

ROCKS PROVINCIAL PARK: THE 1994 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND HISTORICAL INVENTORY



By:

PATRICIA ALLEN, MICHAEL NICHOLAS AND FIDÈLE THÉRIAULT

NEW BRUNSWICK MANUSCRIPTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY 33E

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Culture and Sport Secretariat

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Abstract

In 1994 three 19th century sites were found during an archaeological survey conducted in advance of the Rocks Park redevelopment. Additional 20th century sites were also recorded. The 19th century sites are the remains of farm homes occupied during the earlier part of the 19th century and recorded in the 1861 census. The Homestead in the Woods site is thought to have been the family home of a direct descendant of Robert Dickson, one of the first and most prominent Pre-Loyalist protestant settlers of the area. Both the Hilltop Farm site and the Marshside site also appear to be farm homes that were abandoned at the end of the 19th century, quite possibly following the 1869 destruction of important dykes by the Saxby Gale. The 1994 survey identified important historical resources so they could be avoided during the Park redevelopment and construction. Corresponding archival and oral history research provided considerable material concerning the human history of the Rocks Park property.

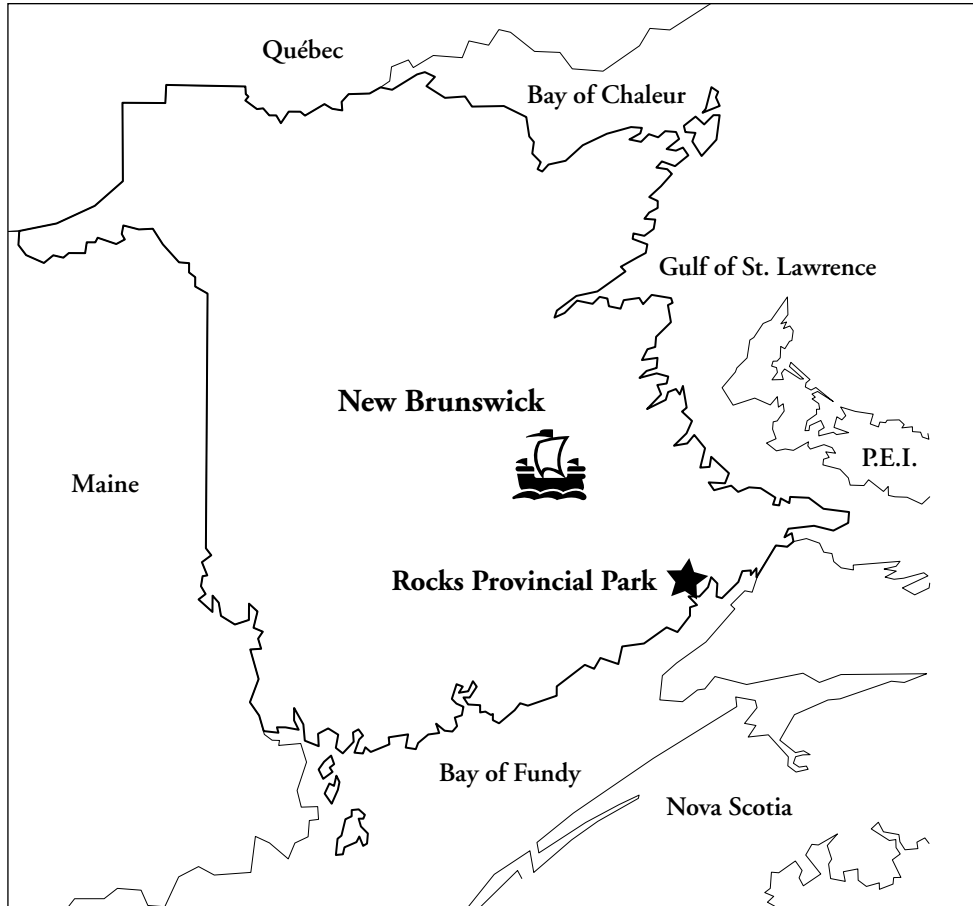


Figure 1: Location of The Rocks Provincial Park

Introduction

The Rocks Provincial Park is located on the most easterly point of Albert County at Hopewell Cape, about 20 kilometers southwest of Moncton, New Brunswick (Figure 1). It is one of the most popular natural attractions in New Brunswick. The Park offers visitors an excellent view of significant *flowerpot* rock formations created by the eroding forces of the Bay of Fundy. Just north of the Park and visible from the Park entrance, lies an example of a Shepody Bay marsh with an historic dyke system (Figures 2).

During the month of September 1994 an archaeological survey was undertaken at the Rocks Provincial Park. The survey, conducted by the Archaeological Services Branch of the New Brunswick Department of Municipalities, Culture and Housing, was intended to locate and identify archaeological heritage resources that could be affected by a Park redevelopment plan. Two experienced field persons, Michael Nicholas and Shianne MacDonald, assisted field director Patricia Allen with the survey and site testing. Michael Nicholas was also responsible for completing the artifact analysis for the project.



Figure 2: Looking northward across the Dickson marsh and dykes

Archaeology Branch historian Fidèle Thériault was responsible for an archival search relating to the early history of the Park. Among other items Mr. Thériault found several relevant pieces of correspondence, maps, diaries, journals and census from the mid 19th century. Several pieces of early correspondence have been transcribed and attached as Appendices. Both Mr. Thériault and Ms. Allen interviewed a number of knowledgeable

people in their search for historical information. The work of Mr. Nicholas has been incorporated into the text describing each site. Summary totals of all artifacts are displayed in Appendix G, Tables 6, 7 and 8.

The Rocks Redevelopment Plan

In November of 1987 a redevelopment plan was proposed for the Rocks Park. The proposal assessed the past and present demands on the Park's natural and developed areas and offered alternatives to deal with erosion, visitor congestion, overuse and unintentional abuse of certain sensitive Park areas. New parking areas, traffic circulation options and visitor centers were outlined in *The 1987 Rocks Provincial Park Redevelopment Proposal* by New Brunswick Tourism, Recreation and Heritage.

In 1994 the earlier redevelopment plans for the Rocks were further revised by the Regional Resources Division of the Parks Branch, Department of Natural Resources and Energy. Funding was approved for this redevelopment.

