RESIDENCE de la FAMILLE RIEL à ST-VITAL
ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION
REPORT (1973)

RIEL HOUSE
ST. VITAL, MANITOBA

RESTORATION SERVICES DIVISION
ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS
Cover The Riel House (1886)

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Introduction
INTRODUCTION

1. Historical Significance

In 1969 the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development purchased from Mrs. Yvonne Riel, widow of a nephew of Louis Riel, a house purported to have important links with Louis Riel, the leader of the Red River uprising of 1885.

Subsequent research has proven the house to be the third place of residence of Riel's immediate family. It is not his birthplace and was only infrequently visited by him. Since, however, the first two residences have disappeared, the building in the Department's possession has gained an added significance in being the only surviving house in Canada, so closely associated with Louis Riel.

2. Structural Evolution

The building purchased by the Department represented over 100 years of modification and change - its final form successfully masking all traces of its initial appearance. The stripping and partial demolition of the building in the course of detailed examination, revealed some elements of the original structure and appearance as well as the succession of modifications to the earliest form of the house.

It is not appropriate in the present report to attempt the full synthesis of the information gleaned from architectural investigation, from documentary and iconographic material relating to the building, or from comparative studies. That is the purpose of the Restoration Feasibility Study, a document which is to follow this report.

It might be helpful at this stage, however, to give a general description of the building's evolution, as it was deduced from the evidence revealed during the survey and stripping of the structure. We will begin with the earliest parts of the fabric.

First Stage: The core of the building was shown to be a heavy timber frame structure, one and a half storeys in height and rectangular in plan. It is the type of construction known today as "Red River Frame". (Poteaux en Coulisse or Pièces sur Pièce de Charpente), that is to say, a frame with grooved uprights into which are slid as infill, horizontal squared logs with tongued or tenoned ends. In this particular example, the vertical members are set between 9 and 14 feet apart.

The roof of this first building was gabled. The gables were filled in with vertical boards, and finished - apparently from the start - with a horizontal cove siding. The profile of this siding is recorded in Appendix C, fig. 183.

Remnants of metal flashings, a pair of mortise holes and ghosting are all that remains as evidence for a gable roofed wing which was attached directly to the frame on the east elevation.

The initial finish applied to the frame walls both inside and out was a mud plaster with straw binder. In most instances it was given a lime wash finish. Two rooms on the interior were wallopeded.

Second Stage: The first group of modifications to this initial appearance centre around the extended use of cove siding to cover all exterior wall surfaces.
A patch in this siding was discovered at roughly the same place on the east elevation as that indicated by the previously mentioned marks on the frame, but at a lower point on the wall. The shape of this patch, and the line of flashing which parallels its upper edge, indicate that the original wing was modified or replaced prior to the time the cove siding was added.

Few modifications to the interior finishes corresponding to those on the exterior are evident.

Third Stage: The second group of modifications identified on the building are probably the most extensive in the building's history.

On the exterior they included the addition of a light framed, shed roofed wing to the north elevation, a verandah the entire length of the original east-elevation, and an enclosed porch on the west elevation. The whole building then received a new bevelled siding finish. The profile is recorded in Appendix C, fig. 183.

These modifications also involved the addition of a second chimney, the enlargement of ground floor window and door openings, the closing of the original main door, and the enlargement of the windows in the gables.

In the interior during this stage, beaded board wall and ceiling finishes were added. The floors were painted and given a linoleum rug covering.

Forth Stage: The third group of modifications identified on the structure are generally superficial in nature and involved few changes to the building frame. The verandah assumed a much smaller size, all roofs were given an asphalt shingle covering, a block chimney was substituted for the brick chimney on the north end, and the south chimney was cut down to below the level of the roof.

The only major structural innovation was the provision of a concrete foundation to the entire structure, and the excavation of a partial basement beneath the main building. This basement was given a concrete slab floor and a low concrete block wall.

3. Present State

The appearance of the building today is substantially that recorded by the "as-found" team. (See figs. 5 thru 29), but with protective panels on all openings and a 1 inch plywood sheathing over all wall surfaces.

It will be noted from these drawings, that the house has been stripped down to the fabric surviving from the first stage in its history, plus the more modern foundation and basement structures. The condition of this remaining portion of the building is generally good, and it has not been thought necessary, therefore, to include in this report any more specific comment on the condition of the structure and fabric. The Restoration Feasibility Study will discuss this point more fully, in relation to the preservation of the building.

4. Survey and Recording

A "Reference Data Survey" record of the Riel House was commenced January, 1969 by B. Hanec (Team Captain) and G. Slipper, Technical Services Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

On January 28, it was decided, in view of the recently upgraded priority of the project, to institute a complete
"as-found" recording of the building. Mr. G. Threale and a student survey crew were added to the team during the summer. Mr. A. Siepman and Mr. G. Cymbaluk assisted in the completion of the drawings. The full set of 24 drawings was completed April, 1970.

A photo report, containing 83 illustrations, was completed by this same date.

The 3 drawings, comprising the "Reference Data Survey" recording, and the full set of "as-found" drawings, are reproduced at one-quarter full size in this report. (See figs. 2 thru 24).

5. Archaeological Investigation

No archaeological investigation has been carried out to date on the Riel House site.

6. Architectural Investigation

Scope: The work of compiling material for the Architectural Investigation Report of the Riel House was commenced by the author in June of 1972. Visits to the site, for the purpose of gathering information and securing samples were made; June 12-15, 1972, June 28-30, 1972, August 28-30, 1972, September 20-26, 1972 and June 13 and 15, 1973. The text which follows this introduction is intended as a record of observed in situ fabric, and analysis of samples taken away for more detailed investigation.

Limiting Conditions: Unfortunately the author's involvement with the project began well after the stripping of the building in 1969. Under the guidance of the then Consulting Restoration Architect, John Chivers, and of the "as-found" team, elements of the building, which in their opinion constituted 'later' additions, were removed. The criteria for this selection appears to have been the presence of common nails or other readily dateable features.

The result was the stripping away and disposal of 2 layers of wood siding, the front verandah, the enclosed porch, the shed roofed annex, all interior partitioning, both chimneys, and almost all interior finishes.

Evidence for the building's exterior appearance prior to stripping comes mainly from photographs taken by the "as-found" team and from the partially completed "Reference Data Survey" recording. Evidence for the interior appearance comes from a single roll of film taken by R. Huggins, Interpretation Division, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, D.I.N.A., and the "Reference Data Survey" recording.

A photographic record of the stripping was made by the "as-found" team. Many of the illustrations in this report come from this set of photographs. The only written description of the stripping comes from the Restoration Architect's Progress Report of May 30, 1969.

In these circumstances, it will be appreciated that the author was not able personally to inspect many of the assumed 'later' elements in the building. While an attempt has been made to include those elements in this report, their discussion is often, by necessity very superficial.

Terminology: The terminology used to describe the various architectural elements in this report is as near as possible that current when the particular element was introduced into the building.
Drawing Record
What follows are the full set of 3 "Reference Data Survey" drawings and the full set of 24 "As-Found" drawings completed between January 1969 and April 1970.
Survey Drawings
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

1. DEN AND COVERED WALK
2. OWL AND WOOD BEAMS AND POSTS.
3. ORIGINAL WOOD BEAMS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.
4. REINFORCED WOOD BEAMS ACQUIRED.
5. OLD POSTS IN PLACE.
6. RESIDUAL.
7. WOOD BEAMS TO BE REMOVED.
8. PLYWOOD SHEET ON WALLS.
9. EXTERIORS PLYWOOD SHEETED WALLS.
10. EPoxy RESIN.
11. LIMELIGHT FLOOR.
12. LIMELIGHT FLOOR.
13. WOOD OR EPoxy RESIN.
14. WOOD OR EPoxy RESIN.
15. LIMELIGHT.
16. LIMELIGHT.

fig. 2
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<td>RAFTER DETAIL (TYPICAL)</td>
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**AS FOUND**

**LIST OF ISSUE**

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fig. 5
fig. 6
fig. 7
As-Found

fig. 9
fig.12
NOTES

1. MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING ARE AS-FOUND.

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30. MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING ARE AS-FOUND.

31. MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING ARE AS-FOUND.
As-Found
As-Found

fig.17
As-Found

fig. 21
fig. 25
fig. 27
fig. 29
Survey of Elements
What follows is a record of all observations made on in situ fabric of the house or deductions that could be made from written or photographic evidence supplied by the survey and as-found recording teams or other individuals of fabric which has been stripped since the building's purchase in 1969.

The reference drawings, figures 30 to 47 inclusive which form an integral part of the text are included for its proper understanding.
Reference Drawings
basement, evidence fig. 30

ADDED CONCRETE FOUNDATION OF 10' x 10' x 5'4" REINFORCED CONCRETE PERIMETER BEAM SUPPORTED ON CONCRETE PIERS ON SPREAD FOOTINGS WITH BOTTOM OF FOOTINGS 4' - 6" BELOW GRADE. CONCRETE GRAVITY WITH WIRE MESH COVERING EXTERIOR SIDE OF PERIMETER BEAM.
ground floor evidence fig. 31
second floor, evidence fig.32
scale in feet: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

east elevation, evidence, fig. 33
scale in feet: \[\frac{1}{2} \] east elevation  cove siding  fig. 34
scale in feet: 6 \text{ in } 5 \quad \text{south elevation, evidence, fig. 35}
south elevation cove siding fig. 36
scale in feet: 6 5 west elevation, evidence fig. 37
scale in feet: 5

west elevation, cove siding, fig. 38
north elevation, evidence fig. 39
north elevation, cove siding, fig. 40
interior west wall fig. 43
reflected ceiling plan  second floor  fig. 47
Foundations
Fig. 48 Concrete perimeter beam and pier at north west corner of the building.

Fig. 49 Corner of building showing half-lapped oak sill and the manner in which the concrete of the perimeter beam has enveloped the sill.

Fig. 50 Metal lath and parging applied to exposed area of foundation.
SURVEY, FOUNDATIONS

(See fig. 30)

The sill-plate log which underlies the Red River frame walls of the house is supported on a 10 inch x 1 foot - 10\% inch reinforced concrete perimeter beam. It in turn is supported on concrete piers on spread footings. One of these in the north west corner was examined and found to extend 4 feet 6 inches below grade. (See fig. 48). More investigation would be necessary to determine the exact number of piers and whether they occur at the corners and the mid-spans or only at the corners. The manner in which the concrete of the perimeter beam has enveloped the original oak sill confirms that it is a relatively recent introduction, poured with the building insitu. (See fig. 49). Remnants of a rubble wall or form of pier are found beneath the north wall of the main structure at the points labelled "original stone foundation" on fig. 30. The stones appear to be bonded with a lime mortar. No concrete perimeter beam was used beneath this wall. Concrete window boxes on the west and south walls appear to date from the pouring of the concrete foundation wall. (See fig. 50).

The shed roofed north wing rested on a concrete foundation wall similar in thickness to the perimeter beam under the main building.

The manner in which the concrete envelopes the sill-plate log and the ends of the joists on the north wing suggests it replaced an earlier type of foundation support. (See fig. 30).

Following the pouring of the perimeter beam and the insertion of the basement window linings, metal lath and concrete paring were applied to the entire exposed area of foundation wall and sill-plate log around the perimeter of the building. (See fig. 50).
Exterior Elevations
Fig. 51  East elevation of house, as it appeared in 1969.

Fig. 52  Ghosting of an earlier gable roofed east wing centered on door 6, as it appears on the log infill.
Fig. 53 Coat hook board, with holes for wooden pegs, as it was discovered on the east elevation south of door 6 during stripping.

Fig. 54 Patch in cove siding finish presumably the result of the removal of a gable roofed east wing after the installation of this siding. The patch is centered on door 6.
Fig. 55 Pieces of metal flashing found attached to the log infill and following the line of the patch described for fig. 54.

Fig. 56 Close up of porch and door 6 on the east elevation of the house prior to stripping.
Fig. 57 Window 5 in the east elevation, prior to stripping, with its storm sash.

Fig. 58 Door 6, on the east elevation prior to its removal during stripping.
SURVEY, EAST ELEVATION

(See figs. 33, 34 and 51)

Heavy Timber Frame Wall The wall is of Red River frame construction with sawn uprights and horizontal squared oak timbers, their ends tenoned into the grooved uprights. The ends of the second floor joists project through the outside wall. Rounded or hewn log blocking have been inserted between the joists. A number of notches cut in the horizontal infill, at positions indicated EE10 and EE11 on fig. 33 do not relate to their use as infill. This would suggest they are re-used material from an earlier building. The notches are presently filled with mud plaster. A seat for a second floor joist is found at EE12, but does not appear to have been used. The joist may have been positioned south of the notch in order to provide sufficient width for the stair to the second floor.

Various pieces of evidence are found on the east elevation of a former gable roofed east wing. There are two square notches EE13 cut in the central and corner main log uprights which appear to have tied the wing to the main structure, and possibly acted as supports for its roof rafters.

The horizontal infill is stained a black colour in the area indicated EE14. (See fig. 52). On the upper edge of this stain mark are two fragments of metal flashing indicated EE15. The stain and flashing together record the time of the gable roof. The fact that all the evidence is found on the timber frame and infill suggests that the wing predates the installation of the cove siding.

A number of 6 inch standard cut nails, are driven into the central main log upright. They may have served to fix the infill tenons firmly into the mortise and so avoid the settling of the second floor or movement of the frame generally.

To the south of the opening D6, at EE16 is a horizontal board with 4 randomly spaced holes drilled through it (See fig. 53). These holes may have held wooden pegs for use as coat hooks, possibly when the entrance to the outside was through the gable addition.

Limewashed Mud Plaster At a number of different points, rags have been wedged between the logs as a form of chinking. Some fragments of the limewashed mud plaster finish applied over the infill have survived. In the area adjacent to the door opening D6, a very pale blue limewash was identified on either the first or second layer. Other areas of the lime-washed mud plaster do not possess this pale blue layer.

For a complete analysis of the limewash finish and the mud plaster mix, see Sample Analysis - Limewashed Mud Plaster.

Contemporary with the mud plaster finish, would have been some fascia and soffit boards. When the building was stripped some soffit boards, possibly original to the building, were discovered. They appear to have had a whitewash finish.

Cove Siding Stripping revealed vertical strapping attached to the log infill at fairly regular intervals. Nailed to it with 2½ inch standard cut nails was a tongue and groove cove siding. The profile is recorded in Appendix C fig. 186. It may have had a whitewash finish but extensive weathering had erased this evidence.
In the cove siding at EE17, (see fig. 34) the outline of a former gable roofed wing was found. (See fig. 54). The space left by the removal of this structure was patched with siding similar in profile to that found on the remainder of the elevation. Removal of the patch revealed remnants of a metal flashing. (See fig. 55). It should be noted that this flashing was discovered at a distinctly lower level than that described earlier along a stained black band on the log infill. This indicates that the original east wing was replaced by one with a lower roof line prior to the installation of the cove siding.

Contemporary with the cove siding were corner boards (See fig. 60).

During stripping of the east elevation it was discovered that the verandah was attached directly to the cove siding. This meant that the original verandah, of which this was, once part, was constructed after the installation of the cove siding. The appearance of this original verandah is recorded in many historical photographs taken of the east elevation. They show a 3 bay design, extending the full width of the main building, with 3 free standing turned wood posts and possibly 4 attached pilasters. They also show a low railing with solid vertical board panels on its east and south sides. No physical evidence of the missing portion was noted by the as-found team.

Beverled Siding The last finish applied to the east elevation was a painted bevelled siding. The profile is recorded in Appendix C, fig. 186. A building paper vapour barrier was found between it and the earlier cove siding finish.

The verandah on the house in 1969, appears to have been the original, but with 2 of its 3 bays removed. This shortening may have taken place prior to the installation of the bevelled siding, as no patches were found in the bevelled siding which would suggest otherwise.

The enclosed porch beneath it on the other hand appears to have been added afterwards (See fig. 56). This is suggested by bevelled siding with a paint finish, revealed during stripping, within the area occupied by the enclosure. A photograph of the enclosure indicates it had vertical 'v' match board walls (See fig. 120). Two pilasters installed at its corner may have been material reused from the shortening of the verandah.

During stripping the verandah was demolished totally. Today only a few pilasters and a single post survive.

Contemporary with the bevelled siding were new fascia, starter, soffit and corner boards. Their finish must have been the same sharp green/turquoise as is found on the surviving sill of window W5.

Window Opening W5 The present opening W5 is not the original window opening in this area of wall. An opening similar in size to those ground floor window openings in the south and west walls was enlarged to create the present opening W5. Only the north jamb upright of this earlier opening remains. The shaded area EE18 indicates the amount of horizontal log infill which was removed.

The opening is framed with 1 5/8 inch x 9¼ inch material, which accompanied the introduction of the larger ornamental window currently in the opening. The window is similar to those listed in catalogues and advertisements at the turn of the century, referred to as "Cottage Oriel Windows". The upper sash is sub-divided into twenty-four separate lights of varying shape, glass type and colour. The lower sash is a single large light. (See fig. 57).
The cove siding found on the east elevation, does not extend completely across the north jamb upright. The area of the upright EE19 so left, must be that originally covered by an early beaded casing. A patch, made up of matching cove siding in the area EE20 where part of the lintel log was removed to increase the height for W5, does not appear to have been exposed to the weather. This would suggest that the window was introduced during the installation of the bevelled siding or afterwards.

The trim applied to the frame when the building was surveyed was a plain rectangular profile painted a sharp green/turquoise.

The sill has a continuous 9/16 x 3/4 inch slot cut in its underside. The member still in the slot, must have been flush with the earlier cove siding.

Window Opening W15 No detailed recording was made of window W15 prior to stripping. Our knowledge of its construction is restricted to that which can be seen in photographs taken prior to stripping (See fig. 51). They show a 2/2 sash arrangement, with a plain casing similar to that found on window W5. They also show a bracketed planter box beneath the window. The exact pair of sash may well survive. Quite a number of unidentified 2-light sash were discovered stored in the building by the author. They are recorded in Appendix B, fig. 174.

Door Opening D4 The door opening D4 appears to have been created at the same time as the enclosed porch. When surveyed door in the opening was a combination storm/screen door. It may be the door 006 recorded in Appendix A. It is a plywood faced hollow core door with a removable three light sash held in with four door buttons. There is evidence it had a push pull latch. On its outside face is a gate hook and plate staple. It is finished with the same sharp green/turquoise paint as the sill of W5.

Door Opening D6 It would appear that the present opening D6 is an enlargement of an earlier door opening. A portion of the 11 foot 7 inch lintel log has been removed to increase the height of the opening EE21. The continuous mortise slots in both the underside and inside faces suggests it is revised material.

The north face of the log upright forming the south jamb of the door had a mortise slot extending about 2 feet 9 inches above the base plate log. It is unlikely this is evidence of log infill below a window opening. On other windows the jamb uprights do not extend to the floor. It is more likely this mortise stems from some prior use made of the member. In the widening of the opening at EE22, the upright was shaved down the depth of the mortise.

The north jamb upright was similarly shaven on its south face at EE23.

The present door opening is framed with 94 x 1\1 inch single rabbeted material. The frame is nailed into the opening with 3\ inch standard wire nails. There is photographic evidence of a plain board casing. (See fig. 58).

The outside door in the opening is a combination storm/screen door. It resembles the door 0012 recorded in Appendix A. It is similar to the combination door used for the enclosed porch on the west elevation. It is a two panel door with a removable nine light sash held in place by four door buttons. The panels are fielded. On the stile are the outlines of a former mortise latch with escutcheons and a tubular latch. A push-pull latch is presently attached to the door. The door is finished with a sharp green/turquoise similar to that found on the sill of W5.
Fig. 59 South elevation of house.

Fig. 60 South elevation, intersection of soffits of gable and eave, west side as they appeared during stripping. Note patch in cove siding where eave may have returned.
Fig. 61 (Above) Windows in gable end of south elevation as they appeared during stripping. The patch in the cove siding to the east of window W10 indicates the position of an earlier window.

Fig. 62 (Right Above) Window W11 on the south elevation as it appeared during stripping. The patch in the cove siding to the west of the window indicates the position of an earlier window.

Fig. 63 (Right) Window W7 as it appeared with the bevelled siding removed.
SURVEY, SOUTH ELEVATION

(See figs. 59, 35 and 36)

Heavy Timber Frame Wall The wall construction is similar to the east elevation, up to the wall plate. Above the wall plate vertical boarding in widths ranging from 7 1/16 to 9 3/16 inches was used to enclose the gable. There is no evidence of any weathering of these boards and considering the wide gaps between them ranging from 1/16 to 1/2 an inch, it is unlikely they were ever exposed to the elements. A horizontal cove siding nailed with 2 inch standard cut nails, is applied directly to the boarding. The profile is recorded in Appendix C, fig. 183.

Between the window openings W6 and W7 are two gaps in the infill material EE10 which on the interior served as cupboards. They appear to belong to the initial construction of the house. The openings are covered on the exterior with vertical, random width, circular sawn boards, nailed with 2½ inch standard cut nails top and bottom.

Some 6 inch standard cut nails have been driven through the corner main log uprights and the tenons of the tie beam and infill logs to strengthen some of the connections.

Limewashed Mud Plaster Almost no limewashed mud plaster fragments survived on the south elevation. It is possible that the finish was removed prior to the installation of the cove siding.

Contemporary with the limewashed mud plaster were fascia and soffit boards. From an examination of a remnant of soffit board which has survived, it would appear that they had a whitewash finish. The soffit board and blocking was nailed to the underside of the roof boards with 2½ inch standard cut nails.

Cove Siding A siding similar to that found in the gable was applied to the wall, over a regularly spaced system of strapping. An uneven junction of this finish results where it meets the cove siding already applied in the gable end at ES11. Two patches have been made in the finish at ES12 with matching cove siding. (See fig. 60). Considering the shape of the patch and its location it would appear that eave returns which pre-dated the cove siding were removed after its installation.

Two much larger patches in the siding occur at ES13. (See fig. 35). They may indicate the position of a former pair of windows in the gable. They suggest shorter windows with more separation between them. (See figs. 61 and 62).

Contemporary with the installation of the cove siding were corner boards.

Bevelled Siding The last finish applied to the east elevation was a painted bevelled siding over building paper. (See fig. 59).

Contemporary with the bevelled siding were new fascia, soffit, frieze, corner and starter boards. The individual elements were similar to those on the east elevation.

Window Opening W6 The opening W6 is relatively unchanged from when the building was constructed. No change in the position of the flanking log uprights has occurred. The current 3/4 x 7 7/8 inch framing may be original. The present window is a two over two sash.

The window has had three successive layers of casing. The
initial casing was a 7/8 x 4 9/16 inch beaded board nailed to the lining with 2½ inch standard cut nails. It appears to coincide with the application of the whitewashed cob. It had a deep pink/brown paint finish.

