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1966 EXCAVATIONS IN PRINCE EDWARD BASTION  
AND THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS  
FORT BEAUSEJOUR, NEW BRUNSWICK

by  
PATRICIA MACDONALD  
(August 1966)

RAPPORT PRELIMINAIRE DES RECHERCHES ARCHEOLOGIQUES  
DANS LES OPERATIONS 2E11 ET 2E17  
FORT BEAUSEJOUR, AULAC, N.B. 1966

par  
DENYS DELAGE  
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PARKS CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

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INTRODUCTION

2311 and 2317 were two of the operations excavated at Fort Beausejour from June 1 to September 15, 1966.

Prince Edward Bastion, oriented NNE, is called operation 11, and includes sub-operations from A to N. We started excavations here on June 1 with trenches on the ramparts to determine fortification construction, locate evidence of a quinine, and to find a gun platform. (sub-ops A,C,D,E,F). At the first of July three sub-ops (B,H,J) were started in the gorge of the Bastion to expose the French Powder Magazine.

Operation 17, assigned to the presumed Officers' Quarters, has thirteen sub-operations lettered from A to N. Seven sub-ops (A,C,E,G,I,L,N) were excavated.

2E11A

Operation 11

Sub-operation 2E11A is located on the interior of the left flank of Prince Edward Bastion and extends from the parapet to the gorge. Its purpose was to determine the original banquette and terreplein levels. The south face of this trench shows what we presume to be these levels in cross-section (1).

The top of the banquette is at an average point of 133.1' ASL. The eastern edge of the banquette is 12.7' from where the terreplein begins to slope down sharply. The approximate width (east-west) of the banquette seems to be 4', but the western edge of the drawing cuts off this extent.

The terreplein level at the banquette is approximately 131.6' ASL. It extends east from the banquette 12.7' to 5.8' from the eastern end of the drawing. At 12.7' from the banquette it slopes down sharply from 130.8' ASL to 129.7' ASL in .8' horizontal distance. This would locate the interior revetment of the rampart.

The north face of 2E11J (2) shows the terreplein sloping to the gorge. The soil here is laminated and fine-textured. Here the top of the layer is at 128.55' ASL, and the lowest point (gorge) is at 125.5' ASL, 3' from the west face of J. The total slope of the terreplein revetment then, is about 3' vertical in a distance of 3' horizontal. The difference between the terreplein and gorge levels can also be seen in 2E11K6 (3). There is a difference in elevation of 2.3' between the two points from where the level slopes to the gorge. This shows that in Prince Edward Bastion the terreplein

(1) See 66-7-D3

(2) See 66-33-D7

(3) For photos of terreplein level in 2E11K6, see: 66 X 832,833; 66 T 538

level sloped from the salient angle to the parade square, instead of rising step-like from the parade.

A decisive factor in assigning the above level to the terreplein was the discovery of a row of nine musket balls seen in cross-section, in the south face (1) at 131.8' ASL, and approximately 1.5' east of the eastern edge of the banquette. An L-shaped iron fragment, possibly a gun part, was also found here. Exploration showed that the ball shot continued south so a 2.5' x 3' extension to the face was excavated by Pierre Nadon. His excavation revealed about 150 cannister shot (possibly grape shot) concentrated in two main groups (2), and also at 131.8' ASL.

- (1) See: 66-7-D3;  
66 X 231, 232.
- (2) See: 66-7-D13;  
66 T 552, 66 X 861.



2E11C

This sub-operation is located at the left shoulder angle of Prince Edward Bastion.

One arm of 2E11C extends from the parapet towards the gorge. Significant in this section is that the banquette and terreplein levels are indicated on the south and north faces as in 2E11A.

The other arm of sub-operation C is parallel to the flank. The west face is significant here. Although the surface does not indicate an embrasure, the stratigraphy suggests the former presence of one (1). A stratum of rubble fill, with mortar, brick and charcoal inclusions at the corner of the south and west walls, extends from below the sod (elevation 135.7') down to 132.8' ASL. From this point the base of the stratum slopes gradually up to the NW corner, where it joins the sod (elevation 136.5'). This sloping rubble layer means that probably the embrasure was filled in.

The stratigraphy of this face also gives possible evidence of a verlon. There is a narrow (1.5' N-S) area of laminated soil, beginning at 133.5' ASL and visible down to the base of excavation at 132.4' ASL. The top of this layer coincides with the bottom of the rubble stratum, and the southern side is 5' from the SW corner.

The presence of ball shot and spikes at an average point 132.0' ASL in this part of the trench, and in the west end of the arm which is perpendicular to it, may further indicate an embrasure. The area of dark soil at the north end of this arm may be decomposed wood, perhaps of a gun platform, but this is doubtful. It is doubtful because no wood was found,

(1) See: 66-7-D4

and also because this soil is north of the presumed merlon, and therefore not in the embrasure. More likely it is part of the rubble fill which has slumped toward the gorge.

2E11G

An attempt to discover a sentry box at the salient angle and a path leading to it from the Bastion proved unsuccessful. Excavation here was in the form of a diamond-shaped trench, 2E11G, in the salient angle.

The first level of digging revealed modern artifacts, most of which were left in situ. (1) A collection of stakes, some of which were painted black or white, may have been supports of a sign, probably bearing tourist information.

At the second and last level many spikes, nails, bricks and wooden "pegs" (2) were left in situ. There does not seem to be a significant arrangement of these articles however.

- (1) See: 66 X 235; 66 T 88
- (2) See: 66-7-D2

2E11F

2E11F is located on the right shoulder angle of the Bastion. My part of this sub-operation is located on the escarp, on the eastern side of the balk along the parapet. I also finished excavating the extensions along the west face of the west side of the balk.

It was obvious from the surface that there had been an embrasure here. A gun platform consisting of spikes and wooden pegs ("pegs" - unrotted branches in planks left after decomposition of most of the wood) oriented in a north-south direction, was discovered in the embrasure. A narrow gray layer of laminated soil which is probably an edge to a merlon can be seen on the west side of the balk. This layer can be seen on the trench floor, extending westwards into an extension to the west face of the trench. (1)

A further extension was made to this west face in order to see if the layer turned south. Excavation showed that it does not, but that it stops 12' west of the balk.

On the east side of the balk, in the trench on the escarp, the laminated layer is also visible. (2) The north side is 2.6' from the north face and it is 1.5' wide. The top of the stratum is at 134.4' ASL. The stratum extends to the base of excavation, at 132.0' ASL, and is visible on the trench floor to a point 1.4' from the balk, and 4' from the north face.

It can be concluded that the east-west extent of the merlon was probably 16.5' and that it was oriented more NNE-WSW than E-W.

A small "varved" area (0.75' north south) can be seen on the face of the east side of the balk also, 4.1' from the south face. It extends

- (1) See: 66-33-Report
- (2) See: 66-7-D6  
66 X 852, 853;  
66 T 656, 655.

from 133.8' ASL (top of layer) to 133.3' ASL (bottom of layer). This may correspond to the small gray layer seen on the face of the west side of the balk. (1)

Another north-south line of wooden pegs was found in the extensions to the west face of the sub-op. Unfortunately the wood was only more or less in situ and, therefore, not able to be plotted exactly. The laminated layer seen on the base of excavation, extends 12' westward from the balk. The northern end of this wood is at the western end of the gray soil. The wood possibly extends 11.7' southwards, ending 2' from the south face of the extension to the sub-op. This may form the western edge of the merlon construction, or perhaps be part of the run platform.

(1) See: 66-33-Report

### French Powder Magazine

Three sub-operations were excavated in the gorge of the Bastion to locate the French Powder Magazine. The building itself, except for the southern side, was found in sub-op B.

The French powder magazine roof was covered with an insulating layer of blue-gray clay which probably prevented moisture from coming in contact with the ammunition. Its average thickness is 1.4'. The extent of this roof covering enabled us roughly to determine the horizontal extent of the building. (1) The NW corner of the clay is at a point 129.9' ASL, the SW corner at 126.5' ASL, the NE corner at 130.2' ASL, and the SE corner at 127.4' ASL. (2)

The clay curves down from the four corners, making it concave in appearance. This depression was produced when the roof collapsed.

When the roof covering was removed, the NW, NE and SE corner posts of the building were defined. The SW post was not covered by the clay.

The NW post is at a point 128.4' ASL, the SW post at 129.5' ASL, the NE post at 129.3' ASL, and the SE post at 127.3' ASL. The average horizontal dimensions of these posts are 0.75' EW, x 0.85' NS.

The perimeter of the Magazine was defined by boards on the west, north and east sides, connecting the posts. The horizontal dimensions of the building are 20' NS by 13' EW.

The central roof beam, with an average width of 1.3', runs in a NNW - SSE direction. This beam contains many scattered spikes (average 0.7' long). This direction of the central beam indicates that the

- (1) See: 66-33-Report
- (2) See: 66T 598 - 606, 608  
66 X 920-927.

Powder Magazine was oriented with Prince Edward Bastion.

The planks running east-west have an average width of 1.2'. These planks slope down from the east and west sides to the central beam. Although the roof was extremely rotted, it appears probable that two layers were used in its construction (1).

The presumed floor of the Powder Magazine was very poorly preserved. Three complete and parts of three incomplete sleepers were found. These boards oriented in an east-west direction, are 0.6' wide, an average of 2' apart, and 0.55' deep. The sleepers rest on sterile soil.

Little of the wood of the floor itself, which runs in a north-south direction, remains. (2)

The elevations taken on the presumed floor level at the four corners are: Nw corner, 125.3' ASL; SW corner at 124.8' ASL; NE corner at 124.9' ASL; SE corner at 125.2' ASL.

- (1) See: 66 X 942, 945;  
66 T 685, 686, 689, 691, 693;  
66 T 687, 688, 690, 692, 694.  
(2) See: Fig. 3.

Sub-operation H contained the approach to the Powder Magazine, and the southern east-west beam of the building. The sub-op was separated from 2E11J by a balk (2E11K) running E-W, and was divided N-S by 2E11M.

The most significant feature of sub-op H is the presumed iron door which was found south and left of the center of the trench. This object is 4' NNE-SSW, and 3' high. The elevation at the top is 127.6'. There is evidence that this was an iron "core" door. There is rust-encrusted wood on the west side, and many nails projecting from this side, as if they had been pounded through the metal and wood from the east. A door handle and a possible door pintel were found in the area NW of the iron object. Other smaller iron fragments were also found in 2E11M and the east half of 2E11H. This iron was in the form either of sheets (1) or slabs. Many spikes were also found in this area. Bottle bases and ball shot were also found around the bottom of the northern end of the iron object. (2)

Northwest of the presumed iron door, and still in the east half of 2E11H is a possible entrance passage, or less certain, a drain. It consists of two roughly parallel rows of stones, closed at the southern end, and oriented in a NNW-SSE direction. The western row is 3.5' N-S and the eastern row 4.5' N-S. The interior width is 1.5' at the north end and 1' at the south end. The northern end of the east row of stones is 4.5' south of the southern edge of the powder magazine. There seem to be only two courses. No artifacts were found in the earth between the two rows. (3)

An area of wood chips and fragments (4), approximately 3.5' E-W x 6'

- (1) See for example: 66T150,151  
66X330
- (2) See: 66X897,898  
66T572-574
- (3) See: 66-T-687, 688, 690, 694, 692
- (4) See: 66X896  
66T569-571

N-S, was found in the west half of 2E11H at the centre of the west face. This is probably a construction layer, the wood having been tossed to one side during construction of the powder magazine.

A large amount of ball shot, varying from lead musket ball to twelve-pound cannonballs, was concentrated in the southern half of the sub-op, and tended to be arranged more or less in groups, for example the row of twelve cannon balls found at the southern end of 2E11M (elevation 125.9').

On the west face of the west side of 2E11H a laminated layer can be seen. This layer slopes from a point 129.0' ASL towards the Parade Square. At the south face of 2E11H, the layer is at a point 128.0' ASL, as seen in 2E11K6. The layer also slopes into the gorge, to a point 125.0' ASL, also seen in 2E11K6. (1) The layer is visible on the west side of 2E11M (2) at the same elevation.

On the west side of 2E11M the laminated layer stops at the SW corner post of the powder magazine, and continues after a gap of 0.7'. Probably this space was left by the post before it collapsed.

A nearly whole wine bottle and three cannon balls were found at the top of this level by the southern face of 2E11H13. (3)

There is a buried turf layer visible on both the east and west sides of 2E11M and also on the north face of 2E11H. (4) This layer follows the present sod except at the northern end of 2E11M, at 11' from the south face of 2E11H, when it slopes 1.1' below surface to go beneath large rocks, or an elevation of 128.6' ASL at the top of the buried sod at this location.

- (1) See: 66X832, 833; 66T538
- (2) See: 66-7-D9
- (3) See: 66X896
- (4) See: 66-7-D7



A possible occupation layer is visible on the east and west sides of 2E11M, the south face of 2E11K, and also on the east and west faces of 2E11J. (1) This layer has an average thickness of 0.5' and is composed of ashy sand with inclusions of burned wood chips. It extends 11.7' westwards from the east face of 2E11H. It contains many artifacts. A wine bottle, whole except for part of the neck and rim, was found at this level. (2) In 2E11M3 a slab of iron was found on the top of this layer (3), at a point 126.9' ASL, indicating a possible occupation surface.

There was a concentration of artifacts, especially earthenware, in the east side of 2E11H. This area extends from the iron door to the east face and southwards approximately 3'. The same type of earthenware was frequently found at the south end of the west side of 2E11H.

- (1) See: 66-23-Report
- (2) See: 66x834, 835  
66T539
- (3) See: 66x912, 913  
66T645, 646

According to maps and drawings, a building used as a storehouse, then as an officers' quarters and later as a men's barracks was located in the parade square parallel to the curtain joining Duke of Cumberland and Prince Edward Bastions. (1) A rectangular depression at this location gave evidence of a previous structure. This building was called Operation 17 and excavation began at the end of July.

Thirteen trenches were laid out in this operation, giving it a checkerboard appearance. Each square is a sub-operation. The original horizontal dimensions of the sub-ops were 11' N-S x 15' E-W. Extensions were made to the west side of 2E17J and the east side of 2E17G. Sub-operation N was later added at the southern end of the operation. Seven sub-operations (A,C,E,G,J,L and N) were excavated this summer; I will report on E,G,J and part of C,L and N.

(1) See: Fig. 1

The area of 2E17 was recently used for a rock garden by the previous Park Superintendent, Mr. H. Dixon. The cut stone steps at both the North (A) and South (L) ends of the depression indicate this. There also was a north-south brick walk between the two flights of steps. Sections of the brick walk were found in sub-ops E, G and J, approximately 0.5' B.S. The walk was constructed of two courses of bricks laid flat and oriented in a north-south direction. The walk is bounded on the western and eastern edges by a row of bricks laid on edge. The walk is 2.5' wide. (1)

A rock with some yellow paint on it was found in 2E17J. Scattered painted rocks were also found in other excavated areas. These were part of the rock garden. Both flights of stairs were also painted. The top of the painted rock in 2E17J was at a point 119.7' ASL, and it corresponds to the top of a buried sod layer. This layer can be seen on the north and south faces of sub-ops C, E, G, and J. The average elevation at the western end is 122.9' ASL and at the eastern end 119.0' ASL; the average thickness is 0.3'. The layer stops at the brick walk, and is approximately 0.5' below the present surface. This would indicate an occupation level which began at the level of the brick walk and sloped up from this point.

(1) See: 66x879-881

There are rows of bricks in 2E17G, similar to those in 2E17C and 2E17L, which extend the width of the sub-op along the exterior of the east building wall. The bricks were part of a walk/drain; they were not found on the other sides of the building. (1)

There are 32 rows east-west on the south face; the east-west length is 6.5'. There are 22 rows on the north face, measuring 6'. There are approximately 16 bricks north-south. All the bricks appeared to have been originally set on edges, but subsequent slump has caused some of the rows to rest on their faces. The whole complex probably slumped downhill to the west toward the interior of the building; this is indicated by the stratigraphy. At the north face, the elevation varies from 123.1' ASL (eastern edge) to 121.4' ASL (western edge). At the south face it varies from 123.5' ASL (E) to 122.5' ASL (W).

The inside edge of the bricks is approximately 1.5' from the eastern edge of the east building wall.

(1) See: 66-7-D10  
66x877,878

Main Walls - 2E17

The horizontal dimensions of the building are 69.5' NS x 17.5' EW.

The eastern wall of the building can be seen in sub-ops C,G,L; the western wall in E and J; the SE corner can be seen in L. In addition to these main walls, there are interior walls running east-west, plus squared stone structures.

The building walls are constructed of roughly squared stones in common bond formation. Traces of mortar used in the construction can be seen in the gray-white soil at the level of the walls and also between the stones.

The east and west building walls have slumped toward the interior of the building, so that the top remaining course projects approximately 1' over the bottom course. The rubble found inside these walls near the surface indicates that probably several more courses collapsed. This rubble was also incorporated in the rock garden.

The east wall in 2E17G is composed of five remaining courses and is 3.4' high. The width of the top course is 2' (average), but this may not have been the width of the wall itself, as the exterior has not yet been exposed. The elevation of the top course of the wall is 121.2' at the south face and 120.6' at the north face. The bottom course of the wall appears to rest on what is possibly natural soil (clay, 5YR, 4/3, reddish brown).

In 2E17C, there are four courses remaining, but the top course was removed. The height of the wall is 2.75' and the width of the top course

is 1'. The elevation of the top course is approximately 120.2'.

The south-east corner of the building can be seen in 2E17L. The bottom course here rests on natural soil (clay, 5 YR, 4/3, reddish brown). The elevation of the bottom of the south building wall is 117.3'. The bottom course ends approximately 0.35' below the wood of the floor found in 2E17L14.

The west wall of the building is visible in sub-ops E and J. The width measurements for the west wall are possibly closer to the actual width of the wall than those for the east wall because the western edge has been partially exposed.

In 2E17E, there are five courses remaining, and the wall is 2.95' high. The bottom course here rests on bricks. (1) The top course is 2.5' wide at the south face and 2' wide at the north face. The elevation of the top of the wall is 119.8'. The stratigraphy (2) shows that the top of the wall was probably at a point 121.5' ASL at the south face and 120.7' ASL at the north face.

The stratigraphy also shows a possible footer trench at the exterior of the wall. A layer of mortar detritus is visible on the west face. The top of the footer trench is 122.0' ASL. The strata west of the wall do not bear evidence of construction, and they slope down to the wall.

In 2E17J the top remaining course of the west wall is 2.5' wide at the south face and 2' wide at the north face. At the south face the

(1) See: Pg. 23

(2) See: 66-7-D11

elevation of the top course is 119.7' and at the north face 120.6'. The stratigraphy shows that the top of the wall was probably 120.5' ASL at the south face and 121.55' ASL at the north face. (1)

The stratigraphy of the north and south faces of this sub-op also shows a concentration of mortar detritus west of the wall, which indicates a possible footer trench.

On the south face, this concentration is 5.6' from the west face of the sub-op. It extends from 120.65' ASL to 120.4' ASL (base of excavation). It is roughly square in shape and approximately 0.95' wide. The strata (which do not contain mortar) west of the wall slope down (1.9' in 5') to the footer trench.

On the north face, this possible footer trench extends from 121.6' ASL to 120.1' ASL; it may extend from as high as 123.0' ASL, but layering was rather indefinite in this area. The width at the top is about 1.1' to 1.3' and at the bottom 1'. The western side is vertical and 4.6' from the west face of the excavation. The strata here also dip to the mortar concentration in a slope of 2.2' in 6.7'.

(1) See: 66-7-D12

Partition Walls - 2E17

Probable interior partitions and odd stone structures were found in my excavations.

