

centre of the rear wall; immediately in front of it is the entrance hall off which the two rooms open. Into this tiny hall are packed the stairs

clay mixed with straw and packed between the joists. The floors were framed on four or six girts with intermediate girts called summer



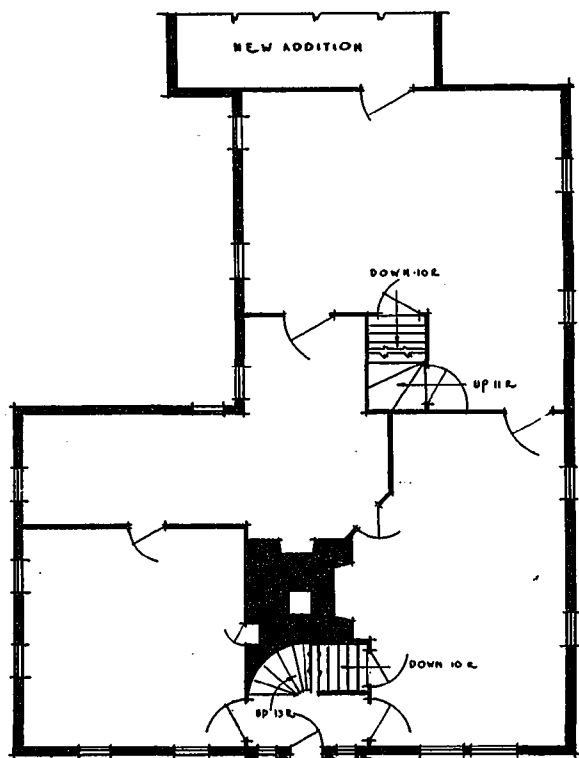
OLD COLONIAL HOUSE, GEORGEVILLE, QUEBEC.

which often had a rise of eight or nine inches. These lead to the two other rooms which were similarly placed to those downstairs. Later on more rooms were needed and an addition was put on the back to serve as kitchen and pantry.

When we come to examine the construction we see the unmistakable influence of English building traditions. The framework was of wooden studs with an infilling of brick or clay, the typical English half-timber method. Over this was nailed a covering of clapboards. The framework rested on a foundation of field stones laid without mortar. If there were no cellar only piers were sunk, and the floor was made of

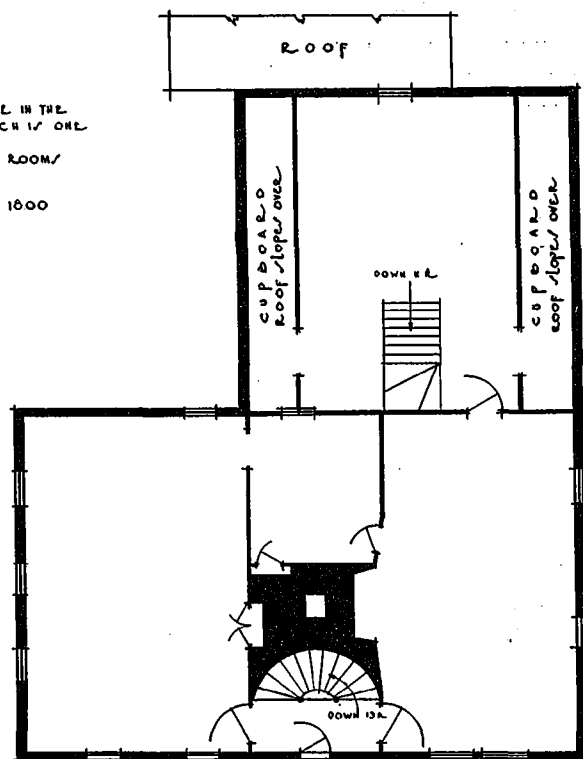
beams. Into this were mortised the floor joists.

Pitched roofs were used exclusively till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the gambrel form appeared. The rear slope was carried right over the addition at the back and gave the characteristic long sweep of roof. Another feature of these houses is the overhang of the first storey. It has been suggested that this is reminiscent of the fortified blockhouses. At first the idea might seem ridiculous, and rightly so if the overhang were only done by the usual method of framing. But there was another kind known as the "hewn" overhang. The solid posts of the ground floor were hewn back a few



NOTE:
THE OVERHANG ARE IN THE
DASLEMENT WHICH IS ONE
BIG ROOM
DESIGNATION OF ROOMS
NOT KNOWN

DATE ABOUT 1800



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Showing how the Early Work spread just over the Border.