It was followed by a 1 x 4 inch beaded casing which accompanied the application of the cove siding. The head casing was a distinctive pedimental shape, with an overhanging drip on its upper edge. (See fig. 63). This drip was shaved off before the introduction of the final casing and bevelled siding. The profile of the earliest two beaded casings is recorded in Appendix C fig. 187.

When the final bevelled siding was applied, a 1 x 2 inch blocking was introduced around the window opening W6. (See fig. 63). This permitted the new plain board casing to partially overlap the bevelled siding. The profile of this casing is similar to that discovered on window W5. No record of its finishes was made.

The sill as originally conceived had a 7/8 inch continuous slot on its underside, just clear of the log infill, to receive an apron board. This board may have been removed when the cove siding was introduced. The sill was extended 1½ inches when the final bevelled siding was applied. A ½ round continuous moulding strip was applied below the sill.

Window Opening W7 The opening W7, is similar in almost all respects to W6. One exception is the presence of an apron board in the continuous slot in the underside of the sill. It has a profile not found elsewhere in the building. It is recorded in Appendix C, fig. 184.

Window Opening W10 The present window opening W10 is not the earliest location for the window in the gable. The original window opening was shorter and located at a point further east. A board which may have formed part of the blocking of the original sill is nailed directly to the tie beam at ES14 with 2½ inch standard cut nails. Its length helps to define the original width of this opening. A comparative study of these gable openings is found in Appendix B.

The present opening is framed with 2 x 4 7/8 inch material. It has a 1 x 2 inch blocking nailed to it to receive the final plain board casing. There is no evidence of earlier casings. The sill has a continuous 1/16 inch slot on its underside. It would appear to be too far forward of the building face to have received the initial cove siding. It would therefore appear likely that it received the upper edge of the bevelled siding. The window presently in the opening is a two over two sash.

Window Opening W11 The opening is similar in all respects to W10.
Fig. 64 West elevation of house.

Fig. 65 Juncture of west elevation of main building and north wing as it appeared during stripping.
Fig. 66 Enclosed porch on west elevation prior to stripping.

Fig. 67 West elevation of north wing as it appeared during stripping.
SURVEY, WEST ELEVATION

(See figs. 64, 37 and 38)

Heavy Timber Frame Wall. The wall construction is similar to the east elevation. An exception to this is the support of the second floor joists. South of the central main log upright, where the ends of the second floor joists are visible, it can be seen that rather than resting on an infill log, notched seats have been cut in an infill log for their support.

At EW10 (See fig. 37) a series of seven 1½-2 inch diameter holes were found bored in the log infill course. Four of the holes contained the ends of wood dowels. Three others contained plant seeds. At EW11 two 2½ x 7 x 3½ inch deep slots cut in the infill logs are filled with a mud plaster mix. At EW12 is a 6½ inch deep cutout, with the north and south ends bevelled and a vertical ½ inch diameter hole on its lower face. It almost certainly once contained a diagonal brace. At EW13 two cutouts have been axed out of the face of the log infill, giving a recess of 2 inches at their maximum depth. All of these holes and notches EW10-EW13 must stem from some prior use made of these hewn oak infill members.

More 6 inch standard cut nails have been driven into the central main log upright, and through the tenons of the infill, as stiffeners for the building frame at EW14.

Limewashed Mud Plaster. Some fragments of the mud plaster finish have survived on the west elevation. They vary in thickness from ½ inch to 1 inch.

Contemporary with this finish were fascia and soffit boards, similar to those on the east elevation.

Cove Siding. As on the east elevation a regular pattern of strapping and a horizontal cove siding was found on the west elevation. Contemporary with its installation were corner boards similar to those described on the east elevation. It is likely that the fascia and soffit boards belonging to the limewashed mud plaster phase were retained after the installation of the cove siding.

Bevelled Siding. The last finish applied to the west elevation was a painted bevelled siding, over building paper. (See figs. 64 and 65). Following the application of the siding and prior to its being painted, an enclosed porch was added to the north end of the wall. (See fig. 66). The porch was constructed of regularly spaced vertical 2 x 4 inch studs with the bevelled siding applied directly to it.

Contemporary with the bevelled siding were new fascia, soffit, frieze, corner and starter boards. The individual elements were similar to those on the east elevation.

North Wing. The construction of the shed roofed north wing is discussed fully under the North Elevation. The appearance of its West Elevation partially stripped is provided in a photograph taken by the as-found team in 1969. (See fig. 67).

Window Opening W1. It is unlikely that the position of the opening W1 has altered substantially from when the building was constructed. No change in the flanking log uprights has occurred. The current ¼ x 7 7/8 inch framing may be original. The present window is a two over two sash. The upper sash is fixed.

The lining has had the same three successive layers of casings as that described for opening W6.
The sill has a 7/8 inch continuous slot in its underside with a 7/8 x 21 inch plain apron board inserted in it. The sill was extended in the same manner as that of opening W6.

Window Opening W2 The opening W2 is similar in almost all respects to W1. One exception is the presence of a one over one sash in the opening. It is obviously of recent manufacture.

Window Opening W3 No detailed recording was made of window W3 on the enclosed porch prior to stripping. Our knowledge of its construction is restricted to that which can be seen in photographs taken prior to stripping (See fig. 66). They show a 4 light fixed sash arrangement with a plain casing similar to that found on window W5. A 4 light sash not unlike this was found stored on the site by the author.

Window Opening W12 No detailed recording was made of window W12 on the north wing prior to stripping. Our knowledge of its construction is restricted to that which can be seen in photographs taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 66). They show a 2/2 sash arrangement, with a plain casing, similar to that found on window W5. The exact pair of sash may well survive. Quite a number of unidentified 2 light sash were discovered stored in the building by the author. They are recorded in Appendix B, fig. 174.

Door Opening D1 The opening D1 centered on the west wall was probably part of the original building design and served as a main door to the building. It remained in use up to the application of the bevelled siding at which time the tongue and groove cleated outer door was nailed in the opening, sawdust placed in the void created, and the bevelled siding run over it. It is the door 0011 recorded in Appendix A. It is constructed of 3 tongue and groove vertical 7/8 inch thick planks with bevelled edge cleats screws were used to attach the cleats. The impression of heavy "T" strap hinges remain on the face of the door. It has been re-hung at least once.

The single rabbetted 7 3/8 x 1 7/8 inch door framing appears to be original to this opening. It is toe-nailed to the base plate log with large cut nails. On the back face of the door in the lower right hand corner is a circular 4 1/2 inch radius impression left by a gate hook. The corresponding hole left by the removal of an eye is found on the north jamb frame.

The casing found attached to the frame was similar in profile to the initial member found on the window W6. Over it was nailed the beaded casing, associated with the cover siding. On the south jamb casing were found the jamb leaf impressions which correspond to the final position of the hinge seen on the door. The final plain casing, is contemporary with the bevelled siding.

Door Opening D2 The creation of the door opening D2 would appear to have occurred simultaneously with the introduction of the bevelled siding and the resultant covering over of the opening D1. The introduction of the opening, meant the removal of 9 courses of log infill north of the window W2 and below the lintel log of this window at EW15.

The 1 5/8 x 9 1/2 single rabbetted door frame is assembled with 4 inch standard wire nails. Two 1 x 1 5/8 inch jamb blocking pieces have been applied to its outside face. It has only a single plain board casing similar to that found on window W5. The number of paint layers on the head and jamb linings coincides with those found on the two panelled door presently in the opening.

Door Opening D3 The door opening D3, would appear to be contemporary with the construction of the enclosed porch. It had the same plain board casing as found on window W5. It had a combination storm/screen door resembling that found in the opening D6. It may be the door 0012 recorded in Appendix A.
Fig. 68 (above) North elevation of the house as it appeared prior to stripping, 1969.

Fig. 69 (right above) Juncture of eave on gable end of house with shed roof north wing prior to stripping. Note metal flashing.

Fig. 70 (right) Juncture of eave on gable end of house with concrete block chimney prior to its dismantlement.
Fig. 71 Window W13 in wall of north wing prior to stripping.

Fig. 72 Remnant of newspaper found glued to a board used to patch an earlier window opening in the north gable of the house.
SURVEY, NORTH ELEVATION

(See figures 68, 39 and 40)

Heavy Timber Frame Wall The wall construction is similar to the south elevation. The vertical boarding above the wall plate ranges in widths from 6 5/8 to 9 3/4 inches. There is no evidence of any weathering of these boards and considering the width of the gaps between them ranging from 1/8 to 3/4 of an inch it is unlikely they were ever exposed to the elements. A horizontal cove siding nailed with 2 inch standard cut nails was applied to the boarding.

Below the wall plate and west of the central main log upright all horizontal log infill has been removed (see fig. 39). This would most likely have occurred when the north wing was added to the north wall.

Limewashed Mud Plaster Some fragments of the whitewashed mud plaster finish have survived on the north elevation. Contemporary with this finish were fascia and soffit boards similar to those on the east elevation.

Cove Siding A siding similar to that found in the gable was applied to the wall over regularly spaced vertical strapping. Two areas at EN11 in the finish are patched with matching cove siding. Considering the shape of the patches and their location it would appear that eave returns pre-dating the cove siding had been removed.

Two much larger patches in the siding were found at EN12. They indicate the position of a former pair of windows in the gable, shorter and more widely separated than the present windows.

Contemporary with the installation of the cove siding were corner boards.

Bevelled Siding The last finish applied to the north elevation was a painted bevelled siding (see fig. 68). Building paper was used between it and the earlier cove siding. Contemporary with the bevelled siding were new fascia, soffit, frieze and corner boards (see fig's. 69 and 70).

North Wing At the time the bevelled siding was introduced, a wing was attached to the north elevation. It was a stud wall construction with a horizontal tongue and groove sheathing.

No detailed recording was made of the window openings W13 and W14 prior to stripping. Our knowledge of their construction is restricted to what can be seen in photographs taken prior to stripping. (See fig's. 68 and 71). They show a plain casing, similar to that found on window W5 and a 2/2 sash arrangement. The exact pairs of sash may well survive. Quite a number of unidentified 2 light sash were discovered by the author stored in the building. They are recorded in Appendix B, fig. 174.

The north wing had fascia, soffit, frieze, corner and starter boards similar to those used on the main building in conjunction with the bevelled siding.

Window Opening W4 The evidence of a window at W4 consists of a mortise on the underside of the lowest remaining horizontal infill log west of the central main log upright at EN13 (see fig. 39). The slot is 2 feet 7 1/8 inches west of the upright. The best interpretation of this mortise is
that it received the tenon of a log upright which served as the west jamb of a window. A mortise slot in the west face of the central main log upright terminates 2 feet 7 1/4 inches from the underside of the same horizontal log infill course. (See fig. 39). It would indicate that the window was roughly 2 feet 7 1/4 inches in height. Considering the proportion of the rough opening, it is likely the sash used in the opening was a 4 light fixed sash not unlike the sash found in the opening W3.

Window Opening W8 The present window opening W8 is not the earliest location for this window. The original window was shorter and located farther west than the present. A board which may have formed part of the blocking of the original sill is nailed directly to the tie beam an EN14 with 2 1/2 inch standard cut nails. The position of the board gives some indication of the extent of the former opening. A comparative study of the gable openings is found in Appendix B.

The present opening is framed with 1 5/8 x 6 5/8 inch material. It has 1 x 2 inch blocking nailed to receive the final plain board casing. There is no evidence of an earlier casing applied to the frame.

The present window is a contemporary one over one double hung sash.

Window Opening W9 The opening is similar in all respects to W8. A strip of boarding inserted in the patch which was the original window opening, formerly faced the interior of the second floor. It had a remnant of newsprint glued to its surface (See fig. 72). An investigation to determine the date of this paper from the reference to a sinking of a ship carried on the page turned up the date July 4/5, 1898. This would indicate that the windows in the gable could not have been altered before July 1898.
Roof
Fig. 73 Gusset plate connection of rafters at the ridge.

Fig. 74 (Right) Samples of sawn wood shingles from roof.  
   a) Upperside of shingles showing weathering.  
   b) Underside of the double starter course shingle showing paint splashes.
The main building has a single-framed gable roof with collar tied/coupled rafters. The rafters are 1-7/8 by 6 inches, sawn four sides and butt jointed at the ridge. They have been cut so as to sit squarely into rafter seats notched into the top of wall plate logs. The width of the rafter seats is 2-1/8 inches — depths vary from 1/8 inches to 2 inches, rafter centering varies from 3 foot 6 inches.

The existing collar ties were positioned to support the most recent second floor ceiling. They are 2 by 4 inches with a length of 12 feet. Modern nails are used to attach them to the rafters. They replaced original collar ties which were positioned about 6½ inches lower.

Wooden gusset plates, cut from board grooved both sides, are used to reinforce the rafter connection at the ridge. They are 6 inches deep, 7/8 inches thick, and 6 inches long on the top. The top of the plate is 2 to 3 inches below the rafter peak. (See fig. 73).

The roof is sheathed with random width boards (7½, 7½, 9½, 9½ inches) of thicknesses varying from 7/8 to 1 inch. The gaps between the boards vary from 1/16 to 1 inch. Their lengths are 12 feet at the north end, 3 feet 9 inches in the centre, and 11 feet 9 inches at the south end.

The earliest extant finish on the roof is a covering of 16 inch long, random width sawn wood shingles (42 to 82 inches) with 4½ inches to the weather (See fig. 74a). These were originally nailed with 1-1/8 inch common wire nails. They are renailed with ½ inch galvanized common wire nails. The double starter course at the eave had layers of white and green paint on its underside splashed up presumably from the painting of the fascia board. (See fig. 74b).

The present roof covering is of 1 foot 3 inch by 1 foot 3 inch double tab interlocking asphalt green shingles applied in a diamond pattern.

The shed roof on the north wing was not fully recorded before its demolition. All that can be determined from photographs taken during the stripping is that 2 inch by 4 inch rafters were used in its construction and that it had a covering of the same interlocking shingles.

Patches exist in the roof sheathing at 16-15 and 14-16. The patch at 16-15 closes an opening corresponding in exact size and alignment with the brick chimney which was discovered in its cut down state immediately beneath it. The patch at 14-16 closes an opening aligned somewhat with a patch in the floor beneath. The opening is too small to have admitted a chimney. Considering the charred edges, it is more likely to have held a stove pipe chimney stack.

A roughly 3 inch diameter hole is found in the roof sheathing at 14-17. Its alignment with a 3 inch diameter impression on the floor beneath suggests it may have been the result of the removal of a roof vent of some type.
Basement
Fig. 75 Rotted condition of spliced ground floor joist.
SURVEY BASEMENT & CELLAR

Room 1 (Cellar) (See fig’s 2, 30 and 45)

Floor The cellar proper has a concrete floor of undetermined thickness. A number of features are found:

(a) a 15 inch diameter concrete lined sump pit with the sump still in position 1-01;
(b) a 1 foot 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch by 1 foot 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch, 6 inch high concrete pedestal constructed as a base for a wood post introduced as auxiliary support at the mid-span of the ground floor joists at 1-02;
(c) an 8 inch high, raised concrete slab at 1-03 appears to have served as a storage area for the coal which came through the adjacent basement window or the hatch over.

Until an archaeological investigation of the basement and crawl space areas is carried out, any conclusions about earlier root cellars or other cellars cannot be made. It is suspected the present cellar dates from after the flood of 1950.

Partitions There are no signs of any partitioning.

Walls The cellar retaining walls are 3 feet, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches high and constructed of 8 inch concrete block. They are unfinished. The basement walls are the reinforced concrete perimeter beams described under "Foundations".

The area 1-03 is surrounded on three sides by a 1 x 6 inch boarding which extends to the underside of the ground floor joists. They are also unfinished.

Windows BW1, BW2, & BW3

No detailed recording was made of basement windows BW1, BW2, and BW3 prior to stripping. Our knowledge of their construction is restricted to that which can be seen in photographs taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 50). They show in each case a 3 light removable sash, held on with a pair of door buttons. In each case the opening is set in the concrete perimeter beam below grade level, and protected by a concrete window box.

Reflected Ceiling There is no ceiling in the basement other than the exposed ground floor joists and the unfinished sub-floor boards (See fig. 45).

A general deterioration of the ground floor joists has occurred, either through their proximity to the soil or through wetting occasioned by the flood of 1950. As a result many of the joists are reinforced with additional members (See fig. 75). It is difficult to distinguish which are the earlier joists. One of those noted was 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in cross-section with a double bead on its underside. The exact profile is recorded in Appendix C, fig. 182. Plain joists 1 5/8 x 9 inches in cross-section were also noted. Both ends of each joist had a short extension attached to it which in turn was embedded in the concrete perimeter beam. The length of these members averages 3 feet 6 inches, the width 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches and the height from 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)-9\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches. All members are unfinished.

The pattern of the joists is constantly interrupted by the introduction of hatches and stairs in the ground floor above. This has meant the removal of portions of the joists at 1-04 1-05 and 1-06. Additional members for use as headers and trimmers were introduced at 1-05 and 1-06.

A 3 7/16 x 5 3/8 x 24 foot 8 1/16 inch long wood beam, positioned at approximately the centre of the span of the ground floor joists, runs almost the full length of the
building in a south to north direction. It is supported by a pair of wood posts and the concrete block retaining wall.

Utilities When the building was surveyed by the As-Found team there was a hot air-oil burning furnace, a hot water tank and an oil tank in the cellar. These have subsequently been removed.
Ground Floor
Fig. 76 Stair to basement, prior to stripping.

Fig. 77 West wall of stair enclosure, showing modern hot air risers, prior to stripping.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Basement Stair Enclosure 2 (See fig's 31 & 46)

Stair to Cellar: The 2 foot 2½ inch wide stair, is composed of 1½ inch x 7½ inch wood treads, housed and nailed with 4 inch common wire nails to 1 9/16 inch x 7 5/16 inch wood strings. (See fig. 76). The treads and strings are modern dressed yard lumber. The ends of the strings are cast into the concrete of the basement floor. Only a single grey paint layer is present on the stair.

Partitions: The stair is the only element of Enclosure 2 which remains after stripping. The opening is presently surrounded by a 2 x 2 inch temporary barricade. Prior to stripping, the stair was enclosed on its east and south walls by a plywood faced 2 x 2 inch stud wall. That part of the wall shared with room 4 was faced with striated plywood, while that part shared with room 3 was faced with plain ¼ inch painted plywood. The door to the stair, entered via room 4, was a four panelled, solid moulded door, with raised panels on both sides. On the Enclosure side of the door rail there was a door knob mounting and key plate escutcheon. (See fig. 88). This may be the door 001 recorded in Appendix A.

Reflected Ceiling: When surveyed, Enclosure 2 was recorded as having a board ceiling. As no record was made of the profile, no conclusions can be drawn. Presently exposed are the painted second floor boards and joists. It is the same greenish yellow discoloured, pale blue grey finish found throughout the ground floor. The yellow nicotine or wood smoke stain gives it the appearance of green.

The north and west walls were constructed of "V" tongue and groove boards. (See fig. 77). The stair drops through the floor directly beneath a former door opening in the portion dividing rooms 3 & 4. Because of this it was not necessary to alter the portion extensively to provide head room for one descending this stair. The framed head of this earlier door opening was intact prior to stripping. (See fig. 88). It is apparent from this photo that the partition was originally of vertical "V" tongue and groove material with a dark finish. To the west of this opening, where more of this earlier partition survived, unfinished patches in the painted finish were visible. These patches, fairly regularly spaced vertically, strongly resemble those marks which would have been left by brackets supporting a series of shelves. A vertical patch running from floor to ceiling at the extreme eastern edge of this portion of wall was separated from these horizontal marks by a few inches of finish. From this it would appear that this was the front of the cupboard and the vertical unfinished strip was left by the west jamb trim of the partition door. Another possibility is that the unfinished strip is the mark left by a cupboard front. The fact is that no quarter round was found at the base of this portion of wall confirms the hypothesis that this area was, in fact, a cupboard.
Fig. 78  Post Office Wicket in West Wall.

Fig. 79  Door in second floor stair enclosure.

Fig. 80  Detail of knuckle, steeple pin hinge on door in second floor stair enclosure.
Fig. 81 Detail of leaves, cast iron steeple pin hinge on door in second floor stair enclosure.

Fig. 82 Rim knob lock on door in second floor stair enclosure.
Fig. 83 Mobile advertising in nineteenth century Ottawa.

Fig. 84 Page 591 from the Sears Roebuck Catalogue, of 1908.

Fig. 85 Page 549 from the Sears Roebuck Catalogue of 1902.
FLOOR: The subfloor is composed of 3 - 1 inch thick, rough sawn boards, in widths ranging from 7½ to 10 inches, laid in a north-south orientation and butt jointed. The gaps between them vary greatly. There is no evidence of wear on the boards. They are nailed to the floor joists with 2½ inch common wire nails. The finish floor is composed of 7/8 x 5½ inch tongue and groove floor boards, laid in an east to west orientation. They are nailed to the subflooring with 2½ inch common wire nails. The floor may have been painted with a varnish or shellac followed by a yellow ochre. Traces of a 2½ inch wide partition are found at 3-01. (See fig. 31). It terminates 6 inches from the basement stair opening. This mark lies directly beneath the partition recorded by the survey team as forming the south wall of room 3 and is in the same line as the head of a door found intact and in stair enclosure 2. The width of the mark would suggest a tongue and groove board partition with 3 round strips either side at the floor. In the area 3-02, a strip of the finish flooring has been removed. It is almost certain that the "V" tongue and groove board second floor stair enclosure passed through the finish flooring at this point and rested directly on the sub-flooring. A widening of the cut-out occurs where photographs taken prior to stripping show the west door jamb. One of the finish floor boards at 3-03 is greatly deteriorated, possibly as a result of moisture entering the building around the front door and migrating along the space between the linoleum and finish floor boards. When surveyed, room 3 had a linoleum floor with masonite underlay. A record of this pattern is provided by a photograph taken before its removal (See fig. 88). It is similar to those patterns found in rooms 4 and 5. An opening for an air diffuser is cut through the flooring at 3-06. Its shape resembles those found on the second floor, with their diffuser grilles in-situ (See fig. 131).

Partitions: No partitions from Room 3 remain today. When surveyed, the south wall of room 3 was finished in painted plywood. It was not recorded as to what made up the core of the partition. It is now pretty well assumed that it was the "V" tongue and groove partition of which portions could be seen in the stair enclosure. The door opening in the south wall, which must have been necessitated by the introduction of the stair beneath the former opening, was not recorded as having a door leaf. The west wall of room 3 was also finished in painted plywood panelling. The northern end of this wall had within it a post office wicket, with a glazed door and small shelf supported on brackets. It is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 78). The wicket was surrounded by a plain trim. A painted wainscott on the plywood just cleared the underside of the wicket and shelf. It is possible that the wicket was the determinate for its height. Beneath the plywood was an earlier "V" tongue and groove partition. This can be seen in a photograph taken of the reverse side of the wall. (See fig. 106).