The most recent Rocks redevelopment plan indicated that significant land disturbance could be expected during the alterations to the existing Park landscape. In the then undeveloped areas west and north of the existing roadways and parking lots, new parking areas, maintenance buildings and roadways were to be installed. Shoreline areas could be disturbed with the construction a new viewing deck to be erected at the tip of Hopewell Cape. Not wanting to destroy any significant cultural resources through redevelopment, the Parks Branch of Natural Resources and Energy contracted the 1994 archaeological survey.

General Survey Information

The survey conducted at the Rocks Park included a physical search for and the testing of any heritage resources located within the area to be affected by the Rocks redevelopment plan. One large heritage site located outside the redevelopment area but within the Park boundaries near the Route 114 was also examined and tested. On the advice of Riverview Parks Branch personnel for safety reasons we did not examine the eastern tip of

Hopewell Cape, although it is marked on the redevelopment plan as a potential viewing platform area.

The archaeologists talked with Parks personnel and with local residents concerning the earlier and recent history of the Park lands. Everyone interviewed was pleased that a human history study was being carried out. Local people were gratified that their Park was to be upgraded. Most felt that the redevelopment planners should strive to retain the excellent natural attractiveness of the property with the least amount of disturbance to the environment.

The physical survey of the Park included walking the Park's shoreline areas, examining bank edges and otherwise searching the property for sites of historical interest. Erosion of the shoreline has definitely taken a toll on any heritage sites that may once have existed where land and sea meet. Nothing of significance was recorded in the eroding bank. The shoreline near the Park entrance booth was stabilized sometime during the late 1950s. Items from that time can still be seen buried well beneath the current surface. Further inland, however, several historic cellars were found well preserved and undisturbed. These sites have been tested and their size, approximate age and possible cultural significance are herein described.

Testing of the Park's historic sites was done by hand, using shovels, trowels and other smaller tools. As much as possible, all test units were returned to their natural state. Both Polaroid and 35mm slides were taken of each site before and during each excavation. Unfortunately the forest cover, mostly large trees which scattered the natural light, made photography difficult. Standard field record/excavation forms were kept by the survey crew. Sketches were made of each site area and the site locations were surveyed into the Park plan (Figure 3). All the Rocks Park sites have been registered in the New Brunswick data base of known archaeological sites.

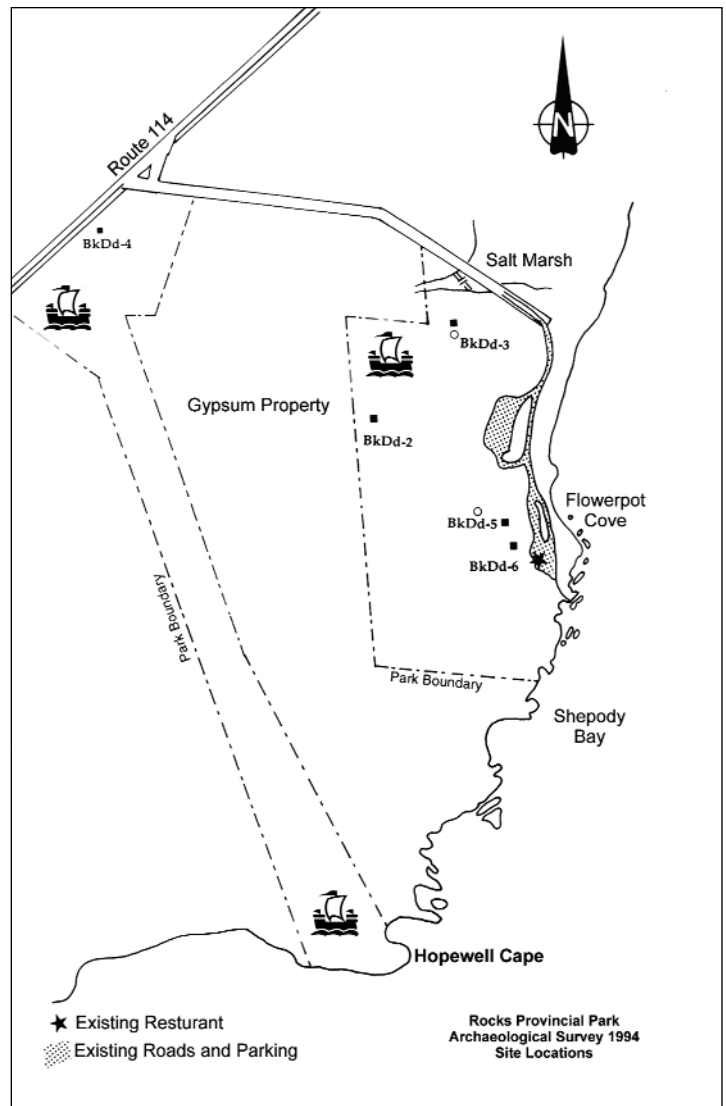


Figure 3: Park Plan with site locations

Historical Background

The Mi'kmaq

There is little doubt that the Mi'kmaq of pre-European times would have frequented the marsh lands and rivers of the Shepody area during bird hunting, produce gathering and salmon fishing excursions. In the diary of William Calhoun (circa 1771-72), a meeting with Mi'kmaq people on the north shore of the mouth of the Petitcodiac is recorded in detail. The Natives were very concerned about the settlers taking the salmon from the river. They stated that if the Europeans were to do so, then they "would have nothing left for them to live upon" (Wright 1945).

One Mi'kmaq legend passed down through generations of the Native people directly concerns the "Rocks". The great-grandfather of the late Michael Francis, resident of Big Cove, told the following story to his son before he died at the age of 102 in the year 1932. I would like to thank Michael Francis for sharing the following story with us.

For hundreds, perhaps thousands of years before the arrival of the Europeans, the very powerful, very wise men of the Mi'kmaq people would gather together annually during the fall natural harvest. These men were called *Ginaps*. They would travel to the place of their "cooking pots" guided to this location by six foot high carved poles (*waa geige*). Mi'kmaq men, women and children traveled long distances to come together for feasting, dancing, singing and spiritual ceremonies. Food for all the people was provided by the *Ginaps* who would prepare everything that was needed in their large "cooking pots".

This annual gathering was carried on for centuries until the European missionaries arrived. They convinced the people to take down the carved guiding poles saying that their enemies from the west would surely find them if the poles remained standing. With the pulling out of the sign poles and with the dying off of the *Ginaps*, the gatherings at the cooking pots ceased. The big pots themselves turned to stone. We can still see them today as the Hopewell Rocks or *flowerpots*. The Rocks have remained in Mi'kmaq memory as a special place to go to meditate and to pray, especially if there was a shortage of food among the people (pers. comm. Michael Francis, 1994).

