FORT BATTLEFORD: A STRUCTURAL HISTORY
OF THE OFFICER'S QUARTERS
by Walter Hildebrandt
1979
Fort Battleford: A Structural History of the Officer's Quarters
1979
by Walter Hildebrandt
The Manuscript Report Series is printed in a limited number of copies and is intended for internal use by Environment Canada. Copies of each issue are distributed to various public repositories in Canada for use by interested individuals.

Many of these reports will be published in Canadian Historic Sites or History and Archaeology and may be altered during the publishing process by editing or by further research.
Port Battleford: A Structural History of the Officer's Quarters
1979
by Walter Hildebrandt

vi Preface
1 Part 1 Introduction
5 General History of the Officer's Quarters and its Appendages
7 Use History of the Officer's Quarters
9 Technological Background to Building With Wood
11 Architectural Significance of the Officer's Quarters
15 Architects, Builders and Workers and Architects
17 Builders
20 Maintenance
21 Assessment of Construction
22 Organization, wages, working hours
22 Wages
23 Working Conditions
24 Part 2 Analysis of Construction
25 Exterior Trim and Cover of Main Building
26 Shingles
27 Changes to the Roof
28 Roof of Appendages
28 Exterior Cover
28 Changes to the Exterior Cover
29 Exterior Windows and Window Surroundings
30 Exterior Doors
32 Chimneys
33 Decorative Details
33 Porches
34 Foundation
35 Joist Pattern Underneath Main Floor
35 Basement
36 Overview of Layout
37 First Floor Layout
38 Interior Wall Construction
39 Dining Room
39 Parlour
40 Kitchen
40 Hallways
41 Stairways
42 Inside Windows on First Storey
42 Doors on First Storey
43 Appendages
43 Appendages No Longer Existing
44 Second Storey
44 Walls
44 Windows
45 Floors
45 Ceilings
45 Doors
45 Hardware
45 Baseboards
46 Attic
46 Basement
47 Part 3 Special Systems
47 Heating
47 Plumbing and Disposal Facilities
48 Electrical System
48 Materials
48 Wood (logs)
49 Shiplap Exterior
49 Shingles
49 Lumber
49 Floor Boards
49 Stone and Lime
49 Cement
49 Nails, Hardware, Paint and Glass
50 Brick
51 Tools and their Markings
55 Endnotes
59 Appendix A: Chronological List of Repairs to the Officer's Quarters

Photographs 1 to 180
Diagrams 1 to 9
Preface

To restore the Officer's Quarters to period, a detailed structural history of this building was required. This study is a continuation of MRS 252, "Fort Battleford: A Structural History", Volumes I and II. MRS 252 was a general survey of buildings formerly and currently standing at Fort Battleford. The present study is a more in depth analysis of the Officer's Quarters. It should be used in conjunction with "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975" completed by the as-found team in 1975, (part of which is included in the photograph section).

I would like to acknowledge those whose assistance was appreciated, especially the staff of the Fort Battleford Library, the Saskatchewan Archives in Saskatoon, the Glenbow-Alberta Institute in Calgary and the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa.
I. A Narrative History of the Officer's Quarters

I.I Introduction

The North-West Mounted Police were created to establish stability on the prairie and to usher in the immigrants expected in great numbers as a consequence of Sir John A. MacDonald's National Policy. The need to quell the rapacious appetites of American annexationists became incumbent when the Cypress Hills Massacre of 1873 exposed the vulnerability of the sparsely populated North-West. By 1883 when the Police at Fort Walsh were moved to Maple Creek the border along the southern frontier was no longer endangered. Attention moved to the north, where even prior to the 1885 uprising, uncertainty and discontent prevailed among both indigenous and recently settled populations.

The North-West Mounted Police presence at Fort Battleford was particularly important because of the large Indian populations in the Battleford area. Here at Battleford the police needed to establish both their moral and physical might, to ensure that the West could be settled as quickly and with as little resistance from the native populations as possible. Their success in this endeavour is clearly evident from an examination of arrests made by the police in the Battleford area between 1876-90. These statistics reveal that the police were primarily concerned with breaches of the law by native populations, especially prior to the so-called Rebellion of 1885.¹ With the military triumph of the government forces in 1885, police preoccupation with natives declined. They were no longer perceived as a threat
to the establishment of the predominantly Anglo-Canadian society moving into the West.

The Officer's Quarters, begun in 1884, was constructed at a time of great building activity at Fort Battleford. It was built next to the Commanding Officer's Residence (built in 1876-77) to provide offices for the Fort and eating and sleeping quarters for married and single officers. Its proximity to the Commanding Officer's Residence naturally made it one of the most significant and frequently used buildings at Fort Battleford. Along with the Mess Hall (Barracks 5) it survives from the boom period of construction at Battleford which lasted from approximately 1884-1888. During this period some ten buildings were erected, whereas previously from 1876 to 1884 only eight to twelve buildings were raised. Remarkably, however, the Officer's Quarters is the only major building constructed out of logs during these early years.

Two significant factors affected the physical evolution of the Officer's Quarters. One, insufficient funds, resulted in the use of inferior materials and subsequently, in poor maintenance. Second, was the environment. The dry cold of winter caused shrinkage of the wood, making it almost impossible for the buildings to retain adequate heat while dampness in spring and heat in summer frequently created conditions ideal for rot. In some cases wood had deteriorated to the point where parts of buildings had to be replaced or totally dismantled. The environment not only affected the buildings but also the men who built and maintained them. Men would hurry their work with the threat of encroaching winter. In one instance in 1877 Superintendent Walker reported an increase in rheumatism among men working in the cold. Limited diets made already hard work even more burdensome. Food was sometimes scarce and in some cases workers ate gopher stew in absence of more substantial food. Workers and supervisors who labored in an alien environment may also have given less than their best
to hasten completion of construction which meant they might return to the security and comfort of their homes and families.

Physical distances presented serious problems in obtaining materials and construction was often delayed for want of supplies. In 1876 for example the following report was sent:

Thus you will see that all or nearly all Police buildings are pretty well advanced. The drawback at present is the want of lumber and shingles and whether they will arrive soon or not, depends on the stage of water on the Saskatchewan River...You will understand the sawmill is 360 miles up the Saskatchewan above Battle River, and unless the water gets too low, I can get all the lumber and shingles required before the close of navigation, and if not I shall have to discharge most of my men. [The lumber did not arrive on time.]²

Building techniques had to be adapted.³ For example logs were used for the walls of the Officer's Quarters, when insufficient finished lumber was unavailable for a frame building.

The environment significantly affected the buildings at Fort Battleford from its beginnings until its abandonment. Complaints over deterioration were recorded by Superintendent Walker soon after the first buildings were erected:

The house I occupy although one of the most complete would very soon be destroyed for want of weather boards on the outside walls as the rain beat through last fall and wet inside plaster which after a few wettings would commence to fall off.⁴

By 1888 substantial repairs were required:

The mudding and whitewashing of the barracks is almost completed. Owing to the heavy rainstorms of the past spring and summer most of the old log buildings were in a very dilapidated condition, the mud having nearly all washed out. They had to be thoroughly mudded and are now comfortable and in good condition to withstand the more severe climate.⁵
Further discomforts accompanied the winter. In 1890 the Commanding Officer wrote:

I have the honor to make the following report regarding the building I occupy as Quarters and which I consider unfit for such in their present state. During the past winter 4 stoves were kept going the whole time in the day time, the building was not any too warm. At night full pails of water froze solid - there is no storm sash - many mornings I have seen my bed covered with snow and part of the floor. All the windows, door and roof let in snow and rain - one half of the building has no ceiling, only paper and cotton - parts of the logs are rotten and when soaked by rain throws a dampness and bad odor throughout the house. The mudding inside has fallen in between the cotton [insulation] and wall.6

Deterioration of the Officer's Quarters is also evident in the Commissioner's Report; the following was reported only five years after the Officer's Quarters* was completed:

The building at present used as an orderly room and division office is an old building. The walls are bad and the roof leaks in several places, although new shingles are constantly being put on. Every storm necessitates additional repairs to the roof.7

By 1912-13 the situation had not altered dramatically; the same problems contributed to the physical alteration of the log buildings still standing [which would include the Commanding Officer's Residence and the Officer's Quarters]. In 1913 it was reported:

These buildings were erected some 36 years ago. They were not properly built on suitable foundations, and no eavestroughing was attached to the roof, excepting in the last ten years on your own quarters; consequently the water has been allowed to soak into the bottom logs and cellar wall. This causing a damp odour all the time in the cellar, and if the house is shut up for a day or two, the odour also gets into the house. Again the cellars are small and are caving in. The earth is sifting in and over the planks, on to the food or things kept in the cellar. Again upstairs, Insp. Ritchie's quarters, are heated by the office fires, and the place is full of

*A cautionary note is advised for some references to Officer's Quarters, since it is not always clear whether the building referred to is "the" Officer's Quarters or merely a quarters occupied by officers.
stove pipes which are sure to smoke at times. The ceilings are low, especially in the "lean tos" and the plaster is broken in places inside and out. Again, the closets are open, tending to cause large numbers of flies which are impossible to get rid of. The cellars are not ventilated properly, and heating is all done with coal stoves, which causes a certain amount of coal gas to be throughout the living rooms.8

Also in 1913, Superintendent MacGibbon wrote "New quarters for the officers are badly needed, the present ones are unwholesome and unhealthy and it is a laborious task to keep them heated to afford any degree of comfort, in winter. They should be steam heated."9

The other major factor which significantly affected the physical appearance of the buildings was the lack of funds from the federal government for repairs and maintenance. This was in part due to tight budgeting, but it was also because of Ottawa's deaf ear to requests for money for the upkeep of buildings. In the reports of the Commanding Officers, pleas for funds sound almost pitiful at times.

The cost of heating old buildings was sometimes a greater financial burden than the construction of new ones. One Commanding Officer wrote in 1891: "It costs more to heat them, is more dangerous from fire, and is more inconvenient."10 Another officer wrote: "I would again remind you that the buildings comprising the old post proper are for much the greater part uninhabitable. I trust the completion of a new post will not again be postponed."11

1.2 General History of the Officer's Quarters and its Appendages12

According to the Saskatchewan Herald construction on the Officer's Quarters was begun in 1884.13 Due to the intervening uprising, however, the building was not fully completed until 1888.14 Over the years its appearance has changed
significantly. From what can be seen from the earliest photograph of the building (photograph 1), probably taken in the late 1880's, the building appears to stand without any major appendages (although, admittedly the back of the building cannot be seen). Subsequent to this photograph there were numerous additions made to the exterior of this building. Some of these changes, like the addition of porches, were made to protect the inhabitants from cold and dust; while others, such as the lean-to additions at the back and the room built onto the north-east end of the building, were made to accommodate increasing use of the Officer's Quarters.

Seven appendages were added to the Officer's Quarters over the years. Pinpointing exact dates for any of these additions is not possible, but most were likely added between 1886 and 1895. It is possible that the "Orderly Room" addition along the back of the south side of the building was not hammered up until after 1891 since up to that time the old log Orderly Room building was still in use. The porches were likely added for protection from the elements soon after the completion of the building in order to meet the immediate, and omnipresent pressures imposed by the environment.

There were two additions to the north or front of the Officer's Quarters. One was a porch over the front door (1)* built in the late 1880's, although it is not clearly revealed in any of the photographs. The other was a verandah (2), probably a later addition, which can be partially seen in photograph 15.

There was a major addition to the eastern side of the Officer's Quarters in the 1890's. The addition was a large room (3), (D-1, R1-03) likely a room used by the officer and his family for leisure reading and relaxing. This was a single storey addition, which, though attempting to remain consistent with the style of the original building by adopting the peaked

* The parenthetical numbers 1-7 over the next two pages refer to the seven appendages added to the Officer's Quarters.
casements of the doors and windows, detracts seriously from the original symmetry of the building. According to an 1898 diagram, there was a porch addition (4) (D-4). However, there is no early photograph of this porch and no physical evidence to confirm its existence.

The southern side of the building had three additions. One addition, probably built in the 1890s was an Orderly Room. (5) This one-storey, lean-to type addition ran along the entire length of the southern side of the original building and overlapped at both ends, as is evident from the 1898 diagram (D-3) and photograph 10. Five small windows can be seen on the southern wall in photograph 15. An entrance (D1-09 on Diagram 1) is presently covered by a porch (1-05 on Diagram 1) (6), (see photograph 46). Photograph 15 shows the seriously deteriorated condition of the building by 1940.

The western side has one small annex, a small porch over the door (7) (P-10), probably built in the later 1880s.

There were a number of other major changes made to the Officer's Quarters in the 20th century. In 1946 more major restoration work was done but no record of the changes has been located. In 1972 some major changes were made to the foundation and floor of the Officer's Quarters (See Appendix C). In 1978 repairs were made to the roof and new shingles put on the roof (See P-10 and P-33).

Changes, some more significant than others, were made to the exterior. Some of these will be discussed below, others include: an additional chimney, the deterioration of a chimney, supports on the roof for electric wires (1926) and the disappearance of finials on the dormer windows as they originally appeared in the first photographs (P-1 and P-2) of the building.

1.3 Use History of the Officer's Quarters

The Officer's Quarters built during the 1884-88 period was used primarily as an office for Division business and a quarters
for both married and single officers. The building also contained two rooms for use as dining facilities for officers: a kitchen at the back of the building (D-1, R1-04) and a dining room in the front (D-1, R1-02).

As a married officer's quarters the door was now used as the main entrance (D-1, D1-01) the entrance used by the family. In later years when both married and single officers lived in this building both front and back entrances were likely used by the residing officers (D-1, D1-01 and D1-09). The orderly room lean-to addition (P-14), was constructed to alleviate crowded office space in the original building. Overcrowding was also likely responsible for the room built onto the north-eastern side of the building (D-1, R1-03). By 1891 the building was used both by single and married officers: "The building known as the Officers' Mess is to be divided up for a single and married officers' quarters." There is some suggestion that at this time another stairway was built to the second story, and some evidence of this is observable. The separate stairway was presumably to have been built so that single and married officers used different entrances.17

The most reliable evidence available describing the use made of the building is from interviews of one former member of the force, Charlie Light, and two sons of former members Charlie West and Joe Guthrie.

The main floor of the building was divided into two sections: the public section where the offices were located (D-1, R1-07) and the private section where the kitchen (D1-R1-04), dining room (D-1, R1-02) and parlor room (D-1, R1-03) were located.18 The office once consisted of two large offices with a hallway separating them. The west door (D-1, R1-04) was the entrance for official police business. The two offices contained desks and tin drawers. The interviewees also stated that the office to the back of the building was often used as a courtroom. This room is now arranged as a dining
room. The room to the front is presented as open office space.

The room now containing a display case of uniforms (D-1, Rl-02) was originally a dining room. It contained a large dining table, a leather couch and two rocking chairs. The room to the back was a kitchen (D-1, Rl-04), with a long sink on the wall, made of tin which drained outside. It also was equipped with a stove, cupboards and boxes for wood and coal. The parlour (D-1, Rl-03) now arranged as a music room contained a Franklin stove and numerous comfortable chairs. The rooms in the orderly room section (no longer standing) were used as office and storage space and had appropriate desks, shelves and cabinet furniture.

The bedrooms upstairs (D-2: R-2-02, R2-03, R2-04, R2-05) contained appropriate furniture of the time, including a brass bed. There were numerous commodes, chairs and dressers. There were fur rugs on the floors throughout this area (as well as in other parts of the building).

1.4 Technological Background to Building With Wood in North America and Its Relation to Fort Battleford

The continuing popularity of wooden buildings in North America resulted from both technological invention and from demands made by growing populations on the frontiers of North American Settlement. Technological improvements to machines were especially important in the mass production of nails:

"The old fashioned carpenter, having only expensive hand-made nails, had used them sparingly, mainly to fix boards to framing in floors, doors, and shutters; but by the 1930's machine made nails were available at a fraction of the former price, and even the many long, strong nails needed to fasten together studs and floorplates were no longer prohibitively dear."²⁰

This increase in the availability of nails was accompanied by improved saw milling techniques that "had made possible large scale production of standard lumber sizes...."²¹
These developments came at a time when the demand for economical housing and the shortage of skilled carpenters to build them was creating problems on the newly populated areas of frontier settlement. The response to this demand was the appearance of pattern books throughout the United States instructing the nonprofessional builder on how to build a wooden structure. Apart from strength the only requisite a builder on the frontier needed was the ability to read; thus the technological revolution in building with wood was based upon a literate but unprofessional labor force. Because of pattern books such as A.J. Downing's *Cottage Residences* (1842) and Hudson Holly's *Country Seats* (1863) among others "...a handy man, with little more equipment than a hammer and a ladder, could assemble and erect the house himself." A new technique in framing—balloon-framing—emerged from these developments. The style first appeared in Chicago in 1833:

The skills involved in fitting and assembling the balloon frame and the diagonal sheathing that made it rigid were rudimentary and mathematical, dependent on literacy, in contrast to the hand skills (carving pegs, mortising and tenoning, and so on) involved in heavy timer ("drop girt") framing.

