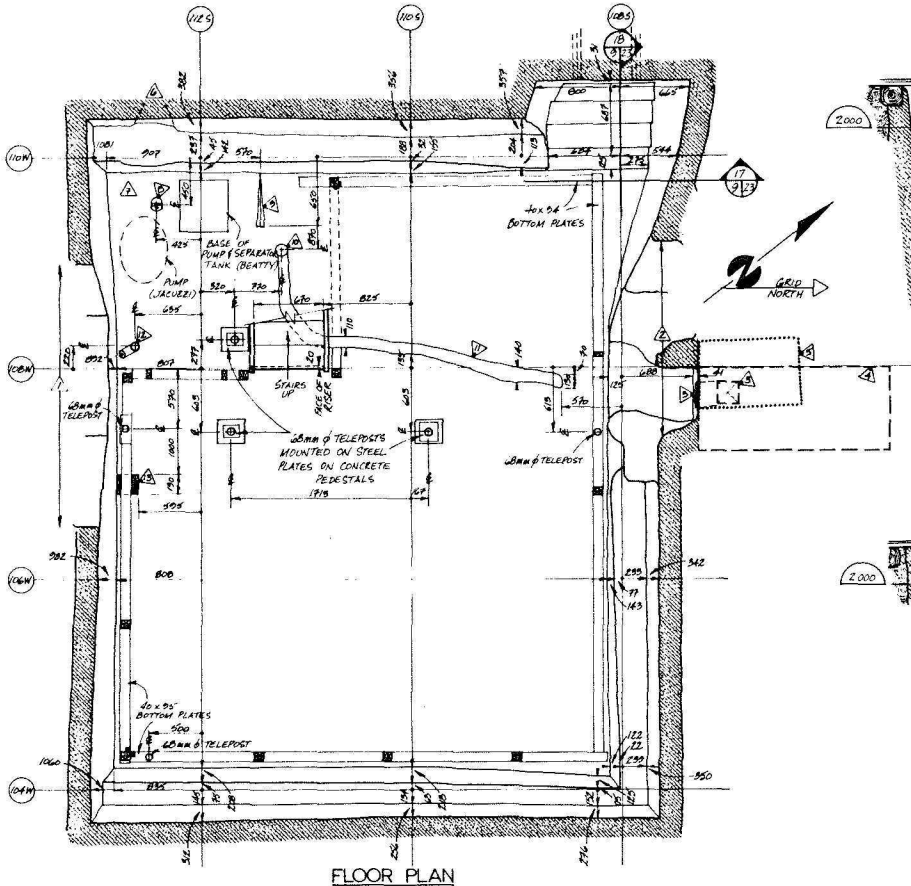
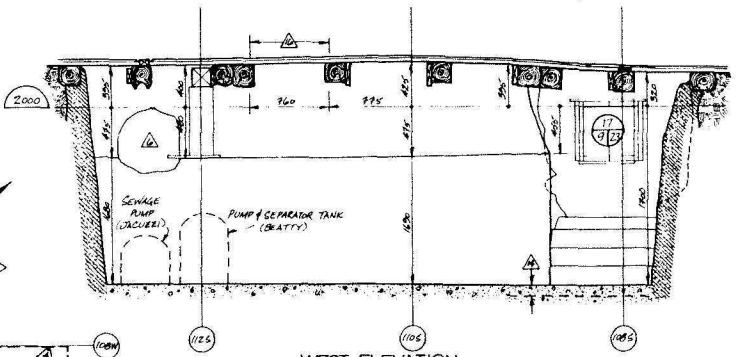
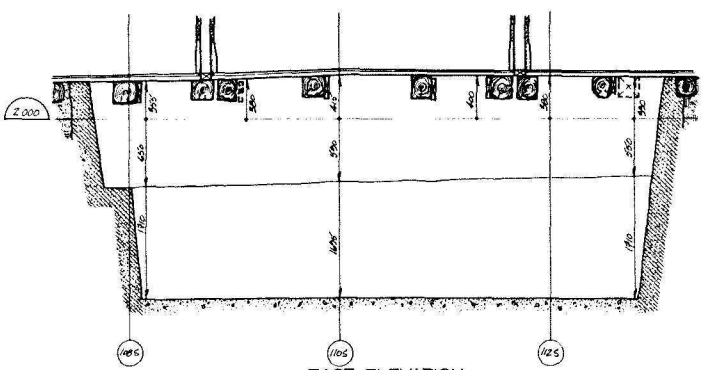


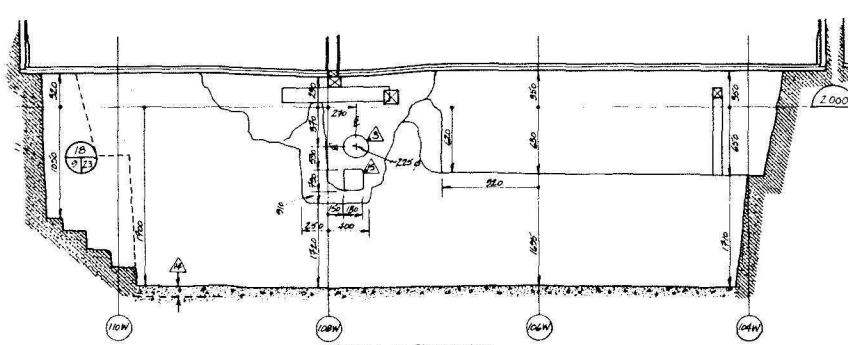

FLOOR PLAN



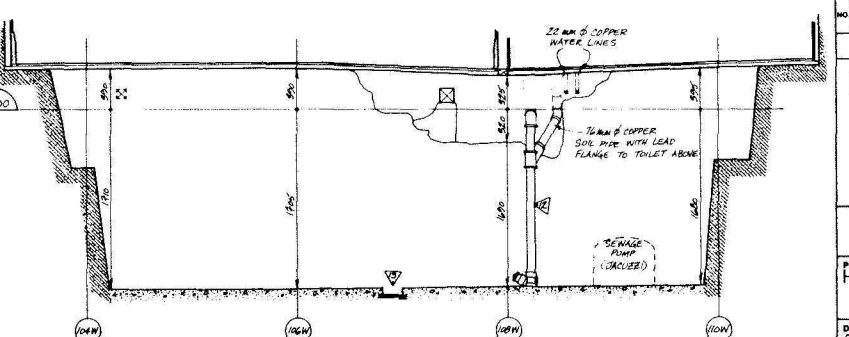

WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION




SOUTH ELEVATION

## GENERAL NOTES

THE BASEMENT WALLS ARE CONSTRUCTED OF LIMESTONE WITH CEMENT MORTAR AND THE INTERIOR FACE ROUGHLY PARGED. THERE IS A LEDGE AT MID-HEIGHT ALONG THE INTERIOR OF THE WEST AND EAST WALLS AND ALONG MUCH OF THE NORTH WALL. THE TOPS OF THE WALLS ARE ROUGHLY 200–250 mm THICK WITH THE EAST AND WEST WALLS CONSTRUCTED UP AGAINST THE FOUNDATION WALLS OF THE BUILDING.

THE FLOOR IS CONCRETE, ROUGHLY 2100 mm BELOW GROUND FLOOR LEVEL (SEE 14 ALSO). THE BASEMENT WAS CONTINUALLY DAMP AND WATER COLLECTED OVER MUCH OF THE FLOOR IN WET WEATHER.

ACCESS IS NOW BY MEANS OF A WOOD STAIRCASE IN THE SOUTHWEST QUADRANT. A 'COAL CHUTE' WITH SMALL STONE & CEMENT STAIRS IS LOCATED IN THE WEST WALL AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER - SEE IN THE 1960'S 50 x 100 STUD WALLS WITH SIMULATED WOOD PANELLING WERE ADDED.

1. GAP IN TOP OF SOUTH BASEMENT WALL. FURNACE DUCTWORK & PLUMBING RAN THROUGH THIS AREA.
2. GAP IN TOP OF NORTH BASEMENT WALL. A FLUE AND CLEAN-OUT AT BASE OF MODERN FIREPLACE ARE LOCATED IN GAP. FURNACE DUCTWORK ALSO RAN IN THIS AREA.
3. FLUE OF MODERN STONE CHIMNEY/FIREPLACE
4. OUTLINE OF BASE OF MODERN CHIMNEY/FIREPLACE
5. OUTLINE OF ORIGINAL CHIMNEY AT GROUND FLOOR.
6. CRUDE OPENING IN WALL FOR LINES TO SEPTIC TANK.
7. PUMP HOSES ENTERED FLOOR IN VERY SOUTHWEST CORNER.
8. 100 mm ϕ CAST IRON SEWER LINE CLEAN-OUT c/w PLUG.
9. 200 mm + DEEP CHANNEL NARROWS TO WALL.
10. 110 mm ϕ FLOOR DRAIN WITH SHEET METAL LINER.
11. CHANNEL ~ 40 mm DEEP CRUDELY CHOPPED IN FLOOR.
12. 76 mm ϕ COPPER SOIL PIPE WITH CLEAN-OUT 'Y' AT FLOOR. PIPE CONTINUES TO UPPER FLOOR.
13. SQUARE OPENING IN CONCRETE WITH WOOD SURFACE EXPOSED 70 mm BELOW. WOOD GRAIN RUNS EAST-WEST.
14. AT THE TIME OF RECORDING A PORTION OF THE CONCRETE SLAB IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER WAS BROKEN AWAY EXPOSING AN EARLIER CONCRETE FLOOR ~ 100 mm BELOW.
15. CLEAN-OUT FOR CHIMNEY FLUE ABOVE.
16. BASEMENT STAIR OPENING AT GROUND FLOOR.

METRES 0 1 2

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

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REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / A DÉTAIL NO.
B LOCATION DWG. NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO.
C DRAWING NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrew's Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Basement
PLAN & ELEVATIONS

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| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE 1:20 metric |

PROJECT / ASSET NO / PROJET / BIE

REF NO - DRAWING NO ST.A-MG

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## GENERAL NOTES

THE FLOOR BEAMS ARE PINE OR SPRUCE EXCEPT FOR OAK BEAMS USED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BUILDING OPPOSITE THE TWO ORIGINAL CHIMNEY LOCATIONS. (SEE △1 & △2). THE BEAMS SPAN THE ENTIRE WIDTH OF THE BUILDING (4440 mm OR 24'), EXCEPT WHERE INTERRUPTED BY THE CHIMNEYS. THE AVERAGE BEAM WAS ROUGHLY HEWN ~ 200 mm SQUARE ALTHOUGH OAK BEAMS WERE HEWN ONLY ON TOP WHERE THE FLOORING SAT.

EXCEPT OVER THE BASEMENT THE BEAMS WERE IN CONTACT WITH EARTH FILL UNDER THE FLOOR AND AS A RESULT SHOWED SIGNS OF SERIOUS ROT IN THE UNDERSIDES. BESIDES THE EARTH BEARING THE BEAMS THEY WERE SUPPORTED AT EACH END BY A LEDGE RUNNING ALONG THE INTERIOR OF THE STONE FOUNDATION WALLS, (DIMENSION b), AND SUPPORTED NEAR MID-SPAN BY A 200 mm SQUARE HEWN SLEEPER OR MUDSILL RUNNING UNDER THE NORTH-SOUTH BEARING WALL ON THE GROUND FLOOR. - SEE △.

AT THE WINDOW & DOOR EMBRASURES THE BEAMS EXTENDED OVER THE FOUNDATION AND INTO THE EMBRASURES. IN THESE AREAS RUBBLE & MORTAR FILLED THE SPACES BETWEEN THE BEAM ENDS TO THE HEIGHT OF THE BEAMS.

SEE SHEETS #7, 8 & 9 FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION OF THE BASEMENT

△1 THE RECTANGULAR PERIMETERS OF TWO ORIGINAL CHIMNEYS, 1400 x 820 (27 x 3'), ARE MARKED BY A WASHED LINE. THEIR LOCATIONS ARE EVIDENCED BY CUTS IN THE FLOOR BEAMS, IN THE ORIGINAL FLOORING, AND BY OPENINGS IN THE ADJACENT STUD WALL.

△2 A MODERN FIREPLACE & HEARTH WAS LATER PUT IN AT THE LOCATION OF THE ORIGINAL NORTH CHIMNEY. (SEE SHEET #13) RESULTING IN FURTHER CUTTING OF BEAMS & FLOORING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF SOME EVIDENCE OF THE ORIGINAL CHIMNEY. THE CHIMNEY SIZE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED USING AVAILABLE EVIDENCE IN THE FLOOR, IN THE FRAMING IN THE CEILING ABOVE AND BY COMPARISON TO THE SOUTH CHIMNEY.

△3 A MUD SILL OR SLEEPER SUPPORTS THE ENDS OF THE OAK BEAMS JUST BEFORE THE CHIMNEY LOCATIONS. THESE SILLS WERE BADLY DETERIORATED AT EACH SIDE OF THE SOUTH CHIMNEY AND HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM AROUND THE NORTH CHIMNEY LOCATION WHEN THE FIREPLACE WAS ADDED.

△4 A HEWN LOG BEAM WAS LAID AS A MUD SILL OR SLEEPER UNDER THE NORTH-SOUTH BEARING WALL ON THE GROUND FLOOR TO SUPPORT THE FLOOR BEAMS NEAR MIDSPAN. THE BEAM WAS INTERRUPTED BY THE CHIMNEYS. DUE TO GROUND CONTACT THE BEAM WAS VERY BADLY DETERIORATED AND COULD ONLY BE ACCURATELY DIMENSIONED NEAR THE SOUTH END (220 x 160 DEEP). THE BEAM WAS REMOVED/REPLACED OVER THE BASEMENT EITHER WHEN THE EXCAVATION WAS DONE OR WHEN THE PRESENT STAIRS WERE PUT IN. IT'S LOCATION IS EVIDENCED BY IMPRESSIONS & DISCOLORATIONS ON THE UNDERSIDES OF THE FLOOR BEAMS OVER THE BASEMENT.

△5 THE END OF THE FLOOR BEAM ENTERING THE POCKET IN THE EMBRASURE OF W 1-10 WAS BADLY ROTTED AWAY. THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN MOVEMENT IN THE EXTERIOR MASONRY WALL AND FOUNDATION IN THIS CORNER OF THE BUILDING. THE FLOOR BEAMS BARELY CONTACT THE FOUNDATION LEDGE INTENDED TO SUPPORT THEM. SEVERE CRACKS & EROSION HAVE OCCURRED IN THE MASONRY.

△6 100 mm DEEP BEVEL CUT IN THE TOP SIDE OF FLOOR BEAM IS RELATED TO TRAP DOOR LOCATION. SEE SHEET #23.

△7 BEAM WAS CUT OUT TO INSTALL EARLY DUCTWORK & LATER BRACED WITH 40 x 200's.

△8 STAIRS TO BASEMENT ARE NOT ORIGINAL. BEAMS WERE NOTCHED TO ACCOMMODATE THEM.

△9 THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT THE WALL PLATES ORIGINALLY EXTENDED TOWARDS EACH OTHER IN THE ENTRANCE HALL WITH AN ARCHWAY OR DOOR BETWEEN. DEFINITIVE EVIDENCE OF THE SIZE OF THE OPENING IS LACKING PARTICULARLY DUE TO THE ADDITION OF THE PRESENT BASEMENT STAIRS. THE NORTH SIDE OF THE OPENING CAN BE ESTIMATED, (SEE SHEETS #8 & #12), AND THE SOUTH SIDE IS DRAWN TO MATCH.

△10 LOCATION OF 'COAL CHUTE'. SEE SHEETS #9, #18 & #21.

△11 ENDS OF BEAMS, PROBABLY RELATED TO THE EARLIEST ANNEX, WERE FOUND IN THE MASONRY UNDER THE FLOOR IN THE EMBRASURE FOR D1-OA. THE MASONRY JUST COVERS THE TOPS OF THE BEAMS. THE BEAMS WERE FOUND SAWN-OFF FLUSH WITH THE WEST FACE OF THE WALL. THE PORTION OF BEAM FOUND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE EMBRASURE MEASURED 700 x 130 DEEP x 820 LONG.

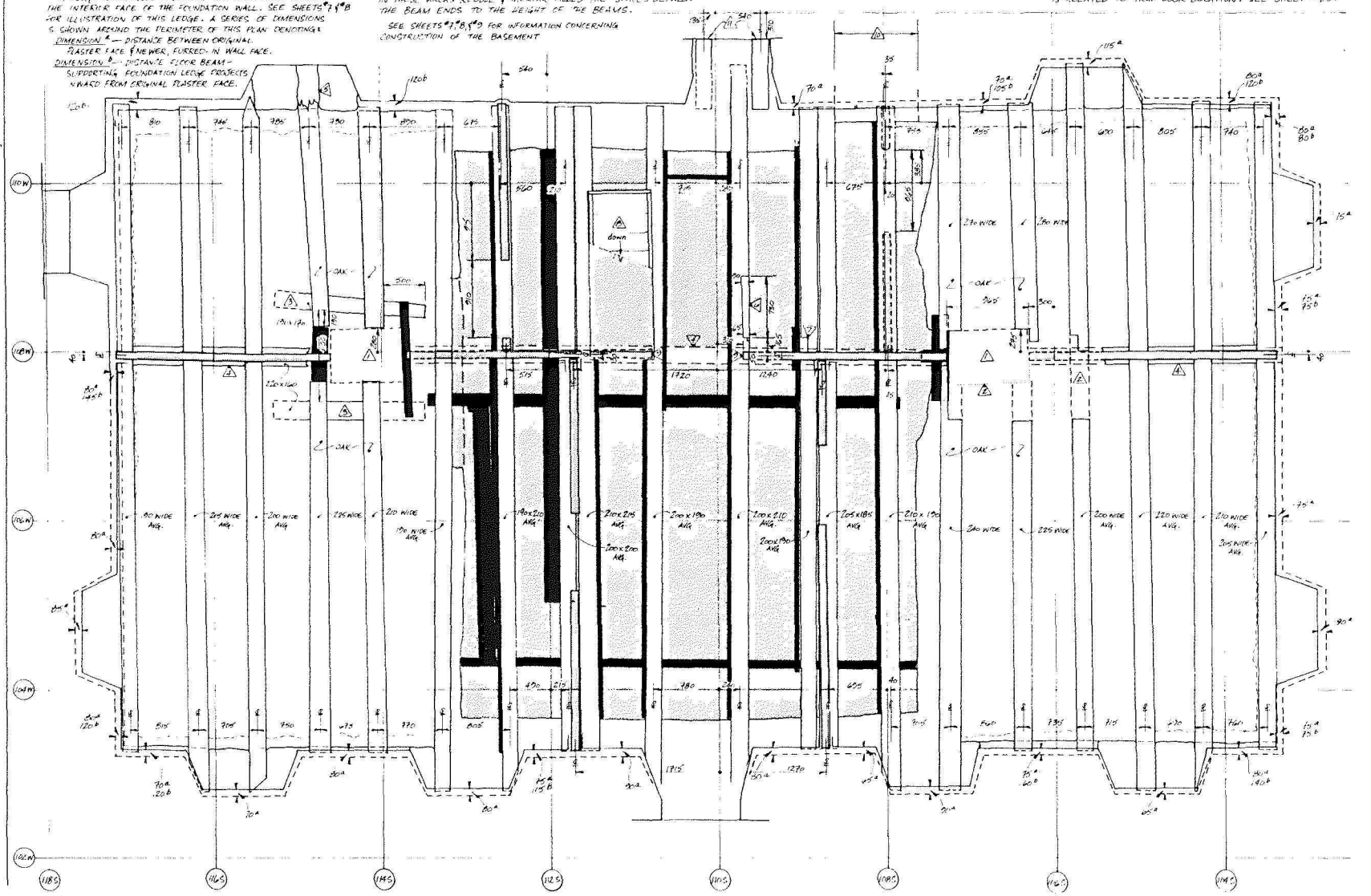
## LEGEND

- INTERIOR AREA OF BASEMENT AT FLOOR BEAM HEIGHT - 1080
- BOTTOM PLATES OF ORIGINAL GROUND FLOOR PARTITION WALLS.
- NON-ORIGINAL BEAMS AND BEARING.

A LEDGE WHICH HELPS TO SUPPORT THE FLOOR BEAMS FOLLOWS THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE FOUNDATION WALL. SEE SHEETS #7 & #8 FOR ILLUSTRATION OF THIS LEDGE. A SERIES OF DIMENSIONS AS SHOWN AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THIS PLAN DENOTING:

DIMENSION a — DISTANCE BETWEEN ORIGINAL PLASTER FACE & NEWER, FURRED-IN WALL FACE.

DIMENSION b — DISTANCE FLOOR BEAM-SUPPORTING FOUNDATION LEDGE PROJECTS INWARD FROM ORIGINAL PLASTER FACE.

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A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO

A DETAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrew's Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Ground Floor
FLOOR BEAM PLAN

| DESIGNED BY ETUDIE PAR | CHECKED BY VERIFIE PAR |
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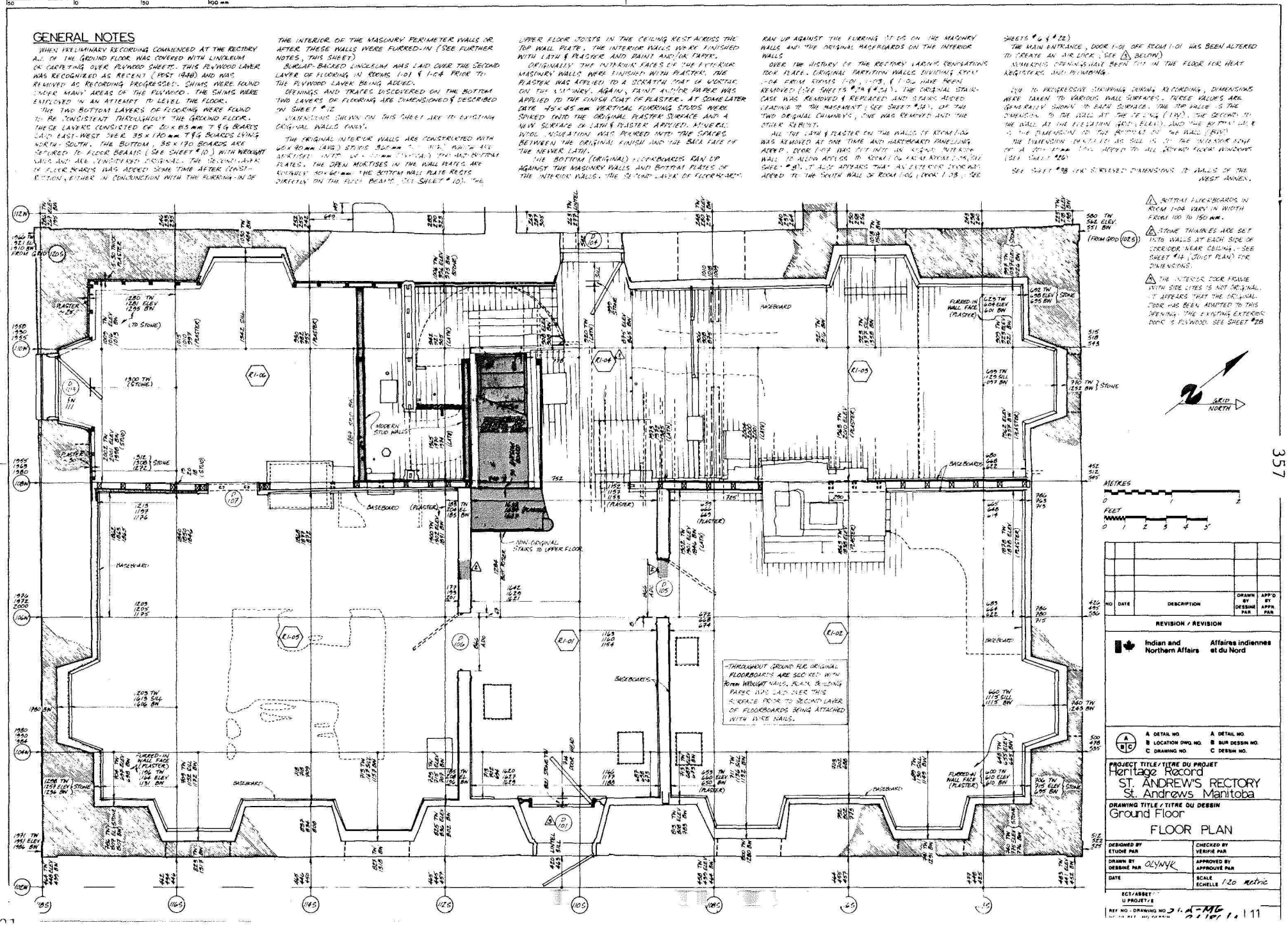

## GENERAL NOTES

WHEN PRELIMINARY RECORDING COMMENCED AT THE RECTORY ALL OF THE GROUND FLOOR WAS COVERED WITH LINOLEUM OR CARPETING OVER PLYWOOD SHEETS. THIS PLYWOOD LAYER WAS RECOGNIZED AS RECENT (POST 1948) AND WAS REMOVED AS RECORDING PROGRESSED. SHIMS WERE FOUND UNDER MANY AREAS OF THE PLYWOOD. THE SHIMS WERE EMPLOYED IN AN ATTEMPT TO LEVEL THE FLOOR.

THE TWO BOTTOM LAYERS OF FLOORING WERE FOUND TO BE CONSISTENT THROUGHOUT THE GROUND FLOOR. THESE LAYERS CONSISTED OF 200 x 85 mm T & G BOARDS LAID EAST-WEST OVER 35 x 170 mm T & G BOARDS LYING NORTH-SOUTH. THE BOTTOM, 35 x 170 BOARDS ARE SECURED TO FLOOR BEAMS (SEE SHEET #10) WITH WROUGHT NAILS AND ARE CONSIDERED ORIGINAL. THE SECOND LAYER OF FLOOR BOARDS WAS ADDED SOME TIME AFTER CONSTRUCTION, EITHER IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FURRING-IN OF THE INTERIOR OF THE MASONRY PERIMETER WALLS OR AFTER THESE WALLS WERE FURRED-IN (SEE FURTHER NOTES, THIS SHEET)

BURLAP-BACKED LINOLEUM WAS LAID OVER THE SECOND LAYER OF FLOORING IN ROOMS 1-01 & 1-04 PRIOR TO THE PLYWOOD LAYER BEING ADDED.

OPENINGS AND TRACES DISCOVERED ON THE BOTTOM TWO LAYERS OF FLOORING ARE DIMENSIONED & DESCRIBED ON SHEET #12

DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET ARE TO EXISTING ORIGINAL WALLS ONLY.

THE ORIGINAL INTERIOR WALLS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH 100 x 90 mm (4x3) STUDS, 350 mm (14") WIDE, ARE MORTISED INTO 100 x 100 mm (4"x4") TOP AND BOTTOM PLATES. THE OPEN MORTISES IN THE WALL PLATES ARE COMMONLY 90 x 60 mm. THE BOTTOM WALL PLATE RESTS DIRECTLY ON THE FLOOR BEAMS. (SEE SHEET #10). THE UPPER FLOOR JOISTS IN THE CEILING REST ACROSS THE TOP WALL PLATE. THE INTERIOR WALLS WERE FINISHED WITH LATH & PLASTER AND PAINT AND/OR PAPER.

ORIGINALLY THE INTERIOR FACES OF THE EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS WERE FINISHED WITH PLASTER. THE PLASTER WAS APPLIED TO A SCRATCH COAT OF MORTAR ON THE MASONRY. AGAIN, PAINT AND/OR PAPER WAS APPLIED TO THE FINISH COAT OF PLASTER. AT SOME LATER DATE 45 x 45 mm VERTICAL FURRING STUDS WERE SPIKED INTO THE ORIGINAL PLASTER SURFACE AND A NEW SURFACE OF LATH & PLASTER APPLIED. MINERAL WOOL INSULATION WAS POURED INTO THE SPACES BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL FINISH AND THE BACK FACE OF THE NEWER LATH.

THE BOTTOM (ORIGINAL) FLOORBOARDS RAN UP AGAINST THE MASONRY WALLS AND BOTTOM PLATES OF THE INTERIOR WALLS. THE SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS RAN UP AGAINST THE FURRING STUDS ON THE MASONRY WALLS AND THE ORIGINAL BASEBOARDS ON THE INTERIOR WALLS

OVER THE HISTORY OF THE RECTORY LARGER RENOVATIONS TOOK PLACE. ORIGINAL PARTITION WALLS DIVIDING ROOM 1-04 FROM ROOMS 1-01, 1-03, & 1-01 HAVE BEEN REMOVED (SEE SHEETS #24 & #24). THE ORIGINAL STAIRCASE WAS REMOVED & REPLACED AND STAIRS ADDED LEADING TO THE BASEMENT (SEE SHEET #24), OF THE TWO ORIGINAL CHIMNEYS, ONE WAS REMOVED AND THE OTHER REBUILT.

ALL THE LATH & PLASTER ON THE WALLS OF ROOM 1-06 WAS REMOVED AT ONE TIME AND HARDBOARD PANELLING ADDED. DOOR 1-07 WAS CUT INTO AN EXISTING INTERIOR WALL TO ALLOW ACCESS TO ROOMS 1-06 & 1-08 (SEE SHEET #8). IT ALSO APPEARS THAT AN EXTERIOR STUD WAS ADDED TO THE SOUTH WALL OF ROOM 1-06 (DOOR 1-08) (SEE SHEETS #6 & #12)

THE MAIN ENTRANCE, DOOR 1-01 OFF ROOM 1-01 HAS BEEN ALTERED TO CREATE AN AIR LOCK (SEE ⚠ BELOW)

NUMEROUS OPENINGS HAVE BEEN CUT IN THE FLOOR FOR HEAT REGISTERS AND PLUMBING.

DUE TO PROGRESSIVE STRIPPING DURING RECORDING, DIMENSIONS WERE TAKEN TO VARIOUS WALL SURFACES. THREE VALUES ARE GENERALLY SHOWN TO EACH SURFACE. THE TOP VALUE IS THE DIMENSION TO THE WALL AT THE CEILING (TW). THE SECOND TO THE WALL AT THE ELEVATION (SILL, ELEV.), AND THE BOTTOM FIGURE IS THE DIMENSION TO THE BOTTOM OF THE WALL (BW)

THE DIMENSION OF 1245 (49") AS SHOWN IS TO THE INTERIOR SIDE OF A 20th CENTURY STORM APPLIED TO ALL SASH WOOD FRAME WINDOWS (SEE SHEET #26)

SEE SHEET #28 FOR SURVEYED DIMENSIONS OF WALLS OF THE WEST ANNEX.

⚠ BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS IN ROOM 1-04 VARY IN WIDTH FROM 100 TO 150 mm.

⚠ STONE THRESHOLDS ARE SET INTO WALLS AT EACH SIDE OF CORRIDOR NEAR CEILING. SEE SHEET #13 (JOIST PLAN) FOR DIMENSIONS.

⚠ THE INTERIOR DOOR FRAME WITH SIDE LITES IS NOT ORIGINAL. IT APPEARS THAT THE ORIGINAL DOOR HAS BEEN ADAPTED TO THIS OPENING. THE EXISTING EXTERIOR DOOR IS PLYWOOD. SEE SHEET #28

THROUGHOUT GROUND FLR. ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS ARE SECURED WITH WROUGHT NAILS. BLACK BUILDING PAPER WAS LAID OVER THIS SURFACE PRIOR TO SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS BEING ATTACHED WITH WIRE NAILS.

GRID NORTH

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A DETAIL NO. B LOCATION DWG. NO. C DRAWING NO.
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PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Ground Floor
FLOOR PLAN

| DESIGNED BY ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
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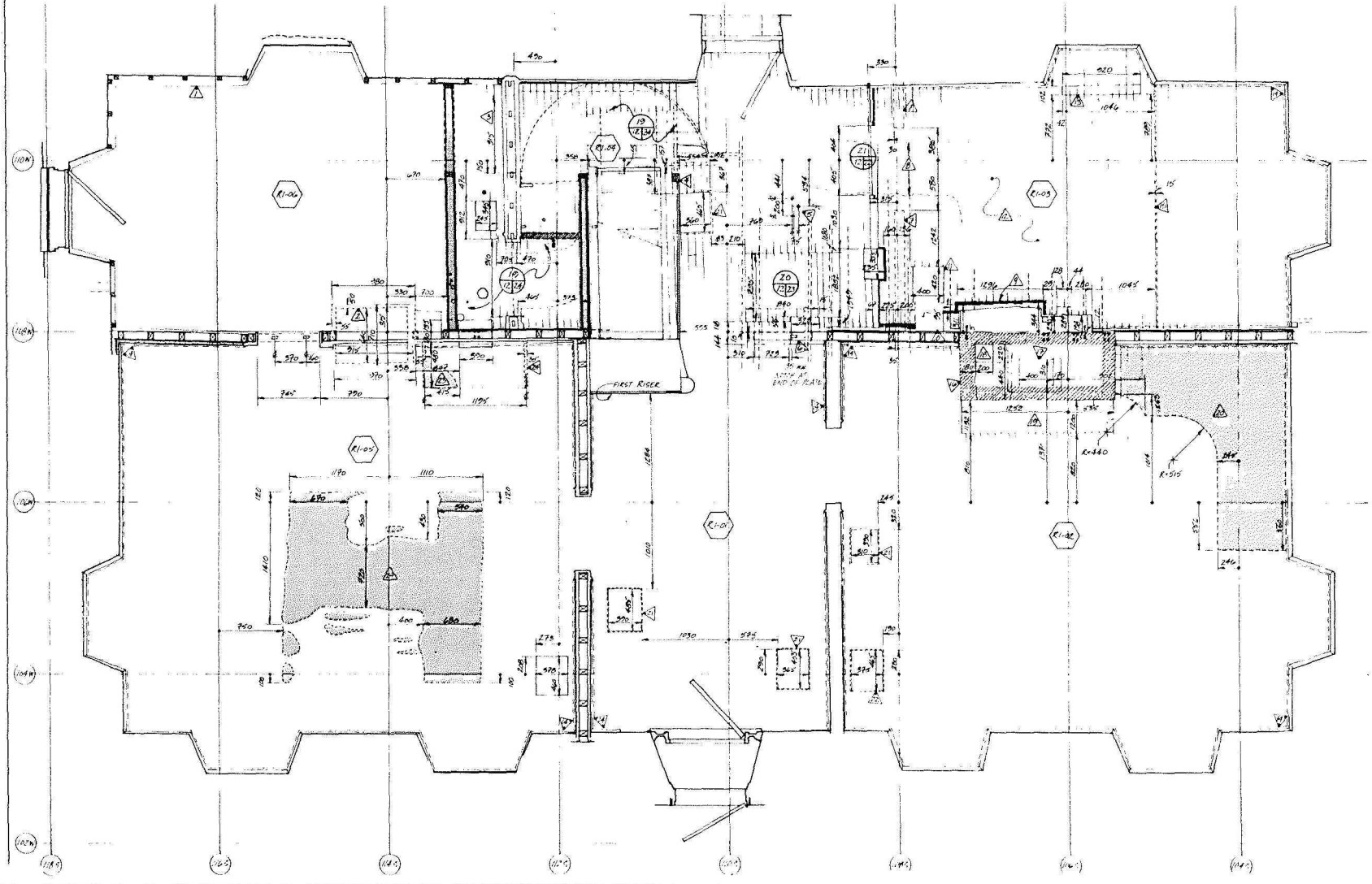
## GENERAL NOTES

THE FLOOR IS SHOWN WITH TWO LAYERS OF FLOORBOARDS. ALTHOUGH MANY OF THE FEATURES NOTED PERTAIN ONLY TO ONE OF THE LAYERS, SEE DRAWING #11 FOR FURTHER DIMENSIONS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO WALL LOCATIONS, DOOR OPENINGS, AND STAIR LOCATIONS. FLOOR FINISHES ARE ALSO DESCRIBED ON DRAWING #11. DETAILS OF SPECIFIC AREAS CAN BE SEEN ON SHEETS #33 TO #34.

1. AT SOME PERIOD CONCRETE WAS POURED ALONG THE BASE OF THE EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS IN ROOM 1-06. THE CONCRETE FILLED THE GAP BETWEEN THE EDGES OF THE SECOND LAYER OF FLOORING AND THE MASONRY. THE CONCRETE SURFACE WAS LEVEL WITH THE FLOOR.
2. DASHED LINE INDICATES PERIMETER OF CHIMNEY OPENING IN BOTTOM, ORIGINAL LAYER OF FLOORING. THE SOLID LINE SHOWS OPENING IN SECOND LAYER OF FLOORING. PARALLEL DASHED LINES ON NORTH SIDE OF OPENING INDICATE NON-ORIGINAL FLOOR SUPPORT (SEE SHEET #16).
3. ORIGINAL WALL PLATE SHOWS EVIDENCE OF LATER DOOR OPENING. SEE SHEET #14.
4. TWO HEWED BOARDS USED AS SUPPORT FOR LOW OVER-HEAD LANDING AND AS TERMINATION OF WROUGHT IRON "DECORATIVE" RAILING. NOT ORIGINAL. SEE NOTE 6.
5. TWO 25mm Ø HOLES AND 35mm² HOLE WERE FORMER PLUMBING. LACK OF ASSOCIATED EVIDENCE SUGGESTS FREE-STANDING FIXTURE.
6. ORIGINAL WALL PLATE IS CUT. OTHER EVIDENCE INDICATES PLATE ORIGINALLY EXTENDED FURTHER INTO HALL. (SEE SHEET #29)
7. WOOD FILLER FOUND UNDER SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS INDICATES ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL LOCATION. (SEE SHEET #28)
8. FAINT WORN ON SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS.
9. TRACE OF TRIM TO BASEBOARD ON SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS.
10. DOUBLE SHEET METAL HEARTH LINED WITH SOOT UNDER OPENING IN FLOOR.
11. 19mm SQ. FLOORING FASTENING SPIKE FLUSH WITH SURFACE OF FLOOR. SEE SHEET #20. THESE APPEAR TO BE REVERSED (HEAD TO SURFACE) IN ROOM 1-05.
12. SQUARE NAILS IN FLOORBOARDS IN ROOM 1-06 ARE LOCATED SLIGHTLY DIFFERENTLY THAN IN ROOM 1-05. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN CUT AS SEPARATELY FROM OTHER AREAS OF THE GROUND FLOOR.
13. CHISELED CUT (APPROX 3 MM) INTO SURFACE OF FLOORBOARDS.
14. TRACE OF QUARTER ROUND OR SIMILAR SHAPE BASEBOARD. TRACE IS ON SECOND LAYER OF FLOORING AND ON BASEBOARD AT HEIGHT OF SECOND LAYER OF FLOORING.
15. TRACE OF RISER FOR LOW PLATFORM ON SECOND LAYER OF FLOORING. SEE SHEET #21 AND PHOTOS OF AREA.
16. LIMESTONE AND MORTAR BASE FOR LATE PERIOD FIREPLACE. SEE PHOTOS OF AREA.
17. ASH OR SOOT HEARTH.
18. CLEAN CUT TO 1 SIDE FOR FIREPLACE / CHIMNEY. SEE N-S CH ELEVATION OF BASEMENT, SHEET #9.
19. BRICKS, OF FINAL FLOOR LAYER, ARE SET IN FRONT OF FIREPLACE. THIS AREA WAS PROBABLY USED AS A HEARTH AT A LATER DATE. SEE SHEET #16.
20. DOUBLE TRACE OUTLINE ON SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS INDICATES FORMER CORNER UNIT. SEE SHEET #28 FOR WIDTH.
21. FLOOR MARKINGS HAVE TRACE OF FLOOR REGISTER ABOVE REGISTER.
22. 20mm STRIP AROUND PERIMETER OF FLOOR (PRESENT IN SECTIONS). 5mm.
23. TRACES ON SOME ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS, SUGGEST FORMER OPENING OF DOUBLE LOCATION.
24. WORN AREA ON GROUND (SUGGEST A SMALL RUG SHOWS REDUCED AREA AND MORE CONSTANT ARRANGEMENT).