No physical evidence of Native occupation sites was found during the 1994 Park survey. This does not mean however, that campsites or other significant areas did not at one time exist. Erosion is very severe at this location. Shorelines from one or two thousand years ago are, without a doubt, now well underwater and a part of the Bay of Fundy. For the Park, the story of the *Ginaps* cooking pots is a significant and rare piece of Mi'kmaq folk tradition.

The Acadians

Vallière

In the month of October 1676 the King of France granted a large *seigneurie* to one Michel Leneuf de la Vallière. The place granted was called "Chignectou" by the Natives and "Beaubassin" by the Acadians. The center of the *seigneurie* was "l'île de la Vallière" (Tonges Island). From here the grant radiated approximately 22 km in all directions. The *seigneurie* included the region called *Shipoudie* and the *Cap des Damoiselles* (Canadian Archives 1905, p.324-330).

Pierre Thibodeau

Near the end of the 17th century Pierre Thibodeau and his sons traveled from Port Royal to *Shipoudie* in order to establish a new colony. At the end of July 1698, they arrived with two cows, one horse, tools, and seeds for planting and provisions for six months. By 1702 Thibodeau had dug 7200 linear feet of ditches to drain the marshes and he had sown a crop of wheat with much success. He proposed that same year to build both a saw mill and a grist mill. A census in 1707 reveals that the population in the Shepody region was 55 persons, having 70 head of cattle and 50 sheep (Wright 1945).

The name *Cap des Damoiselles*, now Hopewell Cape, derives from the 17th/18th century Acadian presence in Shepody (*Shipoudie*, *Chipoudie*, *Shipoudy*) Bay. *Damoiselle* possibly makes reference to the womanly shape of the eroded rock features at the Cape. A 1779 translation of *des Damoiselles* as *Merry Dancers* by the French speaking protestant Des Barres may be even more accurate (Raymond 1975:71).

From the Journal of the son of la Vallière, we are informed that the French had two sentinels posted on the height of land at *Cap des Damoiselles*. If danger was detected in the Bay, the lookouts would quickly light a large signal fire to warn the inhabitants. From the same Journal we learn that in 1721 the La Rosette family, originally from Port Royal, were living in the area. LaRosette was the surname of Jacques Léger and Jacques Léger was

grant which included "all the land from the Bay of Fundy to a northern boundary which began at a point of land at the junction of the Petiticodiac and Memoramcook Rivers" (Wright 1945:23). Alan Rayburn suggests that the Hopewell name may have come from the name of a Pennsylvania village where one of the military officers resided (Rayburn 1975:135).

Bouquet and Haldimand were both natives of Switzerland. They had become officers in the British army and had had distinguished careers. Des Barres was another Swiss officer and a well known 18th century naval cartographer who had been based in Halifax. He acted on behalf of the others in acquiring the grant. Hugh Wallace was Haldimand's business agent from New York and Adam Hoops was an army supplier. Peter Hasenclever was an ironmaster of Germany, with one business in London and another in New Jersey (Wright 1945:23).

Thomas Calhoun

The terms of the Shepody/Hopewell grant stipulated that the proprietors were to effectively establish a protestant colony on the grant lands within a specified time. To meet the terms without actually moving to the area, the proprietors engaged a man by the name of Thomas Calhoun (Calhoun). Calhoun was a Scotch-Irish trader from western Pennsylvania who had earlier spent time in Kentucky. He traveled to Hopewell in 1765 to oversee the colonization for the absentee landlords (Wright 1945: 27).

The proprietors saw that settlers were sent forth from Pennsylvania. The first ship of twenty German families arrived from Philadelphia in October 1765. Thomas Calhoun assigned each a lot of land, oversaw the construction of dwellings, and provided farm equipment, domestic animals, seed and provisions to each family for the first year of their residence.

In 1767 Calhoun employed an Acadian to direct the dyke building on the marshes. Those who were in debt to the proprietors were expected to assist with the dyke construction. In December of 1767, after having delivered a large number of cattle to the colony, the sloop *Belleze* returned to Boston

with a full hold of 5-600 weight of cheese, potatoes, spruce and 60 grindstones. These were the first exports of the Hopewell colony and as far as is known, the first ever exports from New Brunswick of cheese and potatoes. By 1768 correspondence indicates that Calhoun had prepared timber for building a saw mill at or near Germantown (Appendices B and C).

Although outwardly the settlers appeared to be involved in a reasonable proposition, most were accustomed to a warmer climate and more fertile lands. As well, the proprietors had *reserved* much of the richer former Acadian farmland. Letters between Calhoun and the proprietors attest to the discontent and the poor situation of the early settlers. Some settlers contrived to move from the place while others took petitions to Halifax to complain (Appendix B).

In 1769 Thomas Calhoun married one Rachel Peck. The couple had two sons, John born in 1770 and Thomas, born in 1772. Calhoun held the position of Justice of the Peace and he traveled to Cumberland on judicial matters. He was often accompanied in his daily affairs by his brother William. William kept a diary during the years 1771-72. The diary is most informative describing the problems of the colony, interaction with the Natives, the produce of the land and sea and the day to day activities of the Calhoun brothers (Wright 1945).

In the early 1770s well established apple orchards seem to be an accepted part of the Hopewell colony. These can be attributed to the earlier Acadian farmers. The Calhoun diary makes additional references to former Acadian homesteads, chapels, dykes and timber stores. It also tells of life ways of the Calhoun settlers. Apart from getting farms underway, they were fishing salmon, flounder, eels, and trout. They were gathering raspberries, gooseberries and apples. They regularly went digging clams and hunting bears and they also worked on their dykes and in the quarries cutting grindstones. The people traveled across the marshes on snowshoes in winter, in canoes along the coast in good weather and on horseback via woods trails between the farms. Often times Thomas Calhoun was

accompanied on his travels by the first protestant minister of those parts, Rev. John Eagleson (Wright 1945).

Unfortunately, Thomas Calhoun died in 1772, the year his second son was born. He drowned while loading grindstones at Grindstone Island. The accident also claimed the life of his brother William. At the time of his death Thomas Calhoun was involved in a law suit against the proprietors who had apparently not paid him for some time. His wife Rachel, left with two small children, took up the suit following his death. She was aided in her legal struggle by one Robert Dickson. The suit was successful and a settlement was made between Dickson (acting on behalf of Rachel Calhoun) and the proprietors (Wright 1945).