This method of construction spread across North America and a number of buildings at Fort Battleford were built with balloon frames only one year after the Officer's Quarters was begun.

The shortage of materials when the Officer's Quarters was begun prevented it from benefiting from the advancements in construction technology originating in the United States. Yet the Officer's Quarters did not suffer aesthetically even though it was not constructed in the balloon-frame style. Its architectural style, reminiscent of those being popularized in the American pattern books, gave it a distinctiveness in spite of its concealed log construction; the structure contained architectural purity and beauty even though it was unable to make use of technological innovations.
The shortage of skilled craftsmen on the frontier forced builders to be creative with what they had. The need for a building was there and so were the literate workmen to read plans and pattern books. This was the main component of the technological revolution in housing: a literate but unprofessional labor force. Log construction required heavier but perhaps less skilled labor; whereas balloon framing called for a greater understanding of mathematics and geometry. The Officer's Quarters was a hybrid of the older log construction and newer framing techniques used to construct the frame for the mansard roof, albeit that the construction was very crude as the photographs in the attic show. The Second Empire style is further evidence that the designers were aware of architectural trends being used elsewhere in North America and also suggests that they were aware of new framing techniques. There was also clothing cupboard space upstairs. (D-2 between doors D2-05 and D2-06)

The Officer's Quarters was always heavily used. It was the centre of activity as a Division Office, where the day to day functions of the police were organized and carried out. The private section housed many officers and families over the years. Charlie Light indicated that at one point it was occupied by Inspector McGinnis, his wife and their seven or eight children.

1.5 Architectural Significance of the Officer's Quarters
The Officer's Quarters is an example of the architectural style known as Second Empire. Its mansard roof clearly places it within this style, which is often considered to be part of the more general Italianate modes or "Italian Designs" popular in the mid-to-late 19th century.24

Second Empire architecture is described as "the eclectic style of the French Second Empire (1852-1870)."25 In North America it was defined as: a stylistic designation named after the French Second Empire of Napoleon III (1852-1870), but
referring to grand eclectic architecture in the U.S.A., not only in the 1860's, but also in the 1870's, primarily public buildings. Its characteristic feature is the high mansard roof, for which it is also called Mansard style.

Even though this style originated in France it was seen as a variation of the Italianate style, because it corresponded to "the heavy forms and elaborate ornament of the Italianate style."\(^{26}\) It was the addition to the Louvre—designed by Visconti and H.M. Lefuels, and commissioned by Napoleon III to regain the splendour enjoyed by France under the reign of Napoleon I—that brought the style international recognition. It was a style which most often "focused on notable, newly constructed public buildings."\(^{27}\)

The style did not, however, make its way to North America directly from France, but through British Architects who were designing public buildings in Britain after the Second Empire mode. It therefore became popular in Canada as part of the broader Victorian architectural tradition which reached North America via Britain. In fact as one fashion in the broader Italianate style it can further be seen to be part of the "Romantic Revival" in Victorian architecture which swept North America during the latter part of the nineteenth century.\(^{28}\)

Some design books of the nineteenth century show numerous examples of what they refer to as "French-style roofs", for example: E.C. Hussey, *Victorian Home Building: A Transcontinental View of 1875* originally published in 1875 (and republished in 1976); and Hudson Holly, *Holly's Country Seats: Modern Dwellings*, originally published in 1875 (and republished in 1977). With finials on its dormer windows and fretted bargeboards complimented by the vertical lines created by surrounding evergreen trees, the Officer's Quarters portrays the "picturesque" quality that architects of the "Romantic Revival" tried to popularize. Internationally the Second Empire style enjoyed prominence until the 1870's.\(^{29}\)
In Canada, as evident from the Officer's Quarters, the style was still seen as appropriate for public buildings by 1885. Nationally the style of the Officer's Quarters was within the current trends of Victorian architecture. As Douglas Richardson has written "...basically it is true that Canadian architecture of the period is like the architecture of the British Isles during the reign of Victoria." Victorian styles were also the predominant trend in the United States and many "British designs" came to Canada through the pattern books published in the United States. Many American architects considered the British architecture to be consistent and in harmony with the aspirations and ideals Americans wanted to express through their own architecture. As Richardson points out, however, some Canadian buildings are not merely "in Canada" but "of Canada". He indicates that physical, social and cultural differences contributed to some degree in giving Canada a distinctive vernacular style. Even though the basic style of a building may have been conceived from a borrowed idea, the materials and techniques used to construct a building would have significantly affected its eventual style.

The Officer's Quarters is an example of a building the construction of which was significantly influenced by circumstance and the environment during the four years it was under construction. Shortage of materials for example meant that the walls of the structure had to be built of logs instead of finished lumber, although the exterior was clap boarded to hide the log construction. A lack of skilled labor in some instances resulted in crude construction: see for example the uneven construction of the shell of the roof evident in "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975 Battleford National Historic Park" prepared by Extant Recording, E & A, PRO. As Richardson states: "The handling of the materials - aware but abrupt - helps to identify these structures as part of the Canadian vernacular."
The basic style of the building was one popular throughout Canada. Thomas Seaton Scott (Canada's Chief Architect from 1871-81) and Thomas Fuller (Canada's Chief Architect from 1881-98) made extensive use of the Second Empire style in the public buildings they designed for Canada. The Parliament buildings of Canada were partially designed with Second Empire details, as were many other public buildings during the mid-19th century. At least eighteen Post Offices and Customs Houses were built in the late 19th century "exclusively in the Second Empire mode that had grown out of the Italianate."33

In Canada in the 1870s and 1880s the models for public building were intentionally embodied in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. It is not surprising therefore that even buildings at Fort Battleford, designed by the Department, were embellished with Victorian details. Indeed Fuller and D. Ewart (Scott's interim replacement until Fuller was appointed) visited Fort Battleford to inspect the progress on work to structures his department had designed. The buildings erected from the plans of the Department of Public Works usually followed the basic outlined blue prints closely, even though the work was sometimes done by local contractors. The Officer's Quarters at Fort Battleford combined both the conceptual characteristics of the Second Empire style and the "picturesque" quality common to Victorian architecture, in a manner consistent with public buildings constructed in Canada under the tutelage of the Department of Public Works.

Regionally the Officer's Quarters was one of the first buildings constructed in the "national style." As a building constructed to house officers of the North-West Mounted Police, it was a significant cynosure of the impending Anglo-Canadian Society expected to be established in Western Canada. In its own way it was to evoke respect and reverence from the native
populations and incoming settlers and to impress upon them that the police symbolized the presence of the government in Ottawa. The totally foreign styles of public building in a frontier society accustomed to plain log structures was intended to communicate the power and values of this distant government.\textsuperscript{34} Certainly the architects had no intention of designing buildings that were in harmony with the way of life that existed on the prairie. Their concerns, as representatives of a colonial government, were to impose values and not to appreciate established ones. Western Canada would therefore have to wait for another time to see an autochthonous architecture.

1.6 Architects, Builders (Supervisors) and Workers and Architects

Most of the buildings constructed at Fort Battleford were designed by the architects of the Department of Public Works. Although few designs have actually been found, correspondence indicates that architects from Ottawa were in some instances directly involved in deciding what styles the North-West Mounted Police buildings were to represent.\textsuperscript{35} Many of the more significant buildings at Fort Battleford were built in fashionable "national styles" originating in the east, among which the most notable example was the Parliament buildings. The Chief Architects were often personally involved with the construction of important public buildings to be located in prominent places throughout the Dominion.\textsuperscript{36}

In 1886 at the time the Officer's Quarters was being constructed, D. Ewart one of the architects from the Department of Public Works, visited Fort Battleford to inspect the progress of construction. His visit was reported in the Saskatchewan Herald, the local newspaper:

On Wednesday afternoon Commissioner Herchmer, Surgeon Jukes and Superintendent Gagnon, of the Mounted Police, and Mr. Ewart, Architect of the Department of Public Works, arrived here on business connected with the erection of the proposed new barracks...The plan settled upon by
Mr. Ewart for the temporary buildings is such that they can scarcely fail to be comfortable if the mechanical work is well done. There is no doubt it will, as the contractors will be held to a strict adherence to the specifications.37

There is some doubt as to whether the builders were able to adhere strictly to the contracts. Environmental factors such as weather, shortage of labor and supplies often resulted in significant changes being made to original plans. In eastern Canada there was a greater chance that contractors could complete plans in accordance with architectural specifications. In the far reaches of the frontier, however, things were different:

...in major public buildings of all sorts our imperial bureaucracy or colonial mentality generally required spaces to satisfy the full range of official needs, but on a limited scale that was realistic in terms of the population and economy, and the result was often a simplified miniature of British style, more often along the lines of an Irish country town than an English provincial city...[furthermore], although such problems might well have taxed the ingenuity of leading architects in the old world, there was a very marked shortage of professional men of any calibre and a corresponding lack of suitable professional standards by which to evaluate any work that was either proposed or executed in these colonies.38

These factors make it reasonable to believe that in some cases structural and decorative details deviated from the plans sent from Ottawa. In fact, in some instances British architects, in North America, created designs to accommodate "a most impractical climate, [with] no available native materials, an unpliant ritual, and the need of retaining parochial character."39 The result was often a greater simplicity "in public architecture to make do with the ordinary, with a basically domestic type".40 This characteristic of Canadian architecture, to adapt both structurally and materially (in content) is what Richardson believes developed into a "Canadian vernacular".

The Officer's Quarters, although an imposed style, was
built from material obtained locally. Its walls made of poplar logs and covered by clapboards reflect necessary adaptations that had to be made because of the environment. Porches were an example of necessary responses to climatic extremes. In the case of the Officer's Quarters, logs were only used because finished lumber was unavailable. These were, however, covered from sight so that the clapboarded facade, finials and fretted bargeboards could present a more finished stylish appearance. Practical considerations soon forced other changes to the exterior: porches and lean-tos were added even though they detracted from the aesthetic purity of the original structure. In addition to the greater simplicity found in more refined examples of British architecture, the "Canadian vernacular" was also distinguished by adjustments that had to be made for practical reasons—a trait common to the Western Canadian architecture on the frontier.

1.7 Builders
Construction and repairs at Fort Battleford were usually accomplished in one of four ways and sometimes in a combination of ways. Work was frequently carried out directly by crews hired by the Department of Public Works. This was the case with the buildings constructed in 1876-77, which were erected under the direction of Hugh Sutherland, who brought a crew from eastern Canada to erect both Government and North-West Mounted Police buildings. A second, and after 1885 more common, method of having work performed was by contract; tenders were submitted by interested contractors and the most acceptable bid was awarded the work. A third method of employing builders was by "day labor"; by this method the police paid an artisan directly for services rendered. The fourth and least used method was for the police to do the work themselves. Because of other duties it was usually not possible for the police to do their own building or repairs.
Most of the construction at Fort Battleford was undertaken either by the Department of Public Works or by contract and the work needed on the Officer's Quarters was no exception. Each of the four methods mentioned above was however used for some of the work on the building over the years. In some instances work was carried out under contract but with supervisors from the Department of Public Works present to oversee the construction or repairs.

The contract for the construction of the Officer's Quarters was awarded to a W.H. Smart. On October 31, 1884, the Saskatchewan Herald reported:

W.H. Smart has the contract for building a barrack room for the police, and has it well under way. It is 22 x 80 feet. When this and the other buildings in course of erection are completed the men at this post will be very comfortable.41

Contracts for other buildings were awarded in 1886: "The contract for the new hospital and barrack buildings was awarded to Mr. W.J. Barker, who agreed with Messrs. Smart and MacDonald to let them build the mess room and one barrack room."42

It appears that men from the Department of Public Works were involved with the construction of the Officer's Quarters, as it was reported in 1886 that:

All work on these buildings (and other work in the shape of repairs) was done by the Public Works Department.43

Two years later the Herald contained the following information:

The repairs were to be done under the direction of Clerk at Public Works, stationed at this place. After the appropriate repair, I have alluded to was made, orders were received from the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, to advertise for tenders for the construction of a new guard house in accordance with plans and specifications provided.44

Local workers were also given a chance for employment. The Herald reported on April 2, 1887 that:

It is a common saying that the construction of
Mounted Police barracks is always deferred until the snow flies. We hope it will not be the case with the new barracks at Battleford, but that the work will be commenced as early as possible in the season, thus giving the resident mechanics a chance at getting employment.

From the following report from the Herald, it seems that by 1888 work on both the Officer's Quarters and other frame buildings, begun in 1886, had not been completed:

The long - deferred work on the Mounted Police barracks here is to be begun at last, and will be done by tender instead of by day labor, thus giving local contractors as well as journeymen a chance at it. Tenders are called for and will be received up to Thursday next. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. A.T. Bevthiaame, Clerk at Works, from whom all particulars may be obtained.45

From the above it is evident that most of the initial construction of the Officer's Quarters was completed by contract under supervision and perhaps help from the Department of Public Works. The work on the Officer's Quarters and other buildings begun around 1885, appears to have been finished without serious conflict among those vieing for the employment provided by this major construction. There is, however, a suggestion of conflict between differing positions taken by P.G. Laurie, editor of the Herald and the Superintendent in 1886 over the issue of "day labor".

The Commissioner opposed the use of "day labor" from town, since as he wrote

"...I have to impress upon you the importance of letting contracts and having the work done early in the season. The employment of carpenters and other artisans at outside work, during the winter months is certainly neither expeditious nor economical, and the work performed is often not as serviceable as it otherwise would be."46

Laurie was concerned with "giving the resident mechanics a chance at getting employment." If there was to be day labor Laurie maintained that—in agreement with the Commissioner—it
should go to those who would spend the money in the Battleford area. After the re-routing of the C.P.R. (1881) and the removal of the territorial capital to Regina (1883) the economic activity in the Battleford area had been drastically reduced. To Laurie, therefore, it was important not only that local artisans find employment, but that money from the work be spent locally to inject new life in the local economy. It was a concern that did not appear to be shared by the Commissioner. Laurie's position indicates that his concerns were not only to better the Battleford economy but for the money the police might save if his advice were followed.

The Government...has decided to have the barracks at Prince Albert built by day labor for the sake of giving the work to local men, but we have not heard how those which are promised to be erected here are to be managed. When work is not begun until late in the season the Government has always to pay the highest price for all material required, and also to pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent above the wages current in the summer. This was the case last year; and tempted by the high wages men flocked in from abroad, worked while the job lasted, and returned to their homes with their wages in their pockets, having scarcely spent a cent in the town. Economy in expenditure, efficiency in work, and a general diffusion of money through the settlement, can all be secured by an early commencement of whatever public works are to be gone on with. 47

1.8 Maintenance

Repairs and maintenance to the Officer's Quarters was completed by a number of methods. Repairs, over the years, were made by the Department of Public Works, by contract, by "day labor" and by the police themselves. Most of the work up to 1900 was carried out either by the Department of Public Works or by contract. Contracts were awarded to
Public Works or by contract. Contracts were awarded to local contractors, but some work was also given to the Battleford Industrial School: "The roofs of some of the buildings at the barracks are to be re-shingled and painted. The carpenters' staff at the Industrial School will do the work." Indian boys at the school were provided with an opportunity to work on the police buildings, though no evidence on the amount they were paid is given. This work was carried out in 1898: "...the boys from the Industrial School painted guardroom, barrack rooms, hospital, wash and bath rooms, mess, canteen, and drill hall." It was, no doubt, a chance for them to develop and display the "work ethic" which the schools tried to instill.

Some major repairs were made in the 1940's and 1950's when the building was restored, but no record of the work done has been discovered. In 1966 a contract to paint the Officer's Quarters was won by local painters. Major repairs were completed on the foundation and floors in 1973. This contract was awarded locally to N. C. Anderson Construction. In 1978, a crew from Parks Canada re-shingled the roof of the Officer's Quarters and reinforced it. At this time it was discovered that there was a tin roof on this building (See Photographs 20-33).