The north wall of room 3 was of similar construction to the west wall. The east end of the wall had a door opening, trimmed with beaded board on the head and west jamb. A four panelled solid moulded door with raised panels on both sides was hung on two loose pin butts with steeple pins. (See fig. 79, 80 and 81). A rim knob lock was attached to its stile. (See fig. 82). It had a porcelain knob. A rim
strike was attached to the east jamb. This may be the door 004 recorded in Appendix A. The west jamb trim was preserved and the jamb leaf section attached to it recorded. See Appendix A, Fig. 171.

East Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The east wall of room 3 is of Red River Frame construction with sound uprights and horizontal squared oak timbers, their ends tenoned into the grooved uprights. A 4 x 3 inch notch is cut in the underside of a horizontal log infill course at 3-10 (See fig. 41). This must be a consequence of some prior use made of the log.

Limewashed Mud Plaster When the modern finishes were first removed from the east wall extensive areas of limewashed mud plaster still adhered to the log infill. Analysis of a portion between the second floor joists revealed 5 layers of whitewash of varying quality with an indication of a cobalt blue pigment above the fourth layer. The presence of 4-5 layered whitewash fragments in the mud plaster indicate it may be made partially from recycled whitewashed mud plaster. Analysis of a portion of wall to the south of the door opening D6 revealed two layers of whitewash, separated from 5 lower layers of whitewash by a 1-2 mm coat of mud plaster. It has fewer whitewash fragments in the mud plaster. The presence of the mud plaster in the layering may suggest the possibility of repair work having been carried out.

A makeshift form of lath, created from scrap lumber, is secured to the infill with an assortment of common wire nails at 3-11. A short length of 7/8 x 7 5/8 inch baseboard is nailed to the lowest course of infill, at 3-12 with 3 inch common wire nails. Two paint layers were identified; a white/buff followed by a dark purple.

Painted Plywood When surveyed, a system of 1 x 2 inch strapping and 1 inch plywood panelling was applied over the whitewashed mud plaster. A wainscott was painted on the lower half of the plywood panelling. A small portion of this wall is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 79).

Door Opening D6 The opening appears to have been designed as part of the original building framing. It is framed with 9 x 18 inch single rabbeted material, nailed into the opening with 3 1/2 inch common wire nails. The interior face of the head frame has 6 layers of paint. The earliest is a white, followed by a medium green - the most recent is a grey light/medium battleship grey.

The door is a 18 inch solid moulded door with raised panels on both sides, and a single light, capped top and bottom. It is the door 0010 recorded in Appendix A. It is the style of door manufactured in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by sash and door manufacturers. (See fig. 83). It is also similar to those advertised by catalogue houses of the same period. (See fig. 84 and 85). It has on its stile, the impression of a former cylinder lock set with escutcheons. This was replaced by a cylinder rim dead lock, a mortise latch and a pair of knobs of recent manufacture. 13 layers of paint were identified on the exterior of the door. The earliest a cream, followed by a pale ochre - the most recent a green with black particles imbedded in it. On the interior of the door 10 layers of paint were identified. The earliest layers were a cream followed by a varnish and a white - the most recent a dark grey-blue.

Reflected Ceiling When surveyed, room 3 was recorded as having a board ceiling. No photographic record was made of the ceiling, and consequently, no exact profile for the boards can be determined. The removal of the board ceiling has revealed the painted second floor boards & joists. The finish is similar to that discussed for enclosure 2.
Fig. 86 Sample of linoleum discovered in room 4.

Fig. 87 West wall of room 4, prior to stripping, showing arched opening.

Fig. 88 North wall of room 4, prior to stripping, showing entrance to cellar stairs.
Fig. 89 Notch in log infill in east wall at floor.

Fig. 90 View of east wall and window W5 prior to stripping.
Fig. 91 View of cupboards in south wall during stripping.

Fig. 92 View of south wall, prior to stripping showing window used as a cupboard.

Fig. 93 Shadow of a partition on the underside of the second floor boards, and faces of the joists at 4-16.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Room 4 (See figs. 31, 41, 42 and 46)

Floor Finish The construction of the floor in room 4 is similar to that described for room 3. A sample of the paint applied to the finish floor revealed 5 paint layers. The lowest a varnish or shellac, followed by a yellow ochre, a very thin yellow, another yellow ochre and topped with a sienna. Traces of a 2½ inch wide partition can be seen in the sienna finish at 4-01 (See fig. 31). The mark itself has only a varnish or shellac finish. The mark terminates 4 feet north of the face of the central main log upright and commences again north of the opening 5-08. The mark is roughly centred on the central main log upright. Parallel to this mark and immediately west is the shawdow of another partition, also 2½ inches in width. The mark is defined by splashes of pale orange paint to its west of the former partition mark to its east.

Covering both marks, over 6 or more feet of their length are remnants of a black fabric-like material. It commences 3 feet 11 5/8 inches from the south wall. On close inspection a sample of this material exhibited the following composition. A varnish or shellac followed by a dark red brown waxy layer, followed by a bitumen impregnated felt. It would appear to be a linoleum backing, stripped from its top finish. A 2 foot 3 inch by 1 foot 2 5/8 inch patch at 4-02 in the south west corner of room 4 did not receive the final sienna layer of paint. This may be the outline of a built in cupboard or heating unit which pre-dates the application of the sienna finish.

Many patches of bitumen impregnated felt are found in the areas indicated 4-03. These would appear to be remnants of a linoleum rug, glued directly to the painted floor boards. A sample of this linoleum, was secured opposite the north wall. (See fig. 86). It is an imitation wood grain pattern with streaks of dark brown, ochre and cream/ochre on a medium brown background. It has on its back a bitumen impregnated felt similar to those patches found at 4-03. In addition it has a dark red brown finish and a waxy looking layer which may be an adhesive backing. The paint finish found adhering to the sample is similar to that analyzed for the floor of room 4.

When surveyed, room 4 had a linoleum floor with a masonite underlay. The pattern of this linoleum is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 87). A 2½ x 3 5/8 inch opening 4-04 has been cut in the floor beneath the window opening W6. No explanation for the opening is available.

Partitions The west wall of room 4 was finished in a striated plywood panelling. A strip of the same material was run as a ceiling cove and a rubber cove base was applied at the floor. An arched opening was found in the centre of the west wall. A steel baseboard register, to the north of the arched opening, can be seen in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 88).

The north wall was finished with materials similar to those described for the west wall. A small steel baseboard register found to the north of the basement door in this partition. The base on this wall appears to have had an additional quarter strip applied to it.
East Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The east wall of room 4 is similar to that described for the east wall of room 3. Two 4 inch wide notches are cut through the lowest infill course at 4-10 (See fig. 41). That these are a consequence of a prior use of the log is confirmed by the wood blocking patches fitted into the openings. (See fig. 84).

Wallpapered Mud Plaster There is a wallpapered mud plaster finish applied to the infill. A sample secured between the second floor joists revealed 4 layers of wallpaper. The lowest paper, a scroll design in ochre, is the earliest paper found anywhere in the building. The second layer a honey suckle vine motif does not appear outside of room 4. Two layers of the pale blue and white medallion paper are found applied over it (i.e. possibly a border paper). The uppermost paper is the morning glory design in various shades of green and yellow, the last paper which appears to have been used throughout rooms 4 and 5. For a complete analysis of the samples and papers see Sample Analysis, Wallpaper.

Striated Plywood When surveyed, the east wall of room 4 was finished in a striated plywood panelling on a 1 x 2 inch strapping. A 4 inch strip of the same material was run as a ceiling cove, with a 4 inch rubber cove base applied at the floor. A portion of the east wall is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 90).

Window Opening W5 The present opening W5, is an enlargement of a former log upright flanked opening, similar in size to that labelled W1. The enlargement of the opening width to accommodate the large ornamental window currently in the opening necessitated the removal of the south log upright and the cutting back of the logs, to accommodate a taller window. Portions of the lintel log and two courses below the former sill were also removed. 1 3/4 x 9 3/4 inch material was used to frame the opening.

The large ornamental window is described under Exterior Elevations East Elevation, Window Opening W5.

A vertical section through the window recording the design of the check rail has been drawn. (See Appendix B, Windows). The profiles of trim, stop-bead, bottom rail and stool are recorded in Appendix C: Full Size Profiles.

A photograph of the window taken prior to stripping shows quarter round strips applied to the outside edges of the jamb trim. (See fig. 90). This must have accompanied the introduction of the striated plywood panelling.

Samples of the paint finish were secured from the trim, and from that area of trim covered by the quarter-round strips, the upper and lower sash and the stool. All elements with the exception of the quarter-round appear upon analysis of these samples, to be contemporary. The quarter-round was introduced after a minimum of 4 layers of paint were applied to the trim. After its application layers of white, darker pink and pink were applied. The earliest colours found on the window generally are a very thin cream white, which may be a primer, followed by a sap green.

South Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The south wall of room 4 is similar to that described for the east wall of room 3. A 3 inch wide shallow depression has been created in two of the log infill courses, to accept later strapping at 4-11.
A 3 7/8 x 1 ¼ inch wood nailer has been attached directly to the infill at 4-12 immediately below the second floor boards with 6 inch standard cut nails. It has a heavily soiled, light blue finish, similar to that found on the underside of the second floor boards and joists. Some of this finish has splashed over the second layer of wallpaper where the two have come in contact.

Wallpapered Mud Plaster. There is a wallpapered mud plaster finish applied to the infill. It was the observation of the recording team, that the 7/8 inch mud plaster applied to the outside wall behind the trim of the cupboards was a rough texture, whereas that used below the cupboards had a 1/16 inch finish layer applied over it. Taking all three samples removed from the outside walls of room 4 together it would appear that the room was first papered in the scroll design in ochre, followed by the honeysuckle vine motif, followed by the pale blue and white medallion motif, with matching border at ceiling and base, followed by the morning glory design in shades of green and yellow and followed lastly by multicoloured floral border paper applied at ceiling and base. The use of the border papers both at ceiling and above the baseboard is a curiosity. (See fig. 91).

Only the two uppermost layers of wallpaper extend to meet exactly the upper edge of the baseboard. The lower layers are unevenly torn off short of its upper edge. If the baseboard was introduced as a replacement for an earlier base or as an innovation where none had existed it would have occurred immediately before the papering of the wall in the morning glory design.

The wood baseboard at 4-13 is similar to that described under the east wall of room 3 and extends the full width of room 4. The nail holes in the infill course behind appear to correspond without exception to the 3 inch common nails driven through the baseboard.

Striated Plywood. When surveyed, the south wall of room 4 was finished in a striated plywood paneling on 1 x 2 strapping. A 4 inch strip of the same material was run as a ceiling cove, with a 4 inch rubber cove applied at the floor. A portion of the south wall is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 92).

Window Opening W6. The two log uprights flanking the opening W6 appear to be part of the original building frame. No enlargement of the opening appears to have occurred. A 7 7/8 inch material has been used to frame the opening.

The window is a two over two vertical sliding sash with fixed upper sash. A vertical section through the window recording the design of the meeting rails has been drawn. (See Appendix B). The profiles of trim, stop bead, muntin, bottom rail and stool are recorded in Appendix C: Full Size Profiles.

A photograph of the window taken prior to stripping shows quarter round strips applied to the outside edges of the jamb trim. They are similar to those observed on window W5. (See fig. 92). This must have accompanied the introduction of the striated plywood paneling. A display cabinet was inserted in the window recess. The materials used for lining the recess and forming the two shelves were not recorded. Quarter round strips were used to hold the back panel against the sash and as support for the two shelves on three sides.

Samples of the paint finish on the trim, the portion of trim covered by a quarter round, the sash and the stool were secured. Analysis of the samples revealed that the trim and stool each had 14 layers of paint, all closely matching. The sash was introduced after at least five layers of paint had been applied to the trim and stool. The quarter round strip was introduced after at least 8 layers had been
applied to the trim. A further 6 layers were applied after its introduction. The earliest paint layer discovered is a waxy looking grey/green with black flecks. It is followed by an R.A.F. blue. The most recent layer is a sky blue colour.

Cupboard Opening 6a The gap 4-14 between the west jamb log of window opening W6 and the central main log upright was left open to provide room for a cupboard. (See fig. 91). Rather than filling the void with horizontal infill, it appears the builders chose at a rather late date to simply nail random width 7/8 inch thick boards to the exterior to form a rough cupboard back. Two and one half inch standard cut nails were used. Seven eighths inch thick liner boards are shimmed and nailed to the four sides of the rough opening. The cupboard had three shelves of 7/8 inch material, supported on three sides with 1 inch x 1 3/8 inch wood nailers, nailed to the lining with 1 3/8 inch standard cut nails. The middle shelf was missing when the building was surveyed. The cupboard door is constructed of vertical tongue and groove beaded match boards, fitted top and bottom into a continuous mortised rail.

Inside the cupboard, the gaps between the rough boards are covered in a continuous strip of coarse cotton canvas. Over this, 2 layers of wallpaper have been pasted. The lower of the two is the scroll design in ochre found throughout rooms 4 and 5 and considered to be the earliest paper in the house. The top layer is the morning glory design in shades of green and yellow. Like the first, this paper was applied throughout rooms 4 and 5. It was the last to be so used. The presence of the early paper, more than any other piece of evidence, suggests that the cupboards were part of the original house form. The construction of the cupboard is recorded in Appendix A, fig. 170.

Reflected Ceiling

Plywood Ceiling When surveyed, the ceiling of room 4, was finished in painted 10 inch wide plywood strips, with bevelled edges, run in an east to west direction. (See fig. 92). The junction of ceiling and wall was concealed with 4 inch wide painted plywood strips. A register grill is attached to the plywood in the southwest corner of the room. (See fig. 87).

Board Ceiling When surveyed, room 4 was recorded as having a board ceiling beneath the plywood described above. No photographic record was made, and consequently, no exact profile for the boards can be determined. (See fig. 91).

Second Floor Boards and Joists Removal of the board ceiling revealed the painted second floor boards and joists. Analysis of the finish revealed a greenish yellow discolouration on what appears to be basically a pale blue grey. The yellow nicotine or wood smoke discolouration has resulted in a greenish blue.

The area indicated 4-16 running in a north to south direction, on the underside of the second floor boards did not receive paint finish. (See fig. 46). It is 1 5/8 inches wide at its southern end and 2 3/8 inches at the northern end. The faces of the joists and nailer along this mark also have unfinished areas. (See fig. 93). From the outline of the material which has been removed it is possible to ascertain the partition construction. It was a ½ inch board partition with a 2 x 4 inch nailer along its western face at the underside of the floor boards. It is not possible to ascertain the exact profile of the boards used in the partition. The mark on the floor, 4-01 follows somewhat the same line.
Another area which did not receive a paint finish is a 1\frac{1}{2} inch wide strip at 4-17, running in an east-west direction, adjacent to the south face of the 2 x 8 inch joist. Only the lower \frac{1}{2} inch of this south face received the paint finish. This may have been caused by paint entering the void created between the partition and the bevelled edge of the joist. Judging from the width of the mark on the underside of the second floor boards it seems likely that a \frac{1}{2} inch board partition ran along the face of the joist and a 1 inch nailer was used to hold it firmly against this joist.

The final three second floor joists on the south end of the building, have been partially hewn off with an axe on their underside. This may have been an attempt to level the ceiling. Considering that this end of the second floor is depressed at this point, this is very likely.

A patch in the floor boards is found a 4-18. It aligns very closely with a patch discovered in the roof sheathing directly over.
Fig. 94 East wall of room 5 prior to stripping showing duct riser to second floor.

Fig. 95 South wall of room 5, after stripping, showing vertical impressions of strapping left in the cob mix.

Fig. 96 Shadow of partition on the south wall baseboard of room 5 at centre main log upright.
Fig. 97 Makeshift wood lath on west wall adjacent to window W1.

Fig. 98 Window W1, prior to stripping.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Room 5 (See figs. 31, 42, 43 and 46)

Floor Finish. The construction of the floor in room 5 is similar to that described for room 3. A sample of the paint applied to the finish floor revealed two paint layers. The lowest layer a varnish or shellac followed by a yellow ochre. No ochre was applied over the shadow of a partition at 5-01. A sample secured on the edge of the patch revealed a layer of varnish or shellac on the portion of the sample which extended onto the patch and white paint splashes on the area outside the patch.

North of the mark 5-01 there are two additional layers of paint on the floor, a yellow and a sienna.

A continuous pond of paint drippings indicated in 5-02, parallels the outside walls of the room and portions of the former east wall. A sample was taken at the drippings and analysed. It revealed a yellow ochre, followed by a salmon pink, yellow ochre and topped with white. Another portion of the sample revealed only a lower layer of yellow ochre followed by a white. These splashes must pre-date the introduction of the wood baseboard and have resulted from the painting of a wood panelling or wainscott finish which was later removed.

Four roughly elliptical patches of wear are found in the south west corner of room 5 at 5-03. They are spaced 6 feet 6 inches apart in the north south direction and 3 feet 3 inches in the east west direction. They would appear to be the depressions formed by the legs of a couch or single bed. There is no evidence of a linoleum rug in this room and considering the condition of the floor boards this is entirely possible. The area south of the partition mark 5-01 has the heaviest wear found anywhere in the building.

When surveyed, room 5 had a linoleum floor with a masonite underlay. The pattern of this linoleum is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 100).

A 2 foot 6½ inch x 2 foot 1/8 inch hatch opening at 5-04 is cut through the flooring. A section of the early joist which formerly passed beneath the opening has been removed. A plywood panel, presently covers the opening. This must be a replacement for an earlier hatch cover hinged on the north side. Impressions of two 3 1/8 x 1 1/8 inch jamb leaf sections remain at 5-05. Any strap or butt hinges which may have been used are now removed.

A number of air diffuser holes are cut in the floor. The one at 5-06 is similar to those photographed on the second floor (see fig. 131). That at 5-07 carried a rectangular flue to the second floor without an outlet on the ground floor (See fig. 94). That at 5-08 is cut in the centre of the partition dividing rooms 4 and 5 and had paired steel baseboard registers feeding both rooms.

Partitions. The east wall of room 5 was finished in striated plywood panelling. It had a ceiling cove of similar material and a rubber cove base applied at the floor. The north wall was finished in a similar manner. Beneath the plywood was a tongue and groove 'V' match board partition. A photograph taken of the opposite side of this wall prior to stripping confirms this fact. (See fig. 100).

South Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall. The south wall of room 5 is similar to that described for the east wall of room 3. The
log upright forming the east jamb of window opening W7 has a 3 x 21 x 1 3/8 inch deep notch cut in its face 3 feet 1/8 inch above its lower end. The notch is bevelled at its bottom. A 1 3/8 inch diameter hole, 2 7/16 inches deep, is found below the notch, 1 foot 4 3/4 inches from the lower end of the upright. A 1 inch diameter hole, 5-10, is found in the west jamb log upright 9 inches from the upper end of the upright. (See fig. 43). The notches and holes must be a consequence of some prior use of these logs, as they do not serve any apparent purpose in their present configuration.

An ox-blood coloured stain has been applied directly to the inside of the infill in the area 5-11.

The wood nailer at 5-12 is similar to that described for the south wall of room 4.

Wallpapered Mud Plaster There is a wallpapered mud plaster finish applied to the infill. In the area 5-13 it would appear that the original mud plaster finish was partially removed when 1 7/8 inch wide strapping members were introduced. A record of their presence is provided by mud plaster which was applied between them after their nailing to the infill. (See fig. 95).

A sample of wallpaper secured just above the baseboard, revealed 6 layers of paper. Beginning with the lowest they are the scroll design in ochre, the sprays of red, white and light blue coloured flowers, the pale blue and white medallion design, the border paper variant of the same, the morning glory design in shades of yellow and green and finally the multicolour floral design.

This is a representative sampling of papers for room 5. The practice of running border papers beneath the wooden nailer and above the baseboard, identified in room 4, was apparently continued in room 5.

The baseboard at 5-14 is similar to that described under the south elevation of room 4. The presence of a former partition is indicated at 5-15 by an unfinished strip on the baseboard. From the outline it can be conjectured that the partition was a 1 inch vertical tongue and groove match board partition with 1 inch quarter round nailers on opposite sides at the floor (See fig. 96).

Striped Plywood When surveyed, the south wall of room 5, was finished in a striped plywood panelling on a 1 x 2 inch strapping. A 4 inch strip of the same material was run as a ceiling cove, with a 4 inch rubber cove base applied at the floor.

Window Opening W7 The two log uprights flanking the opening W7 appear to be part of the original building frame. No enlargement of the opening appears to have occurred. The frame and window are similar to that discussed under the opening W6.

Samples of the paint finish were secured on the trim, the portion of the trim covered by quarter round, the sash and the stool. Analysis of the elements revealed that the trim and stool have 14 layers and are contemporary. The sash was introduced after at least 5 layers of paint had been applied to trim and stool. The quarter round strip was introduced after at least 8-9 layers had been applied. Following its introduction a further 5 layers were applied. The earliest paint layer is a waxy looking grey/green. It is followed by an R.A.F. blue. The most recent layer is a pink colour.

Cupboard Opening W7a The gap 5-16 in the outside wall left between the east jamb log upright of window opening W7 and the central main log upright does not appear to have been
considered for infill treatment. The cupboard inserted in this opening is similar to the one found in opening W6a. All 3 shelves were in position when the building was surveyed. The only other difference is in the wallpaper lining the back, sides and shelves of the cupboard. It is a blue coloured willow leaf patterned paper not found elsewhere in the building. Its surface is shellacked.

West Wall

Heavy Timber Framed Outer Wall The west wall of room 5 is of a similar construction to that described for the east wall of room 3. The ox-blood coloured stain, identified on the south wall, is also found on the infill at 5-17 (See fig. 43).

Wallpapered Mud Plaster There is a wallpapered mud plaster finish applied directly to the infill. A sample of wallpaper secured between the second floor joists revealed 9 layers of paper. Only 4 of these are recognizable designs. They are, from the lowest, the scroll design in ochre, the sprays of red white and light blue coloured flowers, the pale blue and white medallion design, and the border paper variant of the same. Between these are tea coloured papers, without design on either face. Considering the extremely small size of the sample these may be border papers or remnants. The morning glory design paper and the multi-coloured floral design paper, though not presented on this sample are found elsewhere on the wall. Taken together, it appears that the pattern of papering is similar to the six papers identified on the south wall and considered as representative.

The baseboard 5-18 is similar to that described under the south elevation of room 4.