Robert Dickson

Robert Dickson was a settler from Connecticut who had established himself at Hopewell in 1770. Following the successful law suit, Rachael Peck married Robert Dickson. Dickson became step father to the two small Calhoun boys, John and Thomas. Robert and Rachel were later to have two sons of their own, William and Robert. William was born in 1790 (Wright 1945).

There is little information available for the time period between the death of Thomas Calhoun and the year 1780. The American Revolution had begun in 1775. The proprietors of the land had military connections and thus were occupied with matters other than their northern colony. At the beginning of 1780, they engaged one Charles Dixon to be their representative at Hopewell. Charles Dixon lived in Sackville and during the years of the American Revolution he

deliberately avoided the colony believing that the area harbored American sympathizers (Wright 1945) (Appendix F).

With the arrival of the Loyalists competition for good large tracts of land increased. Halifax reviewed the original 100,000 acre grant and judged that the terms of the grant had not been fulfilled. The grant was revoked and the Robert Dickson/Calhoun family was to significantly benefit from this judgment. Dickson claimed and received grants of several large tracts of land in the Hopewell region. Concerning the tract at Cap des Demoiselles, Robert Dickson was associated with a man by the name of Jesse Converse (Ganong 1906). Converse was a native of Massachusetts. He died in 1822 and was buried at Pointe du Butte cemetery in Cumberland County (Wright 1945).

Robert Dickson established and operated a small store at Hopewell Cape. A ledger of accounts has been preserved by the descendants of the Dickson family. The ledger records store transactions between 1777 and 1828. In 1786 a petition from Mr. Dickson indicates that he had erected a frame house and had cleared two sections of land on the Cap des Demoiselles second tract or parcel (Figure 5). This grant encompassed what are now the Rocks Provincial Park lands.

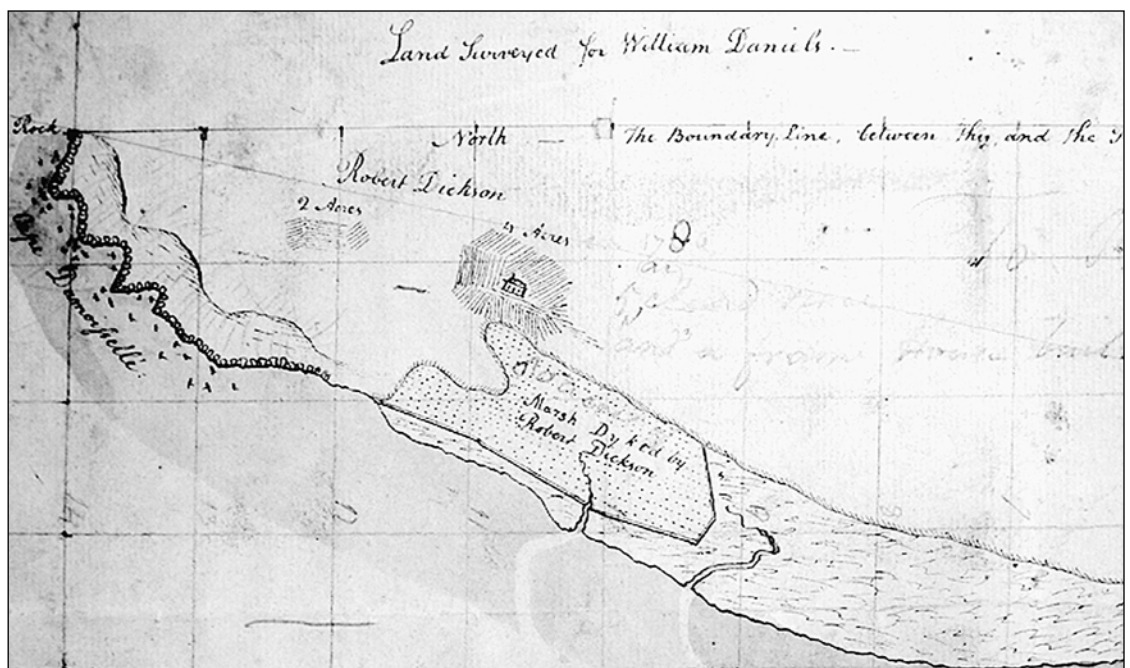


Figure 5: Map of the Shepody Bay Area (1786) showing 4 acres cleared, a frame house built and marsh dyked (second tract or parcel of Robert Dickson and Jesse Converse) (Courtesy of New Brunswick Provincial Archives (NBPA) W1/6)

Robert Dickson also is credited with the building of the dykes north of the Park, although these may have at least been started by Thomas Calhoun during his time as the Hopewell colony overseer. A pre-1786 map, without the Dickson house and cleared land marked, refers to the marsh as already “dyked” (Figure 6). Remnants of these dykes are still visible today (Figure 7).

The 19th Century

Before he died in 1825, Robert Dickson exchanged some of the Cap des Demoiselles tract with his two step sons (surname Calhoun) for more favorable farmland. An 1862 census map lists J. Calhoun, W. Calhoun, J. Banson and O. Dickson as occupying the lands either near or within the Rocks Provincial

Park. One N. Cole and another J. E. Dickson appear settled just west of the 1862 road, somewhere in the vicinity of where the present Route #114 and the Park road join (Figure 8).