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A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO

A DETAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrew's Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Ground Floor
FLOOR TRACES/OPENINGS

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## GENERAL NOTES

THE ORIGINAL LATH & PLASTER CEILINGS HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN REMOVED FROM EVERY GROUND FLOOR ROOM EXCEPT ROOMS 1-02 & 1-04. IN ROOM 1-06 A LATE PERIOD, DROPPED CEILING HAD BEEN INSTALLED BUT IS NOT SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING. IN ORDER TO REVEAL EARLIER CEILING FEATURES, IN ROOM 1-02 THE CEILING HAS BEEN RE-COATED WITH TEXTURED PLASTER.

THIS DRAWING LOCATES AND DESCRIBES TRACES FOUND ON THE CEILINGS IN ROOMS 1-02 & 1-06 ONLY. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED TO OTHER CEILING AREAS SEE DRAWING #14 (UPPER FLOOR REFLECTED JOIST PLAN)

NOTE THAT ALL THE INTERIOR FACES OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE THE LATER PERIOD, FURRED-IN, LATH & PLASTER FACES EXCEPT IN ROOM 1-06 AND PART OF ROOM 1-04. DIMENSIONS TO ALL WALL FACES CAN BE FOUND ON SHEET #11 (GROUND FLOOR PLAN)

EVIDENCE FOUND IN SEVERAL AREAS OF THE BUILDING SUGGESTS THAT THE CORNICE RETURN SHOWN IN DETAIL (13/31) HAD BEEN APPLIED TO THE CEILING/WALL INTERFACE THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING. RENOVATIONS CARRIED OUT OVER THE HISTORY OF THE BUILDING HAVE ERASED SUPPORTIVE EVIDENCE IN MANY LOCATIONS. HOWEVER, WHEREVER ORIGINAL MATERIALS WERE LEFT INTACT THERE IS EVIDENCE OF THIS CORNICE RETURN. WOODEN PEGS, WHICH SERVED AS NAILERS, WERE FOUND IMBEDDED ALONG THE TOPS OF THE EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS (SIMILAR TO THOSE USED TO SECURE BASEBOARDS AND CORNER BEADS). THERE WAS ALSO A CHANGE IN COLORATION OF ORIGINAL LATH WHICH WAS LEFT REMAINING ALONG THE TOPS OF INTERIOR PARTITION WALLS AND AROUND CEILING PERIMETERS.

1. THE PLASTER & LATH CEILING IN ROOM 1-06 IS MOSTLY ORIGINAL WITH WROUGHT NAILS SECURING THE LATH TO THE UNDERSIDE OF JOISTS. THE MOST RECENT PAINT COAT ON THIS CEILING HAS A CREAM/YELLOW PIGMENT.

2. AREAS INDICATED THUS ////// IN THE SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST CORNERS OF THE CEILING IN ROOM 1-06 ARE TINTED BROWN AND MAY INDICATE FORMER CUPBOARDS. THERE IS A 60mm WIDE BORDER TRACE AROUND THESE RECTANGULAR AREAS.

3. A CEILING JOIST IS CUT TO PERMIT A 80mm ϕ COPPER WASTE PIPE TO RUN UP INTO A MODERN UPPER FLOOR WASHROOM. THIS PIPE FOLLOWS THE CEILING ALONG THE EAST WALL AND HAD BEEN HIDDEN BEHIND A LATE PERIOD DROPPED CEILING.

4. TWO 90mm ϕ HOLES IN THE CEILING IN ROOM 1-06 FOR FORMER ELECTRICAL FIXTURES. BOTH HOLES ARE SURROUNDED BY 170mm ϕ PLATE TRACES.

5. 190mm ϕ STONE THIMBLE OPENING - ALSO SEE 5 ON SHEET #15 (UPPER FLOOR PLAN)

6. TWO OCTAGONAL JUNCTION BOXES SET INTO CEILING FOR LIGHT FIXTURES AT WEST WALL OF ROOM 1-02.

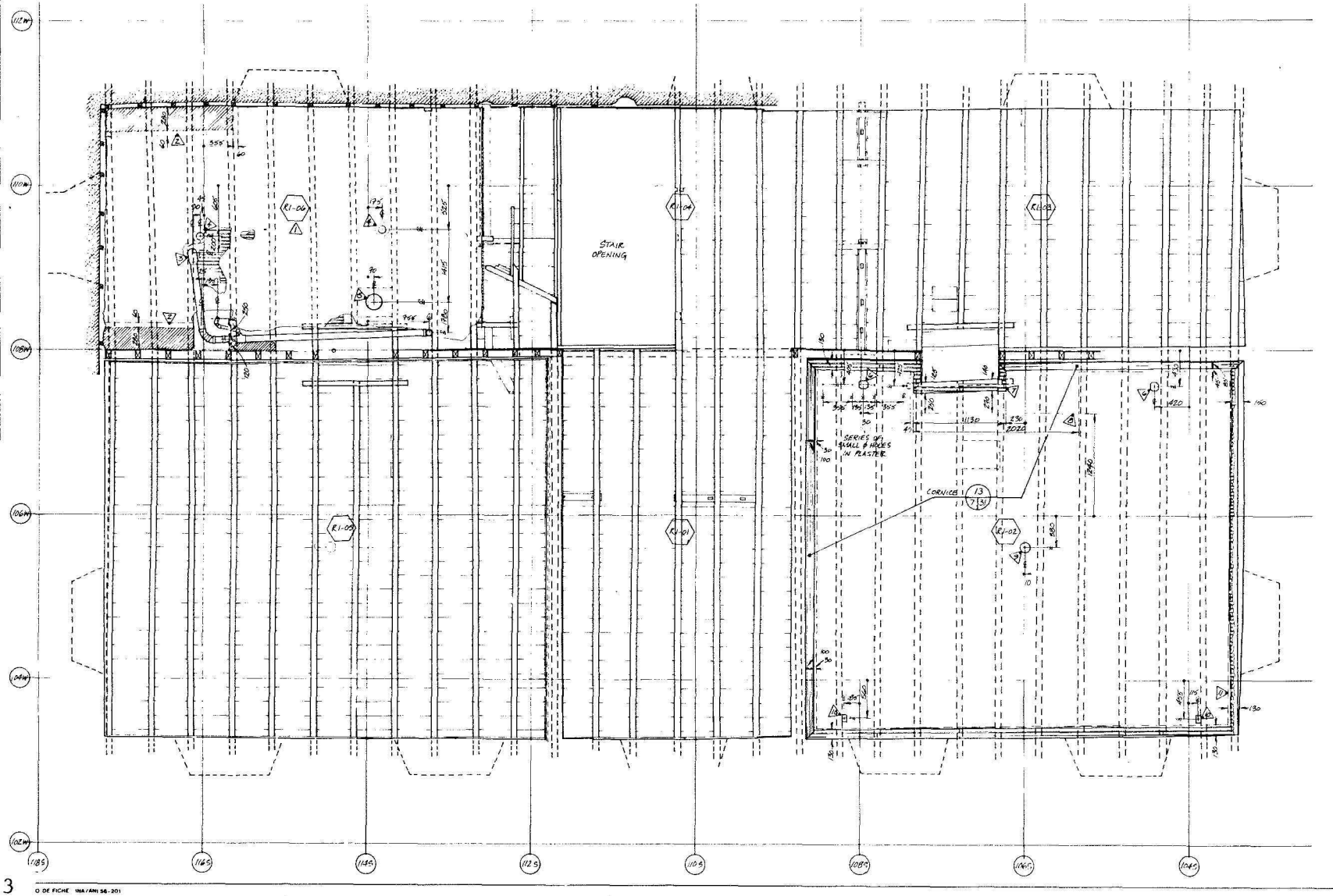
7. RECEDED EDGE OF ORIGINAL CEILING PLASTER AROUND THE CHIMNEY OPENING INDICATES THAT THE ORIGINAL CORNICE RETURN FOLLOWED THE CHIMNEY PROJECTION.

8. THIS RECTANGLE AROUND THE CHIMNEY OPENING INDICATES A CHANGE IN CEILING FINISH. EXCEPT WITHIN THIS RECTANGLE AND ALONG THE CEILING PERIMETER (SEE 1) THE CEILING HAS BEEN SURFACED WITH TEXTURED PLASTER. AN EARLIER, PAPERED SURFACE IS EXPOSED WITHIN THE RECTANGLE, DEFINING THE OUTLINE OF A FRAMED BOX OVER A RECENT FIREPLACE. SEE PHOTOS AC-8 & AP-8.

9. 120mm ϕ CERAMIC LIGHT FIXTURE

10. TWO 60×90mm ELECTRICAL JUNCTION BOXES IN CEILING

11. A CORNICE RETURN MADE OF TEXTURED PLASTER APPLIED TO AN ANGLED STRIP OF FIBREBOARD RAN AROUND THE CEILING PERIMETER. THIS RETURN COVERED BOTH TRACES OF AND ACTUAL SECTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL RETURN. WHEN THE NEWER RETURN WAS REMOVED, A NARROW STRIP OF UNTEXTURED PLASTER WAS LEFT AROUND THE CEILING.

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PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Ground Floor Reflected CEILING PLAN

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## GENERAL NOTES

UPPER FLOOR JOISTS ARE (65-75) x (200-210) mm AND ARE CONTINUOUS ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE BUILDING. JOIST ENDS ARE SET ROUGHLY 400 mm (VARIES) INTO THE MASONRY EXTERIOR WALLS AND REST ON A 40 x 225 mm (AVG) PLATE WHICH IS SET FLUSH INTO THE INTERIOR WALL FACE. JOISTS ARE SPACED 450 TO 530 mm O.C. (500 mm AVG.) THEY APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN PIT SAWN FROM LARGER, HEWN TIMBERS AS THEIR BOTTOM EDGES AND SOME FACES SHOW BROAD AXE BITES.

ORIGINALLY A LATH & PLASTER CEILING WAS APPLIED TO THE UNDERSIDES OF THE JOISTS AS EVIDENCED BY SQUARE NAIL HOLES AND ACTUAL DRIVEN-IN WROUGHT NAILS IN THE JOISTS. MOST OF THIS ORIGINAL CEILING HAS SINCE BEEN REMOVED AND THE RESULTING EXPOSED JOISTS STAINED DARK BROWN. - SEE SHEET #13, (REFLECTED CEILING PLAN). THE ONLY MAJOR ALTERATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL JOIST PLAN HAVE OCCURED IN THE AREA OF THE STAIR OPENING - SEE SHEET #24, (EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL MAIN STAIRCASE)

1. THIS DASHED LINE WITHIN THE EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AROUND THE BUILDING INDICATES THE INTERIOR MASONRY FACE FOR THE UPPER FLOOR LEVEL. SEE SHEETS #11 (GR FLOOR PLAN) & #15 (UPPER FLOOR PLAN) FOR MEASUREMENTS TO EACH OF THESE FACES AND SHEETS #17 & #18 (BUILDING SECTIONS) FOR PROFILES OF THIS 'STEP'.

2. SHALLOW POCKET IN MASONRY AT JOIST LEVEL MAY RELATE TO EARLIER STAIR FRAMING - SEE SHEET #24 (EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL MAIN STAIRCASE). NOTE THAT THREE JOISTS SOUTH OF THIS POCKET ARE SAWN OFF AT THE WALL FACE.

3. THIS DIMENSION IS TO THE FACE OF A 40 x 230 mm WALL PLATE WHICH SUPPORTS JOISTS ALONG THE WEST WALL FACE.

4. THIS DIMENSION IS TO THE FACE OF A 40 x 210 mm WALL PLATE WHICH SUPPORTS JOISTS ALONG THE WEST WALL FACE.

5. CROSS-MEMBERS ARE MORTISED INTO JOISTS TO SUPPORT ENDS OF UPPER FLOOR SOLE PLATES, PARTICULARLY AT EACH SIDE OF UPPER FLOOR DOOR OPENING.

6. CROSS-MEMBER AS NOTED IN 5 WHICH SUPPORTS ANGLE TURN IN UPPER FLOOR SOLE PLATE - ALSO SEE 4

7. A CLUSTER OF MODERN ELECTRICAL CABLES RUNS UP FROM A PANEL BELOW THIS POINT. A SERIES OF HOLES HAVE BEEN BORED THROUGH NEARBY JOISTS IN ORDER TO ACCOMODATE THIS RUN OF CABLES.

8. PATCH IN UPPER FLOOR FLOORBOARDS SUGGESTS POSSIBLE LOCATION OF FORMER ORIGINAL STONE THIMBLE

9. 310 x 340 mm (x 200 mm DEEP) STONE THIMBLE SET BETWEEN JOISTS IS SIMILAR TO WALL THIMBLE DETAILED ON SHEET #7. 35 x 100 mm BOARDS SHOWN ON EACH SIDE ARE UP AGAINST CEILING LATH.

10. THERE ARE LATH & PLASTER CEILINGS IN ROOMS 1-02 & 1-06. SEE SHEET #13 (REFLECTED CEILING PLAN) FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING CEILINGS.

11. STONE THIMBLES WHICH ARE SET IN NEAR THE TOP OF THE WALLS ON EACH SIDE OF ROOM 1-01 (ENTRANCE CORRIDOR) - SEE SHEET #7. THE BOTTOM OF THE NORTH THIMBLE IS ~ 2250 ABOVE THE ORIGINAL FLOOR. THE BOTTOM OF THE SOUTH THIMBLE IS 2150 ABOVE.

12. MODERN 115 mm ϕ LIGHT FIXTURE MOUNTED TO THE UNDERSIDE OF UPPER FLOOR FLOORBOARDS.

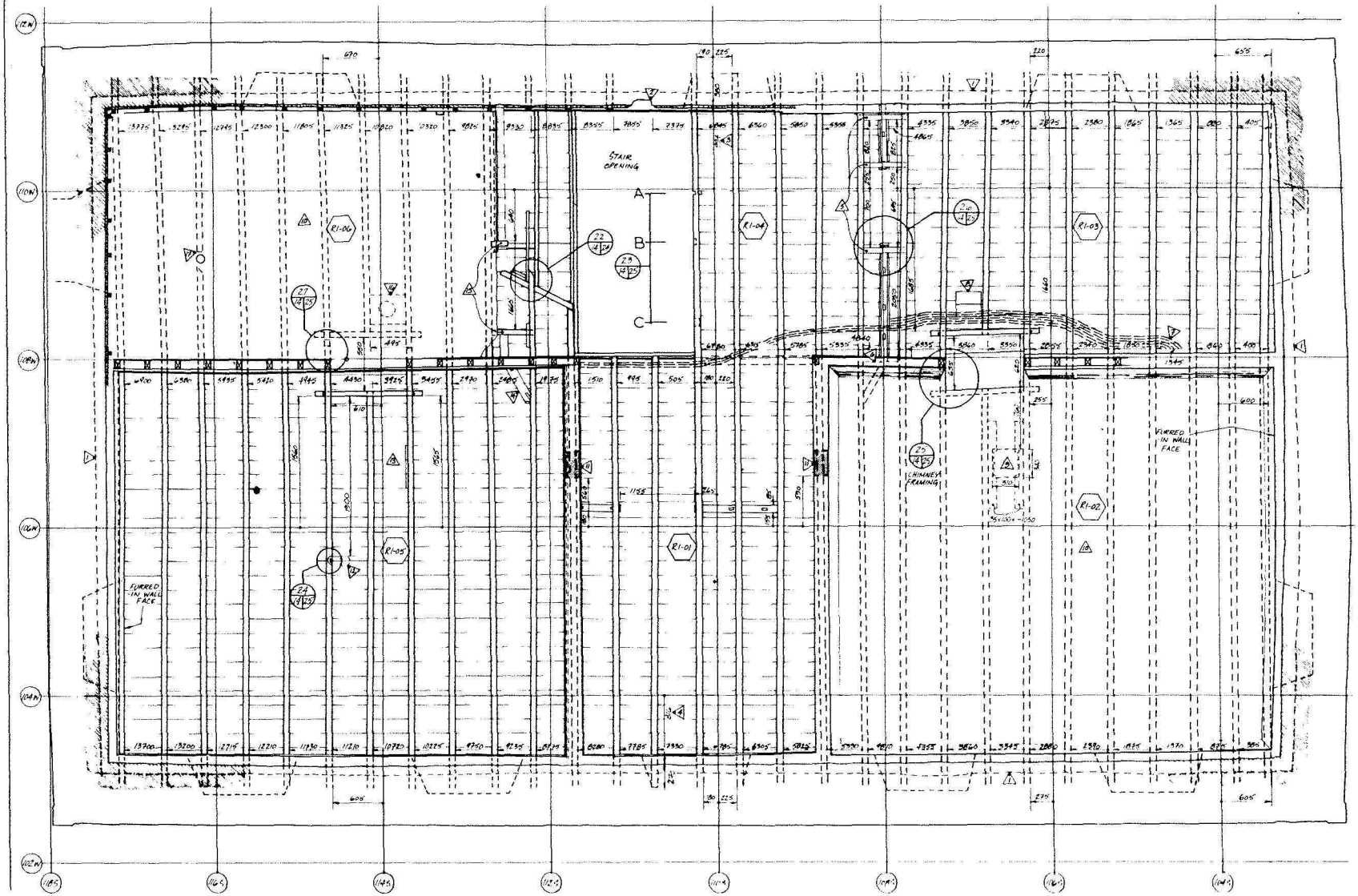
13. ATYPICAL JOINTS IN UPPER FLOOR FLOORBOARDS INDICATES PATCHING OVER FORMER ORIGINAL THIMBLE

14. DIAGONAL PORTION OF UPPER FLOOR SOLE PLATE FOLLOWS TURN IN UPPER FLOOR WALL.

15. A COMPLETE AND A PARTIAL CROSS MEMBER IN THIS AREA, SIMILAR TO THOSE NOTED IN 5, INDICATE THE LIKELY LOCATION OF A FORMER UPPER FLOOR DOOR OPENING. - SEE SHEET #15 (UPPER FLOOR PLAN)

16. STONE THIMBLE WITH 190 mm ϕ OPENING SET IN BETWEEN JOISTS. THIMBLE WAS PLASTERED-OVER AND ANY BRACING SYSTEM COULD NOT BE DETERMINED.

17. JOIST IS CUT TO PERMIT PASSAGE OF A WASTE PIPE TO UPPER FLOOR. - SEE SHEET #13 (REFLECTED CEILING PLAN).

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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / A DETAIL NO
B LOCATION DWG NO / B SUR DESSIN NO
C DRAWING NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Upper Floor
Reflected
FLOOR JOIST PLAN

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PROJECT / ABBET NO. NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO - DRAWING NO NO DE REF - NO DESSIN ST. A-MG 84/RC/A
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STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 1830 21 036 8878

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## GENERAL NOTES

WHEN RECORDING IT, THE UPPER FLOOR COMMENCED THE ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS WERE FOUND EXPOSED ONLY IN ROOM 2-03. THESE FLOORBOARDS USED FOR THE UPPER FLOOR ARE THE SAME AS THOSE USED FOR THE GROUND FLOOR, 90 x 20 mm T & G. THEY ALSO RUN NORTH-SOUTH ACROSS ROOMS 2-04 & 2-05 AND UNDERLIE THE 20 mm PLYWOOD SHEETS OVERLAY THE ORIGINAL FLOORING. ROOMS 2-01, 2-02 & 2-04 HAD LINOLEUM AND FLOORING APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS.

THE INTERIOR PARTITION WALLS ON THE UPPER FLOOR ARE CONSTRUCTED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THOSE ON THE GROUND FLOOR (SEE NOTES, SHEET #11). THE FLOORBOARDS RUN UP TO THE BOTTOM WALL PLATES WHICH SIT DIRECTLY ON JOISTS.

AGAIN, IN THE SAME MANNER AS ON THE GROUND FLOOR, THE INTERIOR FACES OF THE MASONRY WALLS HAVE BEEN FURRED-IN. A NEWER LATH & PLASTER FACE WAS PUT OVER AN ORIGINAL PLASTER-ON-MASONRY SURFACE USING 45 mm SQ. VERTICAL FURRING STUDS. MINERAL WOOL INSULATION WAS POURED BETWEEN THE TWO FACES.

LESS REVISIONS OCCURRED ON THE UPPER FLOOR THAN ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

THE STAIR WELL IN ROOM 2-01 APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ALTERED AT LEAST TWICE.

AN ORIGINAL WALL WHICH SEPARATED ROOMS 2-01 & 2-06 WAS BEEN REMOVED AND APPARENTLY REPLACED FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD. (SEE A)

A MODERN STUD & GYPROC WALL WAS BUILT TO ENCLOSE THE SOUTH END OF ROOM 2-06 FOR USE AS A WASHROOM. STAIRS WERE ADDED IN ROOM 2-06 LEADING UP TO THE ATTIC IN ADDITION, THE WEST FACE OF THE WALL SEPARATING ROOMS 2-05 & 2-06 WAS BUILT OUT TO CONCEAL ADDED PLUMBING AND HEATING PIPES.

VARIOUS SMALL PATCHES OVER FIREPLACES AND IRON STOVES

DIMENSIONS SHOWN TO THE INTERIOR FACES OF THE MASONRY WALLS ARE GENERALLY SHOWN TO THE BASE STONE AND TO THE PLASTER FINISH OF THE FURRED IN WALL (WHERE WHICH HAS REMOVED). AS SECTIONS AND REVISED THREE VALUES ARE GENERALLY GIVEN TO EACH SURFACE. THE "MID" VALUE IS THE DIMENSION TO THE WALL AT THE CEILING (TW); THE SECOND TO THE WALL AT THE ELEVATION GRID (ELEV.); AND THE BOTTOM VALUE IS THE DIMENSION TO THE BOTTOM OF THE WALL (BW). THE DIMENSION IDENTIFIED AS "SILL" IS TAKEN TO THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE EXISTING WOOD WINDOW SILL.

(1) 40 x 90 mm BOTTOM PLATE FOR STUD WALL SITS ON FLOORBOARDS. WALL HAD GYPSUM BOARD ON WEST FACE AND HOT PLUMBING & DUCTS SEEN ON SHEET #8

(2) RECESS, 130 mm ϕ WIRED PLUG FILLS HOLE IN FLOOR. THIS SUGGESTS FORMER LIGHT LOCATION

(3) STONE THIMBLE WITH 190 mm ϕ OPENING SITS BETWEEN JOISTS AND IS EXPOSED. RAISED BEAD IN FLOOR FINISH INDICATES FORMER 455 x 220 mm PLATE OR FRAME AROUND THIS OPENING.

(4) FLOORBOARDS LOOSE HERE, POSSIBLY TO FACILITATE WIRING OF CEILING FIXTURE BELOW.

(5) 195 x 250 mm OPENING WITH 20 mm TRACE AROUND PERIMETER.

(6) ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS IN THIS AREA HAVE LINOLEUM BACKING STILL ADHERING TO THEIR UNDERSIDE.

(7) GAP IN BASEBOARD AND RELATED EVIDENCE FOUND ON FLOOR, WALL & CEILING, INDICATE ORIGINAL WALL LOCATION. THIS WALL MAY HAVE BEEN REPLACED FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD. ALSO SEE SHEET #21 & SHEET #24

(8) VON ORIGINAL FLOORING IN THIS AREA - SEE (5) & (6), SHEET #24.

(9) APPARENT DOOR LOCATION IN ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL.

(10) THIS SECTION OF BASEBOARD IS NOT ORIGINAL. SEE (2), SHEET #14

(11) 300 mm WIDE STONE THIMBLE IS SET BETWEEN STUDS IN THIS WALL. BASE OF THIMBLE IS LEVEL WITH UNDERSIDE OF FINISHED HEAD OF DOOR 2-04 TO THE WEST. EAST STUD IS NOTCHED-IN 20 mm TO FIT THIMBLE.

(12) PATCH IN FLOOR MADE UP OF PIECES OF ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS. STONE THIMBLE WAS FOUND BELOW PATCH IN ROOM 2-03 AND IT IS LIKELY THAT THIMBLES WERE ORIGINALLY LOCATED BELOW THESE PATCHES IN ROOMS 2-02 & 2-05.

(13) VARIN'S FILLER PIECES IN FLOOR. PIECE AT WEST SIDE OF CHIMNEY OPENING IS 38 x 80 x 950 mm. SECTION OF ORIGINAL BASEBOARD.

(14) 20 mm WIDE TRACE AROUND CHIMNEY OPENING INDICATES TRIM PIECE WHICH WAS PAINTED WHITE.

(15) 190 mm WIDE STRIP OF BASEBOARD IS LEFT CREAM-COLOURED. REST OF BASEBOARDS ARE PAINTED OVER WITH WHITE. THIS TRACE SHOWS AS DARK AREA OF FLOOR AROUND CHIMNEY OPENING. THIN, HATCHED ZONE IMMEDIATELY AROUND OPENING INDICATES NEWER BOARDS

(16) EVIDENCE OF FORMER CARPET OR LINOLEUM. TRACE IS 20 mm WIDE, INCLUDING 10 mm TRACES OF WHITE PAINT ALONG EACH SIDE. CENTRE OF TRACE IS UNSTAINED, UNLIKE THE REST OF FLOOR. DARK STAINS SHOW WHERE TRACE MEETS EXISTING WALLS.

(17) BOTTOM WALL PLATE IS MISSING. NEW HEATING DUCTS ENTERED UPPER FLOOR AT THIS LOCATION. HEAVIER LATH IS USED IN EAST WALL FACE ABOVE THIS AREA, INDICATING FORMER CHIMNEY ROUTE - SEE JOIST FRAMING, SHEET #14

(18) TRACES OF GREEN PAINT ON FLOOR INDICATE FORMER DEPARTURE OF SHEETING. ALSO SEE (8), SHEET #22

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REVISION / REVISION

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A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG. NO / C DRAWING NO.
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PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Upper Floor
FLOOR PLAN

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STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 1830-21-038-8379

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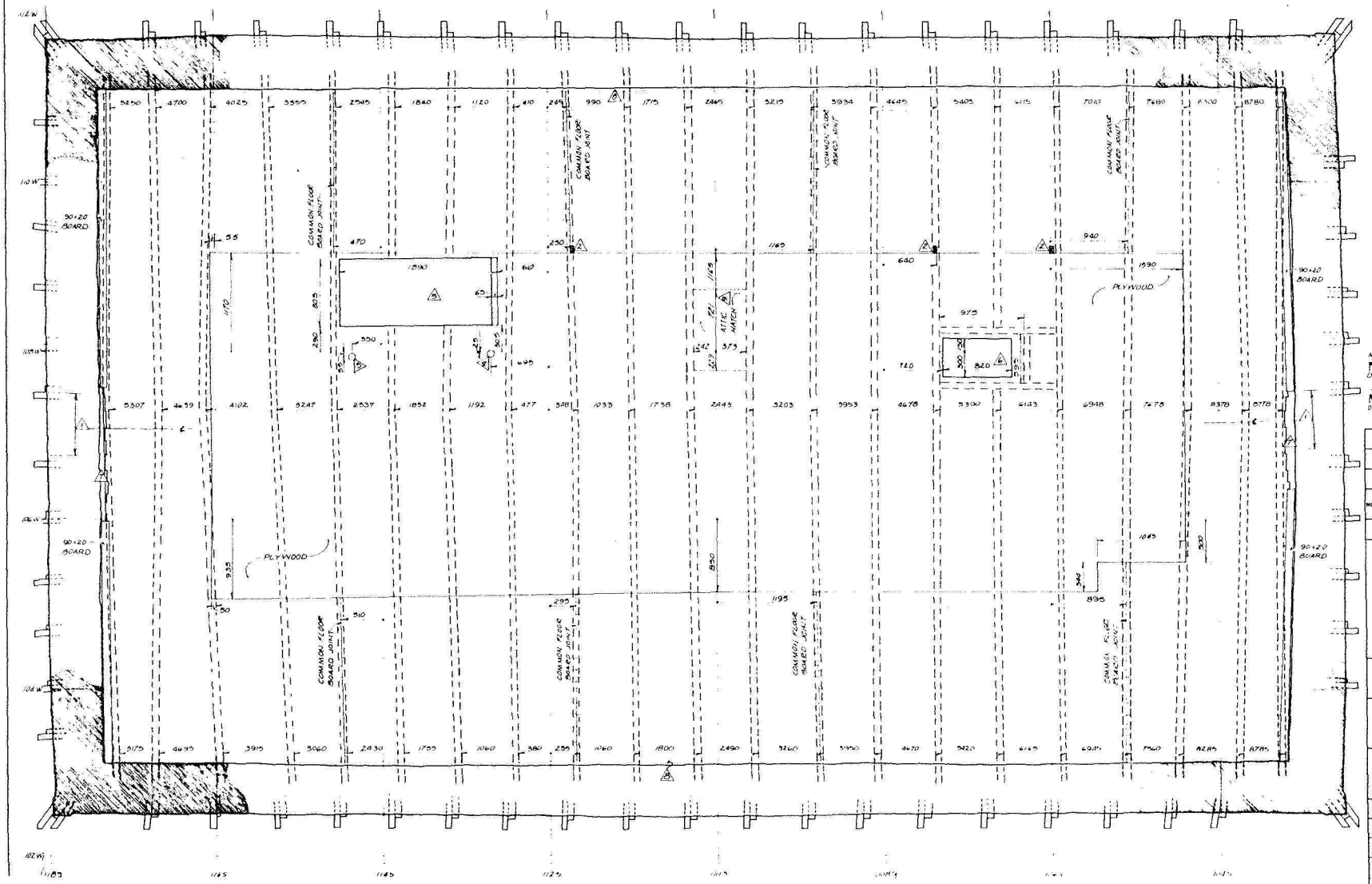
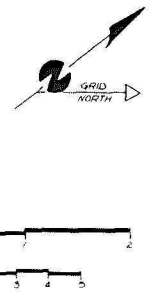
## GENERAL NOTES

AT SOMETIME THE ATTIC FLOOR WAS PARTIALLY COVERED WITH 16 mm THICK PLYWOOD. THE ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS ARE TONGUE & GROOVE BOARDS AVERAGING 170 x 25.

THE ATTIC FLOOR JOISTS END ANYWHERE FROM 90 TO 260 mm INSIDE THE STONE WALL, SOMETIMES RESTING ON THE TOP EXTERIOR PLATE AND CONNECTING WITH THE RAFTERS, AND SOMETIMES RESTING ON A STONE IN FRONT OF THE PLATE.

1. DORMER LOCATION AND ROOF CENTRE LINE
2. 50 x 100 MODERN SUPPORT UNDER RAFTER
3. 90 mm DIA CAST IRON PLUMBING VENT PIPE
4. ROUGH CUT 90 mm DIA HOLE
5. MODERN STAIR OPENING
6. CHIMNEY OPENING
7. FLOORBOARDS END AT 70 TO 100 mm FROM STONE WALL
8. A LAYER OF MORTAR AND RUBBLE EXTENDS AROUND THE OUTER EDGE OF THE FLOOR, FROM THE STONE WALL 60 TO 100 mm ON TOP OF THE FLOORBOARDS.

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B LOCATION DWG NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO
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PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREWS RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Attic Floor
FLOOR JOIST PLAN

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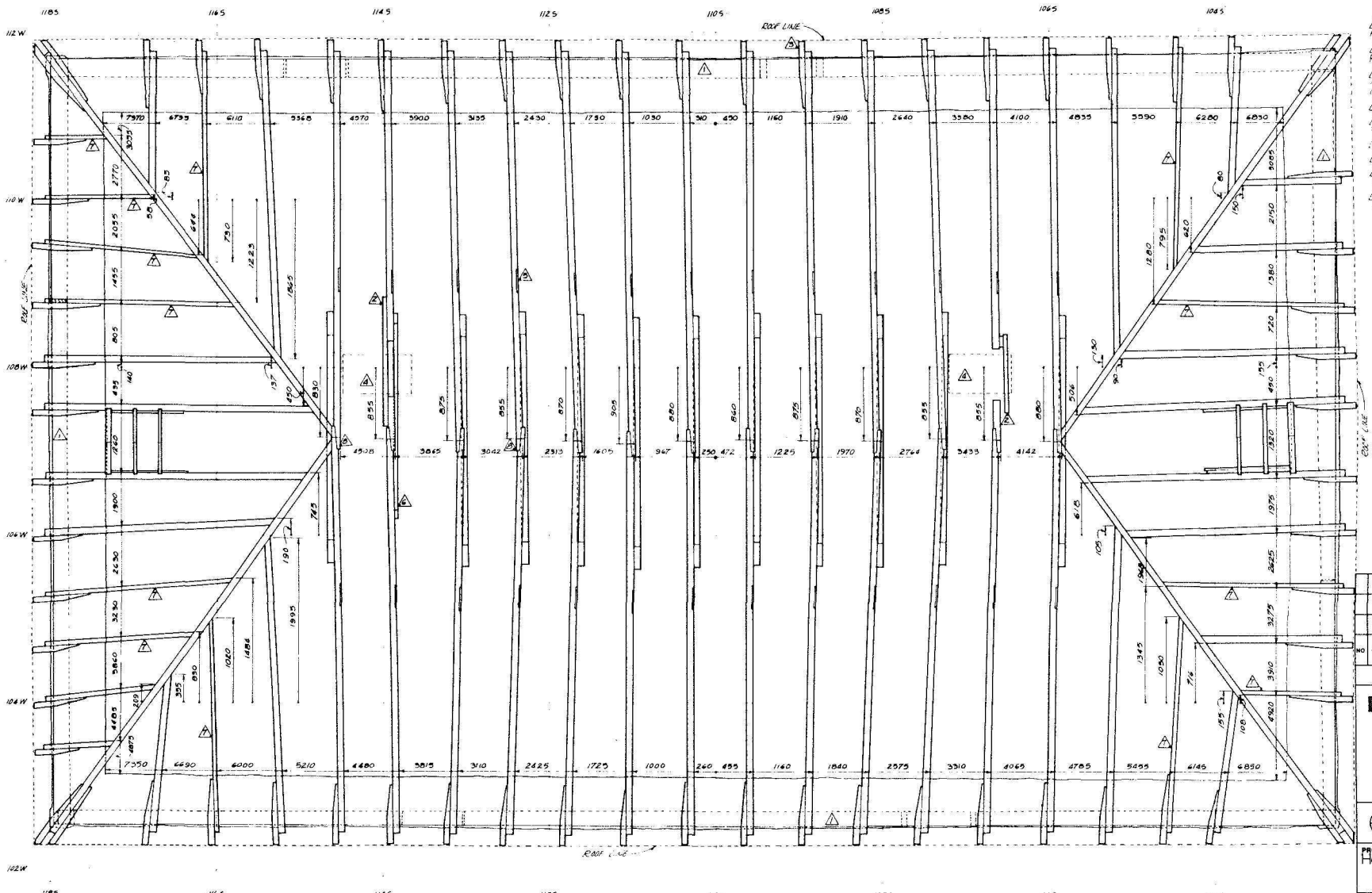


## GENERAL NOTES

1. HEWN TIMBER TOP PLATE VARIES IN SIZE FROM 185×160 TO 165×290.
2. MODERN 50×100 MEMBERS USED TO SUPPORT RAFTERS AT CHIMNEY OPENING.
3. 35×75 OUTLOOKERS TAPERING TO 35×15 INSIDE MASONRY WALL, UNABLE TO DETERMINE LENGTH.
4. FORMER CHIMNEY LOCATION
5. RAFTER NOTCHED 15mm AT FORMER COLLAR TIE LOCATION
6. MODERN 50×100 COLLAR TIE
7. MODERN 50×200 RAFTERS
8. RAFTER LAP JOINT AT PEAK ALTERNATES OCCASIONALLY FROM SIDE TO SIDE
9. HEWN RAFTERS VARY IN SIZE FROM 70×170 TO 80×195.

GRID NORTH

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REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / A DETAIL NO.
B LOCATION DWG NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO.
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PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
RAFTER PLAN

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| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR McCRACKEN | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
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FORM NO / NO DE FICHE INA/ANI 56-201

STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 7530-21-036-5379

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## GENERAL NOTES

THE INTERIOR FACES OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS HAVE BEEN FURRED-IN SINCE ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION.

ORIGINALLY THE WALLS WERE FINISHED WITH PLASTER APPLIED DIRECTLY ONTO THE MASONRY. THIS PLASTER CONSISTS OF BASICALLY THREE LAYERS. A ROUGH SCRATCH COAT WAS APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE MASONRY AND HATCHED TO CREATE A GOOD BONDING SURFACE FOR THE NEXT, FINER-TEXTURED COAT. THE SCRATCH COAT LAYER ROUGHLY EVENED-OFF THE WALL SURFACE AND THE SECOND LAYER, VARYING FROM 15 TO 30 mm IN THICKNESS, PROVIDED A FLAT, EVEN SURFACE FOR FINISHING. FINALLY, A FINE CALCITE WASH WAS USED TO SMOOTHEN AND SEAL THIS WALL SURFACE. ONTO THIS FINISH LAYER EITHER PIGMENTED WASHES AND/OR WALLPAPERS WERE EVENTUALLY APPLIED.

AT A LATER DATE, (POST 1900), 45 mm SQUARE VERTICAL FURRING STUDS WERE SPIKED ONTO THE EARLIER WALL SURFACE. THESE STUDS RAN FROM FLOOR TO CEILING ON BOTH THE GROUND AND UPPER FLOOR WALLS AND LATH & PLASTER WAS ATTACHED. LOOSE FIBRE INSULATION WAS FOUND IN BETWEEN THE FURRING STUDS.

- SEE SHEET # 32 (SAMPLE KEY PLAN) FOR LOCATION OF SAMPLE WALL FINISHES TAKEN.

BARE MASONRY WALL FACES ARE INDICATED THUS - AT BUILDING CORNERS ON ELEVATION DRAWINGS

ORIGINALLY BASEBOARDS WERE ATTACHED TO THE MASONRY WALLS BY NAILING ONTO WOOD PEGS SET INTO THE MASONRY ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE WALL. WHEN THE WALLS WERE FURRED-IN THE BASEBOARDS WERE REMOVED AND RE-ATTACHED TO THE NEW LATH & PLASTER WALL FACE. - SEE BASEBOARD PROFILE ON SHEET # 31.