1.9 Assessment of Construction

It is difficult to assess, in any detail, the quality of the work done to the Officer's Quarters, especially when working conditions in a frontier environment are taken into consideration. As Douglas Richardson indicates, a lack of qualified artisans was common throughout Canada in the nineteenth century. Standards were difficult to maintain since there were few qualified critics. Some concerns were voiced, such as Superintendent Cotton's complaints over the quality of work provided by local "day labor".
As early as 1877 Superintendent Walker had complained about the quality of work done on the original buildings and asked "for men that knew something of carpenter work." From intermittent comments made in Commissioners' Reports it is evident that matters did not seem to change significantly over the years: environmental conditions and a shortage of skilled labour continued to affect the quality of work and repairs on the buildings at Fort Battleford.

1.10 Organization, Wages, Working Hours and Working Conditions

There is no evidence that those who worked on construction at Fort Battleford were ever organized to bargain for wages, working conditions or hours. There is some evidence that in 1876-77 the workers for the Department of Public Works briefly laid down their tools to protest against long working hours. But this dispute was settled quickly and appeared to be a spontaneous response to an intolerable situation rather than a systematic calculated withdrawal of labour. There is no other indication of any trouble with labour for other work done at Fort Battleford. It would indeed have been remarkable if any evidence of "class consciousness" had appeared on the frontier in the 1880s. The nature of contract work by local self-employed men would not have allowed organization among labourers or artisans. If strikes had occurred it is likely that they would have been quashed by the police, as their record showed them to be consistently on the side of management when any disruption or work occurred.50

Furthermore, the shortage of well paying employment on the prairie, would have made it easy for police to find alternative workers if the terms of any contract were a problem.

1.11 Wages

There is no evidence, located to date, giving the wages any "day labor" was paid. There is some record of the amounts to be paid under contracts for work to be completed at the Fort, although there is no indication of the exact price
paid under the contract awarded to build the Officer's Quarters.

1.12 Working Conditions
With no organization to bargain for better conditions, workers at Fort Battleford had no recourse for their grievances, even if some dissatisfaction existed. Workers simply had to accept whatever conditions they faced. Very little in the way of letters or diaries of actual workers are available for the 1884-88 building period. Some of the hazards, such as lack of food, hot days, black flies, snake pits and mosquitoes which hampered workers for the construction of buildings in 1876-77 are recorded in the George Machon Diary. Some working conditions, such as accommodation and diet may have improved, but the problems mentioned by Machon would still have plagued workers eight years later. Working conditions in the late autumn, were also reported to have resulted in hastily completed work so that men could avoid working in the cold and the police could benefit from the construction or repairs. No evidence is available to indicate whether the men received a proper diet or sleeping quarters while working on the Officer's Quarters. As much of the work was done by contract, the police were not responsible for the treatment that artisans or workers received. Having work done by contract was the cheapest means of construction and posed the fewest problems for the police.
II. Analysis of Construction

2.1 General Commentary: Frame or Shell of Building

The log walls of the Officer's Quarters extend only one storey. The logs were hand hewn poplar logs which ran the entire length of the building and were laid horizontally and squared at the corners. The logs were joined at each of the four corners of the original building by dovetailed keying, similar to that found at Fort York. N.C. Anderson, a local contractor who worked on restoration of the Officer's Quarters in 1946 and 1972 recalls that the logs were not perfectly matched and that some poles and willow branches were required to fill the spaces between the logs. The logs were additionally held together by small poles sunk vertically into the logs at variant intervals through two or three logs at a time. Anderson indicated that this appeared to be a technique used for the entire height of the wall. Two by two strips of wood were then nailed vertically onto the logs at approximately two foot intervals onto which the shiplap exterior cover was nailed: Anderson identified the shiplap as spruce. A closer examination of the nailing pattern on the Officer's Quarters could reveal the exact spaces between these vertical strips.

In 1972, N.C. Anderson replaced the bottom two logs around the entire building, as it then stood, as rot had set in due to the dampness of the low lying area where the Officer's Quarters was constructed. This was done at the same time he was replacing the foundation then under the building. This work is recorded in Diagram 5.

Except for evidence that a door once existed in place of the most westerly window (D1, W1-08) on the southern side, these were the only minor changes to the exterior wall of the Officer's Quarters.
The nature of the construction of the second storey can be analyzed since it forms the mansard roof of the Officer's Quarters. This was one of the features of mansard roof construction, namely that it allowed a greater use of space than pitched roofs of saddle-back construction: the roof actually forms the second storey, where other steeply pitched roofs often left only an attic. The exact nature of the construction of the roof will be analyzed in a later section.

The framing technique used for the appendages to the Officer's Quarters is not precisely known. N. C. Anderson when repairing the foundations in 1972 remembers that the walls of the music room addition (D-1, R1-03) were frame rather than log; he could not however recall the frame techniques employed. The narrower walls of the music room lends further credence to the conclusion that it was a lumber frame and not a log wall which would be thicker. Also, most buildings at Fort Battleford after 1885 were of frame construction, making the probability that additions built after this date were frame. This would hold true for the lean-to addition to the southern side and all porches.

2.2 Exterior Trim and Cover of Main Building

The earliest photographs taken in the late 1880's and 1890's of the Officer's Quarters, P1-P5, show a decorative barge board around the entire perimeter of the roof; there is also a fascia board running around this roof immediately below the roof line; a frieze is also evident underneath the overhang.

Originally there were also finials on all the dorm windows as evident in the early photographs (1-5), however finials are not presently on these windows. Other changes to the trim appear to be of minor nature due more to weathering than direct trauma.
2.3 **Shingles**

N.C. Anderson remembers that the shingles on the roof as it was found in 1946 were cedar; he also indicated that they appeared to be covered by two coats of red paint. This supports the documentary evidence which reveals that the shingles were cut from B.C. cedar. There have been numerous problems with the deterioration of the shingles on the roof over the years. Some of the deterioration to the upper part of the roof was no doubt due to the low pitched areas on the upper part of the mansard roof. In these areas water would accumulate facilitating rot. While the fort was in use, there were numerous reports of repairs to the roof and in 1900 it was apparently reshingled and repainted.

More recently the cause of the deterioration has been the evergreen trees which shed their needles onto the roof which shaded snow in the spring. This situation combines to create conditions for a chemical reaction between water and the acid in the needles which accelerates the rotting process. (See Photograph 23) This deterioration has necessitated the replacement of shingles in 1946 and 1978. The shingles now on the roof are cedar shingles which have been covered by pentachlorothenol. The seams of the roof are presently covered with metal flashing.

In 1978, when the shingles were being replaced, the underlying tin roof was photographed. (Metal shingles for recovering the roof were ordered in 1897). A cross-section of the roof from the inside out would be composed of boards nailed to the rafters - tin layer - shingles.

2.4 **Rafter Plan**

The frame of the roof was built with a variety of lumber. The rafters, ridgeboard and joists exposed in the attic reveal lumber varying in size and kind. The uneven and unfinished quality of the lumber used suggests that the roof may
have been hastily constructed, built by unskilled workers or that perhaps no better lumber was available when the original roof was built. Some of the lumber is axehewn and some whipsawn; other timber which brace and reinforce the original construction is modern sawn lumber used when work was done to the building in 1946, 1972, and 1978. The variety in the size of the hiprafters is evident in photographs taken by the extant recording team, E & A, Prairie Region, for "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975". The discrepancy in the sizes of the ceiling joists is evident in as-found photographs as are the supporting beams of modern lumber used in the 1946 restoration.

The top section of the rafter plan for the roof is the only construction visible in the attic. The high pitched sides or skirt of the roof, which form the walls of the second storey can not be seen and the arrangement of these rafters remains unknown. The top section of the roof is made up of rafters which run at a perpendicular angle from the wallplate or sommer and meet with either a hiprafter or the ridgeboard. The method used to attach the beams to the wallplate is not exposed, however, the crude method of nailing the rafters to the hiprafters or ridgeboard is. A tie collar reinforces the four main rafters where the hiprafters meet with the ridgeboard. This confluence can be seen in photographs of the attic.

The as found photographs also reveal other features of construction including the board, batten and plaster ceiling.

2.5 Changes to the Roof

Numerous changes were made to the roof over the years: some minor, some major. The minor changes were by way of maintenance or painting (see Appendix A). Major repairs were made when the Officer's Quarters was restored as an historic site. These changes meant replacing and reinforcing rafters
and building support beams as evident in the photographs.

2.6 Roof of Appendages

Little evidence is available on the materials or techniques used to construct the roofs of the appendages, although, it is probable that their frames were built with finished lumber. Both the porches, the side and back doors, are covered with shingles, whereas the music room has a sloping roof which is covered by tar and paper. The layers of construction are unknown. The roof of the lean-to addition which stood along the southern end of the Officer's Quarters can be seen in photograph 14, and seems to be covered at least partially by shingles.

2.7 Exterior Cover

The exterior of the Officer's Quarters was covered by spruce coved shiplap siding. All the appendages added to the Officer's Quarters were also finished with shiplap. Photographs of the Officer's Quarters taken for "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975" show the exterior cover for each of the four elevations. Some of the shiplap varies in width. All of the corners are covered by vertical corner boards. In most cases the shiplap runs up to and flush to corner boards, not underneath the corner boards. On the porch addition on the western side the corner boards are nailed on top of the shiplap siding.

2.8 Changes to the Exterior Cover

Changes to the exterior wall cover often provide some indication of significant changes to a building. The break in the corner boards just up from the bottom of the wall reveal where boards were removed when the bottom logs were replaced and the foundation repaired in 1972.
2.9 Exterior Windows and Window Surroundings

The windows, especially those on the second storey of the Officer's Quarters are remarkable for their refined embellishments (see D-2). The peaked dormer windows of the second storey (three on both north and south elevations and one in the east elevation) were decorated by finials with a simple design on the fascia board underneath the gable of each window. These windows, smaller than those on the first storey are proportionately in harmony with the rest of the structure.

The finials on this second storey adorned this building when it was first constructed and can be seen in an early photograph of the building, photograph 2. When the building was abandoned, however, the finials disappeared and have not been replaced to date. It was attention to this kind of detail in the second storey windows that gave Victorian architecture its distinctive appearance.

The windows on the first storey were plainer, although they too had a discrete decoration at the top of each window on the original structure. A Greek revival style, pediment-like formation above each casing provides this detail.

There are two windows which do not have this pediment embellishment, but have simple square surrounds; these are the windows in the eastern porch (D-1,W1-10) and the one in the music room (D-2,W1-03). Both these windows were part of later additions to the Officer's Quarters.

The basement has one plain, square window on the south side, built into the concrete foundation. This was added in 1946 when N.C. Anderson built the basement now underneath the building. Prior to this there were no windows in the basement since there was no basement under the original building, although these may have been a root cellar.

Because of the dilapidated state of the Officer's Quarters when Campbell Innes decided to restore it, not all of the casements around the windows are original. N.C. Anderson who
worked on the building at that time stated that his father replaced the casings around some of the windows with finished spruce lumber. He thought that spruce was the wood used around the original windows.

By comparing photographs it is evident that the windows now in the building had the same number of panes as those that can be seen in the original building. Detailed measurements of the dimensions of the windows can be found in the as-found drawings on the Officer's Quarters.

2.10 Exterior Doors
Evidence suggests that there were originally four exterior doors to the Officer's Quarters.* The main door, (D-1, D1-01) the door in the main building underneath the western porch, (D-1, D1-11) the back door inside the porch (D-1, D1-09) and the interior door now between the music room (D-1, D1-06) and the main portion of the building. The former two doors are similar in style while the later two have been by all indication radically altered. The front door and the door inside the western porch appear to have been intended as the official entrances to the Officer's Quarters because of the elaborate decoration to the doors. In both cases the main door structural opening is flat (without an embrasure) and a moulded pedimental head above transom windows. The transom window is in a recessed, light, plain, single sash style. Both doors are both single, three panel doors with a window pane in the top half: the panels on the doors are moulded and recessed, possibly the originals. The one significant difference between these two doors is that the front door has provisions for a screen door while the western door does not. These two doors are visible in photographs in "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975".

The door between the kitchen and the back porch was also probably an original entrance to the building. It does not however have the same composition as the two doors discussed above. It is without the surround, transom and pedimented

*There is some suggestion that there might have been a door where a window is now located (D1 W1-07). Breaks in the baseboards indicate this as a possibility, however, no photographs have been located to corroborate this.
head that decorates these doors. The door is also a different style with four panels and without a window pane. It is indeed possible that this door might always have been covered by a porch, and never directly gave access to the outside. The worn sill of this door indicates it was an area that saw heavy traffic. In fact the surround of this door, if original, resembles the surround and entablature of interior rather than exterior doors. If the surround was built in 1946 then it is possible this was an exterior door. This door is visible in photograph 120.

One door, now the interior between the music room and front hallway, might at one time have been an original exterior door. One piece of evidence that points in this direction is the framing which is similar to that of the door under the porch in the west end of the building and the front door. The pedimented head of the surround is like that above the transom window on the aforementioned doors, a feature not found in the entablature above any of the interior doors. Another factor which might support the conclusion that this was an exterior door is the heavily worn sill evident in photograph 109.

There were three other exterior doors in this building built after 1888. Of the three only one resembles the style of the front door, that being the door to the music room (D-1, D1-02). The surround at the door is like that of the front door, but it has no transom window. The door itself is like the front door with its windowpane and three panels, it also has a screen door. In the period 1910-15 this door replaced an original window in this exterior (see photographs 3, 4 and 5).

The other two doors have no distinctive surround. The back door (D-1, D1-03), seen in photograph 30, has a plain surround and a screen door. The door is totally atypical of other exterior doors in that it has no window and four recessed moulded panels. The heavily worn sill should be noted. The door in the porch on the western side of this building also has a plain surround (D-1, D1-04), although the break in the
boards just up from the ground should be noticed. These were made in 1972 when repairs were made to the foundation by N. C. Anderson. Detailed measurements and dimensions for exterior doors are available in as-found drawings.

2.11 Chimneys

Originally there were two chimneys in the Officer's Quarters situated symmetrically towards the western and eastern ends of the building as is evident in photographs 2, 3, 9 and 12. The bond used for the construction of these chimneys has not been identified. As is evident in photographs 10 and 15, both of these chimneys had crumbled by the 1940's. The brick chimney in the roof up to 1978 was not located where either of the original chimneys had stood. In 1978, a crew from Parks Canada terminated this chimney below the roof and a metal chimney diverted to the spot where one of the original chimneys came through the roof. There is presently a steel chimney towards the western end of the roof; this is to be surrounded by appropriate brickwork in the near future.

There is presently one other chimney on the music room addition. It is not known when this was erected, but it appears to be of similar composition to the one that existed on the main roof from 1946 - 1978. It seems possible, therefore, that it was built when other parts of this building were being restored in 1946.

The photographs indicate that there was at least one other chimney in the music room over the years. Photographs 4 and 6 show that there was a taller chimney located in the south-east corner of the music room addition. It was likely the outlet for a stove, possibly a fireplace. Also at least one metal chimney can be seen in the lean-to addition on a close examination of photograph 15.
2.12 Decorative Details
The decorative details of the Officer's Quarters, reminiscent of many Victorian structures, have already been analyzed elsewhere in this report. They included finials, barge boards around the roof, and Greek revival detail around the windows and doors which gave the building a refined, distinguished appearance.

2.13 Porches
Originally there were no porches around the Officer's Quarters. Environmental pressures, however, necessitated them soon after the building was erected. In 1887, it was reported in the Saskatchewan Herald that: "Porches are being erected over all doors of the barrack rooms." The effect of the elements during all seasons resulted in porches being added onto most buildings at Fort Battleford. As one report indicated:

In a climate such as this they [porches] are useful in winter and summer; in the latter season they furnish protection from the constant winds and the sand storms that often accompany them...

There are presently two porches over the doors of the Officer's Quarters, one over the back door (D1, 1-05) and one over the door facing west (D1, 1-08). The porch over the back door is not original. N. C. Anderson stated that it was constructed in 1946, out of wood that formed the lean-to addition to the back of the Officer's Quarters; this lean-to can be seen in photograph 14. It partially covers one of the windows in the south wall.

