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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FORT WELLINGTON

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

by

William Dendy

1970

NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Preliminary Report of the 1970 Excavations

Conducted at Fort Wellington National Historic Park,

Prescott, Ontario

by William Dendy

ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1970, emergency excavations were conducted at Fort Wellington National Historic Park. The area tested lay along the former shoreline of the St. Lawrence River and was associated with the site of a water battery destroyed in the 1850s. Excavation uncovered two house foundations and an unidentified stone feature. These features could not be directly related to the military occupation of the area. No such features were located. Following the excavations a modern drainage system was built across the area.

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Introduction

Between Friday May 28, 1970 and Tuesday June 16, 1970 salvage excavations were carried out by the author at Fort Wellington National Historic Park, Prescott, Ontario.

The purpose of this section of the study is to report on the excavations carried out in 1970 at Fort Wellington National Historic Park in the area between the fort itself and the Canadian Pacific Railway yards to the south of the fort on the side of the St. Lawrence River.

Documentary evidence indicates that in the second quarter of the 19th century Fort Wellington had associated with it a water battery, standing, south of the fort, overlooking the St. Lawrence River. This water battery was apparently connected to the Fort by a double palisade. Also associated with this water battery was at least one small building and perhaps more. When the Ottawa-Prescott railway was constructed in the early 1850s, about one-third of the point on which the water battery was built was sliced away to provide fill material and space for the new railway yards (Fig. 1).

The building or houses on the point were not affected by this project and apparently stood until about 1930. New buildings were probably built in the period after the land fill project. However by 1970 the buildings had long been gone. There is evidence that one or two of the structures were moved to other sites and are still standing in Prescott. In 1970 the city of Prescott announced the construction of a sewer line running east-west along Water Street of the old town and south of Highway 2, across the

area in front of Fort Wellington. It was decided to investigate the area on which the buildings had stood.

There were at this time four depressions evident in the area, which appeared to be house pits. The two westernmost of these depressions were excavated and a foundation was found in each, suboperations 2H39B and 2H39D. The third depression from the west was tested briefly in suboperation 2H39E but no evidence for a foundation was found. The easternmost depression had been filled with garbage and oil, and the time available did not allow its cleaning or excavation.

The equipment available for this set of excavations did not permit me to take the elevations of features in terms of height above sea level. Therefore the excavations were located vertically in terms of location below the surface or ground level (B.S.).

Excavation Units

The excavations in this area during 1970 were designated as operation 2H39. Excavation was carried out in five suboperations, 2H39A through 2H39E (see Fig. 2).

2H39A

Suboperation 2H39A was designed as a test area to ascertain the nature of the soil stratigraphy in the area of excavation. The suboperation consisted of two lots, 2H39A1 and 2H39A2. No features were found in this area and excavation was discontinued after lot 2H39A2.

2H39B

Suboperation 2H39B was the excavation of the westernmost house pit. Excavation in this area uncovered the foundation walls of a small structure, probably a house, without a basement. This house pit had at one time been used as a dump for waste concrete, which prevented its complete excavation. Individual lots were laid out to follow the line of the foundation walls. There were thirteen lots in suboperation 2H39B, 2H39B1 through 2H39B13 (see Fig. 3).

2H39C

This suboperation lay to the east of suboperation 2H39B in the area where documentary evidence indicates there was at one time a double palisade. Although no palisade remains were found, a feature which appeared to be a narrow path paved with small stones or rough cobbles was located running north-south across 2H39C. Suboperation 2H39C consisted of five lots, 2H39C1 through 2H39C5 (see Fig. 4).

2H39D

Suboperation 2H39D was the excavation of the house pit located approximately on a line drawn north-south from the caponier of Fort Wellington to the water battery. The documentary evidence indicates that there was a structure associated with the fort in this area and that it was located within the palisade connecting Fort Wellington and the water battery.

Excavation in suboperation 2H39D located the basement walls of a medium-sized structure. Associated with this structure was a large hog's head. Because of time limitations the whole area of the foundation was not excavated. Suboperation 2H39D consisted of 16 lots, lots 2H39D1 through 2H39D16, omitting lot 2H39D6 (Figs. 5-6).

2H39E

Suboperation 2H39E was designed to be the excavation of the fourth of the five house pits in the area of the water battery. However when the first lot 2H39E1 was excavated no structures were found. Probing in the area did not reveal any sub-surface structures. Because of this and the pressures of time, work in 2H39E was discontinued.

Description of features

The foundation located in suboperation 2H39B

The foundation of the structure excavated in suboperation 2H39B was square in overall shape. No evidence of cross walls was found. The overall exterior dimensions of the foundation were: north wall 24.5 ft.; east wall 16.4 ft.; south wall 24.5 ft.; west wall 16.0 ft. The overall interior dimensions of the foundation were: north wall 22.0 ft.; east wall 14.0 ft.; south wall 21.5 ft.; west wall 13.4 ft.

