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EXCAVATION OF THE DASTARIT/DESROCHES  
PROPERTY IN THE DAUPHIN FAUXBOURG  
OPERATION 54L2 and 54L3,  
FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG  
by Prince Chitwood  
March 1977

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Fortress of Louisbourg,  
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viii Abstract

- 1 Introduction
- 1 Location
- 2 Site Disturbance
- 4 Dastarit/Desroches Historical Background
- 9 Excavation
- 11 Exposed Features
  - 11 Second French Occupation Building 1749-1758
  - 11 Exterior Walls
  - 12 Interior Partitions
  - 13 Floors
  - 14 Fireplaces
  - 15 Doorways
  - 15 Windows
  - 15 Exterior Features
  - 16 Grave
  - 17 First French Occupation Structure 1717-1745
- 19 Stratigraphy
  - 19 A) Sod and Overburden Fills
  - 19 B) Buried Humus
  - 20 C) Post Occupation Marine Deposit
  - 20 D) Interior Occupation Debris



20	E) Exterior Occupation Deposit
21	F) Charcoal Layer
21	G) Redeposited Soils
21	H) Sterile Soils
22	Artifact Analysis
22	I) Miscellaneous Fills
23	II) Buried Sod
23	III) Occupational Layers Outside the Structure
23	IV) Post-1749 Structural Remains
23	V) Occupational Layers Inside the Later Structure
23	VI) West Fireplace and Surrounding Collapse
24	VII) East Fireplace and Surrounding Collapse
24	VIII) Charcoal Layer
24	IX) Suspected pre-1745 Structural Remains
25	Artifacts General
25	Ceramics
25	Earthenwares
25	French Coarsewares
26	New England Coarsewares
27	Buckley Ware
27	Italian Coarseware
28	Unknown Earthenware
28	Faience
29	Refined Earthenware
29	Stoneware
29	French Stoneware
30	Westerwald
30	White Salt-Glazed Stonewares
31	Scratch Blue
31	Porcelains
31	Chinese
31	19th Century Semi-Porcelain
33	Glass
33	English and French "Wine" Bottles

34	Blue-Green Glass
34	Case Bottles
34	Pharmaceutical
35	Table Glass
35	French Stemware (coloured)
35	French Stemware (clear)
35	English Table Glass
36	Tumblers
36	Unknown
37	19th and 20th Century Glass
37	Window Glass
37	Small Finds
37	Clay Pipes
39	Coins
39	Personal Items
40	Buckles
40	Domestic Hardware
40	Household Items
41	Cutlery
42	Weapons and Projectiles
43	Gunflints
43	Building Hardware
43	Nails, Spikes and Staples
44	Other Building Hardware
44	Tools
45	Miscellaneous and Unknown Artifacts
47	Conclusions
49	Appendix A. Lot/Layer Correlations
54	Appendix B. "As Found" References
55	Bibliography

## Illustrations

60	1 Location of the Fauxbourg
62	2 1740 Fauxbourg Plan
64	3 1758 Fauxbourg Plan
66	4 Site before excavation
68	5 Sub-operation Plan
70	6 1976 Fauxbourg excavation
72	7 Excavation top plan
74	8 Western portion of 1976 excavation
76	9 Eastern portion of 1976 excavation
78	10 Detail of west fireplace
80	11 <u>Grave</u>
82	12 Profile of north face of 54L2V, 54L3P, 54L3G 54L3H, 54L3J, and 54L3N
84	13 Profile of north face of 54L2N, 54L2Y, and 54L2R
86	14 Detail of south wall trench
88	15 Profile of west face of 54L3D, 54L3G, and 54L3K
90	16 Profile of east face of 54L3M and 54L3J
92	17 Exterior Analytical Area Chart
94	18 Interior Analytical Area Chart
96	19 French Coarseware
98	20 French Coarseware
100	21 French Coarseware
102	22 New England Coarseware
104	23 French Stoneware
106	24 Westerwald
108	25 White salt-glazed stoneware
110	26 Scratch blue stoneware
112	27 Chinese Porcelain
114	28 19th Century Semi-Porcelain
116	29 19th Century Semi-Porcelain
118	30 Dark green English "wine" bottles

120	31 Table glass-French stemware (coloured)
122	32 Table glass-French stemware (clear)
124	33 English table glass
126	34 Tumblers
128	35 Clay pipes
130	36 Small finds
132	37 Hardware: shovel blade
134	38 Hardware: poker
136	39 Hardware
138	40 Hardware

## Abstract

During the summer of 1976, archaeological excavations were undertaken in the Dauphin Fauxbourg at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, by the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch to investigate a Basque fishing complex and its structural details. The excavations provided few details of the actual structures in question dating from 1717 to the second English siege of Louisbourg in 1758. The excavation revealed a post-1745 foundation and the different phases of occupation of the site but concrete facts were few due to many years of continual destruction in the area of the site. The report includes an interpretation of the stratigraphy of the site and accompanying excavated finds. Other miscellaneous features about the history and archaeology of the site in connection with the fortress are discussed.

## Introduction

From June 22nd to September 11th, 1976 archaeological excavations were undertaken on the shore area northwest of the Dauphin outerworks known as the Dauphin Fauxbourg. In particular, the excavation was concentrated on the supposed property of Joannis Dastarit and, later, George Desroches, both fishermen of Basque descent. The extensive excavation program in the 54L2 and 54L3 area of the Fauxbourg was undertaken by the archaeological unit to locate and to reveal, if possible, the main house structure, its outbuildings and possible property boundaries. The eventual goal of the project was to reconstruct on the site a Basque dwelling and its surrounding buildings to their appearance before the first siege in 1745.

I was fortunate to have had an excellent crew composed of seven to ten paid summer employees from the surrounding area. To them, along with Andrée Crépeau and John Moriarty who acted as my site assistants, I am grateful for a job well done.

## Location

The suburban area of the Fortress of Louisbourg known as the Fauxbourg was primarily inhabited by habitants-pêcheurs and was the area extending from the Dauphin gate to the western end of the barachois (Fig. 1). Beach frontage was essential to the fishermen both for operating their boats and for processing the cod.

The cod would have been cleaned, salted and dried on the beach, then exported. Larger fishing establishments in the Fauxbourg had wharfs for the loading and unloading of the cod directly aboard ship.

#### Site Disturbance

The settlement in the Fauxbourg suffered more than the town from the vicissitudes of nature and warfare. A severe storm in January 1740 caused considerable erosion of the Fauxbourg shore. The French road built in 1738, which ran from the Dauphin gate close to the shore and known as the Rue du Fauxbourg, was damaged by the storm. Many of the Fauxbourg inhabitants lost their shallops and flakes in the storm as well as some dwellings which had been constructed close to the shore (Hoad 1971: 17).

The two sieges, in 1745 and 1758, did not result in substantial modification to the landscape but, they did cause the French to raze all the buildings in order to clear defensive lines of fire.

After 1760 the Fauxbourg was under constant usage, mostly for fishing and grazing during the mid to late 19th century. Settlement grew during the 20th century in this area an extension of the town of Louisbourg. Excavation near the shore revealed the presence of shore cribbing, connected foundation trenching and the position of a gravel road bed apparently constructed in the 1940s. This road which was south of the old 1900s cribbing followed the shoreline closely. Its construction involved grading and filling operations that levelled the natural contours along the shore. This road was bordered to the south by a line of auger-formed holes for hydro poles (Fig. 7).

The construction of the modern park road during

the 1930s had resulted in up to 1.25 m of fill being deposited along the southwestern portion of the site.

Continual landfill dumped on top of the shore area from other areas of construction within the fortress during the later 1960s almost to present had covered a large part of the northwestern portion of the site. The fill had been deposited in this area in order to reconstruct the pre-1745 French road and associated shore cribbing to recreate the 1745 shore environment in the Fauxbourg.

In 1974 exploratory backhoe trenches had been dug in the Fuaxbourg to try to locate the footings of the Dastarit/Desroches structure. The results, however, were inconclusive.



## Dastarit/Desroches Historical Background

The brief historical documentation of the site in question presented in this report was summarized from a detailed historical account by Brenda Dunn (1976) and this summarization is given below without footnotes.

On the basis of historical plans, scaled-up and superimposed over modern plans of the Fauxbourg, the approximate location of the Dastarit/Desroches pre-1745 structures were plotted. The complex consisted of the house, a sizable structure 9.1 m by 18.3 m and three cabannes approximately 5.4 m by 5.4 m each lying 19.8 m to the south of the house (Fig. 2).

In November of 1717 a property in the Fauxbourg was conceded to Joannis Dastarit, a habitant-pêcheur. His crew was relatively small; the censuses show that he had four men in 1716 and 1717 and two engagés in 1724. Apparently Dastarit became discouraged with the fishing industry since by 1726, he had become an inn-keeper.

His household in 1726 consisted of his wife and three servants. It is probable that a niece, Marie Galbarette, lived with Jeanne Galbarette, Dastarit's wife, from about 1727 to 1730. Marie's name first appears in the Louisbourg parish records in May of 1728 when she was godmother to a son of Antoine Paris, a Fauxbourg neighbour.

After Dastarit's death, from unknown causes, in 1726, Jeanne Galbarrette seems to have continued Dastarit's innkeeping operations. In the 1734 census

she was enumerated as the widow Dastarit an innkeeper with two servants and owner of the establishment. Hers was not an officially recognized inn, for her name was not mentioned in the official list of aubergistes and cabaretiers in May of 1734. It appears that she was patronized primarily by a Basque clientele since entries in her account book in 1735 revealed names which were of Basque origin. It is not known if Galbarrette continued Dastarit's fishing operation. If there had been fishermen living on the property their goods would have been private possessions and would not have been included in the inventory of the property. One indication that the fishing business continued, however, is the fact that as late as 1735 there was a cuisine or cabane aux gens on the property. The building contained 7 pine tables, 8 benches, 2 tablecloths, an iron bar with a pot hanger, two andirons and 6 quintals of dried cod. The attic possibly above the last mentioned building, but more probably above the house held 8 quintals of bread in 5 bariques, a pine table, 3 benches, and 2 quintals of cod.

After Dastarit's death, Jeanne Galbarrette entered a brief marriage in 1735 to Laurent Dibarrat, a Basque merchant. An inventory of Galbarrette's assets and debts at this time revealed that she was worth 9800 livres, 6 sols, 8 deniers, of which her movable goods totalled 2869 livres, 2 sols. Apparently she was making a substantial income in the Fauxbourg since an inventory of aubergistes and cabaretiers dated 1716-1734 showed her to be financially well off. Her title of aubergiste was a mark of commercial success, and presumably social standing as well.

Almost nothing is known about Galbarrette's marriage to Dibarrat. The marriage contract indicated that they would live in the Fauxbourg. She was to retain title

to the property, however, and if she predeceased him he was to be reimbursed for any improvements made to the buildings on the property during the marriage. Dibarrat must have died sometime before 1738 since Jeanne Galbarrette was a widow again at the age of 69 when in January of that year she married George Desroches. If he anticipated a short marriage, he was mistaken, for Jeanne Galbarrette lived to be 85.

Dictating from a sickbed in her Fauxbourg home on September 7, 1742, Galbarrette left everything to her husband with the exception of a perpetual annual income of 100 livres from her property which was to be paid to the Recollets for a lower requiem mass each Thursday between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. After Desroches' death the estate was to pass to her nephew, Martin Galbarrette.

Desroches probably used the Fauxbourg property as the base for a fishing operation since he was described as an habitant-pêcheur in 1745. In 1743 he purchased a ship of 40 tonneaux, Le St. Pierre, for 600 livres. He also owned chaloupes which he rented for 1695 livres to assist in the attack on Canso in the summer of 1744.

By 1743, in addition to his fishing activities, Desroches also had a forge with at least one apprentice blacksmith. The forge probably was built between 1735 and 1743, for it was not mentioned in the inventory of the property in 1735.

The buildings on the Desroches/Galbarrette property would have been among those destroyed by the French in the Fauxbourg area during the 1745 siege.

After the capture of Louisbourg, Desroches and Galbarrette were among the small number of inhabitants who remained in Louisbourg, and Desroches was one of the

few to re-establish in the Fauxbourg area after the fortress was returned to the French in 1749. In October of 1749 he was living on the Rue de Scatary, in the town, but by March of 1751 he was back in the Fauxbourg on a property next to the eastern end of the Paris property when it was purchased by Nicolas Larcher in 1751. However, whether this was the same property owned by Desroches in the Fauxbourg during the pre-1745 French occupation remains uncertain.

The Desroches property was a busy fishing center during the second French occupation period, but there is no historical evidence to indicate that he had continued innkeeping operations. His house may have been the single dwelling shown on several 1751 plans. Desroches rented part of his beach in 1756 and also seems to have continued his own fishing operations. Michel Valée rented "la Grave ou partie de la Grave," necessary for the cod fished by two chaloupes. François Bahaud, a negociant who lived on the Rue d'Orleans in the town, apparently was also renting Desroches' grave in the spring of 1756. This grave should not be confused with the large area of laid beachstone for fish drying which may have been located between the later Larcher and Desroches fishing complexes (Figs. 3,7,11).

Jeanne Galbarrette died on December 18, 1754, at the age of 85. George Desroches, at 44, continued to reside in the Fauxbourg until at least 1756. This was the latest historical reference to his habitation in the area.

During the 1758 siege the Fauxbourg was more systematically dismantled by the French. Wood which could be saved was carried into the fortress, while that which remained was knocked down, burned and then cleared away to provide a good field of fire. Whether the Desroches house was burned or dismantled or both is unknown. The

only other historical mention of the Dauphin Fauxbourg records the fact that 150 highlanders came from New York in 1759 and camped just west of the Dauphin gate in the Fauxbourg area (Hoad 1971: 7). It is possible that Desroches remained in Louisbourg after 1758, since he had stayed during the New England occupation (1745-49), and was not included in the list of French inhabitants from Louisbourg disembarking at LaRochele in 1759.

## Excavation

The primary goals of the excavation were to locate the Dastarit/Desroches property and to obtain architectural information needed for reconstruction design. Since there had been considerable alteration of the topography in this part of the Fauxbourg over the past 200 years, and since the 18th century plans of the area varied somewhat in detail, the exact location of the Dastarit/Desroches property was not known in advance of excavation. Some historical and cartographic data that provided information on the size and layout of the house in 1740 were available (Fig. 2), but there was no information on the type of construction or exterior appearance. After numerous attempts to scale the property location from maps dated 1717 and 1740, and calculations based on the different methods used by the French for determining property boundaries, it was concluded that the location of the Dastarit/Desroches property have have been further east than the area under excavation in 1976. Cartographic changes as well as a continually changing coastline may indeed present a false location of the actual property, consequently, the identification of the excavated structures with the Dastarit/Desroches property is still unproven.

Prior to excavation, the site consisted of a grassy area over a great amount of recent fills (Fig. 4). Consequently, an initial northsouth line of trenches, each 3.5 m by 2 m, was opened in an area that was believed to include the Dastarit/Desroches buildings (Fig. 5). These trenches revealed substantial deposits of modern

fill overlying the turf line of the early 1960s. Beneath this modern turf line the remains of a gravel road, and a hole for a hydro pole, both dating to the early 20th century were located. Along the shore this line of trenches also revealed a portion of stone-filled wood cribbing also dating to the early years of the 20th century (Fig. 7). Despite being excavated to undisturbed sterile soil, however, these trenches revealed little that indicated the presence of 18th century buildings.

The search for the Dastarit/Desroches buildings was then extended to the east. Using a checkerboard layout of 3 m by 3 m trenches, alternate squares were excavated until remains of a large building were located approximately 8 m to the east of the initial line of trenches (Figs. 6,7). Since the area of the building was covered by substantial deposits of modern fill, this overburden was removed by backhoe before manual excavation of the major portion of the structure was continued. Eventually, the whole area of the building was excavated except along the north side where coastal erosion had removed that part of the structure. Total clearance of the building revealed a domestic piquet structure belonging to the second French occupation (1749-58) with the partial outline of a similar but smaller structure beneath it which probably belonged to the first French occupation (1717-45) (Fig. 6).

## Exposed Features

### Second French Occupation Building 1749-1758

The larger more visible of the two structures was from the second French occupation (1749-58) and the "as found" dimensions of the building, 7 m wide by 13 m long, corresponded to those shown on 1758 (Fig. 3) and 1759 maps, of a building located east of the Nicolas Larcher complex. Archaeological evidence revealed the possibility of two or possibly three building stages of the later structure. More than one room was also apparent although exact room usage was undeterminable.

### Exterior Walls

All that remained of the walls were trenches, containing decomposed organic material, cut into the natural "B" horizon (Figs. 8,9). The main exterior wall trench along the south face of the building was 40 cm wide and over 40 cm deep with many rocks and in some cases mortar shell fragments as piquet supports. One post impression at the southwest corner within the south wall trench was isolated and was 42 cm in diameter. These rigolles or trenches were dug, piquets set into them, then earth and stones piled back in against the piquets, which varied in diameter.

It would appear that the fragmentary trench found running at right angles to the north and south walls inside the structure 9 m from the west wall may be the east piquet wall of the original 7 m x 9 m structure. However,



due to the uncertainty of the archaeological evidence, the wall may have been an interior partition in the post-1745 structure. This trench was the same size, 40 cm wide and 40 cm deep, as the exterior south and north walls. The slight turn of about 5 degrees at 3.5 m from the east wall along the south wall where this trench was found along with a 37 cm diameter cornerpost impression at the junction of this trench within the south wall would seem to indicate a different phase of construction to the east. Soil within this portion of the house was found hard packed indicating some form of activity within this portion of the post-1749 house. The full extent of this trench is unknown since the area immediately to the north of its junction with the eastwest partition had been eroded below floor level, but, if it was the location of the original east wall it must have extended originally to the north wall of the building.

#### Interior Partitions

The remains of an eastwest trench were found running down the centre of the building. In this trench there were the remains of two post impressions 26 and 30 cm in diameter indicating that this feature was the trench for an interior piquet partition. The charred remains of the former post impression can be seen in profile (Fig. 15). The length of this partition is unknown since neither end of the trench was clearly defined. It is unlikely, however, that the partition extended much beyond the present limits of the trench since any extension of the partition would intrude upon the areas immediately in front of the fireplaces.

There was no evidence of the interior or exterior finish on any of the walls.

### Floors

Two more trenches were found running perpendicular to the partition trench and meeting it at its east and west ends. The easternmost of these two trenches has been previously discussed in connection with the walls of the building when it was suggested that it originally was the location of the east exterior piquet wall before the building was extended eastwards. In its surviving state this 32 cm wide and 22 cm deep trench contained a short section of a horizontal beam of white oak (Keith 1977) near its south end at the junction with the south exterior wall. The portion of beam was approximately 80 cm long by 30 cm wide at an elevation of 2.80 m AMSL (Figs. 7,8). It would appear, therefore, that when the building was extended eastwards the piquets of the original east wall were removed and replaced by a horizontal beam. This beam could have been either the sill of a partition or a floor joist. The latter alternative is more likely since it is difficult to understand why the original east wall would have been removed and immediately replaced by a partition.

The westernmost of the two trenches perpendicular to the partition seems to have been confined to the area between the partition and the south wall. Since there were no piquet or other remains in this trench it is not possible to determine what type of superstructure it contained. Consequently, it is uncertain whether this trench is related to another partition or to a floor joist.

In the eastern section of the building one more trench, 25 cm wide at a depth of 20 cm, running northsouth was found. This trench was very shallow starting at the south wall and petering out in front of the east fireplace. Due to the closeness of the trench to the eastern fireplace it is almost certain that it contained the remains of a

floor joist rather than a partition. If so then this wooden floor, 4 m x 6.2 m was probably added sometime after the building was erected-probably when the eastern extension was added (Fig. 9).

Large amounts of burned wood, scattered throughout the structure, with thicker concentrations in some areas, could indicate a burned wooden floor as well as other portions from this structure which may have been burned during the 1758 destruction. The height of the floor could be determined from the fireplace pads which were set at approximately 2.97 m AMSL. There was no archaeological evidence to suggest which assemblage method was used e.g. tongue and grooved or lapped joints, although it would be safe to assume that cruder residences were not as well finished as better constructed houses. There was no evidence to determine whether the floor joists butted against or were notched into the piquets.