The porch on the east side of the building is probably the only original porch. Both its door and window are without the pedimented head surround typical of the apertures in the main building. Also, its corner boards differ from others on the building in that they cover the shiplap whereas at other corners, the shiplap meets flush with the corner board. The interior of the porch is covered with tongue and groove lumber.
While it may be that there were other porches over the doors of the Officer's Quarters, there is no longer any physical evidence of such additions. There is some documentary evidence of a porch existing on the west end of the lean-to addition as indicated in diagram 3. Perhaps archaeological evidence could confirm its existence since there are no existing photographs showing this porch.

2.14 Foundation

Because of the low lying area where the Officer's Quarters was built there were constant problems with its foundation due to the water which gathered here and contributed to the rot of the lower logs and settling of the ground underneath the building. The original foundation, discovered by N. C. Anderson in 1946, consisted of stone and lime. This foundation was found around the perimeter of the original building and also under the music room: it was, according to Anderson, approximately 12" and 15" wide and one foot deep. In 1946, Anderson was awarded the contract to reinforce this foundation with cement. He did this without raising the building, by taking away part of the original foundation and then pouring cement where the old foundation had been removed.

In 1972, Anderson was again awarded a contract to make repairs to the foundation. At this time, the original foundation was completely replaced with a concrete foundation.

There appear to have been numerous repairs required to the foundation while the fort was still being used by the police. In June 1898 it was reported in the Saskatchewan Herald that: "Stone foundations are to be put under the principle buildings at the barracks." Also in 1897 repairs were needed to the foundation of the Officer's Quarters. It is not known whether
the foundation discovered by N. C. Anderson under this building in 1946 was the original foundation. The low area where the building sat no doubt necessitated frequent repairs.

2.15 Joist Pattern Underneath Main Floor

According to N. C. Anderson, there was originally a "floating floor" underneath the Officer's Quarters. This consisted of four poplar logs, divided by equal intervals, which ran the entire length of the building: two in the centre and two immediately next to the stone foundation. Anderson found these logs lying on blocks of wood. These logs were not connected or attached to the foundation. The floor joists were then placed across these logs and the floor then laid on the joists.

This floor required substantial repairs in both 1946 and 1972 when Anderson replaced the original four logs lying directly on the ground and reinforced existing joists and logs by nailing planks to them. Some of this work can be seen in as-found photographs in "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975" for the Battleford National Historic Park. The floor is now held up by the new foundation, supporting posts, a jacking system and a cement wall in the basement. Other work done to the foundation in 1972 is outlined in diagram 5.

2.16 Basement

The basement now in the Officer's Quarters was not original. It was constructed in 1946 by N. C. Anderson who was hired to make substantial repairs to its foundation and floors. The basement was dug to allow better access to the underlying joists where reinforcement to the floor was needed. The crawl space created at this time exposes the joist pattern.

The basement is now used as storage space for artifacts and houses the furnace.
2.17 **Overview of Layout**

The first floor of the original building was roughly divided into two sections and five main rooms. The private section in the eastern end and the public in the western half of the building. The two rooms (or as now one large room) to the right—upon entering the front door—was the public portion of the building (D-1,R1-07). The eastern section of the building was the private area, with two dining room areas at the front of the building (D-1,R1-02) and a kitchen at the back (D-1,R1-04). One of these dining areas, possibly the one to the front might have been where the married officer and his family ate, while the other dining room would have provided eating facilities for unmarried officers. Physical evidence suggests that possibly french doors separated these areas. The kitchen was behind this in the south-eastern corner of the building.

There were three other areas on the main floor. One of these was the reception area inside the front door (D-1,R1-01). There was also a long hallway-like narrow room in the southern end of the building which might have been a pantry or a room for a large stove and storage space for wood (D-1,R1-06). Another smaller area was located underneath the stairway heading to the second storey through (D-1,D1-13).

Later additions (not including porches) to the main floor were the room now referred to as the music room (D-1,R1-03) and also the lean-to addition to the southern end of the building (D-1,R1-05).

2.18 **First Floor Layout**

Immediately to the right upon entering the front door (D-1,R1-01) is the public half of the building. Here is where the higher ranking officers had their desks and where the daily orders for police activities were dispatched (D-1,R1-07). This area is presently arranged as one large room. The physical and some documentary evidence suggests that this space was probably two separate and distinct areas divided by sliding or french doors.
The door used for access to this public section would have been the side door to the western side of the building (D-1,D1-11). This door is now, and was then covered by a porch (D-1,l-08). It opened into a hallway that led on the left to an area possibly occupied by the Commanding Officers and men of similar rank; straight ahead to the dining room or private part of the house; and to the left to an area where complaints were made or orders dispatched.

The broken clapboarding to the exterior of the southern wall underneath the window (D-1, W1-08) suggests that there was probably once a door where the window is now located. This was likely an interior door providing passage into the lean-to addition which at one time ran along the southern side of the building (photograph 10) where additional offices might have been located. Other apertures in this room appear to have been left unchanged.

There are two floor board patterns in this section of the house. The room to the north has a floor board pattern running north-south while the boards of the room at the back run east-west. The floor boards in the room to the north appear to be more recent since they show less wear than those in the back room. The floor in the front room is also raised slightly higher than the floor in the southern room. The front room is the only room on the first floor to have its floor boards running north-south. If these were newer boards they might have been built in 1946 during the initial restoration work.

There are four layers to the floor: a sub-floor of rough planks, then a layer of unmatched wood which runs north-south; this is covered by two layers of floor boards. The lower layer of floor boards is unpainted. The boards in the front (northern)
room are less worn and more solid suggesting this floor is
newer than the floor of the back (southern) room. The
nailing pattern in the back (south) room shows that the floor
joists were approximately 1'6" apart.

2.19 Interior Wall Construction

The interior framing of the walls of the Officer's Quarters
can not as yet be clearly identified since most of it remains
inaccessible. It might however be reasonably assumed that
the materials and methods used were similar to those found
in parts of the building where they are revealed. Some of the
techniques and materials that might be similar are visible in
the attic. From this it might be delineated that the lumber
seen in the roof, used to divide the second storey from the
attic, was like that used for the walls. The rough lath and
lumber used to build the walls can be seen in as-found photo­
graphs in "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975." The
jagged edges of the timbers and lath indicate that they might
have been cut with axes.

The composition wall next to the log construction of the
exterior is recorded in the as-found drawings of the PRO extant
recorders. The pattern of the interior found during a probe
showed a 1" x 2" strapping next to the logs, covered with
3/8" x 1 3/8" lath onto which plaster was applied. Paint then
covered this plaster. Ceilings were also covered with plaster
and paint, although no probe of the ceiling construction was ever
made. A clue to the construction of the first floor ceilings
can be found in as-found photographs which reveal lath and
plaster ceiling.

Most walls in the interior were surrounded by a picture
railing approximately one foot down from the ceiling. This
railing served two functions: the obvious one, was for hanging
pictures; the other was to provide a visual break from the
meeting of two planes at the conjunction of the wall and ceiling. This kind of relief was a considerate feature found both on the exterior and in the interior of many Victorian homes.

The final feature of the two rooms to the west end of the main floor is the two large doorways which are decorated by a pedimented lintel surround at the head of the doors. As mentioned earlier, they were probably frames for either French or sliding doors.

2.20 Dining Room

To the left upon entering the front door is what would have been the dining room (D-1,R1-02). This is a smaller narrower room than those in the office area and now contains a rather large cumbersome display case. The room like the western room is divided by a large frame again for a French or sliding door. This division originally might have been intended to separate the area where an officer and his family might have eaten from the area where unmarried officers ate. It is also possible that one of the rooms was a dining area while the other was a sitting or reading room. There are few physical abnormalities in this area which suggest major changes to the walls, ceilings or floor. In the north-west corner of the room is a rather large hump in the floor; it was possibly the result of uneven ground settlement.

2.21 Parlour (presently arranged as a music room)

The parlour (D-1,R1-03), built in the 1890's, has its own northern entrance from the exterior (D-1,D1-02). It was connected to the original building by a door to the dining room (this door, it has been argued, might once have been an outside door). N. C. Anderson believed that the walls in this section were frame construction, which is born out by the fact that they are narrower than the log walls of the original building. It has baseboards around it similar to the ones in the main building but no picture railing. It has a non-functional fireplace
built into the southeastern corner; at one time, a stove might have stood in this corner. There is no physical evidence that there was ever a fireplace here, however, the fact that a chimney once existed in this corner admits such a possibility (see photograph 3). This chimney might have provided an outlet for a stove. The chimney in the north-west corner of this room suggests that a stove once stood in this corner. It has not been possible to determine whether both stoves operated at the same time. The chimney in the south-east corner, evident in photograph 3 taken in the 1890's, suggests that it was built at an earlier date than the one still standing in the north-east corner. One window (D-1WL-03) is located on the southern wall of this extension.

2.22 Kitchen

The small room in the south-east corner of the original building was, by a number of reports, where the kitchen was located. It has one window in the eastern side (D1,W1-05) similar to other windows on the first storey. It also has a door (D-1,D1-09) leading to what is now a back porch. This door was possibly at one time an exit to the outside. However, it would have become an interior door when the lean-to addition was built onto the southern part of the building. There is a noticeable disruption in the floor board pattern near the back door. This might have been the result of repairs made to the wall in 1946, although this cannot be known with certainty. There is also a change in the size of the floorboards in the south-east corner. The floor in other respects is similar to other parts of the first storey where the exposed level is underlain by an unpainted layer which runs parallel to the exposed floor.

The kitchen does not have a picture rail surround which is present in the rooms of the original building on the first floor. Some details of the contents of this room were mentioned earlier.
2.23 Hallways

There are two hall areas on the main storey of this building: one inside the front door (D-1,1-01) and one larger hallway in the southern part of the building (D-1,1-06). The former hallway appears to have been left relatively unchanged.

The hallway at the southern end of the Officer's Quarters contains a small closet underneath the stairway leading to the second storey. The one window in this area (D-1,W1-07) is cut off by the back porch (D-1,1-05) which was built in 1946. The use this space was put to is not entirely clear: it might have served as a pantry or storage area. It is also possible that it was the landing for another stairway which some claim led to the second storey.

2.24 Stairways

There are two stairways in this building and speculation that there was another one. The main stairway was probably the only original one in the Officer's Quarters. This stairway has plain banisters though it is not known whether they are the original ones. There was considerable wear to these stairs.

The stairway to the basement is covered by a trap door. It is a simply built stairway installed when the cellar was constructed in 1946.

There is some speculation that another stairway to the upper storey shared a landing with the existing stairway to the second storey. One interviewee, who visited the Officer's Quarters years after he had served there, thought that a second stairway existed. There is, however, only limited physical evidence to support this claim. There are no markings on the walls or floor on the first storey suggesting that a stairway once occupied this area. On the second storey, however, the disruption of the floor boards in the place where this stairway would have emerged lends some credence to the theory that a second stairway existed (D-2,2-01). (There could of course be other reasons
for the disruption of these floor boards.) If such a stairway was at one time present it might have been a stairway to be used by single officers rather than the married officer and his family.

Because of this central location this hallway was an ideal place for a stove to heat the second storey. The wear that would have resulted from the traffic around such a stove might have been sufficient to warrant the replacement of floor boards in this area. This, however, remains a moot point and one over which some controversy still exists. The preponderance of evidence seems to suggest that no such stairway existed.

Diagram 4, an early plan of the first storey of the house, shows a stairway next to the western wall. There is no evidence that any stairway was ever built here. It was perhaps a proposal rather than a portrayal of the building.

2.25 Inside Windows on First Storey
It is not known whether the window surrounds on the first storey are original. All of the windows in the main building (See D-1) (not those in the porches which differ only slightly from the others) have a simple surround with an extended stool and an apron.

2.26 Doors on First Storey
The doors on the first storey have already been described in an earlier discussion of the exterior doors, there are four doors remaining in the interior. (D1 D1-10, D1-09, D1-15, D1-11) The casings around the interior doors are divided into three types. The first is the interior surround of the two main doors: the one in the western side (D-1, D1-11) and the main door on the northern side (D-1, D1-01). These doors both have a beaded side surround with a single sash transom window, see photographs 86 and 136.

The second type of door casing is the most common. These casings are usually between the rooms of the first storey (D-1, D1-12, D1-10, D1-08, and D1-05). These doors casings are characterized by a beaded side surround and a small enta-
blature over the bead surround.

One door surround is totally atypical of other interior casings (D-1,Dl-06). Its pedimental head surround is similar to the trim around the exterior doors, which suggests that this may have been an exterior door at one time. Also the surround for the other music room door (D-1,Dl-02) is unlike any other doors in that its surround is plain with no beading.

2.27 Appendages existing

The present appendages include a porch over the door on the western side of the building (D-1,1-08) and the porch over the back door (D-1,1-05).

The porch over the side was probably built in the 1890's. Its construction is evident in the as-found photographs. Its dilapidated state in the early 1940's (photograph 15) was considerably improved by renovations made in 1946.

The addition over the back door on the southern side of this building was built in 1946 by N. C. Anderson. As he related in an interview, it was built with suitable wood taken from the remains of the lean-to addition, then in an irreparable state. It contains one window and has a trap-door in the floor leading to the basement.

2.28 Appendages no longer existing

It appears there were two appendages (maybe others perhaps in the form of porches over other doors) to the Officer's Quarters that no longer exist. One is the lean-to addition over the southern portion of the building, in fact extending beyond its length as evident in photographs 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Very little is known about this addition other than the information in diagram 3. This evidence is suspect because in addition to other inaccuracies on it, it does not show the lean-to addition extending beyond the end of the building as is clearly evident from the photographs.
The only other exterior addition might have been a porch on the above mentioned lean-to addition. The only evidence available suggesting that such a porch was ever present is its inclusion in diagram 3 (1898) which is accurate in other respects. Perhaps archaeological evidence will throw some light on this question.

2.29 Second Storey

The four rooms on the second storey were used as sleeping quarters for single and married officers. Generally, the features of this storey are so similar that it would be superfluous to deal with this area on a room by room basis. The two rooms towards the western end (D-2,R2-04 and R2-05) are larger than the other two (D-2,R2-02 and R2-03). Also there do not appear to be any major changes to the doors, windows or walls on this storey.

2.30 Walls

All the walls on this storey are surrounded by the picture railing found on most of the walls on the first storey. Because of the slope of the skirt on the mansard roof, all the walls around the perimeter of the Officer's Quarters are slightly tilted inwards. There are also numerous covered holes in the walls, where stove pipes once ran. The small area on the north wall between the two bedrooms was probably a closet area.

2.31 Windows

The windows on the second storey are all of a similar style. They are recessed double-sash windows with a plain embrasure and a beaded surround with a small sill. Very few changes appear to have been made to these windows.

2.32 Floors

The floor boards in the eastern end run north-south while those in the western end run east-west. As-found photographs of this area reveal a major disruption in the floor boards
where some have suggested that a second stairway emerged onto the second storey. Another area reveals a very different floor covering which suggests that this area might have served as a small closet space. The rest of the floor board pattern on this storey is not marred by any serious change.

2.33 Ceilings

The ceilings of the second storey are plastered and painted. Their lath and plaster construction can be seen in as-found photographs in "The Preliminary Photo Report, June 1975."

2.34 Doors

All the doors in the second storey have been removed. As-found photographs, however, show a typical door surround which frames all the doors in the second storey. The moulding around each door was decorated with beaded trim.

2.35 Hardware

There are significant problems with identifying the hardware throughout the house. Much work needs to be done to determine whether the hardware that remains on the doors and in the joints is original. Some of the hardware can be seen in photographs.

2.36 Baseboards

Baseboards are found in all rooms on both the first and second stories of the Officer's Quarters, although it is not known whether they are original. In some cases, changes to the baseboards indicate that some change has been made to the wall. For example, the break in the baseboard below the window in the south-west corner on the first floor (not clearly visible in the photographs) suggests that a door once existed here. (D1, W1-08)
2.37 **Attic**
The attic does not appear to have served any special function in this house. It exposes the construction of the mansard roof which has been discussed in a previous section.