The presence of a former partition at 5-19 is indicated by an unfinished strip on the baseboard. From the outline it can be conjectured that the partition was a \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch vertical tongue and groove match board partition with 1 inch quarter round nailers on opposite sides at the floor. It aligns exactly with the mark of a partition found on the floor at 5-01 (See fig. 31).

An area of sawn lath at 5-20 was examined and found to be nailed to the infill with \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch standard cut nails. Lath in the area 5-21 is the same sort of make-shift scrap lumber treatment as described for the east wall of room 3. It appears to be a local problem which necessitated the application of this lath (See fig. 97).

A 9½ inch wide vertical band of whitewashed cob at 5-22 further confirms the position of that partition already identified by its imprint on the baseboard. It is this division which appears to separate those areas finished in wallpapered mud plaster from those of limewashed mud plaster.

Striated Plywood When surveyed the west wall of room 5 was finished in a striated plywood panelling on 1 x 2 inch strapping. A 4 inch strip of the same material was run as a ceiling cove, with a 4 inch rubber cove base applied at the floor. A portion of the west wall is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 98).

Window Opening W1 The two log uprights flanking the opening W1, appear to be part of the original building frame. No enlargement of the opening appears to have occurred. The frame and window are similar to that discussed under the window opening W6.

Samples of the paint finish were secured on the trim, the portion of the trim covered by quarter round, the sash and the stool. Analysis of the samples revealed that between 13 and 15 layers were applied to the trim and stool. The
layering is similar enough that the elements could be considered contemporary. The sash was introduced after at least 8 layers of paint had been applied to trim and stool. The quarter round strip was introduced after at least 10 layers had been applied. Following its introduction five more layers were applied.

The earliest paint layer is a waxy looking grey/green. It is followed by an RAF blue. The most recent layer is a sky blue.

Door Opening D1: The opening D1 in the west wall has a vertical log upright as the north jamb, the central main log upright as the south jamb and hewn oak infill as its lintel. It appears to be part of the original framing pattern. An increase in the height of the opening was affected by the removal of 1 1/2 inches of material from the underside of the lintel log. This may or may not have occurred during construction of the house. The opening is framed with 7 3/8 x 2 1/16 inch single rabbeted material. There are two 3 5/8 x 1 1/2 x 3/8 inch deep jamb leaf hinge impressions on the south jamb frame, and a chiselled out area on the north jamb frame in the shape of a rim strike as evidence of an inner door. A paint finish sample secured on the outside part of the lining revealed only two paint layers. The lowest, a shellac or varnish finish, the most recent a medium grey. A sample secured on the inside part of the lining revealed four paint layers. The lowest a waxy looking, beeswax coloured layer, followed by a black, a salmon pink and the most recent an olive green.

The present 15/16 inch thick four panelled door, with fielded panels, is a replacement attached by the as-found team for security reasons. It is attached to the south jamb frame with 2 surface mounted, re-used heavy loose pin steel butts. The door has on it the impression of a rim knob lock, a door knob and mountings. A square key plate escutcheon is still attached to the opposite face. The impression of the original butts may be seen on the edge of the hanging stile. This is the door 001 recorded in Appendix A.

A paint sample secured on the present inside face of the door revealed 6 paint layers. The lowest an RAF blue and the most recent a sky blue. A sample from the outside face revealed three paint layers. The lowest a cream/pink and the most recent a light green.

The outer door currently in the opening is described fully under Exterior Elevations, West Elevation, Door Opening D1.

Reflected Ceiling

Plywood Ceiling: When surveyed, room 5 had a plywood ceiling similar to that discussed for room 4. It does not appear to have had any register grill openings in it.

Board Ceiling: When surveyed, room 5 had a board ceiling beneath the plywood already described. No photographic record was made and consequently no exact profile for the boards can be determined.

Second Floor Boards and Joists: Removal of the board ceiling revealed the painted second floor boards and joists. The finish is similar to that discussed for room 2.

The 1 1/2 inch wide strip 5-23, directly in line with the 1 1/2 inch strip 4-17 discussed in room 4, has received no finish. (See fig. 46). An explanation of this mark and the unfinished south face of the second floor joist is discussed under room 4. Also described under room 4 are the axed underside of the most southern 3 second floor joists.
Fig. 99 Door in east wall of room 6 during stripping.

Fig. 100 South east corner of room 6 prior to stripping, showing door opening in south wall.

Fig. 101 Wall cupboard in recess of north wall, room 6 prior to stripping.

Fig. 102 Kitchen counter unit in recess of north wall, room 6, prior to stripping.
Fig. 103 Ceiling of room 6, prior to stripping, showing register grill and patched over opening to its right.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Room 6 (See fig. 31, 43 and 46)

Floor Finish The construction of the floor in room 6 is similar to that described for room 3. A sample of the paint applied to the finish floor revealed 4 paint layers. The lowest layer is a varnish or shellac followed by a yellow ochre, yellow and topped with a sienna. Two parallel bands of paint drippings at 6-01 define what must have been a former partition. Four feet 2 inches from the west wall the drippings terminate over a 2 foot 6 inch length. This would mark the position of a door opening. A sample secured between the drippings revealed the same paint layering as that found throughout room 6.

An additional partition is indicated by a series of paint drippings at 6-02 and 6-03. The 2½ inch wide partition mark east of the drippings at 6-02 has a varnish or shellac finish only. That mark east of the drippings 6-03 has an additional yellow ochre paint layer.

Two feet from the opening cut for hot air risers a 2 foot 6 inch gap is found between the marks defined by 6-02 and 6-03. It has an orange/sienna finish. It is the location of a former door opening. One and one quarter inches from the south side of the hatch 10-03 the paint drippings 6-03 define the location of another door opening in the former partition. It is the door visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 99).

A tongue and groove 'v' match board partition was, prior to stripping in situ, directly over these partition marks. It had within it only the single door visible in the photograph taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 99).

Finish floor boards, have been entirely removed in the areas indicated 6-04, 6-05 and 6-06 possible as late as the stripping phase. A patch of bitumen impregnated felt discovered in the area 6-07 would indicate that an earlier linoleum rug was glued to the floor of room 6.

When surveyed, room 6 had an 8 inch by 8 inch vinyl asbestos or vinyl tile floor. It was executed in a diagonal pattern with 2 colours of the same tile. A portion of the floor is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 102). It may have had a masonite underlay.

A 2 foot 6 inch x 3 foot 7½ inch section of the flooring at 6-08 is removable. Cleats are screwed to the underside of the boards to form a hatch cover. The cover is split into two sections longitudinally. There is no evidence that hardware was ever attached to either the cover or surrounding floor. A paint sample secured on the cover revealed only two layers of paint, the lowest a varnish or shellac, the top a sienna.

Partitions The east wall of room 6 was when surveyed a tongue and groove 'V' match board partition with an attached masonite wainscott with horizontal and vertical score lines in a simulated 4 inch by 4 inch tile pattern. A narrow plain moulding strip covered the point of transition of the two materials. A quarter round strip was used as a ceiling cove and a narrow base and quarter round strip were attached at the floor. Where this wall was intersected by other walls at right angles a quarter round strip was used to cover the joint. The north end of the wall had a door opening with a cyma recta trim. (See fig. 99). The door is recorded in Appendix A, fig. 172, but no longer exists. It was constructed of 3½ inch tongue and groove 'V' match board with cleats on the reverse. The hardware was a latch set with 1 5/8 x 3½ escutcheon plates and 2 inch diameter
knobs. There was evidence of a lock and strike which was removed at an earlier date.

The south wall was, prior to stripping, a tongue and groove 'V' match board partition finished similar to the east wall. A door opening, at its eastern end, did not have a door leaf attached to it when the building was surveyed. (See fig. 100).

When surveyed, the north wall of room 6, was constructed of floor to ceiling 'V' match boards. Beginning on the east, they ran on the inside face of the central main log upright, where they jogged north into the recess created by the removal of the horizontal log infill. Approximately three feet from the west wall of room 6, the 'V' joint board partition jogged south to create a small vestibule and door opening. Between the central main log upright and this recess a kitchen counter unit with sink and painted splashback and a wall cupboard were attached (See fig's. 101 and 102). The portion of the 'V' joint partition east of the kitchen units is a wainscotted design similar to that described for the east wall.

West Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The west wall of room 6 is described fully under Exterior Elevations, North Elevation. A 1 foot 1½ inch x 4-5¼ inch x 5¾ inch deep notch is cut in the second and third log infill courses above the floor at 6-10. (See fig. 43). It must be a consequence of some prior use made of the log.

The horizontal infill north of the vertical log upright forming the north jamb of the window opening W2 has been removed to create the door opening D2. The courses below the level of the window jamb are sawn through flush with the north face of this upright and removed.

Limewashed Mud Plaster There is a limewashed mud plaster finish applied directly to the infill. Analysis of a sample secured below the window W2 revealed 5 layers of limewash, the second and fourth being pale blue, the others white. Another sample secured farther south has a similar layering. Small angular fragments of 5 layered whitewash in each of the mud plaster mixes indicate that this may not be the earliest wall finish. The whitewash in the area between the second floor joists at 6-11 is heavily discoloured, probably as a result of the leakage of smoke from a wood burning stove. The log infill course below the window opening W2, at 6-12, is narrower than the average. The recess formed has been partially filled with 1½ - inch diameter branches nailed to the infill.

Buffalo Board When surveyed a buffalo board finish on strappping was discovered applied over the mud plaster. A wainscott of arborite with vertical and horizontal score lines in a simulated 4 x 4 inch pattern, was applied over the buffalo board on the lower half of the wall. The junction of the two materials was concealed with plain bevelled edge wood strips, finished to match the wainscott. A narrow wood baseboard with an additional 1 inch quarter round strip formed the base. The ceiling cove was also quarter round.

Window Opening W2 The opening W2, on the west wall, with two vertical log uprights forming the jambs appears to be part of the original framing pattern. The opening is lined with 2 x 7 7/8 inch material. The profile of trim stop bead and stool is similar to that discussed for window W6. The one over one sash appears to be a replacement. The profile of the bottom rail is recorded in Appendix C: Full Size Profiles, fig. 185.

Paint finish samples were secured on the trim, sash and stool. The 11 to 14 layers of paint on trim and stool
are similar enough to be considered contemporary. The lowest layer is a waxy looking grey/green and the most recent a white. As suspected only 2 layers of paint appear on the sash. This would confirm that it is a recent introduction.

Door Opening D2 The door opening D2 in the west wall was not contemplated in the original framing pattern. Log infill material was removed at some later date to create this opening. The frame for the door is 9 1/4 x 1 5/8 inch single rabbeted material, fixed to the base plate with 4 inch wire spikes.

A paint finish sample secured on the inside of the north jamb lining revealed 13 layers of paint. The lowest layer is a white followed by a dark duck egg green. The most recent layer is a dark grey blue. The top 11 layers of paint correspond identically with the finish on the inside face of the door.

The door found in the opening is the 1 5/16 inch thick, solid moulded, two panelled door, 002 recorded in the Appendix A. The dowelling of the stile to rail in lieu of a mortise and tenon connection, in addition to the use of plywood for the panels would indicate its being of recent manufacture.

The hardware on the door is mortise knob lock with 7 x 2 3/16 inch escutcheon plates and 2 1/4 inch diameter door knobs. A bit key hole is provided in the inside escutcheon plate. Two mortise butt hinges, with removable pins are attached to the hanging stile and corresponding north jamb frame.

A paint sample secured on the outside face revealed 8 layers of paint. The lowest is a white followed by a cream - the most recent is a medium grey. A sample of paint secured on the inside face of the door revealed 11 layers of paint. The lowest is white followed by another white - the most recent is a dark grey blue. From the layering of paint it would appear that the door and frame were introduced simultaneously.

Reflected Ceiling

Centre Beaded Board Ceiling When surveyed, the ceiling of room 6 was finished in painted tongue and groove centre beaded boards. A photograph taken prior to stripping records the appearance of the ceiling. (See fig. 103). The boards ran in a north to south orientation.

A register grill and patched opening are visible on the board ceiling in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See fig. 103).

Second Floor Boards and Joists Removal of the board ceiling exposed the painted underside of the second floor boards and joists. Analysis of the finish revealed a greenish yellow discolouration of what appears to be basically a pale blue/green. It is thinner than samples examined in rooms 4 and 5. The discolouration may be the result of nicotine or wood smoke collecting in the ceiling space with the result that it now appears greenish.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Enclosed Porch 7 (See fig. 31)

The enclosed porch 7 was entirely removed during stripping of the building. Our information on the porch is based on records made by the survey team prior to its dismantlement.

Floor Finish When surveyed, the floor of porch 7 rested on a concrete slab which extended south to form an elongated step. The floor was covered in a linoleum, the pattern of which is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping. It is not included in the report because of its lack of distinctness. It does appear to be similar to a linoleum used in room 18, a closet on the second floor. (See fig. 136). It was not recorded if a sub-floor or underlay was present beneath the linoleum.

Walls The south wall of porch 7 was of 2 x 4 inch stud construction with bevelled siding on its outside face. The design of the inward opening door shown by the survey team was not recorded. The west wall was of similar construction to the south wall. The window is described fully under Exterior Elevations, West Elevation.

The north wall was similar construction to the south.

The east wall of porch 7 is the original exterior heavy timber framed wall of the house. The final finish applied to the house, the bevelled siding extended into porch 7. It was unfinished.

Reflected Ceiling

Wood Rafters and Roof Boards When porch 7 was surveyed, it was recorded as having: "walls and ceiling of wood frame (2 x 4) with wood siding." This may suggest that a tongue and groove sheathing like that found on the lean-to addition was used as roof boarding over the 2 x 4 inch rafters. No confirming evidence for such an exposed ceiling in porch 7 has been found.
Fig. 104 Hatch in floor of room 10, showing T-strap hinges and flush trap door ring.

Fig. 105 Detail of flush trap door ring in floor of room 10.
Fig. 106 East wall of room 10 containing post office wicket, prior to stripping.

Fig. 107 North wall of room 10 as it was exposed during stripping.
Detail of (a) Patent marking

Detail of (b) Manufacturer's marking

(c) Safe

Fig. 108 Safe in room 10 under stairs to second floor.
Fig. 109 The North wall of room 10 after stripping.

Fig. 110 Underside of exposed joists and floorboards at room 10 showing unpainted areas of material once covered by partitioning.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Room 10 (See figs. 31, 44 and 46)

Floor Finish The construction of the floor in room 10 is similar to that discussed for room 3. The paint finish is the same varnish or shellac and yellow ochre found in room 3. The area beneath the stair did not have a finish flooring.

A 7 1/8 inch band of paint 10-01, (See fig. 31) is a continuation of that described in room 3 under 3-04. It has a similar paint layering. It is almost certainly an area of floor not covered by an earlier linoleum carpet. Patches of bitumen impregnated felt were discovered at 10-02 as evidence for the existence of such a linoleum carpet.

A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates the pattern of linoleum found in room 10, whether it had an underlay is not known. (See fig. 108). The linoleum was also found on a counter top along the south wall (See fig. 106). A 2 foot 2 inch x 3 foot 8 inch hatch is found beneath the stair at 10-03. The cover is made from plain tongue and groove boards of recent origin. The 'T' strap hinges and flush trap door ring can be seen in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See figs. 104 and 105).

Partitions When surveyed the east wall of room 10, was of tongue and groove 'V match board in the area south of the stair. It included a plain trimmed post office wicket with a hinged glazed door. (See fig. 106). It also included a bracketed shelf immediately below the wicket. The partially painted underside of the stair to the second floor formed the remainder of the wall.

The south wall was of tongue and groove 'V match boards, with an attached assembly of pigeon holes for the sorting of mail. A counter extending the full length of the room, as already mentioned, had a linoleum finish. (See fig. 106).

The north wall is the former exterior north wall of the house. Its construction is described fully under Exterior Elevations, North Elevation. It has a tongue and groove 'V match board finish. There is no ready explanation for the parallel pair of saw cuts which appear in it. (See fig. 107). The boards did not receive a finish in the area south of the 6th riser of the stair. This portion of the room may have held shelving or simply been used to accommodate the safe which was found at this point in the building. (See fig. 108 a, b, & c). A notch found in the seventh log course from the floor at 10-10 must stem from some prior use of the log. (See fig. 44).

The building, when acquired had a staircase attached to the tongue and groove 'V' match board finish of the north wall (See fig. 107). When stripped the pattern of an earlier stair was found in the whitewashed mud plaster finish beneath. The line of a partition was also discovered. (See fig. 109). The line of each stair is relatively similar, suggesting that it may in fact be the same stair retained and reinstalled after the installation of the board finish.

The west wall of room 10 which was shared with room 6 is discussed under that room.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards When surveyed, room 10 was recorded as having a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling. It was removed during stripping.
Second Floor Boards and Joists  Removal of the board ceiling revealed painted second floor boards and joists. The area indicated as 10-11 did not receive the paint finish. (See fig. 46). It includes the header of the stair opening from the center of the trimmer north and those portions of the wood nailer, floor boards and joist to a point 3/4 inch west of the header. (See fig. 110).

The trimmer 10-12 does not present as clear a picture. The half adjacent to the stair opening is unfinished. It is also not discoloured. This suggests that some type of moulding was applied after the ceiling was painted to conceal the intersection of the partition mounted on the inside of the trimmer with the underside of this trimmer.

The paint finish on the underside of the second floor is similar to that discussed for room 3.
Fig. 111 View of south wall room 8' prior to stripping showing plywood door.

Fig. 112 View from room 8 showing half open door in north wall room 8', prior to its removal during stripping.
Fig. 113 East wall of room 8, prior to stripping, showing tongue and groove 'v' match boarding.

Fig. 114 East wall of room 8, prior to stripping showing 4 panel door.

Fig. 115 South wall of room 8, prior to stripping, showing 3 cupboard doors.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Room 8' (See fig. 31)

Rooms 8', 8, 9, 11 which comprise the shed roofed wing attached to the north elevation were removed with this wing during stripping of the building in 1969. Evidence of their appearance prior to their dismantlement is based on records made by the survey team.

Floor Finish No written record was made of the construction of the floor in the north wing. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates a tile floor similar to that discussed under room 6. The tiles were applied in a checkered pattern.

Partitions The east wall of room 8' was of masonite and plywood construction. It had a door opening to which was attached a door leaf composed of 'V' match boards and two bevelled cleats. The aluminum pull on the door was a later improvisation. A gate hook had already been removed. It is the door 009 recorded in Appendix A.

The south wall was constructed of tongue and groove 'V' match boards. A finish applied to it was not recorded. It may have been drywall or plywood. A door opening leading into the original half of the building had attached to its west jamb what may have been a plywood door (See fig. 14).

The north wall was of masonite and plywood construction, similar to the east wall. A door opening in the partition had a four panelled door with raised panels on both sides, hung from the west jamb (See fig. 112). A rim knob lock which was attached to its north face is visible in this photograph.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards No specific record was made of the ceiling in room 8' but judging from that recorded in other rooms, especially 8, it is likely it was a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling in an east to west orientation.

Room 8 (See fig. 28)

Floor Finish No written record was made of the construction of the floor in the north wing. Photographs taken prior to stripping indicate linoleum floors of two different patterns in room 8. An imitation marble chip pattern was used in the western portion of room beyond the masonite and plywood partition (See fig. 111). A floral pattern linoleum was used in the remainder of the room (See fig. 112).

Partitions The east wall of room 8 was of tongue and groove 'V' match board. A chair rail was attached to the wall (See fig. 113). A quarter round strip was applied at the ceiling as a cove and at the floor as a base. Where the partition intersected the outside wall a quarter round strip was applied. At the southern end of the wall there was a plain trimmed door opening. A four panelled door with rim knob lock on its east face, and a door knob, mounting and key plate escutcheon on its west face hung from the north jamb (See fig. 114).

The south wall, part of which was the face of a cupboard, was of tongue and groove 'V' match board. A large door and two smaller cupboard doors over are constructed from a smooth
finished material (see fig. 115).

The north-south partition wall which divides room 8 almost in half was of masonite and plywood.

West Wall

Light Wood Framed Outside Wall When surveyed the west wall of room 8 was found to have 2 x 4 inch studding with an exterior tongue and groove board sheathing.

Drywall and Plywood When surveyed, a drywall and plywood finish was found applied to the inside of the studs. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates a quarter round strip for a base (See fig. 114).

Window Opening W12 The opening W12 in the west wall appears to have been part of the original framing plan for the north wing. No record of the rough framing or window framing was kept. A photograph taken prior to dismantlement of the wall and window assembly indicates a two over two double hung window in the opening (See fig. 67). The exact pair of sash would be one of the four pairs discovered by the author on the site, without any record of where they were obtained. No record of the trim, stop bead or stool profiles were made. An apron is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 114).

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards When surveyed, room 8 was recorded as having a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling in an east to west orientation. It is visible in photographs taken prior to stripping. (See fig's. 112 and 113 and 115). There is no evidence that there was an earlier ceiling.

North Wall

Light Wood Framed Outside Wall When surveyed the north wall of room 8 was found to be similar to the west wall.

Drywall and Plywood When surveyed, a drywall and plywood finish was found applied to the stud wing.

Window Opening W13 The opening W13 in the north wall appears to have been part of the original framing plan for the north wing. No record of the rough framing or window framing was made. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates a two over two double hung window, in the opening (See fig. 71). The exact pair of sash would be one of the four pairs discovered on the site, without any record of where they were obtained. No record of the trim, stop bead or stool profiles were made. An apron is visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 114).
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Storage Cupboard 9 (See fig. 31)

Floor Finish  No written record was made of the construction of the floor in the north wing prior to its dismantlement. The floor finish of storage cupboard 9 is not known.

Partitions  The construction and finish of the east wall which passed behind the block chimney was not recorded. The south wall which was shared with room 6 was a tongue and groove 'V' match board finish. There is no record of the construction or finish of the west wall. The north wall was composed of tongue and groove 'V' joint boards with cupboard doors of a smooth finished material, possibly arborite.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards  It is likely that the ceiling finish identified in room 8 extended into room 9.
Fig. 116 South wall of room 11, prior to stripping, showing two water taps.

Fig. 117 Door in west wall of room 11 prior to stripping. Note rim knob lock and strike.
Fig. 118 South wall of room 11, prior to stripping, showing 4 panelled door.

Fig. 119 Ceiling of room 11 during stripping, showing exposed ceiling joists.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Room 11 (See fig. 31)

Floor Finish  No written record was made of the construction of the floor in the north wing. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates a linoleum floor material similar to that found in the western portion of room 8 (See fig. 116).

Partitions  The south wall of room 11, the original heavy timber frame outside wall of the house, had a drywall finish on strapping applied to its north face. Quarter round strips were applied as a ceiling cove and base. Hot and cold water taps were fixed to the centre of the wall (See fig. 116).