The north and south walls were not completely preserved. The north wall was found in two sections; the central section missing. The western section was 7.95 ft. long on the exterior, and 6.80 ft. long on the interior measured from the northwest corner. The east section was 7.2 ft. long on the exterior and 6.05 ft. long on the interior measured from the northeast corner. The gap in the wall was 9.35 ft. long. The south wall was preserved in three sections. The western section was 8.4 ft. long on the exterior and 7.1 ft. long on the interior measured from the southwest corner of the foundation. The eastern section was 11.8 ft. long on the exterior and 10.4 ft. long on the interior measured from the southeast corner. The central section of the wall was 2.1 ft. long. There were gaps in the wall totalling 2.1 ft.

The lengths of the east and west walls of the foundation were completely preserved. The foundation wall averaged 1.2 ft. wide at the upper surface, varying from a minimum of 0.85 ft. to a maximum of 1.9 ft. wide. At the

northwest corner of the foundation the wall stands 1.75 ft., or two courses of stone high on the exterior side and 1.75 ft. or two courses high on the interior side. At the northeast corner the wall stands 1.2 ft., or two courses high on the exterior side and 0.6 ft. or two courses high on the interior side. At the southeast corner of the foundation the wall stands 1.05 ft. or two courses of stone high on the exterior side and 1.15 ft. or two courses high on the interior side. At the southwest corner the wall stands 1.25 ft., or four courses high on the exterior side and 1.65 or four courses on the interior side. Generally the wall was as high or higher on the interior side of the foundation. The upper surface of the wall was usually located 0.35 ft. to 0.45 ft. below the ground surface.

The wall was built of roughly coursed and roughly shaped unmortared limestone. The courses were neither continuous nor regular. The east and west walls were of much better construction than the north and south walls. There was no consistent pattern of either the interior or exterior sides of the walls being built in a more finished manner. The west or exterior side of the west wall was much better than the east or interior side (Fig. 6). But the west or interior side of the east wall was better built than the east or exterior side of the east wall. The courses of the wall were formed in two ways. The courses of the west wall consisted of two rows of stones with the roughly shaped and finished sides facing out (Fig. 7). Most of the length of the other walls were formed of courses of a single row of stones with only one side finished (Fig. 8). The north and south walls of the foundation were very crudely built, except at the

corners. Both walls contained a high proportion of very small stones. The north wall appeared to have been built across a large boulder imbedded in the ground.

A recess was found in the exterior side of the south wall when this was excavated in lot 2H39B9. The recess extended the full height of the wall and was located 2.05 ft. from the southwest exterior corner of the wall. It was 0.70 ft. wide east-west and 0.70 ft. deep north-south. It did not extend through to the interior side of the wall. There was no evidence of the stones on either side of the recess having been broken to form the recess after the foundation was built. It seemed quite likely that the niche was the result of the removal of a stone from the wall.

Evidence of the superstructure

When the east wall was excavated in lot 2H39B4, a layer of wood fragments was found on the top of the wall. These fragments were very decomposed but the grain of the wood appeared to be running east-west across the width of the wall. The fragments were probably the remains of the flooring of the structure that stood on the foundation. No traces of sleeper beams were found. No further evidence was found for the superstructure of this building.

Artifacts

Little can be said concerning the artifacts found in suboperation 2H39B at this time. However they appeared to be of the usual mixture of pottery, glass, metal, etc., and were probably associated with a domestic rather than a commercial or industrial occupation.

Associated stratigraphy

Detailed stratigraphic drawings were not done for the 1970 work at Fort Wellington; however the stratigraphy was described during excavation.

The sod layer over the whole area of the site was 10 YR 3/2, very dark grayish-brown fine loam. Directly below this layer was a layer of similar soil 0.1 ft. to 0.3 ft. thick which, outside the foundation, contained some plaster and mortar detritus and some fine brick detritus. This layer probably dates from the period when the building was demolished or removed. There was very little plaster or brick detritus found within the foundation. Below this layer was one about 1.0 ft. thick of 10 YR 6/3, pale brown sandy clay with small stones showing traces of fine brick detritus. There were also some intrusive black streaks, the result of decomposed plant roots. This layer merged with another of 10 YR 6/4, light yellowish brown sandy clay. These last two layers appeared to be the undisturbed sub-soils of the area. Similar soils were found in the areas of the other features.

No evidence was found of builders' trenches surrounding the foundation during the excavations. The character of the wall is such as to indicate that the foundation was built in a shallow depression with the walls in most cases backed against the sides of the trench. Similarly, no evidence was found for a robbers' trench. The evidence for both these trenches could easily have disappeared in the dry sandy clay soil of the area.