In 2E17E there is a wall along the north face which is probably a partition. This wall, forming a corner with the west wall of the building, has five main courses at this corner and four courses at the east face. The average height of this wall is 3.4' and the average elevation is 119.6'. It stops 0.3' (average) above the brick and wood floor which is the present base of excavation. This wall has not slumped or been distorted.

The west building wall forms a corner, 3.5' from the south face of the excavation, with what is possibly a partition wall. This wall, extending 8.5' east, is 3' wide at its eastern end and meets the floor boards. The top of this wall is at 117.4' ASL and the bottom at 116.3' ASL. It does not seem to stop at the east face, but the north face of 2E17G does not show that it continues this far. It may do this, however, but the wall may not be wide enough to be seen in G. If this is a partition wall, the room included in 2E17E would have measured 7' north-south. Both walls are later additions as the floor extends under them.

In 2E17C there is a wall along the south face. This wall forms a corner with the east building wall, and has five courses here. At the west face, where it continues under the brick rock garden walk, there are four courses (although two appear to have been removed). The height



visible here is 1.4'; the average width (north-south) is 1.2'. This wall is possibly the same wall as that along the north face of 2E17E.

The wall extends 4.3' eastward from the west face, and then there is a gap of 2.8' before it continues to the east wall of the building. Possibly this gap is for a door. (1)

There is a wall, probably a partition, along the south face of 2E17G. This wall extends from the west face, where it continues under the brick rock garden walk, 9' east to where it forms a corner with the east building wall. The elevation at the western end is 118.9' and at the top of the corner with east wall 121.2'. This wall has five courses and is 2' high and 2.2' wide. As far as 4.55' from the west face, the wall seems to continue deeper, but it continues eastwards from this point 0.35' above the flat stones. (2)

In the NE corner of 2E17J there is a rectangular stone structure. It measures 6.3' N-S x 4.5' E-W. It is four courses and 2.6' high, the last course ending just below the last floor which was found. Mortar was also used in the construction. The elevation at the NE corner of the structure is 118.5' and at the SE corner 118.2'. As this structure appears to continue farther than the north and east faces and as the elevations roughly correspond, there may be a connection with the south wall in 2E17G. Possibly this is part of a fireplace base.

At the north part of 2E17L there is an L-shaped stone wall. The stones extend, presumably from the east building wall, 4' west. At this point there is a corner and stones extend 1.5' south. The northern arm is 2.5' wide

(1) See: Pg. 21

(2) See: Pg. 22

(north-south) and the western arm 1' wide (east-west). The tops of the stones are 117.5' ASL and the bottom at 116.0' ASL. They rest on natural soil, and are below the floor beams, running north-south, left in situ from the previous level of excavation. The southern edge of the north section of stones is 3' from the south building wall. (1)

Door and Floors - 2E17

A wooden door was found in 2E17G (2), below the collapsed wall rubble, by the north face and oriented in a NNE-SSW direction. It measures 3.2' E-W x 4.7' N-S and consists of four lengthwise (north-south) boards which are 0.15' thick and have an average width of 0.75'. A crossboard, 0.55' wide, is 1.6' from the north end of the door. Traces of nails are visible in the door boards under this crosspiece. An iron hinge (3), 0.2' wide and 1.95' long begins at the western side. An iron hook was found east of the cross-board. An iron handle, rounded in the middle but flat at both ends, was found in fill under the door. The handle is 0.65' long, and the flat parts have nails through them.

This door is at a point 117.8' ASL. Possibly it originally fit the gap in the wall along the south face of 2E17C. The position of the hinge indicates that the door swung open to the west, and the position of the handle indicates that it was attached on the south side. The door fell towards the south in a SSE direction, and because the north side is not parallel to the north face, it may have fallen when partly open.

- (1) See: 66X996
- (2) See: 66X908-911  
66T647,648
- (3) See: 66X1010

A stratum of black, sandy soil began 0.5' below the door and was 0.5' thick. It contained some wood fragments, at a point 116.9' ASL, which possibly were part of a floor. (1)

Below this there was a rocky layer, and below this the floor which is the present base of excavation. The floor consists of four planks running N-S and three sleepers running E-W. The N-S planks extend from the west face, 5.2' east, and from the north face, 6.5' south, except for the east plank which extends 5.8' from the north face. They have an average width of 1.3' and are 0.15' thick. The average elevation is 116.4' ASL.

The south sleeper begins 1.5' from the south edge of the planks and is 0.6' NS. The middle sleeper is 2.7' north of this and the north sleeper, along the north face, is 1.75' to the north.

There are an average of two nails per board per sleeper, although this varies slightly. There are a few smaller, bent nails that appear to have been added later, perhaps in repairing the boards.

Roughly-squared, flat stones cover an area 2' E-W (from the eastern edge of the boards to 2' from the east building wall) by 8.5' N-S (from the north face to the wall along the south face). There is also a stone in the notch formed by the short N-S floor board. The average elevation of these stones is 116.6'.

Between the southern end of the floor boards and the wall along the south face there is a rectangular wooden block which is probably a brace for an upright. The object is 0.68' N-S x 1.4' E-W x 0.6' thick, is at a point 116.6' ASL, and there is an oblong shaped groove with an iron (?) rod inserted in it at the middle of the exposed face.

(1) See: 66X917, 918

In 2E17C, wood was found at various levels, from 118' ASL to 116.8' ASL. (1) A complete floor was later found. As in 2E17G, there are roughly-squared stones from the eastern edge of the planks up to 1' from the east building wall. These are at a point 117.2' ASL. There also seems to be another course below these stones. An iron basin and possible pot support (at 117.8' ASL) were found by the north face.

Below the rubble in 2E17E was a large plank parallel to the east face; below this was a layer of black soil containing wood chips, twigs and bark, then a thin layer of sandstone rocks and then a floor. (2)

This floor consists of four planks extending from the north face to the wall along the south face, and from the east face 5' west to the brick floor, and two E-W sleepers. There is probably a third sleeper under the wall along the north face because the boards rise slightly here as they do over the other sleepers. The floor continues under the walls on both the north and south faces.

The planks are 7' N-S x 1.2' E-W and are 0.15' thick. There is a semi-circular notch in the western side of the plank by the bricks, between the two sleepers. The sleepers are 2.1' apart and 0.55' wide; the north sleeper is 2.5' from the north face. There are no nails evident. The average elevation is 116.4'. All the floor boards showed evidence of ax marks -- possibly represent chopping on this area of the floor during occupation. If the brick part of the floor is related to a fireplace, the ax marks may indicate that wood for kindling was chopped in this area.

- (1) See: 66X999  
(2) See: 66-7-D11

Between the western edge of the floor and the west building wall is a brick floor (bricks on edge) which may be part of a fireplace. The bricks seem to be arranged in an irregular pattern. From the north face, 2.5' south, the bricks are oriented north and south and there are thirteen rows east and west. In the SW corner of this construction there are four N-S rows of bricks oriented east to west, in an area 0.65' N-S x 1.5' E-W. The average elevation here is 116.6'.

The first floor found in 2E17J was not in good condition. The main planks south of the square structure, go E-W from the east face to the west building wall. There seem to be sleepers under these boards. There are planks running mainly N-S between the west side of the square structure and the building wall. The average elevation is 117.6'; this may correspond to the first floor found in 2E17C.

#### Possible Passage to Duke of Cumberland Bastion - 2E17N

Sub-operation 2E17N was added to the south face of 2E17L to follow the wall with a cut stone terminus found here. (1) Excavation showed that this wall continues in approximately a SW direction, and that there was another wall parallel to it. An extension of sub-op N was made at its SW corner to follow these walls. (2)

The north wall is constructed of roughly-squared stones in common bond formation. There is no evidence of mortar. The only cut stones are those at the "battered" eastern end.

- (1) See: 66-33-Report
- (2) See: Fig. 4

This wall, 2' wide, extends 6.5' SW to a check of 0.5'. Then it continues SW for 3', where there is another check of 0.5'. After this recess the wall continues 4.5' to the west face of the excavation and will be completely exposed next season. (1). This section of the wall rests on fill, however, and the bottom stones correspond to the fifth course (from the bottom) of the eastern part of the wall. The base of excavation by the west face of the extension is at 118.8'.

The opposite wall is 4' south of the north wall, and the top is at 123.0' ASL. The southern side of this wall has not yet been exposed. It is irregularly constructed, or else it has been damaged. The bottom stones do not extend to the present base of excavation, but they slope down to the middle of the face, start to slant up again, but then the rubble between the two walls obscures them. This rubble begins at the first check in the north wall and continues to the second one. It extends all across the trench and varies from 122.4' ASL in the west to 121.6' ASL in the east.

Also between the two walls there is a concentration of artifacts in dark, coarse-textured soil.

#### Drain - 2E17L

A drain, probably built by the French, begins at the SE corner of the building, and was excavated in 2E17L. (2) At the south face of 2E17L it begins to curve, as it does in 2E17N. (3)

This drain consists of two parallel walls, 2' apart and 1' wide,

- (1) See: Fig. 5
- (2) See: 66-33-Report
- (3) See: Fig. 5

constructed of six courses of relatively flat, roughly-squared stones in common bond formation. The west wall is 3.45' high and the east wall is 3.75' high. The walls stop 0.5' from the base of excavation, at 117.4' ASL, which seems to be natural soil.

The west drain wall curves so that it becomes parallel to the north stone wall of the passage, and it follows it for 1'. The east wall curves also until it is 2' north of the south wall of the passage. The last stone of the west wall is at 120.7' ASL and that of the east wall is at 121.2' ASL.

Between the drain walls at the approximate point where they enter the passage, there is an iron grate, (1) the top of which is at 119.6' ASL. It is 1.68' wide and 1.83' high, with eleven vertical bars, 0.05' apart. There is a lump of iron in the bottom left quarter. This grate was probably designed to prevent the drain from clogging up. Rubble had accumulated behind it.

Beyond the point of the grate, the west drain wall is aligned below the north passage wall as a 1.1' wide base or shelf to the south side of the wall. These stones continue below the base of excavation and only three courses are visible now; they extend 5.95' along the north stone wall to the rubble.

After the grate, the east drain wall appears to merge into the south passage wall, and continues as described on page 24.

Both the parallel walls and the drain are aligned toward the center of Duke of Cumberland Bastion. (2) Although the double walls may have been a sally

- (1) See: 66X994-995  
(2) See: Fig. 1

port, there does not seem to be any record of them. It is probable that the double walls form a passage to a casemate known to have been constructed in this bastion. (1)

(1) P. Nadon, Draft report on history of Fort Beausejour - 1966



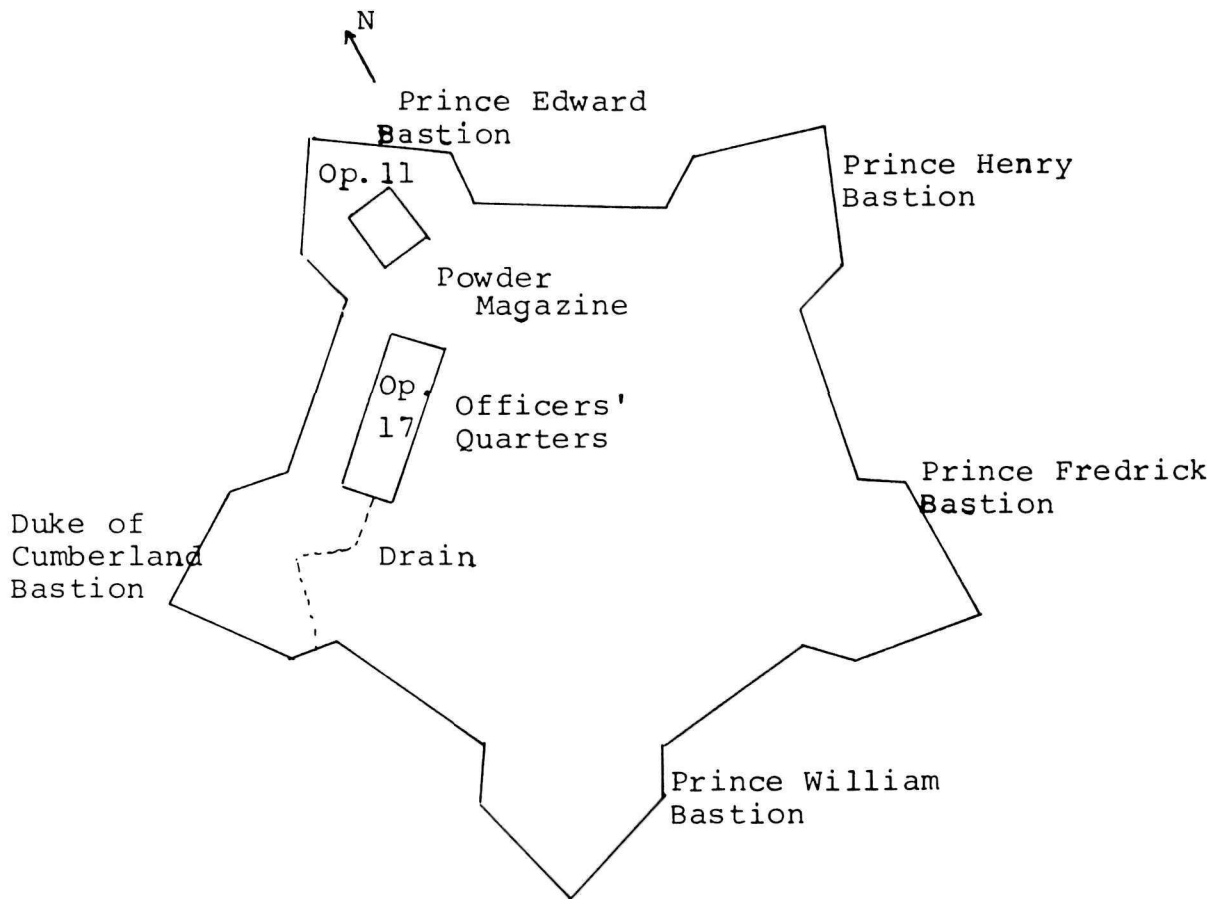


Fig. 1 -- Location plan (not to scale) of Fort Beausejour showing locations of Operation 11 (Prince Edward Bastion) and Operation 17 (Officers' Quarters).

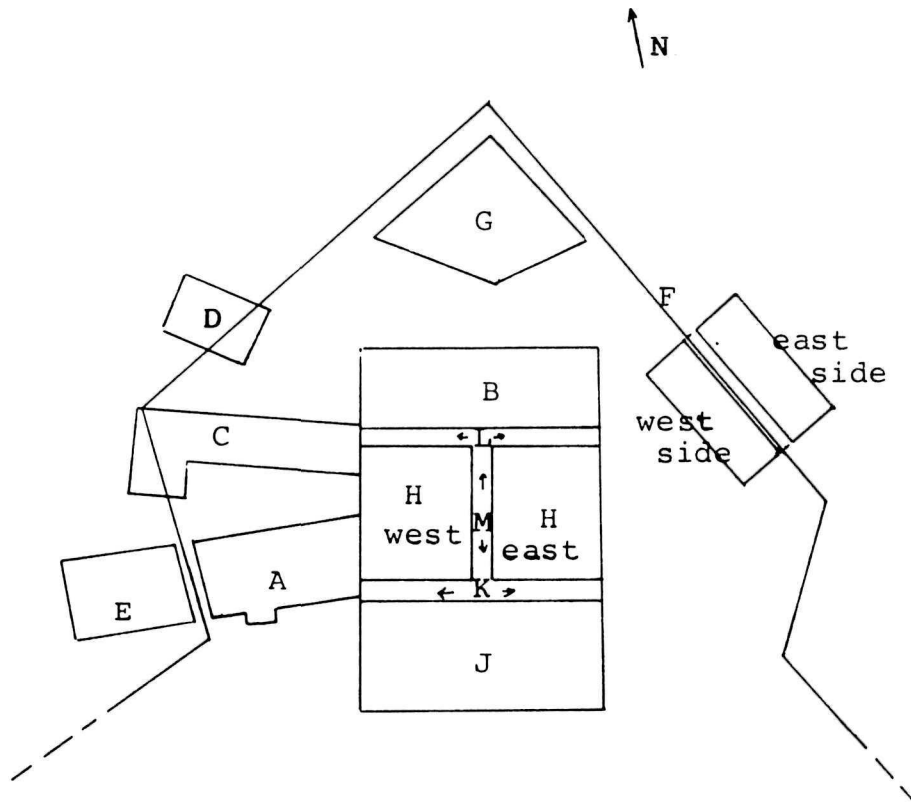


Fig. 2 -- Plan of Operation 2E11 (Prince Edward Bastion) showing location of Suboperations excavated in 1966 [not to scale]. Suboperation N (Powder Magazine) not shown; its location is below Suboperations B, L, H, and M.

125.3'  
A.S.L.

124.9'  
A.S.L.



125.2'  
A.S.L.

124.8'  
A.S.L.

Scale: 1 in. equals 3 ft. (approx.)

Fig. 3 -- Plan of French Powder Magazine (Sub. Op. 2E11N) floor.

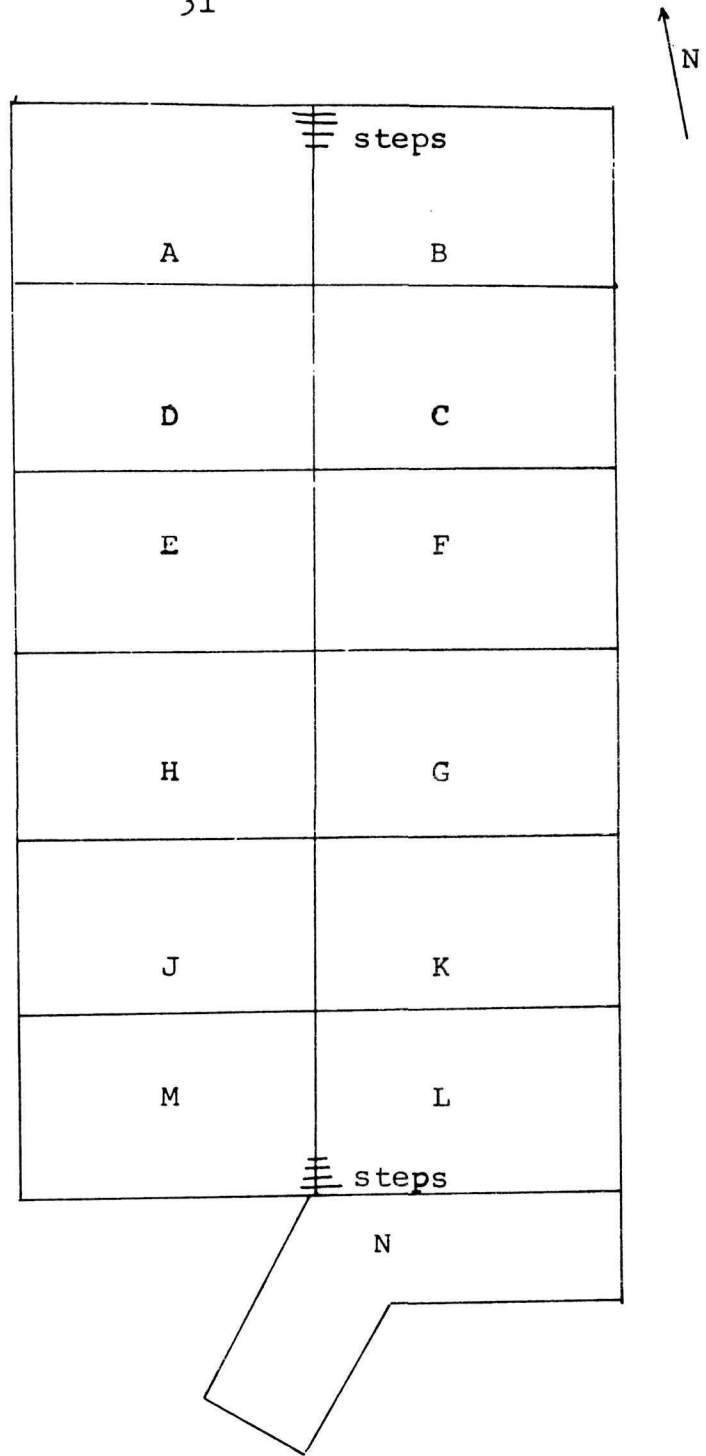


Fig. 4 -- Plan (not to scale) of Suboperations in Operation 2E17. Suboperations A, C, E, G, J, L, and N excavated in 1966.

