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1969 EXCAVATION AT THE ROMA SITE

by

E. Frank Korvemaker

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Report on the 1969 Excavation  
at the Roma Site, P.E.I.  
by E. Frank Korvemaker

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## Preface

The second season of exploratory excavation on the Roma Settlement, Brudenell Point, P.E.I. was conducted by myself from 15 May to 29 August 1969, with Gerard Gusset of the National Historic Sites Service assisting with this work between 1 June and 31 July. The excavation was sponsored by St. Dunstan's University (now the University of Prince Edward Island) under contract to the National Historic Sites Service.

The excavation itself was carried out by university students from Acadia University, Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's University and the Charlottetown Hospital. The bulk of the work was done by:

Nancy Johnston	Ivanhoe Chevannes
Linda King	Patrick Donahoe
Louise MacDonald	Joseph Power
Ann Smith	Kenneth Robinson

with periodic assistance from:

Margaret Ann Brothers	Mike Martin
James Cameron	Roy Murnaghan
Mrs. Margaret Fogarty	

To the crew I would like to express my sincerest gratitude for their part in the formation of this report.

E. Frank Korvemaker

## Chapter 1

### The Roma Settlement

#### Introduction

On June 18, 1732 Jean Pierre Roma, the Director of the "Compagnie de la partie de l'est de l'Isle St. Jean" arrived on Isle St. Jean (now Prince Edward Island) to establish a fishing and trading settlement. The settlement, called La Rommannie but more generally referred to as Trois-Rivières (now Brudenell Point; Figs. 1, 2), was plagued with misfortune almost from its outset. Crop devastations by mice, reluctance on the part of the financiers in France to continue their support of the colony, their eventual withdrawal of all support in 1737, the inability of the Company to attract settlers, and increasing loans and subsequent law suits worked against the Company in a ceaseless onslaught. As each misfortune was overcome, a new one arrived. Finally, on June 20, 1745, as the settlement was once more on the road to stability, a party of New England privateers engaged in the siege of the Fortress of Louisbourg arrived and completely devastated the Roma settlement, burning all that could not be carried off. Although Roma and his small group of settlers survived, the settlement was a total loss; and, unable to continue, Roma left the Island for Quebec, never to return.

In 1968, almost 225 years later, after a substantial amount of agricultural activity had occurred on the site, an attempt was made to relocate the original structures of the Roma settlement (Korvemaker + Sprague 1969). To this end the 1968 excavation revealed portions of the storage cellar, the bakery, and the Company house - Roma's personal dwelling. A trash pit dating to the French occupation was also located, as were the sparse remains of an as yet unidentified building (Fig. 3).

In 1969, excavation was initially designed to locate the remaining six structures known to have been constructed on the Point, and to determine the feasibility of possible development of the settlement as a National Historic Park. After two and one half months of intensive testing, three more building locations were found. However, the lack of any durable foundation remains, such as those found in 1968, resulted in a change of emphasis in the excavation from that of development to solely archaeological research and artifact correlation. Thereafter, the main work was concentrated in the storage cellar, from which an extremely good sample of early to mid-18th-century bottle glass and porcelain was being obtained; and in the Company house, the foundation of which was partly excavated in 1968.

## The Storage Cellar (Operation 1F4)

### Introduction

Excavation in 1968 revealed possible evidence of structural remains about 30 ft. west of the visible cellar depression. At that time it appeared highly possible that the entrance to the cellar would be located where a sloping layer of charcoal was uncovered approximately 20 ft. from the Company house (Korvemaker 1969). Subsequent exploration of this area in 1969 confirmed these two theories, revealing fragmentary structural evidence and a large number of French artifacts at the entrance location of the storage cellar (Fig. 4, sub-operation 1F4E).

### Structural Review

During the 1968 excavation of trench 1F4C, several horizontal wood fragments were found between 25.7 ft. and 26.8 ft. ASL in the region presently comprising the eastern limits of sub-operation 1F4E (Fig. 4). These fragments were suspected of forming remains of the roof of the storage cellar. During the 1969 excavation additional wood fragments were uncovered in this region, which added evidence supporting the above hypothesis. The longest single beam found in the centre of the trench is 9.6 ft. long and slopes down from 26.1 ft. ASL at the west end to 25.7 ft. ASL at the east end

of the beam. Other wood fragments north and south of this beam slope downward in a similar west to east manner, indicating a general collapse of the central portion of the cellar prior to that of the west end, where the entrance is suspected to be located.

The 50 to 60 degree slope found on the north and south walls of the cellar that Roma excavated - as found in sub-operations 1F4A, B and D - is also found in this trench (1F4E). The width of the base is somewhat reduced from 14 ft. in sub-operation 1F4B to 11.5 ft. at the east side of sub-operation 1F4E (40 feet further west), thus suggesting either a gradual or sudden tapering of the west end of the storage cellar. This taper is even more pronounced an additional 12.5 ft. west, where the base of the cellar is only 9.8 ft. wide. These measurements compare with a 16-foot wide base as recorded in one of Roma's reports to his superiors (Roma 1734).

The southernmost beams located in sub-operation 1F4E were found to be oriented parallel to this tapering wall of the original depression that Roma excavated in 1732, giving further evidence of a tapered entrance to the storage cellar. The dotted outline in Figure 4 shows the speculated original location of the roof of the cellar. A very thin dark reddish-brown layer of sandy loam was found at the base of the trench. This 0.01 to 0.2 foot thick layer apparently constituted the original floor level of the cellar, and is located between 25.73 ft. ASL (at the east end) and 26.5 ft. ASL (at

the west end). Numerous porcelain and bottle glass fragments were found in and on top of this layer, as were two brass spigots and a lead ingot (Fig. 5). These artifacts all correlate with those of the trash pit (sub-operation 1F11F) and the Company house (operation 1F15), where similar artifacts were uncovered.

A series of depressions and slopes, which apparently formed part of the original stairs into the cellar, were found in the west end of the trench (Fig. 4). A profile view along the south trench wall in this area reveals a stain-like pattern, with a footer trench containing two posts and a post hole located at the base of this stairway (Fig. 6a). The stain pattern portrayed in Figure 6a is actually a hole cut into the floor of the entrance after Roma left the site and used for an ash deposit. This feature is further discussed under the stratigraphic section of this report. A more accurate picture of the stairway is to be seen on the north side of this trench, where a somewhat different pattern is revealed. A shallow trench is located at the upper end of the stairway and there is no clear outline of any individual stairs at this point (Fig. 6b).

The footer trench at the base of the stairway is 2.0 ft. long, 0.4 ft. wide and 0.3 ft. deep, with a slightly deeper rectangular depression at the north end. This latter depression is 0.5 ft. deep, 0.55 ft. long and 0.45 ft. wide and is a suspected post hole. Although no evidence of a post

was found in this particular hollow, a single vertical post 0.7 ft. long and 0.1 ft. in diameter was found immediately south of this depression (Fig. 7a). A similar post was found at the south end of the depression in the south wall of the trench. The latter post was 1.0 ft. long and also in a vertical position. At one time this footer trench may have contained a single or several horizontal beams serving as additional support for the vertical posts, or as bracing between various posts.

The depression in the northwest corner of the trench, west of the stairs, may be another footer trench and may have contained a beam which served as one of the stairs for the entrance. The top elevation for such a beam would have been at approximately 28.2 ft. ASL, or 1.6 ft. above the floor of the cellar at the entrance.

Evidence for the exact location of the roof in the west end of the cellar cannot be obtained from archaeological data in this region, since the cellar sides have apparently been reduced from their original height by collapse, filling in the depression. Such a profile still exists in the east end of the cellar area. In the west end, however, a distance of at least 60 ft. of the ridges on either side of the cellar has been leveled off presumably to increase agricultural production in this area in the 19th century (Fig. 8).

In addition to the previously mentioned structural evidence uncovered in the entrance region to the storage

cellar, a single post in a post hole was found just north of the wood beam concentration near the east end of sub-operation 1F4E, with a small accumulation of nails just east of the post (Fig. 76). This wooden post was 1.25 ft. long, 0.18 ft. wide, and 0.1 ft. thick, and sloped slightly to the north at 78 degrees, differing substantially from the 50 to 60 degree slope of the north wall of Roma's storage cellar. Also, the post is located about three feet south of the base of the north wall and hence may have originally stood vertical and supported the roof in an upright position. The almost circular post hole around the post is 0.45 ft. in diameter and 0.55 ft. deep, suggesting that the original post had a substantial diameter and could quite easily have been used as a main support for the roof of the cellar.

The nail concentration east of this post revealed no discernible pattern, although all were found at the occupation or floor level of the cellar. A single large nail (0.5 ft. long) found just south of the previously mentioned post was also found in this occupation layer, but it too failed to reveal any structural pattern related to the composition of the storage cellar.

#### Stratigraphic Review

The stratigraphic section taken across the width of the cellar (from north to south) in sub-operation 1F4E revealed an outline of the original cellar that Roma dug out similar

to those outlines obtained in sub-operations 1F4A, B and D in 1968 (Korvemaker 1969). The soils in this area, too, were identical to those found in the other areas. A typical stratigraphy of the cellar, therefore, from the base of the trench to the surface, would consist of:

- a. a sterile, undisturbed sandstone wherein the cellar was originally excavated by Roma in 1732 (yellowish-red sandstone - 5YR; 4/6);
- b. a very thin occupation layer often times undetectable (dark, reddish-brown sand - 5YR; 3/4);
- c. relatively loose sand fill deposited on the floor of the cellar after the collapse of the roof (yellowish-red sand - 5YR; 4/6);
- d. fill deposited over the collapsed roof by farmers in the 19th century to level the sides and fill the interior of the depression (mixture of all soil colors - predominantly yellowish-red sand - 5YR; 4/8);
- e. brown loamy sand forming a plow zone (dark brown loam - 7.5YR; 3/2);
- f. a thin covering of decomposing evergreen needles mixed with loam (dark brown loam 7.5YR, 3/2; Fig. 9).

The only difference between the soils of this area and those of the east end of the cellar was the existence of the thin occupation layer, which to date, has been found only at the west end of the cellar.

However, the north and south walls of the west extension to this trench reveal a somewhat different pattern, not so much because of varying soils, but because of the existence of the cellar entrance outline in these profiles.

In the south wall, an outline with a stair-like pattern can be discerned at the west end of the trench (Fig. 10). A footer trench at the base of the "stairway" indicates the former location of wood beams probably designed to retain the west wall and support the roof of the cellar. This trench is cut into the base of the cellar, which consists of the previously mentioned layer of yellowish-red sandstone (5YR; 4/6) - layer 9 (Fig. 10). Numerous 18th century ceramic and bottle glass fragments were found in the occupation layer directly above the sandstone - layer 8, dark reddish-brown sand (5YR; 3/4) - indicating the floor level of the cellar at the time of Roma's occupation of the site. These artifacts continued to be found in the lower portions of the soil covering the occupational layer, which constituted the fill deposited on the floor of the cellar when it collapsed - layer 7, yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6). This layer buried many of the 18th century artifacts still in the cellar at the time of its destruction and hence accounts for their inclusion in this soil.

No major fill deposit appears to have been added on top of the latter layer until sometime in the early or middle 19th century, when the site was re-occupied by Scottish

merchants and farmers (Johnston & Thompson 1968). Several fill layers were added on top of the collapsed cellar during this period - apparently in an attempt to level the land for agricultural use.

The only significant new deposit to this region not previously discussed is a layer of black charcoal which covers a large part of the cellar entrance - layer 4. In addition to covering some of the earlier fill deposits, this layer appears to have been purposely deposited at a lower level into a depression excavated by the local inhabitants early during the 19th century. This depression has been dug through the layers of collapsed fill, the occupation layer, and partly into the sterile subsoil, thus removing a portion of the south entrance wall and producing the stair-like profile depicted in Figure 9. Evidence for this comes from the apparent circular outline of the depression and from the break it causes in the layers of collapsed and occupational soil from Roma's occupation. It would appear, therefore, that the depression shown here is not indicative of Roma's construction of the cellar entrance, but rather relates to the later 19th century occupants of this area. Artifacts from this layer dated exclusively to the 19th century.

The uppermost layers in this portion of the cellar again indicate further deposition of fill. Layer 3 - a mixture of various soils, mainly yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) - may possibly have been the soil Roma excavated and

deposited on the sides of the cellar, later re-deposited in the 19th century to fill in the depression and reduce the ridge to form level ground (Fig. 8). In doing this, evidence of the roof location of the cellar was probably destroyed, as was previously discussed.

The stratigraphic profile of the north wall of this trench probably gives a much clearer insight into the shape of the cellar entrance than does the profile along the south wall (Fig. 11). This view again reveals an outline of the cellar stairway, but depicts a more gradual slope than a definite stair pattern.

The V-shaped depression at the west end of this profile may be indicative of a footer trench wherein a horizontal beam was placed. This beam may have served as a stair or as a support for vertical beams holding up a portion of the roof of the cellar. The layer of fill covering this depression and the downward slope to the cellar floor, is the same layer found covering much of the stairway along the south wall - consisting of callapsed soil and rubble stones from Roma's construction of the cellar - layer 7. This layer again covers the occupation layer at the foot of the stairway - layer 8.

The charcoal deposit in this portion of the cellar has a more even deposition pattern to it - omitting the deep depression evident in the south wall of this trench. This would suggest that there may have been two separate charcoal deposits - one in the depression previously mentioned, and

the other, a more gradual sloping layer covering a large area at the entrance to the cellar - approximately 14 ft. long by 12 ft. wide. The upper layers again indicate the final filling of the cellar and its eventual agricultural usage.

## The Company House (Operation 1F15)

### Introduction

The 1968 excavation on Brudenell Point exposed the north half of Roma's personal dwelling - known as the "Company house". This building, which, as Roma states, is located 20 ft. west of the entrance to the storage cellar (Roma 1734), was 80 ft. long and approximately 17 ft. to 20 ft. wide. During the 1969 excavation, efforts were made to expose the southern half of this building. Although this objective was fairly successful, no exterior walls could be located (Fig. 12).

### Structural and Stratigraphic Review

In the southern portion of the Company house, foundation remains of two stone and brick back-to-back fireplaces were uncovered, as were various charred wooden joists and plank fragments.

The two back-to-back fireplace bases are located in the centre and at the south end of the house. Both are constructed of field stone and contain fireplaces on the north and south sides of the chimney. A row of bricks is located along the east side of each structure. Flagstones were utilized for the construction of the hearth floors.

The base of the central fireplace is 8.3 ft. long and 7.3 ft. wide (not including the bricks along the east side).

Its southern counterpart has an estimated similar length, but is only 6.2 ft. wide. Both structures consist of a single layer of field stones of varying sizes, with no evidence of any mortar bonding material. A dark red clay found in the vicinity of the southern foundation may have served this purpose - as was apparently the case with the bake oven (Korvemaker 1969).

The flagstones for the hearth floors vary in size from 0.2 by 0.4 ft. to 2.2 by 2.5 ft. - with the larger stones predominating. The hearths in the southern structure are 6 ft. wide at the entrance, taper on the sides to form a 5 ft. wide back, and are 5 ft. deep. Those of the central fireplace have an estimated 7 ft. wide entrance, with similar rear and depth measurements as the southern hearths. Elevations on the floors of the hearths vary from 27.55 to 27.6 ft. ASL for the southern structure, and remain constant at 27.7 ft. ASL for the central back-to-back fireplace foundation. The chimneys, located between the backs of the hearths have not yet been excavated, as the balks fall directly across the centres of these structures.

The bricks along the east sides of the two structures are of the yellow, fire-brick type also found in the ash box of the bake oven. Neither their presence only on the east side of the fireplace foundations nor their function can be explained at this time.

In addition to the stone features, evidence of the wooden floor of the Company house was also uncovered. Various charred floor joists and plank fragments were found, as well as dark soil stains outlining the former location of some of the joists. Two such beams were found east of the central fireplace foundation. The northern beam is 5.7 ft. long and 0.45 ft. wide. It consists of compressed, charred wood and lies in a shallow trench apparently excavated by Roma to contain this beam. A dark brown stain of similar width protrudes beyond the east end of this beam for an additional 1.5 ft. The top of the east end of this joist is located at 27.41 ft. ASL, that of the west end at 27.38 ft. ASL.

The southern beam is situated three feet south of the northern beam. This second floor joist is comprised of several charred wood fragments plus a dark brown soil stain. The wood fragments and stain give this beam a total length of 7.7 ft. and a width of 0.45 ft. Elevations on the east and west ends of this beam are 27.5 and 27.33 ft. ASL respectively. A small charred wood fragment located just south of the west end of this joist is 1.2 ft. long, 0.5 ft. wide and located at 27.38 ft. ASL. It appears to be part of a third floor joist - overlapping along the south side of the aforementioned joist.

Between the two back-to-back fireplace foundations evidence of at least two and possibly three more floor joists

was uncovered. All of these beams consist mainly of dark stains in the yellowish-red sterile soil, indicating where these beams were originally located. The beam stain immediately south of the central fireplace foundation appears to extend across the entire width of sub-operation 1F15J and across much of sub-operation 1F15K. This stain lies parallel to the previously mentioned beams (as are all the joists thus far uncovered in the Company house) and is located 8.5 ft. (edge to edge) south of the central fireplace foundation. It has a total length of at least 20 ft. and a width of 0.7 ft. Two small fragments of wood approximately 1.5 ft. long and 0.4 ft. wide are found within the confines of this stain. The top elevation on the wood fragment at the east end of the stain is 27.64 ft. ASL, while that at the west end is 27.06 ft. ASL. The stain is located between 27.24 and 27.06 ft. ASL from east to west.

Three feet south of this joist, the stain of a second floor joist was uncovered in sub-operation 1F15J. A similar stain found in sub-operation 1F15K is located 4 ft. south of the former beam. No wood was found within the stain found in sub-operation 1F15J, although several small fragments were found about 0.5 ft. north of the stain. This beam stain decreases in elevations from 27.25 ft. ASL at the east end to 27.0 ft. ASL at the west end.

The floor joist stain in sub-operation 1F15K does contain several remnants of charred and extremely fragile wood.

One piece of wood at the east end of the trench has a minimum length of 3.1 ft. and a width of 0.7 ft. The piece near the west end was 1.1 ft. long and 0.3 ft. wide. Thickness of all these fragments is generally less than 0.01 ft., although a few pieces are up to 0.2 ft. thick. Elevations on this floor joist continue to indicate a gradual decreasing slope towards the west side of the Company house. The wood at the east end of this joist has a top elevation of 27.35 ft. ASL, that at the west end of 26.96 ft. ASL. This beam apparently extends across the entire ten-foot length of this trench and may overlap along the south side of the previously mentioned beam in sub-operation 1F15J.

Further evidence of floor joists was found on the east and west sides of the southern fireplace foundation. Only one joist can positively be identified as such on the east side of the fireplace base. Located 6.5 ft. (edge to edge) south of the southernmost floor joist stain found in sub-operation 1F15J, this joist consists of a 3.7-foot long piece of charred wood and a 3.2-foot long (minimum) stain - thus revealing a joist at least 6.9 ft. in length. The 0.5-foot wide wooden section extends east from the yellow fire bricks along the east side of the fireplace foundation and is located at 27.17 ft. ASL (top elevation). The stain is only 0.2 ft. wide but continues at least to the eastern limits of the trench.

Between four and five feet south of this beam, several wood fragments were found which appeared to be joist sections. The charred wood one foot south of the beam is located in a slight depression and appears to be the most likely of the two pieces of wood to once serve as a floor joist. It is 1.4 ft. long, 0.6 ft. wide and has a top elevation of 27.23 ft. ASL. The fragment just south of this beam is located at 27.24 ft. ASL and is 1.1 ft. long. The width of this section varies from 0.4 to 0.6 ft. Possibly this fragment also overlaps the former fragment along the south side, in which case both beams would serve to support the floor.

On the west side of the southern fireplace foundation only one floor joist could be detected. It is located 5.5 ft. (edge to edge) south of the southernmost joist in sub-operation 1F15K, and falls in line with the northernmost joist on the east side of the southern fireplace foundation. This beam is also charred and is 0.5 ft. wide and 4.7 ft. long, tapering slightly at the west end. The top of the east end of this beam lies at 27.03 ft. ASL and that of the west end at 27.07 ft. ASL. There was no evidence of any stain or second floor joist in this trench.

About two feet south of the southern fireplace foundation, a faint outline of a stain was found in sub-operation 1F15N. Apparently most of this extremely thin stain was removed during testing operations in 1968. However, a section 1.3 ft.

long and 0.5 ft. wide was still discernable in the northeast corner of this trench at 26.86 ft. ASL.

In addition to the joist traces, excavation of the Company house in 1969 revealed fragments of the floor of this building. A number of charred wood fragments were found on the east and west sides of the southern fireplace foundation at various locations. These wood pieces were oriented north-south and were generally located between 27.2 and 27.3 ft. ASL. One particular fragment along the east side of the bricks in sub-operation 1F15M may have served as a brace along that side of the bricks. This piece of wood is 2.0 ft. long, 0.35 ft. wide and lies against the yellow bricks. Several shorter fragments were found along the bricks further south, suggesting that at one time this wood may have extended along the entire length of the fireplace foundation. This wood is located at 27.52 ft. ASL, slightly higher than the rest of the wood in this area. No evidence of such a beam was found along the east side of the bricks along the central fireplace foundation.

The stratigraphic record of the south half of the Company house is limited to a single layer of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2). This 0.8 ft. thick layer comprises the plow zone of the 19th century occupants of Brudenell Point - evidence of which is found in the mixture of 18th and 19th century artifacts and the destruction of many wood fragments.

Any original occupation layer which may have existed has been effectively removed or integrated with the plow zone by this activity. Only in the areas immediately east and south of the two fireplace bases was there evidence of any other soil type. Here a 0.1 ft. thick layer of dark red loamy clay, mixed with various brick fragments of the original structure, was found. This layer may possibly have been the bonding material for the fireplaces - now distributed around the stone and brick ruins by successive plowing.