The west wall shared with room 8 had a drywall finish in the area of the block chimney and tongue and groove ‘V’ match board on the remainder. A door opening was present in the wall at its southern end. A four panel door was hung from the south jamb and swung into room 11. The rim knob lock and strike attached to the room 11 face are visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 117). The north and south jamb trim pieces on the door opening were reversed, with their moulded edge facing outwards. What would necessitate this move is not known.

North Wall

Light Wood Framed Outside Wall  When surveyed the north wall of room 11 was found to be similar to that already described for the west wall of room 8.

Drywall  When surveyed a drywall finish was found applied to the inside of the stud wall. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates that quarter round strips were run as ceiling coves and bases. At the south end of the wall, a board with regularly spaced coat hooks was mounted.

Window Opening W14  The opening W14 in the north wall appears to have been part of the original framing plan for the north annex. No record of the rough framing or window framing was made. It is likely that a two over two double hung sash was in the opening. If it was such a construction then the exact pair of sash would be one of the four pairs discovered by the author on the site, without any record of where they were obtained. No record of the trim, stop bead, or stool profiles were kept.

East Wall

Light Wood Framed Outside Wall  When surveyed, the east wall of room 11 was found to be similar to that already described under the west wall of room 8.

Drywall  When surveyed a drywall finish was found applied to the inside of the stud wall. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates that quarter round strips were run as ceiling coves and bases. At the south end of the wall, a board with regularly spaced coat hooks was mounted.

Window Opening W15  The opening W15 in the east wall, appears to have been part of the original framing plan for the north wing. No record of the rough framing or window framing was made. It is likely that a two over two double hung sash was fitted in the opening. If it was such a construction then the exact pair of sash would be one of the four pairs discovered on the site by the author, without any record of where they were obtained. No record of the trim, stop bead, or stool profiles was made.
South Wall

Light Wood Framed Outside Wall  When surveyed, the south wall of room 11 east of the corner of the original house, was found to be similar to that already described under the west wall of room 8.

Drywall  When surveyed, a drywall finish was found applied to the inside of the studding. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates that quarter round strips were applied at floor and ceiling.

Door Opening D5  The door opening D5 in the south wall appears to have been part of the original framing plan for the north wing. No record of the rough framing or door framing was kept. A photograph taken prior to stripping shows a four panelled door with fielded panels on both sides (See fig. 118 and 120). No door of this appearance was found during the architectural investigation. It had a mortise knob lock with two escutcheon plates and keyholes in each. On the inside face a night latch was mounted. The rim strike for the night latch was set into the west jamb trim. The strike for the mortise knob lock appears to have been broken off. The trim that surrounded the door is similar in appearance to that found on window opening W5.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards  When surveyed, room 11 was recorded as having a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling run in an east to west orientation. (See fig. 116 and 119). There is no evidence of an earlier ceiling.

Fig. 120  View looking south into the enclosed porch 12, prior to stripping, showing tongue and groove 'v' match boarding walls and combination exterior door.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Enclosed Porch 12 (See fig. 31)

Floor Finish  The floor of enclosed porch 12 rested on an extension of the concrete slab which made up the full porch of the east elevation. It was recorded that it had a linoleum floor. It was not recorded if it rested directly on the slab or on an underlay. The design of the linoleum is likewise unknown.

Partitions  The north wall of enclosed porch 12 is the light framed tongue and groove sheathed and bevelled sided outside wall of the north annex. The west wall is the original heavy timber framed east wall of the house with its white-washed mud plaster and 2 layers of siding.

East Wall

Light Wood Framed Outside Wall  It is recorded that the east wall of enclosed porch 12 was composed of tongue and groove 'V' match boards. A photograph taken prior to stripping indicates they spanned between 2 x 4 inch sill and top plates. (See fig. 120). A combination door was hung from the north jamb of a plain trimmed opening in this wall.

South Wall

Light Wood Framed Outside Wall  The south wall is similar to that described for the east wall but without a door opening.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards  When surveyed, enclosed porch 12 was recorded as having a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling. If it is a continuation of that board ceiling found on the exposed part of the porch then it would have run in a north to south orientation. There is no evidence of an earlier ceiling.
Fig. 121 Wood stair in enclosure 13 prior to stripping.

Fig. 122 Present stair installed after stripping for temporary access to the second floor.
Fig. 123 North wall of enclosure during stripping.

Fig. 124 North wall of enclosure after removal of the tongue and groove 'v' match boarding. Note evidence of an earlier stair which attached directly to the log infill.
Fig. 125 East wall of stair enclosure 13 after stripping has exposed the early whitewashed mud plaster finish and the outline of an earlier stair.
SURVEY, GROUND FLOOR

Stair Enclosure 13 (See fig's 31 and 41)

Floor Finish  The sub-floor beneath the stairs, is composed of the 3/4-1 inch thick, rough sawn boards in widths ranging from 7 1/4 to 10 inches. Laid on top of these sub-floor boards but not nailed to them are an assortment of re-used boards in a variety of widths. They have an accumulation of dirt on their surface but no traces of a finish.

When surveyed a closed wooden stair occupied enclosure 13 (see fig. 121). Some of the round nosed winders have survived and a paint sample was secured on one of these. It revealed a lower layer of waxy white grey, followed by a thin greenish grey, a yellow ochre, a thin greenish grey, a light grey, a green and uppermost a dark grey for a total of seven layers.

Following the stripping of the building a temporary stair was erected in place of the one dismantled (See fig. 122).

Partitions  The south wall of enclosure 13 was a tongue and groove 'V' match board construction (See fig. 121).

The north wall was finished in a similar material (See fig. 123). Removal of the finish exposed an outline of the earlier stair in the whitewashed mud plaster. (See fig. 124). The whitewashed mud plaster finish is similar to that discussed under the east wall of room 3.

East Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall  The outside wall is similar to that discussed under East Wall of Room 3. The log course immediately below the second floor joists has a notch 13-10 cut on its upper edge as a seat for a second floor joist.

(See fig. 41). It does not appear to have been used. The impression in the mud plaster of an earlier stair conforms to the wider spacing of joists. This tends to rule out the possibility of there having been an earlier stair conforming to the spacing indicated by the floor joist seat.

Limewash on Mud Plaster  There is a whitewashed mud plaster finish applied to the infill. The limewash finish is similar to that described under the east wall of room 3. The outline of an earlier stair, similar in profile to that stair found when the building was surveyed in 1969, is defined by the limewash on the lower area of this wall. (See fig. 125). An area of wall below the notch 13-10 has also received no limewash finish. The reason for this may be that the earlier stair had a ceiling parallel to the line of the risers, permitting the floor of room 14 to extend over the stairs.

Tongue and Groove 'V' Match Board. When surveyed, a tongue and groove 'V' match board partition was found applied over the limewashed mud plaster (See fig. 121). Quarter round strips were applied where the north wall and the stair partition met the east wall. The stair winders butted against the 'V' match boards.
Second Floor
Fig. 126 Stripped north wall of stair enclosure 13, showing newspaper and advertisements found pasted to the gable boarding.

Fig. 127 Detail of newsprint described under Fig. 126.

Fig. 128 East wall of stair enclosure 13, prior to stripping with its tongue and groove 'V' match board finish.
Limewash on Mud Plaster Wall Plate and Newsprint There is a mud plaster finish applied to the infill below the tie beam forming a relatively flat wall surface. Analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed 5 layers of cream/buff discoloured whitewash. The presence of layered whitewash fragments in the cob mix would indicate that this is not the earliest wall finish. The limewash applied directly to the wall plate was not analyzed.

The gaps between the boarding in the gable are covered in strips of cotton canvas material and the entire surface papered with successive layers of newsprint and discarded advertisements.

An advertisement by the World Publishing Company of "Two Great Books", one being "The Story of South Africa", was pasted to the boarding. It would have to date sometime following the termination of the Boar war, (ca 1902). Pictures of Lord Kitchener and of a war balloon, not introduced till late in the war would support this theory (See fig's 126 and 127). Also found on the wall was a newspaper remnant dated 1891 and a quarto printed page of unknown origin containing Canadian Government, Finance Department reports of December 10, 1874, pg. 760. The uppermost layers of paper received a whitewash finish.

Tongue and groove 'V' match boards When surveyed, the north wall of room 13 was finished with vertical 'V' match tongue and groove boards. (See fig. 128). Above the wall plate they were applied horizontally. The transition in planes above the wall plate was accomplished with a rounded edge continuous wood shelf board. Quarter round strips were used for base, ceiling coves, and where the horizontal boarding joined the shelf.

East Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The east wall of room 13 below the wall plate is of Red River Frame construction, with sawn uprights and cordwood and re-used squared oak timbers, their ends tenoned into the grooved uprights.

Limewash on Mud Plaster and Wall Plate There is a mud plaster finish applied to the infill below the wall plate forming a relatively flat wall surface. Analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed 5 layers of discoloured whitewash. The presence of layered whitewash fragments in the cob mix would indicate that this is not the earliest wall finish.

In the space between the wall plate and the roof boards, pieces of cordwood blocking are found. Applied over the blocking is a mud plaster infill sufficient to make the area...
flush with the face of the wall plate. There is a whitewash finish (not analyzed) on both the mud plaster and wall plate.

Tongue and groove, 'V' match boards. When surveyed, a vertical tongue and groove 'V' match board finish covered the earlier whitewashed mud plaster finish (See fig. 128). Quarter round strips were used for the ceiling cove and corner connections.

Reflected Ceiling

Whitewashed Roof Board and Rafters. Removal of the board ceiling exposed the 2x6 inch circular sawn roof rafters and the random width roof boards. The rafters and boards are whitewashed to a height of 6 feet 11 inches off the second floor. The collar ties which connect the rafters are of circular sawn 2 X 4 material and are nailed with standard wire nails. The whitewash finish terminates 6½ inches below the present collar ties. The evenness with which the whitewash terminates on the rafters suggests that there were earlier collar ties 6½ inches below the present ones. An examination of the end walls suggests that the whitewash extended to the same 6 foot 11 inch height in the gables. This would suggest that some form of ceiling must have been attached to the upper edge of the former collar ties. What form this ceiling took is impossible to tell.

Tongue & Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards. When surveyed, Room 13 had a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling applied directly to the underside of the roof rafters and collar ties. The boards were run in a north to south orientation. They are visible in a photograph taken prior to stripping (See fig. 128).
Fig. 129  Chimney thimble, newsprint, and advertisements on north wall of room 14.

Fig. 130  Opening cut in the roof boards at the ridge, apparently for a stove pipe hole, and now patched.
SURVEY, SECOND FLOOR

Room 14  (See fig's 32, 44 and 47)

Floor Finish  The floor, in room 14 is composed of 7/8 x 5\1 inch tongue and groove boards laid in a north to south direction. The boards are of various lengths with the maximum being about 15 feet long. A paint sample secured in the room revealed one layer of yellow ochre, with surface discolouration giving it a sienna appearance. No finish was applied to the 2\1 inch wide patch at 14-01. (See fig. 32). A staggered partition was found directly over this patch when the building was surveyed. An outline of a partition, 1 foot 1 inch long at 4-02, can be discerned from ridges in the yellow ochre finish. A 3\1 inch wide partition mark of undetermined length can also be seen at 14-03. Two of the tongue and groove boards at 14-04 are greatly deteriorated from the action of rot.

Additional paint layers are applied to the floor in an area which must have fallen outside that covered by a linoleum carpet at 14-05. A paint sample secured in this area revealed 3 layers of paint - the lowest a yellow ochre with a discoloured sienna surface, followed by splashes of a very pale pink and a charcoal grey. Another area 14-06 which must have been behind a stove pipe and sheet iron shield has additional paint applied. When sampled it revealed 6 paint layers - the lowest an off white, followed by yellow ochre, sienna, very thin yellow ochre, very thin sienna and a charcoal grey. There is no evidence of an earlier linoleum carpet. No record was kept of the linoleum insitu when the building was surveyed.

In the area 14-07 there is a distinctive outline on the floor. It may have been left by a dry closet or heating device. A hole in the roof boards correspond to the circular 3 1/8 inch diameter impression on the floor. This may have been a vent pipe. No equipment was in position when the building was surveyed.

The area of least wear on the floor is at 14-08.

A number of openings have been cut in the floor. That at 14-09 corresponds vertically with a patch in the roof boards. Floor boards matching those throughout the second floor have been replaced in the opening. They are unfinished on their underside. At 14-10 is a 8\1 inch x 10 5/6 inch rectangular opening. It corresponds vertically with the pair of circular ducts extending up from the ground floor. The opening was cut through the floor boards following the painting of the same.

At 14-11 is a roughly 9\3 inch diameter hole, cut after the painting of the second floor boards. A 1 foot 8 inch x 1 foot 6 inch rectangular impression surrounds the opening. This may be the mark left by a sheet iron shield which surrounded the stove pipe.

Partitions  Little is known of the construction of the partitions of room 14, other than the observation made by the survey team which stated they were of tongue and groove 'V' match boards. No photographs of the room taken prior to
stripping have been discovered. For this reason, nothing can be concluded about the doors indicated in the west wall.

North Wall

Heavy Timber Frame and Boarded Outer Wall The north wall of room 14 below the wall plate is similar to the north wall of room 13.

A notch 14-10 cut in the east side of the central main log upright, just below the wall plate, has its cut out replaced and nailed with 3 inch standard cut nails (See fig. 44). The existence of the notch indicates that some of the cordwood in the eastern half of the north wall was introduced after the securing of the wall plate to the corner and central main log uprights.

Above the wall plate the gable is treated similar to the north wall of room 13.

Limewash on Mud Plaster Wall Plate Newsprint There is a mud plaster finish applied over the infill below the wall plate forming a relatively flat wall surface. The limewash finish applied to the mud plaster is similar to that discussed under the north wall of room 13. There is a limewash finish (not analyzed) applied directly to both the wall plate and the central main log upright.

The gaps between the boarding in the gable are covered in strips of cotton canvas material and the entire surface papered with successive layers of newsprint and discarded advertisements (see fig. 129). One page from the French language newspaper "Le cultivateur" is visible in the photograph. Portraits of Sir Wilfred Laurier and Lord Kitchener, clipped from some other source are pasted over the newsprint. The uppermost layers of paper received a whitewash finish.

A rough constructed chimney thimble 14-11 penetrates the board wall between window openings W8 and W9. A 7 inch diameter sheet iron chimney pipe is encased in lime mortar and bricks. The 3 bricks which have survived are set in a rough mortar bed.

Tongue and groove 'V' match boards When surveyed, a vertical 'V' match tongue and groove board finish similar to that found on the north wall of room 13 covered the earlier lime-washed mud plaster and boarding.

Window opening W9 The opening in the gable for W9, is not the earliest opening for this window. To the east of the present opening at 14-12 are boards closing an opening left by the removal of a shorter window (See Appendix B, fig. 175). An estimate of its former size is shown as a dotted line on this drawing. The increase in height necessitated the cutting of board 14-13 which formerly extended the width of the gable. This evidence of an earlier window is confirmed by patches in the exterior finish. See Exterior Elevation, North Elevation.

Two 1 11/16 x 3 5/8 inch new members 14-14 and 14-15 were introduced with the present window as supplementary framing. The window is framed with 1 5/8" x 6 5/8" material at head jamb. The window is a one over one double hung sash. An analysis of paint samples secured on the west jamb linings, sash and stool indicates that the sash is a recent replacement.

The bottom rail, stop bead and stool profiles are recorded in Appendix C, fig. 185.

East Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The east wall of room 14 below the wall plate is similar to the east wall of room 13.

Limewash on Mud Plaster and Wall Plate The limewashed mud
plaster finish on the east wall is similar to that discovered on the east wall of room 13.

Tongue and groove 'V' match boards. When surveyed, a vertical tongue and groove 'V' match boarding covered the earlier limewashed mud plaster finish. The type of base and ceiling cove was not recorded.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards. When surveyed, room 14 had a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling similar to that discovered in room 13.

Whitewashed, Roof Boards and Rafters. Removal of the board ceiling exposed whitewashed roof boards and rafters similar to those found in room 13.

At 14-16 a 1 foot 3 inch x 1 foot 2 inch hole has been cut through the roof boards at the peak of the roof (See fig's 147 and 130). The opening is patched with tongue and groove material of recent manufacture. Two 5 inch wide boards are nailed to the underside of the roof boards, partially overlapping the patch and holding it in position. The border of the opening is heavily charred. As already mentioned it aligns very closely to the patch 14-09 discovered in the floor below.
SURVEY, SECOND FLOOR

Closet 15 (See figs. 32 and 41)

Floor Finish The floor in closet 15 is similar to that found in room 14, but with no discoloration of the yellow ochre paint finish. No finish is found in the 2½ inch wide strip 15-01. Ridges in the floor paint indicate the position of a 2½ inch wide partition at 15-02. A 2 foot gap in this mark indicates the position of a door opening. When surveyed, a tongue and groove 'V' match board partition was recorded roughly over these indications. A paint sample secured in the area 15-02 indicates a non-discoloured yellow ochre finish.

Additional paint layers are applied to the floor in an area which must have fallen outside that covered by a linoleum carpet at 15-03. A paint sample secured in the area revealed 3 paint layers - the lowest a yellow ochre with discoloured sienna surface, followed by splashes of very pale pink and a layer of charcoal grey. There is no evidence of an earlier linoleum carpet. No record was kept of the linoleum insitu when the building was surveyed.

Partitions Little is known of the partitions of room 15 other than the observation of the survey team which noted them as tongue and groove 'V' match boards. No photographs of the room taken prior to stripping have been discovered. For this reason, nothing can be concluded about the door opening discovered in the south wall.

East Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The east wall of room 15 below the wall plate is similar to the east wall of room 13.

A notch 15-10 cut in the south side of the central main log upright, just below the wall plate, has its cut-out replaced and nailed with 3 inch standard cut nails. (See fig. 41). The existence of the notch indicates that some of the east wall infill logs were introduced after the securing of the wall plate to the corner and central main log uprights.

Limewash on Mud Plaster and Wall Plate The limewashed mud plaster finish is similar to the east wall of room 13. During stripping the limewashed mud plaster mix was removed from the cordwood blocking in the space between the wall plate and roof boards. The area exposed did not appear to have had any earlier finish.

Tongue and Groove 'V' Match Boards When surveyed, a vertical tongue and groove 'V' match boarding covered the earlier limewashed mud plaster finish. The type of base and ceiling cove was not recorded.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove, 'V' Ceiling Boards When surveyed room 15 had a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling similar to that found in room 13.

Whitewashed Roof Boards and Rafters Removal of the board ceiling exposed a whitewashed roof board and rafter ceiling similar to that found in room 13.
Fig. 131 Modern air diffuser grills in the southwest corner of the floor of room 16.

Fig. 132 (right) Layers of newsprint and advertisements found on the south wall of room 16.
Fig. 133 Brick chimney with stove pipe hole and soot box centered on south wall of room 16 prior to its dismantlement.

Fig. 134 Detail view of brick chimney, cut down, below roof boards.
SURVEY, SECOND FLOOR

Room 16 (See fig's 32, 42 and 47)

Floor Finish The floor construction in room 16 is similar to that of room 14. A sample of the paint finish revealed only the single yellow ochre, with a discoloured sienna surface, which was found in room 14 and 15. No finish was applied to the 2½ inch wide strip 16-01. (See fig. 32). A portion was recorded by the survey team at roughly this position on the floor. An outline of a 2½ inch wide partition, can be discerned from ridges in the yellow ochre paint at 16-02. Here too a portion was found in situ by the survey team.

The area 16-03, which may have been enclosed with framing because of its position beneath a brick chimney, has a yellow ochre finish which does not appear to have discoloured.

Two patches of wear at 16-04, may have been caused by a pair of bed legs. More wear patches at 16-05 are not readily explained.

Additional paint layers are applied to the floor in an area which must have fallen outside that covered by a linoleum carpet at 16-06. A paint sample secured in this area revealed two layers - the lowest a yellow ochre with a discoloured surface followed by a charcoal grey.

Two areas in the room have generally experienced less wear. That at 16-07 which is over 4 feet wide and 6 feet 6 inches long may represent that occupied by a bed. That at 16-08 appears to be the result of the placement of the door. There is no evidence of the earlier linoleum carpet. No record was kept of the linoleum insitu when the building was surveyed.

A number of openings have been cut in the floor. An elongated circular opening roughly 9½ inches wide, at 16-09 was made following the painting of the second floor. North of this is a circular opening 16-10, roughly 9½ inches in diameter is cut. The material removed has been replaced exactly. It is unlikely that a use was made of this opening.

A 1 foot 0½ inch x 4½ inch, rectangular opening at 16-11 has its air diffuser grill still in position (See fig. 131).

Partitions Little is known of the partitions, in room 16 other than the description of the survey team which states they were tongue and groove 'V' match board. No door was recorded in the opening in the north west wall. As has already been mentioned under room 15, no record was kept of the closet door in the north wall.

East Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The east wall of room 16 below the wall plate, is similar to the east wall of room 13.

Limewashed Mud Plaster and Wall Plate There is a mud plaster finish applied to the infill below the wall plate forming a relatively flat wall surface. An analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed five probable coats of slightly discoloured whitewash. The presence of layered whitewash fragments in the cob mix would indicate that this is not the earliest wall finish. The space between wall plate and roof boards has been handled in a similar manner to the east wall of room 13. There is a limewash finish (not analyzed) applied directly to the wall plate.
Tongue and Groove 'V' Match Boards. When surveyed, vertical tongue and groove 'V' match boarding covered the earlier limewashed mud plaster finish. The type of base and ceiling cove was not recorded.

South Wall

Heavy Timber Frame and Boarded Outer Wall. The construction of the south wall of room 16, below the wall plate is similar to the north wall of room 13.

No notches are present in the central main log upright. The wall plate has a 1 1/8 x 4 1/8 x 3 1/4 inch deep mortise, 16-10 cut at its quarter point. (See fig. 42). This may stem from some prior use made of the squared oak wall plate.

Above the wall plate the gable is boarded with random width circular sawn material. The width of these vary from 7 1/16 to 9 3/16 inches, the gaps between from 1/16 to 1/2 inches.

Limewash on Mud Plaster, Wall Plate and Newsprint. There is a mud plaster finish applied to the infill below the wall plate, forming a relatively flat wall surface. An analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed two coats of fairly clear whitewash. There is a limewash finish (not analyzed) on the tie beam and central main log upright.

The gaps between the boarding in the gable have been covered in strips of cotton canvas material, and the entire surface papered with successive layers of newsprint and discarded advertisements (See fig. 132). A variety of newspaper pages and advertisements could be identified. One of the lower layers is a large advertisement for the Pan American Exhibition, released prior to its opening in 1901.