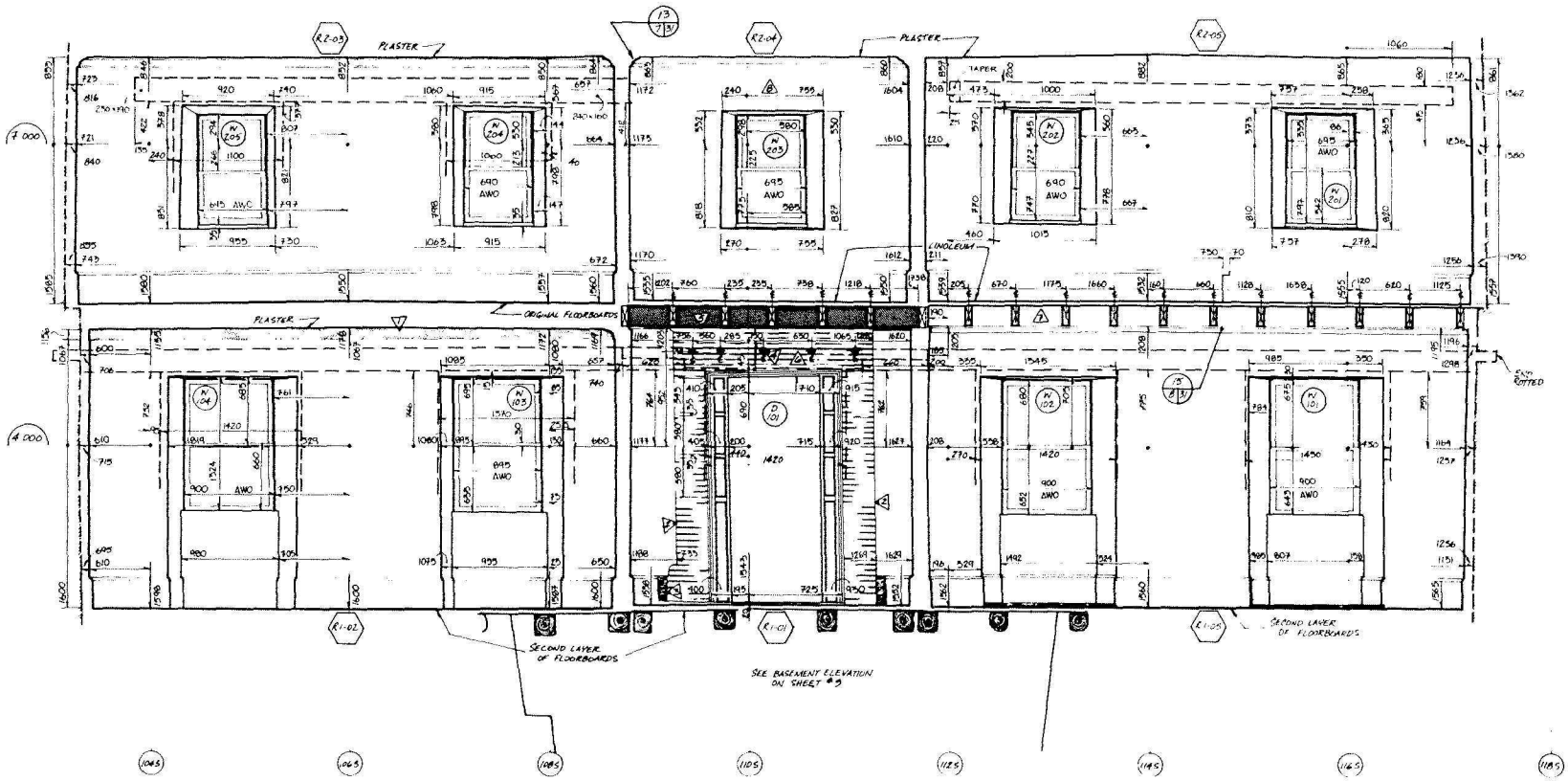
THE UPPER FLOOR JOISTS AND ATTIC JOISTS ARE SET INTO THE EAST AND WEST MASONRY WALLS. THE UPPER FLOOR JOISTS BEAR ON 40 x APPROX. 220 mm PLATES SET INTO THE MASONRY, FLUSH WITH THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE MASONRY. THE ATTIC JOISTS ENTER THE MASONRY TO VARYING DEPTHS, OCCASIONALLY REACHING AND BEARING ON THE EXTERIOR TOP WALL PLATE. GROUND FLOOR BEAMS BEAR ON AN INTERIOR FOUNDATION LEDGE BUT EXTEND INTO DOOR & WINDOW WELLS. - SEE SECTION ON SHEET # 7.

HORIZONTAL MEMBERS DRAWN THUS: —— —— —— ABOVE DOOR & WINDOW WELLS AND ACROSS THE WALLS ON BOTH FLOOR LEVELS ARE HEWN BEAMS WHICH ARE SET INTO AND FLUSH WITH THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE MASONRY WALLS. THESE SERVE ESSENTIALLY AS HEADER BEAMS. ON BOTH LEVELS THERE IS A SECOND BEAM DIRECTLY BEHIND THE BEAM VISIBLE ON THE ELEVATION. THESE SECOND BEAMS ARE MORE IRREGULAR, OFTEN NOT HEWN. ON THE GROUND FLOOR THE INTERIOR BEAMS ARE LAP-JOINED AT THE BUILDING CORNERS. THESE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURED WITH A WOOD PEG.

ON THE UPPER FLOOR THE INTERIOR HEADER BEAM IS NOT NECESSARILY CONTINUOUS ACROSS THE WALL AND THEY ARE NOT JOINED AT THE BUILDING CORNERS. ON BOTH LEVELS THE BEAMS BEHIND THE INTERIOR BEAMS DO NOT MEET AT THE CORNERS.

AT WALL OPENINGS, VERTICAL LINES DRAWN THUS: | ON EACH SIDE INDICATE INTERIOR EDGES OF MASONRY EMBRASURES. WOOD CORNER BEADS WERE ATTACHED ALONG THESE EDGES FOR THE ORIGINAL PLASTER FINISH. - SEE WINDOW & DOOR DETAILS, SHEETS # 26, 27, & 28.

1. 90-100 mm WIDE TRACE OF FORMER CORNICE ALONG TOP OF WALL
2. LARGE NON-ORIGINAL DOOR CASINGS WERE MISSING, EXPOSING LATH & VAPOUR BARRIER ON FURRED-IN WALL FACE AROUND DOOR EMBRASURE. INTERIOR DOOR FRAME ALONG WITH SIDE LIGHTS ARE NOT ORIGINAL
3. BASEBOARDS AT EACH SIDE OF DOOR ARE SHAVED-DOWN, LIKELY IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE NEWER DOOR CASINGS.
4. SERIES OF 65 mm Ø HOLES IN LATH OVER DOOR WERE LIKELY CUT TO PUT IN FIBRE INSULATION
5. REMAINING STRIP OF ORIGINAL CEILING LATH AT WALL FACE. JOISTS ARE NOW EXPOSED.
6. SECTION OF BEAM IS SPICED INTO HEADER BEAM OVER D1-01 EMBRASURE. SPLICES ARE SIMPLE, HALF-LAP JOINTS.
7. JOISTS ARE EXPOSED IN ROOM 1-05 ALTHOUGH THEY ORIGINALLY WERE HIDDEN BY LATH & PLASTER.
8. NO DATA WAS OBTAINED CONCERNING HEADER BEAM AND MASONRY OPENING FOR WINDOW 2-03 IN ROOM 2-04 OR FOR THE MASONRY OPENINGS FOR WINDOWS 2-01 & 2-02 IN ROOM 2-05

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Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO — A DÉTAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
EAST
Interior Elevation

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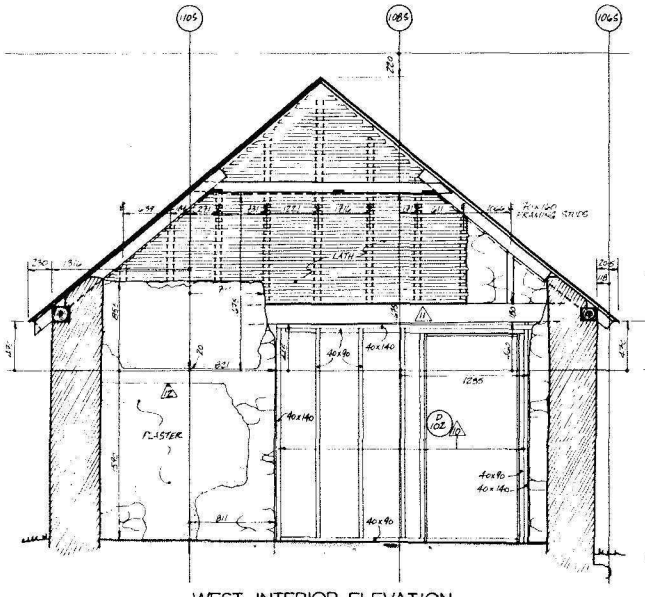
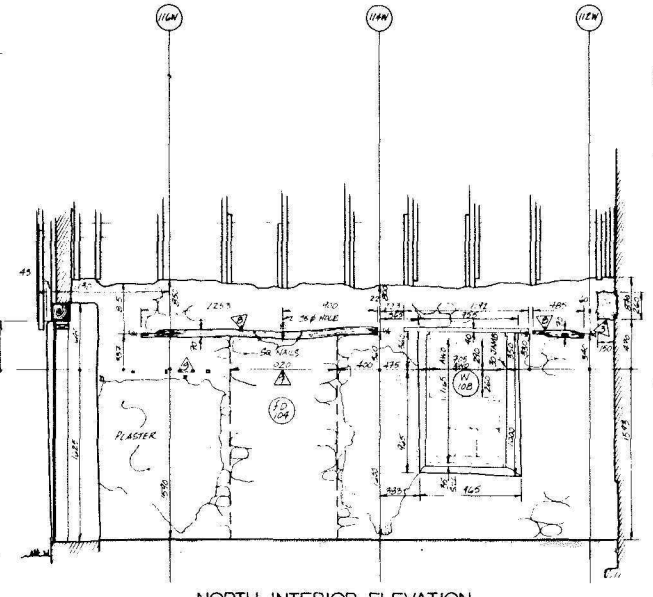
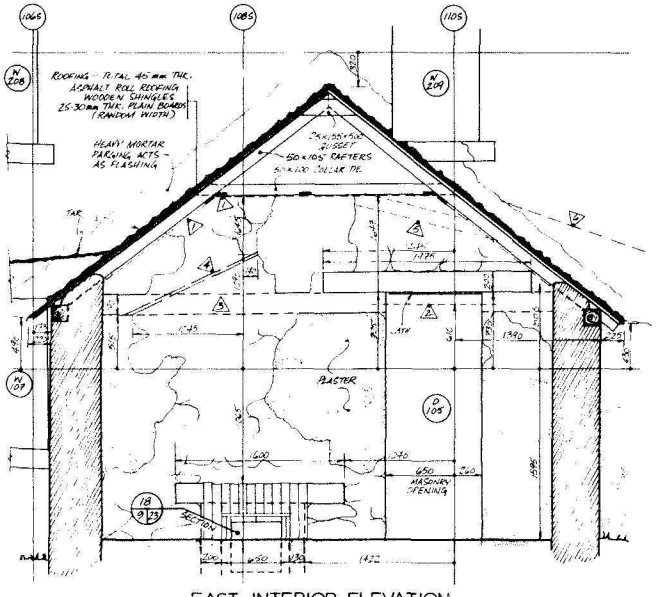



WEST INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:20

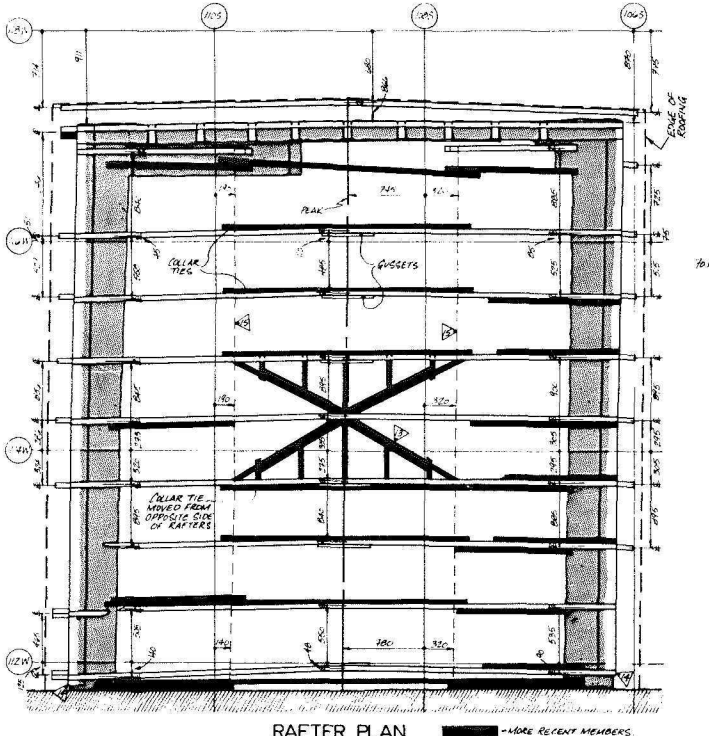



NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:20



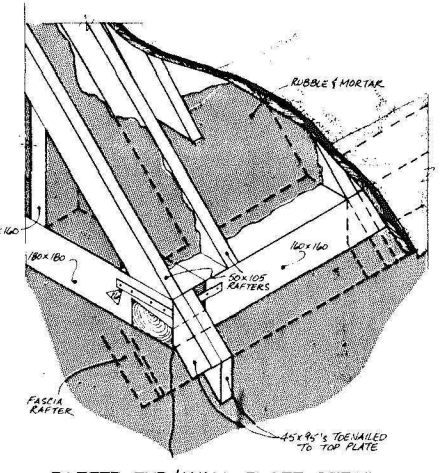

EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:20

— TYPICAL ROOF TRUSS




RAFTER PLAN
SCALE 1:20

— MORE RECENT MEMBERS.




RAFTER END / WALL PLATE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE
TO SOUTHWEST CORNER
SIMILAR TO NORTHWEST CORNER

GRID NORTH

## GENERAL NOTES

THE SOUTH INTERIOR ELEVATION OF THE ANNEX CAN BE SEEN ON SHEET #7.

AT THE TIME OF RECORDING, THE FLOOR OF THE ANNEX WAS A CONCRETE SLAB WITH A CENTRE DRAIN. THIS SLAB WAS BROKEN & REWORKED TO FACILITATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION - SEE SHEET #18 (ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE AND TRACES SHOWING ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE WEST WALL OF THE MAIN BUILDING, INDICATE THAT THE EXISTING ANNEX IS NOT ORIGINAL.

1. THE INTERIOR OF THE ANNEX WAS FINISHED AT A LATER PERIOD WITH HARDBOARD PANELLING. THE PANELS WERE NAILED TO 45mm SQ. FURRING STUDS ON THE WALLS AND TO THE UNDERSIDE OF THE COLLAR TIES FOR A CEILING. 20-30mm NAILERS WERE ATTACHED TO THE UNDERSIDE OF RAFTERS BELOW THE COLLAR TIES AND BETWEEN THE RAFTERS AND COLLAR TIES IN ORDER TO ATTACH PANELLING.
2. WHEN THE INTERIOR OF THE ANNEX WAS FURRED AND PANELLED, THE HEAD OF DOOR 1-05 WAS LOWERED.
3. CAVITIES IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALLS OF THE ANNEX, PLUS TRACES LEFT IN THE PLASTER REMAINING ON THE EAST WALL COMMON WITH THE MAIN BUILDING, INDICATE THE EARLIER EXISTENCE OF A WOOD BEAM AGAINST THIS COMMON WALL.
4. ROUGHLY 345mm WIDE TRACE UNDER PLASTER MAY INDICATE EARLIER ROOF SLOPE.
5. ROUGHLY 120mm WIDE TRACE UNDER PLASTER MAY INDICATE EARLIER ROOF SLOPE.
6. TRACE ON EXTERIOR WALL FACE - SEE SHEET #5.
7. DEFINITE BREAKS IN MASONRY PATTERN INDICATE FORMER WALL OPENING.
8. DECAYED BOARD IMBEDDED IN WALL MAY HAVE BEEN AN EARLIER LINTEL OR TOP PLATE. A SIMILAR BOARD SHOWS ON THE EXTERIOR OF THIS WALL - SEE SHEET #5.
9. WOOD PEGS IMBEDDED IN MASONRY PLUS BREAK IN PLASTER SUGGEST A HORIZ. BOARD WAS ONCE ATTACHED TO THE WALL FACE.
10. DOOR 1-02 AND FRAMING IN THE MASONRY OPENING ARE NOT ORIGINAL.
11. 180mm SQ. BEAM SPANS THE GABLE WALL. SEE PERSPECTIVE DETAIL ON THIS SHEET FOR CORNER CONNECTION WITH SOUTH WALL PLATE.
12. 140mm WIDE HORIZONTAL BREAK IN PLASTER INDICATES FORMER HORIZONTAL MEMBER AGAINST WALL FACE.
13. 40x90mm AND 45mm SQ. FRAMING FROM PEAK AT CENTRE RAFTER TO COLLAR TIES AND RAFTERS AT EITHER SIDE IS NOT ORIGINAL. COLLAR TIE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM CENTRE RAFTERS - SEE PHOTOS.
14. NORTH & SOUTH WALL PLATES END BEFORE WALL OF MAIN BUILDING.
15. LINE OF INTERSECTION OF RAFTERS & BOTTOM EDGE OF COLLAR TIES (PATTERN CEILING).
16. METAL TIES REINFORCE CORNER CONNECTIONS AND TIE ENDS OF NORTH & SOUTH TOP PLATES TO WEST WALL OF MAIN BUILDING.

METRES 0 5 1 2
FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|

REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG. NO. / C DRAWING NO.
A DÉTAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Annex
RAFTER PLAN & INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

| DESIGNED BY ETUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY VERIFIÉ PAR |
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| DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR OLYNYK | APPROVED BY APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE ECHELLE 1:20 metric |

PROJECT / ASSET NO. NO DU PROJET / BIEN

REF NO - DRAWING NO. NO DE REF - NO DESSIN ST.A-MG 84/R6/A 18

STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 7530-21-038-8378

129

FORM NO / NO DE FICHE INA/ANI 56-201

365

## GENERAL NOTES

SEE NOTES ON SHEET #19 (EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION) WHICH DESCRIBE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERIOR WALL ELEVATIONS.

1. AN ANGLED STRIP OF 'TENTEST' BOARD WAS USED AS A CORNICE ALONG TOP OF WALL. THE ORIGINAL CORNICE IS MISSING ALONG WITH THE LATH & PLASTER WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY ATTACHED TO THE UNDERSIDE OF THE UPPER FLOOR JOISTS.

2. MOULDING STRIPS WERE ATTACHED TO THE FACE OF THE FURRED-IN WINDOW WELL ON EACH SIDE OF WINDOW 1-06. THESE MOULDINGS MAY HAVE SUPPORTED A WINDOW SEAT OR SHELF.

3. 80-85 mm WIDE BAND OF ORIGINALLY UNPAINTED PLASTER ACROSS FURRED-IN WALL FACE. NAIL HOLES AT STUD LOCATIONS SUGGEST THAT THIS BAND IS A TRACE OF A MOULDING RUNNING BELOW THE PAINTED BORDER MOTIF. SEE PHOTO AQ-1/27

4. LATER PERIOD GOLD PAINT AND TEXTURED WALLPAPER END AT THIS VERTICAL EDGE. A FALSE WALL, WHICH ENCLOSED A MODERN ELECTRICAL PANEL ON THE INTERIOR WALL TO THE RIGHT, MET THE FURRED-IN WALL FACE ALONG THIS LINE. - SEE PHOTO AQ-3/27

5. ROUGH OPENING THROUGH MASONRY PERMITTING ENTRANCE OF MODERN ELECTRICAL CONDUITS - SEE PHOTO AE-1/27

6. TRACE OF LATER PERIOD PLATFORM - SEE 19, SHEET #21

7. OUTLINE ON WALLPAPER AND BASEBOARD OF LATE PERIOD SHELVING ASSOCIATED WITH FIREPLACE IN ROOM 1-02. SEE PHOTO AE-3/27

8. SPLICE IN INTERIOR HEADER BEAM AT CENTRE OF WALL IN ROOM 1-02. CONNECTION IS A SIMPLE HALF-LAP JOINT. THE BEAM BEHIND THIS INTERIOR HEADER IS CONTINUOUS ACROSS THE ENTIRE WALL BUT IS VERY IRREGULAR AND ENDS AT OR JUST BEFORE BOTH CORNERS.

9. TRACE OF PARTITION ON WALL & BASEBOARD - ALSO SEE SHEET #15 (UPPER FLOOR PLAN)

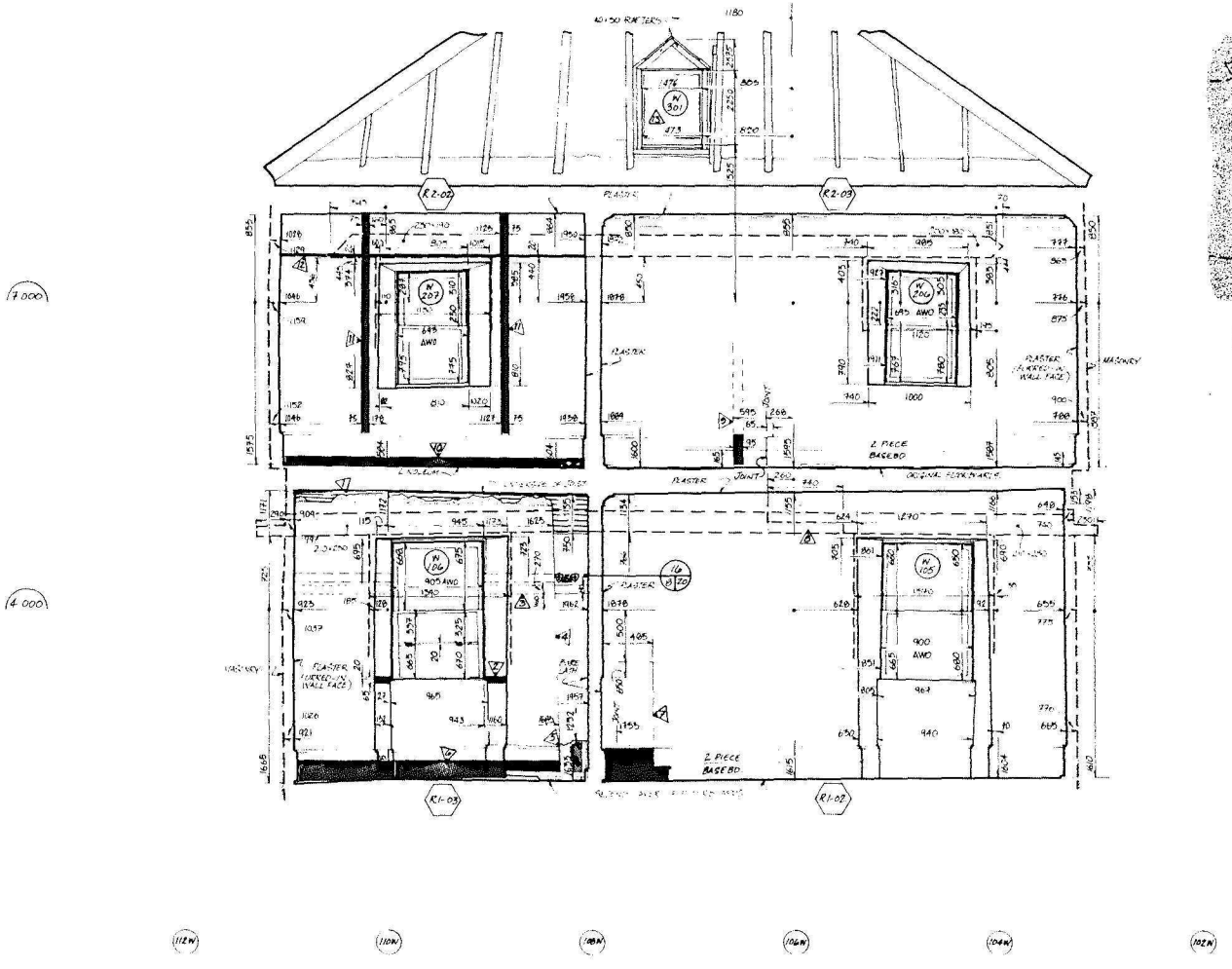
10. TRACE OF SHELF ALONG BASEBOARD. - SEE 20, SHEET #21

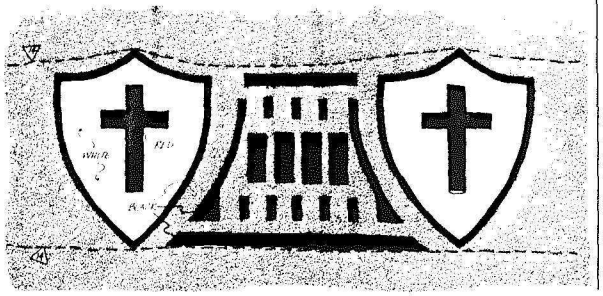
11. 75 mm WIDE VERTICAL TRACES AT EACH SIDE OF WINDOW 2-07 ARE RELATED TO LATER PERIOD SHELVING.

12. 20 mm WIDE HORIZONTAL TRACE RELATED TO SHELVING UNIT REFERRED TO IN NOTES 10 & 11

13. SASH IS NOT ORIGINAL IN THIS DORMER. SEE SHEET #8 (BUILDING SECTION) FOR DORMER INFORMATION AND SHEET #30 FOR PROBABLE ORIGINAL SASH DETAILS.

14. PLASTER ON THE FURRED-IN WALL FACE WAS PAINTED A CREAM COLOUR WHEN THIS MOTIF WAS HAND-PAINTED LATER. THE WALL WAS PAINTED GOLD UP TO THE DASHED LINE ABOVE & BELOW THE MOTIF. EVENTUALLY THIS BORDER AND A PAINTED BANNER OVER WINDOW 1-06, READING "TAKE UP THE CROSS", WERE COVERED WITH TEXTURED WALL PAPER. - SEE PHOTO AQ-3/27



16/B 20 BORDER MOTIF
FULL SIZE

366

METRES 0 1 2
FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO — A DETAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
NORTH
Interior Elevation

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|---|---|
| DESIGNED BY / ETUDIE PAR | CHECKED BY / VERIFIE PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINE PAR: LAUSMAN & OLYNYK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVE PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ECHELLE: 1:20 metric |

PROJECT / ASSET NO / NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO / DRAWING NO / NO DE REF / NO DESSIN: ST.A-MG B4/R6/A — 20

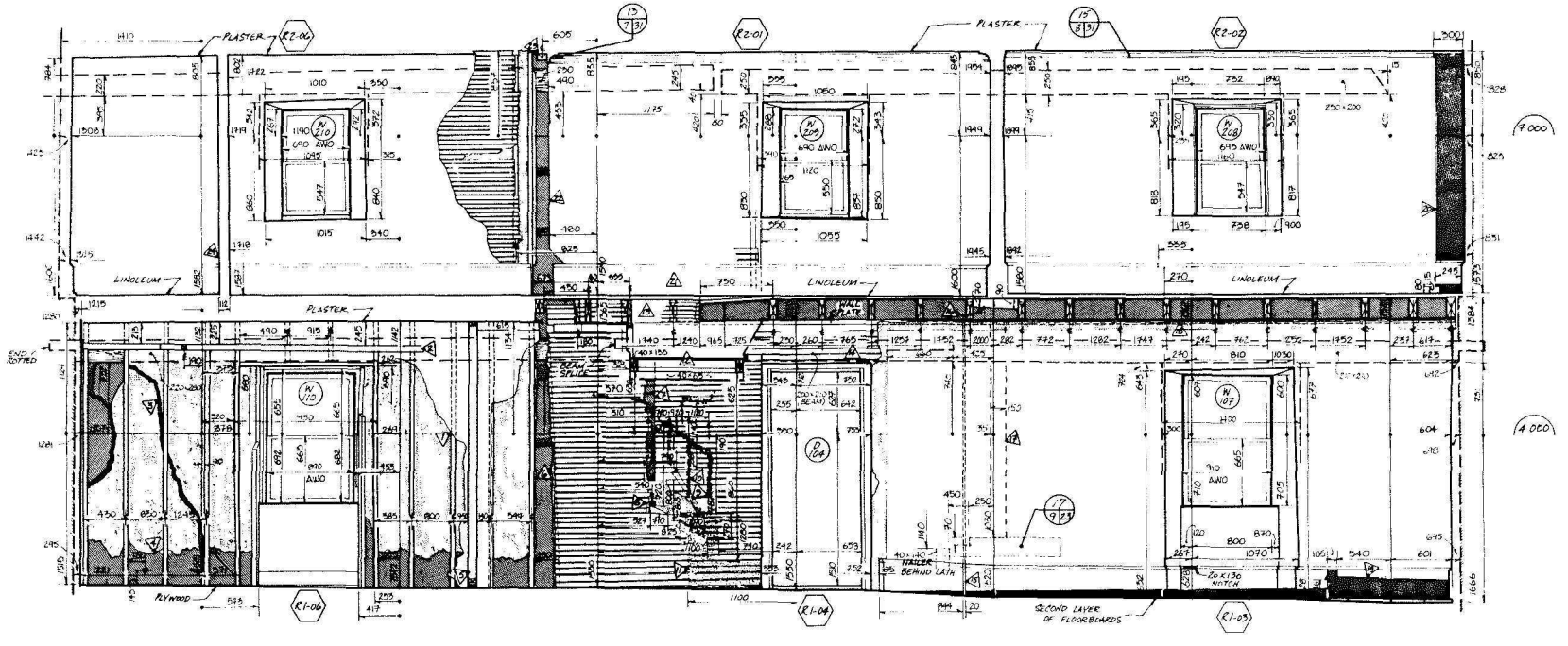
130

FORM NO - NO DE FICHE INA/ANI 56-201

## GENERAL NOTES

SEE NOTES ON SHEET #19 (EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION) WHICH DESCRIBE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERIOR WALL ELEVATIONS.

1. MUCH OF THE NON-ORIGINAL PRESSED-PAPER PANELLING WAS STRIPPED IN ROOM 1-06 REVEALING 45mm SQUARE VERTICAL FURRING STUDS SPIKED ONTO THE ORIGINAL PLASTER WALL FACE.
2. HORIZONTAL 40x65 mm MEMBER ATTACHED TO WALL PANELLING INDICATES HEIGHT OF LATER PERIOD DROPPED CEILING WHICH WAS ALSO SHEETED WITH SIMILAR PANELS.
3. LARGE CRACKS SHOW IN EXPOSED ORIGINAL PLASTER. STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS IN THIS AREA OF THE WALL DATE WELL BACK AS EVIDENCED BY THE INTEGRATION OF CLOTH REINFORCING IN THE ORIGINAL PLASTER FINISH. THIS CLOTH WAS USED TO PATCH THE WALL SURFACE, PARTICULARLY ALONG THE SOUTHWEST INTERIOR CORNER.
4. ORIGINAL PLASTER ENDS AT BASEBOARD HEIGHT. ORIGINAL BASEBOARDS HAVE BEEN REMOVED, EXPOSING A SERIES OF WOOD PEGS SET INTO MASONRY ALONG THE BASE OF THE WALL. ORIGINAL BASEBOARDS WERE NAILED ONTO THESE PEGS.
5. NON-ORIGINAL STUD FRAME INTERIOR WALL.
6. APPROXIMATELY 200mm WIDE STRIP OF BARE MASONRY INDICATES LOCATION OF ORIGINAL INTERIOR WALL. THIS TRACE ALIGNS WITH ORIGINAL WALL PLATE SHOWN ON SHEET #11 (GROUND FLOOR PLAN)
7. IMPRESSION OF VERTICAL NAILER SET INTO ORIGINAL WALL PLASTER BEHIND LATH.
8. 45mm ϕ WOOD PEG SET INTO MASONRY, POSSIBLY USED TO SECURE ORIGINAL STAIR STRINGER.
9. SERIES OF RANDOM DIAGONAL NAILERS SPIKED ONTO ORIGINAL PLASTER FACE TO SECURE LATH. LATH IS CUT OUT IN THIS AREA – SEE PHOTO (K20-34)
10. BARE WOOD PATTERN ON OTHERWISE PLASTER-STAINED LATH. INDICATED THUS
11. PATTERN OF BARE MASONRY IN ORIGINAL PLASTER WALL FACE. INDICATED THUS
12. FRAMING AT WALL FOR EXISTING STAIR LANDING.
13. TRACES OF ORIGINAL STAIRCASE AT JOIST HEIGHT. – SEE SHEET #24 (EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL MAIN STAIRS)
14. SECTION OF BEAM IS SPLICED INTO WALL HEADER IN ROOM 1-04. SPLICES ARE SIMPLE HALF-LAP JOINTS.
15. BREAK IN BASEBOARD – SEE SHEET #23 (FLOOR DETAILS)
16. BRACING FOR UPPER FLOOR INTERIOR WALL – SEE SHEET #25 (FLOOR JOIST DETAILS)
17. APPROX. 150mm WIDE VERTICAL PATCH IN ORIGINAL WALL PLASTER INDICATING LOCATION OF ORIGINAL INTERIOR WALL. – SEE 3, SHEET #23
18. REMAINING STRIP OF ORIGINAL CEILING LATH AT WALL FACE. JOISTS ARE NOW EXPOSED. THERE IS A 90mm WIDE TRACE OF FORMER CORNICE AT TOP OF WALL FACE.
19. TRACE OF RECENT FLOOR PLATFORM
20. TRACE OF SHELVING UNIT.
21. NON-ORIGINAL BASEBOARD IN ROOM 2-02
22. APPROX. 130mm WIDE VERTICAL STRIP OF BARE MASONRY INDICATING LOCATION OF ORIGINAL INTERIOR WALL. – ALSO SEE SHEET #24 (EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL MAIN STAIRS)
23. 60x100 mm ORIGINAL TOP WALL PLATE.
24. MODERN STUD FRAME WALL FOR RECENT WASHROOM. BASEBOARD RUNS BEHIND WALL INTERFACE.

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Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG NO. / C DRAWING NO.
A DÉTAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
WEST
Interior Elevation

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| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR: CALSHAM & OLYNYK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
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| PROJECT / ASSET NO. / NO DU PROJET / BIEN | |
| REF. NO. - DRAWING NO. / NO DE RÉF. - NO DESSIN: ST.A-MG 84/R/A | 21 |

STOCK NO. / NO DE STOCK 7530-21-036-6278

131

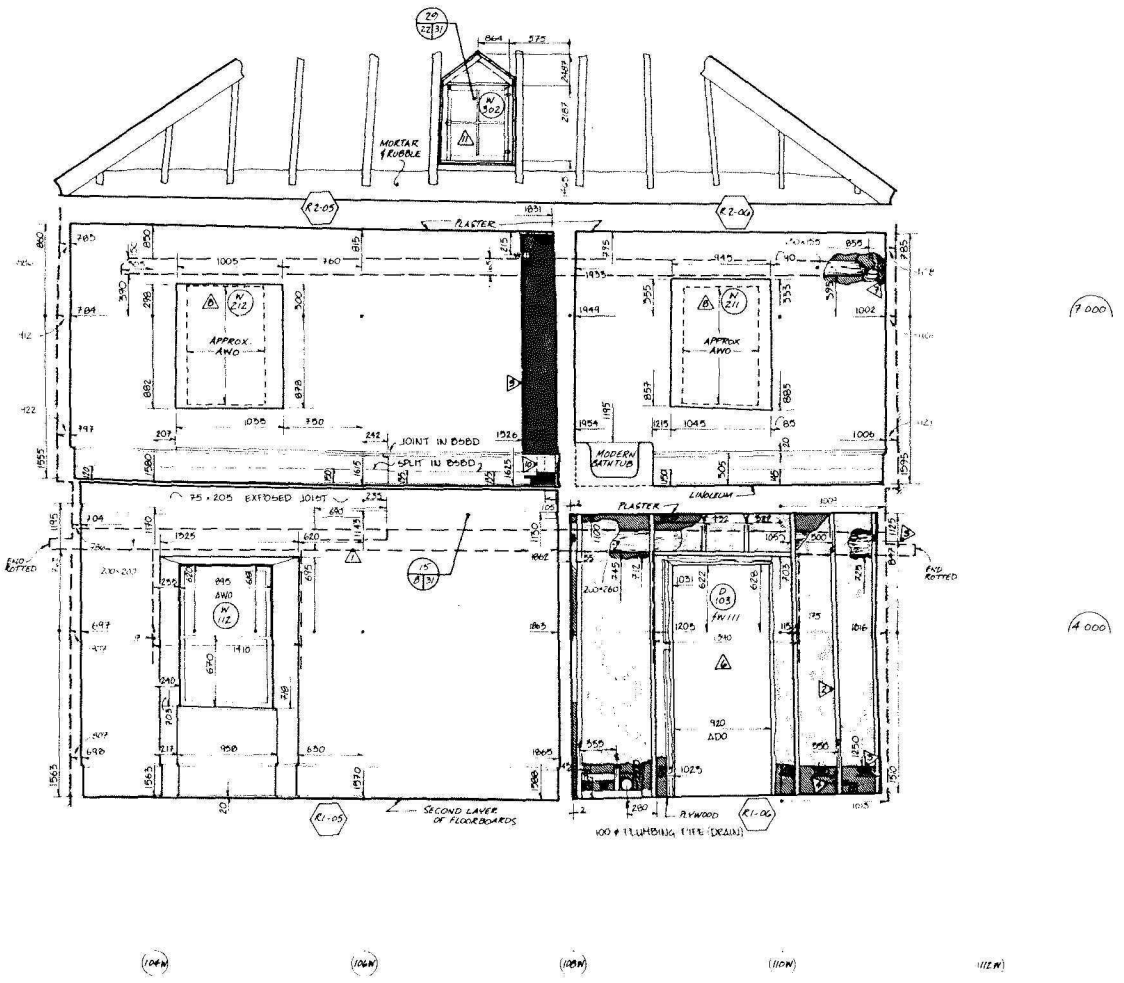
FORM NO. / NO DE FICHE INA/ANI 58-201

367

## GENERAL NOTES

SEE NOTES ON SHEET #19 (EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION) WHICH DESCRIBE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERIOR WALL ELEVATIONS.

1. SPLICE IN INTERIOR HEADER BEAM AT CENTRE OF ROOM 1-05. CONNECTION IS A SIMPLE HALF-LAP JOINT.
2. PRESSED-PAPER WALL PANELLING HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM ROOM 1-06, EXPOSING 45 mm SQ VERTICAL FURRING STUDS SPIKED ONTO ORIGINAL WALL PLASTER.
3. ORIGINAL PLASTER STOPS AT BASEBOARD HEIGHT.
4. A SERIES OF WOOD PEGS WERE SET INTO THE MASONRY ALONG THE BASE OF THE WALL. BASEBOARDS WERE ORIGINALLY NAILED ONTO THESE PEGS.
5. HORIZONTAL 40×65 mm STRAPPING WAS NAILED ONTO LATER WALL PANELLING, INDICATING HEIGHT OF LATER-PERIOD DROPPED CEILING. THIS CEILING WAS ALSO SHEETED WITH PRESSED PAPER PANELS.
6. DOOR 1-03 IS NOT ORIGINAL. EVIDENCE IN ORIGINAL STONEWORK (SEE 5, SHEET #6), AND REMAINING SECTION OF ORIGINAL ROUGH FRAMING INDICATE THAT THIS WAS ORIGINALLY A WINDOW OPENING - fW111.
7. EXPANDED METAL MESH WAS USED TO REINFORCE CORNER IN THE FURRED-IN PLASTER FINISH.
8. NO DATA WAS OBTAINED CONCERNING THE INTERIOR MASONRY OPENINGS FOR UPPER FLOOR WINDOWS ON THIS ELEVATION. PLEASE REFER TO INTERIOR ELEVATIONS ON SHEETS #19, 20, & 21 FOR TYPICAL EMBRASURE SIZES (APPROX. 1100 mm ACROSS).
9. TRACE OF 325 mm WIDE SHELVING UNIT OR CLOSET SHOWS ON FURRED-IN WALL FACE AND BASEBOARD. - ALSO SEE 18, SHEET #15 (UPPER FLOOR PLAN)
10. 70 mm WIDE VERTICAL TRACE ON BASEBOARD. BOTTOM PIECE OF BASEBOARD IS CHISELLED BACK ALONG TRACE.
11. SEE SHEET #8 (BUILDING SECTION) FOR DORMER INFORMATION.