### Fireplaces

Two fireplace pads were found, one in the middle of each end wall. The better preserved fireplace pad was located in the centre of the west wall and was constructed of large undressed fieldstone (Figs. 8,10). The whole feature was approximately 2.74 m long by 1.66 m wide. The hearth was 1.29 m wide and approximately 90 cm deep constructed of fieldstone bonded with puddled clay. The fire-back and the jambs were two courses thick fieldstone placed so as to form a rectangular hearth opening (Fig. 10). No evidence of the superstructure was found. An intact poker was recovered from this feature (Fig. 38).

Another poorly preserved fieldstone fireplace base which was also bonded with puddled clay was located in

the east end of the house. This feature was approximately 1.75 m x 1.72 m with no evidence of any superstructure visible (Fig. 9).

#### Doorways

No direct evidence for any doorways was found. A strap hinge found near the centre of the south wall, however, could indicate a doorway in this location and a long hook, a latch keeper, a lock staple and a possible key found near the northwest corner would suggest a second door at this place (Fig. 39e,j,i).

#### Windows

Window glass of varying shades of green and of different thicknesses was recovered but no large concentrations were found in any one area, making it virtually impossible to determine the location of the windows. Window openings in piquet cabannes and houses were not always filled with glass (Hoad 1972: 13).

#### Exterior Features

Exterior features were practically non-existent. No wells or outbuildings were located. About 1.55 m east of the east wall of the building a stain (Event 54A26) which could have been associated with an unexcavated structure or may have signified the presence of a property line associated with the uncovered post-1745 French structure was found (Figs. 7,12). Metal of unknown significance found in connection with this stain may have indicated the location of a gate or door. This stain was unexcavated due to limited excavation time but visual

evidence indicated a piquet footer trench because of an in situ mortar shell with small rocks for wall support. Large natural rocks in sterile soil were encountered at this line east of the cultural layers (Fig. 12).

An irregular area of darker soil in front of what may be the door in the south wall is of unknown significance (Fig. 7).

A roughly circular feature outside the southwest corner of the structure and an associated stain which petered out after about 2 m to the southeast seems to have been formed by water run-off and could be the remains of a latrine (Fig. 7). Although a cache of pipe fragments were recovered from this feature its significance is uncertain.

#### Grave

The area west of the main structure was covered with different-sized, irregularly placed stones (Fig. 11). These stones blanketed the area outside of the house to the shore. This area of placed stones found below the flakes was used for cleaning and drying fish and was probably associated with the fishing establishment of Nicolas Larcher owner of the earlier Antoine Paris property immediately to the west (Fig. 7). This area of laid stone would have been the eastern extension of the laid stone encountered by Bruce Council in his 1975 excavation in the Fauxbourg (Council 1975: n.p.). Beach space on the Desroches property was rented in the spring of 1756. Probably the beach area rented from Desroches was to the north and close to the shore and not the exposed area of placed stones encountered west of the later structure in the excavation.

First French Occupation Structure 1717-1745

The evidence for an earlier structure consisted of two shallow trenches which were not connected but which were set at right angles to each other. These trenches were located near the centre of the later building but on a slightly different alignment (Figs. 6,7). The north-south trench was 3.5 m long by 25 cm wide and 10 cm deep with a 36 cm post impression near the middle. The other trench runs eastwest and was 3.5 m long by 25 cm wide and 11.5 cm deep. Both trenches faded out to the northeast due to site disturbance. The small size of these trenches may suggest a smaller structure such as a cabanne. By 1735 it was recorded that at least one Cuisine or Cabane was on the Dastarit/Desroches property (Dunn 1976: 3) and if these trenches are the remains of the cabanne mentioned in the document, then this evidence would lead to the conclusion that the excavated structures are in fact on the Dastarit/Desroches property.

These footer trenches were compared to structures shown in the area on various historic plans of the pre-1745 period. On the basis of general location, size and orientation these trenches appeared to be part of the most southeast cabanne shown on the edge of the Dastarit/Desroches establishment. However, they also could be the remains of an early unrecorded fishing hut which was constructed temporarily along the Fauxbourg shore.

If these were, indeed the remains of the southeast cabanne then the other two cabannes would have been located in the area excavated to the west and southwest of the later structure. No definite trace of these other cabannes was found, however, probably because large piles of rocks were placed over this area in the later period obscuring the remains of these insubstantial structures. Nevertheless, a large patch of charcoal fragments was

found 4 m west of the later structure beneath the rocks of the grave, approximately where the middle cabanne would have been located (Fig. 7). Since all these buildings were burnt by the French during the 1745 siege, this charcoal may well be all that remained of the central cabanne.

## Stratigraphy

Eight distinct zones of deposition were identified during the excavation of the site and these deposits have been presented chronologically, in reverse order, from the present day soil deposits to the pre-1713 ground surface.

### A) Sod and Overburden Fills (Event 54A1)

The site was covered with a sod zone which was underlain by a 25-55 cm thick layer of redeposited fills and old sods irregularly deposited, representing recent (i.e. 1960s and 1970s) land filling throughout the area.

### B) Buried Humus (Event 54A2)

Underlying the disturbed and redeposited fill zones was an undisturbed sod zone primarily in the southeastern portion of the site. In the northwestern area of the excavation the sod had been removed down to undisturbed natural soil horizons, probably during the construction of the metalled road built in the 1940s. The buried sod contained 18th to 20th century artifacts and appeared to represent a later 18th century, (after 1760) to early 20th century ground surface.



C) Post Occupation Marine Deposit (Event 54A4)

A thin lens of material ranging from fine gravel to small pebbles was encountered mainly within the house interior. This layer, from 1-7 cm thick, extended to the northwest of the house and petered out towards the shore. This material was probably a storm-cast zone deposited after the abandonment of the house and before the vegetation cover developed (Figs. 12,13,14,15).

D) Interior Occupation Debris (Event 54A5)

This layer was composed of sandy loam with pebbles as well as some redeposited soils and was found in the area that would have been below the floor in the main part of the later structure. This same layer was hard packed within the eastern portion of the house indicating a probable dirt floor within that area of the later house. This lot seemed to encompass both British and French post-1745 occupation in that area including areas of scattered burning from the 1758 siege (Figs 12,13,15,16)

E) Exterior Occupation Deposit (Event 54A6)

An amorphous mass of stones, which probably included some chimney collapse was the first deposit encountered. Beneath the sod outside the west end of the structure was a dark decomposed organic soil deposit between the mass of stones. Intermingled with humus, more stones and mottled sterile soil was the matrix of the second French occupation grave used for the drying of fish. The dark humus portions of this deposit were from a natural build up of soil between the stones. As this build-up continued

the air spaces between the stones vital for the drying of fish would have been filled, consequently, more stones would have to have been added to the grave to make it a workable area for the drying of fish (Figs. 12,13).

F) Charcoal Layer (Event 54A30)

Scattered burning took place both inside and outside of the structure. With the exception of some higher lenses of burned material inside the house which related to the post-1745 period, probably portions of wood left from the burning of the house in 1758, the remaining charcoal was probably connected with the demolition of the Fauxbourg in 1745 (Figs. 7,13).

G) Redeposited Soils (Event 54A20)

Again both inside and outside of the post-1745 structure there was a redeposited soil layer. Since this area of the Fauxbourg sloped from south to north it is reasonable to assume that in order to build near to the shore, the land would have to have been leveled. By removing the higher portions of the grade to the south and then redepositing the soil along the shore in the lower area to the north the land would then be suitable for building. No doubt this practice would have taken place during the first French occupation of 1713 to 1745 where habitant-pêcheurs would have established their fishing industries.

H) Sterile Soils (Event 54A29)

These undisturbed "B" and "C" horizon soils dipped toward the north under the entire site. This layer was the vertical limit of the excavation except towards the shore where deep deposits of beach gravel were encountered.

## Artifact Analysis

The site had been broken down into several sub-areas for the interpretation of artifacts. These areas were:

- I Miscellaneous Fills, including early 20th century road material, 20th century cribwork fills, and 20th century settlement material (Events 54A1,54A22, 54A25,54A27)
- II Buried Sod (Event 54A2)
- III Occupational Layers Outside the Structure (Event 54A6)
- IV Post-1749 Structural Remains (Events 54A12,54A13)
- V Occupation Layers Inside the Later Structure (Event 54A5)
- VI West Fireplace and Surrounding Collapse (Event 54A8)
- VII East Fireplace and Surrounding Collapse (Event 54A9)
- VIII Charcoal Lenses and Fill Material Below Burning (Events 54A17,54A20,54A30)
- IX Suspected pre-1745 Structural Remains (Event 54A15, 54A16)

Present day sod and recently deposited underlying materials were not included in the artifact analysis.

### I Miscellaneous Fills

These lots included artifacts that were located within the region of the house yet were present due to some form of later disturbance. Included within this sub-area were 1940s road working materials, 1940s road fill materials, 20th century occupational material and 20th century crib fill material.

## II Buried Sod

A sod accumulation (stratigraphic group B) which developed after the 1760s represented a late 18th century to mid 20th century land surface and contained artifacts from throughout this period.

## III Occupational Layers Outside the Structure

This sub-area included stratigraphic groups C and E i.e. storm cast pebble layer, stone mass and associated organic material. Since these layers overlay what were thought to be the pre-1745 cabannes, it is believed that these layers should be dated to the post-1745 period.

## IV Post-1749 Structural Remains

The artifacts in this unit were from the wall and joist trenches of the later structure and were therefore dated to the post-1749 period.

## V Occupational Layers Inside the Later Structure

These layers (stratigraphic groups C and D) related to the post-1749 occupations including British occupation of the area after 1758. This sub-area was a pebbly loam similar to the hard packed soil layer located in the eastern portion of the house.

## VI West Fireplace and Surrounding Collapse

This sub-area included all artifacts related to the 1758 collapse in the area of the west chimney.

VII East Fireplace and Surrounding Collapse

This sub-area consisted of all artifacts connected with the eastern fireplace including the surrounding chimney collapse from the 1758 Fauxbourg demolition.

VIII Charcoal Layer

This sub-area included material recovered from areas of burning (stratigraphic group F) below the stone mass in what is thought to be the area of the pre-1745 cabannes. The burning is believed to be the result of the French destruction of Fauxbourg buildings in 1745. This layer acted as a bench mark for separating the pre- and post-1745 materials in this area of the site.

IX Suspected pre-1745 Structural Remains

This sub-area included any recovered material from the two suspected pre-1745 wall trenches located below the central part of the later building.

## Artifacts General

The general characteristics of the collection were insufficiently diagnostic to firmly date the construction of the "as found" trenches. Consequently, the dating from the site was principally based on stratification and documentary sources. Artifacts have been dated by the layers as opposed to the dating of the layers by the artifacts.

### Ceramics

The minimum number of vessels present has been noted in the following tables. These tables were designed to give the reader some indication of the number and type of vessels described in the text.

Identification of French coarseware and white salt glaze types were materially assisted by the work of Marwitt (1965); Barton (1974); Hume (1971); and Lynch (1968). Other identification was done by comparison with type specimens stored at Louisbourg and pertinent texts regarding specific artifacts.

### Earthenwares

#### French Coarsewares

Vessel types were confined primarily to shallow green-glazed bowls with flanged rims although other forms do occur (Barton 1974: 9) (Fig. 19). A total of forty separate

vessels were identified, fourteen from occupational layers inside the later structure. One mixing bowl was identified (Barton 1974: 11). One "D" rimmed small bowl was found in the west wall footer. Another shallow bowl had only a thin white slip on the interior (Fig. 20). Other finds included one plate, two cooking pots, five skillets, one pot and five pitchers and jugs (Fig. 20).

Generally the body was a reddish-brown to buff colour. All recovered coarsewares were covered on the interior with a lead-copper glaze over a white slip except for the shallow bowl which had a white slip because the glaze had come off (Fig. 20a,b). The glaze colours ranged from dark green to pale yellowish green and brown. The exteriors of the vessels were mainly unglazed except where glaze had run below the lip.

Two vessels, both bowls, were decorated with a circle and dot motif using a colored slip - a common French coarseware motif (Fig. 21f,g).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
French Coarseware	2	4	7	5	14	0	3	5	0

#### New England Coarsewares

Because the sample consisted of only five small fragments, their attribution to New England sources was uncertain and the sample may indeed have included one or two English earthenwares. All vessels were of utilitarian shapes (Fig. 22). These wares included parts of three bowls, one large jar or jug and one chamber pot.

	1758+		1758+ -1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
New England Coarseware	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	

#### Buckley Ware

One possible English Buckley fragment was uncovered which would have a probable date of mid 18th century.

	1758+		1758+ -1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Buckley Ware	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

#### Italian Coarseware

Four Italian coarseware fragments were uncovered, three plates and one bowl or jar. The fabric appeared pink in color and quite sandy, the exterior and interior glaze was mainly a chestnut brown. By trailing a darkbrown slip over the surface of the vessel under the glaze, decoration was achieved. Barton points out that these types of wares were made in Northern Italy and were common in the south of France (Barton 1974: 34).

	1758+		1758+ -1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Italian Coarseware	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0



# Unknown Earthenware

There were five earthenware vessels of unknown origin.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Unknown									
Wares	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

# Faience (Tinglazed Earthenware)

Faience was an earthenware covered by a transparent tin-enamel glaze. Designs painted on with metallic oxide pigments prior to firing were the commonest decoration (Giacomotti, 1963: 10). The glazing technique produced a whitish surface often with a pale blue tinge.

Seven plain white plates were found, all in layers dating after 1745. Other items recovered included a faience bowl with a blue band circling the interior of the bowl over a white glaze, a fragment of a possible religious wall plaque which was badly burned fragments of a chamber pot and a wide-mouthed drug jar. One vessel of unknown type and two lid portions were also found. All pieces of Rouen style or Polychrome decorated faience which were recovered were from the overburden and backhoe disturbance layers and therefore were not considered in this study.

With the exception of one delftware sherd uncovered from the sod, no other delftware was recovered from the site.

	1758+		1758+ -1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Plain	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0
Blue on									
White	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unidentified	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

### Refined Earthenware

Utilitarian types of vessels from the 19th to 20th century were also found.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
19th-20th C.									
Earthenware	7	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0

The presence of a 19th-20th century sherd in a layer of earlier occupation may be explained by extensive disturbance of the land such as by, ploughing, cultivating and later construction and destruction throughout this area for many years.

### Stoneware

#### French Stoneware

Five crudely formed French utilitarian stoneware crocks were recovered from a layer of burning in the interior of the later structure northeast of the western fireplace (Fig. 23), suggesting that this area was used for storage. One small, dark brown, unglazed jar of unknown significance was also located, similar to a household or commercial vessel, used in France during the 18th century (Quimby, Fig. 9, 1973: 186). The color varied from almost black to light grey and brown. Only one other vessel of this type was known to exist and was recovered from the King's Bastion barracks, Louisbourg.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
French Stoneware	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	6	0

#### Westerwald

A chamber pot and rim fragments from vessels of unknown type were the only indication of German Westerwald wares, a grey stoneware decorated in cobalt blue (Fig. 24).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
German Westerwald	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0

#### White Salt-Glazed Stonewares

White salt-glazed tableware was prominent throughout much of the 19th century. Four bowls were found, one being a large serving bowl. Eight dipped salt-glazed tankards similar to ones unearthed at Williamsburg were recovered (Hume 1969: 115). Three plain white saucers and five shallow, plain salt-glazed bowls were recovered (Fig. 25).

There were three block-molded plate rims, two with scalloped edges and one with a 'dot, diaper and basket' motif along with a bead motif lid for a teapot, as well as teapot fragments. Block-molded salt-glazed stoneware was used as early as the 1730s but these motifs date no earlier than about 1740 (Hume 1969: 115). The rim sherd with the 'dot, diaper and basket' pattern was recovered from a known 19th to early 20th century area of the site (Fig. 25j).

White salt-glazed pottery was present in Louisbourg after 1730 but was not common before the English arrived in 1745 (Lynch 1968: 3). It is significant to note that the

salt-glazed fragments recovered were from occupational layers dating after 1745, confirming their presence during and after the New England Forces had occupied the fortress.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Plain	6	3	4	0	6	1	1	4	0
Grey Core	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

#### Scratch Blue

The application to English white salt-glazed stoneware incised ornament filled with cobalt before firing was the technique known as 'scratch blue', and the bulk of it was confined to the years 1740-1780. Thirteen separate vessels were indicated by ten saucer bases, two handle fragments and one rather pretty shallow tea bowl not unlike one recovered at Williamsburg, (Hume 1969: 117; Fig. 34). Scratch blue designs on Louisbourg salt-glazed stoneware were normally stylized designs (Fig. 26).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Scratch Blue	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	4	0

#### Porcelains

##### Chinese

Fragments of two vessels were recovered from post-1749 occupation layers. The body ranged from pale grey to off-white, was tight-grained with a high gloss glaze fused to the body. Decoration on these rim fragments both

interior and exterior was in underglaze blue forming 'busy' designs with emphasis on rosettes and separate panels. Both fragments would seem to have been from shallow bowls (Fig. 27).

	1758+		1758+ -1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Chinese									
Porcelain	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

#### 19th Century Semi-Porcelain

A large sample of 19th century semi-porcelains was recovered throughout the upper layers of the site primarily from an isolated trench (54L2S) to the south of the later park road (Fig. 28).

Hand painted brown transfer designs including the maker's mark of "GROVE" were found. This mark probably referred to Grove and Company, Longton, which operated from 1862 until 1904 (Jewitt 1972: 106) (Fig. 29d).

A large selection of fragments from blue transfer printed vessels were recovered including two plate bases with the maker's mark "IRONSTONE CASSINO, W. Adams and Sons" with an incised "ADAMS" stamped over the top of the applied transfer work. This mark of Adams and Sons show these vessels to have been manufactured after 1829 (Hughes 1968: 11) (Fig. 29e).

Banded wares, blue willow and spongewares were also found. No doubt these late artifacts were remnants of the 19th century settlement and subsequent land usage in the Fauxbourg (Figs. 28,29).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Hand-painted	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Transfer designs	8	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Band wares	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sponge-ware	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc.	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

## Glass

### English and French "wine" Bottles

The large number of English glass wine bottles could indicate that the occupation layers within the excavated structure post-dates the first siege of 1745. If the excavated structure was operating as an inn during the second French occupation (1749-58), the small number of French bottles recovered would do little to substantiate this claim. The excavated "wine" bottles were of a later type and may indicate the era of the 1758 to 1768 British occupation since they were located primarily in the upper strata. The bottles had carefully formed string rims on long necks with a slightly broader shoulder than base. The kick-up was round with a smoothed pontil in most cases. The shapes agreed with Humes later English bottle types, post-1757, (Hume 1974: 67-68 , Figs. 12,13). One recovered neck fragment had a poorly applied string rim, round in section and had been pinched against the neck at only two or three points. One neck fragment had been burned (Fig. 30). Only one French "wine" bottle

fragment was recovered, and this was from the buried sod.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
British	3	1	2	1	3	0	7	2	0
French	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncertain	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Blue-Green Glass

#### Case Bottles

Three square-sectioned case bottles of French manufacture were recovered from the site. These case bottles have frequently been described as "Dutch gin bottles" probably because they were so used in the later part of the 18th century. No information as to contents was found but it is most probable that they contained liquor.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Case Bottles	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

#### Pharmaceutical

Only one blue-green glass sherd was found indicating what could be defined as a pharmaceutical type bottle.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

## Table Glass

### French Stemware (coloured)

Eight stems were recovered of well formed wine glasses popular during the first portion of the 18th century. These wares were named 'verre fougéré' derived from the use of fern ashes (McNally 1974: 8). These glasses were found throughout all social classes until the mid 18th century. Six of these stems came from the eastern portion of the house where there may have been an addition to the main structure (Fig. 31).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
French-coloured stemware	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0

### French Stemware (clear)

Eight clear wine glass stems, all of which showed evidence of burning, were located from within the occupation layer of the later building. No indication of lead for use in the manufacture of these French wine glass fragments was found (Fig. 32).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
French-clear	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	0	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0

### English Table Glass

One drawn, straight wine glass stem of thick clear glass ca. 1730-1760 was recovered (Hume 1974: 191). The base for a 'firing glass' was recovered from a charcoal area



thought to be the result of the 1745 siege (Fig. 33).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Table									
Ware	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

### Tumblers

The fifteen tumblers recovered would seem to be of French origin. These wares were known as 'verre blancs massifs.' Three of the vessels were pattern molded. Glass was crizzled on some of the vessels, a characteristic form of glass deterioration from an attempt to make a crystal glass without a sufficient stabilizing oxide in the glass during manufacture. The crizzled glasses took on a pinkish tint (McNally 1974: 52). Crizzled metal was characteristic on French glass from central or western France about the middle of the 18th century (McNally 1974: 11). Testing under an ultraviolet light revealed that none of these vessels contained lead (Fig. 34).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
French	2	9	1	0	1	0	1	1	0

### Unknown

Unknown or undetermined table glass was also excavated.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

### 19th and 20th Century Glass

Only four vessels belonging to this category were recovered. They included an almost complete clear glass, cork stopped, type of bottle.