Applied over this advertisement were English language newspapers dated October 2, 1897 and 1891. Undated remnants from the "Horseman", Le Cultivateur and a portion of a column headed "Stallion Season 1891" from an unknown newspaper, were also found on the wall. The uppermost layers of paper received a whitewash finish.

Chimney. When surveyed, there was a brick chimney centered on the south wall. (See figs. 133 & 134). It had a soot box and stove pipe hole on its north face. It was supported on a wood platform resting on the wall plate and two 2 x 4 inch supports. Two types of brick made up the chimney. The lower courses were of red coloured wood moulded, pressed brick with a frog. The bulging of the sides may have been due to slumping which occurred during curing or the result of bad firing. The iron oxide in the clay appears to have been highly oxidized during the firing process, which may account for its red colour.

The courses of brick above the soot box were of buff coloured, machine moulded, pressed brick. The frogged upper face has a manufacturer's trade mark embossed on its surface. (See Appendix C, fig. 188).

The brick chimney when surveyed did not penetrate the roof. It had been cut down below the roof boards.

A whitewash finish was found on the mortar parged lower courses of brick, on the 3 exposed faces of the chimney.

Tongue and Groove 'V' Match Boards. When surveyed, a vertical 'V' match tongue and groove board finish covered the earlier whitewashed cob finish. Above the tie beam they were applied horizontally. The transition in planes, above the tie beam was accomplished with a rounded edge continuous wood shelf board. Quarter round strips were used for base, ceiling cove and where the horizontal boarding met the shelf.
Window Opening W10

The opening in the boarding of the gable for W10 is not the earliest opening for this window. To the east of the present opening at 16-11 are boards closing an opening left by the removal of a shorter window. See appendix B, fig. 175. An estimate of its former size is shown as a dotted line on this drawing. The increased height of the new window necessitated the cutting of board 16-12 which formerly extended the width of the gable. This evidence of an earlier window is confirmed by patches in the exterior finish. See Exterior Elevations, South Elevations.

Two 1 11/16 inch x 4 1/8 inch reused members 16-13 and 16-14 were introduced with the present window as supplementary framing. The window is framed with 3/4 inch x 6 7/8 inch material. The present window is a two over two double hung sash (see fig. 133). An analysis of paint samples secured on the east jamb frame and on the sash do not clearly prove that the sash is contemporary with the jamb frame. The bottom rail and stop bead profiles are recorded in Appendix C: Full Size Profiles, fig's 185 and 186.

Reflected Ceiling

Tongue and Groove 'V' Ceiling Boards. When surveyed, room 16 had a tongue and groove 'V' board ceiling similar to that found in room 13.

Whitewashed, Roof Boards and Rafters. Removal of the board ceiling exposed a whitewashed roof board and rafter ceiling similar to that found in room 13. At 16-15 a 1 foot 4 inch square opening is cut in the roof boards and patched over. (See fig. 47). It aligns with the brick chimney found beneath during stripping.
Fig. 135 Remnant of linoleum carpet found in the northwest corner of room 17.

Fig. 136 North wall of room 17, prior to stripping.
Fig. 137 Notch in central main log upright on west wall of room 17. It was used to insert upper courses of cordwood infill.

Fig. 138 Remnants of the tongue and groove 'v' match board finish which was on the west wall of room 17 prior to stripping.
Fig. 139 View from ceiling space showing tongue and groove 'v' ceiling boards in room 17 prior to stripping.

Fig. 140 Whitewashed roof boards and rafters exposed in room 17, after removal of 'v' board ceiling.
SURVEY, SECOND FLOOR

Room 17 (See fig's 32, 42 and 43)

Floor Finish  The floor construction of room 17 is similar to that of room 14. A paint sample was secured in the centre of the room. It revealed a single layer of yellow ochre with a discoloured sienna surface. Ridges in the yellow ochre floor finish indicate the position of an earlier 2½ inch wide portion at 17-01. (See fig. 32). The yellow ochre on this mark is not discoloured. A 2 foot 5 inch gap in its length indicates the position of a former door opening. A portion was recorded by the survey team at roughly this point on the floor.

Additional paint layers are applied to the floor in the area 17-02 which must have fallen outside that covered by a linoleum carpet. A paint sample secured in this area revealed 4 paint layers. The lowest a yellow ochre followed by splashes of duck egg blue, a sienna and charcoal grey. A 3 foot x 9½ inch area, 17-03 did not receive the charcoal grey paint layer. On examination it is also found that it did not receive the yellow ochre.

The area of the room with the least amount of wear is a 4 foot x 6 foot 8 inch portion 17-04 in the south west corner. This may be attributable to a bed having been located at this point.

A sample of a linoleum carpet was secured in the north west corner of the room. The portion of the pattern visible on the fragment, consists of two angular pieces one in a prussian blue the other in a pale brown separated by a mock-marbled background (See fig. 135). The paint adhering to the back of the bitumen impregnated "felt" was analyzed. The lowest layer is a dark yellow ochre followed by spots of pale blue or white, sienna and a dark sienna chestnut. A photograph taken prior to stripping records the linoleum in the room when the building was surveyed. (See fig. 136).

A number of openings are found in the floor of room 17. At 17-05 a knot hole is filled with a putty material and covered with a ½ inch thick, 5½ inch x 3½ inch plywood patch. At 17-06 and 8½ inch x 10½ inch rectangular opening has been cut, using 3/8 inch diameter holes in the four corners. A 2 - ½ inch wide 1/16 inch deep recess frames the opening. The register grill and border had been removed prior to the building survey. The opening was cut before the finish was applied to the underside of the second floor. No soot or dirt build-up has occurred around the underside of the opening.

A 1 foot 0½ inch x 4 3/8 inch opening at 17-07 still has its air diffuser grill in position. (See fig. 131).

Partitions  The north wall of room 17 was constructed of tongue and groove 'v' match boards. It is unlikely that the door opening in the wall ever had a door, as a curtain rod was located over the door. (See Fig. 136). A quarter round strip was applied at the floor as a base. A moulding as part of the buffalo board ceiling was applied as a ceiling cove.

South Wall

Heavy Timber Frame and Boarded Outer Wall  The south wall of room 17, below the wall plate is similar to the north wall of room 13. The wall plate has a 1 1/4 x 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 inch deep mortise 17-10, at its quarter point. This must stem from some prior use made of the squared oak timber.

The gable construction is similar to the north wall in room 13.
Limewash on Mud Plaster Wall Plate and Newsprint There is a mud plaster finish applied over the infill below the wall plate, forming a relatively flat wall surface. An analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed a single coat of discoloured whitewash with a crazed surface. Certain areas have two coats separated by a thin mud wash layer. This may suggest a repaired area. There is a limewash finish (not analyzed) on the exposed faces of the wall plate.

The gaps between the boarding in the gable have been covered in strips of cotton canvas material and the entire surface papered with successive layers of newsprint and discarded advertisements. A section of newsprint found on the west side of the window W11 carried the name "Horseman" and the date July 5, 1888. An ochre coloured simulated wood grain paper was found attached to the boarding behind the central brick chimney and as far as 5 feet west. The paper extended only to the height of the present window. The uppermost layers of paper received a whitewash finish.

Tongue and Groove 'v' Match Boards When surveyed, the south wall of room 17 was finished with vertical 'v' match tongue and groove boards similar to those found in room 13.

Window Opening W11 The opening in the boarding of the gable for W11, is not the earliest opening for this window. To the west of the present opening at 17-11 are boards closing an opening left by the removal of a shorter window. (See fig. 42 and Appendix B, Fig. 175). An estimate of its former size is shown as a dotted line on this drawing. The increased height of the new window necessitated the cutting of board 17-12 which formerly extended the width of the gable. The evidence of an earlier window is confirmed by patches in the exterior finish (See Exterior Elevations, South Elevation.

Limewash on Mud Plaster and Wall Plate There is a mud plaster finish applied to the infill, below the wall plate forming a relatively flat wall surface. An analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed two coats of whitewash separated by a coat of mud wash. The presence of layered whitewash fragments in the cob mix would indicate that this is not the earliest wall finish.

In the space between the wall plate and the roof boards, pieces of cordwood blocking are found. Applied over the

Two 1 13/16 - 1 3/4 x 3 3/4 inch re-used members 17-13 and 17-14 were introduced with the present window as supplementary framing. The window is framed with 3/4 x 6 7/8 inch material. The present window is a two over two double hung sash (See Fig. 133).

An analysis of paint samples secured on the west jamb frame, sash and stool remnant do not clearly show whether the sash is or is not a replacement for some earlier one. The jamb frame and stool remnant appear to be contemporary. The bottom rail and stop bead profiles are recorded in Appendix C: Full Size Profiles, Fig's 185 and 186.

West Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The west wall of room 17 below the wall plate is similar to the east wall of room 13.

A notch 17-15 cut in south side of the central main log upright, just below the wall plate, has its cut out replaced and nailed with 3 inch standard cut nails. (See Fig. 132). The existence of the notch indicates that some of the cordwood, in the southern half of the west wall, was introduced after the securing of the wall plate to the corner and central main log uprights.

Limewash on Mud Plaster and Wall Plate There is a mud plaster finish applied to the infill, below the wall plate forming a relatively flat wall surface. An analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed two coats of whitewash separated by a coat of mud wash. The presence of layered whitewash fragments in the cob mix would indicate that this is not the earliest wall finish.

In the space between the wall plate and the roof boards, pieces of cordwood blocking are found. Applied over the
blocking is a mud plaster infill sufficient to make the area flush with the face of the wall plate. There is a limewash finish (not analyzed) on both the wall plate and central main log upright.

**Tongue and Groove 'V' Match Boards** When surveyed, a vertical tongue and groove 'v' match board finish covered the earlier limewashed mud plaster (See fig. 138). The type of base and ceiling cove was not recorded.

**Reflected Ceiling**

**Plywood** When surveyed room 17 had a plywood panel ceiling. (See Fig. 132). The transition in planes from the sloping rafters to the horizontal collar ties was covered with some form of moulding strip.

**Tongue and Groove 'v' Ceiling Boards** Removal of the plywood exposed a tongue and groove 'v' board ceiling similar to that found in room 13. (See Fig. 139).

**Whitewashed, Roof Boards and Rafters** Removal of the board ceiling exposed a whitewashed, roof board and rafter ceiling similar to that found in room 13. (See Fig. 140).
SURVEY, SECOND FLOOR

Closet 18 (See Fig. 32)

Floor Finish The floor construction of room 18 is similar to that of room 14. The finish is a continuation of that found in room 17, but with no discolouration of the yellow ochre paint. No finish is found on the 2 1/4 inch wide strip 18-01. North of the strip at 18-02 the floor has 4 coats of paint - the lowest a yellow ochre, followed by a sienna, very thin yellow ochre and a very thin sienna. In the area 18-03 additional paint layers have been applied. When a paint sample was secured in this area it revealed 4 layers of paint - the lowest a yellow ochre, followed by a thin yellow ochre sienna and a charcoal grey. Two parallel white strips at 18-04 record the position of the north wall of room 18, insitu when the building was surveyed.

There is no evidence of an earlier linoleum carpet. The linoleum on the floor when the building was surveyed is recorded in a photograph taken prior to stripping. (See Fig. 136). It appears to be similar in design to that used on the ground floor in room 7.

Partitions The north wall of room 18 was constructed of either tongue and groove centre 'v' match or centre bead match boards. It is difficult to distinguish this from the photograph taken prior to stripping. (See Fig. 136). A shelf and garment rod were attached to the south face of the north wall.

West Wall

Heavy Timber Frame Outer Wall The west wall of room 18, below the wall plate is similar to the east wall of room 13.

Limewash on Mud Plaster and Wall Plate The limewashed mud plaster finish is similar to the west wall of room 17. During stripping, the limewashed mud plaster was removed from the cordwood blocking in the space between the wall plate and roof boards. The area exposed does not appear to have had an earlier finish.

Tongue and Groove 'v' Match Boards When surveyed, a tongue and groove 'v' match board finish similar to that which was found in room 17 covered the earlier limewashed mud plaster finish. The type of base and ceiling cove was not recorded.
SURVEY, SECOND FLOOR

Closet 19 (See Fig. 32)

Floor Finish  The floor construction in room 19 is similar to that of room 14. A sample of the floor finish was secured in the centre of the room. It revealed 4 paint layers - the lowest a yellow ochre, followed by a sienna, very thin yellow ochre and a very thin sienna.

Additional paint layers have been applied in the areas 19-01. (See fig. 32). Analysis of a paint sample secured in these areas revealed a lower layer of ochre with less yellow, followed by a thin yellow ochre, sienna and a charcoal grey.

The additional layers of paint at 19-01 and the finish of room 20, serve to define the area occupied by partitioning at 19-02. A partition was recorded by the survey team roughly at this location prior to stripping.

There is no evidence of an earlier linoleum carpet. No record was kept of the linoleum in situ when the building was surveyed.

Partitions  Little is known of the partitions of room 19 other than the observation of the survey team which stated that they were of tongue and groove 'v' match boards. No photographs of the room taken prior to stripping have been discovered. For this reason, nothing can be concluded about the closet door opening which we have evidence of in the north wall.
Fig. 141 Modern air diffuser grill in floor of room 20.

Fig. 142 Border and register grill in floor of room 20.

Fig. 143 Window W8 as it appeared during the stripping of the north wall of room 20.
SURVEY, SECOND FLOOR

Room 20 (See fig. 32 and 44)

Floor Finish The floor of room 20 is similar to that of room 14. A paint sample secured in the centre of the room revealed 4 layers of paint - the lowest an ochre with less yellow, followed by a thin yellow ochre, a sienna and a charcoal grey.

An area of the floor 20-01, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet has had very little wear. (See fig. 32). This may again be an area once occupied by a bed.

There is no evidence of an earlier linoleum carpet. Considering the use of the charcoal grey paint throughout, it is unlikely that this room had one. No record was kept of the type or style of linoleum found in the room by the survey team.

A number of openings are found in the floor. At 20-02 a knot hole, filled with a wood plug, is covered with a 1/4 inch thick, 5 1/2 inch x 6 15/16 inch plywood patch. At 20-03 an 8 x 10 inch rectangular opening has been cut using 3/8 inch diameter holes in the four corners. A modern air diffuser grill is set in the opening. (See fig. 141).

At 20-04 an 8 3/8 x 10 15/16 inch rectangular opening has been cut, using 3/8 inch diameter holes in the four corners. A 5/8 inch wide x 1/16 inch deep recess frames the opening. The register grill and border remain in the opening. (See fig. 142). A great deal of soot and dirt build-up has occurred around this opening on the underside of the second floor boards.

Partitions The south and east partitions shared with rooms 18 and 14 respectively have been described under these rooms.
to 9 3/4 inches, the gaps from 1/8 to 1/16 inches.

Limewashed on Mud Plaster Wall Plate and Newsprint There is a mud plaster finish applied to the infill below the wall plate forming a relatively flat wall surface. Analysis of the finish applied to the mud plaster revealed 2 layers of whitewash, a thin mud wash followed by 6 thin layers of whitewash, mud wash and a discoloured whitewash. This may indicate a number of repairs rather than a successive build-up. The presence of layered whitewash fragments in the cob mix would indicate that this is not the earliest wall finish. There is a limewash finish (not analyzed) applied directly to the tie beam.

The gaps between the boarding in the gable have been covered in strips of cotton canvas material and the entire surface papered with successive layers of newsprint and discarded advertisements. The uppermost layers of paper received a whitewash finish.

Tongue and Groove 'v' Match Boards When surveyed, a vertical 'v' match tongue and groove board finish covered the earlier limewashed mud plaster. Above the wall plate they were applied horizontally. The transition in planes above the wall plate was accomplished with a rounded edge continuous wood shelf board (See fig. 143). Quarter round strips were used for base and ceiling coves and where the horizontal boarding met the shelf.

Window Opening W8 The opening in the boarding of the gable for W8 is not the earliest for this window. To the west of the present opening at 20-10 are boards closing an opening left by the removal of a shorter window (See fig. 42 and Appendix B, Fig. 175). An estimate of its former size is shown as a dotted line on this drawing. The increase in height necessitated the cutting of board 20-11 which formerly extended the width of the gable. The evidence of an earlier window is confirmed by patches in the exterior finish. See Exterior Elevations, North Elevation.

Two 1 11/16 x 3 5/8 re-used members 20-12 and 20-13 were introduced with the present window as supplementary framing. The window is framed with 1 5/8 x 6 5/8 inch material. The window is a one over one double hung sash (See Fig. 143). An analysis of paint samples secured on the east jamb frame sash and stool confirmed that the sash is a recent replacement. Although some similarities of colour in the lining and stool exist, they do not have a similar sequence of layering. The bottom rail, stop bead and stool profiles are recorded in Appendix C: Full Size Profiles, Fig. 185.
Sample Analysis
What follows is an analysis of the various samples secured at the site and brought back for more detailed investigation. The exact location on the building from which each sample was taken is recorded on the reference drawings.

The samples are presently stored in the artifact collection of Restoration Services Division, Engineering and Architecture Branch, D.I.N.A.
Nails
Fig. 144 Typical nail types. For an exact description of each see analysis of each under its respective number.
**Nails, Wood Screws, etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M 1</td>
<td>Ground floor joist splices (no sample)</td>
<td>4&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
<td>M 9</td>
<td>Door trim to lining of door opening D1 (sample M 9)</td>
<td>Formerly standard 2&quot; cut nail, casing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 2</td>
<td>Joist spacers, ground floor (no sample)</td>
<td>4&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
<td>M 10</td>
<td>Toe nailing of jamb lining of door opening D1 to base plate log and horizontal log infill (no sample)</td>
<td>4&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 3</td>
<td>Cleated ground floor hatch 6-01 on evidence drawing (sample M 3)</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot; flat head wood screw, gusset point</td>
<td>M 11</td>
<td>Door trim to lining of door opening D2 (no sample)</td>
<td>Non-existent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 4</td>
<td>Treads and risers to stringers, stair to second floor (no sample)</td>
<td>3 1/2&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
<td>M 12</td>
<td>Toe nailing of jamb lining of door opening D6 to base plate log and horizontal log infill (no sample)</td>
<td>3 1/2&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 5</td>
<td>Treads to stringer, stair to basement (no sample)</td>
<td>4&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
<td>M 13</td>
<td>Door trim to lining of door opening D6 (no sample)</td>
<td>Non-existent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 6</td>
<td>Splices in base plate (no sample)</td>
<td>Unobtainable</td>
<td>M 14</td>
<td>Nailing in central main log uprights securing mortise and tenon connections (sample M 14)</td>
<td>6&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 7</td>
<td>The nailing of corner-posts and centre posts to base plate log (sample M 7)</td>
<td>5&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
<td>M 15</td>
<td>Strapping below early siding to horizontal log infill (sample M 15)</td>
<td>3&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cove siding to strapping (sample II 28)</td>
<td>2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Phase I casing to lining, window</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Corner boards contemporary with cove siding to corner main floor upright (no sample)</td>
<td>3&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Phase II casing to phase I casing, window</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1&quot; random wide boards over south end cup-board, exterior (sample II 17)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Trim to lining, window</td>
<td>2&quot; standard cut nail, casing</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Shelf supports, south end cupboard (sample II 18)</td>
<td>1 3/8&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cut lath, over window</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>7/8&quot; sub-floor boards (no sample)</td>
<td>3&quot; standard wire nails</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7/8&quot; tongue and groove second floor boards (sample II 19)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>7/8&quot; tongue and groove ground floor boards (sample II 21)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard wire nails, common</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nails boards on u/s second floor north and south ends (no sample)</td>
<td>6&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Wood baseboard to horizontal for infill (sample II 22)</td>
<td>3&quot; standard wire nails, common</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Random width boards on gable ends (sample II 20)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Cleats to tongue and groove boards, door (sample II 23)</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot; flat head, wood screw, girlet point</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Coat hook board, east elevation, near door opening (sample II 31)</td>
<td>1/8&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
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<td>Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Former sill blocking found under second floor windows (no sample)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tie-beam and wall top plate splices (no sample)</td>
<td>unobtainable (may be wrought iron spikes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Collar ties to rafters (no sample)</td>
<td>1 1/4&quot; standard wire nails, common</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>7/8&quot; X 6&quot; gusset plate to rafters (sample II 35)</td>
<td>3&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Roof boards to rafters (sample II 36)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Cove siding nailed over patches in north and south gables, second floor windows (sample II 37)</td>
<td>2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Wood shingles to roof boards (sample II 38)</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot; standard wire nail, common</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Re-nailing of early wood shingles to roof boards (sample II 39)</td>
<td>1 1/4&quot; standard wire nail, galvanized shingle</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Asphalt shingles to wood shingles and roof boards (sample II 40)</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot; standard wire nail, slate</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Blocking piece, top of central main logs, up-rights interior, second floor (sample II 41)</td>
<td>3&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Soffit board to underside of roof rafters (sample II 42)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Blocking an underside of roof boards in gable (no sample)</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot; standard cut nail, common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limewash on Mud Plaster: Exterior
North Elevation

Sample SI

Limewash finish:
1. Very pale blue top coat. (The pale blue often consists of no more than identifiable single grains of pigment but there appears to be a very faint blue tinge to the layer as a whole.) There are some grains of resin in 1.
2. Whitewash.
3. Mud plaster with straw binder

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5, but with very fine sand particles present.

Inorganic aggregate, (a) small angular fragments of lime and layered limewash. The average fragment has 4 distinctly separate layers, (b) calcareous grains.

Organic aggregate, (a) chaff, (b) chopped rushes, (c) wood fragments.

Accidental, fragment of egg-shell.

Sample S2

Limewash finish:
1. Thin whitewash (varies, one sample from the fragment is thick.)
2. Very thin blue.
3. White.
4. Whitewash, moderately thin.
5. Cream coloured limewash.
6. Mud plaster with straw binder

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5, but with very fine sand particles present.

Inorganic aggregate, (a) small angular fragments of lime and layered limewash. The average fragment has 3-4 layers, (b) sub angular quartz and mica, (c) calcareous fragments.

Organic aggregate, (a) chopped straw, (b) chopped rushes, (c) wood fibres, (d) charcoal fragments.

Accidental, some hairs (brown), but not enough to be purposeful additive.
Limewash on Mud Plaster: Interior
East Wall, Ground Floor

Sample F4

Limewash finish:
1. Layer of whitewash
2. 
3. Thin 1-2 mm coat of mud wash.
4. Five clearly defined coats of whitewash under top mud wash.
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. Mud plaster with straw binder.

The lower 5 layers were damaged - holes penetrate right through so that the top mud wash layer sometimes links through to the main mud plaster backing. Some coats are slightly discoloured.

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5 but with coarser sand particles present.