METRES 0 1 2

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR. PAR |
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REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / A DETAIL NO
B LOCATION DWG NO / B SUR DESSIN NO
C DRAWING NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

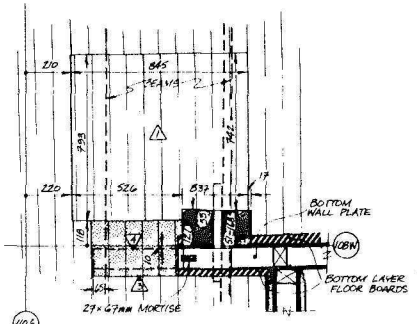
DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
SOUTH
Interior Elevation

DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR
CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR
DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR LAUSMAN & OLIVIER
APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR
DATE
SCALE / ÉCHELLE 1:20 metric
PROJECT/ASSET NO / NO DU PROJET/BIEN
REF NO / DRAWING NO / NO DE REF / NO DESSIN ST.A-MG 84/R6/A
22

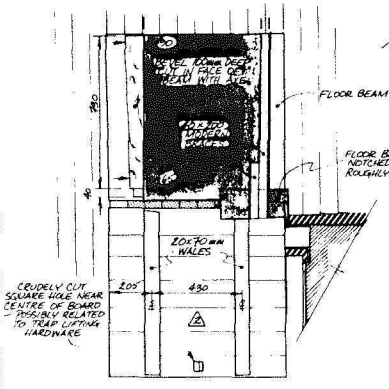
368

132

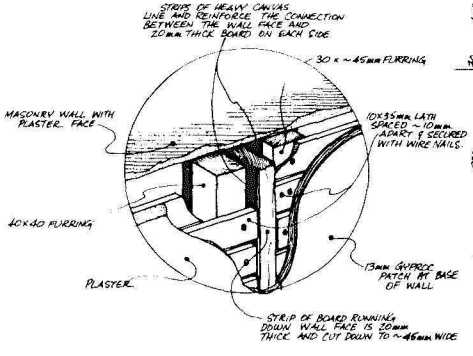
FORM NO / NO DE FICHE 1NA/ANI 58 201



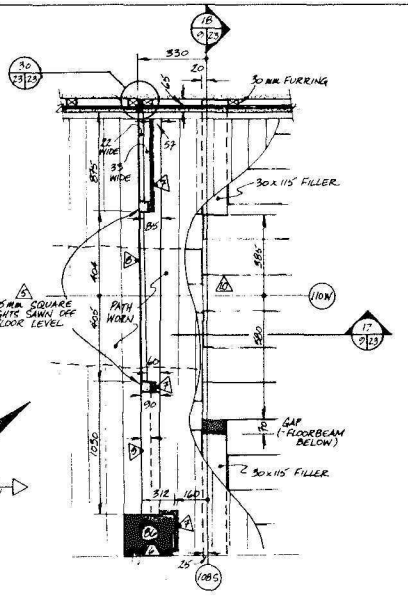

10/12/23 TRAP DOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:10



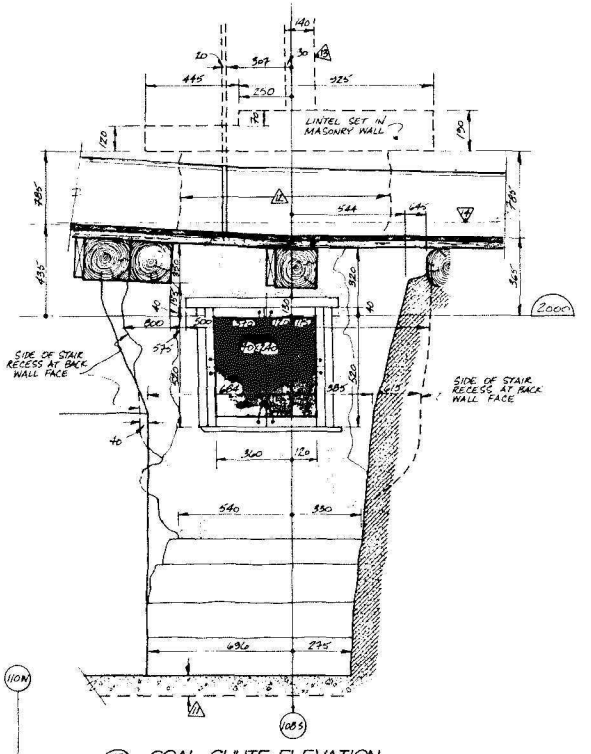

TRAP DOOR SWUNG OPEN
(- NO TRACE OF HINGING MECHANISM)



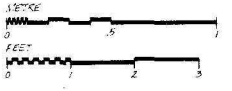

30/23/23 EVIDENCE OF FORMER WALL
N.T.S.

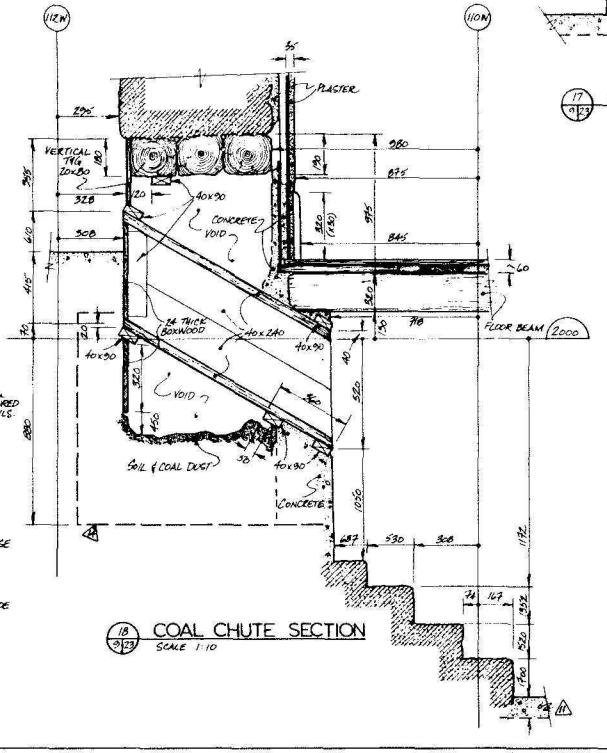



21/12/23 FLOOR DETAIL
SCALE 1:10




17/9/23 COAL CHUTE ELEVATION
SCALE 1:10




18/9/23 COAL CHUTE SECTION
SCALE 1:10

## GENERAL NOTES

1. AS THROUGHOUT THE GROUND FLOOR, THE TRAP DOOR CONSISTS OF TWO LAYERS OF FLOORBOARDS (120x83mm T&G OVER 95x70mm T&G). THE BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS DO NOT ALIGN WITH THOSE IN THE SURROUNDING FLOOR. THE SECOND LAYER OF BOARDS WERE CLOSELY MATCH THOSE ADJACENT.
2. THE BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS OF THE TRAP DOOR ARE OF VARIOUS WIDTHS (AS THROUGHOUT ROOM - QV (SEE 10)), BUT THEY DO NOT MATCH WITH THOSE ADJACENT TO THE OPENING.
3. THE QUILTED PATCH OF SECOND LAYER FLOORBOARDS ARE LOOSE-TONGUES ARE ON THE NORTH EDGE, OPPOSITE TO THOSE IN OTHER AREAS OF THE FLOOR; BOTTOM WALL PLATE OF THE SOUTH IS CUT OFF AT NORTH EDGE OF PATCH.
4. BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS UNDER PATCH 3 HAVE CHANNEL IN THEM SUGGESTING WALL PLATE CONTINUED SOUTH TO BEAM. IMPRESSION ON BEAM NOTCHES PLATE WOULD HAVE SAT 15mm INTO BEAM. SEE 2 SHEET #12 AND 3 SHEET #8.
5. SAWN-OFF UPRIGHTS WOULD APPEAR TO BE OF DOOR OPENING IN EARLY, THOUGH NON-ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL. STAINING ON THE SIDES OF THESE STUBS MATCHES THAT ON LONGEST PIECES FOUND FRAMING A NEAR-BY FLOOR OPENING - SEE 1 SHEET #12
6. 30mm THICK FILLER PIECE (SEE NOTE 9) TAPERS EAST OF FLOOR OPENING SHOWN AND IS 67mm WIDE AT INTERIOR WALL TO THE EAST (SEE SHEET #12). THIS TAPER MANIFESTS A SLIGHT CHANGE IN ORIENTATION OF SECOND LAYER FLOORBOARDS AT EACH SIDE OF FILLER. THIS FILLER MAY REPRESENT EARLIER POSITION FOR THIS WALL LOCATION AND SUGGESTS THAT THE SECOND LAYER FLOORBOARDS ON THE OPENING TO EACH SIDE WERE LAID AT DIFFERENT TIMES.
7. A NARROW BAND OF DARK DISCOLORATION SUGGESTS FORMER BASEBOARDS OR TRIM.
8. ROUGHLY CUT FILLER STRIP BETWEEN UPRIGHTS TAPERS FROM 40mm TO 22mm WIDE AT WEST END.
9. 90mm WIDE TRACE ON LOWER FLOORBOARDS MAY INDICATE THICKNESS OF EARLIER PARTITION WALL.
10. SECOND LAYER FLOORBOARDS ARE CUT AWAY TO EXPOSE BROAD 'A' LOWER FLOORBOARDS. 115mm WIDE FILLERS ENDING AT EACH END OF SPECIAL SIZE (BEFORE ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL) SHAPING. LOWER FLOORBOARDS TO NORTH OF PARTITION ARE TOO SMALL AS ~40mm T&G, BUT THESE ARE IN SITU AS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT THE 'A' BOARDS IN BOTH ROOMS LOOK TO BE ~80mm.
11. DURING RECENT DIGGING TO EXPOSE WALL FOOTINGS WERE QUARRIED AND THE BASEMENT FLOOR WAS FOUND TO HAVE TWO DISTINCT LAYERS OF CONCRETE. THE TOP LAYER WAS ROUGHLY 100mm THICK IN THIS AREA.
12. THIN SECTION OF WALL WAS PATCHED WITH CEMENT IS ABOVE AND BELOW ACTUAL WOODEN CHUTE.
13. 140mm WIDE VERTICAL STRIP OF PATCHING OF ROUGH PLASTER WALL FACE TO FORMER POSITION OF ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL.
14. PIT [illegible] TO MASONRY FOOTING WIDTH & [illegible] OF OPENING.

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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A/B/C DETAIL NO. / LOCATION DWG NO. / DRAWING NO.
A DETAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews, Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Ground Floor
FLOOR DETAILS & RELATED DETAILS

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| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR: OLYNYK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE: AS SHOWN |

PROJECT / ASSET NO. / NO DU PROJET / BIEN

REF NO - DRAWING NO. / NO DE RÉF. - NO DESSIN: ST.A-HG BARLIA 23

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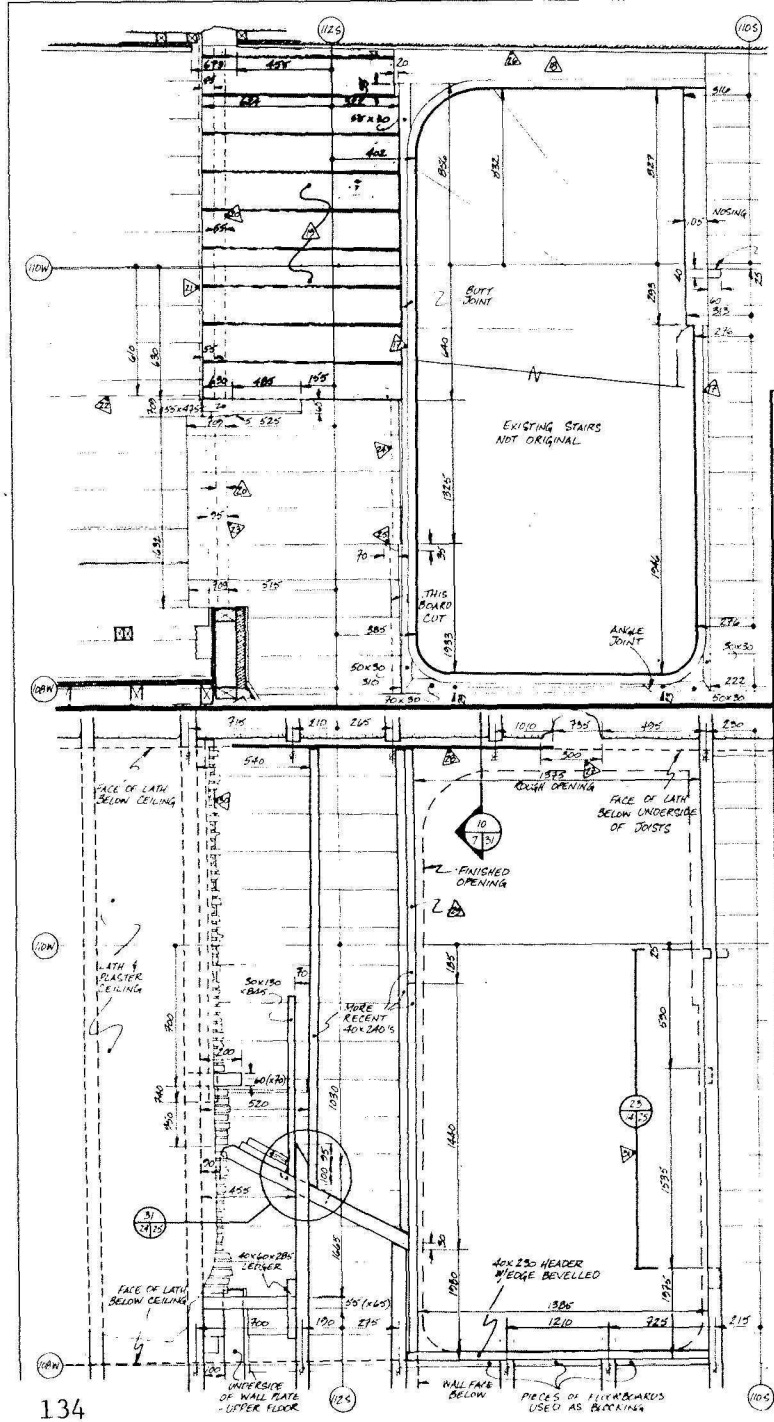
FORM NO / NO DE FICHE INA/AIN 58-201

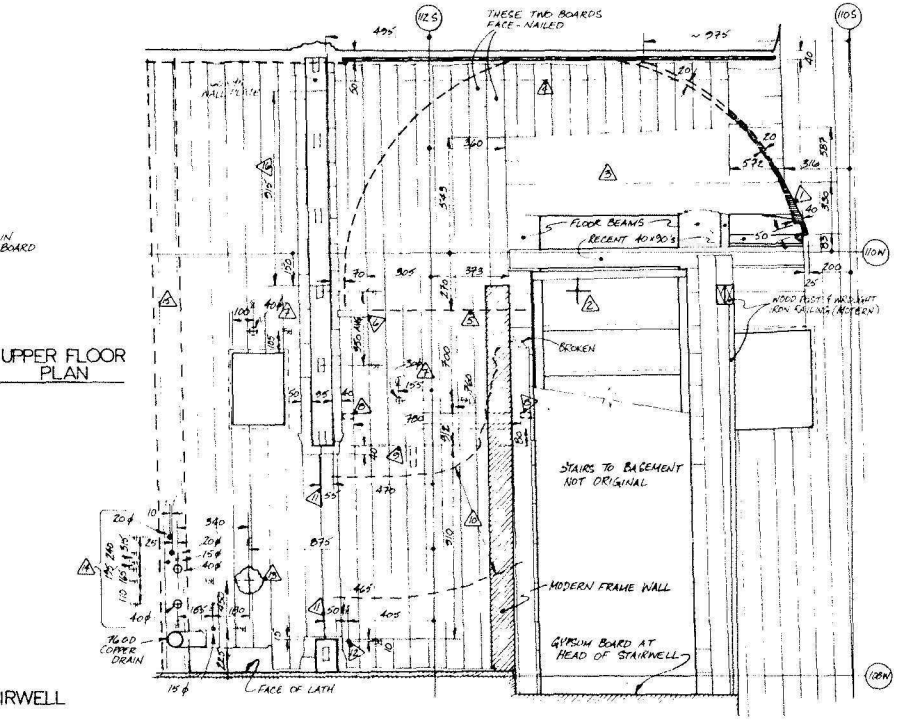
STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 7530-21-036-5378




← UPPER FLOOR PLAN (20 1/24)

STAIRWELL

← REFLECTED UPPER FLOOR JOIST PLAN (22 1/24)




## TRACES IN AREA OF ORIGINAL STAIR LOCATION
## GROUND FLOOR PLAN (19 1/24)

GRID NORTH

METRES 0 5

FEET 0 1 2 3

A1 10x40 mm TRIM AROUND "OPEN EDGE OF FLOOR" STAIR WELL.

A2 PLASTERED INFILL.

A3 40x228 mm PATCH IN FLOOR & JOISTS MISSING IN THIS AREA.

A4 95 mm WIDE TRACE ACROSS FLOORBOARDS & VARIOUS SECTION STAIRS AND PENCILLED LINES.

A5 SECTION STAIR WITH DIFFERENT SURFACE COLOUR RATHER THAN REST OF FLOOR. MAY INDICATE BASEBOARD, TRACE FROM ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL. TRACE BETWEEN "FOLDING" LINE OF DOOR CASING & JAMB AT EAST END.

A6 FLOOR WEST OF STAIRS HAS UNEVENT PAINTED WEAR PATTERN, FOR FULL EXTENT OF THIS TRACE SEE A6 SHEET # 19.

A7 95 mm WIDE TRACE ACROSS FLOORBOARD. TRACE DESCRIBED IN A4 IS ON TOP OF THIS TRACE. NORTH EDGES OF BOTH TRACES COINCIDE.

A8 EVIDENCE LINE MARKS CHANGE IN SURFACE COLORATION 40 mm FROM ENDS OF FLOORBOARDS.

A9 SHORT CUT IN FLOORBOARD - POSSIBLY RELATED TO ORIGINAL STAIR OPENING. LINE OF CUT MATCHES FRAMING BELOW. ALL FLOORBOARDS WEST OF THIS CUT ARE RE-NAILED ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS OR REPLACEMENT FLOORING.

A10 BASEBOARD IS ONLY 70 mm THICK, EVIDENCE FROM ALL OTHER BASEBOARDS IN THE BUILDING - SEE THIS SECTION CONTINUES TO THE PARTITION WALL NORTH OF THE STAIR OPENING - ALSO SEE A8 (14 2/24)

A11 TOILET AT FIRST LEVEL IN PLASTERED MASONRY WALL EXTENDS BACK APPARENTLY 150 mm - THIS MAY INDICATE PENETRATION BY EARLIER STAIR FRAMING MEMBER & JOIST. ALSO SEE A3 SHEET # 21

A12 WHEN THE MASONRY WALLS WERE ELECTRICAL SCARE TAPE AFTER INITIAL CONSTRUCTION THIS FURRED-IN WALL WOULD ENDED AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE UPPER FLOOR JOISTS (OR CEILING) EXCEPT AT THIS LOCATION. THREE JOISTS ARE CUT AT THE WEST WALL FACE AND A ~ 660 mm WIDE OPENING FOR THE FURRED WALL FACE EXTENDS OUT IN FRONT OF THE JOISTS. THE SECTION EXTENDS NORTH INTO THE FINAL SECTION WALL AGE TO THE SECOND FLOOR (SEE SHEET # 21). THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE STAIRWELL OPENING THAT PERIOD WAS SEEN TO BOTH THE WEST WALL AND THE PARTITION WALL.

A13 THIS PIECE OF 19x228 mm BOARD IS THE NEWEST & THE UP ADJACENT PIECES ARE ALSO NOT ORIGINAL

A14 TWO 40x130 mm BOARDS ARE NAILED TO NORTH FACE OF "SECOND JOIST" & SERVE TO SUPPORT FLOORING NOTED AS A13. THESE BOARDS WERE REMOVED AND NO DEPENDABLE TRACES WERE EVIDENT ON THE NORTH FACE OF THE JOIST.

A15 SMALL NAIL HOLES 3 m/m DIA. IN FACE OF JOIST & WALL SURFACE.

* SEE ELEVATION OF WEST INTERIOR WALL FOR ADDITIONAL STAIR EVIDENCE - SHEET # 21

## GENERAL NOTES

A1 SECOND LAYER FLOORBOARDS ARE CUT HERE, ARE OF CUT IS CONTINUED TO WEST WALL AS 20 mm WIDE DEPRESSION IN BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS. THIS MAY SIMILARLY CONTINUED TO SOUTH AS A SINGLE STRAND LINE ON SURFACE OF BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS.

A2 EXTRAPOLATED APPROXIMATE AXIS OF ARC TRACED ON FLOOR. ADDITION OF BASEMENT STAIRS HAS ELIMINATED ANY EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE CENTRE POST FOR SPIRAL STAIRS.

A3 BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS IN THIS AREA ARE CRACKED IN THIS AS THROUGHOUT ROOM 104. THE BOARD NEAREST HEAD OF BASEMENT STAIRS IS BROKEN AWAY. THIS AREA WAS LATER COVERED BY PLYWOOD.

A4 ENDS OF SECOND LAYER FLOORBOARDS ARE UNSTAINED WITHIN ~ 70 mm OF LATH FACE OF WEST WALL. SHORT PIECES TO THE NORTH ARE RECENT WITH ONE EXISTING NAIL AND ONE COMMON NAIL EACH.

A5 DASHED LINE NO DATES LINE OF LARGE SURFACE DISCOLORATION OF BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS

A6 50 x 90 x 30 mm WIDE COUNTERSUNK SET INTO SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS

A7 HOLE IN BOTTOM FLOORBOARD.

A8 26 x 50 mm MORTISES IN BOTTOM FLOORBD.

A9 30 mm WIDE TRACE ON SECOND LAYER OF FLOORBOARDS MARKED BY PAINT/STAIN BLOCK. BEAM ON EAST SIDE MARKS CHANGE IN COLOURATION OF FLOOR SURFACE. VIEW PROJECTION TO NORTH OF NOTE SYMBOL.

A10 APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF PATH WORN IN BOTTOM FLOORBOARDS.

A11 DATE 1955 DATE GIVEN TO BROKEN LINE OF BITUMEN FLOORING WHICH EXTENDS BETWEEN ENDS OF ORIGINAL BOTTOM WALL PLATES ACROSS ORIGINAL DOOR OPENING.

A12 15 mm ϕ PORCELAIN INSULATOR WITH KNOB IN FLOOR.

A13 ~ 150 mm ϕ ROUGH OPENING FOR TOILET.

A14 SCRAPING OF VARIOUS-SIZED HOLES DRILLED THROUGH FLOOR FOR TREATING IN LATER-PERIOD WALL. (SEE A14)

A15 FORMER LOCATION OF MODERN STUD & SHEETROCK WALL, USED TO SEPARATE LATER PERIOD KITCHEN AND WASHROOM.

A16 SECTION OF ORIGINAL WALL PLATE NOTCHED - DOWN 25 mm. MAY REPRESENT DOOR CUT IN SOME TIME AFTER INITIAL CONSTRUCTION.

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR. PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO
A DÉTAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL MAIN STAIRCASE

| DESIGNED BY ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
|---|---|
| DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR: DJH/JK | APPROVED BY APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE ÉCHELLE |

PROJECT / ASSET NO / NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO / NO DE RÉF: ST.A-MG
DRAWING NO / NO DU DESSIN: B4/26/A | 24

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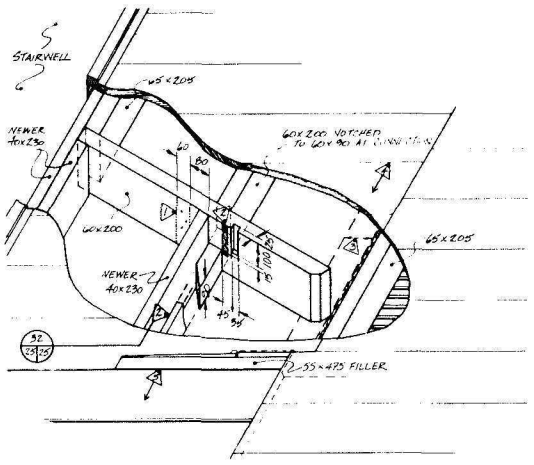


31 / 24 / 25 ORIGINAL STAIR FRAMING
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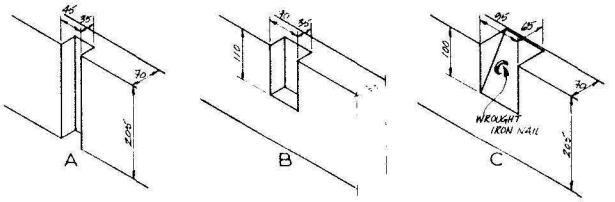


23 / 24 / 25 STAIR FRAMING DETAILS
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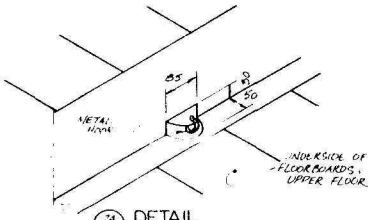


29 / 24 / 25 DETAIL
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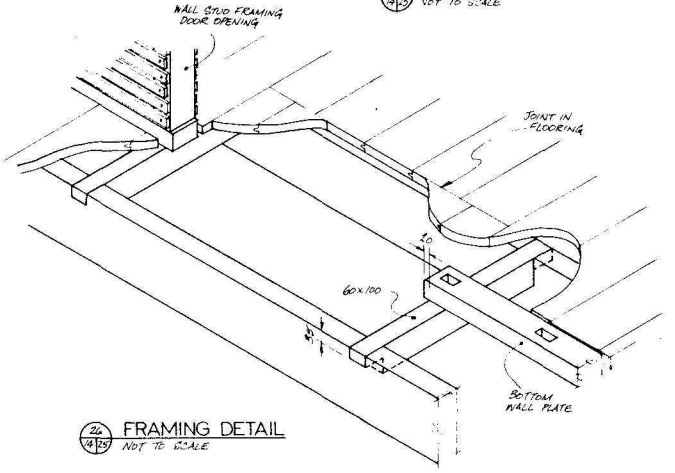


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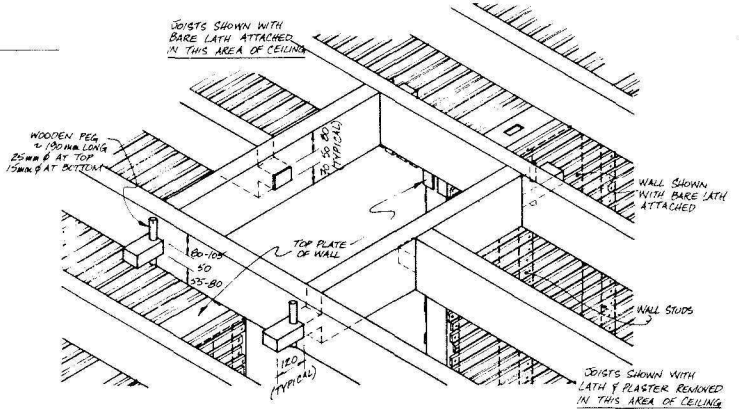
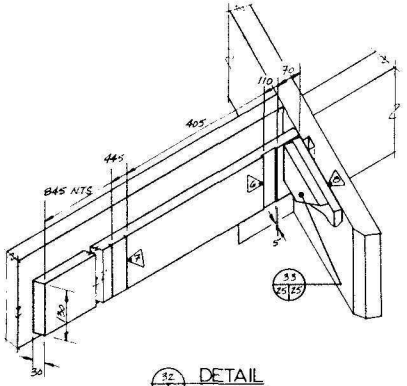



25 / 24 / 25 JOIST FRAMING AT CHIMNEY
NOT TO SCALE — FLOOR BOARDS REMOVED

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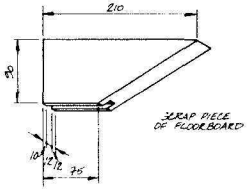


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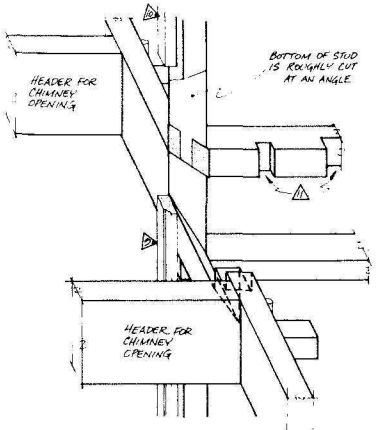
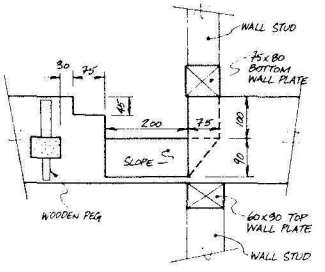



PERSPECTIVE
NOT TO SCALE




ELEVATION - VIEWED FROM SOUTH
SCALE 1:5

27 / 24 / 25 JOIST DETAIL

SCALE 1:5 metric
CENTIMETRES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
INCHES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 12

## GENERAL NOTES

1. 60 mm WIDE TRACE ON SIDE OF ANGLED JOIST. NAIL HOLES INDICATE THAT ANOTHER MEMBER CONNECTED TO THE JOIST AT THIS LOCATION.
2. HATCHING DRAWN ON JOIST FACE INDICATES WHERE 30 x 130 mm BOARD CONNECTED TO ANGLED JOIST. THIS BOARD SUPPORTS FLOORING ABOVE. THE BOARD AND ASSOCIATED BLOCKING ARE NOT DRAWN ON THIS ILLUSTRATION IN ORDER TO EXPOSE JOIST CONNECTION AND NOTCH WHICH LIE BEHIND. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AREA SEE 32 / 25 / 25
3. FORMER LOCATION OF TOP PLATE OF ORIGINAL GROUND FLOOR INTERIOR WALL. END OF ANGLED JOIST WOULD HAVE SAT ON TOP OF PLATE.
4. FLOORBOARDS WEST OF THIS JOINT ARE RE-CYCLED OR ATLEAST RE-NAILED. SEE 4, SHEET # 24
5. FLOORBOARDS WEST OF THIS JOINT ARE NEWER AND DIFFER FROM ALL OTHER FLOORBOARDS. SEE 5, SHEET # 24.
6. 5 x 40 mm NOTCH IN SIDE OF BOARD.
7. TWO PARALLEL SHALLOW SAW CUTS.
8. CRUDELY SPLIT 35 mm THICK SCRAP OF FLOORING.
9. PIECE OF MOULDING NAILED TO NORTH FACE OF GROUND FLOOR WALL STUD FRAMING ORIGINAL CHIMNEY. THIS WAS ADDED TO ATTACH LATH ACROSS OPENING WHEN THE CHIMNEY WAS DISMANTLED. IT IS ACTUALLY A SECTION OF THE TOP, MOULDED PORTION OF AN ORIGINAL BASEBOARD.
10. 30 x 40 mm PIECE OF WOOD NAILED TO NORTH FACE OF UPPER FLOOR WALL STUD FRAMING ORIGINAL CHIMNEY. IT WAS USED TO ATTACH LATH AS DESCRIBED IN 9.
11. VARIOUS NOTCHES ALONG BOTTOM WALL PLATE TO PERMIT PASSAGE OF MODERN UTILITIES.

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR. PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG NO. / C DRAWING NO.
A DÉTAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Upper Floor
FLOOR JOIST DETAILS

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR: DCH/NYK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE: AS SHOWN |
| PROJECT / ASSET NO / NO DU PROJET / BIEN | |
| REF NO - DRAWING NO / NO DE RÉF - NO DESSIN: ST.A-MG 94/R61A | 25 |

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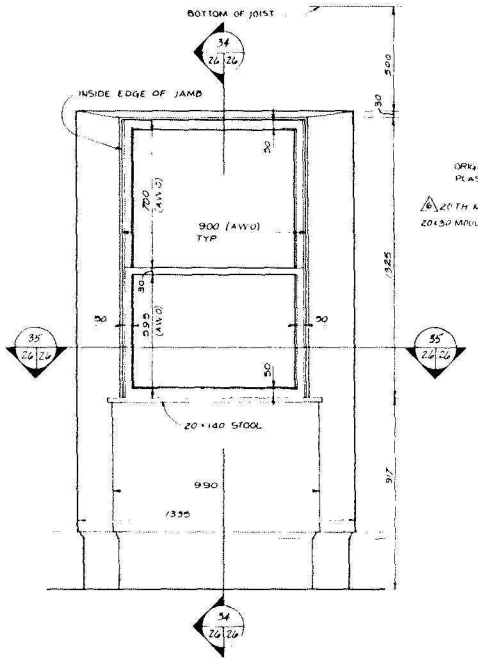
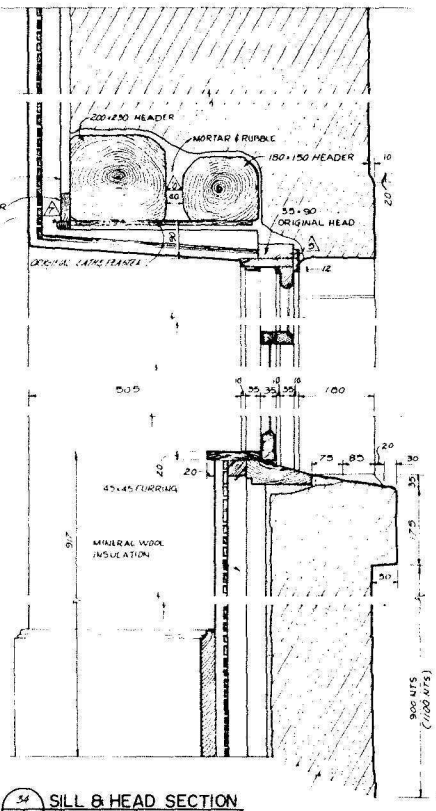
FORM NO / NO DE FICHE: INA/ANI 58-201

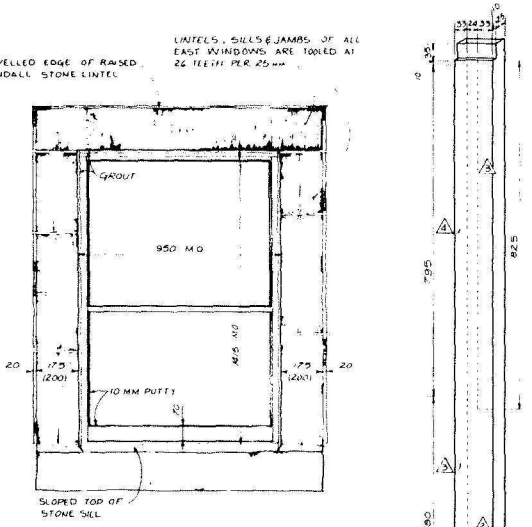
STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK: 7530-21-030-8378



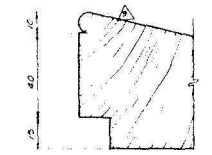

INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:10



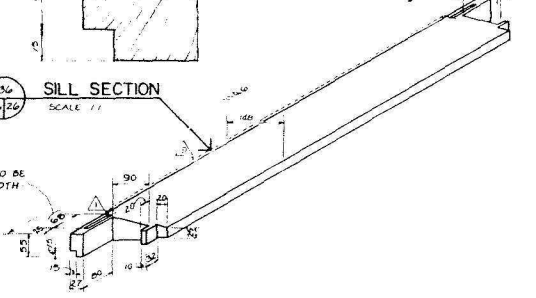

SILL & HEAD SECTION
SCALE 1:5



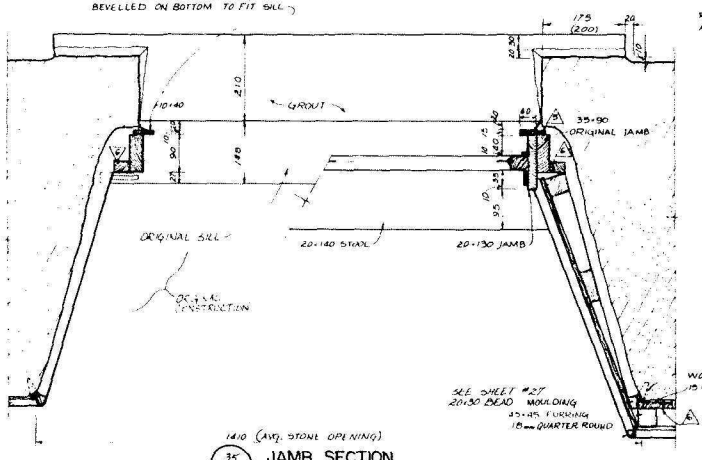

EXTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:10



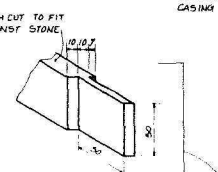
SILL SECTION
SCALE 1:1

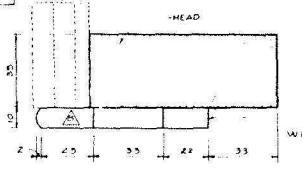



ISOMETRIC JAMB & SILL
SCALE 1:5

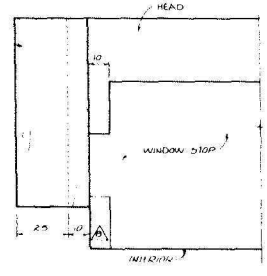



1410 (AVG. STONE OPENING)
JAMB SECTION
SCALE 1:5




WINDOW HEAD SECTION
(ORIGINAL)




WINDOW HEAD-LOOKING UP
(ORIGINAL)

WINDOW W-110

## GENERAL NOTES

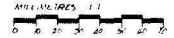
ALL THE GROUND FLOOR WINDOW FRAMES ARE OF SIMILAR CONSTRUCTION. THE MASONRY OPENING SHOWN IS TYPICAL FOR THE NORTH SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS. THE MASONRY SURROUNDING THE OPENINGS ON THE WEST ELEVATION IS NOT DRESSED.

AT SOME TIME AFTER CONSTRUCTION THE ORIGINAL WINDOW SASHES AND STOPS WERE REMOVED AND NEW FRAMES AND SASHES FIT INTO THE ORIGINAL WOOD FRAMES. THIS CHANGE WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE OCCURED DURING THE TIME INTERIOR FACES OF THE MASONRY WALLS WERE FURRED OUT AND INSULATION ADDED.

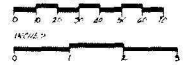
EVIDENCE OF THE ORIGINAL SASH IS SHOWN ON THE ISOMETRIC DRAWING OF THE ORIGINAL JAMB AND SILL.

1. 45 MM ×10 MM SLOT AT EACH END OF SILL
2. UNPAINTED AREA, PROBABLE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL WINDOW STOP
3. WHITE OR CREAM COLORED PAINT
4. GREEN COLOURED PAINT
5. WINDOW STOP BROKEN OFF TO 10×20 TO ALLOW NEW FRAME TO FIT
6. WALLPAPER FRAGMENTS FOUND ON NAILER UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PATTERN
7. UNABLE TO LOCATE FURRING MEMBERS
8. MITRED SECTION OF WINDOW STOP
9. 10 mm BEAD ALONG INSIDE EDGE OF SILL MITRED AT EACH END TO FIT CASINGS. THE BEAD WAS REMOVED AT SOME POINT TO ALLOW NEW STOOL TO BE INSTALLED.
10. THESE 2 MEMBERS [illegible] LENGTH OF THE WALL.