1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
19th and 20th century glass	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Window Glass

Fragments of window glass were scattered around the site but were too small to give much idea of pane size or of the methods of manufacture.

### Small Finds

#### Clay Pipes

Due to the presence of a large number of pipes with maker's marks or incised decoration which were identified as Dutch, the calculation of mean dates by means of the Harrington-Binford formula based on stem-bore diameter was found to be inappropriate.

Rouletting bordered by a line of impressed triangles was a Dutch motif on stem fragments which date 1717-49/50 (Walker 1971b: 23). Three of the pipe bowl fragments were Dutch marked with a crowned 16. Another pipe fragment had a coat of arms of the city of Gouda on either side of the heel indicating that it belonged to the fine class of pipes 1739-60 (Walker 1971a: 71). The base of the heel was impressed with a 'K' and was similar to one recovered from the King's

Bastion dating about 1700-1750 (Omwake 1965: 8). Another Dutch bowl had an impressed band of inverted triangles around the bowl rim as well as a crowned flower motif on the bottom of the heel. A number of pipe bowl fragments were found that were most likely of Dutch manufacture and were marked with a crown over 'S' or crown over 'I' on either side of the heel. These Dutch pipes had somewhat egg-shaped bowls, thin walls, milling on the edge of the mouth, narrow stems and burnished buff surfaces. One stem fragment read 'V.D. SPELT' in relief.

One bowl, marked 'R/TIP/PET' and 'RT' impressed on the side of the bowl facing the smoker was manufactured by the second or third Robert Tippet or both of Bristol, England and dates to 1749/50-55 (Walker 1971a:79) (Fig. 35b). Another group of bowl fragments were found with 'H' and 'N,' and one bowl portion with the letter 'B,' appeared in relief on the sides of the spur at the base of the bowl. This practice occurred during the early 18th century in England and was dated by Atkinson about 1690-1720 (Atkinson 1962: 254).

English pipe bowls were primarily parallel sided and larger than Dutch having the plain rim of the bowl parallel to the line of the stem and were chiefly imported from the Bristol area of England (Walker 1971b: 72).

Fragments of three fluted bowls were also recovered, dating 1780-1820s showing late activity in the area (Fig. 35c,d,e). One 'McDougall/Glasgow' stem portion was also found. McDougall pipes of this type date from 1846 to 1891 (Walker 1971c: 3).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Stems	60	150	65	54	228	8	52	88	0
Bowls	4	3	0	3	9	1	10	6	0

## Coins

Of the eight coins recovered five were found to be identifiable. The choicest piece recovered was a silver coin. It was a Spanish half real dating from before the 1750s. This coin was similar to one excavated in Block 17. This particular coin came from the occupation layers within the later house.

A George II halfpenny dated 1749 was recovered from the disturbed material of post-1745 period occupation within the house.

One French liard was recovered from the interior of the house in the northwest corner. In Louisbourg, liards (a coin worth three deniers) became very common and tended to replace the deniers. The liards at Louisbourg were primarily from the 1650s (Moogk 1976: 97).

One rather rare coin was found in the overburden, yet deserves mention. It was a French 9 denier copper coin of 1721 or 1722. This coin had a limited circulation and the bulk of the issue was returned to France by 1726. This token was issued strictly for the French possessions in North America (Moogk 1976: 92; Charlton 1974: 11). Only four others have been recovered from Louisbourg.

The remaining coin, a George II halfpenny with the old head and dating to 1746, was also unearthed in the overburden material. Moogk points out that the many British coins of the 1740s recovered at Louisbourg would primarily have belonged to the first British occupation of the Fortress (Moogk 1976: 101).

## Personal Items

Burned mirror fragments came to light during the removal of the eastern fireplace collapse. The presence of these fragments was somewhat surprising since mirrors were expensive and usually found in more wealthy homes.

Two brass buttons 2 cm in diameter, both of the cast domed disc variety with a soldered "U" eye were found. One came from charcoal within the later structure while the other was found in the south wall footer. Hume suggests a mid 18th century date for this type (Hume 1971: 90).

Three ice creepers were recovered from the excavation. Two were found in post-1745 structural remains and one came from the area associated with the collapse of the west fireplace.

#### Buckles

Two belt buckles were found, one at each end of the structure. These were cast with a central bar dividing the frame into two portions and were probably used in conjunction with sword belts (Fig. 36e,f).

Five shoe buckles were also found. These buckles were found throughout the later structure in occupation layers, including the west wall footer, east fireplace collapse and the buried sod. One copper and one bronze shoe buckle from the west wall footer trench from the later structure appear to have been plated with silver (Fig. 36d).

One other small buckle fragment could be a strap or garment buckle.

One bone toothbrush was found with hand-drilled bristle holes. It came from an early 20th century context and has little bearing upon the site excavated.

#### Domestic Hardware

##### Household Items

The random scattering of this type of artifact throughout the late building provides no evidence of individual room function. Iron cooking pot fragments were found throughout

many layers of the excavation.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Cooking									
Pot									
Fragments	2	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	0

The only evidence of a window other than window glass was one brass, 3 cm diameter, curtain ring. This was located within the occupation accumulation inside the house just east of the west fireplace pad. Two small brass thimbles were recovered along with a handle segment from a candle snuffer from the eastern chimney collapse and one candle snuffer fragment from interior occupation layers from the later structure.

#### Cutlery

A poorly preserved pewter spoon handle fragment was recovered along with one knife fragment. Four fork fragments were also uncovered.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Knives	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forks	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Spoons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A brass spigot of French design was found in the area of the western chimney collapse (Fig. 36h). Another small brass spigot portion of unknown design was also unearthed in the occupation layers within the house.

### Weapons and Projectiles

Numerous mortar shell fragments recovered from a 1 m diameter and 40 cm deep crater below the French ground surface in the interior of the house just east of the west fireplace pad must have been associated with the 1745 siege since the depression in which they were found had been filled in during the construction of the later building (Figs. 3,6).

Larger mortar shell fragments also from the 1745 siege were found in the wall trench fills of the later building, used as piquet supports.

One cannonball (18 lb) of unknown origin was located in the west wall footer in such a way as to indicate deliberate placement as foundation fill support for the wall (Fig. 7).

Five lead musket balls were found.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Ball & Shell									
Fragments	2	3	1	2	8	0	2	1	0
Musket Balls	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

The brass butt-plate from a musket was found in the southeast chimney collapse. An iron trigger plate (Fig. 39k) along with a brass trigger guard with incised lines on the interior were located in the gravel lens deposited after the 1758 siege. Also from this layer of storm cast material came an intricately incised small brass knife handle. Portions may have been inlaid with bone or ivory (Fig. 36i).

What may be a brass sword pommel as well as a possible tool used in the repair of muskets (Fig. 39h) were found in the buried sod layer.

### Gunflints

Only two gunflints were found, both French. One from the interior of the building was a 'palet superieur' while the other, from the buried sod, was termed a 'carreé ordinaire' (Maxwell ND: 54-55). Various miscellaneous flint cores or chunks were also located. No specific use was determined for these artifacts. Possibly these samples of flint were used as strike-a-lights.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Gunflints	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Flint Chunks	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0

### Building Hardware

#### Nails, Spikes and Staples

The large number of nails present both in the post-1748 footer trenches and probable occupation layers within the later house would support the conclusion that the building was indeed burned or dismantled, or both, by the French. Nails, various wood staples (Fig. 39e) and spikes were recovered throughout the excavated area and no specific concentration was found in any one location. Four brass nails were recovered. Three came from a 19th century context and one was from the buried sod.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Spikes &									
Wood Staples	0	0	10	0	6	0	0	0	0
Nails	324	551	195	377	1437	269	491	762	11



One strap hinge, probably a door hinge was found near the center of the south wall, indicating the probable existence of a door in this area. The hinge is broken and measures 13 cm long.

Portions of two other hinges were found in the occupation area and chimney collapse south of the eastern fireplace. Their significance in this area is unknown (Fig. 39d). One is complete and measures 42 cm long by 3 cm wide.

The recovery of a pintle, long hook welded button grip (Dunton 1972: 154) and door key would have indicated the location of another door near the west end of the north wall

#### Other Building Hardware

Most excavated building hardware probably belonged to the later structure.

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Keys	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Latch Keepers	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pintles	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brackets/Straps									
Hinges	4	2	4	6	13	0	4	0	0
Locks	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Masonry									
Anchors	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous	0	3	2	0	4	2	4	1	0

#### Tools

A shovel blade and a hammer head were both recovered from the footer trenches of the later building (Figs. 37, 40g).

Both artifacts were no doubt used in the dismantling of the structure during the second French occupation. Various other tools were incorporated into this heading of tools from the post-1748 period (Figs. 39b, 40).

	1758+		1758+-1749					1749-1717	1717-
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Spades	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hammers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Axes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fireplace									
poker	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hooks	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Pulley	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wedges	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Fish hooks	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Fish spear	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified	6	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0

#### Miscellaneous and Unknown Artifacts

An interesting brass plate was located below the 1745 charcoal, just east of the west fireplace. The plate, which was 55 cm wide x 7 cm long, had eleven rivet holes around the circumference for fastening. All rivets were brass except for one which was bronze or copper and was attached to a piece of iron (Fig. 36 a). Its function is unknown.

Various unknown pieces of brass were also recovered in the excavation. No definite purpose could be attributed to these miscellaneous articles. One incised brass plate of unknown significance was recovered from the buried sod.

One horseshoe was located within the southeastern chimney collapse. This shoe would seem to fit Hume's category, No. 6 ca. 1800 (Hume 1971: 238).

One of the most interesting yet puzzling artifacts found was a lead, 8 toothed gear-like mechanism (148.5 g)

not unlike a miniature sun (Fig. 36g). Actually a total of 4136.3 g of melted fragments of lead were recovered from the interior of the house just northeast of the west fireplace pad. There seems no plausible explanation at this time for these remains. An interesting slightly melted lead bar with a hole perforated through it was also found. These pieces of lead were all found in the 1749 and later depositions, including wall foundation trench material as well as on top of the pre-1745 burned layer.

## Conclusions

The footer trenches exposed during the 1976 field season have been tentatively identified as those of a post-1749 structure overlying the remains an earlier, pre-1745 cabanne. Despite the conflicting historical documentation and archaeological evidence it is possible that these pre-1745 remains could be the southeastern cabanne recorded on the property of Dastarit in a 1735 document and pictured on various maps from the 1730s and 1740s. Shell fragments probably from the debris of the first siege in 1745 in the later footer trenches indicate that the larger structure was a post-1749 Fauxbourg domestic dwelling, probably that of a habitant-pêcheur. The location of the later house matched a 1758 map (1758-28) showing a building located in the same area. Whether this was the post-1749 Desroches house or a building connected with Nicholas Larcher's fishing complex west of Desroches' could not be determined for certain, but the presence of the cabanne remains suggest that it was.

The gravé uncovered west of the later structure would be associated with the fishing operation owned by Larcher and situated west of Desroches' property as indicated on the 1758-28 map.

The artifacts recovered were not chronologically diagnostic enough to make exact dating of the structures or stratigraphy possible. The lack of artifacts associated with the early structure suggested an outbuilding rather than a main house as one would not expect household goods to have been stored in a cabanne. The disturbances and

numerous soil deposits within the boundaries of the excavation were useful in the dating of the artifacts.

The excavation served the purpose of clearing the area directly east of the bus loop for reconstruction. Cartographic material in conjunction with the "as found" plans of the previously excavated structure in the Fauxbourg indicate that the site of the 1717 to 1745 Dastarit house had probably been destroyed and gone into the sea. Further excavation to the east of the post-1745 structure and north of the Fauxbourg lime kiln would be helpful in determining exact locations of early properties as well as assessing the validity of maps of the area.

Finally, archaeological research provided little evidence to suggest what sort of economic activity took place in the post-1749 structure. The only evidence for fishing is the grave which probably belonged to someone else and was not related to the excavated building.

Appendix A. Event and Lot Correlations for Operations  
54L2 and 54L3.

Event

54A1	Development of modern overburden and post abandonment accumulation 2A1, 2A2, 2B1, 2B2, 2B3, 2C1, 2C3, 2C4, 2D1, 2D2, 2D4, 2E1, 2E3, 2F1, 2F2, 2F3, 2G1, 2G2, 2H1, 2H2, 2L1, 2L2, 2L3, 2J1, 2K1, 2K2, 2M1, 2M2, 2N1, 2N2, 2Q1, 2Q2, 2T1, 2T2, 2V1, 2V2, 2W1, 2W2, 2Y1, 2Y2, 2Y3, 2R1, 2R2, 2P1, 2S1, 2U1, 2U2, 3P1 3B2, 3D2, 3E2, 3N1
54A2	Development of post occupation sod 2H4, 2N3, 2Q4, 2V3, 2W3, 2Y4, 2R3, 2R4, 2U3, 3A1, 3B1, 3C1, 3D1, 3E1, 3F1, 3G1, 3H1, 3J1, 3K1, 3L1, 3M1 3N2, 3P2
54A3	Post occupation accumulation 2R11, 2U5, 3H4, 3H5, 3J3 3J7, 3J6, 3J8, 3K3, 3K4, 3P4
54A4	Stormcast accumulation 2E2, 2J2, 2R5, 2R7, 2U4, 2V7, 2W4, 3B2, 3D2, 3G2, 3H2, 3K2, 3L2, 3M2, 3M3, 3N3, 3P3, 3Q1
54A5	Occupation accumulation inside the post- 1749 structure 3H4, 3H5, 3J3 3J7, 3J8, 2R11, 3K3,

- 3K4, 3P4, 2U5
- 54A6 Occupation accumulation outside the post-1749 structure  
3Q2, 2C4, 2C5, 2H8, 2J3, 2R8, 3D2, 3N7  
3N8, 2U4
- 54A7 Burning of post-1749 structure during the second siege  
2R11, 2R12, 2U3, 2U4, 2U5, 2V5, 3H4,  
3H5, 3H8, 3J4, 3J8, 3K3, 3K4, 3K7 3G3,  
3P4
- 54A8 Collapse of the western fireplace of the post-1749 structure  
2Y9, 2R5, 2R6, 2R8, 2R10, 2R15, 2V4
- 54A9 Collapse of the eastern fireplace of the post-1749 structure  
3H3, 3J2, 3J4, 3J9, 3L3, 3L4, 3M2, 3N4
- 54A10 Exploratory excavation trenches in the Fauxbourg by backhoe  
2C2, 2D3, 2E2, 2H3, 2H6, 2K3, 2L4,  
2M4, 2Q3
- 54A11 Organic deposition in hydro post-hole  
2C8
- 54A12 Construction of wall trenches of the second period structure  
2U6, 2V6, 3D3, 3H6, 3H7, 3J5, 3J10,  
3K5, 3Q4

- 54A13 Isolated deposition of organic material  
in an unknown feature, possibly a latrine  
2W5, 2W6, 2W7, 2Q3, 3Q4, 3Q5
- 54A14 Digging of trenches including support  
rocks for the piquet walls of the post-1749  
structure  
Support rocks 3D3, 3J5, 2V6  
Trench cuts 3D5, 3G4, 3H9, 3J12
- 54A15 Construction of piquet walls of pre-1745 cabanne  
3K6, 3J11
- 54A16 Digging of trenches for cabanne and the  
piquet trenches  
3H10, 3K7
- 54A17 Burning of middle cabanne during the first  
siege  
2N7, 2N8, 2Y11, 2Y12, 2H10, 2J6, 2Q7,  
2T3, 2T4
- 54A18 Damage from the first siege (bomb crater)  
2R17
- 54A19 Laying of grave  
2C5, 2C6, 2C7, 2E4, 2H8, 2H9, 2J4, 2J5,  
2N4, 2N5, 2N6, 2Q6, 2R5, 2R6, 2R7, 2U4,  
2Y5, 2Y6, 2Y7, 2Y8, 2Y10, 2Y9
- 54A20 Deposition of mottled soils for land leveling  
2B6, 2D5, 2F4, 2H11, 2H12, 2J7, 2L5, 2M3,  
2N9, 2N10, 2T5, 2T6, 2V7, 2W8, 2Y13, 2R13,  
3D4, 2Q7



- 54A21            Accumulation of beach sand, gravel and  
                 organic material up to 2nd siege.  
                 3N5
- 54A22            Construction of road bed  
                 2G3, 2H5, 2H7, 2B4, 2K4, 2K6, 2Q5,  
                 2Q8, 2Q9, 2Q10
- 54A23            Construction of the western fireplace in  
                 the post-1749 structure  
                 2R15, 2R16
- 54A24            Construction of the eastern fireplace in  
                 the post-1749 structure  
                 3J12, 3M2
- 54A25            Construction of the twentieth century  
                 stone cribbing  
                 2A3, 2B5, 2P2
- 54A26            Construction of suspected boundary fence  
                 3N9
- 54A27            Excavation of isolated trench south of  
                 the park road  
                 2S2, 2S3, 2S4, 2S5, 2S6, 2S7
- 54A28            Filling of crater  
                 3P5, 2R14
- 54A29            Development of natural soil horizons.  
                 2A4, 2B7, 2D6, 2H13, 2J8, 2K5, 2N11,  
                 2S8, 3N6

54A30                    Destruction of east cabanne  
3J13

54A31                    Post occupation accumulation of beach  
sand gravel and organic material.  
3N10

Appendix B. "As Found" References.