## Unidentified French Building #2 (Operation 1F17)

### Introduction

Approximately 40 feet southwest of the bake oven (sub-operations 1F11B and C), a slight almost circular depression was located, having a diameter of about 25 ft. and a maximum depth of 1.3 ft. (Fig. 13). The depression falls roughly in line with the speculated horseshoe-shaped settlement pattern of this French community and hence was suspected to contain remains of one of Roma's buildings. Excavations in this trench in 1969 verified the French origin of this feature, but failed to expose any walls or other tangible evidence of the size and/or shape of the building that was once situated in this location. Several stratigraphic slopes indicative of a cellar enabled an orientation of the building to be drawn up; however, an insufficient quantity of structural data was retrieved from this trench to reveal a definite outline of the building.

Only a small portion of the cellar was excavated revealing a deposit of rubble stones and other fill. Since some of the artifacts in the cellar were relatively modern (late 19th century), it has been speculated that this depression was one of two such depressions purposely filled in the early 1930s by Mr. George Nicholson of Montague in order to facilitate

plowing in this area. (Korvemaker 1968 field notes). (The other depression identified by Mr. Nicholson in 1968 was the site of Operation 1F12). Deepest excavation in the cellar was conducted in sub-operation 1F17D, where a depth of 21.9 ft. ASL (or 3.5 ft. BS) was reached.

#### Structural and Stratigraphic Review

Structural evidence of the building is limited at this time to a few wood fragments and several slopes suspected to form the outline of the cellar. In sub-operation 1F17E, a single piece of wood was found along the projected slope of the depression. It is 1.25 ft. long, 0.35 ft. wide, 0.1 ft. thick, and slopes downward from north to south following the 32 degree slope of the depression. The north end of this wood fragment is located at 24.5 ft. ASL, while the south end - apparently terminating on top of a conglomeration of rubble stone - lies at 23.8 ft. ASL. The top of this piece of wood is located approximately 7.8 ft. north of the centre of the depression.

Near the north end of this trench, two wooden posts were found in an apparently upright position. The two posts are in a north-south line, about 0.2 ft. apart from each other, and have a diameter of 0.15 ft. Only the tops of the posts - which are both located at 25.25 ft. ASL - were uncovered. These posts may relate to similar ones found in the vicinity of the bake oven, or may be a part of the building located in operation 1F17.

In sub-operation 1F17A, several wood fragments plus the suspected outline of a part of the cellar depression were uncovered. The depression slope - located about six feet east of the western end of this trench - has an irregular, curved shape. Rather than indicating the location of the original cellar, this slope may be indicative of yet another layer of fill, since it fails to correlate well with the deeper slopes found in sub-operations 1F17C and E. The fact that there is virtually no difference in color between undisturbed, sterile soil and fill, makes positive identification difficult at this time. The second slope in this trench - located just east of the centre of the depression - is definitely part of a fill deposit, since the area directly south of this slope was excavated much deeper to reveal further rubble fill.

The wood fragments located in sub-operation 1F17A are all located in the east half of the trench. Two pieces are oriented north-south, the other east-west. The two pieces at the east end are located 0.95 ft. BS (or 25.65 ft. ASL) and the western fragment is located at 0.7 ft. BS (or 25.4 ft. ASL). Neither these fragments, nor those found in sub-operation 1F17C suggest any structural pattern by their locations. The fragments found in this latter sub-operation were again found between 0.7 and 0.95 ft. BS - in or just below the plow zone.

In sub-operation 1F17D, numerous rubble stones, some yellow bricks of the type found in other French structures, and some wood fragments were found. Again, there is little - if any - structural evidence here since excavation thus far has only extended down to the top of the rubble stone layer.

Although this building site lacks in structural evidence, it has yielded a large amount of artifact material. Numerous pieces of coarse, thick yellow earthenware have been found in this area, as well as the regular 18th century green glaze earthenware - forming various types of ceramic dishes, jugs and pots. Also uncovered on this site were various fish hooks, several lead baling seals, nails, pipe fragments and several hundred small lead shot. A continuation of this type of artifact concentration in the northern section of sub-operation 1F17B suggests the possibility that the building on this site may originally have extended into that region.

Stratigraphically, there is little to report on this site at this time. Excavation in this area has only removed a few of the fill layers, and further work is needed here before any meaningful interpretation of the soil layers can be attempted. The various fill layers are shown in Figure 14, as is the maximum depth of excavation that was reached in 1969 in the centre of the depression.

### Unidentified French Building #3 (Operation 1F18)

#### Introduction

At the southwest end of the French settlement, evidence of one of Roma's buildings was located beneath the presently graded dirt road (Fig. 15). Several trenches were excavated in an attempt to outline a floor plan of this building; however, little was found in this region save a few severely damaged field stones and numerous fractured brick pieces. The brick was again of the yellow fire-brick variety common to other French buildings in the Roma settlement.

#### Structural and Stratigraphic Reviews

A stone concentration in 1F18A and B may be indicative of a fireplace base. However, much of this structure has either been removed on purpose, graded by road grading machines over the past 30 years, or removed when a ditch was constructed along the north side of the road. This ditch runs directly through the stone feature, destroying it beyond functional recognition. Brick fragments are scattered throughout the southern half of sub-operation 1F18A. In addition, several stones were found just southeast of this operation in sub-operation 1F13D. These stones probably relate to the other stones previously mentioned.

Although no orientation for a building could definitely be ascertained from any of these features, it is speculated that the building was originally situated length-wise almost

parallel to the present road, or at right angles to this road. No extensive work was carried out in this area due to the extreme hardness of the soil in the road, which has become exceedingly compact as a result of frequent automobile traffic.

The stratigraphy of this area reveals no evidence of any building beyond the northern limits of the stone formation in sub-operation 1F18A. The 20th century ditch is clearly depicted, as is the thin layer of soil on the road presently covering this structure (Fig. 16).

## Chapter 2

### General Test Excavations

#### Introduction

As part of the objective of the 1969 excavation to locate the remaining buildings of the French settlement of Trois-Rivières, several areas were tested which revealed either no evidence of any sort of occupation, or else evidence of later 19th and 20th century activities. One structure, located north of the storage cellar, cannot be identified at this time as either of French or British construction.

In addition, a small test excavation was conducted on Panmure Island, P.E.I. where - according to various local informants - Roma maintained a glass works.

## Unidentified Building (Operation 1F20)

### Introduction

About 60 ft. north of the storage cellar (Operation 1F4), a small depression was found bordering the cliff (Fig. 17). This depression was quite pronounced - being 2.2 ft. deep prior to excavation. The limited size of this depression suggests that it originally supported a fairly small building - probably not covering a surface area greater than ten by thirteen feet.

A single three-foot wide trench was excavated across the width of the depression to determine the nature and extent of structural remains and hopefully to date the building to either the 18th or 19th century occupants of Brudenell Point. When excavation ceased in this trench, numerous wooden beams - most of which were totally charred - had been uncovered, yet the question of occupancy remained unsolved.

### Structural Review

Two decaying beams, located at the highest points on both sides of the depression, and running parallel to the east and west sides of this depression, probably formed the foundation for the superstructure. The beam on the east side

is 0.7 ft. wide, 0.08 ft. thick and located at 32.15 ft. ASL, compared with a width of 0.7 ft., thickness of 0.05 ft., and elevation of 32.5 ft. ASL for the western beam. Both beams slope downward slightly (about 0.1 ft.) from south to north and are somewhat singed. More wood traces which were less charred were found on the outside of this building, about 0.4 ft. lower than the main beam on the west side and 0.6 ft. lower on the east side.

Within the building, almost all of the wood beams were completely charred or showed evidence of being burned at one time. These beams again lay parallel to the east and west sides of the depression and - from their size and position - would appear to have constituted floor joists of the original structure. All the beams were collapsed, some to a greater extent than others. Beam thicknesses varied from 0.4 by 0.4 ft. to 0.5 by 0.5 ft.

#### Stratigraphic Review

The stratigraphy along the south face of this trench reveals the basic collapse pattern of this building, as well as several layers of fill deposits (Fig. 18). The cellar depression - which is approximately three feet deep (floor level 29.3 ft. ASL) - was originally dug into a layer of extremely compact yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6) - layer 6.

Above this, a layer of brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2) - layer 4 - appears to have been gradually deposited prior to the

destruction of the superstructure by fire - which is indicated by the layer of charcoal - layer 5 - above the brown loam. The presence of the dark brown loam below the charcoal suggests the possibility that this building may have been vacated for a period of time prior to its consumption by fire, and that a general stage of decay had already set in when the structure was destroyed.

Two layers of fill cover the charcoal. One - layer 3 - consists of yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8) and varies in thickness from 0.1 to 0.5 ft., being thickest near the centre of the depression. The other layer consists of more brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2) - layer 4 - and generally lies above or on the east and west sides of layer 3. A slightly darker dark brown, sandy loam (7.5YR; 3/2) - layer 9 - also covers layer 3 along the south side of this trench, but is non-existent near the centre of the depression.

The entire depression is further covered by a layer of dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) - layer 2 - which varies in thickness from 0.6 ft. on the exterior side of the structure to a maximum thickness of 1.5 ft. along the south side of this trench. In addition, a very thin layer of evergreen needles, turf, and dark brown loam (7.5YR, 3/2) comprises the surface covering of the depression.

The extreme lack of artifacts from this trench and the presence of several layers of brown loam fill indicates that this depression has possibly undergone several stages of

gradual, natural fill deposition. Also, the lack of a heavy artifact concentration at the occupation level of this cellar - such as that found in the French storage cellar (operation 1F4) - implies that activities were either extremely limited throughout the period of occupation or that the building was cleaned out, vacated, and then burned at a later date.

## General Testing (Operations 1F13, 16, 19, 21, 22)

### Introduction

In attempting to locate additional evidence of French occupancy on Brudenell Point, several areas were examined which showed potential either through visible surface formations, or as a result of conversations with local informants.

### Structural Reviews

Southeast of the unidentified French building found beneath the road (Operation 1F18), wood fragments and a soil stain were uncovered which formed a straight line oriented northwest-southeast (Fig. 19). Located between 0.55 and 1.4 ft. BS (or between 26.00 and 24.90 ft. ASL), these remains consist of a 0.5 ft. wide brown stain with a number of "posts" located within the stain. At least ten of these 0.1 ft. diameter "posts" were found, seven of which are located at the north end of the beam, spaced about 0.5 ft. apart. These wood fragments may form part of a building foundation or fence and may be associated with the French building situated beneath the road. However, no evidence of a second parallel wall could be found, and the few artifacts found in this trench all dated from the 19th century. Excavation was not expanded in this area during the 1969 season to clarify this situation.

In operation 1F16 - located northwest of the Company house - a rise in the landscape suggested the presence of a building in this region. Excavation at various places revealed a conglomeration of field stones - forming no discernable pattern - and a 0.8 ft. diameter hole in the ground (Fig. 20). The hole was apparently that drilled by the Boy Scouts in the 1930's in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain fresh water on Brudenell Point for the De Roma Boy Scout Camp. The well descends to a minimum depth of ten feet, at which level the hole appears to be blocked by a stone. The rubble stones found in the area north of the well may have been used to construct a platform around the well. Several local informants have indicated the presence of such a well in this portion of the site but were unable to locate it precisely upon inspection of the area. The modern artifacts found in association with this well would appear to further confirm the speculation that this well was constructed by the Boy Scouts.

Various informants also told of the location of a cellar depression west of operation 1F17. Hence, sub-operations 1F21A and B were excavated to determine the exact location of this depression. Nothing was uncovered, and, as was mentioned previously, it has now been concluded that operation 1F17 was the depression alluded to by the informants.

Operation 1F19 and sub-operation 1F21C were excavated on speculation that more French buildings may have been located

in the regions covered by these trenches. No occupational evidence save the agricultural plow zone could be detected.

North of the Company house, by the cliff, a narrow test trench was excavated in an area where a few wood fragments were found protruding from the cliff - sub-operation 1F22A. A fair quantity of French artifacts were retrieved from this area, but no structural evidence. It is speculated that a building dating from the French period did exist in this immediate vicinity; however, it has now either been lost due to erosion of the cliff or else is located between sub-operations 1F12A and 1F22A. No attempts were made in 1969 to determine the validity of the latter speculation.

## Panmure Island (Operation 2F1)

### Introduction

Local legends, as well as original 18th century documents, refer to the existence of a glass factory on or near the Roma settlement of Trois-Rivières. The historical data uncovered to date states that such a glass works should have been established if the necessary personnel was obtained (Roma 1734). There is, as yet, no conclusive evidence that Roma ever carried out his proposal, although local tradition does claim the existence of such a glass works on Panmure Island, located southeast of Brudenell Point, opposite Georgetown Harbour (Fig. 1).

### Structural Review

A small excavation at the northwest corner of this Island (Fig. 21), in a location where numerous glass findings were reported, revealed a large quantity of pane glass and the "bulls" of the glass prior to its cutting into separate panes. This glass is similar to some of the 19th century pane glass found on Brudenell Point and differs in color and texture from that found in association with any of the French buildings on the Point. Furthermore, this glass has been found just southwest of the foundation of the house formerly occupied by a Mr. Mustard, one of the store keepers of the Macdonald

commercial enterprise, which was based on Panmure Island, Brudenell Point and in Georgetown in the early 1800's.

It is possible that glass was shipped to Panmure Island from Europe in bulk, and cut on the Island by Macdonald's employees at this site - hence accounting for the large quantity of pane glass fragments and "bulls". A second theory - held by various local informants - suggests that the occupants (possibly the Macdonalds) made their own glass and had a glass works close to the area tested this season. However, it is virtually certain that Roma's glass works - if these were ever established - did not exist in the precise area excavated.

## Chapter 3

### Summary and Conclusions

#### Summary

The 1969 season of the Roma settlement excavation virtually completed the location of the existent French building sites on Brudenell Point. A total of six buildings have now been definitely established these being:

1. Company House - Operation 1F15
2. Storage Cellar - Operation 1F4
3. Bakery - Operation 1F23
4. Unidentified French Building #1 - Operation 1F12
5. Unidentified French Building #2 - Operation 1F17
6. Unidentified French Building #3 - Operation 1F18

Further evidence of a seventh building was found near the cliff north of the Company house (Operation 1F20), as well as an as yet unidentifiable building next to the cliff north of the storage cellar (Operation 1F22).

Traces of a building, probably dating from the 19th century, were found south of the road, and a Boy Scout well was uncovered northwest of the Company house. Excavation on Panmure Island revealed a large quantity of 19th century pane glass, but no evidence of the reputed "Roma Glass Works".

### Conclusions

From the archaeological evidence recorded during the 1968 and 1969 excavations on Brudenell Point, it may be concluded - having determined the location of seven out of the ten French building sites - that the settlement of Trois-Rivières was designed in a semi-circular or horseshoe pattern - following the curvature of the Point.

In view of the fact that up to 30 ft. of the shore line has eroded since 1732, when Roma began construction of his settlement, it is highly possible that some or all of the remaining three buildings and some of the barns, stables, out-buildings and wells may have disappeared by erosion. However, it is equally possible that some of these buildings may still be located within the confines of the settlement, since several sections of the site still remain virtually unexplored.

It should be recognized that, at this time, structural evidence of the Roma settlement is limited. Since all of the structures were made of wood and purposely destroyed, one cannot expect to find much more than traces in the soil indicating the location of walls or floor joists; and foundations for stone features such as chimneys, forges and ovens. Such evidence exists on the Roma site, as well as cellar depressions within the various buildings.

Considering the financial output of the Company that established the Roma settlement, the amount of work put into the site by Roma, and the documentary evidence in existence,

it would appear that the data uncovered on this site may constitute as much as one can ever hope to obtain at any French civilian site in the Maritimes. At a private settlement lacking the monetary resources of the military settlements, one cannot expect to uncover impressive stone foundations for all buildings, or detailed records showing the dimensions of the buildings or their architecture. Much of the social data on the life and character of these French sites can probably be obtained from the historical records, however, structural detail will largely have to depend on the archaeological evidence.

French settlement sites, such as the Roma settlement, may serve of greater importance to the interpretation of French civilian life in the Maritimes through the use of artifact analysis. A substantial quantity of well preserved artifacts have been retrieved from this site, including numerous wine bottles, earthenware plates, jugs, pitchers, and porcelain cups and saucers. In addition, this site has yielded a small assortment of cutlery, gun flints, weapon supplies, buttons, coins, buckles, spigots, fishing and farm equipment, and pipe fragments, as well as some sewing supplies. Also unearthed on this site was a large quantity of 18th century nails of various sizes, dated from their association with the above artifacts. Little hardware has been found to date and it is possible that this, plus a large quantity of stone and brick were removed from the site by later Acadian

and British occupants of the Trois-Rivières region.

Hence, though the buildings on the Roma settlement may lack the desired quantity of structural detail, it should not be concluded that this site lacks sufficient data for further investigation. A thorough archaeological exploration of this site may not produce sufficient data for development of the site as a national park, but it may offer invaluable data and guidelines for future excavations of French civilian settlements in the Maritimes.

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Appendix A

EXCAVATION ILLUSTRATIONS

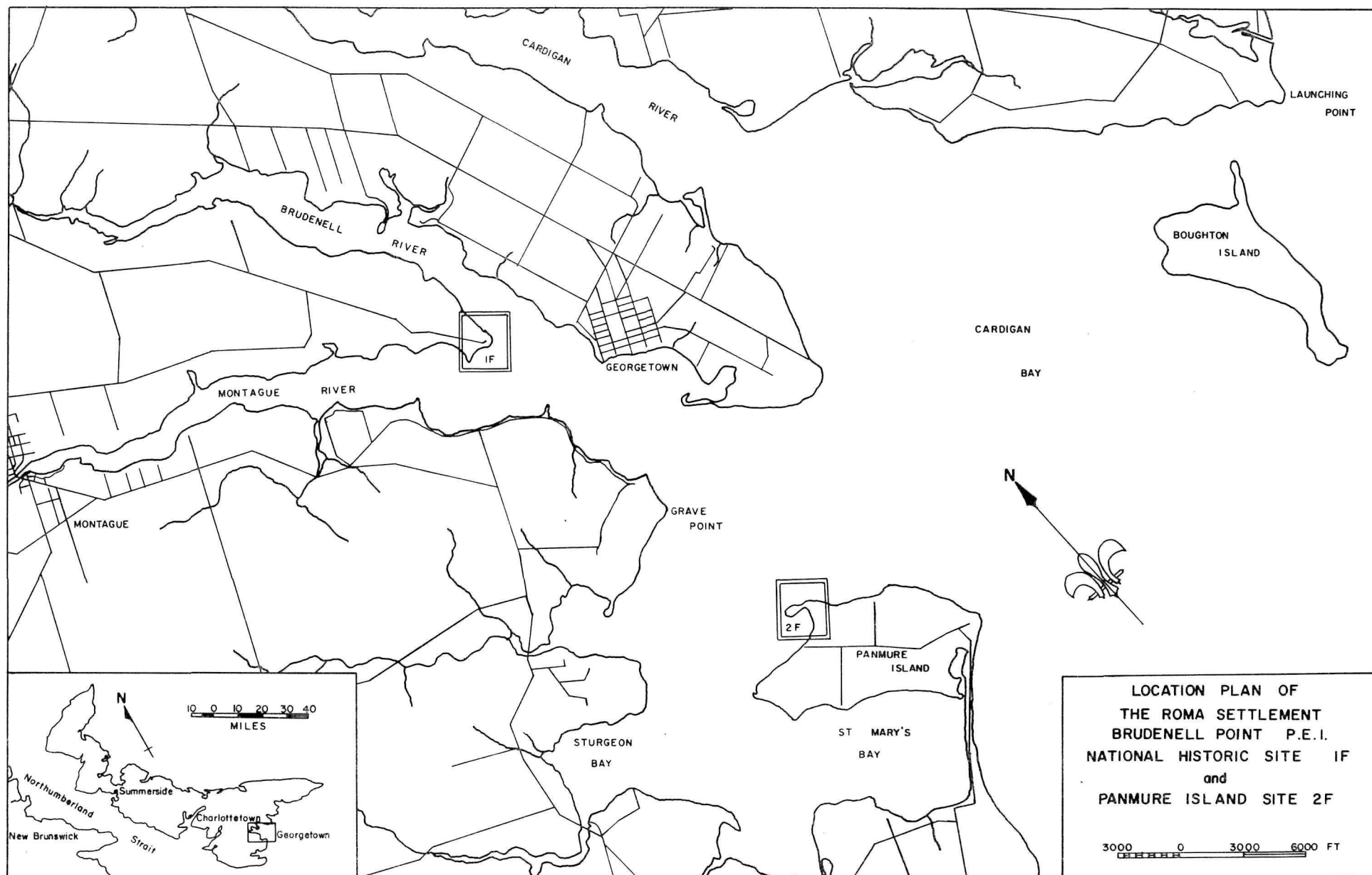
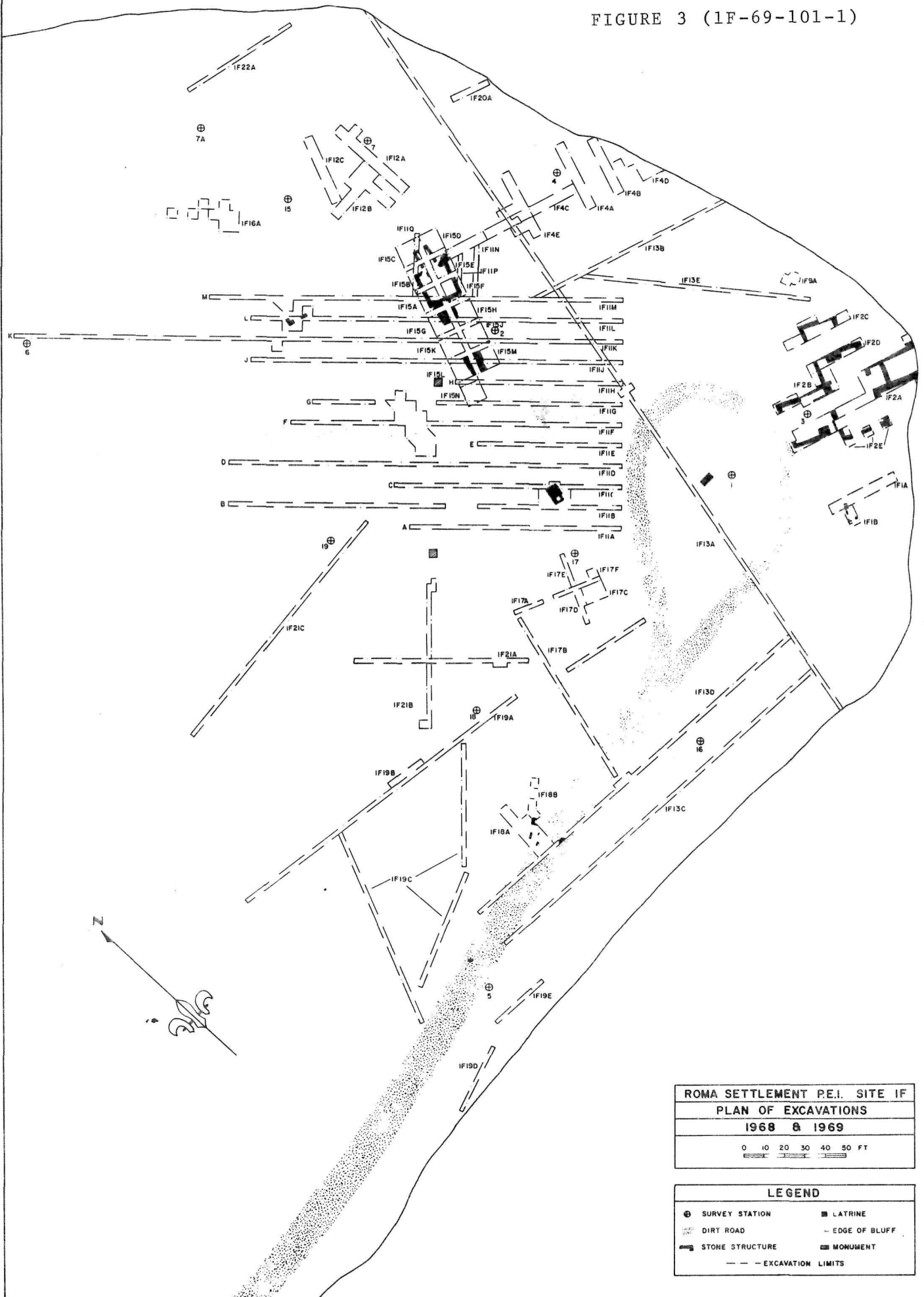