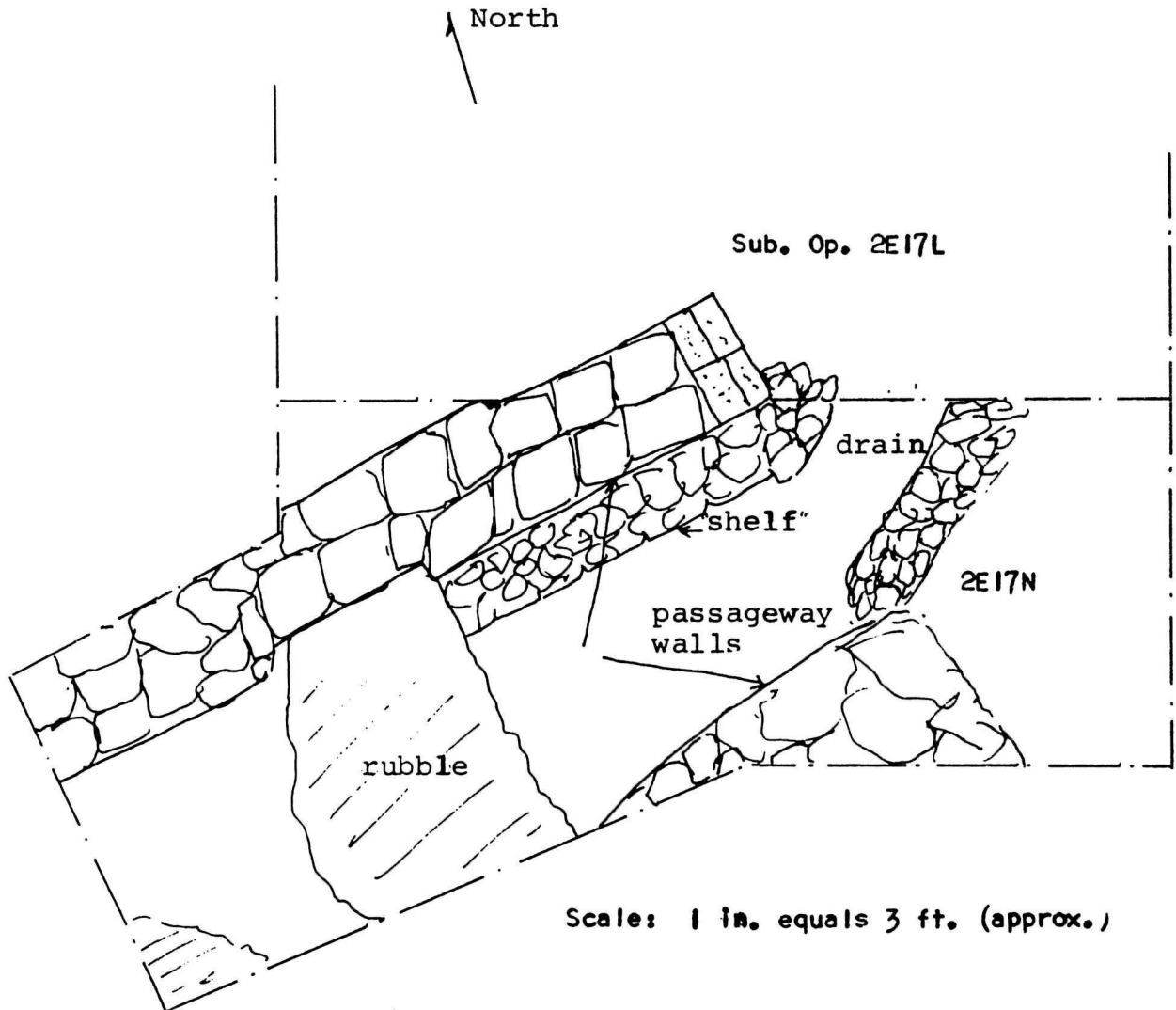


Fig. 5 -- Plan of Suboperation 2E17N showing features discussed in text.



Rapport Preliminaire des Recherches Archeologiques  
dans les Operations 2E11 et 2E17  
Fort Beausejour, Aulac, N.B. 1966  
par Denys Delage

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Deux objectifs majeurs ont guidé mes excavations cet été, je me proposais de connaître la structure du bastion du Prince Edouard et deuxièmement, celle de la résidence des officiers (officer's quarters). J'ai travaillé tout l'été en collaboration avec Patricia Macdonald sous la direction de Jervis D. Swannack, Jr. Mlle Macdonald et moi nous nous sommes partagés le travail et pour le bastion et pour la résidence des officiers. Ce rapport est donc partiel, celui de Patricia Macdonald le complètera, il est aussi préliminaire car les excavations ne sont pas terminées. On ne se surprendra donc pas de voir soulever beaucoup plus de points d'interrogation que de réponses.

## OPERATION 2E11

### LE BASTION DU PRINCE EDOUARD

#### 1. L'ESCARPE

Nous avons ouvert deux tranchées pour étudier la structure de l'escarpe mais de façon plus spécifique pour localiser la fraise, 2E11D sur la face gauche et 2E11E sur le flanc gauche. La tranchée 2E11D n'a rien révélé, ni fraise, ni autre structure et la coupe ne nous apprend rien qui ne soit en 2E11E, je m'en tiendrai donc à cette sous-opération.<sup>1</sup> Cette grande tranchée perpendiculaire au flanc gauche du bastion confirme les documents historiques quant à la façon dont le rempart était construit: couches de bois et de terre foulée superposées.<sup>2</sup> Quant au reste, c'est une série de questions sans réponse que soulève cette tranchée.

Première question. On remarque que les trois à quatre premiers pieds de sol depuis la surface se composent de glaise dure et rocheuse avec certaines concentrations d'artifacts.<sup>3</sup> Cela correspond aux couches Nos. 2 - 3-4-5. A partir de la couche No. 6 le sol devient plus mou et moins pierreux, de plus, la limite supérieure des couches Nos. 6 et 28 est à peu près parallèle à la pente de l'escarpe. Remarquons aussi sur la face est, dans la couche No. 6 une série de clous et de chevilles\* de bois à même niveau. Le tout peut ne signifier que l'évolution graduelle de la construction du rempart, on l'aurait monté avec des couches disposées successivement comme ceci:



au lieu de comme cela:



\* Il s'agit là des seuls vestiges de morceaux de bois complètement pourris. Ils formaient probablement des branches ou des noeuds dans des bellots ou des bellots ou des planches maintenant disparues.

mais il peut aussi s'agir d'une ancienne surface. Les évidences sont trop minces pour prouver cette dernière hypothèse mais il faudra faire l'excavation du mur témoin entre 2EIIA et 2EIII avec attention pour voir ce qu'il arrive de cette rangée de clous et de chevilles de bois dans la couche No. 6.

Deuxième question. Nous avons trouvé à une profondeur de douze pieds sous le parapet, correspondant à une élévation de 124.6' a.s.l., cinq trous de poteaux et trois poteaux pourris alignés dans la partie est de la tranchée, le long du mur témoin entre 2EIIA et 2EIII.<sup>4</sup> On en verra le plan en consultant 66-33-08, on remarquera aussi dans 66-33-04 la prolongation sur une longueur de 5.5' de ces poteaux dans les parois nord et sud de la tranchée. Les trous ont un angle moyen de soixante degrés avec l'horizontal, ils sont inclinés vers l'ouest. Leur angle varie de 55° 30' à 68°. Un angle de soixante degrés ne permet pas de les identifier ni à une fraise dont l'angle devrait se rapprocher de zéro degré, ni à la première palissade française qui devrait être verticale. Il est possible cependant qu'au moment où l'on a construit le rempart de terre au dessus de la palissade de bois, que celle-ci n'était plus en très bon état et qu'elle penchait plus ou moins à certains endroits. La seule façon de le savoir est de creuser plus profondément dans 2EIIA et de rejoindre les couches naturelles. Il faut creuser en A car les trous sont situés à l'extrémité est de 2EIII et continuent de descendre vers l'est. Quant à la fraise, nous n'en avons trouvé aucune trace. Il est probable qu'il faille en rejeter l'hypothèse bien qu'il ne soit pas impossible que l'érosion en ait effacé toute trace à supposer que la fraise n'ait pas été solidement fixé aux ramparts.

## 2. LA PLATE-FORME A CANON.

La sous-opération 2EIII' englobait l'angle d'épaule droit du bastion.<sup>5</sup> (right shoulder angle). Patricia Macdonald a entrepris les

fouilles du côté de l'escarpe, et moi, à l'intérieur. Comme le montre le plan 66-33-D2, nous avons trouvé suffisamment de clous (spikes) pour localiser une structure<sup>6</sup> mais nous en connaissons mal les dimensions. Une plate-forme à canon à cet endroit, devant une embrasure, est la structure la plus probable. Nous avons aussi trouvé beaucoup de branches et de noeuds que nous avons pris longtemps pour des chevilles de bois. En fait, ce sont les seuls vestiges de planches presque complètement pourries parce que près de la surface. Il existe le long de la paroi est de la tranchée un alignement de clous (spikes); ils indiquent très probablement la position d'un dormant. Leur alignement est nord-sud et quelques uns sont ainsi disposés deux à deux.

Le bois a probablement pourri entre les clous (spikes),



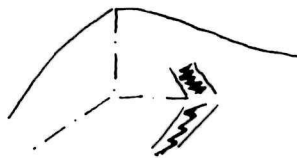
en tout cas, les morceaux de bois Nos. 20 et 30 dans

66-33-D2 sont alignés avec les clous (spikes). La disposition originale devait être comme ceci:



Les clous (spikes) et morceaux de bois Nos. 6-7-8-9-10-11-20-30 sont vraisemblablement les vestiges d'un dormant, il pourrait y en avoir un autre, parallèle dans l'alignement des clous (spikes) Nos. 3-13-14, ce qui donnerait un espace de trois pieds entre les dormants. Il est à remarquer que tandis que les clous (spikes) vraisemblablement reliés aux dormants sont orientés nord-sud, les noeuds sont alignés est-ouest. (Voir par exemple Nos. 33-34-35-36-38-39-40, ou encore les Nos. 44-45-46-27-28-, ou enfin 52-53-54-55-56). Les planches devaient donc être orientées d'est en ouest. Les clous (spikes) et les noeuds ont tous une élévation très semblable, variant de 133.7' à 134.2' a.s.l., ce qui appuie l'hypothèse d'une plate-forme. Les dimensions horizontales de la plate-forme si l'on s'en tient à la distance maximum entre deux clous (spikes)

seraient de 11.8' N-S x 7.6' E-O. Si cependant les clous (spikes) Nos. 1 et 2 d'une part et Nos. 15-16-17-48 d'autre part correspondaient respectivement aux limites nord et sud de la plate-forme la dimension nord-sud serait alors de 8.5'. Il faut aussi parler d'une étroite couche de cendre, de sable, de bois carbonisé qui traverse la tranchée d'est en ouest près de la paroi nord. Sauf un morceau de bois, No. 19 dont l'orientation ne semble avoir rien de commun avec les clous (spikes) et autres morceaux de bois, tous ces derniers sont situés au sud de cette couche.



Coin nord-est de 2E11F  
vue vers l'est

Nous avons commencé à suivre cette couche vers l'ouest avec une tranchée de 3' N-S x 6' E-O. Il semble que cette couche se prolonge d'environ 5' vers l'ouest puis tourne vers le sud pour semble-t-il entourer éventuellement la plate-forme à canon. L'agrandissement de cette extension devrait révéler la signification de cette couche et probablement donner des dimensions de la plate-forme de façon plus précise. [Note de l'éditeur: la couche en question ne se prolongeait pas vers le sud; voir le rapport de Mlle P. Macdonald]

### 3. LA POUDRIERE FRANCAISE

Les tranchées 2E11B et DE11H avaient pour but de localiser la poudrière française.<sup>7</sup> Nous savions par des cartes historiques qu'elle se trouvait dans le bastion du Prince Edouard. Elle apparaît sur les cartes de 1751,<sup>8</sup> 1752,<sup>9</sup> et 1755<sup>10</sup> Elle n'est pas indiquée sur la carte de 1779<sup>11</sup> Le

toit s'est donc écroulé entre temps, probablement dans les années 1760. Les sous-opérations 2E11L et 2E11N sont des murs témoins que nous avons enlevés après complet enregistrement.<sup>12</sup> Ces sous-opérations B, H, L, M, nous ont permis d'atteindre une couche de glaise pure, bleue-grise qui recouvrait le toit de la poudrière.<sup>13</sup> Il est évident que cette glaise de marais a été soigneusement placée pour couvrir le toit. Mon hypothèse est qu'elle devait servir de couche à l'épreuve de l'eau pour protéger le bois du toit de l'eau et de l'humidité. Nous avons évité de creuser au travers de cette glaise bleue-grise si bien qu'une fois la terre brune au dessus enlevée, la couche de glaise bleue-grise avait la forme d'un toit effondré.

La paroi sud de 2E11B nous a livré une coupe bien intéressante du sol au-dessus de la poudrière.<sup>14</sup> Il s'agit de 66-33-D3A.

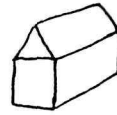
Les couches Nos. 4-5-6 ont toutes, ainsi que la couche No. 7 (glaise bleue-grise) la forme concave caractéristique d'un toit effondré. Les pierres donnent de façon évidente l'orientation des couches. Au dessus du No. 4, la couche No. 10 et probablement No. 9 ont un sens différent, il y a moins de pierres et elles sont horizontales tout comme le sens de ces couches. Il s'agit donc probablement du remplissage du trou provoqué par l'effondrement de la poudrière. Le sommet de la couche No. 4 correspond probablement à l'ancienne surface, ce qui veut dire que la poudrière était recouverte d'une couche de glaise bleue grise et, au-dessus, de 2 à 3 pieds de terre, la coupe indique 2' au centre, 3' aux extrémités.

2E11N<sup>15</sup> Cette sous-opération englobe la poudrière proprement dite. Sous ma supervision, seul le premier lot a été complété; il comprend la couche de glaise bleue grise. Comme on le voit dans les coupes ouest et sud de 2E11B, ouest de 2E11L dans 66-33-D3A et dans la coupe Est de 2E11B et 2E11L dans 66-33-D3B, plusieurs grosses pierres reposent sur la glaise bleue grise. Elles sont concentrées le long de la paroi ouest surtout, mais aussi est, on ne les retrouve pas au milieu. Leur explication est bien incertaine, peut être les a-t-on déposées sur la glaise bleue grise pour s'assurer qu'elle

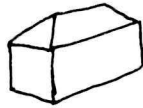
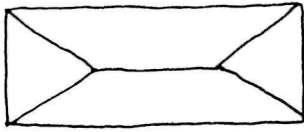
adhère bien au toit et qu'elle ne glisse pas si le toit était en pente. Cela expliquerait leur concentration aux extrémités est et ouest du toit, c'est-à-dire plus ou moins au-dessus des murs. La couche de glaise bleue grise dont l'épaisseur varie de 0.25' à 1.0' dans la paroi ouest de 2EILL, pour une moyenne de 0.6'. (c'est d'ailleurs presque partout son épaisseur) recouvre entièrement le toit de bois de la poudrière à l'exception du coin sud-ouest. La couche a une forme concave; son point le plus élevé se trouve à cette endroit. Le toit devrait donc être à 129.7' a.s.l. On aura cependant des élévations plus adéquates en mesurant directement sur le toit. Au moment où j'écris, septembre 1966, l'essentiel du travail reste à faire, l'excavation de la poudrière proprement dite. Seul le toit est dégagé.<sup>16</sup> Il est cependant possible de donner dès maintenant plus de détails sur la poudrière. Elle mesure environ 11' E-O x 18.6' N-S. Le toit n'est pas complètement dégagé aux côtés est et ouest; il semble avoir à peu près 12' N-S x 15' E-O. Un poteau de coin a été dégagé; il est carré et mesure 0.825' x 0.825'. (10" x 10", L'orientation de la poudrière diffère quelque peu de celle du bastion, elle est orientée de quelques degrés plus à l'ouest. L'orientation et les dimensions confirment une carte de 1755<sup>17</sup> et une de 1752<sup>18</sup>. Quant à la carte de Franquet de 1751<sup>19</sup> les dimensions sont un peu trop grandes.

Le toit était ainsi construit: un grosse poutre centrale traversait l'édifice au centre, du nord au sud, sur celle-ci venaient s'appuyer perpendiculairement des billots dont le diamètre semble varier de 0.5' à 0.75'. Ils sont fixés par des clous (spikes) dont les dimensions varient de 0.5' à 0.8' la plupart étant de 0.65' x 0.04'. Ils sont plus longs et plus effilés que les clous (spikes) de la plate-forme à canon. Le toit était-il horizontal ou

avait-il une forme simple de V inversée?:



ou une forme plus compliquée comme celle-ci?:



La dernière hypothèse ne tient pas car la poutre centrale du toit est aussi longue que l'édifice. Quant à savoir si le toit était plat ou en forme de V inversé, les recherches archéologiques ne permettent pas encore de choisir avec certitude. Disons cependant qu'un toit en forme de V inversé est une meilleure protection contre la pluie. On pourra aussi avoir un indice selon que le toit excède beaucoup ou pas le carré de l'édifice. L'édifice a été construit au temps de la palissade de bois puis il a été recouvert quand on décida de faire des remparts de terre. Si le toit était en forme de V inversé il ne devait pas être bien pointu car on aurait remarqué, aux côtés de la poudrière, une plus grande épaisseur de terre entre le toit et l'ancienne surface.

#### 4. 2E11J:

Cette sous-opération<sup>20</sup> à l'entrée du bastion a permis de localiser l'ancienne surface du terre-plein et l'ancienne couche de la gorge.<sup>21</sup> On peut voir sur la coupe nord de 06-27-D7 la ligne supérieure de la couche No. 6, sa dénivellation correspond à celle de la gorge antérieure; cette même ligne se prolonge dans 2E11A. Immédiatement au-dessus de celle-ci on a trouvé environ 150 balles de fer (cannister shot). Nous présumons que ces balles indiquent le terre-plein. [Voir le rapport de Mlle. P. Macdonald]



Comme le montre la même coupe, nous avons laissé un bloc sur lequel se trouvaient quelques planches et un petit tronc d'arbre.<sup>22</sup> Il est impossible de les rattacher à aucune structure bien qu'il se pourrait qu'ils soient en relation avec l'entrée de la poudrière.