HAFLR 76 P. 23 - Fauxbourg

Drawing no. 000 - Index Sheet

"	"	00 - Contour and Site Plan
"	"	0 - Site Plan
"	"	1 - Key Plan to Sub-operations
"	"	2 - Plan View (Level I)
"	"	3 - Plan View (Level II)
"	"	4 - Spot Elevations (Level I)
"	"	5 - Spot Elevations (Level II)
"	"	6 - Dimensions and Co-ordinates
"	"	7 - Explanation of Site Excavation
"	"	8 - Section and Plan View of Fireplace
"	"	9 - Section through Digs at Fauxbourg

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Figure: 1 Location of the Fauxbourg at the Fortress  
of Louisbourg.  
Photo Catalogue number G8874

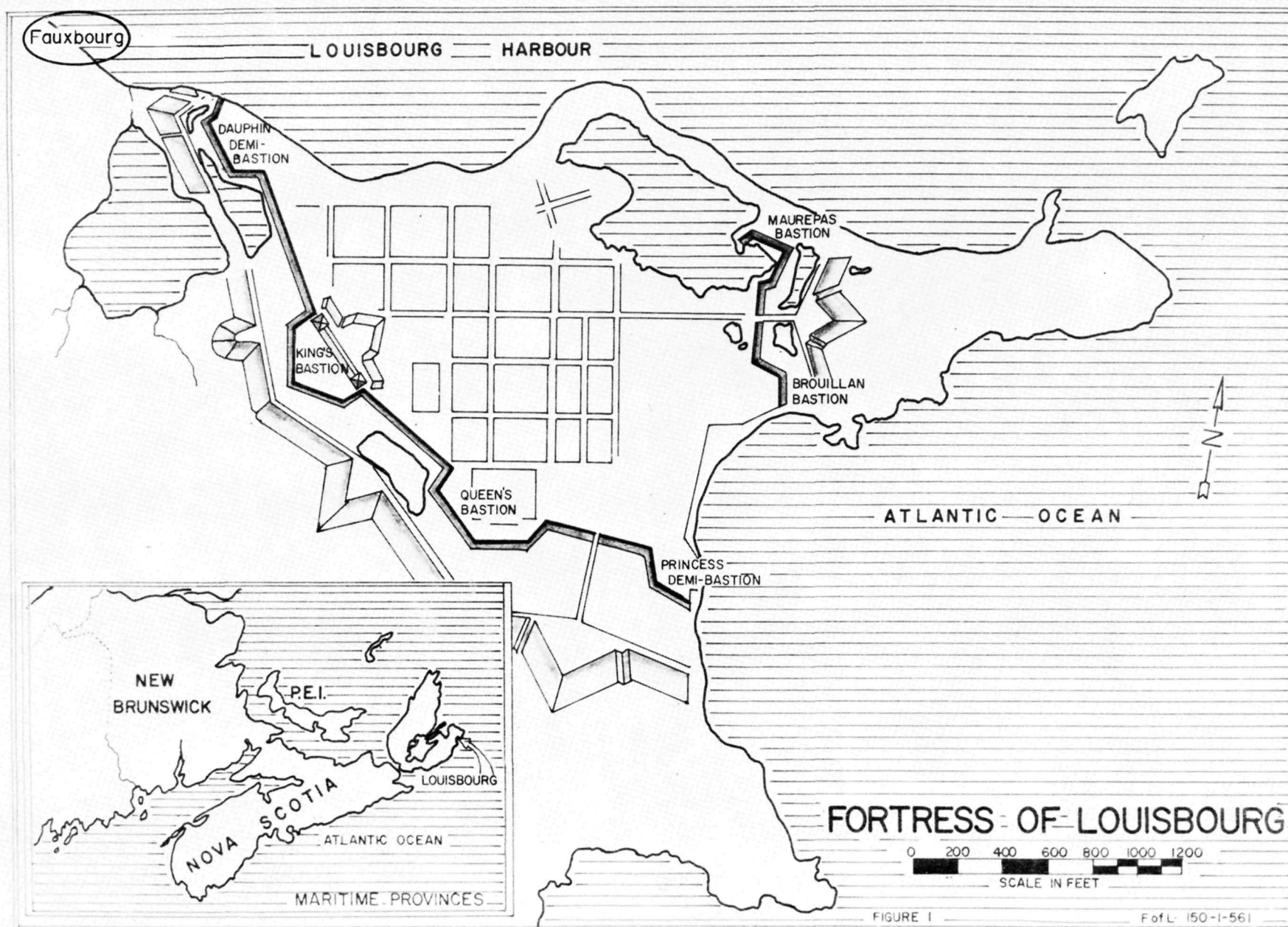


Figure: 2 Plan of the Dauphin Fauxbourg, January 1740 showing suspected Dastarit/Desroches house and cabannes. The lower picture shows a piquet structure, a type common in the Fauxbourg.  
Plan 1740 - 1, Fortress of Louisbourg Archives  
Phot catalogue number G5990

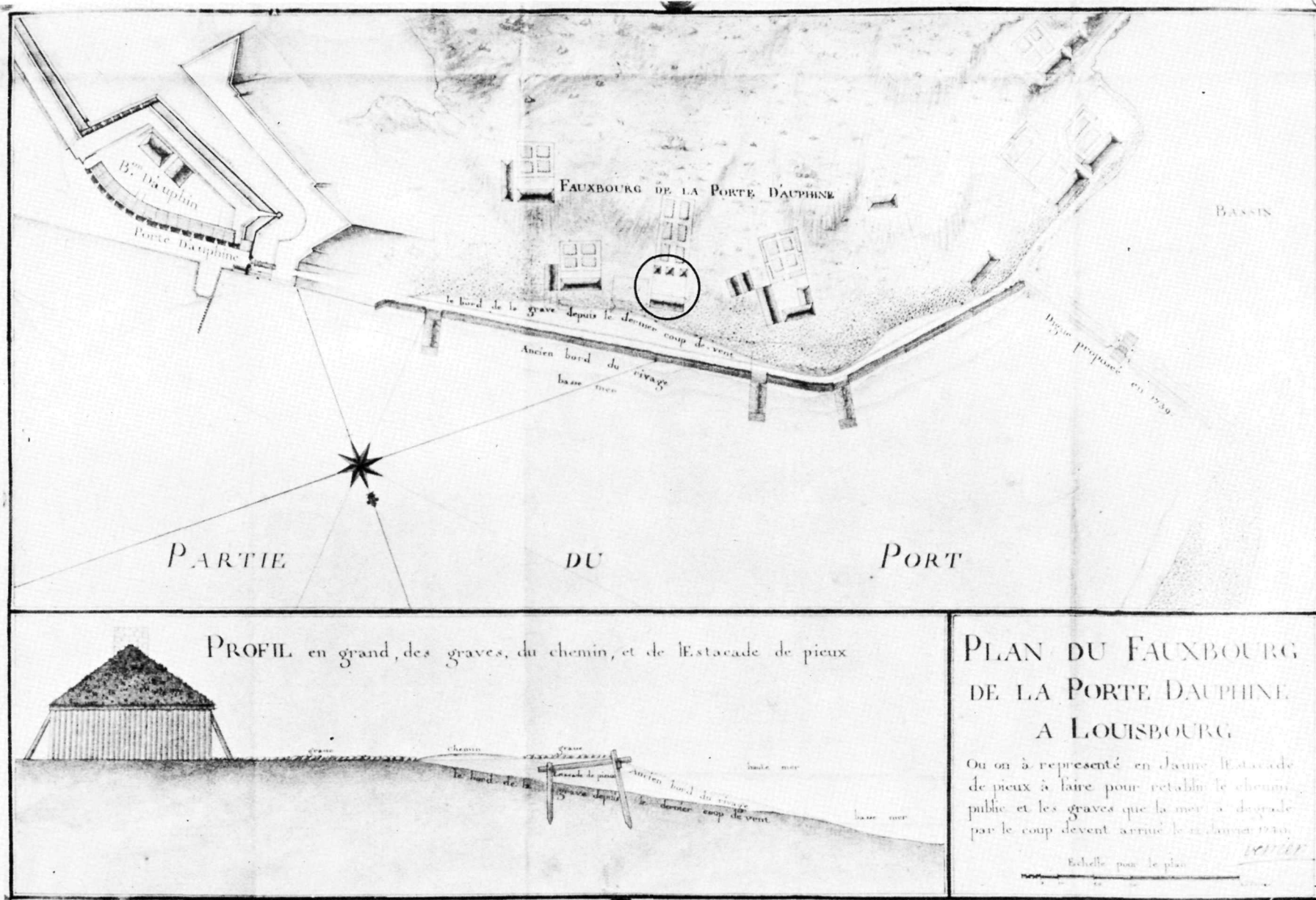


Figure: 3 Plan of buildings in the Fauxbourg in  
1758. Post-1745 house structure excavated  
is circled.  
Plan 1758-28 Fortress of Louisbourg Archives  
Photo catalogue number H73-62

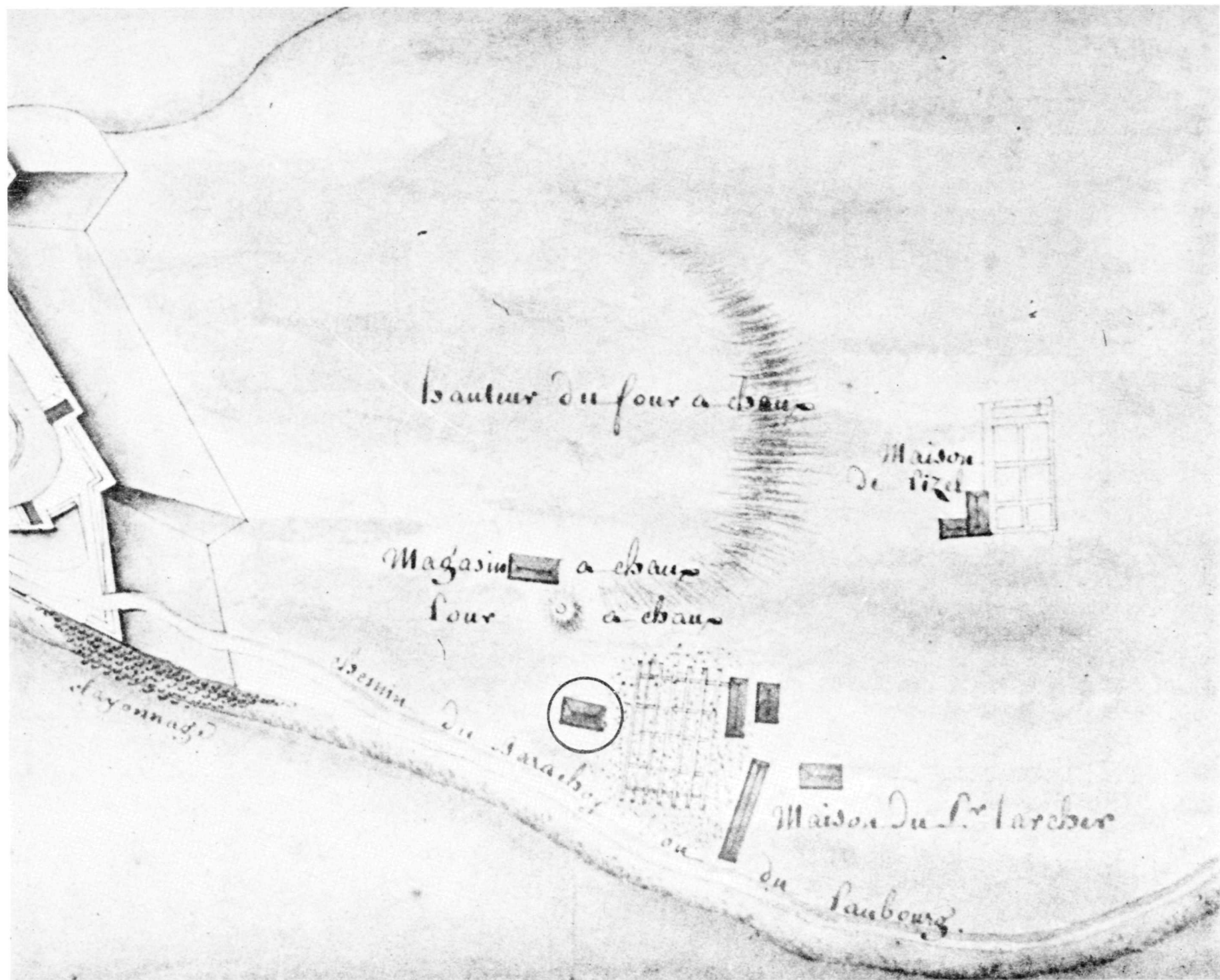


Figure: 4 Site before excavation. Note Fauxbourg  
kiln in background and present day park  
road. Facing southeast.  
Photo catalogue number 76-112-1





Figure: 5 1976 Sub-operation Plan of Fauxbourg excavation.

Profile A'A' Figure: 12

Profile B'B' Figure: 14

Profile C'C' Figure: 17

Profile D'D' Figure: 19

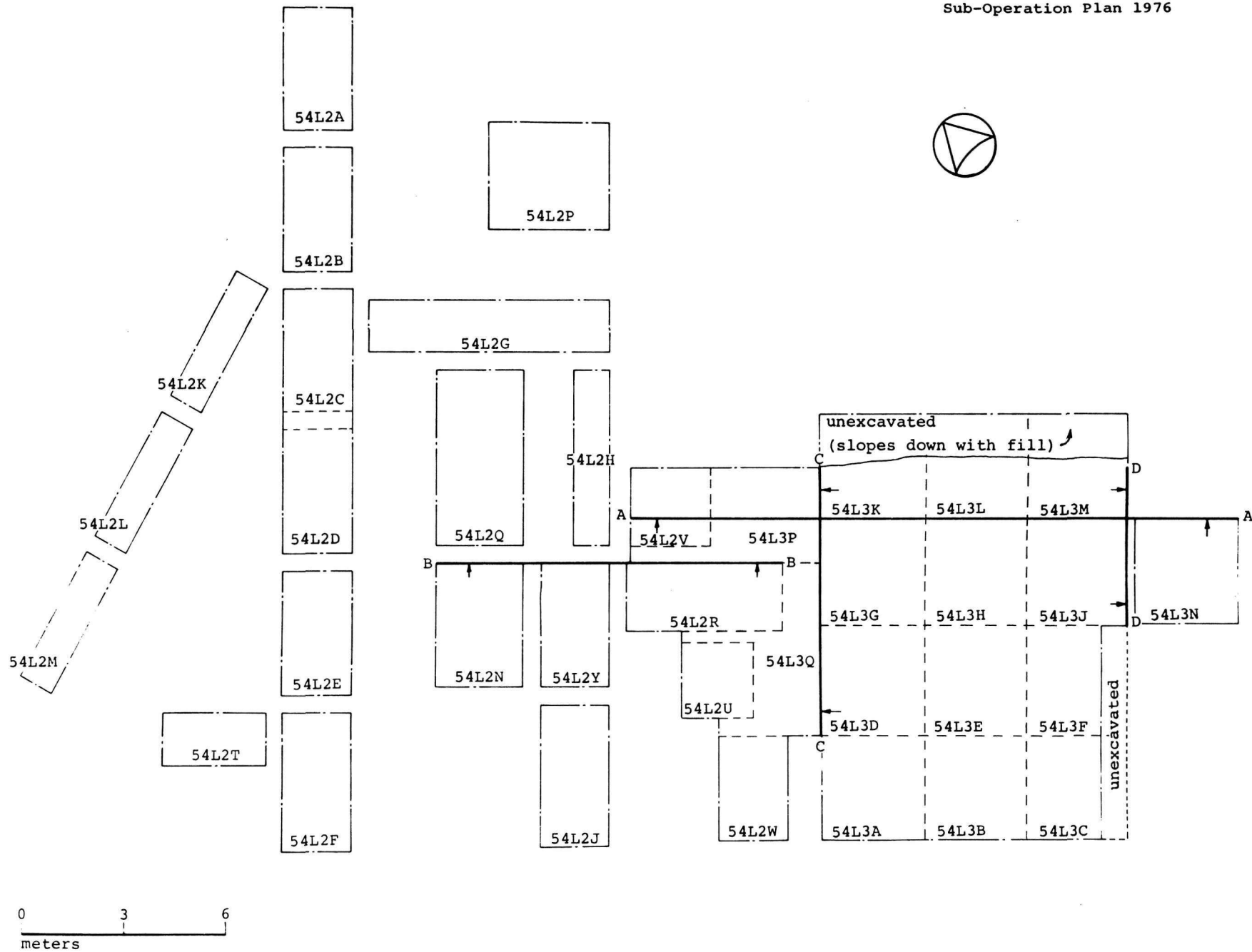
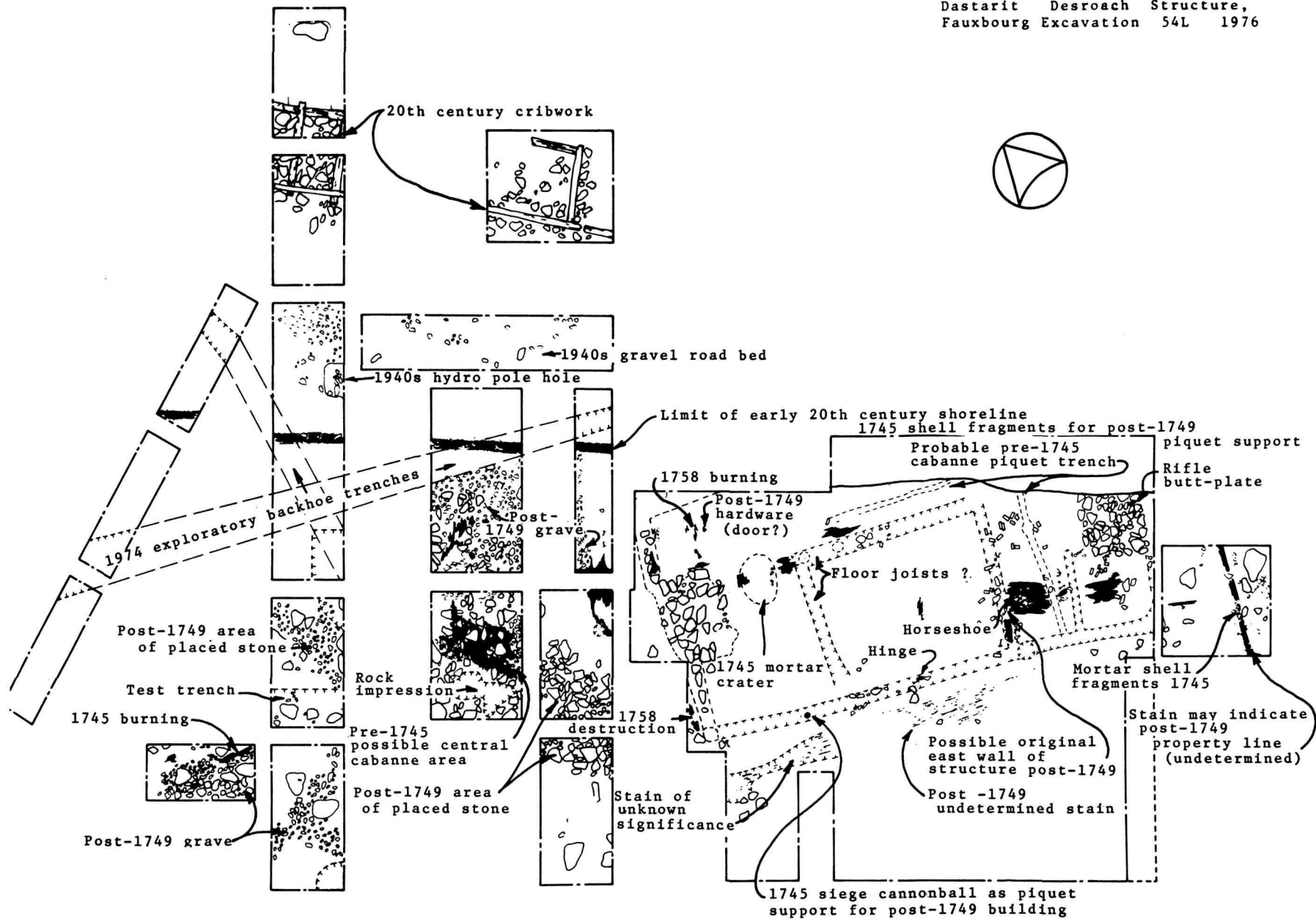


Figure: 6 1976 Fauxbourg site after excavation.  
Facing north.  
Photo catalogue number 76-165-1



Figure: 7 Plan of Fauxbourg excavation, showing  
building and features referred to in text.