FIGURE 1 (1F-70-101-1)



FIGURE 3 (1F-69-101-1)



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF

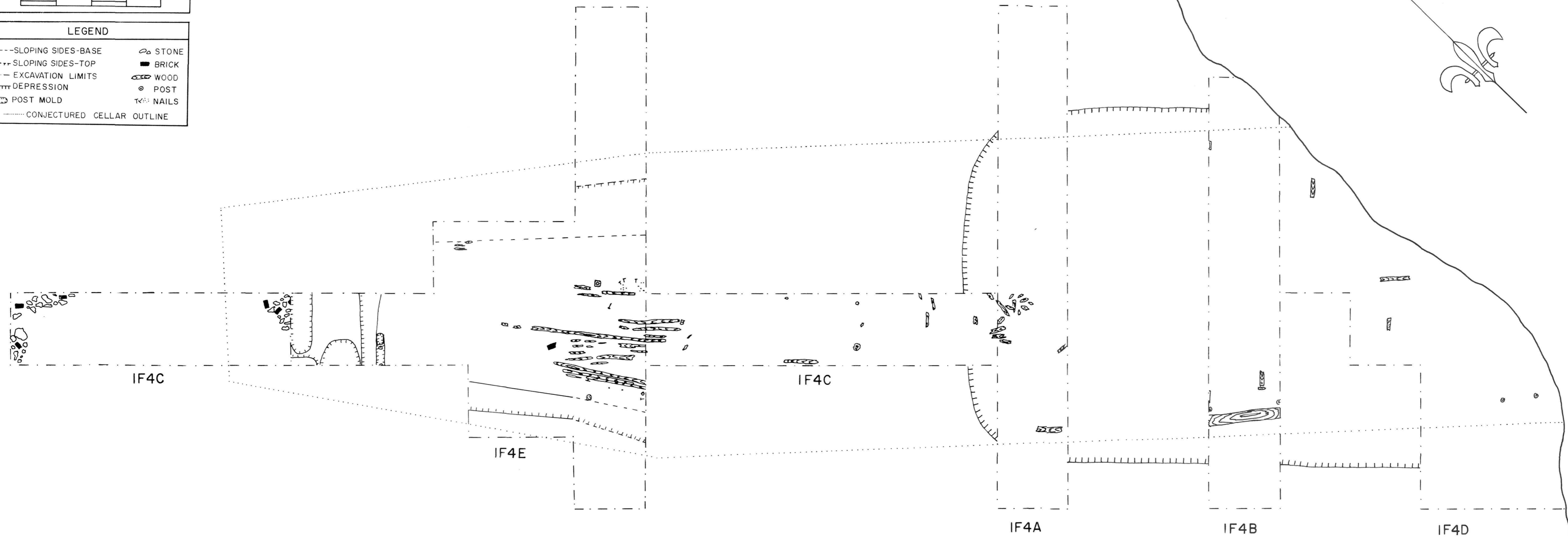
PLAN OF STORAGE CELLAR  
OPERATION IF4

0 5 10 FT.

LEGEND

---SLOPING SIDES-BASE	○ STONE
---SLOPING SIDES-TOP	■ BRICK
--- EXCAVATION LIMITS	○ WOOD
--- DEPRESSION	○ POST
--- POST MOLD	--- NAILS
--- CONJECTURED CELLAR OUTLINE	

FIG.4



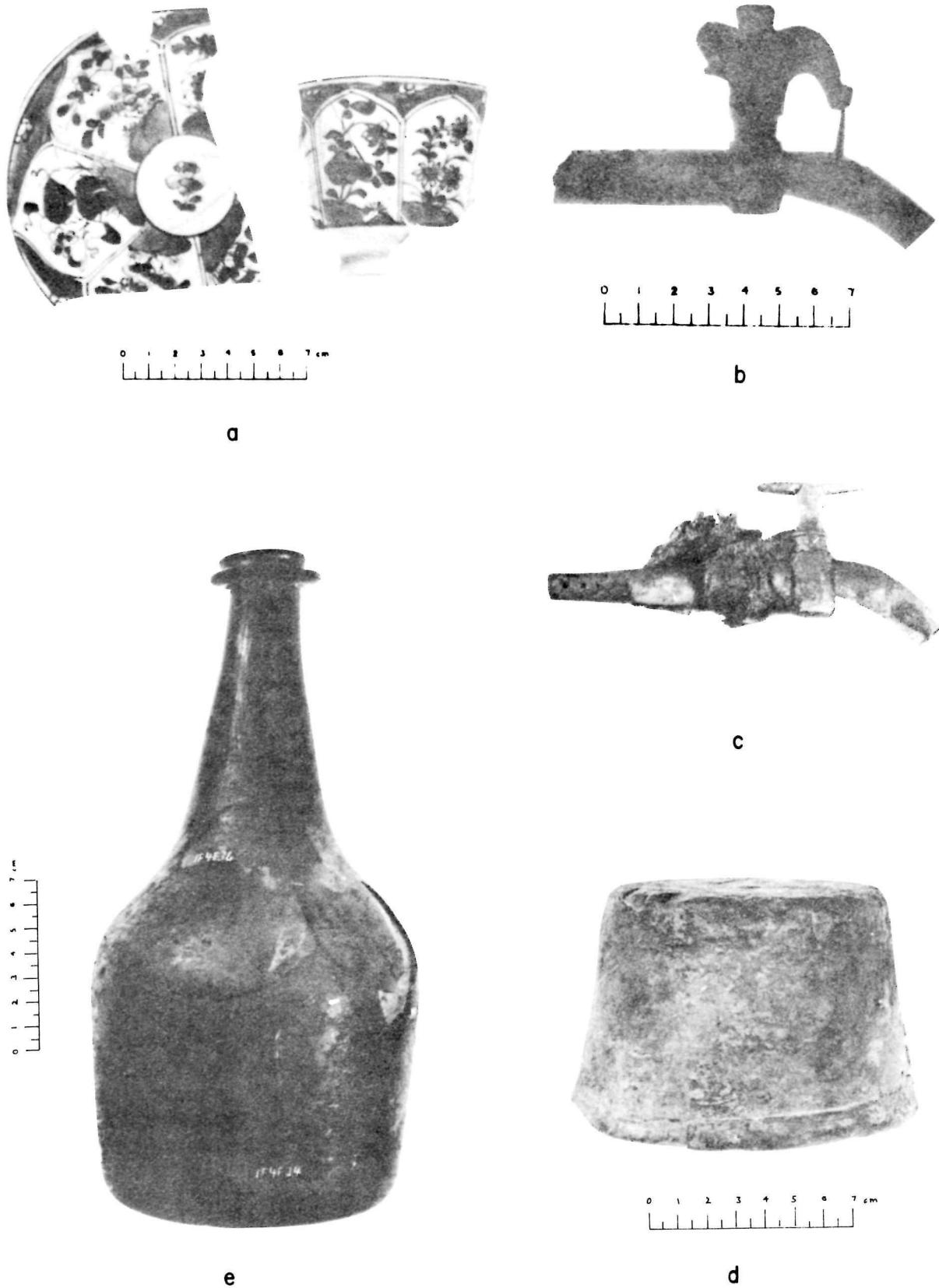
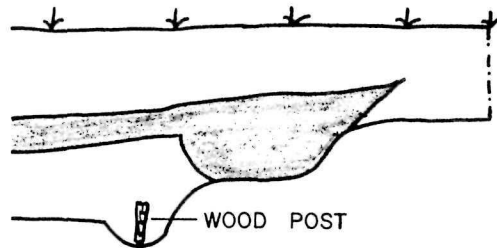
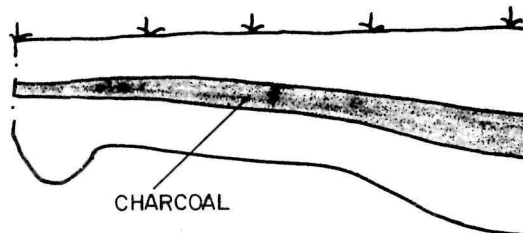


FIG. 5

- 5 18th century French artifacts: a, porcelain saucer and cup (RA-916M); b, brass spigot (RA-470M); c, brass spigot with original string and wood (RA-388B); d, lead ingot (RA-915M); e, wine bottle (RA-914M).



a. South wall



b. North wall

View of Cellar Entrance profiles

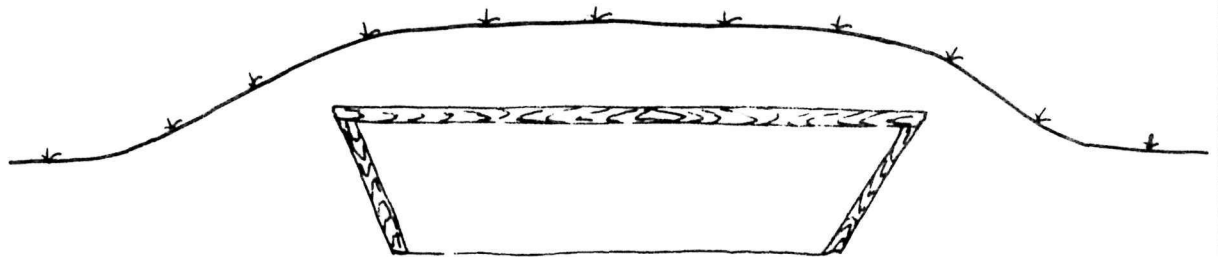
NOT TO SCALE



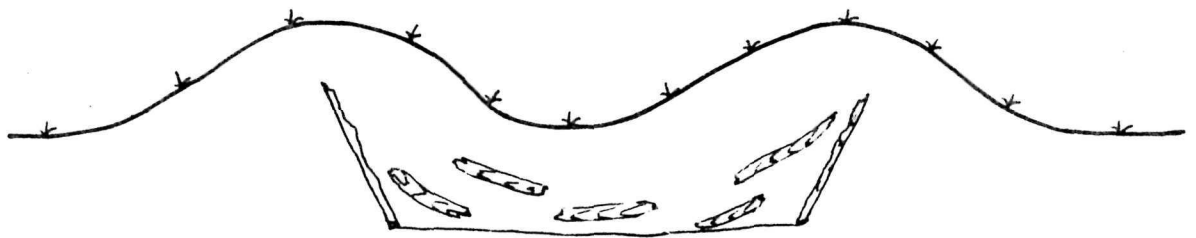
7a View of post in post hole, at entrance to the storage cellar. Sub-operation 1F4. Two foot scale (1F-814X).



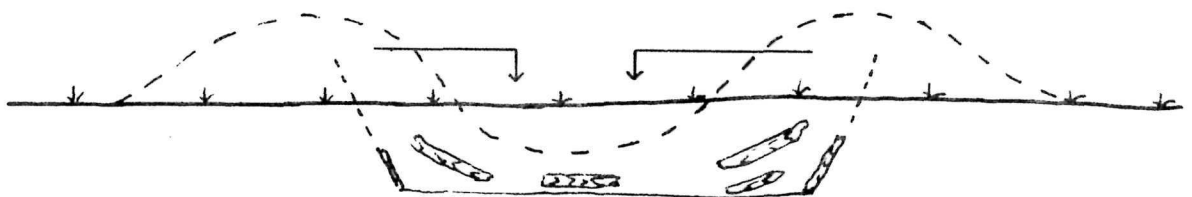
7b View of vertical post in hole near north wall of storage cellar and nail concentration. Six inch scale. Sub-operation 1F4 (1F-622X).



Original Cellar before collapse



Cellar after collapse (east end)



Cellar after collapse and removal  
of mounds (west end)

Fig. 9

East Face Stratigraphy of 1F4E

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2) & evergreen needles.
  2. Reddish-brown sandy loam (5YR; 4/4).
  3. Pinkish-grey sand (5YR; 6/2).
  4. Yellowish-red sand fill (5YR; 4/6).
  5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8) & small pebbles.
  6. Mixture of all soils.
  7. Reddish-yellow gravelly sand (5YR; 6/6).
  8. Yellowish-red compact sterile sand (5YR; 4/6).
- (1F-70-102-12)

FIGURE 9  
Drawing No. 1F-70-102-12

FIG. 9

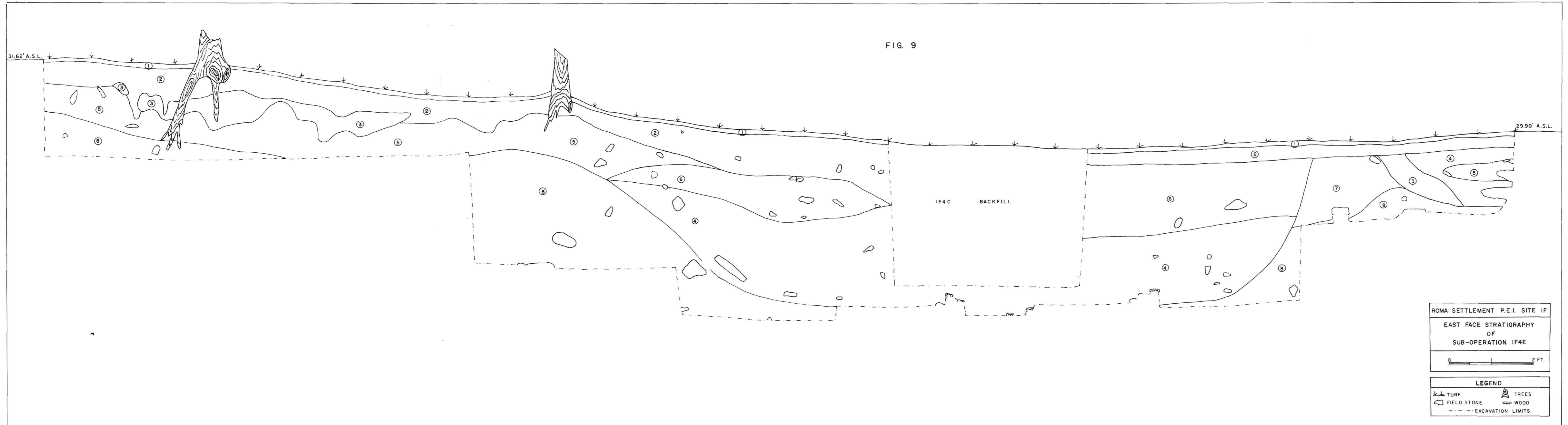


Fig. 10

South Face Stratigraphy of 1F4E West Extension

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loamy sand (7.5YR; 3/2) & evergreen needles.
2. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2).
3. Mixture of all soils.
4. Charcoal.
5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8).
6. Dark reddish-brown loamy sand (5YR; 3/4).
7. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6).
8. Dark reddish-brown sand (5YR; 3/4).
9. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6).

(1F-70-102-10)

FIGURE 10

Drawing No. 1F-70-102-10

FIG. 10

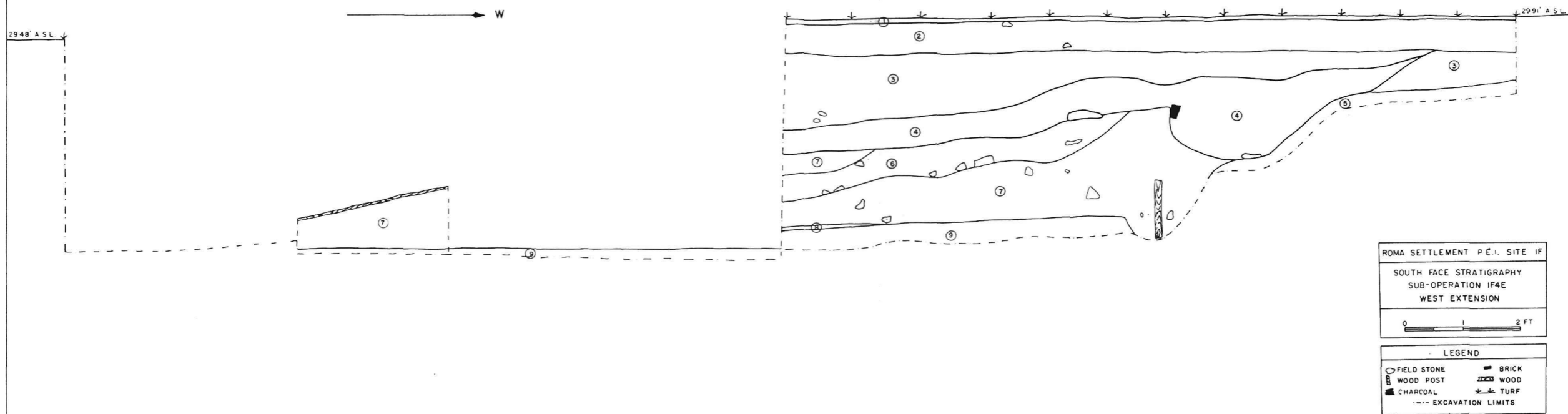


Fig. 11

North Face Stratigraphy of 1F4E West Extension

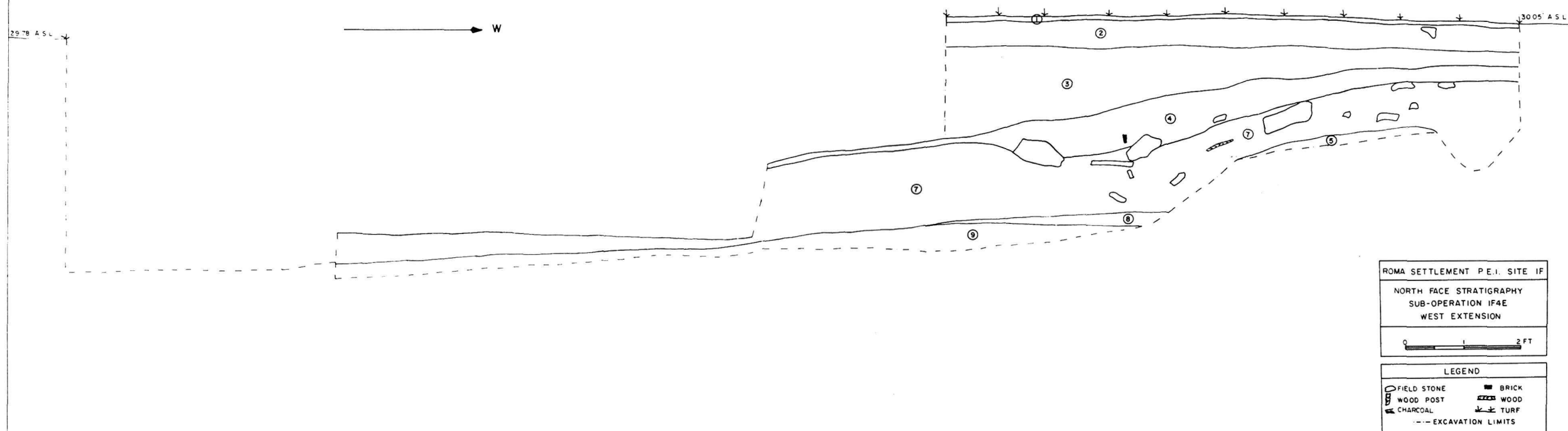
Soil Types:

1. Dark brown loamy sand (7.5YR; 3/2) & evergreen needles.
2. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2).
3. Mixture of all soils.
4. Charcoal.
5. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8).
6. Dark reddish-brown loamy sand (5YR; 3/4).
7. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6).
8. Dark reddish-brown sand (5YR; 3/4).
9. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6).

