

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES SERVICE

MANUSCRIPT REPORT NUMBER 90

1970 EXCAVATION OF THE ROMA SITE

by

E. Frank Korvemaker

April 1972

NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Report on the 1970 Excavation
at the Roma Site, P.E.I.

by E. Frank Korvemaker

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Preface

From May 15 to August 28, 1970 a third season of excavation was conducted at the Roma Site, Brudenell Point, P.E.I. This year's excavation was sponsored by a research grant from the Canada Council, with Equipment and technical services supplied by the National Historic Sites Service and the University of Prince Edward Island respectively. Miss Gisèle Piédalue of St. Boniface, Manitoba assisted in the direction of the excavation.

Excavation itself continued to be done primarily by high school and university students from the Montague - Cardigan region. These included Carol Conohan, Linda MacIntyre, Barbara McDonald, Allen Fraser, Blair Fraser, Cecil Fraser, Gerard Shepherd, John Sullivan, Paul Sullivan.

Jim Cameron and Roy Murnaghan acted as watchmen on the site, as well as serving as tourist guides throughout the summer. Also, Mrs. Margaret Fogarty typed the numerous cards and reports which were required this season.

Without the able assistance given by Gisèle Piédalue throughout the summer, the excavation could not have achieved the goals which were established at the outset. To her and the crew go my sincerest thanks.

E.F.K.

Chapter 1

The Roma Settlement

Introduction

The settlement which Jean Pierre Roma (a French entrepreneur in the mid-18th century) established on Ile St. Jean struggled for survival against natural, financial and political adversities for thirteen years before suffering total destruction at the hands of New England privateers in 1745. During its brief period of existence, the settlement at "les Trois Rivierès" was built up to contain at least ten buildings of major proportions, as well as an undetermined number of minor out-buildings, barns and fish-drying racks. All buildings appear to have been of wood frame construction, some with stone chimneys. Two wharves serviced the small horseshoe-shaped community - one at the tip of what is now called Brudenell Point (Fig. 1), the other jutting out from the storage cellar into the Rivière de l'Ascension (Brudenell River).

When Dr. Roderick Sprague of the University of Idaho first undertook to investigate the site of the settlement in 1968 for the National Historic Sites Service, little was known about the settlement save its location somewhere on Brudenell Point. A number of depressions on the Point suggested possible building sites; however, all but one of these proved to date from later 19th century occupancies when examined through actual excavation.

In the three seasons of excavation on this site, six of the original ten French structures have been located, as well as a trash pit and two other buildings probably related to the French settlement. Of the six major structures, one has been destroyed almost completely in recent years by road grading activities (operation 1F18). Furthermore, it is possible that

one of the two suspected French building sites (operation 1F22) may have been destroyed beyond recovery by the gradual recession of the cliff edge over the past 225 years.

Excavation in 1970 was concentrated in seven major areas (Fig. 2):

- The storage cellar (operation 1F4)
- Unidentified French building No. 1 (operation 1F12)
- The Company and Brudenell Point houses (operation 1F15)
- Unidentified French building No. 2 (operation 1F17)
- Unidentified building (operation 1F20)
- The blacksmith shop (operation 1F23)
- The French trash pit (operation 1F24)

The prime objective of the 1970 season was to excavate areas where significant quantities of 18th century artifacts were suspected to be located (based upon speculations made and data uncovered in 1968 and 1969). In the process of achieving this goal, it was hoped that additional structural evidence would clarify the physical make-up of the settlement and that either the artifacts or the structural data uncovered in operation 1F20 would assist in dating this unidentified building.

The main objective was largely realized by substantial artifact returns from the trash pit, storage cellar and company house. Unfortunately, the most probable source of high quality artifacts - the two wells and three latrines which Roma reportedly constructed - were not located. However, as a result of the 1970 excavation, much additional structural information on the buildings themselves was accumulated, thereby piecing together some of the fragmented data which was uncovered in previous years. Specifically, outlines have now been fairly well established for the blacksmith shop, the

various rooms and chimneys of the company house, the storage cellar, one of the unidentified French building cellars (operation 1F12), and a portion of the second unidentified building (operation 1F17). However, the final objective - to date the unidentified building (operation 1F20) to either the Roma or post-Roma occupancies - failed to be achieved despite substantial excavation in that area.

The Storage Cellar (Operation 1F4)

Introduction

Excavation of the French storage cellar in 1968 and 1969 established that only about 90 ft. of the original 120 ft. long cellar still existed - the remaining portion having been completely destroyed by the gradual recession of Brudenell Point. Moreover, little structural material appears to exist due to the extremely acidic and porous nature of the soil. The slope of the original cellar walls was, however, detected in the stratigraphy of various trenches; while numerous artifacts (particularly bottle glass) were retrieved from the occupation level of this structure.

The 1970 excavation was therefore designed to expose the entire west half of the cellar, including the entrance. This objective was reached and resulted in the recovery of the anticipated artifacts as well as the basic outline and construction technique of the western sector of the storage cellar (Figs. 3 and 4).

Structural Review

One of the most unexpected and significant discoveries made during the excavation of the storage cellar was that the remaining portion of the cellar apparently consisted of two chambers, separated from each other by a narrow passageway (Fig. 5). Since previous excavation had exposed most of the eastern chamber, digging in 1970 was restricted primarily to the western chamber and the entrance to the eastern one.

The storage cellar was - as recorded by Roma in 1734 - 16 ft. wide at the base and 20 ft. wide at the top. Originally, these measurements appeared quite plausible (Korvemaker 1969); however, if one considers the base of the cellar as constituting only those areas where no slope existed

whatsoever, the basic dimensions then become substantially narrower for both of the two chambers.

According to the evidence obtained in 1968, the eastern chamber maintained a relatively constant base width of approximately 11 ft. However, excavation of the western chamber revealed that this feature has a trapezium outline, increasing the width of the cellar floor in this area from 10.5 ft. at the western entrance to 12.0 ft. at its eastern exit.

The sloping sides of the two chambers - probably designed to limit the amount of required construction material - was found to vary between 50 and 60 degrees throughout the cellar. Various posts and post holes were found in association with the sloping walls, particularly at the west end of the western chamber, where six posts and at least two post holes were uncovered. In addition, two posts were found along the east wall at the entrance to the passageway. Those posts along the north and south walls of the chambers were found to be in a slanted position - following the basic slope of the walls. Posts located towards the interior of the cellar and along the west wall maintained a more vertical position.

The west wall - which has a base length of 10.5 ft.-- is partially divided by the main entrance to the storage cellar. On either side of the entrance the west wall maintains an almost vertical face, with a 0.3 to 0.5 foot deep footer trench located along the base (Figs. 6 and 7). These trenches measure between 0.4 and 0.5 ft. in width and vary in length from 3.3 ft. for the southern section to 4.2 ft. for the northern portion. The two sections of the footer trench are separated from each other by a distance of 3.5 ft. - the apparent width of the doorway.

A total of six extremely fragile vertical post segments were found in the northern and southern sections of the footer trench. Four of these

wooden posts were found in the northern section, and varied in length between 0.5 and 0.9 ft. The average thickness of the posts was 0.2 ft. while the space between them varied between 0.6 and 1.0 ft. The location of a possible fifth post in this area was determined from a small post hole situated 0.6 ft. south of the southernmost post mentioned above. This post hole was 0.4 ft. long, 0.28 ft. wide, and descended to 0.6 ft. below the level of the cellar floor. The two posts found in the southern section of the footer trench follow the pattern established in the northern sector and are discussed in detail in the 1969 report on the storage cellar (Korvemaker 1970).

In addition to the above features, two larger post holes were found in the footer trenches at the speculated corners of the main entrance. The one in the southern section was 0.55 ft. long, 0.5 ft. wide, and 0.5 ft. deep; while the post in the northern section measured 0.7 ft. long, 0.6 ft. wide, and descended 0.85 ft. below the level of the cellar floor. No traces of any wooden posts were found in either of these two holes. From their location within the footer trench, it is suggested that these post holes originally supported the vertical upright beams which formed the frame for the cellar doorway. Since not a trace of the frame, the door, or of any of the structural hardware associated with such features was uncovered, it would appear that either the collapsed cellar was extensively stripped of its structural material by later occupants of the area, or that no door ever existed at this location.

The stairway leading down into the western chamber also suffered from extensive dismantling, with the result that a distinct stair outline is difficult to determine. All that remains of the stairway are a number of

slopes and depressions which may or may not be associated with the original entrance construction.

The uppermost slope - possibly forming the first step of the stairway - is situated eight feet west of the doorway leading into the western chamber. The top of this slope (at 29.0 ft ASL) is 2.4 ft above the floor of the cellar (Fig. 8 - point A); while its base (B) is situated 0.4 ft lower at 28.6 ft ASL. With the exception of the depression (C), points B, D, and E form a six-foot square area which gradually slopes down towards the doorway of the western chamber, descending from 28.6 ft ASL at point B to 27.7 ft ASL at point E. At the latter point, another step-like pattern exists, as the entrance drops rapidly to meet the floor of the cellar (F) at 26.5 ft ASL.

The roughly square area which encompasses points B, D, and E extends beyond the speculated northern and southern limits of the cellar entrance. This may indicate that the entrance actually did have a six-foot width (instead of the 3.5 ft width suggested above), terminating at the almost vertical slopes along the north and south walls of the entrance. Alternately, these vertical slopes may have resulted from later disturbance of the entrance by the post-Roma occupants. An interesting feature apparently associated with this square area is a 4.8 ft long depression (C) near the west end of the square. This depression - which varies in depth from 0.1 ft at the southern extremity to 0.8 ft at its northern limits - also extends beyond the speculated 3.5 ft cellar entrance width. Moreover, this depression aligns with two shallow, stone-filled trenches located north and south of the main entrance - features which lie parallel to the west wall of the storage cellar.

Inside the western chamber itself, little structural material was

found save the slope of the north and south walls. A few wood fragments were found at the base of the cellar, which apparently formed remnants of the collapsed cellar roof. In addition, a five-foot long section of wood was found near the top of the north wall at the east end of the chamber. This wooden beam measured 0.5 ft. in width, 0.1 ft. in thickness, and was situated 3.3 ft. above the level of the floor (at 30.2 ft. ASL). A similar wood beam segment was found 4.3 ft. above the cellar floor level along the south wall of the eastern chamber at 28.7 ft. ASL (Korvemaker 1969). Both beams appear to have served as braces between the slanting posts which supported the roof of the cellar along the walls.

The floor of the cellar consisted of the hard, compact yellowish-red sand out of which the cellar had originally been cut by Roma's employees. There was no evidence of any floor or of divisions within the western chamber which would indicate that the chamber had ever been sub-divided into smaller rooms or storage areas. The level of the cellar floor descends gradually and somewhat unevenly from 26.5 ft. ASL at the western entrance to 26.0 ft. ASL at the eastern exit of the western chamber.

The passageway between the two chambers of the cellar was largely excavated in 1968; although the existence of this feature could not be determined at that time. Continued excavation in 1970 virtually completed the exposure of the passageway and showed that it has a maximum length of 8.5 ft. and an average width of 6 ft. It maintains the sloping wall pattern of the eastern and western chambers and was virtually void of any recognizable construction material. Several wood fragments were found near the floor of the passageway, but these appear to have been associated with the collapsed cellar roof. In addition, two vertical posts were found at the west end of

the passageway. One post - 1.6 ft.long and 0.25 ft.thick - may have served as a vertical roof support. The other post - 1.3 ft.long and 0.25 ft. thick - maintained a slanted position, and could have formed one of the roof supports along either the east wall of the western chamber or possibly for the southwest corner of the passageway.

Since the two chambers of the storage cellar meet off-centre, the north wall of the passageway forms an extension to the western chamber's north wall; while the south wall of the eastern chamber seems to continue into and form the south passageway wall. Hence, only two real corners exist: one at the northeast and one at the southwest section of the passageway. Both appear to have been intentionally rounded - possibly to provide greater strength. A recession in the south wall opposite the northeast corner may indicate the location of some sort of door frame; however, no similar counterpart was observed at the northeast corner.

The reason for the off-centre construction of the two chambers is unknown. Roma refers to the storage cellar as being 120 ft.long and from 16 to 20 ft wide - with no mention of any divisions within the structure. Possibly excavation of the cellar commenced from both the east and west ends simultaneously, and by the time that the difference in orientation was realized, the project (which was undertaken during the winter) was too far advanced in construction to alter the course of excavation. Alternately, Roma may have desired the presence of two separate chambers and purposefully designed the cellar in this manner. By so doing, it would only be necessary to excavate a single corner for each end of the passageway - rather than two corners at each end if the chambers had been excavated in line with each other. This construction technique could also have reduced the rate at which

the passageway might deteriorate and collapse. If the two chambers had been perfectly aligned, then the constriction between them would have consisted of a three-sided formation for each wall. Such a feature would have been susceptible to damage and erosion on three exposed faces, rather than the present dual-face pattern. Moreover, the passageway would appear to have been of a more durable nature because of the common wall technique, since pressure from the roof would be less likely to cause the present formation to collapse than it would two relatively small projections coming out of each wall.

It is doubtful if anything can be said about the function of the two chambers at this time beyond the statement that they were used for storage purposes. Admittedly the discovery of over 50 bottles (many of which were found in the northwest corner of the western chamber; Fig. 9) and a variety of brass spigots in the western portion of the cellar could indicate that this chamber was used primarily to store the company's liquor supply. However, these items could also have been transferred from the eastern to the western chamber during the devastation of the settlement by the New England privateers in 1745. Since no record has yet been found to indicate in which areas of his settlement Roma kept his different supplies, the function of the storage cellar will probably have to be considered in overall terms.

Stratigraphic Review

The basic stratigraphy of the storage cellar has been thoroughly discussed and examined in the reports on the 1968 and 1969 excavations (Korvemaker 1969, 1970). No additional information was obtained during the last season of excavation which would alter any of the patterns and interpretations previously established.

Reconstruction of the Storage Cellar

The storage cellar is the only structure which Roma discussed in detail concerning its actual construction. Although it would appear from the archaeological evidence that the measurements which Roma provides are only approximate, the method and materials of construction are sufficiently recorded to enable an accurate reconstruction of this cellar.

The storage cellar is basically described as being 120 ft. long, 16 ft. wide at the bottom and 20 ft. wide at the top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, with a door at one end 20 ft. from the company house. It extends towards the sea and pierces the coast, at which point there is a second door.

"The roof of this cellar consists 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 by a large quantity of brushwood, which was covered in turn with earth taken from the cellar. (PAC, MG1, C¹¹B, Vol. 16, pp. 70-100.)

From the excavated data, it has been determined that only 90 ft. of the original 120 ft. length of the cellar still remain, and that within this distance, the storage cellar comprises two separate chambers. Both chambers, however, appear to follow the basic construction pattern described by Roma. The sides of the cellar were made to slope between 50 and 60 degrees, while the upright stakes which supported the tree trunks laid along the two

edges of the cellar were apparently placed at approximate five-foot intervals - probably one beneath each end of the 40 cross beams. Faint evidence of the stakes and/or cross beams was uncovered at various locations during the course of excavation, as well as remains of the collapsed roof.

While the second door at the east end of the cellar was lost in the recession of the cliff edge, the main entrance 20 ft. from the company house was located. The doorway leading into the western chamber of the cellar consisted of two vertical wooden beams (approximately 0.5 ft. in diameter) placed 3.5 ft. apart and topped by one of the 40 cross beams mentioned above (Fig. 10). Five smaller vertical posts were located north and south of the entrance to form the west retaining wall of this chamber. These posts also served as supports for the west-end cross beam.

The construction of the stairway leading down into the western chamber is uncertain, but archaeological evidence would suggest that this consisted primarily of a six-foot square ramp-like feature with a step at the east and west end. It is possible that the depression near the west end of this ramp originally contained a beam on which the bottom of two doors would have rested when in a closed position (the top of the doors having rested on the cross beam over the entrance to the western chamber). When opened, the base of these doors would then have rested on top of the two stone-filled depressions on either side of the cellar entrance, while the top would continue to be supported by the cross beam. If such was not the case, and a door was actually located at the entrance to the western chamber itself, then the function of the two stone-filled depressions and the depression in the six-foot square ramp area remain unexplained.

Unidentified French Building No. 1 (Operation 1F12)

Introduction

An L-shaped depression located about 30 ft. north of the company house is the site of a small cellar apparently associated with the Roma settlement. In addition, traces of a possible building were uncovered immediately north of this cellar depression. Examination of the area during the three seasons of excavation was limited primarily to the exposure of the small cellar depression, while several test trenches revealed the additional building evidence. Whether or not the two features are associated with each other or form part of a single structure was not determined. However, both features lie within the horse shoe shape of the settlement and yielded a minimal amount of French artifacts. Their identification as French structures is therefore relatively certain.

Structural Review

The small cellar depression which was found in the corner of the L-shaped surface depression appears to have been rectangular or possibly circular in shape (Fig. 11). At its base (24.6 ft. ASL), the cellar is 12.5 ft. long and 10.5 ft. wide; while at its highest point (29.0 ft. ASL) it spans a postulated area of 18 by 17 feet. The slope of the cellar walls lack uniformity, but appear to range around 40 degrees on the average.

Aside from the irregularly sloping cellar walls, various charred wooden beams and wood fragments were found on the floor of this structure. These appear to consist primarily of collapsed floor or ceiling joists and were oriented in a northwest-southeast position. The four major beams measured 5, 8, 10, and 12 ft. in length, while the remaining wood sections varied

between several inches and four feet. The longest of these beams had a maximum width of 0.5 ft. and thickness of 0.3 ft. Generally, all of the fragments uncovered in this depression had measurements slightly less than the above maximums.

The four longest beams lie roughly parallel to each other and could constitute the total number of original floor or ceiling joists which covered the cellar. In their collapsed state the space between them varies between 1.2 to 4.0 ft. Only two beam segments of any meaningful size were found oriented in a roughly opposite north-south direction. One such segment measured 3.3 ft. in length, 0.45 ft. in width, and 0.15 ft. in thickness; while the other piece had a length of 2.2 ft., width of 0.3 ft., and thickness of 0.1 ft. These sections may be remnants of a floor or roof covering the larger charred joists; however, the lack of additional evidence makes definite functional analysis of these wood sections most difficult.

Unlike the storage cellar (operation 1F4), this cellar shows no evidence of any vertical supports for the joists, nor were any post holes found in the floor of the cellar. In addition, no evidence of any stairway or other form of entrance into the cellar could be located. Presumably access to the cellar was obtained by a ladder let down through an opening in the floor covering the cellar.

The function of this relatively small cellar depression is unclear at the present time. It had a minimum depth of 4.3 ft. and, if associated with the building remains found about 10 ft. further north, may have had a depth of about six feet. The occupational layer in the cellar was virtually nonexistent and almost void of any artifacts - with only a few nails and an iron cauldron being found in the entire structure. In view of the limited

size of the cellar and the obvious lack of artifacts, it is possible that this cellar may have served as the ice house which Roma reportedly constructed in the settlement; or it may have been the subterranean storeroom belonging to the Strangers and Employees house (Roma 1734). However, additional research would be required before any final decision on this cellar could be made.

About 10 ft. north of the cellar depression, sparse remains of a possible building were uncovered in sub-operations 1F12A and 1F12C. These consisted of charcoal traces, brick fragments similar to those found in other French buildings, a few charred wood fragments, and some 18th-century artifacts.

The wood fragments and charcoal stains found in sub-operation 1F12A lie more or less parallel to the charred beams found in the cellar depression. These stains were found almost six feet above the floor of the cellar - at 30.2 ft. ASL - and appear to extend in a westerly direction at least as far as sub-operation 1F12C, where a similar stain was uncovered. The total extent or function of this building is impossible to determine without additional excavation and possibly historical documentation. However, these stains may relate to the small cellar depression in some manner, or to additional evidence of a French building located 55 ft. north of this area, in sub-operation 1F22A. The possibility also exists that these stains relate to neither of these two features, but form part of a separate third structure.

Stratigraphic Review

An examination of the stratigraphy in the small cellar depression adds little new information to that already discussed above; however, it does indicate the probable sequence of events which resulted in the filling of

the cellar after the superstructure was destroyed. The layers of fill were quite distinct throughout most of the cellar, although the thickness of each layer tended to vary from one area to the next.

No major occupational layer appeared to exist at the base of the cellar, which is covered by a thin layer of charcoal and small wood fragments (Fig. 12, layer 7). This could indicate that the cellar was not frequented very often by the occupants (as would be the case if it formed an ice house), or that the New England privateers thoroughly cleaned it out as a storeroom. The charcoal layer would appear to date to the destruction of the building, and therefore qualifies as the only layer probably associated with the original occupation of the superstructure. Above the charcoal are a series of natural and deliberate fill layers which were apparently deposited in order to level off the general area for cultivation. In so doing, the northwest, west, and south sides of the original cellar depression were totally obliterated and deposited as layer 3 - apparently resulting in the present day L-shaped depression. Miscellaneous stones picked up in the fields were later collected and thrown on top of this fill to form layer 2, which virtually filled the remainder of the cellar depression. This layer was in turn covered by a deposit of dark brown loam - layer 1 - which enabled the local 19th and 20th century inhabitants to cultivate the land.

The stratigraphy of the more northern feature is more difficult to interpret due to the lack of any recognizable building remains with which this feature can be associated. Moreover, the L-shaped depression may have partly destroyed a portion of this building.

A cross-section view of both the L-shaped depression and the northern charcoal feature (Fig. 13) reveals a thin layer of charcoal (layer 14) covering a shallow depression (layer 7). The charcoal layer may be part of a similar

layer found in sub-operation 1F12A, while the shallow depression could be indicative of some sort of footer trench for a beam. However, additional excavation would be required to confirm both of these hypotheses. It should be noted, however, that there is a distinct break in the two layers at this point, an occurrence which may be coincidental or be indicative of the presence of some sort of earlier structure. In addition, layer 2 - which consists of brown loam - maintains a fairly uniform base line, which could suggest that the ground was once leveled off for the construction of a building. Beyond that, there is no evidence of occupation or soil disturbance in the remainder of the trench.

The Company and Brudenell Point Houses (Operation 1F15)

Introduction

The 1968 excavation exposed a major portion of the stone foundation of what appeared to be a single room and annex of Roma's personal dwelling - the company house. In 1969 the southern half of this building was largely uncovered, revealing sections of two stone hearth foundations and a number of charred floor joists (Fig. 14). The difference in construction technique between the northern and southern sections of the company house suggested the possibility that the stone foundation walls were not part of the same building which contained the two hearth foundations and floor joists. However, critical interpretation areas in the company house were covered by a series of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide balks throughout the 1968 and 1969 excavations, rendering a final decision on this matter impossible at that time.

The structural evidence obtained from the 1970 excavation has greatly clarified the above situation, revealing what would appear to be two different and apparently unrelated building foundations (Fig. 15). The earliest foundation in all likelihood consists of the southern structure containing the two hearth foundations. Originally it probably extended north beneath the stone foundation at least as far as the stone annex, where a charred floor joist was found below the east and west walls of the annex (Fig. 16). This beam lies roughly parallel to similar joists in the southern structure and at a similar elevation (27.5 ft. ASL).

The southern structure probably constituted the original 80 ft. long company house that Roma described in his 1734 report of the progress made at the settlement since his arrival in 1732 PAC, MGI, C¹¹B, Vol. 16, pp. 70-100. This building may have been destroyed during a fire in January, 1740 PAC, MGI, C¹¹B, Vol. 23, pp. 162-164, and was

definitely not in existence after June, 1745, when the New England privateers looted and burned the entire settlement. A letter dated 27 November, 1752 mentions that Roma lost " a large wooden house divided into four parts" in the 1745 attack on Trois Rivières (Prévost 1752). - which fits other descriptions of the company house found in historical documents. The small 15 ft. square stone foundation with its even smaller annex certainly could not be described in these terms.

It is probable, therefore, that the company house existed during the full 13 years of the settlement's operation, and that the stone foundation structure was erected by later occupants of Brudenell Point - possibly in the latter part of the 18th or early part of the 19th centuries. Conclusive evidence of post-Roma occupancy comes from several sources in the archaeological record.

The first is the construction material used to build the foundation of the square room. The stones of this foundation are similar to those used to construct the two stone hearth foundations of the original company house, suggesting that the two French chimneys were dismantled in order to use the stones in the construction of this foundation. There is also evidence that a mortar bonding material was used on top of this foundation, rather than the red clay which is evident in portions of the French structures. This again suggests the presence of a different group of people on the site.

Evidence in favor of the existence of English, rather than later Acadian occupancy, is derived from the artifacts uncovered within and in the vicinity of the square room. Although only a small quantity of artifacts can be attributed with certainty to the occupation period of the building, these all indicate a late 18th or early 19th century British occupancy.

Finally, the difference in orientation between the southern section of the company house and the stone foundation to the north further suggests the existence of two separate buildings. The southern section is oriented north-northeast by south-southwest; whereas the square room is oriented northeast by southwest - resulting in the location of one of the French hearth foundations next to the southwest corner of the square room. The fact that the annex does not lie perpendicular to the square room does not, however, mean that it is therefore a part of the original French building. The existence of a charred wood joist below the annex walls attests that this feature is of later construction; while the gap in the north wall of the square room matches fairly well with the entrance to the annex - indicating that these two structures are part of the same building. The extreme lack of artifacts in the annex makes more definite correlation through artifact analysis rather difficult.

A more detailed description of the company house can now be better understood, since it is fairly evident that two different buildings are involved. To differentiate between them, the original French structure will continue to be referred to as the company house, while the square room and annex will be called the Brudenell Point house - indicating a later British occupancy. It is possible that this building may have been built by Peter Emery between 1820 and 1823, when he leased Brudenell Point for 99 years from the absentee landlord - the Earl of Westmorland. It would appear from historical documentation that the point had been in the hands of such landlords since 1769 and that Emery was the first person to apply for a lease on the property. However, his selling the lease in 1823 for £26 to Angus MacDonald would suggest that he had a reason for leaving the property so soon - possibly because of the destruction of the house he had built there.

Structural Review of the Company House

The destruction of the wooden, two story, 80 ft. long company house by fire in 1745; the removal of stones and structural hardware from the ruins by later settlers; and the effects of about 150 to 200 years of cultivation over the site of the building left very little of the original house intact by the time archaeological excavations commenced in 1968. The foundations of two back-to-back hearths, several charred floor board fragments, and some charred floor joists or their equivalent soil stains were all that was found after three seasons of excavation. No exterior walls were located (although evidence of these may still be found beyond the limits of the present excavation), and a portion of the building was entirely removed where the Brudenell Point house foundation is located - leaving a large gap in this section of the company house floor plan.

The two hearth foundations were the major features to be uncovered in the company house, and these were found to be in a fairly good state of preservation. Both foundations were of the back-to-back variety and were constructed primarily of small field stones; although the hearth floors were made of larger, flat flagstones. Despite the fact that a portion of the southern hearth has been removed from the northern foundation, enough of it remains to indicate the original size (Fig. 17). This feature has a maximum length of 13.0 ft. (north-south) and width of 8.5 ft. across the centre of the hearth foundation (excluding the bricks along the east side). The flagstone floor of the northern hearth measured 6.0 ft. in depth and has a 3.2 ft. long by 1.0 ft. wide recess on either side. According to the stones outlining the hearth floor, the size of the hearth itself tapered from a 7.0 ft. width at the front to approximately 4.3 ft. at the back, and appears to have been no deeper than 1.8 ft. (excluding the probable vertical stone or wood mantle

supports). A fragment of a wood plank 1.0 ft. long, 0.7 ft. wide, and 0.1 ft. thick was uncovered in the eastern recess. This fragment may have been part of one of the floor boards or have supported part of the mantle frame. There is, as yet, no explanation for the series of yellow bricks found along the east side of both the northern and southern hearth foundations.