MILLIMETRES 1:1



INCHES



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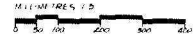

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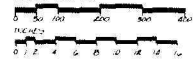
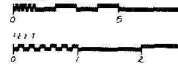


METRES 1:10



FEET



| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / A DÉTAIL NO
B LOCATION DWG NO / B SUR DESSIN NO
C DRAWING NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST ANDREW'S RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Ground Floor
TYPICAL WINDOW

| DESIGNED BY ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY VERIFIÉ PAR |
|---|---|
| DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR M. McCRACKEN | APPROVED BY APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE ÉCHELLE AS SHOWN |

PROJECT / ASSET NO. NO DU PROJET / BIEN

REF. NO. / NO. DE RÉF. DRAWING NO. / NO. DU DESSIN

CTA-146 84/RG1A | 26

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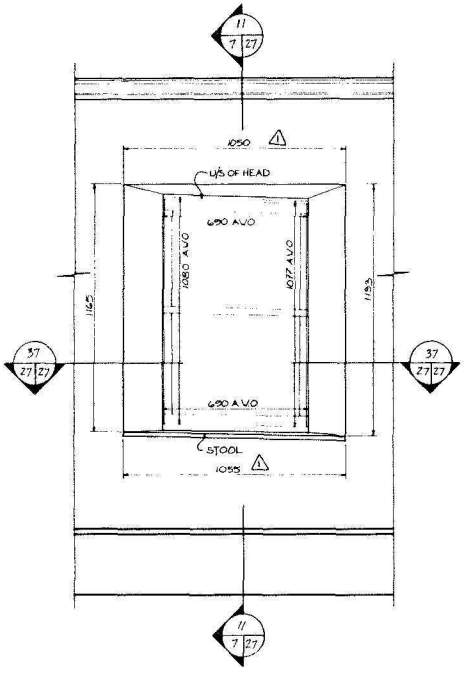


## INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:10

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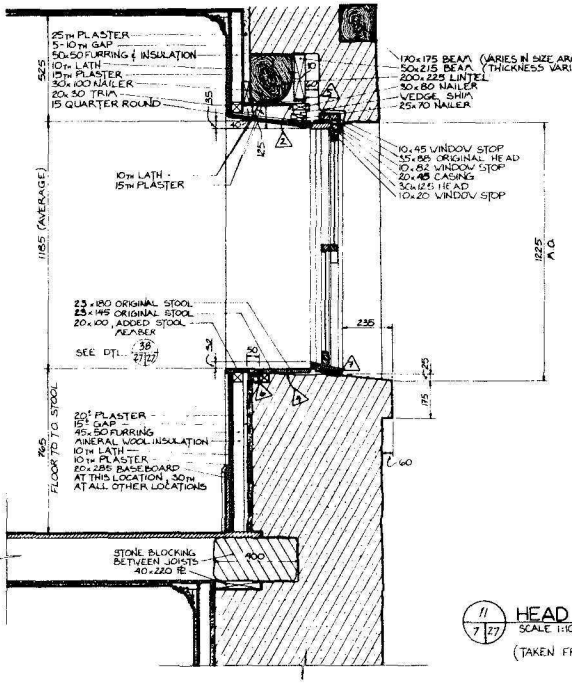


## HEAD & SILL SECTION
SCALE 1:10

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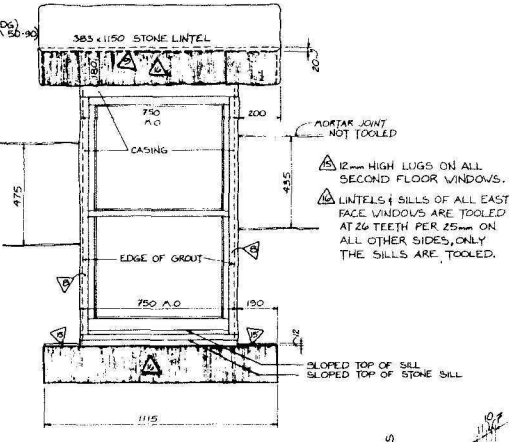


## EXTERIOR ELEVATION
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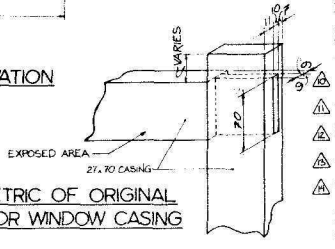
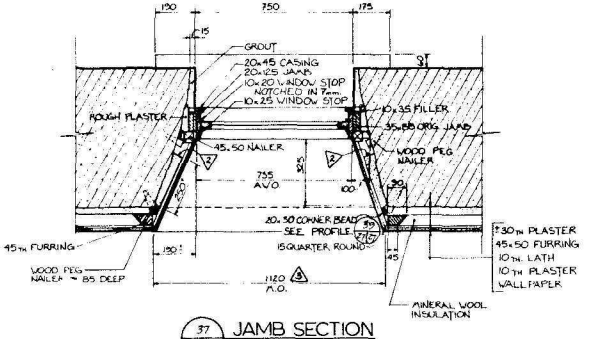



## ISOMETRIC OF ORIGINAL INTERIOR WINDOW CASING
N.T.S.

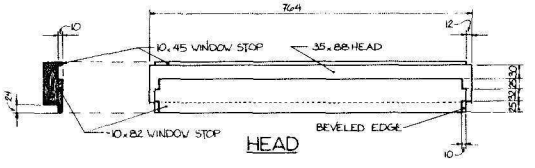
## GENERAL NOTES

1. PLASTER WINDOW OPENING VARIES FROM 915 TO 1055, SEE INTERIOR ELEVATIONS.
2. PLASTER BROKEN OFF AT THIS POINT.
3. MASONRY WINDOW OPENING VARIES FROM 1060 TO 1160 FOR SECOND FLOOR.
4. 8 DEEP x 30 WIDE NOTCH ON BOTH SIDES OF ORIGINAL STOOL. THESE NOTCHES FIT WOOD SPLINES WHICH ATTACH THE TWO PORTIONS THAT MAKE UP THE STOOL TOGETHER.
5. 10x50 NAILER UNDER BEAM. BEAM VARIES FROM 50x215 TO A 100 Ø LOG. 100 Ø LOG HAS 25x40 NAILER UNDERNEATH.
6. 40x45 BLOCKING, UNDERSIDE IS CUT TO FIT STONE. SET BACK DISTANCE VARIES FROM 10 TO 50.
7. WINDOW SILL DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE ORIGINAL DUE TO INTERIOR CASING NOT LINING UP WITH BACK EDGE OF SILL.
8. ALL WINDOWS, FIRST & SECOND FLOOR, WERE RETRO-FITTED WITH 20x45 CASINGS EXCEPT FOR W1-07, W2-09, W2-10 WHICH HAVE 25x86 MOULDED CASINGS.
9. BOTTOM PORTION OF STONE LINTEL IS TOOLED SO THAT 180mm OF LINTEL PROJECTS 20 FROM REST OF STONE FACE. THESE EDGES ARE BEVELLED THE ABOVE APPLIES FOR ALL EAST FACE WINDOWS ONLY, ALL OTHER WINDOW LINTELS ARE FLUSH TO STONE WALL FACE.
10. AREA OF GRAY PAINT.
11. AREA OF GREENISH-GRAY PAINT.
12. NOT PAINTED.
13. AREA OF BROWN STAIN.
14. ON THE WINDOW (2-06) JAMB THAT WAS EXAMINED IT WAS FOUND THAT BOTH JAMBS HAD IDENTICAL PAINT TRACES, EXCEPT THAT ONE HAS A BROWN STAIN TRACE AND THE OTHER JAMB HAS NO STAIN. THIS SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT ONLY ONE JAMB HAD A WINDOW STOP TO SUPPORT THE UPPER SASH.




## JAMB SECTION
SCALE 1:10

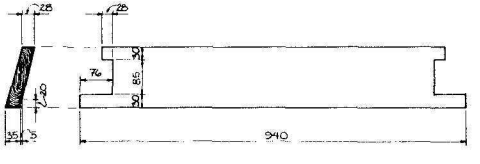
(TAKEN FROM W2-09)



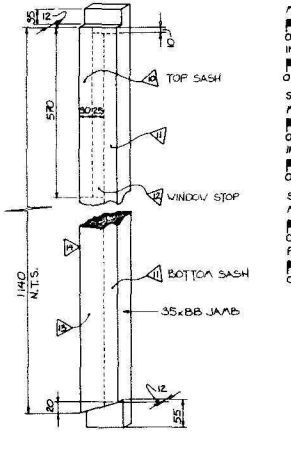

## HEAD

## SECTION & PLAN VIEW
SCALE 1:5

(TAKEN FROM W2-06)

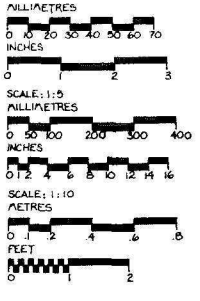


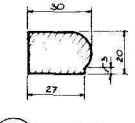

## SILL



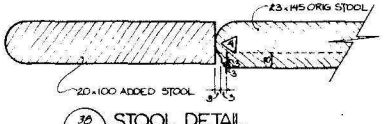

## ISOMETRIC OF ORIGINAL JAMB
SCALE 1:5

(TAKEN FROM W2-06)




## CORNER BEAD
SCALE 1:1




## STOOL DETAIL
SCALE 1:1

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG NO. / C DRAWING NO.
A DETAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST ANDREW'S RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Upper Floor
TYPICAL WINDOW

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR D.G. KOSTIUK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE AS SHOWN |
| PROJECT / ASSET NO. / NO DU PROJET / BIEN | |
| REF. NO - DRAWING NO. / NO DE REF - NO DESSIN ST-A-MG B2/R6/A | 27 |

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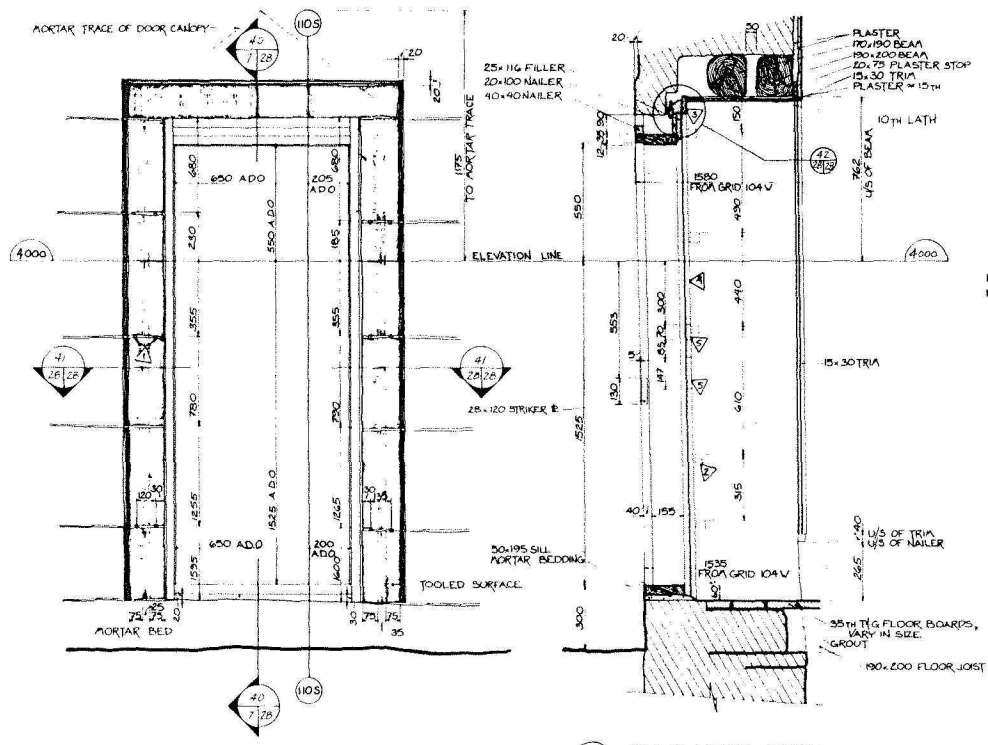
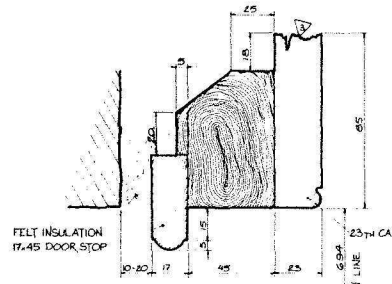
373

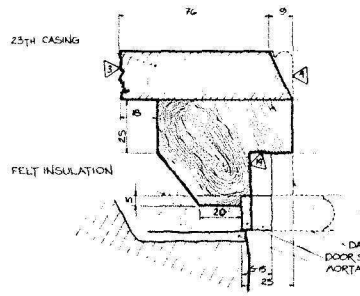



3 / 4 / 28 EXTERIOR ELEVATION OF DOOR 1-01
SCALE 1:10

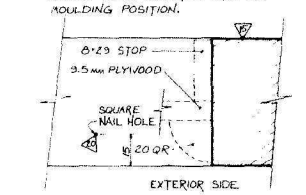
40 / 7 / 28 SILL & LINTEL DETAIL
SCALE 1:10



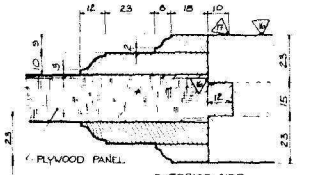

42 / 28 / 28 ORIGINAL HEAD DETAIL
SCALE : FULL SIZE




43 / 28 / 28 ORIGINAL JAMB DETAIL
SCALE : FULL SIZE




46 / 28 / 28 TRACES OF ORIG. TOP PANEL
SCALE : FULL SIZE

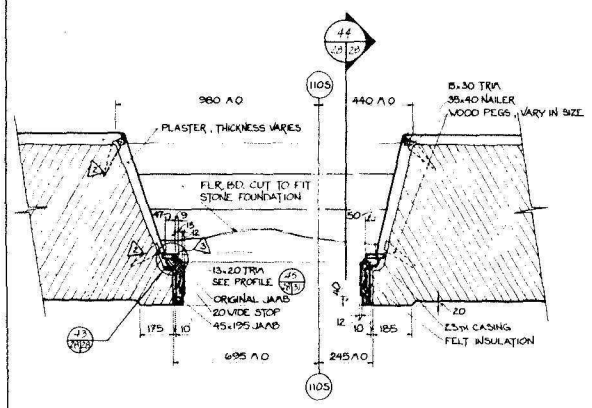



47 / 28 / 28 EXISTING BOTTOM PANEL MOULDING & ORIG. PANEL TRACES
SCALE : FULL SIZE

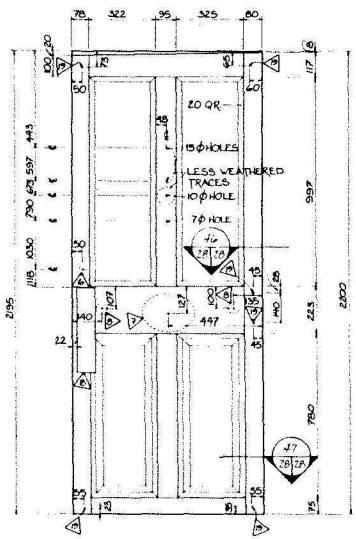
## GENERAL NOTES

1. 15ϕ DOWELS USED AS CASING NAILERS.
2. WOODEN PEGS, POSSIBLY USED AS NAILERS FOR PLASTER STOP.
3. CASING IS BROKEN TO FIT A.O.
4. SOUTH DOOR CASING IS PLANED, ORIG PROFILE SHOWN WITH DASHED LINE.
5. WOOD PATCHES, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH LOCKING DEVICE.
6. 35ϕ LESS-WEATHERED TRACE.
7. 180, 265 OVAL LESS-WEATHERED TRACE.
8. 50ϕ LESS WEATHERED TRACE WITH NAIL HOLES.
9. HINGE LOCATIONS, HINGES ARE SET IN 12mm INTO DOOR & ARE 5IN × 75 SPREAD × 103 WIDE, 5 TEETH & 4 SCREW HOLES.
10. 10mm DEEP × 25 × 35 CHISELLED OUT AREA.
11. 11mm DEEP × 152 × 152 R/A LOCK IMPRESSION.
12. 35mm DEEP × 80 × 320 PATCH ASSOCIATED SOMEHOW WITH LOCK IMPRESSION.
13. UNPAINTED AREA ON JAMB & CASING, WITH FAINT TRACE ON STONE JAMB & SILL INDICATES AB TH WOOD SILL.
14. ORIG. JAMB & DOOR STOP, ON BOTH SIDES, IS CUT BACK TO ACCEPT NEW JAMB.
15. NO STAIN
16. DARK BROWN STAIN, NO STAIN ON EXTERIOR SIDE, PROBABLY SANDED OFF.
17. 10mm WIDE MOULDING TRACE.
18. 6×87×404 BRASS DOOR PLATE (MODERN)
19. 10 ϕ WOOD PINS.

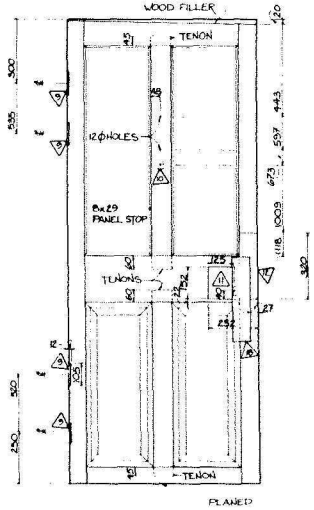
SCALE: FULL SIZE
MILLIMETRES 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
INCHES 0 1 2 3
SCALE 1:10
METRES 0 .1 .2 .4 .6 .8
FEET 0 1 2



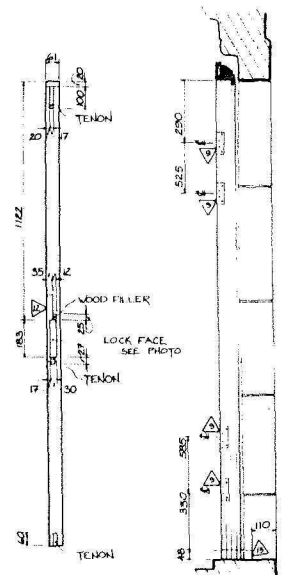

41 / 28 / 28 JAMB DETAIL OF DOOR 1-01
SCALE 1:10




EXTERIOR ELEVATION, DOOR 1-01
SCALE 1:10




INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:10




SIDE VIEW
SCALE 1:10

44 / 28 / 28 ORIG. JAMB & SILL TRACES
SCALE 1:10

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|

REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / A DETAIL NO
B LOCATION DWG NO / B SUR DESSIN NO
C DRAWING NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST ANDREWS RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Ground Floor
DOOR 1-01

| DESIGNED BY ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
|---|---|
| DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR D.G. KOSTIUK | APPROVED BY APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE ÉCHELLE |

PROJECT / 88881 NO
NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO / DRAWING NO — NO DE RÉF / NO DESSIN ST-2-46 B4 IR 1/2 A
28

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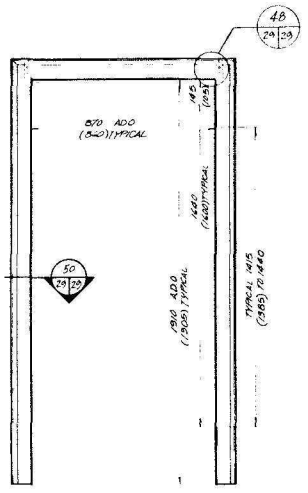
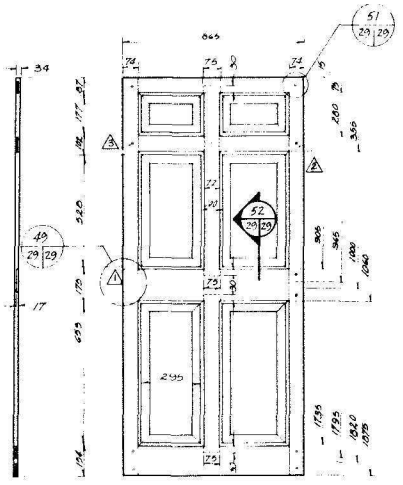
FORM NO / NO DE FICHE INA/AINC 58 201



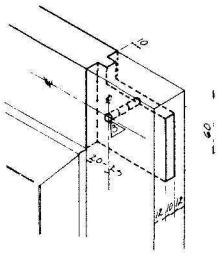

DOOR CASING ELEVATION

SCALE 1:10




DOOR ELEVATION

SCALE 1:10



PERSPECTIVE TOP RAIL & STILE

N.T.S

## GENERAL NOTES

MOST DOORS HAVE BEEN PLANED/SHIMMED TO FIT PARTICULAR OPENINGS AS THE BUILDING HAS UNDOUBTABLY DEFORMED OVER THE YEARS. THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS FOUND ARE USED TO DESCRIBE THE TYPICAL (COMPOSITE) DOOR SHOWN HERE. THE SMALLEST DIMENSIONS FOUND ARE SHOWN IN BRACKETS.

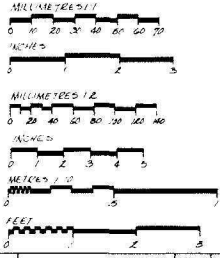
THIS DOOR IS DRAWN SQUARE AND SYMMETRICAL ALTHOUGH FEW STILE ARE.

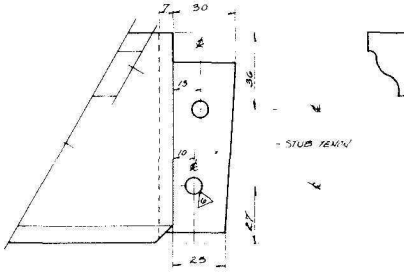
1. IMPRESSION OF RIMLOCK. TRACES OF REVERSE HANDLOCK ARE OBSCURED IN NO. 2 CASE.
2. BY NEWEST PAINT WORK ON ALL DOORS. NEWER THAN 1930's. THOUGH AT APPROXIMATELY ORIGINAL POSITION. WOOD PUTTY & FILLER PIECES WERE USED TO FILL HOLES & EVEN SURFACES. A LOCK MATCHING TRACES WAS FOUND ON DISCARDED FRENCH DOOR SEE DRAWING H 30
3. TENONS ARE THE SAME IN BOTH STILES.
4. 8 mm WOODEN PEG IN EACH TENON.

5. 50 Ø TRACE OF ESCHUTCHEON PLATE ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF DOOR.
6. STILE IS NOTCHED 5 mm AT THE LOCK TRACE.
7. (2) 8 mm HOLES FOR WARD DOWELS.
8. 12 mm OUTSIDE DIAMETER BARREL CONSISTING OF 3 SECTIONS. THE TOP AND MIDDLE TWO SLOTS ARE CAST IN ONE WARD HALF. THE THIRD IS NOT & INSERTED AT LOWER END OF THE BARREL.
9. THESE ARE 5 REMAINING ORIGINAL DOORS. ONE (2 WITH H WARD) WOULD IN ITS ORIGINAL JAMB AND IS LISTED IN THE DOOR SCHEDULE. THE OTHER 4 ARE LISTED HERE AND SIZED AS FOLLOWS:

852 - 1835 x 840 x 1796
850 x 1896 x 838 x 1875
825 x 1858 x 844 x 1832
851 x 1887 x 849 x 1813

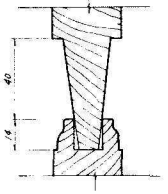
10. ROUGH HOLES THROUGH DOOR. SIZE & SHAPE VARIES. - RELATED TO LATER LOCKS.
11. THESE HOLES LIKELY RELATE TO REMOVAL OF 12 mm TENONS
12. TRACE OF 30 x 150 OVAL ESCUTCHEON PLATE ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF DOOR
13. 4 mm Ø SCREW HOLES - USED TO SECURE EACH RIMLOCK TO DOOR
14. ONE OTHER DOOR EXISTS WITH TRACE OF ORIGINAL LOCK EXCEPT, DUE TO REVERSED DOOR SWING, THE LOCK WAS MOUNTED INSIDE DOWN.
15. KEEPER FOR TYPE 2 RIMLOCK LEFT SOLID 29 x 90 mm STAIN (MATCHES) ON CASINGS.



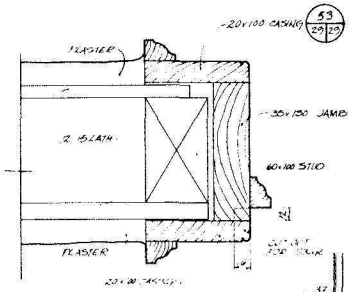

CASING HEAD JOINT

SCALE 1:1



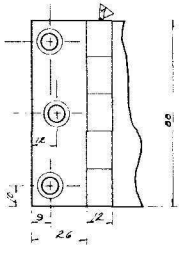
RAIL / PANEL PROFILE

SCALE 1:1



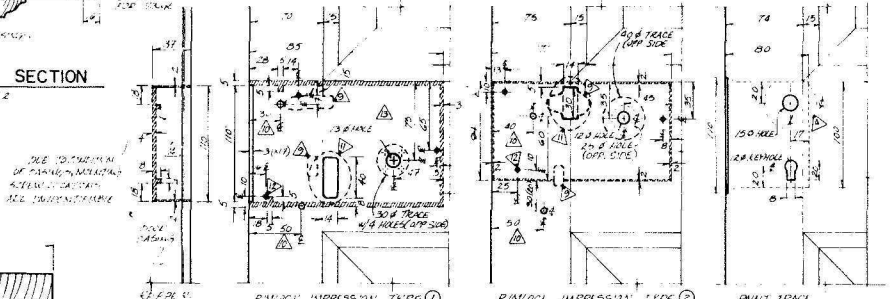

DOOR JAMB SECTION

SCALE 1:2



HINGE DETAIL

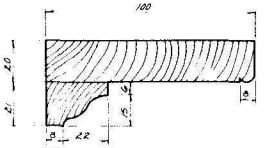
SCALE 1:1




DETAILS OF LOCK IMPRESSIONS & TRACES

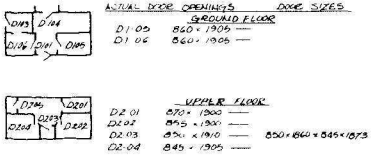
SCALE 1:2

SEE PHOTOS ON PAGES 54 TO 58 OF PHOTO REPORT



CASING PROFILE

SCALE 1:1




| ACTUAL DOOR OPENINGS | GROUND FLOOR | DOOR SIZES |
|---|---|---|
| D1.05 | 860 x 1905 | — |
| D1.06 | 860 x 1905 | — |

| | UPPER FLOOR | |
|---|---|---|
| D2.01 | 870 x 1900 | — |
| D2.02 | 845 x 1900 | — |
| D2.03 | 850 x 1910 | — |
| D2.04 | 845 x 1905 | — |

850 x 1860 x 845 x 1873

DOOR & OPENING SCHEDULE ⚠

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|

REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG. NO. / C DRAWING NO.
A DETAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREWS RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Interior
TYPICAL DOOR

| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VERIFIÉ PAR |
|---|---|
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR M McCRACKEN | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ECHELLE AS SHOWN |

PROJECT / ABBET NO. / NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO - DRAWING NO / NO DE REF - NO DESSIN ST.A-MG B4/RG1A 29

BTOLK NO / NO DE BTOLK 7830-21-038-8378

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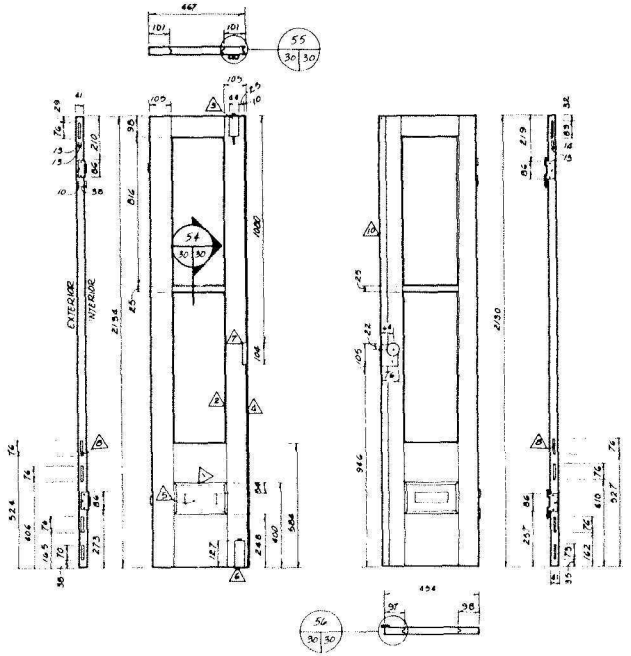
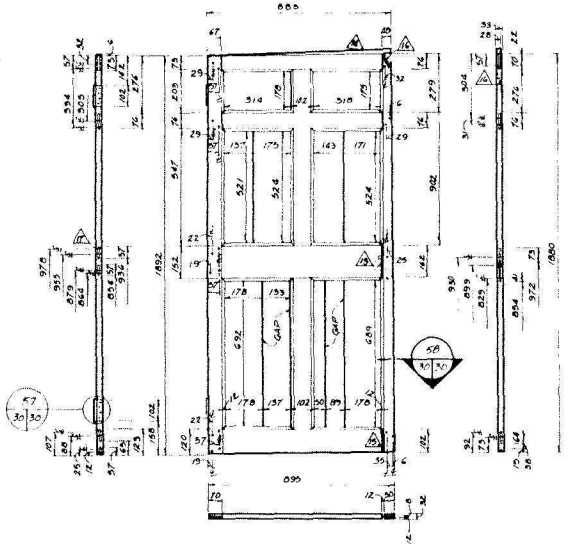
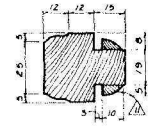


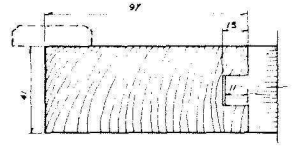

FRENCH DOORS
SCALE 1:10
SEE PHOTOS



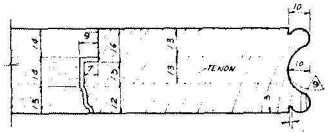
PANEL DOOR
SCALE 1:10



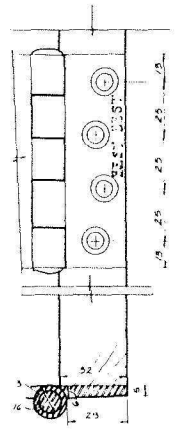
MUNTIN DETAIL
SCALE 1:1



BOTTOM STILE DETAIL
SCALE 1:1




TOP STILE DETAIL
SCALE 1:1



HINGE DETAIL
SCALE 1:1

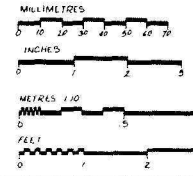
## GENERAL NOTES

THREE DOORS OF UNCERTAIN VINTAGE WERE FOUND AT THE RECTORY WHEN PARKS CANADA ACQUIRED THE PROPERTY IN 1976. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHERE THESE DOORS WOULD HAVE BEEN USED OR, IF INDEED, THEY HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE RECTORY AT ALL. THEIR DIMENSIONS ARE GENERALLY CONSISTANT WITH THE DOOR OPENING SIZES IN THE RECTORY. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN ANY ONE OF THE ANNEXES OR OUTBUILDINGS.

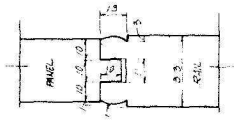
THE STYLE AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DOORS DOES SUGGEST THAT THEY MAY WELL DATE FROM THE SAME PERIOD AS THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RECTORY. THE RIM LOCK AND LATCH ON THE FRENCH DOORS ARE QUITE COMPATABLE WITH THE LOCK TRACES FOUND ON EXISTING, ORIGINAL INTERIOR DOORS. - SEE SHEET Z9

ADDITIONAL HARDWARE INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED BY EXAMINING THE DOORS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING. THEY WERE SAVED AND ARE STORED AT THE RESTORATION WORKSHOP, PRAIRIE REGIONAL OFFICE, PARKS CANADA.

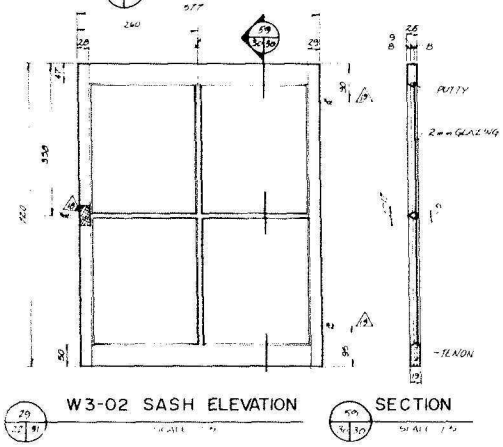
1. 13 x 19 mm TRIM FLUSH WITH FACE OF DOOR
2. 5 x 10 GLAZING STOP SEE DETAIL
3. SPRING BOLT LOCK PROJECTS 2 mm ABOVE TOP OF DOOR
4. 10 mm BEAD ALONG THIS EDGE OF DOOR SEE DETAIL
5. 50 x 768 AREA RAISED 3 mm FROM FACE OF PANEL
6. SPRING BOLT LOCK PROJECTS 2 mm BELOW BOTTOM EDGE OF DOOR
7. STRIKE BOX SET BACK 6 mm FROM RIGHT EDGE OF DOOR
8. IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE THE TRUE SIZE OF TENONS SINCE WEDGES WERE INSERTED ABOVE AND BELOW EACH TENON WHERE THEY SHOW ALONG BOTH DOOR EDGES
9. ENDS OF TENONS FORMED TO FIT CHANNEL ALONG THIS EDGE OF DOOR
10. A 10 x 13 STRIP OF WOOD WAS NAILED TO THE INTERIOR FACE ALONG THIS EDGE OBVIOUSLY AS A WEATHER SEAL. IT MAY NOT BE ORIGINAL SEE DETAIL
11. 10 x 5 GLAZING STOP MITRED AT CORNERS
12. LOCK BOX EXTENDS 5 mm PAST THE EDGE OF THE DOOR
13. 13 Ø HOLE THROUGH RAIL AND A 62 Ø CIRCULAR IMPRESSION OCCURS AROUND HOLE ON EACH SIDE OF DOOR
14. 29 mm WIDE STRIP NAILED TO TOP OF DOOR
15. GAP BETWEEN STILE, PANELS AND RAILS. AT THE TOP RAIL THE GAP IS 3 mm AND AT THE BOTTOM RAIL THE GAP IS 13 mm
16. TOP SECTION OF STILE IS MISSING DUE TO SEVERE ROT.
17. 2.6 mm DOWELS THROUGH THE STILE AT EACH TENON
18. 28 x 50 x 4 WINDOW CATCH PLATE
19. ℄ 10 NOW ORIGINAL HINGE 70 mm SPREAD x 30 mm WIDE SEE PHOTO




WEATHERSEAL DETAIL
SCALE 1:1




PANEL TO RAIL/STILE
SCALE 1:1




W3-02 SASH ELEVATION
SCALE 1:10

SECTION
SCALE 1:10

| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR. PAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

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Indian and Northern Affairs / Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / A DETAIL NO
B LOCATION DWG NO / B SUR DESSIN NO
C DRAWING NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST ANDREWS RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
MISCELLANEOUS
DOORS & ATTIC SASH

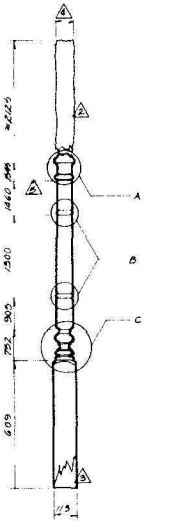
| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR: M McCRACKEN | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE: AS SHOWN |

PROJECT / ABBEY NO. / NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO. DRAWING NO. / NO DE RÉF. NO DESSIN: ST.A-M6 84/R6 11 | 30

140

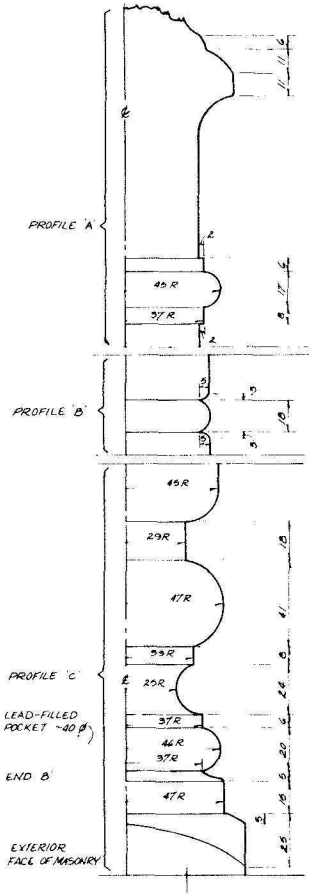
376

FORM NO / NO. DE FICHE INA/ANI 86-301



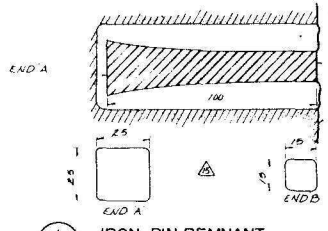

PROBABLE VERANDAH POST ⚠1

SCALE 1:10

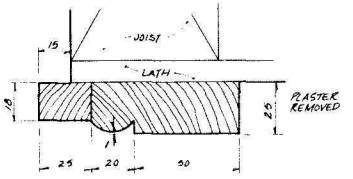



POST PROFILES

SCALE 1:1

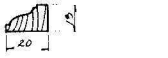



6 / 5 | 31 IRON PIN REMNANT

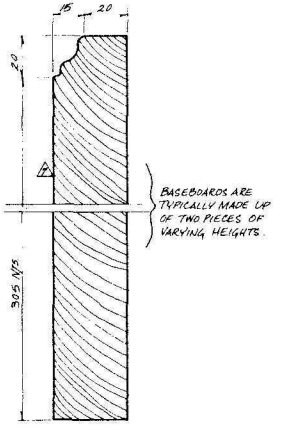



12 / 7 | 31 ATTIC HATCH TRIM PROFILE ⚠10

SCALE 1:1

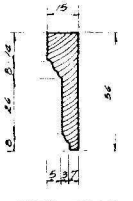



45 / 26 | 31 MOULDING PROFILE



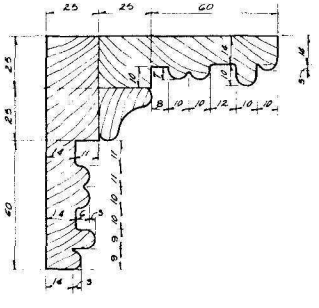

14 / 8 | 31 BASEBOARD PROFILE ⚠6

SCALE 1:1



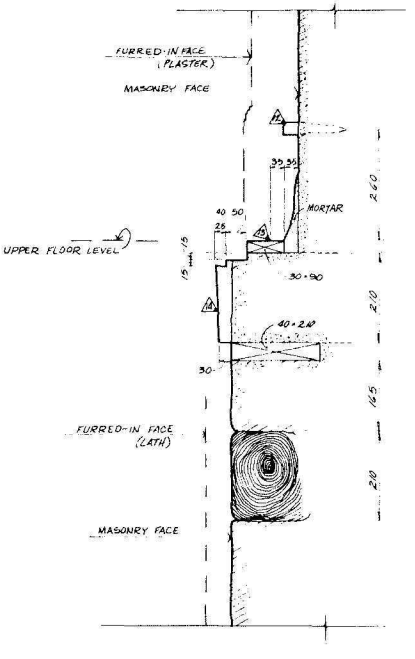

15 / 8 | 31 MOULDING PROFILE ⚠6

SCALE 1:1




13 / 7 | 31 CORNICE PROFILE ⚠6

SCALE 1:1




10 / 7 | 31 SECTION OF WEST WALL AT STAIRS ⚠11

SCALE 1:5

## GENERAL NOTES

⚠1 WOOD POST FOUND ON THE PROPERTY WHEN PARKS CANADA ACQUIRED THE BLDG IN 1976 COMPARISON TO HISTORIC PHOTOS SUGGESTS THAT IT MAY HAVE BEEN AN EARLY VERANDAH POST, ALTHOUGH NOT ORIGINAL.

⚠2 POST IS SEVERELY DETERIORATED AT THIS END UNABLE TO DETERMINE EXACT DIMENSIONS OR PROFILES.

⚠3 SEVERE ROT AT THIS END

⚠4 DIMENSION NOT LESS THAN 100 mm

⚠5 AT 1960 THE DIAMETER OF THE POST IS 70 mm

⚠6 BASEBOARDS USUALLY 2 PIECES WITH SOME VARIATION IN OVERALL HEIGHT

⚠7 A THIN LAYER OF PLASTER HAS BEEN PAINTED OVER BASEBDS. PAINT COLORS ARE BEIGE AND WHITE OVER A DARK STAIN & VARNISH.

⚠8 NON ORIGINAL MOULDING HAS BEEN PAINTED WHITE AND USED AS COVINGS IN ROOMS 1-05 & 2-02

⚠9 COVINGS, MOULDINGS PAINTED OCHRE-LIME GREEN AND SCHRE.

⚠10 ATTIC HATCH LOCATED ON CEILING JOIST PLAN, EAST-WEST SECTION AND NORTH-SOUTH SECTION

⚠11 THIS DETAIL APPLIES PARTICULARLY TO THE TWO SOUTHERMOST JOISTS CUT OFF AT THE STAIR OPENING.

⚠12 ROUGH WOODEN PLUG USED TO SECURE ORIGINAL BASEBOARD.

⚠13 35 mm WIDE STRIP OF BOARD NEAREST WALL IS BARE. THE REST OF THE BOARD IS STAINED THE SAME AS ORIGINAL FLOORBOARDS. THE BOARD INDICATES THE EDGE OF FINISHED WALL OR BASEBOARD.