OPERATION 2E17

L'EDIFICE DES OFFICIERS  
(Officers' Quarter)

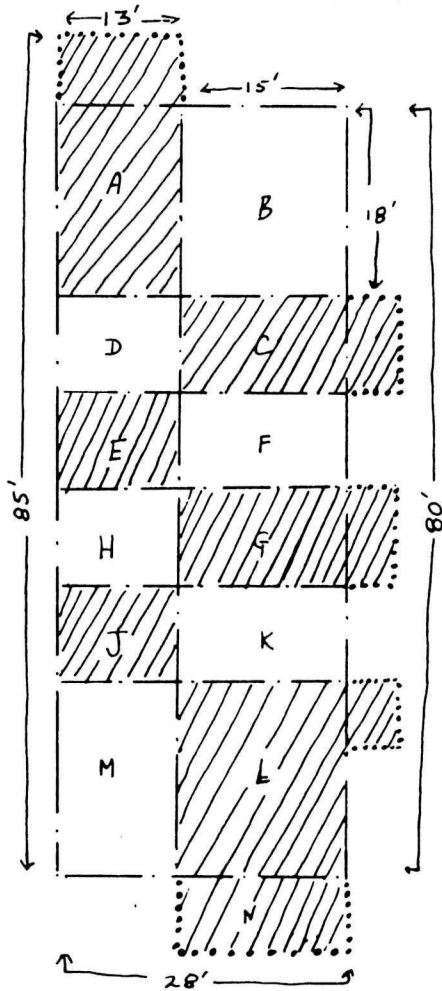
I. Nous voulions par cette opération entreprendre les fouilles de la résidence des officiers, édifice d'environ 60' N-S x 15' E-O selon un plan <sup>23</sup> des années 1757-1761. Un plan de 1779<sup>24</sup> donne les mêmes dimensions à cet édifice parallèle à la courtine entre les bastions du Duc de Cumberland et du Prince Edouard, mais un document de 1785<sup>25</sup> réfère à un édifice de 66' x 18' comprenant 12 pièces, tandis qu'en 1823<sup>26</sup> on parle d'un édifice de 8 pièces et de 2 étages. Les Britanniques construisirent cet édifice en 1755 après la prise du Fort sur l'emplacement du magasin de vivres qu'avaient détruit les Français durant l'attaque.

Cet édifice était de bois mais les documents historiques ne précisent pas si les fondations étaient de pierres ou non.<sup>27</sup> L'édifice fut abandonné en même temps que le Fort en 1768 et réoccupé en 1776. Le Fort fut attaqué par les Américains sous la direction de Jonathan Eddy durant la guerre de l'Indépendance. Nous savons que l'attaque causa de lourds dégâts et que plusieurs édifices furent démolis.<sup>28</sup> Malheureusement, ils ne sont pas spécifiés; on ne sait donc pas si la résidence fut endommagée ou non. Le même document qui en 1785 donnait les dimensions de la résidence des officiers contient un projet de réparations pour cet édifice.

"... 4 new floors through the whole building, to timber for low floors, to stone and lime for underselling 3 courses above ground to twenty windows and frames, glass, putty, etc., ... to doors, partition stairs, and stair cases, to clapboard..."<sup>29</sup> On projeta aussi de refaire les fondations de l'édifice.<sup>30</sup> Enfin, à la ligne la dernière mention de cet édifice date de 1853.<sup>31</sup> J'ai déjà dit que la résidence des officiers était bâtie au

même encroit que le magasin des vivres Français. Selon de plan<sup>32</sup> de Franquet l'édifice mesurait 35' N-S x 20' E-O, mais un autre plan<sup>33</sup> de l'année suivante montre un édifice en construction d'environ 35' N-S x 27' E-O avec drain qui partait du côté sud du magasin des vivres et se rendait à la casemate du Duc de Cumberland puis au fossé.<sup>34</sup>

Nous avons entrepris les fouilles dans des tranchées disposées en damier comme ceci:



Légende.

Ce dessin n'est pas à l'échelle,

--- limits des sous-opérations,

..... limites d'extensions ou de nouvelles sous-opérations.



Sous-opération où l'on a entrepris des fouilles.

Comme pour l'opération 2E11, Patricia Macdonald et moi nous nous sommes partagés le travail. J'ai pris la responsabilité des sous-opérations A, C, L. Nous avons localisé le coin nord-ouest de la résidence des officiers dans 2E17A et le coin sud-est dans 2E17L. Nous avons aussi dégagé une partie du mur est dans 2E17C. Nous pouvons donc déduire les

dimensions de l'édifice:

67.9' N-S x 17.3' E-O à l'intérieur soit environ

71.9' N-S x 21.3' E-O à l'extérieur.

## 2. La rocaille (rock garden).

Le conservateur du Musée du Fort Beauséjour décida dans les années 1970 probablement, d'aménager une rocaille sur le site de la résidence des officiers. On peignit de toutes couleurs des pierres qui étaient déjà là ou qu'on apporta, probablement les deux. On construisit un trottoir de 3' de largeur, en briques, au milieu de la rocaille auquel on accédait par deux escaliers de pierres. Il est possible, selon des renseignements oraux, que l'historien Webster ait participé à l'aménagement de la rocaille ce qui expliquerait qu'on ait, à ce qu'il semble, disposé la rocaille en évitant autant que possible de détériorer le site archéologique. La direction des Lieux Historiques Canadiens trouvant de mauvais goût une rocaille aux pierres multicolores, décida d'y mettre fin. Selon une première source orale on enleva la plupart des pierres peinturées et selon une autre source, on recouvrit le tout de quelques pouces de terre pour y faire pousser du gazon.

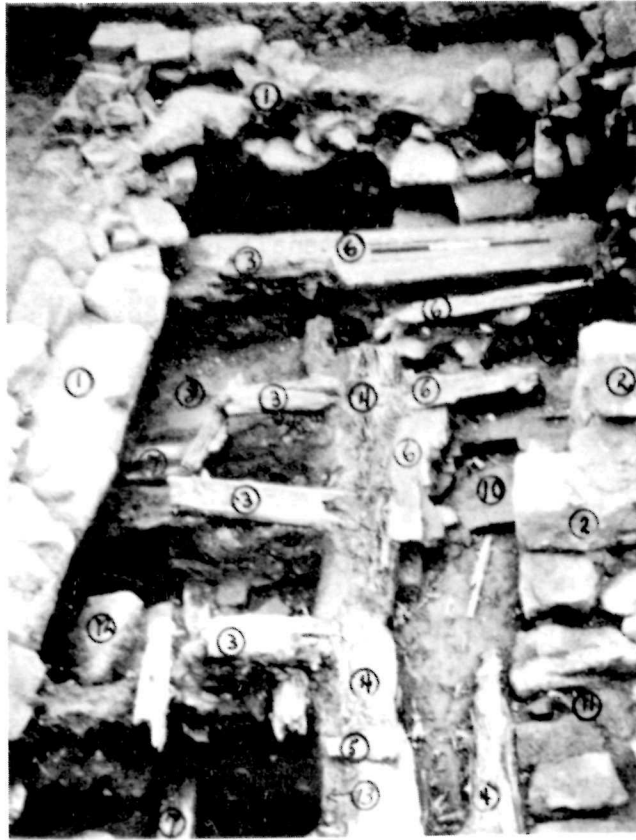
Le long du mur Est de la résidence des officiers, nous avons trouvé un trottoir de briques disposées sur le côté. Mais contrairement au trottoir central de la rocaille dont les briques sont posées à plat au centre, et sur le côté sur les bords, reposant sur un sol assez mou, celui-ci est fait de briques toutes disposées sur le côté, et reposant sur un sol très dur. Les briques du trottoir de la rocaille sont peut être archéologiques mais de toutes façons ne sont pas in situ contrairement à celles du trottoir le long du mur Est. Ces dernières mesurent en moyenne 0.55' x 0.4' x 0.2'.

Dans les trois sous-opérations A, C et L il a fallu enlever un

grand nombre de briques péle-mêles et de pierres culbutées provenant de la rocaïlle, de la chute des murs de l'édifice, et probablement de remplissage. Le travail a donc été long puisqu'il fallait s'assurer avant de remuer chaque pierre qu'elle n'appartenait pas à une structure. Nous avons finalement atteint les parties du mur mentionnées plus haut, mais partout le mur inclinait fortement vers l'intérieur, ce qui indique qu'il s'est écroulé.

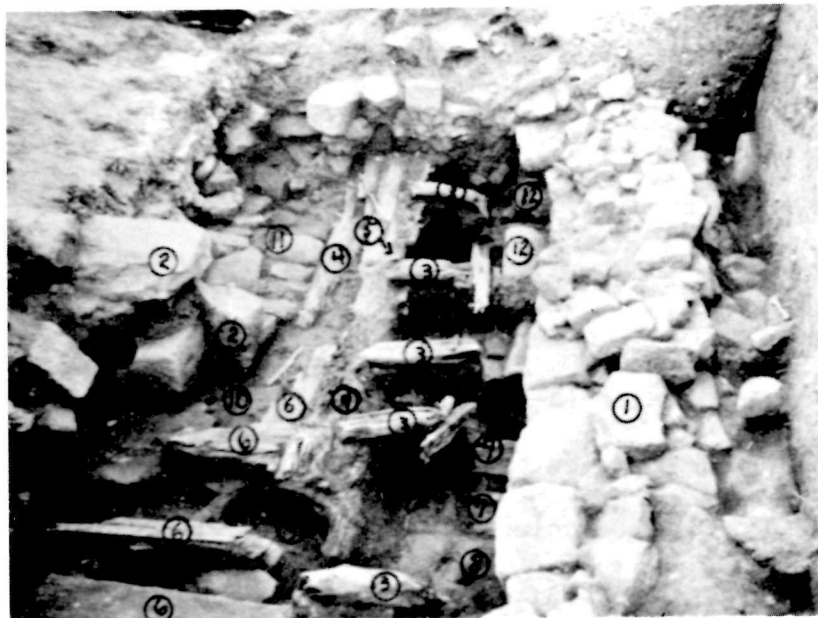
3. 2E17A<sup>35</sup>

Nous avons localisé dans cette sous-opération le coin nord-ouest de la résidence des officiers. J'écris ce rapport au moment où cette tranchée pose le plus de points d'interrogation. Il semble y avoir deux et peut-être trois planchers et éventuellement d'autres structures ainsi que le montrent les photos de la page suivante.



2E17A

Vue vers le nord:



2E17A

Vue vers le sud.

LEGENDE DES PHOTOGRAPHIES.

1. Mur, élévation à l'ouest 120.3' a.s.l.
2. Escalier de pierres pour la rocaille, la pierre la plus haute est à 120.4' a.s.l.
3. Billots (round timbers) à une élévation moyenne de 118.7' a.s.l. Les deux petits billots perpendiculaires à ceux-ci et en dessous ont pour élévation moyenne 11.4' a.s.l.
4. Grande poutre centrale dont l'élévation moyenne est à 118.0' a.s.l.
5. Pièce de métal fixée à la poutre centrale, une partie verticale manque.
6. Planches, niveau éventuel d'un plancher à élévation moyenne de 115.32' a.s.l.
7. Poutre inférieure orientée nord-sud à 117.2' a.s.l. Ce pourrait être le niveau d'un autre plancher.
8. Ensemble de pierres situées au même niveau, élévation a.s.l. semblable au No. 7.
9. Ensemble de briques disposées sur le côté et à même niveau soit en moyenne 117.4' a.s.l. Cet ensemble pourrait bien être relié aux Nos. 7 et 8.
10. Briques disposées à plat comme pour un foyer; il y en a au moins deux rangées; la rangée supérieure est à 117.9' a.s.l. et la rangée inférieure à 117.6' a.s.l.
11. Eventuel mur de pierres à l'est, au sud de l'escalier de la rocaille à une élévation de 117.6' a.s.l.
12. Pierres du côté ouest, elles pourraient faire partie d'un mur, élévation 117.55' a.s.l.
13. Niveau de la terre au fond de la tranchée à 116.4 a.s.l.

Il est impossible d'identifier pour le moment les structures

No. 3 et No. 4 ce pourrait être une superstructure écroulée du re<sub>z</sub>-de-chaussée

mais elles pourraient aussi faire partie d'un plancher comme les pierres No. 11 qui bordent à l'est la grande poutre centrale pourrait le laisser croire. Les planches No. 6 correspondent à peu près sûrement à un plancher, mais tout se complique à un niveau inférieur. La poutre et les planches No. 7 constitueraient-ils un second plancher? Et que dire des pierres No. 8 et briques No. 9, feraient-elles partie d'un seul plancher? Pourquoi les différents matériaux? En fait, il ne sera pas possible de donner un sens à tout cela tant que ne sera pas enlevé ce qui est à un niveau supérieur après complet enregistrement. Il y a aussi les briques disposées à plat No. 10, serait-ce un foyer? Puis il y a aussi cette épaisse couche de cendres dont on ne connaît pas la profondeur en dessous de la poutre et des planches No. 7?

Les coupes importantes de 2E17A, c'est-à-dire, sud et est, n'ont pas été faites lors de mon séjour au Fort Beausejour. Au moment où j'écris, la seule coupe que nous ayons de cette sous-opération est la coupe ouest. Cette dernière n'est pas reliée aux structures trouvées dans la sous-opération car le mur se trouve plus à l'est. Je veux seulement noter ici la brisure des couches au centre de la coupe, les couches sont plus claires au nord, voir 4, 8 et 9 dans 66-33-D9 au sud elles sont plus sombres, elles contenaient aussi plus d'artifacts, voir Nos. 10-11 dans 66-33-D9. Il n'est pas impossible que les couches au nord soient liées à la construction du bastion et de façon plus spécifique au "left re-entrant angle".

#### 4. 2E17C

Ni plan ni coupes n'ont été faites de cette sous-opération, les fouilles se poursuivent, un premier présumé plancher est atteint et il semble y en avoir un autre à un niveau inférieur. Comme je n'ai pas les élévations pour ces structures, il est impossible d'en faire le rapprochement avec les



structures de 2E17A. Le mur est du quartier des officiers a été localisé, il penche fortement vers l'intérieur. Je veux aussi noter qu'on a dégagé dans la paroi nord, un billot semblable aux billots No. 3 dans 2E17A, il est cependant orienté nord-sud, donc perpendiculairement à ces derniers. Il est aussi possible qu'il y ait un mur intérieur le long de la paroi sud. Enfin, nous avons trouvé à l'est de la tranchée, de même que dans 2E17L, un trottoir de briques, elles sont dans 2E17C bordées par une rangée de pierres. Un certain nombre de ces briques se trouvent au-dessus du mur, mais c'est probablement parce qu'elles ont glissé car le terrain est en pente marquée. Elles forment un trottoir large de trois pieds environ qui longe à l'est la résidence des officiers. Leur niveau correspond très probablement au niveau original du sol près de la résidence des officiers.

5. 2E17L<sup>26</sup>

Cette sous-opération fut sûrement une des plus intéressantes de l'été. Nous avons localisé le coin sud-est de l'édifice des officiers. Le mur d'une épaisseur de 2,5' est bâti de pierres équarries (faced stones) à l'intérieur, et de grosses pierres à l'extérieur, au milieu, empilées sans ordre, des pierres de toutes grosseurs, le tout lié par du mortier. Ce mur aussi s'est effondré vers l'intérieur, ce qui explique qu'il ait, au coin sud-est, un angle inférieur à 90° comme on peut le constater dans 66-33-D13. Ce coin nous donne aussi la hauteur la plus élevée que nous ayons pour le mur, soit 123.5' a.s.l. la base du mur étant à 118.0' a.s.l.; le mur mesure donc à peu près 5 pieds à cet endroit. Le problème se pose de savoir si ce mur a été construit en même temps que l'édifice ou s'il est une amélioration postérieure. Selon Pierre Nadon, ne aucun moment avant 1785 on ne parle de fondations de pierres pour les édifices du fort, ce qui ne veut pas dire cependant qu'il n'y en avait pas, on ne les a probablement pas citées. Le problème se pose car un document de 1785 contient

ce qui suit à propos de réparations qu'on s'était proposé de faire dans l'édifice des officiers:

"The roof and frame we find good except the foundation which we intend must be taken out and walled about 2 1/2 feet high - we have estimated the outside to be clapboarded but if government choose to have it done with plaster of Paris the expense is equal."<sup>37</sup>

A ceci Nadon ajoute que c'est la première référence à mur de pierres.<sup>38</sup>

Il est donc possible que les fondations trouvées soient postérieures à la construction de l'édifice des officiers. Le coin sud-est mesure environ 5 pieds, soit le double de ce qu'on avait envisagé en 1785. Les fondations ont peu de chances d'être antérieures à cette date, il est en effet, peu probable qu'on ait proposé de retailler des fondations plus basses qu'elles ne l'étaient auparavant. Deux solutions. Ou bien on a effectivement fait les réparations projetées, c'est ce que laisse croire le nombre de planchers trouvés, -- on mentionne la réfection de quatre nouveaux planchers dans le même document,<sup>39</sup> -- on aurait alors refait les fondations plus hautes que prévu, ou bien, les fondations furent refaites beaucoup plus tard, au XIXe siècle, par exemple. Les hypothèses sont posées mais les recherches archéologiques ne sont pas assez avancées pour permettre de prendre position définitivement. Une étude de la relation qui existe entre les fondations et les deux ou trois planchers devrait apporter une solution.

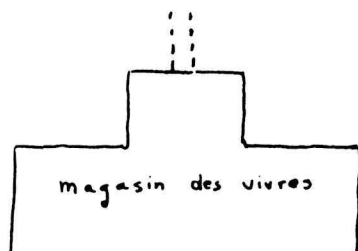
Nous avons trouvé un plancher de bois dans le coin de l'édifice, on en verra tous les détails en consultant 00-33-D13. Une fois les enregistrements du plancher complétés on l'a enlevé; il semble y avoir un autre mur en-dessus, la suite de l'excavation fournira probablement plus de détails à ce sujet.

Autre découverte intéressante, la mise à jour d'un drain.

On consultera 66-33-D10 et D11 pour des coupes et D13 pour un plan partiel. Le drain est construit de pierres sans mortier; il est de largeur moyenne à l'intérieur de 1.5', de profondeur 3.3' dans la partie nord où il y a du bois, et de 4.1' vers le sud où il n'y a pas de bois. A la surface les deux murs du drain ont chacun une largeur moyenne de deux pieds, mais il est possible qu'ils se retrécissent vers la base. Ainsi que déjà mentionné, la partie nord du fonds du drain est couverte de planches sur une longueur de 4.2'. Les planches sont disposées de façon concave mais contrairement à notre attente il n'y a pas d'inclinaison vers le sud, les points 12, 13 et 15 sur 66-33-D13 sont tous à 118.5'. Ce drain est très probablement français, sa présence est indiquée sur une carte de 1752<sup>40</sup>. Sur cette carte le drain part du magasin de vivres et tourne vers la casemate du Bastion du Duc de Cumberland avant de rejoindre le fossé. Or, une nouvelle sous-opération 2E17N commencée ces derniers jours montre clairement le drain qui tourne vers le bastion; on a même trouvé une grille dans le drain, en 2E17N. (Voir le rapport de P. Macdonald). Il s'agit donc d'une structure française, mais la suite de l'excavation devrait clarifier les doutes sur son identité: drain ou passage souterrain. Nous saurons s'il s'agit d'un passage souterrain ou non en creusant plus profondément. Les évidences actuelles tendent à confirmer plutôt un drain.

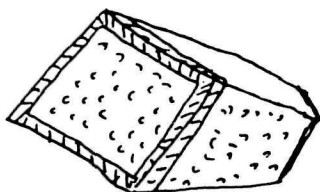
La relation du drain et du coin sud-est est aussi intéressante. Comme le montre 66-33-D13, les côtés extérieurs est du drain et du mur sont à peu près alignés. Le mur bouche complètement le drain mais ce dernier se retrécit graduellement vers le mur. De plus, quelques pierres du drain

sont liées à celles du mur par du mortier, elles ne s'entrecroisent cependant pas. L'ensemble serait-il contemporain? Il ne semble pas. Sur le plan de 1752<sup>41</sup> le drain vient se greffer à une extension du magasin des vivres.