The southern hearth of the northern foundation is a virtual replica of its northern counterpart, with the backs of the two hearths separated by a distance of 2.2 ft. The back of this hearth is 0.5 ft. wider than that of the northern one, being 4.8 ft. wide.

The southern hearth foundation is situated 13.0 ft. south of the northern foundation and is in better condition than the latter, although it too lacks a portion of the southern hearth (Fig. 18). This feature is 13.7 ft. long (north-south) and 8.0 ft. wide - again excluding the row of bricks along the east side of the foundation.

The depth of the northern hearth floor measures only 5.4 ft., while the southern hearth floor follows the 6.0 ft. depth pattern of the two hearths in the northern foundation. However, both the northern and southern hearth floors of the southern hearth foundation are between 6.9 and 7.1 ft. wide - an increase of almost 1.0 ft. over the other two hearths. The actual hearth outline is approximately 2.0 ft. deep for both the northern and southern hearths, and both backs measure 4.5 ft. in width. A distance of 2.3 ft. separates the backs of these two hearths. A gap in the floor of the northern hearth indicates that the hearth foundation descends at least 1.0 ft. below the level of the flagstones, the tops of which are located at 27.6 ft. ASL.

Recesses, or portions thereof, are found on both sides of the hearth floors, similar to the ones in the northern foundation. On the east side, a vertical post 0.4 ft. in diameter is to be found in the northern recess;

while a similar charred post 0.3 ft. in diameter was found in the southern recess. These posts may be remnants of a wooden mantle support.

In addition to the two stone hearth foundations, portions of the original floor boards were found east and west of the southern foundation's north hearth. On the west side, fragments of at least four different planks were uncovered which varied in length between 1.3 and 3.2 ft., and in width between 0.4 and 1.1 ft. (Fig. 19). The elevations on top of these charred floor segments varied between 27.25 and 27.34 ft. ASL. With the exception of the joist found below the Brudenell Point house annex, no nails were found in any of the planks or joists uncovered in the company house.

On the east side of the hearth, the only well preserved section of the company house floor was found (Fig. 20). It apparently consisted of five well defined planks, as well as a possible sixth plank along the east side of the hearth. These planks varied in length between 0.7 and 3.2 ft. and in width between 0.3 and 1.0 ft. The thickness ranged from 0.03 to 0.1 ft. and the elevation on top of this segment of the floor was 27.22 ft. ASL.

The floor joists - consisting of charred wood or soil stains - are largely discussed in the 1969 archaeological report on the company house (Korvemaker 1970). Three additional joists were found during the 1970 excavation season, one of which constitutes a dark stain at the south end of the company house, 1.3 ft. south of the southern hearth foundation. This stain has a maximum length of 13.8 ft. and an average width of 0.4 ft. A similar dark brown stain on the west side of the Brudenell Point house foundation marks the suspected location of the second additional joist. It is situated 12.5 ft. north of the northern hearth foundation and is oriented roughly parallel to the floor joists in the southern section of the company

house. This stain is 0.3 ft. wide, at least 2.2 ft. long, and was found at 27.2 ft. ASL.

The third floor joist is located 21.0 ft. north of the northern hearth foundation, below the annex to the Brudenell Point house (Fig. 16). It has a total length of at least 10.0 ft. varies in width between 0.2 and 0.65 ft., and is 0.1 ft. thick. A single nail was found near the east end of this probable floor joist - nailed in from the top. This charred beam also lies parallel to the other joists in the company house and at a similar elevation; between 27.33 and 27.57 ft. ASL - compared with elevations ranging from 27.33 to 27.50 ft. ASL for the two joists located east of the northern hearth foundation. Hence, it is quite probable that the company house extended at least as far north as this charred beam fragment when originally constructed.

In addition to the hearth foundations and floor joists, a small subterranean storeroom was found within the present confines of the Brudenell Point house. This small cellar has the shape of an enlarged keyhole, being 8.9 ft. long (north-south), 3 ft. wide at the south end, and 4.3 ft. wide across the diameter of the arc at the north end (Fig. 15). It varies in depth from 2.6 ft. (24.2 ft. ASL) at the south end to 2.8 ft. (24.0 ft. ASL) at the north end.

The base of this small cellar depression was covered by a layer of charcoal and some small wood fragments (Fig. 21), which probably indicate the remains of the company house after it was burned in 1745. This was covered by several layers of trash deposits, all of which are further discussed in the stratigraphic review of this building.

The location of this storeroom in the north room of the company house could indicate that the north room served as a main kitchen area where

miscellaneous food supplies could be kept. This would eliminate the necessity of continually having to obtain small quantities of supplies from the main storage cellar which is located about 20 ft. east of this room. Alternately, Roma may have used this room for personal and company business, keeping valuable documents, money, etc. in the subterranean storeroom.

Structural Review of the Brudenell Point House

The Brudenell Point house appears to have undergone a form of destruction equally as devastating as that experienced by the company house. Like the latter building, the Brudenell Point house was destroyed by fire and suffered heavily from the removal of structural hardware and other building materials, presumably to be used in the construction of a different house elsewhere. Hence, all that remains of this small dwelling are the foundations of the house and its annex, plus remnants of a brick structure along the interior north wall of the house (Figs. 14 and 15).

The foundation of the Brudenell Point house consists of a single small room 18.5 ft. long (north-south) by 17.0 ft. wide, exterior dimensions. The east, south, and west walls are made of small field stones set into a shallow footer trench which partially cuts through the occupation layers of the company house. These foundation walls vary in thickness from 1.2 to 1.8 ft. and are from 1.2 to 1.5 ft. high. They form a fairly level surface which averages around 28.0 ft. ASL. Although mortar covers the tops of these walls - apparently to level them off - no mortar was used to bond the stones of the foundation to one another. Traces of red clay, such as that used to bond the ash box of the forge, were found in several places in the walls (Korvemaker 1969); however, this might have been due to the fact that these stones may originally have formed part of the company house chimneys.

The north foundation wall of this building may originally have been complete; however, only the northeast and northwest corners of this wall are still in existence (Figs. 22 and 23). Part of this wall definitely appears to have been removed; however, it is difficult to state whether this happened during the time that the annex was constructed or after the house burned down. Alternately, the large gap in the north wall may have been the original location for a brick hearth. Evidence for such a structure consists of two sets of bricks: one set, oriented north-south, lies within the main room of the house; the other, oriented east-west, lies across a portion of the north annex to the building (Fig. 24).

Of the six bricks located within the main room of the Brudenell Point house, four are oriented east-west. The other two and the six bricks in the annex entrance are all oriented north-south. The elevation on top of the four bricks in the main room is 27.7 ft. ASL, whereas that on top of the six bricks in the annex is 28.35 ft. ASL. The remaining two bricks in the main room are found directly below the other four bricks. All of the bricks are approximately the same size, measuring 0.75 ft. long, 0.3 ft. wide, and 0.25 ft. thick. No mortar or other bonding material holds the bricks in place. However, they were surrounded and covered by a layer of brown sandy loam which included a number of brick fragments and mortar detritus.

These two sets of bricks may have been part of a hearth foundation for the Brudenell Point house. A fair amount of rubble brick was found covering the northeast corner of the house, and more bricks and brick fragments were uncovered in test trenches northeast of this building during excavations in 1968 (Korvemaker 1969), suggesting that a brick chimney had fallen in that direction. The scarcity of whole bricks in the areas examined adds further

proof to the theory that the Brudenell Point house was looted for construction material by later occupants of the region.

Excavation in the annex failed to uncover any significant new structural or occupational data: a U-shaped stone foundation with virtually no occupational evidence. The use of larger sandstones for the foundation rather than the small fieldstones which comprise the foundation of the main room of the building suggests that the annex was a later addition. Its somewhat off-centre placement in relation to the main room of the Brudenell Point house might be explained as being the result of hasty, semi-professional construction, and any similarity in orientation between the annex and the company house more due to accident than purposeful design.

Stratigraphic Reviews of the Company and Brudenell Point Houses

The stratigraphic record of the company house suffered heavily as a result of the later occupation of Brudenell Point. The entire section of the house south of the Brudenell Point house foundation was subject to many years of cultivation, resulting in the almost total destruction of any stratigraphic horizons in this area (Fig. 25). The only evidence of any different soil layer consists of some dark red clay (layer 2) and charcoal traces (layer 4) on the east and south sides of the southern hearth foundation. Over the rest of the building, the sterile original soil on which the company house was constructed (layer 3) is covered with a mixture of charcoal and the disturbed plow zone, forming a layer approximately 0.8 ft. in depth (layer 1).

In the area of the Brudenell Point house, the stratigraphy of the French occupation is only slightly more revealing. Although the outline of

the French storage cellar below the north room of the company house appears to have remained virtually intact (Fig. 26), its contents were apparently removed by the British privateers. Only a few nails and some glass and ceramic fragments were found in the charcoal layer which covered the base of this subterranean storeroom (layer 15). However, this cellar depression was filled with various deposits which, though placed in the cellar after Roma left the site, consist almost entirely of French material.

It would appear that, prior to the construction of the Brudenell Point house, a certain amount of leveling off occurred on the site of the company house's north room, and that the excess material (layers 13, 12 and 9) was deposited in the small cellar. This, in turn, was covered by two layers of fill (layers 11 and 8) in an attempt to level off the cellar depression. During the course of this work, construction of the Brudenell Point house may already have been in progress, as traces of mortar found between layers 11 and 8 would indicate (layer 14).

The destruction of the Brudenell Point house is evidenced in layer 6 - a deposit of charcoal which was found almost throughout the entire room. From limited artifact analysis, it would appear that the destruction of this building probably occurred in the first quarter of the 19th century - possibly between 1820 and 1823, when Peter Emery leased the point from the Earl of Westmorland (Sprague 1969).

Three basic layers cover the charcoal remains of the Brudenell Point house. Layers 2 and 4 - a deposit of sandy brown loam and rubble - apparently constitutes a mixture of some of the debris from the destroyed building; while layer 1 forms the present topsoil covering both the company and Brudenell Point houses. Intermixed with these three layers were traces

of mortar (layer 5) and brick fragments - indicative of the later agricultural activities over the site of these two buildings.

No occupational layers were discernable in the annex to the Brudenell Point house beyond the minimal traces of the company house floor joist below the entrance to the annex. Any evidence of British occupation has been destroyed by cultivation.

Reconstruction of the Company and Brudenell Point Houses

From a combination of archaeological and historical data, a limited reconstruction of the Company and Brudenell Point houses can be attempted. Although the floor plans of both buildings can be determined with reasonable accuracy, the superstructures are hypothesized. That of the Company house is largely based upon limited knowledge of the wall construction of the blacksmith shop, a comparison of projected building plans at Port LaJoie for the same time period, and some knowledge of the type of craftsmen that Roma employed. No attempt will be made to reconstruct the superstructure of the Brudenell Point house since no historical records are available to complement the archaeological findings.

The company house is reported to have consisted of a large four room building containing a subterranean storeroom. This 85 by 24 ft. building was divided into rooms, bedrooms, and offices, and contained alcoves and cupboards (Roma 1734). In addition, it is described as a building of two stories, indicating that the second floor attic was probably used as living quarters.

From the archaeological record it has been determined that this building contained two back-to-back fireplaces, and that the subterranean storeroom consisted of a small cellar depression in the north room of the company house.

Moreover, a variety of floor joists and some floor board fragments were uncovered - providing both the pattern and width of the floor.

Although no positive evidence of the exterior walls was uncovered, the location of the north wall is speculated to be where the charred wooden beam was found below the annex to the Brudenell Point house. This beam is located 25 ft. north of the northern hearth foundation of the company house. By extending the south end of this building a similar distance south of the southern hearth foundation, the company house then obtains a total length of approximately 83 ft., relatively close to the 84.8 ft. equivalent English measure to Roma's 80 ft. long building. The width of this building was determined by projecting a line through the centre of the two hearth foundations in a north-south direction and measuring the length of the floor joist beneath the Brudenell Point house annex from that line to its eastern limit (which was set into a footer trench). This length was then doubled to set the width of the company house at 24 ft.

Hence, two rooms, each measuring approximately 24 by 25 ft., have been established at the two ends of the company house. In the centre of this building, a 26 ft. distance separates the centre of the southern hearth foundation from the centre of its northern counterpart. The midway point between these two fireplaces lies directly over one of the floor joist stains - a logical place for a wall separating this part of the house into two rooms. Each of these two rooms could have been about 11 ft. wide (north-south) by 24 ft. long, with a six-foot wide hallway separating each room from the end rooms (Figs. 27 and 28). The location of the doorways has been placed opposite the sides of the chimneys in order to avoid unnecessary draft from entering directly into the rooms. The location of the windows

is purely speculative.

Excavation of the blacksmith shop indicated that the construction of that building (and possibly all of the buildings in the settlement) may have followed the technique known as "en charpente" (wood frame without fill) or "en colombage" (wood frame with fill). Additional evidence to this effect comes from the fact that a number of Acadian carpenters - who generally used these techniques in Acadia - were employed by Roma to help in the construction of his buildings, (MGI, C¹¹ B, Vol. 13, pp. 55-60, folio 79). Further, the technique of construction "en charpente" was suggested for a number of government buildings at Port LaJoie in this same period - suggesting that this style was probably best suited for the economy and conditions of Ile St. Jean in the 1730s. Consequently, it is assumed that Roma employed one of these two architectural designs when he built the company house. Additional excavation around the building might provide further evidence of this, since excavation of the exterior walls of this building was not undertaken.

Since the company house is referred to at least once as being a two story building, it is assumed that the second floor attic was occupied as living quarters and consequently, that dormers would have been constructed on the roof for light and ventilation. It is unlikely that an actual second story existed in addition to the attic in view of the additional expense, time, and work involved in such an undertaking.

Reconstruction of the Brudenell Point house is limited primarily to the floor of the building. From the location of a single piece of charred floor board, it would appear that the floor planks were oriented north-south in the main room (Fig. 29). A small wood fragment along the

south wall of the building could indicate that floor joists were located along the walls; however, this fragment could also have fallen there during the collapse of the house.

The fireplace appears to have been located in the centre of the north wall and made of brick. From the location of the existing bricks, an entrance to the annex was probably located on the east side of the hearth. No evidence of a doorway was uncovered however. Whether or not the fireplace was of the back-to-back variety probably depended upon the function of the annex - it being unlikely that this sort of arrangement would have been constructed if the annex was only used as a storeroom.

Unidentified French Building No. 2 (Operation 1F17)

Introduction

Southwest of and adjoining the south wall of the blacksmith shop evidence of a fairly large building was uncovered. This building has only been partially excavated to date, revealing portions of the north and east walls, and a number of possible floor joists and planks in and around a deep cellar depression (Fig. 30).

The actual size of this building is largely conjectural at this stage, due to the excavation of only three small sections of the walls. Two of these sections revealed portions of the east wall of the building and are discussed in detail in the description of the blacksmith shop (operation 1F23), since they form a common wall with that building. A charcoal stain with a minimum length of 11.4 ft and width of 0.5 ft. constitutes the only section of the north wall to be uncovered to date. A fair quantity of early 18th century artifacts similar to those found in the cellar depression were found in association with this stain.

Structural Review

Discovery of the various wall stains generally required only the removal of the dark brown loam topsoil and the plow zone. However, attempts to locate the northeast corner of this building by this technique were unsuccessful, although some of 18th century artifacts were retrieved in that area. Since the exact location of the north wall was difficult to determine from the projection of the small 11.4 ft long section uncovered, it is possible that evidence of this wall at the northeast corner may be found by excavating slightly north of the trench which was dug in that area in 1970.

The length of the north wall, measured from the **assumed** location of the northeast corner to the western limits of the north wall stain mentioned above, is approximately 42.5 ft. A similar length exists between the anticipated location of the northeast and southeast corners of this building, thereby indicating that this building may have been square. The cellar depression, in this case, would be located near the centre of the building. Although the dimensions of this structure are still largely conjectural, its orientation has been fairly well established from the two exposed wall sections as well as from a number of floor joists and plank fragments found within the building and in the cellar depression.

The ~~most~~ positive evidence of a floor for this building is to be found only in sub-operation 1F17F, where stains of two possible floor joists were uncovered. The stains consist of a mixture of charcoal and dark brown loam, set into yellowish-red sand. The north-south stain which lies parallel to the suspected east wall has a minimum length of 11.0 ft, while the east-west stain measures only 2.7 ft. in length. Both stains are 0.5 ft. wide and extremely thin, consisting of little more than vague traces in most parts. The other wood fragments found in this sub-operation and in sub-operations 1F17A, C and D appear to have no structural function at this time. They appear to be either remnants of the collapsed building or part of the later rubble fill.

The cellar depression (sub-operation 1F17G) - first found beneath sub-operation 1F17D in 1969 - was further excavated below sub-operation 1F17E in 1970. It is filled with a large quantity of **field** stone, the occasional wood fragment, and a few artifacts. Along the south face of the trench, the cellar slopes down irregularly at approximately 65 degrees. At

the apparent base of the depression - located at 7.6 ft. below the surface (or 19.8 ft. ASL) - a number of floor joist stains and some wooden plank fragments were found (Fig. 31), as well as the first relatively heavy concentration of 18th century artifacts to be found in this cellar depression.

Of the three north-south floor joist sections uncovered, only the centre one consisted of actual wood remains. It was 3.5 ft. long, 0.15 ft. wide, and 0.01 ft. thick. The north end of the wood fragment is located at 20.2 ft. ASL, the south end at 19.8 ft. ASL. The other two north-south joists consisted of stains, one located 1.2 ft. east of the central wood fragment, the other 1.5 ft. west of this fragment. The eastern stain measured 1.75 ft. long by 0.15 ft. wide, and the western stain 1.9 ft. long by 0.15 ft. wide.

The plank fragments and stains are all oriented east-west. Two stains, each 0.15 ft. wide, were found east of the easternmost joist stain referred to above. The southern plank stain is 1.5 ft. long, the northern one is 1.3 ft. Wood plank fragments are to be found in the southeast corner of the trench and between the central wood joist fragments and the westernmost joist stain. The latter two fragments are both 1.5 ft. long and vary in width from 0.1 to 0.3 ft. for the northern piece, to from 0.15 to 0.6 ft. for the southern section. The west end of the northern fragment is located at 18.8 ft. ASL, the east end of the south fragment at 19.6 ft. ASL.

The two wooden floor plank sections in the southwest corner of the trench measure 2.0 ft. long, by 0.6 ft. wide, by 0.05 ft. thick, and 1.0 ft. long (minimum), by 0.4 ft. wide, by 0.05 ft. thick. The longer fragment is located at 19.7 ft. ASL, the small fragment at 19.6 ft. ASL.

Although the wood fragments found in the cellar depression support the statements made earlier concerning the orientation of the building, little

can yet be said about its original function. According to the historical records, Roma constructed three buildings which measured approximately 40 ft., including a bakery, a blacksmith shop, and a stable (Roma 1734). The presence of the deep cellar and floor joists makes it unlikely that this building served as a stable, nor can any reason be established for the existence of such a cellar in a bakery - the only other known building with these approximate dimensions. Possibly this building may have served as a storehouse for materials relating to the activities of the adjoining blacksmith shop, since a large amount of lead shot was found in the south end of sup-operations 1F17A and 1F17F. However, since neither the exact size of this building, nor the function of the cellar can be determined at this time, the building remains unidentified for the time being.

Stratigraphic Review

Little additional information can be derived from the stratigraphic profiles through the cellar depression. The stratigraphy of the east face clearly outlines the irregular slope of the cellar, but shows only the rubble fill deposited on top of the wood fragments at the apparent base of the depression (Fig. 32). The view along the south wall gives a cleared indication of the deposition of fill into the depression, but again fails to add any appreciable knowledge to the structural evidence or function of this building (Fig. 33). The large number of stones at the base of the depression and along the sides clearly shows the efforts of post-Roma occupants to farm the land and possibly deposit some of the rubble stones from the destroyed buildings into this depression. This was, in turn, covered by general fill, presumably by Mr. G. Nicholson in the 1930s (George Nicholson, personal communication).

The Blacksmith Shop (Operation 1F23)

Introduction

Test excavations in 1968 revealed the foundation remains of Roma's forge but failed to expose the positive location of the blacksmith shop walls. It was suspected that several vertical wooden posts and an accompanying north-south soil stain indicated the location of the east wall, but a lack of more conclusive evidence prevented any definite statement from being made at that time. (This building was initially identified as the settlement's bakery; however, subsequent research has since resulted in the reclassification of the structure as the blacksmith shop.)

Re-excavation and re-examination of the 1968 test trenches during the 1970 excavation gave additional support to the above hypothesis, and subsequent excavation in this region revealed stains for major sections of the north, east and west walls of this building, as well as a stain apparently forming a joint wall with the building located southwest of the blacksmith shop in operation 1F17 (Fig. 34). This latter stain forms the south wall of the blacksmith shop.

Structural Review

Removal of the dark brown loam plow zone over the assumed location of the east wall of the blacksmith shop revealed a dark brown stain in the yellowish-red subsoil and a few wood remains of the wall (Fig. 35). Approximately 49 ft. of the anticipated 52 ft. length of this wall was exposed, as well as traces of several possible floor joists and a number of vertical posts. All of the posts were found within the footer trench which marks the location of the east wall, and exists only below the level of the 0.8 ft. thick plow zone.

A total of five wooden posts and at least three post holes were uncovered within the east wall stain. The three posts, located during the 1968 excavation of sub-operations 1F11A, B, and C, are all between 1.3 and 1.4 ft. long and have a diameter of 0.3 ft. The fourth post, found near the north end of the east wall, was only partially excavated, revealing a minimum length of 0.6 ft. and diameter of 0.25 ft. Since the fifth post, located between trenches 1F11B and 1F11C, was only exposed at the top and not excavated further, no accurate measurements could be taken on it.

The three post holes were all located on either side of sub-operation 1F11D and varied in base levels from 24.34 to 25.08 ft. ASL. This compares with base elevations between 24.34 and 25.55 ft. ASL for the three posts in test trenches 1F11A, B, and C. Since only a few sections of the loamy sand-filled footer trench were excavated below the level of its initial discovery, additional posts and post holes could undoubtedly be uncovered upon more comprehensive examination of the area. Hence, although it is still somewhat difficult to accurately state any standard interval between each of the original vertical posts, this distance can be projected at approximately five feet.

The size of the footer trench itself varied throughout the cross-sections examined. However, a fairly typical description would place these sections at approximately 1.0 ft. deep, 0.5 ft. wide at the base, and 0.7 ft. wide at the top (Figs. 36 and 37). The highest concentration of artifacts uncovered from the blacksmith shop came from within the footer trench sections, suggesting that all sorts of rubble was thrown into the trench when the wall was in place in order to firmly fill in the extra space on one or both sides of the wall. An alternate possibility is that the space between the

interior and exterior wall boards was filled with miscellaneous rubble as an insulating material - which was often the case for buildings constructed "en colomage". A single stone located along the south side of the footer trench next to sub-operation 1F11D appears to have served as some sort of brace for the wall.

Three smaller stains were found at right angles to the east wall of the footer trench. These stains were approximately 0.5 ft. wide and may indicate the location of former floor joists. No evidence of these stains was found in any other portion of the blacksmith shop except along the north wall.

Only two small sections of the north wall were exposed, including the northeast corner of the building. This wall has a postulated length of 24 ft., the average width of the blacksmith shop. The northernmost stain in sub-operation 1F23E lies directly in line with the northeast corner of the blacksmith shop, and is therefore concluded to form the location of the north wall of this building. A single post near the northeast corner adds further support to this suggestion, since it is unlikely that posts would have been placed beneath or between the floor joists. Only a small portion of this post was exposed, which had a diameter of 0.25 ft. The actual stain of the north wall wherein this post was located varied in surface width from 0.9 to 1.0 ft. Since complete excavation of the northeast corner was not undertaken, no comments can be made concerning the type of joint connecting the two walls. The area around the projected location of the northwest corner was also excavated; however, no evidence of either the north or west walls was found.

A possible floor joist stain was found 4.3 ft. south of the middle section of the north wall. Although this 0.7 ft. wide "stain" fails to correspond with any of the floor joist stains along the east wall of the building, a

joist at this location by the east wall could have been situated about half-way between the north wall and the northernmost floor joist thus far uncovered. An examination of the distances between the various floor joist stains shows that these beams may have been placed at approximate five-foot intervals from north to south. Conclusive evidence to support this is, however, extremely limited at this time.

The west wall of the blacksmith shop has a projected length of 41 ft., terminating at its southern end with another stain. The west wall corresponds quite well with the 40 ft. length (French measurement) that Roma attributes to the blacksmith shop; however, it falls some 11 ft. short of the estimated length of the east wall. The northern section of this wall stain was not located, but might be found upon further excavation. That portion of the footer trench which was uncovered had approximately the same width measurements as the footer trench found on the east side of the forge foundation, but lacked any evidence of vertical posts or adjoining floor joist stains. Again, further excavation could reveal either or both of these two features.

The most significant feature of the west wall is its southern terminus. This wall appears to have abutted a wall of another building, the cellar of which is located slightly southwest of the blacksmith shop in operation 1F17. This differently oriented wall stain forms a 120 degree corner with the west wall, and lies either parallel or at right angles to various wall stains and floor joists uncovered in the adjacent building. In addition, a stain was found in sub-operation 1F23D which falls almost directly in line with this awkwardly located wall. This further indicates the existence of a common wall for the two buildings, a fact which becomes even more probable

when one considers the extended length of the east wall of the blacksmith shop (Fig. 35). Unfortunately, the southeast corner of the latter building was not exposed during the course of excavation to determine if these two walls also meet; nor were any vertical posts uncovered in this 0.5 ft. wide stain.

To conclude the structural examination of the blacksmith shop, a brief recapitulation of the basic measurements will be stated. The "forge of 40 ft." which Roma described now appears to have consisted of an irregularly-shaped building with a 24 ft. wide north wall, a 52 ft. long east wall, a 27 ft. long south wall, and a 41 ft. long west wall - with the north, east and west walls being at right angles to each other. Floor joists may originally have been placed at approximate five-foot intervals from north to south, which would allow for at least eight such beams in the original building. Evidence of four probable joist locations was uncovered. The forge foundation - excavated in 1968 - is situated between 7.5 and 8.0 ft. from both the east and west walls, 18.0 ft. from the north wall, and 18.0 ft. from the centre point of the south wall. In addition, the south wall appears to form part of the east wall of another building located southwest of the blacksmith shop.

Although only selected portions of the blacksmith shop were excavated, not many artifacts were found which could confirm the function of this building. A few iron fragments were retrieved, but no slag deposits were found, nor were any iron tools found. The building site, like that of the company house and other French buildings on Brudenell Point, was virtually void of any artifacts which could be used to identify the building's function. Hence, identification of this building has had to depend almost exclusively upon the interpretation of the stone and brick forge foundation.

