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ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE DELORT II AND
DACCARETTE I STOREHOUSES SITUATED ON THE
ILE DU QUAY OF THE FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG,
1976

by
PIERRE BEAUDET

(1977)

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN
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Archaeological Report of the Delort II and Daccarette I
Storehouses Situated on the Ile du Quay of the
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Abstract

The present report pertains to the 1976 archaeological excavations of two storehouses situated in the northwest corner of the Ile du Quay area of the Fortress of Louisbourg, Canadian National Historic Park, Cape Breton. The area excavated was found to have been extensively land filled and utilized as an open or covered storage area from the 2nd decade of the 18th century to the departure of the English garrison in the late 1760s. The two storehouses whose remains were uncovered were found to have been constructed, one in the late 1720s and the other in the late 1730s. Both were of charpente construction on masonry infrastructure. Artifacts revealed little of the identity of the products or staples stored within. Finally, a culturally deposited, organic, waterlogged layer yielded an interesting artifact assemblage providing a glimpse of the domestic goods and personal effects available in early Louisbourg.

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Introduction

The Fortress of Louisbourg is a major Canadian National Historic Park situated on the southeastern shore of Cape Breton Island. The findings of its extensive historical and archaeological research programs, ongoing since the early 1960s, constitute a major source for the study of the material culture and social history of New France. The Fortress is presently taking shape as one of North America's most important mid-18th century reconstructions.

The present report pertains to the 1976 archaeological excavation of two storehouses and their immediate surroundings situated in the northwest corner of the Ile du Quay area of the Fortress' commercial waterfront (Fig. 4,5). These are the Delort storehouse situated on Lot A (scheduled for reconstruction in 1977) and the adjacent Daccarette storehouse situated at the north end of Lot E, both erected prior to the 1745 British occupation.

The excavation and recording techniques utilized were those contained in the Archaeology Excavation Manual (Swannack 1973) of Parks Canada. The area excavated was divided in various sized grid units (Fig. 6) which corresponded approximately with the structural parameters derived from historical evidence and previous archaeological excavation.

The crew was composed of two site assistants, Alison Wylie and Jim Tillotson and thirteen excavators, most of whom were students.

In the following pages, relevant historical and environmental data precede the description and interpretation of the archaeological evidence.

The Environment: Land and Sea

The Ile du Quay is intrinsically tied to the aqueous environment. Once in part submerged, it now lies as a result of land filling at the edge of both the sea and the Grand Etang. How and when did this transition occur?

The Pre-1713 Ile du Quay

The area known to the French as the Ile du Quay was in part, prior to its reclamation, a marshy pond either constantly or cyclically flooded. Portions of both lots A and E were, in fact, resting constantly under the water table as is indicated by archaeological evidence to be discussed later.

A natural barrier of sands, gravel and debris which accumulated gradually through the years protected the Ile du Quay from the sea. Thus, the action of the tides would have been felt not so much as a direct assault from the sea, but rather through a water table corresponding to its fluctuations.

The Fortress Ile du Quay

The builders of the Fortress of Louisbourg did not leave the Ile du Quay long unaltered. The 1720s saw it take on new contours which were to transform it into an urban landscape.

The northern half of the Ile du Quay may have been used, at first, simply as a convenient disposal ground for various

refuse and vegetation cleared elsewhere. This, however, was quickly replaced by landfilling as a reclamation measure for urban and port usage. This was clearly evidenced by the rather thick layers of artifact-bearing gravel fill which were uncovered below, within and without the excavated storehouse foundations. By 1725, the original surface and contours of the Ile du Quay were almost nowhere to be found.

Lots A and E continued to be altered throughout the town's existence as gravel accumulated and structures were erected or destroyed (Fig. 1,2,3). Little marked the landscape following the razing of the Fortress' fortifications save the laying of modern road pads and similar disturbance.

Water Levels Then and Now

Geological, historical and archaeological evidence suggest an appreciable rise in the area's sea level (30 cm./century) during the last 300 years (Grant 1970: 677-679). However, there is no indication that this has affected the Ile du Quay for neither the pond nor the surrounding water table have fluctuated significantly during the site's historical period. This constancy is suggested both by fresh archaeological evidence and early physiographic research:

On the north side, the barrier enclosing the large pond (Grand Etang) has been beaten inland 75 or 100 feet, greatly reducing the area of the pond, but not altering its level. This is shown by the fact that the outline of the pond, except where the bar forms its shore-line, is just the same today as when it was mapped (1745) although its shores are flat and a rise or fall of the water level by only 1 or 2 feet would cause

conspicuous changes (Goldthwait 1924: 171).

The Natural Soils

Excavation below the natural soil horizon uncovered only a thick layer of pale white silica. No soil development was apparent wherever excavation took place below the culturally deposited layers. This, of course, could be the result of very poor drainage and waterlogged conditions (Nowlands 1972).

Historical Evidence

The Fortress of Louisbourg served France as an administrative, military and economic stronghold in the New World from the early 1720s to 1758. Held briefly by the British in the mid 1740s, its fortifications were destroyed by them in 1760. However, the town site was to be partially occupied until the twentieth century.

No attempt is made here to relate further these events which extend well beyond the scope of this report. However, a brief overview of pertinent historical data concerning the Ile du Quay and more specifically lots A and E will facilitate the understanding of its archaeological excavation.

Historical documentation concerning the Ile du Quay and its buildings is relatively scarce. The best secondary source available is the Ile du Quay report written by Gilles Proulx (Proulx 1972). It examines the Ile du Quay through the available primary sources which include registers of land concessions, references found in various indexes of occupants and a collection of about 40 plans, maps and views (Proulx 1972: 2). Despite numerous minor discrepancies in the historical evidence it constitutes the sole source available on the constructions of the Ile du Quay.

The Delort II Storehouse

According to the historical documents available (Proulx 1972), the merchant, Guillaume Delort, built a storehouse on lot A which measured 50 pieds by 24 pieds. It is possible that

the building was erected as early as 1726, but is more probable that its construction followed the concession of the land to Delort in September, 1729. No documents are available to illustrate either its presence or its absence prior to that date.

Contemporary illustrations suggest a rectangular one story and attic charpente structure with one window in its north gable and no apparent chimney (Fig. 1). The only other feature illustrated is a porch at the northwest corner of the magasin shown on a plan drawn in 1767 (Fig. 3). The building's dimensions according to Proulx would seem to correspond roughly with those of the lot itself (Proulx 1972: 49). It appears that this particular storehouse survived both sieges for it is illustrated on a 1768 plan where it is said to be "much out of repair".

None of the historical evidence indicates specifically the identity of the materials, products or staples stored within the Delort II storehouse.

The Daccarette I Storehouse

In the spring of 1735, Michel Daccarette purchased a rectangular-shaped portion of lot E situated at the north end of the Ile du Quay, "en bordure de la grave, mesurant trente sept (37) pieds de long par dix neuf (19) pieds de profondeur" (Proulx 1972: 34). Smaller slices of adjoining land purchased in 1740 were to round out the property in accordance with the official Ile du Quay boundaries.

The construction of the Daccarette storehouse is said to have taken place sometime between 1737 and 1740. It adjoins the Delort II storehouse to the west with which it forms a 100 degree angle. Various building sizes are suggested in the historical documents but none coincide with the excavated building remains.

A 1743 bill of sale and the 1745 view of Louisbourg (1745-1) provide some indication of the general exterior appearance of the structure. The documents indicate that the storehouse was a shingle-covered, two storey, charpente building with pitched roof and east and west gables. Five windows pierced the north façade--three on the upper floor and one on each side of the centrally located ground floor door. Another ground floor door and two gable windows adorned the east face. Proulx notes that the floors of both levels appear planked (Proulx 1972: 69).

The last known illustration of the Daccarette storehouse dates to 1758 - the latest evidence of the existence of the building. None of the historical evidence indicates the presence of any other structures on the sites of both the Delort II and Daccarette I storehouses either prior to their construction or following their destruction.

The Excavation

The Delort II and Daccarette I storehouses are two similar, contemporaneous and contiguous structures. Their foundations rest above previously laid landfills and below sods and layers deposited following their abandonment. The following archaeological discussion, which proceeds in the order of soil deposition, will define the magasins and situate them within their chronological sequence and spacial environment. The oldest traces of occupation will, therefore, be the first to be examined in order that their archaeological evidence may serve in the explanation of later structural evidence.

Pre-Storehouse Land Fills (1713-late 1720s)

Remains of structures built earlier than those of the two storehouses were nowhere to be found. However, traces of earlier human activity were everywhere apparent.

Aside from an indistinct cobble feature and a coal dust lentil all other layers can be simply described as fills of different thicknesses and textures.

The Organic Waterlogged Fill (ca. 1713-ca.1720)

An organic, waterlogged fill was the earliest culturally deposited layer underlying most of the Daccarette I storehouse, its surroundings and adjacent portions of both the Baron and Daccarette II storehouse. Composed essentially of cut twigs and branches in a humic base, it rested below

the water table and immediately above the fine pale grey sand natural soil horizon at an elevation of from \pm 10 to \pm 40 cm ASL. Thickest towards the east of the excavation (\pm 30 cm fig. 37), it gradually gave way to gravel fills below the cobble feature and Delort II storehouse foundations.

This organic waterlogged layer shared only an indirect relationship with the foundations built upon or through it. It served, in fact, only as a step towards the raising of the area to its 1720-1730 construction level. Well-defined throughout by its fabric and colour, it constituted an excellent sealed context of early Louisbourg. Herein lay its interest as a source for comparative artifactual study.

A large quantity of cut twigs and branches were numerically the most important artifact type uncovered within this layer. Unfortunately, little can be said of these save that they were cut with axe-like tools, gathered and removed from elsewhere to be deposited (dumped) for no apparent purpose at the edge of the early 18th century pond. In fact, all artifacts located within the organic waterlogged layer had little functional significance being detritus from usage elsewhere on the site.

Leather and wooden heels from a number of boots and shoes were found preserved in the layer (Figs. 25,26,27). These remains bore a close resemblance to the leather footwear discussed briefly in La Grenade 1971 and 1972 as well as in a more detailed artifact report analysing similar boots and shoes excavated at Fort Beausejour (Rahman 1971).

The precise number of shoes or boots uncovered was difficult to establish for most heels and soles were fragmentary and detached from one another. In all 32 soles, 13 heels and 307 various other pieces were uncovered.

Small wooden pegs were found to hold together the various strips of leather that formed the heels. Tables 28 and 29 list in more detail the parts of footwear excavated from the layer. Shapes and sizes varied greatly for what appeared to have been men's, women's, and children's shoes and boots.

A relatively small quantity of glass and ceramics was uncovered from the bog. None of the artifacts formed complete objects, most were coarsewares and all were compatible with the French occupation during the first quarter of the 18th century.

Fragments of only four pieces of table glass were found. These were a small baluster stem, an upper stem ring or collar and two thin-blown raised feet. All were of common green-coloured verre fougère (Fig. 29).

None of the 46 dark or blue/green bottle glass shards shed any new light on the occupation of the area or on the commercial glass vessel types of the time. None possessed any distinguishing characteristics conducive to description or functional analysis.

The presence of a bull's eye indicated that crown window glass was being imported uncut at an early stage of Louisbourg's development. However, few actual window pane fragments (20) were found in the organic waterlogged layer.

The most exciting glass artifact uncovered from this layer and possibly from the entire excavation came in the shape of a small multi-panelled (possibly hexagonal) decorative bottle (Fig. 30). Amber in colour, it was decorated with trailings of an opaque white metal giving the object a very lovely flowing fluid look. Manufacturing

origin is difficult to establish in the absence of similar pieces in the collections of Parks Canada or in any available printed sources.

The following ceramic types were represented in the waterlogged layer: French coarse earthenwares of various textures and glazes, one vessel of an early slipware, faience and a few small fragments of various French and German stonewares.

Fragments of green glaze coarseware utilitarian vessels were the most numerous ceramic shards found. Even though none were complete objects their approximate sizes suggested a small number (15) of fairly large non-storage containers.

Tin glaze wares comprised the second largest group of ceramic artifacts. It included shards of three polychrome-decorated objects two of which bore yellow-orange fleur-de lys and floral decoration and the other a geometrical border design (Fig. 22). Other small fragments representing a possible total of nineteen objects bore either simple blue bands or no decoration at all.

The exact origin and date of manufacture of the single cylindrical slipware vessel (Fig. 21) was not precisely known. However, both its shape and decoration were akin to Staffordshire products of the late 17th century. This attribution was supported by the illustration of a similar shape and decorative design in Early Staffordshire Pottery (Racham: plates 7 and 14). With a shape similar to a posset pot, the excavated vessel bore decoration almost identical to that which adorned a mug dated 1694. This decoration consisted of a brown slip ground on which was applied a yellowish tulip slip design bordered by vertical featherlike patterns contained within straight

parallel vertical trailings. Its presence in one of the earliest cultural layers of the Ile du Quay was not surprising for it is possible that such shapes and designs were produced later than the dated piece and that it may not have found its place in the ground until many years after its manufacture.

The stoneware artifacts were few (19 fragments) and coarse. No precise vessel shapes were recognisable, but certain ware type differences were apparent. Unglazed and undecorated brown and gray possibly French stonewares, hard and fine grained monochrome gray "Westerwald" type and brown mottled salt glaze stoneware of the germanic tradition were all found in very small quantities.

Little could be said of the 64 white clay pipe fragments for only two bowls and one stem and bowl fragment showed any identifiable features. Two of these bore positive Dutch identification (smooth glossy surface, milling at the edge of the bowl and characteristic rouletting and runs of circles decoration on the upper part of the stem) while the other, as yet unidentified, was rougher in texture, had a roughly shaped spur and one inverted relief cluster of grapes on each side of the bowl.

Thirty-four small, cast-iron cannon balls, the only identifiable metal artifacts, (Dia. 8.5 cm, Wt. 5 lb. 8 oz., Bore 9.2 cm) constituted the most numerous metal artifact type present in the layer. They appeared to be scattered throughout its surface as well as in adjoining contemporary gravel and sand fills. Some bore the arrow shaped British ordnance mark while others did not. Their presence in an early French occupation context poses an interesting problem to which only a speculative answer can be provided at this time. The thick mass of sands and gravel accumulated above the organic waterlogged layer prior to the first

siege excludes any possible impact deposition. French possession of British military hardware appears therefore, to be the only possible explanation.

A "two and half hour" fragment of a polygonal slate sundial (Fig. 23) was found in the layer. Numerals VI to VIII were clearly visible. Each hour was divided into four fractions by a simple set of grooved lines. Only one other slate sundial appeared in the Louisbourg artifact collections (17L21A2.2). The designs of both sundials bore little resemblance to each other and it is impossible to say whether or not they were the product of the same hand at similar dates.

The Gravel/Sand Fills Below the Coal Dust Lentil (ca. 1720 to late 1720s)

Numerous thick and thin layers of gravel and sand overlay the organic waterlogged layer and underlay the thin coal-dust lentil that extended throughout most of the excavated area (Figs. 33,34,35,36,37). These fill layers which varied greatly both in texture (from fine sand to beach gravel) and extent had two important common characteristics: they all predated the construction of any warehouse on that portion of the Ile du Quay and bore relatively few, but generally French context artifacts. No distinguishing characteristics segregated any one of these layers from the others except an indistinct cobble feature which will be discussed separately. It is thus possible to examine these gravel and sand layers as a single functional entity.

The sole, apparent, functional purpose of the gravel/sand layers appeared to have been land filling. It was impossible to say, however, if this activity occurred

with the direct intent of building the Delort II and Daccarette I storehouses. The coal dust lentil appeared to provide stratigraphical evidence which negated this direct link between the early fills and the structures that rested both above and through them.

The total thickness of the gravel/sand fill layers varied greatly from one area of the excavation to the other. However, it generally averaged 30 to 40 cm except towards the northwest of the excavation (closest to the harbour's edge) where sterile surface was not reached due to dangerous excavating conditions. Finally, the upper surface of these layers undulated throughout the excavation but as a general rule it averaged 80 to 100 cm ASL in the vicinity of the Delort II storehouse and dropped gradually towards the eastern edge of the excavation where the surface averaged 50 cm ASL.

Artifacts uncovered from the gravel/sand fills laid down prior to the construction of the warehouses, substantiated the stratigraphically established early-18th century date. Since archaeologically it was known that the layer served as land fill, it was concluded that the artifacts had no in situ functional significance.

The 216 glass artifacts recovered from the fills included one blue 'seed' type bead and fragments of window, table and bottle glass.

Thirty four thin, colourless fragments have been identified as tableware. Two of these fragments were of colourless lead glass, probably English in origin, and formed part of a wide-mouthed vessel with a slightly flared and fire-polished lip. The remaining fragments, all of unleaded glass, represented at least two small tumblers. Also included as tableware were bowl/stem

fragments of three stemware vessels. All three bowls were conical in shape with an inverted quatrefoil baluster. One of the glasses was blue/green in colour, possessed verre fougère characteristics and was probably French in origin while the other two were of colourless metal and possibly of Bohemian or Silesian soda-lime glass (Barrington 1948: 106).

The bottle glass recovered included shards from at least seven containers including four dark green wine bottles. Fragments of one green case bottle exhibited a blowpipe pontil mark while the base of a small blue/green medicinal type bottle had a small kick-up with a pontil mark. A four sided blue/green vessel had a straight fire polished lip. All vessel shards were too fragmentary to determine shape or manufacturing origin.