(1F-70-102-11)

FIGURE 11  
Drawing No. 1F-70-102-11

FIG. II



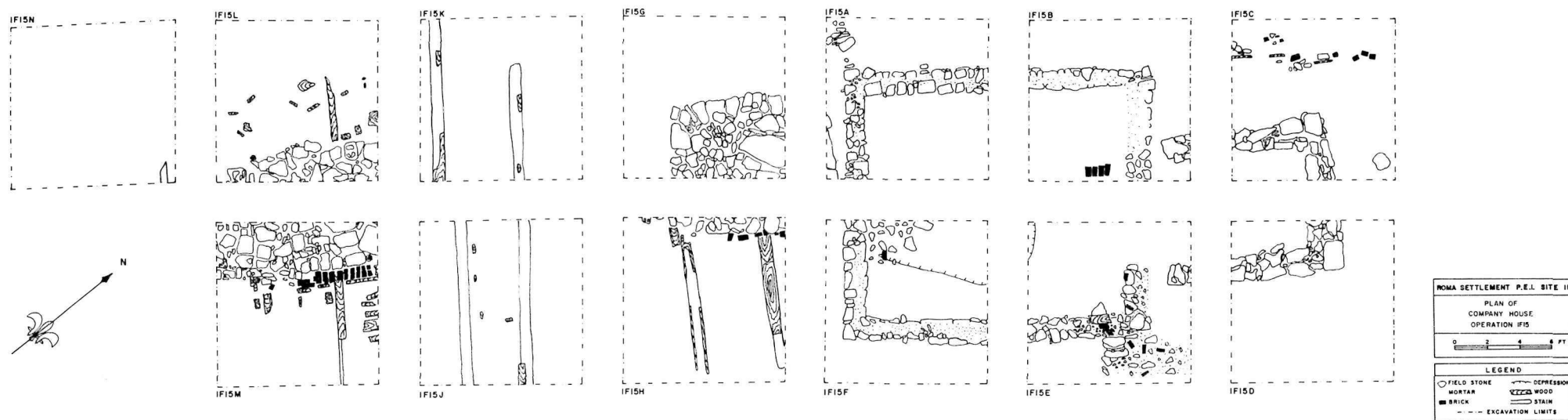


FIGURE 12 (1F-70-102-9)

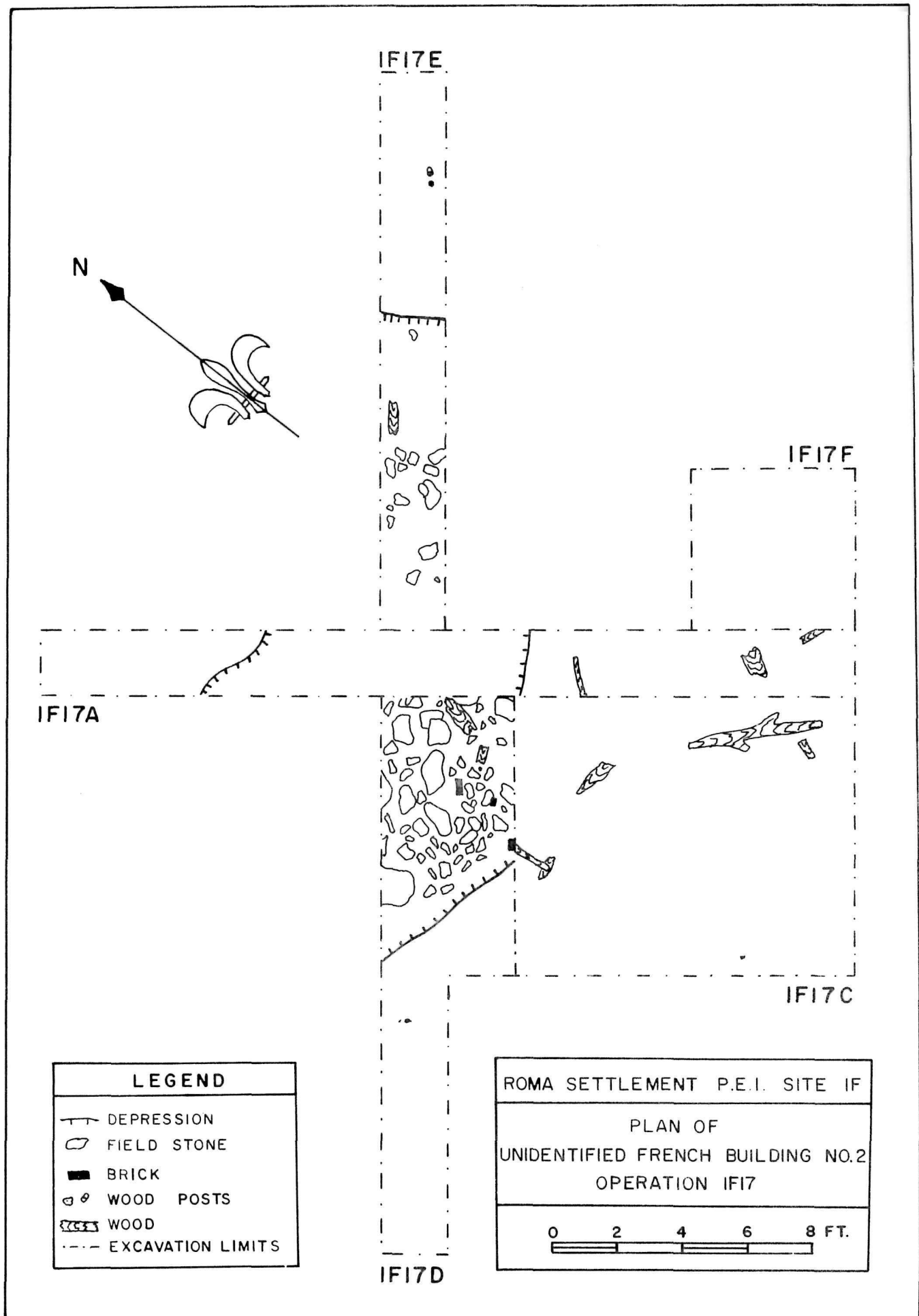


FIGURE 13 (1F-70-102-3)



Fig. 14

West Face Stratigraphy of 1F17D & E

Soil Types:

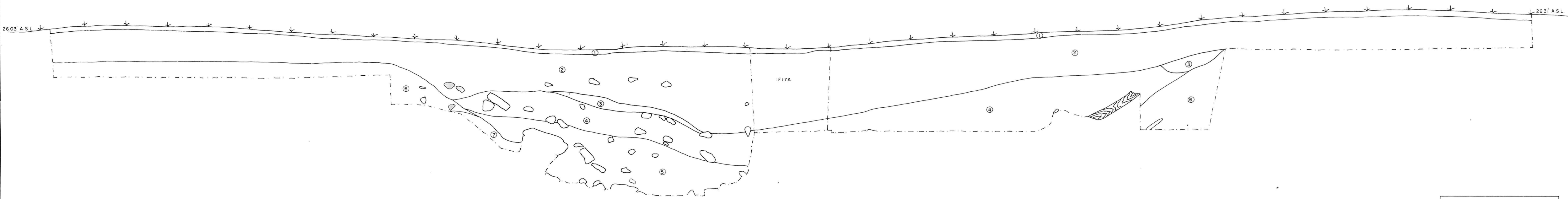
1. Dark brown loam turf (7.5YR; 3/2).
2. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2).
3. Pinkish-grey sand (5YR; 6/2).
4. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6).
5. Red sand (2.5YR; 4/6).
6. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8).
7. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2).

(1F-70-102-13)

FIGURE 14

Drawing No. 1F-70-102-13

FIG. 14



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF	
WEST FACE STRATIGRAPHY OF SUB-OPERATIONS IF17D & E	
0 1 2 FT.	
LEGEND	
++ TURF	○ FIELD STONES
--- WOOD	- - EXCAVATION LIMITS

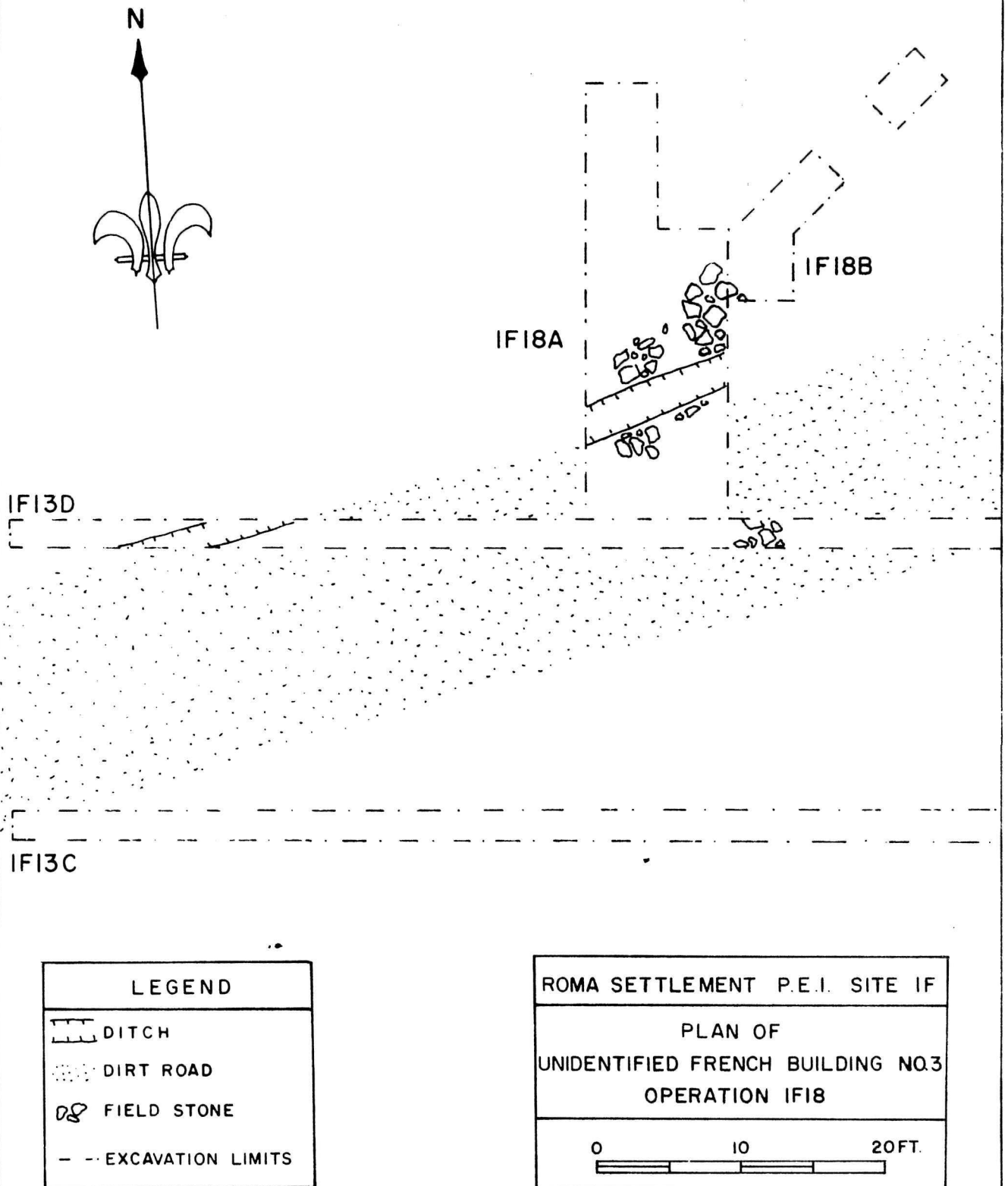


FIGURE 15 (1F-70-102-4)

Fig. 16

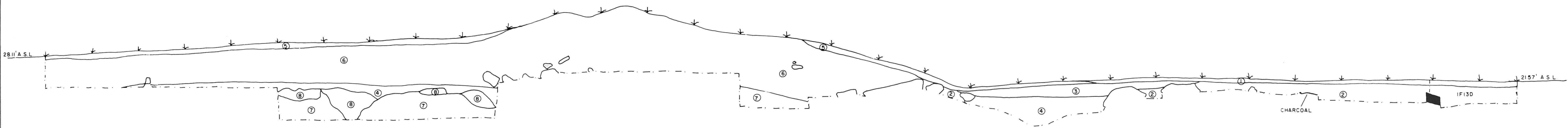
Centre Face Stratigraphy of 1F18A

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown compact sand (7.5YR; 3/2) - road.
2. Dark red compact sandy clay (2.5YR; 3/6) & brick fragments.
3. Brown sand (7.5YR; 4/4).
4. Reddish-brown sand (5YR; 4/4).
5. Dark brown loam turf (7.5YR; 3/2).
6. Dark brown sandy loam (7.5YR; 3/2) & brick fragments & rubble.
7. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8).
8. Pinkish-grey sand (5YR; 6/2).

(1F-70-102-15)

FIG. 16



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF	
CENTRE FACE STRATIGRAPHY OF SUB-OPERATION IF18A	
0 1 2 FT.	
LEGEND	
TURF	FIELD STONE
BRICK	EXCAVATION LIMITS

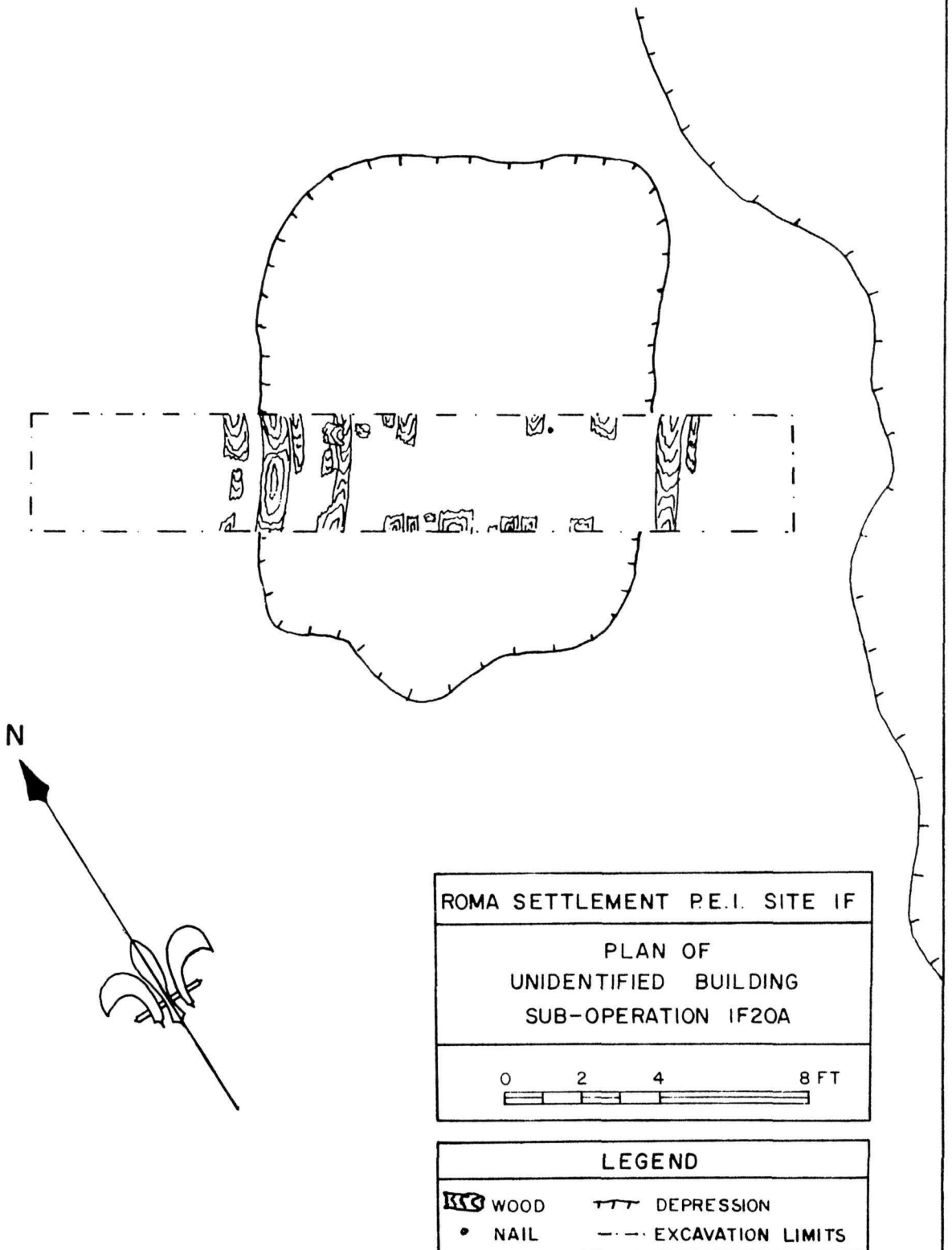


FIGURE 17 (1F-70-102-5)

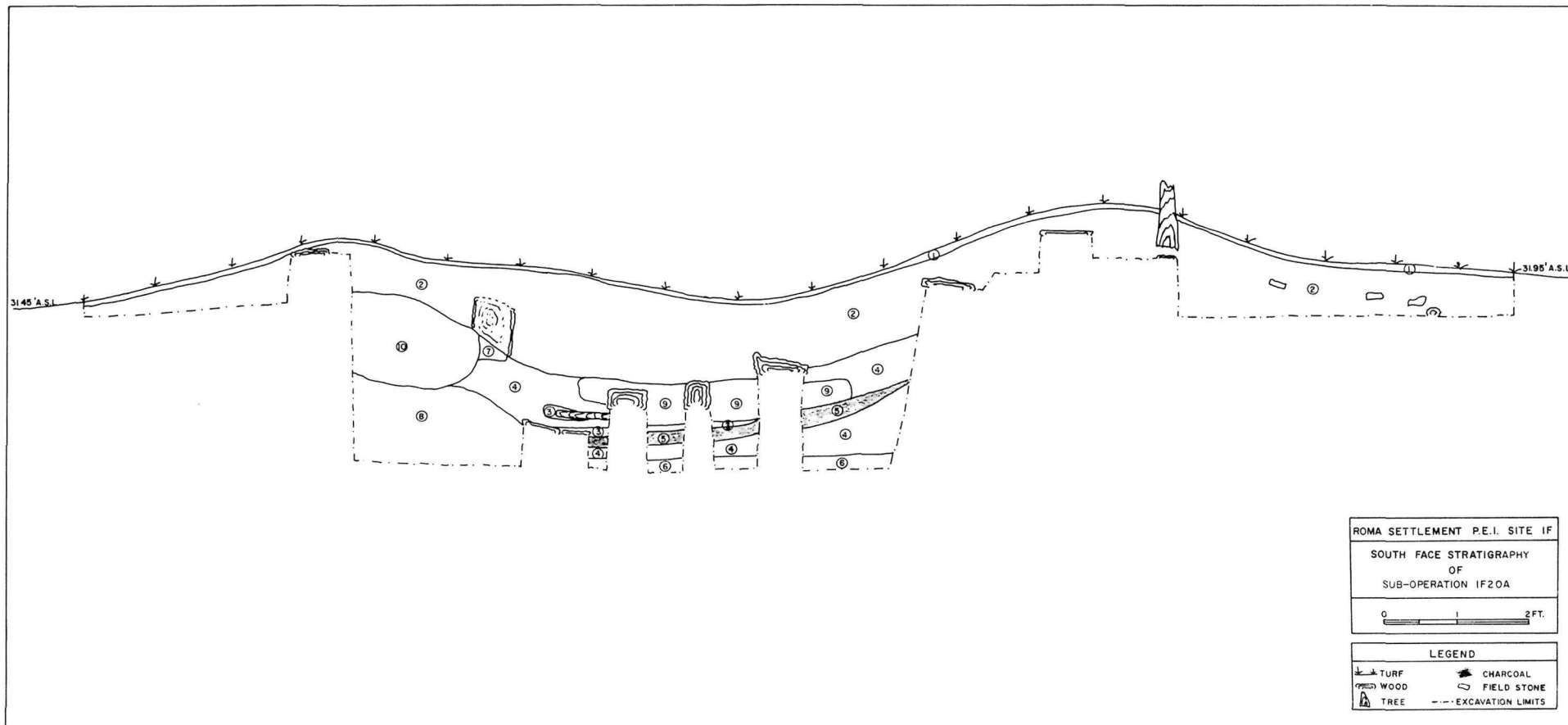
Fig. 18

South Face Stratigraphy of 1F20A

Soil Types:

1. Dark brown laom turf (7.5YR; 3/2).
2. Dark brown loam (7.5YR; 3/2).
3. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/8).
4. Brown loam (7.5YR; 4/2).
5. Charcoal.
6. Yellowish-red compact sand (5YR; 4/6).
7. Pinkish-grey sand (5YR; 6/2).
8. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 5/8).
9. Dark brown sandy loam (7.5YR; 3/2).
10. Ant hill.