Stratigraphic Review

The stratigraphic evidence for the blacksmith shop is as limited as that for the company house. Cultivation in later years over this building virtually destroyed any possible stratigraphic horizons. Footer trenches for the walls appear to have been dug into the yellowish-red sand to a depth of at least 1.0 ft., hence these partially survived the subsequent plowing activities. When the building was destroyed, the wood remains in these trenches largely decomposed to form a dark brown sandy loam. This, in turn, was covered by the formation of the dark brown loam plow zone (Fig. 36). A small charcoal layer at the entrance to the forge's ash box was the only additional soil horizon in the blacksmith shop. It was probably formed as a result of continual removal of the ashes out of the ash box into this area, from which it was then removed and deposited elsewhere.

Reconstruction of the Blacksmith Shop Forge

Although total reconstruction of the blacksmith shop would be difficult without additional documentary or archaeological evidence, a reconstruction of the forge might be possible. From the archaeological data, the base level of the floor joists has been established with reasonable accuracy. This level has been placed at 26.0 ft ASL - about 1.3 ft. above the base of the ash box. The working level of the forge - situated about 2.5 ft. above the floor - would be over the ash box, while the chimney would be located over the north half of the forge foundation. A small depression in front of the ash box was created for the removal of the ashes. To facilitate movement on all three sides of the working area, this would probably have been covered by a trap door of some sort when not in use (Fig. 38).

The top of the brick ash box and the top of the chimney throat would probably have been covered by a number of flat iron bars on which the stones for the working area and chimney could be placed. It is unlikely that stone lintals would have been used for this purpose since only sandstone was available on Prince Edward Island, and this would not have been strong enough to support the additional weight.

Both the stone and brick sections of the forge were apparently of dry masonry construction. However, traces of dark red clay found among some of the stones and bricks may indicate that this material could have been used to hold the structure together.

Additional excavation would probably confirm the postulated five-foot interval of floor joist placement, and hence limited reconstruction of the blacksmith shop floor would also be possible. However, basic information such as the location of doors and windows, or the type of wall and roof construction are still uncertain. It is possible that the walls were built "en colombage"; however, this too is based upon little archaeological evidence, and would require further research to be substantiated.

The Trash Pit (Operation 1F24)

Introduction

Initial excavation of the French trash pit was conducted in 1968, when most of the 33 ft. long pit was exposed. Excavation in 1970 was designed to recover the remainder of the artifacts in the pit and to obtain a cross section drawing across the width of this feature (Fig. 39). Both of these objectives were accomplished.

Structural and Stratigraphic Reviews

From the section drawing through the trash pit, the V-shaped outline of the pit can be seen to have an average depth of about 3.7 ft. below the surface, and an upper width of approximately 9.5 ft. (Fig. 40). The soil removed in 1968 (layer 7) consisted primarily of very dark brown loam mixed with thousands of oyster shells, while the layer excavated in 1970 was predominantly yellowish-red sand mixed with some dark brown loam (layer 2). The remainder of the soils beyond the limits of the trash pit depression constitute the undisturbed sterile sands of the site.

Artifacts from both trash layers were from the French occupation of the site, consisting mainly of bottle glass and various ceramic vessel fragments. In addition, some fishing gear and a fair quantity of nails and fish bones was retrieved throughout the trash pit, while a boot spur was uncovered at its base (Fig. 41).

Chapter 2

Test Excavations

Introduction

A number of test excavations have been conducted on and near Brudenell Point during the three excavation seasons in order to locate additional evidence of French occupation beyond the actual limits of the settlement. In 1968, this included examination of various cellar depressions west and northwest of the main site (operations 1F3, 5,6,7,10, and 14). No evidence of French occupation was found in any of the areas examined.

During the 1969 season, additional excavations were conducted on the point itself and on Parmure Island, where local inhabitants claimed Roma had established a glassworks. No evidence of such a structure was discovered. On Brudenell Point a small well, excavated by the Boy Scouts of Canada in the 1930s, and an unidentified building were found (operations 1F16 and 20).

Two more test excavations were conducted in 1970. One of these involved further examination of the unidentified building and accompanying cellar depression (operation 1F20). The other test excavation consisted of a small trench along the wall of a cellar depression located opposite the Roma site on the north shore of the Brudenell River (operation 4F1). Excavation of the former building failed to identify either the period of construction or function of the building; while the latter structure has been tentatively identified as the foundation for a private dwelling dating to the mid or late 19th century.

Unidentified Building (Operation 1F20)

Introduction

Excavation of this building was started in 1969, when a single trench was dug through the centre of the surface depression in order to determine the type of construction and the date of occupation (Korvemaker 1970). The original structure appeared to consist of a small rectangular wooden building which covered a shallow cellar depression. However, it was not possible to determine either the date of construction or occupation due to the lack of artifacts.

Excavation in 1970 was designed to further expose and date the charred remains of this building. To achieve this objective, the northeast and southwest corners of the depression were extensively examined, revealing additional wood foundation remains as well as more of the cellar outline. However, of the few artifacts that were recovered, none but a few nails could be attributed to the occupation layer. Hence the date or period of construction of this building remain unknown. Its proximity to the eroded cliff may indicate that this building has been there for a long time (since it is unlikely that anyone would construct a building at or near to an eroding cliff edge); but whether it was built 100 years ago by the British occupants or 200 years ago by the French is difficult to say, since the annual rate of erosion is not known and no positive distinctions can be made between French and British nails.

Structural and Stratigraphic Reviews

The building itself measures 12.5 ft. north-south by 10.0 ft. east-west, while the cellar is about 10 ft. long by 7.5 ft. wide (Fig. 42). The superstructure appears to have rested on wooden beams placed horizontally

on the ground about one foot away from the edge of the cellar. These beams vary in width from 0.4 to 1.6 ft., but tend to have an average width of approximately 0.6 ft. A second row of beams was found surrounding the first set; however, these were found about 0.3 to 0.6 ft. lower down. A similar third row of horizontal beams may have been located along the interior perimeter of the building at the edge of the cellar. Evidence to this effect is to be found along both the north and west walls. Since no remains of the south wall were uncovered, its location is projected to be near the southern limits of the west wall - about 1.3 ft. south of the cellar wall.

The extreme lack of artifacts from this building could indicate that the superstructure was used for a purpose which would not require any lengthy occupancy of the building at one time - possibly a dairy cellar. Several such buildings (made with stone foundation walls) still exist in this part of the province and are about the same size as this structure. These buildings are also constructed partly below ground level in order to maintain the necessary coolness during the summer. However, it is still impossible to state whether this building would have dated to the French or later British period.

The stratigraphic record of this structure is similarly vague in the amount of information that can be derived. This aspect of the building has already been discussed in the 1969 report (Korvemaker 1970), and since no new interpretations developed as a result of the 1970 excavation, no additional comment will be made on its stratigraphy.

The Three Birches Site (Operation 4F1)

Introduction

Reference to the existence of Acadians in the Trois Rivières region after Roma vacated his settlement in 1745 is found in at least one historical account PAC, M¹GL, G¹, Vol. 467, part 2. The exact location of these later French settlers is completely unknown, although it would appear that they squatted on those portions of Roma's concession which had not yet been cleared by him. Hence, several field trips were made during the three seasons of excavation on Brudenell Point in an attempt to locate some cellar depressions in this area.

A depression located directly southwest of the Roma settlement, along the Montague River, has been identified as that belonging to a residence occupied by Mrs. Robinson in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Another cellar depression, located north of the present Jamieson property along the Montague River, has been identified by Mr. M. Brennick as the foundation remains of a dwelling he inhabited in the early years of the 20th century. The only other depression which has not previously been reported is located on the north shore of the Brudenell River, across from the Roma settlement, and west of Georgetown (Fig. 43).

The site of this depression is referred to as the Three Birches Site because of the existence of three birch trees southwest of the cellar, close to the present shoreline. It is also the name that the local inhabitants use, since the site contains the only birch trees in the region. The cellar itself is located about 100 yards northeast of the cliff edge, and 25 ft. east of an often frequented lane.

Structural and Stratigraphic Reviews

A slight depression at the south end of the east cellar wall indicates the probable location of the exterior entrance to the square building cellar, the sides of which are approximately 25 ft. long. A square chimney base is located in the centre of the cellar depression. Portions of the exposed and excavated cellar walls and chimney base show that the cellar was constructed of shaped stones - a technique commonly used in this area during the 19th century.

A single five-foot square trench was excavated along the interior east cellar wall apposite the stone and brick hearth foundation, and north of the cellar entrance (Fig. 44). Red brick fragments, presumably from the collapsed chimney, were found throughout the trench. These bricks measured 0.75 ft., by 0.25 ft., by 0.37 ft. on the average. A portion of the east wall was completely exposed, revealing five courses of large stones (Fig. 45). These stones measure between 1.1 ft. by 0.7 ft. by 0.7 ft. and 2.5 ft. by 0.6 ft.

Evidence that the building was partly destroyed by fire comes from a layer of charcoal found near the base of the trench. A variety of late 19th century artifacts were retrieved from this layer and from a layer of brown sandy loam located directly underneath the charcoal deposit. Artifacts found in this trench include bone, glass and metal buttons, pipe fragments, a leather shoe, belt buckles, nails, pottery, bottle glass, a knife, and some miscellaneous metal fragments.

The stratigraphy of the south trench wall outside the occupation and destruction of this building (Fig. 46). At the base of the trench, a layer of brown sandy loam probably indicates the level of original occupation - layer 4. This is covered by the charcoal deposit - layer 3, which is in

turn covered by a thin layer of rubble brick, mortar detritus and dark brown loam - layer 2. Both of these layers probably relate to the destruction of all or part of the superstructure by fire and the subsequent collapse of the brick chimney on top of the charcoal remains. An ongoing deposition of dark brown loam - layer 1 - covers the entire cellar depression.

The Three Birches site is undoubtedly not of Acadian origin, nor of early British or Scottish settlement. The artifacts from this excavation clearly show the structure to be of relatively recent occupation, perhaps late 19th century. Further inquiry among local long-time residents would probably reveal who the original or last occupants of this building were and when they last resided in the region.

Chapter 3

Summary and Conclusions

Summary

The 1970 excavation on Brudenell Point clarified and co-ordinated much of the data uncovered in previous excavations. As a result of this year's work, the structural record of several of the French buildings has now been better defined and a limited reconstruction of some of these buildings can now be attempted. In addition, by more clearly outlining the extent and occupation of these buildings, artifacts from these areas can now be better correlated with specific occupation dates. Features such as the trash pit and storage cellar have afforded an excellent sample of mid-18th-century ceramic and glass material in use on Prince Edward Island during the French régime which can now be correlated with artifacts found on other French and Acadian settlement sites having similar suspected occupation dates.

With every season of excavation the archaeologist can hope to complete his task, yet usually he uncovers sufficient new data to consider continuing the work another season. The aim of the work on the Roma site in 1970 was to recover as many of the artifacts from known high concentration areas as possible and to clarify and expand on the structural data generated previously. Much of the objective was accomplished. Almost all of the storage cellar, the Brudenell Point house, and the entire trash pit were excavated. In addition, outlines of the blacksmith shop and portions of the company house and two unidentified French buildings were also exposed.

Conclusions

In the process of this work, it was revealed that much was yet to be done before a complete concept of the Roma site could be established.

Additional excavation in the blacksmith shop could reveal sufficient structural evidence to consider attempting a reconstruction of that building. Similar work in the unidentified building adjoining the blacksmith shop could also clarify the function, size and architecture of that building; although it must be acknowledged that a fair portion of the basic data has now been uncovered for both of these two structures.

Work in the company house has all but been completed. Only evidence of the exterior walls remains to be uncovered, although it is questionable whether anything more than occasional faint stains will be found. However, such evidence could be crucial in determining the type of exterior construction of this building.

The storage cellar has also been extensively investigated during the three seasons of excavation. Most of the fill in the cellar was removed, revealing the basic outline of this structure and a large quantity of mid-18th century bottles. The storage cellar has been one of the most useful structures to be examined because the destruction of the cellar appears to have conveniently sealed the artifacts on the floor at the last day of occupation, June 20, 1745.

The unidentified building north of the company house may also have been completely excavated. Evidence of another building immediately north of the existing cellar depression may refer to another section of this building or to a separate building altogether. Further excavation in this area would be hampered by present forest growth.

The small wooden building by the cliff edge north of the storage cellar remains somewhat of a mystery, lacking any datable structural or artifact evidence at this time.

Should further excavation of the Roma site ever be contemplated, it is suggested that both the French and English occupations of the site be considered. Specifically, the following areas are recommended for more intensive investigation:

- a. The walls and interior of the blacksmith shop.
- b. The walls and interior of the unidentified French building adjoining the blacksmith shop.
- c. The exterior walls of the company house.
- d. The area north and west of unidentified French building No. 1, located north of the company house. This building may be the French "Strangers and Employees" house.
- e. The area about 50 to 60 ft. northwest of the company house (in sub-operations 1F11J and K) where a large charcoal stain was uncovered.
- f. The area southwest of operation 1F1, along the north cliff edge of the Montague River to see if any French buildings may have been located in this area, just south of the original wharf.
- g. An area 75 ft. wide on both sides of the horseshoe-shaped settlement to locate any of the two wells and three latrines that Roma built. Test trenches here, and between the buildings, could locate these possible sources of good quality artifacts.
- h. The area around operation 1F18 - where the road goes over the site of one of the French buildings.
- i. A building of British origin located northwest of the company house and west of operation 1F12. The southwest corner of this building was found in sub-operation 1F11L in 1968.
- j. The MacDonald Store.

To conclude, the three seasons of excavation and research on the Roma settlement at Brudenell Point have clearly confirmed the extensive works which Roma undertook here between 1732 and 1745. It also brought to light evidence of later British occupants (the MacDonalDs) who were similarly interested in the commerce of Prince Edward Island and established themselves in the Three Rivers region.

As a result of this research, the locations of various 18th and 19th century buildings **have been established**. Some of these buildings can be identified, others require more information. **Hence, the work on Brudenell Point is not complete.** At best, perhaps one half of the excavation has been conducted, and probably less than half of the historical research which would be required before it could be said that this site had been "thoroughly" examined.

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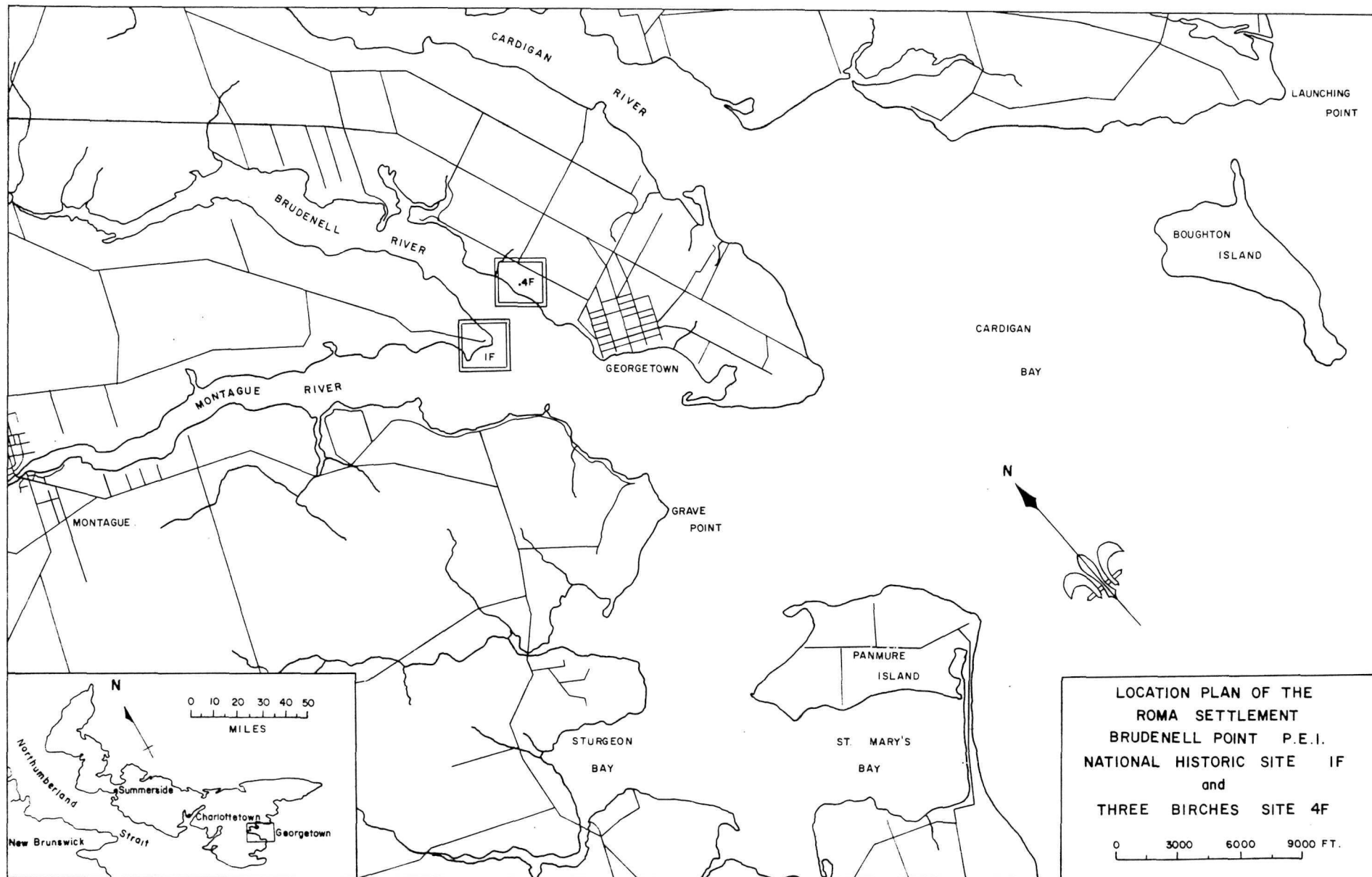
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Appendix A

Excavation Illustrations

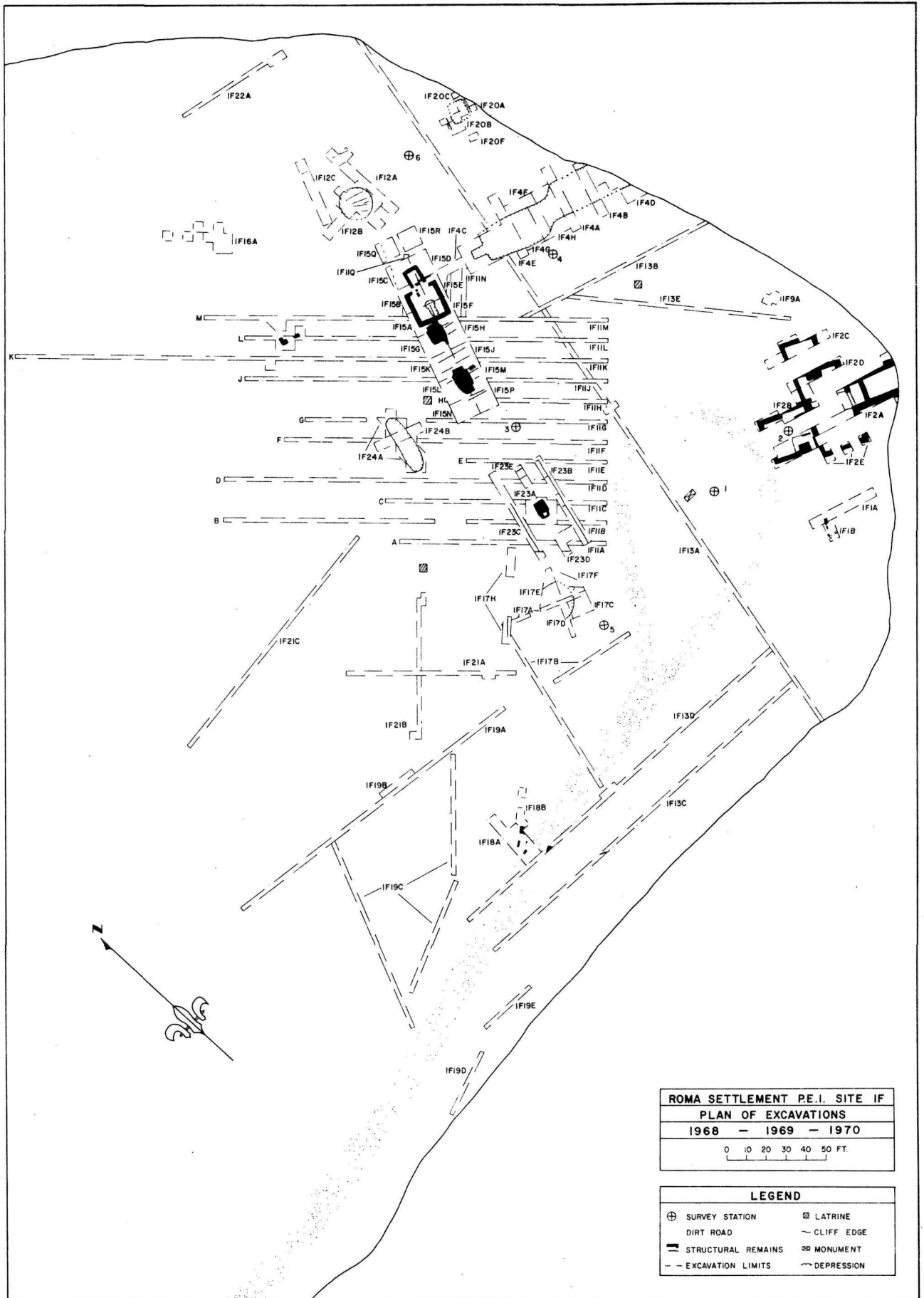
Figure 1: Location Plan of Brudenell Point,
P.E.I. (1F-72-101-2)



LOCATION PLAN OF THE
 ROMA SETTLEMENT
 BRUDENELL POINT P.E.I.
 NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IF
 and
 THREE BIRCHES SITE 4F

0 3000 6000 9000 FT.

Figure 2: Plan of the 1968, 1969 and 1970
Excavations at the Roma site.
(1F-72-101-1)



ROMA SETTLEMENT PE.I. SITE IF
PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS
 1968 - 1969 - 1970
 0 10 20 30 40 50 FT.

LEGEND	
⊕	SURVEY STATION
⊠	LATRINE
—	DIRT ROAD
—	CLIFF EDGE
▬	STRUCTURAL REMAINS
⊕	MONUMENT
- - -	EXCAVATION LIMITS
~	DEPRESSION

Figure 3: 1F4 - Post-excavation view of the storage
cellar - west half, facing west.
6 ft. scale. 1F-1115X.

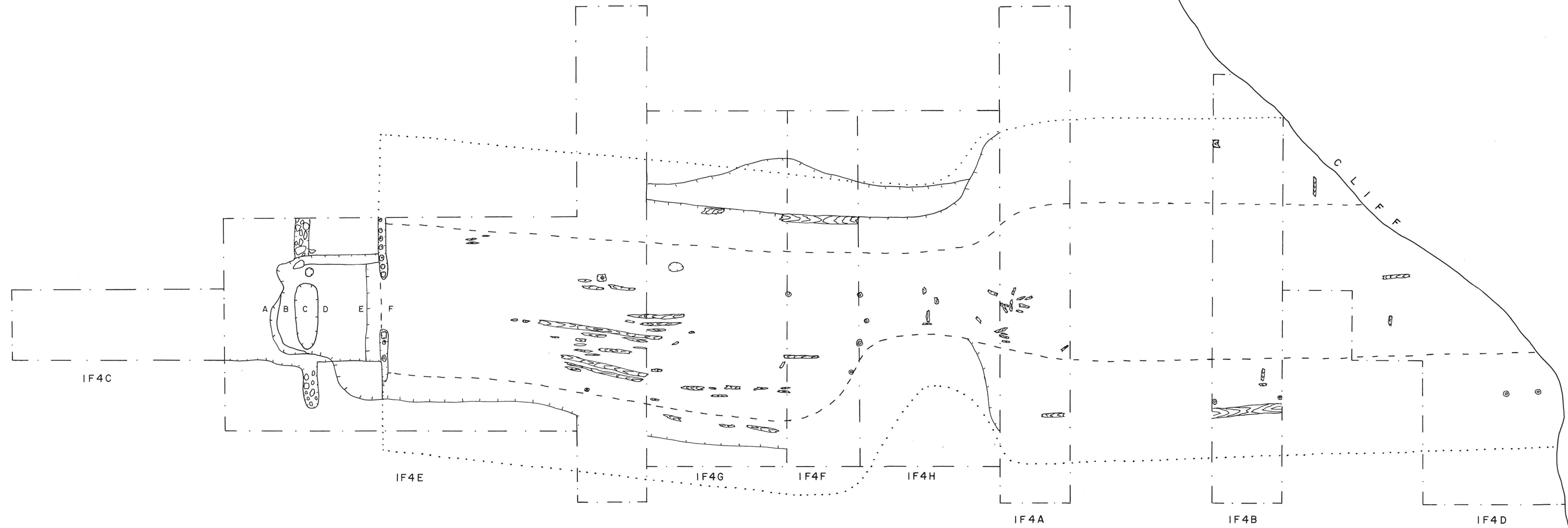
Figure 4: 1F4 - Post-excavation view of the storage
cellar - west half, facing east.
6 ft. scale. 1F-1112X



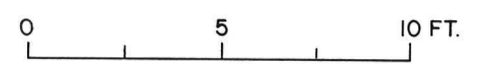
Figure 5: LF4 - Excavation plan of the storage cellar.
The letters on the drawing represent the
elevations referred to in the text
(LF-72-102-31).

FIGURE 5

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-31



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF
 PLAN OF STORAGE CELLAR
 OPERATION IF4



LEGEND	
--- DEPRESSION	▨ WOOD
⊠ POST HOLES	⊙ POSTS
- - - BASE OF SLOPING WALLS	
..... SPECULATED TOP OF SLOPING WALLS	
- - - EXCAVATION LIMITS	

Figure 6: 1F4E - View of the footer trench along the west wall of the storage cellar - south half, facing southwest 3 ft. scale. 1F-1082X.

Figure 7: 1F4E - View of the footer trench along the west wall of the storage cellar - north half, facing north. 2 ft. scale. 1F-108M.