0 3 6  
meters

Figure: 8 Detail of western end of post-1745 dwelling showing fireplace pad and wall footer trenches.  
Facing west.  
Photo catalogue number 76-165-2

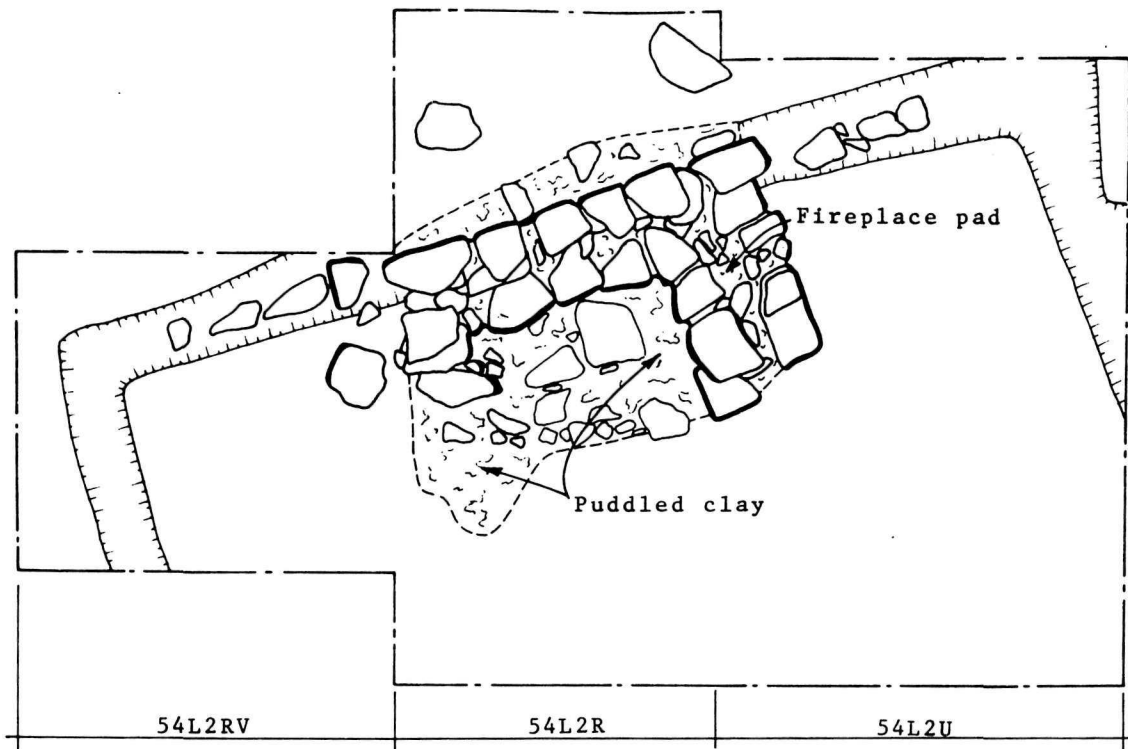




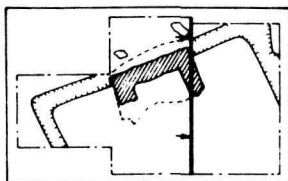
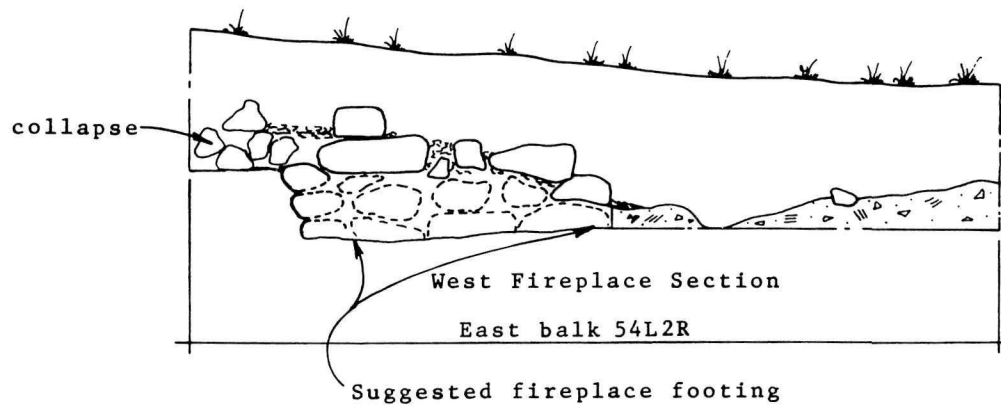
Figure: 9 Detail of east fireplace pad and  
horizontal footer trenches.  
Facing east.  
Photo catalogue number 76-165-4



Figure: 10 Detail drawing of western fireplace  
with cross-section through fireplace.



West Fireplace Plan



Not to Scale



0 1 2  
scale in meters

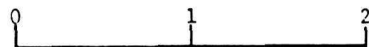
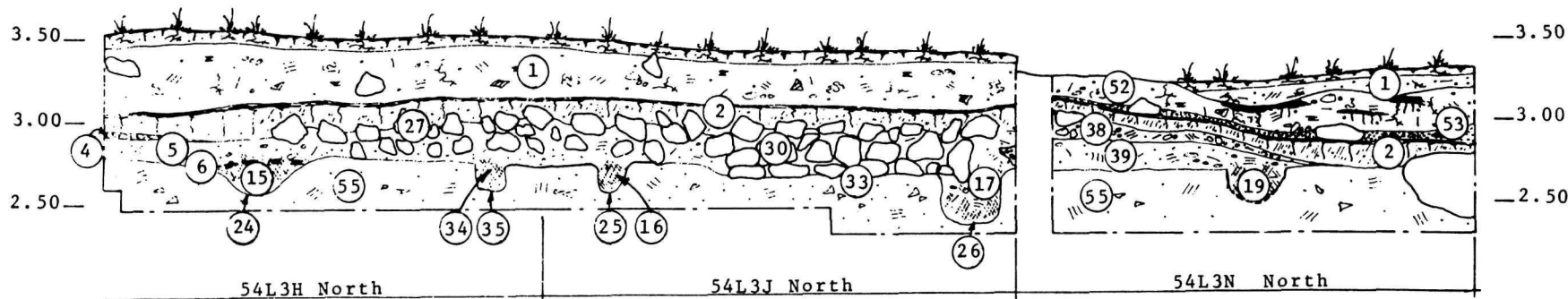
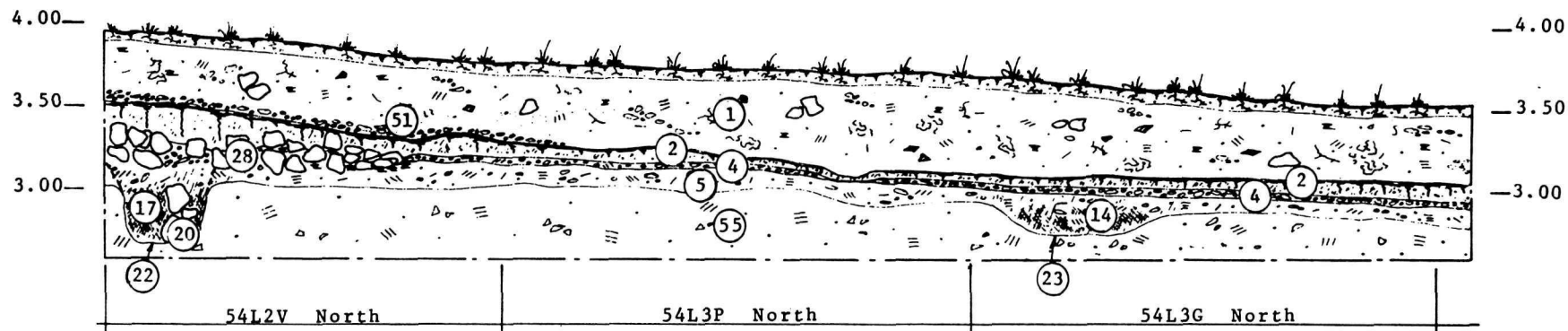
Figure: 11 Post-1745 grave for the drying of cod  
(54L2Y)  
Photo catalogue number 76-121-15



Figure: 12 Profile of the north face of 54L2V, 54L3P, 54L3G, 54L3H, 54L3J, and 54L3N

Event

1	overburden (irregular fills)
52	overburden (irregular fills)
53	overburden (irregular fills)
51	overburden (irregular fills)
2	buried sod
4	sandy pebble lense (stormcast) interior
38	sandy pebble lense (stormcast) exterior
27	rock and clay, fireplace collapse (east)
28	rock and clay, fireplace collapse (west)
5	small pebbles, sand-occupation layer-interior
39	small pebbles, sand-occupation layer-exterior
19	decomposed organic fill (property line?)
6	charcoal
15	decomposed organic, interior trench fill (original exterior east wall)
24	cut for interior trench fill (original exterior east wall)
16	decomposed organic, trench in eastern extension
25	cut for, interior trench in eastern extension
30	fireplace pad (east)
33	cut of builders trench for east fireplace
14	brown loam with decomposed organic, east-west interior <u>piquet</u> portion trench fill
23	cut of interior eastwest portion trench
17	exterior wall trench, decomposed organic fill
20	support rocks for wooden superstructure
26 &	
22	cut of exterior wall trench
34	decomposed organic fill of wall trench
35	cut of wall trench
55	sterile soil - B horizon with traces of Ae horizon

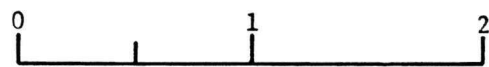
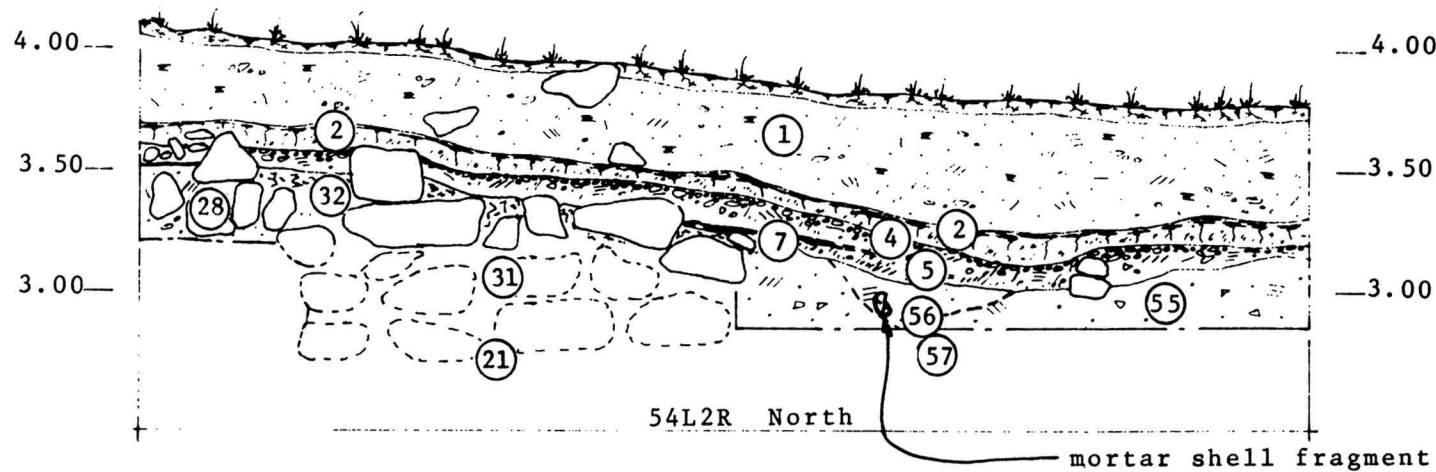
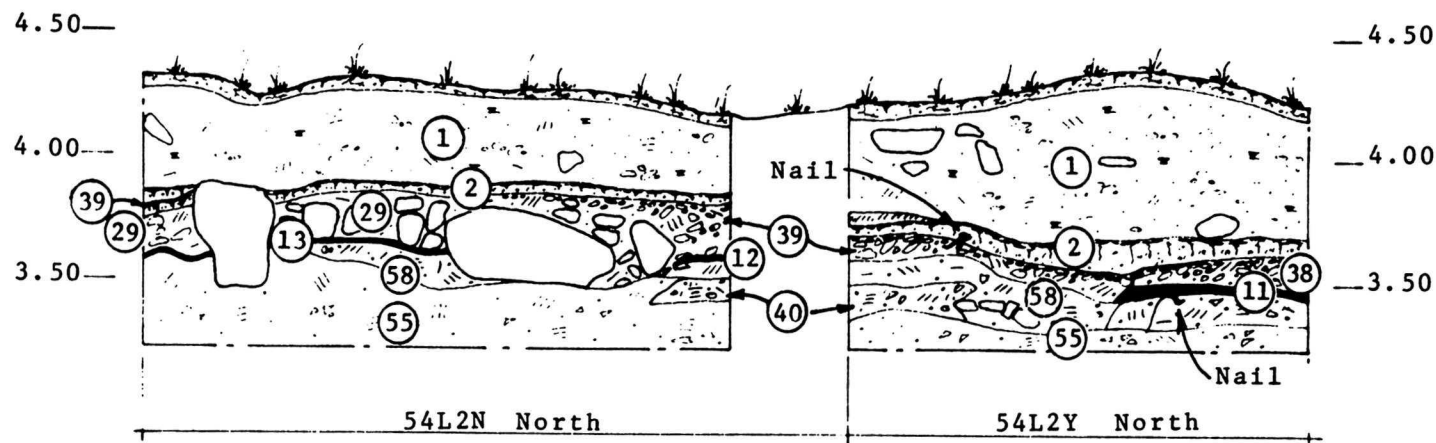


Scale in Meters  
 3.50 Elevation in Meters above M.S.L.



Figure: 13 Profile of the north face of 54L2N, 54L2Y,  
and 54L2R

<u>Event</u>	
1	overburden (irregular fills)
2	buried sod
38	sandy pebble lense (stormcast) exterior
5	small pebbles, sand (occupation layer) interior
39	small pebbles, sand (occupation layer) exterior
4	sandy pebble lense (stormcast) interior
11	charcoal (beam collapse)
28	fireplace collapse (west)
7	charcoal
29	laid stone ( <u>grave</u> )
31	fireplace pad (west)
32	clay used as mortar for west fireplace
21	builder's trench for west fireplace
56	gravel, clay, rock fill of mortar crater
57	mortar shell crater
13	charcoal (burned <u>cabanne?</u> )
12	charcoal (burned <u>cabanne?</u> )
58	brown loam, mottled soils
40	mottled soils
55	sterile soil - B horizon with traces of Ae horizon



Scale in Meters

3.50 Elevation in Meters above M.S.L.

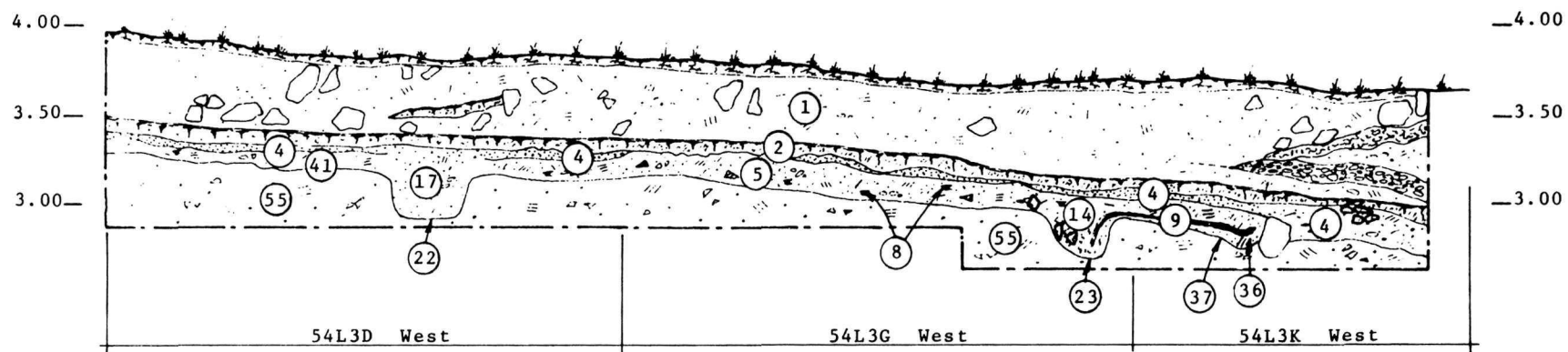
Figure: 14 Detail of the south wall footer trench  
at 54L3D west balk. Notice buried sod  
sealing lower layers.  
Photo catalogue number 76-162-7



Figure: 15 Profile of west face of 54L3D, 54L3G and 54L3K

Event

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | overburden (irregular fills)  |
| 2  | buried sod  |
| 4  | sandy pebble lense (stormcast)  |
| 17 | exterior wall trench, decomposed organic fill                                     |
| 22 | cut of exterior wall trench   |
| 5  | small pebbles, sand (occupation layer) interior                                   |
| 8  | scattered charcoal  |
| 41 | small pebbles, sand (occupation layer) exterior                                   |
| 14 | brown loam with decomposed organic, east-west<br>interior piquet partition trench |
| 9  | charcoal (burned <u>piquet</u> )  |
| 23 | cut of interior east-west partition trench  |
| 36 | decomposed organic fill of wall trench  |
| 37 | cut of wall trench  |
| 55 | sterile soil - B horizon with traces of Ae<br>horizon.                            |

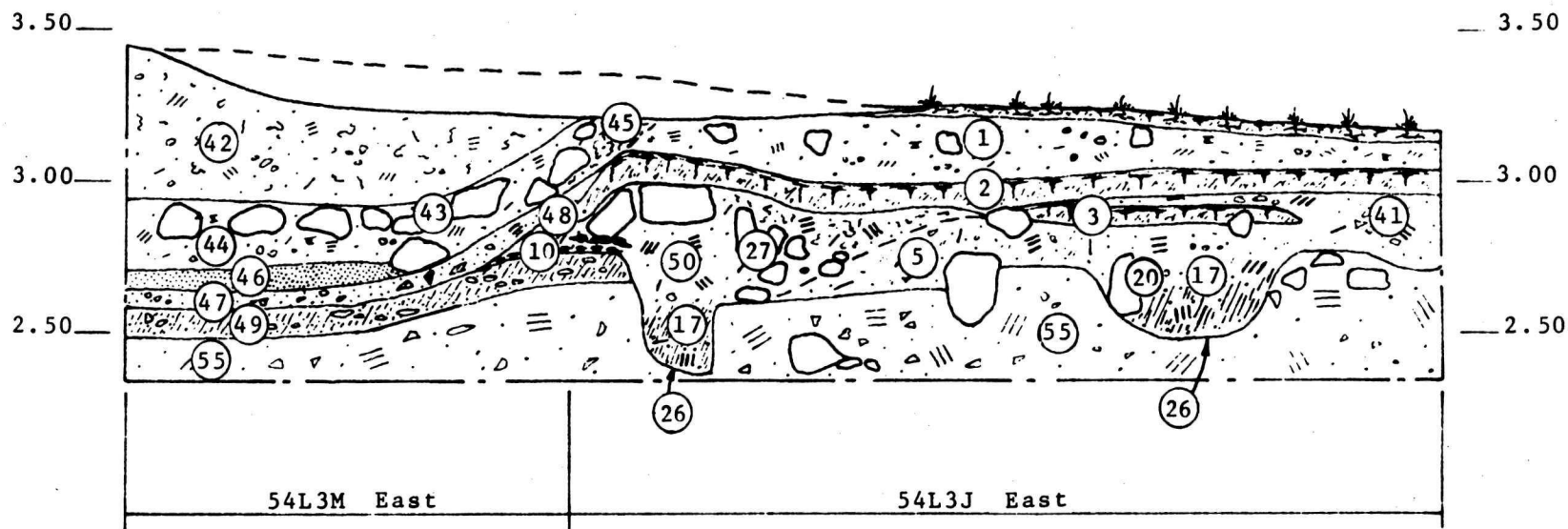


0 1 2  
 scale in meters  
 3.50 Elevation in meters above M.S.L.

Figure: 16 Profile of east face of 54L3M and 54L3J.

Event

42	overburden, cement, mortar, sand (irregular fill)
43	wall collapse, rubble (irregular fill)
44	beach pebbles and sand (irregular fill)
45	clay with loam (irregular fill)
46	sand (irregular fill)
47	crushed brick, sand (road surface)
48	clay with sand and gravel
1	overburden (modern irregular fills)
2	buried sod
3	buried sod
41	small pebbles, sand (occupation layer) exterior
5	small pebbles, sand (occupation layer) interior
27	rock and clay, fireplace collapse (east)
10	charcoal
50	gravel, sand decomposed organic (occupation layer)
17	exterior wall trench, decomposed organic fill
20	support rocks for wooden superstructure
26	cut of exterior wall trench
49	beach sand, gravel, decomposed organic
55	sterile soil B horizon with traces of Ae horizon



scale in meters  
3.50 Elevation in meters above M.S.L.