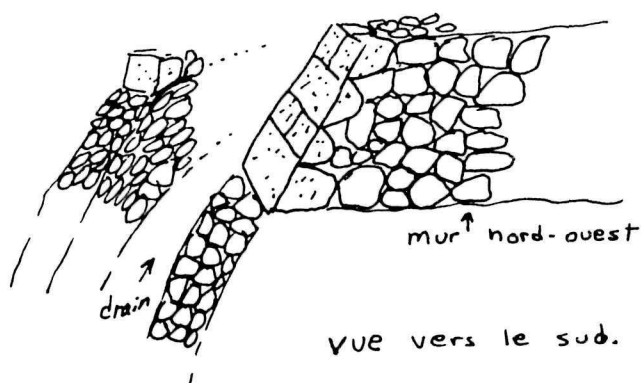
Ce n'est pas ce que nous avons trouvé. Les fouilles sous le plancher de bois du coin sud-est vont peut être révéler cette structure française. Il est plus probable que le mur soit anglais, et les Britanniques ont dû à leur tour se servir du drain puisqu'il était déjà construit. Mais tout cela restera hypothèse assez gratuite tant que l'excavation ne sera pas plus avancée.

Nous avons aussi trouvé un mur qui se terminait par des pierres taillées dans le style des pierres taillées trouvées à Louisbourg.



Le mur est orienté vers le bastion du Duc de Cumberland. On vérifiera dans 66-33-D11, coupe sud, que le mur mesure au moins 5' de hauteur. Il est large de 2 pieds. Il part du drain et se prolonge vers le bastion du Duc de Cumberland sur une distance encore inconnue. Les fouilles dans 2E17N nous ont livré un autre mur semblable situé plus au sud-est et parallèle au

premier. Il est cependant en plus mauvais état et n'a qu'une seule pierre taillée. Les pierres ne sont pas liées par du mortier, mais il se peut qu'on ait utilisé de la glaise comme mortier. Le mur nord-ouest se termine à l'est avec des pierres taillées disposées en pente comme le montre 66-33-D11.



Le mur nord-ouest se termine donc avec des pierres taillées. Ce pendant sur le côté intérieur ou sud-est de ce mur les pierres sont équarries (faced stones), l'autre côté est mal façonné et inégal; le sol y était pierreux avec peu d'artifacts, par opposition au premier, entre les deux murs, où le sol était plus mou, sombre, avec beaucoup d'artifacts. On peut vérifier en consultant 66-33-D11. Il semble que les deux murs bordent un passage vers la casemate du Bastion du Duc de Cumberland, les côtés intérieurs devaient être exposés contrairement au côté extérieur qui devaient retenir le sol à la façon d'un mur de porerne. A l'état actuel des fouilles, ce n'est pas encore certain pour le mur sud-est mais ce l'est pour le côté nord-ouest du mur nord-ouest. Ce dernier s'appuie sur le rebord du drain, il ne peut donc pas être antérieur, mais le rebord du drain s'élargit à la rencontre de ce mur ce qui laisse croire qu'ils sont liés, chose d'autant plus probable que la pierre taillée est de style français et que le drain tourne pour semble-t-il passer entre les deux murs.

## CONCLUSION

Le caractère essentiel de ce rapport c'est qu'il est préliminaire. Il reste encore beaucoup de travail à faire dans toutes les sous-opérations importantes, ainsi il faut creuser dans 2E11A pour suivre les trous de poteaux trouvés dans 2E11E et savoir s'il s'agit de la palissade française; il faut continuer les fouilles dans 2E11F pour connaître les dimensions de la plate-forme à canon, dans 2E11N les fouilles de la poudrière commencent à peine, enfin, dans l'opération 2E17 les tranchées A, C et L ne sont pas encore complètement terminées. Seule la poursuite des fouilles devrait, je l'espère, apporter des réponses aux nombreux problèmes soulevés. Il est même très possible, que tant donné le caractère de plus en plus compliqué des structures trouvées, il faille creuser les tranchées du damier qui ne l'ont pas encore été. Chose certaine, les fouilles de cet été ont révélé beaucoup; elles ont soulevé de nombreux problèmes aussi, pour ces raisons, elles furent très intéressantes.

NOTES

1. Voir photos après complète excavation: 66-483 à 488.
2. Voir photos 66X241, 242.
3. Voir 66-33-D4.
4. Voir photos 66X470-479; 66X480.
5. Voir photos 66X220-221.
6. Voir photos 66X252, 255.
7. Voir photos 66X463-464; 66X491 à 500.
8. Plan du Fort Beauséjour, Franquet, 1751. P.A.C., D. 250.
9. Plan du Fort de la Pte à Beauséjour, 1752. Archives du Séminaire de Québec, tiroir 217, No. 27.
10. Plan of Fort Cumberland, Brewse, 15 oct. 1755, P.A.C., H. 4 250.
11. Plan of Fort Cumberland, 1779. P.A.C., H. 4 250.
12. Voir photos 66X463, 464, 66X491 à 500.
13. Voir photos 66X917 à 923.
14. Voir photos 66X447 à 451.
15. Voir photos 66X942-947; 66X948, 950, 951.
16. Voir photos 66X942-947; 66X948, 950, 951.
17. Plan of Fort Cumberland, Brewse, 18 oct., 1755. P.A.C., H. 4 250
18. Plan du Fort de la Pte. Beauséjour, 1752, Archives du Séminaire de Québec, tiroir 217, No. 27.
19. Plan du Fort Beauséjour, Franquet, 1751. P.A.C., D. 250.
20. Voir photos 66X357, 66X365 à 371.
21. Voir photo 66X832.
22. Voir photos 66X428-429; 66X472.
23. Plan of Fort Cumberland HMI5414 P.A.C., H. 4 250.
24. Plan of Fort Cumberland 1779. P.A.C., H. 4 250.

25. Enclosed in Campbell's letter, April 30, 1785. Estimation of Repairs, Nov. 20, 1784 Nova Scotia, A. 107 p. 65. cité dans P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour 1st. supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
26. P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour 1st. supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
27. P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour, 1st. supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
28. P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour, 1st. supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
29. Enclosed in Campbell's letter, April 30, 1785, Estimation of Repairs, Nov. 20, 1784, Nova Scotia A 107 p. 65, cité dans P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour, 1st supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
30. Ibid.
31. P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour, 1st. supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
32. Plan du Fort Beauséjour, Franquet 1751. P.A.C., D 250.
33. Plan du Fort de la Pte à Beauséjour, 1751, Archives du Séminaire de Québec, tiroir 217, No. 27.
34. Ibid.
35. Voir photos 66X952-955; 66X1002-1084.
36. Voir photos 66X930-941.
37. Enclosed in Campbell's Letter, April 30, 1785, Estimation of Repairs, Nov. 20, 1784, Nova Scotia, A 107, p. 65. Cité dans P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour, 1st supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
38. P. Nadon, Structural History of Fort Beausejour, 1st supplement, July 1966, section: Buildings: British.
39. Enclosed in Campbell's letter, *ibid.*
40. Plan du Fort de la Pte. Beauséjour, 1752, Archives du Séminaire de Québec, tiroir 217, No. 27.
41. Ibid.





1967 Excavations in the Officers' Quarters  
(Operation 2E17), Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick  
by Patricia MacDonald

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Preface

During both the latter half of the summer of 1966 and the 1967 summer season at Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick, a building parallel to the curtain joining Duke of Cumberland (Op. 2E18) and Prince Edward Bastion (Op. 2E11) was excavated. This area is called Operation 17.

Historical plans and documents indicate that a French storehouse and later a British Officers' Barracks have been built at this site.

Work in 1966 was shared between M. Denys Delage (66-33) and myself; preliminary reports contain the information gathered that summer. The field work in 1967 was carried out under my supervision, and Miss DiAnn Herst completed the excavation at the end of the season. Most of the plan views were drawn by Mr. Kerras Campbell. Activity in all cases was directed by Mr. Jervis D. Swannack, Jr.

Much use was made of the information and maps contained in the Historical Report on Fort Beausejour, by Mr. Pierre Nadon (1966).

## Introduction

This report will attempt to tie together the excavations in 2E17 which extended over two seasons. Features and stratigraphy will be described and placed within a tentative historical framework.

Conclusions can only be drawn from the information available from, and the structures present in, the exposed basement of the barracks. The presence of definitive features such as partition walls leads to a division of the building into five rooms, in sequence from south to north. Following a discussion of the foundation walls, the rooms will be treated consecutively and the stratigraphy will be analyzed.

Within Operation 17, thirteen trenches were excavated in a checkerboard pattern, and were denoted as sub-operations A to N, from north to south; these in turn were divided into lots.



## Chapter I

### Description of Features

#### Foundation Walls

Although there is no historical record of stone foundations, four stone foundation walls form the perimeter of the barracks building and represent its final stage of development (Fig. 1). The interior dimensions of the building are 17.8' EW x 68.6' NS. The walls are constructed of bonded, roughly squared field stones, held together with mortar, and are approximately 2.0' wide.

Their probable original height may best be determined by observing the southeast corner of the building. Here the elevation at the top is 123.5' ASL, which is the highest point on the wall. It also is slightly higher than the level of the brick walk/drain, which may be assumed to have been a ground surface. Foundation walls would not usually extend very far above the ground as the rest of the building was made of wood. The base of the wall here is 117.0' ASL, and rests on hard clay.

At approximately 20.0' south of the NE corner, the top of the east wall is at 122.0' ASL; at the NW corner, where the base has not been determined although probably it rests on soil, the top is at 119.8' ASL, which is the average elevation for the top of the rest of the wall. This wall has its base at 116.4' ASL (average), that is, at the lowest floor found.

The top of the SW corner of the building was at 121.9' ASL before some overhanging rocks were removed, reducing the elevation to 121.1' ASL. The base of the wall, at 117.2' ASL, is supported by clay (5YR, 4/3, reddish brown).

The average height of the standing walls is 3.0', consisting of an average of five courses. The west wall is indicated by stratigraphy to have been at least at 121.5' ASL before the final collapse occurred. Probably the wall was higher than this at one time.

All of the walls have collapsed inward so that even with the top dangerously overhanging stones removed, the average overhang is 0.5'.

#### Room 1

Room 1 will include the area south of and including the stone base, terminating at the south barracks wall. Thus it is 17.8' E-W x 18.5' N-S.

Franquet's plan of 1751 indicates that a storehouse was started and a rectangular structure is shown. A plan of 1752 shows a drain from the storehouse across the Duke of Cumberland Bastion to the ditch. The structure shown is approximately 27' E-W x 42' N-S, with an addition of 22' N-S planned to the north. The south wall was not straight, but included a southward projection from which the drain extended. Probable remains of these walls can be seen in Room 1 (Fig. 1).

Figure 1 shows a north-south wall (A) which is parallel to and 1.1' from the east barracks wall and extends to the north end of the building. It

may be assumed that is the base of a former foundation wall, which was incorporated into the interior layout of the basement when the more recent outer walls were constructed. It may have been covered at this later date also.

The early wall is 2.0' wide and is 117.6' ASL at the south end, and 116.9' ASL at the stone base. Three courses are visible, but the top one is incomplete. Additional courses are present below these, but are not visible. The total height is 1.45'. It is constructed of bonded, roughly-squared field stones; two stones form the width.

The area between the two foundation walls is covered by small unshaped stones at a fairly constant level of 116.9' ASL.

The south inner foundation wall (B, C, D of Figure 1) is parallel to the south barracks wall, but has an irregular shape similar to that seen on the 1752 plan.

This wall is constructed in the same way as the inner east wall. The eastern section (B) of the south wall is 1.9' E-W at the south edge and 4.75' E-W at the north edge; it is at 117.3' ASL.

At the west end of this section, there is a 2.0' E-W x 1.3' N-S projection to the north; thus, there is a space of 2.75' between the inner east wall and this projection.

Section C begins 1.9' from the inner east wall and extends from the south edge of B, 1.7' to the south. It is approximately 8.0' N-S; the west end is disturbed, so that this section may have been longer. The height of the wall here is 1.3'. The width at the west end is 2.1' N-S. Thus the north end of Section C is 0.4' farther north than the north end of Section B. Section C is 0.9' from the south barracks wall; there are some small stones in this area, but they are not continuous as in Section A.

Section D is 1.9' N-S x 2.6' E-W (approximately). The area is 0.9' high, and consists of two courses of stones, the top one being at 117.24' ASL. This section is interesting because the west barracks wall has been built on top of these stones, which appear to continue under it. North of this section there are two courses of the west wall visible below the level of the top of Section D. The bottom of these courses is at 116.3' ASL, and there is at least one more course below this.

Presumably the west wall of the former foundations may be found, or at least existed, west of the present foundations. If distances are calculated from the 1752 plan, its location may be conjectured.

The first section of the south wall (B) is shown as 9.0' in length, but even including the width of A, the distance found is 4.0' at the maximum. Possibly the plan was wrong.

Section C was supposed to have been 9.0' long; only 8.0' remain, but there is a gap of 2.0' between Sections C and D, and C may have continued another foot. Section D is also represented as 9.0' E-W. A possible 4.0' is visible, which means that the former west wall might be five feet or less beyond the interior west barracks wall.

No evidence was found that the drain originated from the central portion of this south wall as was indicated by the plan of 1752.

A central feature of this room is a large stone base - 13.8' E-W x 8.7' N-S which is not bonded to the east barracks wall, and located 9.7' from the south and 4.0' from the west wall. It is constructed of roughly squared field stones, which are set to form a regular perimeter, while the stones at the interior do not seem as regularly arranged.

The elevation of the top of the north edge where it abuts the east barracks wall is 120.2' ASL, and here its base, at 117.2' ASL, corresponds to the base of the east wall. The base remains at this elevation for 4.0', being at 116.0' ASL; the top here is at 119.4' ASL. Thus, the base was built over the inner foundation wall which is at 116.65' ASL here. This elevation is maintained for a further 7.3' to the west. The last 1.4' of the feature shows the base 116.5' ASL and the top at 118.9' ASL. The west end of the feature is in line with the east end of the doorway between Rooms 1 and 2. The top of the west end of the feature is at a fairly constant 118.95' ASL, and the base at 116.6' ASL.

The elevations of both the top and the base of the south end become lower toward the east barracks wall, so that 1.1' west of the inner foundation wall the top is 117.9' ASL, and the base at 115.9' ASL. Just before the inner wall, the top is at 117.95' ASL, and the base, at 116.7' ASL, rests on a squared timber, 0.5' thick, which goes under the base. The last stone of this side rests on the inner wall, instead of being 0.5' above it as on the north side, and is 0.25' from the east barracks wall. The elevation of the top is 117.9' ASL and at the base 116.95' ASL.

Much of the area in the centre of the base, especially in the eastern half, contained stones which were slanted downward, and also many areas where there were no stones. Excavation in an area 1.45' E-W x 2.3' N-S located 1.6' from the south edge of the base and 2.5' from the east barracks wall, revealed three pieces of wood, roughly oriented N-S and at 116.55' ASL (average) at the bottom of this pit, the eastern limit of which is the inner foundation wall which continues under the base. The timber seen at the SE corner of the base is not visible in this area.

#### Floor 1

A wooden floor, which will be termed level 1, covered the area of Room 1, with the exception of the stone base. The floor was not in good condition, but its character may be determined (Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5; also 67-48-D8; 66-33-D13; 67-7-407).

South of the stone base, the sleeper beams which are approximately 0.6' wide x 0.3' thick, are oriented N-S, and the floor boards, approximately 0.9' wide, are E-W; sleeper beams do not seem to be regularly spaced.

The original elevation of the floor was preserved at the east barracks wall, where a N-S sleeper beam, adjacent to the wall and extending to the south wall, is at 118.15' ASL. The floor appears to have slumped after this point to an average elevation of 117.5' ASL.

The second sleeper beam seems to have been 4.25' from the east wall, extending from the stone base to the south barracks wall. The third is 5.5' from the east wall, and also extends to the south wall. Both of these beams overlie the inner south wall, which seems to make two beams, practically side by side, unnecessary at this point.

A fragment of a possible beam is 8.5' from the east wall. Situated in the centre of the area, it is 2.5' N-S and at 117.6' ASL. A fifth and final possible sleeper is 11.4' from the east wall and at 117.4' ASL. It is located 1.0' from the south wall, but does not seem to reach it. It appears as 3.0' N-S on Fig. 1, but it probably extended farther to the north (66-7-407).

In the SW quarter of the room there are three E-W boards which are quite well preserved. The fifth sleeper was exposed because there is a gap of approximately 3.0' long, overlying the E-W boards, and which may have originally been part of the E-W boards, and have later become displaced.

Floor 1 in the 4.0' wide corridor between the stone base and the west wall exhibits the opposite orientation: floor boards are N-S, and sleeper beams, of which there are a possible two, are E-W. The average elevation is 117.6' ASL (Fig. 3). This may indicate a doorway.

As this floor level is built within the limits of the outer foundation walls, overlies the inner walls, and is built around the stone base, it succeeds their construction. A document dated 1785 (Nadon, 1966: "Buildings: British") calls for repairs to the building, including new floors. It is possible that Floor 1 dates from this time, if the repairs were made at all.

A second floor level was found in the corridor between the stone base and the west wall, consisting of floor boards oriented E-W, and sleeper beams N-S (Figs. 1 and 7). There is one remaining beam in the corridor, parallel and adjacent to the west wall and 6.7' long, 0.7' wide, 0.25' thick. It begins opposite the NW corner of the stone base and is at 116.5' ASL. There is a possible second sleeper at 116.55' ASL near the centre of the area. There are two fragmentary E-W floor boards at 116.65' ASL (average).

Between the NW corner of the stone base and the west wall there is a board 4.0' long and 1.1' wide which is probably a doorstep for floor 2. It is at 116.8' ASL. An E-W board, 2.6' x 0.6' x 0.4' thick, 0.5' south of the doorstep is a possible doorsill. It is at 117.15' ASL and rests on a single course of stones.

South of the corridor, little remains of Floor 2. There is a concentration of stones and bricks 2.0' south of the stone base and 3.0' from the west wall, and measuring approximately 4.0' E-W x 2.0' N-S. Generally, the bricks are oriented E-W; they are laid flat in two courses and the



elevation is 117.2' ASL. There are several stones beneath the bricks at the west and north. Their elevation is 116.65' ASL. The overlying bricks were removed, and a single row of stones, two courses deep remained, 1.7' south of the stone base. There are scattered concentrations of bricks in the western half of the area between the previously mentioned area of bricks and the south inner wall at the same elevation, especially in the corner formed by Section D and the west barracks wall. Here the concentration is approximately 0.75' N-S x 1.0' E-W. It consists of three courses of bricks, laid flat, oriented E-W and held together with mortar. The top is at 117.2' ASL - level with the inner south wall - and the base is at 116.5' ASL. Beneath the bricks, and spreading north and east of them is mortar, 0.15' thick; they may have leached from the west wall or from the bricks.

These areas of bricks probably served as supports for Floor 1. Figure 6 shows a sleeper beam from this level overlying the centre bricks. The blocks of wood seen here are immediately north of the stones underlying the bricks and are probably floor supports for Floor 2. They measure 1.4' x 0.4' and are oriented N-S at an elevation of 116.65' ASL.

Figure 1 shows an area of bricks, north of the extension to Section B and the middle portion of Section C, which is 3.7' E-W north of the extension and 1.8' E-W at the north edge of Section C; the total length is 3.8' N-S. There are two distinct sections. In the corner of the west end of Section

B and the north edge of Section D, bricks are laid on edge, one course deep, covering an area 1.8' E-W x 1.5' N-S. These bricks are at 116.9' ASL. The remainder of the area is composed of small stones and brick fragments irregularly arranged, but forming an almost level surface, at 116.9' ASL. These bricks appear to have been burned, as do the surrounding stones, probably indicating a fireplace. Also, the northern 0.5' of four unshaped stones is visible along the north edge of the area of brick fragments. This row of one course of stones has the same E-W extent as the bricks and is at 116.65' ASL. The stones are 1.5' south of the stone base. These stones and those 2' to the west remaining after the removal of the overlying bricks are almost in line, and are at the same elevation. Both rows have overlying bricks. Possibly they were once connected.