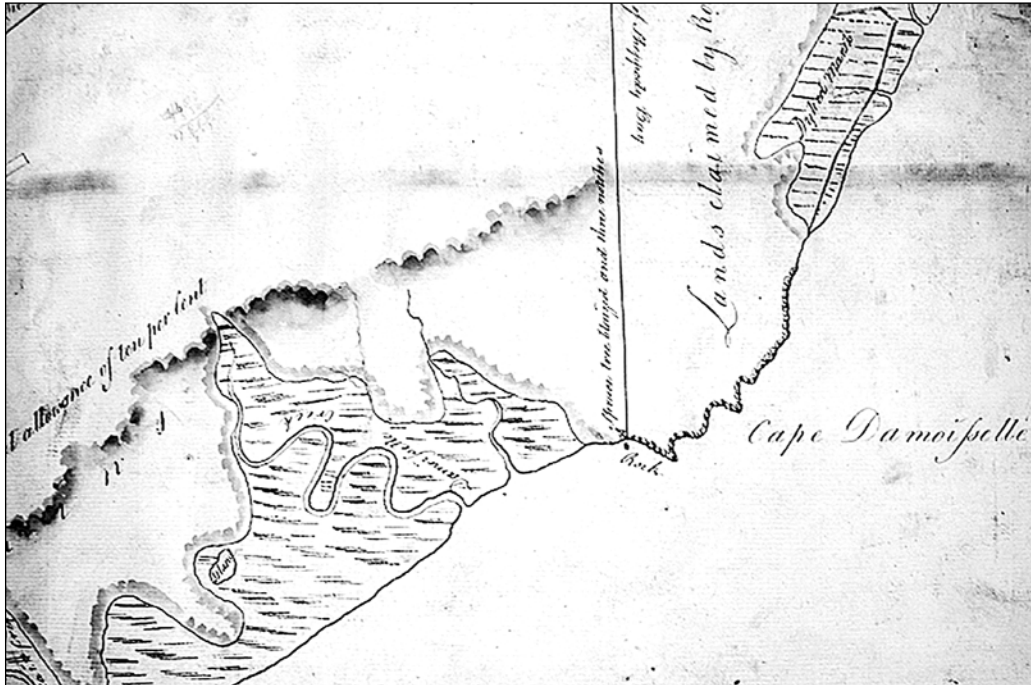


Figure 6: Pre-1786 Archival Map showing dykes (no cleared land or buildings)(Courtesy of NBPA-RS656/17D4)



Figure 7: Upright log curtain running parallel to the small earthen dykes in the marsh just north of the Rocks Park entrance booth (1994).



Figure 8: Map 1862 showing family names on Park property (Courtesy of NBPA, 1861 Census Albert County).

From the 1862 map the homes of both J. Calhoun and W. Calhoun appear to lie southwest of the 19th century archaeological site located just southeast of the Park entrance. Park Warden Ulrich Bazin indicated that the current roadway runs east of the “old road”, the remains of which he says can still be observed in the forest (Ulrich Bazin pers. comm. 1994).

The J. E. Dickson site of 1862 (Figure 8) may be the location of the original Dickson house and store referred to on the 1786 map (Figure 5). The ledger indicates that the store was operated by Robert’s son William at least until 1828. Following this, the house appears occupied by Robert’s grandson, James Edward Dickson. James, J. E. Dickson, is listed as a merchant at the time of the 1861 census (New Brunswick Provincial Archives).

Robert Dickson, his wife Rachel and a number of their family are buried in the small restored Dickson/Calhoun cemetery located just behind the Rocks Motel. The tomb stone of Robert Dickson reads, “Robert Dickson Esq. A native of Connecticut, one of the first settlers of this place”. Figure 9 illustrates the tombstone of Rachel Dickson in the Dickson/Calhoun Cemetery.



Figure 9: Tombstone of Rachel Dickson

The archaeology team visited the cemetery and noted that some stones had been moved and some repaired with cement. Others were broken and lay over the bank edge which slopes to the brook. A listing of the stones currently standing in the cemetery is provided as Appendix A.

The Settlers and the Sea

One important point concerning life at Hopewell is the strong connection the people had with the sea. The first Europeans struggled to keep the sea at bay, built dykes and farmed the marshes. In-coming and out-going ships carried goods, animals and people on the world’s highest and most dangerous tides. The coast connected the people together and the sea connected them with the outside world (Wright 1945).

Hopewell was noted for sea faring men, and for women who lost their men to the sea. Drownings were frequent. Within a few years Rachel Dickson/Calhoun, born Rachel Peck, lost a husband, a brother-in-law and a brother by drowning (Wright 1945). Letters, journals and diaries are full of references to tides and currents, canoes, bateaux, ships, watching for ships and the building of ships. A number of the Hopewell settlers recorded during the 1861 census listed their occupation as “shipbuilder” or “ship’s joiner”.

One shipyard is reported to be located in the cove just south of Hopewell Cape and north of Demoiselles Creek.

Any historical sketch of the 19th century at Hopewell Cape would be remiss if it did not mention the Saxby Gale. On October 4th and 5th of the year 1869 an “unusually high tide accompanied by a terrific gale of wind ...ordinary high tides in Chignecto Bay rise about sixty feet... the water rose at least four feet higher than any tide known before or since, and did a great deal of damage...” (Smith 1907:172). The hurricane or “gale” when combined with the tremendous tidal surge apparently damaged dyke systems so badly that some farmers did not attempt to repair them.

Without the well drained marshlands as a guaranteed source of winter feed, 19th century farming in this area must have taken on new meaning. Perhaps the livelihood of the owners of the Hilltop, the Marshview and the Homestead sites were so severely affected by the Gale that they eventually abandoned their farms and moved on in search of better prospects. By 1900 all three of these historic sites had fallen into ruins and by the mid 20th century no living resident of the place seems to be able to recall the people or the farms that once occupied the Park lands.

The 20th Century

The 20th century saw the Hopewell Cape “Rocks” develop into a scenic picnic/recreation area. The property itself had been purchased by Hebert Ayre of Sackville from one John Calhoun (John Ayre pers. comm. 1994). The Rocks was an area where a family could spend a sunny Sunday afternoon, eat a hot dog and then go for a walk on the beach to gaze at nature’s handiwork. On a Saturday evening local residents would flock to the “pavilion” for an evening of dancing. Several cabins were also

located near the canteen/dance hall. Before the Rocks became a provincial Park in the late 1950s, the dance hall and canteen were owned and operated by a Mr. Steadman. The survey found remains of the 20th century cabins and another building near the locations of the current restaurant.

Archaeological Site Descriptions

BkDd-2 Homestead In The Woods

One large 19th century cellar lies within the woods northwest of the Park maintenance area. The cellar is approximately 40 meters west of the walking trail and sits on a gentle slope facing the marshland. If the land were cleared the location would overlook the dyked marsh and Shepody Bay. The remains of this homestead are very near the proposed location of the new maintenance building. Figure 2 marks the location of this historic site.

The Homestead In The Woods site is represented by a large cellar, the length of which is oriented east-west. The cellar is banked on all sides with the material from the cellar excavation. The banking is uniform and measures approximately .5 meters in height. The cellar has a maximum length of 18 meters and a maximum width of about 11 meters. Both measurements include the banked area.

The Homestead cellar is divided into three compartments. The largest, most inland portion measures about 11 by 9 meters by approximately 2 meters deep. A raised earth wall separates this deepest portion from a much smaller eastern end cellar of about 3 by 4 meters in diameter. Northeast of this part, making a northerly “L” is another smaller depression that is approximately 2.5 meters in diameter (Figure 10).