Interpretation and conclusions

The structure which was excavated in suboperation 2H39B was not mentioned in any of the documentation concerning Fort Wellington. It appears to

have been a domestic structure rather than a commercial or industrial building. No other structures were located close to it, but this does not rule out its having been a outbuilding of another structure. The quality of workmanship and the size of the foundation indicate that it was probably only one storey, but it may have been one and a half storeys. The large concrete deposit in the centre of the foundation prevented complete excavation of the interior, but the house definitely lacked a basement. The excavation evidence seems to indicate that there was a wooden floor in the interior. There was no evidence to indicate the position of an entrance or a chimney. From the general character of the remains, this house was very simple in form and construction.

The building was either demolished or moved to another site. No evidence of fire was found. There was not enough wood or wood fragments in the area to indicate that it simply decayed. Similarly, if the building were demolished, the debris must have been removed from the site. The presence of appreciable amounts of plaster and brick detritus only outside the foundation seems to indicate that the floor structure survived in situ after the house disappeared. The small amount of brick and plaster detritus may indicate that very little of these materials were used in the structure.

The foundation located in suboperation 2H39D

The house foundation excavated in suboperation 2H39D was square in over-all shape. The internal dimensions of this basement were as follows: north wall 23.1 ft.; east wall 17 ft.; south wall 23 ft. and west wall 17.1 ft. The suboperation was excavated in four quadrants to expose the four interior corners of the basement. Thus the whole area of the structure was not

excavated, although enough was cleared to obtain fairly complete information.

All four walls of the structure were almost completely preserved. In the northwest corner the wall was intact to a height of 4.05 ft., or ten courses of masonry. The northeast corner was 2.35 ft. high, or six courses of masonry. The southeast corner was 4.7 ft. high, or six courses of masonry. The southwest corner was 2.65 ft. high, or six courses of masonry. The foundation wall was 1.65 ft. wide at the south end of the east wall, and 1.45 ft. wide at the west end of the south wall. The wall is preserved to the greatest height in the four corners and decreases in height toward the middle of each wall.

The walls were constructed of shaped limestone laid in heavily mortared semi-regular courses. The courses are fairly continuous but are of slightly varying thickness (Fig. 10). The thickness of the wall is made up of two to three rows of stones in each course with shaped stones forming the straight sides of the wall (Fig. 11). The base of the wall extended down to floor level, but no deeper. It was based on the sandy clay of the undisturbed subsoil of the area. Two colours of limestone were used in the construction of the walls. The corners were built in a pigeon gray coloured stone; the remainders of the walls as preserved were built of a dull brownish gray limestone. The pigeon gray stone had a great deal of mortar spattered on the surface, the other stone did not. Though the stone colour changed, there were no outstanding discontinuities of coursing or construction apparent.

Water service to the house

A recess was found in the north wall of the foundation, 1.3 ft. from the northwest interior corner and 1.3 ft. up from the base of the wall. This recess was 1.5 ft. wide east-west, 1.05 ft. high and 1.15 ft. deep north-south. A piece of corroded lead pipe stuck out from the back of the recess. As exposed, the pipe ran north-south at right angles to the face of the north wall. It was 0.85 ft. long and 0.05 ft. in diameter. This pipe was probably part of the water service of the house and installed in the late 19th or early 20th century. Since the exterior side of the wall was not exposed during excavation, a more accurate dating of the pipe by stratigraphic evidence, and a more exact description of the direction of the pipe were not possible.

The floor

Excavation was continued to the floor level in each corner of the basement. The floor of the basement as preserved was a level of hard-packed sandy clay. There was no sign of a wooden floor structure. When first excavated, the floor in the northwest corner was stained a red ochre colour. This was probably the result of spillage from a small can of red paint found in the same area. Excavation was continued below the level of the clay floor in the northwest corner of the basement, in lot 2H39B16. No features or artifacts were found in this lot: however, it did show that the basement walls did not extend below the floor level. The soil below the clay floor was the sterile sub-soil of the area.

The hog's head

Prior to excavation there was a round shallow depression about 4 ft. in diameter just south of the southeast corner of the housepit. When the sod was removed from this area in lot 2H39D3, a round metal barrel hoop was found (Fig. 12). The area enclosed by this hoop was excavated as lot 2H39D9, and a large hog's head was located. The sides were not preserved any higher than 0.50 ft. above the bottom, but the limits of the barrel could be discerned because of the hoops and the difference between the very sandy fill and the sandy clay of the surrounding soil. This hog's head was designated lot 2H39D14, and described in detail but not removed.

The hog's head had 32 staves and four of its iron hoops were preserved. The sides were preserved to a height of 2.48 ft., measured from the upper edge of the hoop found in 2H39D3 to the bottom. The bottom of the barrel was 3.8 ft. below the surface. The maximum diameter of the barrel was that of the highest hoop, 4.53 ft. The maximum diameter of the bottom was 3.77 ft.