⚠14 THE FACE OF JOIST IS NOT CUT VERTICALLY STRAIGHT

⚠15 IRON RINS LOCATED IN THE EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS, ONE ON EACH SIDE OF DOOR TH 01 AND ONE AT EACH CORNER OF THE WALL. THE PINS MAY HAVE BEEN RELATED TO THE ORIGINAL VERANDAH. SEE ELEVATION DRAWINGS #5 & 6 PLUS RECTIFIED PHOTO OF EAST FACADE, SHEET 47

MILLIMETRES 1:1
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
INCHES
0 1 2 3
MILLIMETRES 1:5
0 50 100 200 300 400
INCHES
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
METRES 1:10
0 5 1
FEET
0 1 2 3

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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REVISION / REVISION

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A DETAIL NO. / A DETAIL NO.
B LOCATION DWG NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO.
C DRAWING NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREWS RECTORY
St Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
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| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR M McCRACKEN | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE AS SHOWN |

PROJECT/ABBET NO. / NO DU PROJET / BIEN

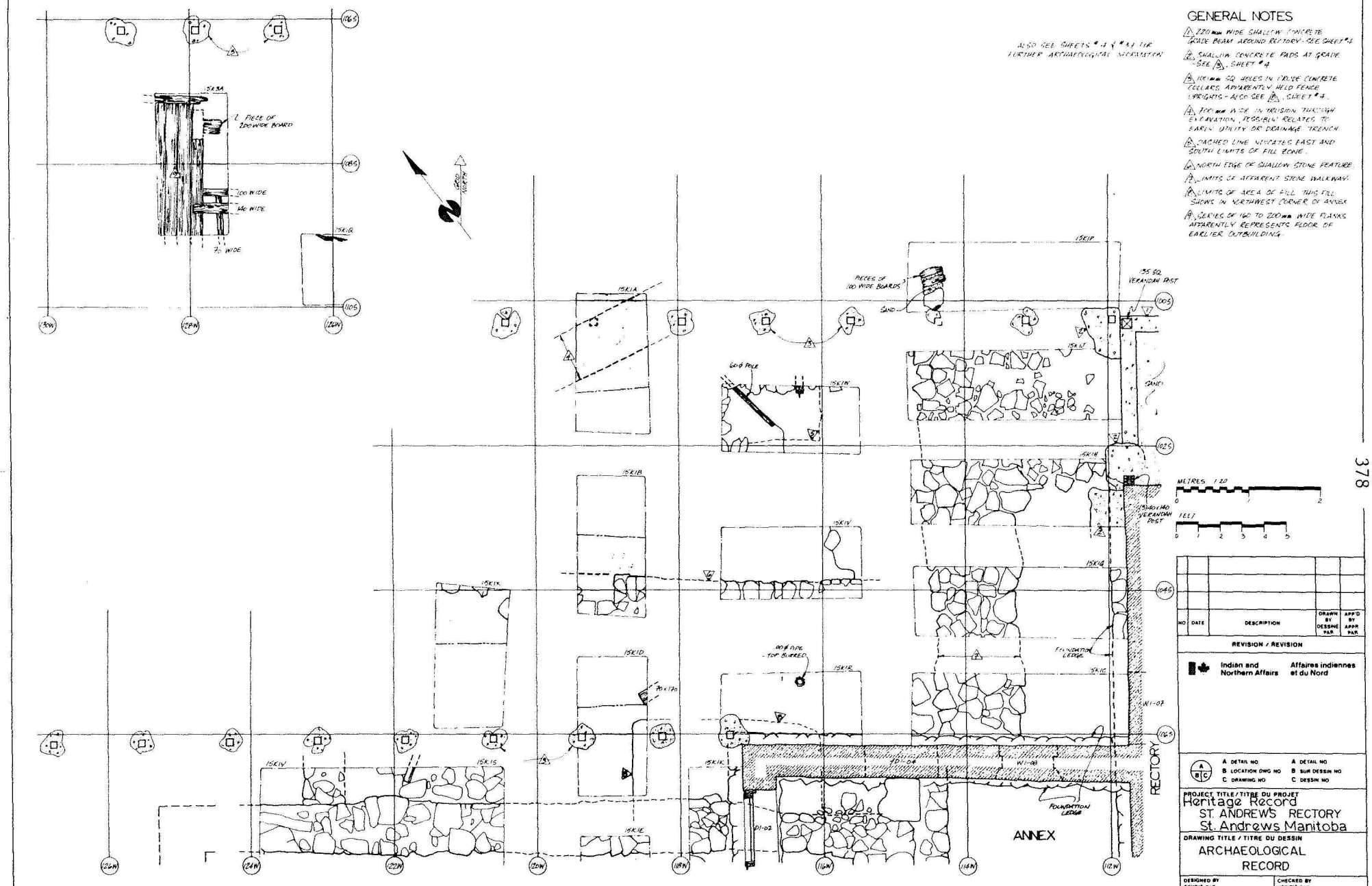
REF NO - DRAWING NO / NO DE RÉF - NO DESSIN ST.A-MG 84/R6A4 | 31

377

141

FORM NO / NO DE FICHE INA/AINC 86-201

STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 7830-21-036-8379

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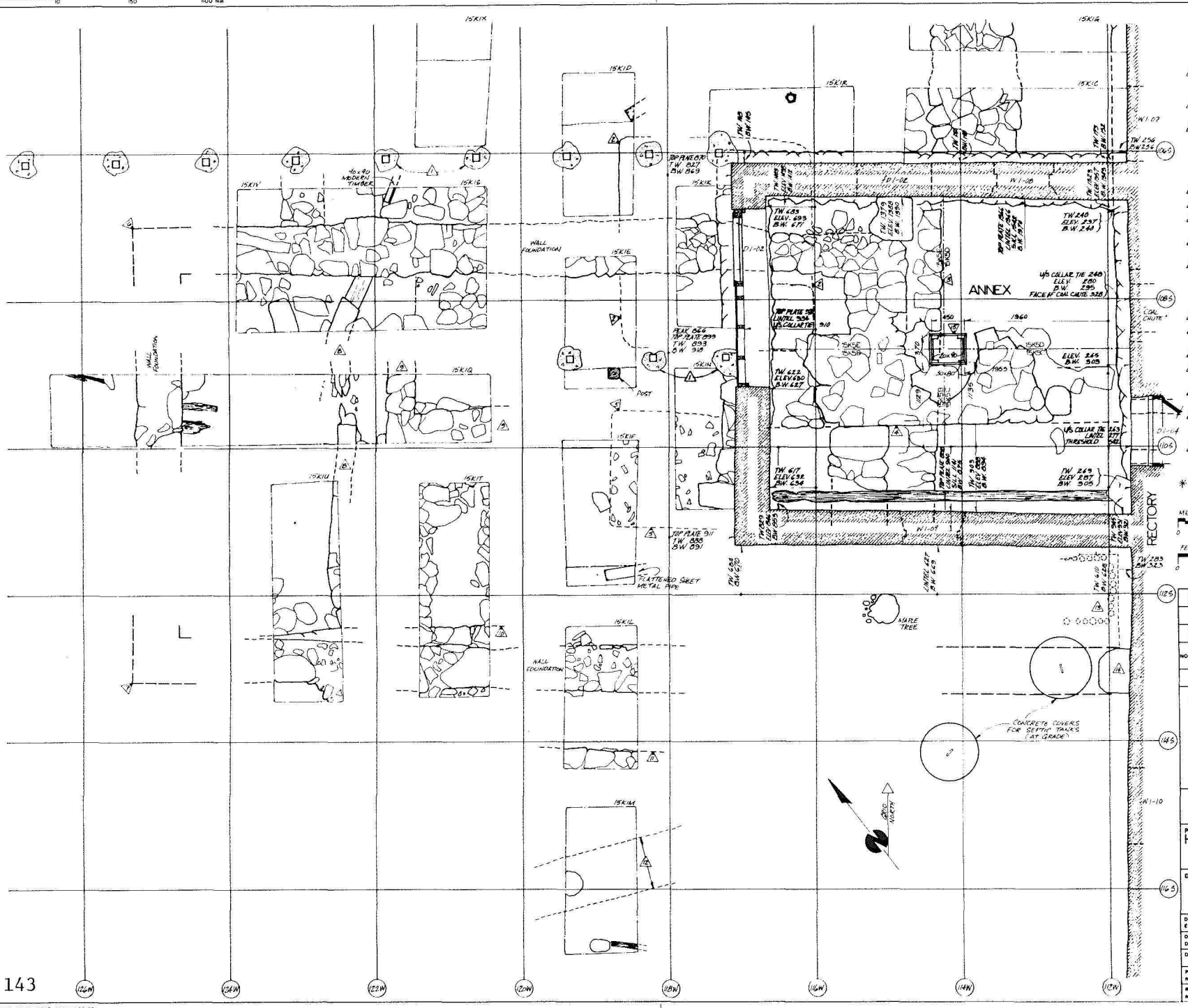


## GENERAL NOTES

ALSO SEE SHEETS # 4 & # 37 FOR FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1. 70 mm SQ HOLES IN CRUDE CONCRETE CELLARS APPARENTLY HELD FENCE UPRIGHTS. ALSO SEE 4, SHEET # 4
2. LIMITS OF AREA OF FILL. THIS FILL EXTENDS INTO NORTHWEST CORNER OF ANNEX.
3. EDGE OF SHALLOW FOUNDATION. THIS WALL IS BELOW WALL LINE TO THE WEST. THIS FOUNDATION MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH FEATURE NOTED IN 1 ON THIS DRAWING AND FEATURE NOTED IN 3 ON SHEET # 37.
4. DISTINCT FOUNDATION EDGE.
5. OUTLINE OF AREA OF FILL.
6. EXTRAPOLATED NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOUNDATION
7. EXTRAPOLATED SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FOUNDATION
8. NARROW WALL LINE BELOW OTHER STONE FEATURES. THE WALL BULGES TO THE WEST. THIS POSSIBLY REPRESENTS A RETAINING WALL FOR A FORMER CELLAR ON THE WEST.
9. STONE FEATURE OF UNCERTAIN SIGNIFICANCE
10. EDGE OF FOUNDATION LEDGE ON INTERIOR OF WALL LINE.
11. EDGE OF SHALLOW STONE FEATURE.
12. MODERN INTRUSION LIKELY RELATED TO SEPTIC SYSTEM.
13. DOTTED CIRCLES REPRESENT WOODEN POSTS BELOW GRADE.
14. KEYSTONE EXTENDING AS A LEDGE FROM MAIN BUILDING WALL. THIS ALIGNS WITH FOUNDATION FEATURE TO THE WEST.
15. BOX CONSTRUCTED OF 2X10 BOARDS. THIS IS ASSOCIATED WITH FLOOR DRAIN FOR MODERN CONCRETE FLOOR.

* SEE SHEET # 43 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING FEATURES IN THIS AREA.

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINÉ PAR | APP'D BY APPR. PAR |
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Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO. / B LOCATION DWG. NO. / C DRAWING NO.
A DÉTAIL NO. / B SUR DESSIN NO. / C DESSIN NO.

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

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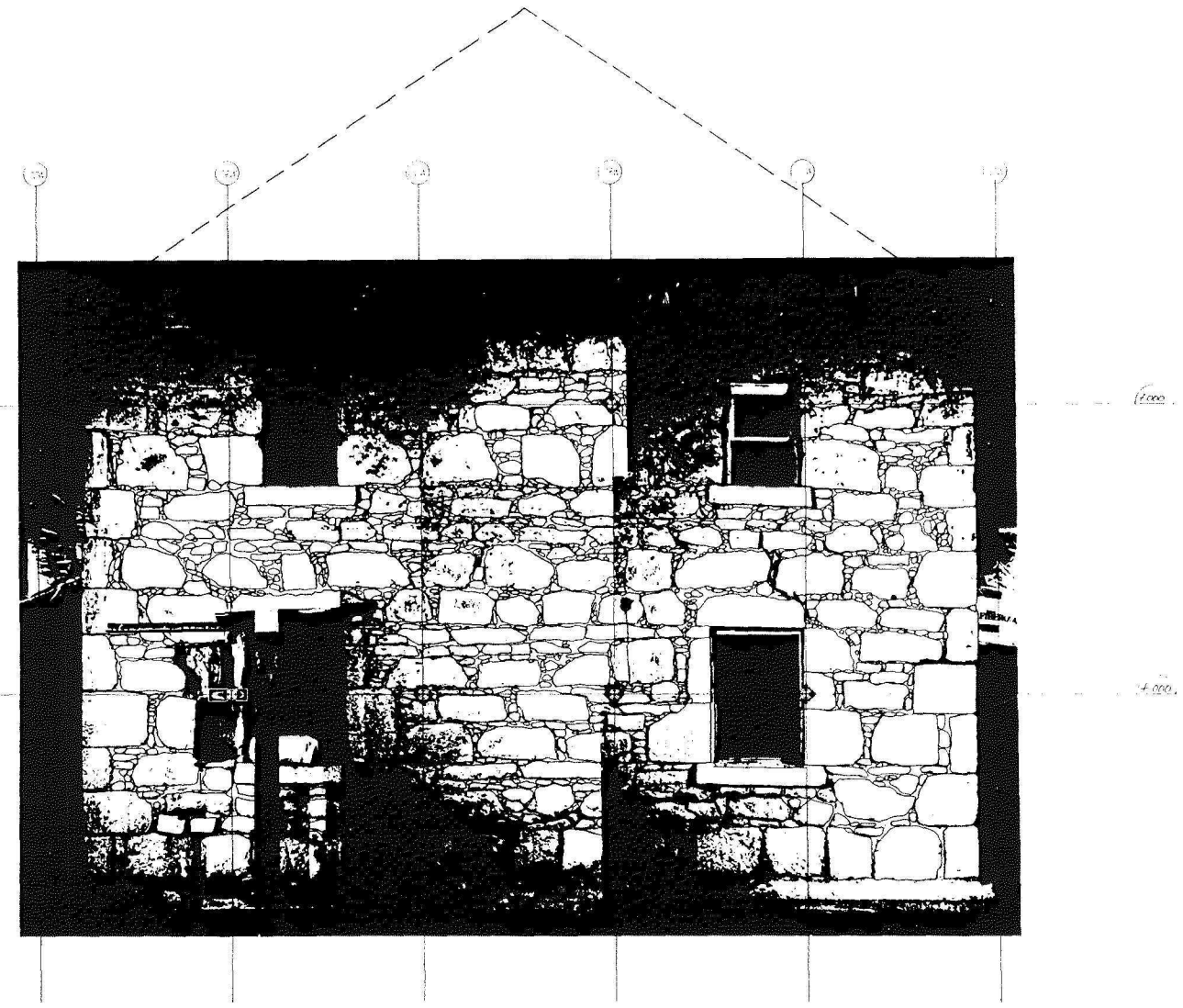
| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR JLVNYK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE 1 20 metres |
| PROJECT / ASSET NO. / NO DU PROJET / BIEN | |
| REF. NO. - DRAWING NO. / NO DE RÉF. - NO DESSIN ST.A-MG 84 IRG 1A | 38 |

143

379

FORM NO / NO DE FICHE INAC/ANN 36-201

STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 7530-21-0.4-8378




PHOTOS USED IN THIS MONTAGE WERE TAKEN WITH A 70 MM 45G VIEW CAMERA (4"x5" NEGATIVES)
SLOPE PATTERN HAS BEEN DELINEATED TO FACILITATE REPRESENTATIVE RECONSTRUCTION

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO — A DETAIL NO
B LOCATION DWG NO — B SUR DESSIN NO
C DRAWING NO — C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Rectified Photograph
NORTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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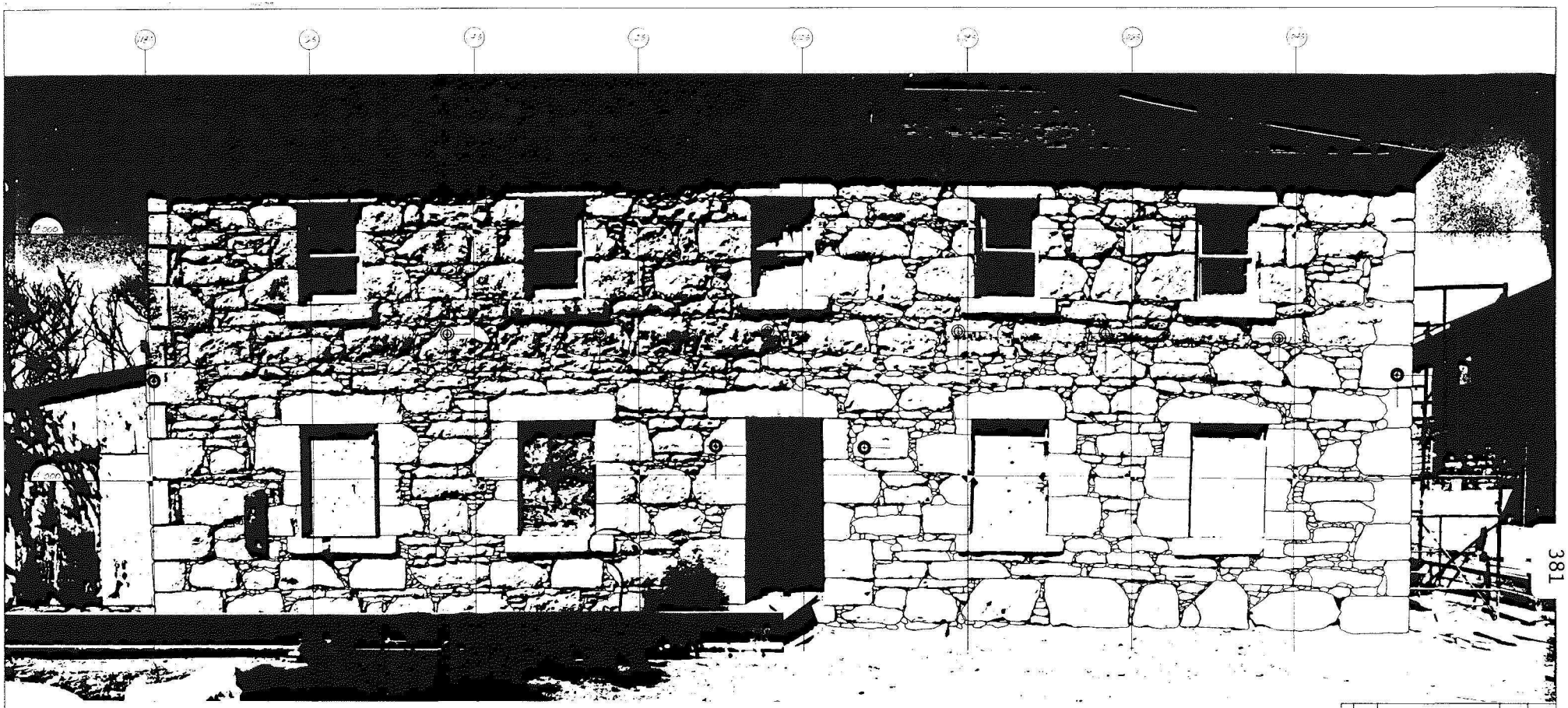
| DESIGNED BY / ETUDIE PAR | CHECKED BY / VERIFIE PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINE PAR OLYNYK | APPROVED BY / APPROUVE PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ECHELLE 1:20 metric |

PROJECT / ASSET NO / NO DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO / DRAWING NO / NO DE REF / NO DESSIN ST.A-MG 84/RG/A | 39

380

144

FORM NO NO DE FICHE INA-AN 56 201



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STONE PATTERN HAS BEEN DELINEATED TO FACILITATE REPRESENTATIVE RECONSTRUCTION.

INDICATES LOCATION OF LEAD PLUGS SET INTO STONEWORK. THE PLUGS WERE LIKELY USED TO ATTACH ANCILLARY STRUCTURES SUCH AS A VERANDAH. SEE DETAIL 6/5/81

LEAD PLUG WITH IRON PIN IMBEDDED.

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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REVISION / REVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO
A DETAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE/TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Rectified Photograph
EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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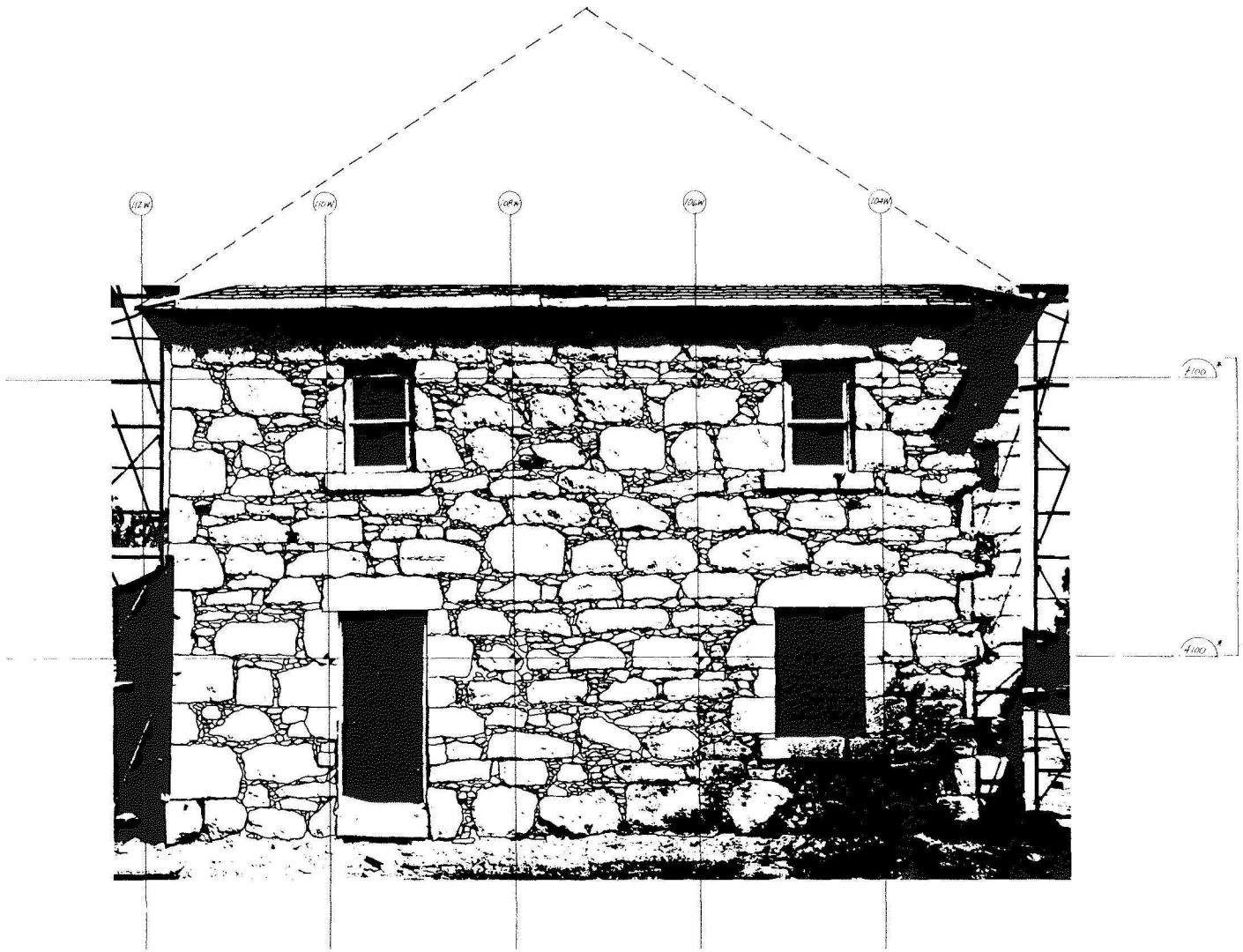
| DESIGNED BY / ETUDIE PAR | CHECKED BY / VERIFIE PAR |
| DRAWN BY / DESSINE PAR | APPROVED BY / APPROUVE PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ECHELLE |

PROJECT/ASSET NO / NO DU PROJET/BIEN
REF NO - DRAWING NO / NO DE REF NO DESSIN: ST. A-MG 84/R6/A — 40

FORM NO / NO DE FICHE INA/ANI 56-201
STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK 7530 21-038 5379

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| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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Indian and Northern Affairs — Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO
A DETAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Rectified Photograph
SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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| DESIGNED BY / ETUDIE PAR | CHECKED BY / VERIFIE PAR |
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| DATE | SCALE / ECHELLE 1:20 metric |

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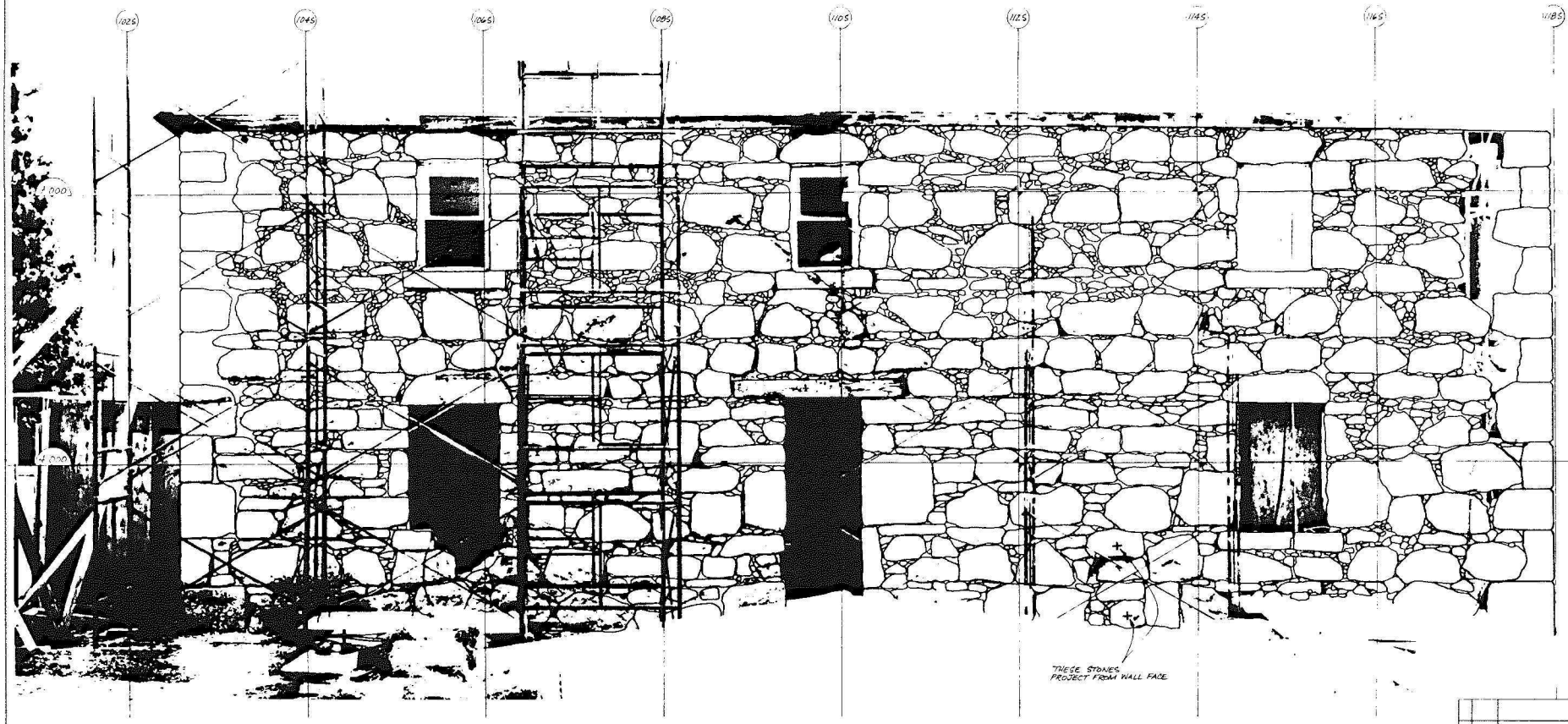
382




PHOTOS USED IN THIS MONTAGE WERE TAKEN WITH A TOYO 45A VIEW CAMERA. (4"x5" NEGATIVES)
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| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | DRAWN BY DESSINE PAR | APP'D BY APPR PAR |
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REVISION / RÉVISION

Indian and Northern Affairs | Affaires indiennes et du Nord

A DETAIL NO / B LOCATION DWG NO / C DRAWING NO
A DETAIL NO / B SUR DESSIN NO / C DESSIN NO

PROJECT TITLE / TITRE DU PROJET
Heritage Record
ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
St. Andrews Manitoba

DRAWING TITLE / TITRE DU DESSIN
Rectified Photograph
WEST EXTERIOR ELEVATION

| DESIGNED BY / ÉTUDIÉ PAR | CHECKED BY / VÉRIFIÉ PAR |
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| DRAWN BY / DESSINÉ PAR: OLY/HK. | APPROVED BY / APPROUVÉ PAR |
| DATE | SCALE / ÉCHELLE: 1:20 metric |

PROJECT / ASSET NO. / NO. DU PROJET / BIEN
REF NO - DRAWING NO. / NO DE RÉF - NO DE DESSIN: ST.A-MG 84/RG/A | 42

383

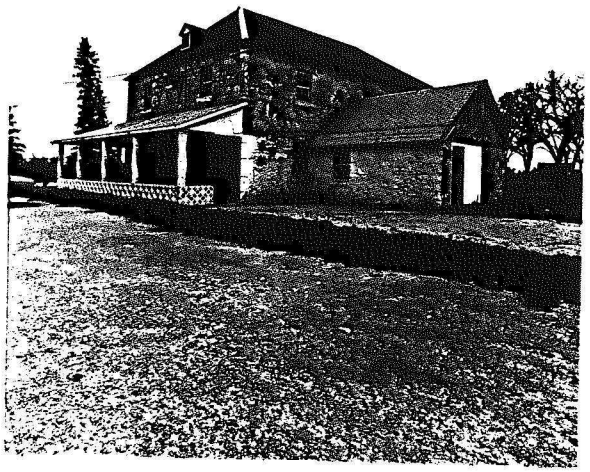
147

FORM NO / NO DE FICHE: INA/ANI 56-201

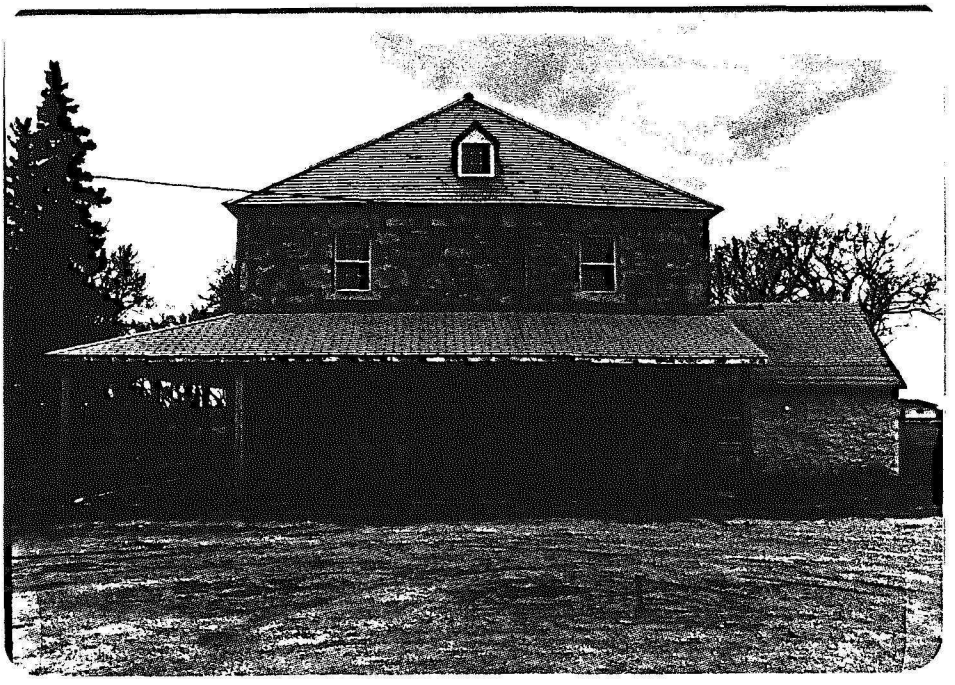
STOCK NO / NO DE STOCK: 7530-21-030-5378



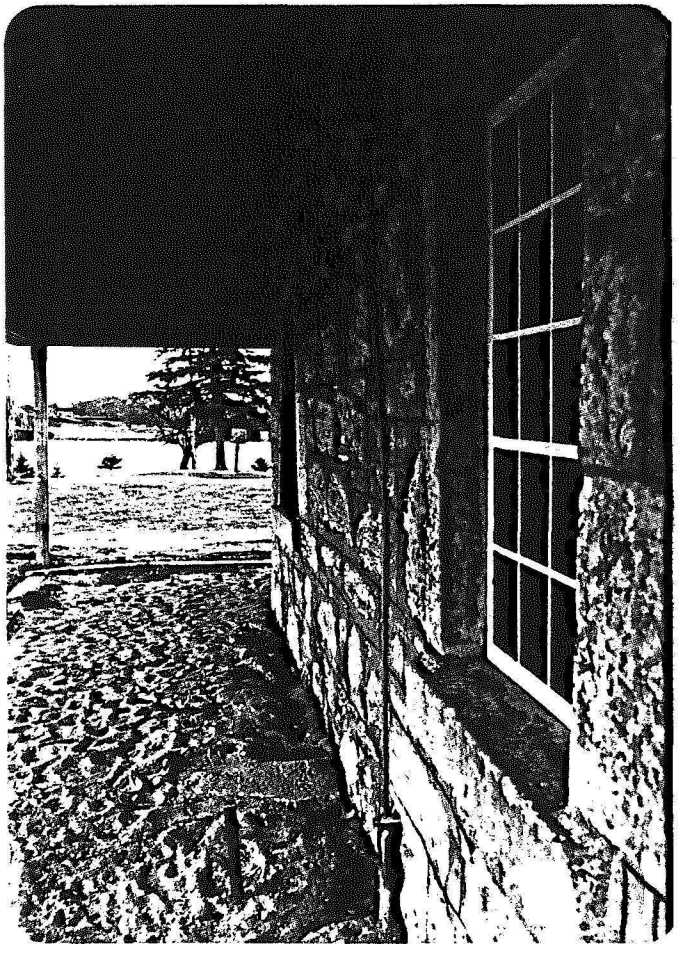
148 Front entrance, with non-original mouldings and brick pillars on recent verandah. (Photograph by Earl Kennedy for Parks Canada.)



149 Extent of recent gravelling north and west of rectory. (Photograph by Earl Kennedy for Parks Canada.)



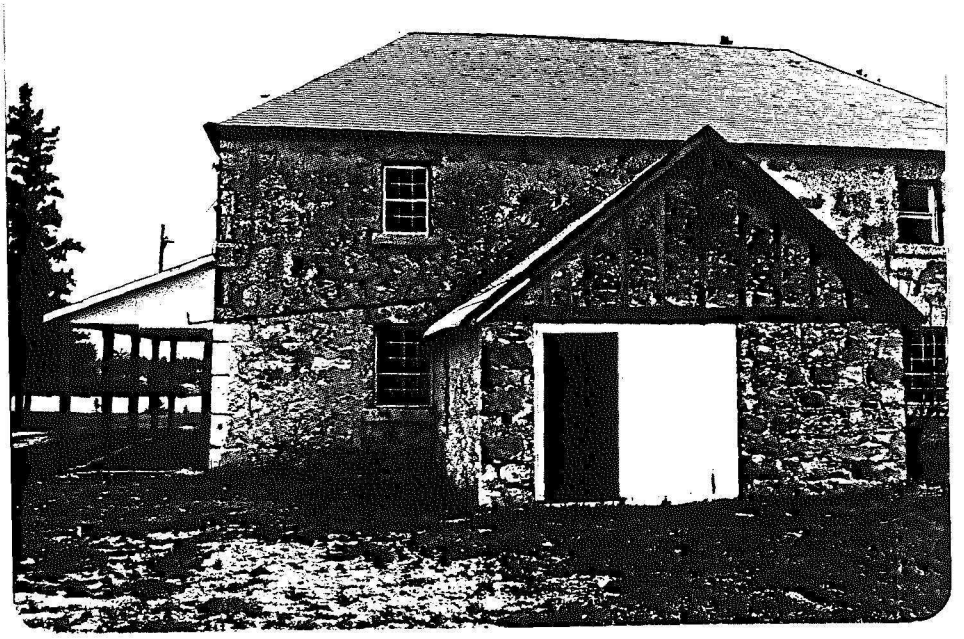
150 Rectory, north elevation.
(Heritage Recording photograph.)



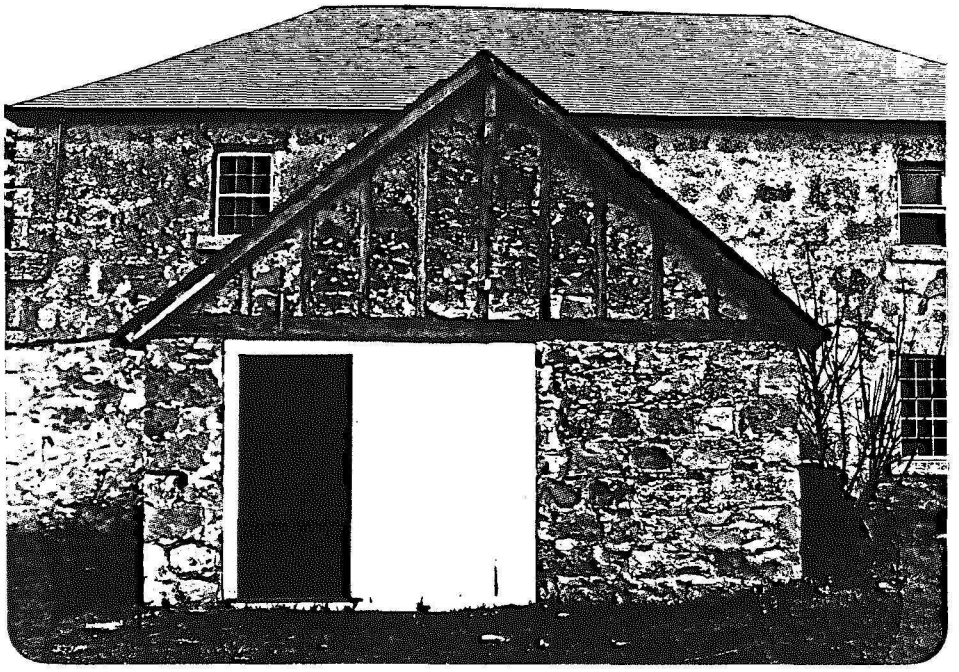
151 Rectory, north wall; detail of shifting.
(Heritage Recording photograph.)