Figure: 17 Exterior Analytical Area Chart

**DASTARIT/DESROCHES YARD LOT 41, FAUXBOURG**

DATE	EVENT DESCRIPTION	NO.	EVENT SEQUENCE
		54A0	54A0000
1769 to 1776	Development of modern overburden and post abandonment accumulation	54A1	54A1001 54A1002 54A1003 54A1004 54A1005 54A1006 54A1007 54A1008 54A1009 54A1010 54A1011 54A1012 54A1013 54A1014 54A1015 54A1016 54A1017 54A1018 54A1019 54A1020 54A1021 54A1022 54A1023 54A1024 54A1025 54A1026 54A1027 54A1028 54A1029 54A1030 54A1031 54A1032 54A1033 54A1034 54A1035 54A1036 54A1037 54A1038 54A1039 54A1040 54A1041 54A1042 54A1043 54A1044 54A1045 54A1046 54A1047 54A1048 54A1049 54A1050 54A1051 54A1052 54A1053 54A1054 54A1055 54A1056 54A1057 54A1058 54A1059 54A1060 54A1061 54A1062 54A1063 54A1064 54A1065 54A1066 54A1067 54A1068 54A1069 54A1070 54A1071 54A1072 54A1073 54A1074 54A1075 54A1076 54A1077 54A1078 54A1079 54A1080 54A1081 54A1082 54A1083 54A1084 54A1085 54A1086 54A1087 54A1088 54A1089 54A1090 54A1091 54A1092 54A1093 54A1094 54A1095 54A1096 54A1097 54A1098 54A1099 54A1100 54A1101 54A1102 54A1103 54A1104 54A1105 54A1106 54A1107 54A1108 54A1109 54A1110 54A1111 54A1112 54A1113 54A1114 54A1115 54A1116 54A1117 54A1118 54A1119 54A1120 54A1121 54A1122 54A1123 54A1124 54A1125 54A1126 54A1127 54A1128 54A1129 54A1130 54A1131 54A1132 54A1133 54A1134 54A1135 54A1136 54A1137 54A1138 54A1139 54A1140 54A1141 54A1142 54A1143 54A1144 54A1145 54A1146 54A1147 54A1148 54A1149 54A1150 54A1151 54A1152 54A1153 54A1154 54A1155 54A1156 54A1157 54A1158 54A1159 54A1160 54A1161 54A1162 54A1163 54A1164 54A1165 54A1166 54A1167 54A1168 54A1169 54A1170 54A1171 54A1172 54A1173 54A1174 54A1175 54A1176 54A1177 54A1178 54A1179 54A1180 54A1181 54A1182 54A1183 54A1184 54A1185 54A1186 54A1187 54A1188 54A1189 54A1190 54A1191 54A1192 54A1193 54A1194 54A1195 54A1196 54A1197 54A1198 54A1199 54A1200 54A1201 54A1202 54A1203 54A1204 54A1205 54A1206 54A1207 54A1208 54A1209 54A1210 54A1211 54A1212 54A1213 54A1214 54A1215 54A1216 54A1217 54A1218 54A1219 54A1220 54A1221 54A1222 54A1223 54A1224 54A1225 54A1226 54A1227 54A1228 54A1229 54A1230 54A1231 54A1232 54A1233 54A1234 54A1235 54A1236 54A1237 54A1238 54A1239 54A1240 54A1241 54A1242 54A1243 54A1244 54A1245 54A1246 54A1247 54A1248 54A1249 54A1250 54A1251 54A1252 54A1253 54A1254 54A1255 54A1256 54A1257 54A1258 54A1259 54A1260 54A1261 54A1262 54A1263 54A1264 54A1265 54A1266 54A1267 54A1268 54A1269 54A1270 54A1271 54A1272 54A1273 54A1274 54A1275 54A1276 54A1277 54A1278 54A1279 54A1280 54A1281 54A1282 54A1283 54A1284 54A1285 54A1286 54A1287 54A1288 54A1289 54A1290 54A1291 54A1292 54A1293 54A1294 54A1295 54A1296 54A1297 54A1298 54A1299 54A1300 54A1301 54A1302 54A1303 54A1304 54A1305 54A1306 54A1307 54A1308 54A1309 54A1310 54A1311 54A1312 54A1313 54A1314 54A1315 54A1316 54A1317 54A1318 54A1319 54A1320 54A1321 54A1322 54A1323 54A1324 54A1325 54A1326 54A1327 54A1328 54A1329 54A1330 54A1331 54A1332 54A1333 54A1334 54A1335 54A1336 54A1337 54A1338 54A1339 54A1340 54A1341 54A1342 54A1343 54A1344 54A1345 54A1346 54A1347 54A1348 54A1349 54A1350 54A1351 54A1352 54A1353 54A1354 54A1355 54A1356 54A1357 54A1358 54A1359 54A1360 54A1361 54A1362 54A1363 54A1364 54A1365 54A1366 54A1367 54A1368 54A1369 54A1370 54A1371 54A1372 54A1373 54A1374 54A1375 54A1376 54A1377 54A1378 54A1379 54A1380 54A1381 54A1382 54A1383 54A1384 54A1385 54A1386 54A1387 54A1388 54A1389 54A1390 54A1391 54A1392 54A1393 54A1394 54A1395 54A1396 54A1397 54A1398 54A1399 54A1400 54A1401 54A1402 54A1403 54A1404 54A1405 54A1406 54A1407 54A1408 54A1409 54A1410 54A1411 54A1412 54A1413 54A1414 54A1415 54A1416 54A1417 54A1418 54A1419 54A1420 54A1421 54A1422 54A1423 54A1424 54A1425 54A1426 54A1427 54A1428 54A1429 54A1430 54A1431 54A1432 54A1433 54A1434 54A1435 54A1436 54A1437 54A1438 54A1439 54A1440 54A1441 54A1442 54A1443 54A1444 54A1445 54A1446 54A1447 54A1448 54A1449 54A1450 54A1451 54A1452 54A1453 54A1454 54A1455 54A1456 54A1457 54A1458 54A1459 54A1460 54A1461 54A1462 54A1463 54A1464 54A1465 54A1466 54A1467 54A1468 54A1469 54A1470 54A1471 54A1472 54A1473 54A1474 54A1475 54A1476 54A1477 54A1478 54A1479 54A1480 54A1481 54A1482 54A1483 54A1484 54A1485 54A1486 54A1487 54A1488 54A1489 54A1490 54A1491

Figure: 18 Interior Analytical Area Chart

**DASTARIT/DESROCHES HOUSE LOT 41, FAUXBOURG**

DATE	EVENT DESCRIPTION	NO.	EVENT SEQUENCE
		54A0	000000
1768 to 1776	Development of modern overburden and post abandonment accumulation	54A1	54L2A1 54L2A2 54L2B1 54L2B2 54L2B3 54L2C1 54L2C3 54L2C4 54L2D1 54L2D2 54L2D4 54L2E1 54L2E3 54L2F1 54L2F2 54L2F3 54L2G1 54L2G2 54L2H1 54L2H2 54L2I1 54L2I2 54L2J1 54L2J2 54L2K1 54L2K2 54L2L1 54L2L2 54L2M1 54L2M2 54L2N1 54L2O2 54L2P1 54L2P2 54L2Q1 54L2Q2 54L2R1 54L2R2 54L2S1 54L2S2 54L2T1 54L2T2 54L2U1 54L2U2 54L2V1 54L2V2 54L2W1 54L2W2 54L2X1 54L2X2 54L2Y1 54L2Y2 54L2Z1 54L2Z2 54L2A3 54L2A4 54L2A5 54L2A6 54L2A7 54L2A8
>1768	Development of post occupation soil	54A2	54L2B1 54L2B2 54L2B3 54L2B4 54L2B5 54L2B6 54L2B7 54L2B8 54L2B9 54L2B10 54L2B11 54L2B12 54L2B13 54L2B14 54L2B15 54L2B16 54L2B17 54L2B18 54L2B19 54L2B20 54L2B21 54L2B22 54L2B23 54L2B24 54L2B25 54L2B26 54L2B27 54L2B28 54L2B29 54L2B30 54L2B31 54L2B32 54L2B33 54L2B34 54L2B35 54L2B36 54L2B37 54L2B38 54L2B39 54L2B40 54L2B41 54L2B42 54L2B43 54L2B44 54L2B45 54L2B46 54L2B47 54L2B48 54L2B49 54L2B50 54L2B51 54L2B52 54L2B53 54L2B54 54L2B55 54L2B56 54L2B57 54L2B58 54L2B59 54L2B60 54L2B61 54L2B62 54L2B63 54L2B64 54L2B65 54L2B66 54L2B67 54L2B68 54L2B69 54L2B70 54L2B71 54L2B72 54L2B73 54L2B74 54L2B75 54L2B76 54L2B77 54L2B78 54L2B79 54L2B80 54L2B81 54L2B82 54L2B83 54L2B84 54L2B85 54L2B86 54L2B87 54L2B88 54L2B89 54L2B90 54L2B91 54L2B92 54L2B93 54L2B94 54L2B95 54L2B96 54L2B97 54L2B98 54L2B99 54L2B100 54L2B101 54L2B102 54L2B103 54L2B104 54L2B105 54L2B106 54L2B107 54L2B108 54L2B109 54L2B110 54L2B111 54L2B112 54L2B113 54L2B114 54L2B115 54L2B116 54L2B117 54L2B118 54L2B119 54L2B120 54L2B121 54L2B122 54L2B123 54L2B124 54L2B125 54L2B126 54L2B127 54L2B128 54L2B129 54L2B130 54L2B131 54L2B132 54L2B133 54L2B134 54L2B135 54L2B136 54L2B137 54L2B138 54L2B139 54L2B140 54L2B141 54L2B142 54L2B143 54L2B144 54L2B145 54L2B146 54L2B147 54L2B148 54L2B149 54L2B150 54L2B151 54L2B152 54L2B153 54L2B154 54L2B155 54L2B156 54L2B157 54L2B158 54L2B159 54L2B160 54L2B161 54L2B162 54L2B163 54L2B164 54L2B165 54L2B166 54L2B167 54L2B168 54L2B169 54L2B170 54L2B171 54L2B172 54L2B173 54L2B174 54L2B175 54L2B176 54L2B177 54L2B178 54L2B179 54L2B180 54L2B181 54L2B182 54L2B183 54L2B184 54L2B185 54L2B186 54L2B187 54L2B188 54L2B189 54L2B190 54L2B191 54L2B192 54L2B193 54L2B194 54L2B195 54L2B196 54L2B197 54L2B198 54L2B199 54L2B200 54L2B201 54L2B202 54L2B203 54L2B204 54L2B205 54L2B206 54L2B207 54L2B208 54L2B209 54L2B210 54L2B211 54L2B212 54L2B213 54L2B214 54L2B215 54L2B216 54L2B217 54L2B218 54L2B219 54L2B220 54L2B221 54L2B222 54L2B223 54L2B224 54L2B225 54L2B226 54L2B227 54L2B228 54L2B229 54L2B230 54L2B231 54L2B232 54L2B233 54L2B234 54L2B235 54L2B236 54L2B237 54L2B238 54L2B239 54L2B240 54L2B241 54L2B242 54L2B243 54L2B244 54L2B245 54L2B246 54L2B247 54L2B248 54L2B249 54L2B250 54L2B251 54L2B252 54L2B253 54L2B254 54L2B255 54L2B256 54L2B257 54L2B258 54L2B259 54L2B260 54L2B261 54L2B262 54L2B263 54L2B264 54L2B265 54L2B266 54L2B267 54L2B268 54L2B269 54L2B270 54L2B271 54L2B272 54L2B273 54L2B274 54L2B275 54L2B276 54L2B277 54L2B278 54L2B279 54L2B280 54L2B281 54L2B282 54L2B283 54L2B284 54L2B285 54L2B286 54L2B287 54L2B288 54L2B289 54L2B290 54L2B291 54L2B292 54L2B293 54L2B294 54L2B295 54L2B296 54L2B297 54L2B298 54L2B299 54L2B300 54L2B301 54L2B302 54L2B303 54L2B304 54L2B305 54L2B306 54L2B307 54L2B308 54L2B309 54L2B310 54L2B311 54L2B312 54L2B313 54L2B314 54L2B315 54L2B316 54L2B317 54L2B318 54L2B319 54L2B320 54L2B321 54L2B322 54L2B323 54L2B324 54L2B325 54L2B326 54L2B327 54L2B328 54L2B329 54L2B330 54L2B331 54L2B332 54L2B333 54L2B334 54L2B335 54L2B336 54L2B337 54L2B338 54L2B339 54L2B340 54L2B341 54L2B342 54L2B343 54L2B344 54L2B345 54L2B346 54L2B347 54L2B348 54L2B349 54L2B350 54L2B351 54L2B352 54L2B353 54L2B354 54L2B355 54L2B356 54L2B357 54L2B358 54L2B359 54L2B360 54L2B361 54L2B362 54L2B363 54L2B364 54L2B365 54L2B366 54L2B367 54L2B368 54L2B369 54L2B370 54L2B371 54L2B372 54L2B373 54L2B374 54L2B375 54L2B376 54L2B377 54L2B378 54L2B379 54L2B380 54L2B381 54L2B382 54L2B383 54L2B384 54L2B385 54L2B386 54L2B387 54L2B388 54L2B38

Figure: 19 French Coarseware

- a) green glazed bowl
  - b) green glazed bowl
  - c) green glazed bowl
  - d) green glazed bowl
  - e) green glazed bowl
  - f) green glazed bowl
  - g) green glazed 'D' rimmed bowl
  - h) green glazed pitcher or jug
- Photo catalogue number X 77-88



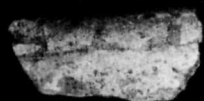
Figure: 20 French Coarseware

- a) skillet rim fragment and handle fragment
- b) small bowl fragment
- c) mixing bowl fragment
- d) bowl - yellow glaze with green specks
- e) small bowl - yellow glaze with green specks
- f) bowl - yellow glaze with green specks
- g) bowl - yellow glaze with green specks

Photo catalogue number X 77-91



a



b



c



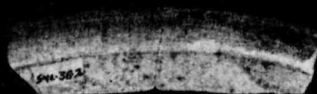
d



e



f



g

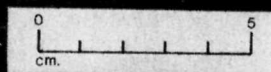
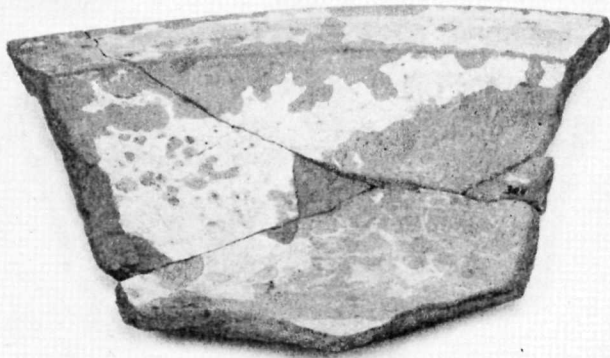




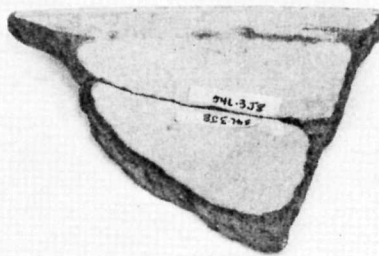
Figure: 21 French Coarseware

- a) shallow bowl - white slip only
- b) bowl - white slip only
- c) bowl - green glazed
- d) small bowl - green glazed
- e) bowl - yellow/green glazed
- f) bowl - yellow/brown glaze with yellow  
glaze dots
- g) bowl - yellow/brown glaze with yellow  
glaze dots

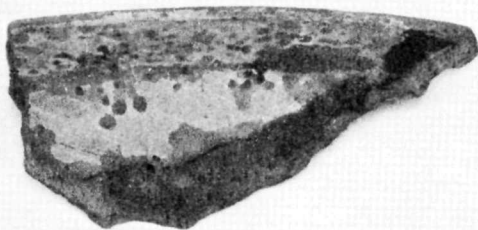
Photo catalogue number X 77-89



a



b



c



d



e



f



g

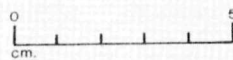


Figure: 22 New England Coarseware. Utility crock -  
green glazed.

Photo catalogue number X 77-90

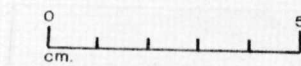
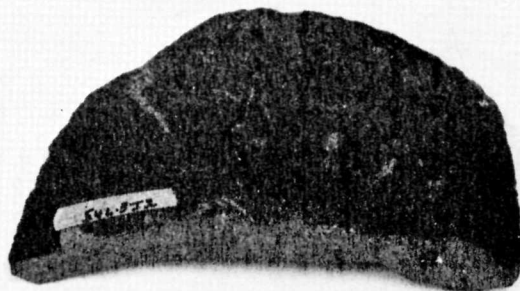
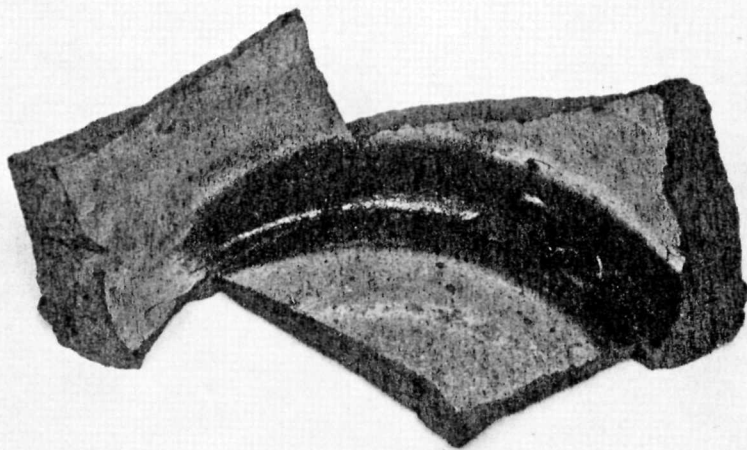


Figure: 23 French Stoneware

- a) utility crock
  - b) utility crock
  - c) utility crock
  - d) utility crock - flanged rims
  - e) utility crock - flanged rims
  - f) utility crock - flanged rims
  - g) commercial vessel of unknown significance
- Photo catalogue number X 77-87



Figure: 24 Westerwald

- a) chamber pot rim
- b) unknown vessel - rim
- c) unknown vessel - base
- d) tankard - body sherd

Photo catalogue number X 77-92



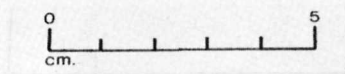
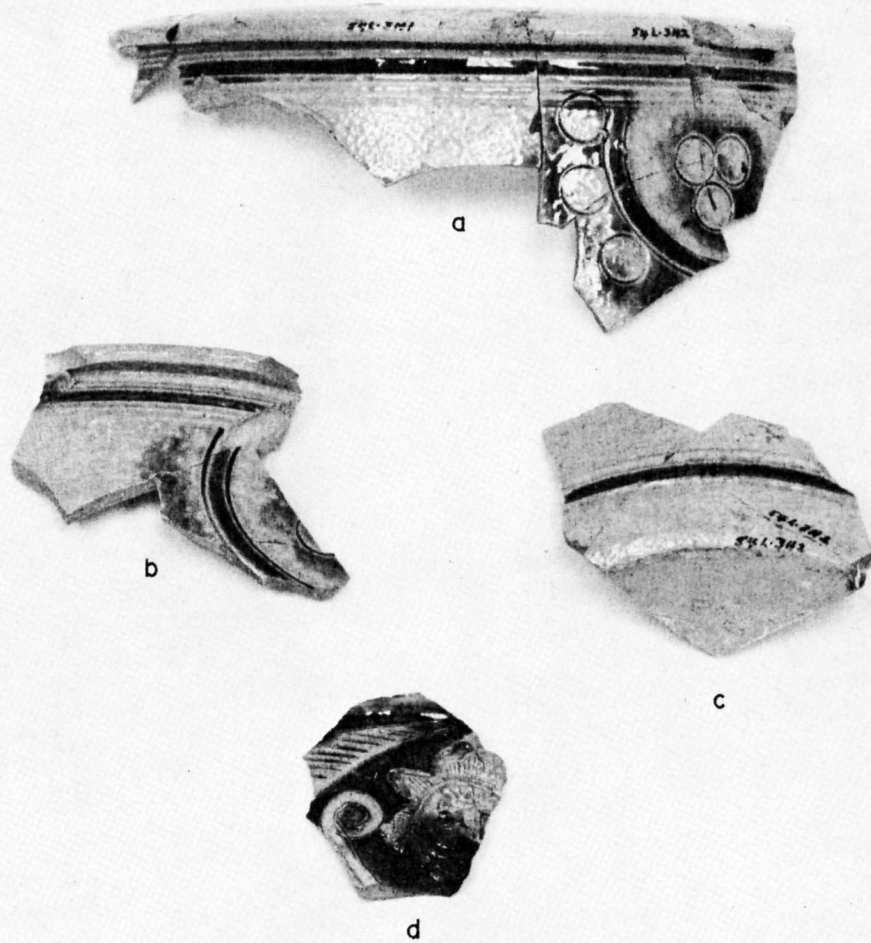