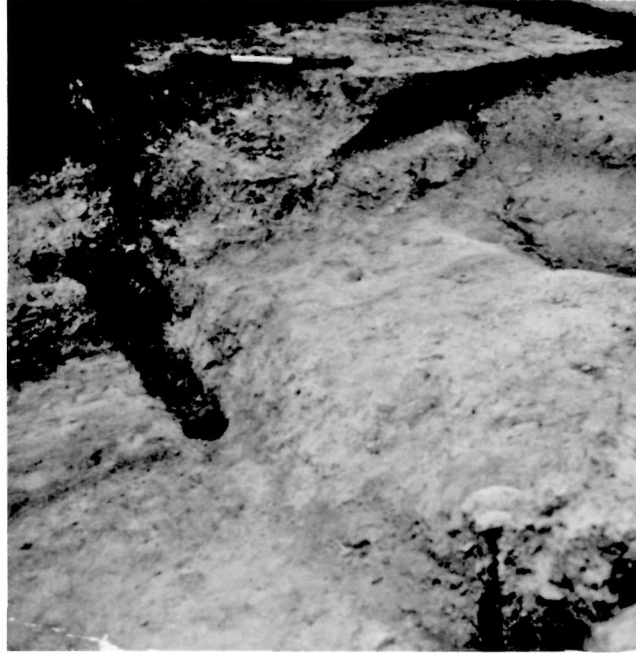
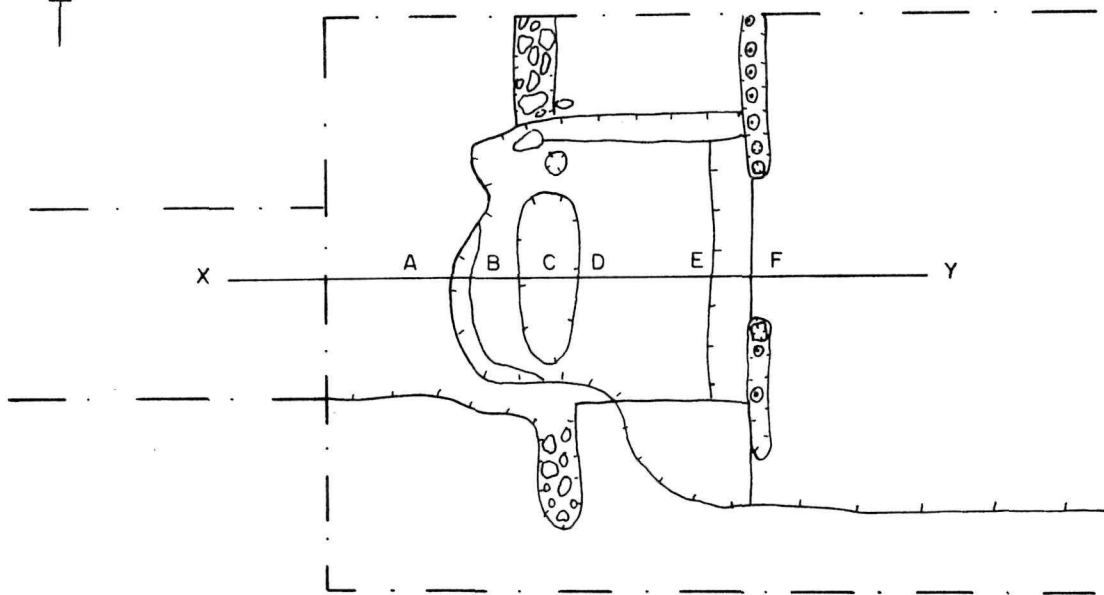
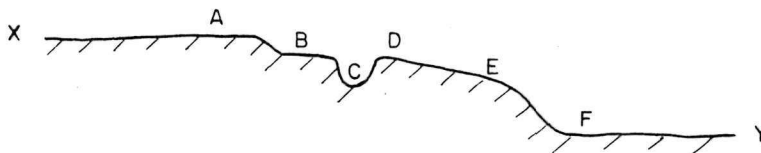


Figure 8: 1F4 - Plan and profile of the storage
cellar entrance. Letters A, B,
C, D, E, F represent the eleva-
tions referred to in the text.
(1F-72-102-18)

IF4E - STORAGE CELLAR ENTRANCE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 5'

Figure 9: 1F4E - View of bottle concentration in the northwest corner of the storage cellar, facing northwest. 1F-999X.



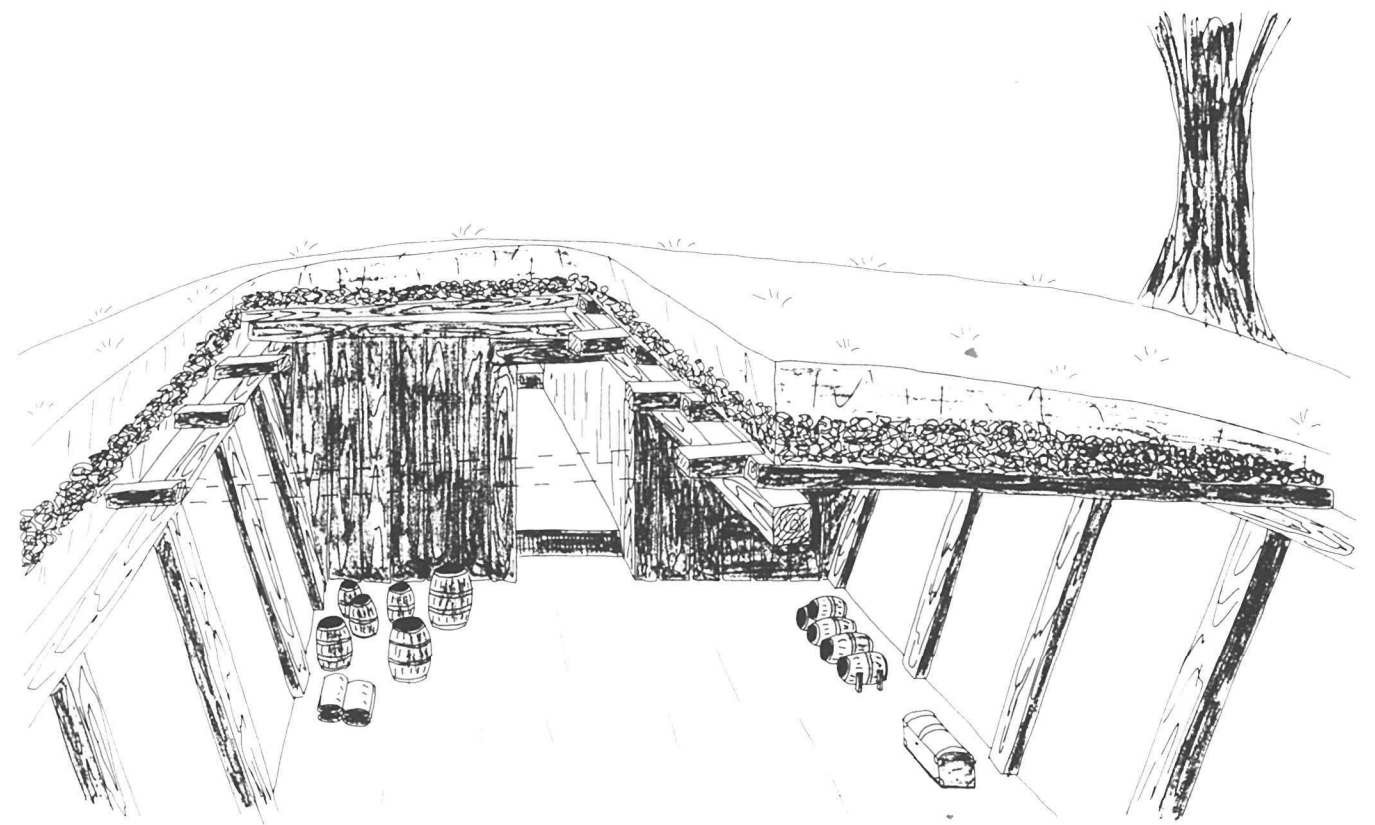
Figure 10: 1F4 - Reconstruction drawings of the main entrance to
the storage cellar. (1F-72-104-4)

FIGURE 10

Drawing No. 1F-72-104-4



MAIN ENTRANCE — FACING EAST



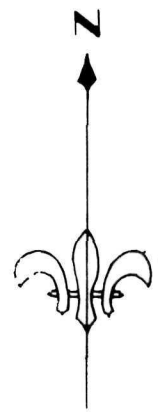
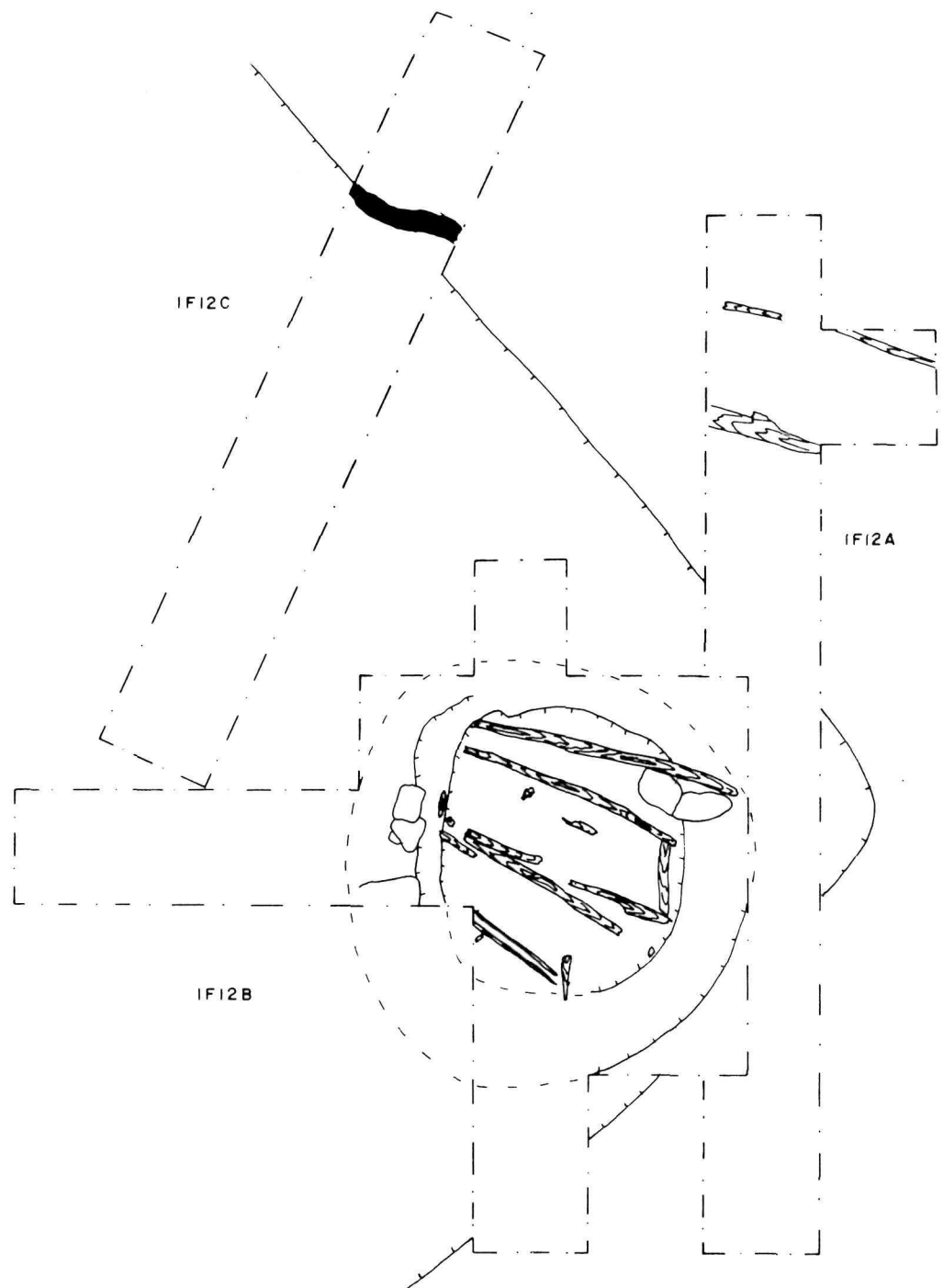
MAIN ENTRANCE — FACING WEST

497

15-71-104-4

C. G. W. D.
21-4-72

Figure 11: 1F12 - Excavation plan of unidentified French
building No. 1. (1F-72-102-20)



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF	
PLAN OF UNIDENTIFIED FRENCH BUILDING NO. 1 OPERATION IF12	
0 5 10 FT.	
LEGEND	
CHARCOAL	WOOD
DEPRESSION	STONE
EXCAVATION LIMITS	

Figure 12: 1F12B - Stratigraphic section through Unidentified
French building No. 1.

Soil types shown in drawing:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2).
2. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2) and pebbles.
3. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 5/8).
4. Reddish-brown sand (5 YR; 4/4).
5. Reddish-brown compact sand (2.5 YR; 4/4).
6. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 4/6).
7. Charcoal
8. Reddish-brown sand (5 YR; 5/4).

(1F-72-102-17)

FIGURE 12

Drawing No. 1^f-72-102-17

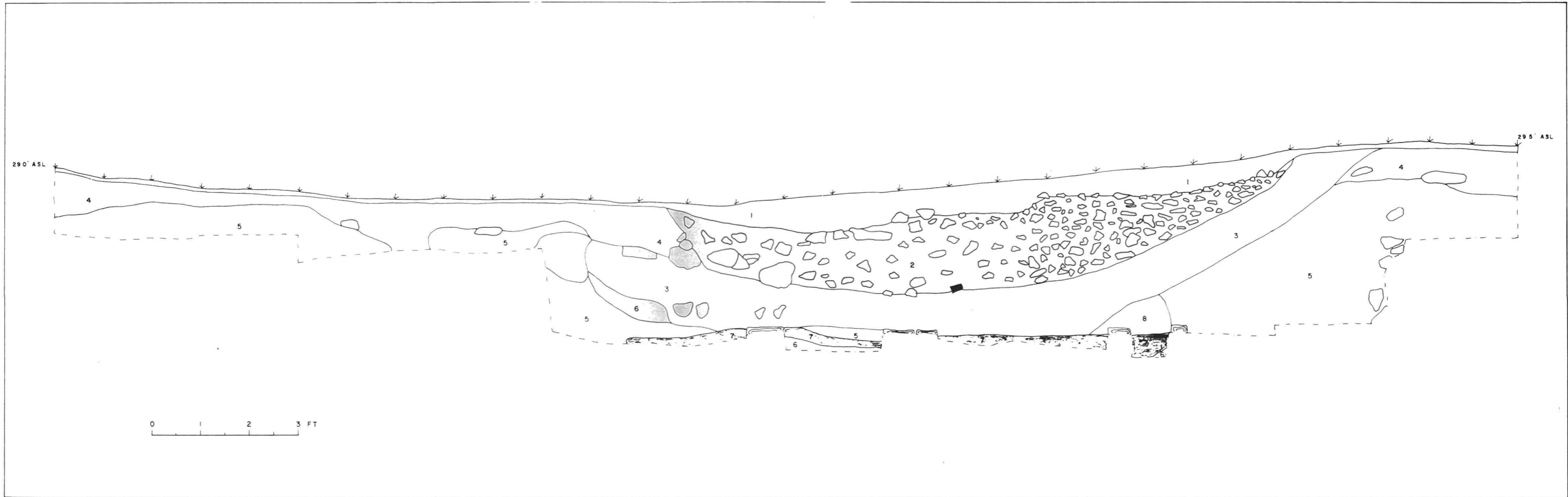


Figure 13: 1F12C - Stratigraphic section through L-shaped depression.

Soil Types shown in drawing

1. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2) and evergreen needles.
2. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 4/4).
3. Pinkish-grey sand (5 YR; 6/2).
4. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 5/8).
5. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 4/8).
6. Dark reddish-brown loam (5 YR; 3/4).
7. Mixture of all soils.
8. Dark reddish-brown sandy loam (5 YR; 3/4).
9. Yellowish-red beach sand (5 YR; 5/6).
10. Yellowish-red beach sand (5 YR; 5/8).
11. Yellowish-red beach sand (5 YR; 4/6) and pebbles.
12. Compact yellowish-red sands (5 YR; 4/6, and 4/8).
13. Charcoal.

(1F-72-102-16)

FIGURE 13

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-16

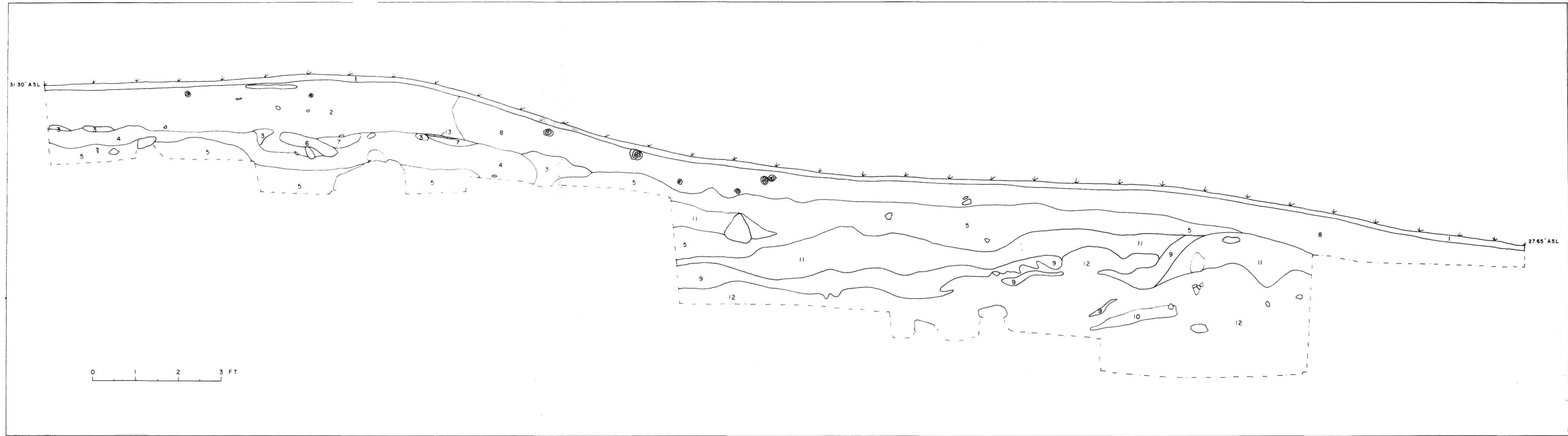


Figure 14: 1F15 - Post-excavation view of the company and
Brudenell Point houses, facing southwest.
6 ft. scale. 1F-109M.



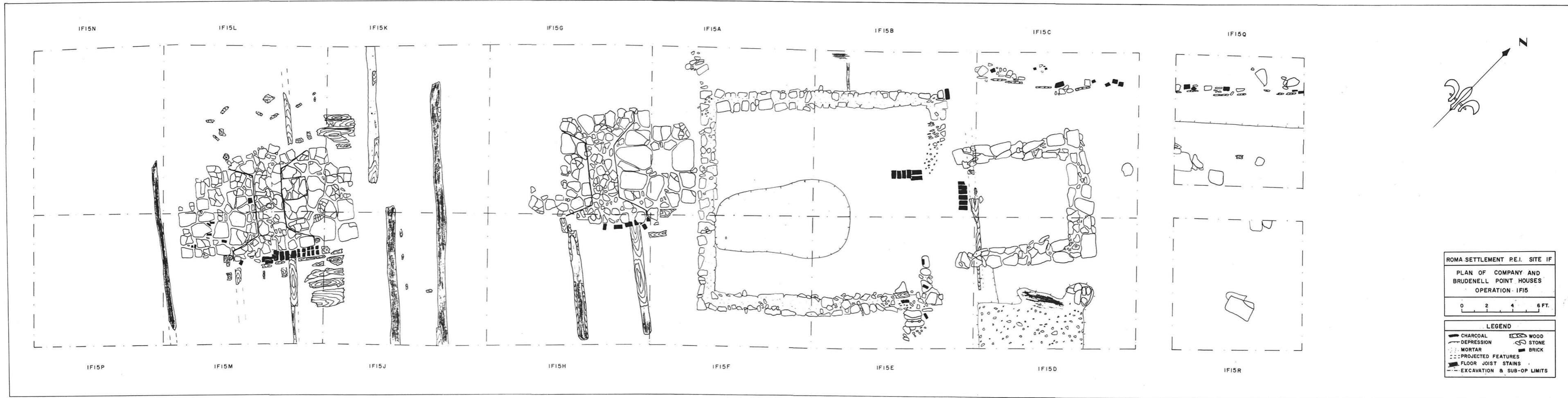
Figure 15: 1F15 - Excavation plan of the company house and
Brudenell Point houses.

(1F-72-102-19)

FIGURE 15

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-19

67-2-1-20-11



20-3-72

Figure 16: 1F15 - View of the charred floor joist below
the annex to the Brudenell Point house,
facing east. 3 ft. scale. 1F-1058X.

Figure 17: 1F15 - View of the northern hearth foundation
of the company house, facing north.
3 ft. scale. (1F-1030X, 1F-1031X)



Figure 18: 1F15 - Southern hearth foundation of the company
house, facing south. 3 ft. scale.
(1F-952T, 1F-953T)



Figure 19: 1F15K - View of the charred wood remains forming part of the company house floor west of the southern hearth foundation, facing south. 3 ft. scale. 1F-881X.

Figure 20: 1F15J - View of the charred wood remains forming part of the company house floor east of the southern hearth foundation facing east. 2 ft. scale. 1F-916X.

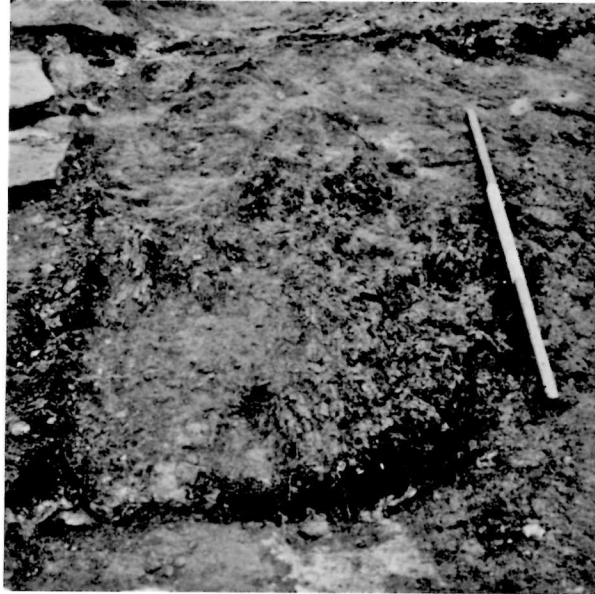


Figure 21: 1F15 - View of the subterranean storeroom of the company house with the charred wood remains visible at the base of the cellar, facing south. 2 ft. scale. 1F-1110X.

Figure 22: 1F15E - View of the Brudenell Point house north wall, east half. Facing north, with the east annex wall in the background. 3 ft. scale. 1F-852X.

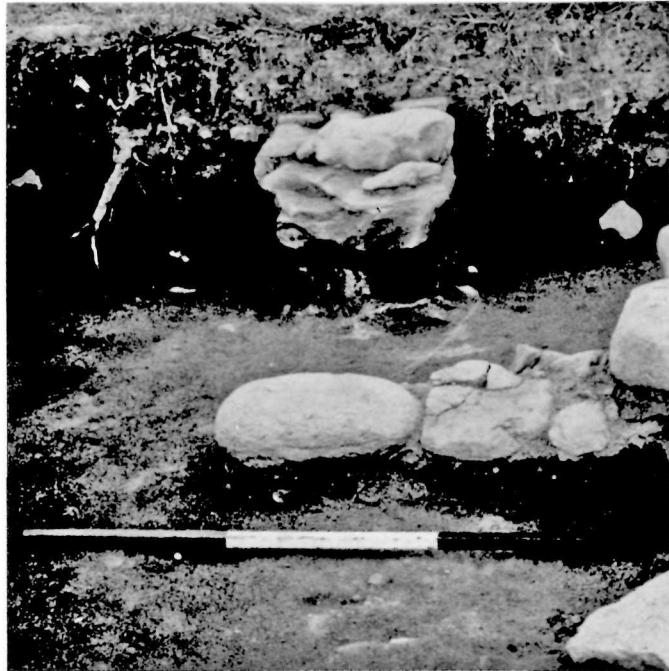
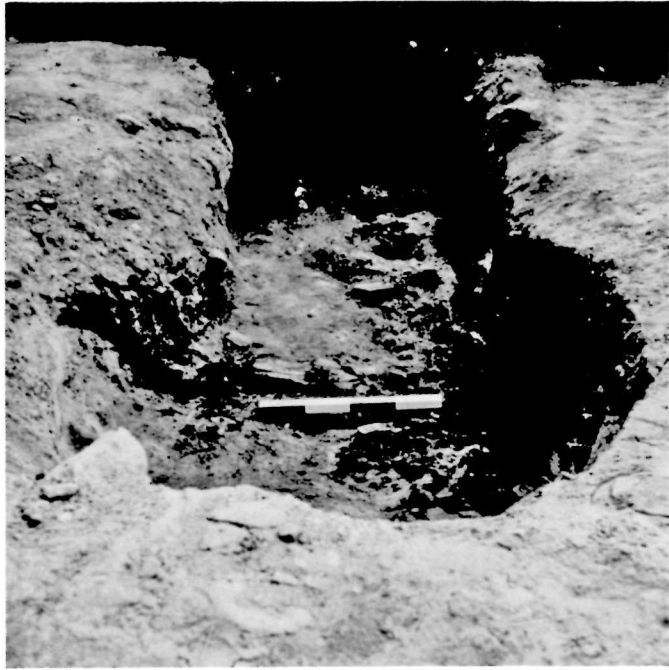


Figure 23: 1F15B - View of the Brudenell Point house north wall, west half, facing south, with the west annex wall in the background. 3 ft. scale. 1F-1021X.

Figure 24: 1F15 - View of the brick formation in the centre of the north wall of the Brudenell Point house, facing west. 3 ft. scale. 1F-1056X.



Figure 25: 1F15 - Stratigraphic section through the company house.

Soil types shown in drawing:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2).
2. Dark red sandy clay (2.5 YR; 3/6).
3. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 5/8).
4. Black charcoal and dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2).
(1F-72-102-32).

FIGURE 25

Drawing No. 1^F-72-102-32

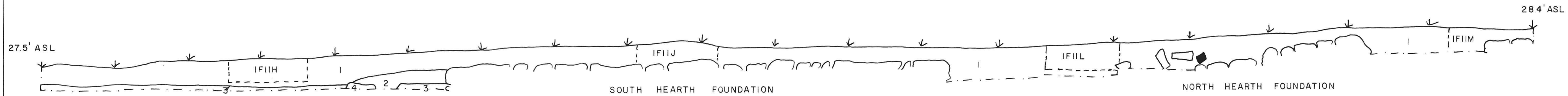


Figure 26: 1F15 - Stratigraphic section through the Brudenell
Point house.

Soil types as shown in drawing:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2).
 2. Brown sandy loam (7.5 YR; 4/4), mortar detritus and brick fragments.
 3. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2) and brick fragments.
 4. Reddish-brown sand (7.5 YR; 4/4) mixed with brown loam (7.5 YR; 4/4).
 5. Mortar detritus and brick fragments.
 6. Charcoal mixed with dark yellowish-brown loam (10 YR; 3/4) in places.
 7. Pinkish-grey sand (5 YR; 6/2).
 8. Reddish-brown loamy sand (5 YR; 4/4).
 9. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 5/8).
 10. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 4/6).
 11. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 4/8).
 12. Brown loam (7.5 YR; 4/4).
 13. Dark red sandy clay (2.5 YR; 3/6).
 14. Very dark greyish-brown loam (10 YR; 3/2).
 15. Charcoal and wood fragments.
 16. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 4/8).
- (1F-72-102-34).