Several types of ceramic wares were found in the gravel/sand fills. Of these, coarsewares were the most numerous and consisted of 195 shards which formed approximately 30 vessels. French coarsewares either lead green, yellow or brown glazed as well as unglazed shards--comprised the majority of the fragments. Although none of the vessels were complete, they appeared to have been mainly utility bowls and jars and large storage/shipping containers.

The tin glazed shards (164) present were all small and worn making identification difficult. The majority were monochrome white fragments while others bore various blue decorative patterns. Most of these appeared to be French faience. Two small shards had patterns of gold/blue and brown/blue bands on a white background. Approximately 30 vessels were counted of which only two could be identified as to shape and function: the rim and handle

of a small pitcher in a blue and white banded pattern, and a monochrome white plate.

Although only 27 shards of stoneware were recovered, three distinct types were present: white saltglaze, German Westerwald type and coarse stoneware. Three fragments of English white saltglazed stoneware, including a flat ribbed handle and a rim bearing a molded relief basket weave pattern, were post-1720. The molded shard probably dates from ca. 1740 to ca. 1750 (Miller and Stone 1970: 68) and probably fell into the layer as a result of contamination during the excavation. Twelve shards of German 'Westerwald' type stoneware formed parts of at least three vessels. The majority had a purple enamelled floral pattern on a grey ground although blue on grey and plain grey floral patterns were also present. This type was also dated as post-1700 (Gusset 1973: 36-38). Fragments of at least nine coarse stoneware vessels varied in thickness and colour (dark brownish grey to light grey) but all probably had a utilitarian or storage function. Most appeared French in origin except two which, due to their freckled finish, may have been German 'Grechen' type wares or English imitations.

Also present in the gravel/sand fills were one shard each of English yellow slipware, an unidentified brown ware and English agate ware (ca. 1730-1780). One intrusive fragment of 19th century refined white earthenware was found.

White clay pipes were well represented in the layer, however, of 132 stem fragments, 11 bowl fragments and two bowl/stem fragments, only seven were decorated. Four stem fragments exhibited rouletting and runs of circles thought to be typical of Dutch origin while one had a cruder design

consisting of horizontal lines and runs of X's. One bowl fragment bore a milled edge, also typical of Dutch origin, and a bowl/stem fragment was incised, facing the smoker, with maker's initials "EP" or "ER".

Metal artifacts excavated included a fish hook, a buckle fragment, an iron chisel, (Fig. 28) as well as seven unmarked cannon balls.

Leather remains consisted of 18 fragments, including a leather heel with wooden pegs, which represented at least four adult shoes or boots. Leather preserved in this layer is presumably from organic waterlogged layer contact areas.

In summary, the artifacts from the gravel/sand fills can be considered a pre-1730 artifact assemblage. All shards were fragmentary, rarely approaching complete forms, which substantiates the function of the layer as land fill.

An Encapsulated Cobble Feature (ca. 1720-ca. 1726)

A poorly defined cobble feature was encapsulated within a number of gravel/sand fill layers situated below the coal dust lentil. It underlay portions of the adjacent Baron, Delort II and Daccarette I storehouses (Fig. 13). This stratigraphical evidence coupled with a rather low elevation of 50 cm ASL (Fig. 8) clearly indicated a fairly early date of deposition.

Only the cobble feature's western edge was well defined while the remainder of its surface had a variable cobble density.

The identity of the cobble feature remains unclear. It is not believed to have been the foundation for a small pre-alignment structure while a linear function such as a walkway to the harbour's edge appeared only remotely

possible. However, its angle to the storehouses built upon it suggests its abandonment prior to the realignment of the area in 1726-29. Very few artifacts were recovered from the cobble feature and no artifact concentration suggested any specific related activity.

Five shards of glass were found. A blue/green fragment is from a four sided container and two thick shards are from a dark green wine bottle. The one example of stemware was a colourless, unleaded, hollow, upper stem fragment.

Ceramics included tin glazed earthenware, coarsewares, stonewares and an intrusive 19th century refined white earthenware shard bearing a brown transfer print design. The tin glazed shards, probably faience, consisted of small shards (14) from at least seven vessels. Identifiable fragments included a thin white-glazed handle, a white, perforated shard and a small annular-footed base decorated with a blue floral pattern on a white ground. Patterns of white-on-blue and purple on blue and purple/blue/green-on-white were also present. Only two stoneware fragments were found; a brown unglazed French shard having a thumb printed ridge decoration, and a small shard of English white saltglazed stoneware. Coarsewares consisted of four green lead glazed shards.

A copper liard, the most frequently found coin at Louisbourg, was stamped on the reverse with "LIARD DE FRANCE D" and three fleur-de-lis. The letter "D" was a symbol for Vimy, where the coin had been minted (Ciani 1926: 445). On the obverse, the presence of the adolescent profile of the crowned Louis XIV dated the coin from the 1650s (Moogk 1976: 97).

Also present in the feature were an intrusive plastic button and a number (27) of unidentifiable white clay

pipe fragments.

The Coal Dust in Sandy Base Lentil

A coal dust lentil extended throughout most of the area excavated and discussed in this report (Figs. 33-37). It constituted, despite its thinness, the best stratigraphical indicator of the soil depositions which preceded and followed the storehouses' construction.

The coal dust lentil was the highest layer that extended indiscriminately within and without both the Delort II and Daccarette I foundations. It showed no noticeable increase in thickness in proximity of any of the foundation walls nor was it absent from the narrow space situated between the east wall of the Delort II and the west wall of the Daccarette I. The indiscriminate extension of the layer through the foundations of two storehouses and spaces in between would exclude deposition while the buildings were standing while the absence of accumulations of coal dust at the edge of the standing foundation walls would eliminate its post-storehouse destruction deposition as a result of wind blown, run off or coal yard deposition.

The thin coal dust lentil rested immediately on the surface of the gravel/sand fills and was truncated by a fence line trench cut roughly parallel to the north wall of the possibly contemporary Daccarette I storehouse (see pages 29-30). It rarely exceeded 5 cm in thickness and the coal fragments each measured less than one cubic centimeter. Apart from being convenient for the archaeologist, the lentil probably had some other specific function. Most probably, it represented the coal dust left over from the stockpiling

of that fossil fuel sometime in the 1720s prior to the storehouses' construction.

Artifacts here again were relatively few and fragmentary. They possibly originated in part from the storehouse related land fills and partly from the underlying pre-storehouse deposited layers.

Glass artifacts included fragments of dark green, and French blue-green utilitarian containers, window glass and tableware. Four shards of unleaded, colourless glass appeared to be the shattered remains of a stem glass similar to one pictured in Putative French Glass From Fortress of Louisbourg (McNally 1974: Plate 11). The fragments consisted of a writhen cigar shaped stem, a dome shaped foot with a fire-polished edge and a very fine pattern-moulded bowl.

The ceramic shards present (139) were compatible with the layers context (ca. 1725-1729) except for an intrusive fragment of pearlware and one of early refined white earthenware. French coarsewares and tin-glazed wares, including two fragments of Rouen style faience, dominated the assemblage. A shard of a New England coarseware and a few fragments of thick, unglazed coarseware from shipping/storage containers were also present.

Stonewares recovered included fragments from at least five vessels of coarse dark brown and grey wares, one vessel of English grey core saltglaze possibly dated to the first quarter 18th century (Gusset 1971: 27-29) and one fragment of Westerwald type ware.

White clay pipe fragments were relatively numerous in the coal dust lentil. Eighty-seven stem and 15 bowl fragments were recovered, but only five bore decoration. Typically Dutch rouletting patterns were present on two stem fragments

while another had a milled edge. Finally one stem fragment was stamped with "IOHN" but a second row of stamped print, presumably the pipe maker's last name, was indecipherable (Walker 1971: 72). Finally, one bowl fragment had a star-burst-and-dot design in relief.

There were few identifiable metal artifacts. The only coin was of copper and worn beyond recognition. Iron artifacts included a hook and cast iron pot fragments while a small copper shoe buckle fragment completed the metal artifact assemblage.

The Delort II Storehouse (ca. 1729-1768)

The four foundation walls of a roughly rectangular structure uncovered on lot A of the Ile du Quay were identified as being those of the Delort II storehouse. Lot A, as described in the 1729 land concession, measured 50 pieds by 24 pieds. Historians have suggested from examination of the available plans that the storehouse was most probably of that same dimension (Proulx 1973: 48). The archaeological excavation indicated that the actual size of the roughly rectangular structure differed little from that extrapolated from the various contemporary documents (Fig. 9).

The exterior foundation dimensions of the Delort II magasin were found to be the following:

north and south walls	:	8.00 m; 24.8 <u>pieds</u>
east wall	:	15.95 m; 56.6 <u>pieds</u>
west wall	:	16.50 m; 57.7 <u>pieds</u>

All four foundation walls were generally 50-60 cm in thickness while their extant height varied between 50 cm and 80 cm.

The materials used in the foundation were mortared fieldstones (igneous rock) and some isolated sandstones of varying sizes and shapes (Figs. 12,13). The irregular size of the uncut stones resulted in a very uneven number of courses.

The northern half of the foundation was found to rest not upon the sterile soil but partly within the culturally deposited gravel/sand fill layers and partly upon a section of the cobble stone feature (Figs. 33,36).

Artifacts recovered from the narrow builder's trench of the Delort II magasin, although fragmentary and few in number, were uncontaminated by 19th or 20th century disturbance. However, no artifacts of any functional significance were found. No object shapes could be identified from the handful of small coarseware shards, glass and pipe fragments uncovered.

The archaeological excavation unearthed little concrete evidence concerning wall sizes and their constituent material or type of construction. The presence of a masonry foundation excluded piquet construction while the absence of brick or masonry rubble tended to exclude any substantial use of brick or stone. The Delort II storehouse was thus probably a charpente building of sorts. The width of the masonry foundation may serve as a guide to the actual width of the wall, but archaeology was unable to define the actual type wall fill utilized.

Artifacts resting immediately above or found in the fissures of the foundation walls did not provide an assemblage contemporary with the building's occupation period, either French or English. This could be explained by the backhoe disturbance which affected most of the west façade

of the foundation, and the deposition of waste material on the standing foundation of the destroyed structure in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Nineteenth century earthenware shards outnumbered four to one all building occupation period ceramics. Although it was difficult to establish the dates of most glass fragments recovered, two were of 19th century manufacture, one a colourless pane glass fragment and the other a moulded bottle stopper of club sauce type. The white clay pipe fragments included examples from Scotland and the Low Countries.

No vertical partitions were revealed through archaeological excavation. This, of course, does not exclude partitions without foundations or any horizontal partitions such as a second storey or attic. The lack of features associated with heating confirmed the absence of a chimney in any of the available contemporary documents. Neither drain, well, cistern, latrine nor any othersign of plumbing was found.

In the absence of door-related hardware, the only clue to the presence and size of doors was provided by the porch remains (Fig. 12). The incomplete remains of a small, narrow porch were located along the west foundation wall of the storehouse, 2.55 m from its south-west corner. This appendage was represented by a narrow, one course thick, irregular fieldstone and mortar feature 2 m long and 60 cm wide which rested at a slightly lower elevation than its adjacent foundation wall top. Little else can be said about this feature save that it was not illustrated in any of the contemporary documents.

A porch did appear on the 767-1 plan but it was situated at the opposite end of the building (Fig. 3). However, the excavation uncovered no evidence of this

feature. Archaeology could neither prove nor disprove the existence of the illustrated porch, for the area in which it was purported to have rested was recently disturbed for the laying of a hydro cable. The inability of archaeology to unearth remnants of a porch shown on the 1767 plan could in its turn possibly be explained by the earlier destruction of the feature.

No artifacts specifically related to the area's function, such as door hardware, were recovered from the porch feature. The presence of a Jew's harp and a number of clay pipe shards (30) was not sufficient to suggest the use of the porch as a loafing or lounging area where such objects may have been lost or discarded.

The yellow-green window glass excavated from the area of the porch feature was insufficient to reconstruct a single window pane, but its presence may have indicated the existence of a window in the proximity of the porch. In fact very little window glass was recovered from any Delort II related layers. This constituted our only archaeological clue as to the presence, absence, size or location of windows. It appeared, therefore, more hazardous to suggest their presence than their absence. The remaining glass, ceramic and metal artifacts provided no further information as to the area's function and were listed in the accompanying artifact tables.

The ground floor elevation was difficult to establish since there were no traces of sills on the foundation top and no joists on the gravel fill. This did not exclude their presence at some time in the past nor did it necessarily suggest an earthen floor. If a wooden floor had existed, it would, in any case, have had to lay above the extant remains of the masonry foundation, which at its highest

point was 1.40 m ASL (Fig. 8). The north, south and west foundation walls all appeared to have suffered little disturbance due to levelling or stone removal and their extant height probably corresponded to that ca. 240 years ago.

No evidence of a cellar was found. It was at first believed that the interior of the storehouse's foundation had been filled at the time of construction with a thick layer of homogenous gravel-sand fills resting immediately above the coal dust lentil. This would have served to consolidate the building's foundation against the undermining tidal water action and other natural erosive factors. However, artifactual evidence strongly suggested the presence of a crawl space below the supposed floor level (1.40 m ASL) down to the coal dust lentil construction surface (0.64 m ASL).

The accumulation of late 18th and 19th century artifacts well below the ground floor elevation pointed to progressive filling of the space within the foundation following the collapse, destruction or dismantling of the structure. The nature of the fill uncovered (mixed gravels and sand) and the chronological evidence provided by the artifacts suggested the natural deposition of beach sands and gravel through storm action and the possible occasional dumping of wastes.

Ceramics best displayed the artifact mixture. There were approximately the same number of shards dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries as from the storehouse's occupation period. Greycore English saltglaze stoneware, possibly dating prior to 1730 (Gusset 1971), was found mixed with porcelain fragments and early hand painted and later transfer printed refined white earthenwares. Except

for two 19th century buttons, the glass present was generally too fragmentary for dating purposes. Pipe fragments from Gouda, Bristol and Glasgow were excavated. The datable fragments, a Gouda bowl decorated with a crown and a "6" and a Robert Tippet "RT", have been broadly assigned to the first half of the 18th century (Walker 1971: 62,73). Neither of the copper coins found was legible. Other artifacts included one French and one Dutch gun flint, two ornate glass beads, fishhooks, a key, a sickle blade and an axe head (Fig. 28) possessed solely intrinsic significance because of the chronologically mixed context. As a result of this chronologically mixed context and the absence of any artifact concentration immediately above the coal dust lentil, the activity that occurred within the structure's confines remained archaeologically unclear.

The 1745 French occupation level chosen for the historic reconstruction of the Fortress was difficult to establish precisely on all four sides of the Delort storehouse. Much of the length along the exterior of the Delort's west wall was extensively disturbed by modern backhoe trenching operations (Fig. 33,34) while the east wall rested in great part against the Daccarette I storehouse to the north and the Baron storehouse to the south (Fig. 7), leaving only the areas situated to the exterior of both the north and south walls.

To the south lay the alleyway which separated the two Delort storehouses. Its excavation was conducted by Charles Lindsay late in the summer of 1976 and will be discussed in his report.

What did the area situated to the exterior of the north wall suggest? The previously discussed coal dust lentil

was the key element in determining the 1745 occupation level. It was upon this layer that rested the post-abandonment gravel/sand fill layers contained within and beyond the foundation walls of the Delort II storehouse. Thus through vertical and horizontal position it appeared that the coal dust lentil was at ground surface at the time of the storehouse's construction and probably close to it throughout its occupation for only slight lenses of sand or gravel accumulated in this area during this period of time.

The actual ground surface elevation above sea level at the time of construction depended upon the actual level of the land in relationship to the sea. It may safely be concluded that in 1776 the coal dust lentil rested at 0.90 m to 1.10 m ASL.

The Daccarette I Storehouse (ca 1737 to 1758)

The remains of the second structure uncovered during the excavation were identified as being those of the Daccarette I storehouse built on lot E of the Ile du Quay sometime between 1737 and 1740. The evidence of this storehouse consisted solely of a roughly rectangular masonry foundation, a possibly associated piquet fence and related stratigraphy and artifacts.

The exterior foundation dimensions of the Daccarette I storehouse were the following (Fig. 9)

north wall	:	12.27 m; 42.9 <u>pieds</u>
south wall	:	12.65 m; 44.3 <u>pieds</u>
east wall	:	6.65 m; 23.3 <u>pieds</u>
west wall	:	6.45 m; 22.6 <u>pieds</u>

All four foundation walls were generally two stones thick and 50 cm to 60 cm in width while their extant height varied between ca. 40 cm and 85 cm (Fig. 11,17). The variable depth of the foundation walls followed the undulating slope of the terrain. The materials used in the foundation differed little from those used for the Delort II storehouse foundations. The mortared field stones were irregular in size and shape resulting in a very uneven number of courses. The irregular upper surface of the foundation suggested that some of the mortared stones had been removed. The eastern half of the south wall provided the only unusual feature of the structural remains. It consisted of a 6 cm thick pair of wood beams that underlay the mortared field stones (Figs. 11,17). This wood beam support lay on the organic waterlogged fill and prevented that part of the wall from sinking or sagging into the soils upon which it was built. Why only this portion of the foundation wall was selected for bracing remains unclear since the entire length of the west wall and more than half that of the north wall rested in similar soil and water conditions. Organic waterlogged material, culturally deposited gravel fills, fine pale gray sands and the cobble feature were all used as resting point for the foundations. The laying of the foundation appeared to have occurred in narrow vertically sided trenches measuring in width no more than the wall itself. This was stratigraphically evident since the coal dust lentil was not truncated up to the edge of the foundation wall itself.