Figure: 25 White Salt-glazed stoneware

- a) serving bowl-base
- b) handle - fragment
- c) tankard - base
- d) small tankard - rim fragment and handle
- e) tankard - rim
- f) tankard - base
- g) tankard - base
- h) plate scalloped rim edge
- i) plate scalloped rim edge
- j) plate - rim dot diaper and basket motif

Photo catalogue number X 77-95

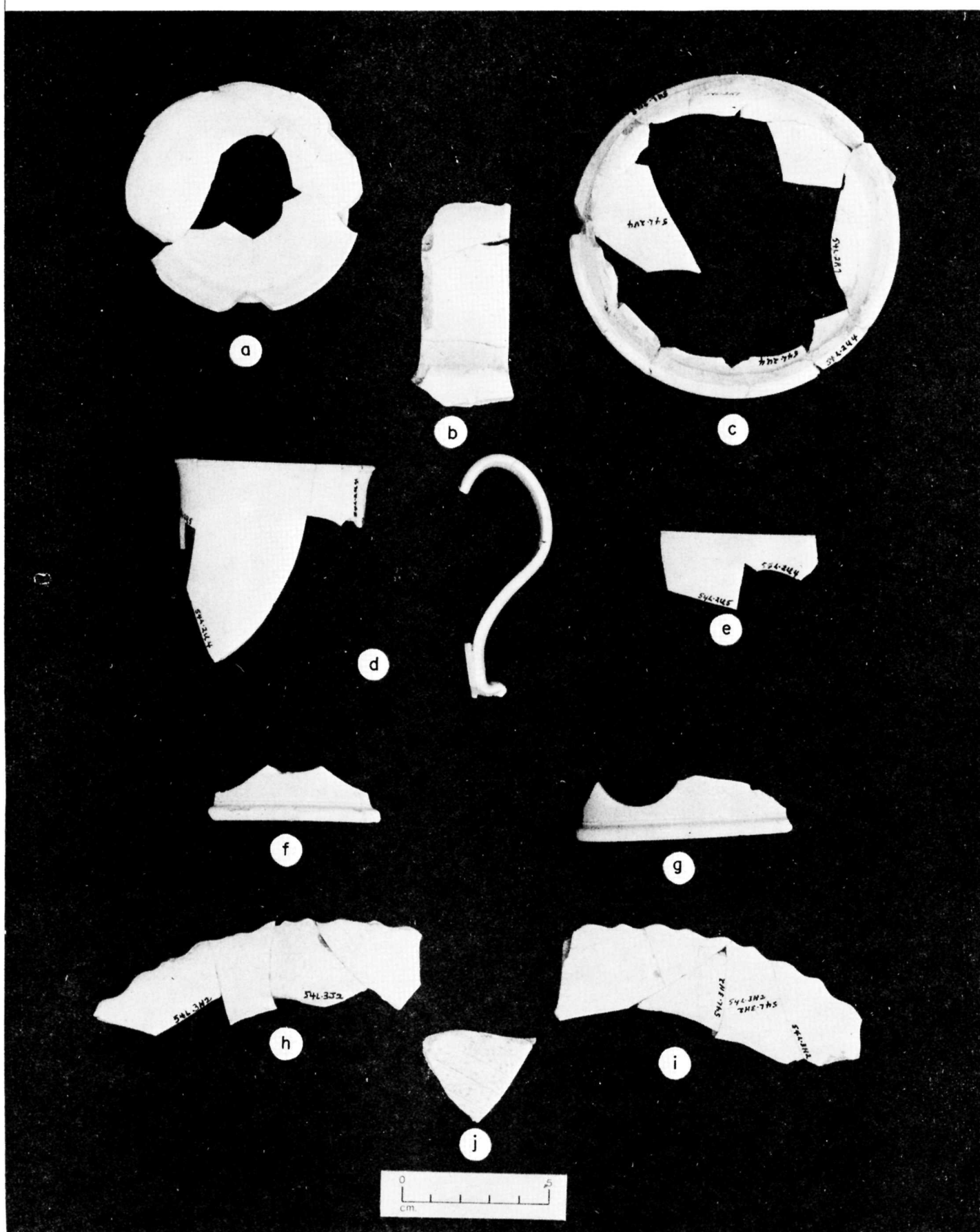
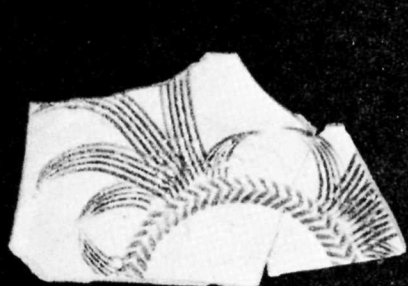


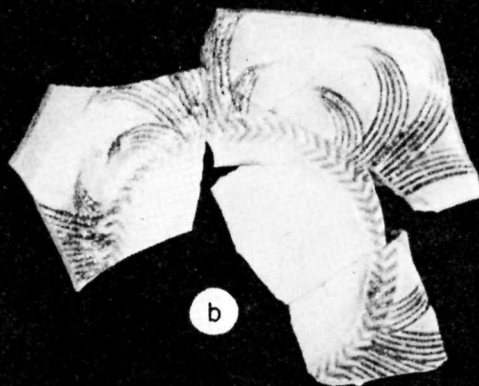
Figure: 26 Scratch Blue Stoneware

- a) bowl fragment with incised motif
- b) bowl fragment with incised floral motif
- c) bowl fragment with incised motif
- d) bowl fragment with incised motif
- e) small bowl - rim with incised motif
- f) shallow tea bowl - base and rim
- g) small bowl - rim

Photo catalogue number X 77-94



a



b



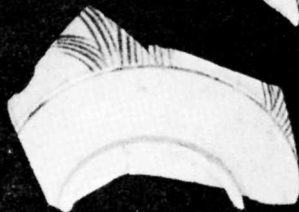
c



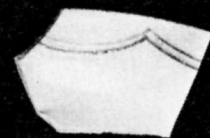
d



e



f



g

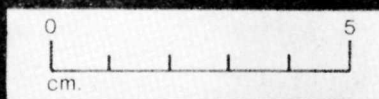


Figure: 27 Chinese Porcelain

a) bowl - rim fragment

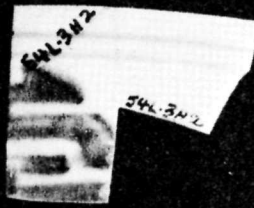
b) bowl - rim fragment

c) small bowl - base

Photo catalogue number X 77-93



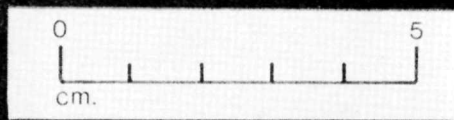
a



b



c



- Figure: 28 19th century Semi-Porcelain
- a) cup-banded creamware fragments
  - b) plate-rim-blue edgeware
  - c) plate-rim-green edgeware
  - d) plate fragment - brown transfer
  - e) plate fragment - blue transfer
- Photo catalogue number X 77-77

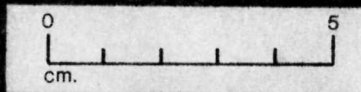
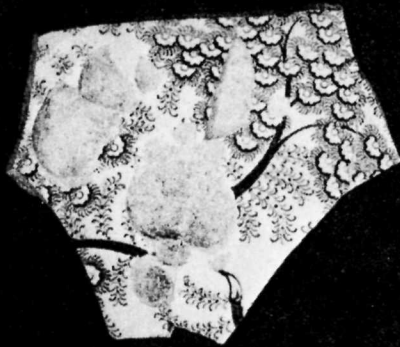
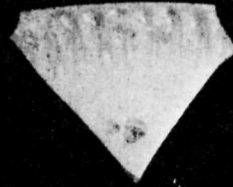
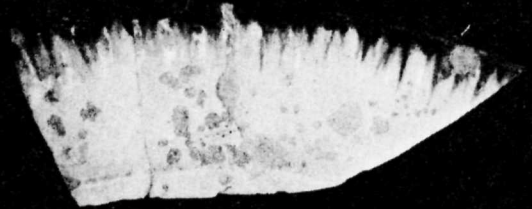
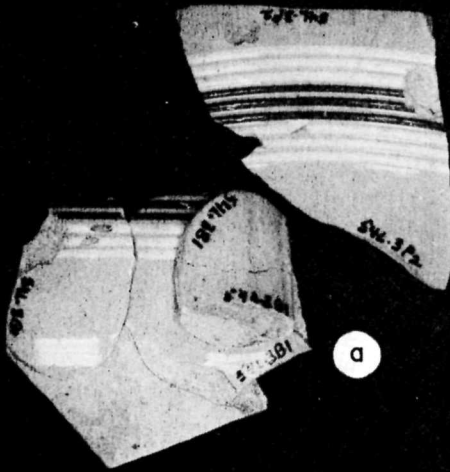




Figure: 29 19th century Semi-Porcelain

- a) cup-banded creamware fragments
- b) plate-rim-blue edgeware
- c) plate-rim-green edgeware
- d) plate-base brown transfer - makers mark  
'GROVE'
- e) plate base - blue transfer - makers mark  
'IRONSTONE CASSINE, W. Adams and Sons'

Photo catalogue number X 77-78

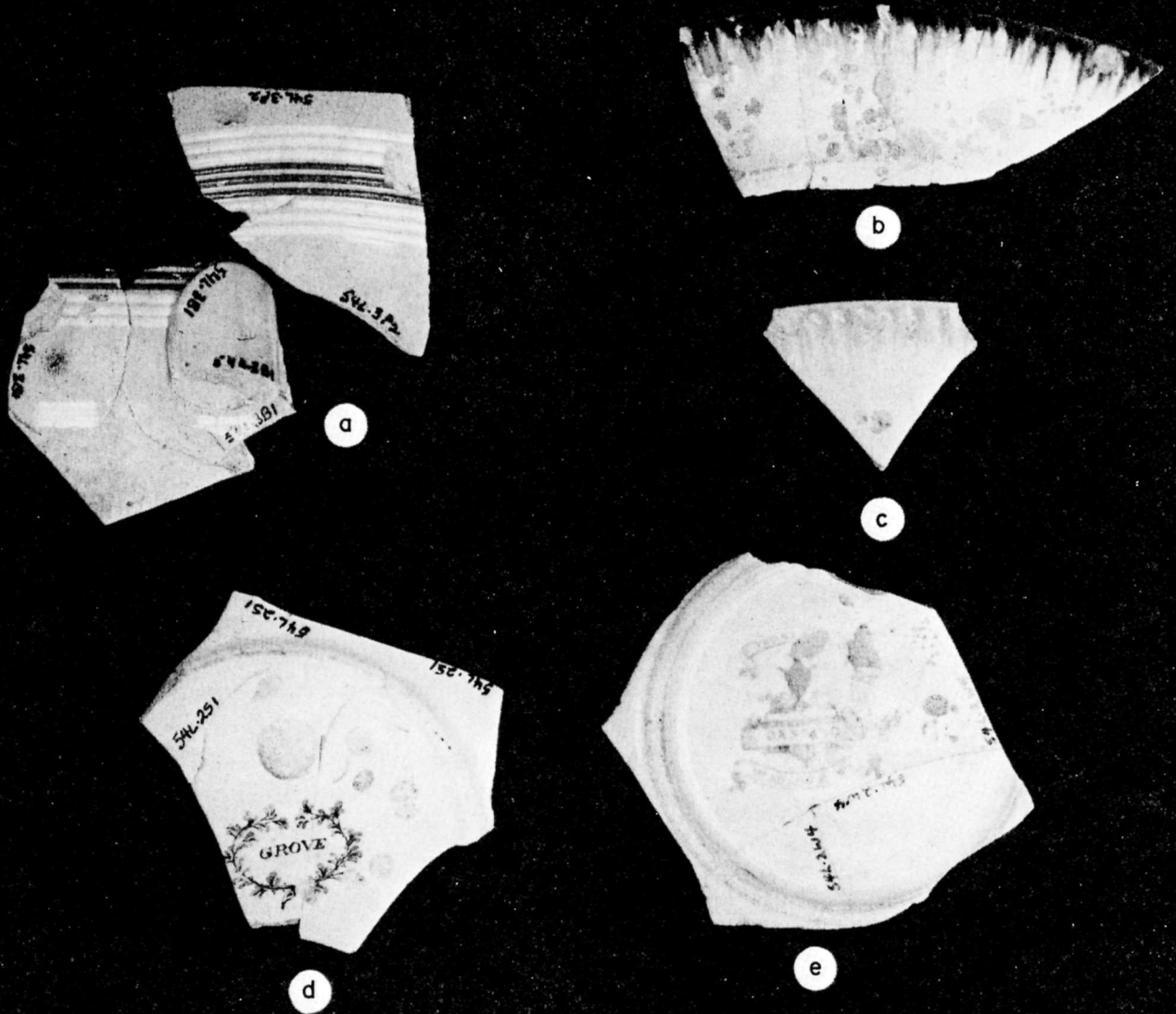
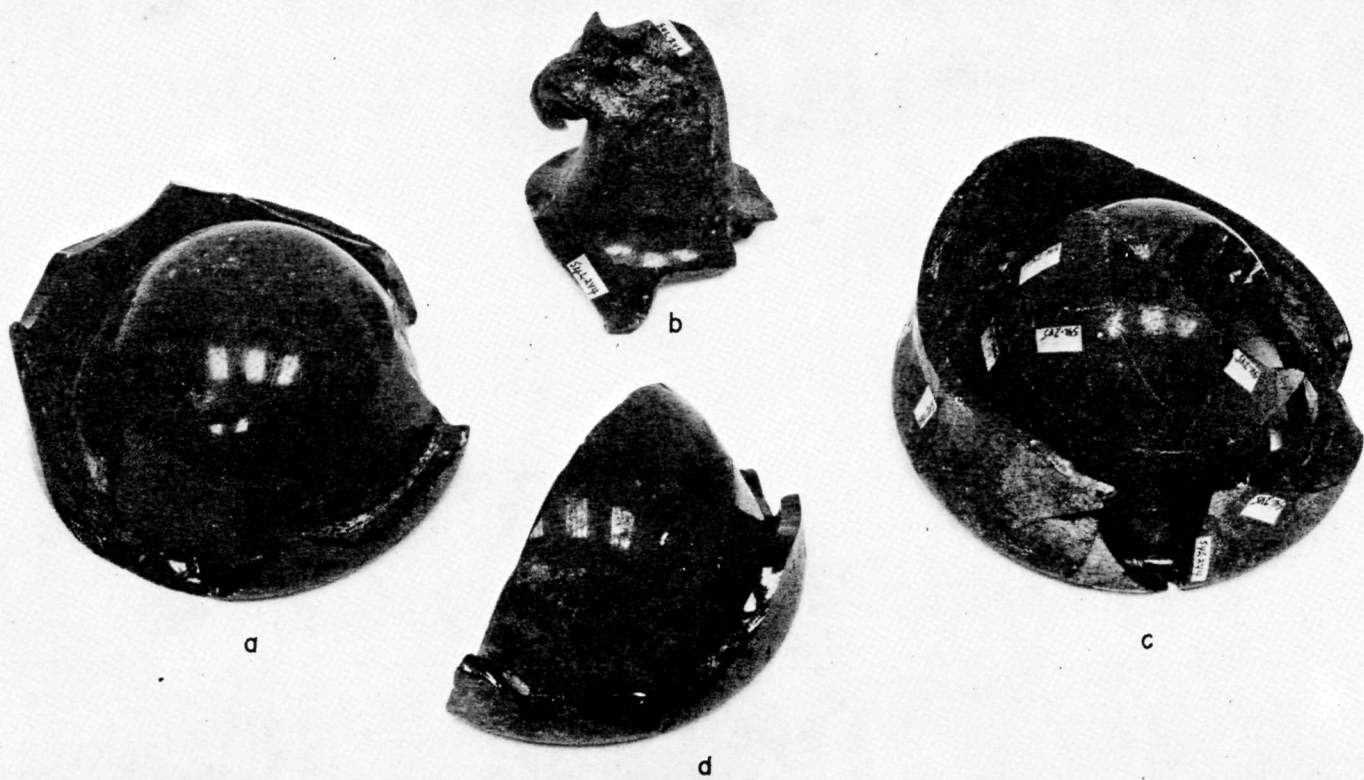


Figure: 30 Dark Green English "Wine" Bottles  
a) wine bottle - base and kick up  
b) wine bottle - neck-melted  
c) wine bottle - base and kick-up  
d) wine bottle - base and kick-up  
Photo catalogue number X 77-86



0 5  
cm

Figure: 31 Table Glass - French Stemware (coloured)

- a) pedestal stem - blue
- b) moulded pedestal stem - green
- c) moulded pedestal stem - green
- d) pedestal stem - grey/blue
- e) pedestal stem - grey/blue
- f) pedestal stem - grey/blue
- g) pedestal stem - grey/blue
- h) pedestal stem - grey/blue

Photo catalogue number X 77-79

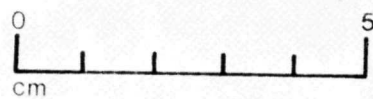
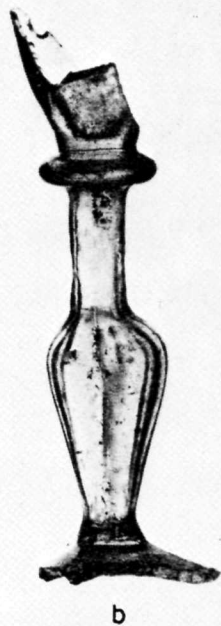


Figure: 32 Table Glass - French Stemware (clear)

- a) moulded clear wine glass stem
- b) moulded clear wine glass stem
- c) moulded clear wine glass stem
- d) moulded clear wine glass stem
- e) moulded clear wine glass stem
- f) moulded clear wine glass stem
- g) moulded clear wine glass stem
- h) moulded clear wine glass stem
- i) moulded clear wine glass stem

Photo catalogue number X 77-80





a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i

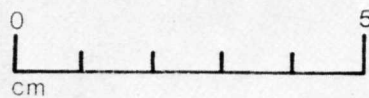




Figure: 33 English Table Glass

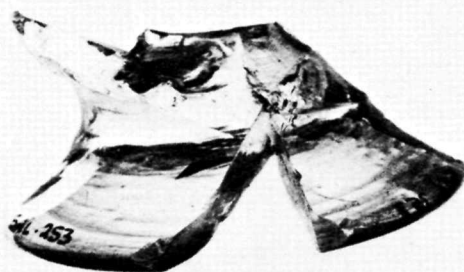
a)-c) wine glass - with drawn plain stem

b) 'firing glass' - base

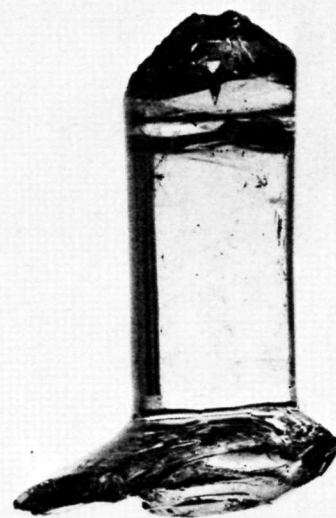
Photo catalogue number X 77-81



a



b



c

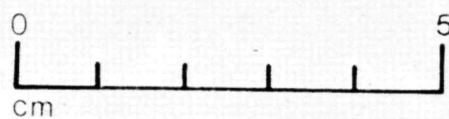


Figure: 34 Tumblers

- a) small pattern-molded tumbler base
- b) tumbler base - clear
- c) tumbler base - pinkish, crizzled non-lead metal
- d) tumbler base - pinkish, crizzled non-lead metal
- e) tumbler base - clear
- f) tumbler base - clear - molded
- g) tumbler base - clear - molded
- h) tumbler base - pinkish, crizzled non-lead metal