2.38 **Basement**
The basement was built in 1946 by N.C. Anderson when major restoration was made. There was no cellar or basement underneath this building before this time according to Anderson. The walls were made of cement and the new and original timbers that were used over the years can be seen in as-found photographs. The furnace was added in 1964 and the requisite modifications made by Botting and Dent.
III Special Systems

3.1 Heating

Before the furnace which now heats the Officer's Quarters was installed during the 1946 restoration, the building was heated by stoves located at various locations throughout. These were cast iron stoves which burned wood and coal. One interviewee believed that a Franklin stove was once present in what is now arranged as the music room. The heat was transported throughout the building by stove pipes. In 1912 it was reported that the buildings were "full of stove pipes which are sure to smoke at times."\(^{57}\)

By 1912 buildings were being heated with coal as the same report indicated that "heating is all done with coal stoves, which cause a certain amount of coal gas to be throughout the living rooms."

The holes in the walls evident in interior photographs shows where the stove pipes ran. There is no record of how many stoves would have heated this building or exactly where these stoves might have been located. Although, besides the kitchen, the long hallways on the first and second floor would seem to have been ideal central locations for stoves. There might also have been others in the lean-to addition and the large office space.

3.2 Plumbing and Disposal Facilities

There was no plumbing originally built into the Officer's Quarters. Toilet facilities were in the form of outhouses and men disposed of the contents of various chamber pots each morning. Water was obtained either from the river or from the wells on police property. Indeed by 1915 the fort was still not a beneficiary of the town water system. The Commissioner's Report of 1915 notes that "as in the past, water is obtainable from a spring near the barracks
and is hauled up regularly each day for use in the post."\(^{58}\)

3.3 Electrical System
Fort Battleford did not receive electricity until 1909. At that time it was reported in the Saskatchewan Herald that: "The order has been given to the Secretary Treasurer of the town to have lights installed at the RNWMP barracks."\(^{59}\)
The exact nature of this system and its fixtures is not known, although some period catalogues would be useful in determining possible styles. In 1946, during the restoration, a new electrical system was installed. The fixtures utilized at this time are evident in photographs 42, 86 and 130.

3.4 Materials
Many problems are confronted when attempting to identify with certainty the materials and where they originated. Two problems are immediately apparent. One is that very few of the physical materials of the Officer's Quarters have been analyzed or identified. Another is in determining whether the materials now part of the Officer's Quarters are original. This is especially the case when, for example, deciding whether existing hardware was originally on the building. The further difficulty is in pinpointing the origin or place of purchase of these materials. In very few instances can this be done with certainty.

3.5 Wood (logs)
From existing information the logs used for the walls of the Officer's Quarters were cut from the near-by woods. Although no precise identification has been made the belief that these are poplar logs is supported by the fact that poplar is one of the few trees in the area of sufficient girth to be used for logs.
3.6 **Shiplap exterior**

There has been no documentary information discovered to indicate where the spruce used for the shiplap was obtained or where the shiplap was milled. Since some suitable spruce does grow in the area it is possible that it was cut and manufactured in one of the local saw mills. Prince Brothers or Colridge and Company.

3.7 **Shingles**

The shingles on the roof were reported to have been B.C. cedar, which was locally milled: "All logs that reached Colridge and Co. will have been cut. Shingles for the new police buildings...are being drawn from the mill."\(^\text{60}\)

3.8 **Lumber**

Not all of the lumber used for joists and rafters has been professionally identified and some floor joists were removed and replaced. Most of the lumber appears to be spruce and as is evident from the photographs of the attic and basement it was very rough. One possible reason for this might be that the lumber was hastily cut by the builders who were anxious to get the building completed.

3.9 **Floorboards**

The floorboards are thought to be spruce and were probably milled locally.

3.10 **Stone and lime**

The stone and lime that made up the original foundation would probably have been taken from the immediate area.

3.11 **Cement**

The cement used to build the present walls of the basement was supplied by N.C. Anderson in 1946.

3.12 **Nails, Hardware, Paint and Glass**

It is known that in 1892 paint supplies were ordered from Winnipeg:

> The paint I have estimated for can be obtained from J.H. Ashdown in Winnipeg
in one gal. tins already mixed, of any color at $2.00 per gal. It is called "Buffalo Liquid Colors." It is further known that paint was also ordered from J.H. Ashdown in Winnipeg in 1900 when supplies were required for shingling and painting of the fort.

If paint was ordered from J.H. Ashdown in Winnipeg, it might be reasonable to assume that other "hardware-like" materials such as door knobs, glass and nails were possibly purchased there. No conclusive evidence, however, indicates whether any of these materials were ordered in the 1884-1886 period when the Officer's Quarters was being built. The above suggestion therefore remains a hypothesis which needs more evidence to confirm or refute.

In 1900 the supplies ordered from J.H. Ashdown included: "800 lbs. shingle nails, 1770 fire engine red paint, 450 gals. boiled linseed oil." Likely these would have been round manufactured nails used for repairs, there is also physical evidence which shows that square nails were used in the roof. Photograph 33 shows two tins of square nails found in the roof, probably originals. Closer identification or tracing their possible origin has not been undertaken.

It is possible that some materials at Fort Battleford were purchased through catalogues. It might be useful therefore to look at catalogues of the time when gaps exist, if for no other purpose than for comparative evidence of what other builders might have been using. Archaeological evidence might also shed light on this subject.

3.13 Electrical Supplies
It is not known where the electrical materials used during installation in 1908 came from: J.H. Ashdown is the most likely supplier.

3.14 Brick
It is not known where brick used for the two original chimneys came from. They might have been manufactured locally since it is known that the bricks used in 1876 were baked in a nearby kiln.
IV Tools and their Markings

Except for the foundation the Officer's Quarters is entirely a wooden structure. To erect a log building, only semi-skilled or even unskilled labor was required; to build a balloon frame building men literate enough to read plans and to apply simple mathematics and geometry were needed. In either case the tools necessary for wood construction were mobile and inexpensive. Much of the work, especially for log structures, did not require skills that could not be learned quickly through on the job experience.

The most important tool for log construction was the axe. In fact it was possible to build a log structure by only using an axe. There were a variety of axes used at various stages of construction. The most common axe used was the scoring axe: it was mostly used for felling trees but was also adequate for squaring logs. It originated in the United States around 1850, and was made up of a wrought iron steel head which is knife edged. The handle was approximately 750 mm., this length was necessary for the long swings needed to fell a tree. The marks made by a scoring axe when used to square a timber were characterized by sharp perpendicular impressions usually the width of an axe bit.

The broad axe was another popular instrument employed for squaring logs. The head of this axe was larger than that of the scoring axe and its length shorter. It was comprised of a wrought iron head and either a hickory or a maple handle. Its cutting edge was chisel-like (sharpened only on one side). Its use has been traced back to as early as 1605 at Port Royal in Nova Scotia. The broad axe was commonly used after the log had been scored for squaring. The broad axe left an undulating surface marked by a cup-like indentations on the wood. These surfaces were, however, sometimes finished by planishing axes, which smoothed the surface even more.
There were many variations of these two basic axes which could be employed for a wide variety of purposes. Files and grindstones were most commonly used to sharpen axes.

Other tools were required for splitting wood to make half-logs, shingles, staves and clapboards. The froe had a long thin metal bit sharpened along one edge; the sharpened edge was driven into the wood by the club and the hickory handle was then pushed to pry and split the wood. There were few dramatic marks left from this process. The surfaces from this method of splitting wood were left relatively free of any distinctive markings.

Timber dogs were double spiked wrought iron instruments used to secure a log to allow it to be squared. Marks left by the timber dog were similar to that left by a spike.

The spud was a tool used to remove bark from a log. In appearance the spud looked like a spade but was flat instead of capped. The marks left by this instrument were parallel lines along the log, characterized by depressions with rounded ends.

Various tools were used to finish lumber, by drawing the instrument towards the body. Among these were the draw knife and the spoke shave. These double-edged tools with double handles were employed for cutting and tapering shingles, for finishing large boards and to shave masts or tool handles or rough timbers. Usually the draw knife was used first and for a finer finish the spoke shave was employed. As these instruments were intended to leave a smooth finish, there were few identifying markings when they were handled properly. On some pieces, however, chatter marks are evident at the beginning of a stroke indicating the work of unskilled craftsmen. The shave horse was another tool resorted to for finishing lumber and shingles. It was intended to keep the wood secure while either a draw knife or spoke shave was used.
The adze was a tool employed in squaring and finishing timbers. The adze had a long hickory handle fitted into a wrought iron bit. The adze was used by standing astride a timber and pulling it along the beam towards the body. The marks left by the adze are similar to the broad or planishing axe, but the surfaces are not accompanied by scoring marks. Depending on the skill of the craftsman, a surface finished by an adze can be marked by parallel ripples or be completely smooth. A gutter adze can be used to hollow out wood to make such things as troughs or bowls.

Numerous kinds of saws were required in the construction of both log or frame structures. These saws might be operated by one man or two. A myriad of saw styles including rip and cross cuts, were among those operated by one man. These included: frame saws, bow saws, hand saws and tenon saws. The marks of these saws varied considerably depending on the kind of saw and wood. The most commonly used two man saws were the two man cross-cut saw and the pit saw.

Chisels were another tool that was widely used and with a wide variety of styles and sizes in both the handle and blade. The large number of styles reflects the many purposes to which chisels could be put to, which included among other things finishing surfaces and cutting mortises.

Planes were also designed to serve a variety of functions; from planing heavy timber to finishing shingles. Moulding and plough planes were useful for more specialized work while tongue and groove planes were employed to allow boards to intermesh.

Tools that made holes were a necessity when working with wood. Such instruments included a variety of hand drills, awls, augers and gimblets. Their markings vary and it is often difficult to determine which tool was used.

Woodworking required instruments to measure, mark, plumb and balance wood. This called for dividers, tapes, compasses,
marking gauges and levels. These were all to assist the builders to ensure that walls were straight and that wood was properly cut. Most of these instruments were of greater importance when erecting frame buildings; however, they were also used in log construction. Few of these instruments left markings easily identified on the wood.

Identifying the markings on wood requires the eye of an expert, so that even if certain marks are clear, there is difficulty in being certain about the tool used to make each impression. It is also not known exactly which tools were used during construction of Fort Battleford; such information could facilitate the identification of distinctive markings. Many of the as-found photographs reveal marks made during some of the original construction. Most of these photographs show marks made by axes or saws used in a hasty manner.
Endnotes

2 Canada Public Archives (hereafter cited as PAC), RG11, Vol. 576, Sept. 25, 1876.
3 The environment was a significant factor in determining the kind of material available for building as early as 1876: "Owing to the scarcity of timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber I was obliged to construct 'Red River frame'..." PAC, RG11, Vol. 576, Sept. 25, 1876.
4 Walker Letterbooks, Fort Battleford Library Collection, Dec. 17, 1878.
6 PAC, RG18, Vol. 1165, file 28, June 26, 1890.
7 PAC, RG18, Vol. 51, file 354-91, 1891.
9 Ibid.
11 Report of Commissioner 1887.
12 A word of caution when using information pertaining to the Officer's Quarters. It has been referred to in a number of ways during its existence. At various times it has been called: "Officers Cottage", "Married Officer's Cottage", "Inspector Quarters and Orderly Room", "Orderly Room" and "Officer's Quarters."
13 Saskatchewan Herald, Oct. 31, 1884. A reference in the Innes Papers suggests that the Officer's Quarters was not begun until 1886. This does not, however, appear to be accurate as there are numerous references to a new Officer's Quarters prior to this date.

See Appendix C.

See Appendix D.


The numbers following each room refer to floor plan D-1.

The evidence for these descriptions was obtained from Charlie Light, Charlie West and Joe Guthrie. The record of the interviews done with these men is held in the Fort Battleford Library Collection.


Ibid. p. 468.

Ibid. p. 292.


Lockwood, op. cit., p. 159.

Lockwood, op. cit., p. 161.

See Clifford Clark's article "Domestic Architecture as an Index to Social History: The Romantic Revival and the Cult of Domesticity in America, 1840-1870." In the Journal of Interdisciplinary History (Summer, 1976) pp. 33-56.

Lockwood op. cit., p. 225.

Richardson op. cit., p. 20.

In addition to Holly's position the architectural philosophy of A.J. Downing found British styles attractive. His own ideas and desire to create "picturesque" architecture seems to be rooted in the British tradition expressed by John Ruskin in *The Stones of Venice*. For further discussion on this point see Downing's introduction—originally published in Da Capo Press—*The Architecture of Country Houses*, (New York: Da Capo Press, 1968).

32 Richardson op. cit., p. 24.


34 As John Ruskin wrote: "It is not enough that it [architecture] has the form, if it have not also the power and life. It is not enough that it has the power, if it have not the form." The motive, historical response, was to be achieved by the following elements in their order of importance: savageness, changefulness, naturalism, grotesqueness, rigidity, and redundancy op. cit., p. 304.

35 See for example the plans from the Department of Public Works, RG11, Vol. 3118, 1877.

36 Thomas, op. cit.

37 *Saskatchewan Herald*, Sept 27, 1886.

38 Richardson op. cit., p. 22.

39 Quoted in Richardson op. cit., p. 25.

40 Ibid.

41 See for example the Innes Papers op. cit.,: "A building to be used for Officer's Quarters had been begun at Battleford, and by employing the Rebellion, this was now rushed to completion.


43 Commissioner's Report 1886.

44 *Saskatchewan Herald*, Sept. 18, 1888.
Saskatchewan Herald, Sept 15, 1888.
Commissioner's Report, 1886.
Saskatchewan Herald, April 2, 1887.
Saskatchewan Herald, July 18, 1900.
Commissioner's Report 1898.
See R.C. McLeod The NWMP and Law Establishment. Also see
Oliver Papers, Saskatchewan Archives for evidence of strike.
See John Rempal, Building with Wood, (Toronto: University of
PAC, RG18, Vol. 192, file 461.
Saskatchewan Herald, Dec. 3, 1887.
PAC, RG18, Aug. 1, 1898.
Merier, pp. 81-94.
Commissioner's Report 1915.
Saskatchewan Herald, Sept. 24, 1909.
Ibid., Nov. 28, 1884.
PAC, RG18, Vol. 1259, file 28, Nov. 16, 1892.
PAC, RG18, Vol. 192, file 461, July 11, 1900.
APPENDIX A

Chronological List of Repairs to the Officer's Quarters


Constables Mess:

"Repairing roof and plaster, painting roof, $287.65. The roof in the Mess House is so badly constructed it will be necessary to renew it, the building is well worth it."

Door [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1054, file 15, August 6, 1887]

Single Officers Cottage:

1 porch front door $50.00

Roof [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1054, file 15, August 6, 1887]

repairing roof $39.50

Proposed Repairs [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1054, file 16, August, 1887]

Constables Mess:

Requires new roof, repairing roof, dormer windows, repairing plaster, painting roof $287.68

Repairing roof, cornices, painting same, papering kitchen and ceiling $331.57

Roof repairs, cornice repairs, painting, papering kitchens and ceilings [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1054, file 15, 1887. Also in Commissioner's report 1887, p. 27]

"Repairing roofs, cornices, painting roofs, papering kitchens and ceilings $331.57
Tin roof and plaster [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1118, file 324, March 3, 1888]

Officers Mess Cottage:
Repairing Officers Mess Cottage ordered by Mr. Fuller September 16, 1887 amount authorized $310.00. These repairs are not finished. Tin roof and plaster to be finished in spring.

Mess Room:
Repairing paper and papering Mess Room and repairing roofs inside. Making platforms and porches at each door.

Proposed Repairs [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 24, file 676, July 31, 1888]

Constables Mess:
"I recommend that the Officers Mess building, which is built of logs, be thoroughly well mudded then clapboarded with tarred paper under clap boards. I further recommend that any small repairs required to make the roof of the building perfectly weather-proof be affected. I would recommend that when the clap boarding has been completed that this building be painted outside, roof as well as walls. I would here remark that this building is a valuable one for the interior of which is in thorough repair, the additional repairs which I have recommended are absolutely necessary."
Mudding and Whitewashing [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 17, file 192, October, 1888]

"The mudding and whitewashing at the Barracks is almost completed. Owing to the heavy rainstorms of the past spring and summer most of the old log buildings were in a very dilapidated condition the mud having nearly all washed out. They had to be thoroughly muddied and are now comfortable and in good condition to withstand the most severe climate."

Lath and Plaster [Sask. Herald, September 3, 1889]

"The barracks buildings are being lathed and plastered, which will add immensely to the comfort of the men. R. Lyners has the job, and will do the work while the men are on their Regina trip.

