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1968 EXCAVATION AT THE ROMA SITE

by

E. Frank Korvemaker

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Report on the 1968 excavation

at the Roma Site, P.E.I.

by

E. Frank Korvemaker

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PREFACE

Excavation on the Roma Site, Prince Edward Island was carried out from June 15 to October 27, 1968 under the direction of Dr. Roderick Sprague of the University of Idaho, U.S.A. Dr. Sprague directed the excavation from June 15 to August 31, when he returned to the University. For the remainder of the season, excavation was under my direction, with assistance from Gerard Gusset between September 15 and October 16, 1968.

The bulk of the excavation was done by students from Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown. These included:

Margaret Brothers	Arthur Fraser
Daisy Donahoe	Alexander Hilchey
Linda King	Barry Lappin
Louise Macdonald	Glen MacEachern
Frances Mossey	John Mossey
Ann Smith	Roy Murnaghan
Maureen Sullivan	Joseph Power
Alexander Beck	Kenneth Robinson
Gordon Carr	James Trainor
Ivanhoe Chevannes	David Wood

In particular, I would mention Miss Brothers for her

assistance with note taking and in direction of the field lab; Miss MacDonald for her direction of the lab; and Messrs. Hilchey and Robinson for their excellent field drawings. To Rick Sprague, for his direction, moral support and lessons in diplomacy - many thanks.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'E. Frank Korvemaker', written over a horizontal line.

E. Frank Korvemaker.

Chapter 1

The Roma Settlement

Introduction

The Roma settlement was established in 1732 on the east coast of Isle St. Jean (or P.E.I.) by Jean Pierre Roma at a place called Trois-Rivières (now Brudenell Point - Fig. 1). Roma, one of four merchants who established this fishing and trading settlement, directed the work in Trois-Rivières while his partners in France supplied him with equipment and finances. When this arrangement broke up in 1737, Roma took over complete control of the enterprise. At least 10 buildings are known to have been constructed on the settlement, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1740 and sacked and burned by New England privateers in 1745 after the fall of Louisbourg.

The site of the Roma Settlement appears to have remained unoccupied since 1745, except for a brief period between 1820 and 1850 when a general store was operated on the point. The destroyed French Settlement has been thoroughly covered and farmed for almost 200 years, and hence there is little visible evidence of the Roma occupation.

The test trenches excavated within the presently known confines of the Roma Settlement (Fig. 2) revealed several of the structures that Roma describes in his table of works carried out between 1732 and 1734 (Roma 1734).

At the same time, however, these trenches also posed several problems as to the sizes of the features uncovered. The storage cellar (operation 1F4), which has the best documentation to date, has the fewest number of unexplainable facts. Whereas such buildings as the Company house (operation 1F15) and the bake oven (sub-operations 1F11B & 1F11C) - of which we know little more than the length of one of the sides and their function - are extremely difficult to locate and identify as such.

Although the structural remains are a vital necessity to the interpretation of this site, the stratigraphic record is equally, if not more important. This is mainly due to the small amount of structural evidence in existence and the rather undisturbed stratigraphy available from which many interpretations can be made concerning the destroyed structures.

Tidal action in the case of the storage cellar, and plowing in those of the bake oven and Company house have been the major causes of destruction since the settlement was burned in 1745. Consequently, the areas beyond these

forces are relatively well preserved, although the effect of high soil acidity is noticeable.

The Storage Cellar (Operation 1F4)

Introduction

On the northeast side of Brudenell Point, a small cellar depression (approximately 27 feet by 30 feet) cuts through the cliff facing the Brudenell River. The area surrounding this depression is heavily wooded, and several trees are within the cellar itself. Since fires have occasionally ravaged this point, the latest in 1937 (Personal Communication: Mr. Douglas MacLaren, Montague, P.E.I.), it is probable that none of the trees on this site exceed 50 years in age.

Structural Review

In his description of the storage cellar, Roma gives the following data (translated)

"Make a cellar 20 feet long, 16 feet wide at the bottom and 20 feet wide at the top, 7 1/2 feet deep, with a door at one end 20 feet from the Company House; it shall extend towards the sea and pierce the coast, at which point there is a second door."

Also:

"...The roof of this cellar consisted of approximately, 40 cross beams, the ends of which were placed on tree trunks laid along

the two edges of the cellar and which were supported on upright stakes. Across the middle of these beams tree trunks were laid along the whole length of the cellar and rafters were then placed to the right, and left of these. The rafters join at the middle and rest on the earth at either side of the cellar. The whole structure was then covered with a large quantity of brushwood which was covered in turn with earth taken from the cellar..." (Roma 1734)

Four trenches were excavated in and around the depression in an attempt to determine the size of the remaining portion of the cellar. As Figure 3 shows, this evidence is limited to approximately 50 wood fragments and a sloping charcoal stain near the centre of sub-operation 1F4C. Most of the data on the wood fragments is found in Table 2. Consequently, the following section of the report will mainly discuss these fragments in relationship to Roma's description of the cellar.

The basic structural evidence was found along the south side of the depression, where four vertical post segments were located. These segments appear to be the remains of the stakes Roma used in the construction of the cellar walls. The posts (Fig. 3, No. 3, 4, 5, & 6) have

a slope between 70 and 85 degrees and are located in a line parallel to traces of a possible joist (Fig. 3, No. 1 and 30). This latter wood is located at 28.7 ft. ASL, whereas the tops of the post segments are found at approximately 27.4 ft. ASL. The distance between the posts varies from 2.4 ft. between posts 5 and 6, to 4.8 ft. between posts 3 and 4.

On the north side of the depression, faint evidence of a possible joist was found at 27.7 ft. ASL (Fig. 3, No. 2), or 1.0 ft. below the level of the previously mentioned joist (Fig. 3 No. 4). These two "beams" are 19.0 ft. apart.

Between them, a variety of fragments was found having either a north-south or east-west orientation (Fig. 3, No. 7 to 12). All but one of these wood fragments lie on a slope between 30 and 45 degrees suggesting that the beams of the roof collapsed when the cellar was destroyed.

West of the existing cellar, a trench was excavated to locate the entrance and west end of the cellar since the possibility did exist that a part of the cellar was filled in after its destruction. This trench (sub-operation 1F4C) revealed a layer of charcoal approximately 20 feet east of the Company house and slopes down from 29.5 ft. ASL at the extreme west end to 27.7 ft. ASL at the east end. Some brick rubble and wood fragments were mixed in this layer, which was only partially excavated due to a lack of time. This layer may indicate the location of the entrance, although no definite structure was found.

In the remaining eastern portion of this trench, a variety of wood fragments was found. Most of those near the centre of the trench were in a horizontal position (Fig. 3 - No. 22, 23, 24) and located between 26.0 and 26.4 ft. ASL. These fragments may possibly be the remains of some sort of flooring, although they are situated 2.0 ft. above the floor level of the cellar in sub-operation 1F4A and 1F4B (24.2 ft. ASL). Several wood segments in the north wall of this trench lay on an angle of approximately 10 degrees and appear to have collapsed (Fig. 3 No. 19, 20, 21).

At the east end of the trench, a possible ceiling support and two post molds were found (Fig. 3 No. 13, 14, 15). The tops of these "posts" were found between 27.3 and 27.8 ft. ASL - or at approximately the same level as the four posts mentioned earlier along the south wall of the depression. The longest post in this trench descended to at least 25.8 ft. ASL (where excavation ceased) - which compares with approximately 25.9 ft. ASL for the other four posts.

At the extreme east end of sub-operation 1F4C and in sub-operation 1F4A, wood fragments in a variety of positions were found between 24.3 and 24.6 ft. ASL (Fig. 3 - No. 28 and 29), with occasional fragments located at a slightly higher level. No pattern of construction can be determined from these pieces of wood; however, the location of a wine

bottle at this level suggests that these wood fragments probably constitute part of a collapsed ceiling or decayed floor.

Artifacts associated with the various wood fragments in these four trenches consisted of bottle glass dating from the 18th century. Fragments were found at the floor level (24.2 ft. ASL in sub-operations 1F4A and B and D), as well as next to the wood in the centre of sub-operation 1F4C at 25.7 ft. ASL. These artifacts constitute the bulk of the material retrieved from the lower portions of the trenches and all add proof to French occupancy of this cellar in the early 1700's.

The above evidence verifies the theory that this depression is the storage cellar of the Roma Settlement and that it corresponds - be it roughly - with measurements that Roma quotes. The discrepancies between actual and quoted sizes are discussed below. It should be noted, however, that these differences occurred with other structures as well - such as the Company house.

The two sketches in Fig. 4 show the outline of the cellar as it may have appeared when Roma constructed it, and the same outline superimposed over the outline derived from the stratigraphy.

Although a general outline of the cellar can be seen in the stratigraphic profile, the dimensions of this profile

do not coincide with those of the historical account. The base of the cellar in profile is 14 ft. wide (French measurement), compared with 16 ft. for Roma's description; the slope of the sides is between 50 and 60 degrees - compared with 75 degrees in the description; and the base of the cellar appears to be located no more than five feet below the apparent original 1732 surface level. Furthermore, the suspected western half of the cellar appears to descend to only 26.0 ft. ASL - or two feet above the floor level at the east end of the depression, thus suggesting that the cellar had a substantial slope to it - possibly for drainage purposes. The exact location of the roof of the cellar is difficult to determine at this time since most of the western section of the cellar has apparently been levelled off to facilitate plowing. The higher sides at the east end do suggest that the cellar protruded a fair amount above the surface - possibly two or three feet - despite the claims by Roma that this cellar did not obstruct the view.

Stratigraphic Review

An examination of the four north-south profiles drawn through the existing depression shows that the original cellar had sides sloped between 50 and 60 degrees. The profile shown in Fig. 5 is fairly typical of the soil structure in this area, with only the wood locations varying according to location.

The basic soil in which the storage cellar was located consists of compact, yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6) - layer 6. A variety of soil types exists on both sides of the depression - a combination of which most likely forms the fill wherein structural evidence of the cellar was found. Much of this soil - which consists of yellowish-red sand (5YR;4/8) - layer 2 - probably covered the roof of the cellar. This would account for it being a mixture of the various soils originally excavated from the depression.

The occasional lens of pinkish-grey, leached sand (5YR;6/2) - layer 4 - is typical for Prince Edward Island, as is the yellowish-red sand (5YR;5/8) generally found below such a layer. On the other hand, the topsoil in this area is quite different from that of the rest of the site. Whereas there is generally a 0.4 ft. thick layer of dark brown loam (7.5YR;3/2) layer 1 - (or 0.8 ft. thick if plowed), here the top soil is only from 0.1 to 0.3 ft. thick and mixed with evergreen needles.

Although the settlement at Trois-Rivières is reported to have been burned in 1745, it is unlikely that the Storage Cellar was included, since no evidence of fire was found except where the entrance is presumed to be located. The cellar may have been exploded, or else main supports may have been removed which resulted in the collapse of

the cellar. However, the fact remains that little wood is left of the original cellar. This may be explained by the fact that the soil in this portion of Prince Edward Island is highly acidic (pH4.4 to 5.1), and could speed up the deterioration of the wood. Furthermore, the terrain provides rapid drainage, which, in combination with the high acidity, could have resulted in the fast removal of the deteriorated wood (Whiteside 1965).

The soil strata in sub-operation 1F4C differs slightly from those in the depression portion of the storage cellar (Fig. 6). The basic lower layer, wherein most of the wood fragments were located, is the same as the fill in the other trenches - yellowish-red sand (5YR;4/8) - layer 4. This similarity adds additional support for the theory that the collapsed cellar extends beyond the west end of the visible depression. This stratum continues west at least as far as the charcoal stain (36.8 ft. further), where excavation ceased. A similar soil is found near the west end of this trench; however, a slight difference in texture suggests that this area is no longer a portion of the cellar.

The two soil strata immediately above this layer consist of reddish-yellow sand (5YR; 6/6) - layer 3 - and light brown sand (7.5YR; 6/4) - layer 2. Both layers appear to be additional fill placed in the depression - possibly in an attempt to level the land for plowing.

Several 19th century artifacts were retrieved from these two layers, further supporting this suggestion. The topsoil is the same as that in the depression itself- a thin layer of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) and evergreen needles - layer 1.

A thin layer of brown sand (5YR; 5/4) - layer 5 - is located just below the level of the four horizontal wood fragments mentioned previously, this layer may be part of the original floor level of the cellar, although it is only located 4.3 ft. BS (or at 25.5 ft. ASL).

The rock formation at the east end of this trench is part of a rubble concentration which continued into sub-operation 1F4A and consisted of field stones and brick fragments. Since the bricks were of the type found in the 19th century MacDonald store, this formation is probably an accidental deposition of the rubble rather than structural remains.

The Company House (Operation 1F15)

Introduction

Northwest of the storage cellar, the land is virtually level with a varying amount of vegetation ranging from grass and small shrubs to a few medium sized evergreen trees. It is in this area - about 20 ft. west of the suspected entrance to the storage cellar - that a stone foundation for a building was discovered. Since there was no visible sign of this building before excavation, the building had to be located by means of parallel trenching throughout the level portion of ground (operation 1F11) - with eight-foot intervals between each two-foot wide trench (Fig. 2). Once a resemblance of a building outline was established, seven ten-foot square pits were excavated, and a portion of what might be the Company house was uncovered (Fig. 7).

Structural Review

In his 1734 list of works done, Roma described the Company house as follows (translation):

"Constructed 9 buildings, one of 80 feet
with a storeroom for use as the Company
House; . . ." (Roma 1734)

Also:

"The three main houses" (one of which is the

Company house), "were divided into bedrooms, rooms and offices and were also subdivided to form alcoves and cupboards both for storage purposes and to provide sleeping accommodation for 36 persons". (Roma 1734)

and later referred to as: "a large wooden house divided into four parts". (Prevost 1752)

The portion of the building thus far excavated is divided into three sections: a room; a small annex to the northeast; and an as yet unexcavated conglomeration of stone rubble southwest of the room.

That section which appears to be a room foundation is located in sub-operations 1F15A, B, E and F, and is constructed of field stone. No bonding material was evident except on top of the walls, where mortar traces were found in varying amounts. The room has exterior dimensions of 18.5 ft. north-south, by 17.0 ft. east-west, compared with 15.5 ft. north-south, by 13.0 ft. east-west for the interior. The wall thickness varies from 1.2 to 1.8 ft., with an average thickness of 1.6 ft.

Since the room was only partially excavated, the depth of the walls could not be ascertained - although a depth of 1.3 ft. was reached in sub-operation 1F15A, where four irregular courses of field stone were uncovered (Fig. 8).

An apparently sterile and very compact sand was found at the base of the fourth course and there was no indication of the wall continuing below that level (26.50 ft. ASL). However, because excavation ceased at this level, the above statement cannot yet be verified. The size of stones used in the construction of the walls averaged 0.9 by 0.3 by 0.6 ft.

The foundation wall is relatively level - possibly due to constant plowing action by the occupants of the Brundenell Point area during the 19th and 20th centuries. The tops of the walls are found between 0.4 and 0.6 ft. BS - or between a minimum elevation of 27.85 ft. ASL on the southwest corner and 28.19 ft. ASL on the northeast corner.

The southern portion of the room (that located in sub-operations 1F15A and F) consists of well-defined, sturdy walls, whereas in the northern portion the interior faces of the east and west walls are quite difficult to locate near the north wall. The north wall itself appears to have been partially removed in order to join the foundation of this room to the foundation of the small annex to the north. As a result, no structural remains of the north wall were found around the annex entrance, although stone rubble was found in this area. The existing portions of the north wall-located east and west of the annex entrance - are only fragmentary (Fig. 9).

The mortar traces mentioned earlier were found on top of all four walls of this room, with particularly high concentrations on the southwest and southeast corners. In addition to this, a mass of brick rubble and field stone was found on the northeast corner of the room and over the surrounding area as far east as the entrance to the storage cellar. Since this rubble covers the wall of the room, further excavation will be required in this general area before a final interpretation can be made. Possibly this rubble concentration is related to the four red bricks located in the east face of sub-operation 1F15B. These bricks - located at 27.98 ft. ASL - are parallel to each other and may be part of a fire place or chimney. However, since the bricks are located in the balk separating sub-operations 1F15B and 1F15E, further excavation is required in this area also.

The only other evidence of structural remains found within the room was a small piece of charred wood located in the northeast corner. It is 1.4 ft. long and 0.6 ft. wide and found at 28.1 ft. ASL. Situated in a northeast - southwest directions, it may indicate the pattern and level of the floor of this room.

A final note on this portion of the Compnay house concerns a peculiar feature in sub-operations 1F15E and 1F15F. In the western portion of these two trenches a

depression, apparently filled with trash, was found one foot below the charcoal layer. This latter layer may indicate the 1745 destruction of the building. The trash deposit is located near the centre of the room and may be one of the depressions in the land which Roma reports to have filled before he started construction. (This feature will be further discussed under the stratigraphic review of the Company house).

The artifacts found in this room consisted mainly of early 18th century French earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain fragments, as well as nails. Most of the nails were found within the charcoal layer - whereas the ceramic material was located in and below this layer. One particular artifact - a "demi écu" silver coin dated 1726 - was found in the charcoal layer and adds additional (through not necessarily conclusive) evidence of French occupancy of this site. Since neither the excavation of this area nor the artifact analysis are complete, no conclusion can be made at this time concerning the function of this room.

The second major division of the Company house is a small rectangular stone foundation located north of the previously mentioned room. This feature is constructed of larger field stones than the room to which it apparently was attached, and lacks any trace of mortar. This "annex" has an exterior dimension of 10.5 ft. north-south by 9.7 ft.

east-west, and an interior dimension of 8.6 ft. by 6.0 ft. The walls contain between two and three courses of stone and are an average of 1.9 ft. wide. The top of this foundation lies between 28.46 and 29.04 ft. ASL (or from 0.27 to 0.85 ft. higher than the top of the main room). This difference may be accounted for in the apparently separate construction, or may be a result of less plowing damage, since the stones are larger and would not be disturbed as easily as those forming the walls of the main room.

Another factor which indicates a later construction for the annex is the one-foot gap between the north wall of the main room and the southern extremities of the annex walls; as well as the fact that most of the north wall has been removed in the vicinity of the annex. Additional evidence for separate construction will be presented in the Stratigraphic Review for the Company house.

The sharp decline in artifact returns from the annex, compared with the yield from the main room, suggests that this feature may have had a very light occupation. (i.e. If used for storage it would not receive the same heavy occupation experienced by the main room. On the other hand, if this annex was used as an entrance to the house, a heavy occupation would occur; but the time of occupancy would be much shorter than that of the main room and reduce

the possibility of a high artifact deposition).

Evidence of a wood structure was found 3.5 ft. west of the previously mentioned annex in the form of three fragmentary planks. These are inserted on edge in the soil, and slope away from the main room at 60 degrees (Fig. 10a, b, c) covering a total horizontal distance of six feet. These wood pieces were found 0.5 ft. BS (or 28.13 ft. ASL) and are 0.1 ft. thick and at least 0.5 ft. high. The purpose of this feature is uncertain due to the peculiar angle of the wood and the array of brick fragments and small stones found in this vicinity (Fig. 7). However, since these wood pieces are aligned with the west wall of the Company house, they may be part of a wooden addition to the main house, or form part of a fence that Roma reports to have built around his house (Roma 1734).

South of the main room, excavation is still in the primary stages of testing and hence no definite foundation outline is available in this area. As Fig. 7 shows, rubble field stone was found in trenches 1F11J, K, L and M - forming a pattern suggestive of a rectangular building foundation. The area northeast of 1F11M has already been further excavated to reveal the main room and annex. In sub-operation 1F15G, and in the south end of sub-operation 1F15A, an additional portion of this building has been partly uncovered. In sub-operation 1F15A, two flat stones

were found parallel to the south wall of the main room at 27.7 ft. ASL or about 0.1 ft. lower than the top of the south wall. Only a small portion of these stones was revealed, and hence their purpose is not known at this time. They are possibly related to the apparent corner found in sub-operation 1F15G. This "corner" was only partially excavated - on the exterior south and west sides, yet this failed to determine if this formation is another room or some sort of cobblestone floor associated with the main room.

The stones in this sub-operation(1F15G) as well as those in sub-operation 1F11J, K and L are all located approximately 0.5 ft. BS. Their general distribution over this rectangular area suggests destruction and scattering by subsequent 19th and 20th century agricultural activities. The lack of such rubble in sub-operation 1F11H implies that the structure is no longer in existence in this area and that it ends somewhere within, or close to, the proposed trenches 1F15L and M. Assuming that the rubble stones in these test trenches will reveal definite foundations of the Company house (as was the case in the northern portion of operation 1F15), the length of this building can be estimated at 70 ft. - including the annex. This compares with Roma's figure of 85.28 ft. (80 ft. - French measurement) for the length of the building. (No other building dimensions have yet been located in the Roma Correspondence Files.)

Artifacts from these test trenches correspond with those found in 1F11M and in the main room of the house. In addition to these, however, fragments of yellow brick - similar to those used in the construction of the bake oven - were found among the rubble field stones in this area.

Stratigraphic Review

The stratigraphy of the Company house to this point is concerned mainly with the partially excavated room and annex, since the southern portion of the building is still virtually unexcavated and the exposed rubble stones lie just below the top soil. It is for this reason that this report will only contain a preliminary interpretation - pending continued research in the 1969 field season.

The walls of the main room are generally covered with two layers of soil: a dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) top soil-layer 1 - which is from 0.2 to 0.7 ft. thick; and a yellowish-red sand layer (5YR; 4/8) - layer 2 - which lies immediately below the top soil (Fig. 11). Layer 1 terminates on top of the west wall and on the southeast corner of the room. At all other places the yellowish-red sand lies between the loam and the wall with an average thickness of 0.3 ft. This sand layer contains several red brick fragments and is mainly found inside the building although it does extend beyond the walls in the northern half of the room. This layer varies in thickness from 0.3 to 0.5 ft. next to the walls, and

from 0.4 to 0.7 ft. near the centre of the room. Along the west side of the room, the base of this layer was generally found at 27.6 ft. ASL - whereas at the east side it rose slightly to 27.8 ft. ASL. Near the centre of the room it fell to a minimum level of 27.5 ft. ASL.

Below the yellowish-red sand layer, several dark loam strata can be found. Generally a layer of black charcoal - layer 11 - exists in the western half of the room, with mixtures of brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) and charcoal - layer 4 - occurring in the southwestern portion of the room. This charcoal layer also extends into the southeastern portion of this structure, but is not found to any great extent in the northeast section. In that area, included in sub-operation 1F15E, the third layer was basically a mixture of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) - layer 16 - with charcoal traces occurring only in the northeast corner of the room. A lens of brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2) - layer 17 - was also found near the centre of the room in sub-operation 1F15E over the depression area.

The thickness of these layers varies considerably - from an average of 0.1 ft. for the charcoal layer to 0.5 ft. for the reddish-brown sand and brown loam mixture. The charcoal layer was spread out in a thin layer - about 0.1 ft. thick - throughout most of the places where it was found, except near the centre of the room, where it increased to a maximum thickness of 0.5 ft. As Figures 12 and 13 show, there is a

depression in the northwest corner of sub-operation 1F15F, and it is in this general area that the charcoal layer also thickens. In sub-operation 1F15B the charcoal layer tapers and ends at a point where four reddish-brown bricks are located parallel to each other (Fig. 11). These bricks are found at virtually the same level as the top of the walls (i.e. 28.0 ft. ASL) and may be associated with a former chimney or fireplace in this room. In some places near this area, apparent plowing action caused mortar detritus to separate portions of the charcoal layer from the layer above it (Fig. 14).

In sub-operation 1F15E, the mixed strata of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) - layer 16 - was quite consistent throughout this portion of the room. This layer was quite thin near the east wall, being about 0.1 ft. thick, and gradually increased in thickness as it spread westward toward the centre of the room and the depression, where it averaged a thickness of 0.5 ft.

The charcoal layer is generally located between 27.1 and 27.6 ft. ASL depending on the thickness of the layer and its proximity to the depression area, where all the layers slope down to some extent and usually increases in thickness. The top of the mixed layer - layer 16 - is located at 28.1 ft. ASL near the east wall and remains fairly level as it extends westward. However, its base descends from 28.0 to 27.4 ft. ASL in these same areas.

Artifacts in this, and the charcoal layer, were moderate in quantity over most of the room, with a slightly heavier concentration in the southeast corner. Included in this return was French faience, porcelain, stoneware, and crude earthenware bowls and jars; as well as some early 18th century bottle glass and as yet unidentified metal artifacts.

Underneath these layers, a layer of brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) existed throughout most of the room - layer 3. In sub-operations 1F15A, B it is situated directly below the charcoal - layer 11; whereas in sub-operation 1F15E it lies below the mixture of reddish-brown sand and brown loam - layer 16. In sub-operation 1F15F and a small part of sub-operation 1F15E, a layer of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) forms yet another separation between the layers (Fig. 12, 13, 14 - layer 2). Layer 3 has the appearance of forming a footer trench next to the west wall of the room in portions of sub-operation 1F15A (Fig. 15); however, this occurrence is not found elsewhere and hence, this identification is doubtful. Possibly the color difference in the soil at this point is due to water seepage through the stone wall - thus causing the adjacent soil to be stained. The general thickness of this layer can be set between 0.2 to 0.4 ft., although the thickness increases to at least one foot at the deepest portion of the depression area (at 25.55 ft. ASL) in sub-operation 1F15F.

Although this layer is generally located below the charcoal layer level, in sub-operation 1F15F and in part of sub-operation 1F15E a layer of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) - layer 2 - separates these two strata. This particular layer appears to consist of fill purposely placed over the lower layer 3 as it has virtually the same color and texture as the sterile soil of this area and contains few artifacts in comparison with layer 3, which contained a heavy artifact concentration.

Traces of mortar detritus - layer 10 - were also found in sub-operation 1F15E within the general confines of the depression area. Possibly these lenses are associated with the projected location of the north wall of the room, which would end just north of the northern end of the mortar detritus lens if this wall section had not been removed.

Excavation was generally terminated when yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) was found - layer 9. This layer appears to be sterile soil due to its compactness and color, although a lack of time prohibited further research into this aspect of the excavation. The latter layer was found below the layer of brown loam - layer 3 - at approximately 27.5 ft. ASL on the eastern side of the room down to a minimum of 27.0 ft. ASL on the western side. Elevations for this layer varied at virtually every location; however, the layer did

tend to begin at or near the apparent base of the field stone walls of the room.

Other small lenses of soil occurred at various locations; however, their limited size, type, and apparent insignificance does not warrant detailed analysis at this time.

Outside of this room, the stratigraphy was comparatively regular - consisting generally of the dark brown loam topsoil - layer 1, which covered either yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) - layer 2 - or yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) - layer 9. Occasionally remnants of one of the interior layers were found between these two layers, such as part of layer 5 along portions of the west wall (Fig. 14).

As far as the north annex is concerned, little can be said about this area, since the existing balks virtually fill the interior of this feature. Nevertheless, several observations can be made in the stratigraphic record of this feature.

The topsoil remains the same as in the main room - consisting of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2). Below this, layer 5 - brown loamy-sand (7.5YR; 4/4) plus mortar detritus and brick fragments - also continues north from the main room, suggesting that these two layers form part of the disturbed plow zone. This layer was also found outside of the annex in several locations. Below layer 5, apparently sterile soil exists throughout most of the annex, except the

southern portion, where charcoal and brown loam traces were found - layers 3 and 11. Very few artifacts were retrieved from this area compared with the main room. No interpretation will be attempted for this feature due to the lack of information at this time. On the exterior of this structure, there is no stratigraphic evidence of any structural or occupational existence to supplement the discovery of wood and brick fragments west of the north annex.

The Bake Oven (Sub-operations 1F11B&C)

Introduction

In the course of general parallel trenching southwest of the Company house, a stone and brick structure - which appears to be the bake oven of the Roma Settlement - was discovered. In the list of buildings that were constructed, Roma mentions "one of 40 feet for the bakery"; and "constructed 13 fireplaces and an oven of brick" (Roma 1734).

Structural Review

The oven foundation is made of field stones and yellow brick, with the bricks possibly being bond with a dark red clay. This structure is more or less rectangular in shape (Fig. 15) with a maximum length of 9.8 ft. and width of 8.0 ft. It is almost parallel to the Company house, being oriented slightly more to the north than the Company house. The northern five feet are comprised entirely of field stones varying in size from 0.4 by 0.3 by 0.5 ft. to 2.5 by 1.5 by 1.0 ft. There is only one basic course of stones still in situ, although a second course does occur in those areas where smaller stones are used.

This feature was found 0.7 ft. BS (or at 26.1 ft. ASL). The field stones terminate on both sides of the brick ash pit, approximately 2.3 ft. north of the south brick wall -

although field stones are used for both of the southern corners of this structure. Possibly the stones did extend to the south wall originally, but there is no evidence of this in the existing structural remains.

The ash pit is made almost entirely of yellow fire-bricks, which measured approximately 0.79 by 0.38 by 0.2 ft. The interior of the pit is 3.0 ft. wide (E-W) by 3.5 ft. long (N-S). The exterior dimensions are approximately 5.0 by 5.0 ft. The maximum depth of the ash pit is 1.6 ft. with a compact yellowish-red sand floor located at 24.7 ft. ASL.

As Fig. 16a shows, the interior north face of the ash pit consists of a solid brick wall, constructed in a random fashion, with separations occurring between the east and west walls. These separations are from 0.1 to 0.2 ft. wide and appear to be a definite feature of this structure - possibly serving as hot air ducts for the oven itself. The north wall is constructed of seven courses of brick and is 1.25 ft. high.

Figure 16b shows the interior east face of the ash pit. The construction of this wall and that of the west wall (Fig. 16d) is almost identical, with four columns of bricks (three of which are two bricks in width) forming the walls. Separation between these columns ranges from 0.1 to 0.3 ft. Due to the apparent usage of dark red clay as a bonding material, rather than lime mortar, these columns have slanted sideways and toward the interior of the ash pit. In the

west wall, a second single column exists south of the first one, whereas no such column was found in the east wall. However, this second column may just be a part of the southwest corner slanting northward rather than a separate column. The east wall has a maximum height of 1.6 ft. and nine courses of brick, compared with a height of 1.5 ft. and eight courses for the west wall.

The south wall has yet another construction technique, consisting of two brick sections (constructed in similar fashion to the north wall) with two flat field stones between them, probably forming the entrance to the ash pit (Fig. 16c). It should be noted that there are no separations in any part of this wall. The two stones are approximately 1.2 ft. wide and have a combined thickness of 0.6 ft. The top of the upper stone is located at 25.4 ft. ASL. Since the charcoal and clay mixture which was found inside the ash pit covered this latter stone and extended partly outside of this structure, it is reasonable to assume that there were no other stones on top of the upper stone and that it formed the base of the entrance.

Since the only artifacts found within the ash pit consisted of hand-forged nails, and since the bricks were of a type not encountered elsewhere on dated portions of the site, no definite time period could be attributed to this feature at the time of excavation. However, the subsequent discovery of identical brick fragments below the

French trash pit and in the Company house enabled the classification of this structure as being the probable foundation remains of Roma's bake oven. Charred wood remains were found within the ash pit, but there was no evidence of burning on the bricks. However, it should be noted that all of the bricks are extremely fragile.

Although Roma mentions constructing a bakery of 40 ft., no conclusive evidence of such a building around or near this structure could be found. The only possible trace of a structure was the location of three wooden posts in a line roughly parallel to the east wall of the bake oven (Fig. 15). These posts were found approximately seven feet east of the oven and showed evidence of being damaged due to plowing action. Post A-cut off with a saw at the base - was 0.65 ft. long and extended to 1.35 ft. BS (or 24.34 ft. ASL). Post B was 1.1 ft. long and descended to 1.4 ft. BS (or 24.9 ft. ASL), while post C was also 1.1 ft. long and descended to 1.4 ft. BS (or 25.55 ft. ASL). All three posts were 0.3 ft. thick and extremely fragile. Soil stains of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) radiated slightly around the posts and also appeared to form a straight line between them. Possibly they could have formed part of a building surrounding the bake oven. However, further excavation would be needed to make any definite statement on this point. It should be noted that no French artifacts were found in this area, although this fact does not necessarily

rule out the possibility of a French building having existed here.

Stratigraphic Review

The profile shown in Figure 17 cuts through the centre of the bake oven in a north-south line and is representative of the actual stratigraphy - being compiled from a number of different drawings and photographs.

The topsoil consists of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) - layer 1 - and is the basic agricultural layer of the 20th century (at least). It contains a few pebbles and has a fairly uniform thickness, from 0.3 to 0.5 ft. Below it lies a layer of soil which is comprised of a mixture of the topsoil, yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) - layer 5 - and dark red clay (2.5YR; 3/6) - layer 3. This layer (No. 2), covers the top of the bake oven and has numerous yellow brick fragments mixed through it - with the highest concentration occurring over the ash pit. This layer, which is approximately 0.4 ft. thick, also appears to be part of a plow zone, since the brick fragments are scattered all around the structure.

Layer 3 is located directly below layer 2 and consists of dark red clay (2.5YR; 3/6) and brick fragments. It is found mainly inside the ash pit, although some of this layer does extend south through the entrance in the south wall, where it covers a layer of charcoal. The rubble brick in this layer would appear to have resulted from the

destruction of the oven and does not appear to have been disturbed after initial deposition on top of a layer of similar clay and charcoal - layer 6 - in the base of the pit.

Layer 3 descends to the level of the two entrance stones, at which level a layer of charcoal was found. The charcoal - layer 4 - was located mainly outside of the ash pit, although it did extend into the pit where it apparently mixed with layer 6. The charcoal layer had a maximum thickness of 0.1 ft. and sloped upward at the south end of the layer, coming to within 0.6 ft. of the surface at places. The location of this layer on top of a layer of sterile yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) - layer 5 - suggests that the burned wood was raked out of the ash pit through the entrance and from there transported to some other location. This action would also account for having the two stones at the entrance, since brick of the calibre found in this structure would not stand up against the consistent raking action and would either be raked away or chip and break.