FIGURE 26

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-34

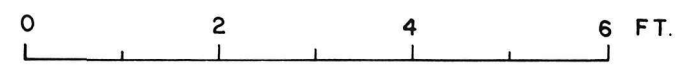
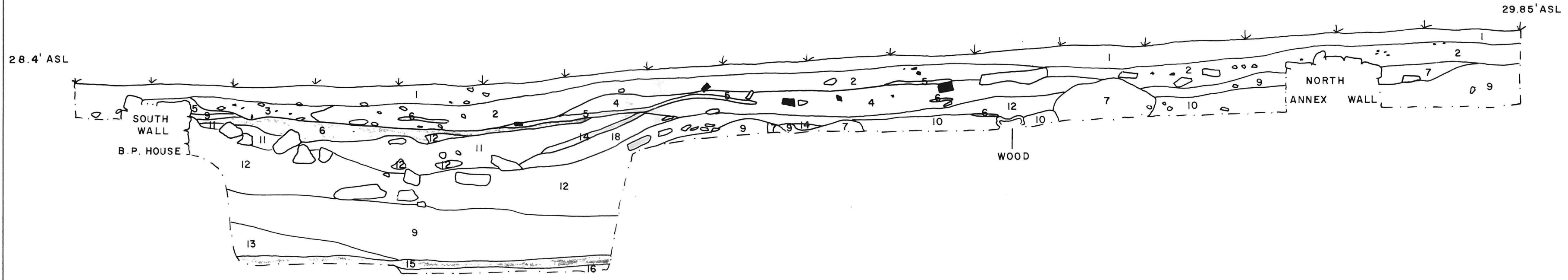
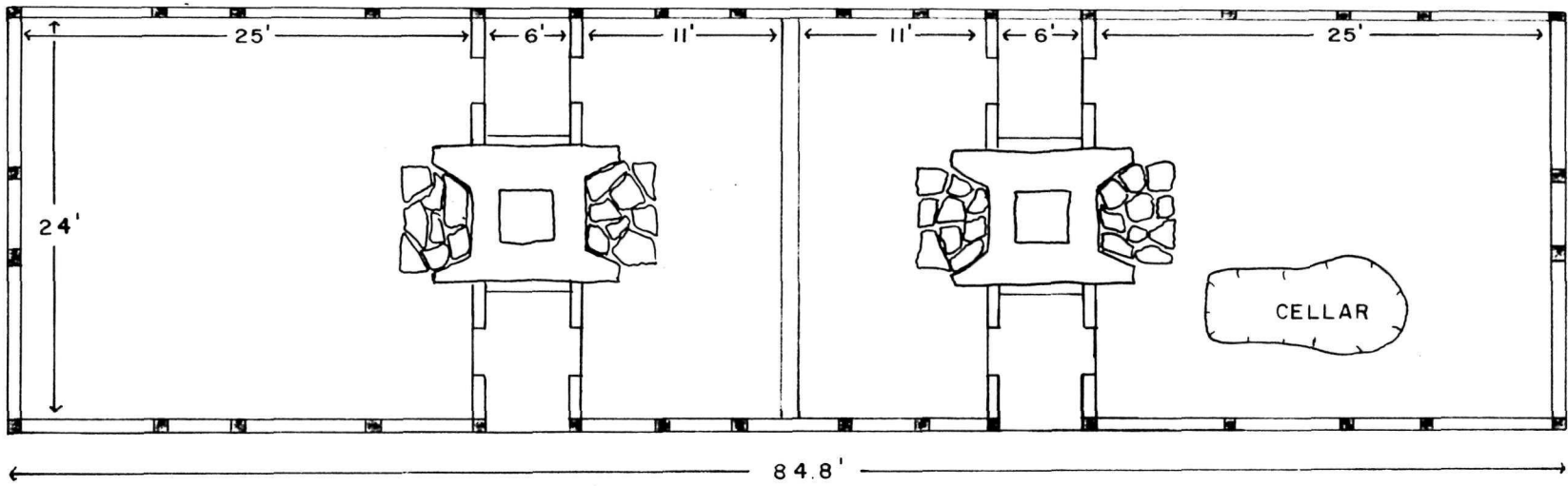
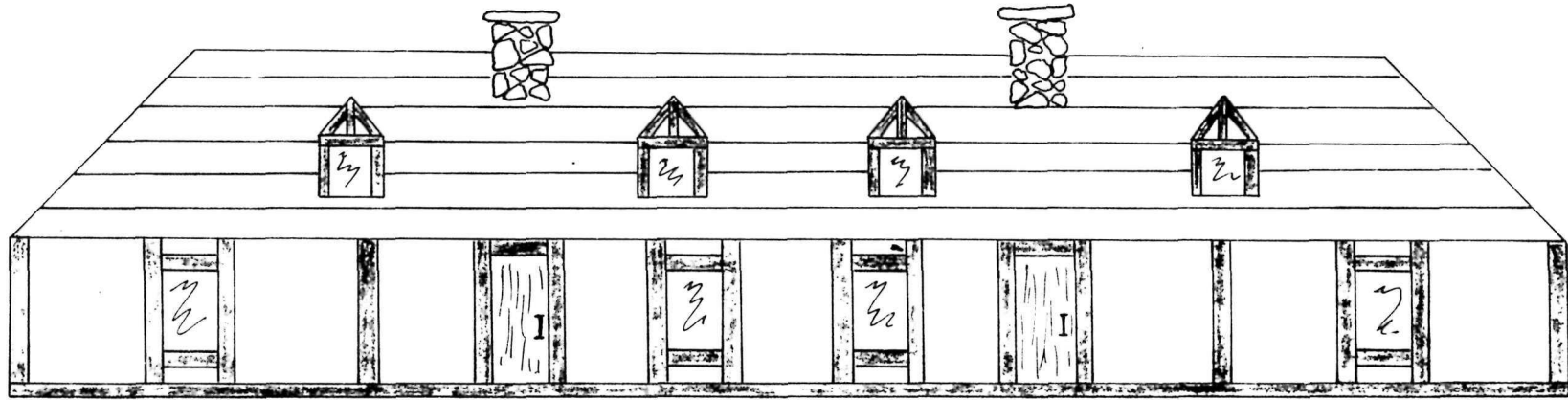


Figure 27: 1F15 - Hypothetical Reconstruction plan and elevation
view of the company house. (1F-72-104-1).



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

Figure 28: 1F15 - Hypothetical interior reconstruction of the
centre rooms of the company house.
(1F-72-104-3).

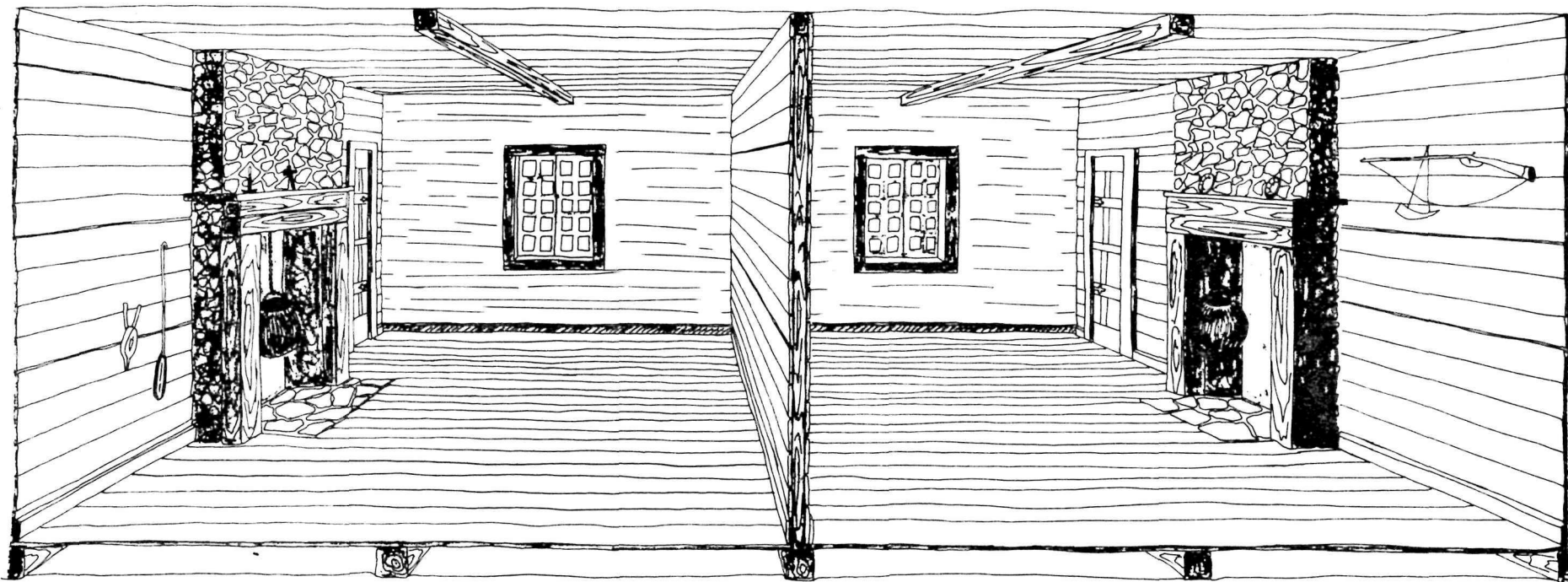


Figure 29: 1F15 - Reconstructed floor plan of the Brudenell
Point house. (1F-72-102-25).

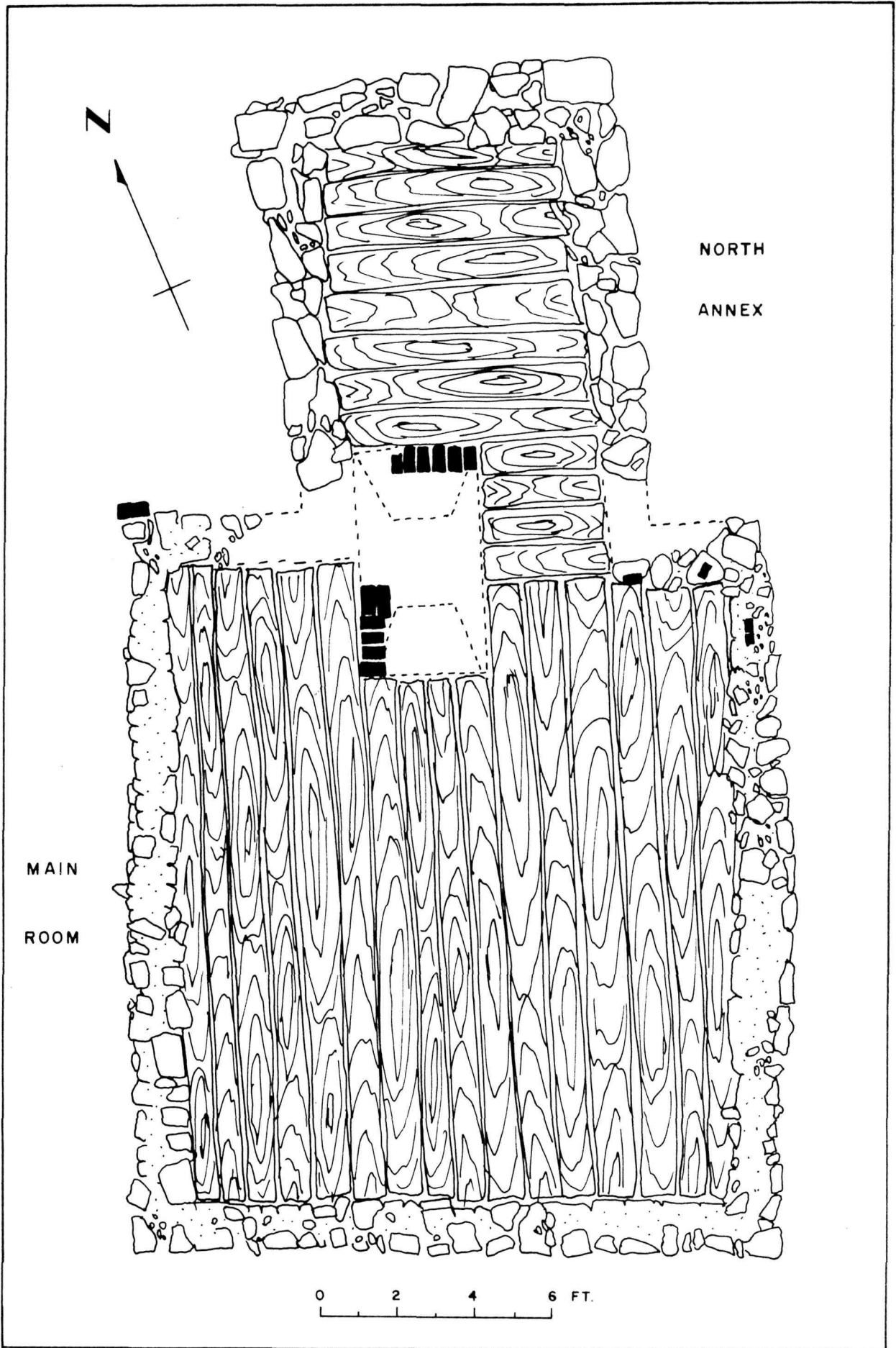
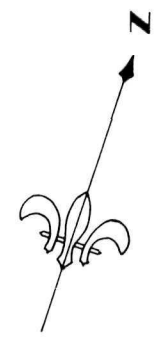
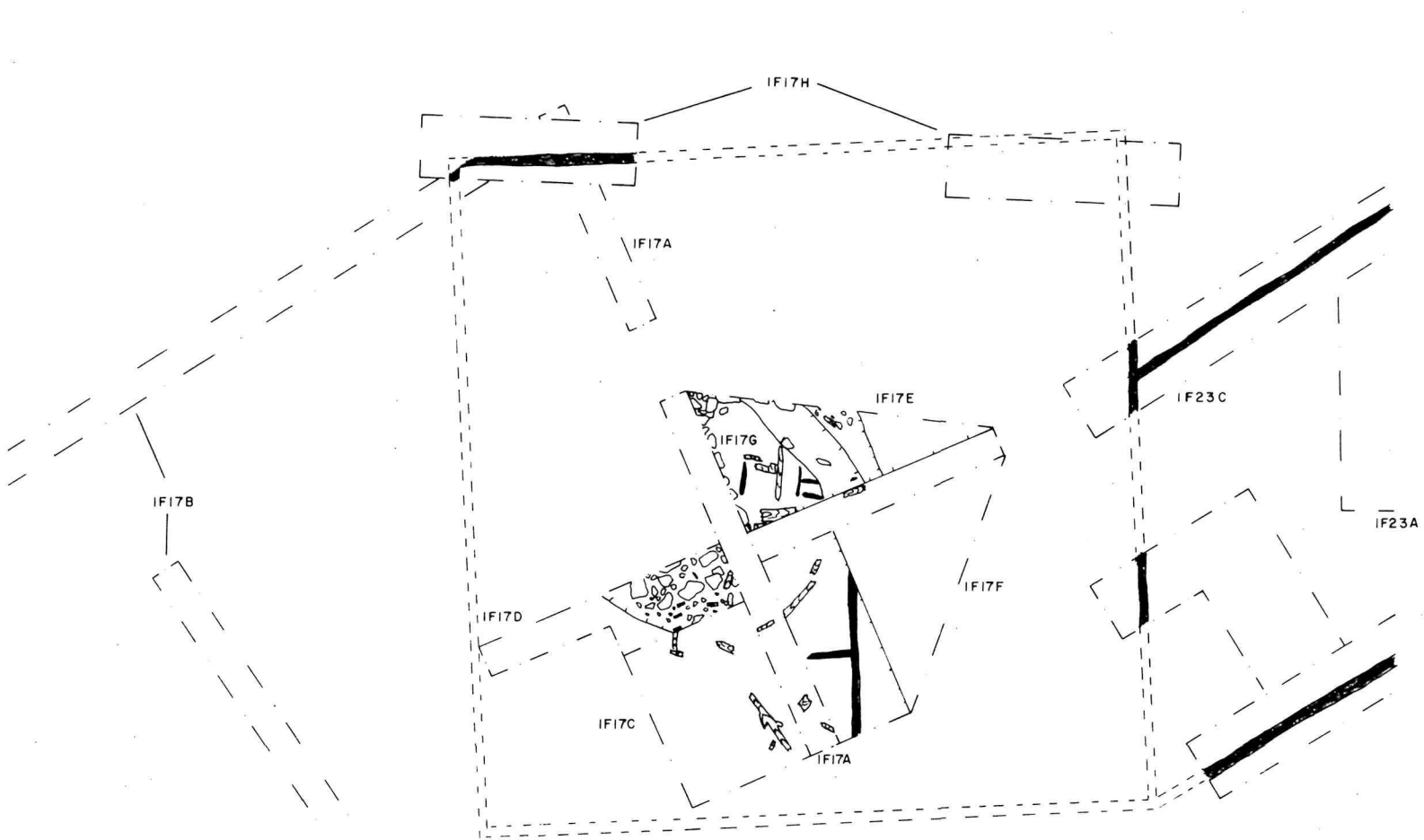


Figure 30: 1F17 - Excavation plan of unidentified French
building No. 2. (1F-72-102-38).



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF	
PLAN OF UNIDENTIFIED FRENCH BUILDING NO. 2 OPERATION IF17	
0 2 4 6 8 10 FT.	
LEGEND	
DEPRESSION	WOOD
PROJECTED WALLS	STONE
WALL AND FLOOR JOIST STAINS	
EXCAVATION LIMITS	

Figure 31: 1F17G - View of the cellar depression and south
trench wall stratigraphy, facing south.
Note wood fragments at base of trench.
No scale. 1F-1105X, 1F-1106X.

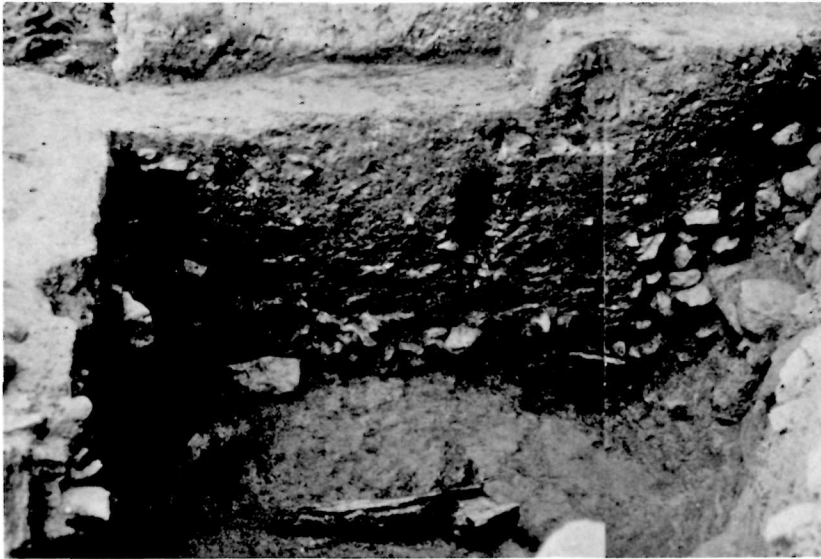


Figure 32: 1F17G - Stratigraphic section through the
depression - east face.

Soil type shown in drawing :

1. Yellowish-red sand (5YR; 4/6).
(1F-72-102-22).

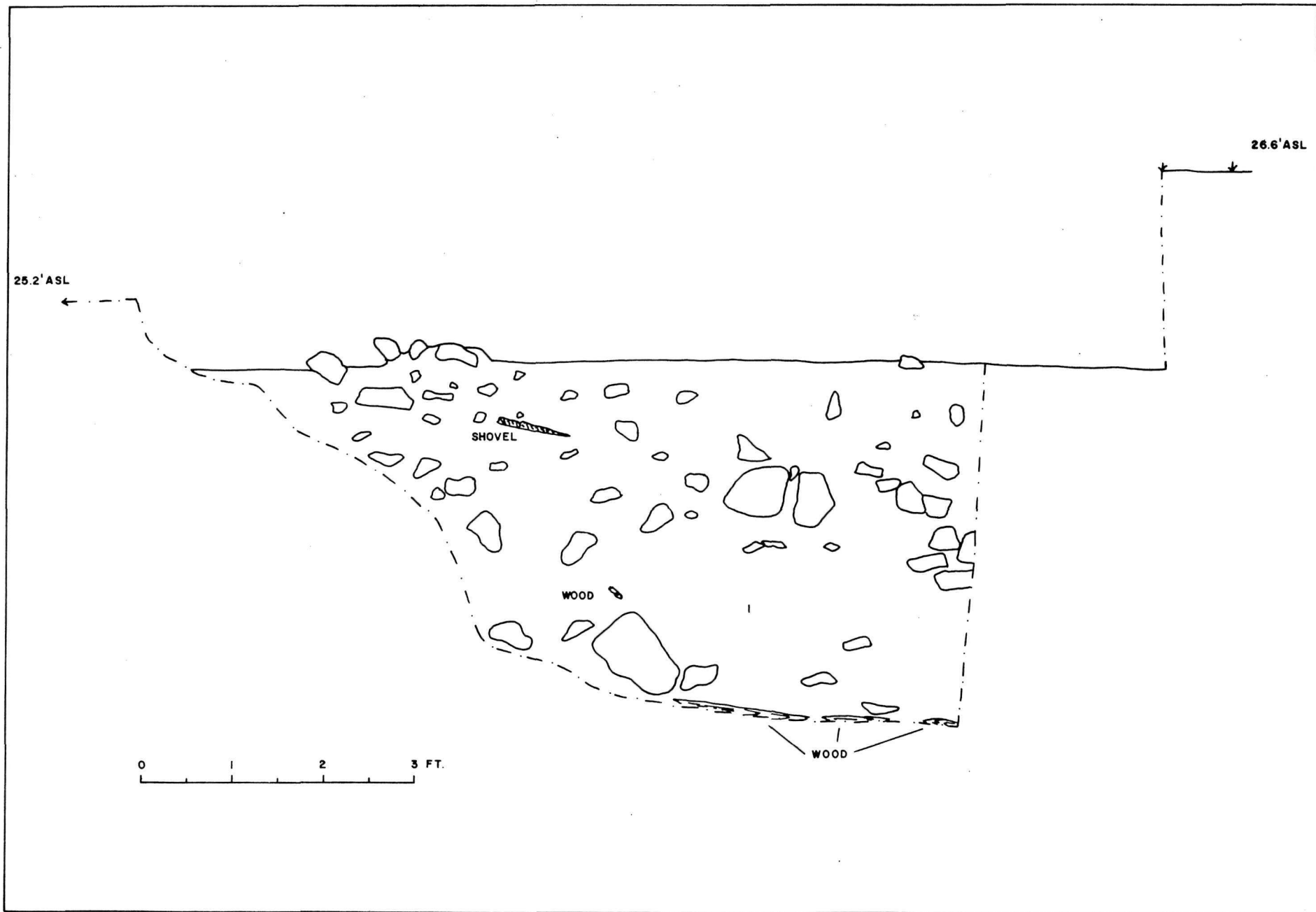


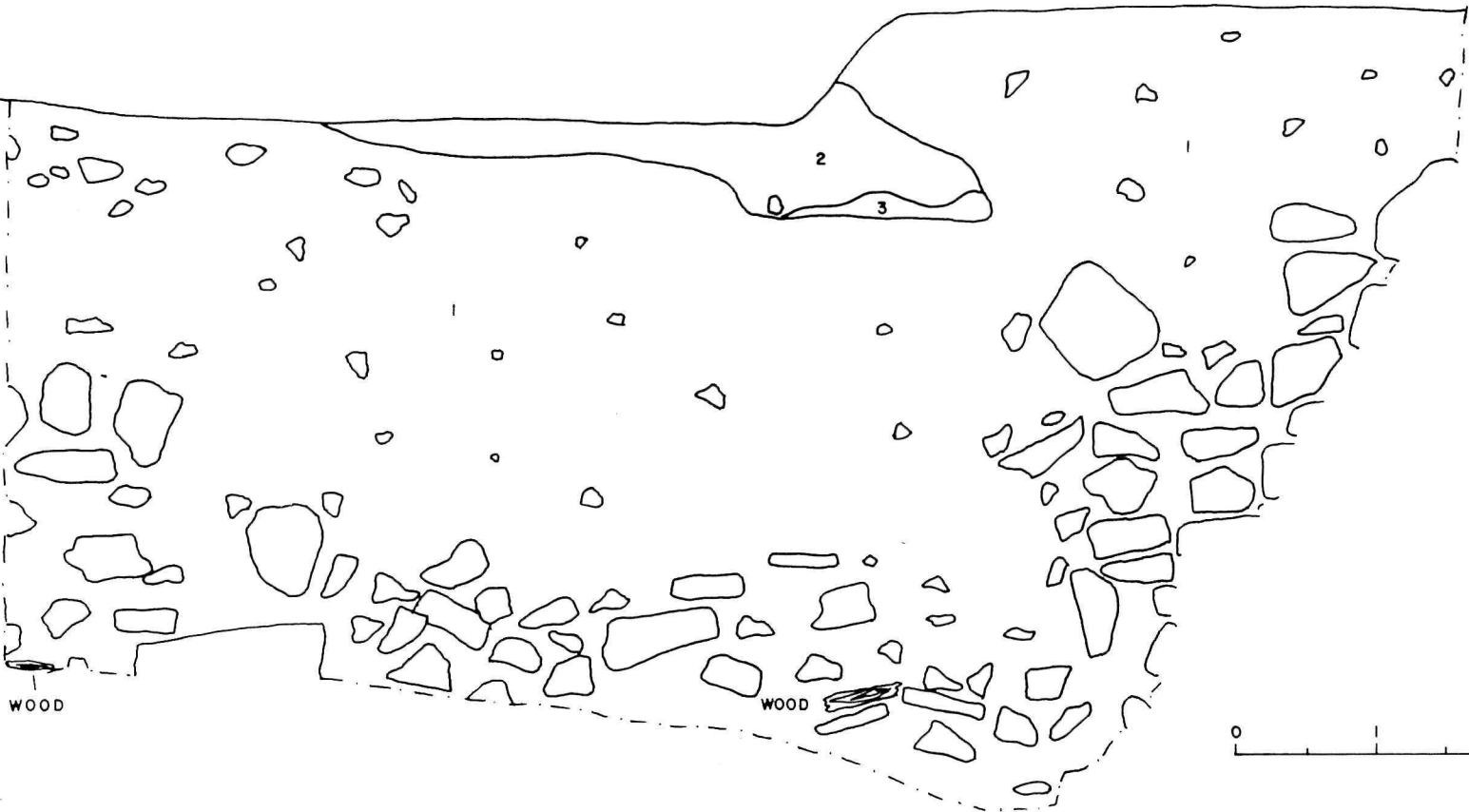
Figure 33: 1F17 - Stratigraphic section through the cellar
depression - south face.

Soil types as shown in drawing:

1. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 4/6).
 2. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 5/8).
 3. Pinkish-grey sand (5 YR; 6/2).
- (1F-72-102-23).

27.4' ASL

24.5' ASL



WOOD

WOOD



Figure 34: 1F23 - Post-excavation view of the blacksmith shop, showing the wall stains around the central forge foundation, facing north. No scale. 1F-1097X.



Figure 35: 1F23 - Excavation plan of the blacksmith shop.
(1F-72-102-35).