Painting, Strapping, Wainscotting [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1165, file 28, July 15, 1890]

Sergeants Room:
  wainscotting
  strapping

Troop Office and Rooms
  strapping

Sergeant Majors Quarters
  door finish
  strapping
General Repairs [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1165, July 15, 1890]

Single Officers Quarters:

... also (I have forwarded) rough plans of proposed alterations for officers quarters.
- clear finish for stairs, well hole and door
- rough trimming for well hole
- partition
- plaster
- 1 panel door
- 1 sash

Assorted Repairs and Maintenance

Plaster [Report of Commissioner, November 30, 1890]

"The orderly room, division office and sergeant major's quarters have been plastered.

Changes

Proposed change [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 51, file 354, May 16, 1891]

"...I would strongly recommend that this building be removed to the new square facing the new barrack buildings. At present the officer's quarters are isolated from the main part of the barracks and consequently a desireable supervision is not possible. The plastering is now out of repair and I do not think that it will be very much damaged if the moving be done carefully."

[This was never carried out.]
Shingling [PAC, RG18, Vol. 51, file 354-91. Also Commissioners Report, November 30, 1891.]

"New offices are very badly needed. The building at present used as an orderly room and division office is an old log building. The walls are bad and roof leaks in several places, although new shingles are constantly being put on. Every storm necessitates additional repairs to the roof."

Paint [PAC, RG18, Vol. 51, file 354, 1891]

Orderly Room Building:

"The windows and doors at all the log buildings have been painted during the year."

Plaster, wainscotting [PAC, RG18, Vol. 1259, file 29, November 16, 1892]

Constables Mess - Mens Kitchen:

"The plaster in the mens kitchen was also in a very bad condition, and I authorize its repair, and some wainscotting to be erected in exposed places. Cost about $40,000."

Painting [PAC, RG18, Vol. 94, file 297, June 11, 1894]

"The buildings require painting very badly, and I have forwarded the estimated cost for this work."

Whitewash [Sask. Herald, October 11, 1895]

"The log buildings at the barracks shine resplendent in a coat of mud and whitewash."
Foundation, sills, shingling, reflooring, painting [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 146, file 504-94-101, October 4, 1897]

Married Men's Quarters:

"Stone foundation and new sills 175 lineal ft. $112.00. Reshingling roof at warm buildings, kitchen and wing with metal shingles. (No estimate can be given as such shingles cannot be obtained here.) The surface to be covered is about 1350 sq. ft.

Repairs to Kitchen $ 35.00
Reflooring one room and hall and repairing floor posts 40.00
Painting and Kalsomining 39.00
Porch 15.00
14,000 shingles @ $4.00 56.00

$297.00

Willowing or Plastering [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 146, file 504-94-101, August 1, 1898]

"If all buildings are not done this year I would recommend that the following in all events be finished in the manner proposed (roughearting or willowing and plastering) VIZ: Q.M. store and office, Orderly Room and Division store, Sergeant Major's Quarters..."
Removing and replacing shingles, and painting [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 192, file 461-00]

Contract for removing shingles and painting awarded to E. Matheson at the Battleford Industrial School @ $1,305.43 [May 25, 1900]

Prince Brothers supplied B.C. Cedar shingles @ $1,940.50.

J. H. Ashdown supplied paint @ $398.95.

Painting and Kalsomining [Commissioners Report, November 30, 1900]

"...the Kalsomining and painting of the inside of the walls of the Officers Quarters and Orderly Room, and the removal of old hay scales to a more suitable position in close proximity to the Quarter Masters Store..."

Foundation, Chimney, Plaster Repairs [PAC, RG 18, Vol. 1535, file 30, June 29, 1904]

Inspector's Quarters and Orderly Room:

"Complete stone foundation, put new foundation under back part and replace a chimney which had to be taken down, fill in a cellar which is endangering the wall and repairs to plaster."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>labor</th>
<th>$100.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>material</td>
<td>100.00-200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"The exterior walls are not finished with stucco and the upper portion of the main roof required complete reshingling. The lean-to roof over the rear portion also requires renewal.

It is possible that this residence might not be required for historical museum purposes but could be adapted for use as a tourist hostel in which case the whole lean-to section might not be used and part of it could be dismantled.

There are the remains of screened porches, at both residences which are of light construction and these should be removed as they do not correspond with the main buildings and the cost of fixing them up would not be justified.

The work required at the Inspector's Residence is principally the same as to the other residence with the exception of the stucco repairs. The chimney requires complete rebuilding, however, the repairs to the roof would be additional.

To carry out the renovation of this house as outlined would cost approximately $1,700.00.

Portions of the handrail and balusters from the stairs of the Inspector's Residence were found
and the handrail is a stock pattern and the baluster plain square. No evidence of these portions of the other residence were found but a stock handrail and balusters could be used. The newel in the lower bull had an octagonal base and was probably circular in form with the handrail carried over as a cap. No newels were used in the upper bull, the handrail being continuous and ramped around the circular well."

Ceiling and Roof repairs [Fort Battleford Library, Contract for service, August 16, 1965]

Music Room:
To the supply of the necessary labor, materials and equipment required to carry out the repairs to the ceiling and roof of the Music Room Addition to the Officers Quarters.

Total lump sum price for repairs

18' x 16' roof

16' x 16' ceiling $85.50

Painting [Fort Battleford Library, Contract, August 3, 1966]

"Exterior Painting of Officers Quarters, Fort Battleford National Historic Park, Battleford, Saskatchewan."

The floor of the Officers Quarters shows a definite sag to the south wall.

Investigation of the basement area excavated to accommodate the heating plant revealed shoring on unstable footing but insufficient movement to wholly account for the observed floor sag.

It would appear that the failure of the original rock and lime masonry foundation wall is causing the floor sag.

Eventual installation of a replacement foundation or stabilization of the existing one is required. However, as Mr. G. LaFrance examined this site prior to my investigation, the requirements of his Historical Restoration Division should be known prior to firm decisions being made on actual remedial action.

The south wall should also be closely examined for interior deterioration and subsequent repair at the time the foundation work is undertaken.

Foundation and Floor Repairs [Fort Battleford Library, Contract, April 30, 1973]

1. Additional repair to Officers Quarters as follows:
   a. East side corner
b. North side (extra floor joist)
c. Side porch (floor)
d. Supply and install 3 extra telescoping posts and concrete pads.

Foundation and Floor Repairs [Fort Battleford Library, Contract, November 16, 1973]

1. Perimeter Foundation $2,084.00
2. Floor Support System  1,825.00

$3,909.00
Mr. J. D. Herbert
Chief,
Ottawa.

We have been having considerable trouble (during the infrequent rains) with leaking roof of the music room of the Officer's Quarters. The roof has been examined by N. C. Anderson who has recommended repairs as indicated on the attached quotation.

I will have Mr. Mathie examine the roof on his next visit to this park to determine if he is in agreement with such repairs. There, no doubt, will have to be some expenditure in connection with the repairs necessary.

What procedure do you recommend for carrying out the repairs?

Harry A. Tatro,
Custodian.
Fort Battleford
Nat. Historical Park
Battleford, Sask.

Tender

To Repair Roof of Music Room, Officers Quarters:

Lay 5/16 right plywood over old roof and cover with three layers 25 lbs Asphalt saturated felt each layer rared down. 2 coats of asphalt emulsion fibered roof coating.

Labor and Material to same $126.00 one hundred and twenty six dollars.

N. C. Anderson
Department of Natural Resources  
Battleford, Museum  
Battleford, Sask.

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

We are pleased to submit a tender to repair both ceiling and roof in your music room as requested by you.

The full price on roof 18 x 16 ft. and ceiling 16' x 16' will be $285.50

Any repairs that may be found necessary after the ceiling has been torn down but are now hidden will have to be charged as an extra accordingly.

Thanking you.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. R. E. Gunnlaugson

Roof for Custodian at Battleford

Asphalt paper  
approximately 10 tubs of 170 degree asphalt  
1 mopp  
Fuel Oil  
Conductor Pipe 3"  
Eavestroughing 3"  
Roof Gum  
5 sheets approximately 28 x 30 x 96 iron  
Roofing nails

This will also include plastering the ceiling after same has been torn down.
DATE: August 16, 1965

CONTRACT FOR: Repairs to Leaking Roof of the Music Room Addition to the Officer's Quarters.

To the supply of the necessary labour, materials and equipment required to carry out the repairs to the ceiling and roof of the Music Room Addition to the Officer's Quarters.

Total lump sum price on repairs to

- 18' x 16' roof
- 16' x 16' ceiling

$285.50
APPENDIX B

DATE: Wednesday, August 10, 1966

SPECIFICATION FOR EXTERIOR PAINTING
OFFICER'S QUARTERS
FORT BATTLEFORD NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN

1. General

The applicable provisions of the agreement form, General and Labour Conditions shall govern the work herein specified.

2. Work Included

(a) The Contractor will furnish all labour, materials, tools, equipment and all else necessary for completion of the work outlined in these specifications.

(b) The work shall cover preparation work necessary before painting and painting of all exterior wood surfaces previously painted on the Officer's Quarters.

(c) The Contractor will, upon completion of the work, remove from the site all materials and debris resulting from this work and will carefully clean all work and remove paint from all adjoining surfaces, hardware, glass etc. and the whole left in perfect condition.

3. Materials

All materials, paint, primers, fillers shall be best quality and especially made for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The brand of paint and enamel must be submitted for approval to the Engineer and approval received in writing before commencing any work.

Materials must be delivered to the work in original containers with seals unbroken and labels intact.

4. Preparatory Work

(a) Good Surfaces

The Contractor will remove all loose, cracked, checked, peeled or blistered paint by scraping or power sanding to the bare wood.

In area where the previous painting will appear sound but has been done over rough wood or paint, these areas will be sanded down to a smooth finish.
APPENDIX B

All holes, cracks etc. are to be filled with suitable filling compounds and any protruding nails rest.

All loose putty will be removed from windows and replaced with new putty or approved siezing compound.

All areas in which paint has been removed to bare wood will be primed with wood primer applied by brush. Prime coat to be approximate color of finish coat. Due care shall be taken to ensure that the wood is absolutely dry before applying prime coat.

5. Painting

(a) Wood Surfaces

After the preparatory work has been completed and prime coat completely dried, the Contractor will apply one coat of exterior grade, flat latex paint by brush to all primed areas except on exterior doors where exterior enamel must be used.

After this coat has dried completely, all exterior woodwork, which includes trim, will receive a final finish coat of either exterior grade, flat latex paint or exterior grade enamel as applicable applied by brush. All paint coats to match existing paint colors.

The exterior of all doors and windows shall be included in the above treatment.

6. Workmanship

Workmanship shall be of the best quality.

Spread materials evenly and smoothly without runs, sags, brush marks or laps.

No outside painting shall be done when the temperature is below 50°F or in damp or rainy weather. The surface to be painted must be absolutely dry.

Wrap, cover or remove hardware to protect it during painting operations.

7. Basis of Payment

Payment for exterior painting of the Officer's Quarters will be made at the contract lump sum price for all work acceptably completed and such payment will be full compensation for all labour, materials, equipment, tools and all work subsidiary and incidental but necessary to complete the work as intended by these specifications.
DATE: Thursday, 16 November 1972

CONTRACT FOR: Removal and replacement of perimeter foundation and interior floor support system

Officer's Quarters - Fort Battleford National Historic Park

a) The Contractor shall tender as per specifications Section 1A - Page 3 - Appendix "A"

1. Perimeter Foundation Lump Sum 2,084.00
2. Floor Support System Lump Sum 1,825.00

TOTAL Lump Sum 3,909.00

SECTION 1A - Scope of Work

1. WORK INCLUDED

The work included in the contract and detailed in these specifications shall provide for the complete replacement of a perimeter foundation and interior floor support system at the Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park as outlined in the specifications and drawings and shall include all work subsidiary and incidental thereto for complete installations.

The work includes the following:

.1 Excavation for the perimeter foundation and the interior floor support system.

.2 Supply and installation of all materials required for the construction of the perimeter foundation including reinforced concrete, wood plates, anchor bolts, concrete bricks, wood nailers, baseboard, water drip and flashing as detailed on the plans.

.3 Removal and replacement of the lower portion of the existing clapboard siding.

.4 Supply and installation of all materials required for the construction of the interior floor support system, including floor joists, laminated nailed beams, standard screw posts, concrete pad footings, anchor bolts and temporary supports.
.5 Supply and installation of floor joists in the centre area of the building. These are to be fastened to the existing joists and ends will be supported by the new laminated nailed beams.

The Contractor will supply all necessary labour, work, equipment, materials, power and heating, supervision, storage of materials, all barricades and safety measure, necessary to complete the work.

2. WEDGING AND BLOCKING

.1 The Contractor will carefully carry out any wedging and blocking required to correct the sag in the floors and walls.

.2 The existing and/or new floor joist ends will be blocked on the wood plates attached to the perimeter foundation as required to correct floor sag.

3. REMOVAL OF LOG SILLS AND SUPPORTS

Existing log sills and temporary supports are to be removed after new support system has been installed and approved by the Engineer.

4. REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING CLAPBOARD SIDING

In order to carry out the work on the concrete perimeter foundations careful removal of the existing clapboard siding at the bottom of the exterior walls will be required. These members will be carefully marked and replaced in their original positions. Members damaged in the removal of this siding will be replaced to the exact profile as the existing damaged member. All new members will be painted to match existing colours.

5. JACKING

Jacking will be kept to an absolute minimum to reduce danger of damage to interior finishes, glazing and interior displays.

6. FLOOR SUPPORT

While the work is being carried out temporary floor supports will be required under the partitions and displays in addition to the supports under the existing log sill.
# APPENDIX C

## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISION</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>PAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. General Requirements</td>
<td>1A Scope Appendix &quot;A&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1B Method of Measurement and Basis of Payment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1C Special Provisions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Site Work</td>
<td>2A Excavation and Backfill</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Concrete</td>
<td>3A Concrete</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Masonry</td>
<td>4A Masonry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Metals</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Woodwork</td>
<td>6A Carpentry</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Moisture Protection</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Doors, Windows and Glass</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Finishes</td>
<td>9A Painting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Specialties</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Equipment</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Furnishings</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Special Construction</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Conveying Systems</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mechanical</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Electrical</td>
<td>None in this Contract</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Plans</td>
<td>No.1 Foundation Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.2 Section A-A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.3 Foundation Detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.4 Screw Post Support and Sill Beam Detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C

1. PERIMETER FOUNDATION (COMPLETE)

Excavation, forming, concrete and materials approximately 167 lin. ft. as shown on the drawings.

Stabilization of the base of the exterior wall. Removal and replacement of the existing clapboard siding. Removal of bottom timbers in the exterior wall and replacement with concrete bricks, flashing water drip and baseboard as shown on the drawings.

2. FLOOR SUPPORT SYSTEM (COMPLETE)

Excavation for access. Disposal of material. Supply and install concrete pad footings, screw posts, laminated nailed wooden beams, and floor joists. The maintenance of the present support. Installation of temporary supports as required during excavation and installation of screw posts, and beams. Removal of the existing log sills and the old and temporary supports as shown on the drawings.

SECTION IC - SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. LAYOUT OF WORK

.1 Exercise proper precautions to verify figures shown on drawings and be responsible for any error resulting from failure to exercise such precaution.

2. FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Comply with requirements of "Fire Protection Engineering Standard for Building Construction Operations" - Fire Protection Engineering Standard No. 301-1971. This standard may be seen at the Regional Office of the National Historic Parks Branch. Copies may be obtained from the office of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Ottawa, Ontario.

3. OVERLOADING

.1 Take precautions to prevent the overloading of any part of the structure, false work, or scaffolding during operations. Make good any damage resulting from such overloading.
APPENDIX C

2. Do not cut, bore or sleeve any loadbearing members without the written approval of the Engineer.

4. USE OF PREMISES

.1 Confine operations within the limits of the site.

.2 If the site is so confined that the Contractor is unable to store materials, erect an office, camp, etc., or similar works necessary to the satisfactory performance of the contract, he shall contact the Engineer who will arrange for additional area, if this is possible and if the Engineer deems it necessary. The Contractor shall not utilize such additional areas without obtaining prior approval from the Engineer.

.3 Do not unreasonably encumber the site with materials or equipment. Keep the site, materials and equipment in a neat and orderly manner. Observe Federal and Provincial Safety Regulations.

.4 No storage or unnecessary use of the museum area is permitted.

5. SCHEDULE

.1 On award of the contract, submit a construction schedule for the work showing the anticipated final completion date.