Archaeological evidence was insufficient to provide a detailed illustration of the wall construction. However, the narrow masonry foundation coupled with the absence of

substantial stone or brick rubble suggested some sort of charpente construction.

Few other structural details were uncovered during the excavation. Evidence of interior partitions, plumbing, heating, and building apertures were not to be found.

A piquet fence was erected parallel to the structure's north wall (Figs. 7,18). Its remains consisted of closely spaced round piquet stumps each approximately 50 cm long and 6 to 7 cm in diameter. Their sharp well preserved points rested in a trench that truncated the same layers as the Daccarette I foundation walls: the coal dust lentil, cobble feature, gravel/sand fills and in places the organic waterlogged material (Fig. 35). This stratigraphical evidence indicates that the laying of the fence is posterior to the deposition of the coal dust lentil but does not show whether or not it is contemporary with the construction or occupation of the storehouse. Only circumstantial evidence can lead to that conclusion. The function and date of construction of the fence was difficult to establish for it was found to be an isolated length unrelated to any other structural feature. The area between the north wall of the Daccarette I and fence may, however, have been sealed to the south with gate features resting entirely above ground. Piquets were absent from a 75 cm length of the fence line which indicated the possible presence of a door leading into a narrow yard. However, no supporting structural features or artifact assemblage were found. The actual property boundaries of that area of the Ile du Quay are not clearly defined in the historical documentation for some contradictions exist between the various land surveys performed there. It may well be that this

fence line corresponds to the actual northern edge of the Daccarette I property. Further historical research is ongoing in this area of nebulous property boundaries and its results may soon clarify, somewhat the situation.

Few artifacts were recovered from the piquet trench. Only one coarseware shard, two blue-green glass fragments and two unmarked pipe stem fragments were recovered. All were of probable French manufacture but none were narrowly datable.

The ground floor elevation of the Daccarette I storehouse was difficult to establish in the absence of both sills and joists. If a wooden floor had existed it would have lain above the extant remains of the masonry foundations. Thus the floor would have had to rest higher than 1.07 m above sea level, the highest elevation on the foundation wall.

Artifactual and stratigraphical evidence suggested that a crawl space had existed within the foundation of the Daccarette I storehouse above the coal dust lentil and below the supposed floor level. The accumulation of late 18th and 19th century artifacts below the ground floor elevation indicated that the space within the foundation had been filled gradually following the building's abandonment in a deposition pattern similar to that of the Delort II storehouse crawl space. The diachronic deposition pattern within the foundation wall was particularly apparent through the decreasing relative frequency of late 18th and 19th century artifacts as depth of excavation increased. The absolute number of artifacts was also found to decrease as depth of excavation increased.

A variety of ceramic ware types were recovered from within the crawl space area. French coarseware and stone-

ware, faience, porcelain, English saltglazed stoneware and yellow slipware were mixed with 19th century refined white earthenware, one shard of which bore the date 1865. Glass artifacts included fragments of blue-green and dark-green containers as well as some pieces of window and table glass. The table glass consisted of fragments of a heavily devitrified (pink crizzling) French stem glass and one heavy cylindrical leaded stem of English manufacture. The glass present did not lend itself well to precise chronological identification. Identifiable pipe stem fragments included both Dutch and Glasgow types while the only gun flint recovered was of Dutch type. Iron artifacts included a musket ball, an unmarked axe head, a Jew's harp and a 19th century broken clothing iron.

The temporal and physical proximity of the Daccarette I and Delort II storehouses suggested a similar French occupation ground surface slope. In the absence of definite adjacent street levels the coal dust lentil served as the key element in determining the occupation surface of the site. Here again, the coal dust lentil through the relationship of structural and stratigraphical evidence was found generally to have been at ground surface at the time of the storehouse's construction between ca. 1737 and 1740 (Proulx 1973) and close to it throughout its occupation period. In 1976 the coal dust lentil sloped down towards the northeast at an elevation of from .90 m ASL to 70 m ASL. This constituted the closest approximation of what might have been the French occupation surface.

The Daccarette II Storehouse and Road Test Trenches

The Daccarette II storehouse, the last structure to be discussed in this report was situated parallel to the east wall of the Daccarette I storehouse and only partially excavated during the 1976 field season. The history of the area on which it was built is complex and in great part as yet archaeologically unverifiable. Up to three structures may have been erected, enlarged or destroyed between 1737-1740 and the final fall of Louisbourg to the English (Proulx 1973: 59,60,61). Evidence of two of these constructions may have been unearthed in the form of four physically related but structurally different foundation walls (Figs. 7,10,20). Two of these foundation walls were found resting almost parallel to the east wall of the Daccarette I storehouse. They had a combined exposed length of 7.58 m; their width varied between 60 cm and 70 cm and they measured between 1 m and 1.15 m in height.

The southern half of this combined wall was tentatively identified as being that of the Daccarette II storehouse. Three factors helped distinguish between the two foundation wall segments. The most obvious difference rested at the base of the Daccarette II segment where a wood beam served as a foundation base similar to that described in the Daccarette I discussion. Both foundations were made of uncoursed, sized fieldstones of various sizes, but a clear differentiation between the two foundations existed in their stone size, arrangement and overall appearance. Finally, the stone work overlap and wood beam extension indicated that the cross wall had been built as part of the Daccarette II storehouse and utilized as the southern limit of the later northern extension. Further archaeological

investigation would have to be conducted in order to arrive at any other conclusions concerning the identity of the structure or structures.

Two short exploratory trenches were dug beyond the northeast corner of the major excavating area (Fig. 7). Their purpose was to locate fence lines or street beds, and to verify occupation levels and Ile du Quay boundaries. However, no convincing trace of either street or fence features were found. The proximity of the pond and the relatively low elevation above sea level may explain the absence of any solid boundary or street features.

Conclusions

The area excavated and discussed in this report was found to have been extensively land filled and utilized as an open or covered storage area from the 2nd decade of the 18th century to the departure of the English garrison in the late 1760s.

Organic waterlogged and sand/gravel fills were found to have been first deposited as a conscious or unconscious step towards the raising of the area to its 1720-1730 construction level. These fills incapsulated a small ill-defined cobble feature and underlay a thin coal dust lentil. This coal dust lentil indicated the possible use of the area for the storage of that fossil fuel sometime in the 1720s prior to the storehouses construction.

The two storehouses whose remains were uncovered were constructed one in the late 1720s and the other in the late 1730s. The masonry infrastructure of both the Daccarette I and Delort II storehouses revealed little of their above ground appearance nor did the artifacts suggest the products or staples stored within. Historically ascribed dates for both structures were not archaeologically disproven or further defined. Both foundations were stylistically similar save for the wood beam supports which rested under a short length of the Daccarette I foundation. The remains of a piquet fence standing

parallel to the north wall of the Daccarette I storehouse constituted the only evidence of possible property lines in the excavated area.

The culturally deposited, organic, waterlogged material uncovered immediately above the natural soil horizon yielded an interesting artifact assemblage. Leather, glass, ceramics and small finds provided, despite their fragmentary state, a glimpse of the domestic goods and personal effects available in early Louisbourg.

Appendix A. Lot/Layer Correlation

Organic Waterlogged Layer (ca. 1713 to ca. 1720)

47L25G15	47L52A18	47L52F12
47L25G16	47L52B15	47L52F13
47L25G17	47L52D9	47L52G13
47L26G19	47L52E10	47L52G15
47L27G13	47L52E14	47L52H10
47L28G9	47L52F10	47L52M6
		47L52P6

Cobble Feature (ca. 1720 to ca. 1726)

47L22H6	47L51B15	47L52B14
47L22J12	47L52A16	47L52C6
47L23G13	47L52A17	47L52C7
		47L52C13

Pre-Storehouse Sand and Gravel Fill (ca. 1720 to late 1720s)

47L22D6	47L50A11	47L52A7	47L52E7
47L22E5	47L50A13	47L52A14	47L52E11
47L22H5	47L50A14	47L52B10	47L52E12
47L22J13	47L50A16	47L52B12	47L52F6
47L23J14	47L50A18	47L52B13	47L52F9
47L23D7	47L50B5	47L52B16	47L52F11
47L27G12	47L50B6	47L52C4	47L52G14
	47L51A13	47L52C12	47L52H8
	47L51A15	47L52D6	47L52H9
	47L51C7	47L52D7	47L52M4

Pre-Storehouse Sand and Gravel Fill(ca. 1720 to late 1720s)
(Cont'd)

47L52D8	47L52N3
47L52C8	47L52N4
47L52C14	47L52P5

Coal/Ash Layer (ca. 1725 to 1729)

47L22D5	47L50A10	47L52A6	47L52F6
47L22E4	47L50B4	47L52A13	47L52G12
47L22H4	47L51A10	47L52B9	47L52N2
47L22H9	47L51A11	47L52B11	47LP4
47L22J7	47L51A14	47L52C11	
47L22J11	47L51B10	47L52C3	
	47L51B14	47L52D5	
	47L51C6	47L52E6	
		47L52E8	

Daccarette I Wall

47L52A12	47L52F8
47L52B4	47L52G5
47L52C5	47L52G8
47L52D10	47L52P3

Gravel/Sand Fills Within Daccarette I Foundations
(1737 - 1740 to post-destruction)

	47L52E5
47L52A11	47L52F3
47L52B6	47L52F7
47L52B7	47L52P2

Gravel/Sand Fills Within Daccarette I Foundations
(1737-1740 to post-destruction) (cont'd)

47L52D2

47L52D3

47L52D4

Fill Between Delort II East Wall and Daccarette I West
Wall/Above Coal-Ash Layer (ca. 1720 to post-destruction)

47L52A8

47L52A15

Fill-Exterior of Structures/Above Coal-Ash Layer
(ca. 1729 to post-destruction)

47L22J2	47L50A12	47L52B8
47L22J5	47L51A5	47L52C2
47L22J6	47L51A7	47L52E2
47L22J8	47L51A12	47L52E4
47L22J10	47L51B4	47L52E9
47L22K3	47L51B7	47L52F4
47L22K4	47L51B8	47L52G3
	47L51B9	47L52G6
	47L51B12	47L52G9
	47L51B13	47L52H2
		47L52H5
		47L52H7
		47L52M2

Piquet Fence Trench Fill

47L52B16	47L52M3
47L52C10	47L52M5
47L52E13	47L52M7

Delort II Builder's Trench Fill (ca. 1729)

47L22J9
47L51A8
47L51B11

Delort II Wall

47L22D3	47L50A6
47L22J4	47L51A4
47L23E8	47L51B5
47L51C5	47L52A4

Delort II Porch Feature

47L50A9
47L50A17

Gravel/Sand Fills Within Delort II Foundation (ca. 1729 to post occupation)

47L22D4	47L51A3
47L22E3	47L51A6
47L22H3	47L51A9
47L22H8	47L51B3
47L22J3	47L51B6
47L22J16	47L51C4

Gravel/Sand Fills Within Delort II Foundation (ca. 1729
to post occupation) (cont'd)

47L50A4	47L52A2
47L50B3	47L52A5

Modern Fill

47L22D1	47L50A1	47L52A1	47L52D1
47L22D2	47L50A2	47L52A3	47L52E1
47L22E1	47L50A3	47L52A9	47L52E3
47L22H1	47L50A5	47L52B1	47L52F1
47L22H7	47L50A8	47L52B2	47L52H1
47L22J1	47L50B1	47L52B3	47L52M1
47L22J15	47L51A1	47L52B5	47L52N1
47L22J18	47L51B1	47L52C1	47L52P1
47L22K1	47L51C1	47L52C9	

Buried Sod

47L22E2	47L50A7	47L51A2	47L52A10
47L22H2	47L50B2	47L51B2	47L52F2
47L22K2		47L51C2	

Various Mixed Strata

47L22D7	47L23G14	47L2614
47L22E6	47L24G9	47L26G15

Various Mixed Strata (cont'd)

47L22F5	47L24G10	47L26G16
47L22G9	47L25G11	47L26G17
47L22H7	47L25G12	47L27G11
47L22K5	47L25G13	47L28G5
	47L25G14	

Modern Back Fill

47L22G90	47L24F90	47L25G10	47L51A16
47L23F90	47L24G11	47L26G18	47L51C3
47L23G90	47L24G90		

Fence and Road Trenches

47L52J1	47L52K1	47L52R1
47L52J2	47L52K2	47L52R2
47L52J3	47L52K3	47L52R3
47L52J4	47L52K4	47L52R4
47L52J5	47L52K5	
47L52J6		

Sterile

47L50B7

General Provenience

47L50A19

47L1X3

Baron Related

47L24G9

47L24G6

47L24G7

47L24G8

Appendix B. Criteria for Vessel Counts

It is important to note that most ceramic and glass shards were small, often too small to be able to determine the exact number of objects involved. Therefore all vessel counts were approximations. Criteria used in determining the ceramic vessel count included decorative patterns, glaze colour, colour and texture of the body, curvature and base/rim fragments. Criteria for determination of the approximate number of glass vessels included colour, shape, texture, composition (leaded or unleaded) and base/rim fragments.

Table 1. Distribution of Tools from Pre-Storehouse and Storehouse Levels. Count records number of objects

Type	Pre- Storehouse	Delort Related	Daccarette Related	Exterior Storehouse Fills	Total
<u>General Tools</u>					
Iron					
Axe Head					
-unmarked:			1		1
-marked					
3'6':		1			1
Saw Blade:	1				1
Sickle Blade:		1			1
Chisel:	1				1
Hook-hanging:	1	1		1	3
<u>Fishing Tools</u>					
Iron					
Fish Hook:		2	1	1	4
<u>Domestic Tools</u>					
Iron					
Clothing Iron					
-post 18th C.:			1		1
<u>Total</u>	3	5	3	2	13

Table 2. Distribution of Coins from Pre-Storehouse and Storehouse Levels. Count records number of objects

Type	Pre- Storehouse	Delort Related	Daccarette Related	Exterior Storehouse Fills	Total
<u>French</u>					
<u>Copper</u>					
<u>Liard</u>					
2.22-2.28 cm dia					
Unmarked:	1	2			3
-with hole:				1	1
Marked					
-LIARD DE FRANCE D					
3 fleur de lis:	1				1
<u>Sol 2.82-2.83 cm dia</u>					
Unmarked		1			1
Marked					
-crowned crest,					
3 fleur de lis:			1		1
<u>Unidentified</u>					
1.99 cm dia.:		1			1
2.30 cm dia.:				1	1
2.80 cm dia.:	1				1
<u>Total</u>	3	4	1	2	10

Table 3. Distribution of Weapons from Pre-Storehouse and Storehouse levels. Count records number of objects

Type	Pre- Storehouse	Delort Related	Daccarette Related	Exterior Storehouse Fills	Total
<u>Fire-Arms</u>					
Flint Lock				1	1
Flint					
French		1			1
Dutch		1	1		2
Musket Balls			2	1	3
Bayonet Point				1	1
<u>Cannons</u>					
Ball	38		3	1	42
<u>Sword</u>					
Hilt, brass				1	1
crossguard				1	1
<u>Total</u>	38	2	6	5	51

Table 4. Distribution of Personal Items from Pre-Storehouse and Storehouse Levels. Count records number of objects

Type	Pre- Storehouse	Delort Related	Daccarette Related	Exterior Storehouse Fills	Total
<u>Beads</u>					
Glass					
Hexagonal					
-colourless, large:		1			1
Spherical					
-black/beige stripes:		1			1
Seed Type					
-blue:	1				1
-white:				5	5
<u>Jew's Harp:</u>		1	1		2
<u>Container</u>					
Snuff/Powder					
-circular, ivory, screw lid:	1				1
<u>Total</u>	2	3	1	5	11

Table 5. Distribution of Clothing and Accessories from Pre-Storehouse and Storehouse Levels. Count record number of objects.

Type	Pre Storehouse	Delort Related	Daccarette Related	Exterior Storehouse Fills	Total
<u>Buttons</u>					
<u>Metal</u>					
Two piece					
-iron rim/fabric:		1			1
One piece					
-pewter, sunburst design, cast shank:		1			1
-brass, cap frag:				1	1
<u>Bone</u>					
One piece					
-four holes:				1	1
<u>Glass</u>					
One piece					
-four holes, white:		2	1	9	12
<u>Plastic</u>					
One piece					
-black, anchor design:	1				1
<u>Buckles (Clothing)</u>					
<u>Brass</u>					
Tongue:				1	1
Loop frag:	1				1
<u>Gloves</u>					
<u>Leather</u>					
Finger frag:	3				3
Total	5	4	1	12	22

Table 6. Distribution of Miscellaneous Artifacts from Pre-Storehouse and Storehouse Levels. Count records number of objects.

Type	Pre- Storehouse	Delort Related	Daccarette Related	Exterior Storehouse Fills	Total
<hr/>					
<u>Key</u>					
Iron:		1			1
<u>Sun Dial</u>					
Slate Frag:	1				1
<u>Bale Seal</u>					
Lead, French:				1	1
<u>Fabric</u>					
Rope frag:	1				1
Burlap frag:			1		1
Felt frag:	1		7		8
-metallic					
fabric trim:			2		2
<u>Organic</u>					
Walnut shell:	1				1
Acorn shell:	1				1
<hr/>					
<u>Total</u>	5	1	10	1	17

Table 7. Provenience of Small Finds From Storehouse and Pre-Storehouse Levels

List includes provenience number and number of artifacts if more than one in lot (in brackets). Semi-colon separates levels; commas separate lots within levels.