(1F-70-102-14)



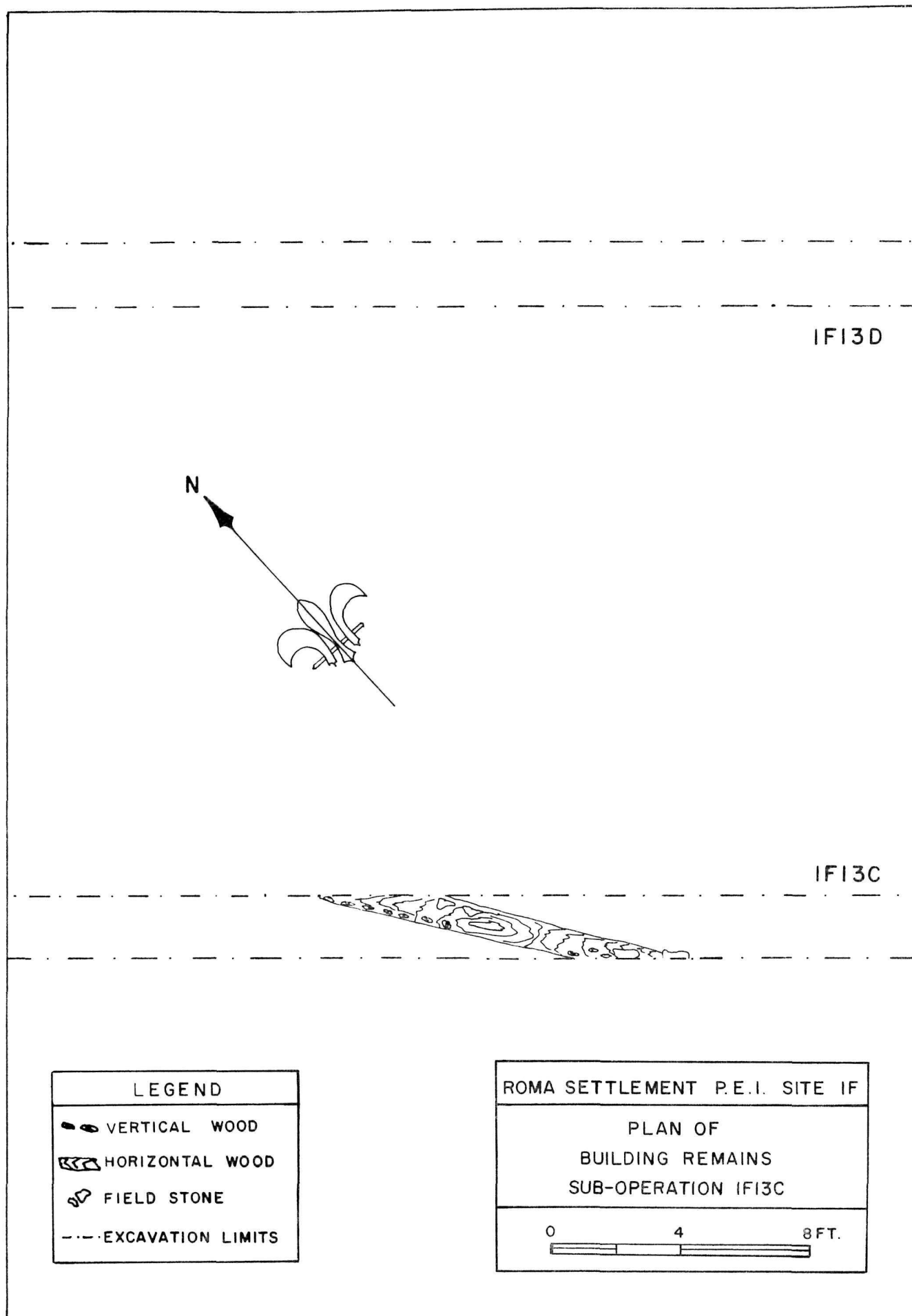
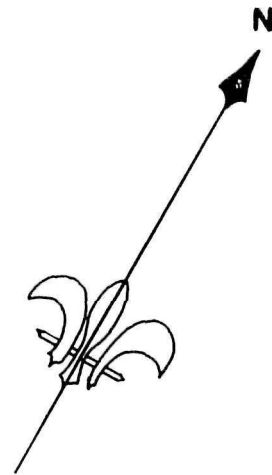
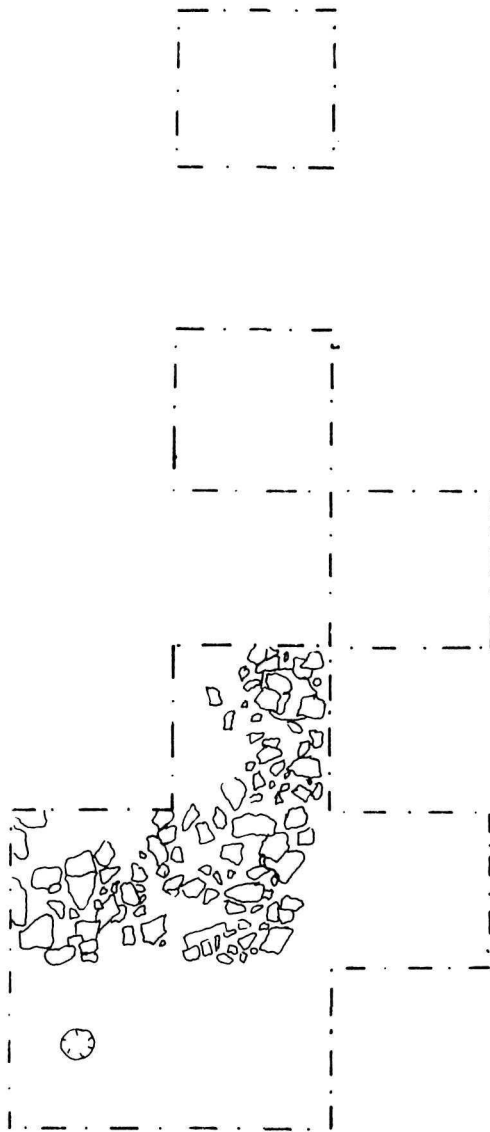


FIGURE 19 (1F-70-102-1)



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF

PLAN OF  
BOY SCOUT WELL  
SUB-OPERATION IF16A

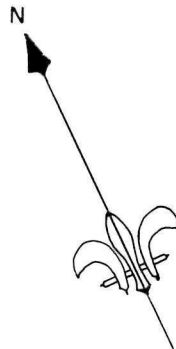
0 5 10 FT.

LEGEND

⊙ WELL      ◊ FIELD STONE  
- - - - EXCAVATION LIMITS

FIGURE 20 (1F-70-102-7)

2F1B



2F1A

LEGEND	
	WOOD
	CHARCOAL
	DEPRESSION
	FIELD STONE
	EXCAVATION LIMITS

ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF	
PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS ON PANMURE ISLAND OPERATIONS 2F1A & B	

## Appendix B

### LOT - LAYER CORRELATIONS

## Lot - Layer Correlation

### Introduction

The lot-layer correlation for the 1969 report on the Roma site excavation follows the basic format used in the 1968 report. Designed to be used by the artifact 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.

The use of color to facilitate recognition of similar layers has been discontinued. Instead, gray shading will represent any significant charcoal deposits, while depression outlines will be represented by a series of dashes.

Each section of the lot-layer correlation is accompanied by a discussion of the various occupation layers in relation to the structures with which they are associated. Major emphasis will be placed on this aspect, with fill layers being mentioned solely as such unless they have some particularly important bearing on the site. A more detailed discussion of the stratigraphy of the site is included in the main body of this report.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F4

1. The trenches excavated in and around the storage cellar in 1969 were limited to the general area of the western entrance of the cellar. Due to the large amount of overburden, the lots were generally excavated arbitrarily. Attempts were made to retain the original slope of the cellar's north and south walls (indicated by dashes on the diagram), while any distinctly different soils were excavated stratigraphically.
2. Five separate layers can be discerned at the entrance to the storage cellar. These include:
  - a. the topsoil;
  - b. a layer of fill below the topsoil and above a layer of charcoal;
  - c. a layer of charcoal;
  - d. a layer of fill below the charcoal;
  - e. the occupation level of the cellar.

The distinction between the latter two layers is rather arbitrary, since no visible stratigraphic difference was observed.

3. The surface lots removed the top few inches of the topsoil and evergreen needles. These lots include.

1F4E1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 24, 26

Lots 1F4E3, 25, and 33 consisted of a re-excavated portion of sub-operation 1F4C. Artifacts from these lots are from the 1968 backdirt piles of 1F4, 1F13A, and 1F15.

4. The fill layer below the topsoil covers a layer of black charcoal. This deposit of yellowish-red sand may date to the late 18th, 19th or 20th centuries. It includes lots:

1F4E9, 11, 12, and part of lots 1F4E24 and 26.

5. The charcoal layer is located primarily over the entrance to the storage cellar. It may be related to the post-Roma occupancy of a building on top of the company house (operation 1F15) - located about 15 feet west of the cellar. The charcoal layer may date to the late 17th or early to mid-18th centuries and could also be associated with the Macdonald and/or Shaw occupancies of Brudenell Point. Lots included in this charcoal layer are:

1F4E15, 27, 30, 37.

6. The fourth layer in the storage cellar is located below the charcoal layer. It appears to consist partly of the soil on top of the collapsed cellar roof and partly of the original fill removed by Roma to create the cellar in 1732. The lower sections of this layer probably constitute part of the roof construction, though this cannot be confirmed due to the apparent uniformity of

the soil. Certainly the upper section of this layer consists of some of the originally excavated soil redeposited on top of the collapsed roof. Lots included in this layer are:

1F4E8, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 29, 32, 34.

7. The actual occupation layer of the cellar was generally indistinguishable from the fill deposit below the charcoal layer mentioned above. Hence, the lower portions of the cellar (where numerous 18th century artifacts were uncovered) were arbitrarily designated as forming the occupation level of the cellar.

Included in this category are lots:

1F4E10, 20, 21, 22, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40.

It must be recognized that there is a great possibility of mixture between artifacts from the two layers below the charcoal layer due to the similarity of soil colors.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F12

1. This operation is suspected to encompass remains of one or possibly two of the buildings constructed by Roma between 1732 and 1745. The major structure appears to be located primarily within sub-operation 1F12B, while a possible second structure may be located at the north end of sub-operation 1F12A and in 1F12C.
2. Traces of charcoal found in lots 1F12A16, 18, and 20 may be related to similar traces found in lots 1F12C13, 14, and 17. Similarly, surface artifacts from lots 1F12A8, 17, and 19 may correlate with artifacts from lots 1F12C6 and 7, as well as with the lower lots mentioned previously. Beyond this, there appears to be no relationship between sub-operation 1F12C and either of the other two sub-operations in this area.
3. Excavation of the major depression (1F12B) was started in 1968 and continued to a limited extent in 1969. Artifacts from the surface lots (1F12B24, 26, and 27) may relate to artifacts from any of the lots in this general area and were probably deposited in the late 19th or early 20th centuries.
4. Lots 1F12B25 and 28 are fill deposits and post-date the Roma occupancy. These lots may correlate with lots

1F12B7, 8, 17, and 18. Since this depression was largely filled in the 1930's, the artifacts from these lots were probably deposited at that time, although the usage of local soil for filling the depression could account for the presence of any earlier 18th and 19th century material.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F13

1. Two test trenches (sub-operations 1F13C and 1F13D) were excavated along the south side of Brudenell Point to determine if any buildings were located in this area. Both trenches were arbitrarily divided into 10 foot long lots.
2. In sub-operation 1F13C the lots are numbered consecutively from east to west for both the surface lots (1F13C1 - 20) and the subsurface lots (1F13C21 - 40). No meaningful relationship could be determined between lots and soil types except in the area of lots 1F13C13, 14, 33, and 34 - where wood remains of an unidentified structure were located. The structure probably dates to the 19th century.
3. In sub-operation 1F13D the same technique for numbering the lots was used for the first 40 lots. A soil stain near the centre of the trench required additional excavation, and hence there may be some correlation between artifacts from this area (lots 1F13D11, 33, 43, and 45) as well as some artifacts from sub-operation 1F17B (see the lot-layer correlation for 1F17B for details). Artifacts from this area appear to be 19th century in origin.

4. Remnants of one of Roma's buildings were uncovered in the middle of the road near the west end of sub-operation 1F13D. Due to the hardness of the soil and the years of grading, the lots are shallow and there was almost consistent mixture of artifacts from all periods of occupation. Lots included in this area are as follows:

1F13D14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44.

Lots 1F13D41 and 42 were not excavated as such, but were renamed as part of operation 1F18 - a new operation designed to cover the excavation of this French building. (For additional details on which of the lots in operation 1F18 correlate with those of 1F13D, consult the lot-layer correlation for that operation).

5. A third test trench (sub-operation 1F13E) was excavated between the 19th century MacDonald Store and the 18th century Roma storage cellar. It was excavated in 22 lots following the same numbering pattern employed for sub-operations 1F13C and D. Lots 1F13E1 - 11 were surface lots, lots 1F13E12 - 22 were subsurface. No significant relationships were observed in this trench.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F15

1. Operation 1F15 comprises the principal building of the French settlement, the company house. It was constructed in 1732 and may have been destroyed by fire in 1740. It was definitely looted and destroyed in 1745, along with the rest of Roma's settlement.
2. Excavation in 1969 exposed the majority of the south half of this building. Since neither exterior nor interior wall foundations could be determined, excavation was conducted arbitrarily in 10ft. squares designed to expose the southern limits of the building. The turf and topsoil - subject to over a century of agricultural disturbance - was removed in a single lot for each of the sub-operations involved:  

1F15G1, H1, J1, K1, L1, M1, N1.
3. The occupational level - such as remained after looting of the building, destruction by fire, probable disturbance of the ruins by local people in search of usable structural material, and decades of agricultural activity - was removed in either one or two subsequent lots. Hence the following lots have been designated as the occupation layer, though a certain amount of mixture with later 18th, 19th and 20th century material is possible:

1F15G2 1F15H2, 3 1F15J2, 3 1F15K2 1F15L2, 3  
1F15M2, 3 1F15N2

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F16

1. This operation revealed a mass of stone rubble and a narrow hole in the ground - presumably the remains of a well drilling attempt made by the Boy Scouts in the 1930's.

2. Little significant correlation exists in this area. Following is a breakdown of the lot locations and correlations:

Turf: 1F16A1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15.

Disturbed subsoil: 1F16A12.

Rubble and disturbed subsoil: 1F16A4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Possible 19th or 20th century campfire site: 1F16A16.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F17

1. Operation 1F17 is the site of an unidentified building within the limits of the French settlement. No foundations were uncovered, although some sort of cellar depression does exist.
2. Sub-operations 1F17A, C, D, E, F, and G were designed to investigate the area in and around the obvious surface depression, while sub-operation 1F17B consists of two test trenches designed to determine the southern limits of this and traces of any other building. Lots in the test trenches were divided into arbitrary horizontal units 15 ft. long by 2 ft. wide.
3. The majority of lots excavated in the depression region can be grouped together as fill deposited in the depression after the destruction of the original building, and probably by a local inhabitant in the 1930's. Lots which can be included in this category are:

Turf: 1F17A1, C1, 6 D1, 4, 8, E1, 4, F1.

Subsurface: 1F17A2 1F17C2 1F17D5 1F17E2 1F17G1

3 7 6 3 2

7 7 3

9 4

10 5

4. Lots which may be associated with the actual remains of the French building include:

1F17A8      1F17C3, 4,      1F17F2  
8, 9,  
9                      10

5. Lot 1F17C5 was not excavated.

6. Additional evidence of French occupancy was found in the test trenches. Surface lots possibly containing a mixture of French and British artifacts (due to agricultural activity in this area) include:

1F17A4      1F17B1  
5                      2  
4  
7  
8

Lots which can also be associated with the French building, but outside the limits of the cellar depression include:

1F17A6      1F17B3  
6  
9

7. Lots 1F17B10 to 18 are presumably located south of the French building site, since there was a rapid decrease in artifact returns south of lots 1F17B4 to 6. However, artifacts from lots 1F17B14, 15, 16, and 17 may be related to those found in lots 1F13D11, 31, 43, and 45. Lot 1F17B18 was not excavated.
8. There was no occupational evidence in lots 1F17B19 to 24.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F18

1. The area of operation 1F18 is believed to be the site of another of Roma's original French buildings on Brudenell Point. The majority of this building's remains appears to have been destroyed by relatively recent grading of a dirt road which passes directly over the building site. Consequently, minimal traces of the foundation were found, as well as a very limited amount of artifacts.
2. Lots which appear to contain part of the original building and any remnants of an occupation layer are located primarily in the road itself, and hence are subject to mixture with artifacts from a later period. This includes lots 1F18A1, 18, and 20, which may correlate with lots 1F13D14, 15, 16, 17, 34, and 44. In addition, the following lots (located beside the road) appear to relate to the original French occupancy of the site:  
  
1F18A2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22.  
  
1F18B3, 5, 6.
3. Artifacts from surface lots 1F18A3, 4, 5, 15, 17, and 1F18B1 may relate with those found on the road, since the soil in this area was apparently removed from the

side of the road for the construction of the ditch.

The ditch lots (1F18A8 and 21) appear to consist of recent 20th century material.

4. No visible stratigraphic occupation layer was observed in this area.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F19

1. A number of test trenches were excavated north, west, and southwest of operation 1F18 in order to determine if any further evidence of French occupancy could be detected. These trenches are collectively referred to as operation 1F19.
2. Extremely sparse evidence if any of either French or British activity was found in apparently isolated and unrelated locations in these trenches. Hence no significant correlations can be made for this operation. All lots were arbitrarily divided into 15 ft. long units.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F20

1. A small but pronounced depression along the north side of Brudenell Point marks the site of operation 1F20. Excavation of this depression revealed the charred remains of a small wooden building. However, the lack of artifacts made identification and dating of this building impossible.
  2. Lot correlations for this operation are as follows:
    - Turf: 1F20A1, 2, 3, 4.
    - Exterior of building: 1F20A7, 9.
    - Fill on collapsed structure: 1F20A5, 6, 8, 10.
    - Charcoal layer (possible occupation material?): 1F20A11, 12.
    - Yellowish-red sand at base of depression: 1F20A13.
- Of the above list, only the charcoal and the yellowish-red sand layer below it may constitute a portion of the original occupation level of this building. The other lots are either located outside the building or constitute fill on top of the collapsed building.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F21

1. The test trenches in operation 1F21 are located west of the French building in operation 1F17, and north of the building in operation 1F18. They were designed to locate further evidence of 18th century structures, but none were uncovered.
2. A few 19th century artifacts were found in this area; however, there was nothing to suggest the presence of any building or of any sort of activity in this region.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F22

1. This operation is located along the north side of Brudenell Point and may indicate the site of one of Roma's original buildings. No foundations were uncovered; however, a number of 18th century artifacts similar to those found in other buildings attributed to the French occupation were found at the east end of the trench.
2. Particular lots which contain artifacts from the French occupation period include:

1F22A2, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14.

It should be noted, however, that these artifacts were all found close to the surface and therefore may have been subject to disturbance and mixture with later material as a direct result of plowing during the 19th century.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 2F1

1. The site on Panmure Island (2F1) was excavated in order to determine if it bore any relation to the Roma Settlement on Brudenell Point, None was established.
2. This site yielded primarily glass artifacts and may be related to the MacDonald's of Brudenell Point. This merchant family and an earlier business establishment on Panmure Island during the first quarter of the 19th century and one of their employees apparently lived on the present site 2F.
3. A large deposit of glass was found in a small depression, which includes lots:  
2F1A10, 23 and 2F1B3, 4.
4. Traces of a possible wooden structure were found south of sub-operation 2F1A in lots 2F1B1, 10, and 12.

Appendix C

LOT - LAYER CORRELATION ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 22. 1F4E - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-5).
- Fig. 23. 1F12A, B & C - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-6).
- Fig. 24. 1F13C & D - Lot Locations - plan view (1F-72-102-7).
- Fig. 25. 1F13E - Lot Locations - plan view (1F-72-102-8 ).
- Fig. 26. 1F13C, D & E - Lot Locations - section views (1F-72-102-12).
- Fig. 27. 1F15 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-9).
- Fig. 28. 1F16 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-10).
- Fig. 29. 1F17 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-14).
- Fig. 30. 1F18 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-2).
- Fig. 31. 1F19 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-11).
- Fig. 32. 1F20 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-1).
- Fig. 33. 1F21 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-4).
- Fig. 34. 1F22 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-3).
- Fig. 35. 2F1 - Lot Locations - plan view and section views (1F-72-102-13).

FIGURE 22

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-5

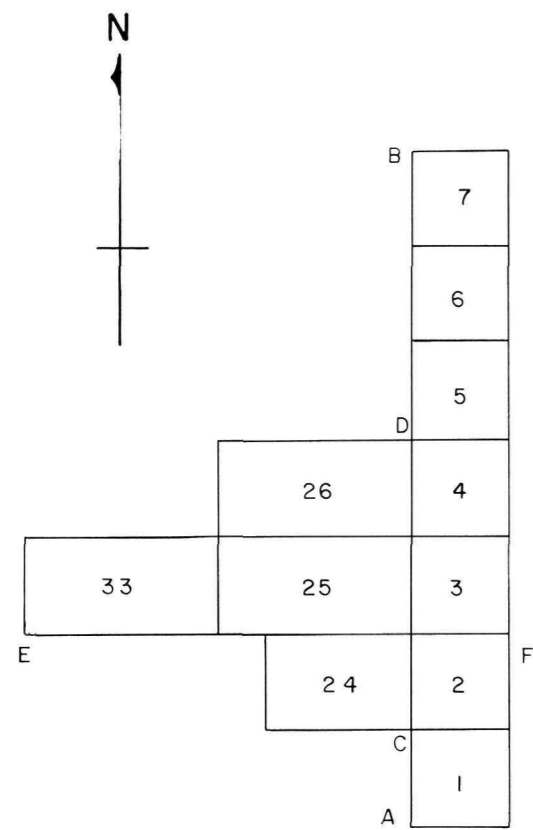
# IF4E - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN

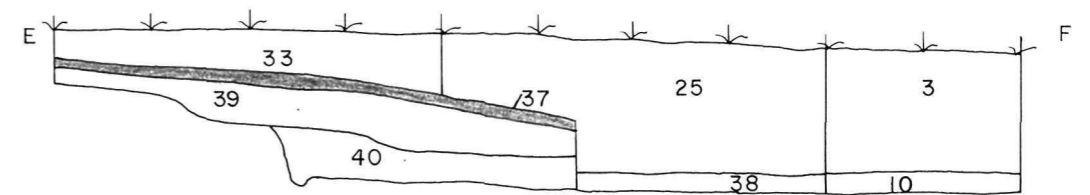
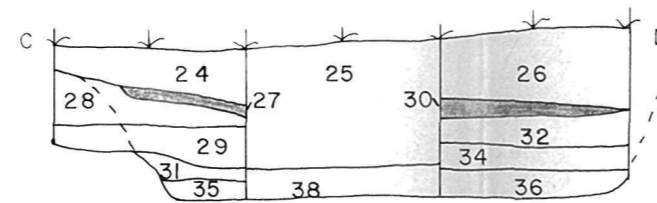
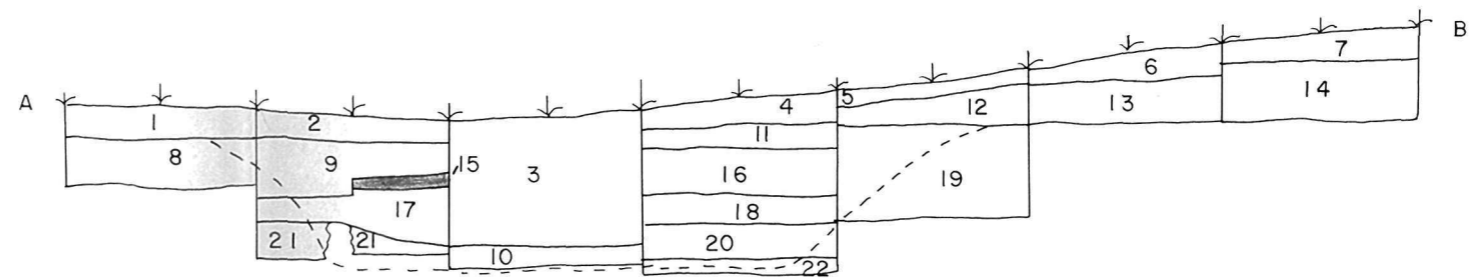
VIEW