There is an area 9.2' N-S x 2.75' E-W, bounded on the east by the east inner wall, on the south by the south inner wall, on the west by the extension to the north of this wall and the area of brick fragments and on the north by the stone base, which contains wood. At the south end there is a plank 2.75' E-W x 1.2' N-S x 0.12' thick, at 116.8' ASL. Several randomly oriented bricks, some of which appear burned, overlie it. A concentration of twenty-five lead shot was found among the bricks at the extension to Section B. North of the plank there are several pieces of wood, randomly oriented.

A beam oriented N-S is parallel and adjacent to the western limit of this area is at 116.95' ASL and is more than 0.9' thick. It ends at the north edge of the area of brick fragments. Two boards, 2.0' N-S, and the north end of the beam, slant from it toward the centre of the area.

No wood remains in the rest of the area. The soil here was black and contained many artifacts, including much bone. A pewter button, a buckle, as well as the pottery, identifies the level as English.

Fragments of boards oriented E-W and at 116.9' ASL were found between the stone base and the discontinuous E-W row of stones.

It seems that the wood in the corridor between the stone base and the west wall, between the stone base and the E-W stones previously discussed and which are just west of the inner east wall, is a floor level (2), and that the wooden blocks at the SW corner of the stone base were supports for it.

The rest of the area south to the inner south wall was probably originally covered with bricks and was a fireplace or kitchen area. The stone base possibly was constructed at the same time as the floor, but later than the bricks, and its function may have been that of an oven base.

It appears that sections of the bricks were left, either intentionally, or because that was all that was left, as supports for the subsequent Floor 1.

Room 2

Room 2 comprises the area north of the stone base, including the partition wall between Rooms 2 and 3, (11.5' N-S), and between the east and west barracks walls.

A plank measuring 0.8' N-S x 5.9' E-W x 0.1' thick was found parallel to the stone base at its NW corner, and 0.65' north of it. It was at 118.2' ASL, and there were other traces of wood at the same level. At the east barracks wall there was a piece of wood 1.7' N-S x 0.6' E-W x 0.15' thick parallel to this wall and at 118.0' ASL. It is possible, but does not seem likely, that these two isolated boards represent Floor 1.

At 117.1' ASL, an isolated board was found, oriented N-S, 4.7' from the west wall. It was 4.3' N-S x 1.2' E-W x 0.05' thick. Wood scraps to the south and west may have been associated with it. In the east half of the room, several scattered boards are oriented roughly N-S (Fig. 8). The boards nearest the east wall were at 117.25' ASL and at 116.9' ASL in the west of the area (Fig. 9). It is possible that these boards indicate a floor level (2) at this approximate elevation (Figs. 8 and 9).

Supporting this is the presence both of a doorsill at 117.6' ASL, and a wooden door south of the partition wall (Fig. 9). The door was oriented NNE-SSW and was at 117.8' ASL. It is 3.2' E-W x 4.7' N-S and consisted of four N-S boards 0.15' thick and 0.75' wide (average). A crosspiece 0.55' wide, is 1.6' from the north end of the door; there are traces of

nails in the boards beneath it. An iron hinge 0.2' wide x 1.95' long begins at the western side. An iron hook was found to the east of the crosspiece, and an iron handle under the door. The position of the hinge indicates that the door opened to the west, and the handle was probably attached to the south side.

At the west wall, 117.7' ASL is the top of a layer of black, rocky soil. The plank at 117.1' ASL is at the top of this layer, which is 0.7' thick here. A similar layer began at 117.6' ASL in the eastern part. The soil contains wood scraps, stones, bricks and many artifacts - including a knife, a fork, a "TD" pipe bowl, a ball and chain and an iron. The layer continues to the top of Floor 3.

The third, and to date lowest, floor level exposes the east inner foundation wall. It is 2.0' wide, and is 1.0' from the east barracks wall and at 116.6' ASL. A single row of stones, a vestigial E-W partition wall, abuts the east inner wall 0.7' from the stone base; it is 8.0' from the partition wall to the north. There is a 4.0' E-W gap 1.5' from the inner wall, then the stones continue 5.0', when there is a 2.8' gap; the west barracks wall is 1.3' further west.

The floor consists of three E-W sleeper beams, 0.6' wide and an average of 2.0' apart. The south beam is adjacent to the south partition wall. A fourth beam is under the partition wall at the north end of the room.

The N-S floor boards are 1.2' wide and their average elevation is 116.4' ASL. This floor is bounded on the east by the east inner wall and on the south by the old partition wall. The eastern gap in this wall was probably a doorway, and three of the boards fit in this gap, extending to the south side of the wall, and thus being 1.0' longer than the rest. The eastern board is notched to fit the opening (See 68-48-D5; 67-48-D13).

Between this partition wall and the stone base, adjacent to the middle and western boards which fit into the gap, there is a rectangular wooden block 0.68' N-S x 1.4' E-W x 0.6' thick. It is at 116.6' ASL and is possibly some sort of a brace connected with a door. There is an oblong groove, containing an iron rod, in the exposed face.

There are probably seven boards beginning at the east, which extend to the south partition wall. The boards in the western 5.0' of the room are fragmentary, although the sleeper beams are intact. Thus it is not possible to tell if the boards fit into the gap, at the western end of the south wall, which is probably a doorway. There are nails in the boards at the sleepers. The pattern varies, but there probably were two per board per sleeper. This floor continues under the west barracks wall, and also under the partition wall at the north of the room. This partition wall extends the entire width of the building, and abuts both walls.

At the west barracks wall, it is 1.95' wide and 3.0' high. There are five remaining courses, and the base is at 116.6' ASL. This section shows that the wall was constructed of roughly squared field stones; the two stones forming the outer faces were shaped and smaller, unshaped stones were

placed between them. It is one course high and 1.0' wide, 2.6' from the west wall. This single row of stones, in line with the south faced stone continues for 5.0', at 116.9' ASL. There are 5.5' remaining before the doorway, and the wall is 2.3' wide; at the doorway, the elevation at the top of the wall is 118.0' ASL.

The opening for the doorsill is 2.85' E-W; it includes the east N-S floor board and the east inner wall. The remaining 2.0' of the partition wall abuts the east barracks wall, and forms a type of pilaster. The top is at 119.2' ASL, and the bottom at 116.8' ASL. These stones have slumped, with the east barracks wall, so that they slightly overhang the doorsill.

The doorstep itself is 0.6' N-S x 3.7' E-W x 0.4' thick. The top is at 117.6' ASL. The east end abuts the bottom course of the pilaster, but the western 0.9' is incorporated into the centre of the main body of the partition wall. There are possible notches at the west, and, less likely, the east, ends of the wood. No nails were visible.

### Room 3

The area (17.6' E-W x 9.5' N-S) bounded on the south by the partition wall and doorway at the north end of Room 2, on the north by, and including, the partition wall and doorway between Rooms 3 and 4, and on the east and west by the barracks walls, will be included in the discussion of Room 3.

There does not seem to have been any remains of a Floor 1 level, which would be at approximately 118.0' ASL, in the eastern half of this room.

Near the centre a large isolated plank, oriented N-S, was found, at the top of a layer of wood chips, twigs and bark. 67-7-D11c shows that the top of this layer is at 117.8' ASL. This board may correspond to the one in Room 2, at a different elevation, but at the top of a similar stratum. It is possible that these boards represent Floor 1.

Two isolated boards were found parallel to the partition wall between Rooms 2 and 3, just west of the doorway. They were 4.3' long and 0.4' wide; the east end was at 117.2' ASL, and the west at 116.6' ASL. These boards may indicate the level of Floor 2.

Also, at the east barracks wall, between the partition walls at the north end south of this room there were five boards, at elevations between 117.0' ASL and 117.1' ASL. They overlapped each other and their total width is 1.45'. Nails are oriented with the heads at the underside of the boards. The west edge of the boards does not overlie the western 0.9' of the east inner wall. The position of the nails and the boards themselves makes it seem unlikely that they were flooring. One of the boards appeared to have been cut at a mill.

Floor level 3 in this room is a continuation of the same level in Room 2. The boards are bounded on the east by the east inner wall and on the west by a brick floor, and are 11.1' EW.

The east inner wall is 2.45' wide, and at 116.7' ASL. It is 1.1' from the east barracks wall and this area is covered by small unshaped stones at the same level. The base of the east wall here is at 116.6' ASL, and is built on hard clay.



There are nine floor boards extending the 7.0' between the partition walls at the south and north of the room. They are an average of 1.2' wide and are at 116.4' ASL (average).

The two E-W sleeper beams in this room are 0.6' wide and 2.1' apart. Nails, present only in the eastern five boards, (6.0' E-W) were probably distributed two per board per sleeper. The south edge of a third beam is visible under the north partition wall, 2.8' north of the preceding sleeper.

Stones falling from the north partition wall have caused the floor boards in an area 2.5' square to break and settle slightly below the level of the floor to 116.1 ASL (average). The area is bounded on the south by the middle sleeper beam in this room and on the north by the partition wall. This opening in the floor shows that there is black soil beginning at 116.3' ASL with bark, twigs and also coal immediately below the floor, which may have served as a base for the floor. This soil contains many artifacts.

There is a brick floor between the western edge of the floor boards and the west barracks wall (2.7' E-W) and the north and south partition walls. It is constructed of one course of bricks laid on edge, at 116.6' ASL. Bricks generally are oriented N-S, but there is an area 2.4' E-W x 1.4' N-S in the SW corner of the room, and one 2.7' E-W x 2.5' N-S at the north end of the floor, where the bricks are oriented E-W. The exact

pattern can be seen on 66-48-D4 and 67-48-D13. The bricks continue under the west barracks wall. They also continue under the south partition wall where they meet Floor 3 in Room 4., and for 0.2' under the north partition wall, so that the total length of the feature is 9.1' N-S.

The bricks were constructed around two roughly shaped stones at the corner of the west barracks wall and the north partition wall. They are 2.05' N-S (total) x 0.7' E-W x 0.4' thick and at 116.8' ASL. They do not continue under the partition wall, and as the bricks continue further west, the stones probably do not represent part of a former foundation wall.

The four western floor boards showed evidence of axe marks, possibly representing chopping of wood in this area during occupation, and the bricks may have been part of a fireplace, although they are not burned.

The partition wall at the north of this room abuts the west barracks wall and is built on Floor 3. At the west wall, the elevation at the top is 119.7' ASL and it is 2.3' wide.

There is a doorway 13.0' from the west wall, at which point the partition wall is four courses high and at 118.65' ASL. The opening of the doorway is 3.15' E-W, and the rest of the partition wall abuts the east barracks wall. This last portion is 2.4' N-S; the top is at 118.7' ASL and the base at 116.75' ASL.

The doorsill is 3.7' long x 0.5' wide x 0.55' thick. The top is at 117.6' ASL. The east end abuts the eastern section of the wall and the western 0.55' is incorporated into the centre of the main body of the partition wall. A possible notch, in the sill, 0.45' E-W x 0.2' N-S, is located at the east end. The wood is poorly preserved.

Room 4

This room is 17.6' E-W and 7.2' N-S bounded on the south by the partition wall between Rooms 3 and 4.

The first level of wood, reached in this room at approximately 117.8' ASL, was poorly preserved, and it is not possible to give a definite orientation, (Figs. 10 and 11; also 67-7-216, 66-8-D5). It seems probable that the floor boards were oriented E-W and the underlying beams were N-S. It is also possible that the wood is collapsed roofing or siding material. The wood overlies the earlier partition wall at the north end of the room (Fig. 12). An iron basin and possible pot hanger at 117.8' ASL, were found at the north edge of the room, approximately 5.5' from the east barracks wall.

Parallel and adjacent to the east barracks wall there was a board at 117.5' ASL; it was 5.85' N-S x 0.75' E-W. Three smaller pieces of wood, one with a nail, were associated with it, but they were not regularly placed.

Between the levels of Floors 1 and 2, the soil contained brick, mortar and shell detritus and many artifacts. Coal was also present. The Floor 2 level in this room is the best preserved in the building. It is bounded on the west by the west barracks wall, on the east by the east inner walls and on the north and south by former partition walls.

The east inner wall here is 2.0' wide; between it and the east barracks wall there are small unshaped stones.

The northern limit of the room, and the floor, is a single row (0.9' wide) of roughly squared field stones, similar to those between Rooms 1 and 2 at 116.9' ASL (average). This partition wall abuts the east inner wall; 1.4' from it there is a 3.4' gap for a doorway. At the west end, the wall seems to abut the west barracks wall.

The southern limit of the floor is another former partition wall at 116.3' ASL. It extends 0.8' north of the overlying wall (page 14) between Rooms 3 and 4, and is not as well defined as the other walls at this level. It possibly consists of more than one row of stones, as it is not certain whether they continue under the later partition wall. The east end is not definitely defined, however it seems to abut the east inner wall. These two walls are 5.4' apart.

Two fragmentary boards at 117.2' ASL, overlies these stones at the east end. There is a nail in one, and they are probably displaced.

Floor 2 consists of three sleeper beams, 0.5' wide and 1.6' apart, at 116.8' ASL and oriented E-W. The floor boards, many of which are fragmentary, are at 116.95' ASL and seem to be 1.2' wide. Only seven nails remained in the floor.

Three boards fit into the gap in the north wall, and extend to the north edge of the stones. The western board is notched to fit the opening.

A piece of wood 1.4' long and 0.35' wide and oriented roughly E-W, overlies the middle board at 117.1' ASL. This may have been a doorsill originally.

Between Floors 2 and 3 the soil again contains some brick and mortar detritus, much bark, some twigs, and many artifacts. The bottom of this layer, at 116.1' ASL, was seen in cross-section at one of the Floor 3 sleeper beams, in the centre of the room.

This floor level is bounded on the east by the east inner wall, on the north by the row of stones previously described, and on the south by the former partition wall. The wood continues beyond the west barracks wall, the base of which is at 116.6' ASL. There are three sleeper beams at this level, at 116.3' ASL. They are 0.65' wide, 0.55' thick and 1.75' apart.

The two N-S floor boards nearest the west barracks wall are the only ones which remain intact; they are at 116.45' ASL. Three boards, 3.3' N-S x 0.6' E-W, overlie the middle and south sleepers at 116.5' ASL and all of them begin at the south partition wall. One is 2.45' from the west barracks wall, the second 8.15', and the third, at the east inner wall, is 13.4' from the west wall.

There is one other board between the middle and north sleepers which is displaced but no further evidence of the floor remains. Since the existing wood is perfectly preserved, the rest of the floor may have been torn up.

Rooms 2, 3 and 4 contain evidence of a former foundation wall and partition walls, and of probably three floors.

The east inner wall is a continuation of the same wall found in Room 1. The partition walls between Rooms 1 and 2, 4 and 5, and the probably lower one between 3 and 4 abut this wall, although it is not certain if they continue under the west barracks wall. The lowest floor level reached in these three rooms is for the most part well preserved; it is contained within the walls just mentioned, but it continues under the west barracks wall. It seems that at the time when this floor was built and used, the foundation and partition walls of the building were those of which these traces have been found.

The two later partition walls, between Rooms 2 and 3, and 3 and 4, abut the east and west foundation walls, indicating that they may have been built later than the foundation walls. The southern, and part of the northern, wall is built directly over Floor 3 and it would seem that they were not built very long after the foundation walls.

The three floor levels are visible only in Room 4, which makes it possible to try to find three floors elsewhere. The second floor in this room is constructed between the older partition walls at the north and south of this room, but does not continue below the west foundation wall. It may be possible that the second floor was built before the later partition walls, which still probably served this floor level, as the doorsteps in these walls would have been lower than the first floor level.

In Rooms 2 and 3 the boundaries of the second floor are not certain, as little tangible evidence of it remains. As in Room 4, it probably did not extend east of the east inner wall, and, due to the presence of a doorstep between Rooms 1 and 2, probably ended at the former partition wall between these two rooms.

At both ends of the building, between Rooms 1 and 2, and 4 and 5, there are former partition walls which do not appear to have been built over, and in which there were doorways for the second floor; both walls are near stone bases.

The wood found, approximately at this level, in Rooms 3 and 4, parallel to the later partition walls, and possibly the wood parallel to the east barracks wall, most of which contained nails, may have originally been part of an upright structure associated with the doorway construction.

The top level of wood is preserved best in Rooms 1 and 4. This presumed floor overlies the earlier stone walls, both foundation and partition, and is bounded by the foundation walls, later partition walls (and stone bases).

#### Room 5

The northern 22.0' of the building, from the partition between Rooms 4 and 5, is Room 5, which in certain ways resembles Room 1.

The first level of wood, reached at approximately 118.0' ASL, was not complete, but it is presumed to have been a floor. Brick and stone structures underlie this wood.

A central beam, at 118.0' ASL, possibly the same wood seen at the north edge of Room 4 at this level, is oriented N-S. It is 4.5' from the west barracks wall, and ends 6.0' from the north barracks wall, although probably it was once longer.

Fragments of E-W boards remain. Two boards at 118.3' ASL, with a total width of 2.0' and length of approximately 6.5', are parallel to the north barracks wall and 2.0' from it. Slightly to the east there is a similar board adjacent to the north wall and at 118.0' ASL. Smaller fragments of boards are oriented N-S. Two such boards are at 118.4' ASL and are farther east; two others, at 118.0' ASL, underlie the boards first mentioned. Other fragments to the south, at 118.3' ASL, are oriented E-W and may be floor boards. They are located east of the main beam.

Five rounded timbers, at 118.7' ASL, are oriented E-W, and are located west of the central beam. Their average length is 1.5' and the east end overlies the centre beam. One exception is the northern timber which overlies the E-W planks previously mentioned. It is possible that they have fallen here from a structure other than a floor.

It is presumed that the floor abutted the barracks walls. It appears that it was built around a stone structure, in the SE corner of the room, similar to the one in Room 1, although not as well preserved and distinct. This feature is 12.2' E-W x 9.9' N-S and abuts the east barracks wall 2.0' north of the partition wall between Rooms 4 and 5. The south edge is at 119.0' ASL and the north edge at 118.0' ASL.



The second level in this room consists of brick and stone features and wood (Fig. 14).

There is an inner stone wall parallel to the north barracks wall and 2.9' south of it, which seems to extend west of the west barracks wall. At the west wall, it is 3.55' wide, and at 117.55' ASL. There is a projection of the wall to the south, 2.1' from the west wall, which is 1.85' E-W x 1.85' N-S.

The south edge of the wall east of this section is 0.7' north of the south edge west of it. It is not certain, as the wood of Floor 1 parallel to the north wall was left in situ, if the north edge of the wall is regular. The wall is constructed of roughly squared field stones. It is possible that this wall represents an inner foundation wall.

Layers of bricks, in the northern half of the room, form a possible hearth area. The bricks begin at the west edge of the projection to the south of the north inner wall and extend 2.35' south of it. They continue to the west along the northern edge of the stone base, and extend north to the north inner wall.

The bricks of the first two courses, which are fragmentary, are laid flat and oriented E-W; the top bricks are at 117.8' ASL, the second course at 117.6' ASL. A complete underlying third course is at 117.45' ASL and consists of bricks laid on edge and oriented E-W.

These bricks, the inner wall, and the stone base correspond in most ways to similar features in Room 1.

The wood found at this level is presumed to have formed a floor, with sleepers oriented N-S and floor boards E-W.

One sleeper beam begins at the north inner wall, and the west edge of the south projection, and ends presumably at the partition wall between Rooms 4 and 5; it is at 117.25' ASL. It is 1.7' from the west barracks wall. Associated with this beam are five E-W floor board fragments, which seem to abut the west barracks wall. Their elevations vary from 117.1 to 117.4' ASL.

Another sleeper seems to be 1.45' west of the first. It begins at the south edge of the bricks, and slightly west of the stone base. It is not certain how far south it extends, as there seem to be remains of the wood of the upper floor or of displaced floor boards in place; the north end is at 117.2' ASL.