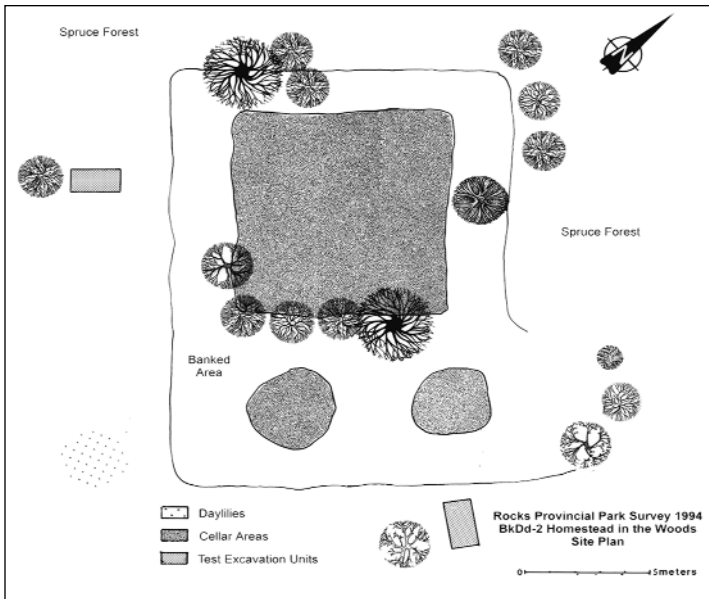


Figure 10: Homestead in the Woods, BkDd-2, approximate site plan

The site was tested by two 2 meter by 1 meter excavation units. One unit was placed on a downhill slope off the northeast end of the cellar (Figure 11) while the other was located on the level just south of the cellar. Both excavation units contained typical middle 19th century artifacts including metals and ceramics (Appendix H). This material was found in the upper portion of a layer of coarse rocky soil which originated from the cellar excavation. The cellar fill appears to have been spread about the property. A good portion of it was incorporated into the uniformly banked walls that surrounded the cellar feature. The foundation sills of the building were likely laid on the banking.



Figure 11: BkDd-2, test unit #1, northeast of the cellar

The southern end of test unit 2, on the south side of the large cellar, produced a portion of a low rock foundation, possibly a veranda or shed support. Glass, ceramic and metal pieces from this and the other excavation unit indicate the Homestead Site as used exclusively during the 19th century (Figures 10, 13, 16). Trees growing in the cellar and between the cellar and the marsh indicate the house site and the surrounding lands had most probably been abandoned about 1900.

The J. Banson site marked on the 1862 map (Figure 8) appears to be the only possible candidate for the 19th century Homestead In The Woods archaeological site. Banson was married to Ann, the daughter of William Dickson. (William was a merchant, son of Robert and Rachel.) Ann was born in 1811. The mid to late 19th century date for the Homestead In The Woods would be accurate for the Banson family. It is also interesting to note that at least two grand-daughters of Robert and Rachel Dickson-Calhoun married into the Bennett family.

BkDd-2 Artifact Analysis (For a complete artifact summary consult Tables 1A and 1B)

Test cut #1

Ceramics: Test cut #1 yielded 96 ceramic sherds. Represented in the collection are fragments of whiteware, creamware, vitrified white earthenware, banded ware, coarse red earthenware and stoneware. The majority of the specimens are plain (undecorated) vitrified white earthenwares which occur in tea serving, dish and soup bowl vessel forms.

The next predominant ceramic types are transfer-printed earthenwares, which occur in blue, brown, green and pink monochromatic colour patterns appearing on white ware and vitrified white earthenware bodies. Only two transfer-print designs were identifiable among the specimens. Two pink transfer-printed whitewares were identified as having a floral pattern and 17 sherds of brown white ware were identified as having a floral design with fibre pattern (Sussman 1979:202, 211, 294). Plates, tea cups and bowls are the identifiable vessel forms occurring in transfer-print design in T.C.#1. Kenyon (1987:22-25) gives a date

range of c.1802-c.1870 for blue printed (transfer-printed) earthenwares; a date range of c.1832-1860 and again in the 1880's for brown printed and a date range of c.1832-c.1865 for pink printed. According to Jouppien (1980:26), a date range of 1800-present can be given for blue transfer (print) and a date range of 1828-present is applied to brown, green and pink transfer (print) ceramics.

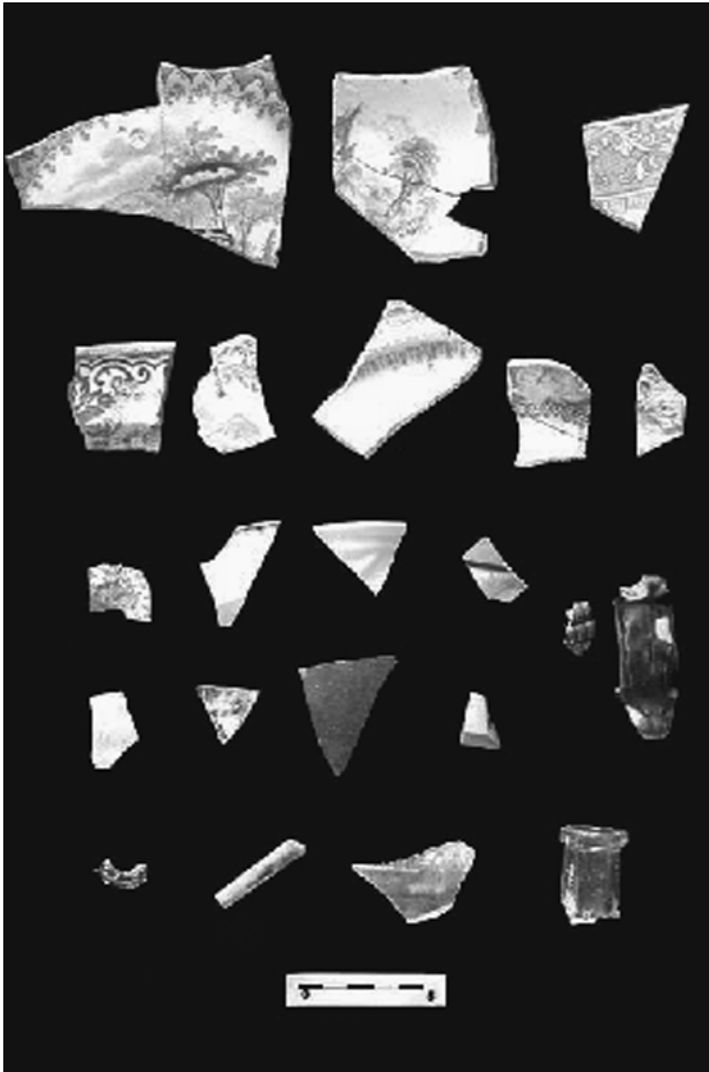


Figure 12: Rocks Park Survey- glass and ceramic artifacts

The only banded ware specimen which T.C.#1 yielded is a white ware with a solid brown band on a unidentifiable vessel form. Banded ware is also known as annular ware and can be dated to be present between 1830 and 1850 (Jouppien 1980: 27).