SECTION

VIEWS



SCALE: 1" = 10'

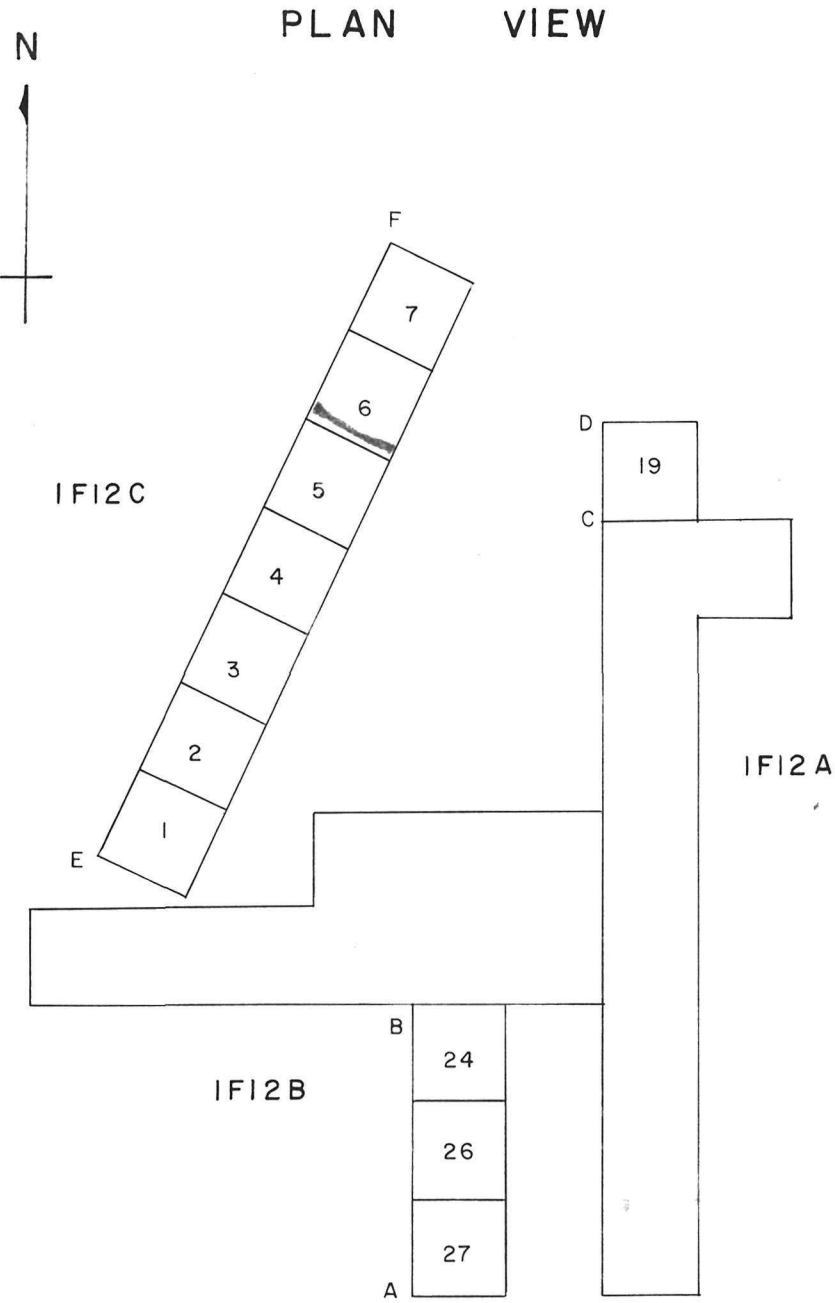


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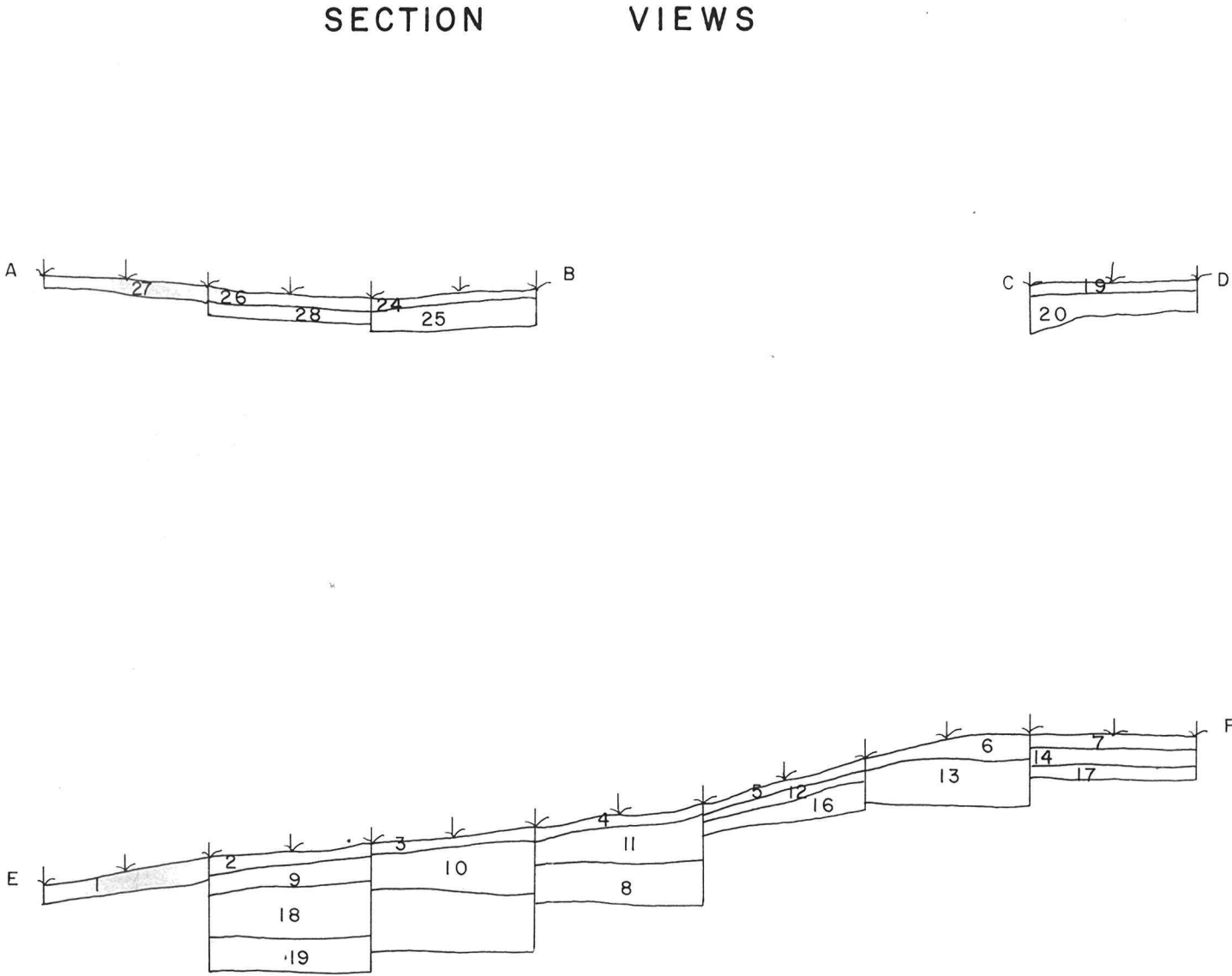
FIGURE 23

Drawin g No. 1F-72-102-6

IF12A, B & C - LOT LOCATIONS



SCALE: 1" = 10'



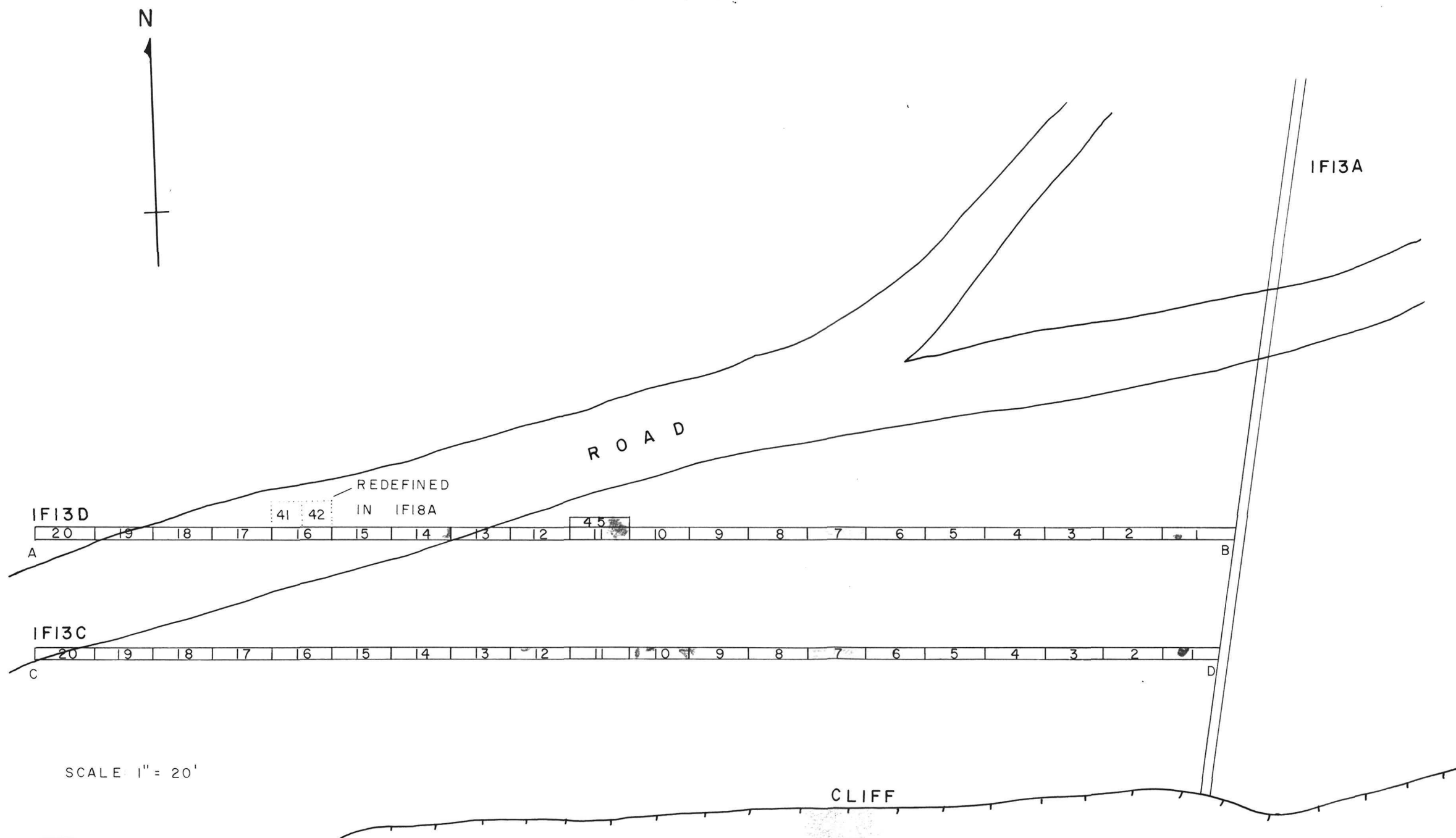
SCALE: 1" = 5'

FIGURE 24

Diagram No. 1F-72-102-7

# IF13C & D - LOT LOCATIONS

## PLAN VIEW



# IFI3E — LOT LOCATIONS

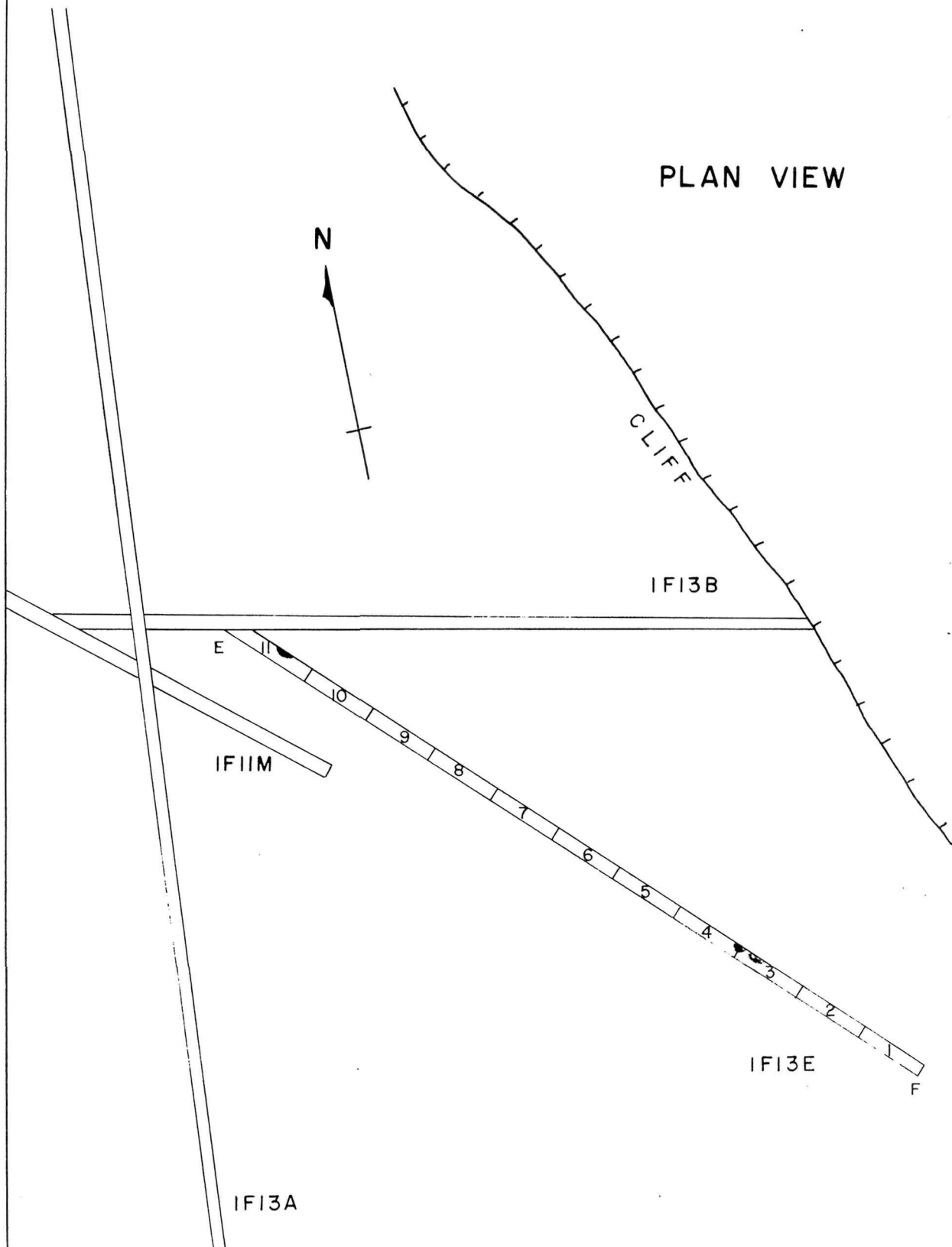
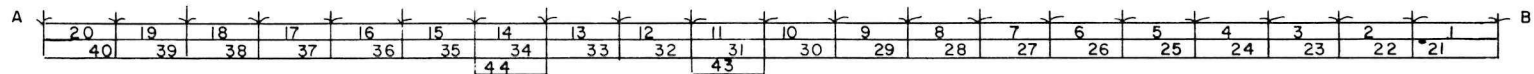


FIGURE 25 (1F-72-102-8)

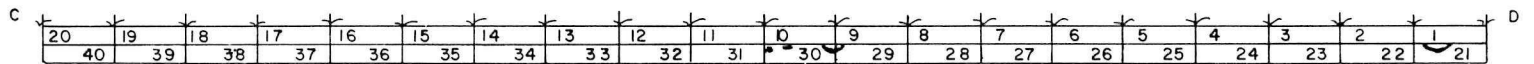
# IFI3C, D + E - LOT LOCATIONS

## SECTION VIEWS

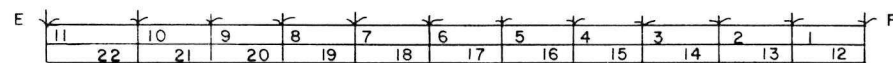
IFI3D



IFI3C



IFI3E



NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 27

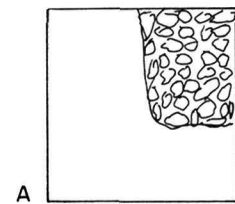
Drawing No. 1F-72-102-9

# IF15 - LOT LOCATIONS

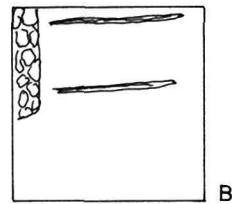
PLAN

VIEW

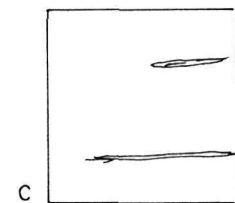
IF15G



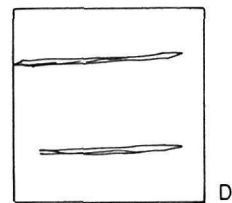
IF15H



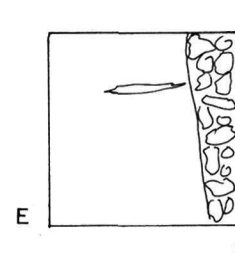
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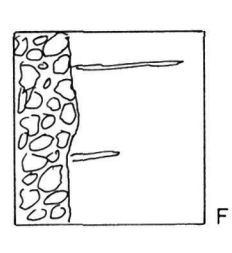
IF15J



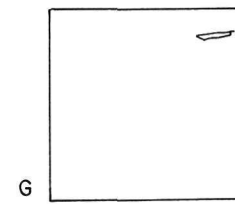
IF15L



IF15M



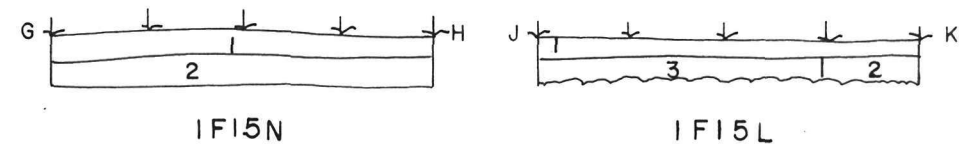
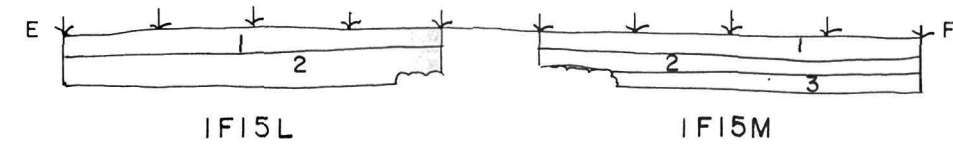
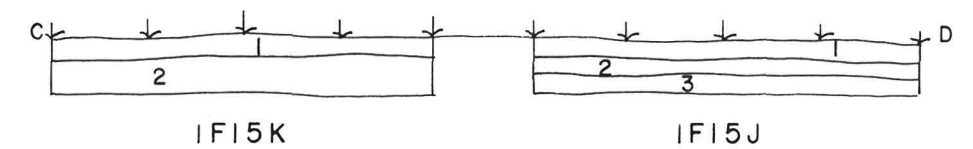
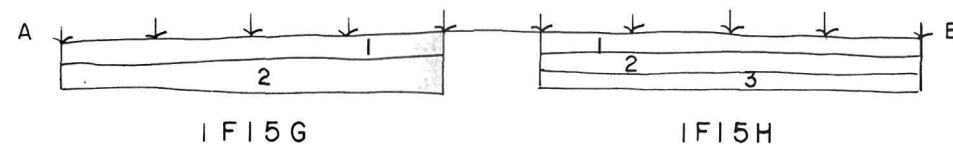
IF15N



SCALE: 1" = 10'

SECTION

VIEWS



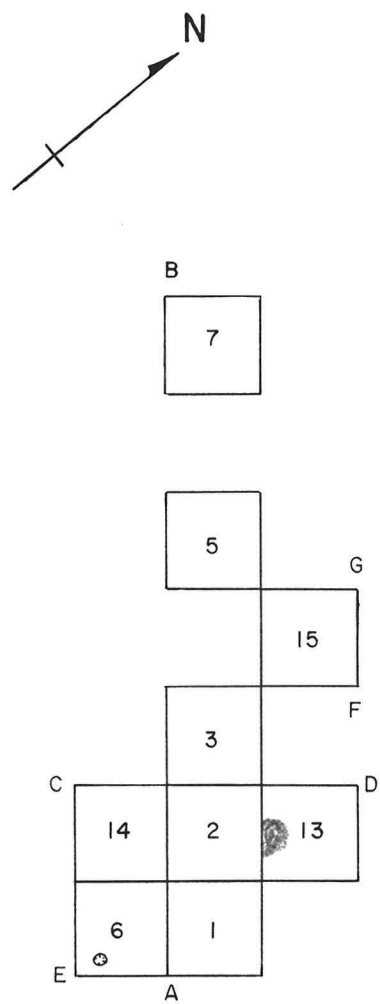
APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 5'