Between the stone base and the partition wall between Rooms 4 and 5, there are four wooden blocks, 1.2' x 0.6', oriented E-W. They begin at the east inner wall, and extend a total distance of 7.75' at an elevation of 116.6' ASL. There seems to be a fragment of a board, at 117.0' ASL, overlying the eastern block. The blocks would thus seem to be floor supports, similar to those in Room 1, but it is a very narrow area of N-S floor boards. The overlying wood mentioned may be displaced, and the blocks may be supports for E-W boards.

At the interior face of the west barracks wall, where the interior stones have been removed, three N-S timbers can be seen, their eastern edges

corresponding to the interior face of the wall. The space where the timbers are visible begins at the south edge of the north inner wall, and continues 5.7' to the south.

The top timber is visible at the south end of the opening and is at 118.1' ASL. Directly below this, at 117.5' ASL, is a second timber, 0.45' wide. The south end is not visible and the north end is 2.4' from the north inner wall. The third timber, directly below this, is at 117.15' ASL. It is 0.35' thick; 0.75' of its width is visible, but it continues further west.

Between the south end of the opening and the five floor boards associated with the wood of Floor 2, are three roughly squared field stones, parallel and adjacent to the west barracks wall. They are 5.5' N-S in total, and are at 117.65' ASL. These stones and the three timbers are possibly part of the west barracks wall structure.

Wood is visible which may represent a still lower level. Underlying the lowest timber, 1.75' from the north inner wall, is wood, 0.55' wide x 0.45' thick x 0.5' long (visible part), and at 116.8' ASL, which is oriented E-W. A similar section of wood, at 116.9' ASL, is visible extending to the west of the western beam described in Floor 2, so that it is inches from the first piece of wood. Similar wood underlies the second beam in Floor 2, 0.35' south of the brick feature. It extends 0.65' to the west, is 0.65' wide, 0.45' thick and at 116.8' ASL. It is possible that the first two pieces of wood were once connected. It is also possible that all three separate blocks, serving as supports for

the north ends of the overlying beams. Their total length, found by adding the width of the overlying beams, would be approximately 1.2'. Thus in measurements, orientation, and general elevation, they would be similar to the blocks found at the south end of the room.

Exterior Features: Drain and Passageway

A drain or passageway leading toward Duke of Cumberland Bastion is shown on a 1752 plan of the Fort. The plan indicates that the drain began at a southward projection at the south end of the storehouse. This is not what was found.

The drain excavated began at the SE corner of the Barracks, where it abuts the south Barracks wall (see 66-33-D13-partial plan view). It consists of two parallel walls 1.75' apart and 1.5' wide and is constructed of six courses of roughly squared field stones in common bond formation without the use of mortar.

Ten feet south of the south Barracks wall, the last drain wall begins to curve towards the SW and Duke of Cumberland Bastion, and continues for two more feet. The west drain wall curves somewhat and ends opposite the east wall. The last stone of the west wall is at 120.7' ASL, and that of the east wall is 121.2' ASL. The elevation at the base of the drain is 117.7' ASL.

At this point - approximately where the drain enters the passage - an iron grate was found between the drain walls (Figs. 15 and 16). This

grate is 1.68' wide x 1.83' high, with eleven vertical bars, 0.05' apart. A mass of iron covers the bottom left area. The top of the grate was at 119.6' ASL.

When the grate was removed it was found that there was an 0.6' gap in the stones of the west drain - north passage - wall which contained the remains of a squared timber, the top of which was at 118.1' ASL. A similar post was found at the end of the east drain wall. Presumably these posts would allow the grate to be removed easily.

Planks covered the north 4.2' of the drain floor. The boards have a concave shape: 118.68' ASL (average) at the drain walls, and 118.3' ASL at the centre. The boards appear to be the bottom of the drain, as the soil below them - clay 5YR, 4/3 reddish brown - is probably natural soil.

A layer of wood dipping between the two drain walls is shown on 66-33-D10. The probably dimensions of this wood, although decayed, are 3.9' x 0.3' x 0.1' thick. It is possible that the wood was a cover for the drain, or that it fell from the building; most likely it has no significance (Fig. 17).

A stone passageway, leading to the entrance of the casemate constructed in the Duke of Cumberland Bastion, begins approximately at the point of the grate and consists of two parallel walls of roughly squared field stones assembled without mortar.

The south passage walls (Fig. 18), beginning at the end of the east drain wall and 2' south of it, extends 12' E-W and 2' N-S. The elevation at

the east end is 122.1' ASL; the eastern 5.45' of the wall consists of three courses of stones, plus a fragmentary top course; there are two rows of stone horizontally.

There is a pilaster to the north 5.45' from the east end of the wall. It is three courses high and consists of 2 stones horizontally, with smaller stones between them; it measures 2.4' E-W x 0.75' N-S. The pilaster is bonded to the main body of the wall. The elevation at the top of the wall and pilaster is 122.8' ASL.

The remaining 4.1' of the wall consists of four courses, except for the terminal row of stones which has five, possibly six courses, the top one at 124.2' ASL. The north face of this wall is not regular here. From the west end the wall extends 0.65' to the east, where there is a check of 0.6' to the north, from which the face is regular for 3.45' to the pilaster.

Directly below the bottom course, and at the eastern end of the wall, there is a two-course ledge of what I will call sandstone, at least this stone seemed different than that of the wall as it was slightly green and tended to split in layers. The ledge is 0.95' N-S, 6.25' E-W and at 120.15' ASL.

The section drawing 67-7-D4 shows a stone 3' west of the end of this wall and at 124.5' ASL, which is the north end of the west wall of the passage leading to the stone curtain (Villeneuve, 1967).

The two walls of this passageway are 5.5' apart. The north wall (Fig. 19) is 2' N-S and a total of 18.0' E-W.

The eastern end of the wall is formed by a cut stone terminus in a gradually sloping arrangement (Fig. 20; also 66-33-D11). The base of this battered end rests on the west drain wall; the north passage wall is built on this drain wall for 1', until the point of the grate, but it is 1' from the interior edge of the drain wall.

After the gap for the grate, the west drain wall is aligned below the north passage wall as a 1.1' wide base or shelf to the south side of the wall. It extends 5.5' to the west, possibly continuing below the rubble and consists of five visible courses, the top one being at 120.0' ASL. However, more courses seem to be present below the base of excavation, at approximately 117.7' ASL.

The north passage wall extends, from its eastern end, 6.5' west to a check of 0.5'. Along the length, the wall is nine courses high, the top being at 125.4' ASL.

Five point one feet beyond the check, there is a butt-joint (Fig. 21). For the next 2.75', the wall is slumped to the south. There are seven courses, and the top one is at 124.7' ASL.

The north passage wall ends 3.7' further west. This section of the wall, which is six courses and 2.8' high, is not slumped. The elevation at the top is 125.1' ASL.

The concentration of loose rubble fill which obscured the western limit of the ledge, lay between the two passage walls, and measures 3.3' E-W; it is 122.0' ASL (average). The eastern boundary of the rubble is defined by the check in the north passage wall and by the western end of the pilaster at the south wall. The rubble is possibly collapse from the two passage walls.

A single row of stones, probably one course deep, was found extending from the end of the east drain wall to the rubble area. The stones at 118.5' ASL, were approximately 1' wide and 1.35' south of the ledge - west drain wall. These were thought to be the continuation of the east drain wall, but were later removed, and are believed to have been collapse.

One can assume that the north and south passage walls were built subsequent to the drain. Probably the two were not functioning simultaneously, since, as the drain walls abut the south Barracks wall, the drain would be of little use after these foundation walls were built.

A plan dated 1752 shows the drain originating from a central section of the former south wall, but no evidence to this effect has been found there and the drain itself is too far to the east.

The ledge at the south passage wall was not found during excavation to continue farther north. But, as the two ledges are at an average elevation of 120.1' ASL, there may have been stones between them which would form a floor for the passageway.. possibly those stones at the base of excavation which were removed.



Or, the south ledge may have been a stabilization for the south wall, and there was a dirt floor.

It also seems too coincidental to me that the pilaster also resting on the south ledge is opposite the check in the north wall, and that the rubble begins west of these two features.

The western 6.5' of the north wall was possibly built after the rest of the wall which it abuts. It is interesting that the butt-joint is opposite the western end of the south passage wall. Also, the 3' section of the north wall which has slumped to the south, corresponds to the 3' between the walls of the passage leading to the stone curtain.

Exterior Features: Bricks

Rows of bricks parallel and adjacent to the east barracks wall are exterior to the building (66-7-D10a, b; 66-33-D12; 67-7-D8, 9). This feature is 6' E-W (average) and consists of an average of 25 rows of bricks oriented N-S and laid on edge, with some attempt at bonding between the rows. The eastern edge of the feature is 0.5' BS, and at 123.1' ASL; at the north end this edge is at an average at 123.6' ASL. The western rows have slumped downhill over the east barracks wall, so that the average elevation at the western edge is 121.5' ASL.

From 20-25' south of the north end of the operation, the western edge of the bricks is readily seen to be 0.8' from the east barracks wall, and 0.9' above it at 122.9' ASL. The feature is 3.5' from the SE corner of the building.

There is a 6.0' N-S gap in the bricks 4.5' from the north end of the feature. This appears to have been an entrance to the basement.

A discontinuous row of flat, unshaped field stones flanks the eastern edge of the bricks, and is at 123.5' ASL (average).

The bricks are probably a drain or walk or both. The construction is best preserved, and the gutter shape obvious in 2E17K, where the eastern 8 rows are slanted to the west, beginning at 123.4' ASL; the next three rows are horizontal at 122.9' ASL, and the next 8 rows are slanted to the east. The rest of the bricks have slumped out of place (Fig. 22; also 67-7-D15).

This feature is undoubtedly contemporaneous with the exterior barracks foundation wall, as the highest point of the wall, the SE corner, is at 123.5' ASL, and the highest elevation of the bricks, in this area, is 123.1' ASL. If this is so, it represents the ground surface of the parade square at that time.

The pattern of bricks oriented N-S is broken approximately 9.0' from their southern edge by a brick drain leading from it, SE to the parade square (Fig. 22; also 67-7-D15).

There are 13 rows of bricks N-S, measuring 2.25' N-S. Nine bricks set on end, extending 3.6' E-W at the east end of the feature, possibly form a border along its north edge. There are four, possibly six, such bricks at the south edge, the rest of the bricks are laid on edge.

The total E-W length is 7.2'. At the west end of the drain, the northern 6 rows (0.83') of bricks abut those of the perpendicular brick feature. The rest of the rows abut the sixth row from the east of the N-S feature; that is, they fit into an area in this feature 1.4' E-W x 1.42' N-S.

A characteristic concave shape is assumed by this drain. This is especially apparent near the east end, where elevations are 123.35' ASL at the north edge, 122.9' ASL at the centre, and 123.3' ASL at the south edge.

The bricks also dip to the east, beginning about 3.0' from the west end at 123.2' ASL, with the eastern end being at 122.3' ASL.

Excavation east of the drain revealed an area of loosely consolidated rubble fill, with a high artifact recovery, including a leg iron, and a bayonet. This trash deposit suggested the second, smaller drain which was located east of the brick drain. This drain is wooden and is oriented N-S. It is at 118.96' ASL at the north end and 118.74' ASL at the south end and is 0.8' wide. This drain is probably part of a similar feature associated with 2E19.

## Chapter II

## Stratigraphy

The depression formed by the collapse of the Officers' Barracks building was recently used as a rock garden, complete with painted rocks, a brick walk through the centre, and stone stairs leading, from each end of the walk, to the parade square level.

The stone stairs are shown on 66-4-D3 and 66-33-D11a. The entire length of the brick walk can be seen on 66-4-D3, 66-4-D2, 66-7-D11c, 66-7-D10c, 66-7-D12d, and 66-33-D11a; it is 54.0' N-S x 2.5' E-W x 0.35' thick. The average elevation is 119.3' ASL, that is 0.5' BS. The walk consists of two courses of bricks laid flat, and oriented N-S; some bricks were oriented E-W, but they did not seem to form any pattern. Bricks laid on edge and oriented N-S flanked the east and west edges of the flat bricks.

Scattered painted rocks were found, and it is possible that the stone steps were also painted.

A buried sod layer, approximately 0.35' thick, attests to the possible intentional covering over the rock garden rocks; it can be seen on 67-7-D8, 9, 10, 12; 66-7-D11a, b; 66-7-D10a, b; 66-7-D12a, b; 66-33-D12. The layer stops at, or just before, the brick walk, and extends from it 10.5' (average) to the east and west, where the average elevation is 123.0' ASL.

The stratigraphy of the eastern half of the depression can be seen on 67-7-D8, 9. Below the sod layers, beginning at the eastern end of the

operation, there are gradually sloping layers which contain the collapsed stones of the barracks wall. East of the east barracks wall, over the sloping brick walk/drain, the soil (layer 2a) is sandy loam, 7.5 YR, 3/2, dark brown, with brick, mortar, and carbon detritus. This layer contains bricks which have probably been dumped here, especially at the north end of the building. The debris may date from the time of Dr. Webster's activities in the British casemate.

The interior of the building contains stones collapsed from the barracks walls and also scattered bricks, in loamy soil with much decomposed mortar, making it feel sandy (layer 5 on 67-7-D8, 9). The layer slopes from the top of the barracks walls to the centre of the depression, where it is below the brick walk. The bottom of the layer is at the level of the first floor level, which has been lowered under the weight of the stones (see 66-33-D12), so that it is at approximately 117.6' ASL. The layer is thicker, and there is a greater concentration of stones, near the barracks walls, where it is 3.0' thick (average). Beneath the brick walk, it is 1.5' thick (see 66-4-D2, layer 7).

West of the west barracks wall, the layers in cross-section follow the slope of the interior curtain wall, and end at the exterior of the west barracks wall, and may be seen on the same drawings as the buried sod layer.

These layers are shown, facing west, on 66-7-D12c; 66-7-D11d; D11; 66-33-D9; and especially 67-7-D11 and D13.

The bottom layer is rocky clay, 5YR, 4/3, reddish brown (67-7-D13, layer 8). This layer (11) on 67-7-D11 is clay with sandstone rocks; it is possibly a sterile layer. Above this is a layer of mottled sand (7.5YR, 5/4), brown, and above this sandy loamy clay, 7.5YR, 4/4, dark brown (67-7-D11, layers 9, 10; 67-7-D13, layers 7, 4a). Above this is a layer, especially 67-7-D11, layer 7, of decomposed organic material, 10YR, 2/2, very dark brown; see also 67-7-D13, layer 5a. It is possible that this layer represents an old sod layer, probably French, indicating the French occupation level.

This idea is reinforced by the stratigraphy indicated on 67-7-D13, where the layers discussed dip down sharply to form a hollow in the level of the sod (Fig. 23); the possible sod layer here is very thin (0.15') and is visible at the base of the hollow. The sandy layer below this dips from 122.5' ASL to 120.7' ASL and up again to 122.8' ASL, within 4.0'.

Probably this is the postern dug in the curtain wall to the fosse indicated on Franquet's plan of 1751 (Nadon, 1966). At the time when the postern was dug, the curtain was simply a wooden palisade.

The hollow formed by the postern has been gradually filled up, and the layers are representative of the next layers west of the barracks wall. They are thin layers of mostly sandy loam, 7.5YR, 4/4, dark brown, with a

narrow rocky, slightly sandy clay layer, 5YR, 4/3, reddish brown, below the top loamy layer (67-7-D12, layer 9d).

The loamy layers possibly represent various levels of occupation, and may coincide with improvements and repairs made to the curtain wall earthworks and defences.

The upper loamy layer may represent the surface at the time when the present foundation walls were built; this is indicated by the footer trench for the west barracks wall, which was dug from this layer, and is visible at its west edge (66-7-D11d; 66-7-D12a, b; 67-7-D10, layer 8b, and 12, layer 14). The top of this layer, which consists of a heavy concentration of brick and mortar detritus in pebbly loam, is at an average elevation of 121.0' ASL.

Above this loamy layer is a layer of rocky slightly sandy clay, 5YR, 4/3, dark brown, then a layer of sandy loam, containing many pebbles, 7.5YR, 4/4, dark brown. Sod overlies this, (67-7-D11, layers 3, 2, 1). These layers have been deposited after the foundation walls were built, and also while the building was falling down.

Soil which is decomposed organic material, 10YR, 3/1, very dark grey, containing brick, mortar, carbon, shell and coal detritus, plus remains of bark and twigs and also many artifacts, seems to be present in most of the building.

In Room 4, where the floor levels are best preserved, this soil begins below Floor 1, at approximately 117.8' ASL, and extends to an elevation of 116.1' ASL; the bottom of the layer is visible on the side of a sleeper beam of Floor 3 (66-4-D2, layer 8).

Between the partition wall between Rooms 4 and 5, and the stone base, the top of the layer is at 117.1' ASL at the east end of the building at 116.9' ASL in the middle.

In Room 3, the top of the layer is visible by the east wall at 117.8' ASL, and the bottom is at 116.9' ASL. Below this, extending to the top of the east inner wall, is clay, 5YR, 4/3, reddish brown, which served as a base for the east barracks wall. The black layer dips down to the west to the level of Floor 3. The position of the layer in the centre of the room is seen on 66-7-D11c, layer 8, where the top is at approximately 117.8' ASL, and it extends to the lowest floor level.

In Room 2, the soil at the east end is similar to that of Room 3. The top of the layer is at 117.8' ASL, and the bottom is at 117.1' ASL; there is clay below this. Here the layer also slopes to the west, and extends to the level of Floor 3, and in the centre of the room, the top of the layer is at 117.3' ASL (67-7-D10c, layer 8). At the west end of the room, the top of the layer is at 117.7' ASL.

The same soil was also found in Room 1, associated with the second level of wood, west of the stone base; see 66-7-D12d, layer 8. It was also found in Room 5, by the west barracks wall, below the first level of wood; see 67-7-D10, layer 11.



Although no definite Floor 2 was found in Room 3, evidence of it is visible on 66-7-D11c, where a line of wood at approximately 116.9' ASL, extends between the two partition walls, and is contained in the black soil (layer 8). Fragments of wood were also found in such a stratum in Room 2, at 116.9' ASL.

Therefore, it seems possible that the essentially "garbagey" soil accumulated on top of Floor 2, and that this floor level either decomposed in this soil, or else was partially torn up. In this way, the soil would reach the level of Floor 3. It is also possible that similar soil accumulated above Floor 3 before the second floor was built.

The fact that the bottom of the layer was visible just beneath Floor 3, and in a place where the floor boards were missing, indicates that perhaps this soil gradually settled to this level.

Where the floor boards of Floor 3 were damaged in Room 3 similar soil was visible below them. This may be the same layer which filled up the opening. This may be true since immediately under the surrounding floor boards was a thin layer of coal, probably a floor base, and there was coal contained in the soil. Coal from the floor base, which would have been disturbed when the boards were, may have become mixed with the soil.

However, it came about, the soil below Floor 1, the level upon which the building collapsed, seems to have been homogeneous.

The area south of the Officers' Barracks building and the brick walk/drain contains some visible and interesting soil variations.

Delage has noted (66-33-21) that the soil west of the drain, north of the passageway and south of the south barracks wall "was rocky (5YR, 4/3, reddish brown) and contained few artifacts". The soil was quite homogeneous (66-33-D11a). Having observed that the north face of the north passage wall was less regularly faced, he concludes that the wall was also a "soil-retaining structure", as the ramparts rise behind it.

However, there are differences east and south of these walls, the outstanding being a layer of sandy loam, with brick, mortar, shell and carbon detritus, 10YR, 2/2, very dark brown, which was present throughout this area. A large amount of artifacts was recovered from this stratum.