Personal Items

Beads, glass

hexagonal, colourless: 47L50B3
spherical, black/beige stripes: 47L22D4
seed type
blue: 47L50B5
white: 47L22K4(2), 47L22J6(3)

Jew's Harp: 47L50A9; 47L52D2

Container

circular, ivory, screw lid: 47L52H10

Clothing and Accessories

Buttons

Metal

iron rim/fabric: 47L51A3
pewter, sunburst design: 47L50A6
brass, cap fragment: 47L52G3

Bone

4 holes: 47L52G3

Glass

white, 4 holes: 47L22H3, 47L51C4; 47L52F3; 47L52E2(3),
47L52G3, 47L52G6, 47L52M2, 47L22J2, 47L22K3

Plastic

black, anchor design: 47L23G13

Buckles(Clothing)

loop fragment: 47L23D7
tongue: 47L52G3

Gloves, leather

finger fragment: 47L28G9(3)

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Key, iron: 47L51C4

Sundial Fragment, slate: 47L50A10

Bale Seal, French, lead: 47L22J3

Organic

walnut shell: 47L52H10
acorn shell: 47L25G15

Fabric

burlap fragment: 47L52D3
rope fragment: 47L52P6
felt fragment: 47L52D5; 47L52D3(7)
metallic fabric trim: 47L52D3(2)

Table 7 (cont'd). Provenience of Small Finds From Storehouse
and Pre-Storehouse Levels

List includes provenience number and number of artifacts if more than one in lot (in brackets). Semi-colon separates levels; commas separate lots within levels.

Weapons

Fire-Arms

flint lock: 47L52H7
flints
-French: 47L50A4
-Dutch: 47L50A4; 47L52D2
musket balls: 47L52D2, 47L52G5; 47L52E2
bayonet point: 47L52H7
Cannon Balls: 47L25G15(6), 47L28G9, 47L51A13(6), 47L52A17(2),
47L52C8, 47L52E14(2), 47L52D9(2), 47L52F10,
47L52F12(2), 47L52F13(4), 47L52G14, 47L52H10(10);
47L52F3, 47L52P2, 47L52P3; 47L52H2

Sword

hilt cross guard: 47L22K3

Tools

Axe Head

unmarked: 47L52D2
marked 3' ': 47L50A4
Saw Blade: 47L28G9
Sickle Blade: 47L51C4
Chisel: 47L51A15
Hook(hanging): 47L50A10; 47L52A9; 47L51B4
Fish Hook: 47L22D4, 47L51C4; 47L52G5; 47L51B4
Clothing Iron: 47L52F3

Coins

French, copper

LIARD, 2.22-2.28 cm dia.
unmarked: 47L51A13-1; 47L50A6, 47L51A3
-with hole: 47L22J8
marked
-LIARD DE FRANCE D
3 fleur de lis: 47L22J12
SOL, 2.82-2.83 cm dia.
unmarked: 47L50A9
marked
-crowned crest,
3 fleur de lis: 47L52P3
Unidentified, copper
1.99 cm dia: 47L50B3-1
2.30 cm dia: 47L22J6
2.80 cm dia: 47L22J11

Table 8. White Clay Pipes from pre-storehouse layers.
Count records number of fragments

Type	Org. water-logged layer	Fills	Cobble	Coal Dust	Total
Stem					
plain	53	127	25	83	288
milled edge	1			1	2
rouletting		5		2	7
"IOHN"				1	1
Bowl					
plain	5	10	2	14	31
milled edge	2	1			3
milled edge/E	1				1
starburst/dot				1	1
grape cluster	1				1
Bowl/Stem					
plain		1			1
rouletting	1				1
"EP" or "ER"		1			1
Totals	64	145	27	102	338

Table 9. Glass from pre-storehouse layers. Count records number of fragments

Type	Org. water-logged layer	Fills	Cobble	Coal Dust	Total
<u>Table Ware</u>					
Stemware					
colourless	3	2	1	4	10
verre fougère	3	1			4
Tumbler					
colourless		27			27
Lead glass					
colourless		2			2
Non-lead					
colourless		2			2
<u>Bottle Glass</u>					
green	36	102	2	19	159
blue/green	10	43	2	25	80
<u>Decorative</u>					
Multi-panelled/ amber with white trailings	2				2
Moulded/amber	1				1
Bead/blue		1			1
<u>Window Glass</u>					
Pane glass	20	36		10	66
Bull's eye	1				1
Modern pane glass				2	2
<u>Unidentified</u>					
flat					
curved				19	19
decomposed	1				1
Total	77	216	5	79	377

Table 10. Glass from pre-storehouse layers. Count records
minimum number of objects

Type	Org. water-logged layer	Fills	Cobble	Coal Dust	Total
<u>Table Ware</u>					
Stemware					
colourless	1	2	1	1	5
verre fougère	3	1			4
Tumbler					
colourless		2			2
Lead glass					
colourless		1			1
Non-lead					
colourless		2			2
<u>Bottle Glass</u>					
green	5	5	1	3	14
blue/green	3	2	2	2	9
<u>Decorative Glass</u>					
Multi-panelled/ amber with white trailings	1				1
Moulded/amber	1				1
Bead/blue		1			1
Total	14	16	4	6	40

Table 11. Ceramics from pre-storehouse layers. Count records
number of shards

Type	Org. Water-logged Layer	Fills	Cobble	Coal Dust	Total
<u>Coarseware</u>					
green glazed	185	77	4	37	303
yellow/orange glazed	10	15		9	34
brown glazed	4	6		3	13
dark brown glazed	2	5			7
grey glazed	17	1			18
unglazed	142	91		13	246
<u>Stoneware</u>					
Coarse brown/grey	11	10	1	8	30
German type					
Westerwald	4	12		1	17
Frechen	3	2			5
English salt glaze					
white core	1	3	1		5
grey core				4	4
<u>Tin Glaze</u>					
white	42	134	8	36	220
blue/white	13	26	4	11	54
grey	7				7
polychrome	5	2	2		9
Rouen type				2	2
unglazed	2	2		13	17
<u>Other</u>					
Staffordshire					
slipware	6	1			7
English agate ware		1			1
<u>Intrusive</u>					
Refined white					
earthenware		1	1	1	3
Pearlware				1	1
<u>Unidentified</u>	1	1			2
Total	455	390	21	139	1005

Table 12. Ceramics from pre-storehouse layers. Count records
minimum number of vessels

Type	Org. water-logged layer	Fills	Cobble	Coal Dust	Total
Coarseware	36	32	2	13	83
Tin Glaze	22	30	7	8	67
Stoneware					
Coarse brown/grey	8	9	1	5	23
German type					
Westerwald	3	3		1	7
Frechen	1	1			2
English salt glaze	1	2	1	1	5
Other					
Staffordshire					
slipware	1	1			2
English agate ware		1			1
Intrusive					
Refined white					
earthenware		1	1	1	3
Pearlware				1	1
Total	72	80	12	30	194

Table 13. Glass from Delort II Storehouse. Count records
number of fragments

Type	Porch Feature	Builder's Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<u>Table Ware</u>					
<u>Unleaded, colourless</u>					
Stemware					
stems-single knop	2				2
writhen cigar				2	2
inverted baluster				1	1
foot-domed				2	2
-folded edge	1				1
other fragments				8	8
Tumbler					
base			1	1	2
<u>Leaded, colourless</u>					
Stemware					
stem-cyl./solid			3	4	7
<u>Unidentified</u>					
trailed design	4				4
no design	1				1
<u>Container/Utility</u>					
Green	10	6	34	310	360
seal "W.B."				1	1
Blue/Green	4		4	18	26
Pale Blue				2	2
<u>Pane Glass</u>					
Green	13		6	43	62
fire polished edge				1	1
Blue/Green			1	16	17
fire polished edge			2	2	4
Green tint				4	4
Colourless			1	19	20
<u>Decorative</u>					
<u>Beads</u>					
8 faceted-colourless				1	1
spherical-beige/black				1	1
<u>Intrusive</u>					
Stopper-moulded			1		1
<u>Unidentified</u>					
Amber			1	3	4
Colourless		1	1		2
Pale blue-leaded			3		3
<u>Total</u>	35	7	58	439	539

Table 14. Glass from Delort II Storehouse. Count records
minimum number of objects.

Type	Porch Feature	Builder's Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<u>Table Ware</u>					
<u>Unleaded, colourless</u>					
Stemware					
single kn.p stem	1				1
writhen cigar stem				2	2
inverted baluster stem				1	1
domed foot				2	2
folded foot	1				1
Tumbler					
base dia. -4.2 cm.			1		1
-4.6 cm.				1	1
<u>Leaded, colourless</u>					
Stemware					
cyl./solid stem			1	1	2
Other					
trailed design	1				1
<u>Container/Utility</u>					
<u>Green</u>					
cylindrical			1	8	9
straight sided			1	4	5
unidentifiable	1	2	1	3	7
<u>Blue/Green</u>					
cylindrical				1	1
straight sided			1	1	2
unidentifiable				1	1
-chamfered corner			1		1
<u>Pale Blue</u>					
unidentifiable				1	1
<u>Decorative</u>					
<u>Beads</u>					
8 faceted-colourless				1	1
spherical-beige/black				1	1
<u>Intrusive</u>					
Stopper-moulded				1	1
<u>Unidentified</u>					
Amber				1	1
Pale Blue-leaded			1		1
<u>Total</u>	4	2	8	30	44

Table 15. Ceramics from Delort II Storehouse. Count records
number of fragments

Type	Porch Feature	Builder's Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<u>Coarseware</u>					
<u>French</u>					
green glaze	4		2	51	57
yellow/orange glaze	13	8		13	34
unglazed/unidentified					
<u>English</u>					
Buckley ware				1	1
<u>Northern Italian</u>					
brown-black glaze				1	1
<u>Anglo-American</u>					
Unidentifiable				21	21
<u>Tin Glazed Ware</u>					
White	21		3	39	63
White/blue	2			9	11
Multi-coloured	1			1	2
Rouen type				2	2
<u>Stoneware</u>					
<u>Coarse fabric</u>					
grey	2		1	2	5
brown				3	3
<u>English salt glaze</u>					
grey core	8		1	40	49
scratch blue				16	16
Westerwald type	1			4	4
				5	6
<u>English Slipware</u>					
yellow/brown design	1			9	10
<u>Porcelaine</u>					
White				1	1
White/Blue				15	15
Multi-coloured				2	2
<u>19th Century Earthenware</u>					
			28	214	242
<u>Total</u>	53	8	35	449	545

Table 16. Ceramics from Delort II Storehouse. Count records
minimum number of objects.

Type	Porch Feature	Builder's Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<u>Coarseware</u>					
<u>French</u>					
green glaze	5		2	10	17
yellow/orange glaze		2		4	6
<u>English</u>					
Buckley ware				1	1
<u>Northern Italian</u>					
brown-black glaze				1	1
<u>Tin Glazed Ware</u>					
White			1	2	3
White/Blue	2			8	10
pitcher				1	1
Multi-coloured	1			1	2
Rouen type				2	2
<u>Stoneware</u>					
<u>Coarse fabric</u>					
grey	1		1	2	4
brown				2	2
-ink well frag.				1	1
English salt glaze	1		1	2	4
grey core				3	3
-mug frag.				1	1
scratch blue				2	2
Westerwald type	1			1	2
<u>English Slipware</u>					
yellow/brown design	1			2	3
<u>Porcelaine</u>					
White				1	1
White/blue				4	4
Multi-coloured					
<u>19th Century Earthenware</u>					
			4	52	56
<u>Total</u>	12	2	9	103	126

Table 17. White Clay Pipes from Delort II Storehouse. Count records number of fragments.

Type	Porch Feature	Builder's Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<u>Stem Fragments</u>					
plain:	28	4	11	174	217
horizontal rouletting:				4	4
-stamped "IOHAN":			1		1
criss-cross rouletting:				1	1
stamped					
- "GLAS..." "...SON":				1	1
- "T.P....WHITE/GLASGOW":			1		1
row of dots:	1				1
<u>Bowl Fragments</u>					
plain:	1		2	24	27
milled edge:			1		1
stamped					
- "RT" (Robert Tippet):				1	1
- crowned 6 (Gouda):				1	1
moulded					
- ribbed design:				1	1
- curvilinear design:				1	1
<u>Total</u>	30	4	16	208	258

Table 18. Glass from Daccarette I Storehouse. Count records number of fragments.

Type	Piquet Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<hr/>				
<u>Table Ware</u>				
<u>Unleaded, colourless</u>				
Stemware				
foot				
-domed/folded edge:			4	4
bowl-base:			1	1
<u>Leaded, colourless</u>				
Stemware				
stem				
-large, solid, cylindrical:			1	1
Tumbler				
fluted rim frag:		1		1
Pitcher				
rim:		1		1
Unidentifiable:		3	2	5
<u>Container/Utility</u>				
Green:		28	127	155
Blue/Green:		5	51	56
<u>Pane Glass</u>				
Green:		1	17	18
Blue/Green:	2	4	12	18
Colourless:		1	13	14
<u>Intrusive</u>				
Amber, moulded lip:			1	1
Colourless, red painted label:			1	1
<u>Unidentifiable</u>				
Colourless, curved:			2	2
<hr/>				
<u>Total</u>	2	44	232	278

Table 19. Glass from Daccarette I Storehouse. Count records
minimum number of objects.

Type	Piquet Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<hr/>				
<u>Table Ware</u>				
<u>Unleaded, colourless</u>				
Stemware				
-crizzled, domed, folded edge foot:			1	1
<u>Leaded, colourless</u>				
Stemware				
-large, cylindrical solid stem:			1	1
Tumbler				
-fluted:		1		1
Pitcher:		1		1
<u>Container/Utility</u>				
<u>Green</u>				
Cylindrical:			4	4
-wine:			2	2
Straight Sided:			1	1
Unidentifiable:		4		4
<u>Blue/Green</u>				
Cylindrical:			2	2
Straight Sided:			1	1
Moulded, small:			1	1
Unidentifiable:			1	1
<u>Intrusive</u>				
<u>Beverage Bottle</u>				
Amber:			1	1
Colourless:			1	1
<hr/>				
<u>Total</u>		6	15	21

Table 20. Ceramics from Daccarette I Storehouse. Count records number of shards.

Type	Piquet Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<u>Coarseware</u>				
<u>French</u>				
green glaze:	1	1	36	38
yellow glaze:		1	6	7
yellow/green glaze:			16	16
unglazed:			12	12
English:				
Northern Italian:				
Anglo American Type				
yellow ware:			5	5
Unidentified:		1	4	5
<u>Tin Glazed Ware</u>				
White:		6	36	42
White/Blue:		2	8	10
Multi Coloured:			4	4
Rouen Type:			3	3
Unglazed:			12	12
<u>Stoneware:</u>				
<u>Coarse Fabric</u>				
grey:			1	1
brown:		1		1
French Stoneware:			2	2
English salt glaze:		1	161	162
grey core:				
scratch blue:			6	6
Westerwald Type:			3	3
<u>English Slipware</u>				
Yellow/Brown Design:		11	7	18
<u>Porcelaine:</u>				
White			4	4
White/Blue:			2	2
Multi Coloured:				
<u>19th C. Earthenware</u>				
		17	347	364
<u>Total</u>	1	41	675	717

Table 21. Ceramics from Daccarette I Storehouse. Count records
minimum number of objects.

Type	Piquet Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<u>Coarseware</u>				
<u>French</u>				
green glaze:	1	1	4	6
yellow glaze		1	1	2
yellow/green				
-large, handled,				
jar:			1	1
unglazed:			1	1
<u>Anglo American Type</u>				
large yellow				
utility bowl:			1	1
Unidentified:		1		1
<u>Tin Glazed Ware</u>				
White:			3	3
Blue/White:		2	2	4
Multi Coloured:			1	1
Rouen Type:			1	1
<u>Stoneware:</u>				
<u>Coarse Fabric</u>				
grey:			1	1
brown		1		1
<u>French Stoneware</u>				
small jug:			1	1
English Salt Glaze:		1	2	3
chamber pot:			1	1
plate:			1	1
Scratch Blue:			3	3
Westerwald Type:			1	1
mug handle:			1	1
<u>English Slipware</u>				
Yellow/Brown Design:		1	1	2
<u>Porcelaine</u>				
White/Blue:			3	3
Multi Coloured			1	1
<u>19th C. Earthenware:</u>				
		5	39	44
<u>Total</u>	1	13	70	84

Table 22. White Clay Pipes from Daccarette I Storehouse.
Count records number of fragments

Type	Piquet Trench	Wall	Interior Fills	Total
<hr/>				
Stem Fragments				
plain:	1	7	102	110
horizontal rouletting:		1	1	2
stamped				
-GLASGOW:			2	2
-GLASGOW/...A COGH:			1	1
- ST MUN....:		1		1
moulded				
-curvilinear fleur				
de lis design:	1			1
indecipherable:			1	1
Bowl Fragments				
plain:		3	9	12
moulded ribs:			1	1
<hr/>				
<u>Total</u>	2	12	117	131

Table 23. Distribution of Footwear from Storehouse and Pre-Storehouse Levels. Count records number of objects. All objects are leather except where noted.
Page 1 of 2.