The first hoop, found in 2H39D3, measured on removal 4.53 ft. in diameter and 13.2 ft. in circumference, 0.14 ft. wide and 0.1 ft. thick. The other three hoops were measured in situ. The second hoop was 4.2 ft. in diameter north-south and 4.08 ft. east-west. It was 0.15 ft. wide; the thickness was not available. The third hoop was 4.0 ft. in diameter north-south and 3.84 ft. east-west. It was 0.15 ft. wide, the thickness was not available. The fourth hoop was located at the bottom of the hog's head, and was 3.77 ft. in diameter north-south and 3.65 ft. east-west.

The hoop was 3.0 ft. wide; the thickness was not available. The spacing of the hoops of the barrel was as follows: 0.85 ft. between the lower edge of the first hoop and the upper edge of the second hoop; 0.75 ft. between the lower edge of the second hoop and the upper edge of the third hoop; and 0.25 ft. between the lower edge of the third hoop and the upper edge of the fourth hoop.

The bottom of the barrel was preserved in three pieces but was probably all one piece originally. The original diameter of the bottom was the same as that of the lowest hoop, but the wood had shrunk away from the northeast side. In one place the thickness of the bottom was completely preserved; it was 0.10 ft. thick.

The staves of hog's head were only preserved to a height of 0.50 ft. above the bottom of the barrel. They were a yellowy gold-brown in colour, quite heavy and very hard, and were possibly made of oak. Because of the corrosion of the hoop they were firmly attached to it, but with no indication that any of the staves were attached to the hoops by nails or pegs. There were thirty-two staves, averaging 0.36 ft. wide and 0.05 ft. thick. There was a 0.03 ft. chamfer on the lower ends of the staves, on both the interior and exterior sides.

The hog's head contained a lot of broken pottery and glass, including some broken bottles. The fill was of soil similar to that in the rest of the foundation and contained several whole unused bricks and some brick detritus. The fill was 2.5 YR 5/2 grayish-brown, very fine sand with some fine loam and a high concentration of plaster detritus. There was less plaster detritus toward the bottom of the hog's head.

Since the hoop closest to the surface had the largest diameter, it is quite likely that the hog's head was originally about twice the height as preserved, or about five to six feet. If it had not been cut down at some time, it would then have protruded about two feet above ground level. As a garbage barrel the hog's head would have been very hard to keep clean, but it would have worked well as a rain barrel or cistern located near a corner down spout. The fill found in the hog's head was fairly homogeneous, and it seems likely that it was filled in at the time the house was demolished, first with general refuse from the house and then with some of the broken plaster and brick from the structure itself.

Evidence of the superstructure

The fill removed from the foundation consisted in large part of plaster and mortar detritus. Many of these plaster fragments were in two layers, a coarse grainy layer about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick with a thinner layer about $\frac{1}{32}$ in. thick of a finer white lime plaster spread over the top. This outer layer was found painted with white, blue or green wash. Often the paint was in several layers. Some of the plaster fragments were covered with wall paper, also often in several layers. Some wallpaper was found in strips in the fill. This wallpaper was quite well preserved and samples were sent to the archaeological laboratory in Ottawa. The fragments covered with wallpaper were not painted. The imprint of the lathing could be seen on the rear of some of the plaster, and some lath was also found in the fill. It was usually $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in cross-section. A few pieces of lath still had nails imbedded in them. One

whole brick was found in the hog's head with blue-washed plaster adhering to it. The concentration of plaster detritus was similar throughout the foundation, but most of the wallpaper was found in the northwest corner. Most of the bricks were found in the southwest corner.

Artifacts

The housepit that was excavated as suboperation 2H39D had been used at various times as a garbage dump. There was a lot of broken pottery and glass scattered around the surface. The artifacts found during excavation seem to indicate that this was a domestic site rather than a commercial or industrial site. Lot 2H39D13 is important because it consists of the clearing of the hard-packed clay floor and about 0.5 ft. of the fill above it, in the northwest corner of the foundation. The artifacts in this lot should therefore give a good indication of the accumulation in the basement prior to demolition. Lot 2H39D9 is also important because it contains the artifacts found in the hog's head at the southwest corner of the foundation. This cistern probably contained a good sample of the pottery and glass in the house at the time of its demolition or shortly before the demolition. It may help to date and to clarify the nature of the occupation. The upper level of the fill contained a lot of pane glass and a few fragments of a window frame, with scraps of white paint adhering to it.

Stratigraphy

The soil stratigraphy of suboperation 2H39D consisted of three sharply defined levels. The first was the sod layer that covered the whole area

of the 1970 excavations at Fort Wellington, of 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown fine loam. The second level was the fill of the foundation and the 2H39D9 hog's head, probably deposited during demolition. This was 2.5 YR 5/2 brownish gray very fine sand with fine loam. There was a dense concentration of plaster detritus throughout this level. The third level was that of the undisturbed subsoil that surrounded the foundation and the hog's head, and formed the base and the floor of the cellar. It was 10 YR 4/3 brown sandy clay.