FIGURE 28

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-10

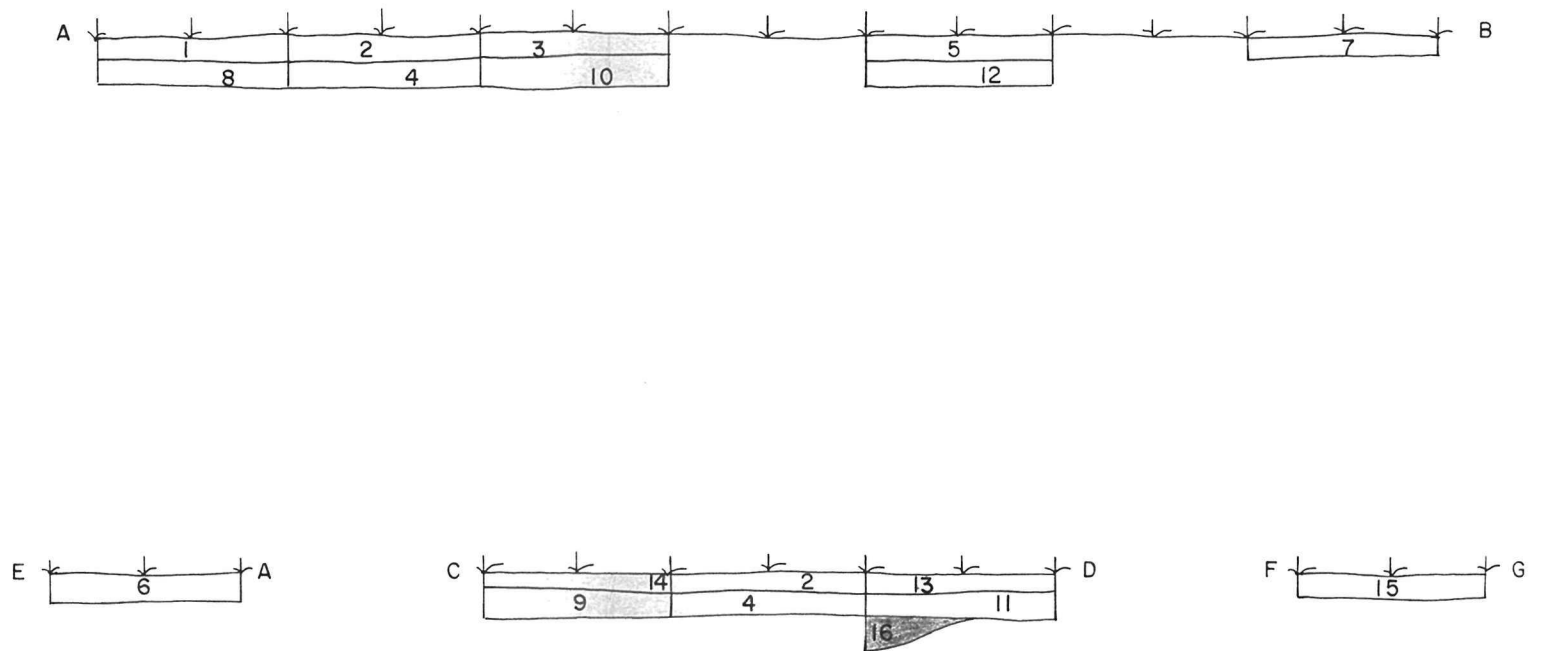
# IF16 - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1" = 10'

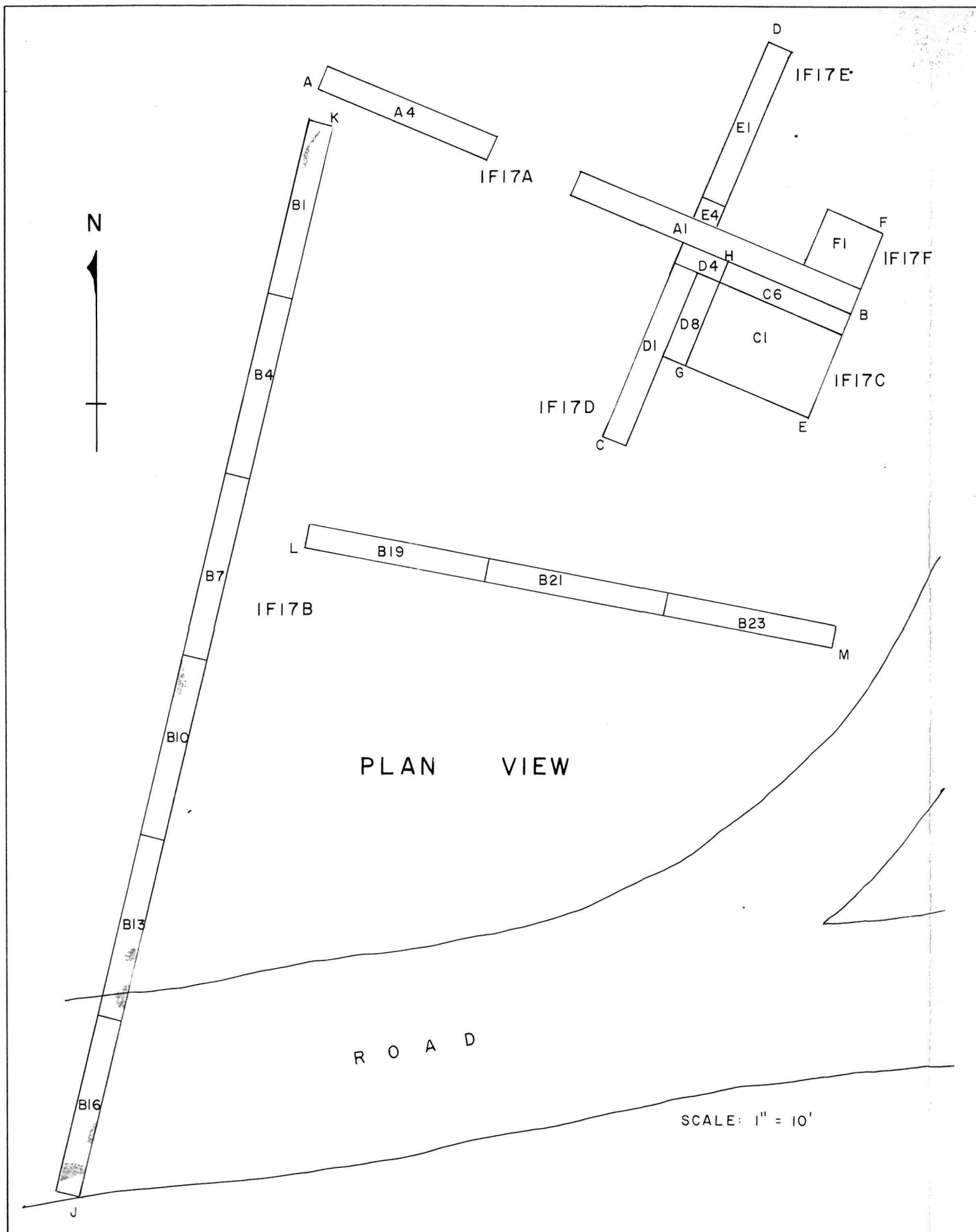
SECTION VIEWS



APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 5'

FIGURE 29

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-14



# IF17 - LOT LOCATIONS

## SECTION VIEWS

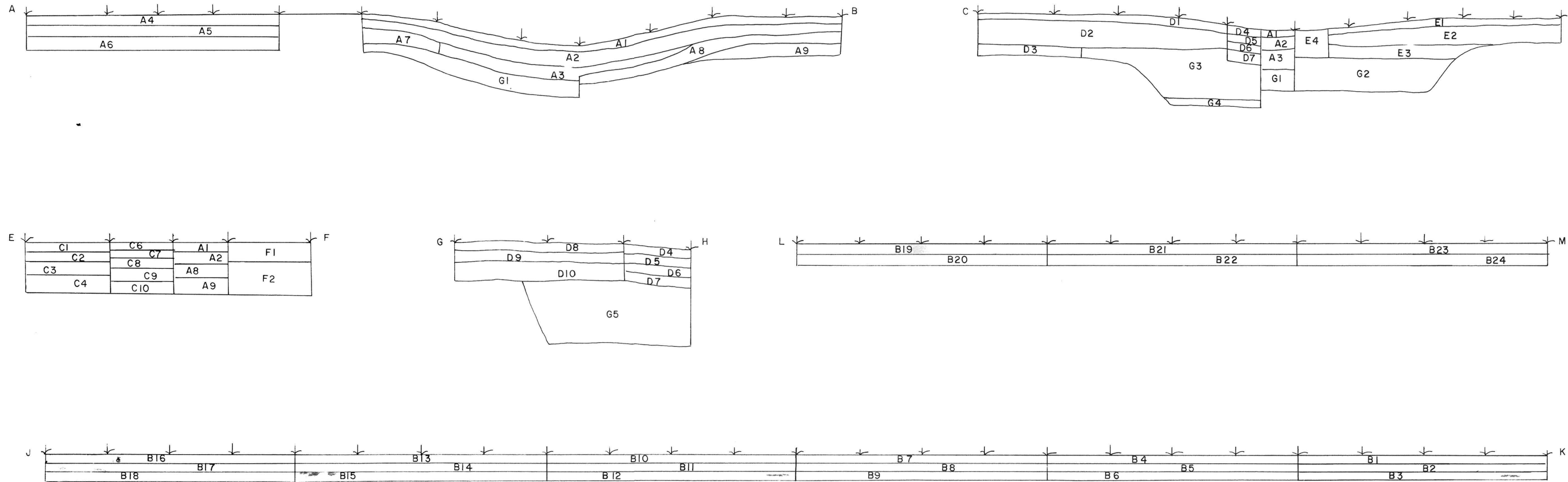


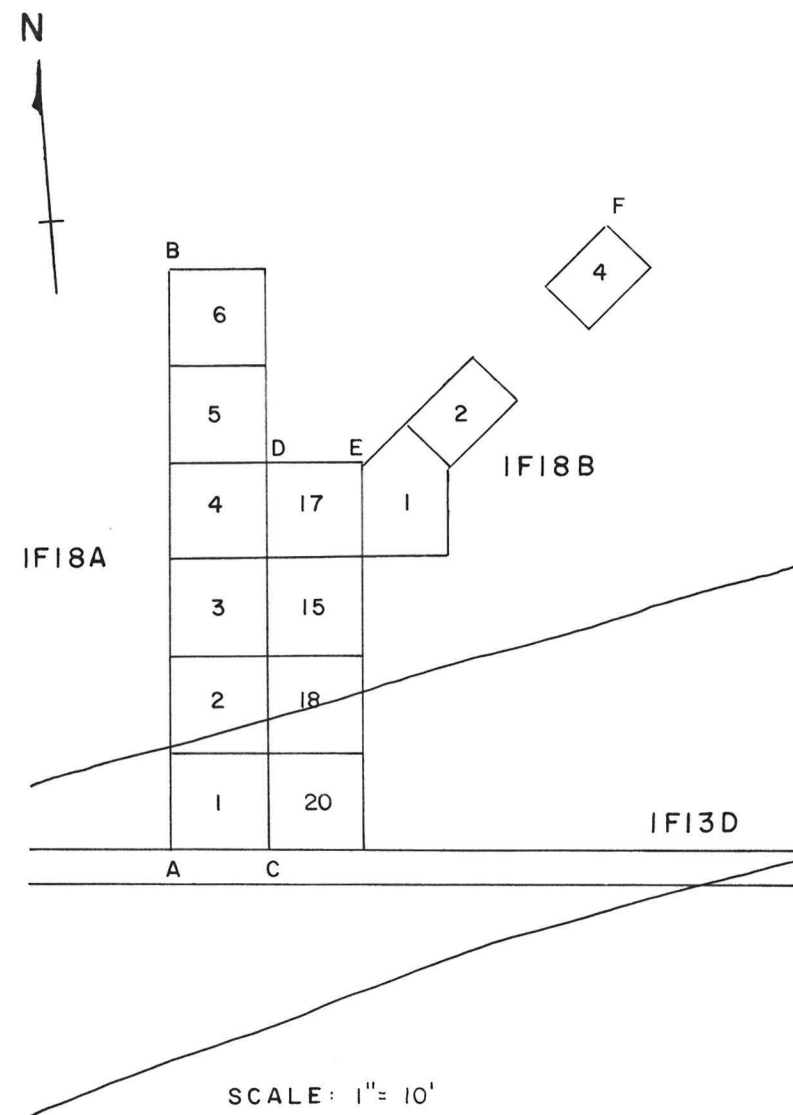
FIGURE 30

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-2

# IF18 - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN

VIEW



SECTION

VIEWS

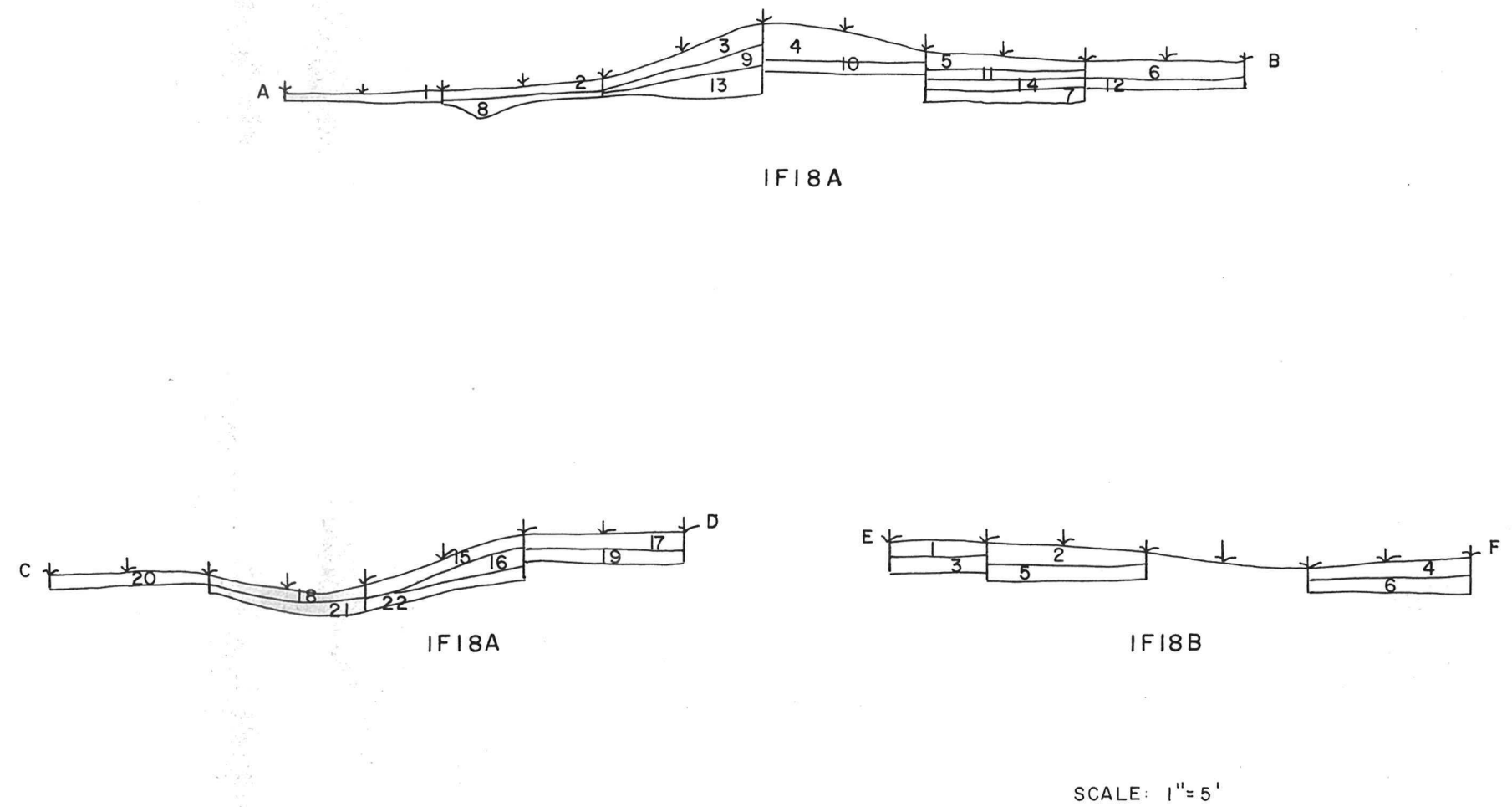


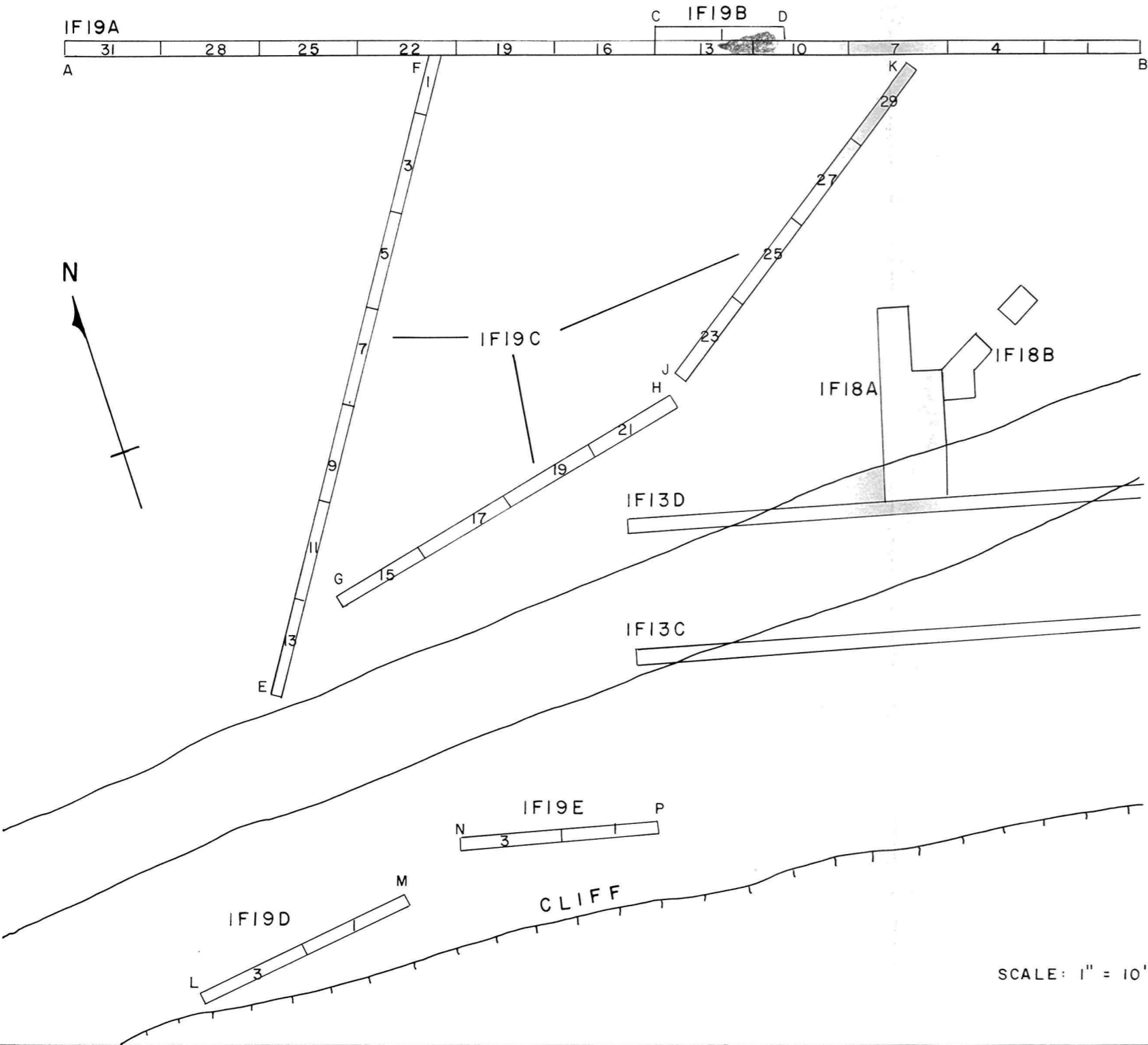
FIGURE 31

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-11

IF19 — LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN

VIEW



SECTION

VIEWS

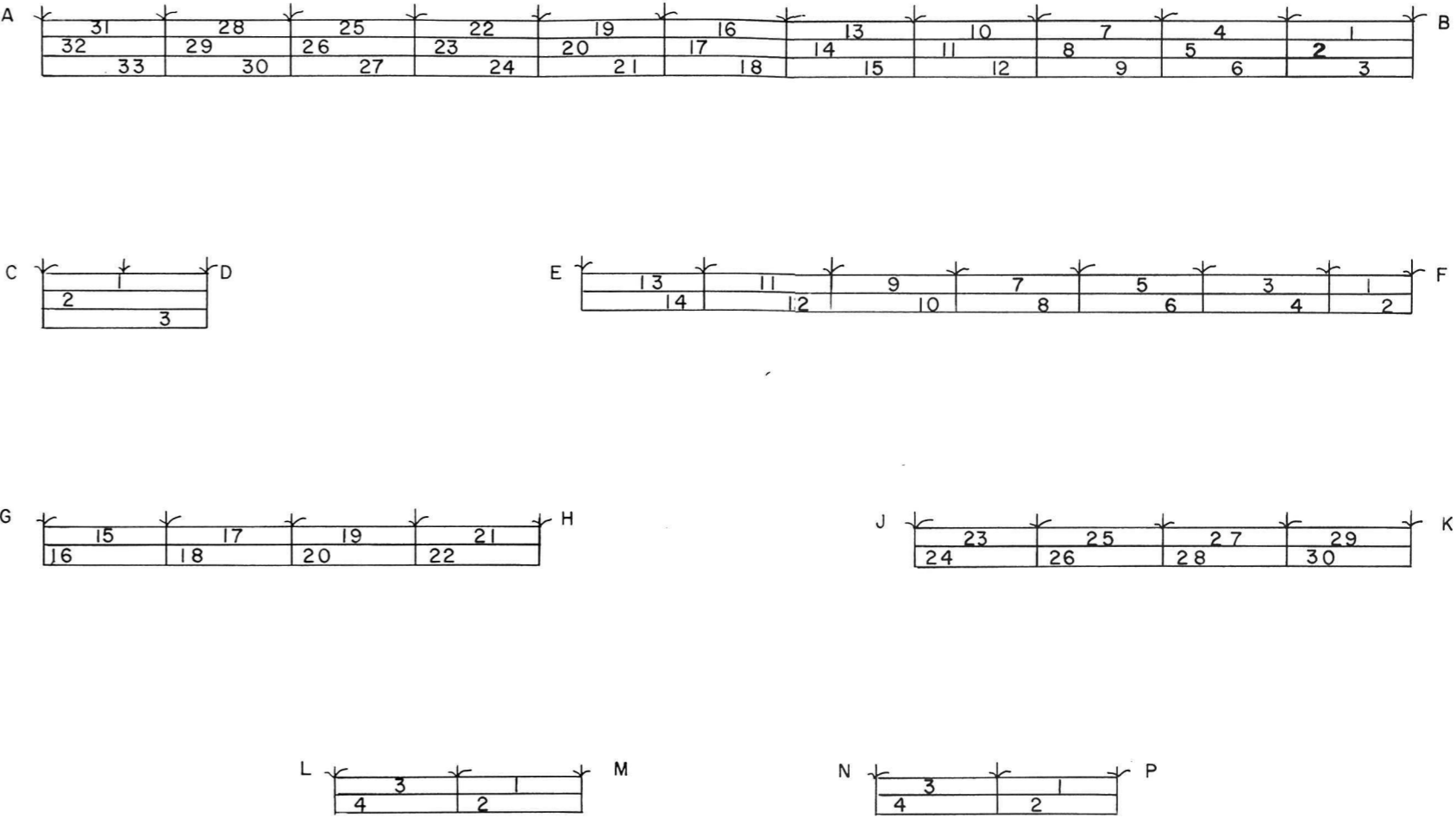
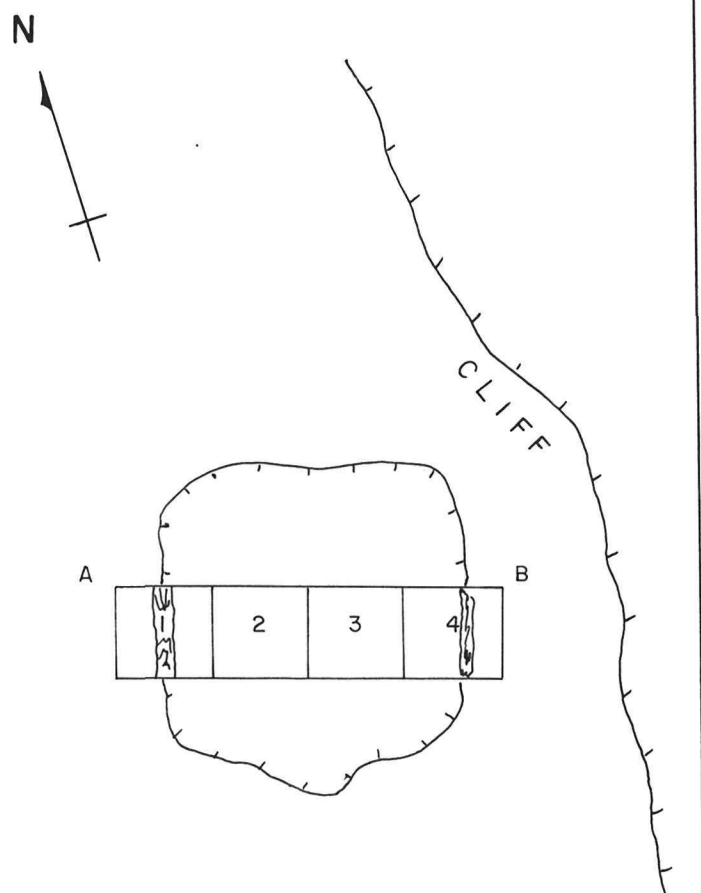