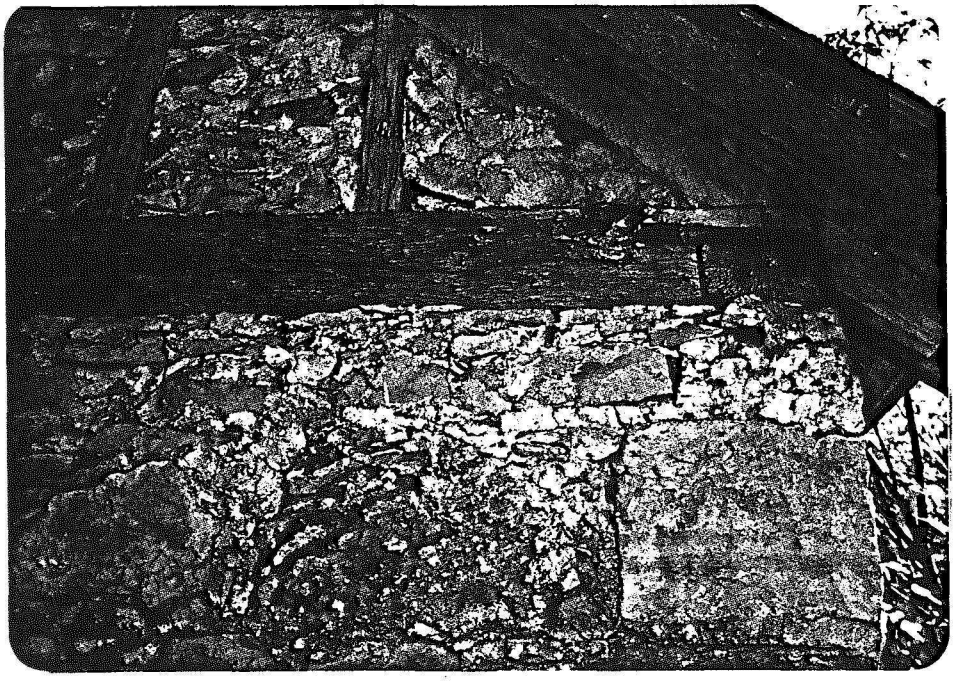
152 Second annex, north elevation. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



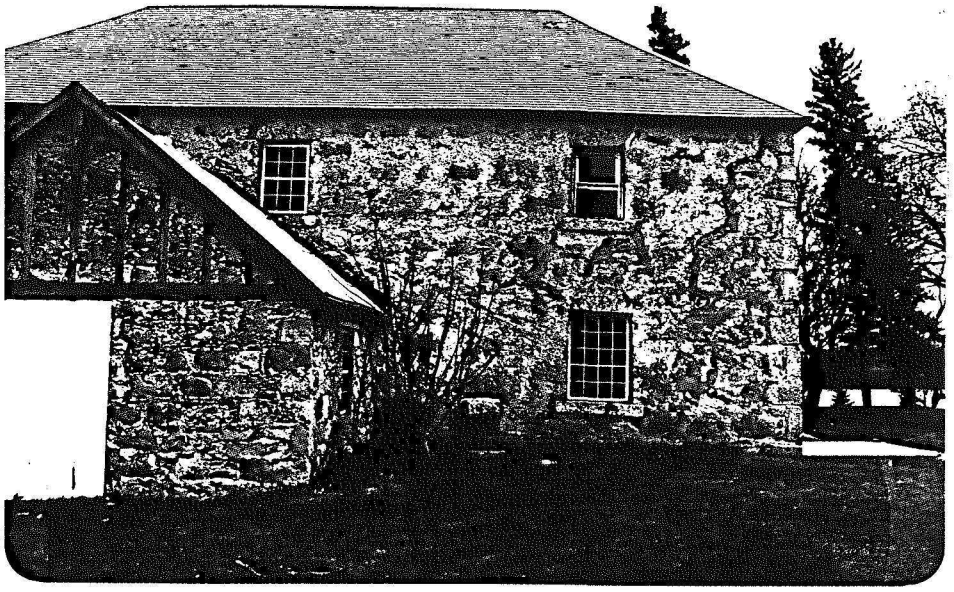
153 Rectory and second annex, west elevation. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



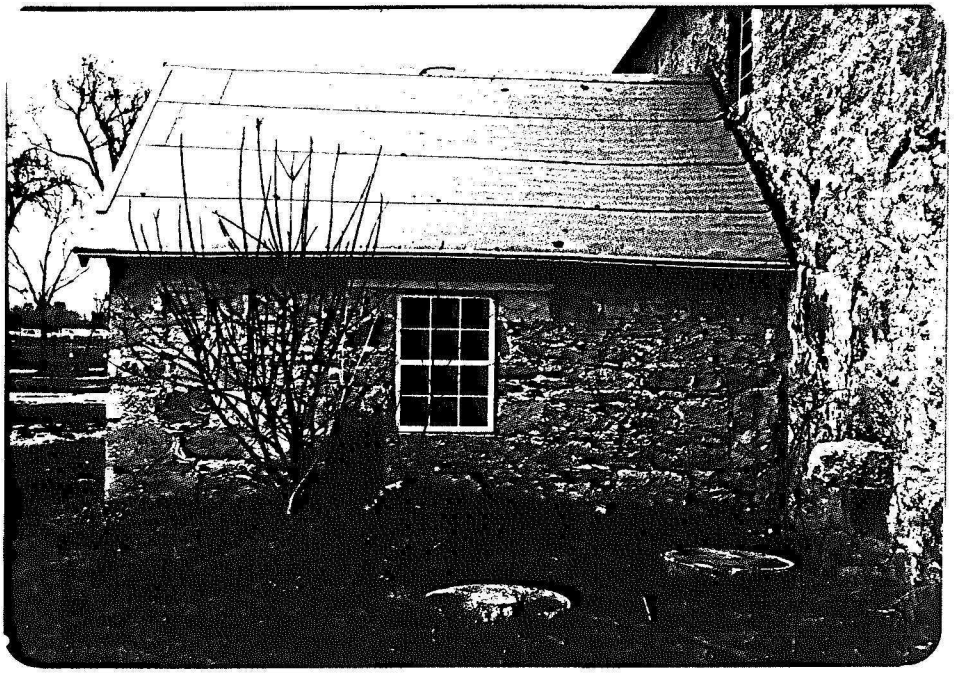
154 Second annex, west elevation. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



155 Second annex, west wall; detail, joint in annex top plate at southwest corner. (Heritage Recording photography.)



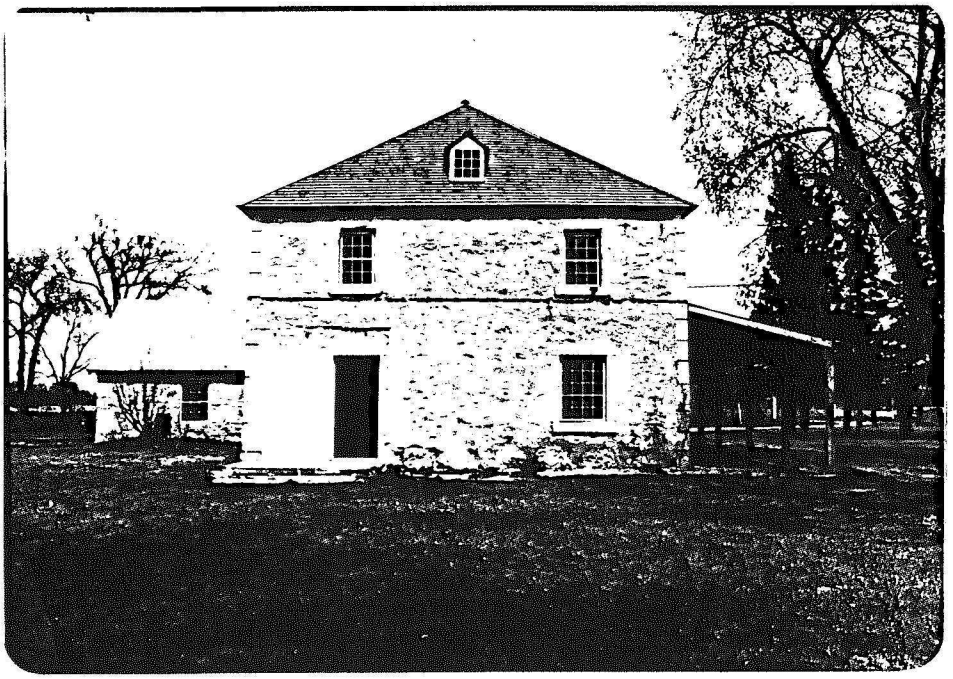
156 Rectory, west elevation. (Heritage Recording photography.)



157 Second annex, south elevation. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



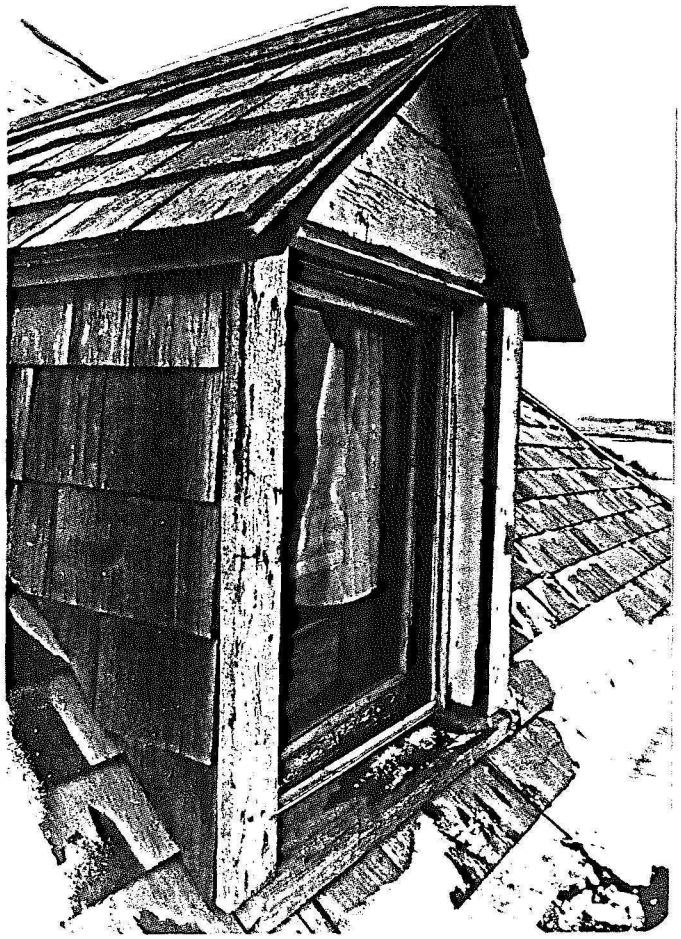
158 Rectory, west wall detail; key stone for attachment of annex wall and traces of plaster on rectory wall suggesting location of annex wall and roof. (Photography by Earl Kennedy for Parks Canada.)



159 Rectory, south elevation. (Heritage Recording photography.)



160 Rectory, south wall detail; southwest doorway. (Heritage Recording photography.)



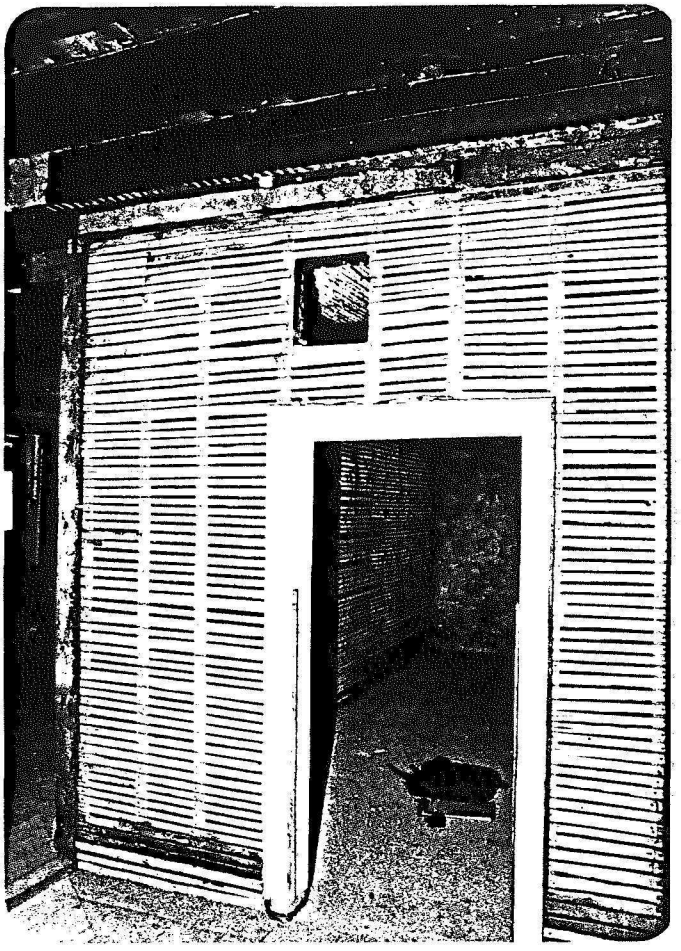
161 North dormer. (Heritage Recording photography.)



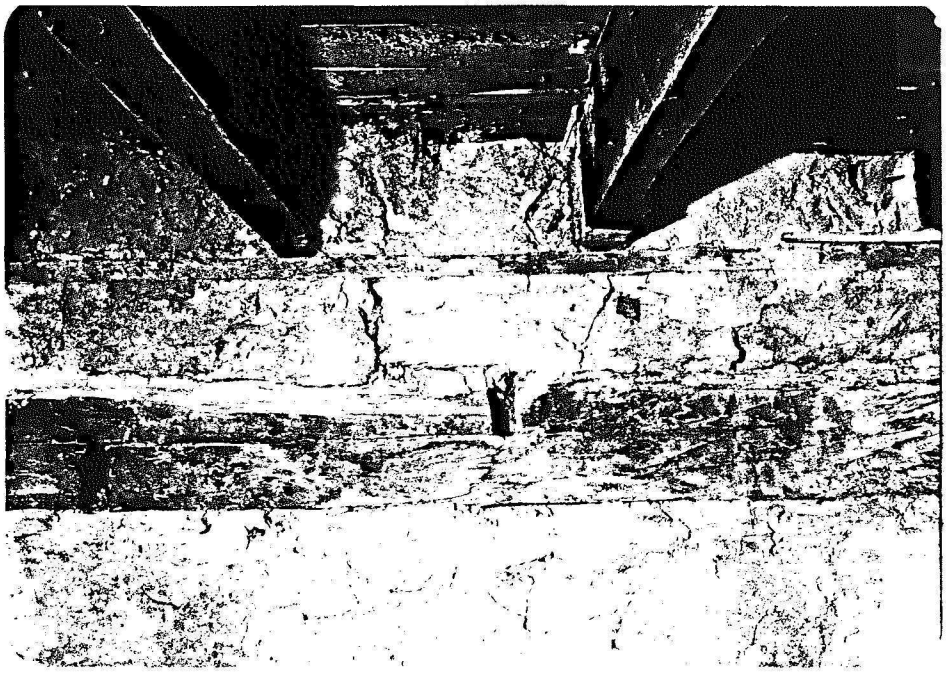
162 Rectory interior first floor front hall; detail, interior wall and ceiling over front entrance; the overhead joists retain signs of the original lath and the much later staining. (Heritage Recording photography.)



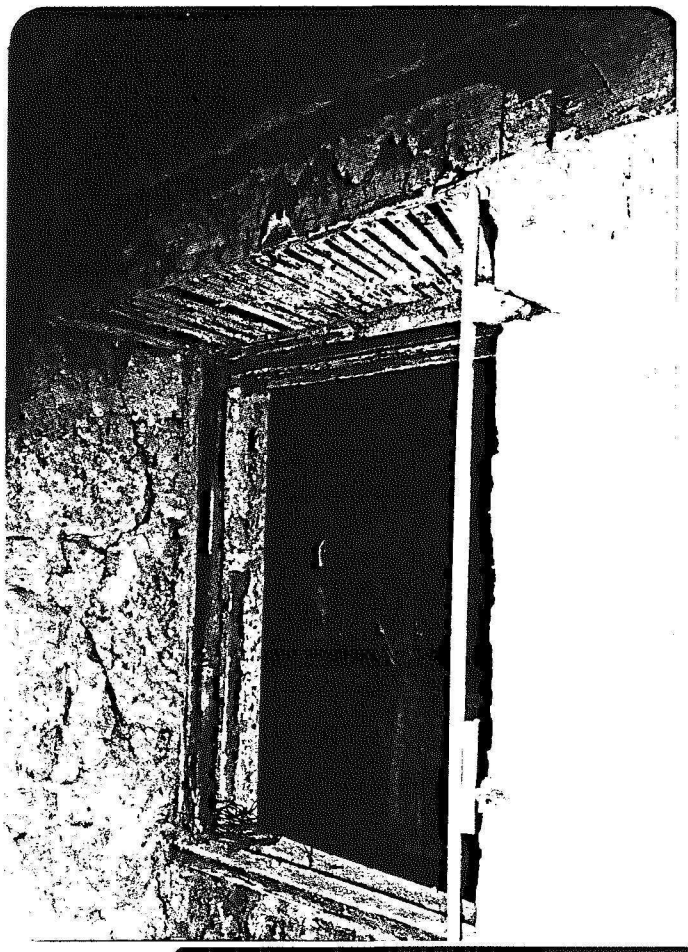
163 Rectory interior, first floor front hall; detail of doorway for evidence of lath and plastering. (Heritage Recording photography.)



164 Rectory interior, first floor front hall; west wall with plaster removed. (Heritage Recording photography.)



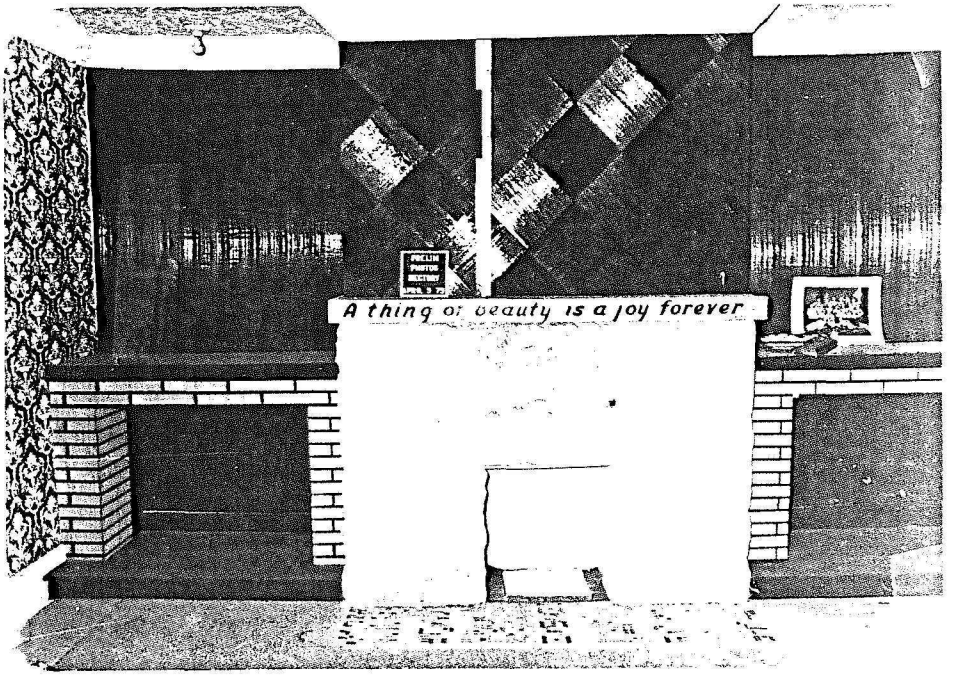
165 half lap joint in continuous lintle around first floor interior, in area of rear entrance, and plate, built into wall, for support of second floor joists. (Heritage Recording photography.)



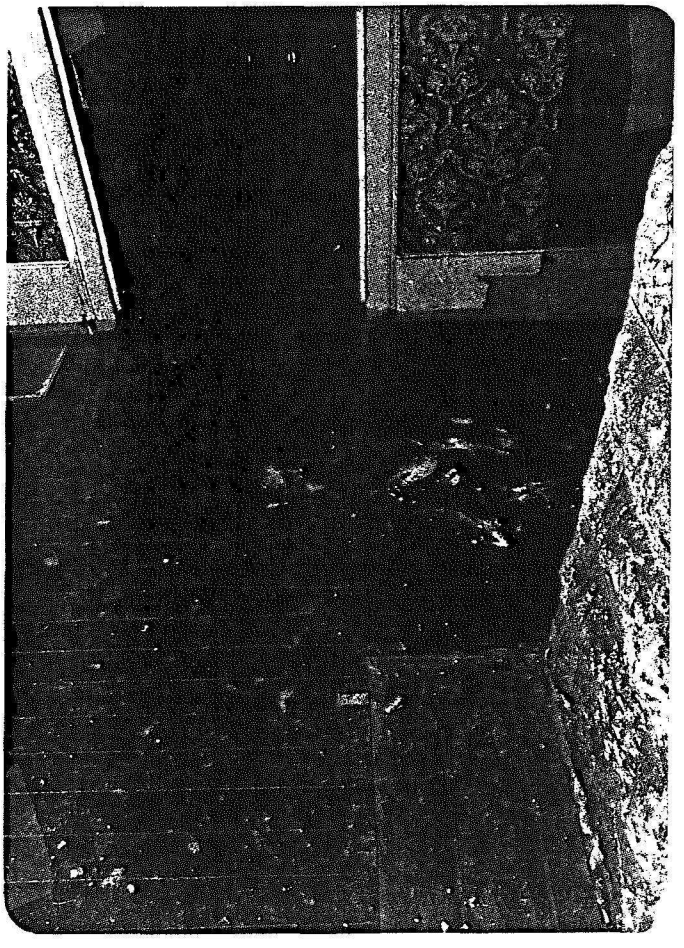
166 Rectory interior, first floor northeast room; window embrasure in east wall. (Heritage Recording photography.)



167 Rectory interior, first floor northeast room; detail of top of window embrasure in east wall with timber lintles, partial lathing and parts of original window frame. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



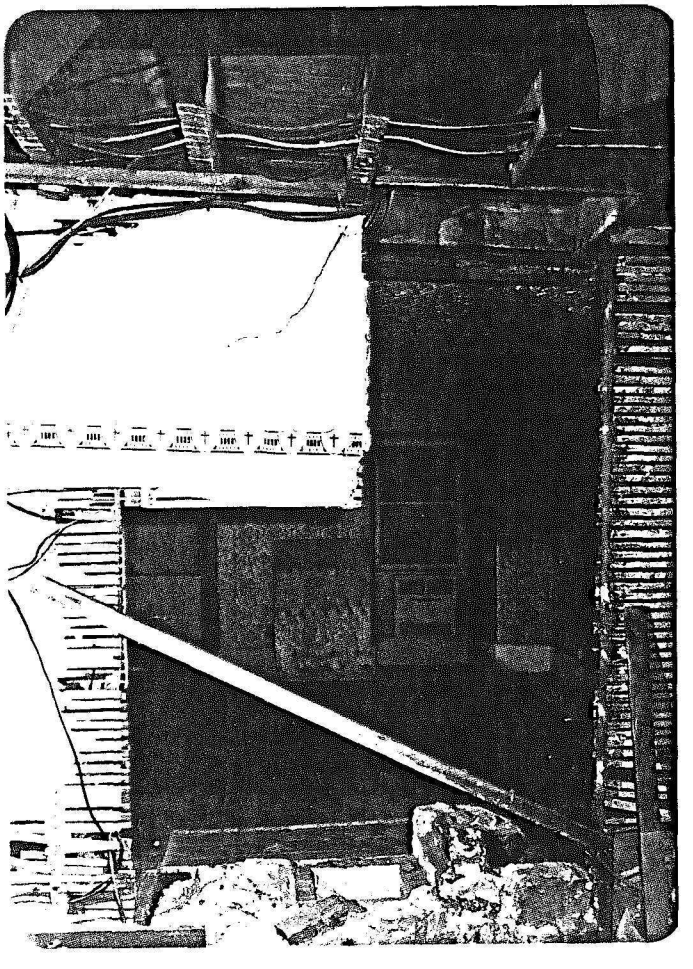

168 Rectory interior: first floor, northeast room; west wall with fireplace constructed as replacement for original north chimney; panelling and brickwork are more recent than fireplace. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



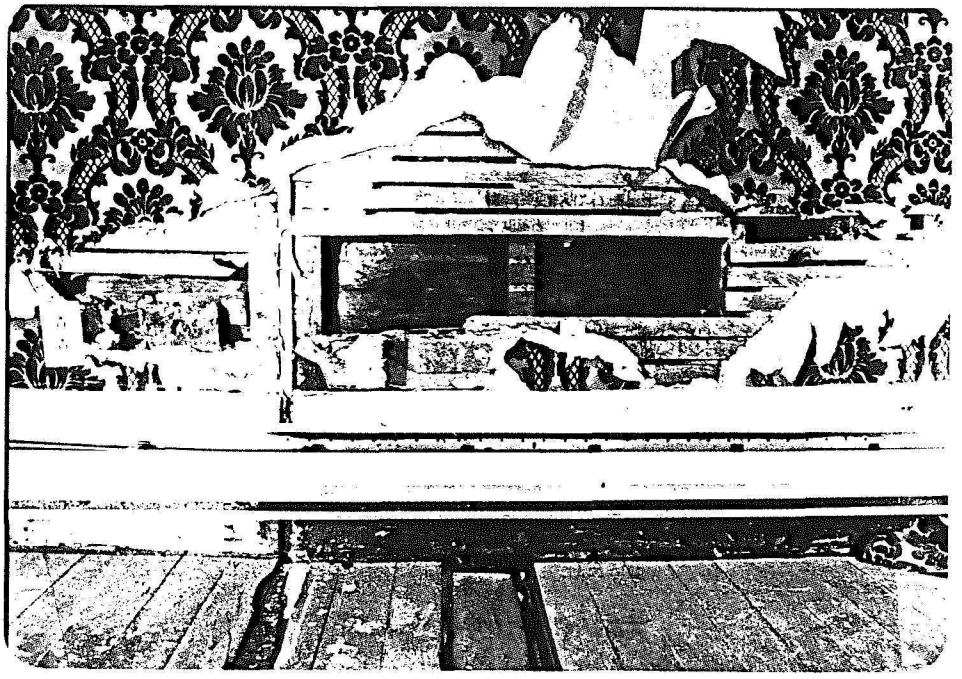
169 Rectory interior: first floor, northeast room; strapping on floor, in area of doorway to front hall, as a levelling device prior to putting down another layer of flooring. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



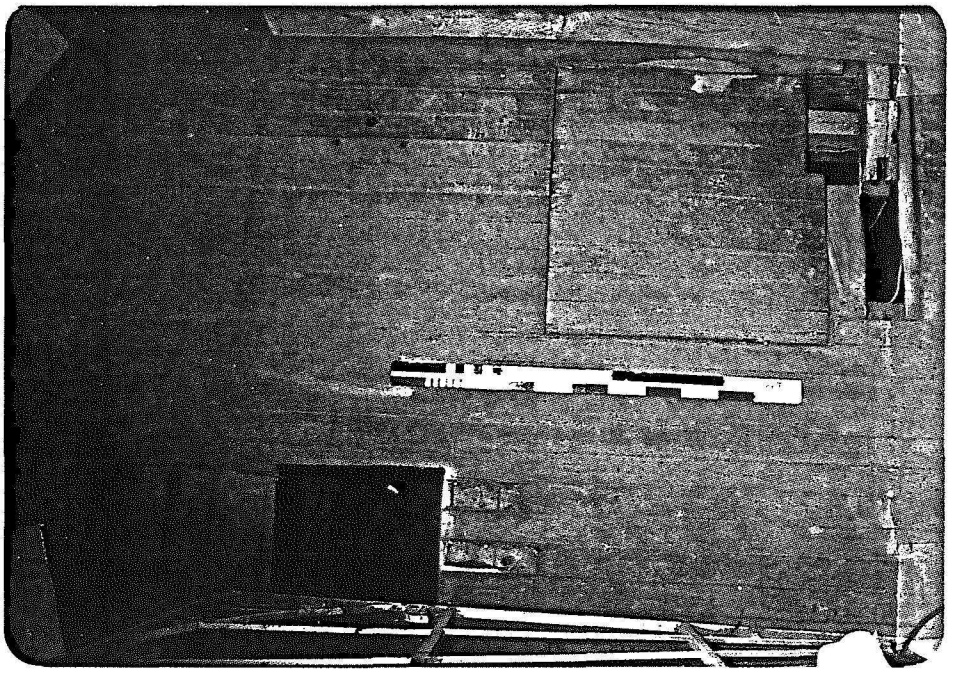
170 Rectory interior: first floor, no rthwest room: detail of decorative changes introduced during the 1930s when room was used as a chapel. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



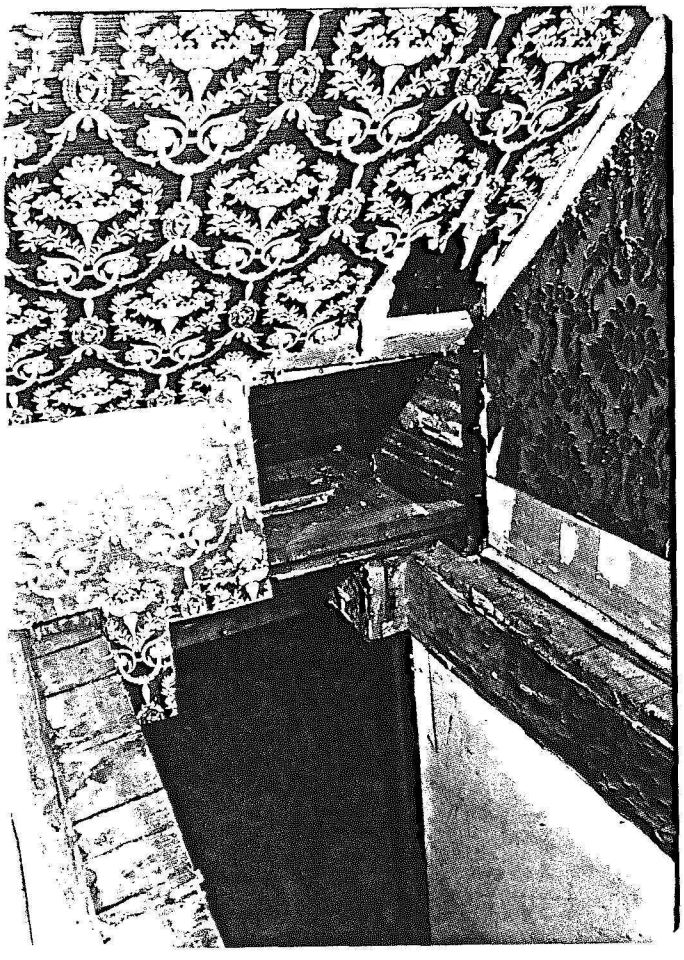
171 Rectory interior: first floor, northwest room; changes in east wall for construction of new chimney and fireplace. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



172 Rectory interior: first floor, northwest room; detail of west wall at point of intersection with original south wall; plank in centre foreground is a filler be-between ends of floor boards and indicates location of an original partition. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



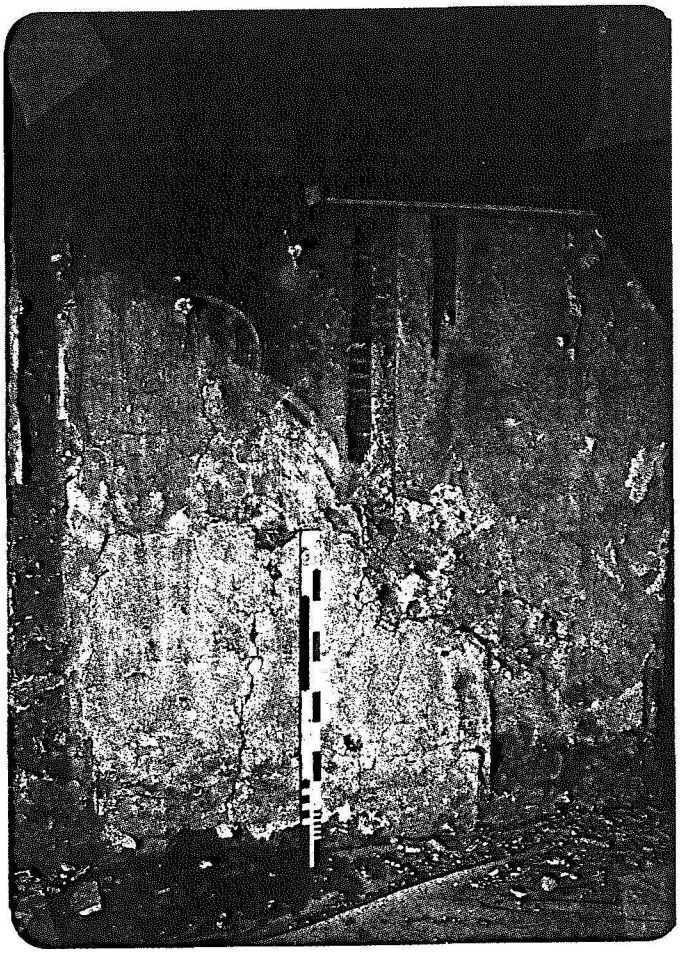
173 Rectory interior: first floor, back hall; detail of remains of altered partition bottom plate and possible location of a trap door to basement. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



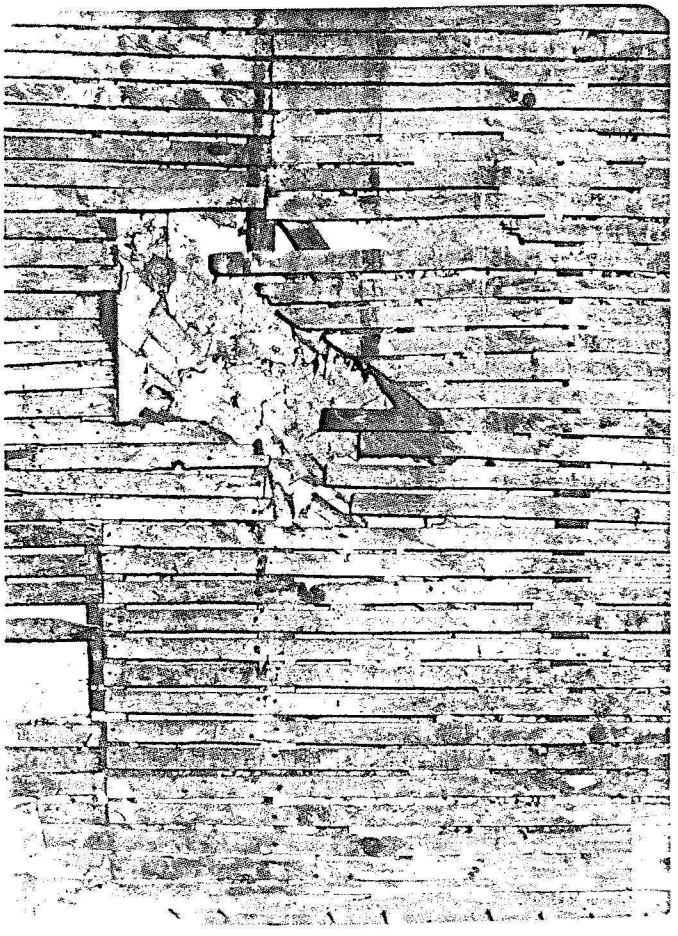
174 Rectory interior, first floor back hall; detail of opening in floor for basement stairway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



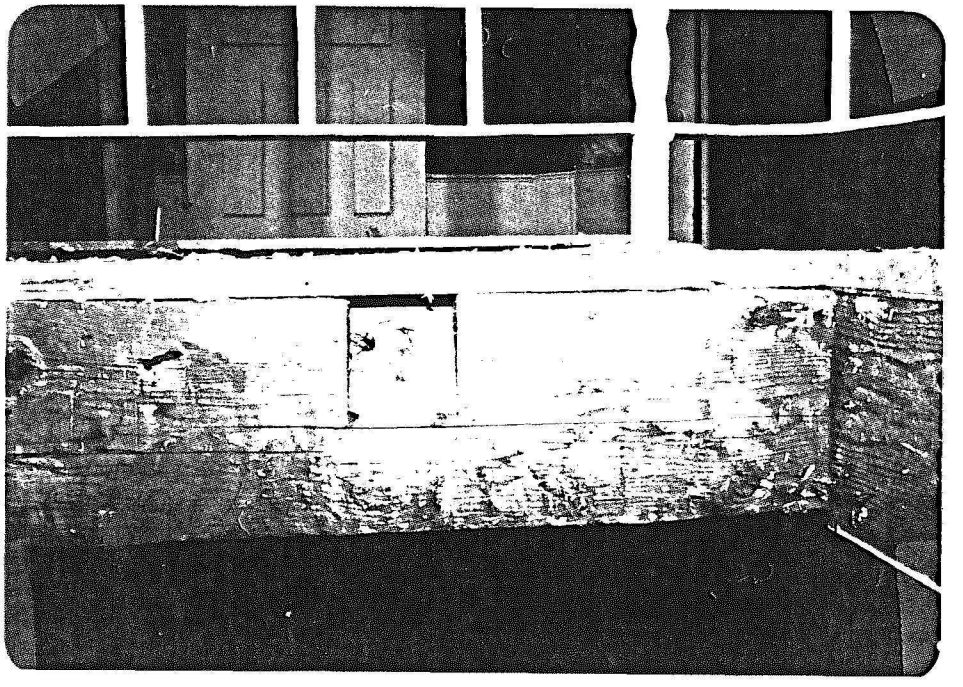
175 Rectory interior: first floor back hall; detail mark on original flooring in area of rear entrance, indicating location and configuration of original stairway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



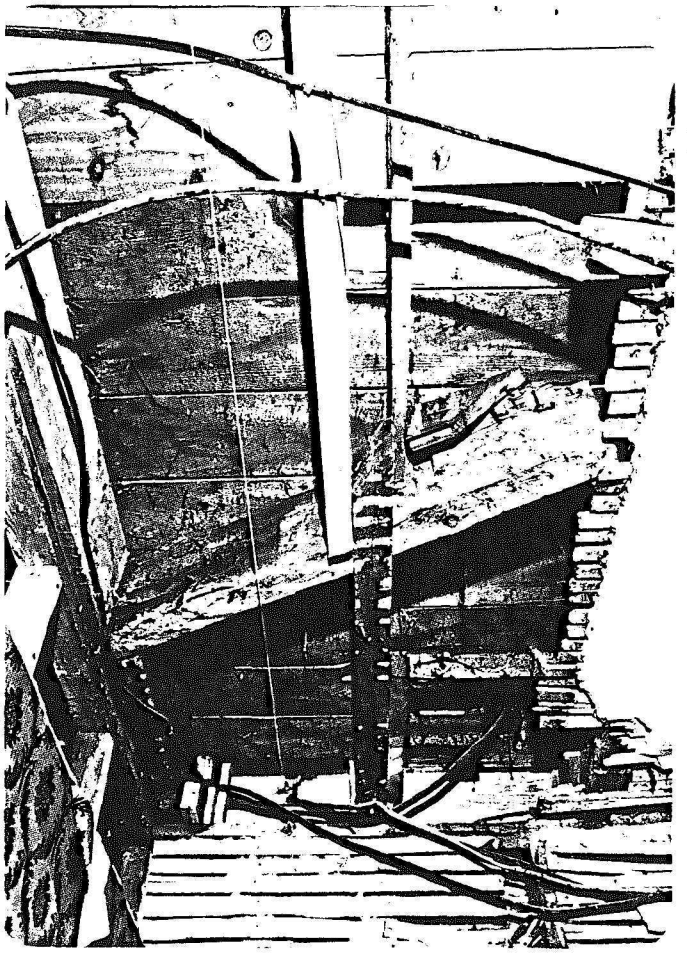
176 Rectory interior, first floor back hall; detail of scar in plaster of west wall indicating location and configuration of original stairway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



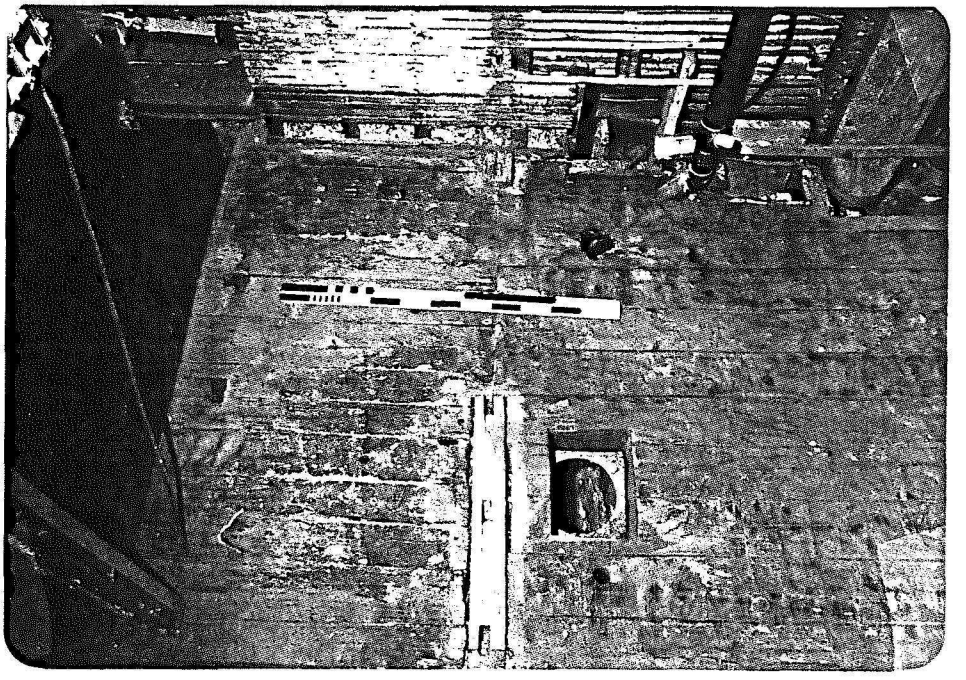
177 Rectory interior, first floor back hall, detail of gap in lath on west wall, indicating location and configuration of original stairway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



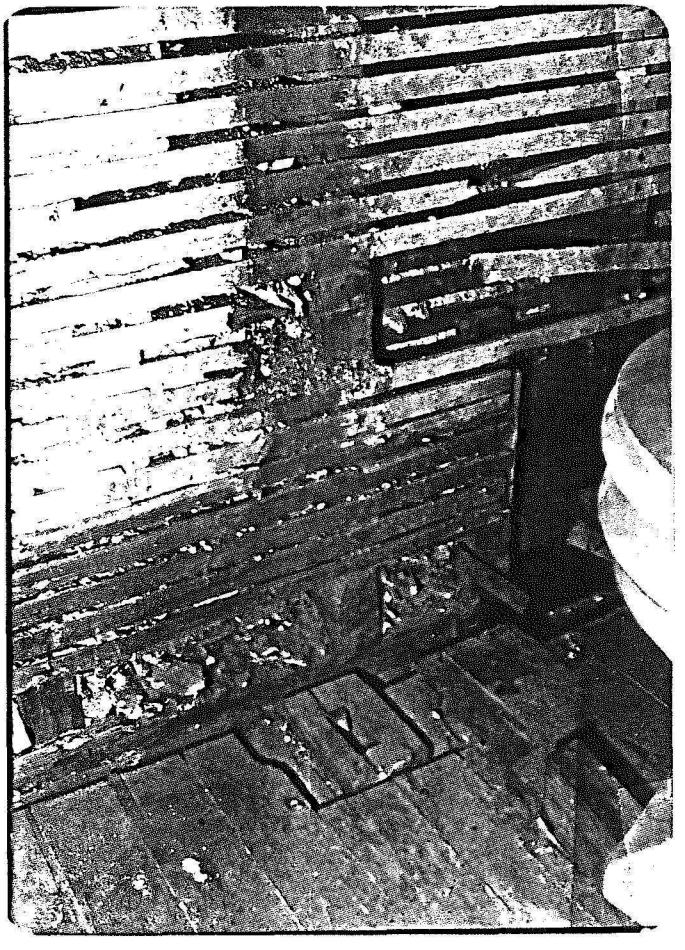
178 Rectory interior, first floor back hall; detail of notch in second floor joist, associated with original stairway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



179 Rectory interior, first floor back hall; view of ceiling with oblique timber, associated with opening for original stairway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



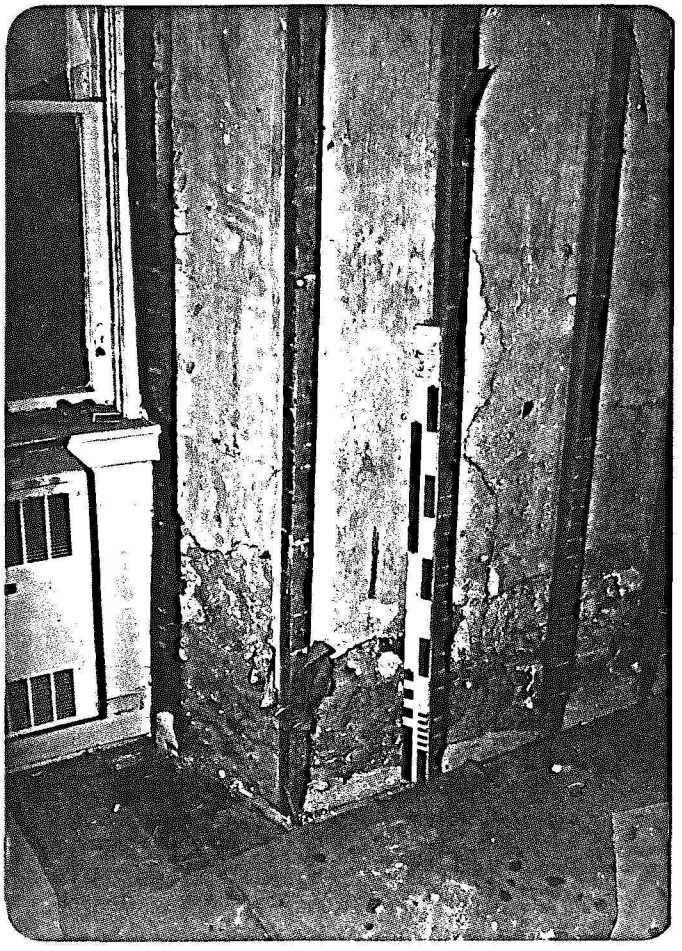
180 Rectory interior: first floor, southwest room; location of original north wall; gap in bottom plate represents location of doorway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



181 Rectory interior: first floor, southwest room; plaster--free section of lath, indicating location of original partition (north wall of room). (Heritage Recording photograph.)