.2 When the schedule has been approved by the Engineer take all measures necessary to complete the work within the scheduled time. The schedule shall not be changed without approval of the Engineer.

6. RECORD DRAWINGS

As work progresses, maintain accurate records to show all deviations from the contract drawing. Just prior to the Department's Inspection of the work for the issuance of the Final Certificate of Completion, supply one (1) set of white blue or black line prints with all such deviations neatly inked in.

7. MINIMUM STANDARDS

Work shall conform to or exceed the minimum applicable standards of the Canadian Government Specifications Board.
(CGSB), the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), and the National Building Code of Canada (NBC).

8. NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES ACT

Perform the work in accordance with the ordinances, laws, rules and regulations laid out in the National Historic Sites Act.

9. ADDITIONAL DRAWINGS

The Department may prepare and furnish drawings to the Contractor to assist the proper execution of the work. These additional drawings will be issued for clarification purposes only. Such drawings shall have the same meaning and intent as if they were included with the plans referred to in Article 1 of the Articles Agreement.

10. TAXES

Pay all taxes properly levied by law (including Federal, Provincial and Municipal).

11. TEMPORARY SERVICES

.1 The Contractor is responsible for the supply of temporary services such as light, heat, power, telephone, water, etc., necessary for performance of the work.

.2 Where the Department has electrical power and water services available the Contractor may make arrangements with the Engineer for their use. The Department accepts no responsibility for the adequacy of services available. Claims for extras based on failure of the Department from whatever cause or causes to provide any service or facility will not be considered.

12. DISPOSAL

The Engineer will designate areas for disposal or removed and excess material as required.

13. RELICS AND ANTIQUITIES

Relics and antiquities such as cornerstones and contents,
commemorative plaques, inscribed tablets, and similar objects found on the site shall remain the property of the Department. Protect such articles and request directions from the Engineer.

SECTION 2A - EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL

1. LAYOUT, LINES, LEVELS
   .1 Location stakes and bench marks shall be provided by the Engineer.
   .2 Setting out pertinent lines and levels as required for the proper and accurate execution of the work and maintenance of the accuracy of line and stakes during construction will be the responsibility of the contractor.
   .3 Lines, grades and levels are to be checked and approved by the Engineer before work proceeds.
   .4 Any discrepancy in levels or setting out of line and stakes occurring after the approval has been issued will be entirely the responsibility of the Contractor and he shall be liable to make good any such discrepancies to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer.

2. PROTECTION
   .1 Protect existing structures, underground or overhead services from damage. Erect guard rails, warning signs, lights or other items required for the protection of the public.
   .2 It must be remembered at all times that the work in this contract is being carried out in an area intended for use as a National Historic Site and the tree cover and other vegetation is of the utmost importance.

3. EXCAVATION
   .1 All excavations shall be kept to a bare minimum in order to carry out the work.
4. BACKFILLING

.1 All landscaping, finish grading, sodding and the like shall be carried out at the completion of the contract.

5. CLEAN UP

.1 All trash and surplus material shall be removed from the work and storage areas and the entire area affected by the work left in a neat and orderly condition.

SECTION 3A – CONCRETE

1. Standards

The requirements of CSA Specification Series A23 shall govern for all plain and reinforced concrete work, except as otherwise specified herein.

2. INSPECTION AND APPROVAL

Do not place concrete until excavation forms, reinforcement, sleeves, anchors, inserts and other work required to be built into or be covered by concrete have been inspected and approved by the Engineer.

3. ADDITIONAL WORK

If, according to the Engineer, it is necessary to provide additional concrete, formwork and reinforcing the additional costs involved will be the subject of negotiation.

4. CONCRETE STRENGTHS

All concrete shall have minimum compressive strength at 28 days of 3,000 psi.

5. FORMWORK

.1 For exposed surfaces with plywood forms without horizontal joints to present a smooth, uniform
APPENDIX C

concrete surface when stripped. Forms shall be adequately braced and tied and be capable of withstanding, without undue distortion, the loads to be applied on them.

6. BUILT-IN ITEMS

.1 Place or build-in anchors, bolts, sleeves, inserts, ties, etc. as shown on the drawings.

.2 Form chases and recesses of correct size to accommodate mechanical and electrical equipment. Notify the Engineer when anchors, sleeves, chases and recesses have been placed or formed, and have work inspected and approved before concrete is placed. Make openings for sleeves, pipes, etc. from wood.

7. PLACING

.1 Convey in approved equipment as continuously as possible without causing segregation of materials. Do not support runways on forms or reinforcing. Keep equipment clean and free from partially set concrete.

.2 Compact with approved mechanical vibrator or suitable hand tools, do not use vibrator to move concrete into place or cause segregation or ingredients, movement of forms or reinforcement.

8. CURLING AND PROTECTION

.1 Cover concrete poured during rain or exposed to rain before final set. Leave air space between concrete and cover.


.3 Continue moist curing for 7 days after placing or used approved membrane forming curing compound.

9. MATERIALS

All cement, aggregate, water, admixtures, reinforcement and other materials shall meet the requirements of CSA Specification Series A23 and be as further described below.
.1 Cements

Cement shall be Normal Portland Cement conforming to the requirements of CSA Specification A.5 manufactured in Canada and only one brand shall be used throughout the job. Air entraining cement used in lieu of air entraining admixture described in CSA A23 shall meet the requirements of ASTM Designation C175, Type 1A.

.2 Reinforcement

Reinforcement shall be #2 intermediate grade bars meeting the requirements of CSA Specification G30.1.

.3 Aggregate

Coarse aggregate shall have a nominal size of from #4 to 3/4".

.4 Ready Mixed Concrete

Ready mixed concrete shall comply with the requirements of Section 12 of CSA Specification A23.1. (Ready mixed concrete may be used if approved by the Engineer).

SECTION 4A - MASONRY

1. MATERIAL

.1 Clay Brick - To CSA Standard A82.1 - 1965 (Type 11 Brick)

.2 Sand - Clean, sharp, fine to coarse sand particles.

.3 Cement - Portland cement to CSA Specification A.5.

2. WORKMANSHIP

.1 Proportion mortar mix, 1 part portland cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand, by volume, or 1 part masonry cement and 3 parts sand. Mix with water to produce workable mixture. Mix in quantities for use within one hour. Discard set mortar.
.2 Build masonry plumb and true.

.3 Protect work from rain and frost damage. When temperature is at or below 32°F, warm materials and protect masonry work from freezing for 72 hours after laying.

.4 After completion, lean area free of mortar stains and dirt.

SECTION 6A - CARPENTRY

1. STANDARDS

Structural and finishing materials, bracing, nailing, otherwise securing in the work shall be in accordance with applicable parts of Residential Standards Supplement No. 5 to the National Building Code of Canada or to a more restrictive requirement where shown or specified.

2. WOOD PRESERVATION

Apply 2 brush coats of a mixture containing a fungicide and not less than 5% pentachlorophenol for all lumber and timber used in the contract.

3. PAINTING

The base board, water drip and new clapboard siding shall be painted, matching the color of the existing siding.

4. FRAMING

Standard framing of the 2 x 6 material for the perimeter timbers around the stairwell and securely nailed as required.

5. ASSEMBLY OF WOOD LAMINATED BEAM

The 2 in. members shall be laid on edge and fastened together with a double row of common nails not less than 3 1/2 in. in length. Nails shall be spaced not more than 18 in. apart in each row with the end nails placed 4 in. to 6 in. from the end of each piece.
6. LOUVRE

This to be prefabricated and installed in the baseboard at the east and west ends of the building.

7. MATERIALS

.1 Framing Lumber

Seasoned to a moisture content of not more than 15% grade marked and dressed to sizes in accordance with CSA 0141 of species and minimum acceptable grades as stated hereafter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USE</th>
<th>SPECIES (WESTERN)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laminated built-up beams and</td>
<td>Douglas Fir, W. Hemlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor joists</td>
<td>W. White Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perimeter trailers around stairwell</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates for concrete wall</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* BCLMA Rules No. 59 or WCLIB Standard Grading Rules No. 15 or WWPA Standard Grading Rules.

.2 Millwork and Trim

Millwork louvre to be kiln dried material with a moisture content to not more than 10% for exterior application. Unless otherwise specified all surfaces to be machine planed and sanded. Material shall be of species and minimum acceptable grades according to the following schedule.

8. ADDITIONAL WORK

If according to the Engineer it is necessary to remove and replace any floor joist member or portion thereof the additional costs involved will be the subject of negotiation.
APPENDIX C

SECTION 9A - PAINTING

1. COLOUR SCHEME

   1. On site work to match existing colours. No extra allowed for re-painting surfaces which do not conform.

2. TEMPERATURE

   Paint outside only in dry weather above 40°F. Paint inside above 60°F and when building is sufficiently dried out. Do not paint damp surfaces. Avoid painting surfaces exposed to hot sunshine.

3. PROTECTION

   Protect adjacent work, materials and floors from drop-pings, overrun damage or disfigurement, with drop sheets, masking and coverings as required.

4. SURFACE PREPARATION

   1. Prepare surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations to ensure first class conditions for applications of finishes. Clean free of loose dirt and dust.

   2. Wood

      Fill holes, spot seal knots, pitch streaks and sappy areas. Sand and clean down as required. Mill-work in exterior walls to be back primed before installation.

   3. Metal

      Clean free of mill scale, rust and foreign matter by scraping, wire brushing, etc. Wash metal surfaces with mineral spirits to remove any dirt, oil or grease before applying paint.

5. WORKMANSHIP

   1. Apply materials under adequate illumination, evenly spread and smoothly flowed on without runs, sags or other defects. Each coat to be thoroughly dry before
application of following coat. Tint all undercoats to approximate shade of final coat. Sand between coats as required to produce an even smooth finish.

.2 Puttying of nail holes, cracks, etc., shall be done after the first coat, using putty coloured to match finish.

.3 Touch up damaged shop primed surfaces.

AMMENDMENTS

1. Additional repair requirements to Officer's Quarters as follows:
   a. East inside corner
   b. North side (extra floor joist)
   c. Side porch (floor)
   d. Supply and install 3 extra telescoping posts and concrete pads.


3. That all other terms and conditions remain unchanged.
National Historic Park
Battleford, Saskatchewan

Estimate of labor and material for foundation under Officers' Quarters.

1. Dig trenches and crawl space for concrete timbers and concrete blocks:

   Estimate labor and material $3,650.00, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

2. Jacking building up and setting back down, just rough estimate: $800.00, eight hundred dollars.

Total estimate $4,450.00, four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. This is an estimate only as detailed specifications have not been provided.

There are 2 evergreen trees at front of building and the roots go under building.

______________________________
N. C. Andersen
DATE: June 7, 1973

FORT BATTLEFORD
OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Final inspection on the replacement of the perimeter foundation and interior floor support system contract. N. C. Andersen completed the job satisfactorily during the last week of May, 1973.

I met with N. C. Andersen Construction Co. and inspected the work which is 85% complete. He feels he will be 100% complete by the middle of May, 1973. The following explanations deal with each item as per the contract specifications:

Section 1A

1.1 **Excavations** - complete

1.2 **Perimeter Foundation**
   a) Concrete Foundation - complete
   b) Wood plates - installation during the first week of May, 1973
   c) Anchor bolts - complete.
   d) Concrete bricks - all walls have these bricks installed except for the north and porch walls.

1.3 **Removal and Replacement of Siding** - installation during the first week of May, 1973.

1.4 **Interior Floor Support System** - complete

1.5 **Floor Joists for Centre Area** - complete

NOTE: Four additional items require extras

**Additional Work**

Included in a fixed price for this additional work is the supply and installation of the materials and labour. The following is a list of items which will be required to complete the Officer's Quarters:

1. Three additional screw-posts.
2. Seven additional floor joists.
3. One additional wooden porch floor (including floor joists t & g flooring, paint etc.)
4. Repairs to the deteriorated area in the interior corner of the southeast walls.

TOTAL PRICE $230.20
APPENDIX D

2.1 Wedging and Blocking

Following the installation of the floor support system, the floor in the west room continued to have a bow in it. I suggested to Mr. Andersen to leave it rectify itself, but if it doesn't, then wedging will be required in the future.

Most of the floor sags have been corrected as well as expected but two additional screw posts will be installed to give additional support under the main partition walls.

3. Removal of Log Sills and Supports - complete

4. Replacement of Existing Siding

About 1/3 to 1/2 of the siding is deteriorated but Mr. Andersen assured me that he has a source of material and will be able to replace any faulty members.

5. Jackings - complete

6. Floor Support - complete

Section 2A

4. Backfilling

I mentioned to Supt. H. Simpson and Mr. Andersen that sodding will be required when finishing the backfilling.

Section 6A

8. Additional Work

7 - Additional joists had to be installed in the North-West corner.

Deteriorated Area (Additional Work)

The south-west interior corner, at the bottom portion, has deteriorated about 1 1/2 feet up the wall. The repair will involve the replacement of the second horizontal log, 1 1/2 feet of two vertical posts and two rows of siding.

Sewage Pipe - Basement Enlargement

I suggested to Mike Iwanchuk that he extend the sewage pipe through the concrete partition along the east wall and through the north foundation. Then turn in an easterly direction along the exterior wall to connect to existing septic tank inlet pipe. This is the best solution for this problem at this time.
Extra Room in Basement

This room is nearing completion, but the guides must be extremely careful when smoking in this area because of the storage of historical artifacts and antiques in the adjacent room.

Garage Extension

Complete except for the electrical renovations.
Photograph 1

Subject: Officers' Quarters (extreme right)

Date: 1885-1890

Photographer: Unknown

Photograph 2

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: circa 1890s

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection

Remarks: Notice the finials and the dark paint used around the windows, on the corner boards and frieze.
Photograph 3

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: circa 1890s

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 4

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: circa 1890s

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 5

Subject: Inspector Demers and son in front of Officer's Quarters.

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 6

Subject: Men in front at Officer's Quarters

Date: Late 1890s

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 7

Subject: Men in front of Officer's Quarters

Date: 1905

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 8

Subject: Officer's Quarters (to the right)

Date: circa 1920s

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 9

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: circa 1900-1910

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 10
Subject: Officer's Quarters
Date: circa 1930s
Photographer: Unknown
Institution: Public Archives of Canada
Photograph 11

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: circa 1900-1910

Photograph: Unknown

Institution: Glenbow-Alberta Institute
Photograph 12

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: circa 1910

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 13

Subject: Officer's Quarters (on the right)

Date: 1911

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 14

Subject: (left to right) Officer's Quarters, Commanding Officer's Residence

Date: circa 1910

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 15

Subject:  (left to right) Commanding Officer's Residence, Officer's Quarters

Date:  circa 1940

Institution:  Fort Battleford Library Collection
Photograph 16

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1972

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection

Remarks: Repairs made to foundation by N.C. Anderson. See Appendix D.

Photograph 17

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1972

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection

Remarks: Repairs made to foundation by N.C. Anderson. See Appendix D.
Photograph 18

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1972

Photographer: Unknown

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection

Remarks: Repairs made to foundation by N.C. Anderson. See Appendix D.

Photograph 19

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1972

Institution: Fort Battleford Library Collection

Remarks: Repairs made to foundation by N.C. Anderson. See Appendix D.
Photograph 20

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Bargeboard, lower mansard shingles and east dormer, south elevation at east corner. Note moss on edge of shingles at upper mansard.

Photograph 21

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Bargeboard, lower mansard shingles and east dormer, south elevation at east corner, after re-shingling. Note: New sections of flashing, eave protection lapped behind trim and retained shingles on side of dormer.
Photograph 22
Subject: Officer's Quarters
Date: 1978
Photographer: Gord Fulton
Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.
Remarks: North portion of upper mansard roof. Note broken and rotted shingles.

Photograph 23
Subject: Officer's Quarters
Date: 1978
Photographer: Gord Fulton
Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.
Remarks: North portion of upper mansard roof after re-shingling. Note reduced weather exposure of shingles and new section of ridge flashing.
Photograph 24

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Underside of roof, at location of original west chimney.

Photograph 25

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Underside of roof, at location of original west chimney, after installation of bracing for future masonry chimney.
Photograph 26
Subject: Officer's Quarters
Date: 1978
Photographer: Gord Fulton
Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.
Remarks: South-east corner of attic showing furnace chimney.