Interpretation and conclusions

The building which was excavated in suboperation 2H39D was not mentioned in any of the documentation of Fort Wellington or the water battery, but it may be the building shown in a painting of the S.S. Great Britain in the possession of Mr. W. J. Newsome of Prescott (Morris 1967: 302). This shows a building one storey in height within a palisade leading from the fort to the water battery.

The foundations enclosed a low cellar, that was square in plan. No evidence of partition walls was found in the excavation. Similarly no evidence was found to indicate the position of an entrance or a chimney.

Very little can be said of the house itself. The foundation walls are massive enough to support a two-storey frame superstructure. The quality of the masonry indicates that considerable care was devoted to the construction. There is no evidence on which to assume that the structure was either brick, stone or frame. The interior arrangement included at least two rooms, one of which was plastered and wallpapered, and was most

likely situated in the northwest corner of the building. The other room was plastered and painted white, green and blue in succession. This room included the southwest corner of the house. The amount of brick detritus in this corner suggested that the chimney was also in this area. This room with the adjacent cistern could easily have been a kitchen. At some time during the occupation of the building it was connected with the city water services.

The fragments of a white-painted window frame found in the northwest corner was the only indication of the exterior treatment of the house.

The house was almost certainly demolished. Had it been moved from the site, there would not have been so much plaster and broken pane glass in the fill. It is probable that just prior to demolition the house was cleaned out and a lot of refuse put in the cistern-rain barrel. During the course of demolition the old plaster and lath were dumped in the foundation and in the cistern. There was, however, no levelling of the site. The framework of the building must have been removed from the immediate area of the foundation, along with most of the wall material, as sufficient material was not found in the excavations. Since the lathing survived in most cases, the framework would also have survived if it had been left on the site. The framing was not burnt on the site since there was no evidence of a fire. One of the last elements of the house to be thrown into the pit was some of the pane glass and window framing from the building.

After the demolition of the house the site was used as a general garbage dump, perhaps for another house in the area. There is evidence

that children occasionally dug in the pit searching for artifacts. Sometime during the history of the site a circular pit about 3.5 ft. in diameter was dug at the northeast exterior corner of the foundation. This pit showed up on the surface as a depression similar to that over the cistern. It was excavated as lot 2H39D15. Since the excavation in this area did not uncover any features or artifacts, it seems likely that the pit dates from the period after the demolition of the house.

The stone feature found in suboperation 2H39C

The excavations in suboperation 2H39C were designed to uncover any extant remains of the west side of the wooden palisade that connected the fort and the water battery. Excavation uncovered a narrow path-like feature of small stones and grass roots (Fig. 13). This feature was oriented north-south and was 2.0 ft. wide at the north side of the suboperation and 3.0 ft. wide at the south side of the suboperation. The arrangement of the stones was completely random and without pattern: however, the west side of the feature was much more regular than the east side. This feature was located about 0.22 ft. below the surface. There were fewer small stones west of the feature than there were east of it.

Excavation was continued on each side of the feature to the level of undisturbed subsoil, but no evidence for a palisade was found, and no evidence was found for any structure or formation which could have formed the semi-regular west edge of the feature.

There was a slight colour difference between the soils east and west of the feature. The soil west of the feature was 10 YR 4/3 brown sandy

clay. The soil east of the feature was similar to that of the sod layer, 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown fine loam.

Interpretation and conclusions

In the course of excavations in this area no trace of the palisade was found although there is documentary evidence for its existence. It is possible that the palisade ran down the west side of the feature and is the reason for the regularity of this side. The feature itself cannot be sufficiently explained except possibly as path along the inner side of the palisade.

Interpretation and conclusions

The 1970 excavations at Fort Wellington National Park were designed to ascertain the nature of the depressions in the area of the water battery. Due to lack of time the easternmost depression was not excavated. The two western depressions were found to each contain a limestone foundation, probably for small houses. The first of these foundations, suboperation 2H39B, was very poorly constructed. The second foundation, suboperation 2H39D, was the cellar of a much more carefully constructed house. The excavation evidence was such that it was not possible to tell much about the buildings themselves. The third depression was briefly investigated in suboperation 2H39E, but no remains of a foundation were found. Of the foundations found during these investigations only the 2H39D structure seemed possibly to fit into the documentation of the fort and the water battery, for it could have been a house that is shown as standing within a palisade connecting the fort and the water battery. The excavation in suboperation 2H39C that was designed to locate the remains of the palisade did not uncover any feature that could be positively identified as the palisade or as associated with it.

The excavations at Fort Wellington leave several questions unanswered. The most immediate problem requires a thorough study of the documentation of the area to determine the nature of the structures excavated and their relation, if any, to the fort. The question of the location of the palisade could be best solved by excavation in the area between the fort

and Highway 2. An additional question that concerns the area of the 1970 excavations only peripherally is the nature of the drainage tunnel between the ditch and the south side of the highway. Both ends of this tunnel are apparent but its exact nature is not clear. Some investigation of the tunnel should be done before the area around the fort becomes even more developed than it is now.