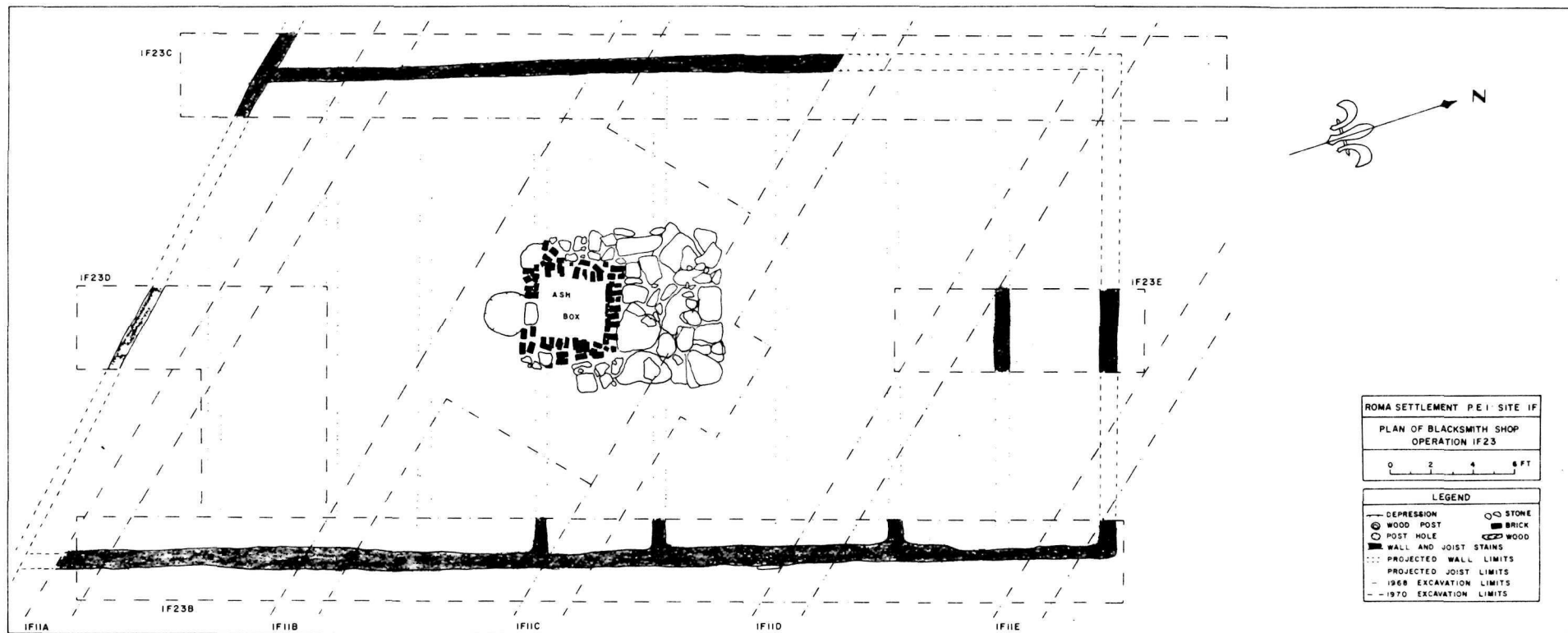


Figure 36: 1F23 - Typical section through footer trench for east wall of the blacksmith shop.

Soil types as shown in drawing:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2).
2. Mixture of dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2) and yellowish-red coarse sand (5 YR; 4/8).
3. Compact yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 5/8).
(1F-72-102-21).

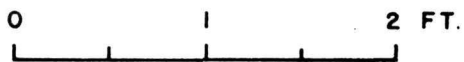
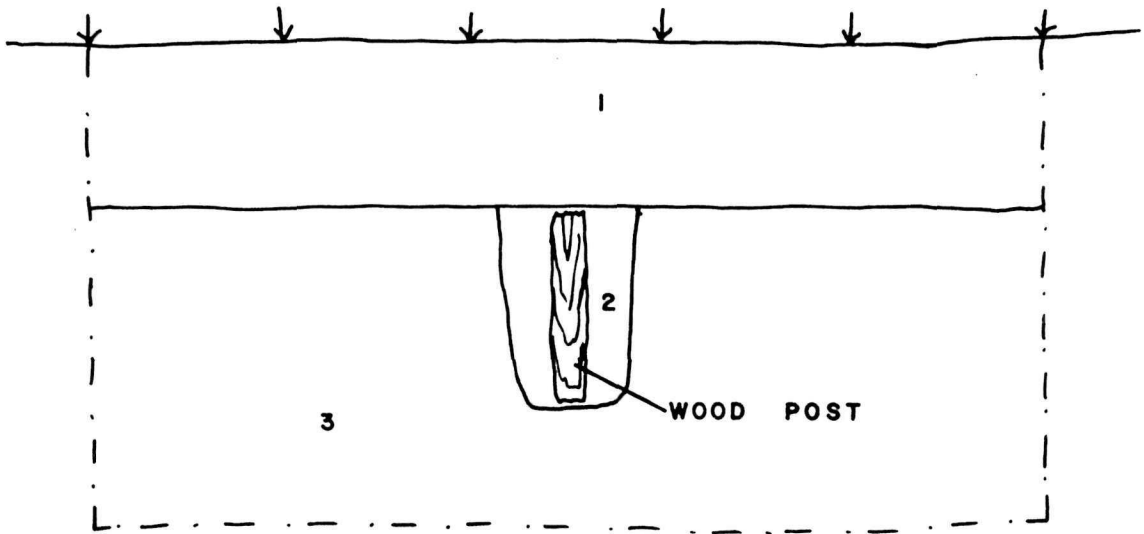
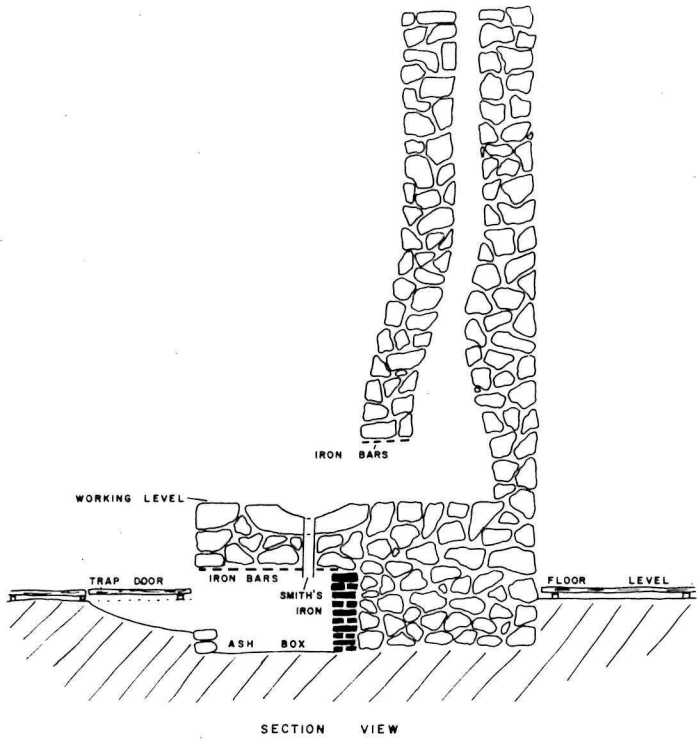


Figure 37: 1F23B - View of excavated footer trench for east wall of blacksmith shop, facing south. 3 ft. scale. 1F-1087X.



Figure 38: 1F23 - Plan view of forge foundation and two hypothetical reconstruction views. (1F-72-104-2).



0 2 4 6 FT.

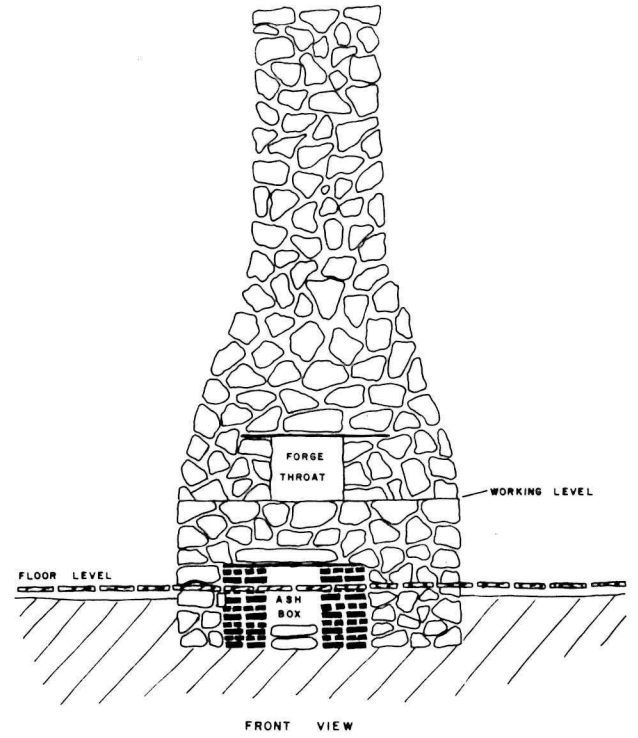
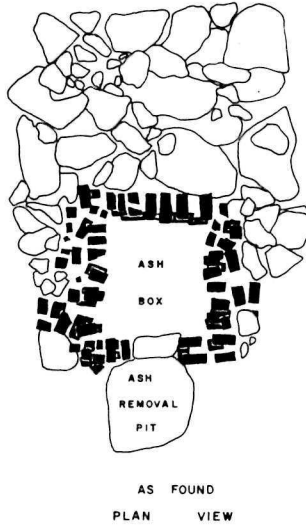


Figure 39: 1F24 - Post-excavation view of the French trash
pit, facing south. 3 ft. scale. 1F-114M.



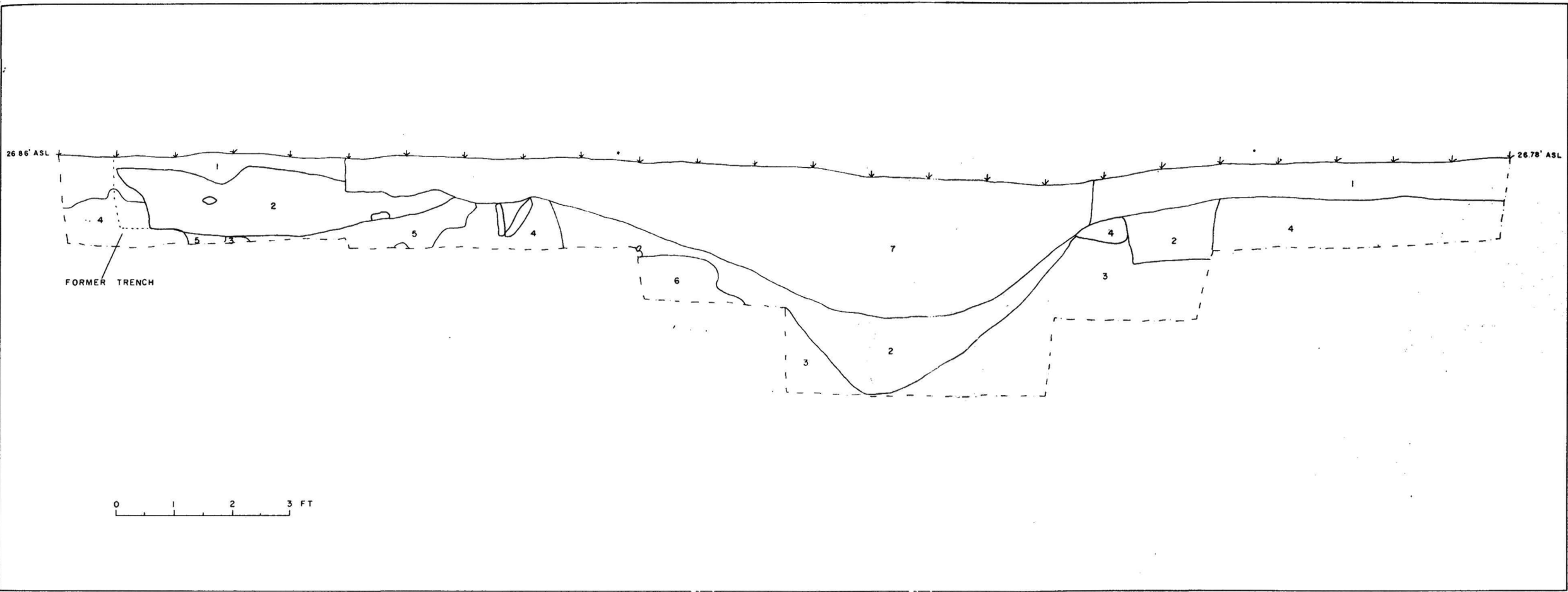
Figure 40: 1F24B - Stratigraphic section through the French
trash pit.

Soil types as shown in drawing:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2).
 2. Yellowish-red sand (5 YR; 5/8) - (mixed with dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2) in centre of depression).
 3. Yellowish-red coarse sand (5 YR; 4/8).
 4. Yellowish-red coarse sand (5 YR; 5/8).
 5. Fine light reddish-brown leached sand (5 YR; 6/3).
 6. Yellowish-red coarse sand (5 YR; 4/6).
 7. Very dark brown loam (10 YR; 2/2) - 1968 backfill.
- (1F-72-102-15)

FIGURE 40

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-15



E. J. [Signature]
2-3-72

Figure 41: 1F24B - Three views of the boot spur found at
the base of the French trash pit.
(RA-3310M, RA-3315M, RA-3314M).

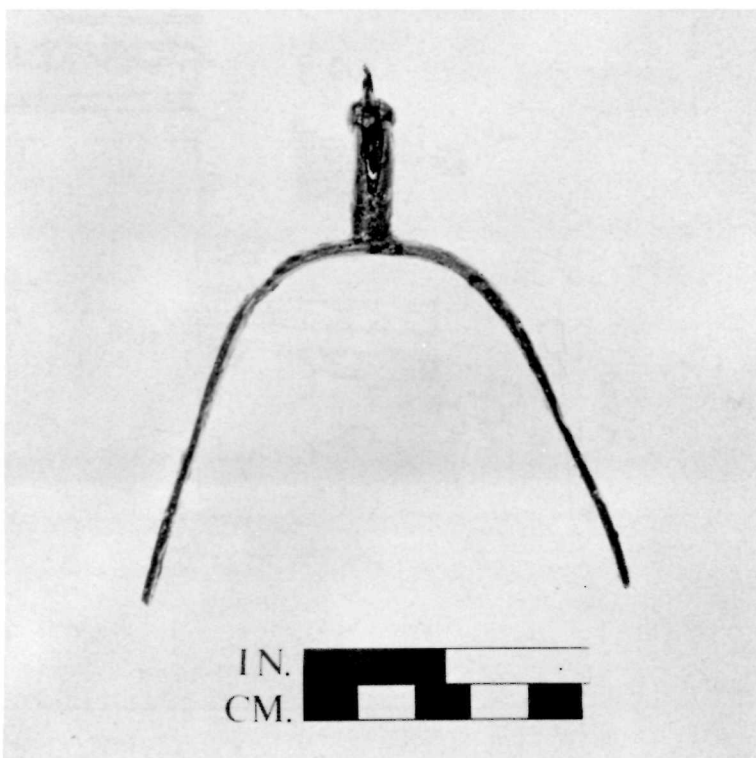
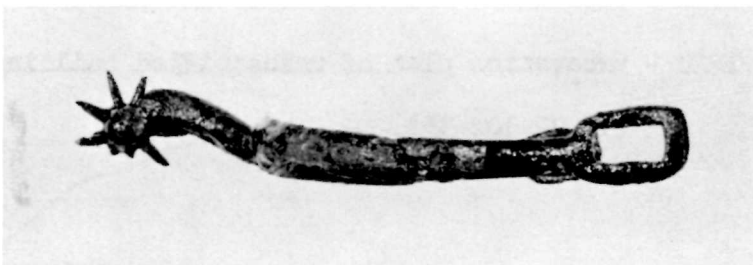
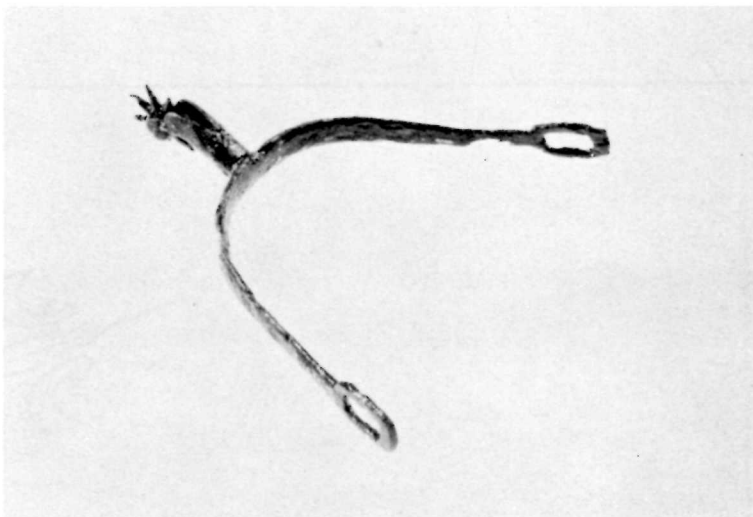
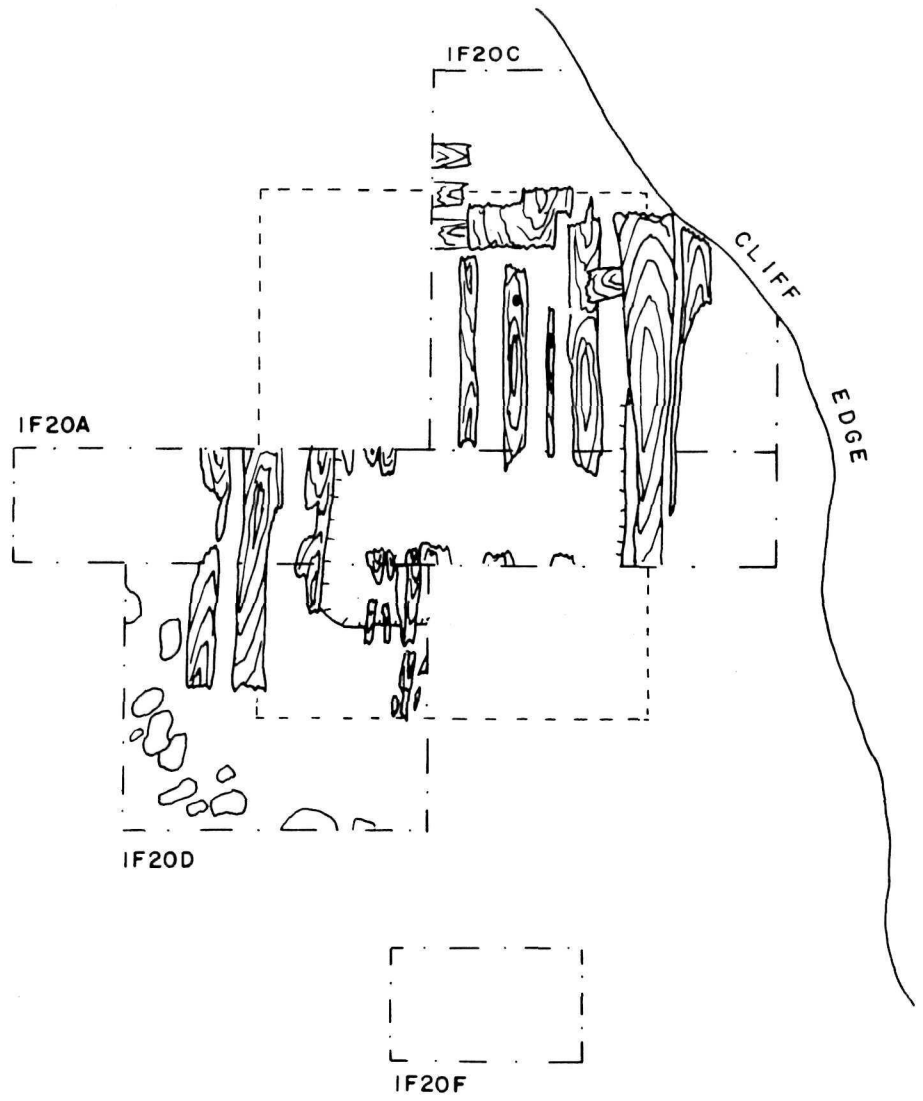


Figure 42: 1F20 - Excavation plan of unidentified building.
(1F-72-102-33).



ROMA SETTLEMENT P.E.I. SITE IF	
PLAN OF UNIDENTIFIED BUILDING OPERATION IF20	
LEGEND	
DEPRESSION	STONE
PROJECTED WALL	WOOD
EXCAVATION LIMITS	SPIKE

Figure 43: 4F - Location plan of the Three Birches Site, west
of Georgetown, P.E.I.
(4F-72-102-8).

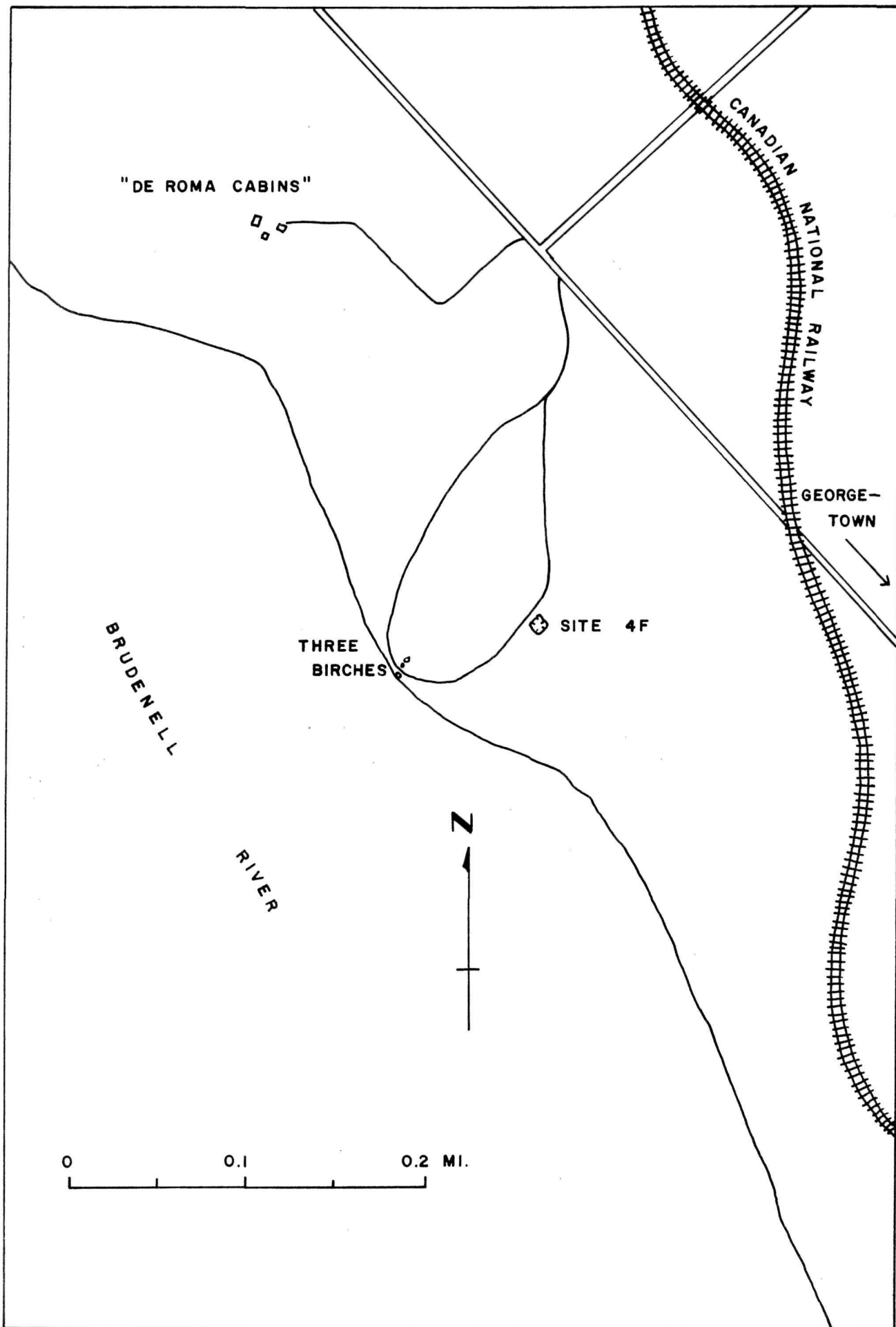
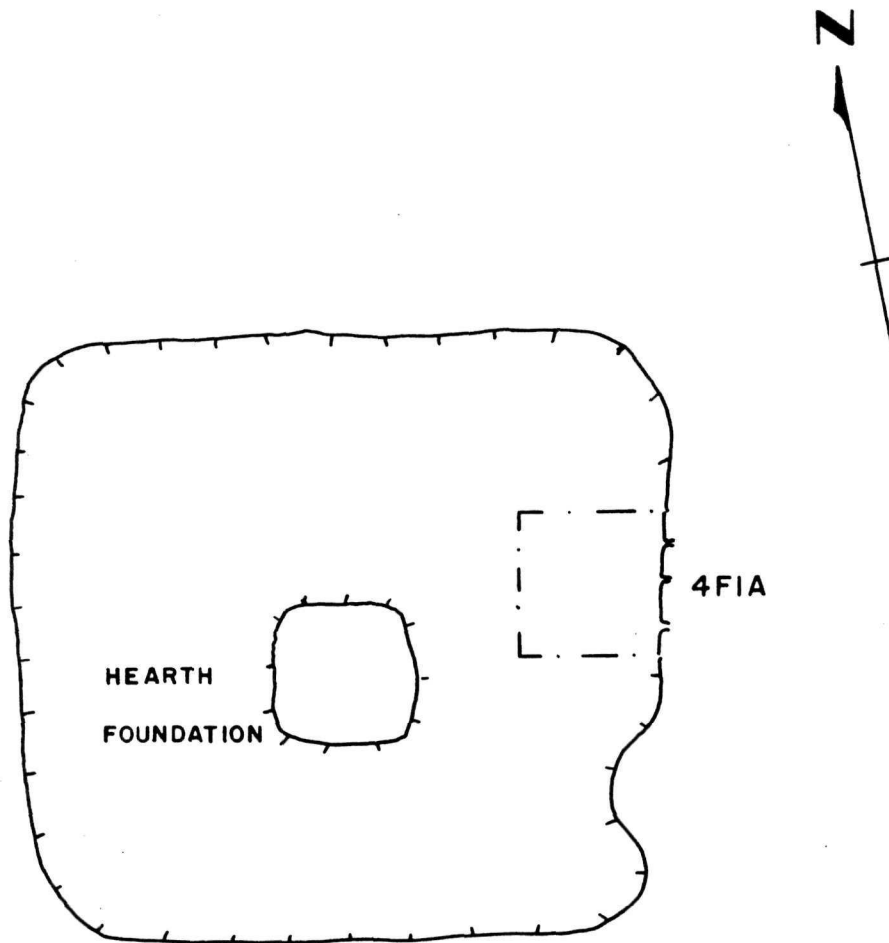


Figure 44: 4F1A - Plan of test trench at Three Birches site.
(4F-72-102-6).



THREE BIRCHES P.E.I. SITE 4F
PLAN OF TEST EXCAVATION OPERATION 4FI
0 5 10 FT.

LEGEND	
DEPRESSION	EXCAVATION LIMITS
STONE	

Figure 45: 4F1A - View of interior face of east cellar wall
at Three Birches site, facing east. 3 ft.
scale. 4F-1X.