PRE-STOREHOUSE																		EXTERIOR STOREHOUSE								
																		DELORT RELATED	FILLS							
																		Coal Ash Layer								
Water Logged Organic Layer																		Gravel Fills								
47L 25G15	47L 26G19	47L 27G13	47L 28G9	47L 52A18	47L 52D9	47L 52E10	47L 52F10	47L 52F12	47L 52F13	47L 52G15	47L 52H10	47L 52P6	47L 27G12	47L 52F6	47L 52F11	47L 52G14	47L 52H9	47L 52G12	47L 51A3	47L 52H7	TOTAL					
<u>SHOES</u>																										
Sole/Heel:				1	1				1										3							
<u>Sole:</u>																										
Outsole/ insole											1	1							2							
infant											1	1														
Outsole				1				1	1				3				11									
adult:				1				4				1				2										
-nailed:																2										
infant:												1				1										
fragment:				1	1				1	4	2				4	1	1	15								
Insole/Midsole																										
adult:				1				1				2				7										
infant												1				1										
fragment				2	1	1				1	2				2	6	16									
Unidentified Frag.:											1	7	1	1							10					
<u>Heel</u>																										
Leather																										
complete:											2				1							3				
heel lift																										
-two and more:											1				1							2				
-single:											1				1	2				1	1	10				
-scrap:											3				5	1	2				7	13	18	2	55	
heel proper:															1										1	
-center hole:															1										1	
Wood																										
low,center hole:															1										1	
high, leather																										
covering:											1										1					
<u>Welt</u>																										
Flat:				2	1				1				2				2							8		
Folded:				3				2				1				1	8	1				1	17			

Table 23. Distribution of Footwear from Storehouse and Pre-Storehouse Levels. Count records number of objects. All objects are leather except where noted.
Page 2 of 2.

PRE-STOREHOUSE																		Coal Ash layer	DELORT RELATED	EXTERIOR STOREHOUSE FILLS	TOTAL	
Water Logged Organic Layer										Gravel Fills												
47L 25G15	47L 26G19	47L 27G13	47L 28G9	47L 52A18	47L 52D9	47L 52E10	47L 52F10	47L 52F12	47L 52F13	47L 52G15	47L 52H10	47L 52P6	47L 27G12	47L 52F6	47L 52F11	47L 52G14	47L 52H9	47L 52G12	47L 51A3	47L 52H7		
<u>SHOES CONT.</u>																						
<u>Arch Reinforcement:</u>				1																		1
<u>Side Reinforcement:</u>				1 1 4																		6
<u>Vamp/Quarter</u> Fragment				1																		1
<u>Vamp</u> Adult complete:				1 1 1 1																		4
fragment:				1 1																		6
Infant complete:				1																		1
<u>Quarter</u> Adult:				2 1																		3
2 slit strap				1																		1
Infant:				1																		1
1 slit strap:				1																		1
lace hole:				2																		2
Fragment:				1 2 3																		7
Quarter Strap:				1 1																		2
<u>Unidentified Upper:</u>				1 1 1 3 1																		8
<u>Unidentified Frag.:</u>				2 6 1 8 12 7 1 1 15 11 9 6 1 1																		1 82
<u>SHOE BUCKLE</u> Brass Loop Frag. 2.84 x 4,32 cm.:				1																		1
<u>ICE CREEPER</u> Iron:				1																		1
<u>Total</u>				8 8 4 23 3 34 9 2 11 35 41 79 10 3 1 7 2 6 1 1 9																		297

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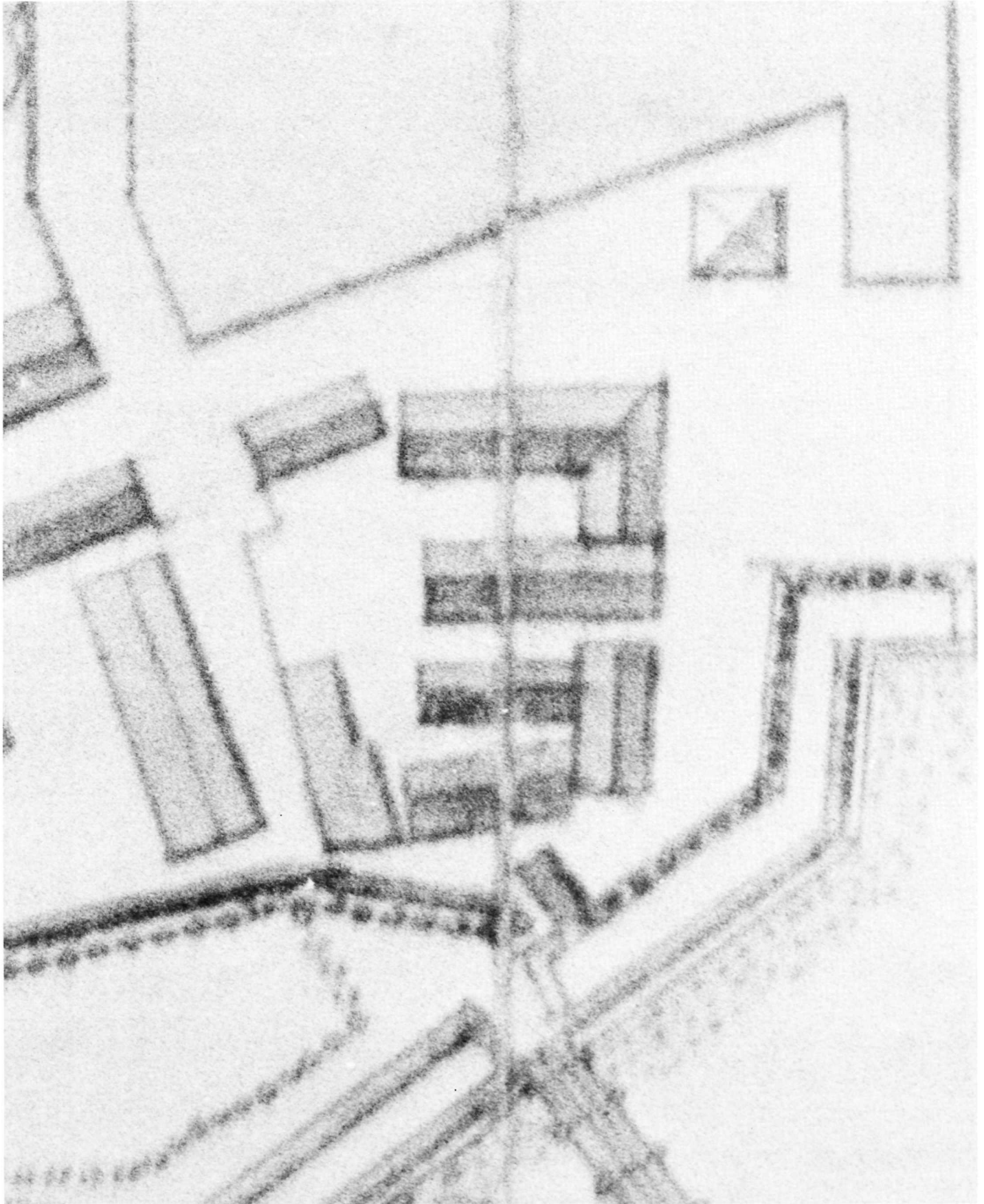
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- 1 1731 plan of Louisbourg: Top part: "Plan Pour Servir au Projet Représent. en Jaune du Revêtement du Quay du Port de la Ville de Louisbourg à l'isle Royale, 1731". Lower part: "Veue de Louisbourg et du Quay Projeté". A.G., Vincennes, article 14. (731-3)

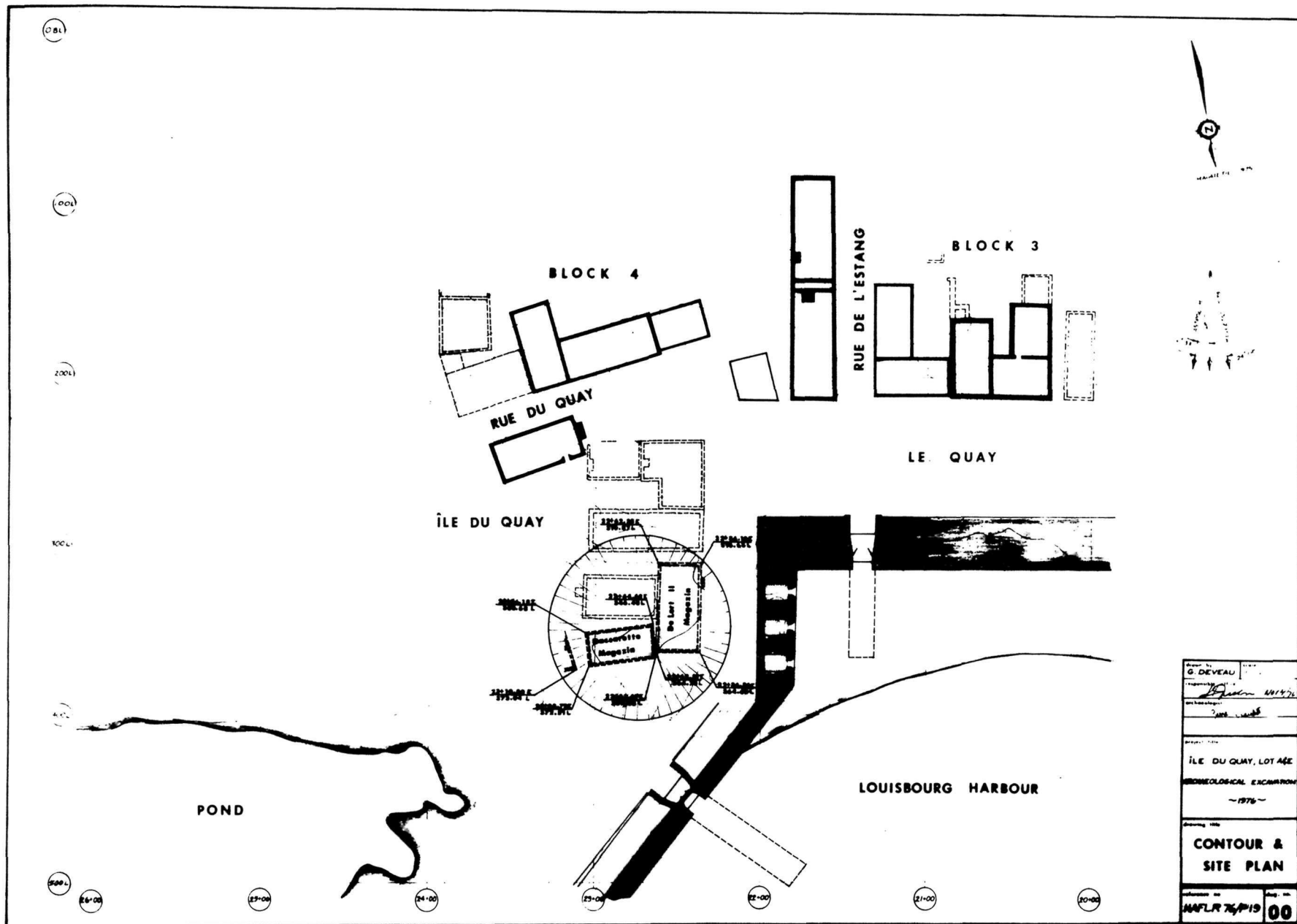
- 2 1757 plan of Louisbourg: "Plan de la Ville de Louisbourg en l'Isle Royale."



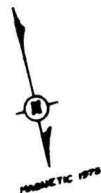
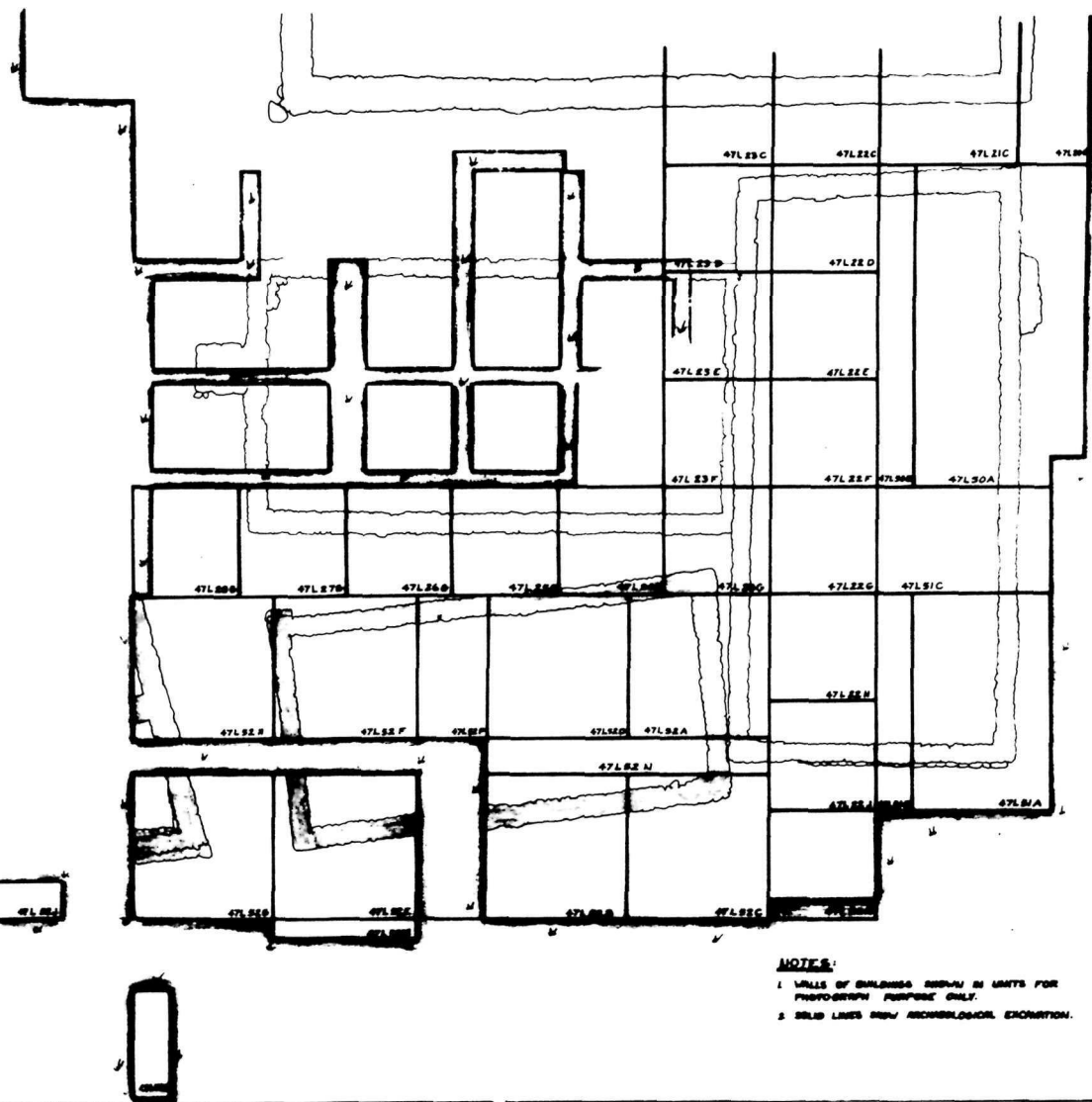
- 3 1767 plan of Louisbourg: "A Plan of Louisbourg Survey'd
and Drawn for His Excellency The Hon^{ble} Major General
Tho.^s Gage Commander in Chief of Majesty's Forces in
America & c..."
(A.P.C., H-240 (767-1))

- 4 "As found" site plan of the Fortress of Louisbourg (1745). Excavations discussed in this report were undertaken in the area circled in the bottom left of the plan.

5 Contour and site plan of the Isle du Quay area.



- 6 Plan of sub-operations used in the excavation discussed in this report. Uncovered foundations may be seen within their excavation suboperations.