Photograph 27
Subject: Officer's Quarters
Date: 1978
Photographer: Gord Fulton
Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.
Remarks: South-east corner of attic showing dismantled furnace chimney, insulated metal chimney diversion and bracing for future masonry chimney.
Photograph 28

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Chimney hole cover on East portion of upper mansard roof, with furnace chimney in background.

Photograph 29

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Chimney hole cover and new insulated metal chimney on East portion of upper mansard roof. Note retention of existing shingles on cricket.
Photograph 30

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Roof of summer kitchen of Commanding Officer's Quarters in foreground, officer's Quarters in the background. Note the substantial clearance of the trees from the roof at the Officer's Quarters.

Photograph 31

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Diamond shingles under existing wood shingle roofing. Diamond shingles are metal.
Photograph 32

Subject: Officer's Quarters

Date: 1978

Photographer: Gord Fulton

Institution: Parks Canada, Photo Report: Officer's Quarters Roof, Fort Battleford.

Remarks: Close up of metal shingles showing numerous nail-hole punctures and square cut nails.

Photograph 34

Subject: Officers Quarters, (PR-8, J-1, 41) [these numbers are references to the as-found drawings]

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, Volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: South-West elevation
Photograph 35

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR5, J14, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: South-east elevation

Photograph 36

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR19, A7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: North elevation
Photograph 37

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR6, J7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: South elevation

---

Photograph 38

Subject: Officer's Quarters (A31, A12, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Music Room addition, north elevation
Photograph 39

Subject: Officer's Quarters (A25, H1, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Western elevation, showing both porches.

Photograph 40

Subject: Officer's Quarters (A23, J5, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Southern elevation, window partially covered by porch.
Photograph 41
Subject: Officer's Quarters (A18, Ill, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Southern elevation of Music Room.

Photograph 42
Subject: Officer's Quarters (A19, F14, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report, Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: East elevation.
Photograph 43
Subject: Officer's Quarters (B22, A7, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Front door: Dl-01 on Diagram 1.

Photograph 44
Subject: Officer's Quarters (B24, A12, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Music Room Door: Dl-02 on Diagram 1.
Photograph 45

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B30, J8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Back Door: D1-03 in Diagram 1.

---

Photograph 46

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B35, C2, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Porch Door: D1-04 in Diagram 1.
Photograph 47

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B26, II1, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Basement Window: W0-01.

Photograph 48

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B20, A4, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Photograph 49

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B29, J8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: First storey window: Wl-06 in Diagram 1.

Photograph 50

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B31-I7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: First storey window cut off by porch: Wl-07 in Diagram 1.
Photograph 51

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B32, I4, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window in southern elevation: W1-08 in Diagram 1.

Photograph 52

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B36A, I4, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Siding on southern elevation.
Photograph 53

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B34, E1, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window in western porch addition: W1-10 in Diagram 1.

Photograph 54

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C26, B11, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Second floor storey windows, without finials.
Photograph 55

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C19, A4, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.


Photograph 56

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C32, D11, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Photograph 57

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C2, A3, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Looking up at soffit which is composed of two pieces of wood, the one closest to the wall is similar to the wall trim.

Photograph 58

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C4, A10, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Junction of Music Room and Main Building. Notice that the wallboards have been sawn flush with the vertical board. Notice also the seam running through the wall trim, soffit, fascia and into the roof.
Photograph 59

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B6, A3, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Foundation between Music Room and Main Building.

Photograph 60

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B9, E14, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Notice the lower part of the cornerboard has been replaced.
Photograph 61

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C8, Fl4, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Southern elevation of Music Room wall; the roof details on this part of the building are somewhat different from the rest of the building.

Photograph 62

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C10, H11, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Junction of the back porch and main building. Notice the wall trim to the left of the batten has no bead and that the wallboards are of a different size than those to the right.
Photograph 63

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B11, H11, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Junction between back porch and main building.

Photograph 64

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C12, J11, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Corner of pack porch.
Photograph 65
Subject: Officer's Quarters (Bl4, I6, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Junction of back porch and main building.

Photograph 66
Subject: Officer's Quarters (Bl6, F2, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: This photograph too shows the junction of back porch and main building, notice replaced cornerboard.
Photograph 67

Subject: Officer's Quarters (Cl5, Fl, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Junction of side porch and main building.

Photograph 68

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B18, D1, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Corner of side porch, notice replaced corner-board.
Photograph 69

Subject: Officer's Quarters (C16, C2, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Junction at side porch and main building.

Photograph 70

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B19, D3, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Junction of side porch and main building at bottom. Notice replaced boards.
Photograph 71

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D12, D5, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: South-east corner of roof.

Photograph 72

Subject: Officer's Quarters (K6, B10, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Roof of Music Room.
Photograph 73
Subject: Officer's Quarters (C27, B12, 41)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Chimney on Music Room.

Photograph 74
Subject: Officer's Quarters (J2, H9, 41)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Basement stairs built in 1946.
Photograph 75

Subject: Officer's Quarters (J7, H9, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report, Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Modern joists trimmed to fit over beam.

Photograph 76

Subject: Officer's Quarters (J6, H9, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report, Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Cold air duct.
Photograph 77

Subject: Officer's Quarters (J14, H9, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hand hewn beam in foreground.

---

Photograph 78

Subject: Officer's Quarters: (I33, G9, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Opening of basement wall and furnace to the left.
Photograph 79

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR10, F5, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Crawl space in basement, notice the axe hewn beam to the right.

---

Photograph 80

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR11, E5, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Crawl space, notice axe hewn beam.
Photograph 81

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR13, F7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Basement construction

---

Photograph 82

Subject: Officer's Quarters (J11, F8, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Basement floor joist construction
Photograph 83

Subject: Officer's Quarters (J10, F9, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor board pattern

---

Photograph 84

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR9, E8, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor reinforcement
Photograph 85

Subject: Officer's Quarters (PR12, E6, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Screw jack support

Photograph 86

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D21, C7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Front door transom: D1-01 in diagram 1.
Photograph 87

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I28, B7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Front door: D1-01 in diagram 1.

Photograph 88

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I29, B7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hinge on front door: D1-01 in diagram 1.
Photograph 89

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D29, B8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Stairway to second storey

Photograph 90

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D23, C6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Detail on D1-05 in diagram 1.
Photograph 91

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D25, C6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Stairway to second storey

Photograph 92

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H23, C6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Notice heavily worn sill in D1-12: see diagram 1.
Photograph 93

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D31, C10, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Heat register in R1-02 with D1-05 in background: see diagram 1.

Photograph 94

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H24, B8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hot air register in R1-02: see diagram 1.
Photograph 95

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D35, Bl0, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Dl-06: see diagram 1.

Photograph 96

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D36, Cl0, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door frame in room 1-02 as in diagram 1.
Photograph 97

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H25, C10, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Sill in door 1-06 as in diagram 1.

---

Photograph 98

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E14, F9, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 1-04 as in diagram 1.
Photograph 99

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E15, F9, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 1-04 as in diagram 1.

Photograph 100

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E18, E10, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Doors 1-07 and 1-08 as in diagram 1. Notice also the cover over the thimble.
Photograph 101

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H27, F9, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Notice lump in the floor boards in R1-02: See diagram 1.

Photograph 102

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I30, E10, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 1-04 as in diagram 1.
Photograph 103

Subject: Officer's Quarters (K34, E9, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-08, notice the lath construction of the walls.

Photograph 104

Subject: Officer's Quarters (K35, F9, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Close up of door 1-08: for location see diagram 1.
Photograph 105

Subject: Officer's Quarters (K36, F8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Wall and door construction on door 1-08.

---

Photograph 106

Subject: Officer's Quarters (K36A, E8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-08, showing the position of the hinge on the right jamb before it was removed.
Photograph 107

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E5, D13, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-02

Photograph 108

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E11, C13, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Chimney in the corner of room 1-03: see diagram 1.
Photograph 109

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E13, C13, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-06: for location see diagram 1.

---

Photograph 110

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E8, C12, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Non original, non functional fireplace in room 1-03.
Photograph 111

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H26, C11, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor boards in room 1-03: location in diagram 1.

Photograph 112

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E23, G8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-07: for location see diagram 1.
Photograph 113

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H28, F8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Note insert in floor at door 1-07.

Photograph 114

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H30, F10, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Metal grate in room 1-04: for location see diagram 1.
Photograph 115

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E25, G9, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 1-05 in room 1-04: see diagram 1 for location.

---

Photograph 116

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H29, H8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Note insert near door 1-09.
Photograph 117

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E27, G8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-09, note worn sill.

---

Photograph 118

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I31, F8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hinge on door 1-09.
Photograph 119

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H31, G9, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Note change in floor board pattern at door 1-09.

Photograph 120

Subject: Officer's Quarters (E31, I7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Room 1-05 note trap door to basement.
Photograph 121

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I32, I8, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hinge on door 1-03.

---

Photograph 122

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F8, D7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Room 1-06, notice thimble on chimney opening.
Photograph 123

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H32, E7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-08, notice change in floor board pattern.

Photograph 124

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F9, E7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Room 1-06, note window 1-07 cut off by wall, also note different size floor boards.
Photograph 125

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F3, E6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Top of door 1-13 in room 1-06.

Photograph 126

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F5, E7, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-13: area beneath stairway to second storey.
Photograph 127

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H35, D5, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: The floor boards in this back portion of room 1-07 are uneven and heavily worn in sections.

Photograph 128

Subject: Officer's Quarters (M5, C4, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: An overall shot of the southern portion of room 1-07.
Photograph 129

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H34, G5, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Detail of the uneven floor in room 1-07.

Photograph 130

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F21, G4, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Stove pipe opening cover over clock on the right.
Photograph 131
Subject: Officer's Quarters (F17, E4, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Door detail of door 1-10, as seen in diagram 1.

Photograph 132
Subject: Officer's Quarters (H33, E4, 39)
Photographer: As-found team
Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.
Remarks: Floor detail in room 1-07 in front of door 1-10.
Photograph 133

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H22, E5, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor board detail in room 1-07.

Photograph 134

Subject: Officer's Quarters (D15, C3, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-12 as viewed from room 1-07, see diagram 1.
Photograph 135

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F14, F6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Arch detail in room 1-07 looking north, see diagram 1.

Photograph 136

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F22, G6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 1-11, the western exit from room 1-07.
Photograph 137

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F26, G6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 1-09 in the southern portion of room 1-07, see diagram 1.

Photograph 138

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B2, E6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor and sub-floor detail in room 1-07.
Photograph 139

Subject: Officer's Quarters (B5, E6, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor and sub floor detail in room 1-07, see diagram 1.

---

Photograph 140

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F30, E2, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Detail on door 1-11, see diagram 1 for location.
Photograph 141

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F32, E3, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 1-10 in porch 1-08, see diagram 1 for location.

---

Photograph 142

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F28, E3, 39)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Detail of door 1-04 in porch 1-08, see diagram 1 for location.
Photograph 143

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G30, E7, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Notice stove pipe opening and picture rail in room 2-01. (For location see diagram 2)

Photograph 144

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G33, E8, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Notice the trap door in the ceiling above door 2-03. (See diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 145

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G34, G7, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 2-04 notice disruption in floor boards in Room 2-01. (See diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 146

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H15, E6, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Notice disruption in floor boards in room 2-01. (See diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 147

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H16, E6, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor detail in Room 2-01 in front of door 2-04. (see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 148

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I20 E8, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hinge detail on door 2-01. (see diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 149

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I21, E8, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hinge detail at bottom of door 2-01.

Photograph 150

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G18, C9, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Notice change in floor board direction between door 2-06 and 2-05. (see diagram 2)
Photograph 151

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G11, D10, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 2-03, notice the slanty wall of second storey.

---

Photograph 152

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G13, E8, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 2-04. (see diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 153

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H12, E8, 40)

Photograph: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor detail in room 2-02. (see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 154

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G20, G9, 40)

Photograph: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Recessed area covered with plywood in room 2-02. (see diagram 2)
Photograph 155

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G25, G9, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Room 2-03, notice metal chimney cover in wall. (see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 156

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I22, E6, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door catch on door 2-03. (see diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 157

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I23, E6, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Bottom hinge on door 2-03. (see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 158

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H21, G4, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor detail in room 2-04. (see diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 159

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H18, E5, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor detail in room 2-04. (see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 160

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H4, F5, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Room 2-04. (see diagram 2)
Photograph 161

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H5, D5, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor detail in room 2-05. (see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 162

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I25, E7, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Bottom hinge detail in door 2-04. (see diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 163

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I24, E7, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Top hinge detail on door 2-04. see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 164

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G6, D5, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Room 2-05. (see diagram 2)
Photograph 165

Subject: Officer's Quarters (H10, L5, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Floor detail in room 2-05 at door 2-05.

Photographer 166

Subject: Officer's Quarters (F33, D4, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Window 2-01. (see diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 167

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G2, C6, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Note floor board pattern at door 2-05. (see diagram 2)

Photograph 168

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I26, C7, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Top hinge on door 2-05. (see diagram 2 for location)
Photograph 169

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I27, C7, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Bottom hinge on door 2-05. (see diagram 2 for location)

Photograph 170

Subject: Officer's Quarters (G9, C7, 40)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Door 2-06. (See diagram 2)
Photograph 171

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I16, D6, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Trap door into the attic, notice the lath and plaster ceiling.

Photograph 172

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I18, E5, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Detail of ceiling joists and rafters in attic.
Photograph 173

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I10, E7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hip rafters and supports in attic.

Photograph 174

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I9, E7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Detail confluence of ridgeboard, rafters and collar tie.
Photograph 175

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I13, E7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Modern supports in the attic, notice also the main chimney to the right.

---

Photograph 176

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I14, E7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Joist and rafter detail.
Photograph 177

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I12, E7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Main chimney.

---

Photograph 178

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I4, E7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Hip rafter with supports.
Photograph 179

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I3, E7, 41)

Photographer: As-found team

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Confluence at ridgeboard, rafters and collar tie.

Photograph 180

Subject: Officer's Quarters (I17, E8, 41)

Source: Photo Report Officer's Quarters, Fort Battleford, National Historic Park, volume 1, 2 and 3, 1975.

Remarks: Peak detail of the junction of ridgeboard, hip rafters and collar tie.
Diagram: 1

Subject: Officers' Quarters
        Fort Battleford NHP

Institution: Parks Canada
             Draftsman Brent Richard
Diagram: 2

Subject: Officers' Quarters
         Fort Battleford  NHP

Institution: Parks Canada
            Draftsman  Brent Richard
Diagram:  3

Subject:  Officers' Quarters
          Fort Battleford, NHP: Mansard or Garret is divided in four rooms

Institution:  Parks Canada
Mansard or Garret is Divided in Four Rooms

OFFICERS COTTAGE
Diagram: 4

Subject: Officers' Quarters
Fort Battleford, NHP

Institution: Parks Canada
OFFICERS QUARTERS
Diagram: 5

Subject: Temporary Stabilization
Officers' Quarters
Fort Battleford, NHP

Drawing Title: Plan Section Detail

Institution: Indian and Northern Affairs
NOTES:

1. The two lower boards of the exterior wall sheathing must be removed and all finished wood must be treated with the aforementioned preservative a sheet metal water table at foundation wall level. Exterior wall sheathing must be applied and sheathing carefully replaced.

2. After all substructure work has been done the flashing around all downstairs and around the external wall where a metal sheathing has been installed on the exterior wall must be thoroughly tarred with black asphalt. All spacers must be replaced and reinstalled as required.

3. A review of crawl space ventilation would now be made and if required additional vents provided. These vents should be of a type that can be partially closed in winter.

4. Metal sash and window sill cutouts must now be made and all openings must be thoroughly caulked.

5. Pressure treated wood such as flashings and spacers can now be done.
Diagram:  6

Subject: Repair to foundation
Officers' Quarters
Fort Battleford, NHP

Drawing Title: Basement and Joist Plan

Institution: Indian and Northern Affairs
Diagram: 7

Subject: Roof and chimney, Restoration
Officers' Quarters
Fort Battleford, NHP

Drawing Title: Roof and Chimney Restoration

Institution: Indian and Northern Affairs
Diagram: 8
Subject: Officers' Quarters
   Fort Battleford, NHP
Drawing Title: As-Built Roof and Chimney Restoration
Institution: Indian and Northern Affairs
Diagram: 9

Subject: Officers' Quarters
        Fort Battleford, NHP

Drawing Title: Roof & Chimney Restoration

Institution: Indian and Northern Affairs