Inorganic aggregate (a) very few fragments of old limewash layers in mud plaster compared with other samples examined, (b) some fine sharp sand, quartz/felspar/mica (c) some small irregular, slightly rounded fragments of calcareous material.

Organic aggregate, (a) chopped straw chaff (b) charcoal fragments.

Accidental, (a) very small hair fragments, one? human 
(b) one small fragment circa .5 mm, what looks like resin.

Sample F7'

Limewash finish:
1. Whitewash with pitted surface and many vacuoles, may have been put on frothy?, discoloured surface showing in section.
2. Slightly discoloured whitewash, crystallised surface.
4. Yellowish limewash crystalline, thin, upper part discoloured.
5. Yellowish limewash crystalline, thin, upper part discoloured.
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

After prolonged examination of a series of sections, very occasionally minute particles of unclean cobalt blue pigment can be distinguished in layer 4. There are not enough to colour the whole layer even a very pale blue, but they may indicate that an attempt was made to make a colourwash here.

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5.

Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5, but with the addition of rounded calcareous grains and fragments of old limewash (4/5 layers).

Organic aggregate, (a) considerable amount of chopped straw chaff (b) grass (c) large splinter of wood, pine?
Limewash on Mud Plaster: Interior

West Wall, Ground Floor

Sample S2

Limewash finish:
1. Top coated grey dirt discoloured whitewash.
2. Pale blue.
3. Cream/buff discoloured whitewash.
4. Thin very pale blue, clearly defined break between layers 4 and 3.
5. Dirt discoloured whitewash.
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5.

Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5, but with the addition of muscovite (mica, probable quartz/ felspar grains, more biotite, and possible remains of decayed igneous rock such as granite.)

Organic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.

Accidental, black mould spores, probably associated with decaying laths or wooden grounds of some sort (impressions of side grain next to spores).

Sample F5

Limewash finish:
1. Top coated grey dirt discoloured whitewash.
2. Pale blue.
3. Cream/buff discoloured whitewash.
4. Thin, very pale blue, clearly defined break between layers 4 and 3.
5. Dirt discoloured whitewash.
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, a light buff coloured alluvial clay, with very fine particles, probably of river mud origin. There is no coarse sand or gravel present.

Inorganic aggregate (a) small angular fragments of lime and layered limewash. The average fragment has 5 distinctly separate layers (b) a few fragments of biotite mica.

Organic aggregate (a) chaff (b) chopped rushes (c) wood fragments and fibres.

Accidental, insect nests (? spider/beetle).
Limewash on Mud Plaster: Interior

North Wall, Ground Floor

Sample F6

Limewash finish:

1. Upper two or three layers of fairly pure whitewash.
2. " " " " " " "
3. Maybe layer 2, similar in appearance.
4. Lower two layers are full of small impurities. These impurities are tiny fragments of biotite, unburnt calcite crystals and granular fragments. The many vacuoles suggest that the whitewash was put on very frothy or has been continuously leached - this latter possibility is unlikely but difficult to prove.
5. Same as #4.

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5, but with coarser sand particles present. This would suggest a slightly different clay source. N.B. this could be only 3 feet away, nearer the river for example.

Inorganic aggregate (a) small amounts of old 5 layered limewash fragments. There has been some re-crystallization of lime in the upper layer of the mud plaster backing, but the surface is very irregular and the dissolved calcareous material may have merely come from the original mud plaster prior to limewashing.

Organic aggregate (a) chaff (b) reed (c) wood fibres (d) some charcoal fragments.

Sample F7

Limewash finish:

1. Possible 2 upper layers of pale cream/buff.
2. " " " " " " "
3. Mid layer, very pale blue/white.
4. Lower two layers, pale cream/discoloured white.
5. " " " " " "
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

The 5 layers of limewash may be grease impregnated. All layers appear to have gone crystalline, which looks like banded calcite, but this is unlikely. It is more likely that they are grease impregnated. The layers are probably whitewash discoloured a cream/buff. Examination of a second sample fragment revealed a cream which shows as a light blue layer.

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5.

Inorganic aggregate (a) small angular fragments of lime and layered limewash. The average fragment has 5 distinctly separate layers. The central layer being a pale blue (b) some rounded quartzite pebbles circa 2 mm.

Organic aggregate (a) chaff (b) reed (c) wood fibres.
Limewash on Mud Plaster: Interior
East Wall, Second Floor.

Sample F12

Limewash finish:
1. Slightly discoloured whitewash clearly separated.
2. 
3. 
4. Slightly discoloured whitewash.
5. 
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5.
Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Organic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Accidental, mud plaster contains fragments of a small nut? hazel or ? nut?, more likely case of cherry "stone", with a broken edge, no sign of teeth marks, ? human rather than animal ? broken. Only a tentative conclusion as the sample is very small.

Sample F13

1. Slightly discoloured whitewash.
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5.
Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Organic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Accidental, some fibres in the mud plaster, look like spun thread, needs higher magnification to check type etc.

Sample F13 (Cont'd)

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5.
Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Organic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Accidental, mud plaster contains fragments of a small nut? hazel or ? nut?, more likely case of cherry "stone", with a broken edge, no sign of teeth marks, ? human rather than animal ? broken. Only a tentative conclusion as the sample is very small.

Sample F14

Limewash finish:
1. Slightly discoloured whitewash.
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

Probably 5 coats of whitewash, but difficult to distinguish.

Mud plaster backing:
Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5.
Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Organic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5.
Accidental, some fibres in the mud plaster, look like spun thread, needs higher magnification to check type etc.

In other parts of the sample it is more closely resembles in appearance samples F7 and F7', i.e. banded calcite appearance.
**Limewash on Mud Plaster: Interior**
**South Wall, Second Floor**

**Sample F15**

**Limewash finish:**
1. Two coats of fairly clean whitewash.
2. Two coats of whitewash with crazed surface. Certain areas have two coats separated by a thin mud wash layer. This may suggest a repaired area here.
3. Mud plaster with straw binder.

**Mud plaster backing:**

*Clay characteristic,* similar to that described under sample F5, but with additional coarser grains of sand, well rounded grains in the majority, some sub-angular.

*Inorganic aggregate,* similar to that described under sample F5, (a) layered limewash fragments (one of those examined have 5 layers), (b) calcareous fragments.

*Organic aggregate* (a) chopped straw/grass (b) reed (c) charcoal fragments (d) wood fibres (e) ? wheat grain husk.

**Sample F16**

**Limewash finish:**
1. Single coat discoloured whitewash with crazed surface. Certain areas have two coats separated by a thin mud wash layer. This may suggest a repaired area here.
2. Mud plaster with straw binder.

**Mud plaster backing:**

*Clay characteristic,* similar to that described under sample F5, but with some fine sand grains, only slightly rounded.

*Inorganic aggregate* (a) fragments of layered limewash in mud plaster. One typical fragment consists of (1) layer of whitewash (2) layer of mud wash (3) layer of whitewash (4) layer of mud wash (5) layer of whitewash. (b) calcareous fragments (c) fine sand and muscovite mica, with grains only slightly rounded.

*Organic aggregate* (a) straw (b) charcoal fragments.

*Accidental* (a) in layer (2) of the layered fragment analyzed was found down feathers, probably brown, bird unknown (b) one 1/2 burnt grain of wheat ? (c) single fine white animal hair (would require higher magnification to identify animal).
Limewash on Mud plaster: Interior
West Wall, Second Floor

Sample F17

Limewash finish:
1. Discoloured whitewash.
2. Coat of mud wash of variable thickness.
3. Coat of whitewash.
4. Mud plaster with straw binder.

The mud wash layer may suggest a repair area here.

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5, but with some fine sand grains, only slightly rounded.

Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F16.

Organic aggregate (a) straw (b) charcoal fragments.

Sample F18

Limewash finish:
1. Discoloured whitewash with surface full of vacuoles.
2. Thin mud wash.
3. Discoloured whitewash.
4. "
5. "
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5, but with coarser sand particles present.

Inorganic aggregate (a) small amounts of 2 layer limewash fragments (b) some calcareous fragments (c) small sub-rounded stones, fair proportion of very fine sand.

Organic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5, but with many tiny charcoal fragments.

Accidental (a) salt crystals (b) small fragment of shale (c) single fine hair, dark brown, tapers to point, probably not human (d) second hair, very kinky, coloured pale brown/green/ochre (e) one cotton fibre.
Limewash on Mud Plaster: Interior

North Wall, Second Floor

Sample F19

Limewash finish:

1. Discoloured whitewash, mixed with mud.
2. Mud wash thinly applied, with irregular thick patches, contains layered flakes of whitewash.
3. Whitewash: All fairly thin and uniform (difficult to be certain, considering size of sample. The number of layers could be 5, 1 repair.
4. Same as #3.
5. Same as #3.
6. Same as #3.
7. Same as #3.
8. Same as #3.
9. Thin mud plaster layer with straw.
10. Whitewash.
12. Thin layer of mud plaster (underside looks as though there were more layers of limewash or mud plaster attached here).

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5, but with coarser sand particles present.

Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5, but with the addition of (a) sub-angular quartz fragments (b) very fine sand.

Organic aggregate (a) chopped straw chaff (b) chopped rushes (c) wood fragments and fibres.

Accidental (a) some single red/brown hairs in cob ? animal.

Sample F20

Limewash finish:

1. Whitewash, cream/buff discoloured.
2. " " "
3. " " "
4. " " "
5. " " "
6. Mud plaster with straw binder.

Mud plaster backing:

Clay characteristic, similar to that described under sample F5, but with coarser sand particles present.

Inorganic aggregate, similar to that described under sample F5, but with the addition of a large calcareous fragment, appears to have been acid eaten, mass of vacuoles, possibly the result of firing.

Organic aggregate (a) chaff (b) chopped rushes (c) wood fragments and fibres.
Paint Layers
Paint: Ground Floor Boards, Interior

Room 2
Sample 1F17, Room No. 2, Basement Stair, Tread
1. Charcoal grey
2. Wood

Room 3
Sample 1F13, Room No. 3
1. Yellow ochre with discoloured surface.
2. Varnish or shellac
3. Wood

Top, much worn and abraded, scratch marks, white ash like deposit.

Sample 1F8, At 3-04
1. Charcoal grey, with dark blue and white particles
2. Yellow ochre
3. Yellow ochre, with very thin discoloured surface
4. Varnish or shellac
5. Wood

Sample 1F11, Room No. 3, Baseboard
1. Dark purple brown, granular/cellular texture
3. Wood

Room 4
Sample 1F6, Room 4
1. Sienna
2. Yellow ochre
3. Very thin yellow
4. Yellow ochre with some impurities
5. Varnish or shellac? Dark brown
6. Wood

Sample 1F4, At 4-02
1. Underside of bitumen impregnated linoleum backing
2. Dark red/brown waxy looking slightly granular layer
3. Waxy brown, probably shellac or wax - poor quality bees-wax, looks like this, crazed.
4. Wood

Sample 1F5, At 4-03
1. Yellow ochre with discoloured surface and white deposits
2. Wood

A splash of paint on one end of the sample was examined. It revealed:
1. White with discoloured, abraded surface some crazing filled with linseed oil?
2. Yellow
3. Off white
4. Yellow ochre with discoloured surface and white deposits
5. Wood
Paint: Ground Floor Boards, Interior

Room 4 (cont'd)

Sample 1F9, Room 4, Linoleum Carpet Sample

Old linoleum with crazed surface, may be imitation wood grain finish, crudely done with streaks of dark brown, ochre, cream/ochre on a medium brown background. Bitumen impregnated coarse felt with wood fibres, hair, wool cotton (some fibres dyed red). The paint adhering to the back revealed:

1. Dark red/brown waxy looking, with crazing right through.
2. Waxy brown probably shellac or varnix - poor quality bees-wax, looks like this, crazed
3. Sienna
4. Yellow ochre
5. Varnish or shellac
6. Wood

Room 5

Sample 1F1, Room 5

1. Yellow ochre
2. Varnish or shellac, dark brown, very poor condition, denatured.
3. Wood

All surfaces, very worn with signs of white ash-like deposits which may be remains of caustic type cleaner used on floor.

Sample 1F2, At 5-01

1. Traces of white paint, one area circa 2 mm Ø, plus grain filled.
2. Traces of varnish or shellac?
3. Wood

Sample 1F3, At 5-02

1. White
2. Yellow ochre
3. Salmon pink, with flecks or particles of orange, red, white in it
4. Yellow ochre
5. Wood

Another examination, revealed:

1. White (dripped)
2. Yellow ochre, with many impurities
3. Wood

Room 6

Sample 1F12, Room No. 6

White paint spots on surface and white ash-like deposit.

1. Sienna
2. Yellow
3. Yellow ochre with discoloured surface
Paint: Ground Floor Boar's, Interior

Room 6 (cont'd)

1. Varnish or shellac
2. Wood

Top, much worn and abraded - scratch marks

Sample LF7, Room 6

1. Sienna
2. Yellow
3. Yellow ochre with impurities and discoloured surface, white specks on surface
4. Varnish or shellac
5. Wood

Human hair, red dyed wool, cotton white silk fibres or glass wool fibres, in detritus on edge of board.

Sample LF7, At 6-08

1. Sienna
2. Very thin yellow
3. Yellow ochre with impurities
4. Varnish or shellac
5. Wood

Scratched and abraded on top, with white ash-like deposits.

Sample LF7, At 6-08, Hatch Cover

1. Sienna
2. Varnish or shellac
3. Wood

There are spots of white paint on top of the Sienna layer.

Room 13

Sample LF10, Room No. 13, Random 16th Boards

May be spruce, different wood from other samples. No finish on the board, just dirty. It appears that one end of the board was cut or mashed off with a blunt instrument which had a duck-egg green paint on it. Traces of paint were deposited on the wood where the instrument crushed the wood fibres.

Sample LF15, Room No. 13, Ground Floor Stair, Under

1. Dark grey
2. Green
3. Light grey
4. Very thin greenish grey, discolouration layer
5. Thin yellow ochre
6. Very thin greenish grey
7. Many white/grey
8. Wood
Paint: Ground Floor and Basement Windows, Exterior

Window WJ

Sample W22, Sill
1. Sharp green/turquoise
2. Dark green
3. White
4. Dark brown/black granular
5. White
6. Wood

Sample W38, Phase 1 Casing, Outer 1/2 inch
1. Thin silver? Aluminum? paint
2. Thin white
3. Cream, a rich cream on top with a cream/white on the bottom, no clear interface between creams.
4. Dark green with heavy discolouration and dirt deposits on the surface.
5. Dark cream
6. Dark cream
7. Dark green
8. Very deep pink/brown primer, varies to lighter patches, many black and dark brown particles, with rounded, round and sub-angular sand particles in paint. This bottom coat is very worn, by wind and water.
9. Wood

Window W2

Sample W21, Sill
1. Sharp green/turquoise
2. Dark green
3. White
4. Dark brown/black granular
5. White
6. Dark green
7. Wood

Window V.5

Sample 1/20, Sill
1. Sharp green/turquoise
2. Sharp green/turquoise
3. White
4. Dark brown/black granular (more research needed for this one).
5. White
6. Dark green
7. White
8. Wood
Paint: Ground Floor and Basement Windows, Exterior

Window 17

Sample 123, Sill

This sample is full of fine sand – sub angular fragments, especially in cracks in the wood, presumably local soil, wind blown. The surface of the paint is heavily degraded with micro crazing.

1. Dark green (only distinguishable colour).
2. Wood

Basement Window South Wall

Sample 124, Head Lining

Only one layer of paint visible, heavily degraded, but fractionally better condition than 123. Paint crazed and all interstices filled with fine sand/soil.

1. Dark green (possible medium green but weathering has been severe and has made tone identification difficult).
2. Wood

Basement Window, West Wall

Sample 125, Head Lining

1. Dark green, (heavily degraded, crazed and weathered.)
2. Wood

Particles of fine sand or soil in all interstices.
### Paint: Ground Floor Windows, Interior

**Window 31**

**Sample W2, Trim**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Color Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sky blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sky blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cream with discoloured layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dark cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Cream with discoloured layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dirty cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Deep pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Very thin, varnish layer?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Deep pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>R.A.F. blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Traces of burning off, charred paint, charcoal etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Deep pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Waxy looking grey/green and black flecks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample W26, Stool**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Color Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sky blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Slightly darker blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cream white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cream with discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dark cream ochre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cream with discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dirty cream ochre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Deep pink, discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Deep pink, discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Deep pink, discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>R.A.F. blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Waxy looking grey/green and black flecks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample W2, Sash**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Color Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sky blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sky blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cream with discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dark cream ochre varnish or gloss layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cream with discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cream with discoloured surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Thin cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Deep cream ochre varnish or gloss layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Deep cream ochre varnish or gloss layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Deep cream ochre varnish or gloss layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paint: Ground Floor Windows, Interior

Window W2

Sample W3, Trim

1. White, possibly two layers but if so they would be thin.
2. Dark sap green
3. Thin white
4. Thin yellow (chrome)
5. Thin white
6. Thin yellow (chrome)
7. Very thin dark sap green
8. Cream white
9. Dark indian/ chestnut brown
10. Deep pink & white flecks
11. Waxy looking grey/green
12. Wood

Sample W28, Stool

1. White
2. White, discoloured surface
3. Sap green
4. Cream
5. Yellow (chrome)
6. White
7. White
8. Cream
9. Light sap green
10. White
11. Dark indian/ chestnut brown
12. Dark cream ochre
13. Salmon pink
14. Waxy looking grey/green and black flecks
15. Wood

Sample W4, Sash

1. White gloss finish
2. White, undercoat
3. Wood
Paint: Ground Floor Windows, Interior

Window W5

Sample W23, Trim

1. Pink
2. Slightly darker pink
3. White/cream
4. Dark cream/ochre, with discoloured surface
5. Cream/white, with discoloured surface
6. Light sap green
7. Dark sap green
8. Wood

Sample W11, Stool

1. Pink
2. Pale pink
3. Pink
4. White/cream
5. Dark cream/ochre
6. Light cream
7. Very pale green, white/cream
8. Sap green
9. Very thin cream/white
10. Wood

Sample W30, Outer Trim

1. Dark cream/ochre, with discoloured surface
2. Cream/white, with discoloured surface
3. Light sap green, with discoloured surface
4. Very thin cream/white, probably discoloured by resin in wood beneath
5. Wood

Sample W10, Upper Sash

1. Pink
2. Pale pink
3. Pink
4. White/cream
5. Dark cream/ochre
6. Light cream
7. Very pale green, white/cream
8. Sap green
9. Very thin cream/white
10. Wood

Sample W9, Lower Sash

1. Pink
2. Slightly darker pink
3. White/cream
4. Dark cream/ochre, with discoloured surface (this layer appears to be non-white elsewhere on sample)
5. Very pale green, white/cream
6. Cream/white
7. Sap green
8. Very thin cream/white
9. Wood

The last three layers appear to be patchy especially #7.
Paint: Ground Floor Windows, Interior

Window W6

Sample W32, Trim

1. Sky blue
2. Very pale blue
3. Sky blue
4. Dark sky blue
5. Cream/white
6. Ochre
7. Ochre/cream with black granular impurities
8. Cream
9. Cream/white
10. Sap emerald, thin but present
11. Olive green
12. Deep pink
13. R.A.F. blue
14. Waxy looking grey/green and black flecks
15. Wood

Sample W31, Outer Trim

1. Ochre/yellow/cream
2. Light cream
3. Thin white with patchy glaze on top, maybe poor quality glaze paint
4. Olive green
5. Sap/emerald
6. Deep pink
7. R.A.F. blue
8. Waxy looking grey/green with a dark grey/blue tint and black fleck.
9. Wood

Sample W38, Stool

1. Sky blue
2. Very pale blue
3. Sky blue
4. Dark sky blue
5. Cream/white
6. Ochre
7. Ochre/cream with black granules impurities
8. Cream
9. Cream/white
10. Sap emerald, thin but present
11. Olive green
12. Deep pink
13. R.A.F. blue
14. Waxy looking grey/green and black flecks
15. Wood

Sample W7, Sash

1. Sky blue
2. White
3. Cream
4. White/cream
5. Definite varnish or glaze layer
6. White/cream
7. Glaze or gloss layer
8. White/cream
9. Wood
Paint: Ground Floor, Windows, Interior

Window W7

Sample W5. Trim

1. Pink
2. Slightly darker pink
3. White
4. Pink
5. Cream/white
6. Dark cream layer, gloss finish discoloured surface
7. Cream/white
8. Dark cream discoloured surface
9. Medium cream/ochre
10. Deep pink
11. Dark cream, discoloured surface
12. Medium cream/ochre
13. Duck egg green
14. Waxy looking grey/green
15. Wood

Sample W33, Stool

1. Dirty ochre/cream
2. Cream/white
3. Dirty ochre/cream
4. ? thin varnish, dark amber/pink the varnish shows a fine line reflecting light as mirror.
5. Salmon pink
6. Dark pink
7. Duck egg green (very thin)
8. Waxy looking grey/green and black flecks
9. Wood

Sample W6, Sash

1. Pink
2. Slightly darker pink
3. White
4. Cream(thin)
5. ? discoloured layer
6. Cream/white
7. Cream/ochre
8. ? discoloured layer
9. White/cream
10. White
11. ? discoloured layer
12. White
13. Wood

The discoloured layers here are almost certainly when? lined oil? has resin to surface of paint and has thin oxidized and gone brown.
Paint: Ground Floor Door Openings

Door Opening D1

Sample, D11, Outside Face of Door
1. Light green
2. Off white
3. Cream, creamy pink, thick

All layers crazed, right through and exhibiting a weathered appearance.