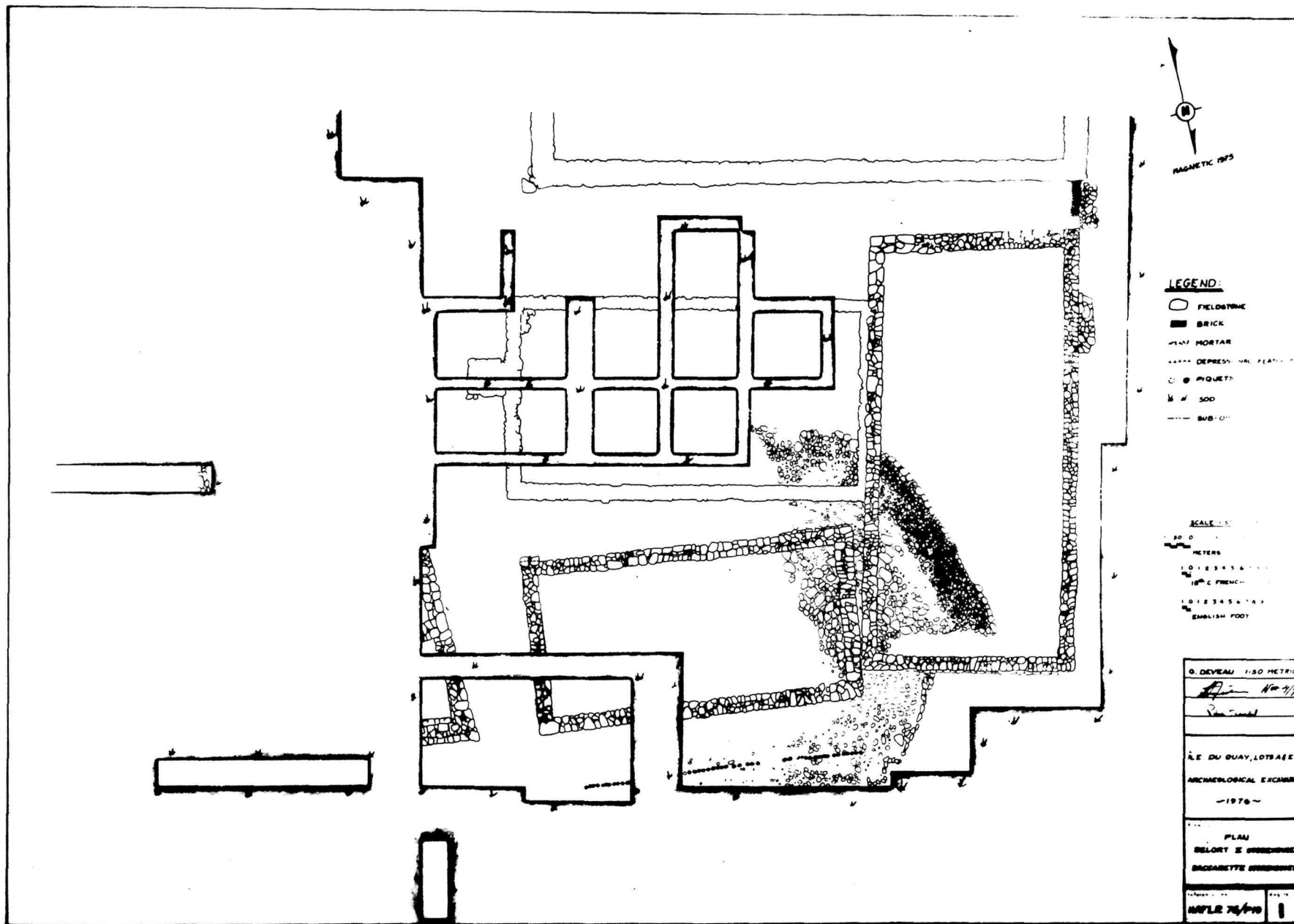


SCALE 1:50 METRIC
1 0 1 2
METERS
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
10" C. FRENCH
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
ENGLISH FEET

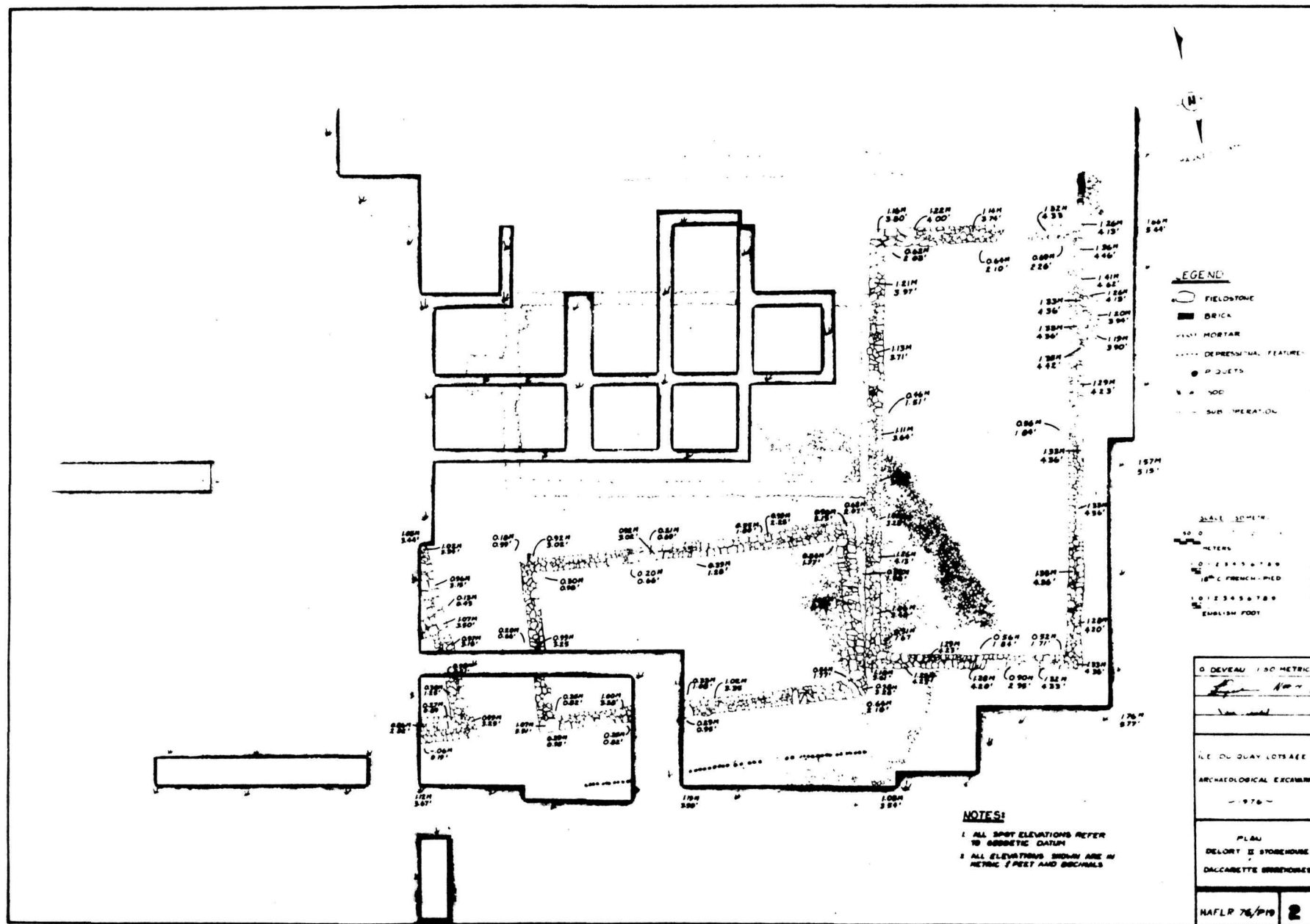
G. DEVEAU 190 METERS
<i>[Signature]</i> Nov 4/16
Plan Deveau
ILE DU QUAY, LOTAGE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
~ 1976 ~
KEY PLAN OF
AND OPERATIONS 1976
SHRIMP 1976

NOTES:
1. WALLS OF BUILDINGS SHOWN IN UNITS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY PURPOSE ONLY.
2. SOLID LINES SHOWN ARCHAELOGICAL EXCAVATION.

7 Plan of the excavated area discussed in this report.

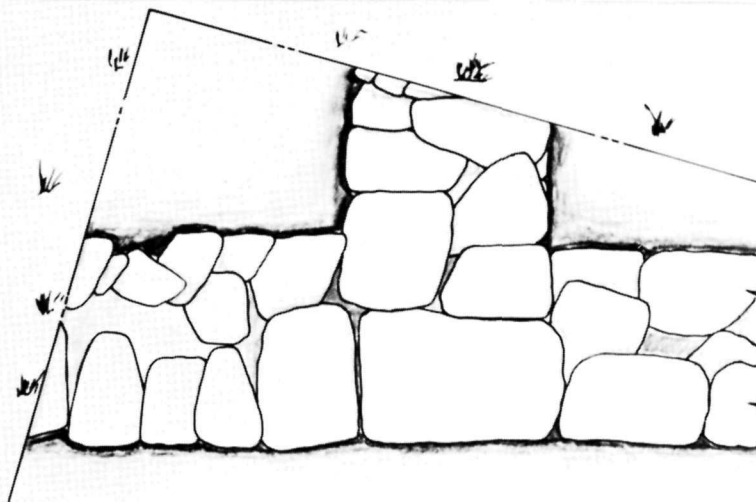
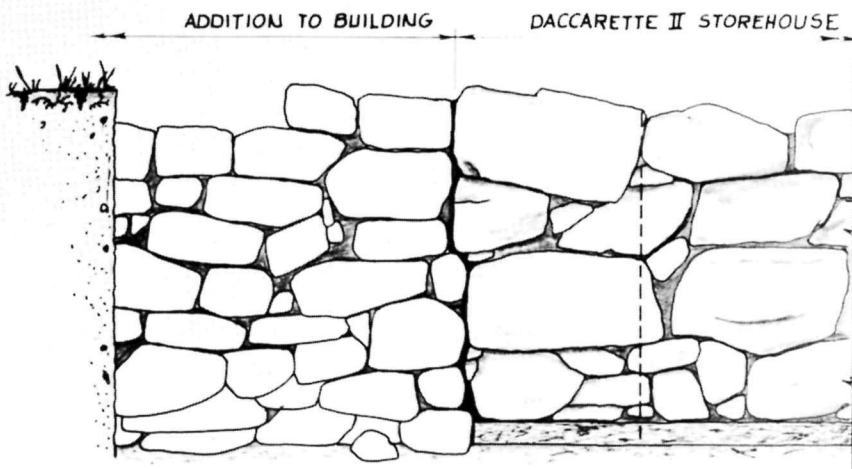
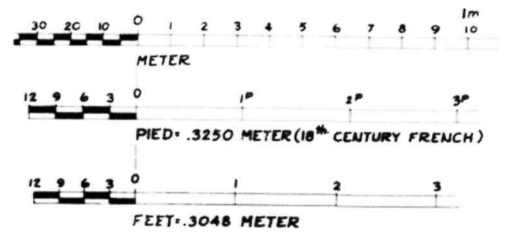


- 8 Plan of the excavated area discussed in this report.
Included in this plan are the elevations of excavated
features.

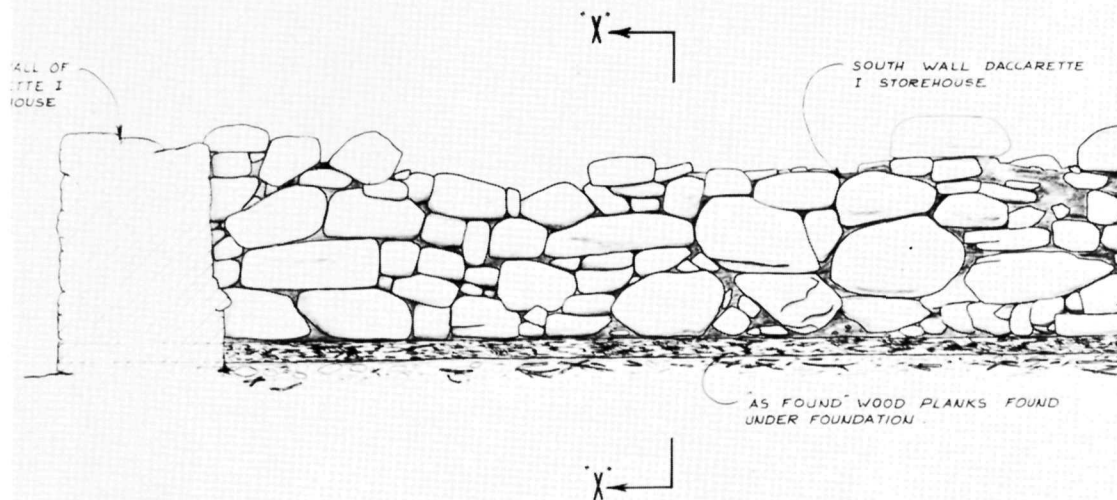


- 9 Plan of the excavated area discussed in this report.
Dimensions and identification of features are
included.

- 10 Plan and detail of the junction point of the supposed Daccarette II storehouse and additions.

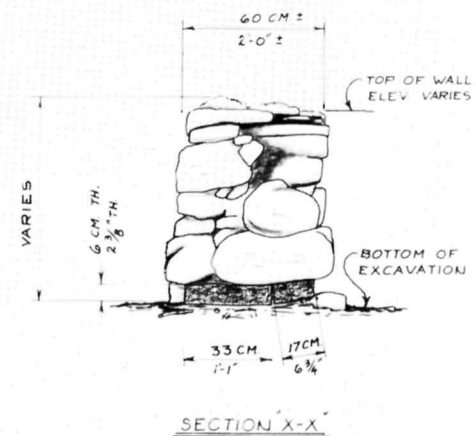
PLANELEVATIONWEST WALL DETAILS (DACCARETTE II STOREHOUSE)SCALE 1:10 METRIC

- 11 Detail of the Daccaretti storehouse south foundation wall with underlying wood beams.

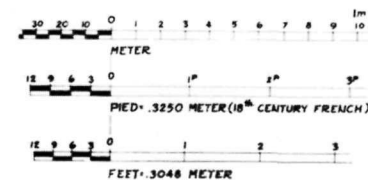


ELEVATION

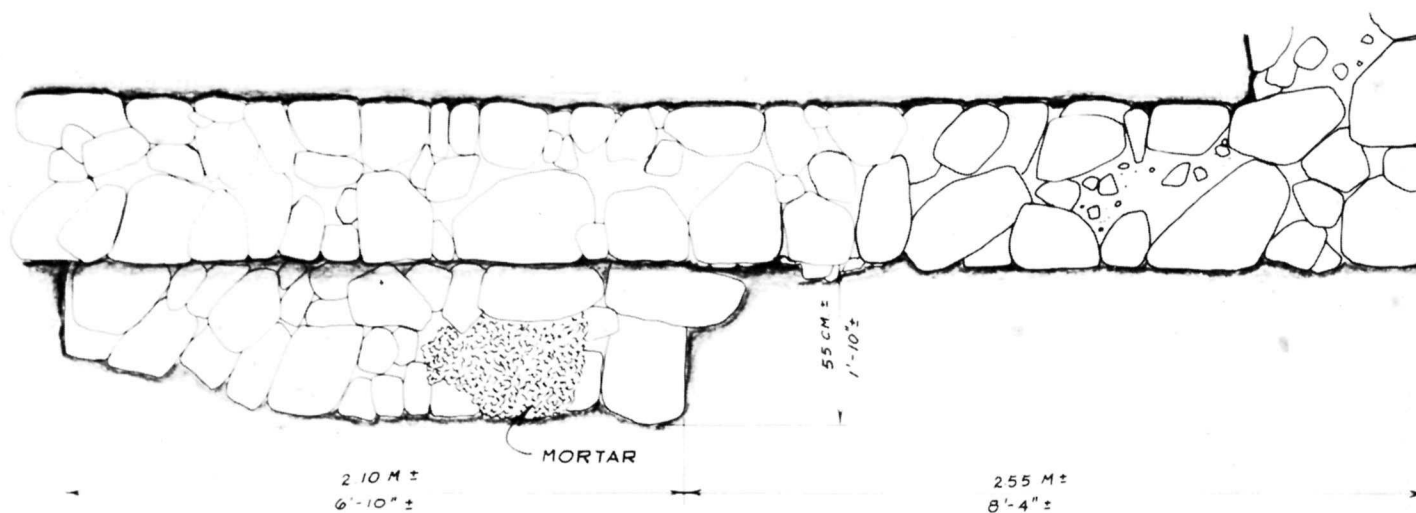
WALL DETAILS (DACCARETTE I STOREHOUSE)



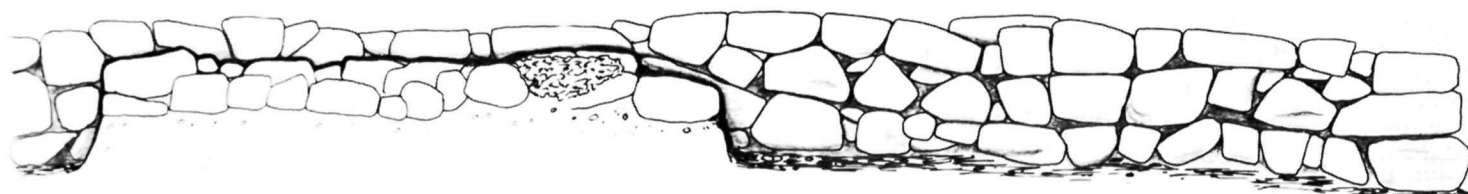
SCALE 1:10 METRIC



- 12 Detail of the west foundation wall and exterior step of the Delort II storehouse. Step rests on gravel sand fill which probably corresponds to occupation level.



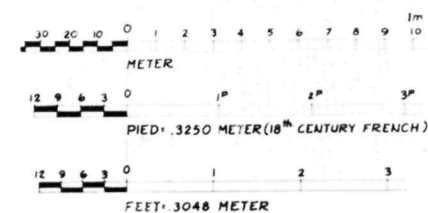
PLAN



ELEVATION

WEST WALL & EXTERIOR STEP (DELORT II MAGAZIN)

SCALE 1:10 METRIC



- 13 General view of the excavated Delort II fieldstone foundation. Note cobble feature which underlaps the Baron, Daccarette I and Delort II storehouses.
Direction: east.



14 General view of Daccaretti storehouse fieldstone foundation. Direction: south.



- 15 General view of the excavated fieldstone foundation of the Daccarette I storehouse. The wall to the left of the Daccarette I storehouse was part of the Baron storehouse foundation. Direction: west.



- 16 Detail of Daccarette I storehouse west wall foundation touching the Delort II north-east corner. The cobble feature is partially removed. Direction: south.



17 Detail of Daccarette I foundation wall construction.

Note: a) stone work

b) wood beam support

c) underlying culturally deposited
organic waterlogged material.