A section drawn in the drain at the northern end (66-33-D10), shows that a layer of sand, 10YR, 4/4, dark yellowish brown, covers the planks, Above this, an 0.5' thick layer of "silty clay with carbonized wood and sand; 7.5YR, 3/2, dark brown", appears between the drain walls at an average elevation of 119.3' ASL.

66-33-D11a also includes a section in the drain and shows layer 10, composed of this same soil, dipping between the drain walls and 2' thick, with the lowest point at 120.3' ASL.

67-7-D5 was drawn between the two passage walls, underneath the rubble (Fig. 26). Here the black layer 2 also dips between the walls, from 121.1' ASL to 119.0' ASL, and is 0.6' thick. Above it is the rubble mentioned on page 33. Below it is the clay which, almost devoid of artifacts, continues to the base of excavation in the drain.

The same layer 2 appears as layers 3, 8 and 9 on 66-33-D116, the top of the layers being at 123.8' ASL and the bottom at 123.0' ASL. On 67-7-D4, the layer, 1.2' thick and at the lowest point 123.2' ASL, continues the E-W length of the face. 67-7-D3 shows the layer 3 extending from the south passage wall almost to the north wall.

It is probably that the layer continues further to the south and east, but not to the north and west.

The soil below this stratum, except deep in the drain, is slightly sandy, rocky clay, 5YR 4/3, reddish brown. Above it is loamy soil, with some buried sod layers, the layer being approximately 1' BS.

The area seems to have been used as a dump after the drain ceased to function, and probably after the Fort was no longer occupied by soldiers.

### Conclusion

The earliest building on the site of Operation 17 was a storehouse, and a plan of 1752 shows that the south wall of the building had the irregular shape already discussed. It is stated in the Historical Report, Section K, Buildings: French, page 6, that in 1754 the storehouse was in very poor condition and was demolished during the siege in 1755 when the British captured the Fort. The British built a barrack on this site and is referred to as an Officers' Barracks on maps up to 1779 (Nadon 1966).

It seems possible that the British Barracks used the same foundations, or at least had the same dimensions as the French storehouse, the proposed dimensions of which were 65' N-S x 27' E-W, according to the 1752 map. In this way, the irregular shape of the south wall was retained, as well as the east wall. If the north inner wall found in Room 5 is considered as the north wall of this building, then the N-S length corresponds to that indicated by the map.

Floor 3 probably dates from the construction of the barracks or at least before the outer foundation walls. The low partition walls also are associated with these outer walls, as perhaps are the brick features in Rooms 1 and 5.

Since Floor 3 is still well preserved, it is possible that it was still in use in 1768, when the Fort was abandoned (Nadon 1966: 44). After the re-occupation of the Fort in 1776, and the attack by Jonathan Eddy, repair

work and reconstruction were carried on, from 1776-1782 (Nadon 1966: 45). It is probably during this period that the present foundation walls were built, and possibly the brick walk/drain, although this may have been later. The two partition walls and two stone bases would have been built at this time, or possibly somewhat later, as they abut the barracks walls. If the brick features in Rooms 1 and 5 had not already been built, they would be now, and possibly form fireplace and cooking areas at each end of the building. The second floor in most cases is limited by these stone features, and would also date from this time.

The garrison was withdrawn from the Fort in 1793 and was not re-occupied until the War of 1812 (Nadon 1966: 45). Probably during this period of vacancy the garbage layer previously discussed accumulated in the building. The Fort remained operative until 1833. It is possible that Floor 1 dates from this period. In 1834 the area was leased as pasture, and the building collapsed, or else material from it was removed for use elsewhere. The site of the building was used in the 20th Century as a rock garden with a brick walk extending the length of the depression.

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Table 1

Lot-Layer Correlation

<u>Sub-op</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Layers</u>
2E17A	1	66-4-D3 67-7-D10	1 1a, 1b.
	2	66-4-D3 67-7-D10	1, 4, 3. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8a.
	3	67-7-D10	8a, 9a, 10a.
	4	67-7-D10	8a, 8b, 9a, 9b, 10a.
	5	67-7-D10	8a, 9a, 9b, 10a, 10b.
	6	67-7-D10	9a, 9b, 10a, 10b.
	8	66-4-D3	2, 3, 4.
	9	66-4-D3	2, 3.
	10	66-4-D3 67-7-D10	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
	11	66-4-D3	2.
	12	66-4-D3 67-7-D10	2, 7. 5, 6.
	13	66-4-D3 67-7-D10	2. 6, 11.
	14	67-7-D10	11.
	2E17B	1	66-4-D3
2		67-7-D9	1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4a, 4b.
3		66-4-D3 67-7-D9	1. 1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4a, 4b.

<u>Sub-op</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Layers</u>
2E17B	4	66-4-D3 67-7-D9	5, 6, 7. 5.
2E17C	1	66-4-D2 67-7-D8 67-7-D9	1. 1a, 1b. 1.
	2	66-4-D2 67-7-D8 67-7-D9	5. 2a, 3, 4. 1, 2a, 3, 4a, 4b.
	3	67-7-D8 67-6-D9	1a, 2a, 2b. 1, 2a, 2b.
	4	66-4-D2 67-7-D8 67-7-D9	7. 5a, 5b. 5.
	5	66-4-D2 67-7-D8 67-7-D9	7, 8. 5a, 6, 7, 8. 5.
	6	66-4-D2 67-7-D8 67-7-D9	8. 6, 7, 8. 5.
	7	66-4-D2 67-7-D8	8. 6, 8.
2E17D	1	67-7-D10 66-7-D11a 66-4-D2	1a, 1b. 1a, 1b, 1d. 1.
	2	67-7-D10 66-7-D11a 66-4-D2	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. 1, 5.
	3	67-7-D10 66-7-D11a	9, 10. 7, 10, 11.
	4	67-7-D10 66-7-D11a 66-4-D2	5, 6. 3. 7.
	5	67-7-D10 66-4-D2	6, 11. 8.



<u>Sub-op</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Layers</u>
2E17E	1	66-7-D11c 66-7-D11a	1. 1a, 1b, 1d.
	2	66-7-D11a 66-7-D11c	6. 1, 5.
	3	66-7-D11a	7, 6, 2.
	4	66-7-D11a	6, 7, 8, 9.
	5	66-7-D11a	7, 8, 9.
	6	66-7-D11a 66-7-D11c	6, 3. 5, 7, 9.
	7	66-7-D11a	7, 8, 1011.
	8	66-7-D11a 66-7-D11c	3. 8.
2E17F	1	67-7-D8	1a.
	2	67-7-D8	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3, 4.
	3	67-7-D8 66-7-D11c	1a, 1b, 3, 4. 1, 5.
	4	67-7-D8 66-7-D11c	5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8. 5, 7, 8, 9.
2E17G	1	66-7-D10c	1.
	2	66-7-D10c	1, 5.
	3	66-7-D10c	5, 9.
	4	66-7-D10c	9.
	5	66-7-D10c	9, 8.
	7	66-7-D10c	8.
2E17H	1	67-7-D13 66-7-D10c	1, 2. 1.

<u>Sub-op</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Layers</u>
2E17H	2	67-7-D13 66-7-D10c	2-8. 1.
	3	66-7-D10c	5, 9.
	4	66-7-D10c	9, 8.
2E17J	1	67-7-D12 66-7-D12d	1a, 1b. 1.
	2	67-7-D12 66-7-D12d	2, 3a, 3b, 4, 5. 1, 5.
	3	67-7-D12	4, 5, 8, 9c.
	4	67-7-D12	5, 9c, 10.
	5	67-7-D12	4, 5.
	6	67-7-D12	1a.
	7	67-7-D12	3b, 7, 8, 9, 9b, 9d.
	8	67-7-D12	9a, 9c, 10, 11.
	9	67-7-D12	9c, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14a.
	10	67-7-D12 66-7-D12d	2, 5. 5.
	11	67-7-D12	11, 12, 13, 14b.
	12	67-7-D12 66-7-D12d	5, 6. 5, 9, 10.
	13	67-7-D12 66-7-D12d 66-7-D12a	6. 8. 4.
	15	67-7-D12 66-7-D12a	6. 5.

<u>Sub-op</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Layers</u>
2E17K	1	66-33-D12 66-7-D12d	1a. 1.
	2	66-33-D12 66-7-D12d	1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2. 1, 5.
	4	66-33-D12 66-7-D12d	2, 3. 5, 9.
	5	66-33-D12 66-7-D12d	3. 9, 10.
2E17L	1	66-33-D11a 66-33-D12	1. 1a.
	2	66-33-D11a 66-33-D12	1, 5, 12, 13, 14. 1c, 1d, 2.
	3	66-33-D11a 66-33-D12	5, 9, 15, 16, 14. 2.
	5	See 66-33D11a, b.	
	6	66-33-D11a 66-33-D12	15, 16, 14. 9.
	7	66-33-D12	3.
	8	See 66-33-D11a, b.	
	9	66-33-D11a	14, 16, 17, 18.
	10	66-33-D10	1, 2, 3.
	11	66-33-D10	4, 5.
	12	66-33-D10	6-9.
	14	66-33-D11a 66-33-D12	9, 11. 3.
	15	66-33-D12	1a, 1b.
	16	66-33-D11a	8.
	17	See 66-33-D11b. 67-7-D4	1, 2, 3.
	18	66-33-D11a	14, 18.

<u>Sub-op</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Layers</u>	
2E17M	1	67-7-D11	1.	
		67-7-D12	1a, 1b.	
		66-33-D11a	1.	
	2	67-7-D11	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.	
		67-7-D12	2, 3a, 3b, 4, 5, 7, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14a, b.	
		66-33-D11a	9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.	
	3	67-7-D11	1-5, 7, 9, 11.	
		67-7-D12	1-14b.	
		66-33-D11a	1, 5, 9, 11, 8.	
	4	67-7-D11	1-5, 7, 9, 11.	
		67-7-D12	1-14b.	
		66-33-D11a	1, 5, 9, 11, 8.	
2E17N	1	Sod		
	2	67-7-D4 Projected See 66-33-D11b "	1, 2.	
	3	67-7-D4	"	2.
		66-33-D11a	"	14.
	4	66-33-D11a	"	1, 12, 14.
	5	67-7-D4	"	2, 3.
		66-33-D11a	"	14, 18.
	6	67-7-D4	"	3.
		66-33-D10	"	1, 2.
	7	66-33-D11a	"	18.
		67-7-D4	"	3.
		67-7-D5	"	1.
8	67-7-D5	"	3.	
	67-7-D3	"	1, 1a, 1b, 2.	
9	67-7-D4	"	1, 1a, 1b, 2.	
	67-7-D3	"	3, 4a.	
10	67-7-D4	"	2, 3.	
	67-7-D5	"	3.	
11	67-7-D4	"	1, 2, 3.	
	67-7-D5	"	3.	
12	67-7-D4	"	2.	
	67-7-D3	"	4.	

<u>Sub-op</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Layers</u>
2E17N	13	67-7-D4 Projected 67-7-D5 "	1, 2, 3. 1-4.
	14	67-7-D3	1, 2, 4, 4a.
	15	67-7-D5	1, 2, 3.
	16	67-7-D5	1.



Fig. 2. (2E-1240 X) West portion of Room 1, 2E17L14, showing the remains of Floor 1. 2' scale aligned E-W along the south partition wall of the room.



Fig. 3. (2E-1295 X) Detail of Floor 1 of Room 1, 2E17J12, at the SW corner area of the Officers' Barracks. 3' scale aligned N-S at the SW corner of the probable fireplace or oven base located in this room.



Fig. 4. (2E-531 X) 2E17J16, M14. General view of Room 1, looking west. Note remains of wood flooring and a portion of the earlier wall in the lower left portion of the photograph. Brick debris near the SW corner of the base.



Fig. 5. (2E-534 X) Room 1, (2E17K5) facing East. 8' scale aligned N-S on top of the east barracks wall. Portion of earlier partition wall seen in the upper center of the room.



Fig. 6. (2E-1371 X) 2E17J. View of the sleeper beam overlying brick structure to the south of the fireplace base. No scale.



Fig. 7. (2E-1372 X) Detail of Floor 1 level, 2E17J, in the corridor between stone base (left) and west barracks wall (right).





Fig. 8. (2E-1289 X) View of the east end of Room 2, 2E17G7, floor level. Note that planks of floor end at the edge of the earlier wall paralleling east barracks wall.



Fig. 9. (2E-1222 X) View of the west end of the trench in Room 2 showing the door, floor, and part of the walls. 1' North arrow.



Fig. 10. (2E-1297 X) View of the east half of Room 4, 2E17C7, showing floor remains and earlier wall running N-S through the room at the east end. Note metal vessel and probable "pot hanger" in the lower left of the photograph.

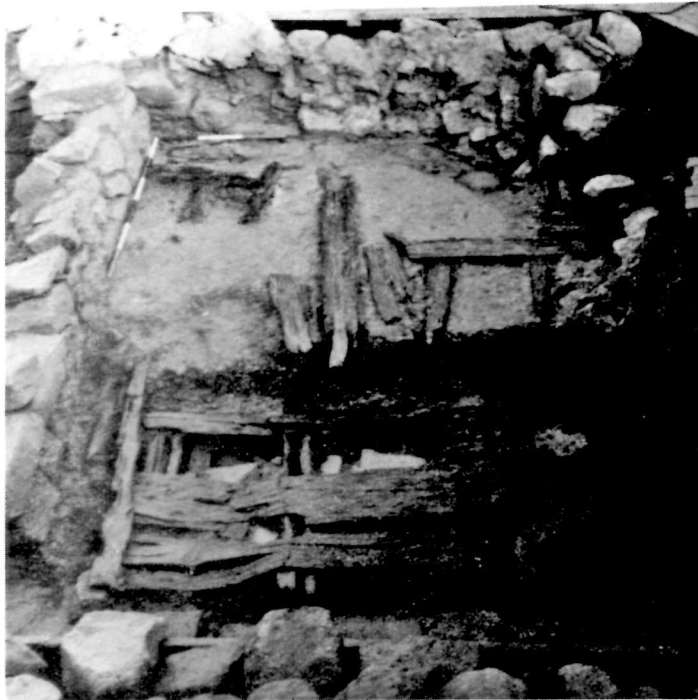


Fig. 11. (2E-558 X) General view of Room 4, facing west, partially excavated (2E17D4, C2). Flooring uncovered in the eastern portion of the room; doorway to Room 4 visible in the extreme lower left of the photograph. Portions of later floors are seen in the western half of the room above the better-preserved remains seen in the eastern half.



Fig. 12. (2E-1378 X) Detail of floor remains in Room 4, 2E 17C, looking North. Earlier wall top is visible along the right side of the photograph.



Fig. 13. (2E-1258 X) Overall view of the west half of Room 5, 2E17A, looking north. The northwest corner of the room is to the north of the 6' scale. Note various wooden remains along the west wall of the barracks.



Fig. 14. (2E-1382 X) Detail of the west portion of Room 5, 2E17A, looking south. Brick fireplace hearth is in the lower part of the photograph abutting possible early wall in the right-centre foreground.



Fig. 15. (2E-1291 X) Overall view of the drain from the SE corner of the Officers' Barracks, 2E17L, N6,7,8, looking northeast from the masonry passageway leading to the Duke of Cumberland Bastion (2E18) and the Rrench timber casemate (2E18K) in that bastion.



Fig. 16. (2E-1292 X) Detail of iron grate (2E17N8) at the southern terminus of the drain before it enters the passageway walls.



Fig. 17. (2E-1169 X) Masonry drain at the juncture with the SE corner exterior of Officers' Barracks (2E17L10). Note wood remains spanning the drain near the directional arrow.



Fig. 18. (2E-103 X) Detail of portion of the south passageway wall, 2E17N13 and N14, to Duke of Cumberland Bastion (2E18). Note the "pilaster", a projection in the wall at the center of the photograph.



Fig. 19. (2E-104 X) Detail of the portion of the north passageway wall (2E17N13, 14, 15), showing the apparent constructional phases of the wall.



Fig. 20. (2E-101 X) View of the beginning of the passageway (2E17N13, 14, 15) at the parade square side, looking west. Cut stone terminus of the north wall of the passageway visible at the lower-right centre of the photograph.



Fig. 21. (2E-105 X) Detail of portion of the north passageway wall showing two portions of the wall abutting (2E17N13) . Camera facing north.



Fig. 22. (2E-337 X) Portion of brick walk/splash drain paralleling the Officers' Barracks on the east side, near the SE corner of the building. Brick surface drain leading to the parade square from the walk directly south of the 6' scale (2E17K2, 3).



Fig. 23. (2E-394 X) View of the stratigraphy, facing west, in the west trench face of 2E17H2. Dipping layers possible indicate location of a sortie shown in the 1751 plan of the fort by Franquet.



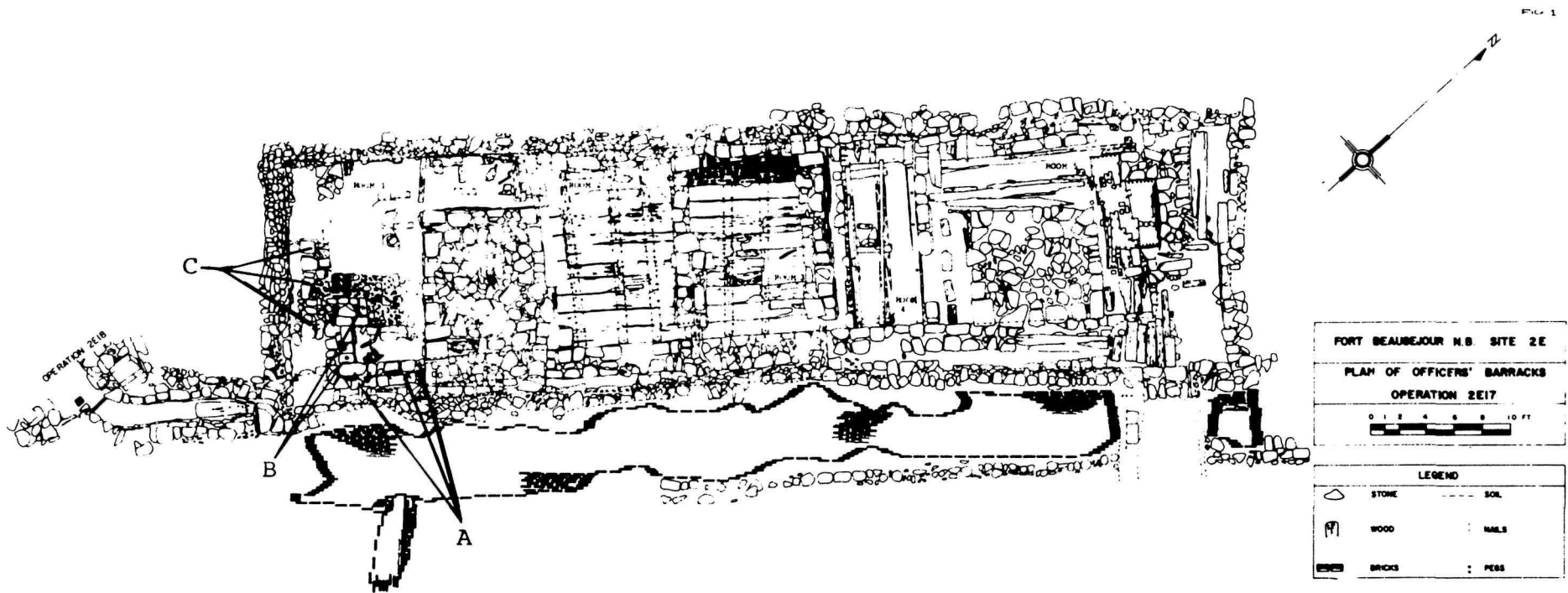


Fig. 1. Plan of Operation 2E17 showing: (A) north-south wall  
 (B) inner section  
 (C) north-south wall