REFERENCES CITED

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1967

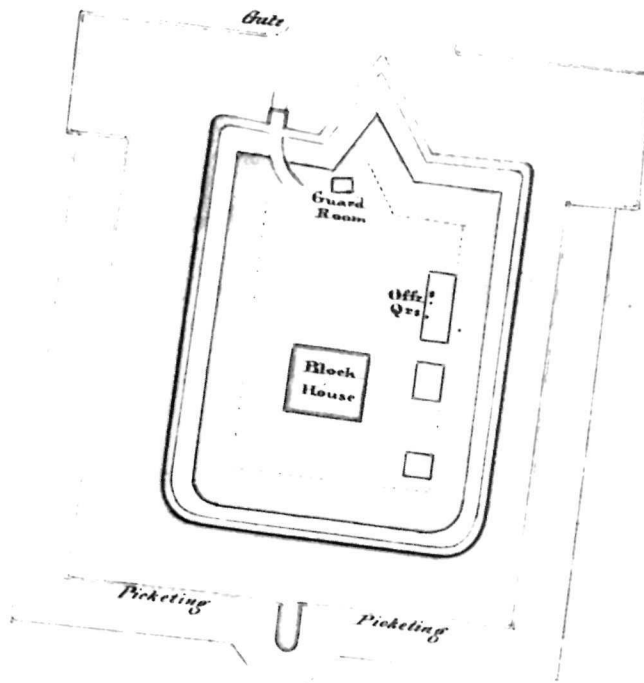
Prescott: 1810-1967, St. Lawrence Printing Co., Prescott, Ontario.

Figure 1. Detail of "Prescott Edge of Ridge. Plan showing the boundaries as marked ..., Town of Prescott, Township of Augusta and County of Grenville. Surveyed by Mr. T. F. Gibbs ... month of May, 1854", showing the area of Fort Wellington and the changes made in the shoreline of the St. Lawrence River when the Ottawa-Prescott Railway was built in the early 1850s.

(Public Archives of Canada, V1/440)

FORT WYLLINGTON

Fence



PUBLIC

HIGHWAY

N. 68. 28 E.
C. 25. 43 D.

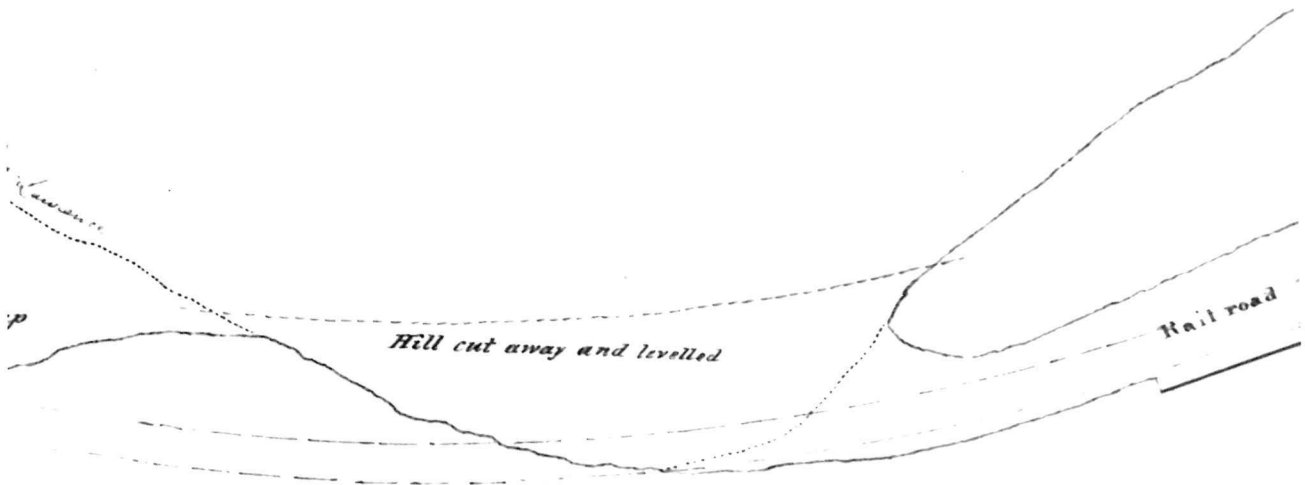


Figure 2. Sketch showing the relative positions of suboperations 2H39A to 2H39E, during the 1970 excavations at Fort Wellington National Historic Park (Not to scale).

2H39A

2H39B

2H39C

2H39D

House-pit
designated
2H39E

Approximate line of
palisade from sally-
port to water battery

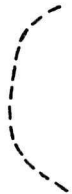
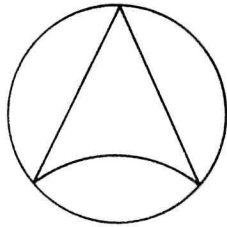


Figure 3. Sketch showing the position of the lots in suboperation 2H39B (Not to scale).