Layer 6 consists of a mixture of dark red clay (2.5YR; 3/4) and charcoal, with brick fragments, wood chips and nails mixed in. It is located between the top of the stone entrance to the pit and the yellowish-red sand base. This layer appears to consist of material

isolated there at the time of the destruction of the
bake oven - thus possibly being the burned wood from
the last time the oven was used by Roma's baker - on
or before June 20, 1745 (Prevost 1752).

Unidentified Building (Operation 1F12)

Introduction

Approximately 30 ft. north of the Company house, evidence of another building was uncovered. This building is located in a slight depression and appears to be partly covered by evergreen trees, although the area excavated this season was located in a small clearing. Only scant traces of one or two buildings were found, and consequently no attempt at interpretation will be made before further excavation is carried out in this area.

Structural Review

Figure 18 shows that the brick, stone, wood and charcoal remains found in this area do not lie parallel to either one of the two sides of the depression, nor is there any indication why this is so. Although no walls were found, several burned wooden beams were located in the east end of sub-operation 1F12B. Beam "A" is situated in the northern portion of this sub-operation and has a minimum length of 10.8 ft. The east end is found at 1.3 ft. BS (or 28.2 ft. ASL), whereas the west end is at 3.3 ft. BS (or 25.5 ft. ASL). This beam appears to have fallen or collapsed, as a possible break exists near the middle of the beam, where it is located at 2.9 ft. BS (or 25.5 ft. ASL).

The width of this beam varies from 0.35 to 0.5 ft. and the thickness averages at 0.25 ft. Faint charcoal traces occurred in the vicinity of this beam, with indications of a heavier concentration possibly occurring at a lower level.

Beam "B" was also partly excavated, but it appears to continue into both the east and west walls of this trench. This beam has a minimum length of 5.8 ft. and lies almost parallel to beam "A". The west end of this beam lies at 3.1 ft. BS (or 25.4 ft. ASL) and the east end at 3.4 ft. BS (or 25.2 ft. ASL). This beam has a similar average width and thickness to beam "A", and, like beam "A", it appears to consist of a sand core with a charcoal casing around it. Several nails were found in beam "B", on the south side.

Between beams "B" and "C", a conglomeration of burned wood fragments was found, which did not form any discernable pattern. These wood chips were at a slightly lower level than the beams, being found at 25.0 ft. ASL. Beam "C" consists of little more than sparse wood traces at this time - all having a general northwest - southeast orientation. It merges with beam "D" near the west wall at 2.7 ft. BS (or 25.1 ft. ASL). Beam "D" has more of a definite shape to it than beam "C", but was still not yet as clearly defined as beams "A" and "B". Only the tops of beams "C" and "D" were exposed, which revealed a width of approximately 0.3 ft. for beam "C" and from 0.4 to 0.5 ft. for beam "D".

The east end of beam "C" is located at 3.3 ft. BS (or 25.2 ft. ASL), compared with 3.0 ft. BS (or 25.1 ft. ASL) for the east end of beam "D". Additional wood traces were found at varying levels in the partially excavated southeast corner of sub-operation 1F12B. These traces suggest either the collapse of some structure or the depositions of burned rubble in this area.

In the north end of sub-operation 1F12A traces of a structure, apparently different from that of the one in sub-operation 1F12B, were found. At 1.1 ft. BS (or 30.25 ft. ASL), yellowish brick fragments (similar to those of the bake oven), a few stones, and charcoal traces were uncovered. No structural pattern could be established other than an apparent rectangular shape to the charcoal stain, which lies parallel to the charred beams found in sub-operation 1F12B. However the differences in elevation suggest that these two features are not part of the same structure. The charcoal stain, which is approximately 5.0 ft. wide, has a minimum length of 10.0 ft. and is less than 0.03 ft. thick.

Stratigraphic Review

The stratigraphic record over the burned wood feature reveals what appears to be several deliberate attempts to fill the depression left by the destruction or removal of the structure in 1F12B. Although this area has only been partly excavated, there is sufficient evidence to show that at least

5 layers of soil were deposited over the structure (Fig. 19).

Layer 5 consists of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) and is virtually sterile. It slopes down over beam "A", covering this beam and some charcoal traces at the base of this trench (25.1 ft. ASL). This layer has a minimum thickness of 0.7 ft. and rises rapidly from 2.4 ft. BS (or 25.8 ft. ASL) to 1.6 ft. BS (or 27.2 ft. ASL) in a 2.2-foot distance; and may have been fill removed from another excavation (e.g. MacDonald store cellar) and deposited in this area.

A small layer of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4) - layer 4 - was found covering beam "B" and extends north to beam "A". This layer has a maximum thickness of 0.7 ft. and continues the downward slope of layer "A". Its significance is not known at this time.

Layer 3 appears to be re-deposited, and consists of the typical yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8). It is located on top of much of the charcoal traces and beams "C" and "D", and has an average thickness of 1.0 ft. The upward slope at both the north, east and south ends suggests that layer 3 is one of several fill layers over the structure in this area. The north end of this layer lies 0.7 ft. BS (or 28.1 ft. ASL) and would appear to terminate about two feet further north. The south end lies 1.6 ft. BS (or 26.2 ft. ASL) and probably extends for an additional four or five feet beyond the south trench wall.

After the deposition of layer 3, there appears to have been either a single major attempt to fill the remaining portion of the depression or a gradual continuous filling process. As layer 2 shows, most of the remainder of the depression was filled with small stones, pebbles, rocks, and brick fragments (both yellow and red). This material may have been collected from the neighbouring field during plowing operations in the 19th and 20th centuries. Once the depression was almost filled, a layer of brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) - layer 1 - appears to have been placed over the stones for agricultural purposes. Layer 2 varies in thickness from 0.2 to 1.6 ft., is located 0.5 ft. BS on the average, and contains brown loam mixed with the stones. This loam probably filtered down from the topsoil.

The stratigraphy over the possible structure in the north end of sub-operation 1F12A gives no significant information at this time which might help determine the possibility of a building existing in this area. Most of the overburden consisted of the topsoil (dark brown loam, 7.5YR; 4/4) and the immediate sub-soil (brown loam, 7.5 YR; 5/4). This combination accounted for the soils covering the southern portion of the structural area and was a total of 1.5 ft. thick. In the northern section, these two layers decreased to a total thickness of 0.8 ft. and covered yellowish-red sands (5YR; 5/8 and 4/8). At the base of all

of these layers, charcoal traces were found (i.e. at 30.0 ft. ASL). These traces were extremely thin (less than 0.02 ft. thick) and contained yellow brick fragments of the bake oven variety.

French Trash Pit (Sub-Operation 1F11F)

Structural and Stratigraphic Reviews

The French trash pit uncovered this season is located 55 ft. north of the bake oven and 25 ft. west of the estimated location of the southwest corner of the Company house. The pit is 33 ft. long and 7.5 ft. wide at the top (Fig. 20). The major trash deposit is located 0.6 ft. BS, extends down to 3.2 ft. BS (or 23.6 ft. ASL) in the north end, and down to 1.4 ft. BS (or 24.7 ft. ASL) in the south end. It consists of a mixture of very dark brown loam (10YR; 2/2), oyster and mussel shells, and artifacts (glass, ceramics, metal and bone). One of the most peculiar features of this deposit was the concentration of oyster and mussel shells - an estimated 50,000 total; as well as a large quantity of sturgeon bone. Both the shell and bone were found throughout the deposit, with no evidence of stratigraphic time differences for deposition.

Although the trash pit consisted on one basic layer, a second layer could be detected below the first. The second layer was partially excavated in the south end of the depression to a minimum depth of 3.6 ft. (or 22.5 ft. ASL). This minor deposition consisted of a variety of yellowish-red sands, occasionally mixed with artifacts and

yellowish brick fragments. The artifact concentration in this decreased steadily as the distance between the major deposit increased.

The main importance of the trash pit at this time has been in its artifact return. Except for the occasional 19th century ceramic fragment immediately below the plow zone, all of the artifacts were of the early to mid-18th century French variety. These included: bottle fragments; green glazed earthenware; faience, cut glass and porcelain, as well as the yellow fire brick fragments. The types of artifacts retrieved from this trash pit are identical to those found in the lower portions of the storage cellar and in the Company house, and assist in confirming their French origin. The discovery of the yellowish brick fragments below the major French deposit layer also verified the theory that the bake oven was of the Roma period.

Although only a small portion of the settlement has been located to date, it does appear that this trash pit is located within the interior confines of the settlement, rather than behind the buildings. If this theory proves to be correct, the reason for the existence of a trash pit in the centre of the settlement rather than outside of it may throw an interesting light on the social life of the Roma Settlement.

Fresh Water Springs (Operation 1F10)

Introduction

In his 1734 list of works completed, Roma also mentions several attempts to obtain fresh water for his settlement and ships. To this end, he tapped

"a spring in front of the cape, which is uncovered at the lowest tides and covered by 6 feet of water at high tide, to make it capable of supplying fresh water at high tide. Since the winter ice has destroyed the above spring, until it is restored, make use of another abundant spring situated 6 to 700 paces from the cape and which is only covered at high tide." (Roma 1734)

Both springs were tapped "by means of a pump and stone slabs which would lead the water into the tunnel."

Further

"Since the terrain is flat in this place, we built a quay about 200 feet long with stone slabs on it to lead the water to the boats which can remain afloat at the end of the quay at any tide." (Roma 1734)

In addition to this, an undated and unsigned map of the Trois-Rivières region shows two springs (sources)

located west of the first spit in the Montague River (Rivière de l'Ouest) (Fig. 21).

Structural Review

Since three springs were located in the general area indicated on the map, two attempts were made to discover evidence of the stones Roma used to build up his springs. However, of the two springs tested, neither of them revealed any sort of structural remains; and from the one nearest the shore several late 19th century artifacts were found.

Hence it was concluded that either the springs were never lined; that the lining was destroyed due to continuous tidal and frost action over the past 225 years; or that the map is inaccurate and that the springs Roma mentions were not located here, but closer to the Point. Since this map also shows the settlement to be located slightly west of the springs, which is in contradiction to both Roma's description and archaeological evidence, it would appear that the map is inaccurate and that the springs are located elsewhere.

Chapter 2

The MacDonald Store

Introduction

The MacDonald Store, long believed to have been the ruins of one of the French building of the Roma Settlement, is located at the tip of Brudenell Point. The store was owned by Angus and Hugh MacDonald and probably erected shortly after they acquired lease rights to the Point in 1823. (Thompson & Johnston 1968). The store existed from that date until the mid or late 1840's, when its second occupant, Dr. David Kaye, vacated the premises and the Aitken family of Lower Montague reportedly dismantled the store and transported it directly across the river to construct a new dwelling (Personal Communication: Mr. Aitkin, Lower Montague). A quick comparison of the stones from the two structures (especially the cellar entrance), shows this explanation to be quite reasonable, though not final.

The MacDonald Store consists of a rectangular building constructed of worked stone (for exposed faces) and with a field stone core (Fig. 22). The entrance may have been located on the west side of the building (sub-operation 1F2E), with a small annex on the east side

(sub-operation 1F2C), and a cellar entrance in the north wall (sub-operation 1F2B). A tunnel was cut through the cliff to facilitate transportation of goods from the wharf projecting out from the Point to the cellar of the store. A second annex, constructed without a cellar, was added at a later date on the north side of the store.

Main Cellar

Introduction

The excavations in the main cellar of the MacDonald Store were conducted in such a manner as to determine: 1) the nature of occupancy (i. e. English or French); 2) the quantity and quality of the structural remains; and 3) the floor plan of the room. In order to obtain these results, sub-operation 1F2A was partially designed to locate the north and south walls as well as to locate and determine the nature of the floor; sub-operation 1F2B to expose the cellar entrance; sub-operation 1F2D to expose the features of the wall separating the main cellar room from the east annex; and sub-operation 1F2E to locate the west wall and possible entrance to the store itself.

Structural Review

The interior faces of the main cellar are constructed of worked sandstone of the reddish-brown type common to Prince Edward Island. Only portions of the walls were excavated to the base, these being located in sub-operations 1F2A, 1F2B and the northern part of 1F2D. In the southern part of sub-operation 1F2D and in 1F2E, excavation ceased once the location of the interior corners was determined.

In sub-operations 1F2B and 1F2D, the interior face of

the north wall was completely excavated from the northeast corner of the room to the west wall of the cellar entrance. Between the two walls of the cellar entrance - which is 3.8 ft. wide - the north wall consists of two visible courses of worked stone, with no evidence of any field stone core existing behind these stones. The three stones which form the top course are all located at 19.9 ft. ASL, and probably formed one of the stairs of the cellar entrance (as will be discussed further in the section dealing with this feature). No evidence of mortar could be detected in this portion of the north wall.

The northeast portion of the north wall is 12.0 ft. long and consists of three courses at the west end next to the cellar entrance wall, and of six courses in the northeast corner, where this wall bonds with the east wall of the main cellar (Fig. 23). The top of the western portion of this segment of the wall is located at 20.0 ft. ASL, compared with 21.3 ft. ASL for the east end. The base of the western end goes down to 18.1 ft. ASL and that at the eastern end to 18.6 ft. ASL. A rubble field stone core and exterior face exists behind the interior face, which gives this section of the north wall a total thickness of 2.1 ft. The overburden over this portion of the wall varies from 0.3 ft. over the cellar entrance section, to 2.8 ft. over the section just east of the entrance wall, to 1.5 ft. over the northeast corner.

The stones of the north wall, as found in sub-operation 1F2A, are roughly worked on the interior face, with the core and exterior face consisting of fieldstone. Four courses of the interior face still remain, with evidence of several collapsed courses in front of the wall. This dry masonry wall is 1.6 ft. thick and has a slight overhang of 0.4 ft. toward the interior. The size of the worked stones varies from 0.4 by 1.2 ft. to 1.2 by 2.4 ft. whereas the fieldstones range in size from 0.2 by 0.4 ft. to 0.8 by 1.0 ft. The top of this portion of the wall is located at 20.6 ft. ASL, and the base at 17.6 ft. ASL, with an overburden of 1.7 ft.

In the northwest corner of the store, an overburden of 1.2 ft. covered the top of the wall which was located at 21.9 ft. ASL in this area. Slightly more than five courses were exposed before excavation ceased at 19.3 ft. ASL. The total length of this portion of the north wall was 4.5 ft. and evidence of a rubble core was found, though not followed up to determine the thickness of the wall. This wall bonds with the west wall of the room, which is constructed in a similar manner to the north wall. The exterior face of the west wall was located and consisted of field stones, resulting in a total width of 2.1 ft.

The central portion of the west wall was excavated primarily with the intent of locating evidence of the

store's main entrance. However, no such feature was discovered and the formation of the stones uncovered suggest that the west wall has partly collapsed into the cellar due to soil pressure. Only field stones were found in this area. They were located at 21.0 ft. ASL. Excavation ceased once these stones were uncovered.

Further evidence of collapse in the west wall was uncovered in the southwest corner of the main cellar, where the worked stones take a definite curve toward the interior of the cellar.

The interior worked stones of this corner are located 3.4 ft. BS (or 19.3 ft. ASL), compared with 0.6 ft. BS (or 22.6 ft. ASL) for the exterior field stones. The thickness of the west wall in the southwest corner is 1.9 ft. whereas the south wall is at least 2.7 ft. thick. Only one or two courses of the interior corner were uncovered when excavation ceased at 18.45 ft. ASL.

In the southern half of sub-operation 1F2A, a tunnel entrance was discovered in the south wall of the main cellar (Fig. 24). This entrance is located 18.0 ft. east of the southwest corner, and 15.8 ft. west of the southeast corner, thus resulting in an entrance 6.7 ft. wide. The south wall bonds with the west wall of the tunnel and consists of three courses of worked stones for the interior face. The field stone core behind this gives the south wall

a total thickness of 2.2 ft. The elevation on top of the worked stone is 18.6 ft. ASL; on top of the highest fieldstone is 21.0 ft. ASL; and at the base of the wall it is 17.4 ft. ASL (or 3.9 ft. BS). The overburden over this section of the wall was 0.5 ft. thick.

Although the tunnel was approximately ten feet wide originally, the south cellar wall extends in front of part of the east side, resulting in the 6.7 ft. entrance width. This section of the south wall is 3.4 ft. long and 3.3 ft. wide. It appears to have been largely dismantled, as only three courses of worked stone remain, having a top elevation of 19.2 ft. ASL. The base of the wall is located 2.3 ft. BS (or at 17.4 ft. ASL).

Both the southeast and southwest corners of the main cellar were excavated in a similar manner, with excavation ceasing at 19.75 ft. ASL in the southeast corner after the interior corner was well established. In this case five courses of worked stone were uncovered along the east and south walls. Both walls bond and have fieldstone cores and exterior faces, resulting in a 2.2 ft. width for the east wall and a 2.5 ft. width for the south wall. The top of the interior corner is located at 21.9 ft. ASL, and that of the exterior corner at 24.5 ft. ASL. Overburden over the southeast corner varied from 0.1 to 0.4 ft.

One of the basic features of the east wall was the

discovery of a chimney base eight feet north of the south wall (Figs. 22 and 25). The chimney base is constructed of worked stones and fieldstone joined with mortar. This feature is 2.8 ft. wide, 6.8 ft. long, and consists of seven courses of stone, giving it an existing height of 3.5 ft. Bonding with the east wall, the chimney base has a maximum top elevation of 21.8 ft. ASL, with the base on the north side located at 18.3 ft. ASL. No evidence of the chimney location was to be found on top of the structure.

The second major feature of the east wall is the doorway leading from the main cellar into the east annex. This doorway is 3.0 ft. wide, 2.5 ft. high, and is located 1.7 ft. north of the chimney base. The sides of the doorway are lined with vertically placed thin stone slabs (approximately 0.2 ft. thick). Both the doorway and that portion of the east wall between the chimney base and the north wall show signs of being joined with mortar. The east wall has from five to six courses in this section, with two courses forming the sill for the doorway (Fig. 26). The top of the wall is found at 21.3 ft. ASL, with the base being located at 18.65 ft. ASL, and the top of the sill at 19.25 ft. ASL.

In addition to determining the location and quality of the walls of the cellar, the investigation was also intended to locate the floor, if any remained. To this end, flooring remains were located in sub-operation 1F2A and 1F2B.

The majority of these remains were found in the vicinity of the tunnel entrance. In sub-operation 1F2A, between the north and south cellar walls, several charred wood fragments of varying sizes were found at the calculated floor level of the main cellar (17.55 ft. ASL). One major piece was a charred plank located at the northwest corner of the tunnel entrance and situated perpendicular to the south wall of the cellar. This plank was 0.9 ft. wide, 0.1 ft. thick, and at least 5.7 ft. long - with the top located at 17.55 ft. ASL.

Seven feet east of this plank, a partially decomposed sleeper beam was found beneath a concentration of charred wood chips having a similar width and orientation to the charred plank mentioned previously. The sleeper beam lies parallel to the east wall of the main cellar, is 0.45 ft. wide, 0.2 ft. thick, and at least 5.0 ft. long. It appears to extend across the entire width of the cellar and continues into sub-operation 1F2B below the cellar entrance. The section exposed in sub-operation 1F2B has a similar width and thickness and is 3.7 ft. long. The top of the north end of this beam (i.e. that found in sub-operation 1F2B) is found at 17.52 ft. ASL, compared with 17.22 ft. ASL for the south end in sub-operation 1F2A.

A second plank in sub-operation 1F2A was found 1.5 ft. east of the sleeper beam. It is four feet long, 0.15 ft. thick, and at least 1.0 ft. wide. Lying parallel to the

sleeper beam, this plank was severely burned, as opposed to the sleeper beam, which showed no sign of burning. The top of this plank was located at 17.9 ft. ASL.

In the entrance to the tunnel itself, two planks were found. Burning occurred on the north half of the northernmost plank, and slight decomposition on the south half of the second plank. Both planks are sunk into the soil (as was the case with the aforementioned sleeper beam), and appear to serve as sleeper beams for the tunnel entrance. They extend across the entire 6.7 ft. width of the entrance and continue below the two sections of the south wall for an undetermined distance. The northernmost plank is 1.0 ft. wide and at least 0.2 ft. thick. The southern plank is 0.85 ft. wide and 0.2 ft. thick. The two beams are on approximately the same level as the sleeper beam, being located at 17.4 ft. ASL (top).

The main cellar entrance cuts through the north wall and is located 12.0 ft. west of the east cellar wall. It appears to be directly associated with the building of the main cellar. It is constructed of worked stone and shows evidence of having been joined with mortar. The interior face of the east wall, and most of that of the west wall were exposed during the excavation. The maximum length of the east wall is 11.3 ft., compared with 10.1 ft. for the west wall. The north end of the east wall ends 7.1 ft. north of the interior face of the north cellar wall at an

elevation of 27.8 ft. ASL, - compared with 6.5 ft. and 22.9 ft. ASL for the west wall. Due to the upward slope of the base and to the dismantling of these walls, there are no full courses in existence except at the south end of the walls, where three courses remain. However, the existing stones probably formed at least ten courses originally with a minimum height of 5.8 ft. above the base of the south end of the east wall (or 23.5 ft. ASL). This southern section extends 4.2 ft. south of the interior face of the north wall and is 2.0 ft. wide.

Although no stairs were found north of the north cellar wall, several flat stones were uncovered south of this wall (Fig. 27). These stones consist of flat worked stones varying in size from 1.2 by 1.0 by 0.7 ft. to 2.2 by 2.5 ft. The top of the lower stones was found at 18.7 ft. ASL, that of the second layer at 19.15 ft. ASL, and that of the third - on top of the north wall - at 19.95 ft. ASL. It is possible that additional stones were placed over these stones to form the actual staircase. However, the extreme flatness of these stones suggests that they are all a part of the staircase.

As was mentioned earlier, the Aitken house is reported to have been constructed from the material of the MacDonald Store. A comparison of the cellar entrance of these two buildings shows that the Aitken stairs are 3.8 ft. wide,

5.3 ft. long, and 3.9 ft. high (Fig. 28). The MacDonald Store cellar entrance is also 3.8 ft. wide and the missing section - that located north of the north cellar wall - is 5.5 ft. long and 4.0 ft. high. Possibly this is a coincidence; however, this could explain the disappearance of the rest of the staircase.

From the above information on the main cellar, it can be determined that the interior dimensions of this cellar are approximately 40 ft. east - west by 22 ft. north-south. The discovery of a single sleeper beam and several planks all having the same orientation make it impossible, at this time, to determine the exact nature of the floor; although at the tunnel entrance planks having a north-south orientation may have covered the two apparent sleeper beams. No mortar was used in the construction of the cellar except in places where excess stress was likely to occur - these being the cellar entrance walls, the doorway leading to the east annex, and the chimney base.

Stratigraphic Review

The basic stratigraphy of the main cellar of the MacDonald Store is shown in Section B of Fig. 29. The cellar appears to have been excavated in, and constructed on top of the hard sterile yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) - layer 5. Much of the store was excavated down to this level (17.5 ft. ASL) with two test lots going below this level.

On top of this sterile soil, a layer of dark grey ash (10YR; 4/1) and greyish-brown ash (2.5YR; 5/2), mixed with charcoal, wood chips and mortar detritus, was found - layers 10 and 11. This mixed layer varies in thickness from 0.5 to 1.2 ft. and appears to cover the entire surface of the main cellar floor, stopping in the middle of the tunnel entrance.

This layer appears to consist of rubble purposely burned after the removal of the MacDonald Store and may possibly have been a general clean-up at that time. The large amount of mortar detritus in this area suggests that a substantial amount of mortar was used in the construction of the store - although, as was mentioned earlier, the existing walls show little evidence of this. Artifacts from this layer date from the early to middle 1800's and so coincide with the 1823 to 1849 (?) occupancy date for the store.

On top of the mixed ash layer, a variety of trash deposits were found. In the northwest corner of the store, a trash deposit of very dark brown loam (10YR; 2/2) plus shells covered the entire excavated area below the top soil. This layer was at least 1.5 ft. thick and consisted of a trash dump - with artifacts dating from the middle to late 1800's. These artifacts may have come from the Shaw family, since artifacts from their house are similar to those of this dump. This is discussed later.

Along the north wall, near the centre and east half of the cellar, the major deposit consisted of dark brown sandy-loam (7.5YR; 3/2) and reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) - layers 8 and 9 - with mortar traces and brick concentration increasing steadily as the distance between the chimney base and the brick locations decreased, thereby suggesting that the chimney may have fallen in this general area. This layer was about 2.0 ft. thick, tapering off near the centre of the store.

Above these trash layers, a thin layer of topsoil - consisting of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) - covered the cellar. The average thickness of this layer was 0.4 ft., with a minimum thickness of 0.1 ft. and a maximum thickness of 1.8 ft.

East Cellar Annex

Introduction

The east cellar annex consists of a small room with approximate interior dimensions of 14 by 14 ft. Its construction resembles that of the main cellar, consisting of a worked stone interior face with a fieldstone core and exterior face. The east wall, and parts of the north and south walls were excavated in 1968. The exposed structure proved to be in a poorly preserved condition with both the north and south wall sections almost entirely collapsed and the east wall leaning inward.

Structural Review

The north wall appears to be a continuation of the north wall of the main cellar and contains a maximum of six courses, which have a one foot overhang toward the interior of the room. The base of this wall is found at 18.06 ft. ASL, with the highest course located at 21.35 ft. ASL. This wall appears to be of the dry masonry type and bonds with the east wall of the annex. The maximum thickness of this wall is 1.5 ft., with the worked stones varying in size from 0.3 by 0.5 ft. to 0.8 by 2.1 ft. From the stones removed from the area directly south of this wall, it would appear that a substantial portion of the

north wall collapsed after the removal of the store, since most of these stones were in a vertical position and all lying one after the other.

The south wall is in even worse condition than the north wall, with only three courses of worked stone remaining. This wall also bonds with the east wall and lacks any evidence of mortar. The estimated thickness of this wall is 1.5 ft. The base of the wall is located at 18.38 ft. ASL and the highest field stone on the exterior face at 23.1 ft. ASL.

The east wall of this annex is 14.0 ft. long, with a maximum of six courses remaining on the interior face. The base of this wall is located at 18.2 ft. ASL, with the highest interior worked stone at 21.2 ft. ASL, and the highest exterior fieldstone at 24.1 ft. ASL. Overburden on the walls of the east annex varied from 0.3 to 2.7 ft.

Although the entire excavated portion of the east annex was taken down to sterile soil (i.e. the base of the walls), no evidence of any floor was found - save a few small wood fragments scattered indiscriminately near the south wall. Neither sleeper beams nor evidence of footer trenches for such beams were found.

The east cellar annex of the MacDonald Store appears to have been constructed as a deliberate separate unit from the rest of the store's main cellar, and, as such, may have served for special storage or as the "Office Cellar

under the Store" of Angus MacDonald (Thompson and Johnston 1968).

Stratigraphic Review

The stratigraphy of the east cellar annex reveals two basic soil layers within the interior limits of this annex: dark brown loam topsoil (7.5YR; 3/2) and dark brown sandy-loam (7.5YR; 4/4). The topsoil has an average thickness of 0.3 ft. and was mixed with decaying evergreen needles. The dark brown sandy-loam sub-soil was mixed with many field and worked stones which had apparently collapsed from the original walls, as well as a large number of broken red bricks. These bricks may be part of the chimney or fireplace of the store.

A particular feature of this annex is the definite lack of mortar - both in the walls themselves and in the soil strata. No ash and mortar layer was found in this area, which gives further proof to the theory that after the store was removed, a fire was deliberately set in the main cellar and was restricted to that area. The thickness of the rubble layer in the east annex varied from 1.8 to 4.0 ft., terminating at the base of the walls on top of the sterile yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8).

On the exterior sides of the east cellar annex, the soil pattern consisted basically of a 0.5 ft. thick dark brown loam topsoil (7.5YR; 3/2), with a variety of yellowish-red

sands and leached, pinkish-grey sand below this. The only exception to this was a 0.2 ft. thick layer of black ash and charcoal located 5.3 ft. north of the wall. This layer is located immediately below the topsoil - at 0.5 ft. BS (or 25.3 ft. ASL), and may possibly be part of a similar layer found under and around the north annex to this store. Its purpose or total area coverage is not known at this time. Possibly it served as some sort of walkway next to the north side of the store before the north annex was erected.

North Annex

Introduction

The north cellar annex consists of an apparently square structure of which, on the whole, only foundation remains still exist. No cellar was built beneath this annex.

Portions of the north, east and west walls were excavated, with the north wall of the main cellar probably serving as the south annex wall - resulting in a rectangular interior room. Due to the lack of a cellar, the foundation walls are close to the surface and hence little structural material was found.

Structural Review

The north annex covers an estimated interior area of 18 by 20 ft., with exterior dimensions of 23 ft. on all three sides (Fig. 22). The east wall appears to be constructed in three sections. The southernmost section is 5.5 ft. long and consists of the northern section of the east cellar entrance wall. The middle section is six feet long and is made up of large fieldstones, roughly falling in line with the cellar entrance wall, but definitely not a part of it. The northernmost section is constructed mainly of small fieldstones, is 11.5 ft. long, 2.5 ft. wide, and between 0.3 and 0.5 ft. thick. The average size of the

fieldstone used in this portion of the wall is 0.1 by 0.1 by 0.2 ft. Elevation readings for the top of the east wall are as follows: 25.2 ft. ASL for the northeast corner, 25.1 ft. ASL for the southern end of the small rubble fieldstone section, and 24.7 ft. ASL for the south end of the large fieldstone section.

Although only the corners of the north foundation wall of this annex were excavated, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the entire north foundation wall is constructed in an identical manner to the northern section of the east wall, since only 0.1 to 0.5 ft. of topsoil covers this wall. The 25.2-foot ASL elevation of the northeast corner compares with 24.7 ft. ASL for that of the northwest corner.

A portion of the west wall of the north annex was found on top of the small fieldstone foundation wall. This section is 13.3 ft. long and commences one foot south of the north wall. Eight worked stones form the remaining section of the west wall and all are joined with mortar to the foundation wall. The sizes of these worked stones varies from 0.3 by 1.0 by 0.3 ft. to 1.5 by 2.7 by 0.7 ft. The top of the northernmost worked stone is located at 25.05 ft. ASL, and that of the southernmost worked stone at 25.5 ft. ASL. Since these stones are located on top of a portion of the rubble fieldstone foundation wall, it seems highly likely that such a wall existed on top of all three annex walls.

The foundation wall of the west side of the north annex varied slightly from the north and east sections in that its depth ranged from 1.0 to 1.5 ft. - compared with the 0.3 to 0.5 ft. depth for the other sections. The extra depth was added at the base - probably for additional strength next to the chimney base located near the southwest corner of the annex. The elevation on top of the foundation wall in this area was 25.1 ft. ASL.

The chimney base is constructed of three courses of worked sandstone and joined with mortar. This structure bonds with the west wall and is located ten feet south of the north wall. The base of this structure extends four feet out from the west wall and is 7.5 ft. long. The upper courses are recessed slightly from the lower one, resulting in the top course being located 3.5 ft. east of the west wall. The top of the chimney base is located at 26.2 ft. ASL, and the base at 24.7 ASL.

Surrounding the chimney base was an L-shaped wall of wooden planks extending from the west wall east and then south, towards the north wall of the main cellar (Fig. 22). The north section of this structure lies 1.3 ft. north of the chimney base, and the eastern section lies 3.2 ft. east of it. A gap of 3.2 ft. also exists between the north wall of the main cellar and the chimney base. No trace of the southern 3.2 ft. of the west wall was found; however, this section appears to have been removed.

The L-shaped wood structure consisted of an undetermined number of wood planks 0.05 ft. thick, placed vertically next to each other, and having a slight slope away from the chimney base at the top. The length of these planks averaged 1.3 ft. and increased to two feet next to the beam located east of the chimney base. The northern section of this feature is 7.5 ft. long, and the eastern section ten feet (including the beam). The top of the northwest corner of this structure is located at 25.55 ft. ASL, that of the northeast corner at 25.65 ft. ASL, and the south end of the eastern section at 25.55 ft. ASL. The beam located next to the latter section is 5.0 ft. long, 1.8 ft. wide, and 0.3 ft. thick. It apparently served as a support for the planks next to it, and is located at 23.1 ft. ASL. Although both the beam and the wood fragments of the eastern section ended just north of the north cellar wall, it does appear that both of these did continue to the wall originally. A small vertical beam 0.4 ft. wide, 0.13 ft. thick, and 0.6 ft. long was located at the northeast corner of this structure and appears to serve as a support for this corner. Most of the wood was charred, with only the lower portions remaining untouched by fire.

The L-shaped wood structure, plus part of the north wall of the main cellar, appear to form cribbing around

the chimney base. This area was filled with a mass of field stone which probably served as additional support for the chimney base. The charring of the wood may have resulted from heat radiating out through the stones while the fireplace was being used.

The north annex to the MacDonald Store, therefore, would appear to consist of a single additional room, containing a fireplace in the west wall and a now enclosed cellar entrance along the east wall. Possibly entrances to this room existed in both the north and south walls; however, none was found in the excavated areas.

Stratigraphic Review

An examination of the stratigraphic record in the north annex to the MacDonald Store reveals five basic layers (Fig. 29 - Section A). The topsoil is composed of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) - layer 1 - and covers the entire annex. This layer varies in thickness from 0.2 ft. over the walls to 1.5 ft. in the area outside the L-shaped cribbing. In this latter area, a large quantity of fragmented brick and mortar detritus was mixed with the loam. These brick fragments may be part of a collapsed or dismantled chimney - either the one in the main cellar or the one located in the north annex.

Below the topsoil and brick rubble, a layer of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6) is located in the west end of the annex -

layer 2. This layer is 0.4 ft. thick and appears to have been purposefully deposited as a foundation for a chimney base and as a general covering for the ash and charcoal deposit below it. This yellowish-red sand layer is located between 24.3 and 24.7 ft. ASL.

The wood structure is also located on top of this ash layer, with the exception of the area where the beam was found. Here a hole was cut through the ash layer - layer 3 - and the beam inserted 0.8 ft. below the top of the ash charcoal layer (or at 23.1 ft. ASL). The strata within the confines of the wood cribbing consist of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6) and fieldstones.