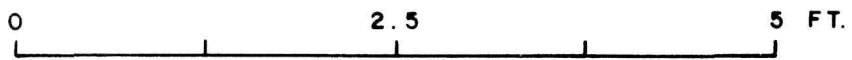
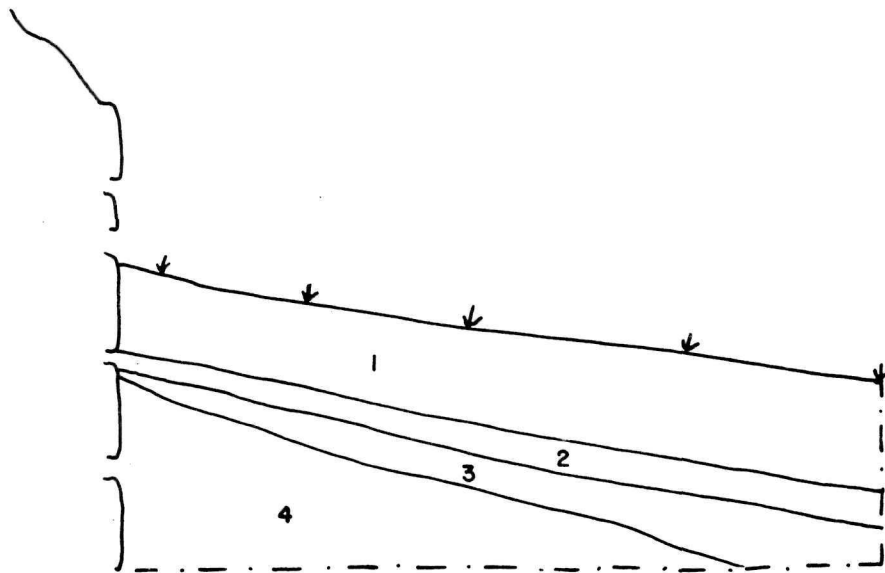


Figure 46: 4F1A - Stratigraphic section through Three Birches
site test trench.

Soil types shown in the drawing:

1. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2).
2. Dark brown loam (7.5 YR; 3/2), mortar detritus,
and brick fragments.
3. Charcoal.
4. Brown sandy loam (5 YR; 4/4).

(1F-72-102-24)



APPENDIX B - LOT-LAYER CORRELATIONS

Lot-Layer Correlations: Introduction

The lot-layer correlation for the 1970 report on the Roma site excavation follows the basic format used in the 1969 and 1970 reports (Korvemaker 1969, 1970). 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.

This end, plans 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. Grey shading will indicate the presence of any major charcoal deposit, while cellar depressions will be represented by a series of dashes; brackets around a lot number indicate that the lot may be used in more than one category.

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 this site is included in the main body of this report.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F4

1. Excavation of the French storage cellar in previous years sampled various sections of this structure. During the 1970 season, almost the entire west half of the cellar was excavated, resulting in an extensive collection of mid-18th-century glass artifacts
2. The lots were excavated arbitrarily through the fill layers. However, definite layers (e.g., charcoal deposits, occupational levels) were removed stratigraphically.
3. In the centre of the cellar (sub-operations 1F4F, G, and H) no different soil layers could be detected below the top soil. Hence, this soil was removed arbitrarily as overburden, although attempts to follow the slope of the cellar's walls were made. Separate lots were dug near the base of the cellar in order to isolate any possible original occupational material from the backfill. Hence, for the centre of the cellar, the following list should indicate some possible correlations:

Topsoil (mixed artifacts):

1F4F1, 3, 4.

1F4G1, 2.

1F4H1, 2.

Fill on top of collapsed cellar roof (mixed artifacts):

1F4F5, 6, 7.

1F4G3, 4, 5, 6.

1F4E3, 4, 5.

3. Probable area of collapsed roof (probably 18th century):

1F4F8, 9, 12.

1F4G7, 8, 9.

1F4H (6), (7).

Probable French occupation level (18th century):

1F4F13, 14, 15.

1F4G10, 11, 12.

1F4H (6), (7).

4. Lots 1F4F10 and 11 are located north of the cellar and hence probably beyond the occupation limits of this structure. Lot 1F4F2 consists of backfill from the 1968 excavation (see #7 below).

5. Excavation of the west entrance to the storage cellar was conducted primarily in sub-operation 1F4E, with some work being done in sub-operation 1F4C in 1968. A deposit of charcoal over the entrance appears to date to the 19th century post-Roma occupancy of Brudenell Point.

6. Lot correlations at the entrance to the cellar are as follows:

Topsoil and fill (19th century):

1F4E41, 44, 48, 54.

Charcoal layer - fill (19th century):

1F4E42, 45, 49, 55.

Fill on top of collapsed roof (mixed):

1F4E46, 52, 56.

Probable area of collapsed roof (probable 18th century):

1F4E47, (50).

Probable French occupation level (18th century):

1F4E43, (50), 51, 53, 57.

7. In addition to these lots, it is possible that artifacts from most of the base lots in 1F4C may correlate with those of the French period. This includes:

1F4C11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24,
28, 29.

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. (See the 1968 season and 1969 season lot-layer correlations for further details on these two trenches).
2. Additional excavation in sub-operation 1F12B in 1970 revealed a somewhat circular depression with remnants of several charred wooden beams. Few artifacts were retrieved from what is believed to be the occupations layer of the depression.
3. Most of the soil removed from this sub-operation constitutes fill apparently deposited during the 20th century. This includes the following lots:

1F12B1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26,
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40,
44, 45, 55.
4. Lots close to the base of the cellar depression may be subject to a mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th century artifacts. This layer also consists of fill on top of the destroyed building, and includes the following lots:

1F12B20, 21, 22, 23, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, 52, 56.

5. Lots suspected of forming the occupation layer are separated into two sections. One section consists of a layer of charcoal at the base of the depression, the other constitutes yellowish-red sand just above the charcoal. The lots in these categories are as follows:

Yellowish-red sand: 1F12B47, 48, 57.

Charcoal: 1F12B49, 51, 53, 54, 58.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F15

1. Operation 1F15 was originally believed to be the site of the company house of Roma's settlement. As a result of the 1970 excavation it was learned that a later building also occupies this site, and probably covers the northern sector of the French building. Consequently, operation 1F15 now includes artifacts from at least two distinct occupations: the Roma period (1732-45) and a post-Roma occupant - probably dating to the late 18th or early 19th centuries.
2. The French sector of this operation, therefore, includes the following sub-operations in their entirety:

1F15G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P.

Due to the thinness of the layer of soil which covers the original occupation level in this building, it is probable that all lots were subject to disturbance and subsequent artifact mixtures as a result of agricultural activities after the destruction of the Roma settlement in 1745. Following is a breakdown of the lots in the southern two thirds of the company house:

Surface Lots: 1F15G1, 3, (5).

1F15H1, 4.

1F15J1, 4.

1F15K1, 3, 6.

1F15L1, 4, (6).

1F15M1, 4.

1F15N1, 3.

1F15P1.

2. French Occupancy: 1F15G2, 4, (5).

1F15H2, 3, 5.

1F15J2, 3, 5.

1F15K2, 4, 5, 7.

1F15L2, 3, 5, (6).

1F15M2, 3, 5.

1F15N2, 4.

1F15P2.

3. The stone foundation and annex covering the northern third of Roma's company house appear to constitute the post-Roma occupancy features. Sub-operations associated with the French occupation of the company house in this area include:

1F15A, B, C, D, E, F,

while those associate with the post-Roma occupancy include:

1F15A, B, C, D, E, F, Q, R.

A lot breakdown for this portion of operation 1F15 is as follows:

Surface Lots: 1F15A1, 5, 8.

1F15B1, 5, 14.

1F15C1, 5, 11.

1F15D1, 5.

1F15E1, 7.

1F15F1, 8.

1F15Q2.

1F15R1.

3.

Probable British Occupancy:

1F15A2, (3), (4), 9, 10, 13, 14, 15.

1F15B2, (3), (4), 6, 7, 8, 9, (10), 11, (12), 13, 15, 16.

1F15C2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13.

1F15D2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10.

1F15E2, (3), (4), 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

1F15F2, 3, (4), 5, 6, 7, 9, 11.

1F15Q3, 4.

1F15R2, 3.

Probable French Occupancy:

1F15A (3), (4), 6, 7, 11, 16.

1F15B (3), (4), (10), (12), 17.

1F15C10.

1F15D8, 11.

1F15E (3), (4), (5), 6, 13, 14.

1F15F (4), 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

4. Charcoal layer marking the destruction of the British house:

1F15A (3), 10.

1F15B (3), 7, 10, 15, (16).

1F15F7, 11.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F17

1. Operation 1F17 comprises the remains of a building associated with the French occupation of Brudenell Point. This building appears to have a common wall with the (bakery) blacksmith shop and contains a relatively deep cellar depression.
2. The majority of the work in this operation was done in the cellar depression, which descends at least 6.2 ft. below the surface and which was apparently purposefully filled in during the 20th century. Hence, most of the lots excavated probably have a mixture of 18th, 19th, or 20th century artifacts. Only one lot in the cellar depression can at this time be considered as being part of, or near to the occupational level of the building: 1F17G10.
3. In the rest of the building - which was only sporadically tested - three sections could be grouped together for the purposes of artifact correlation. The first is the area next to the depression itself, where lots 1F17F2 and 5 may constitute part of the French occupation layer.

Along the suspected north wall of the building, lot 1F17H1 may correlate with artifacts from lots 1F17A4, 5, and 6, as well as with lots 1F17E1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. However, this area is again subject to mixture due to intensive plowing in the 19th century.

The third grouping is near the common wall between this building and the blacksmith shop (bakery). Lot 1F17H2 may correlate with artifacts from lots 1F11A5 and 1F23C5.

Lot-Layer Correlation: LF20

1. A small cellar depression marks the site of operation LF20. It was partially excavated in 1969; however, the results of that work failed to identify or date the feature. Additional excavation in 1970 revealed more charred beams of the small wooden structure, but again failed to identify or positively date this building.
2. All of the lots excavated in sub-operations LF20C and D appear to consist of overburden on top of the collapsed charred remains of the building. No definite occupation level was excavated in this operation this season.
3. Sub-operation LF20F was a test trench located south of the cellar depression. It revealed no structural or other occupational evidence.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F23

1. Operation 1F23 was initially excavated in 1968 as part of sub-operations 1F11A to E and tentatively identified as the French bakery. Subsequent research and excavation in 1970 resulted in the uncovering of additional material, and it now appears more probable that this building was the settlement's blacksmith shop.

2. Excavation in 1970 was designed primarily to determine the horizontal limits of the blacksmith shop. Consequently only the disturbed topsoil was removed in most of the trenches in order to reveal the footer trenches of the building's walls. Lots excavated in this manner may contain artifacts from the 18th, 19th or 20th centuries, and include:

1F11A1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

1F11B2, 3, 4, 5, (8), (9), (10).

1F11C2, 3, 4, 5, 6, (12).

1D11D3, 4, 5, 6.

1F11E3, 4, 5.

1F23B1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (6).

1F23C1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

1F23D1, 2.

1F23E1.

3. Lots of probable French context include:

1F11B (8), (9), (10), 21, 22.

1F11C12.

1F23B (6), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

4. Lots 1F11B21 and 22 were excavated inside the forge and hence will probably not correlate directly with any of the other lots in this building.

5. It has already been pointed out in the lot-layer correlation for operation 1F17 that some of the lots from that operation may correlate with those of operation 1F23 due to the apparent existence of a common wall between the two buildings in these operations. For a listing of which lots correlate between these two operations see the lot-layer correlation for operation 1F17.

Lot-Layer Correlation: 1F24

1. The French trash pit which comprises operation 1F24 was initially excavated as an extension to sub-operation 1F11F in 1968. The original lots of 1F11F have been re-classified as part of operation 1F24A, while those lots in a five-foot wide trench bisecting the trash pit in an east-west direction form sub-operation 1F24B.
2. Additional excavation in sub-operation 1F24A was conducted north and south of the new sub-operation 1F24B. South of this new sub-operation, two lots, 1F24A38 and 39 completed excavation of the base of the trash pit in this area. Artifacts from these two lots date to the French period and may correlate with artifacts from the following lots:
1F11F17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 46.
1F24B10, 11, 14.
3. The lots excavated north of the new sub-operation (1F24A40 and 41) also date to the French period and may correlate with the following lots:
1F11F22, 26, 36, 42, 44, 46, 48.
1F24B10, 11, 14.
4. In sub-operation 1F24B only lots 1F24B10, 11 and 14 are believed to constitute an undisturbed layer of French material.
5. Lots 1F24B1 to 8 consist of backfill from the 1968 excavation of sub-operation 1F11F and hence correlation of artifacts from these lots

is possible with any of the artifacts found in this operation.

6. Lots 1F24B9, 12, and 13 consist of virtually sterile soil outside the limits of the trash pit. Artifacts from these lots are probably of French origin, however.

Appendix C

Lot-Layer Correlation Illustrations

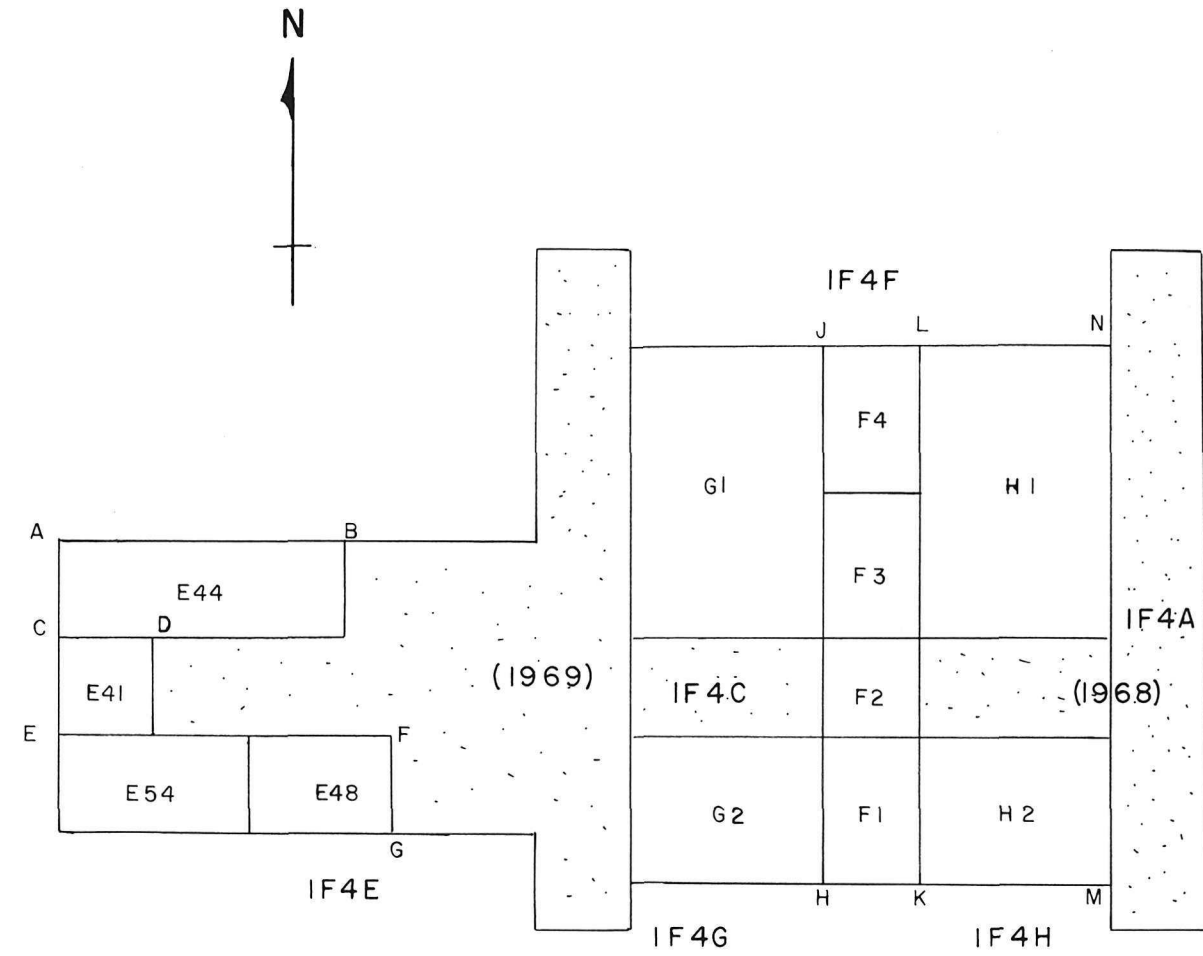
Figure 47: 1F4 - Lot Locations: Plan and Section Views.
(1F-72-102-39)

FIGURE 47

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-39

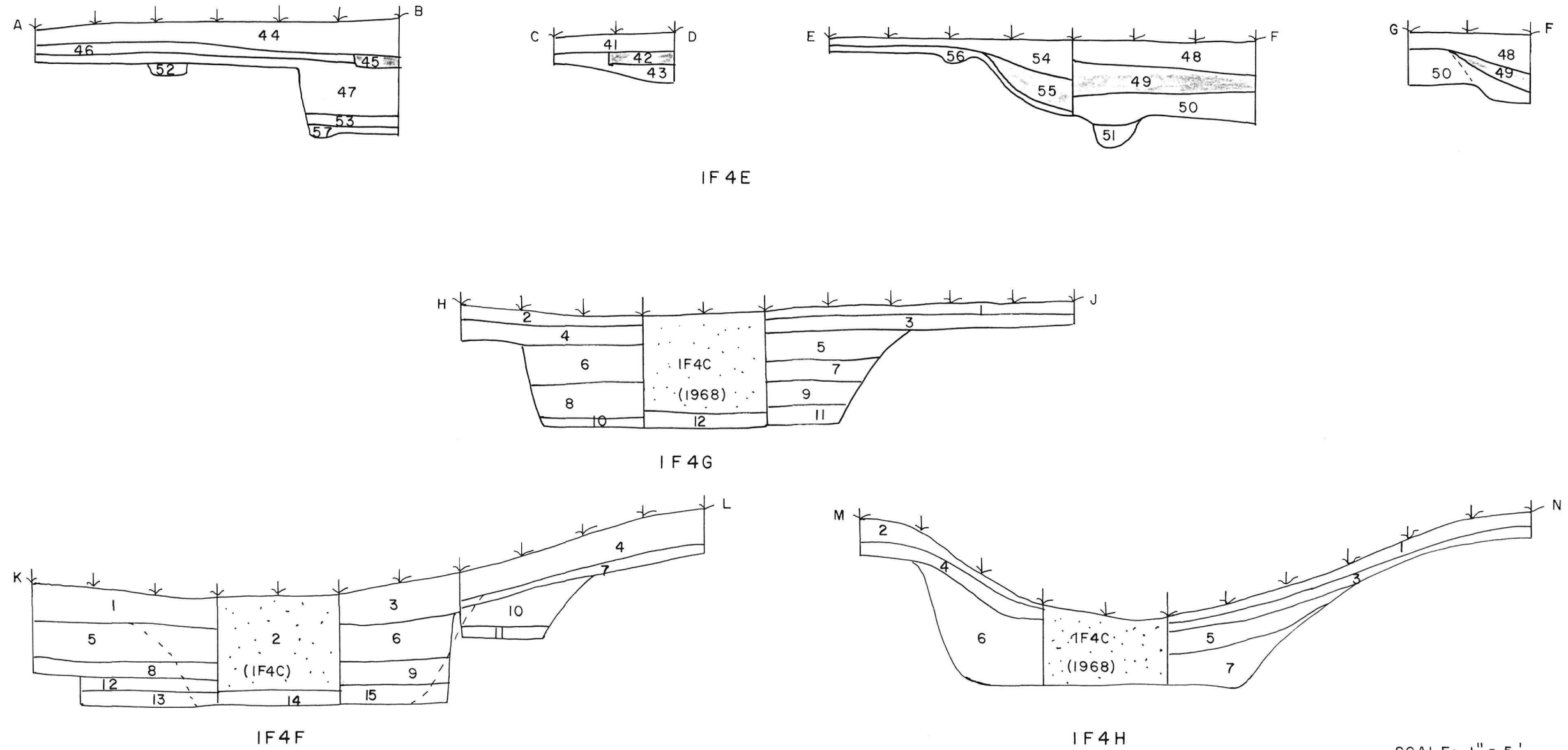
IF4 — LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1" = 10'

SECTION VIEWS



SCALE: 1" = 5'

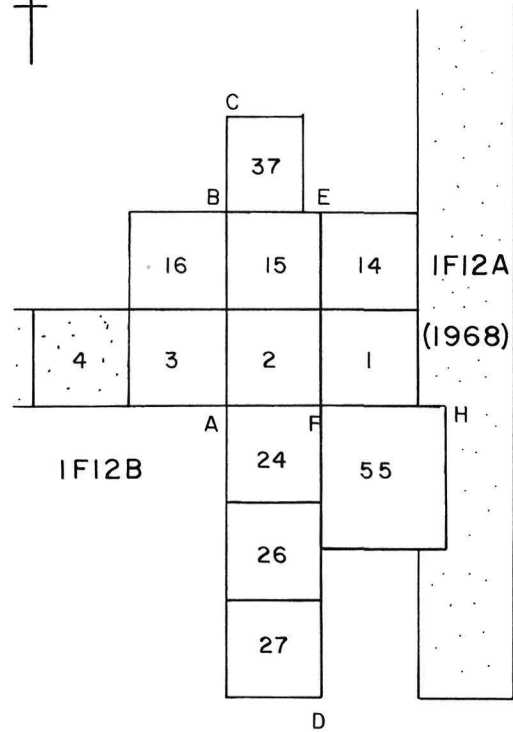
Figure 48: 1F12 - Lot Locations: Plan and Section Views
(1F-72-102-28)

FIGURE 48

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-28

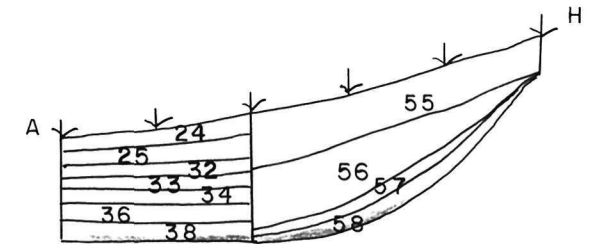
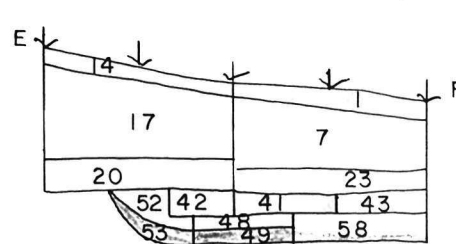
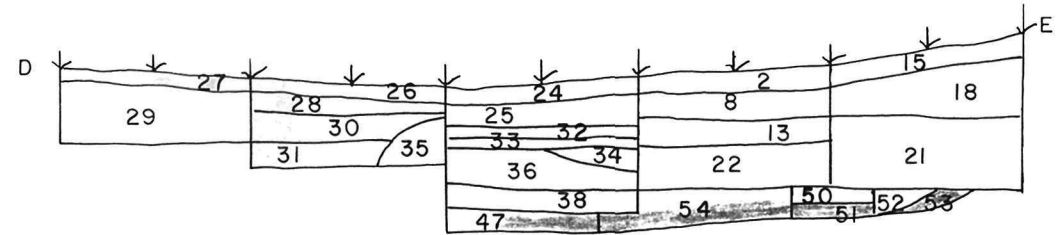
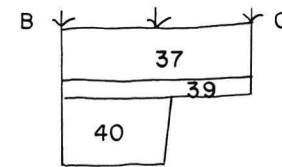
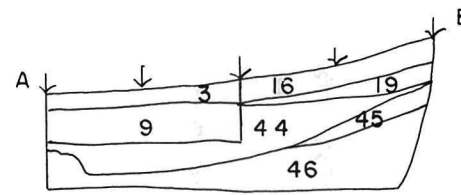
IF12 - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1" = 10'

SECTION VIEWS



SCALE: 1" = 5'

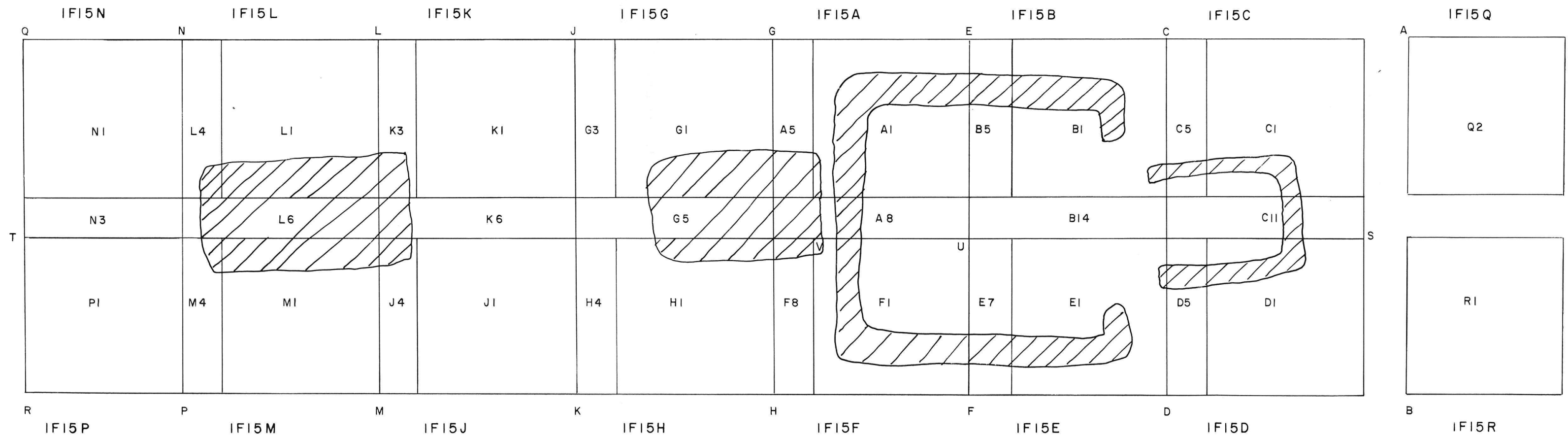
Figure 49: LF15 - Lot Locations: Plan View. Hatching indicates a stone formation (1F-72-102-30).