Figure 4. Sketch showing the position of the lots in suboperation 2H39C (Not to scale).

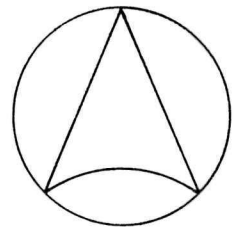
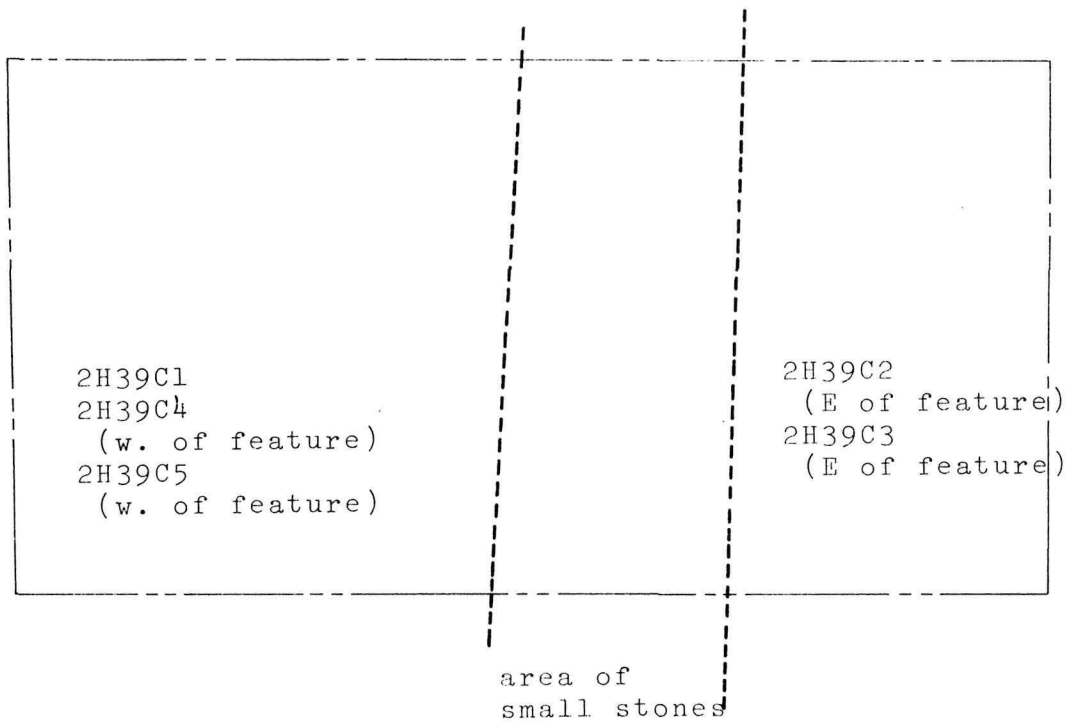


Figure 5. Sketch showing the location of the lots in suboperation 2H39D (Not to scale).

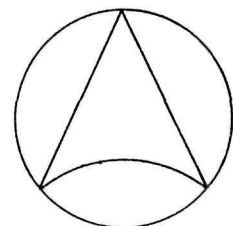
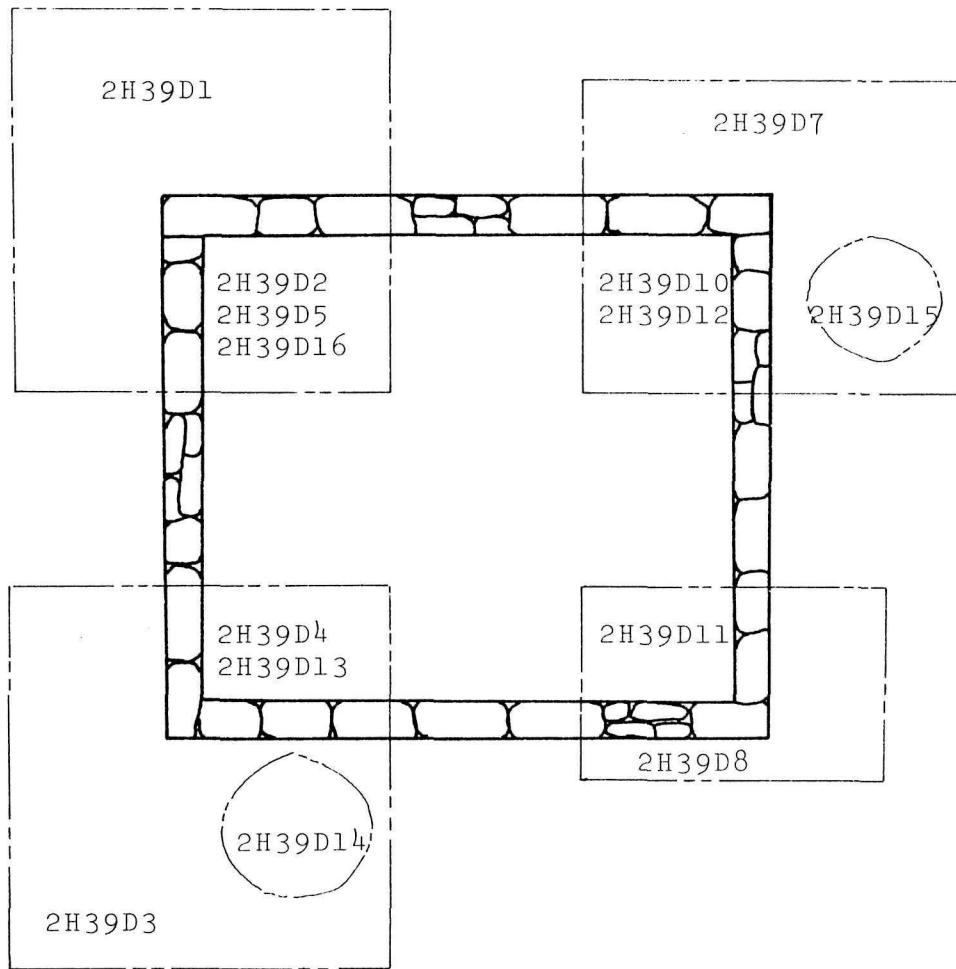