The ash deposit is 0.2 ft. thick and 14.5 ft. long. It appears to cover most of the area north of the north wall of the main cellar and east annex (Fig. 22), and was found inside all of the north annex except along the northern four feet of the room. Immediately below it there is a layer of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) mixed with small pebbles - layer 4. This layer appears to cover the same basic horizontal area as the ash layer and is also 0.2 ft. thick in most places - tapering off slightly at its northern and southern extremities. The base of this layer is located at 24.25 ft. ASL, and the top of the ash layer at 24.6 ft. ASL. The purpose of these two layers is not known at this time. However, the possibility does

exist that they served as a walkway or loading platform for the store before the north annex was erected. As a loading platform, this hard, porous surface would be especially useful when removing goods to and from the main cellar in all kinds of weather.

Below these layers, the soil is sterile and consists of a variety of yellowish-red sands and pinkish-grey, leached sand - layers 5, 6 & 7. In the remaining four feet wide section along the north wall - where the ash layer does not reach - the sterile soil was located directly below the topsoil.

The Tunnel

Introduction

In order to facilitate transportation of trade goods from the wharf to the MacDonald Store cellar, a tunnel was built through the cliff of the Point joining the main cellar with a ramp leading to the wharf. Excavations this year revealed the base of both sides of the tunnel walls and a blocking wall across the passageway (Figs. 22, 30). No trace of the wharf, ramp or missing tunnel wall stones could be found - although it is assumed that the wall stones were removed on purpose - as will be discussed later.

Structural Review

The interior width of the tunnel varies from ten feet at the north end to 10.5 ft. at the south end. The existing tunnel walls are made of worked stones and field stones, with the worked stones forming the interior faces. The west wall is 25.1 ft. long from the north end (including the entrance) to the south end in the cliff. This wall is of dry masonry type and varies in width from three feet at the north end to four feet at the southern extremity. The interior face contains a maximum of six courses, with an average of three courses remaining south of the blocking wall. The base of the north end of the west wall is located

at 17.5 ft. ASL, and that of the south end at 16.4 ft. ASL. The highest worked stone is located at 19.9 ft. ASL, with the fieldstone rising to a maximum height of 22.2 ft. ASL.

The east wall is constructed similar to the west wall except at the north end, where it bonds with the extended south wall of the main cellar. The length of this wall, therefore, is 25.4 ft. (or 28.5 ft. including the south wall). A maximum of five courses of worked stone still remain on the interior face of this wall, which has a maximum width of four feet at the southern end. The elevation at the bottom of the north end of this wall, next to the south cellar wall, is 17.8 ft. ASL, and that of the south end is 16.2 ft. ASL. The highest elevation on the worked stone is 21.8 ft. ASL, and on the fieldstone it is 20.1 ft. ASL.

The blocking wall is located 8.1 ft. south of the northwest corner of the tunnel. It is 2.3 ft. wide at the base and slopes slightly toward the main cellar. Joined with mortar, this wall contains a maximum of ten courses and has a minimum height of 3.2 ft. The blocking wall abutts the two tunnel walls and is partially constructed on top of them. For this reason this wall must have been built after the tunnel was no longer in use. The base of the blocking wall is level with the base of the tunnel walls, but the top rises to a maximum height of 4.9 ft. (or 21.75 ft. ASL).

The extreme lack of artifacts on the tunnel floor suggests that the tunnel was in constant use while the MacDonald Store was in operation, being cleaned regularly for more efficient handling of the goods. It may have been blocked off later by Dr. Kaye during the 1840's and some of the stones used to build the blocking wall probably come from the two tunnel walls. The location of the blocking wall eight feet south of the entrance to the tunnel suggests that it may have been placed in this area in order to utilize the northern portions of the tunnel as another room. The stratigraphic differences between the northern and southern portions of the tunnel further suggest this possibility, as does the noticeable increase in artifact concentration. An alternative, though unlikely reason for the construction of the blocking wall may have been to prevent people from entering the tunnel near the cliff section after it was partially dismantled.

Due to shore recession, the exact length of the tunnel cannot be determined at this time. Also, there are no visible remains of the wharf and ramp (if one existed) to indicate where the tunnel may have ended. Furthermore, although it is not known what type of roof, if any, covered the tunnel, it is possible that the tunnel consisted of a cavity cut through the cliff, lined with a four-foot thick wall and covered by a wooden roof (Fig. 31). This type of

formation - using the present ground level as being the approximate ground level in the 1830's - would result in a tunnel approximately seven feet high. A few wood fragments were found near the base of the tunnel; however, these were so fragmentary that no structural pattern could be determined.

Stratigraphic Review

A soil study of the tunnel shows that two basic occupation areas formed after it was blocked. The section north of the blocking wall contains three distinct layers. The bottom layer is 0.5 ft. thick and consists of dark brown sand (7.5YR; 4/4) mixed with mortar detritus. This layer terminates in the centre of the northernmost plank of the tunnel entrance.

Above this, a small layer of dark brown sandy-loam (7.5YR; 3/2) is located next to the blocking wall. This layer is 1.2 ft. thick at the blocking wall and tapers off rapidly, terminating 2.5 ft. north of this wall. Mortar detritus and rubble from the walls are also mixed in this layer. A one-foot thick layer of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) covers these two layers. This layer is part of the topsoil that covers the entire store as well as the rest of the tunnel (Fig. 29, Section C - layer 1).

In the southern portion of the tunnel the stratigraphy is virtually uniform below the topsoil. Almost all of the

soils below the topsoil are yellowish-red sands and appear to consist of fill deposited in the tunnel. An exception to this is irregular dark brown loam stains (7.5YR; 4/2) located near the wood fragments approximately 0.4 ft. above the floor of the tunnel. Since neither the oldest reliable informant for this site (Cyril Shaw age 80+), nor local tradition mention a tunnel in the cliff - this portion of the tunnel was probably filled in soon after the tunnel was dismantled - as the stratigraphy suggests.

Chapter 3

Additional 19th Century Structures

Introduction

In addition to the Roma buildings and the MacDonald Store, a number of depressions, which revealed evidence of further 19th century occupation, were found in the vicinity of Brudenell Point. These include: two unidentified buildings (one located northwest of the Roma Company house, the other southwest of the MacDonald Store); two shipbuilding pits; a possible saw or shipbuilding pit; and the house and well of Malcolm Shaw. Excavation in these areas was generally limited to determining whether these structures were of French or British origin - since the purpose of this excavation was to locate the French Settlement. Consequently, the information on these structures is quite limited compared with that of the Roma and MacDonald buildings.

Historical documentation of these structures is even scarcer than the archaeological evidence. A "large Dwelling - House, Barn and Stable" are reported to have existed on lot 53 (which includes Brudenell Point) in 1820, and the MacDonalds are known to have built the store and several ships at the Point (Thompson & Johnston 1968). The only

other identifiable structures are the Shaw house and well - both dating from the late 1800's according to Cyril Shaw, a local informant. However, aside from these brief references, nothing is known about the buildings located on the Point after the Roma Settlement was destroyed in 1745.

Unidentified Building (Operation 1F1)

Introduction

Approximately 20 ft. southwest of the MacDonald Store a small depression was located which contained scant remains of a building foundation (Fig 32). The depression is 4.0 ft. deep and contains an approximate surface area of 20 ft. by 25 ft. Two 5 ft.-wide trenches were excavated along the north and east sides of this depression to locate structural remains.

Structural and Stratigraphic Review

The only in situ wall sections consist of a few worked stones and some wood located in the northern portions of sub-operation 1F1A and in 1F1B. In the middle and southern portions of sub-operation 1F1A, some worked stones were found, but these were disturbed and formed part of a concentration of rubble in the centre of the depression. The north wall consists of five stones forming a single course five feet long, 2.1 ft. wide, and 0.6 ft. deep. The stones are concentrated in the west section of the north wall and show no sign of mortar bonding. An average elevation on top of these stones is 24.2 ft. ASL.

In the west end of sub-operation 1F1B another portion of a wall was found, apparently running perpendicular to

the north wall. This "wall" is composed of a single worked stone (which is covered with wood fragments) and fieldstones just east of it. The wood fragments extend across the entire north-south width of the trench and are about 0.6 ft. wide. The wall itself appears to be 2.4 ft. wide and at least five feet long, continuing into both the north and south walls of the trench. Again, only one course of stone exists.

The use of worked stone and the presence of mid-19th century artifacts dates this structure to the general MacDonald era, rather than to the Roma and any possible pre-MacDonald occupations. (No worked stone has yet been uncovered in any of the French structures).

No additional information could be determined from the stratigraphy of this depression that would assist in identifying the nature of this structure. Only two layers existed on top of the sterile sand - these being the 0.4 ft. thick reddish-brown loam topsoil (5YR; 4/4) and a one foot thick layer of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) directly below it. This latter layer contained the rubble mentioned earlier. No occupational layer could be established and the lack of any significant stratigraphy plus the sparse structural remains result in the structure remaining unidentified. Since it is close to the MacDonald Store, one could speculate that this is an ice house or stable. However, there was no concrete evidence to verify these suggestions.

Unidentified Building (Sub-Operation 1F11L)

Introduction

Although the Roma Settlement appears to be located west of the British occupation area, at least one 19th century structure has been found within the estimated confines of the French sector. The structure in question consists - up to now - of three worked stones and several fieldstones, and is located about 60 ft. northwest of the Roma Company house.

Structural and Stratigraphic Review

These stones form the southwest corner of some sort of building foundation, as well as a portion of the south wall (Fig. 33). The stones are approximately 1.3 ft. wide, between 1.8 and 3.5 ft. long and 0.7 ft. thick. The fieldstones are somewhat smaller. The estimated width of the stone foundation is 2.3 ft. The maximum exposed length of the west wall is 4.3 ft. and of the south wall - 10.5 ft. The top of the southwest corner is located at 26.9 ft. ASL (or 0.1 ft. BS) and the top of the single stone in the south wall at 27.0 ft. ASL (also 0.1 ft. BS). A single wood fragment was found west of the west wall. It measures 0.8 ft. by 0.25 by 0.05 ft. and is found at 25.9 ft. ASL.

The proximity of these stones to the surface and the absence of a complete wall suggests that this foundation consists of the four corners plus occasional support stones between them. This type of formation could support a small building, such as a granary. Unfortunately, no other stones were found in this area and the plow zone completely destroyed any possible stratigraphic evidence that could assist in determining the nature or size of this structure. The few artifacts found are from the mid 19th century.

Shipbuilding Pits (?) (Operation 1F3)

Introduction

The location of Brudenell Point in a sheltered bay on the east coast of Prince Edward Island has accounted for an active shipbuilding industry on that part of the Island since the days of the Roma occupation. Historically, both Roma and the MacDonalds are reported to have built ships of various sizes at Brudenell Point and virtually every family in the coastal regions of the Island claim shipbuilders in their ancestral lineages. In the light of this background, it has been suggested that the three depressions found on the spit southwest of the Point may be associated with shipbuilding activities.

Two of these pits are located on the eastern side of the spit and extend out onto the beach area (Fig. 34). Very little structural evidence was found and hence the basic interpretation is based on the stratigraphic record.

Structural and Stratigraphic Reviews

Prior to excavation, the pits consisted of two shallow depressions parallel to each other, approximately ten feet wide, thirty feet long, and one foot deep. In the southern pit, wood fragments and a 0.1 ft. thick charcoal layer were found two feet BS (or 4 1 ft. ASL). This charcoal

stain was approximately 2.5 ft. square and continued into the west wall of the trench. The wood fragments - located south of the charcoal stain - were not burned. Several nails and spikes were found in this general area, but none were found in direct association with the wood or charcoal.

In the northern pit two small wood fragments were located 2.5 ft. BS (or 3.2 ft. ASL). Both fragments were charred. A nail and a large spike were found in the vicinity of this wood, and some sloping burned wood was found in the east face of the trench. This wood follows the slope of the depression (Fig. 35). A gouge was found just north of this pit and several copper spikes were found in this trench.

From Figure 35 it can be determined that the two V-shaped pits were purposely excavated. The pits are approximately ten feet wide at the surface and four feet deep. They were dug through two layers of sterile soil - layers 5 and 6. Layer 6 consists of red sand (2.5YR; 4/6) and is at least three feet thick. Most of the pit is located in this soil. A thinner layer (No. 5) of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) is found directly on top of the red sand. It has an average thickness of one foot and appears to form the original surface of this area, since all higher layers also cover parts of the filled pits. North and south of the pits, the top of this

stratum is located at approximately 7.4 ft. ASL, and the bottom at 6.2 ft. ASL. In the middle, it is found between 5.5 and 6.5 ft. ASL. Occasional lenses of leached, pinkish-grey sand (5YR; 6/2) are spread throughout the layer.

Three crescent-shaped layers of fill are located in the pits themselves. The lower stratum - layer 9 - consists of dark brown loam (5YR; 3/4) and contains the wood fragments and charcoal stains. In the northern pit, this layer has a minimum thickness of 0.5 ft. and tapers off on the west side of this trench. The top of this layer is located at 4.6 ft. ASL in the centre, and at 5.7 ft. ASL at the sides. In the southern pit, this same layer is at least 1.2 ft. thick. Here the top is located at from 4.0 ft. ASL in the centre to 5.9 ft. ASL on the sides. Both of these layers are located mainly in the eastern section of the pits and taper off in the western portion.

Above this a layer of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) - layer 8 - is found in both pits. This layer appears to be fill deposited in the depression in an attempt to level off the pits, as this layer averages two feet in thickness and the tops of this layer are almost at the same level in both pits. In the north pit it is located at 5.4 ft. ASL, compared with 4.7 ft. ASL for the south pit.

A thin layer of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4) - layer

7 - covers the aforementioned layer. This layer is 0.15 ft. thick and is found in both depressions. This is the third and last layer of fill before a topsoil covering of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus evergreen needles - layer 1.

Layer 1 - which is 0.2 ft. thick on the average - covers the two pits as well as most of the surrounding area. However, in both the northern and southern extremities of the trench several additional layers were uncovered. In the **north** end, a layer of strong brown sand (7.5YR; 5/8) - layer 3 - was located directly over the sterile layers 5 and 6, as well as over part of the fill layers 7 and 8. This layer varies in thickness from 0.3 to 0.6 ft.

On top of layer 3, a one-foot thick stratum of reddish-yellow sand (5YR; 6/6) was found - layer 2. It is mainly located between 7.7 and 8.6 ft. ASL, and covering it is the dark brown topsoil - layer 1.

In the south end of the trench a small lens of reddish-brown sand - layer 8 - was found 0.6 ft. BS (or 7.6 ft. ASL). It was covered by a similarly-sized layer of reddish-yellow sand - layer 2. Both layers are approximately 0.2 ft. thick and are covered finally by 0.1 ft. of topsoil - layer 1.

The location of these pits next to the shore; the shape of the pits themselves; the presence of a gouge and several copper spikes; the estimated location of the base of the pits near high tide level (between 2.8 to 3.0 ft. ASL

compared with 2.9 ft. ASL for high tide); and the presence of a large number of spikes and nails on the beach in front of the pits, all favor the possibility of ships being constructed or repaired in these depressions. However, the size of these depressions would appear to limit such activities to small vessels such as shallops or dorries.

Shipbuilding/Saw Pits (?) (Operation 1F6)

Introduction

Two separate areas of possible shipbuilding activity were located on the spit southwest of Brudenell Point. The second area is located approximately 150 ft. west of the pits next to the shore and lies about 100 ft. back from the beach. A plan of this area (Fig. 36) shows a basic area approximately 30 ft. wide by 44 ft. long. In the eastern half of the overall depression, a single depression 13 ft. wide by 44 ft. long and about two feet deep was found. This depression was further subdivided by an east - west rise near the centre of this pit, resulting in two smaller depressions 13 by 19 ft. and 13 by 21 ft. in size. In the western half of the general area, traces of a second 13 by 44 foot depression were found in the northern section. A single trench was dug through the two basic pit areas to reveal a variety of charred layers in the eastern pit and only stratigraphic evidence of a pit in the western one.

Structural and Stratigraphic Reviews

Various layers of charcoal, charred wood and fill were found in the eastern pit (Fig. 37). The limits of this depression are vague and further excavation would be required before final dimensions can be accurately determined.

The pit appears to be four feet deep and have a surface width of 7.5 ft. On the east side a definite slope was observed down to the lower wood/charcoal layer - layer 15 - but no equivalent slope was found on the west side. Layer 15 is 0.1 ft. thick and, like the layers in the previously mentioned pits, is crescent - shaped. This layer still has a substantial amount of decaying wood mixed in with the charcoal, whereas layer 14 consists of a purer stratum of charcoal. The base of layer 15 is located at 2.2 ft. ASL. Layer 13 - a dark red sandy-clay (2.5YR; 3/6) - was found below layer 15, and deposits of dark brown sand (7.5YR; 4/4) - layer 10; very dark brown loam (10YR; 2/2) - layer 11, and dark, reddish-brown loamy-sand (5YR; 3/4) - layer 12, covered the lower wood/charcoal layer. These layers are approximately one foot thick and lie next to each other within the crescent formed by layer 15.

Covering layers 10 and 11 was a second layer of wood/charcoal, layer 15; and an apparently sterile layer of red sand (5YR; 4/6) - layer 5 - separates layer 12 from the upper layer 15. The base of layer 15 - at the centre - is located at 3.2 ft. ASL; the top of the east side at 4.2 ft. ASL, and of the west side at 4.8 ft. ASL. This second layer of wood/charcoal appears to form part of a second pit.

The fill inside the possible higher pit consists of

dark, greyish-brown loam (10YR; 4/2) - layer 9; two layers of charcoal - layer 14; and yellow sand (10YR; 3/6) - layer 7. Layer 9 covers the 0.1 ft. thick upper layer 15 and has a maximum thickness of 0.6 ft. This layer is split in two, as well as covered by a 0.1 ft. thick layer of charcoal - layer 14. Layer 14 is about four feet wide at the north end (Fig. 36). It slopes from 4.0 ft. ASL along the north wall to 3.2 ft. ASL at the south wall, and also decreases in size as it nears the south wall.

Layer 7 is the final layer of fill in the depression below the topsoil and consists of yellow sand (10YR; 3/6) plus stone rubble, bricks and a portion of a horse skeleton. The skeleton (head, neck and front hoofs) was located on top of layer 14 and was partially pressed into this layer by the weight of the one to two-foot thickness of layer 7. The topsoil covering layer 7 is composed of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus evergreen needles - layer 1.

Most of the pit is located in two layers of apparently sterile soil - layer 4, which consists of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8), and layer 5, which consists of red sand (5YR; 4/6). There are several unexplainable strata locations, such as layer 12 below the apparently natural layer 5, yet above layer 15 west of the pit, and layer 4 above and below layer 5 east of the pit. Layer 4 is an average of one foot thick and layer 5 at least two feet

thick. The top of layer 4 is located at approximately 6.0 feet ASL throughout the trench except in the pit areas.

A layer of brown sand (7.5YR; 5/4) covers layer 4 and this layer - layer 3 - is subsequently covered, in most places, by dark brown loam topsoil (7.5YR; 3/2) - layer 1. Layer 3 is between 0.3 and 0.6 ft. thick and covers occasional lenses of pinkish-grey sand (5YR; 6/2) - layer 6 - as well as the pit in the west end of the trench. This layer is 0.1 ft. thick on the average. In the east end of the trench a layer of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4) - layer 8 - separates the topsoil from layer 3 and averages 0.8 ft. in thickness.

In the west end of the trench, a large deposit of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) - layer 2 - is found directly over the location of the western pit. This layer was apparently deposited on top of layer 3 after the pit was already filled. Possibly layer 2 consists of the original soil excavated to form the eastern pit.

Although the western pit is not as definitely located as the eastern one, there is a general dip in the strata in this area. However, some of the fill layers in this depression are the same as the soil in which they are located (e.g. layers 4 and 5). Layer 7 is the only differing soil type found in this pit, and it too was found in the fill of the eastern pit. Since there was no

structural evidence, and since this is all of the stratigraphic evidence of a pit, it is possible that this pit is a gully someone filled or that a pit was started here but not completed and backfilled immediately - resulting in the lack of soil differences. Again further excavation is required to clarify this situation.

Taking the entire area into consideration it has been suggested that the eastern pit was used for "long-sawing" - due to the depth, length and narrowness of this pit. However, there was no definite evidence for or against this theory, and consequently the possibility of this pit being used for shipbuilding is equally valid. Although the distance of this pit from the bench would make it more difficult to bring boats to and from the pit, this fact would not exclude shipbuilding activity, as rollers could be used to transport ships to the pit.

Shaw House (Operation 1F7)

Introduction

The most recently occupied structure to be excavated was the Shaw house - which is reported to have been in use in the late 1800's. Shaw leased the land in 1865 and bought it in 1878. The area was known as "Brudenell Point Farm" and may have included the "Dwelling House, Barn and Stable" mentioned in the 1820 deed to Peter Emery. Since there is no mention of Shaw building a house, the structure excavated may be the 1820 house or one Shaw built himself. Several owners had this property after 1895, when Shaw was evicted, but no mention of any existing buildings is made. (Thompson & Johnston 1968).

The Shaw house is located approximately 320 ft. north of the possible shipbuilding pits mentioned earlier - situated on the shore (Operation 1F3). A depression, approximately 30 ft. square and 5.5 ft. deep, constitutes the present evidence of the Shaw occupation. Since the above historical information was not known at the time of excavation, a single trench, sub-operation 1F7A, was dug in order to determine if this structure was of French origin and to determine the nature and size of the structural remains. Portions of the north, south, west and

another wall were uncovered, as well as evidence of flooring (Fig. 38).

Structural Review

A six-foot long section of the north wall was exposed, revealing a seven-course dry masonry wall. This wall has a shaped stone interior face and a rubble core, resulting in a total thickness between one and two feet. No evidence of mortar was found in these walls. This wall is 4.6 ft. high, with the base located at 5.4 ft. ASL. The top of the interior face rises to 10.0 ft. ASL, and that of the fieldstone core to 10.9 ft. ASL.

The north wall bonds with a west wall - of which only 0.5 ft. of the length was exposed (Fig. 37). It is constructed in a manner like that of the north wall and also consists of seven courses of stone.

Evidence of a second west wall was found five feet south of the north wall. This wall consists of two shaped stones placed on top of each other, lying perpendicular to the north wall. This "wall" was not excavated to its base, with excavation ceasing at 6.28 ft. ASL. The location of these stones, approximately half-way down the slope of the depression (as are the north and south walls), suggests that this is the probable location of the west wall of the house. If this is correct, then the other west wall may be part of a cellar entrance (Fig. 39). The large amount

of wood found in this area does suggest the possibility of a wooden staircase existing here.

The south wall of the house is in poor condition, with only two to four courses remaining in the six-foot exposed section. The base is located at 6.13 ft. ASL and the highest part of the interior face at 9.28 ft. ASL. This wall is 1.3 ft. thick with the top of the core rising to 9.3 ft. ASL. Again, there is no evidence of mortar.

Between the north and south walls traces of decaying wood were uncovered having both north-south and east-west orientations. Wood was found throughout most of this trench between 5.7 and 6.2 ft. ASL. A sleeper beam was found perpendicular and next to the south wall. This beam was 0.5 ft. square and 1.3 ft. long, with the top located at 6.56 ft. ASL. The majority of the wood traces were found in the northwest corner of the house where a staircase may have existed. Here wood was located between 5.15 and 5.5 ft. ASL, with at least four different layers of wood being found.

From the above information, it would appear that the Shaw house is approximately 25 ft. square, with a possible cellar entrance located in the northwest corner of the building. A wood floor appears to have covered the cellar floor. Wood remains suggest that the floor consisted of sleeper beams having a north-south orientation, covered by wood planks in an east-west direction.

The actual dates of occupancy have not yet been determined save within the 19th century. Since neither large accumulations of rubble nor evidence of fire was uncovered, it would appear that the house was dismantled at some time. A complete analysis of the artifacts will hopefully assist in obtaining the missing dates for this building.

Stratigraphic Review

The stratigraphic record of the Shaw house adds little to the interpretation of this structure. Both north and south of the building, two layers of sterile sands are found (Fig. 39). These consist of dark red sand (2.5YR; 3/6) - layer 6 - which is at least 2.5 ft. thick, and yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) - layer 5 - which ranges from an average thickness of one foot north of the house to two feet south of it. Occasional lenses of pinkish-grey, leached sand (5YR; 6/2) - layer 4 - are scattered throughout layer 5.

Layer 3, which consists of dark brown sand (7.5YR; 4/4) covers layer 5 and is generally located between 8.5 and 9.0 ft. ASL. This layer may be part of the original surface of the area during the Shaw occupation, as both the upper two layers 1 and 2 are also found within the building itself.

Layer 2 consists of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) and

varies in thickness from 0.5 to 2.5 ft. Outside of the house, this layer is almost sterile, whereas inside, it contains numerous brick fragments, rubble, and an assortment of 19th century artifacts. This layer covers most of the wood traces found in this trench, and descends to approximately 4.2 ft. ASL in the centre of the house. Above this layer, a 0.1 to 0.3 ft. thick layer of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus evergreen needles forms the topsoil - layer 1.

A layer of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus mortar was found covering part of the western half of the trench near the centre of the house. This layer - layer 7 - has a maximum thickness of one foot in the west wall of the trench and is non-existent in the east wall. Located close to the west wall of the house, the mortar in this layer may be the result of leaching from the walls or have been deposited during the removal of the house. There is no evidence of fire - as was the case in the MacDonald Store - save a 0.1 ft. thick layer of ash next to the possible west wall - layer 8. This layer is only 0.6 ft. long and appears to be an isolated deposit, although it may increase in size further within the estimated location of a cellar entrance. The base of layer 7 is located at 4.4 ft. ASL, that of layer 8 at 4.8 ft. ASL.

Below layers 2 and 7, more yellowish-red sand - layer 6 - was found. Although this layer is basically sterile and appears to indicate the floor level of the house due

to its hardness below 4.0 ft. ASL, in the north end layer 6 rises above this level to include some of the wood fragments.

From the stratigraphic evidence it would appear that only one building occupied this site. The exact dates of this building are still not established, however.

The Shaw Well (Operation 1F5)

Introduction

Only one well has been located on Brudenell Point to date, and this well is reported to have been built by Malcolm Shaw next to his house. The well is located approximately 80 ft. south of the Shaw house and has partially collapsed (Fig. 40).

Structural Review

Constructed mainly of worked stone, the well has an interior diameter of 2.2 ft. Each of the 20 exposed courses is made up of four or five stones - none of which shows any evidence of being joined by mortar. At the base of the lowest course (approximately 0.5 ft. ASL), wooden cribbing was encountered. The wood is in very poor condition and a metal strip was detected in places around the exterior of the wood. The water table is located 2.5 ft. below the top of the cribbing (or approximately 2.0 ft. below sea level). Excavation ceased at this level due to the deteriorated condition of the wood.

The artifact return from the well was completely insignificant in relationship to either the Roma, MacDonald or Shaw occupations, since one of the local informants - Mr. Claude Nicholson - claims to have cleaned the well out

in the 1930's for the Boy Scout camp located on the Point at that time. The modern artifacts retrieved tend to support his claims. No excavation was carried out in the area surrounding the well, where Nicholson claims to have deposited his backdirt. (NOTE: the well has now been covered with large tree stumps and stones for safety and is no longer visible. It can be located by using the map shown in Fig. 2.).

Chapter 4

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

Summary

The 1968 excavation at Brudenell Point was designed to locate the settlement of Jean Pierre Roma, a French merchant, who occupied the site between 1732 and 1745. Once the location of the site was definitely established, exploratory excavation was carried out to determine if the site could offer sufficient structural and artifact evidence to justify further and more comprehensive excavation.

The Roma Settlement was located slightly inland from the point, rather than at the point itself, where several depressions are located. A number of French structures were discovered this season, namely:

1. A storage cellar.
2. A stone building foundation of the Company house
3. A bake oven foundation.
4. Burned wooden beams from a fourth building (function unknown).
5. A trash pit - from which a large sampling of ceramic, glass and metal artifacts was retrieved.

In addition to the Roma discoveries, the cellar of a store incorporating two annexes plus a tunnel was found at the point itself. These were constructed by the MacDonald family in the 1820's. Traces of two other 19th century buildings were found northwest of the Roma Company house and southwest of the MacDonald Store. Evidence of 19th century shipbuilding activity was found on the spit southwest of the point; and several hundred feet north of these, a house and well belonging to Malcolm Shaw were investigated. These structures also date from the 1800's. Two fresh water springs were also partially excavated but neither gave any indication of use during the Roma occupation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Several basic conclusions can be made concerning the Roma Settlement, although excavation is still in the preliminary stages. First of all, the settlement is definitely located on the Point, rather than between the 1st and 2nd spits southwest of the Point, as an unidentified map of Trois-Rivières indicates (Fig. 21). Proof of this can be found in: (1) the location and construction of the storage cellar, which is roughly the same as that described by Roma; (2) the similar location of the Company house in relationship to the cellar; (3) the discovery of a large amount of French pottery, glass and metal artifacts in

this general area; and (4) the presence of a swamp at the settlement location indicated on that map as opposed to the 36 ft. high cape Roma describes. However, the settlement is located approximately 200 ft. inland from the actual point, where a British structure exists.

Several comments can be made on the individual structures. The exact limits of the remaining section of the storage cellar, for one, are not yet known, although Roma does give the original dimensions in his correspondence papers. An additional trench, parallel to sub-operations 1F4A and 1F4B, but located near the centre of sub-operation 1F4C, should reveal whether or not the cellar originally extended beyond the present depression limits. This evidence would probably consist of a profile of the cellar in the soil.

With regard to the Company house, the basic problem of its size still exists. Since the 80 ft. length that Roma mentions does not appear to exist, further excavation is needed to locate the south end of this building. Excavation is also recommended north of the house in order to determine if the evidence of a wood feature in this area extends beyond the present excavation limits.

The problem of length is also found with the bake oven. The 7.5 ft. by 9.5 ft. structure discovered in 1968 is far from the 40 ft. long bakery Roma mentions. Perhaps

the associated wooden posts are the last remnants of a building surrounding the oven. In this case, the entire area around the bake oven should be excavated to determine if more such posts exist and if they form any sort of structure. For the oven itself, a detailed architectural investigation is needed in order to determine what the oven looked like originally. This may possibly be accomplished by locating an existing oven in Quebec or the Maritimes, one which has an identical foundation - with particular emphasis being placed on the apparent vents in the brick walls of the ash pit. Furthermore, the type of architecture will largely depend on whether or not the oven was of the indoor or outdoor variety.

Little can be said about the unidentified building located north of the Company house, other than that it appears to be French and needs further excavation to determine even its size, let alone its function.

Although the excavation of the fresh water springs proved to be a futile exercise, further attempts should be made to locate springs closer to the Point - as Roma mentions. The location of these springs may assist in determining locations of other features - such as the wharf.

In concluding the section on the Roma Settlement, it should be noted that Roma also maintained a fishing station at St. Pierre (near the present day town of

St. Peter's Harbour, P.E.I.). Any development of Brudenell Point might be assisted by excavations in the St. Peter's region, since several structures (including an 82 by 23 ft. building) built by Roma, if located, could serve as a useful comparison to the Trois-Rivières site. Furthermore, should development of this site materialize, historical research in the Louisbourg, Quebec, Paris, Rouen, LeHavre, Bordeaux, and LaRoche archives is highly recommended, since either Roma or his associates lived in or communicated with officials in these areas.

A second basic conclusion that can be drawn from this excavation is that the Roma Settlement is almost completely isolated from any later occupations, with only one minor 19th century structure located northwest of the Company house. The MacDonald Store is located directly on the point and other 19th century structures are found next to the store or southwest of the point.

Unless plans for stabilization materialize for the MacDonald Store, no additional excavation would be required in this area at this time. The basic features and design of the store's cellar are now known, as is most of its short history. Unfortunately, little is known of the actual building on top of these foundation remains, as is the case with all of the structures found on Brudenell Point thus far. This lack of information could possibly be

overcome by a detailed study of the available historical data. Such a study has been started by Dr. Sprague, but due to time limitations and location on his part, it is not complete. Several sources have not yet been examined (e.g. a number of local informants; Trade and Commerce Department records; archival sources in Scotland; and parts of the P.E.I. Archives). Also, it should be noted that the site of both the MacDonald Store and that of the Roma storage cellar are in danger of disappearing due to severe climatic conditions, since the large boulders protecting the rapid destruction and erosion of the point were recently removed by a local construction firm for construction of a wharf in Georgetown.

Since little information is presently known about shipbuilding pits, continued excavation in these areas could produce useful data for future reference. Also, trenching in front of these pits on the shore might produce further evidence on how these pits were utilized - such as additional cribbing on the shore leading to the pits.

Finally, the importance of the Roma Site can best be stated, at this time, as being twofold. In order to arrive at a significant interpretation, related and meaningful to the history of Prince Edward Island, the Roma Site should be excavated in conjunction with the site at St. Peter's - presuming sufficient archaeological and historical evidence

merits such a programme. At the same time, the MacDonald occupation of Brudenell Point is also of importance to P.E.I. history. The store is one of three established by this family; the other two being located on Panmure Island and in Georgetown. Furthermore, family connections of this group stretch from the enterprising merchants and shipbuilders to one of the Fathers of Confederation - Andrew A. MacDonald, who was born on Brudenell Point in 1829. Hence the MacDonald occupation should be considered in full view of possible work on the Panmure Island and Georgetown sites, should Brudenell Point be developed.

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of documents relating to the Sieur Jean Pierre Roma and
the Compagnie de l'est de l'Isle St. Jean and associated
persons. Compiled from various sources. French
transcripts or original copies plus English translation.
Manuscript on file, National Historic Sites Service,
Ottawa.

The New-England Historical and Geneological Register,
New-England Historic Geneological Society, 1923.

Whiteside, G. W.




















1965

Soil Survey of Prince Edward Island. Canada Agriculture
and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Appendix A Tables

Table 1: List of symbols used in the report
(1F-68-109-1).