Sample D12, Inside Face of Door
1. Sky blue
2. Very pale blue
3. White, with black particles
4. Pale Cream
5. Light grey
6. R.A.F. blue
7. Pale blue/green with cream, poor quality paint or home mix, improperly mixed or incompatible, the colour is patchy.
8. Deep pink
9. Waxy looking grey/green
10. Wood

Sample D9, Lining, North Jamb Exterior
1. Medium grey, surface with white crystallisation products on it, very difficult to describe actual colour, probably originally a charcoal grey, but white/grey crystals alter apparent colour.
2. Layer of varnish or shellac

Sample DIO, Dining, North Jamb Interior
1. Olive green
2. Deep pink, salmon pink
3. Black
4. Waxy looking layer, colour resembles that of bees-wax, unrefined

Door Opening D2

Sample, D6, Outside Face, Door
1. Dark grey blue
2. Dark duck egg green
3. White
4. Light sap green
5. Medium grey
6. Cream
7. Cream
8. White
9. Wood

Sample D6, Inside Face, Door
1. Dark grey blue
2. Grey white
3. Dark duck egg green
4. Light sap green
5. Dark sap green
6. Thin yellow (chrome)
7. White
8. Medium cream
9. Dark cream
10. Cream white
Paint: Ground Floor Door Opening

Door Opening D2 (cont'd)

11. Cream white
12. Wood

Sample D7, Lining, South Jamb

1. Dark grey blue
2. Grey/white
3. Dark duck egg green
4. Light sap green
5. Dark sap green
6. Thin yellow (chrome)
7. White
8. Cream, light, with discoloured surface
9. Dark cream
10. Medium cream
11. Medium cream
12. Dark duck egg green, discoloured surface and impurities in it.
13. White
14. Wood

Door Opening D6

Sample D1, Outside Face, Door

1. Rich medium green, with black particles
2. Grey (very slight green)
3. Rich medium green
4. White with large amount of black particles stuck in it.
5. Light cream
6. White
7. Black or very dark brown

Sample D1, Outside Face, Door (cont'd)

8. White
9. White with discoloured surface
10. White
11. Very dark chocolate brown, with linseed oil pockets
12. Pale ochre
13. Cream
14. Wood

Sample D3, Inside Face, Door

1. Dark grey/blue
2. Dark duck egg green
3. Medium grey
4. Eau de nil
5. White
6. Medium cream
7. White
8. White, with discoloured surface
9. Varnish
10. Medium cream
11. Wood

Sample D2, Lining at Head

1. Light grey/medium battleship grey
2. Light grey
3. White
4. Dirty cream
5. White
6. Medium green
7. White
8. Wood
Paint: Ground Floor Door Openings

Cupboard Openings, South Hall

Sample P4, Cupboard Door, Outside

1. Light cream
2. Light cream breaks, with granular texture
3. Light cream
4. Light cream
5. Duck egg green, pale with grey
6. Duck egg green, more green than 5
7. Thin cream
8. Duck egg green, pale with grey
9. Varnish or thick shellac
10. Wood

Sample P5, Cupboard Door, Inside

1. Light sap green, probably discoloured
2. Shellac or sealer

Layer 2, may not be there, if it is very thin.

Ceiling Joists

Room 4

Sample C2, Ceiling Joist

1. Pale blue/grey, discoloured
2. Wood

Similar to C1 but basic colour inclines to lose blue and go more to a buff.

Room 5

Sample C1, Ceiling Joist

1. Pale blue/grey, discoloured
2. Wood

Greenish yellow discolouration on what appears to be basically a pale blue/grey, which had yellow nicotine or wood smoke yellow added - result greenish.

Room 6

Sample C3, Ceiling Joist

1. Pale blue/grey, discoloured
2. Wood

Resembles sample C2, same type but thinner than the other two. Spot of what looks like food deposit but could be a "fly-dirt", and in fact almost certainly is.
Paint: Second Floor/Boards, Interior

Room 14
Sample 2F3, Room 14
1. Yellow ochre with surface discoloured to sienna
2. Wood

Back of sample covered in fluff comprised of unstained cotton fibres, red and blue dyed wool, and blue and black dyed cotton. Probably more cotton than usual in domestic fluff. May suggest cotton sheets and even cotton blankets.

Sample 2F16, Room 14, Corridor
1. Yellow ochre with surface discoloured sienna, very worn and crazed
2. Wood

Sample 2F16, At 14-03
1. Some spots of white or very pale pink
2. Yellow ochre with worn and discoloured surface
3. Wood

Sample 2F11, At 14-07
1. Paint splashes? white/deep pink
2. Yellow ochre with many impurities
3. Wood

All very worn and crazed

Sample 2F17, At 14-06
1. Charcoal grey
2. Sienna, very thin
3. Yellow ochre, very thin
4. Sienna
5. Yellow ochre
6. White - off/white

Room 14 (cont'd)
Sample 2F2, At 14-01, Door Opening
1. Charcoal grey, with blue pigment and bituminous particles.
2. Yellow ochre with veins of linseed oil. (It looks as though the material crazed while drying and the cracks filled with linseed oil which later darkened?)
3. Wood

Sample 2F1, Room 14, Ground Floor Stair, Nosing
1. Charcoal grey
2. Medium sap green
3. Light battleship grey
4. Charcoal grey + slight amount of blue darker than 1)
5. Yellow ochre
6. Wood

Room 15
Sample 2F5, Room 15
1. Yellow ochre with surface discoloured sienna (pigment coat has many impurities: fragments of bituminous material? and? clay or calcareous filler? May be poor paint, or the bottom of the can).
2. Wood

Sample 2F10, At 15-02
1. Charcoal grey
2. Splashes of very pale pink
3. Yellow ochre with surface discoloured to sienna
4. Wood
Paint, Second Floor/Boards, Interior

**Room 16**

**Sample 2F4, Room 16**

1. Yellow ochre, with surface discoloured to sienna.
2. Wood

Back of sample has many fine hairs on it. Cat hairs + headless fleas, possibly animal fleas or human.

**Sample 2F6, Room 16**

1. Charcoal grey, light - fine particles of dark blue. (may be unstirred, or taken from top of paint can).
2. Yellow ochre, with surface discolouration
3. Wood

**Room 17**

**Sample 2F9, Room 17**

1. Yellow ochre, with surface discoloured to sienna, large number of impurities in paint: black and white grains - very poor quality paint.
2. Wood

**Sample 2F7, Room 17**

1. Sienna
2. Wood

**Sample 2F8, Room 17**

1. Charcoal grey
2. Sienna
3. Splashes of pale blue, may be duck egg blue, referred to on windows, or light sky blue
4. Yellow ochre
5. Wood

**Room 17 (cont'd)**

**Sample 2F14, Room 17, Linoleum Carpet Fragment**

Fragment of coloured linoleum with two portions of "angles" or parts of rectangles with a mock marbled background. Pale brown, ochre, cream, sky blue and prussian and cobalt blue (the blues inside one of angles).

Bituminous impregnated "felt" backing containing wood fibres, cotton and wool. The back has paint layers adhering to it. These are taken from what should be top layer first:

1. Dark sienna/chestnut
2. Sienna
3. Paint specks of pale blue or white
4. Dark yellow ochre (in one area this seems to be a discolouration of an ordinary yellow ochre).
5. Wood

**Room 19**

**Sample 2F12, Room 19**

1. Sienna, very thin
2. Yellow ochre, very thin
3. Sienna
4. Yellow ochre
5. Wood

**Room 20**

**Sample 2F13, Room 20**

1. Charcoal grey
2. Sienna
3. Yellow ochre, very thin
4. Ochre, with less yellow
5. Wood
Paint: Second Floor Windows, Interior

Window W8

Sample W13 Jamb Lining
1. Pale cream discoloured surface
2. Pink
3. Cream
4. Pale R.A.F./duck egg blue
5. Dirty grey/green discoloured
6. Pale blue/green
7. Cerulean
8. Pale blue/green
9. Very thin cream/white
10. Wood

Sample W14 Stool
1. Cream/white
2. Medium pink
3. Patches of turquoise
4. Sky blue, discoloured surface
5. Lime green
6. Pale R.A.F./duck egg blue
7. Sky blue
8. Wood

Sample W12 Sash
1. Cream
2. White
3. Sap green
4. Wood

Window W9

Sample W14 Jamb Lining
1. Pale green
2. Medium dark sap green + blue pigment
3. Sap green
4. Cream discoloured surface
5. Cream discoloured surface
6. Wood

Sample W15 Stool
1. Turquoise
2. Turquoise/lime green
3. Dark olive green
4. Deep pink
5. Turquoise blue
6. Very patchy thin silver with granules
7. Crazed dirty greenish grey/ochre/cream
8. Ochre/cream
9. Wood

Sample W15 Sash
1. Pale green
2. Medium dark sap green + blue pigment
3. Wood
Paint: Second Floor, Windows, Interior

**Window 120**

**Sample V17 Jamb Lining**

| 1. | Sky blue          |
| 2. | Pale grey/white  |
| 3. | Deep pink        |
| 4. | Pale cream/white |
| 5. | Cream            |
| 6. | Pale R.A.F./duck egg blue |
| 7. | Dirty green discoloured/cream |
| 8. | Deep pink        |
| 9. | Dirty green discoloured/cream |
| 10. | White/cream      |
| 11. | Wood             |

**Window 121**

**Sample V18 Jamb Lining**

| 1. | Sky blue          |
| 2. | Deep pink        |
| 3. | White            |
| 4. | Cream            |
| 5. | Pale R.A.F./duck egg blue |
| 6. | Lime green       |
| 7. | Cerulean blue    |
| 8. | Pale blue green  |
| 9. | White            |
| 10. | Wood             |

**Sample W36 Stool (remnant)**

| 1. | Sky blue          |
| 2. | Deep pink        |
| 3. | White            |
| 4. | Cream            |
| 5. | Pale R.A.F./duck egg blue |
| 6. | Lime green       |
| 7. | Cerulean blue    |
| 8. | Pale blue green  |
| 9. | White cream      |
| 10. | Wood             |

**Sample W39 Sash**

| 1. | Sky blue          |
| 2. | Deep pink        |
| 3. | White            |
| 4. | Cream            |
| 5. | Blue/green/gray  |
| 6. | Pale R.A.F./duck egg blue |
| 7. | Cream, discoloured surface |
| 8. | White            |
| 9. | Cream/white      |
| 10. | Wood             |
Wallpaper
Fig. 145 Scroll design with ochre paper # 1.

Fig. 146 Sprays of red, white, and light blue coloured flower design paper # 2.

Fig. 147, 148 Light blue medallion design paper # 3 (below) border paper variant of same # 3a.
Fig. 149 Morning Glory design paper # 4.

Fig. 150 Creeping floral design paper # 5.

Fig. 151 Honeysuckle vine motif paper # 6.
Fig. 152 Blue colored willow leaf design paper # 7.

Fig. 153 Ochre coloured wood grain design paper # 8.
Wallpapers: Interior, Ground Floor

Paper #1

Design
- tea coloured background
- scroll design with ochre outline and paste and crystal additive infill
- additional outlining in paste
- green leaf sprays with darker green shading
- small red quatrefoil flowers
- silver rings on border (possibly of ground tin)

Pigments, dyes, etc.
- the red is the most fugitive colour present - could be a madder lake or alizarin crimson
- the more stable greens and dark greens could be a copper sulphate with the addition of ochre
- the ochre is the most stable

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- some irregularly placed cotton fibres
- the tea colour of the paper may be the result of the oxidisation of iron in the filler i.e. darker now than originally
- covered in blue/black mould

Additional Information
- patches of crazed glue on surface - could have been sized before or after application
- may have been applied before next layer of wallpaper
- the size is probably watered down scotch glue

Paper #2

Design
- sprays of red, white and light blue coloured flowers
- leaves and stems in various blue/green hues

Pigments, dyes etc.
- the blue/green pigment is probably a copper sulphate underprinting with an ochre overprinting to achieve the desired greens
- the lighter greens may be a copper carbonate
- there are isolated patches of ochre
- the red may be madder lake or alizarin crimson pigment
- crystallization has occurred on the surface

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- some cotton fibres present

Additional Information
- there are traces of size on the surface
Wallpapers: Interior, Ground Floor

Paper #3

Design
- a very pale blue printed background, with irregular light blue fields surrounding bead and husk framed medallions
- the medallions are decorated with white spiked cinquefoil flowers buds and leaves
- the medallions are separated by narrow bands of alternate quatrefoil and cross motifs
- tying the design together are intertwining white spiked cinquefoil flower, buds and leaves

Pigments, dyes, etc.
- the pale blue background, light blue fields and banding may be copper carbonate
- considering its reticulated appearance it is unlikely that the light blue banding is stencilled
- the bead and husk pattern appears to have been executed in a bronze powder and size
- the background colour beneath the bronze powder appears to have been slightly discoloured by it

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- some cotton fibres

Paper #3a

Design
- a design similar in almost all respects to paper #3, but with larger medallion motifs and additional honeycomb banding linking the medallions
- an additional wide blue/green band and narrow bronze band run along one edge of the paper

Pigments, dyes etc.
- the pigments used on this paper are similar to those discussed under paper #3
- the narrow bronze band appears to have been executed in the same bronze powder as suggested for the bead and husk design

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- some cotton fibre

Additional Information
- it would appear that this paper is a border paper of a complementary pattern suitable for use with paper #3
- if it was a symmetrical pattern, then a width of 9" would seem likely for the border
Wallpapers: Interior, Ground Floor

Paper #4

Design
- cascades of morning glory flowers, in shades of yellow or rose, vine and leaves in various greens with darker green shading
- the flowers and foliage are climbing on a trellis consisting of octagons linked by small squares

Pigments, dyes, etc.
- may be a copper sulphate blue underprinting with an ochre or sienna applied over to produce the green of the leaves
- the yellow may be a lead yellow with the addition of an iron oxide for the brown tints
- the red may be a madder lake or alizarin crimson.
  Crystallization has occurred and there is a crazed surface pattern in most areas
- there may be some lead-white overprinting

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- some cotton fibres

Paper #5

Design
- a creeping floral pattern of pale green, rose, white, and yellow ochre rose buds and flowers
- parts of the flowers are executed in a glittery material and yellow ochre combination
- additional outlining and background decoration has also been carried out in this glittery material
- an ochre and glittery material acanthus leaf pattern extends along one edge of the paper
- a hatching of the glittered material fills the space between the leaves and the border

Pigments, dyes, etc.
- the pale green, possibly a copper carbonate has been printed first
- the yellow ochre was probably printed next
- this would have been followed by the rose madder or alizarin crimson
- the last printing, being the size and what appears to be muscovite mica fragments, this combination gives the glittery appearance

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- some cotton fibres

Additional Information
- the paper looks like a border paper and scales about 8 7/8 inches in width
Wallpapers: Interior, Ground Floor

Paper #6

Design
- a straw coloured background for a stylised honeysuckle vine motif with small red and white quatrefoil flowers - vines and leaves in various shades of green

Pigments, dyes, etc.
- underprinting of ochre with a copper sulphate over for the green leaves and vines
- a copper carbonate has been used for the dark green shading
- the red may be a madder lake or alizarin crimson which has proven very fugitive
- the white may be a lead white overprinting

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- no visible traces of cotton fibre

Additional Information
- one of the paper samples has the number "552" printed in green on its border

Paper #7

Design
- a blue coloured willow leaf pattern against a background of paint ochre parallel wavy lines with cross hatching between every second pair of lines

Pigments, dyes, etc.
- the blue leaf pattern would appear to be a copper sulphate pigment, applied by a lithographic (?) process because the colour has a mottled appearance, not consistent with normal block printing
- the background colours are so pale as to be unidentifiable
- a shellac (or varnish?) finish has been applied to the entire paper surface. The shellac has discoloured brown and crazed through oxidation
- the selective deterioration of shellac has occurred with more shellac remaining on ochre lines, thus drawing attention to these lines

Paper
- wood pulp fibre
- some cotton fibres

Additional Information
- there are traces of a wallpaper paste on the reverse
- a large piece of coarse cotton canvas with simple weave, and a single strand thread spun with a "Z" twist, glued to the paper back
- the cotton canvas strip was used in this particular instance to cut down on drafts coming through gaps left between boards forming the cupboard back
- there is some adhesive on the cotton, with a small tapered animal hair lodged in it. It would appear to be a squirrel hair probably from a brush
- paper and wood fragments are also lodged in the cotton
Wallpapers: Interior, Ground Floor

Paper #8

Design
- an ochre coloured simulated wood grain pattern on an
  off-white background

Pigments, dyes etc.
- the ochre pattern has red and black fine sand particles
  lodged in it; this may be a burnt umber earth pigment

Paper
- wood pulp fibres
- some cotton fibres

Additional Information
- there are traces of a size or adhesive on the surface, absorbed
  well into the fibres
- there are patches of coarse grained sand, unburnt lime and
  whitewash
- in this particular instance, considering that the sample came
  from behind a brick chimney, these may be splashes of mortar
- there is considerable water staining and patches of mud wash on
  both back and front. This in combination with the poorly fixed
  or bound, burnt umber pigment may account for the discolouration
  of the paper
### Wallpapers: Interior

**Room 4, Ground Floor**

**Sample F2, E. wall between 2nd floor joists**

2. Paper 3 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of 2).
3. Paper 2 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of 4).

**Sample F3, E. wall between 2nd floor joists**

1. Paper 5 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of 3a).
2. Paper 3a (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of 2 and lower edge 6).
3. Paper 3 (lg. pc. joined) (on reverse mud plaster).
4. Mud plaster

**Sample F8, S. wall below nailer**

1. Paper 5 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of 3a).
2. Paper 3a (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of 6a).
3. Paper 6a (2 sm. pcs) (on reverse impression of 6a).
4. Mud plaster

**Sample F24, S. wall cupboard liner**

2. Paper 3 (sm. pc.) (on reverse adhesive).
3. Mud plaster

**Room 5, Ground Floor**

**Sample F24, S. wall above baseboard**

1. Paper 5 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 4).
2. Paper 4 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 3a and 3).
3. Paper 3a (2 lg. pcs) (on reverse impression of paper 3).
4. Paper 3 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 2).
5. Paper 2 (2 lg. pcs) (on reverse impression of paper 2).
6. Paper 1 (2 lg. pcs) (on reverse mould).
7. Mud plaster

**Sample F9, S. wall cupboard liner**

1. Paper 7 (lg. pc.) (on reverse adhesive)
2. Coarse cotton canvas (lg. pc.) (on reverse adhesive).

**Sample F10, S. wall between 2nd floor joists**

1. Ko design (sm. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 3a).
2. Paper 3a (sm. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 3a).
3. Paper 3 (sm. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 2).
4. Paper 3 (sm. pc.) (on reverse nothing).
5. Paper 2 (sm. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 2).
6. Paper 2? (sm. pc.) (paint on nailer transferred to this surface).
7. Paper 2? (sm. pc.) (on reverse blank).
8. Blank (sm. pc.) (on reverse impression of paper 2).
10. Mud plaster.

**Sample F11, W. wall below window 1/1**

1. Paper 5 (lg. pc.) (on reverse impression of 3a).
2. Paper 4 (sm. pc.) (on reverse impression of 3a).
3. Paper 3a (3 pcs) (on reverse mud plaster and possible #? on lower edge).
4. Mud plaster.

**Room 16, Second Floor**

**Sample F22, S. wall, behind chimney**

1. Paper 8 (sm. pc.) (on reverse mud wash).
Appendices
APPENDIX A Drawing Survey of door leaves and hardware presently at the site or recently removed.

APPENDIX B Graphic analysis of window information obtained from the house.

APPENDIX C Record of important repetitive building elements used on the house.

154. Door 001, leaf and hardware
155. Door 001, north jamb frame
156. Door 002, leaf and hardware
157. Door 002, knob and lock
158. Door 003, leaf and lock
159. Door 003, hinge and knob
160. Door 004, leaf and hardware
161. Door 005, leaf and hardware
162. Door 006, leaf and muntin detail
163. Door 007, leaf and hardware
164. Door 007, hardware
165. Door 008, leaf and hardware
166. Door 009, leaf and details
167. Door 0010, leaf and details
168. Door 0010, hinge
169. Door 0011, leaf
170. Door 0012, leaf and hinge
171. Door 0012, details
172. Door 0013, leaf
173. Cupboard doors 0014, leaves and details
174. Odd jamb leaf
175. Indications of earlier second floor windows
176. Typical ground floor window, 3 phases
177. Eight loose sash, paired
178. Four window sash, types
179. Four window jamb and sill types
180. Profiles, misc. t & g boarding
181. Profiles, interior trim
182. Profiles, floor joists
183. Profiles, exterior cladding
184. Profiles, miscellaneous
185. Profiles, second floor window elements
186. Profiles, ground floor window elements
187. Profiles, exterior casing
188. Isometric views of two brick types
Appendix A: Doors
What follows is a drawing survey of all door leaves and hardware presently at the site. One door which was present prior to stripping but which has now disappeared is also included.

The doors have been assigned a number as they were recorded, and are in no particular order.

Doors 001 and 004 are presently hung in the door opening centre west wall and at the head of the stair to the second floor respectively. Each was re-hung in its present location after stripping, for security or other reasons.

Door 002 is the only door recorded which had not been detached from its frame during the stripping phase.

Doors 003 and 005 thru 0012 were found stacked inside the main building or in the small building to the west.

Door 0013 was recorded in the field notebook of the as-found team, but disappeared sometime after. It is here reproduced as it was recorded.

The cupboard doors 0014 were also recorded insitu by the as-found team. Although presently detached from their frames, they have survived. They are reproduced here, as they were recorded.
fig. 154
fig. 164
Appendix B: Windows
What follows is a graphic analysis of window information obtained from the house.

Figure 175 takes those indications of earlier second floor windows both on the interior and exterior and compares the rough openings which they suggest.

Figure 176 takes that information obtained during the stripping of the building and attempts to show the appearance of a typical window during each of the 3 main building phases.

Figure 177 takes the 8 sash found stored on the site and, from analysis of the paint layers and physical features, shows how they would have been paired before stripping.

Fig. 178 takes the 4 window sash types found in situ in the building and shows by means of cross-sections the handling of the meeting rails in each case. It also shows the profile of rail elements in each case.

Figure 179 takes the 4 window jamb and sill types found in situ in the building and, by means of sections, shows the configuration of constituent parts in each case.
whitewashed cob  
cove siding  
bevelled siding

typical ground floor window

fig. 176
Appendix C: Full Size Profiles
What follows is a record made of important building elements used in the house. Most were used repetitively at various points on the house. Many have now been wholly stripped from the house and exist only on discard piles outside the house. The wood elements are here shown in profile at full size. The two brick types which made up the south chimney stack are here shown in isometric.
misc. t&g. boarding

t&g., 'V' joint board. (3\(\frac{3}{8}\)" x \(\frac{3}{4}\)"")

t&g. (5\(\frac{1}{4}\)" x \(\frac{3}{4}\)"") center 'V' groove

t&g. board (3\(\frac{1}{4}\)" x \(\frac{3}{4}\)"")

scale: full size fig. 180
interior trim

windows, W1, W2, W6, W7

cupboard

window W5

scale: full size  fig. 181
nailer strip

second floor joist typical

ground floor joist early

scale: full size

fig. 182
exterior cladding

early siding

recent siding

scale: full size  fig. 183
miscellaneous profiles

scale: full size  fig. 184
second floor windows

bottom rail of sash
W2, W8, W9

stop bead
W8, W9, W10, W11

stool, W8, W9

scale: full size fig. 185
ground floor windows

- Bottom rail, sash W1, W6, W7, W10, W11
- Stop bead, W1, W6, W7
- Muntin, W1, W6, W7, W10, W11

Scale: full size fig. 186
beaded trim, early

beaded trim, later

scale: full size  fig. 187
buff brick

red brick

not to scale fig. 188