FIGURE 32

Diagram No. 1F-72-102-1

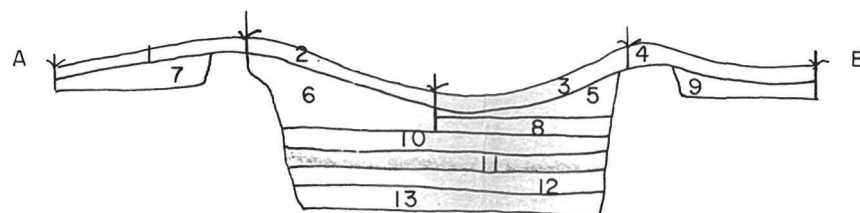
# IF20 - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1"=10'

SECTION VIEWS



APPROX. SCALE: 1"=5'

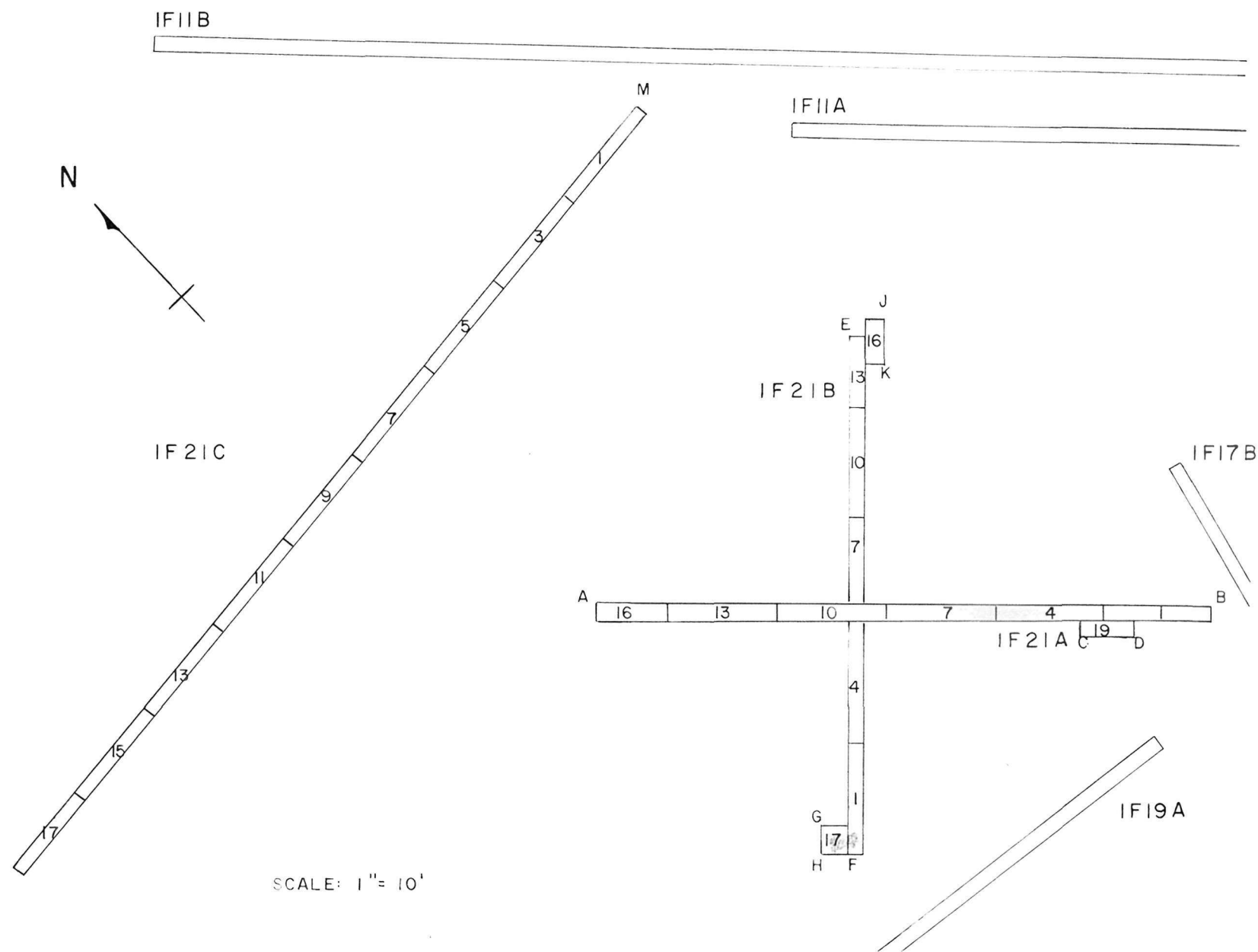
FIGURE 33

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-4

# IF2I - LOT LOCATIONS

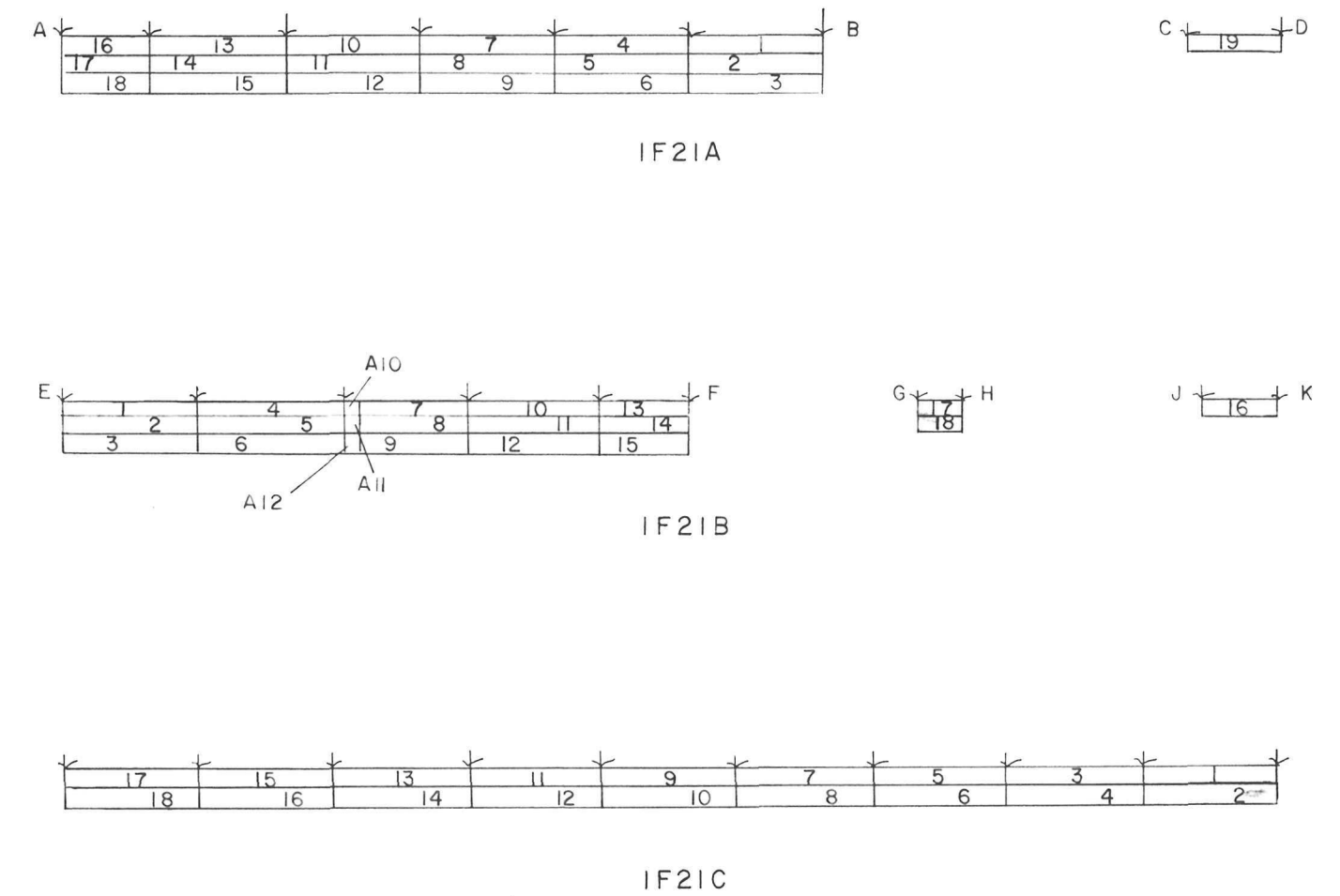
PLAN

VIEW



SECTION

VIEWS



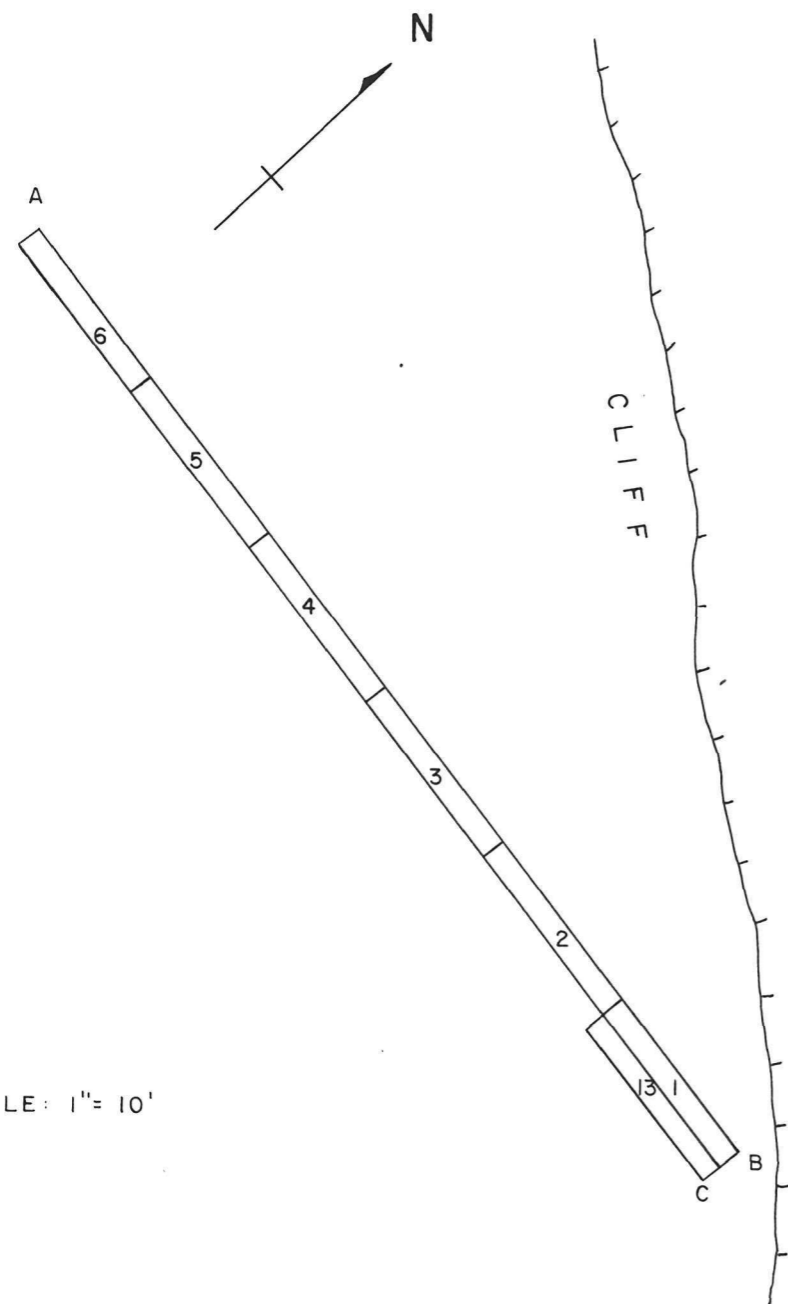
APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 10'

FIGURE 34

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-3

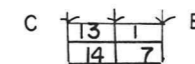
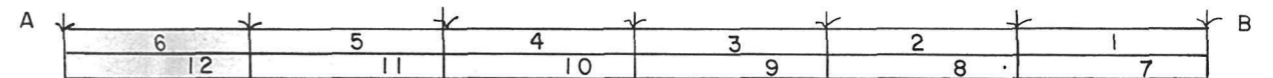
# IF22 — LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1" = 10'

SECTION VIEWS



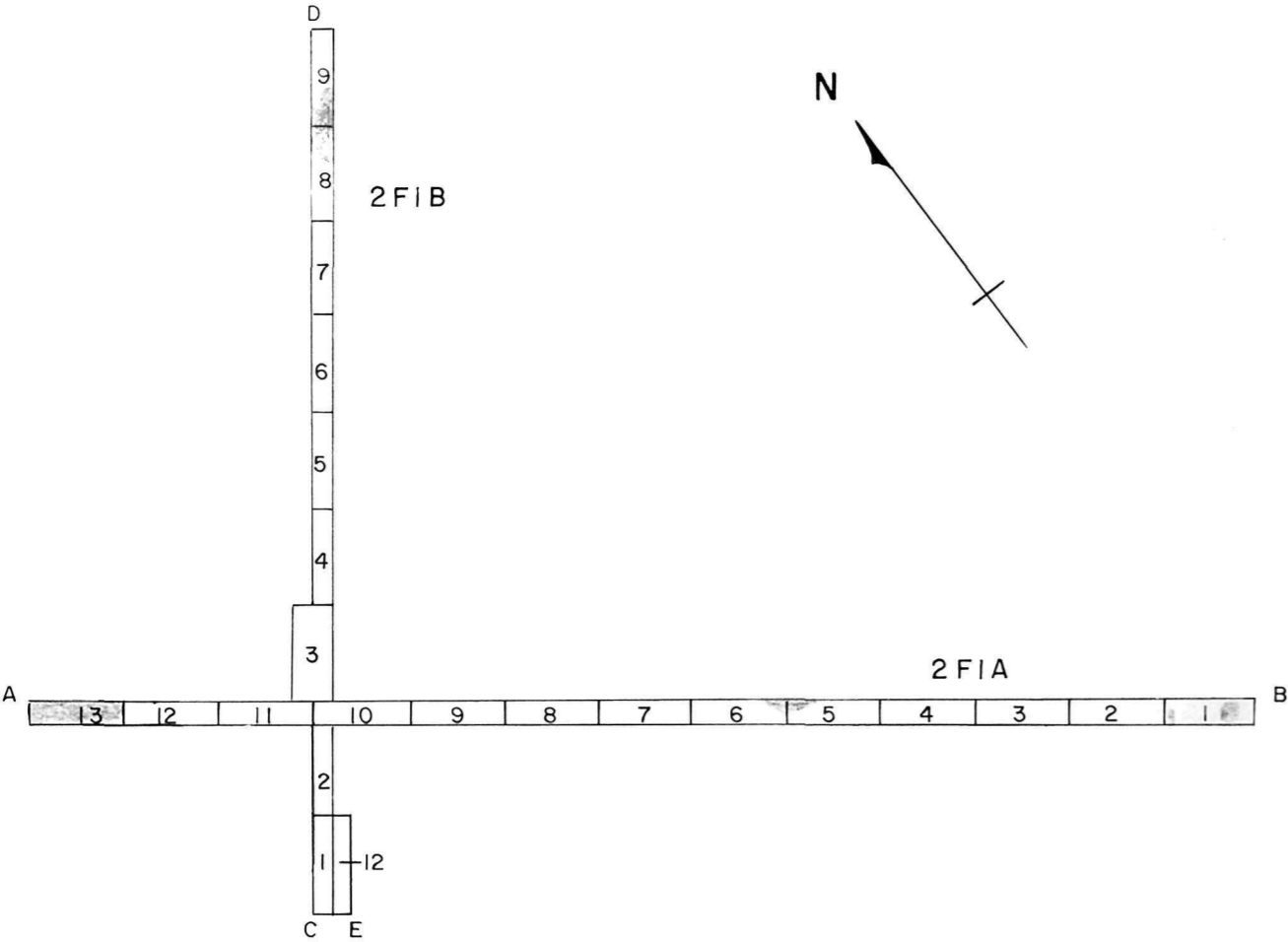
SCALE: 1" = 10'

FIGURE 35

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-13

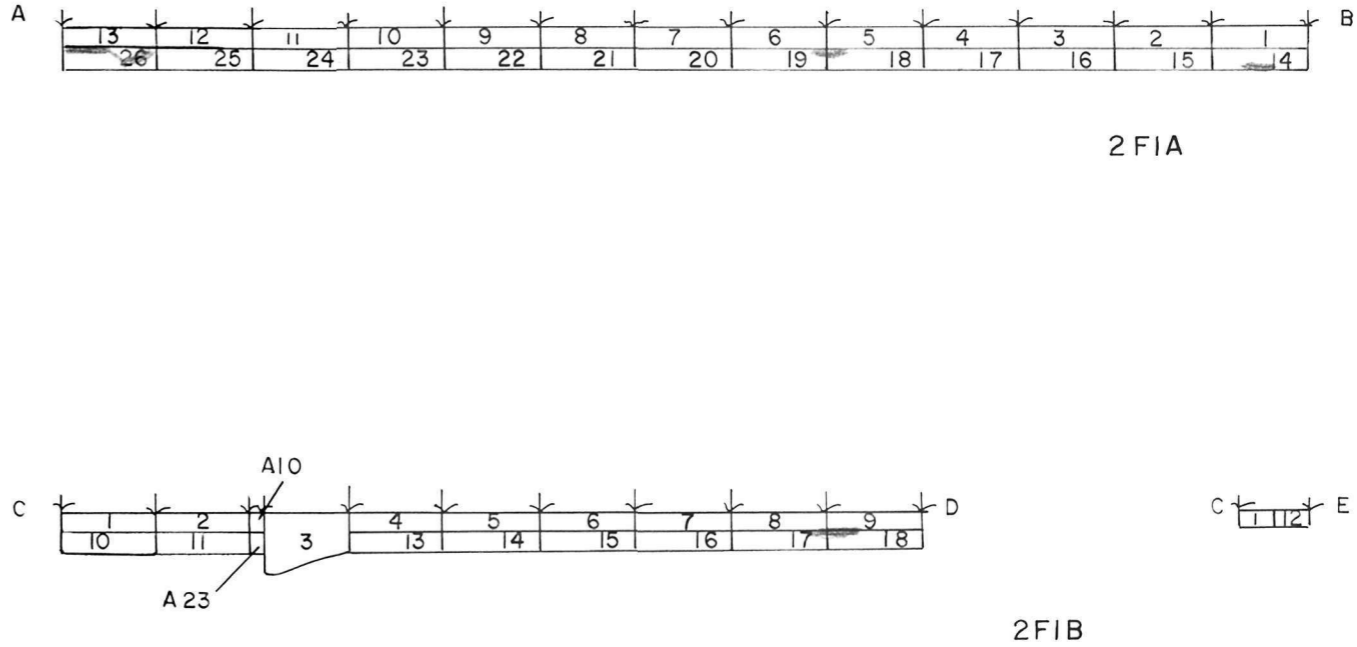
2 FI - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1" = 20'

SECTION VIEWS



NOT TO SCALE.