TABLE 1: LIST OF SYMBOLS

 TREES or ROOTS *	 WOOD
 WOOD/CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL
 METAL	 BRICK
 FIELD STONE	 SHAPED STONE
 WORKED STONE	 CUT STONE
 DRESSED STONE	 MORTAR, ROAD or BEACH *
 NAILS or SPIKES *	 PROJECTED WALLS or STRATIGRAPHY *
 EXCAVATION LIMITS	 FORMER TRENCH
 DEPRESSION	 TURF
 SURVEY STATION	 NORTH ARROW

* DIFFERENCE INDICATED ON DRAWING

Table 2: Data on the wood fragments found in the
storage cellar - operation 1F4
(1F-68-109-2).

TABLE 2

TABLE 2: DATA ON WOOD FRAGMENTS IN STORAGE CELLAR-OPERATION IF4

WOOD NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
LOCATION	1F4B	1F4B	1F4B	1F4B	1F4D	1F4D	1F4B	1F4B	1F4B	1F4D	1F4D	1F4D	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4C	1F4A & C	1F4A	1F4A	1F4A
QUANTITY	SEGMENT	FRAGMENTS	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	FRAGMENT	FRAGMENT	FRAGMENTS	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	MOLD	MOLD	FRAGMENT	FRAGMENT	FRAGMENT	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	SEGMENT	FRAGMENTS	SEGMENTS	SEGMENT	FRAGMENT	FRAGMENT	FRAGMENTS	FRAGMENTS	FRAGMENT	SEGMENT
POSSIBLE FUNCTION	STUD	JOIST	STUD	STUD	STUD	STUD	JOIST	JOIST	(?)	JOIST	JOIST	JOIST	STUD	STUD	STUD	JOIST	(?)	(?)	JOIST	JOIST	JOIST	JOIST	FLOORING	FLOORING	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	STUD
POSITION	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	HORIZONTAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL
ORIENTATION + FALL	E - W	E - W	S - N	S - N	S - N	S - N	S - N	S - N	E - W	S - N	E - W	N - S	————	————	————	S - N	N - S	NW - SE	W - E	E - W	E - W	E - W	E - W	E - W	N - S	N - S	MAINLY E - W	MIXED	NE - SW	E - W
ANGLE	180 °	180 °	70 °	85 °	75 °	75 °	42 °	45 °	180 °	35 °	30 °	30 °	90 °	90 °	90 °	40 °	180 °	10 °	10 °	10 °	10 °	180 °	5 °	180 °	180 °	180 °	180 °	180 °	180 °	180 °
LENGTH	5' MIN	0.1' MIN	1.3'	1.5'	2.6'	2.7'	1.9'	1.3'	0.4'	0.7'	2.3'	1.9'	1.6' MIN	0.8'	0.9'	1.6'	0.6'	0.6'	3' MIN	1.25'	1.5'	0.5'- 1.8'	2.0' - 2.7'	2.2'	0.5'	0.8'	0.9'	0.2' - 1.8'	0.5'	2.1'
WIDTH	0.5'	0.4'	0.18'	0.14'	0.17'	0.2'	0.2'	0.3'	0.2'	0.2'	0.4'	0.3'	0.25'	0.1'	0.2'	0.1'	0.3'	0.3'	————	————	————	0.1' AVG	0.2'- 0.4'	0.2'	0.3'	0.25'	0.3'	0.3'	0.3'	0.25'
THICKNESS	0.05'	0.02'	0.18'	0.12'	0.17'	0.2'	0.1'	0.08'	0.05'	0.1'	0.08'	0.05'	0.25'	0.1'	0.1'	0.1'	0.05'	0.05'	0.15'	0.2'	0.15'	0.05'	0.1'	0.05'	0.02'	0.05'	0.1'	0.02'	0.02'	0.03'
TOP ELEVATION	28.70' A.S.L.	27.70' A.S.L.	27.20' A.S.L.	27.40' A.S.L.	26.40' A.S.L.	25.90' A.S.L.	27.10' A.S.L.	27.40' A.S.L.	26.50' A.S.L.	26.70' A.S.L.	25.90' A.S.L.	27.47' A.S.L.	27.44' A.S.L.	27.30' A.S.L.	27.80' A.S.L.	27.60' A.S.L.	27.60' A.S.L.	26.10' A.S.L.	26.88' A.S.L.	26.68' A.S.L.	27.10' A.S.L.	26.40' A.S.L.	26.00' A.S.L. MAX.	26.12' A.S.L.	26.30' A.S.L.	25.30' A.S.L.	25.50' A.S.L.	24.60' A.S.L. APPROX.	24.30' A.S.L.	28.90' A.S.L.
BOTTOM ELEVATION	28.65' A.S.L.	27.65' A.S.L.	25.90' A.S.L.	25.90' A.S.L.	23.85' A.S.L.	24.00' A.S.L.	25.90' A.S.L.	26.50' A.S.L.	26.45' A.S.L.	26.20' A.S.L.	25.00' A.S.L.	26.76' A.S.L.	————	26.50' A.S.L.	26.90' A.S.L.	26.65' A.S.L.	27.55' A.S.L.	26.05' A.S.L.	26.35' A.S.L. MIN.	26.35' A.S.L.	26.70' A.S.L.	26.00' A.S.L.	25.70' A.S.L. MAX.	26.07' A.S.L.	26.28' A.S.L.	25.25' A.S.L.	————	————	————	28.87' A.S.L.

Appendix B Excavation Illustrations

Figure 1: Location Plan of the Roma Settlement
Brudenell Point, P.E.I. (1F-68-101-3).

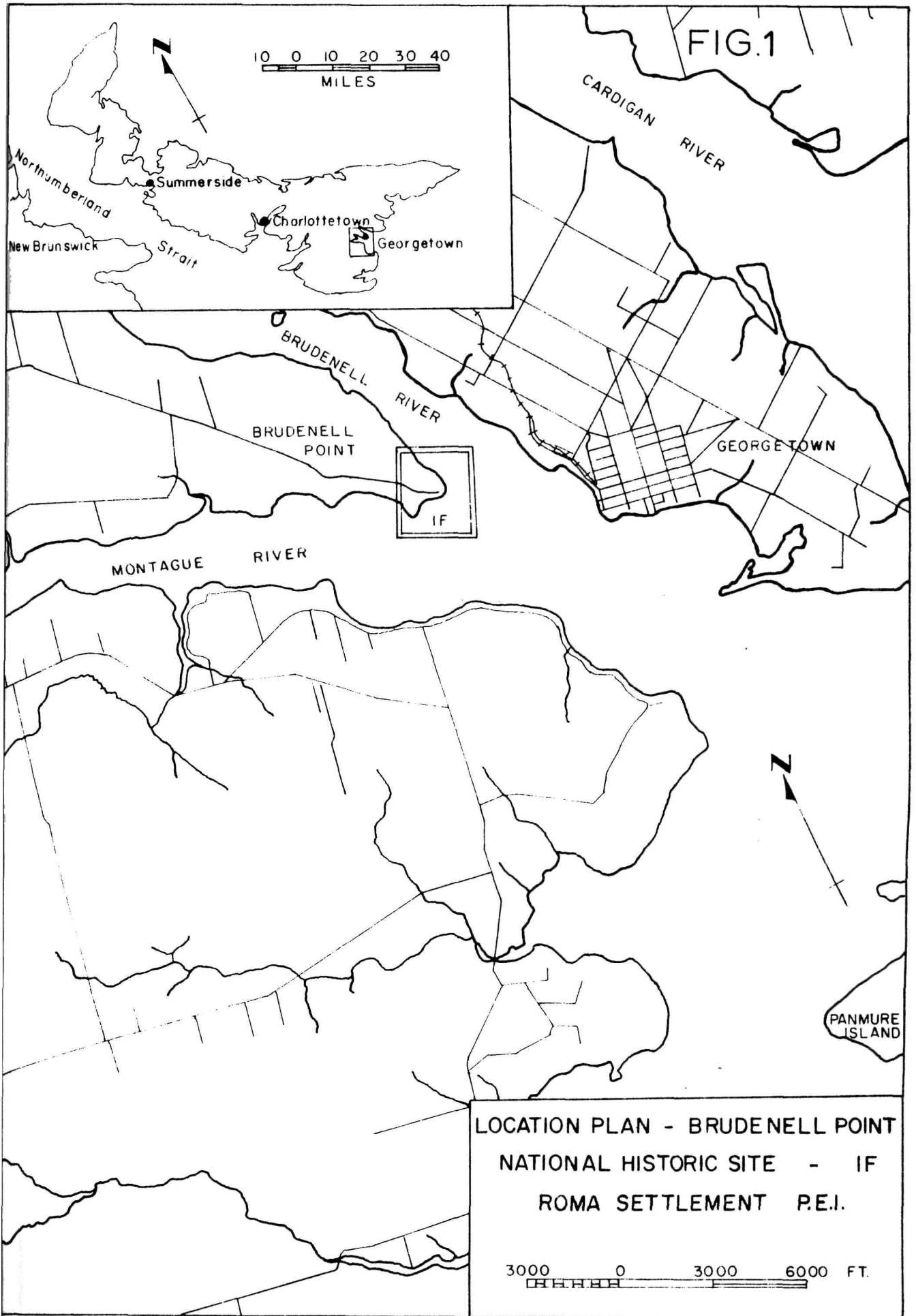


Figure 2: Excavation Plan for the 1968 season at
the Roma Site, P.E.I. (1F-68-101-2B).

FIG. 2

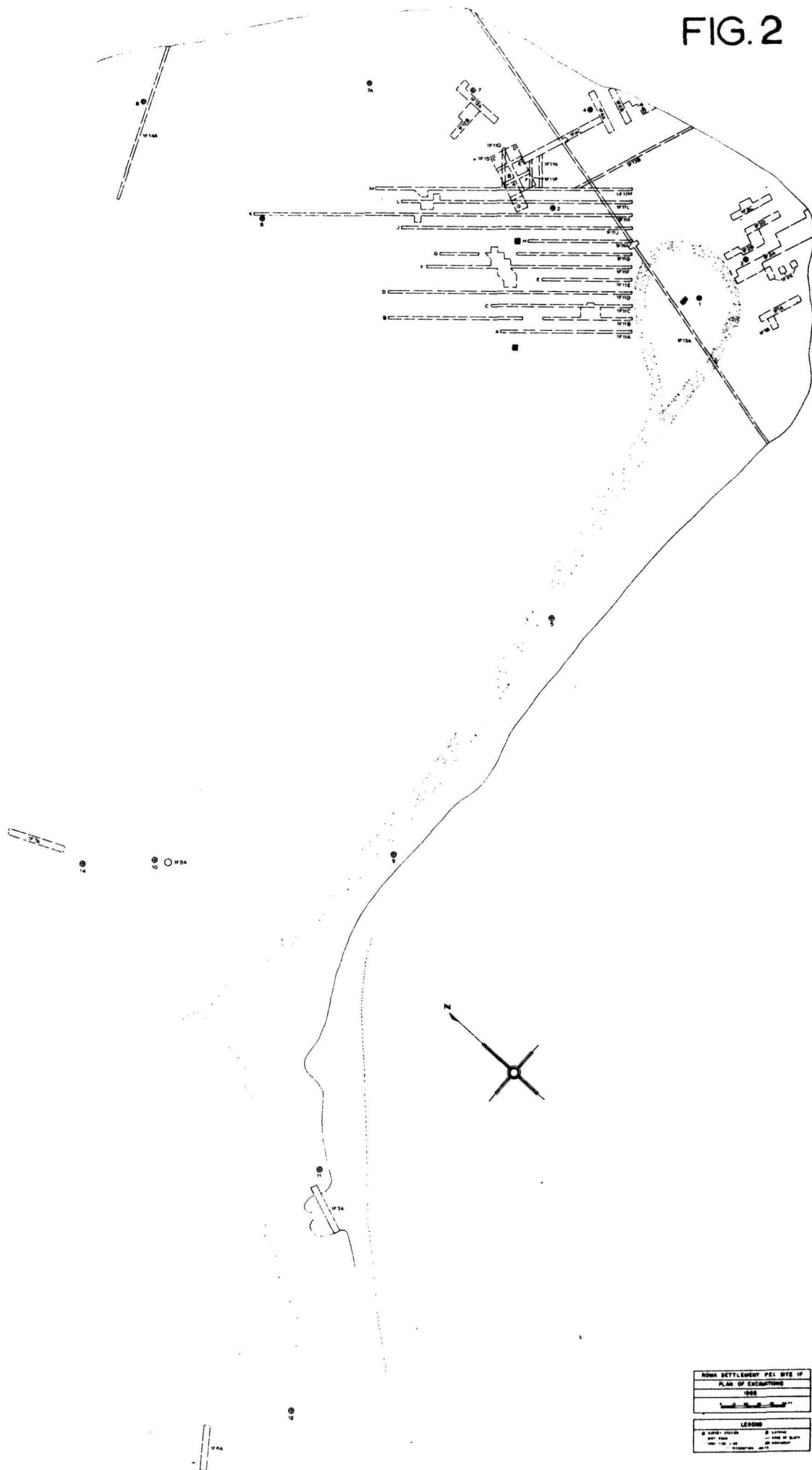


Figure 3: 1F4 - Excavation plan of the storage cellar
(1F-68-102-21).

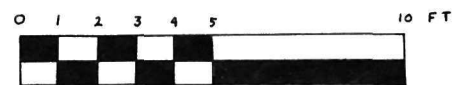
FIGURE 3

1F-68-102-21

ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F

PLAN OF STORAGE CELLAR

OPERATION 1F4



LEGEND

- WOOD
- BRICK
- EXCAVATION LIMITS
- EDGE OF BLUFF & DEPRESSION
- POST
- STONE

FIG. 3

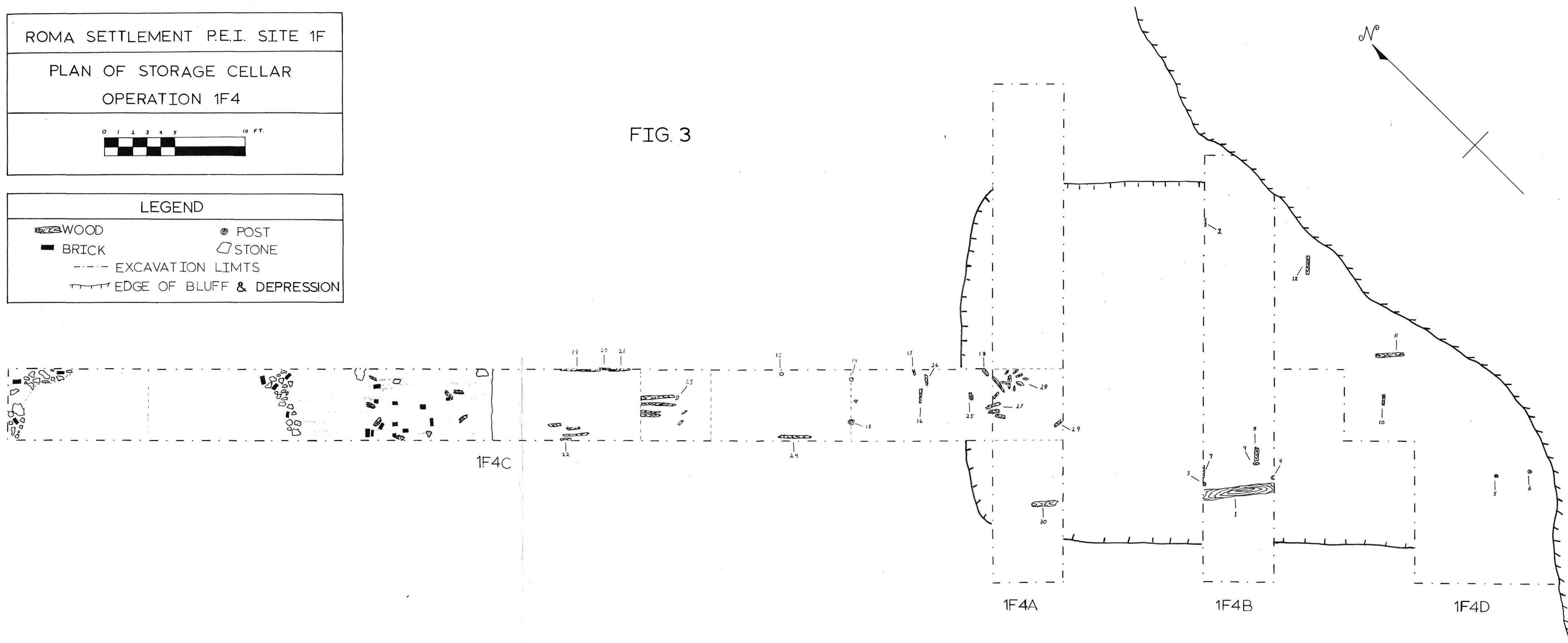


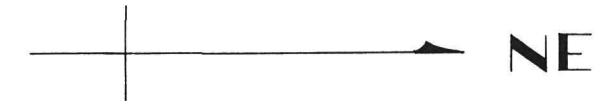
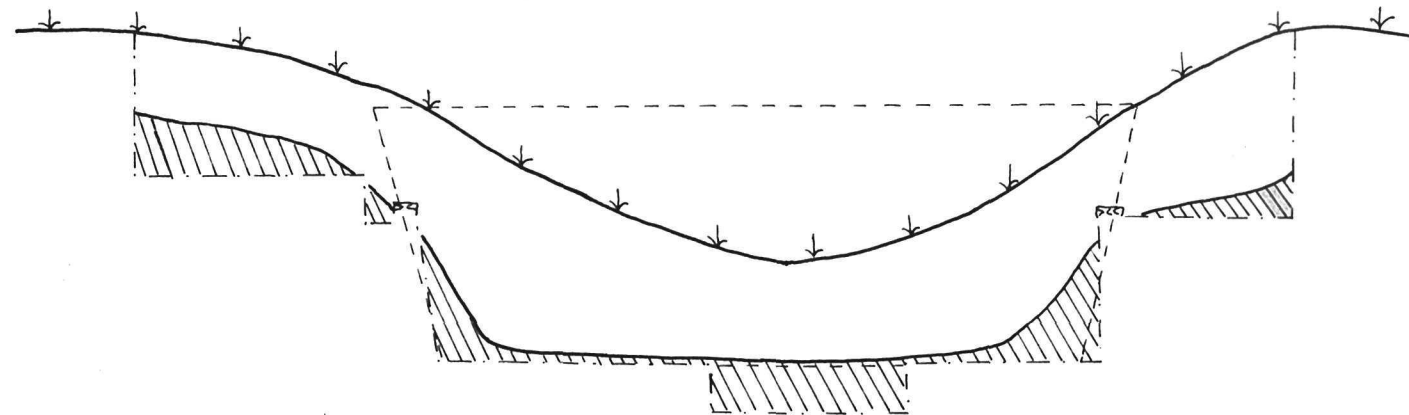
Figure 4: 1F4 - Profiles of the storage cellar
(1F-68-102-22).

FIGURE 4

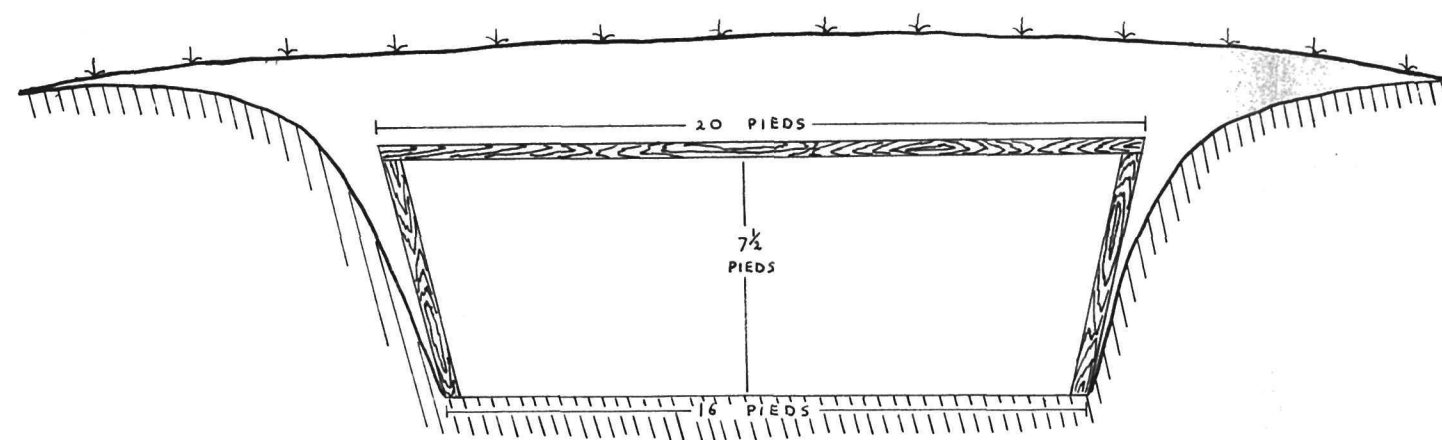
Drawing No. 1F-68-102-22

FIG.4

FROM SOIL PROFILE



FROM ROMA'S DESCRIPTION





ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F

PROFILES OF STORAGE CELLAR
OPERATION 1F4

APPOXIMATE SCALE: 1 IN. = 5 FT.

LEGEND

 WOOD

 STERILE SOIL

--- EXCAVATION LIMITS

---- CELLAR

Figure 5: 1F4B - West face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus evergreen needles
 2. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
 3. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
 4. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
 5. Mixture of reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4) and pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
 6. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6)
- (1F-68-102-23)

FIGURE 5

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-23



Figure 6: 1F4C - North face stratigraphy.

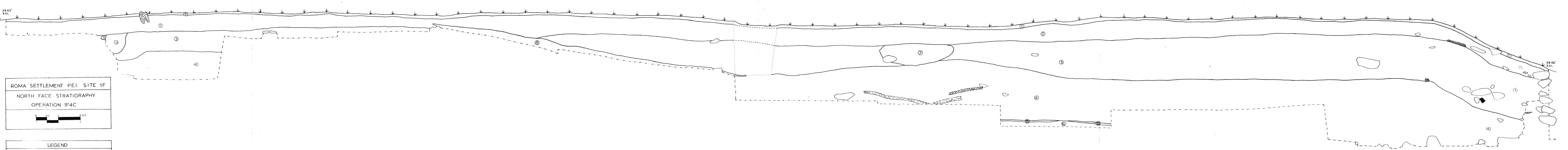
Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus evergreen needles
2. Light brown sand (7.5YR; 6/4)
3. Reddish-yellow sand (5YR; 6/6)
4. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
5. Brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
6. Reddish-yellow sand (5YR; 6/6) - no rocks
7. Mixture of all soils, especially pinkish-grey sand
(5YR; 6/2)
8. Charcoal
9. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
(1F-68-102-24)

FIGURE 6

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-24

FIG. 6



ROMA SETTLEMENT PEI, SITE 1F
NORTH FACE STRATIGRAPHY
OPERATION 1F4C

0 1/2 1 2 FT

LEGEND

ROOTS	ROOTS
STONE	STONE
CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL
EXCAVATION LIMITS	EXCAVATION LIMITS

Figure 7: 1F15 - Excavation plan of the Company house
(1F-68-102-25).

LEGEND

- WOOD
- BRICK
- EXCAVATION LIMITS
- PROPOSED TRENCH
- MORTAR
- STONE
- CHARCOAL
- DEPRESSION

ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F

PLAN OF COMPANY HOUSE

OPERATION 1F15

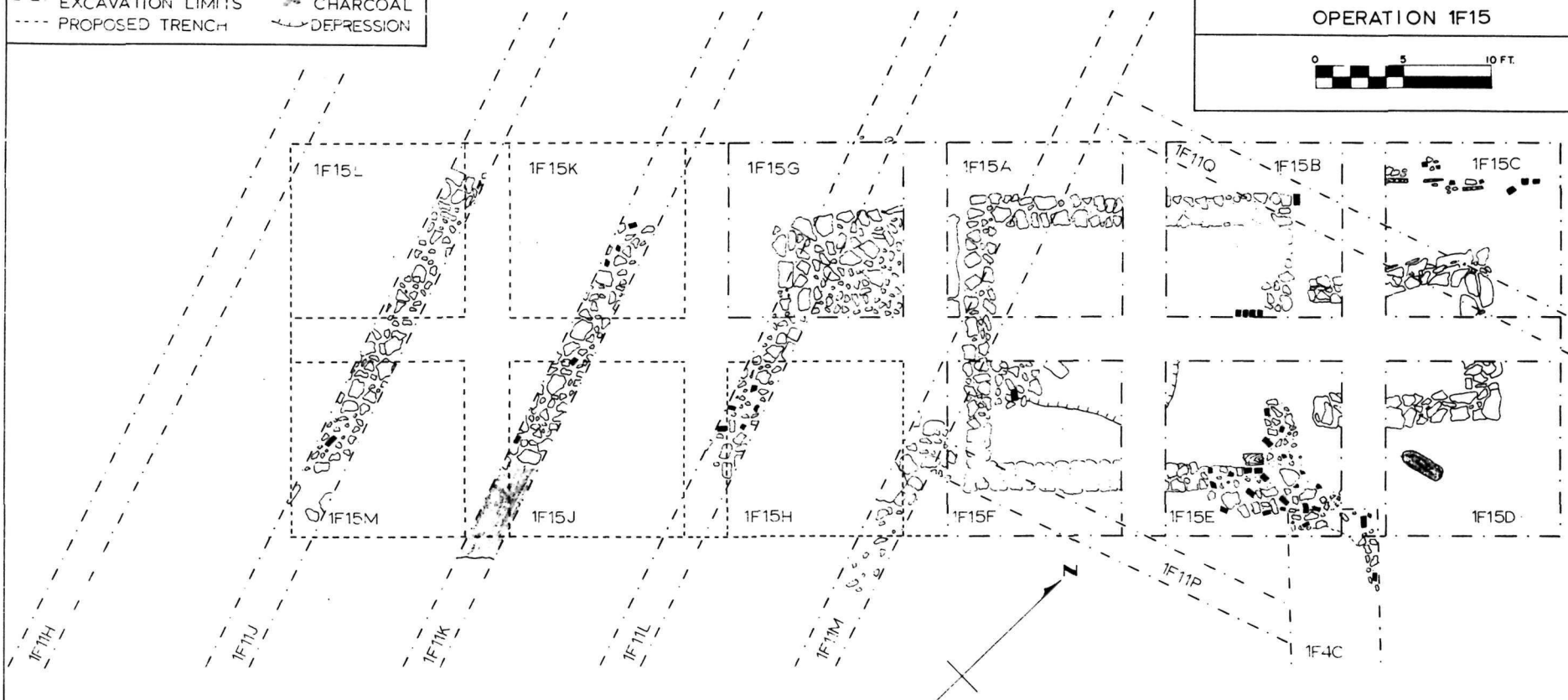
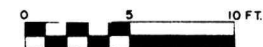
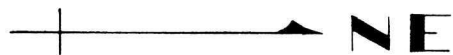
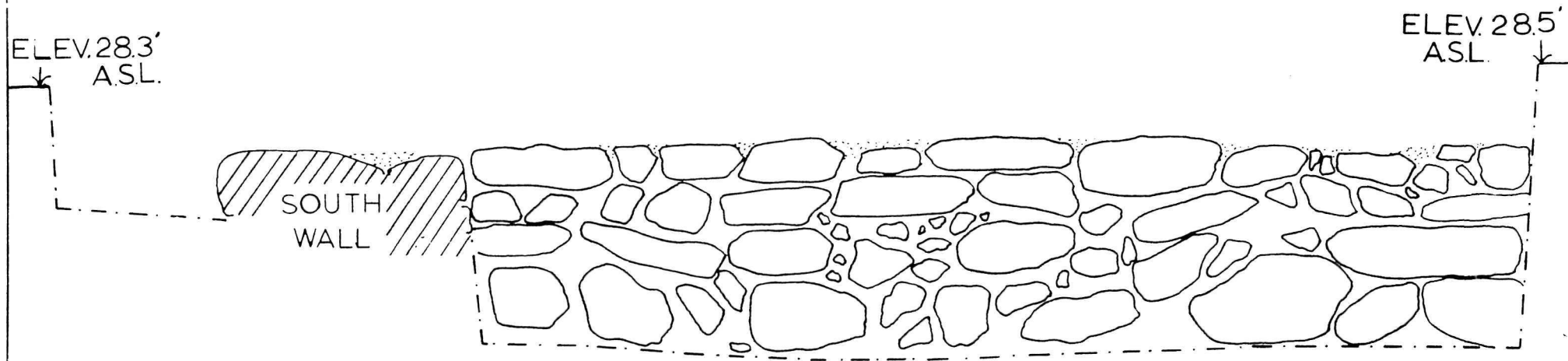


Figure 8: 1F15A - Interior face of Company house foundation -
southwest section (1F-68-102-26).

FIG. 8



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F

INTERIOR FACE OF
COMPANY HOUSE FOUNDATION
SUB-OPERATION 1F15A

0 1 2 3 FT.

A scale bar with markings for 0, 1, 2, and 3 feet.

Figure 9: 1F15E - View of the northeast corner of the Company house showing the lack of outline for the north wall. 3 ft. scale. 1F-493 X.

Figure 10a: 1F15C - View of the sloping wood located west of the Company house annex. Scale: 6" north arrow. 1F-483 X.

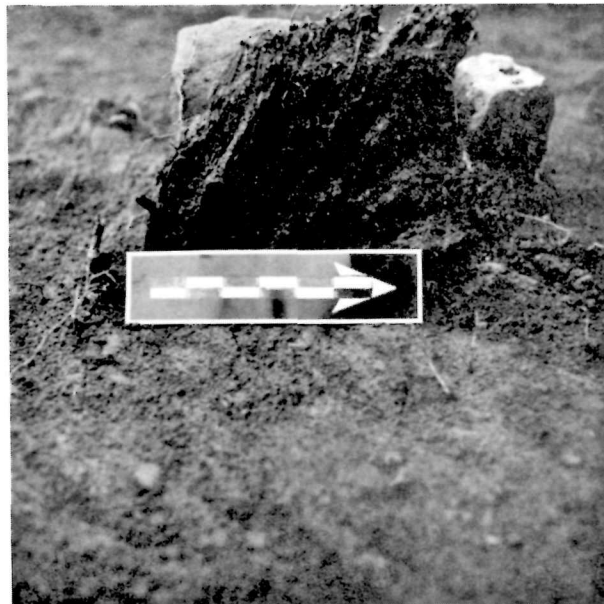


Figure 10b: 1F15C - View of the sloping wood located
west of the Company house annex.
Scale: 6" north arrow. 1F-484 X.

Figure 10c: 1F15C - View of the sloping wood located west
of the Company house annex. Scale:
6" north arrow. 1F-485 X.



Figure 11: 1F15A, B, C - East face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
2. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
3. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4)
4. Charcoal and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
5. Brown sandy loam (7.5YR; 4/4) plus mortar detritus and brick fragments
6. Strong brown sand (7.5YR; 5/6)
7. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
8. Dark-yellowish brown loam (10YR; 3/4)
9. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
10. Mortar detritus plus brick fragments
11. Charcoal plus dark yellowish-brown loam (10YR; 3/4) in places
12. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4)
13. Dark red sand (2.5YR; 3/6)
14. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
15. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6)
16. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
17. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2)
18. Very dark greyish-brown loam (10YR; 3/2)
19. Reddish-brown loamy sand (5YR; 4/4)
20. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus brick pieces
(1F-68-102-4)

FIGURE 11

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-4

FIG. 11

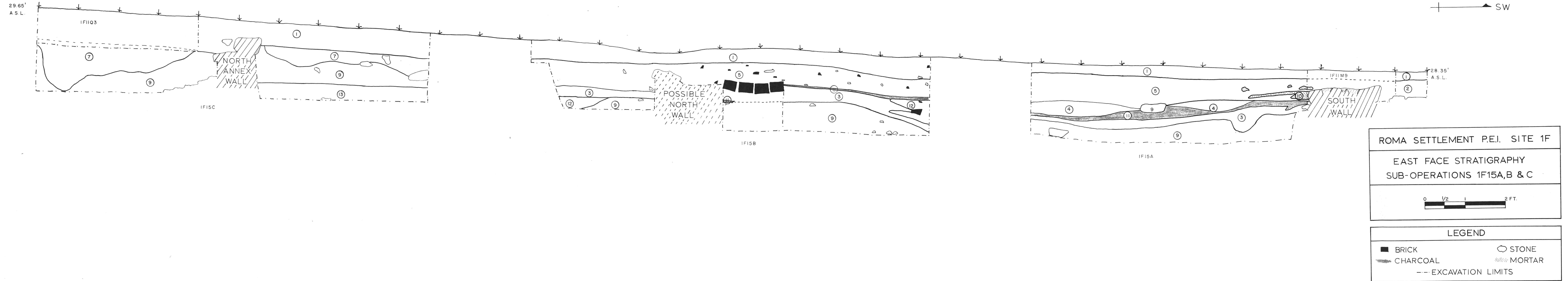


Figure 12: 1F15D, E, F - West face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
2. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
3. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4)
4. Charcoal and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
5. Brown sandy loam (7.5YR; 4/4) plus mortar detritus and brick fragments
6. Strong brown sand (7.5YR; 5/6)
7. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
8. Dark yellowish-brown loam (10YR; 3/4)
9. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
10. Mortar detritus plus brick fragments
11. Charcoal plus dark yellowish-brown loam (10YR; 3/4) in places
12. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4)
13. Dark red sand (2.5YR; 3/6)
14. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
15. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6)
16. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
17. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2)
18. Very dark greyish-brown loam (10YR; 3/2)
19. Reddish-brown loamy sand (5YR; 4/4)
20. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus brick pieces
(1F-68-102-27)

FIGURE 12

Drawing No. 1^F-68-102-27

FIG. 12

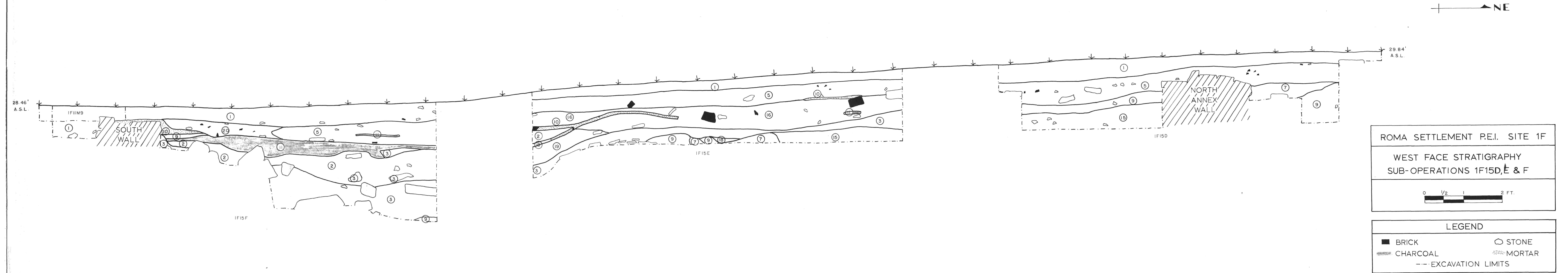


Figure 13: 1F15A & F - North face stratigraphy.