Photo catalogue number X 77-82

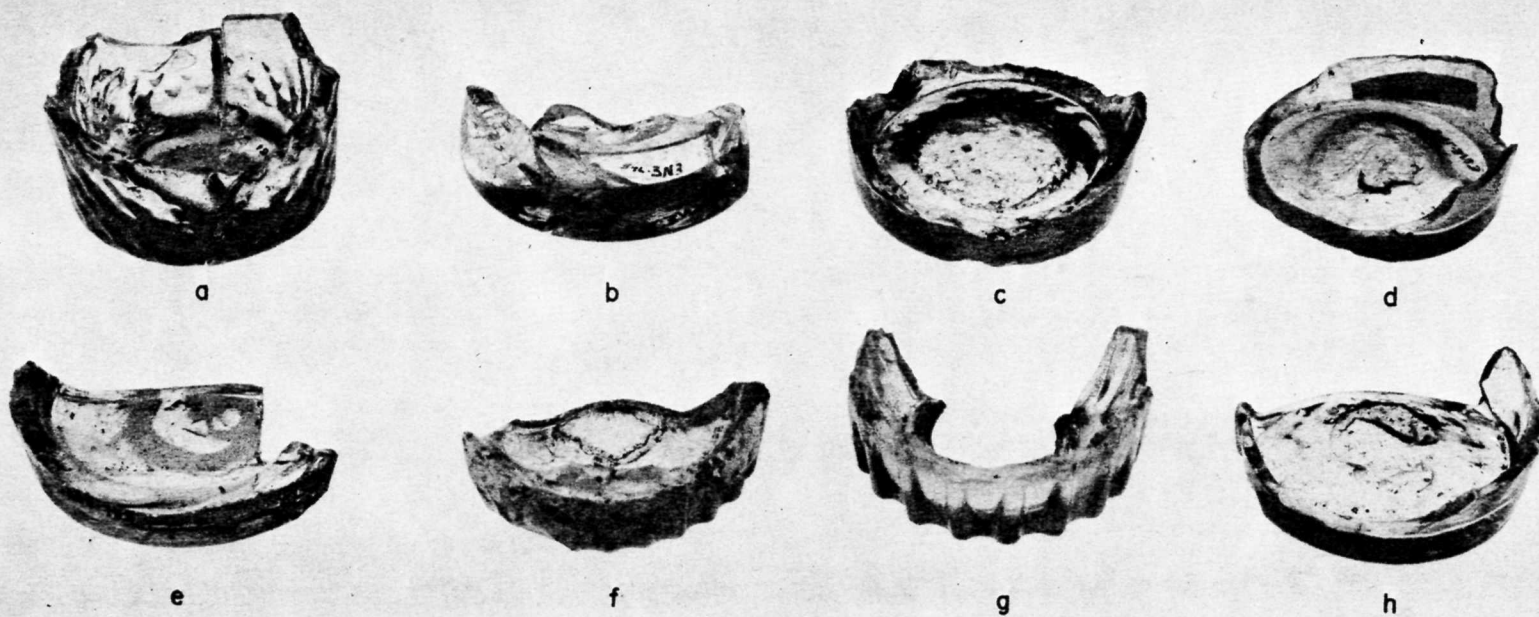


Figure: 35 Clay Pipes

- a) pipe bowl - English - incised stamp-  
Robert Tippet
- b) pipe bowl - English - impressed RT -  
Robert Tippet
- c) pipe bowl - fluted 1780 - 1820s
- d) pipe bowl - fluted
- e) pipe bowl - fluted

Photo catalogue number X 77-83

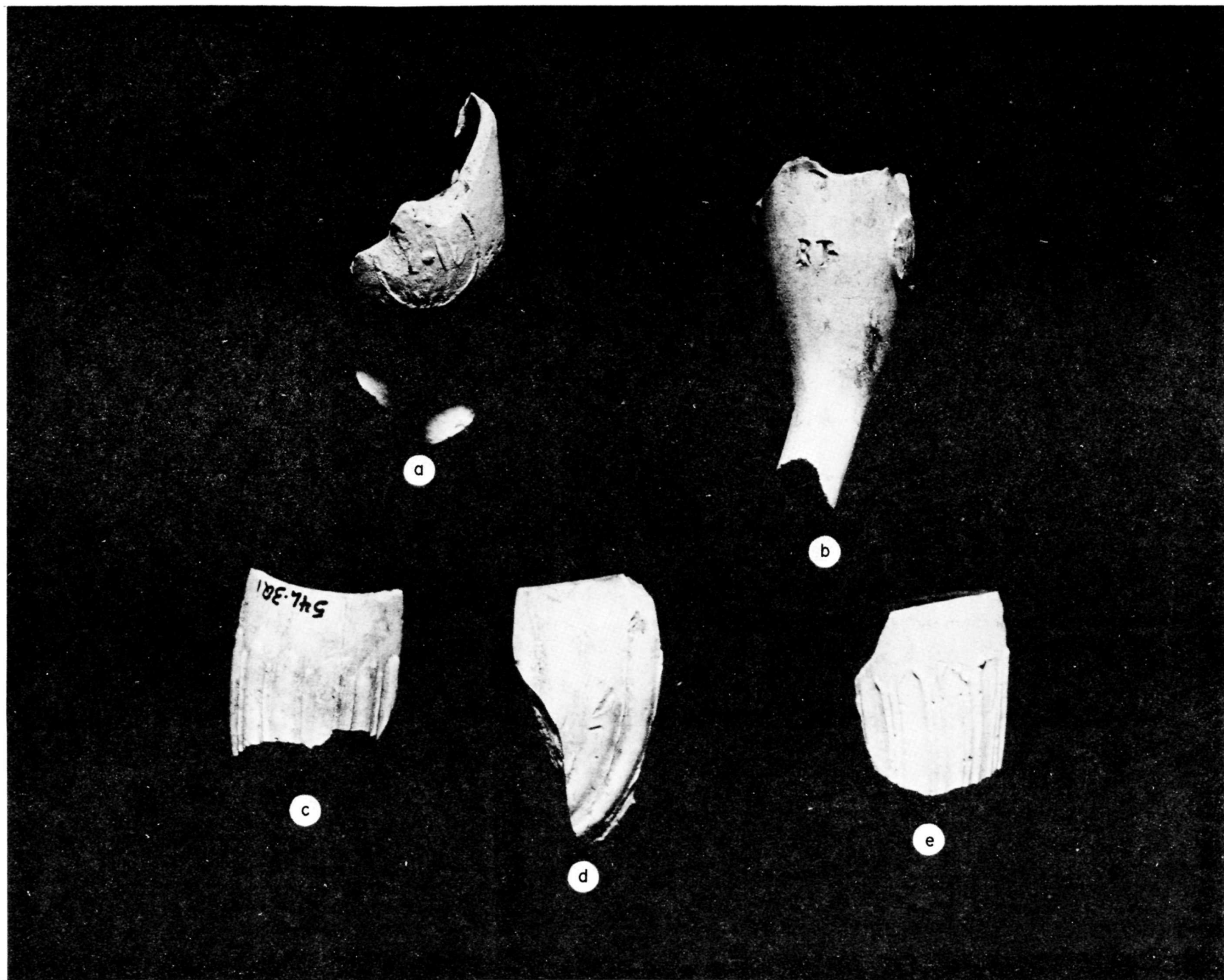


Figure: 36 Small Finds

- a) riveted brass plate
- b) trigger guard - brass with incised lines
- c) musket butt-plate - brass
- d) shoe buckle - silver plated
- e) sword buckle
- f) sword buckle
- g) 8 pointed gear like mechanism - lead
- h) brass spigot - French design
- i) small brass knife - with inlay

Photo catalogue number X 77-85





a



b



c



d



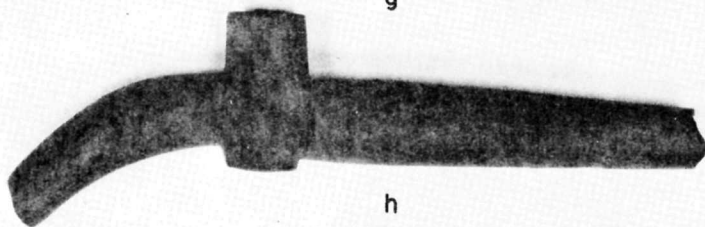
e



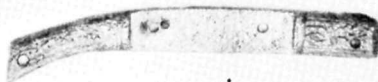
f



g



h



i

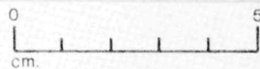




Figure: 37 Hardware - Shovel blade from south wall footer trench.

Photo catalogue number X 77-84

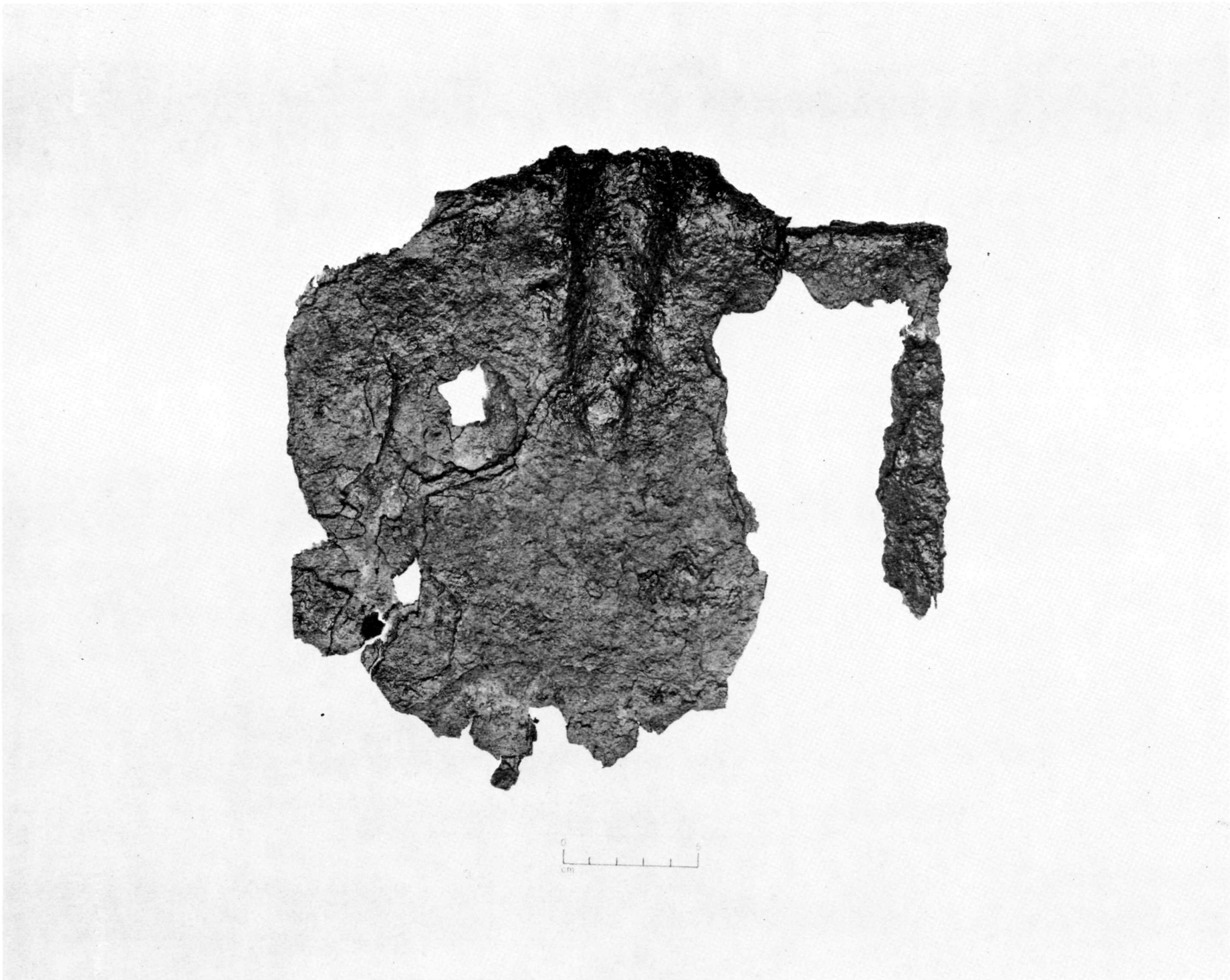


Figure: 38 Hardware: poker

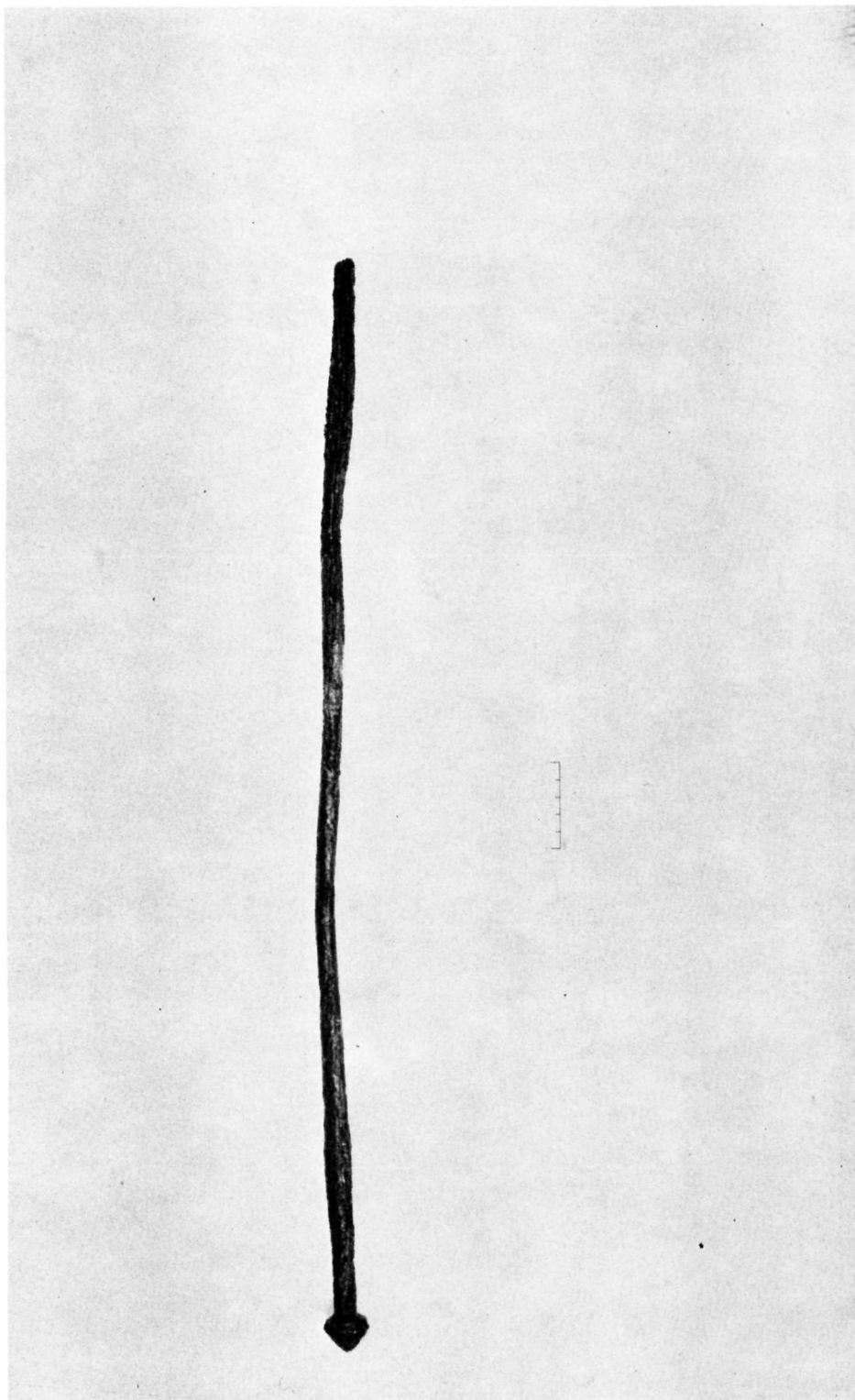


Figure: **39** Hardware

- a) keeper for barrel bolt
- b) handle for tool
- c) gudgeon
- d) hinge
- e) lock staple
- f) staple
- g) barrel bolt staple
- h) musket repair tool?
- i) cotter pin
- j) key?
- k) trigger plate
- l) latch keeper
- m) fish hook
- n) pintal
- o) pintal

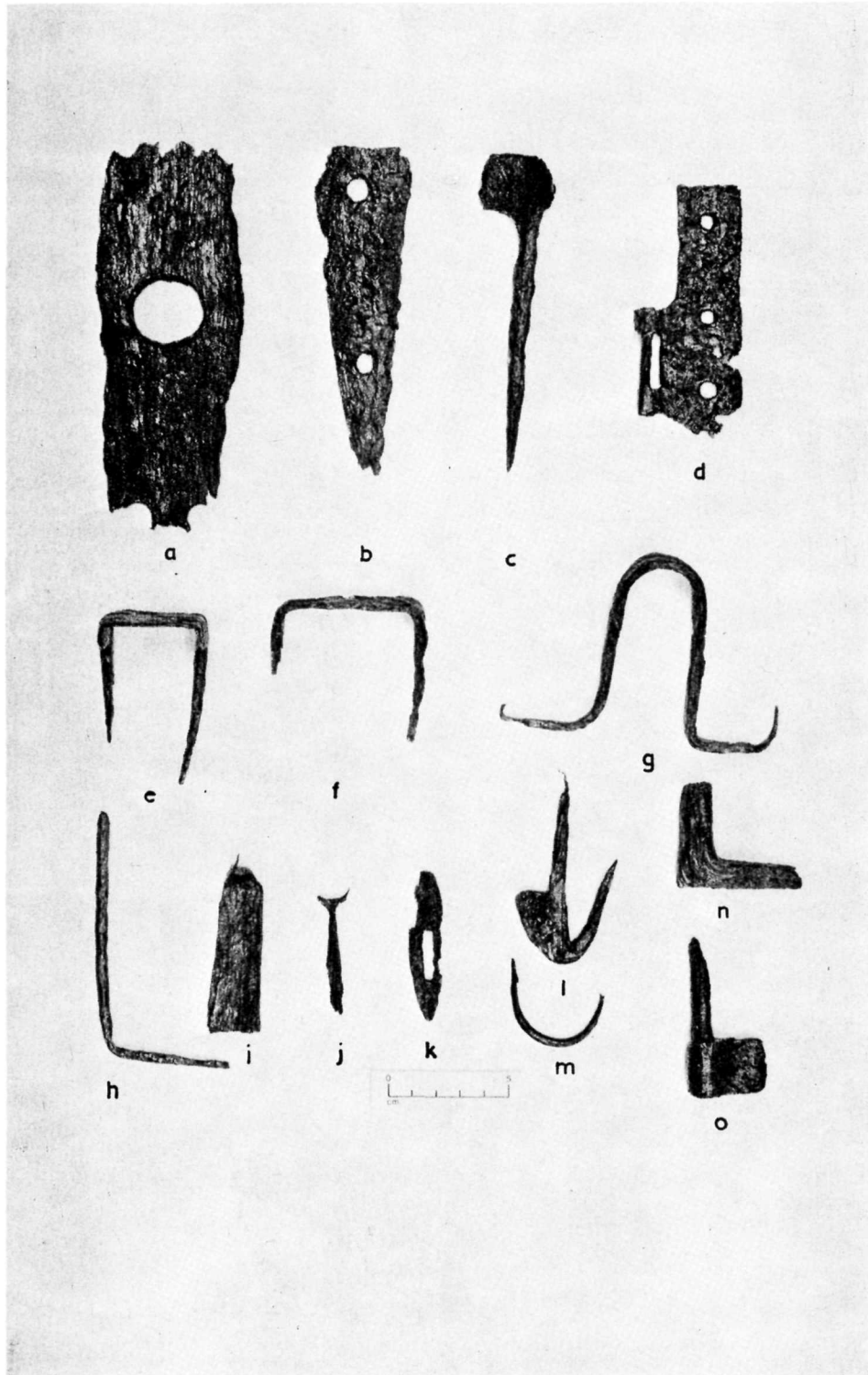


Figure: 40 Hardware

- a) fish spear
- b) hook
- c) 'S' hook
- d) hook and eye
- e) hook eye
- f) thimble
- g) hammer head
- h) adze?
- i) wedge
- j) cutlery