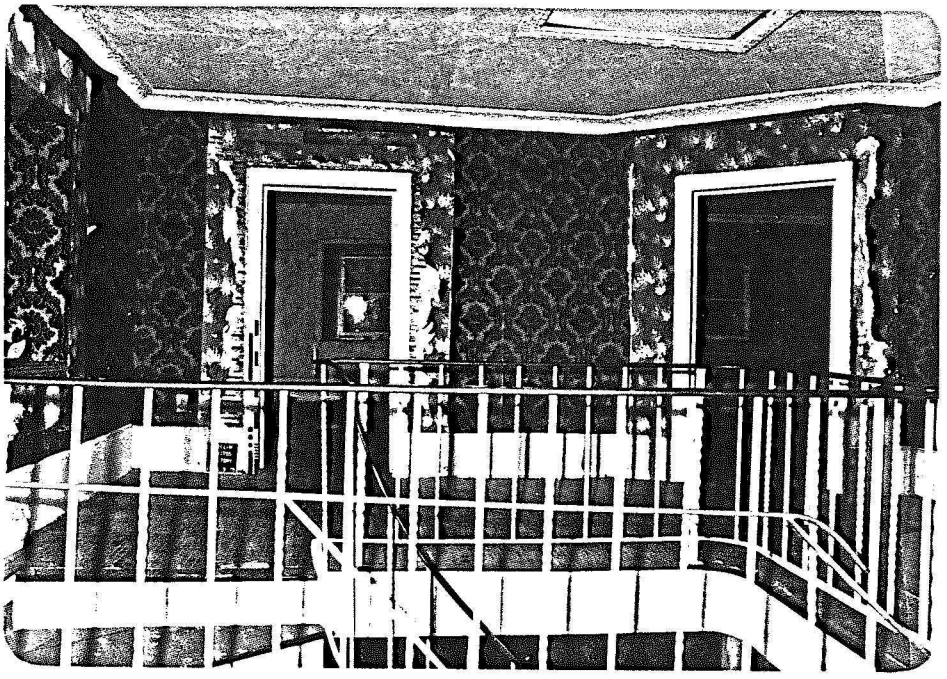
182 Rectory interior: first floor, southwest room; east wall with opening in floor indicating location or original south chimney; opening subsequently provided means of leading heating ducts out of basement. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



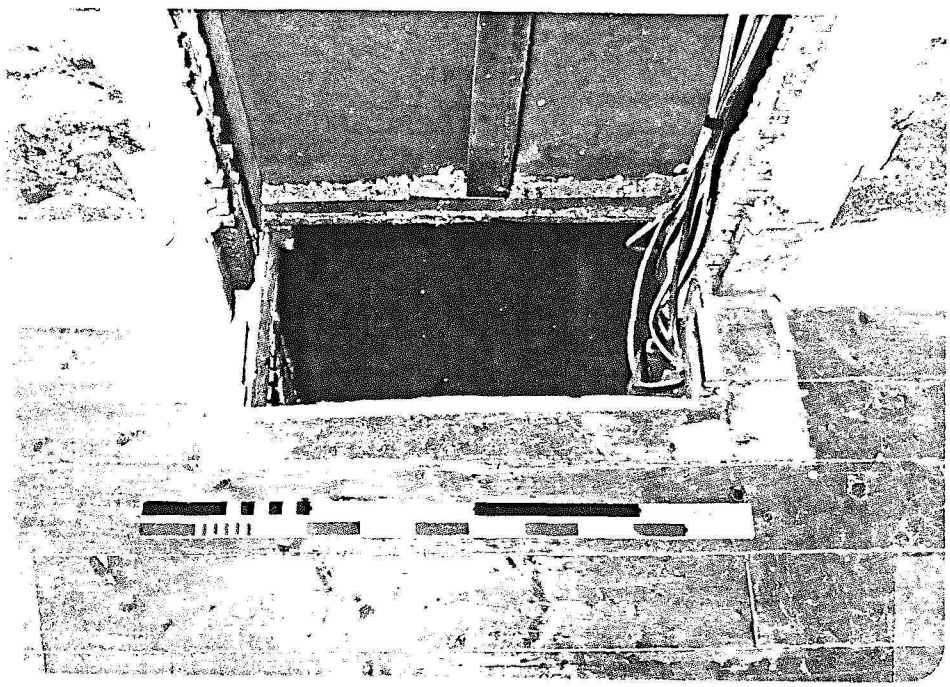
183 Rectory interior: first floor, southwest room; furring added to exterior wall for lathing and plastering. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



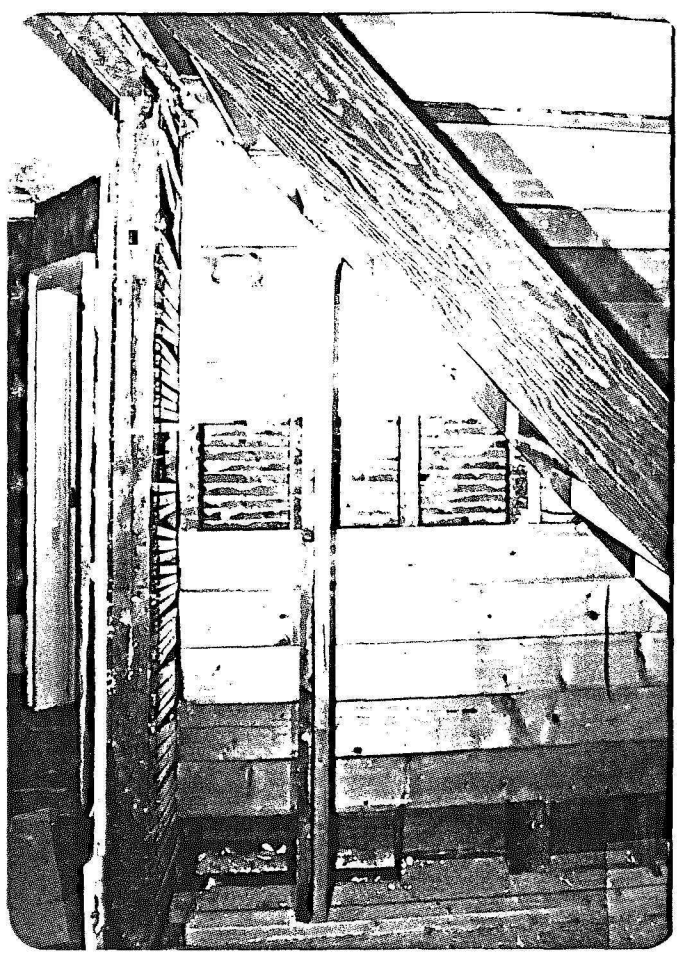
184 Rectory interior: first floor, south-east room; plaster-free section of lath around doorway into front hall. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



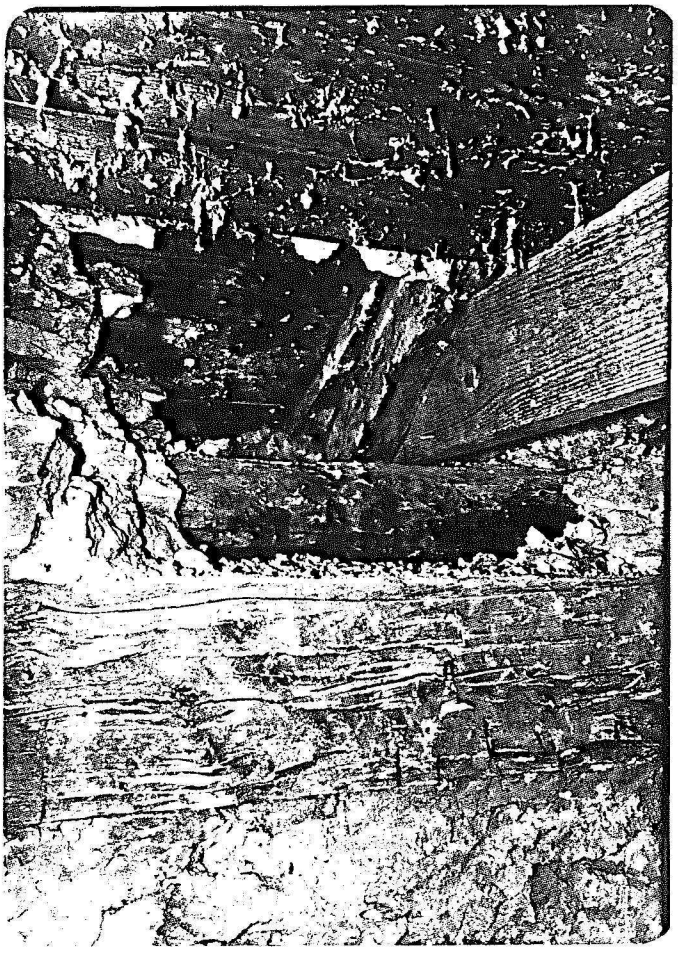
185 Rectory interior: second floor, hall; view across stair railing towards north half of building; wide bands around doorways indicate location of wide picture-framing used as door mouldings. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



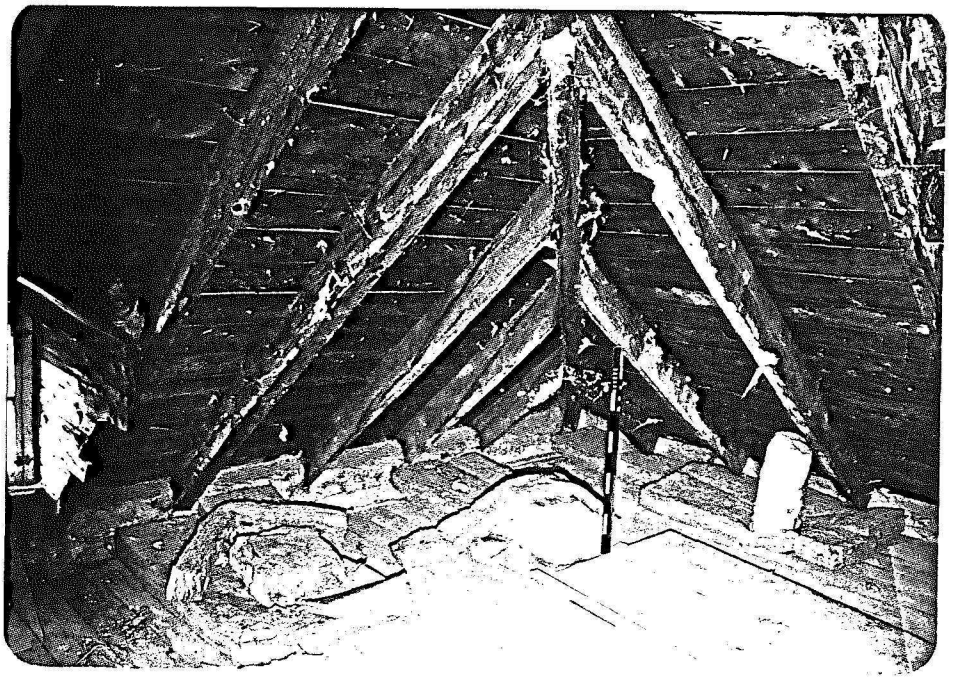
186 Rectory interior: second floor, northeast room; west wall at opening in floor for north chimney. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



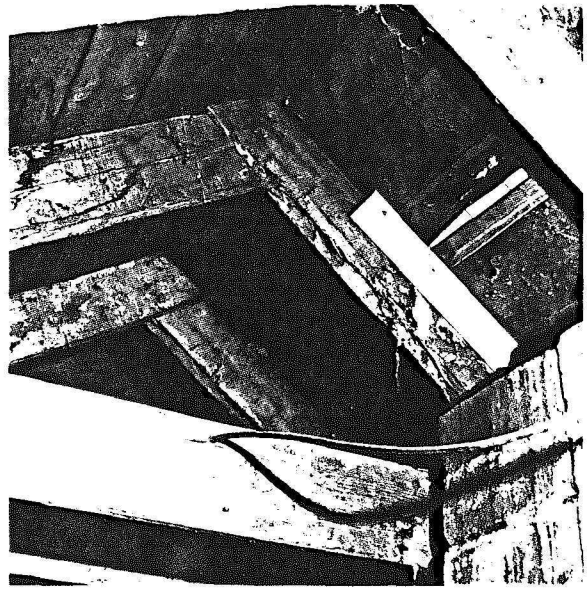
187 Rectory interior: second floor, southwest room; 1960s stairway to attic, with a remnant of the room's original north wall at extreme left of photograph. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



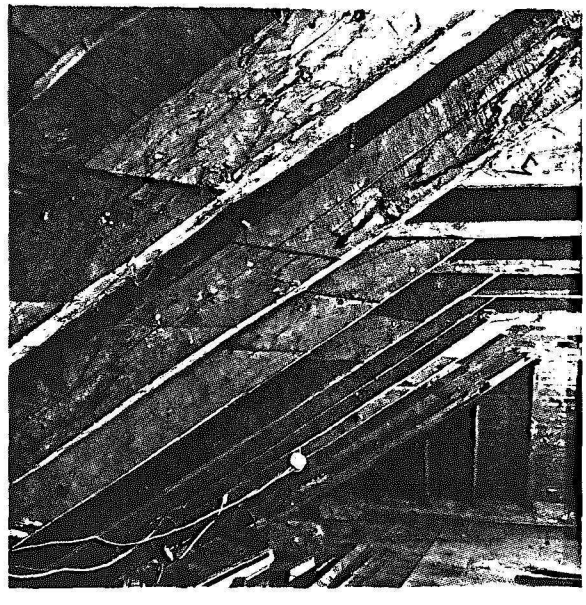
188 Rectory interior: attic; detail of wall top plate, rafter end and attic floor joist; timber in foreground is a lintle for a second floor window. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



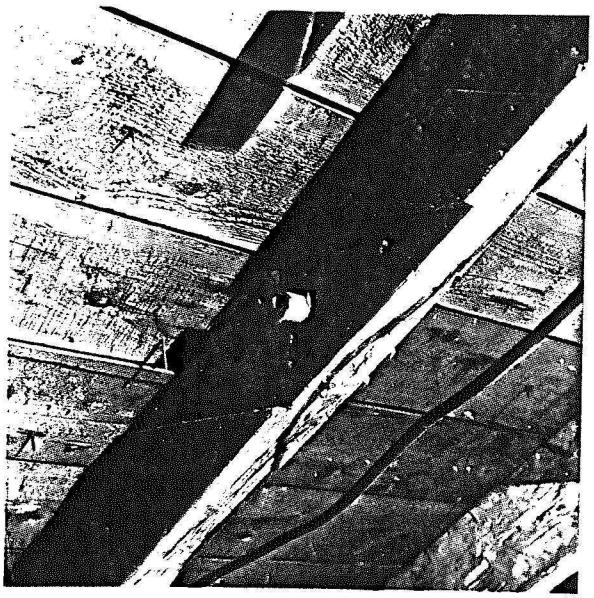
189 Rectory interior attic; southwest corner, showing construction detail for hip rafters and manner in which spaces between rafters are filled with stone and mortar. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



190 Rectory interior: attic; detail of half lap joint in rafters at peak. (Photograph by Earl Kennedy for Parks Canada.)



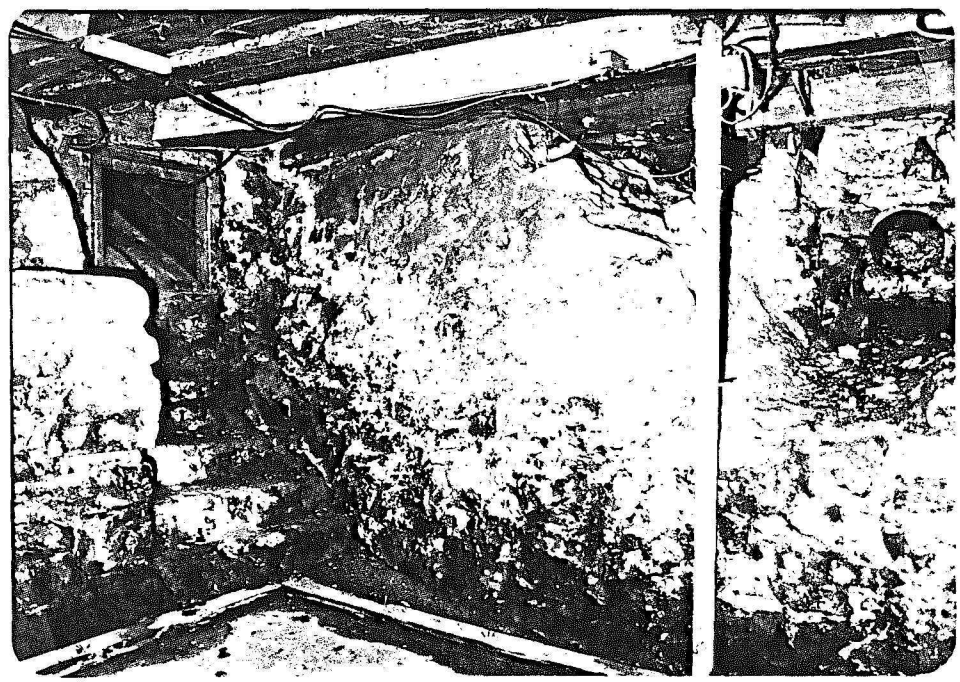
191 Rectory interior: attic; detail of notches in rafters indicating original location of cellar beams; cellar beams have been removed, shortened and reattached at a higher level to increase headroom. (Photograph by Earl Kennedy for Parks Canada.)



192 Rectory interior: attic; detail of treenail for attaching cellar beam to rafter. (Photograph by Earl Kennedy for Parks Canada.)



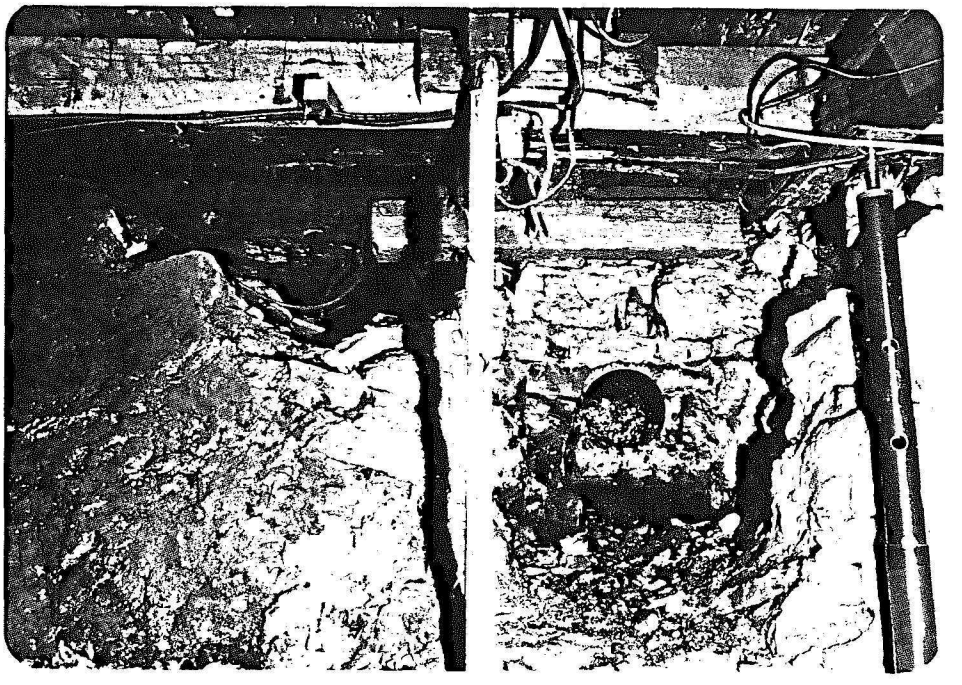
193 Rectory interior: attic; dormer in north end. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



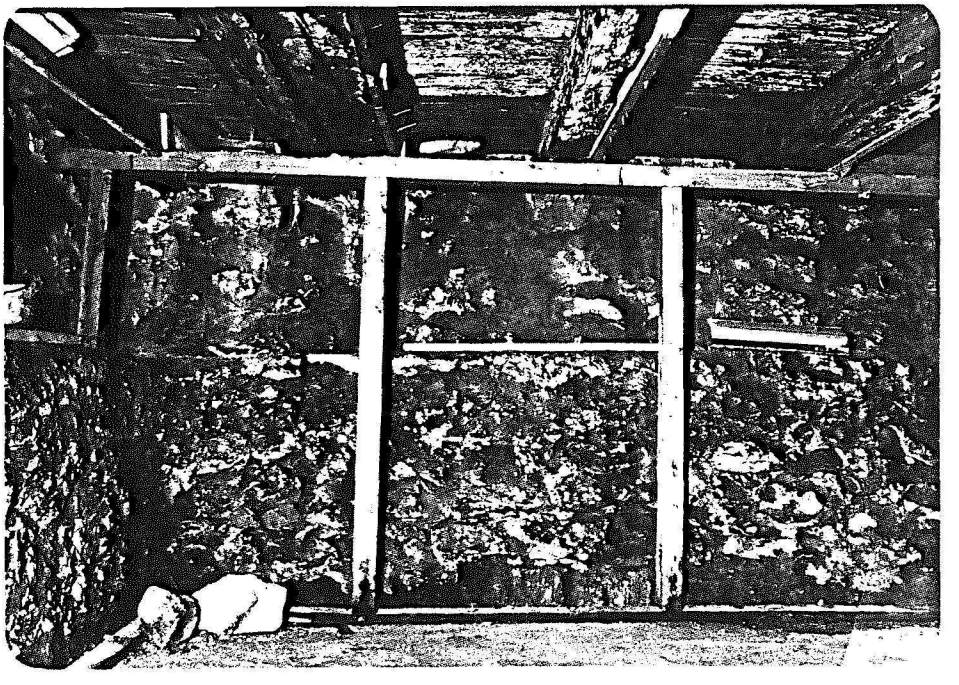
194 Rectory interior: basement; northwest corner, area of coal chute with three steps at bottom of opening. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



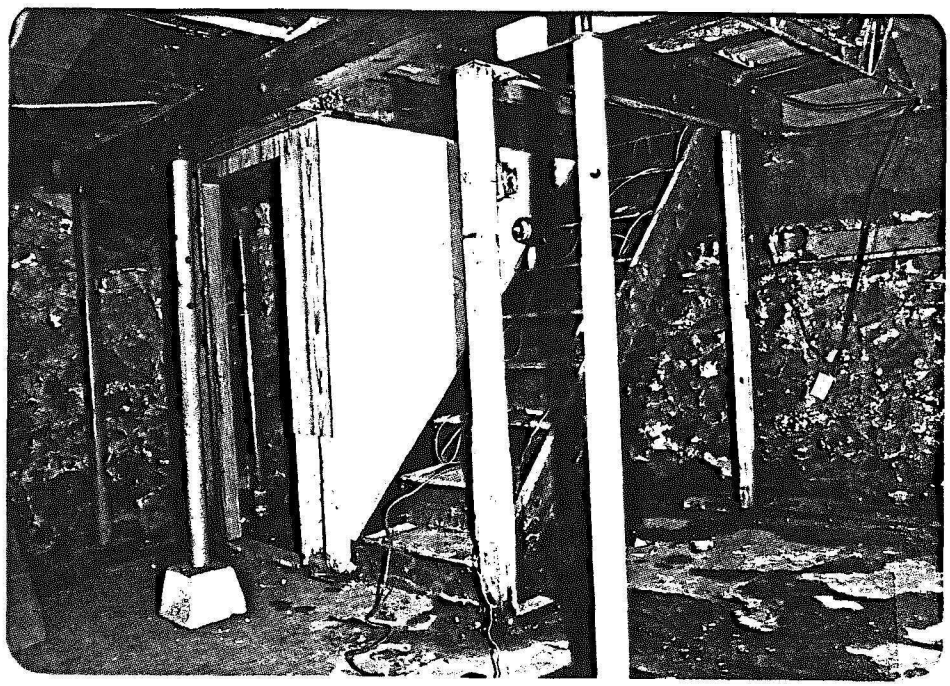
195 Rectory interior: basement; opening to annex, as originally created, prior to installation of any framing. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



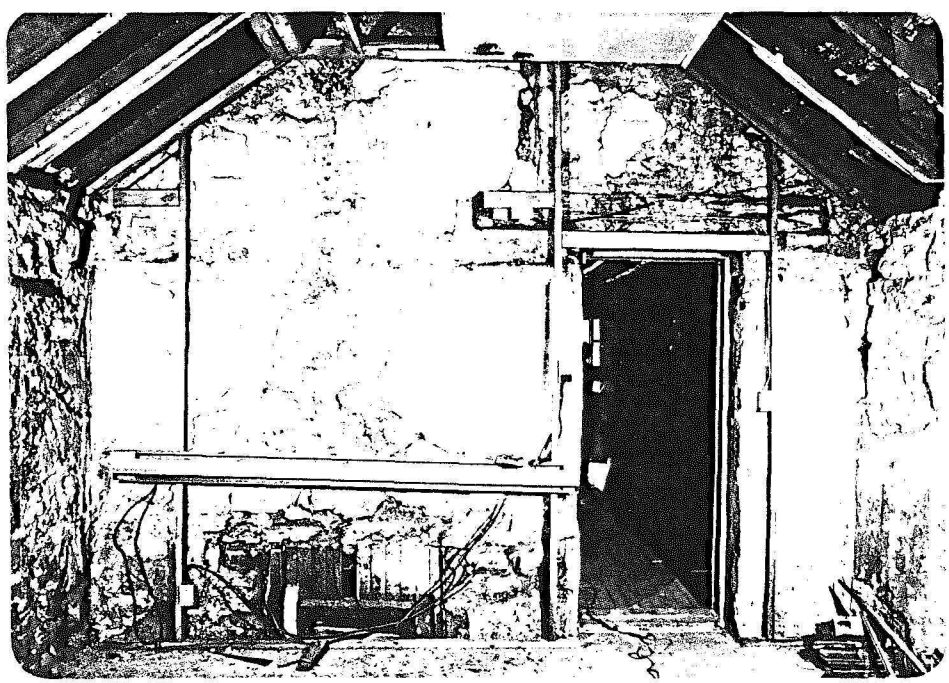
196 Rectory interior: basement; north wall with base of second north chimney beyond it. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



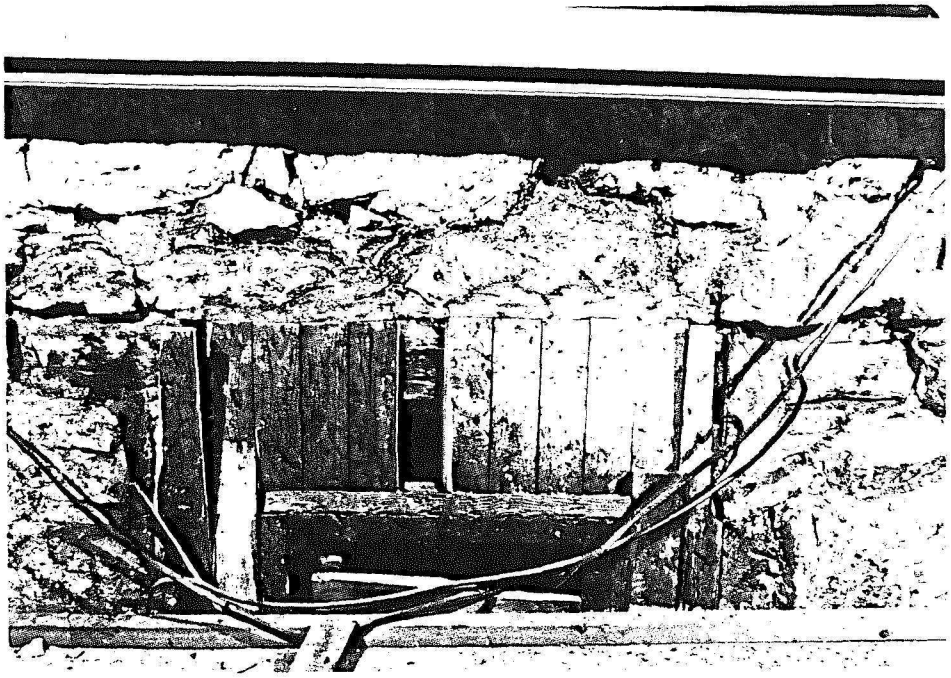
197 Rectory interior: basement; east wall, ledge in wall is below level of ledge formed by top of rectory foundation. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



198 Rectory interior: basement; southwest corner; with stairway. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



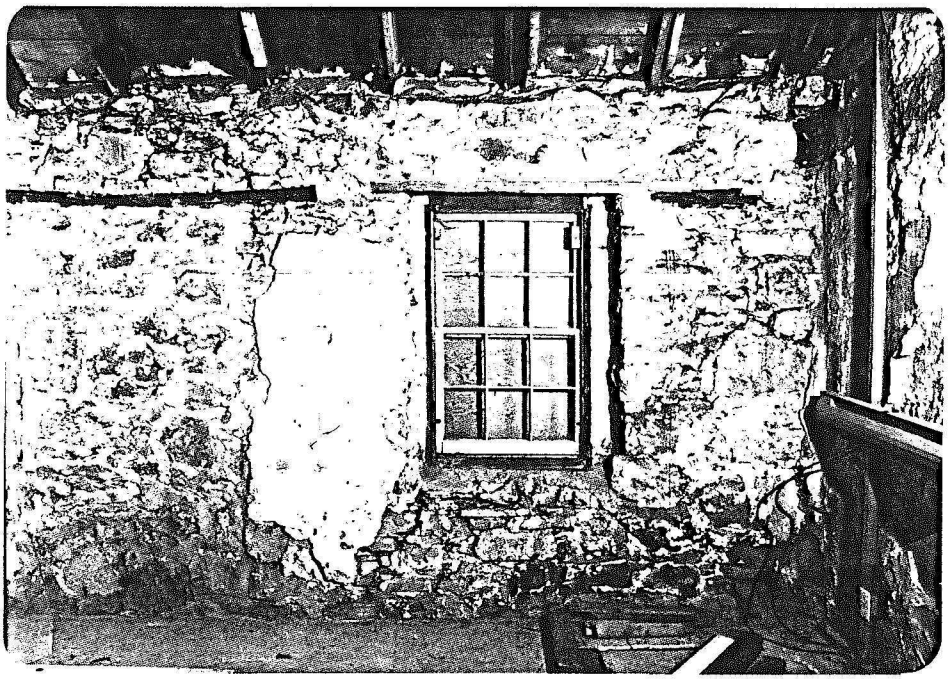
199 Rectory interior: second annex; east wall, including rectory rear entrance and chute to basement. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



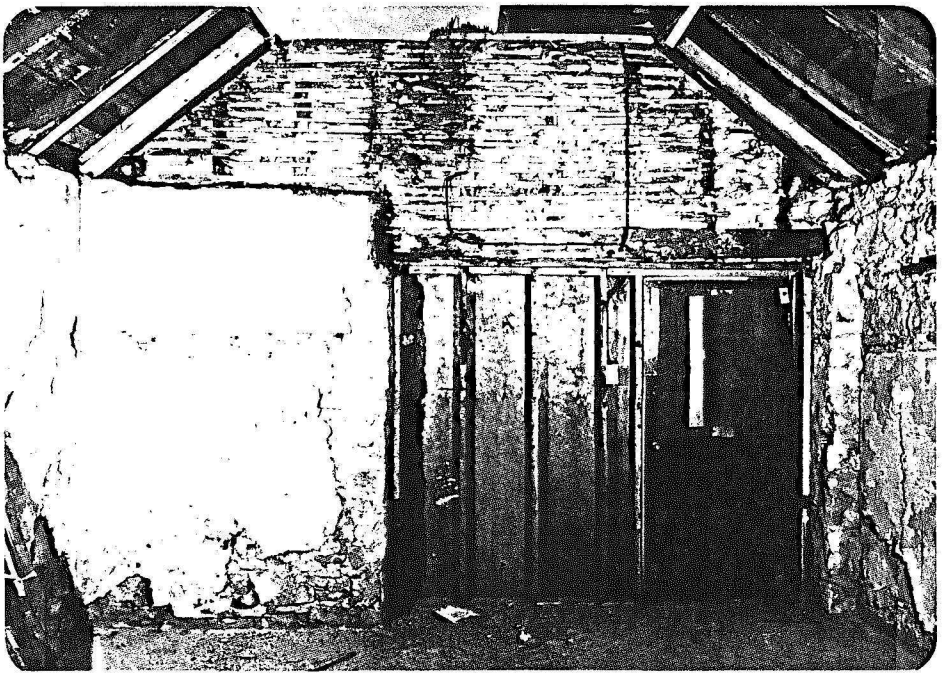
200 Rectory interior: second annex; east wall, detail of partially filled in opening to basement; top end of vertical boards are attached to lintle. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



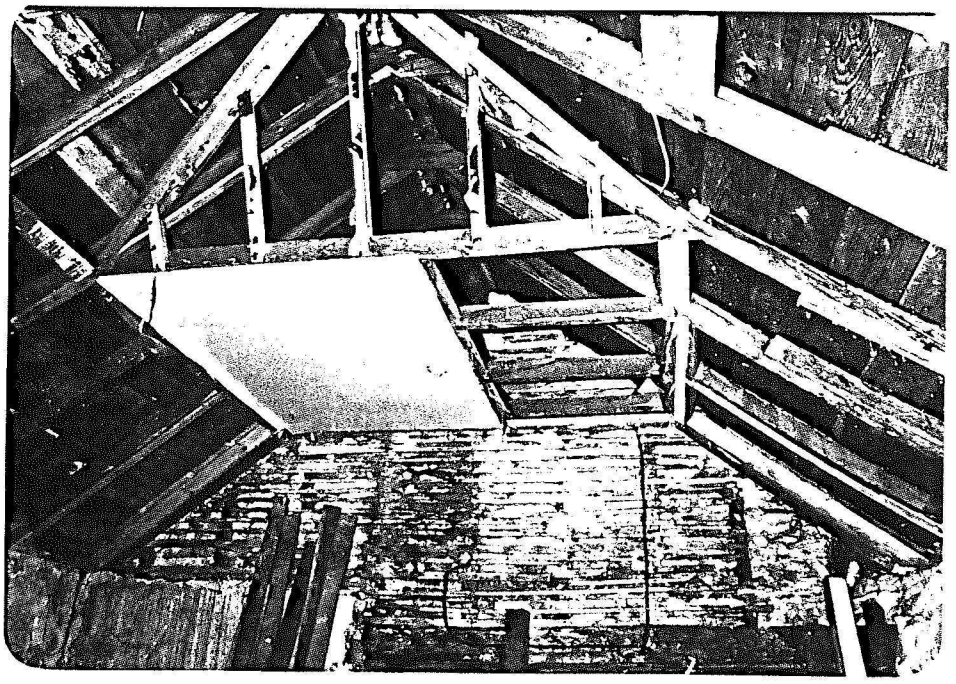
201 Rectory interior: second annex; east wall, scar of horizontal beam formerly positioned against wall. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



202 Rectory interior: second annex; north wall, location of former doorway evident; curves in lintle provide some indication of wall shifting and settling. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



203 Rectory interior: second annex; west wall, location of former garage door; note lath extending into gable. (Heritage Recording photograph.)



204 Rectory interior: second annex; ceiling joist rafter pattern in western half. (Heritage Recording photograph.)

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