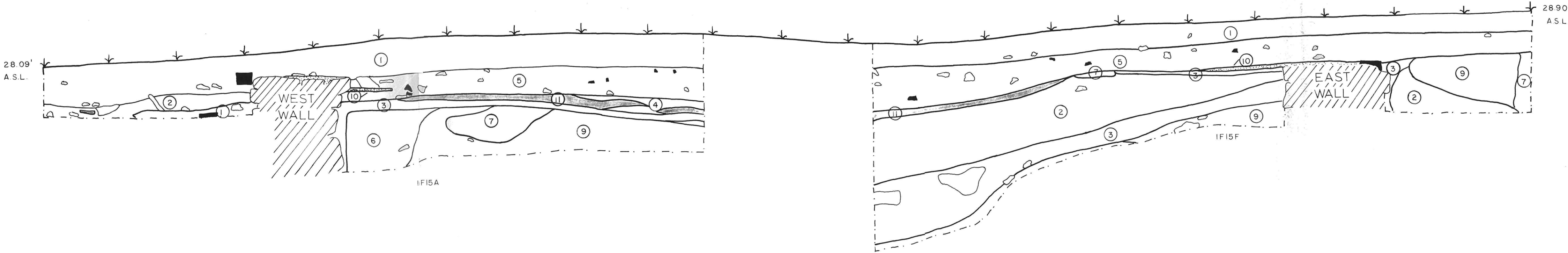
Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
2. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
3. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4)
4. Charcoal and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
5. Brown sandy loam (7.5YR; 4/4) plus mortar detritus and brick fragments
6. Strong brown sand (7.5YR; 5/6)
7. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
8. Dark yellowish-brown loam (10YR; 3/4)
9. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
10. Mortar detritus plus brick fragments
11. Charcoal plus dark yellowish-brown loam (10YR; 3/4) in places
12. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4)
13. Dark red sand (2.5YR; 3/6)
14. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
15. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6)
16. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
17. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2)
18. Very dark greyish-brown loam (10YR; 3/2)
19. Reddish-brown loamy sand (5YR; 4/4)
20. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus brick pieces
(1F-68-102-28)

FIGURE 13

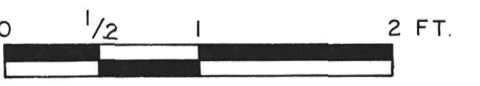
Drawing No. 1F-60-102-28

FIG.13



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F

NORTH FACE STRATIGRAPHY
SUB-OPERATIONS 1F15A & F



LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| ■ BRICK | ○ STONE |
| ▨ CHARCOAL | ▨ MORTAR |
| --- EXCAVATION LIMITS | |

Figure 14: 1F15B & E - South face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
2. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
3. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4)
4. Charcoal and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
5. Brown sandy loam (7.5YR; 4/4) plus mortar detritus and brick fragments
6. Strong brown sand (7.5YR; 5/6)
7. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
8. Dark yellowish-brown loam (10YR; 3/4)
9. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
10. Mortar detritus plus brick fragments
11. Charcoal plus dark yellowish-brown loam (10YR; 3/4) in places
12. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4)
13. Dark red sand (2.5YR; 3/6)
14. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
15. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6)
16. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) and brown loam (7.5YR; 4/4) mixture
17. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2)
18. Very dark greyish-brown loam (10YR; 3/2)
19. Reddish-brown loamy sand (5YR; 4/4)
20. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus brick pieces
(1F-68-102-29)

FIGURE 14

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-29

FIG.14

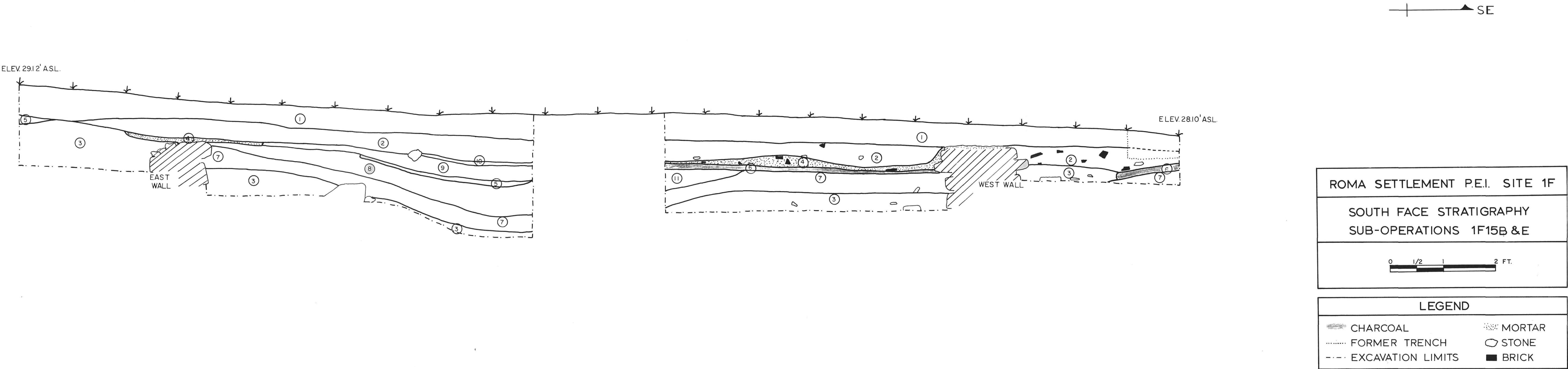
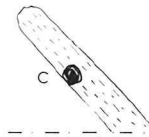


Figure 15: 1F11A, B & C: Excavation plan of the bake oven
area (1F-68-102-1).

FIGURE 15

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-1

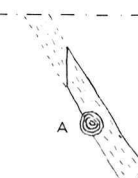
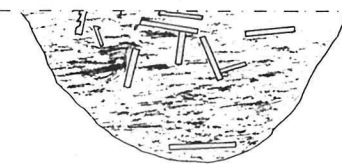
FIG.15



1F11C



1F11B



1F11A

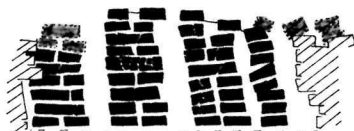
ROMA SETTLEMENT PEI SITE 1F	
PLAN OF BAKE OVEN & AREA SUB-OPERATIONS 1F11A,B,C.	
LEGEND	
■ YELLOW BRICK	○ STONE
● WOOD POST	✱ CHARCOAL
- - - EXCAVATION LIMITS	▨ LOAM STAIN

Figure 16: 1F11B - Interior faces of the ash pit for
bake oven (1F-68-102-30).



-ELEV. 247'
A.S.L.

NORTH WALL



EAST WALL



SOUTH WALL



ELEV. 247'
A.S.L.

WEST WALL



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.J. SITE 1F

INTERIOR FACES OF
BAKE OVEN ASH PIT
SUB-OPERATION 1F11B

0 1/2 1 2 3 FT

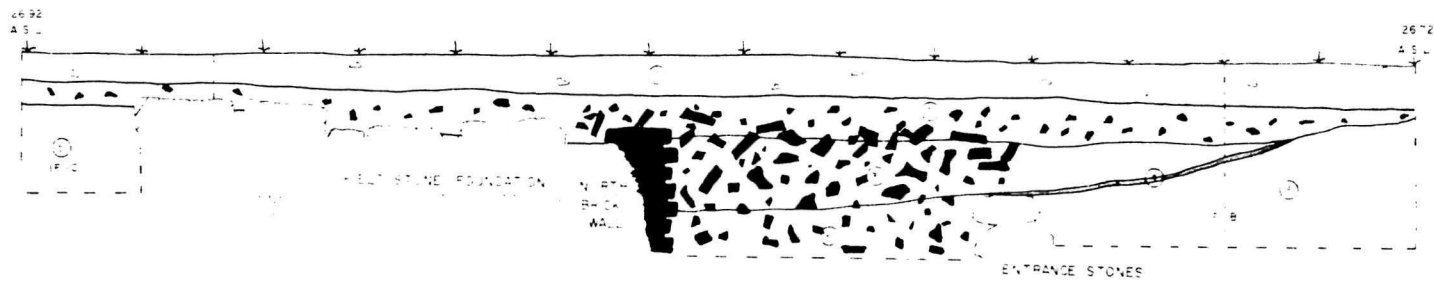
LEGEND

- MAIN BRICK WALL
- ▨ RECESSED BRICKS
- ▤ BOND BRICK WALLS
- EXCAVATION LIMITS

Figure 17: 1F11B & C - Stratigraphic profile
through centre of bake oven.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
2. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus dark red clay
(2.5YR; 3/6) plus yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
3. Dark red clay (2.5YR; 3/6)
4. Charcoal
5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/80)
6. Dark red clay (2.5YR; 3/6) plus charcoal
(1F-68-102-31)



ROMA SETTLEMENT PEI SITE 1F

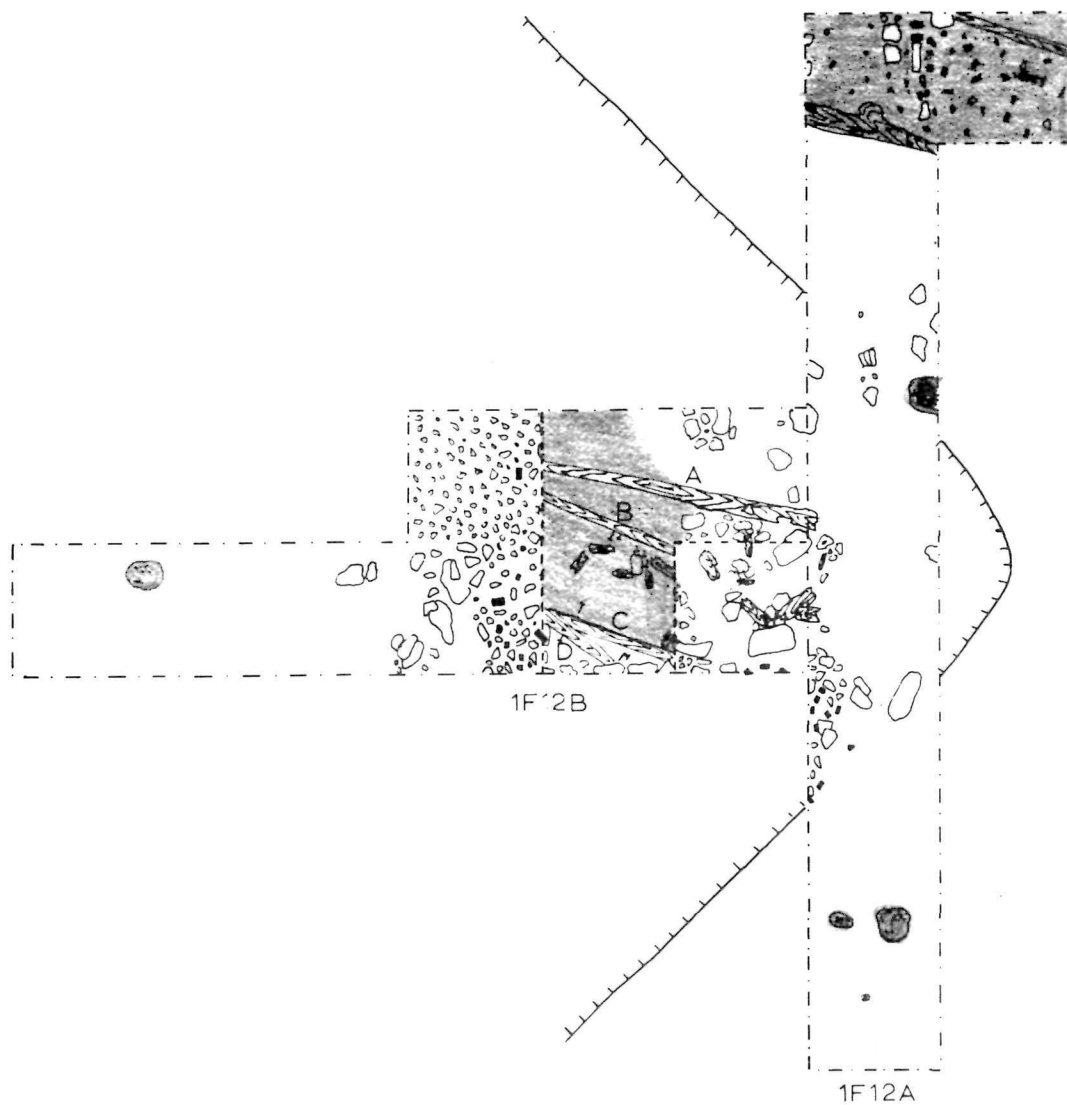
CENTRAL STRATIGRAPHY OF
BAKE OVEN
SUB-OPERATIONS 1F11B,C



LEGEND

- YELLOW BRICK
- CHARCOAL
- - - EXCAVATION LIMITS (STONE)

Figure 18: 1F12A & B - Excavation plan of unidentified
French building area (1F-68-102-32).



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F

PLAN OF
UNIDENTIFIED BUILDING AREA
SUB-OPERATIONS 1F12A & B

0 5 10 FT

LEGEND

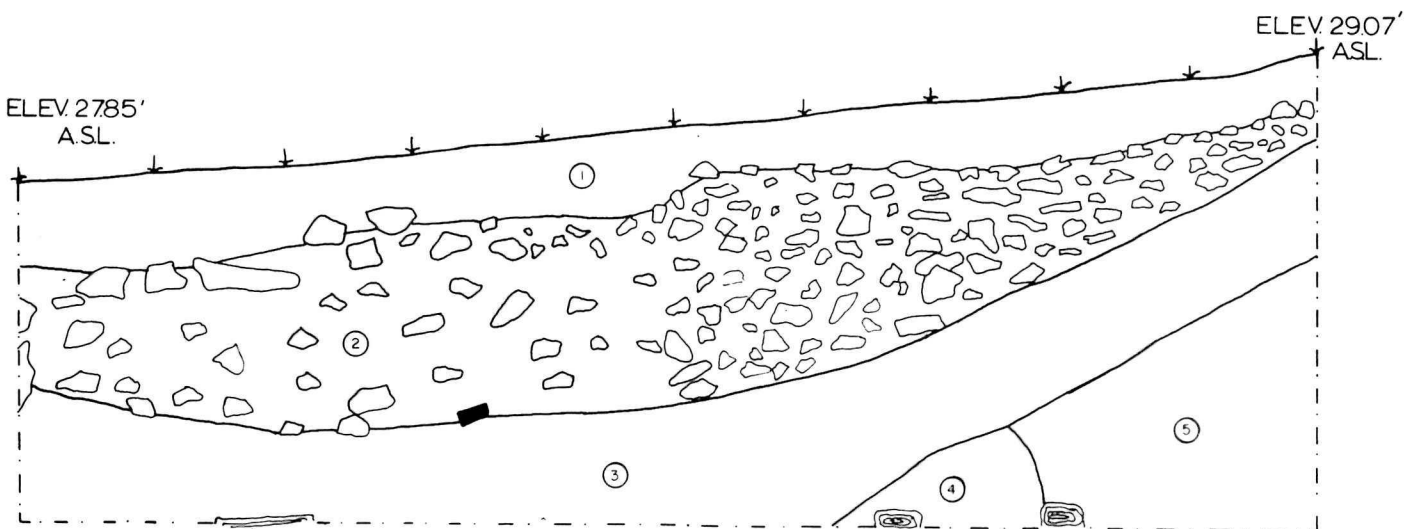
WOOD	BRICK	STONE
LOT LIMITS	NAIL	CHARCOAL
EXCAVATION LIMITS	DEPRESSION	

Figure 19: 1F12B - Stratigraphic profile through centre
of trench.

Soil Types:

1. Brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
2. Brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus rubble stone
3. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
4. Reddish-brown dry sand (5YR; 5/4)
5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)

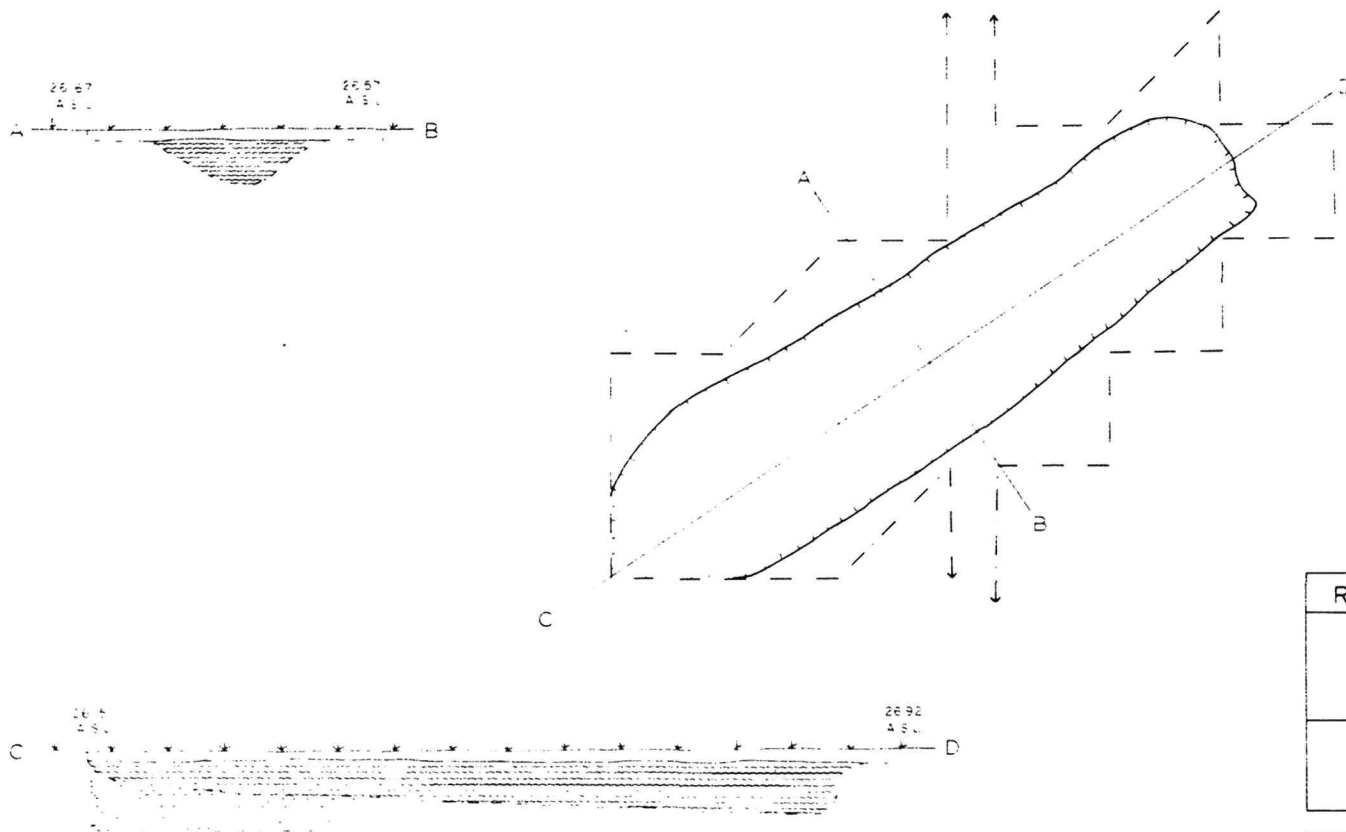
(1F-68-102-33)



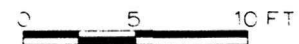
ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F	
WEST FACE STRATIGRAPHY MIDDLE OF SUB-OPERATION 1F12B	

LEGEND	
■ YELLOW BRICK	○ STONE
- - - EXCAVATION LIMITS	⌢ WOOD

Figure 20: 1F11F - Plan and profiles of French trash pit
(1F-68-102-5).



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F
 PLAN AND PROFILES OF
 FRENCH TRASH PIT
 SUB-OPERATION 1F11F



LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| MAJOR DEPOSIT | LOT LIMITS |
| MINOR DEPOSIT | DEPRESSION |
| EXCAVATION LIMITS | |

Figure 21 1F - Map of Trois-Rivières showing the location of the two fresh water springs and the location of the Roma settlement substantially west of the Point (C. d'Etablissement). Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.

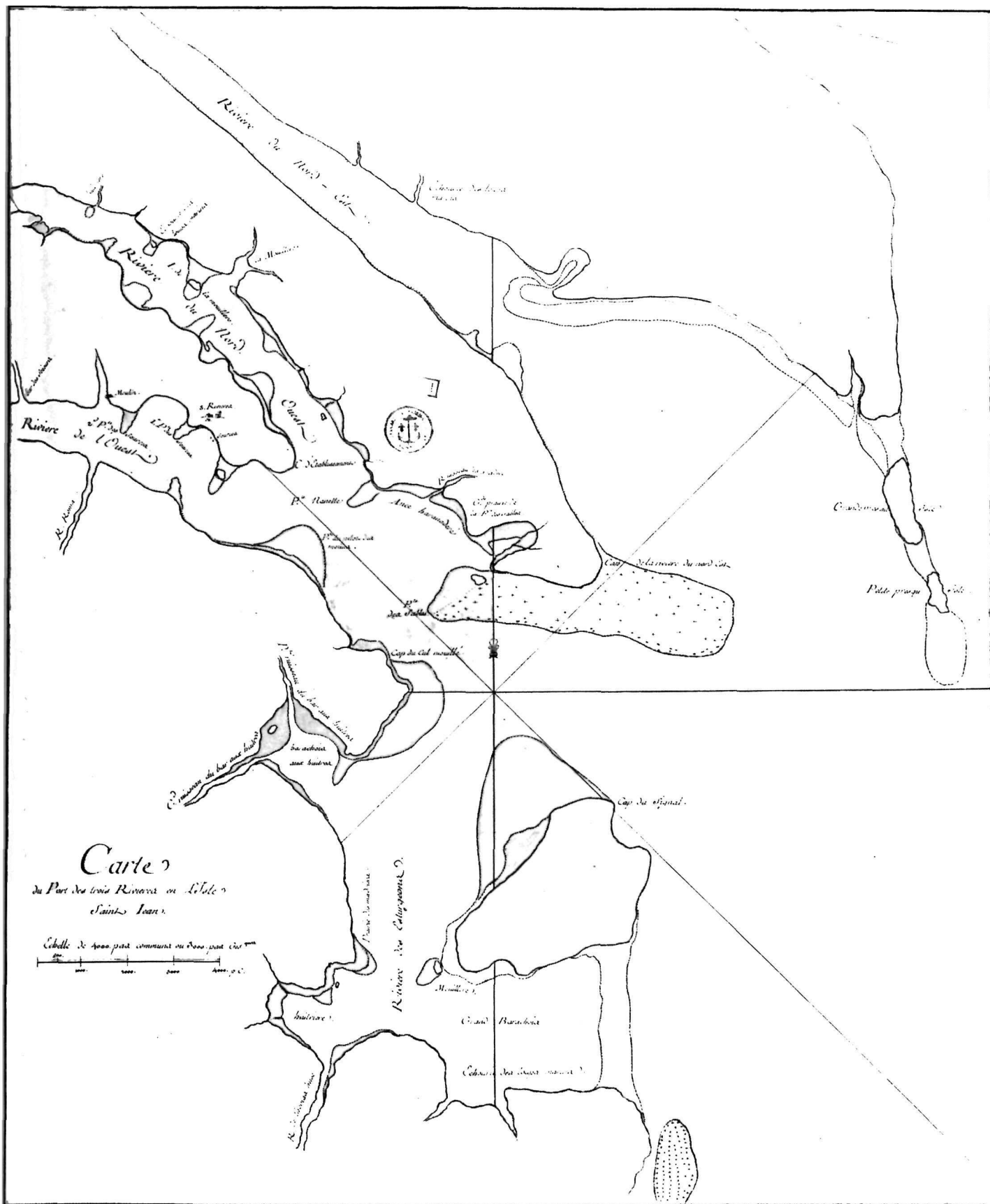


Figure 22: 1F2 - Excavation plan of the MacDonald Store
(1F-68-102-6).

FIG. 22

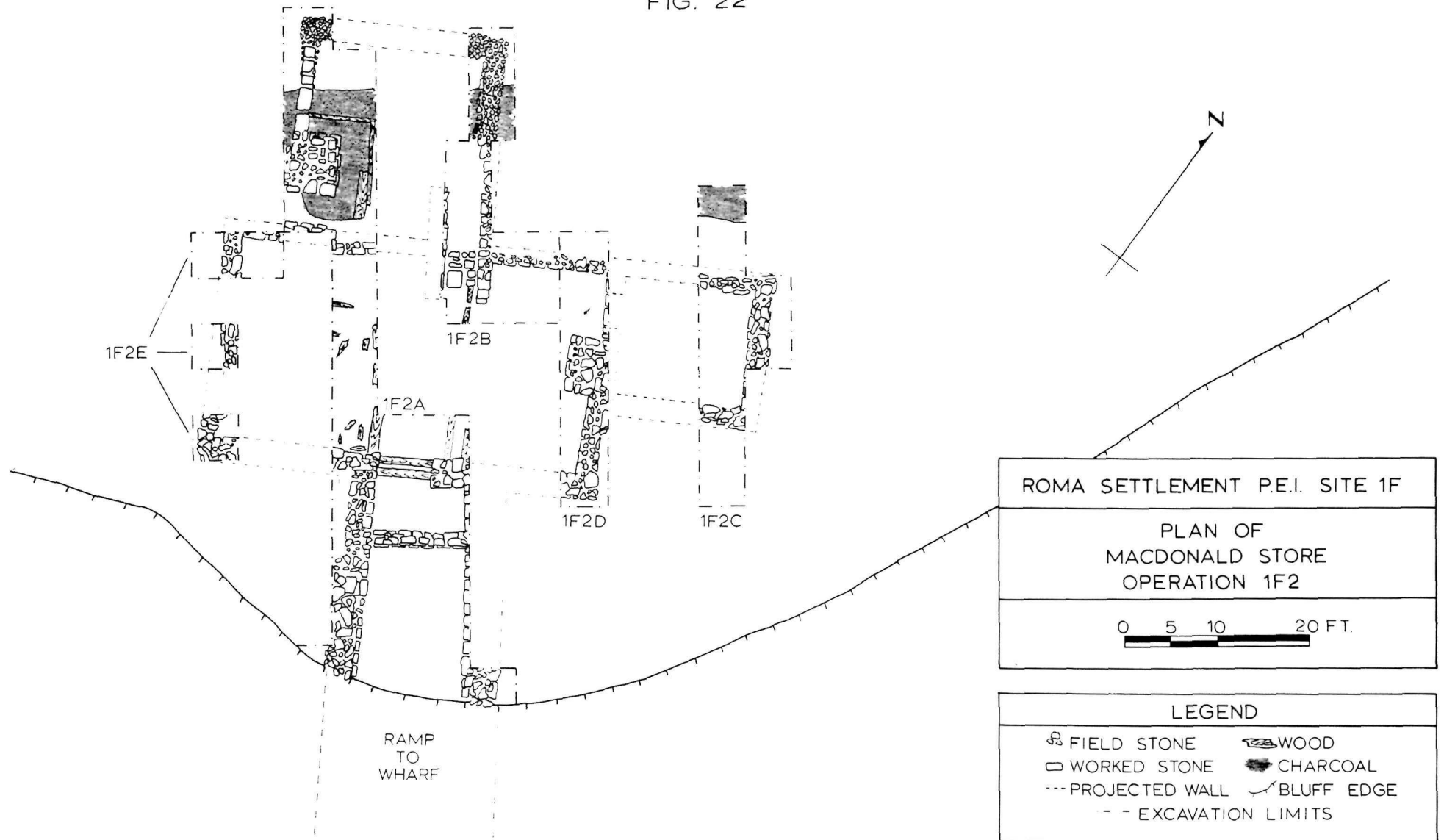


Figure 23: 1F2B & D - View of the interior northeast corner of the main cellar foundation. 3 ft. scale. 1F-374 X.

Figure 24: 1F2A - View of the tunnel entrance in the south wall of the main cellar foundation, with the blocking wall in the background. 3 ft. scale. 1F-175 X.

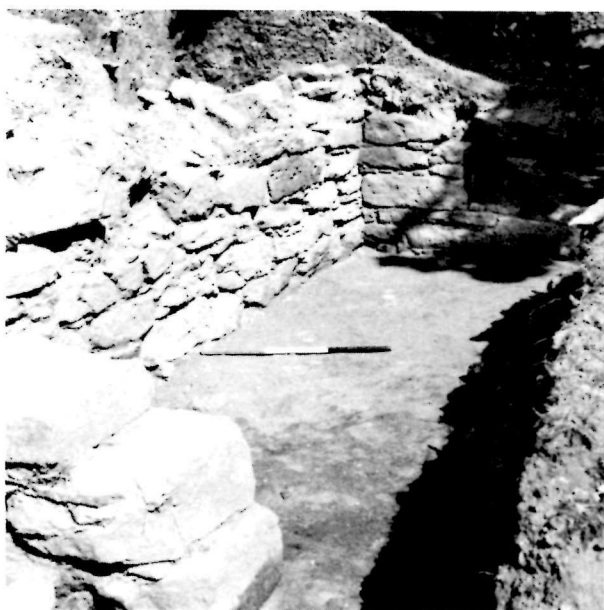


Figure 25: 1F2D - View of the chimney base along the interior face of the east wall of the main cellar. 3 ft. scale.
1F-363 X.

Figure 26: 1F2D - View of the doorway in the east wall of the main cellar foundation, north of the chimney base. 2 ft. scale.
1F-362 X.



Figure 27: 1F2B - View of the entrance leading into
the main cellar of the MacDonald Store
and part of the north cellar wall.
No scale. 1F-510 X.

Figure 28: 1F - Comparative view of the entrance to the
main cellar of the Aitken house in
Lower Montague, P.E.I. No scale.
1F-96 M.



Figure 29: 1F2A - East face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
 2. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6)
 3. Black charcoal - ash deposit (5YR; 2/1)
 4. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) plus pebbles
 5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
 6. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
 7. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
 8. Dark brown sandy loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
 9. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4) plus rubble
 10. Dark grey ash (10YR; 4/1) plus charcoal, wood chips
plus mortar detritus
 11. Greyish-brown ash (2.5YR; 5/2) plus charcoal, wood
chips plus mortar detritus
 12. Dark reddish-brown sand (5YR; 3/4)
 13. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4)
 14. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
- (1F-68-102-34)

FIGURE 29

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-34

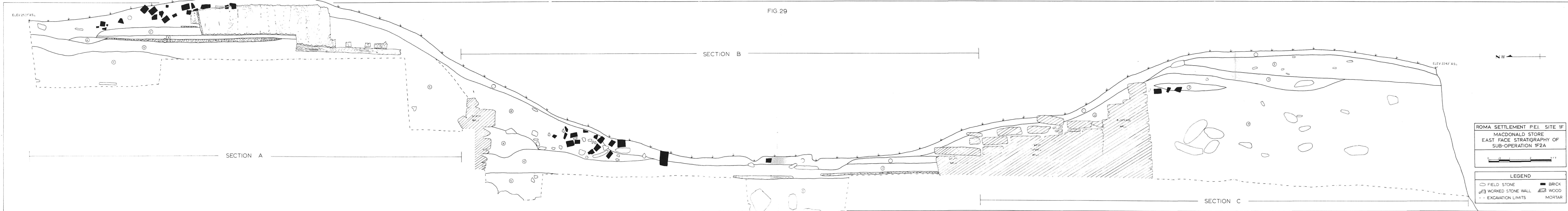
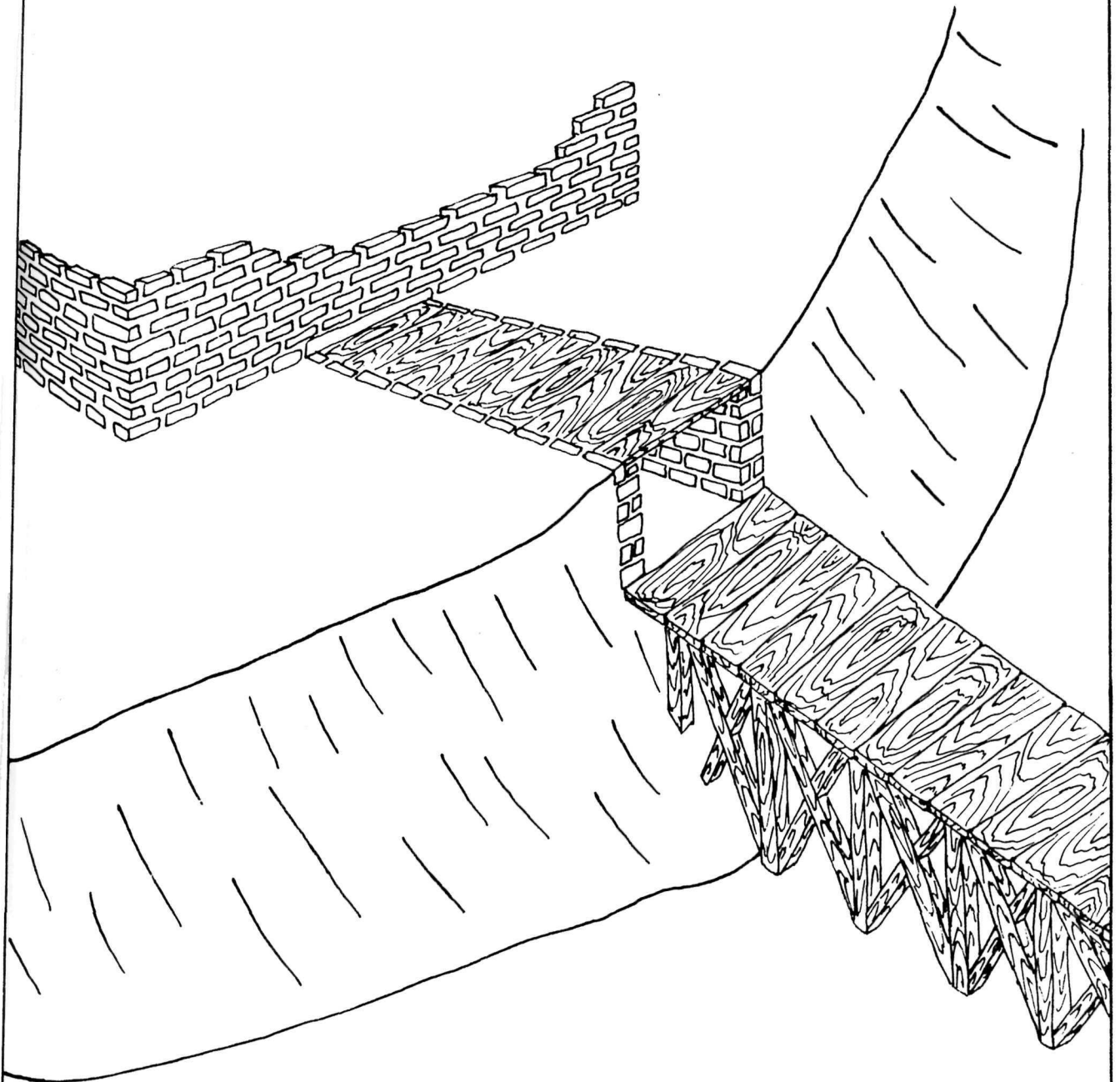


Figure 30: 1F2A - Post-excavation view of the tunnel through the cliff, showing the entrance in the foreground, and the blocking wall. Note wood remains located across the tunnel entrance. No scale.
1F-507-X.