Figure 6. Post-excavation view of 2H39B9: the west side of the west wall showing the character of the masonry. (2H-92 X)

Figure 7. Post-excavation view of 2H39B3: the top of the wall showing the character of the masonry. (2H-65 X)



Figure 8. Post-excavation view of 2H39B10: the top of the east wall.

(2H-97 X)



Figure 9. Sketch showing the recess in the south wall of the 2H39B foundation, located in lot 2H39B9. Scale 1 in. = 1 ft.

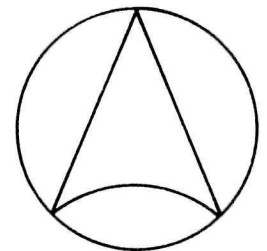
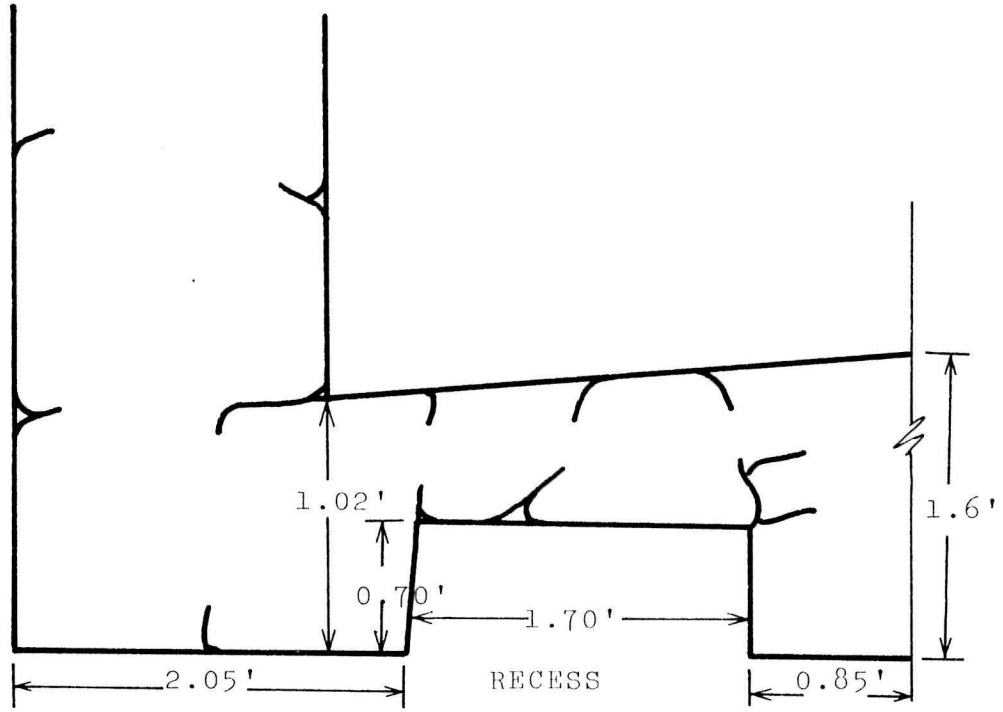


Figure 10. Post-excavation view of the south wall of the 2H39D foundation showing the character of the masonry. (2H-117 X)

Figure 11. Post-excavation view of the south wall of the 2H39D foundation showing the character of the masonry and the wooden hog's head. (2H-118 X)



Figure 12. Post-excavation view of 2H39D3 showing the barrel hoop.
(2H-87 X)

Figure 13. Post-excavation view of 2H39C1 showing area of small
stones. (2H-72 X)