Other under-glaze decorated ceramics present in the collection are three shell-edged vitrified white earthenware plate sherds. All of the sherds have a blue lateral-painted band along the rim edge which

barely runs into the molded shell-edge ridges. According to Miller (1980:4), this type of process used for decorating shell edge vessels was common in the middle of the 19th century.

There were five plain (undecorated) creamware sherds recovered from level #1 of T.C.#1. As the sherds lack any decoration, a specific date for these specimens is not possible. A general date range for creamware is given by Jouppien (1980:26) as being between 1760-1820, with a median date of 1790. Creamware appears only in this collection in T.C.#1 of BkDd2 and is the oldest ware type represented in the entire Rocks Provincial Park catalogue.

The remaining refined earthenware type in the collection is represented by five plain (undecorated) white ware sherds. White ware was developed in the 1820's by several different British potters as the next evolutionary step in the manufacture of pearlware (Miller 1980:2). Other examples in the collection are two coarse red earthenware fragments with black glaze and six earthenware sherds that were affected by fire. The sole stoneware found in T.C.#1 is a brown container fragment with a coarse body and salt glaze.

Glass: The specimens recovered from T.C.#1 include 23 fragments of flat glass (window glass) and a fragment of lighting glass. The flat glass fragments were grouped according to shade: colourless (clear), green tint and light green tint. The flat glass ranged in thickness from 1.0mm to 2.2mm. The small size of the lighting glass makes proper identification difficult and the applied term "lighting" glass may only be a preliminary classification. It is the fragment's roundness and extremely thin body that suggests that it may be from a light bulb and is so given the term "lighting" glass.

Metal Artifacts: The metal artifacts recovered from T.C.#1 are all iron except for one copper specimen. The iron artifacts are dominated by the presence of square nails and square spikes. The spikes measure 103 mm in length and the nails range in length from 60mm to 75.5mm (Figure 13). Other iron specimens include a carpet/upholstery tack and some cast iron fragments. The copper specimen appears to be a ring-type clasp that may be a piece of hardware from a reading lamp.



Figure 13: Rocks Park Survey - metal artifacts

Test Cut #2

Ceramics: The ceramic ware types found in T.C.#2 are earthenware fragments and stoneware fragments. The earthenware category includes: transfer-printed wares, blue shell-edged pearlware, banded ware, mocha ware, white ware, vitrified white earthenware, yellow ware and coarse white earthenware.

The stoneware specimens include fragments of a jug, an ink well, a mug and a tea serving. The ink well specimen is a base sherd with a brown slip on a grey body. It can be dated to be from c.1820 to 1900+, with a median date of 1860 (South 1977:210). The stoneware jug fragments have buff-coloured bodies covered with a Bristol-type glaze, and appear to be of the same vessel. The mug specimen may be a highly vitrified or fired stoneware or a ironstone fragment. The vessel is thin and the body is dyed a marine-blue colour. This specimen is not representative of a typical stoneware/ironstone vessel. The remaining specimen is a white granite vessel with wheat

pattern design (Sussman 1985). This fragment may represent a tea cup. Kenyon (1987:25) dates white granite to be from 1847 into the 20th century.

Glass: The T.C.#2 glass specimens recovered consist of flat glass fragments, incomplete containers and a lamp chimney fragment. There were 47 fragments of colourless, green and light green tint flat glass ranging in thickness from 1.0mm to 2.2mm. There are two flat glass fragments affected by fire and one fragment of a colorless kerosene or oil lamp chimney.

Container glass fragments consisted of various types of incomplete bottles. These are either clear or have a light green tint. One artifact is an incomplete bottle with only the upper portion remaining. The lip is in the prescription style (Jones & Sullivan, et al, 1985:93) with a width of 6.6mm and a thickness of 7.0mm. Another is a incomplete bottle with a prescription style lip. The neck has a bore diameter of 16.5mm and outer diameter of 27mm. Another incomplete bottle with only a panel remaining has a commercial mark with the letters "RICAN", possibly from the word "AMERICAN".

Clay Tobacco Pipe: A solitary clay tobacco pipe fragment was encountered in T.C.#2. It is a stem fragment from near the mouthpiece, and has a bore hole diameter of 2.1mm. Fragments of clay tobacco smoking pipes are often encountered on 18th and 19th century archaeological sites. Pipes were inexpensive and usually readily available. In part, because of its construction and heavy use, a single pipe's lifespan was brief. It is quite common to find pipe-bowl and/or stem fragments on 19th century domestic sites. Therefore, the almost complete absence clay pipe in all of Rocks site areas is worth noting.

BkDd-3 Marshside Historic Site

This 19th to early 20th century historic site is located on the southeastern side of the small marsh inlet which is situated just south of the eastern end of the Park access road (Figure 3). The site consists of a cellar and a stone lined well. The Marshside Site lies near the proposed new alignment route near the Park entrance (DNRE Redevelopment Plan 132-61).

The Marshside cellar is approximately 10 meters by 6 meters. It lies about 10 meters south of the current walking trail. The cellar depth is undefined as the feature has been used by Park personnel and others as a place for dumping brush etc. The length of the cellar overlooks the small marsh inlet (Figure 14). The inlet is “dyked” at its northern entrance just south of the Park access road.



Figure 14: Marsh inlet adjacent Marshside Historic Site, BkDd-3

A stone lined well lies approximately 17 meters south of the cellar. It has an interior rock diameter of about .9 meters and a top opening diameter of approximately 1.5 meters (Figure 15). The well is filled with rubbish. Wells are excellent places for broken or discarded artifacts to be found. The research potential of this well is high.



Figure 15: Stone lined well from the Marshside Historic Site, BkDd-3.