Figure 31: 1F2 - Artist's view of possible reconstructed tunnel between the MacDonald Store and the wharf at Brudenell Point, P.E.I.
(1F-68-104-1).

FIG. 31



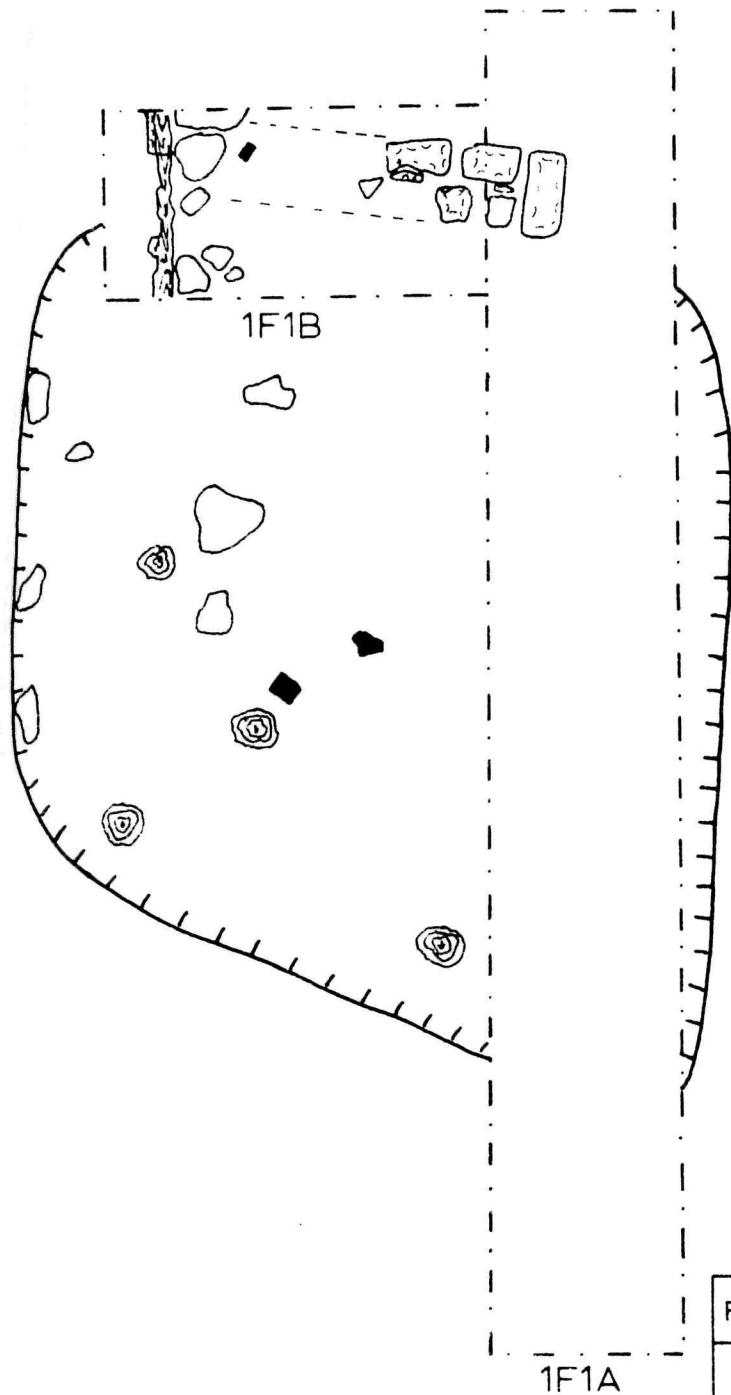
ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF

ARTIST'S VIEW OF
TUNNEL BETWEEN
MACDONALD STORE & WHARF

NOT TO SCALE

Figure 32: 1F1 - Excavation plan of unidentified British building located southwest of the MacDonald Store (1F-68-102-35).

FIG. 32



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF

PLAN OF
UNIDENTIFIED BUILDING
OPERATION IFI

APPROX SCALE 1"=5'

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| ○ FIELD STONE | TT DEPRESSION |
| ◻ WORKED STONE | ⊙ TREES |
| --- PROJECTED WALL | ■ BRICK |
| --- EXCAVATION LIMITS | ⊗ WOOD |

Figure 33: 1F11L - Excavation plan of the unidentified
building located northwest of the
Company house (1F-68-102-36).

FIG. 33

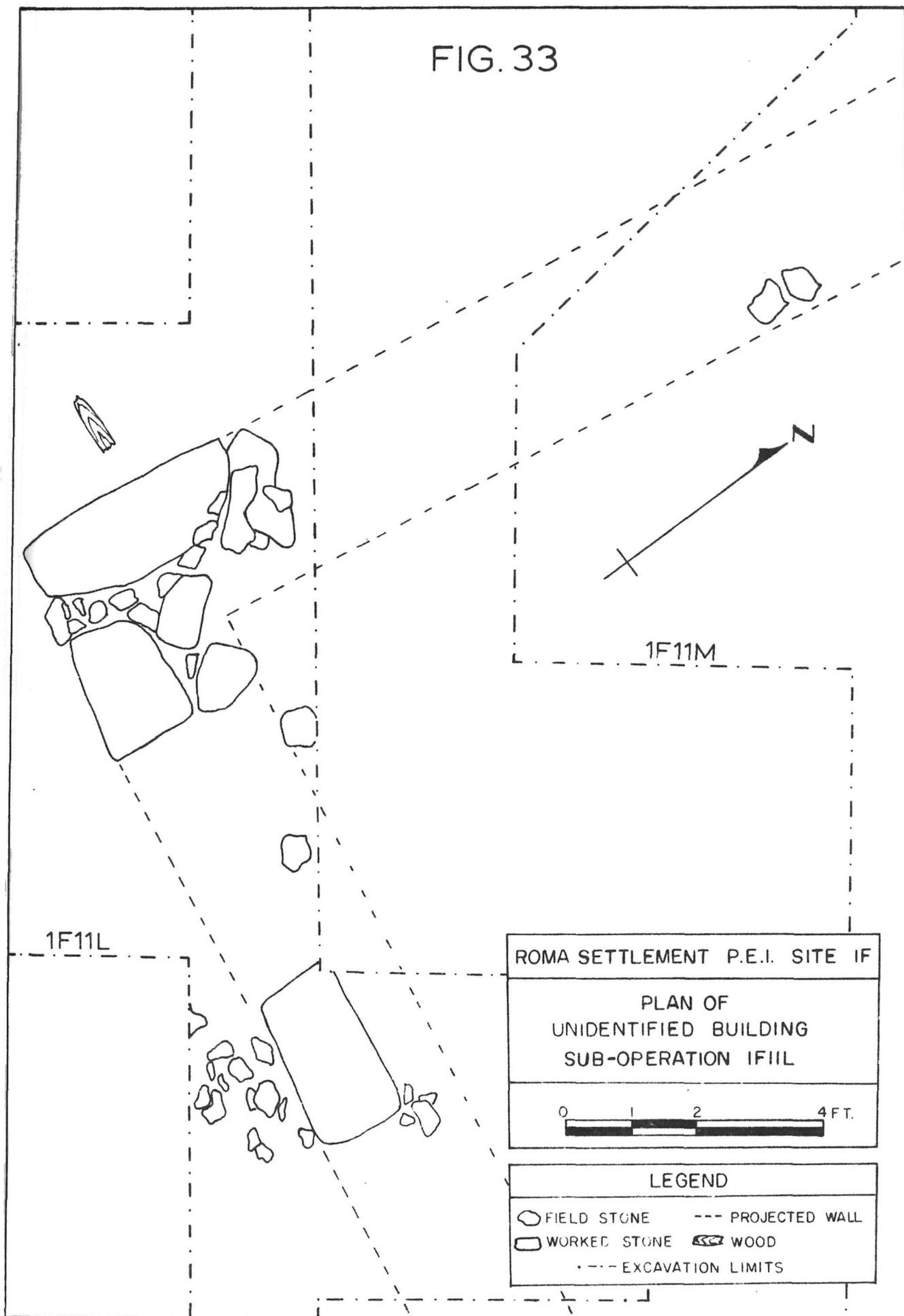
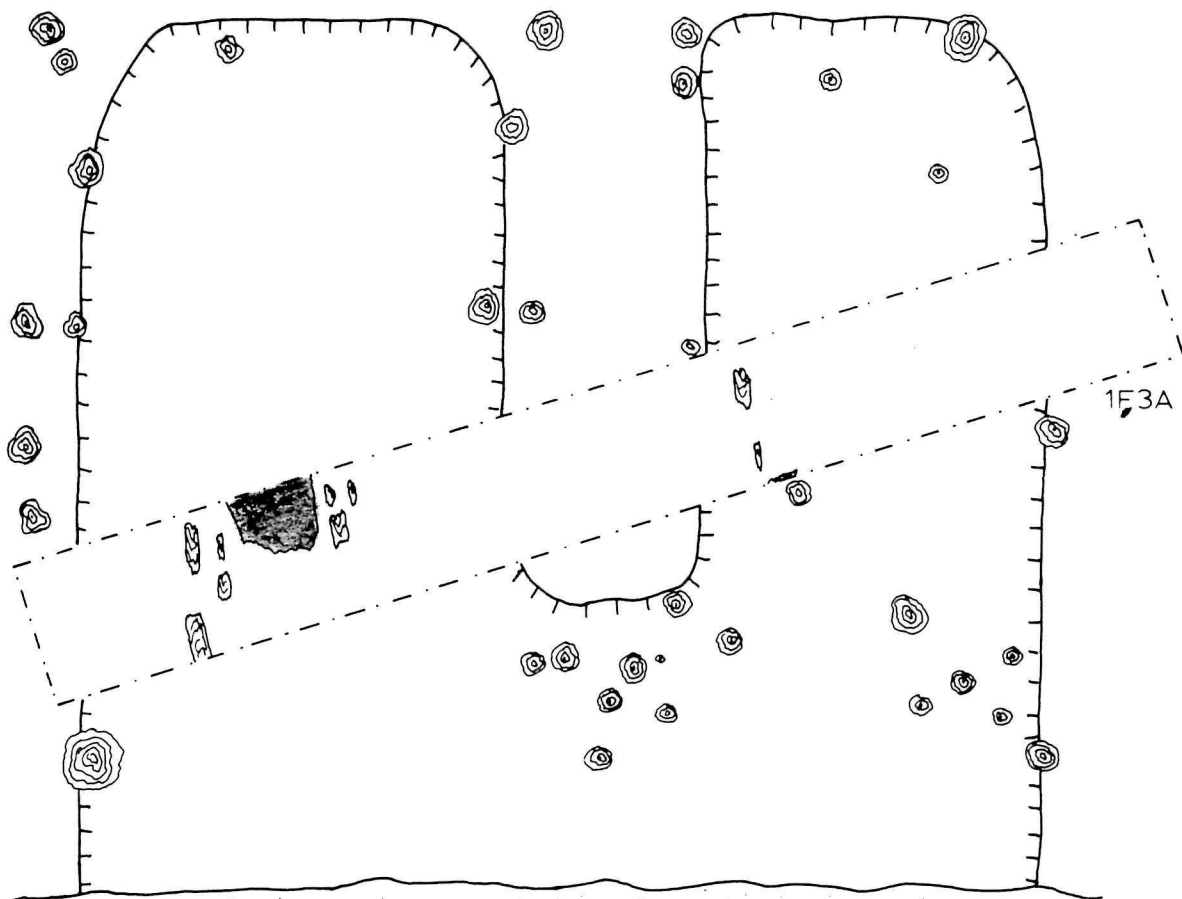
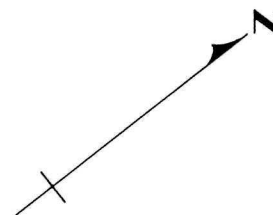


Figure 34: 1F3 - Excavation plan of structural remains
in the possible shipbuilding pits
(1F-68-102-37).



beach



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE 1F	
PLAN OF STRUCTURAL REMAINS IN SHIP BUILDING PITS OPERATION 1F3	

LEGEND	
WOOD	CHARCOAL
EXCAVATION LIMITS	TREES

Figure 35: 1F3A - East face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus evergreen needles
 2. Reddish-yellow sand (5YR; 6/6)
 3. Strong brown sand (7.5YR; 5/8)
 4. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
 5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
 6. Red sand (2.5YR; 4/6)
 7. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
 8. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4)
 9. Dark reddish-brown sandy loam (5YR; 3/4)
- (1F-68-102-38)

FIGURE 35

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-38

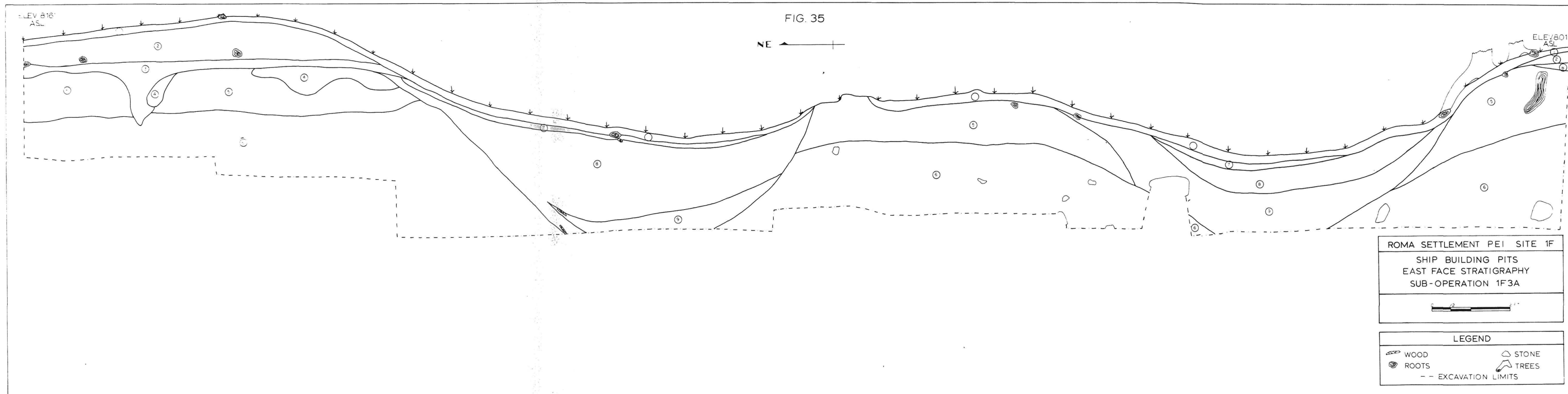
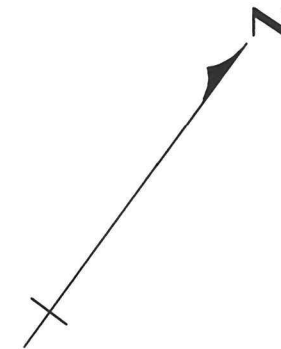
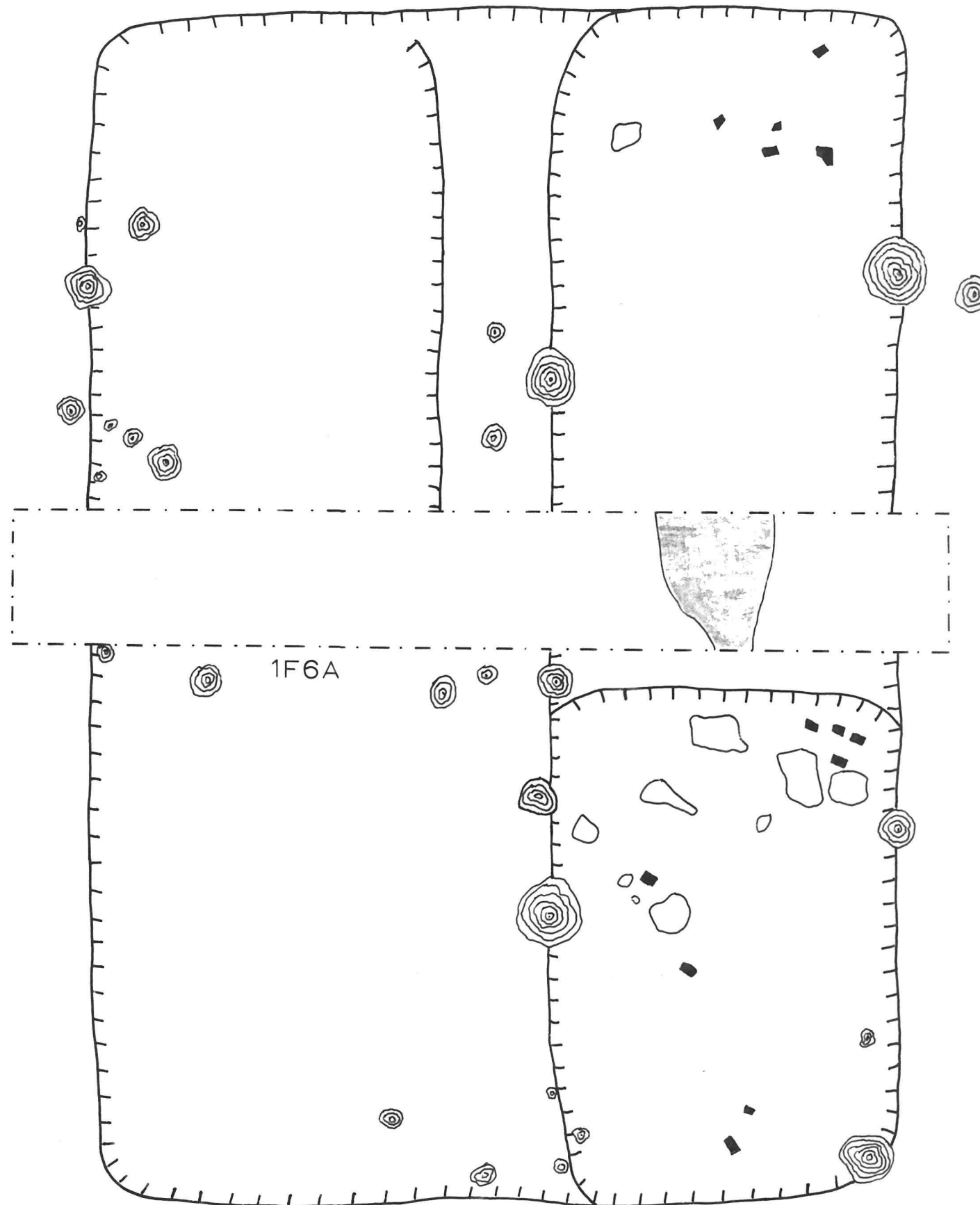


Figure 36: 1F6 - Excavation plan of the structural remains
in the possible shipbuilding/saw pits
(1F-68-102-39).

FIGURE 36

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-39

FIG. 36



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF

PLAN OF STRUCTURAL REMAINS
SHIP BUILDING/SAW PITS (?)
OPERATION IF6

APPROX. SCALE: 1"=5'

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| ○ STONE | ⌋ DEPRESSION |
| ■ CHARCOAL | ■ BRICK |
| --- EXCAVATION LIMITS | ⊙ TREES |

Figure 37: 1F6A - North face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2)
 2. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8)
 3. Brown sand (7.5YR; 5/4)
 4. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
 5. Red sand (5YR; 4/6)
 6. Pinkish-grey leached sand (5YR; 6/2)
 7. Yellow sand (10YR; 3/6)
 8. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 5/4)
 9. Dark greyish-brown loam (10YR; 4/2)
 10. Dark brown sand (7.5YR; 4/4)
 11. Very dark brown loam (10YR; 2/2)
 12. Dark reddish-brown loamy sand (5YR; 3/4)
 13. Dark red sandy clay (2.5YR; 3/6)
 14. Charcoal
 15. Wood/Charcoal
- (1F-68-102-40)

FIGURE 37

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-40

FIG. 37

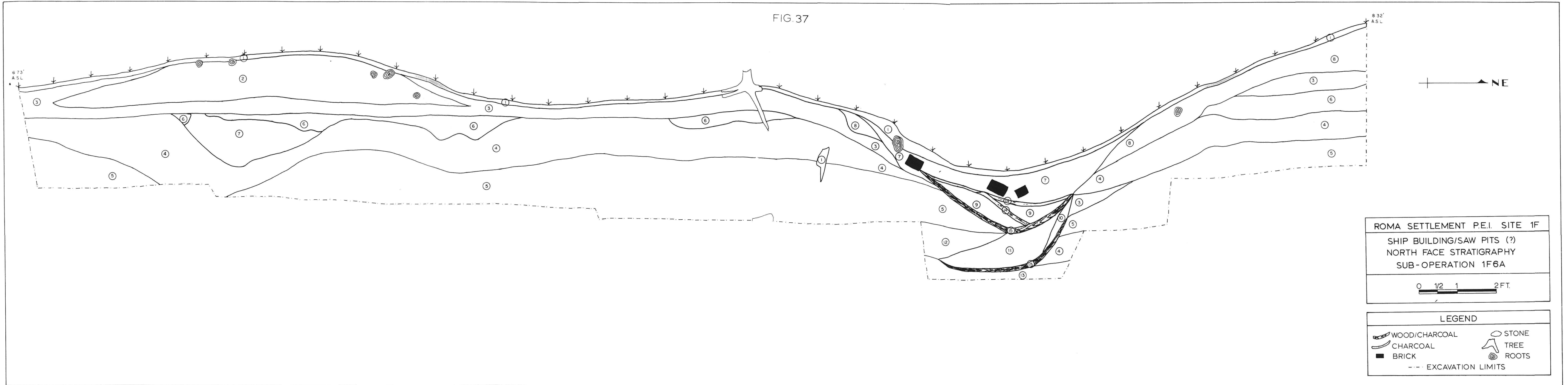
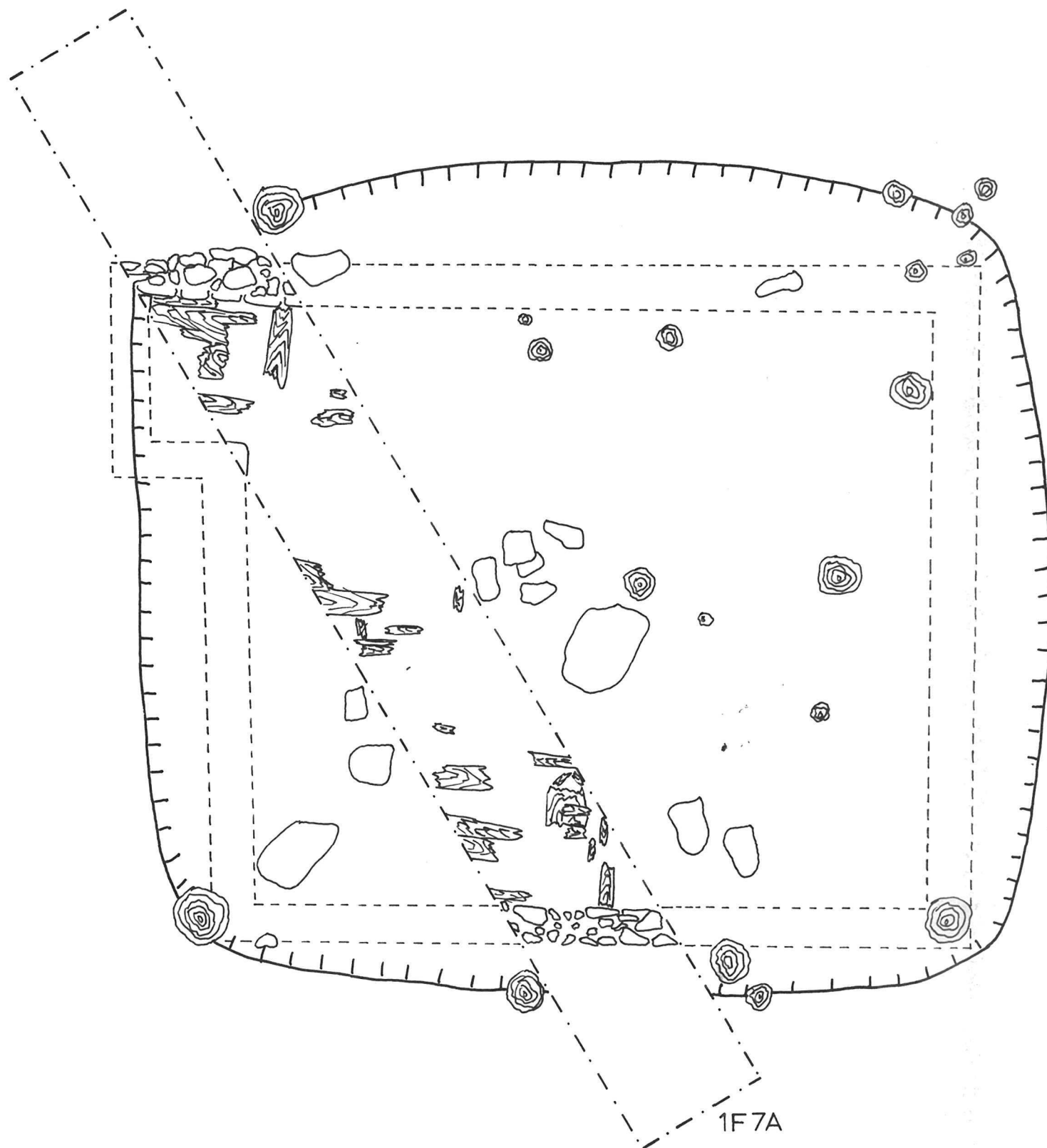


Figure 38: 1F7A- Excavation plan of the Shaw house
(1F-68-102-41) .

FIGURE 38

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-41

FIG. 38



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF

PLAN OF STRUCTURAL REMAINS
SHAW HOUSE
SUB-OPERATION IF7A

APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 5'

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| ○ STONE | — DEPRESSION |
| --- PROJECTED WALLS | — WOOD |
| --- EXCAVATION LIMITS | ⊙ TREES |

Figure 39: 1F7A - West face stratigraphy.

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus evergreen needles
 2. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4)
 3. Dark brown sand (7.5YR; 4/4)
 4. Pinkish-grey leached sand (9.5YR; 6/2)
 5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8)
 6. Dark red sand (2.5YR; 6/3)
 7. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) plus mortar
 8. Charcoal
- (1F-68-102-42)

FIGURE 39

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-42

FIG. 39

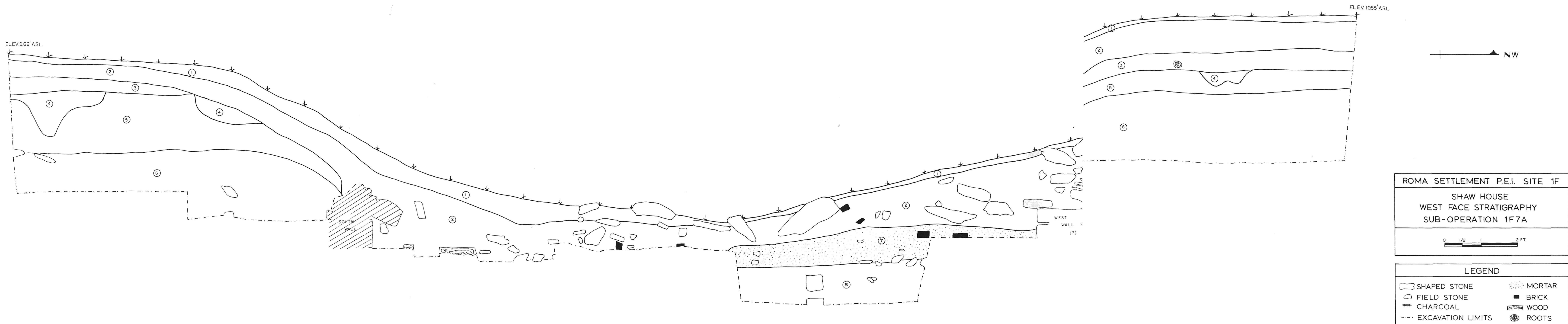
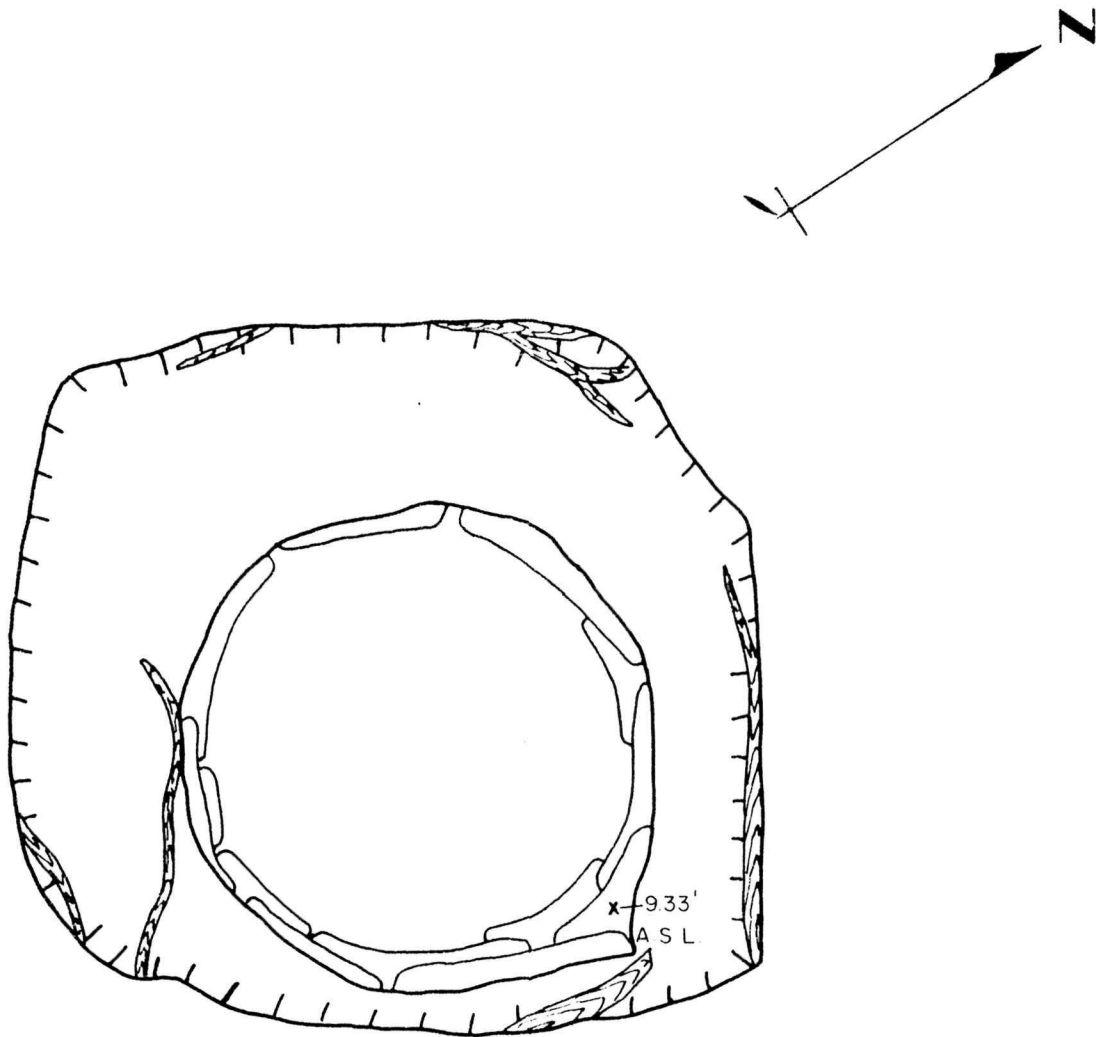


Figure 40: 1F5 - Plan of the Shaw well
(1F-68-102-43).

FIG. 40



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF

PLAN OF
SHAW WELL
OPERATION IF5

0 1/2 1 2 FT.

LEGEND

STONE

ROOTS

DEPRESSION

Appendix C Lot-Layer Correlations

Lot - Layer Correlations: Introduction.

The lot - layer correlation for the 1968 report on the Roma Site excavation has been designed to be used by the artifacts analysts. Its function is mainly diagrammatic - to show at a glance where the basic layers are located in relationship to the excavated structures, and which lots these encompass.