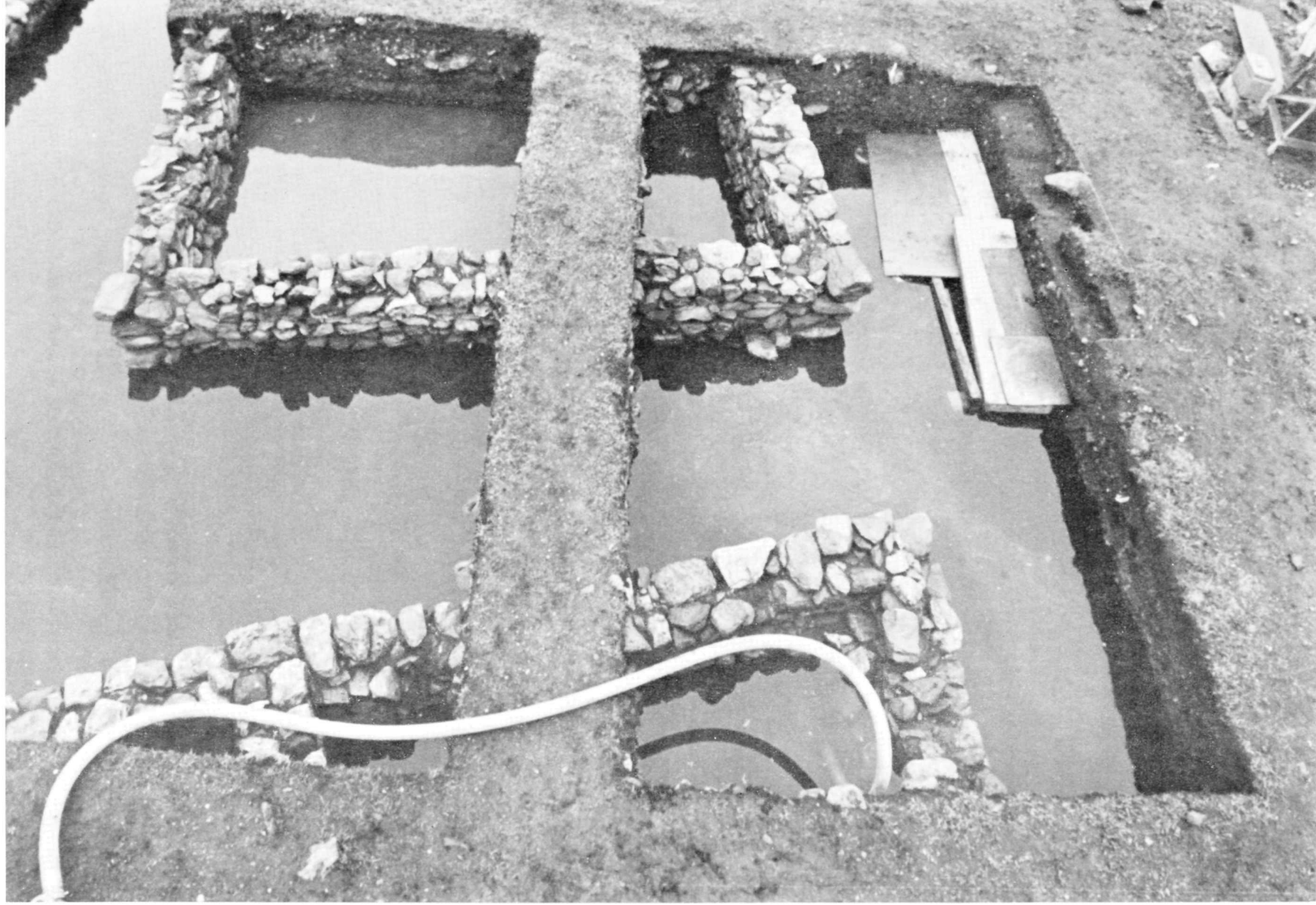
Direction: south-east.



- 18 Piquet fence stumps standing parallel to the north wall of Daccarette I storehouse. The fence gap is at the right of the last visible piquet.



- 19 Lower part of Daccarette I storehouse foundation;
small portion of possible Daccarette II foundation
and addition. Note flooded condition of site and
pumping apparatus. Direction: east.



- 20 Lower part of Daccarette I storehouse foundation; small portion of possible Daccarette II foundation and addition. Direction: east.

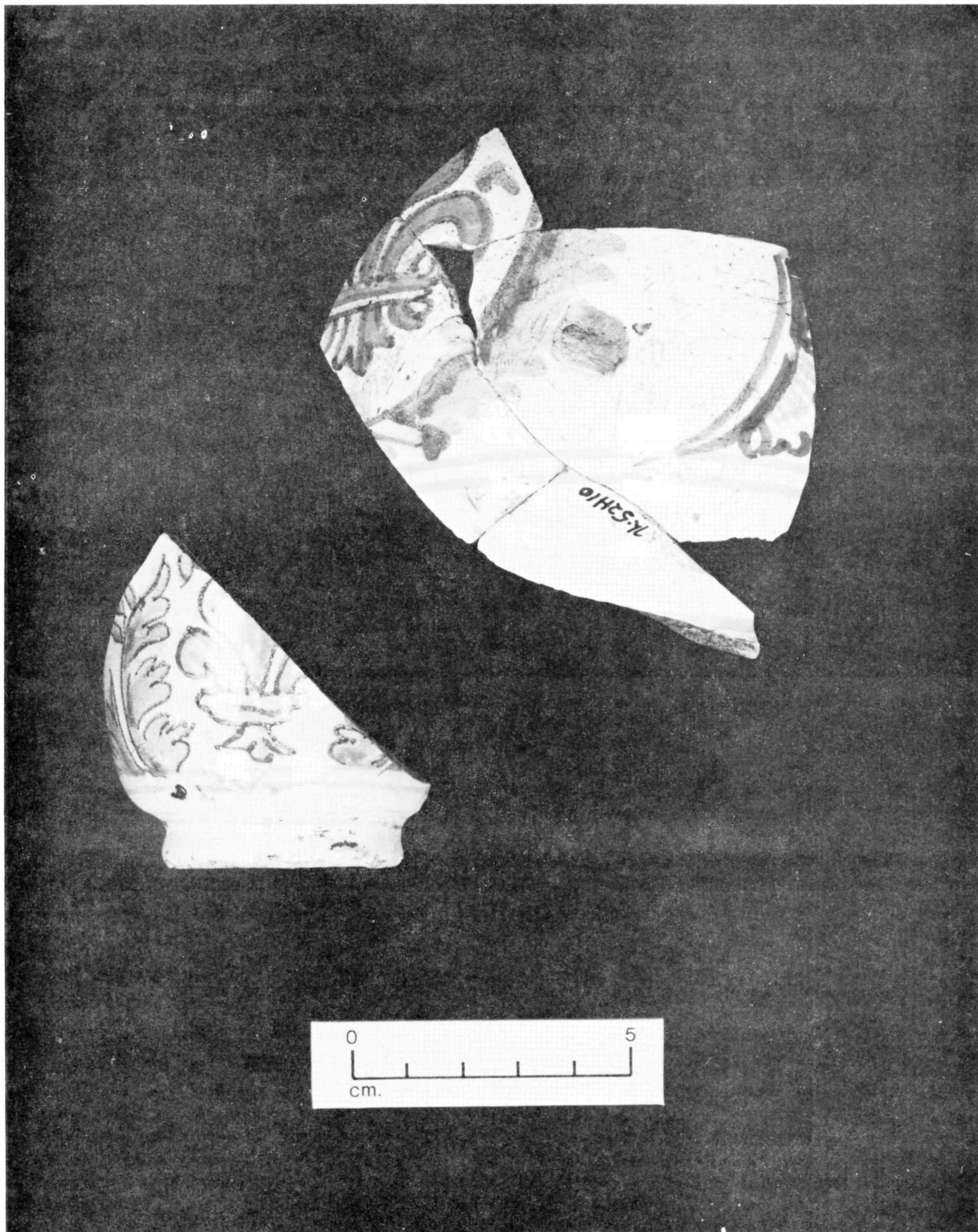


- 21 Ceramic. Staffordshire slipware vessel, late 17th or early 18th century. Brown slip with applied yellow slipped tulip design and vertical feathered pattern. Yellow glazed interior. Crossmends between organic water logged layer and interior fills of the Daccarette storehouse (47L27F13, 47L52F3, 47L52F7, 47L52F13, 47L52H10).

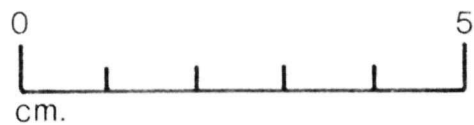
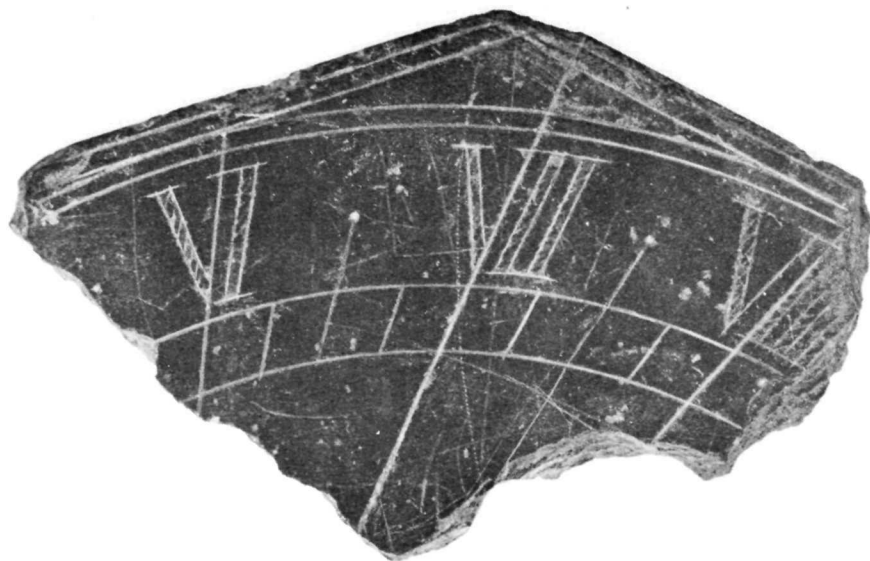


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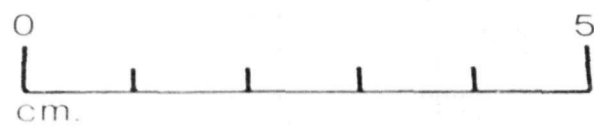
- 22 Ceramic. Faience cup and jug fragments. Polychrome decoration on white ground. Cup is from the organic waterlogged layer (47L28G9). Possible jug crossmends between the organic waterlogged layer and the pre-storehouse gravel fills (47L52H10, 47L52H9, 47L28G9).



- 23 Sun Dial. Slate fragment bearing ingraved Roman numerals and dividing lines. From organic waterlogged layer (47L26G19).



- 24 Snuff or Powder Container. Ivory, with screw on lid. Bottom missing. From the organic waterlogged layer (47L52H10).



- 25 Footwear. Adult shoe consisting of leather outsole and heel. Note heel lifts, leather scraps and wooden pegs used in heel construction. From organic water-logged layer (47L52F11).

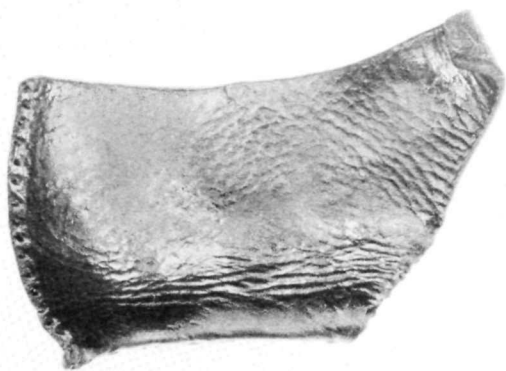
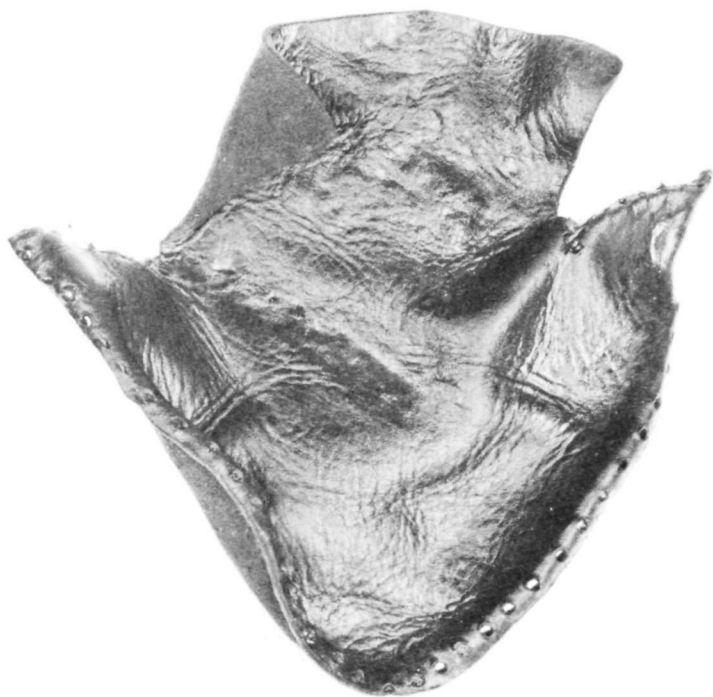


- 26 Footwear. Examples of shoe heel types found in organic waterlogged layer. Left to right: High wooden heel with intact leather covering (47L28G9). Leather, constructed from heel lifts and leather scraps pegged together (47L52H10). Low wooden heel with centre hole to decrease weight or to allow for water drainage (47L52H10).

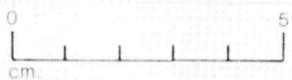
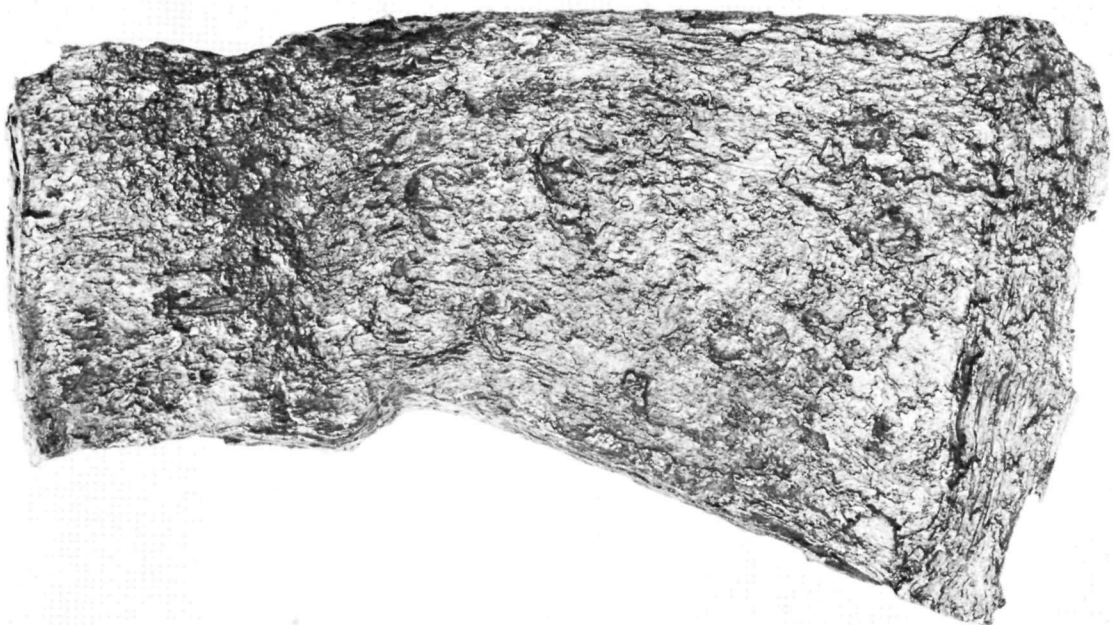


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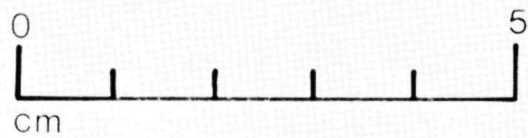
- 27 Footwear. Infant's shoe consisting of leather insole, outsole, vamp and two quarters with lace holes. Note evidence of construction techniques; wooden peg holes and holes from hand stitching. From organic water-logged layer (47L52H10).



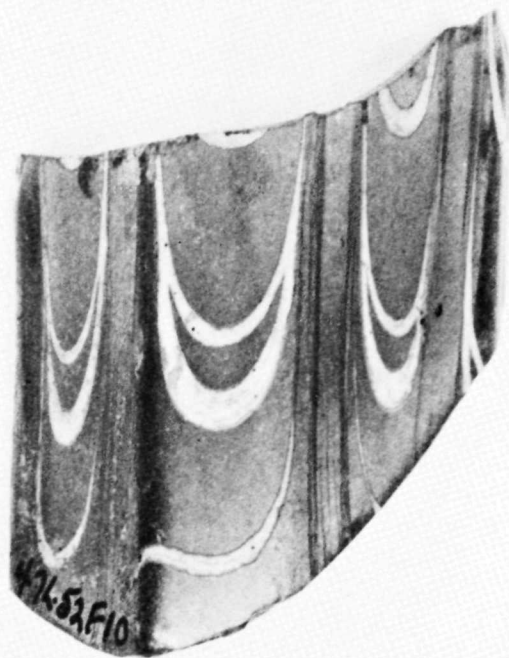
- 28 Tools. Iron axe head bearing stamped design of three 'E's on each side. From Delort II storehouse interior (47L50A4). Iron chisel, unmarked. From Pre-storehouse gravel fills (47L51A15).