FIGURE 49

Drawing No. 1^F-72-102-30

IF15 - LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1" = 6'

Figure 50: 1F15 - Lot Locations: Section Views.
(1F-72-102-40)

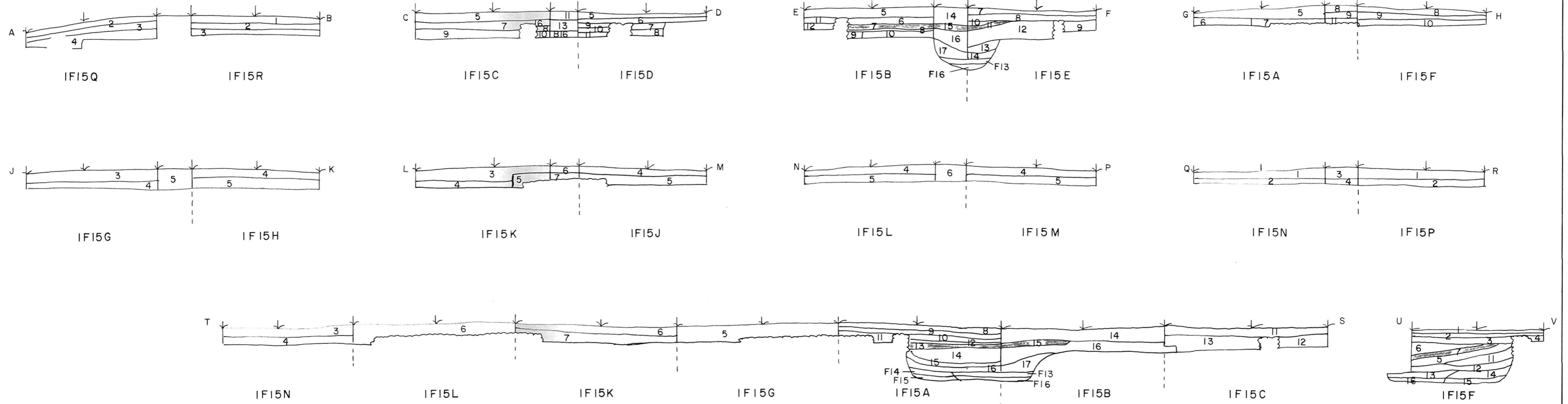
FIGURE 50

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-40

IF15 - LOT LOCATIONS

SECTION

VIEWS



APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 6'

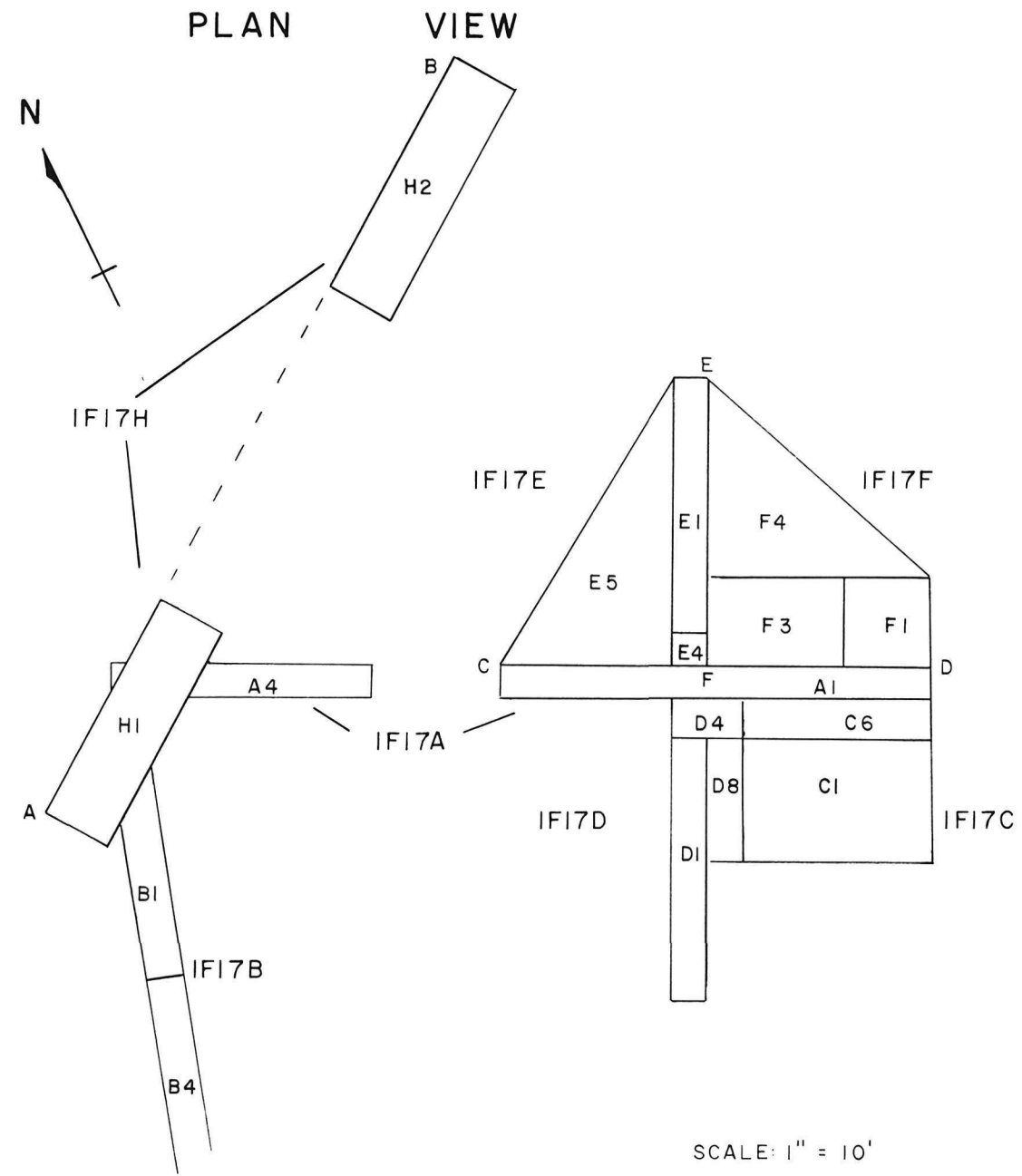
NOTE: LOT IF15B13 LIES OVER N. WALL OF BRUDENELL PT. HOUSE.

Figure 51: 1F17 - Lot Locations: Plan and Section Views.
(1F-72-102-9)

FIGURE 51

Drawing No. 1F-72-102-9

IF17 - LOT LOCATIONS



SECTION VIEWS

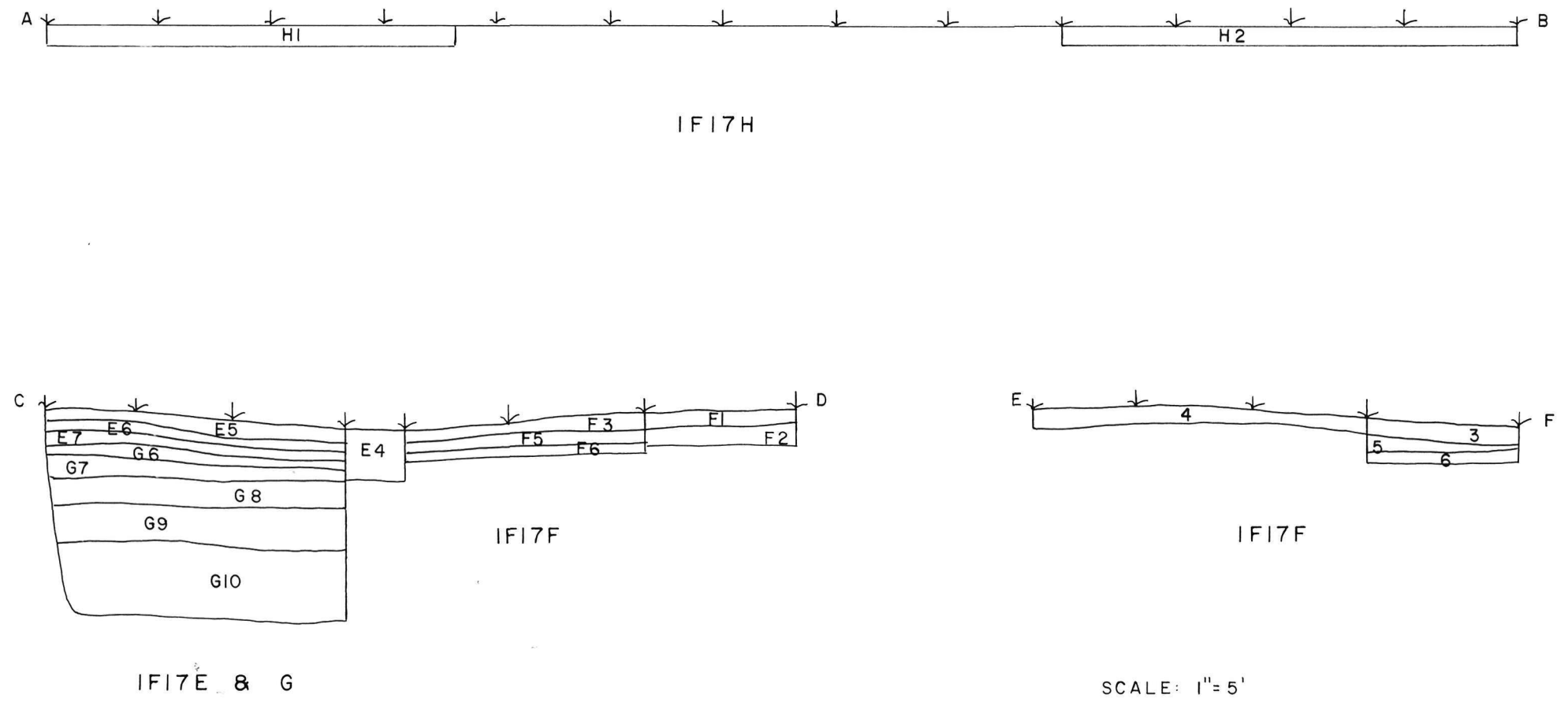


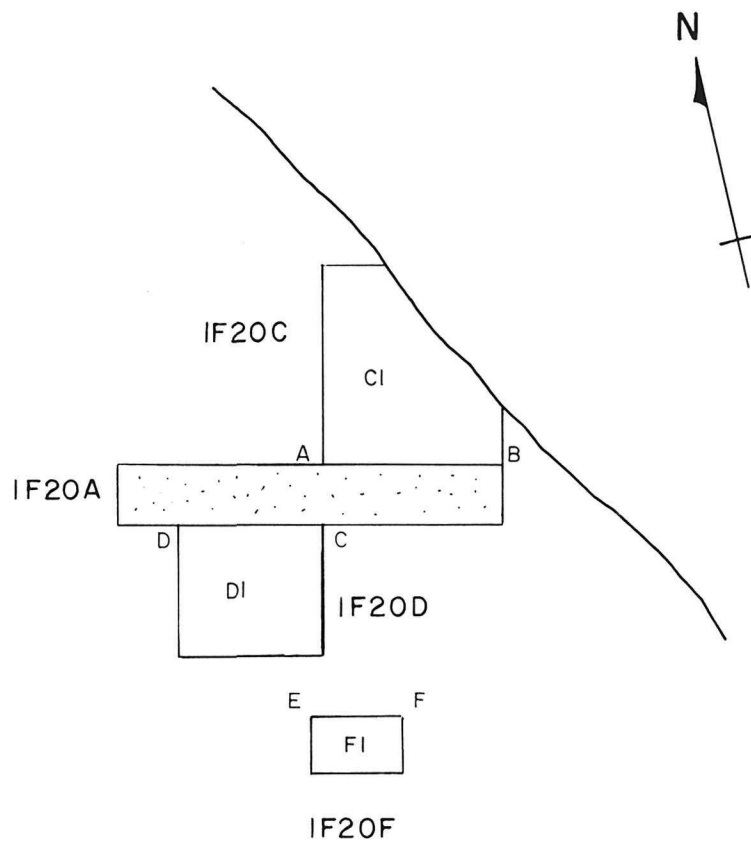
Figure 52: 1F20 - Lot Locations: Plan and Section Views.
(1F-72-102-36)

FIGURE 52

Drawing No. 1^A-72-102-36

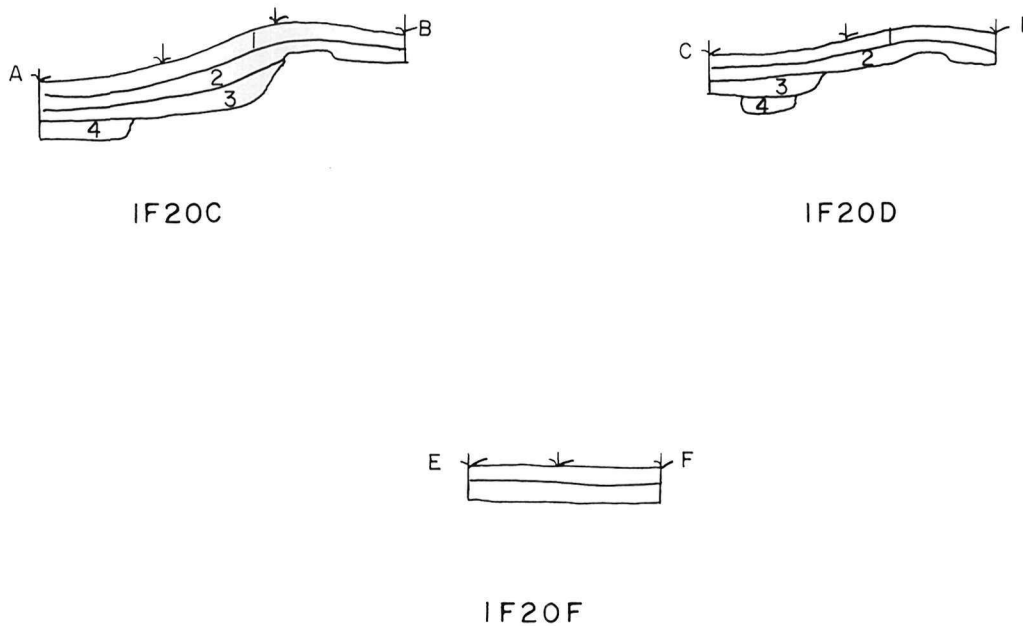
IF20 — LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SCALE: 1" = 10'

SECTION VIEWS



SCALE: 1" = 5'

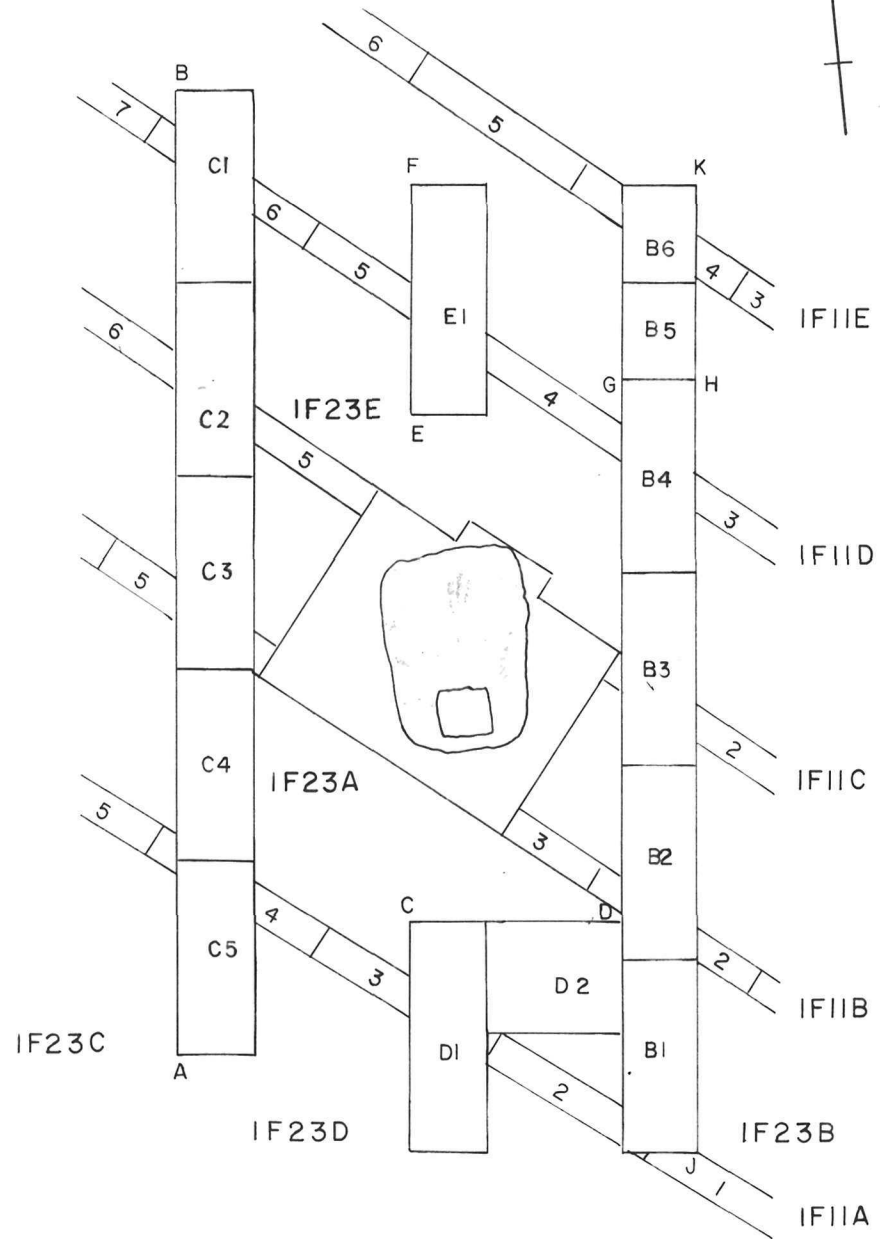
Figure 53: 1F23 - Lot Locations: Plan and Section Views.
(1F-72-102-27)

FIGURE 53

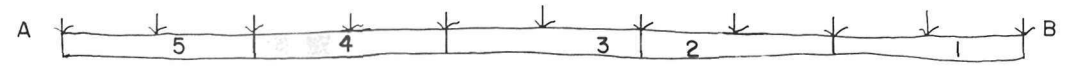
Drawing No. 14-72-102-27

IF23 - LOT LOCATIONS

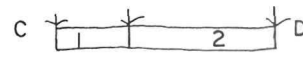
PLAN VIEW



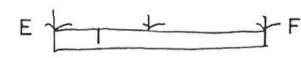
SECTION VIEWS



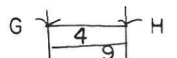
IF23C



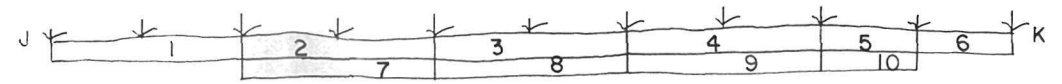
IF23D



IF23E



IF23B



IF23B

SCALE: 1" = 10'

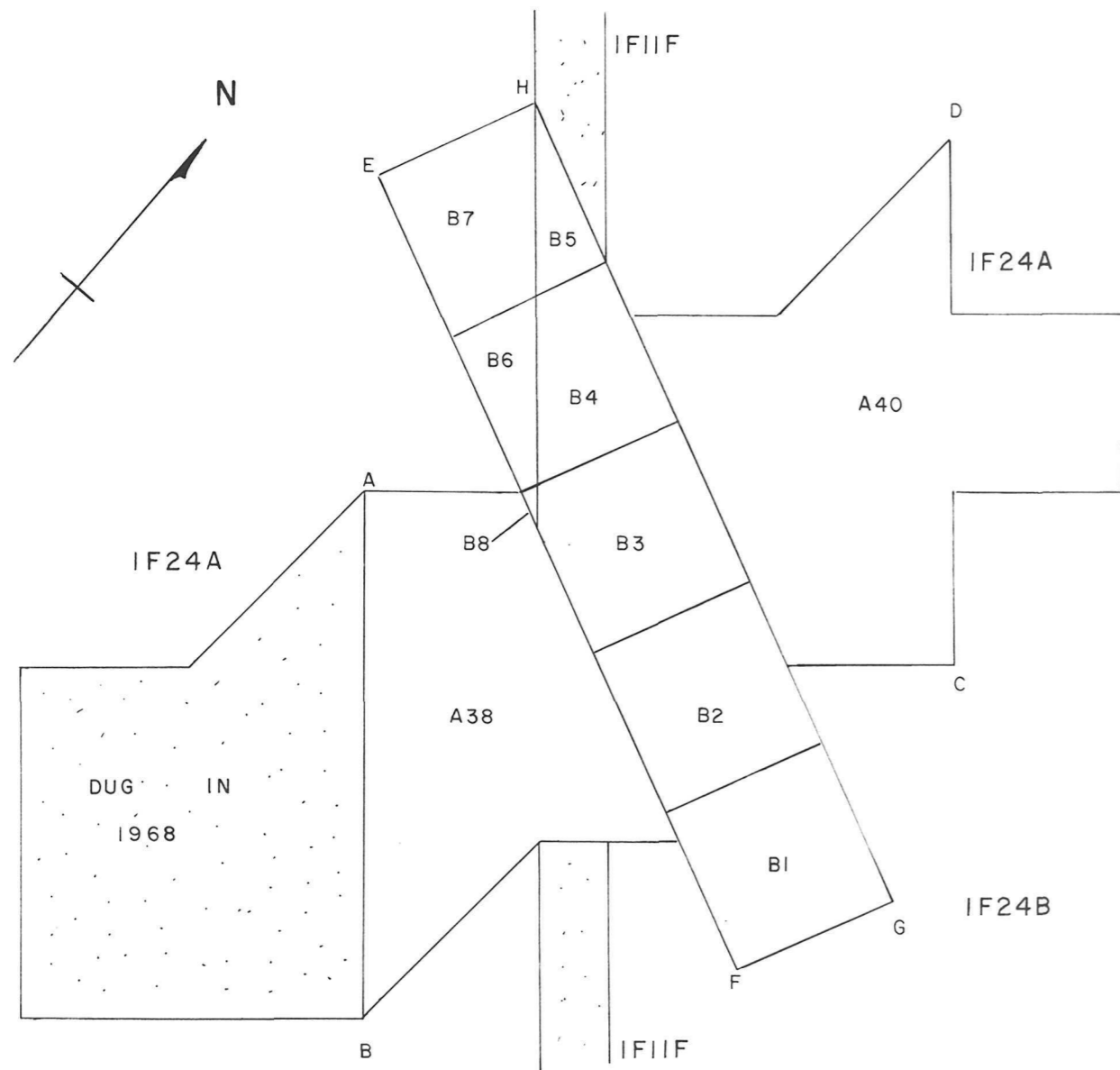
Figure 54: 1F24 - Lot Locations: Plan and Section Views.
(1F-72-102-26)

FIGURE 54

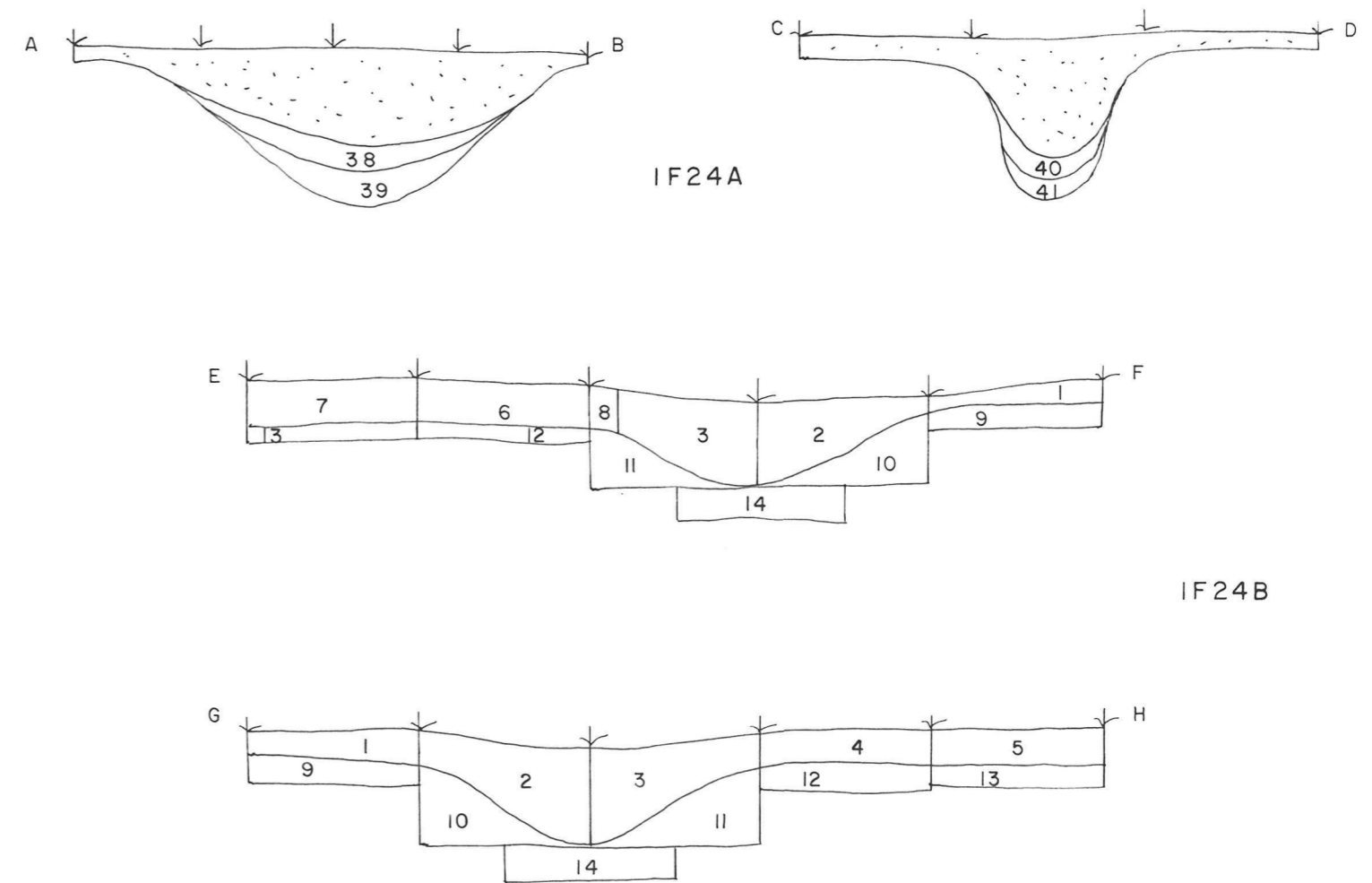
Drawing No. 1^F-72-102-26

IF24A & B — LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEWS

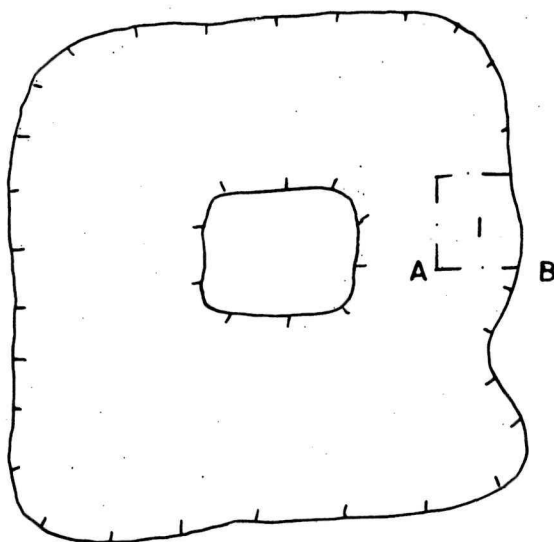


SCALE: 1"=5'

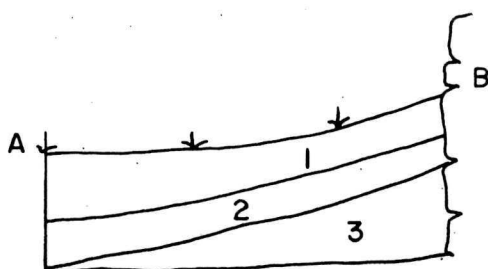
Figure 55: 4F1 - Lot Locations: Plan and Section Views.
(1F-72-102-37)

4FIA — LOT LOCATIONS

PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW



NOT TO SCALE