To this end, plan views of the surface lots have been drawn for most of the operations, as well as section views which show the vertical distribution of the lots. No plans are made for Operation 1F8 (surface collections); 1F10 (fresh water springs); and 1F14A (an insignificant trench containing one piece of 19th century transferware).

The basic occupation layers of the various structures have been shown by means of color - a technique which enables anyone to look at a particular layer and know immediately which lots it includes. This color scheme is interpreted as follows:

BROWN: Topsoil - entire site

GREEN: Charcoal - entire site. (see specific text for correlation)

RED: Ash deposit - main cellar room - MacDonald store

LIGHT BLUE: Occupation layer - N. tunnel room - MacDonald store

DARK BLUE: Sub-floor lots - entire site

PURPLE: Occupation layer - E. cellar annex -
MacDonald store

ORANGE: Stratigraphic outline of missing
structures - entire site

ALL STRUCTURES appear in an uneven shaded GREY

This technique was adopted in order to give, as close as possible, a three-dimensional view of the site, for the analysts concerned.

Although the major occupation layers are shown on the surface lots, it should be noted that these do not exist at these levels, but lower down in the trenches, as the vertical section views depict. In this way, one can see both the horizontal and vertical locations of a major occupation layer.

The description which accompanies each section of this report will discuss the various occupation layers in relationship to the structures with which they are associated. Major emphasis will be placed on this aspect, with fill layers mentioned solely as such unless they have some particularly important bearing on the site. A more detailed discussion of the stratigraphy of this site is included in the main body of this report.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F1

1. None of the layers in 1F1A can definitely be directly related to the structural remains; although a possible relationship might exist between artifacts from the topsoil in 1F1A1, 2, and those in the topsoil in 1F1B1, 2, and 3.
2. Rubble fill, including worked stones, and artifacts were found in the centre of the depression - lots 1F1A9-12, 15, 17 - 19. No soil difference with rest of trench, however.
3. Lots 1F1A8, 13, 14, 16, 20 are almost entirely sterile, with artifacts from these lots coming from the top of the lot, just below the turf.
4. The topsoil - lots 1F1A1-7, 1F1B1 and 2 - is an agricultural covering and may have been used as late as 1930. A large number of artifacts come from this 0.5 ft. thick layer of dark brown loam.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F2

1. The MacDonald Store has four apparently separate occupation layers: an ash layer on the floor of the main cellar (red); a mortar and sand layer in the north end of the tunnel (light blue); the east annex (purple); and a charcoal layer outside of the original building (green).

2. The ash layer (red) is found in the following isolated lots:

1F2A33	1F2B18	1F2D14
56	23	
70		

This layer also covers about 90% of layers 1F2A26 and 1F2A29, as well as the lower portions of lots 1F2A27, 28 and 1F2B8 (east side).

3. The missing section of the ash layer (red) in lot 1F2B8 can probably be accounted for as having been excavated by Mr. Horton of the U.S.A. in trenching he did in the MacDonald Store in 1921. (Personal Correspondence: M. A. Horton, Rochester, New York, U.S.A.).
4. The ash layer (red) probably consists of the rubble left from the store after it was dismantled around 1850. Artifacts from this layer possibly date from the MacDonald occupation, which dates from 1823-1849 (including Dr. Kaye's brief stay in the store). This layer appears to have been purposely set on fire, since it does not extend beyond the limits of the main cellar room.
5. The mortar and sand layer (light blue) is confined to the small room created by the blocking off of the tunnel. The exact date of the construction of the

blocking wall is not known; however, it was built after the tunnel was no longer in use - probably post 1849 (end of MacDonald occupation). The reason for soil differences between this "room" and the main cellar are not known. The mortar detritus mixed with the sand appears to have leached out of the blocking wall to some extent.

6. Isolated lots included in the mortar and sand layer (light blue) are: 1F2A50, 67 and 68. Partial excavation of this layer also occurred in lots 48 and 49.
7. The east cellar annex contained no definite occupation layer, such as was found in the main cellar or the tunnel "room". However, the lower few inches of soil covering the sterile, compact sand on which the store was built was excavated separately. Artifacts from these lots may come from the MacDonald occupation period.
8. Isolated lots in the east cellar annex (purple) include: 1F2C16 and 19. Lot 1F2C18 was also excavated down to the sterile sand level, but was 1.0 ft. thick and may be contaminated with post-occupation material.

9. All of the material on top of the basic occupation layers inside the store are fill layers with no apparent significance except 1F2E6. This lot consists of a trash deposit (isolated) dating from the mid to late 1800's. It is possible that this deposit came from the Shaw family who lived just below the Point. Hence, the material from 1F2E6 might correlate with that of the Shaw house (Operation 1F7).
10. The fill covering the northern half of the main cellar room and the east annex consisted mainly of a dark brown loam, mixed with numerous brick fragments, which probably came from the collapsed chimneys in 1F2D and in the north annex (1F2A).
11. Fill over the southern portion of the main cellar room resulted from walls collapsing, and the fill in the southern portion of the tunnel appears to have been deposited after the blocking wall was erected, with no occupation layer existing.
12. The charcoal deposit located north of the main cellar room lies below the north annex and appears to have extended across the entire north side of the Store prior to the construction of the north annex, as well as in front of the south wall.

It may have served as a loading platform for material transported between the main cellar and wagons outside.

13. Isolated lots included in the charcoal layer

(green) include: 1F2A24 1F2C17
 30
 54
 61

Excavation in 1F2B was conducted down to this layer, but did not go through it.

14. Lots 1F2A34, 1F2A35, 1F2A37, and 1F2C24 consist of sub-floor testing in the main cellar room and in the east annex. (dark blue). No prior occupations were uncovered.

15. Several lots were excavated down to and outside the walls of the store. These include:

1F2A38	1F2C8	1F2D12	1F2E4
51	9		8
58	10		
89	14		
90	15		
	21		
	23		

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F3A

1. This area consists of two suspected shipbuilding pits, possibly related to the MacDonald Store era, since the MacDonalds also built ships on Brudenell Point. However, there is no known date for these depressions.
2. No structures or major stratigraphic differences were located in this trench and hence excavation was conducted in an arbitrary fashion. The topsoil (brown) was removed in lots 1F3A1 to 8, and lots 1F3A9 to 16 were excavated in the yellowish-red soil.
3. The suspected shipbuilding pits are outlined by an orange line in the vertical section view. The major lots from which the artifacts might be related to these features are:
1F3A11, 12 15.
4. Since lots 1F3A9, 10, 13, 14 and 16 were excavated by the people constructing the pits, all artifacts from these lots would have to come from the extreme tops of the lots (where they may have filtered down from the topsoil), or be part of the material found at the bases of lots: 1F3A9, 10, 13, 14 and 16.
5. The charcoal traces (green) were not excavated, and are located either along the sides of the pit (lot 1F3A11), or in the centre of the base of the pit (lot 1F3A15).

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F4

1. The trenches excavated in and around the Roma storage cellar were generally dug in an arbitrary manner, with the surface lots removing the topsoil. This topsoil was generally between 0.1 ft. and 0.4 ft. thick and included the most recent depositions of fill, turf and evergreen needles.
2. According to the available historical documents, the original storage cellar was 7-1/2 feet deep and constructed of wood, with a soil and brush covering over the roof. Since very scant structural remains were uncovered, the outline of the cellar could only be determined from the stratigraphic profiles (orange outline). All soil below this line consists of a yellowish-red compact sand and sandstone mixture (5YR; 4/6). Only one lot was excavated in this sub-floor area without being mixed with other yellowish-red soils: 1F4B15.
3. The main fill within the cellar consists of the soil which originally covered the cellar, and subsequent fill - all of which is almost identical in color to the soil in which the cellar was excavated: yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8). Lots located in

this general fill area are:

1F4A10	1F4B9	1F4C11	1F4D7
11	10	12	10
	11	13	11
	13	14	12
		15	13
		16	14
		17	15
		18	18

All of these lots contain material from just below the topsoil to the suspected base of the cellar.

Any French artifacts (i.e. the 18th century bottle glass from 1F4B, C, and D) all come from the base of the lot, without exception. Several isolated lots of the French occupation were also excavated.

These are:

1F4A16	1F4B14	1F4C22	1F4D19
		28	
		29	

4. In addition to the general cellar area, a charcoal layer (green) was found near the suspected located of the cellar entrance. This layer was partially excavated in lots:

1F4C18	1F13A29
--------	---------

Isolated lots located in this layer are:

1F4C21
27

Portions of this layer still remain to be excavated.

Artifacts from this layer are suspected to belong to the Roma occupation, but this has not yet been confirmed. (Theory disproved in 1969).

5. Lots 1F4C23, 24, 25, and 26 are located between the west end of the storage cellar and the east end of the Roma Company house. No major occupation layer could be detected in this area, partially due to plowing activity. All artifacts were found within the top 0.9 ft. of soil. Below the 0.8 ft. plow zone, the soil consists of sterile yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8). This area should consist of level cleared ground between the company house and storage cellar.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F5A

1. Only one lot was excavated in the Shaw well, as is indicated on the accompanying diagram. Material from the well consisted of field stones, dark brown loam, and modern artifacts. All of the artifacts were discarded after it was learned that the well was re-excavated by a Boy Scout troop in the early 1930's. This fact was verified by the artifact return. Material from the Boy Scout re-excavation is reported to have been deposited around the well. However, no attempt was made to verify this statement.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F6A

1. This area consists of a suspected shipbuilding pit, similar to those found in 1F3A. All excavation was conducted in arbitrary levels, since structural and stratigraphic evidence was lacking. An outline of one of the pits was observed in the soil profile (orange) after excavation.
2. The general soil of the area consisted of yellowish-red sands: 5YR; 5/8 for the soil above the orange line, and 5YR; 4/6 for the soils below the line.
3. Occupational evidence was found in lots 1F6A9, 10, and 15, where several charcoal layers were found. A skeleton of a horse was found on top of the upper charcoal layer (green).
4. No dates can be found in the historical records for this pit, but it appears to belong to the 19th century occupation of the point, as the artifacts verify.
5. Although most of the soil in the main depression is fill, a possible occupation level may exist in lot 1F6A15.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F7A

1. The Shaw house (operation 1F7) appears to have been purposely removed in the late 1800's or early 1900's, leaving the stone foundation and wooden floor exposed to the elements.
2. No specific occupational layers could be established, although several lots were excavated separate from the fill lots at the estimated level of the floor. These lots, which may date the Shaw house, are:

1F7A21
22
23

The soil in these lots is identical to that found in the general fill over the Shaw house cellar, consisting of reddish-brown sandy loam and dark red loam - the latter being located over the floor of the structure. Fill lots having this soil mixture are:

1F7A12	1F7A16
13	19
14	20
15	

3. A single sub-floor test lot was excavated: 1F7A24 (blue), which revealed a sterile compact sand for the base of the house.
4. Evidence of mortar was found at the base of lots 1F7A14, 15 and 19, as well as in 1F7A21 and part of 1F7A22. This

layer may be associated with the occupation of the house, but lacked artifacts.

5. On the exterior side of the building, the soil was sterile below the topsoil and plow zone (0.8 ft. deep).

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F9A

1. The operation is located near the northeast corner of the MacDonald Store, where a small circular depression is to be found.
2. Lots 1 and 3 consist of the turf. Modern 20th century rubble was found in lots 1F9A2, 4, 5, and 6.
3. This depression appears to be a recent trash pit, possibly from the Boy Scout occupation of the 1930's. No apparent significance in relationship to the rest of the structures of this site.

Lot ~ Layer Correlation: 1F11

1. Structures covered by operation 1F11 include: the Roma bake oven; the Roma trash pit; part of the Roma Company house; and part of a 19th century building.
2. Basic soils throughout most of the area not covered by these structures have a 0.8 ft. topsoil (plow zone), which covers the yellowish-red sterile sand typical of this region. Occasional deposits of pinkish-grey leached sand are found throughout the yellowish-red sand.
3. The Roma Bake Oven: Sub-operations 1F11B and C.

Basic covering of topsoil (disturbed plow zone) and sterile sand removed in lots

1F11B3	1F11C3
4	4
8	12
9	
10	

A layer of fill within the ash pit (1F11B21) may be associated with occupation, but contains much rubble fill. Lot 1F11B22 consists of dark red loamy clay mixed with charcoal traces, part of which extends out through the entrance in to lots 1F11B3 and 4. Lot 1F11B22 appears to be original occupational material of the Roma period.

4. The Roma Trash Pit: Sub-operation 1F11F.
The turf and most of the plow zone was removed in

the surface lots:

1F11F10	1F11F27	1F11F39
11	29	41
19	31	43
21	33	45
23	35	47
25	37	

The trash deposit was located in the very dark brown loam immediately below the topsoil, mixed with approximately 50,000 shells. Lots in this layer include:

1F11F17	1F11F26	1F11F36	1F11F46
18	28	38	48
20	30	40	
22	32	42	
24	34	44	

Lot 1F11F49 consists of a minor deposit of trash which lies directly below the major deposit and consists of a mixture of yellowish-red sands. This lot lies below lots 1F11F27, 29, 31, 37 and 39.

5. The Roma Company House: Sub-operations 1F11J, K, L, M, N, P, and Q. The soil over the rubble of the Company house consisted of dark brown loam, mixed with small stones. Lots wherein artifacts will most likely be related to the French occupation are:

1F11J6	1F11K7	1F11L7	1F11M8	1F11P1	1F11Q1
7	8	8	9	2	2
8	9	9	10		3
9		10			

All French artifacts in this area can be associated with the Roma occupation. However, due to their proximity to the surface (i.e. about 0.4 ft. BS) plowing action during the 19th century has caused some contamination of this area.

6. The 19th Century Building: Sub-operation 1F11L.

The soil in this region gave no indication of any occupation. Such a layer was apparently removed with successive agricultural activities during the 19th century. Occupation was determined from the worked stone foundation remains - not found in any of the French structures.

7. Charcoal traces found in lots 1F11J14, 15 and 16 may be related to a similar layer in lot 1F11K15. No occupation date however.

8. Charcoal deposits in lots 1F11A3 and 4 might be associated with the Roma bake oven, although there was no indication of this at the time of excavation. These charcoal layers are located below the plow zone in all cases and are extremely thin.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F12A and B.

1. This operation is suspected to comprise a part of the Roma occupation area, although structural evidence is still extremely scarce and vague.
2. In sub-operation 1F12A, the turf was removed in lots 1 to 8, and 17. A mixture of British and French artifacts was found in the soils below the turf; lots 1F12A9 and 16, and 18, with no evidence of any structural material. The artifacts found in lots 16 and 18 may be associated with a French structure, since charcoal traces were found in this area immediately below the topsoil.
3. In sub-operation 1F12B, surface lots consisted of: 1F12B1 - 6, 14, 15, and 16. There is no evidence of structural material in lots 1F12B10, 11, and 12 - which appear to be completely sterile and undisturbed. All artifacts from these lots were found directly below the topsoil.
4. Sand and rubble stone fill deposited over the structural remains in sub-operation 1F12B can be found in lots:

1F12B7	1F12B17
8	18
9	20
13	23

5. Suspected occupational material from the structural level is restricted to lots: 1F12B21 and 22, where a mixture of charcoal and black loam is found.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F13

1. Sub-operation 1F13A consists of a test trench excavated across the width of the Point. Generally, the stratigraphy of this trench consisted of a 0.8 ft. thick plow zone (dark brown loam), plus the yellowish-red sandy subsoil.
2. Charcoal traces, apparently an isolated deposit, were found in lots 1F13A18 and 19. These had no apparent relationship to the Roma occupation. These may relate to Boy Scout activities in the 1930's.
3. A thin layer of charcoal found in lots 1F13A29 and 30 in part of a similar layer found in lots 1F14C18, 21 and 27 - which forms the entrance to the Roma storage cellar. Artifacts from the lots in 1F13A are mainly from the fill over the charcoal layer.
4. Brick rubble found in the plow zone of lots 1F13A30, 31 and 32 may be associated with similar rubble found in lots 1F4C24, 25 and 26, and may be related to the Roma Company house. (1F15)
5. Sub-operation 1F13B was virtually sterile, save a small charcoal deposit in lot 1F13B10. No apparent association with the Roma occupation, although more of this charcoal was found in lots 1F11M4 and 5.

Lot - Layer Correlation: 1F15

1. The structure in this operation is the Roma Company house - Roma's personal residence. Only one room plus an annex were partially excavated.
2. Excavation in sub-operations 1F15A, B, C, D and E was conducted in an arbitrary manner, under the following conditions:

Turf: Lots 1F15A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, (plus F1 and G1).
Topsoil above structures: 1F15A2, B2, C2, D2, E2, (plus F2).

Soil within building: 1F15A3, B3, D3, E3.
Soil outside building: 1F15A4, B4, D4, E4, (plus F4).

British artifacts found in lots 1 and 2 are located in the plow zone and are mixed with French artifacts dating from the 1732 - 1745 occupation period of this site.

Artifacts found in lot 3 will constitute material dating from the Roma occupation within the building, those found in lot 4 outside the building.
3. In 1F15E lots 5 and 6 include material from the north wall of the main room, where the north annex is joined to it. Material from this area should still lie within the 1732-45 period.
4. In 1F15F, lots 3 and 6 are the same, consisting of dark

brown sandy loam with rubble brick and mortar traces mixed throughout. This layer appears to be rubble from the collapsed building after it burned, as it covers the charcoal layer (lot 7 - green). Lot 7 was also found in sub-operations 1F15A and B, and a French coin dating from 1726 comes from this layer. Lot 7 may date either the 1740 or the 1745 fire on the Roma Site.

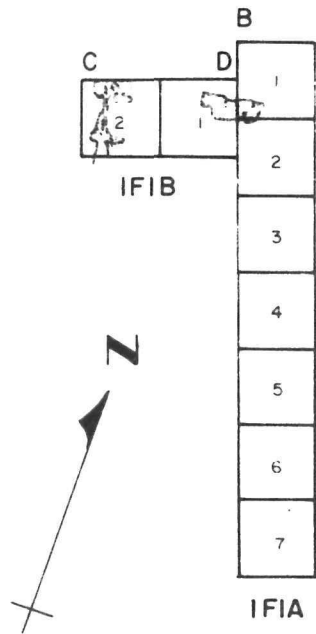
5. Below the charcoal layer, a layer of yellowish-red sand covers a thin deposit of trash (lot 5). This trash pit is located in the middle of the room, and consists of a dark loam at the lower level of lot 5. All artifacts found below the charcoal level date from the Roma occupation.
6. In 1F15G, lot 1 consists of the turf, and lot 2 of the soil over and beside the rubble stone feature found in this area. Artifacts are mixed since this is all within the plow zone area.
7. No major artifact accumulation was found in the north annex (sub-operations 1F15C and D), nor did any of the stratigraphic layers of the main room continue into this annex.

Appendix D Lot-Layer Correlation Illustrations

Figure 41: 1F1 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-3).

IFIA & B - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

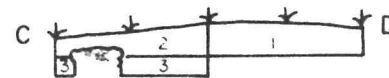
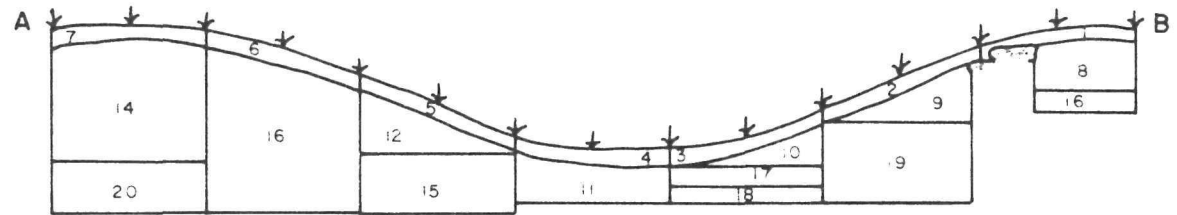


Figure 42: 1F2 - Lot Locations (surface lots)
(1F-68-102-44a).

IF2 - PLAN VIEW OF SURFACE LOTS IN MACDONALD STORE

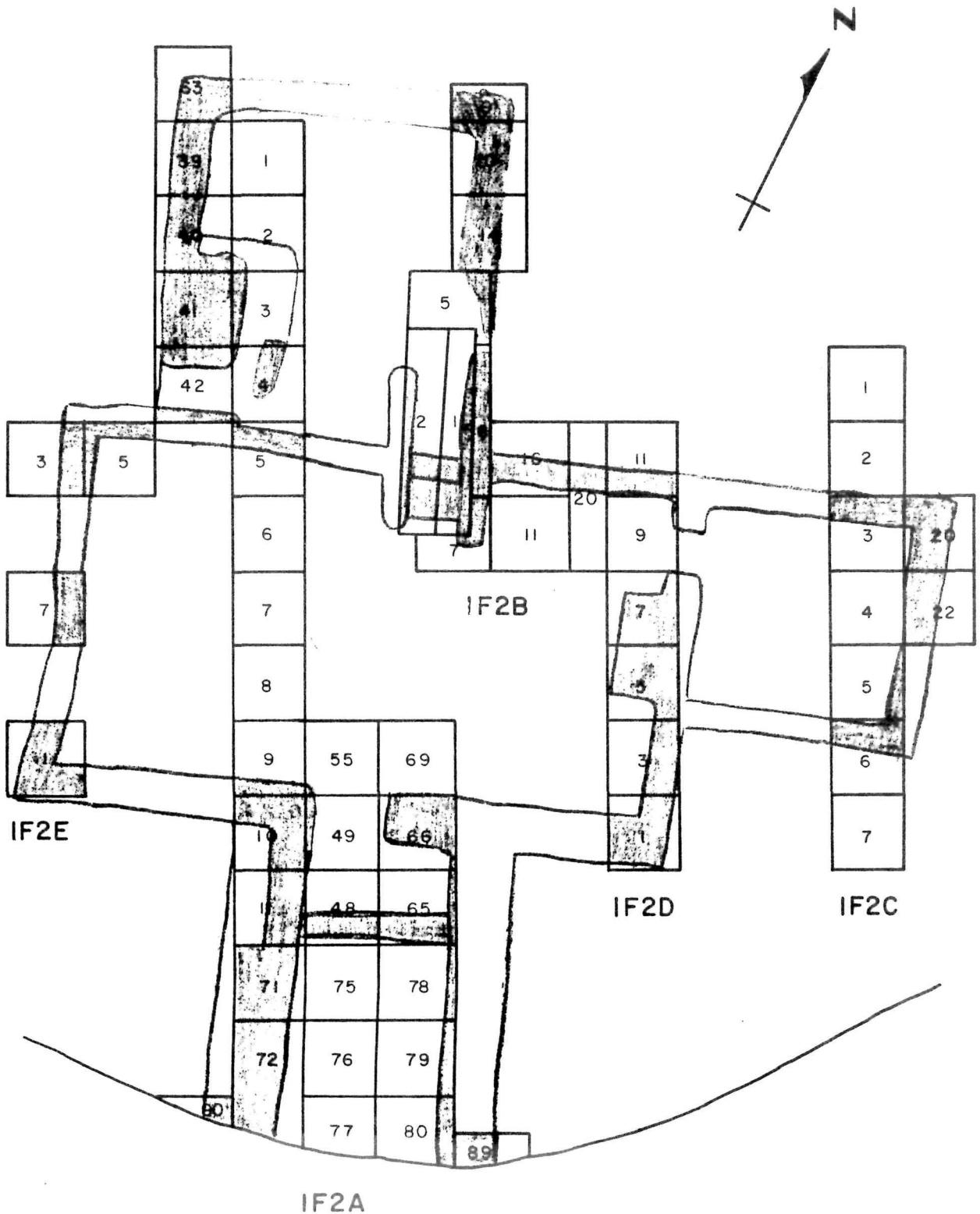


Figure 43: 1F2A - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-44b).

FIGURE 43

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-44b

SECTION VIEWS

SECTION VIEWS

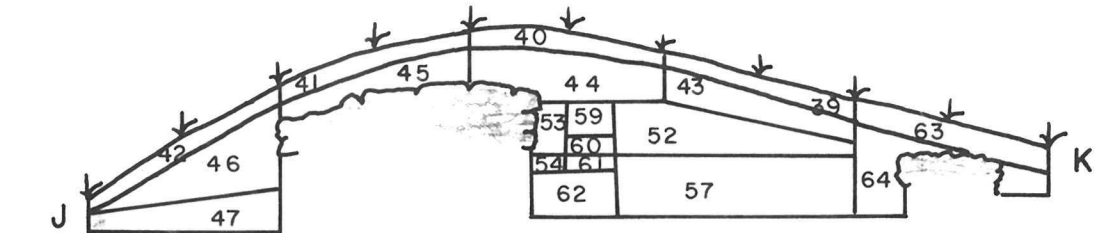
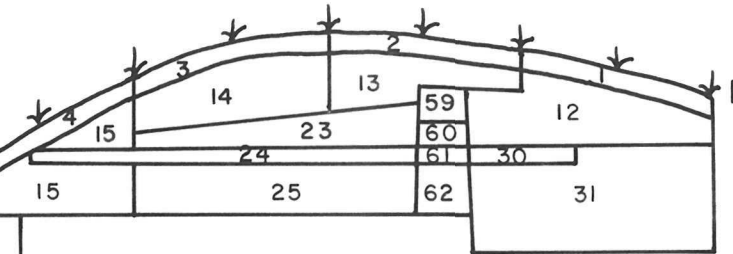
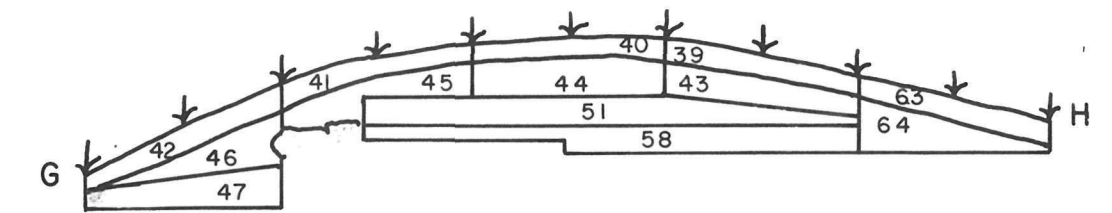
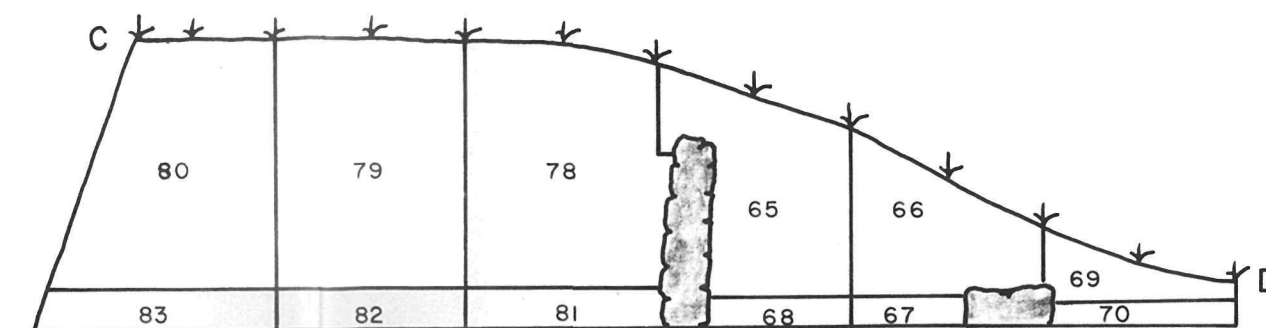
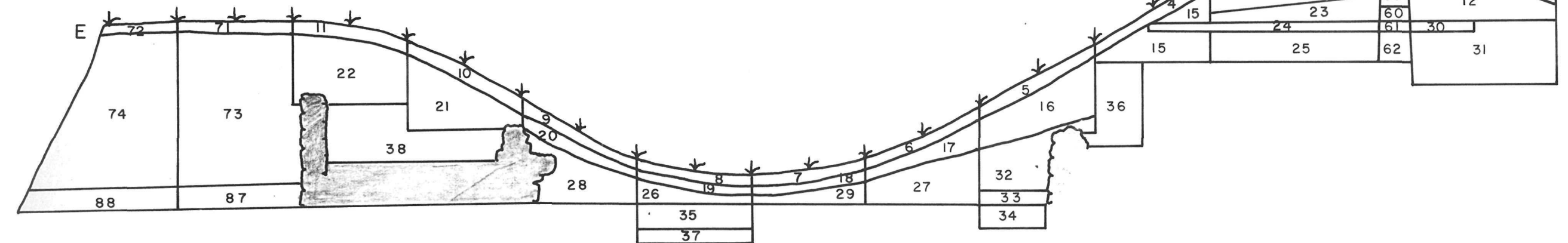
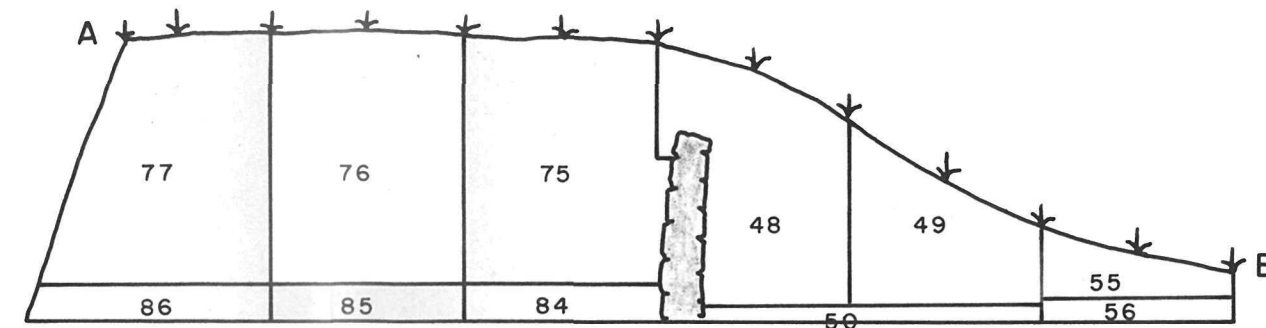
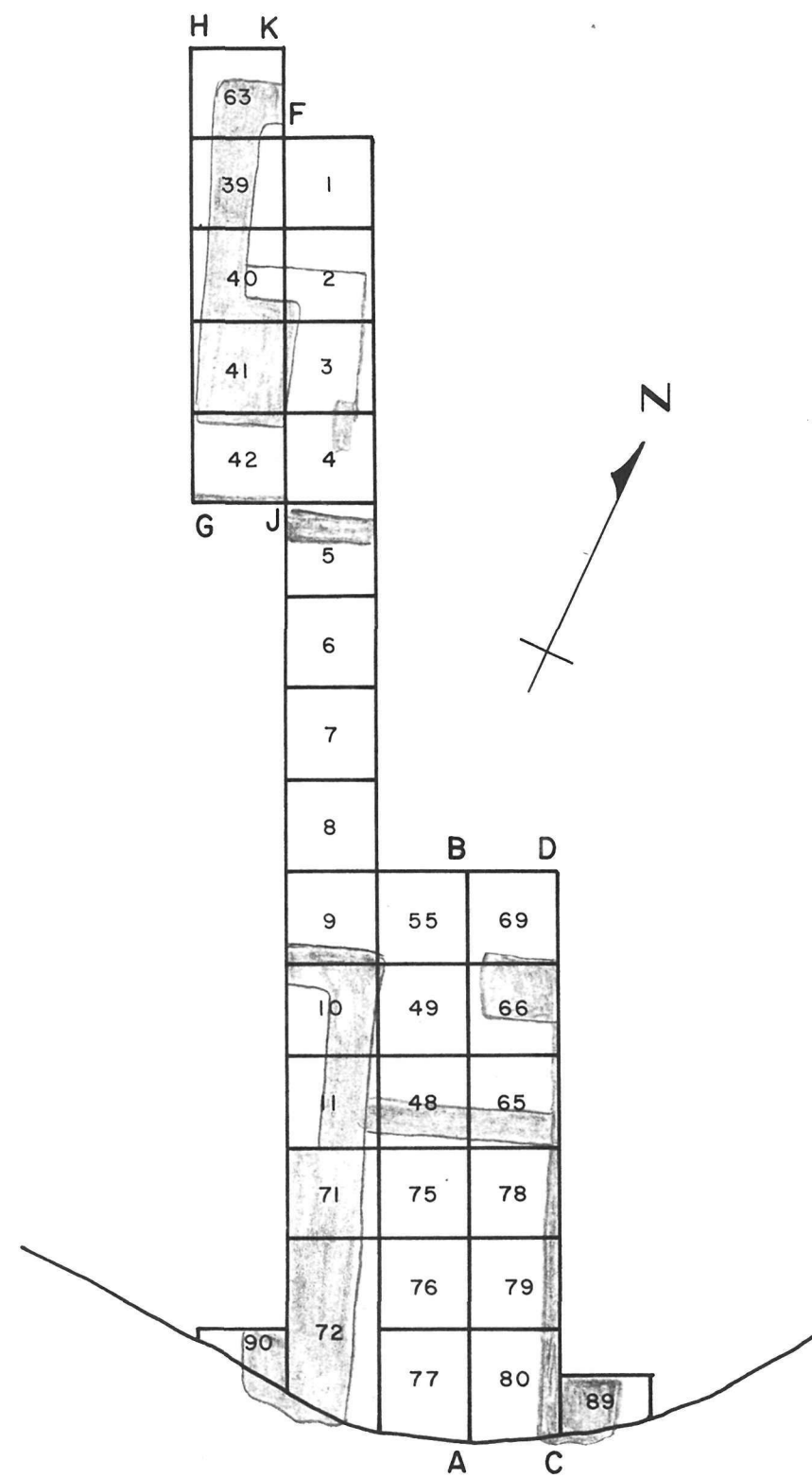
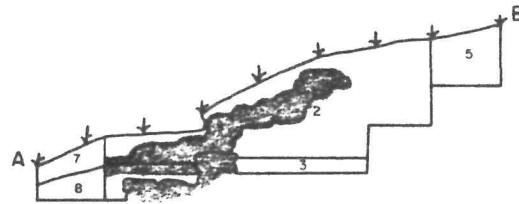
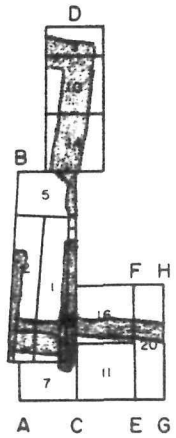


Figure 44: 1F2B - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-44c).