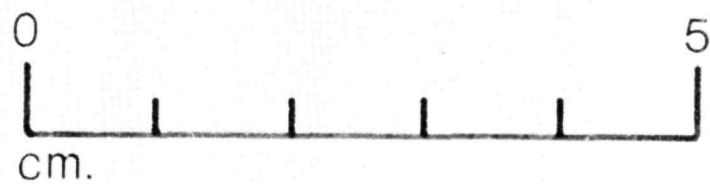
- 29 Table Glass. Examples of French stemware types found in the pre-storehouse and storehouse levels. Left to right: Common blue-green glass with hollow-blown stem and inverted quatrefoil baluster. From pre-storehouse gravel fills (47L50A11). Common colourless glass with hollow, writhen cigar stem. From pre-storehouse gravel fills (47L22D4). Common green glass with long solid stem and inverted baluster. From organic water logged layer (47L52H10). Common colourless glass with striated, double knopped stem. From Delort II storehouse wall/porch feature (47L50A9).



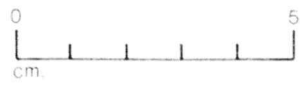
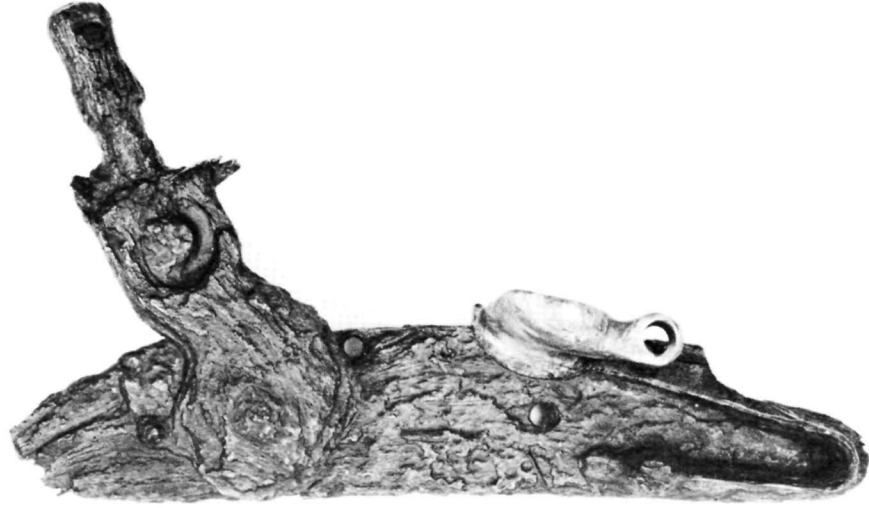
- 30 Decorated bottle glass fragment. Possibly hexagonal, amber in colour with trailings of white opaque metal.



- 31 Bottle Glass. Bottle seal; dark green glass with moulded initials W.B. From the Delort II Storehouse interior (47L51A3).

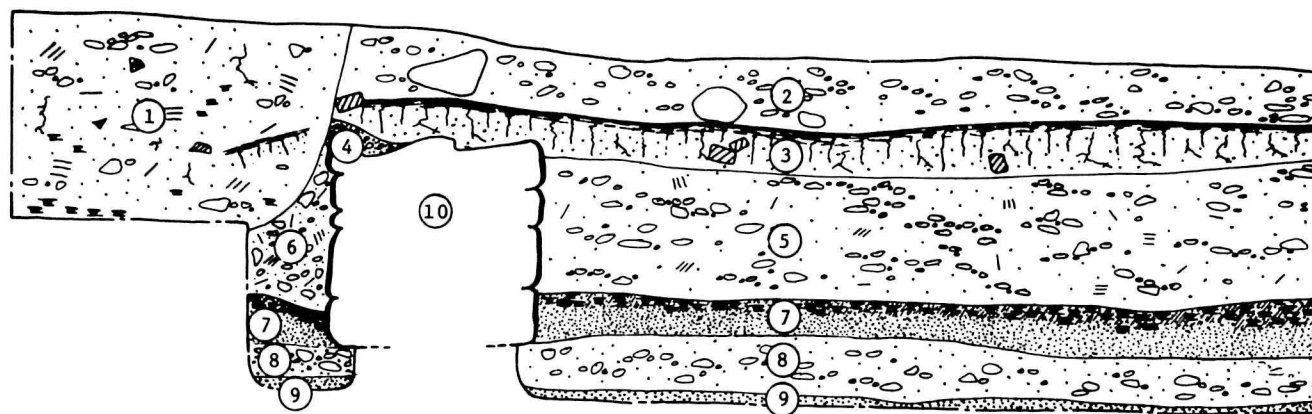


- 32 Weapons. Gun lock; iron with brass fittings. From exterior Storehouse fills (47L52H7). Gun flints; upper: Dutch type, lower: French type. Both from Delort II storehouse interior (47L50A4, 47L50A4). Sword hilt cross-guard of brass. From exterior Storehouse fills (47L22K3).



- 33 Profile of the north face of 47L50A
1. Modern power line trench fill: mixed rubble.
 2. Present road surface: modern gravel fill with stone inclusions.
 3. Buried sod.
 4. Small pebbles and sand.
 5. Beach sand and gravel within Delort II foundation.
 6. Gravel and fine textured sand.
 7. Fine dark sand underlying coal dust lentil.
 8. Gravel in a sandy base.
 9. Coarse yellow sand; natural deposition.
 10. West foundation wall of the Delort II storehouse.

2.00m _____ 2.00m

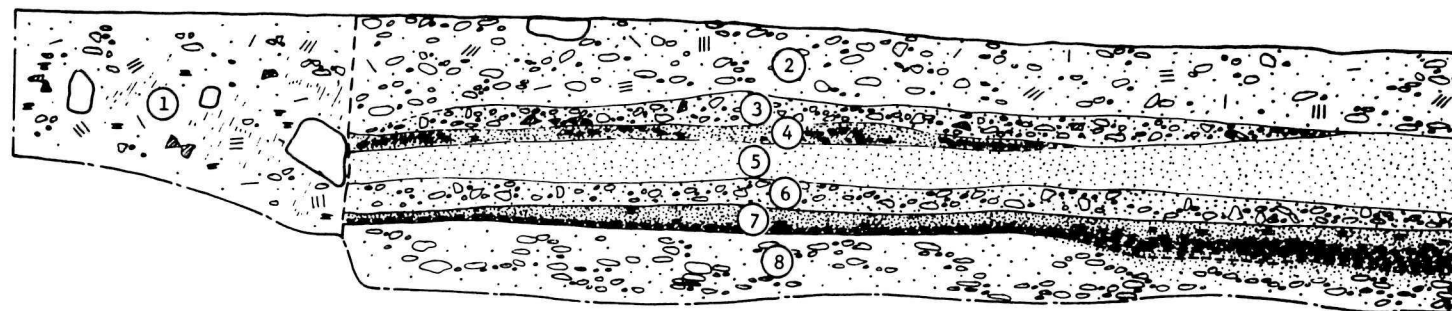


0 1
meters

- 34 Profile of the north face of 47L51A and 47L51B
1. Modern power line trench fill: mixed rubble.
 2. Present road surface: modern gravel fill with stone inclusions.
 3. Gravel mixed with sand and some brick fragments.
 4. Coarse orange brown sand.
 5. Compact light brown sand.
 6. Sandy gravel.
 7. Sand and coal dust lentil.
 8. Large gravel and sand.

2.00m

2.00m



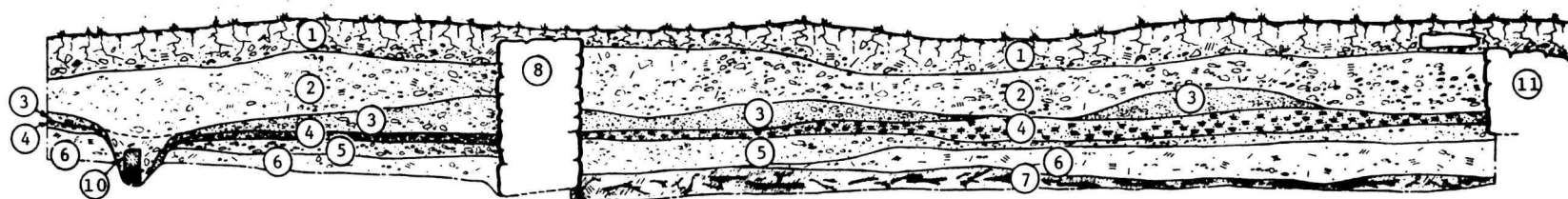
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35 Profile of the east face of 47L52B, 47L52N and 47L52D.

This profile includes a cross-section of the Daccarette I storehouse

1. Modern sod mixed with rubble and gravel.
2. Gravel with sand.
3. Sand with some gravel.
4. Sand and coal dust.
5. Orange-brown sandy gravel.
6. Grey brown sand with gravel intrusions.
7. Dark organic waterlogged material.
8. North foundation wall of the Daccarette I storehouse.
9. South foundation wall of the Daccarette I storehouse.
10. Piquet and piquet trench fill.

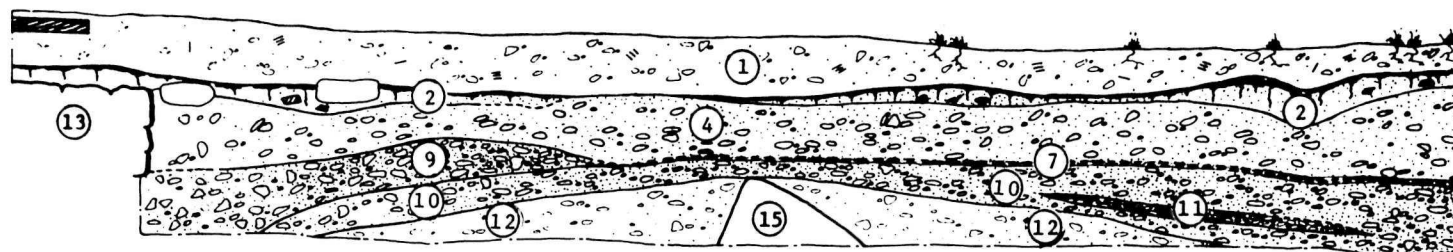
1.50m 1.50m



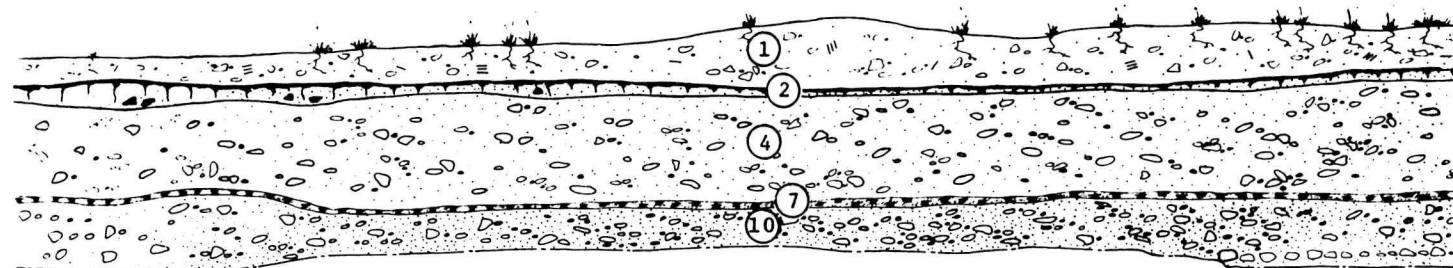
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meters

- 36 Profile of east face of 47L22D, 47L22E, 47L22F, 47L22H, 47L22J, 47L22K (from top left to bottom right)
1. Modern road surface and underlying sand, gravel and debris.
 2. Buried sod with brick and stone inclusions.
 3. Gravel and brick fragments in a sand base.
 4. Gravel in light gray sand (within Delort II storehouse foundation).
 5. Fine grained sand and gravel.
 6. Gravel in dark gray sand.
 7. Granular sand and gravel overlying coal dust lentil.
 8. Dark gravel and sand.
 9. Gravel and sand.
 10. Gravel and yellow sand.
 11. Gravel.
 12. Pale gray sand and gravel.
 13. South foundation wall of Delort II storehouse.
 14. North foundation wall of Delort II storehouse.
 15. Large fieldstone bolder.

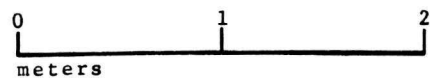
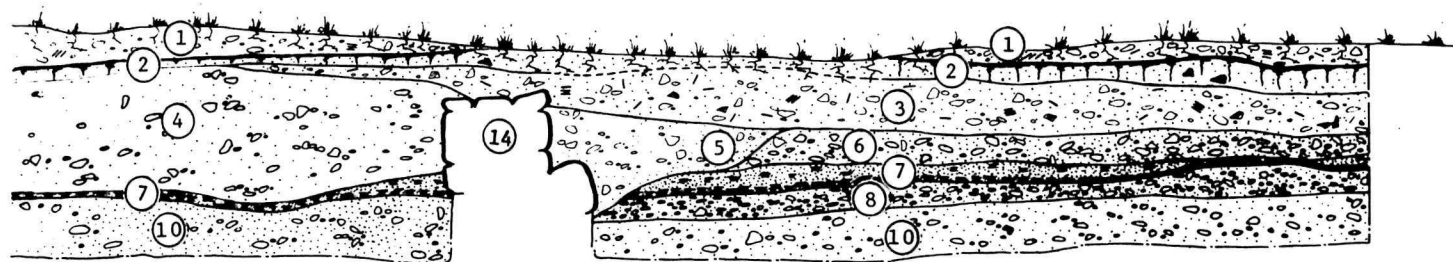
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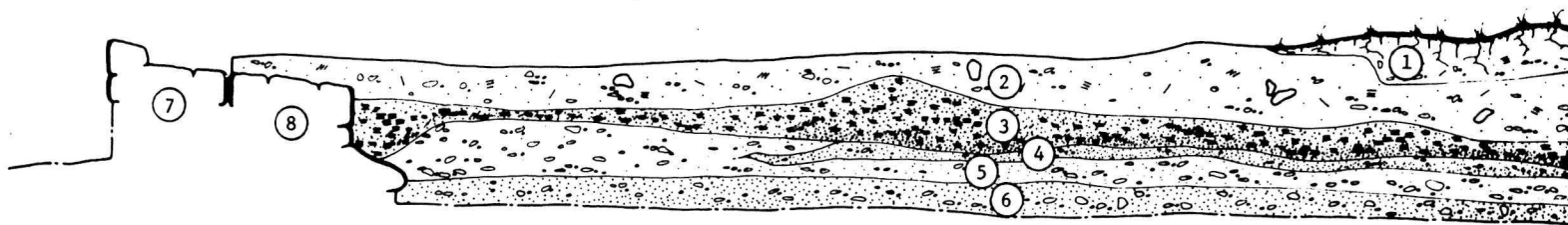
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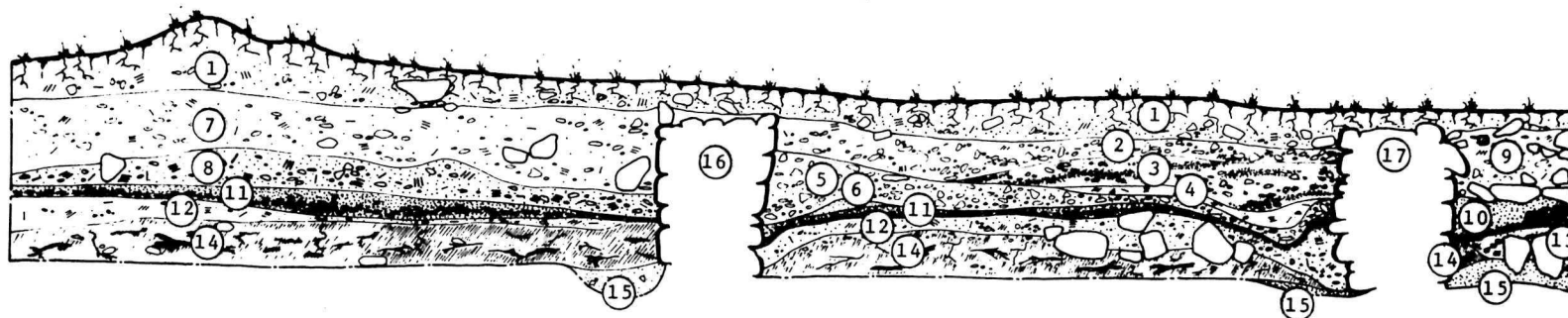
- 37 Top: Profile of the north face of 47L52D and 47L52A
1. Surface sod with underlying sand and gravel.
 2. Gravel with some pebble and stone inclusions.
 3. Coal dust in dark sand base.
 4. Orange brown gravel and sand.
 5. Brown sandy gravel.
 6. Pebbles in orange brown sand.
 7. East foundation wall of the Delort II storehouse.
 8. West foundation wall of the Daccarette I storehouse.

- Bottom: Profile of the north face of 47L52H and 47L52F
1. Surface sod with underlying sand, gravel and stones.
 2. Light grey brown gravel.
 3. Light brown sandy gravel with inclusions of darker yellow sand.
 4. Pinkish clay.
 5. Dark brown gravel.
 6. Orange sand.
 7. Grey brown gravel and sand.
 8. Dark brown gravel and sand.
 9. Gravel and stones.
 10. Brown sand, some beach pebbles and coal dust fragments.
 11. Coal dust in dark fine sand.
 12. Orange sand with clay and pebble inclusions.
 13. Coal dust stained sand and stones.
 14. Dark organic water logged material.
 15. Fine light grey sand (sterile).
 16. East foundation wall of the Daccarette I storehouse.
 17. West foundation wall of the Daccarette II storehouse.

1.50m 1.50m



1.75m 1.75m



0 1 2
meters