IF2B- LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

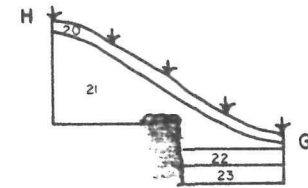
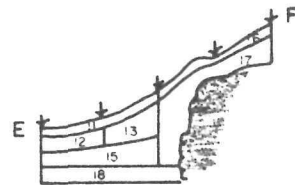
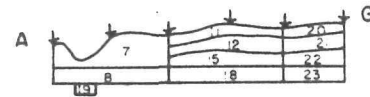
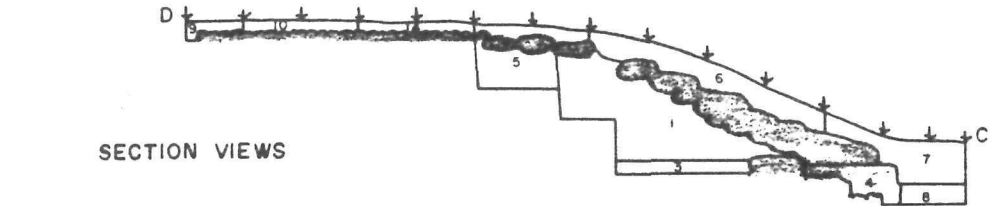
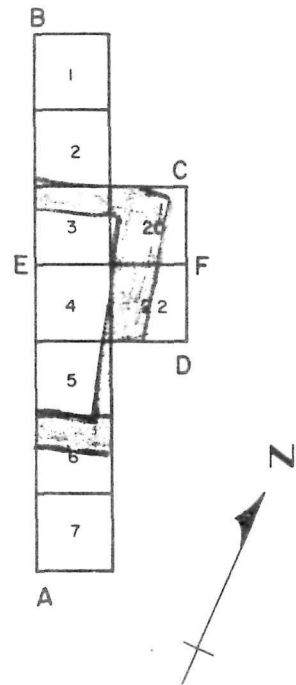


Figure 45: 1F2C - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-44d).

IF2C - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

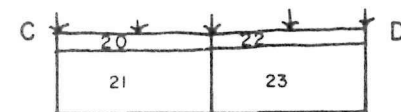
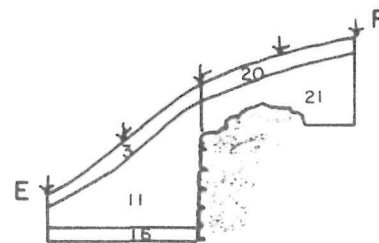
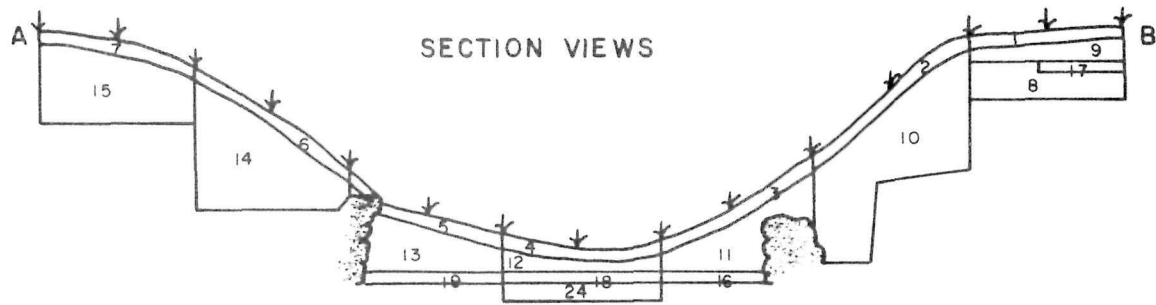


Figure 46: 1F2D - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-44e).

IF2D - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

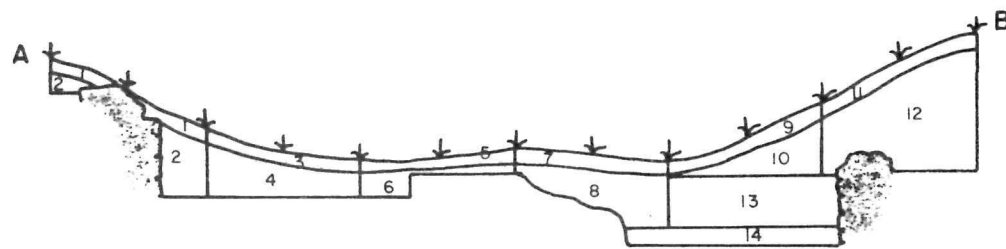
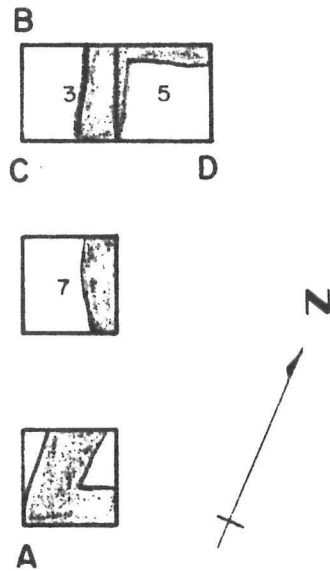


Figure 47: 1F2E - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-44f).

IF2E - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

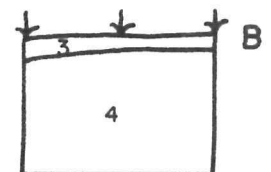
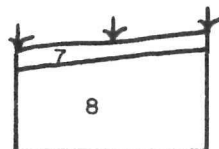
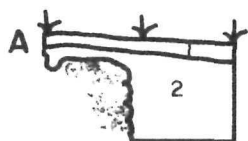
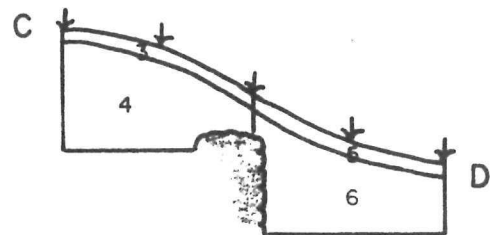
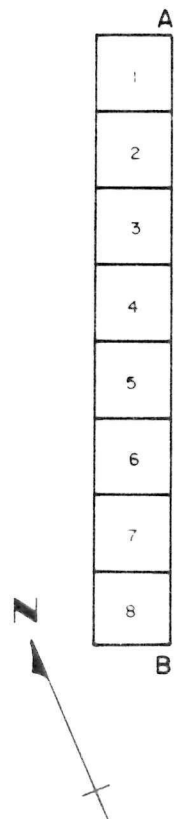


Figure 48: 1F3 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-2).

IF3A - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

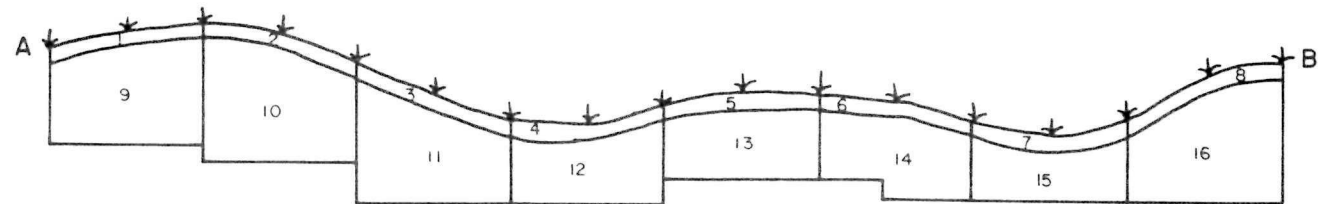


Figure 49: 1F4 - Lot Locations (surface lots)
(1F-68-102-8).

- 237 -

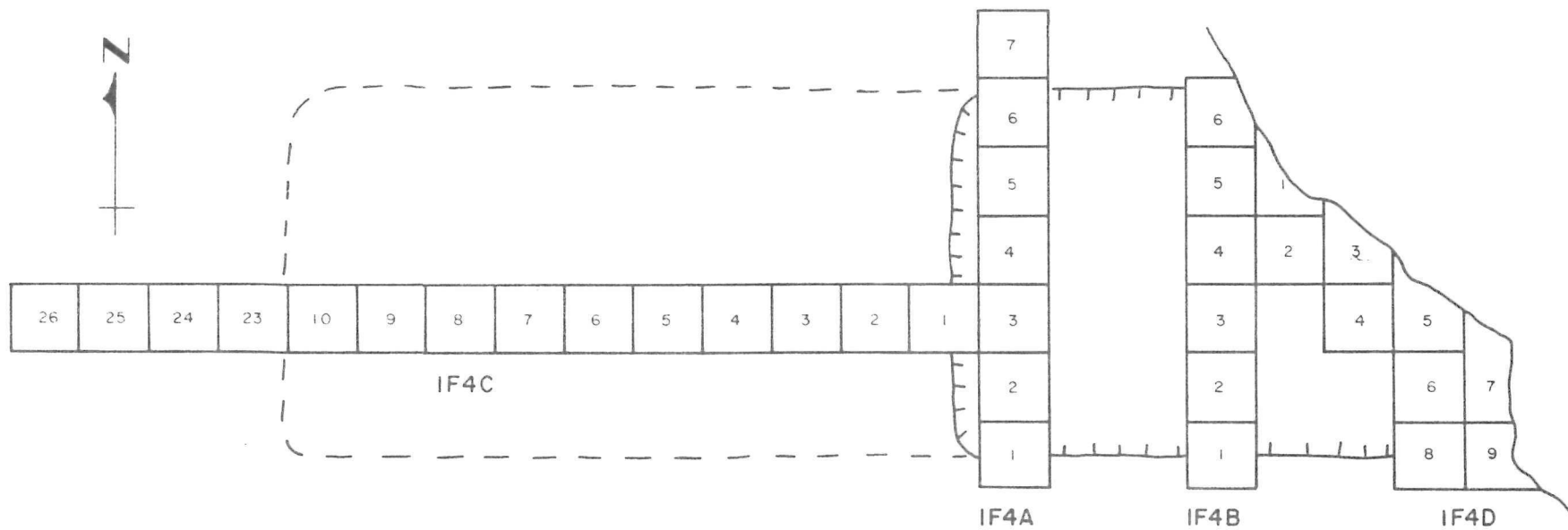
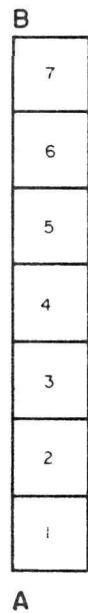


Figure 50: 1F4A - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-7).

IF4A - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

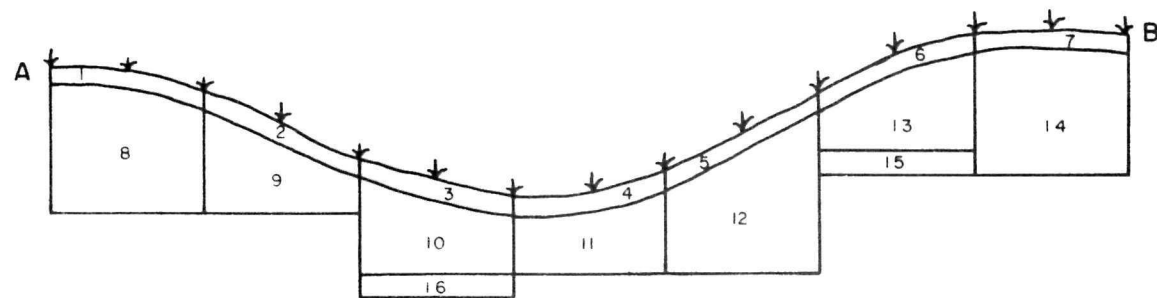
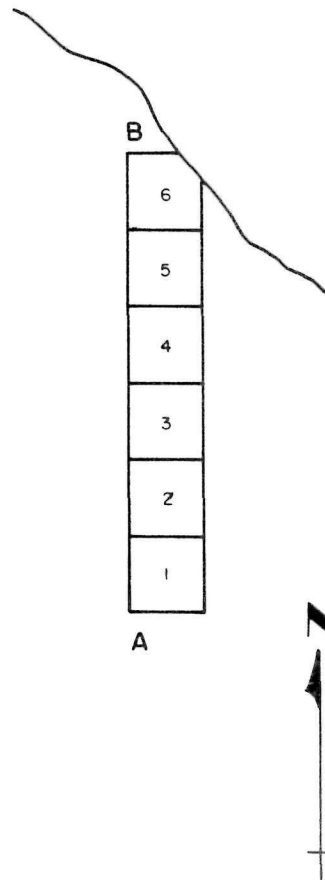


Figure 51: 1F4B - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-9).

IF4B - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

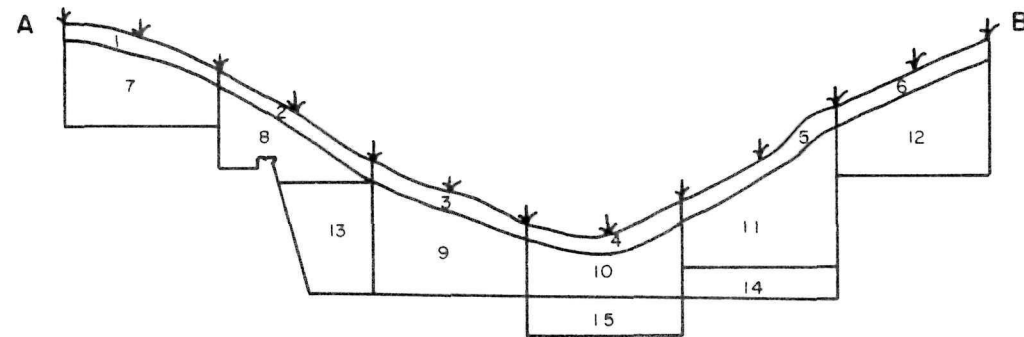


Figure 52: 1F4C - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-10).

IF4C - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW

B
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
23
24
25
26
A



SECTION VIEW

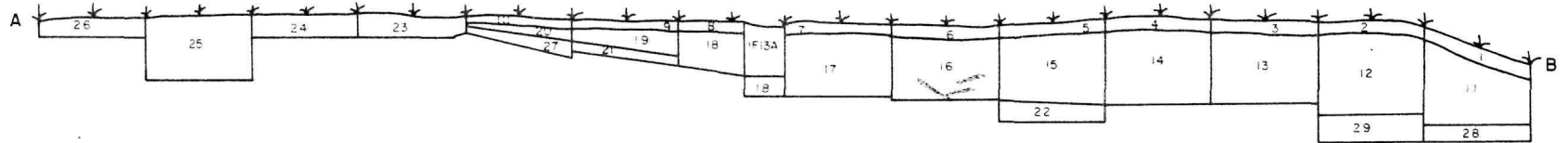
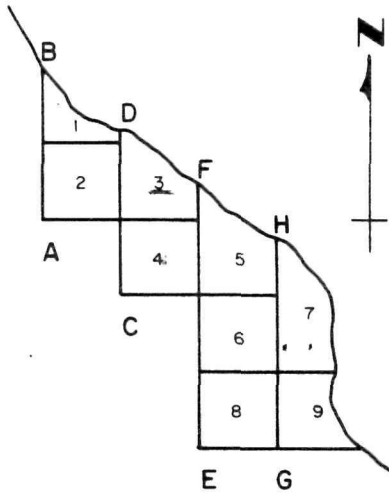


Figure 53: 1F4D - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-11).

IF4D - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

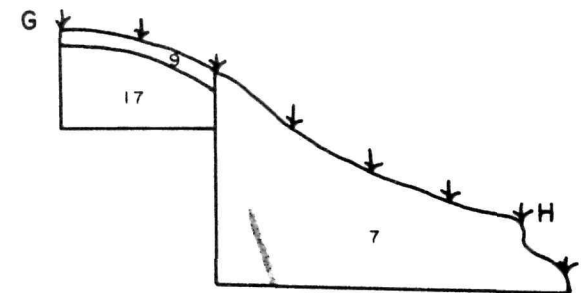
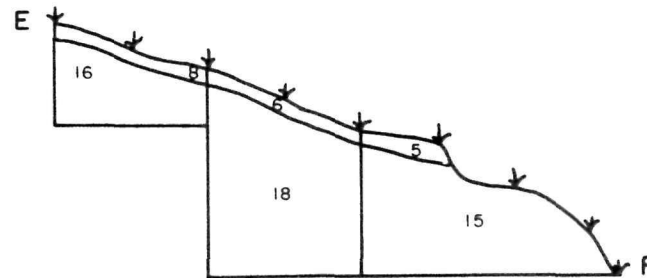
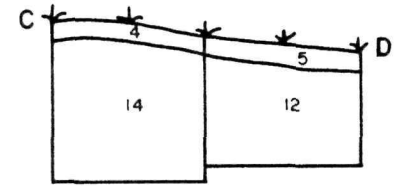
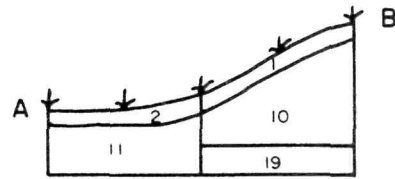
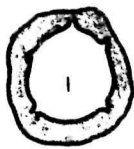


Figure 54: 1F5 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-12).

IF5A - LOT LOCATION

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

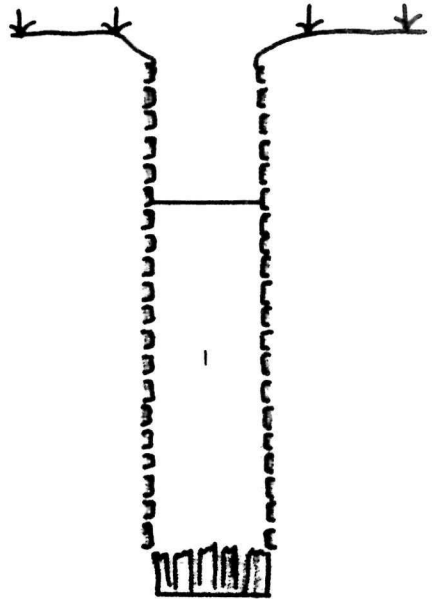
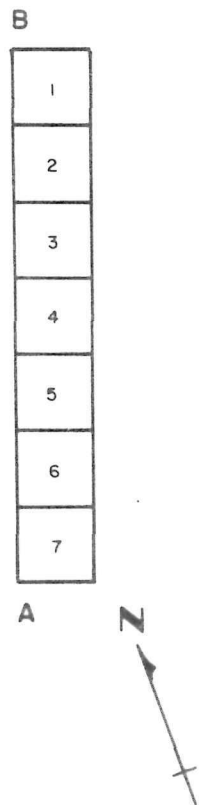


Figure 55: 1F6 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-13).

IF6A - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

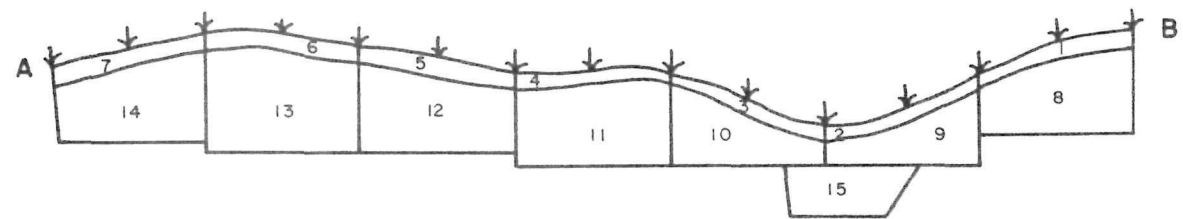
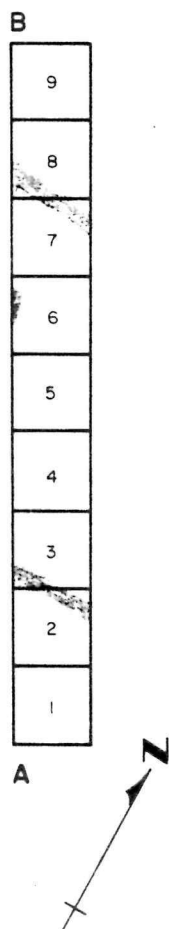


Figure 56: 1F7 Lot Locations (1F-68-102-14).

IF7A - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

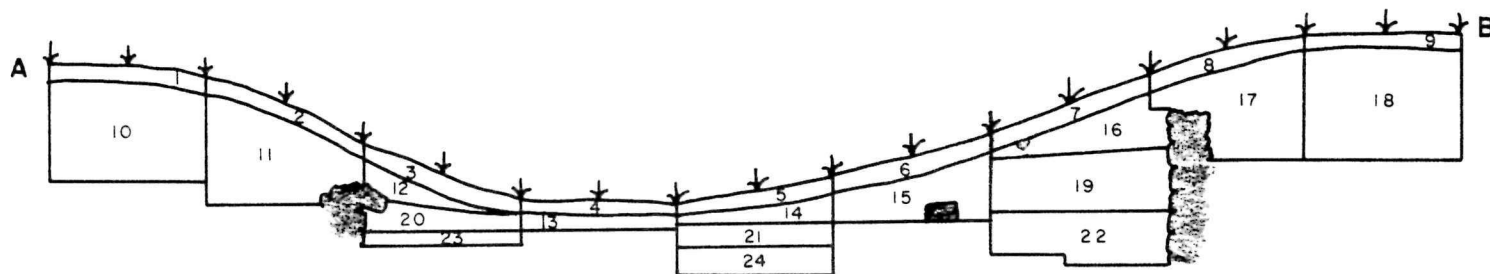
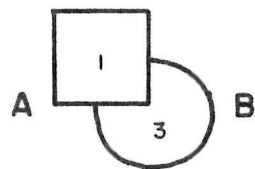


Figure 57: 1F9 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-15).

IF9A - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

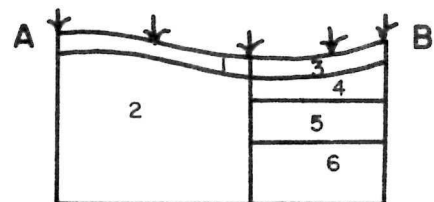


Figure 58: 1F11 - Lot Locations (surface lots)
(1F-68-102-17).

FIGURE 58

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-17

IFII - LOCATION OF SURFACE LOTS

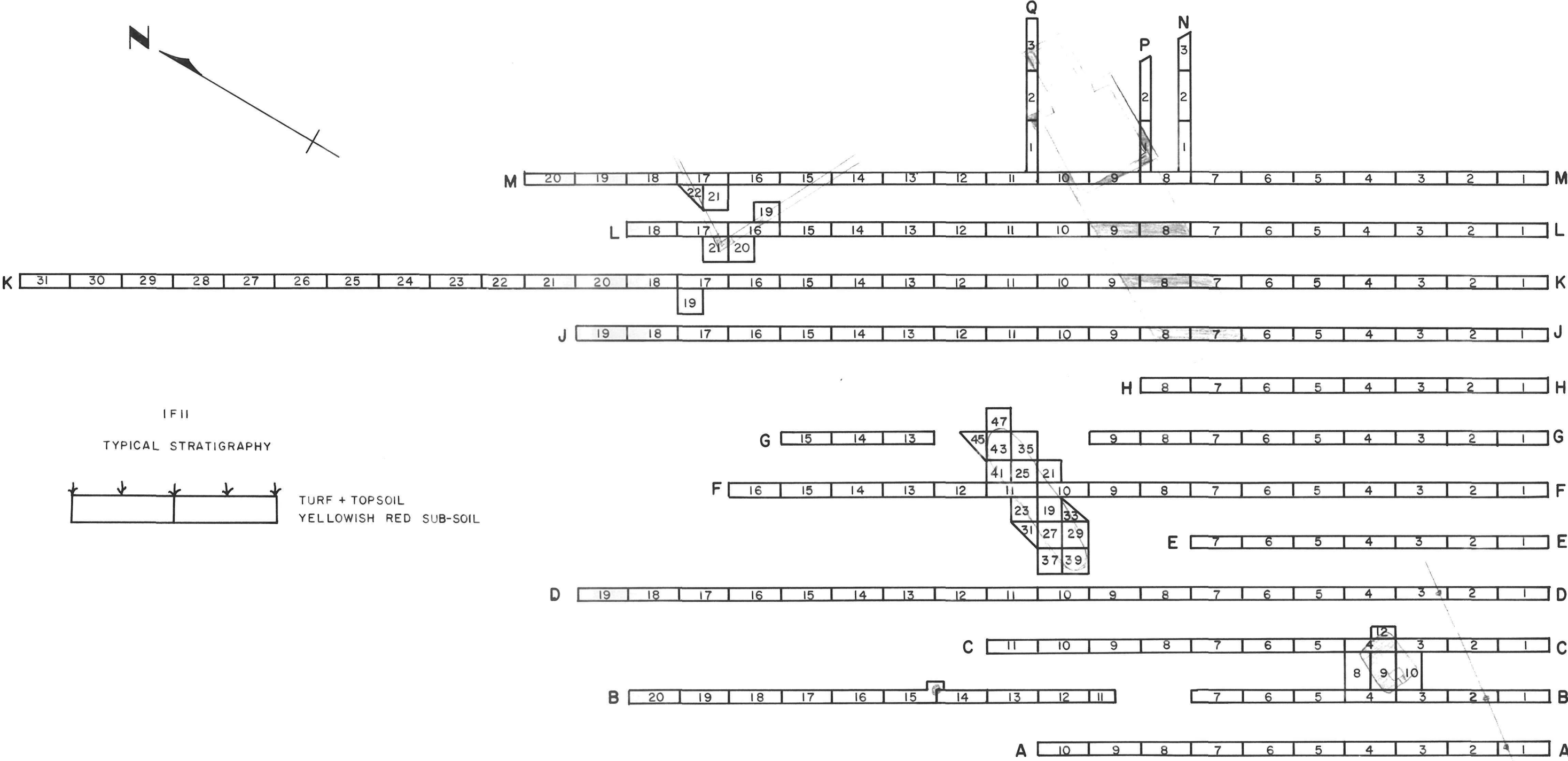
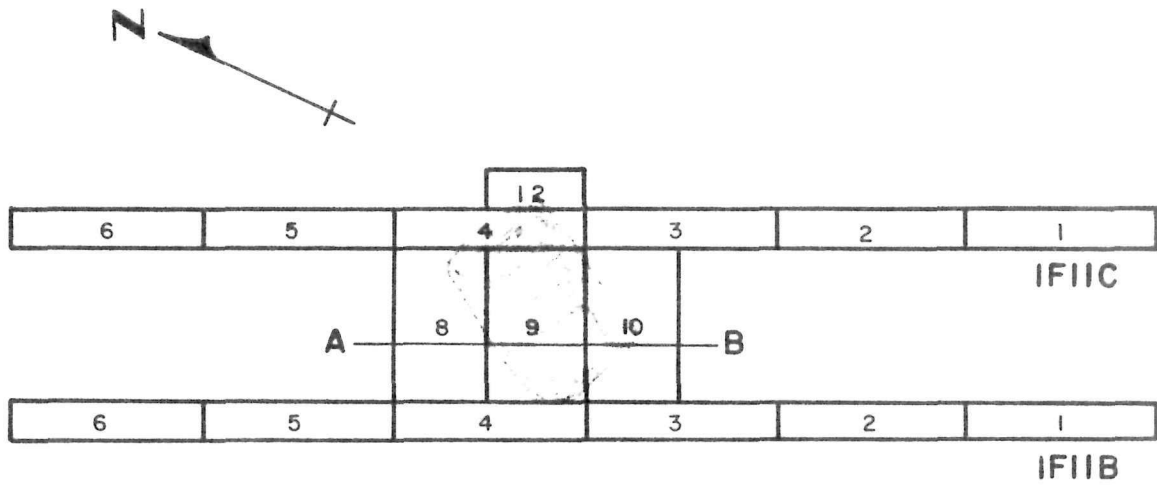


Figure 59: 1F11 - Lot Locations (bake oven) (1F-68-102-16).

IFIIB+C — BAKE OVEN LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

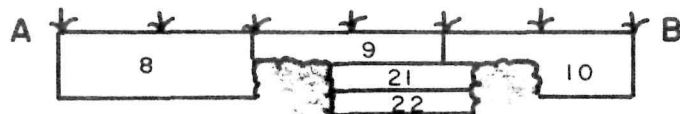
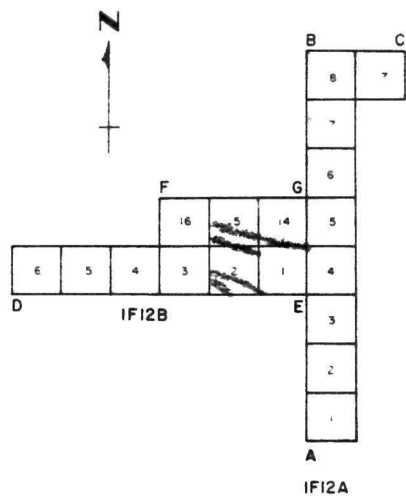


Figure 60: 1F12 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-19).

IF12A & B - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

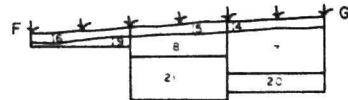
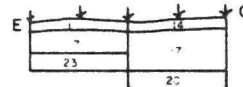
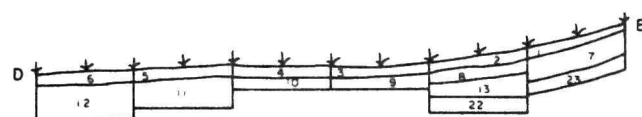


Figure 61: 1F13 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-20).

FIGURE 61

Drawing No. 1F-68-102-20

IF13A & B - LOT LOCATIONS

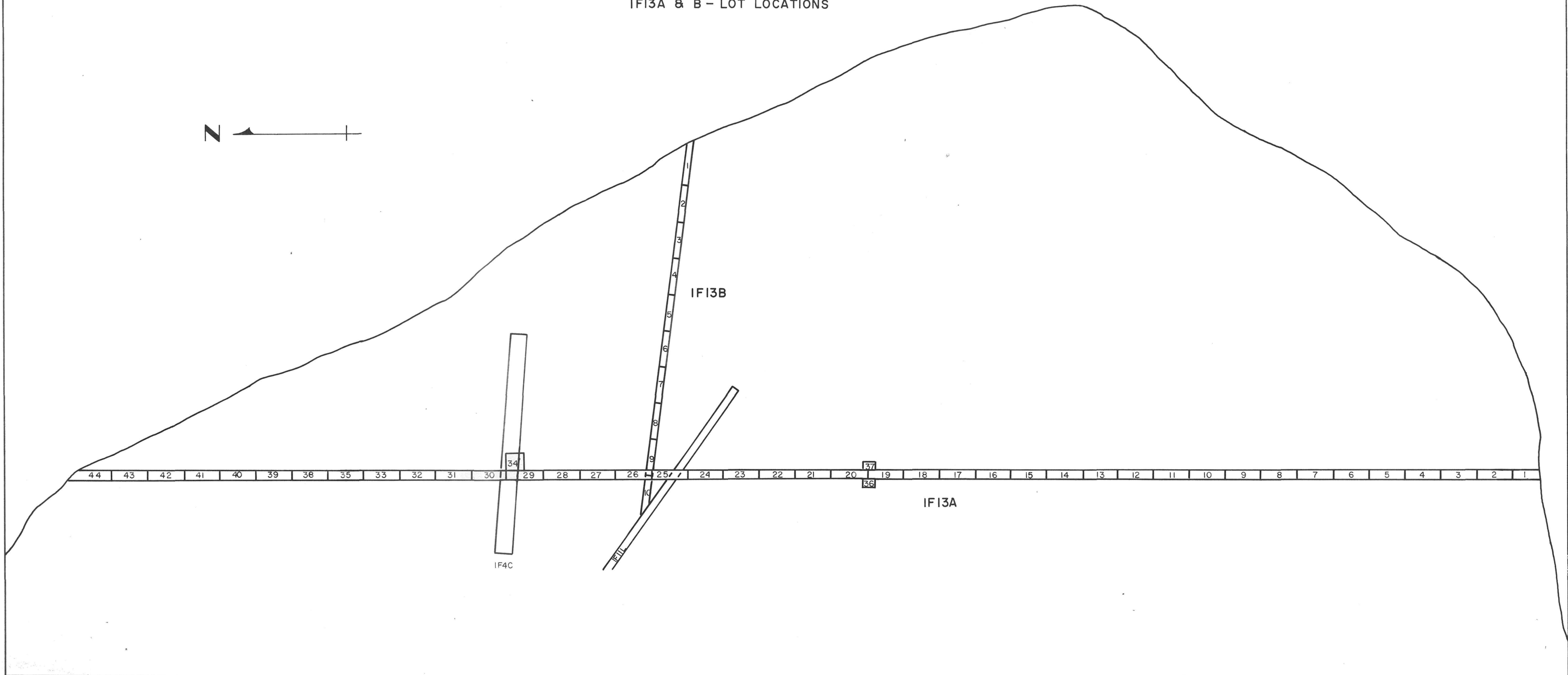
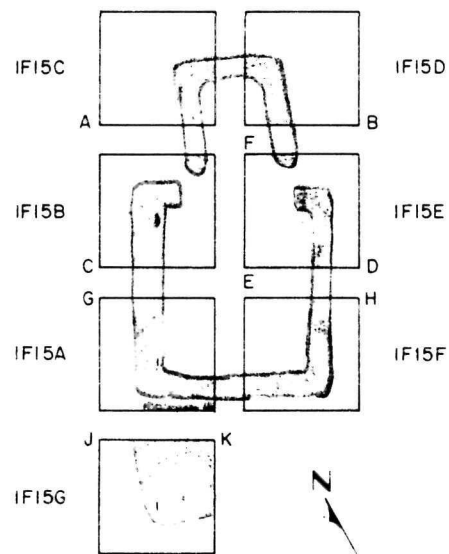


Figure 62: 1F15 - Lot Locations (1F-68-102-18).

IF15 - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