Test excavations at the Marshside site consisted of two 1 meter by 1 meter units, one on the northeastern side of the cellar and another on the south side. Some surface cleaning was done in the well area but the contents of the well itself were not touched. Glass, metals and ceramics recovered from both excavation units appear to date from the middle to late 19th century (Appendix I, Figures 12, 13, 16). Several years ago other artifacts were gathered from the surface of this cellar by Ulrick Bazin. These also appear to date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The dam or dyke structure which lies across the mouth of the marsh inlet probably dates to the same period as the house. The “dyke”, hidden by tall marsh grasses, is a log crib and post structure. It has a wedge shaped opening in its central base log which presumably at one time held a sort of “clapper”. The posts lean outward/northward from the base of the inland/southern portion of the log crib. Badly corroded spikes hold some of the posts to the logs. This structure may also be threatened by the new alignment of the Park road system.

The O. Dickson site marked of the 1862 map (Figures 8) is most probably the Marshside Historic Site. Although O. Dickson is shown as having a house on the property in 1862, we are uncertain as to his/her relationship with the original Robert Dickson.

BkDd-3 Artifact Analysis (For a complete artifact summary see Table 2)

Test Cut #1

Ceramics: Earthenwares and one stoneware fragment were recovered. The earthenware specimens include banded yellow ware, transfer-printed white-ware, vitrified white earthenware and coarse red earthenware. The yellow ware specimen appears to be a bowl sherd with a light brown band painted under-glaze along the rim. Yellow ware can be dated from 1830 to 1920, with a median date of 1875 (Jouppien 1980:26). The small vitrified white earthenware specimen is undecorated. The design of the transfer-printed white-ware is not datable, but a range of 1828 to the present can be given for the brown transfer. The coarse red earthenware specimens have a thick yellow glaze, but any red earthenware specimens found in BkDd3 could be from the same vessel. The only stoneware specimen is an ironstone fragment with a blue sponge decoration. Ironstone can be dated from 1840 to the present (Ibid.).

Test Cut #2

Ceramics: The ceramics retrieved from this unit included banded yellow ware, coarse red earthenware and white granite. The yellow ware and white granite are undecorated. The coarse red earthenware sherds are similar to those found in T.C.#1, except that six of these sherds have perforations along the basal portion of the vessel. The vessel type appears to be a strainer.

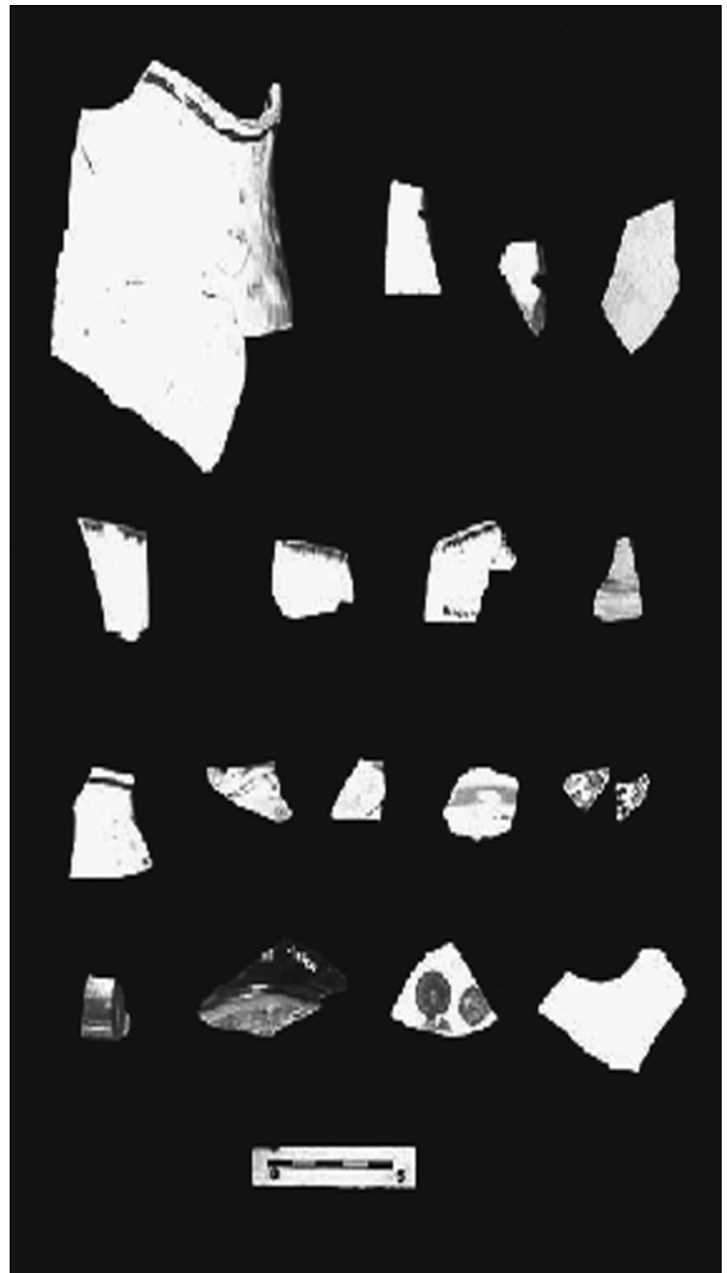


Figure 16: Rocks Park Survey - glass and ceramic artifacts

BkDd-4 Hilltop Farm Site

The Hilltop Farm site is located in heavy spruce forest about 40 meters east of highway #114 and about 100 meters south of the Rocks Park entrance road junction with #114 (Figure 17).



Figure 17: Rocks Park entrance, circa 50 meters northwest of the Hilltop Farm Site (1994).

The site is represented by a large cellar being about 21 meters long by 10 meters wide and oriented north/south. An 18 meter long by 8 meter wide crescent shaped area, clear of forest and covered in golden rod, lies adjacent the cellar on its eastern front. The deeper portion of the cellar is divided in two by a 2 meter wide stone wall. An elevated section of the cellar near the north end of the feature is approximately 4 by 5 meters (Figure 18). The maximum depth of this cellar appears to be about two meters.

The entire cellar area of BkDd-4 is banked with a wide and high level ridge composed of excavated cellar fill. The amount of stone located just beneath the sod within the cellar suggests that the walls of the basement were stone lined. Spruce trees growing in and around the cellar suggest that it could have been abandoned a century ago.

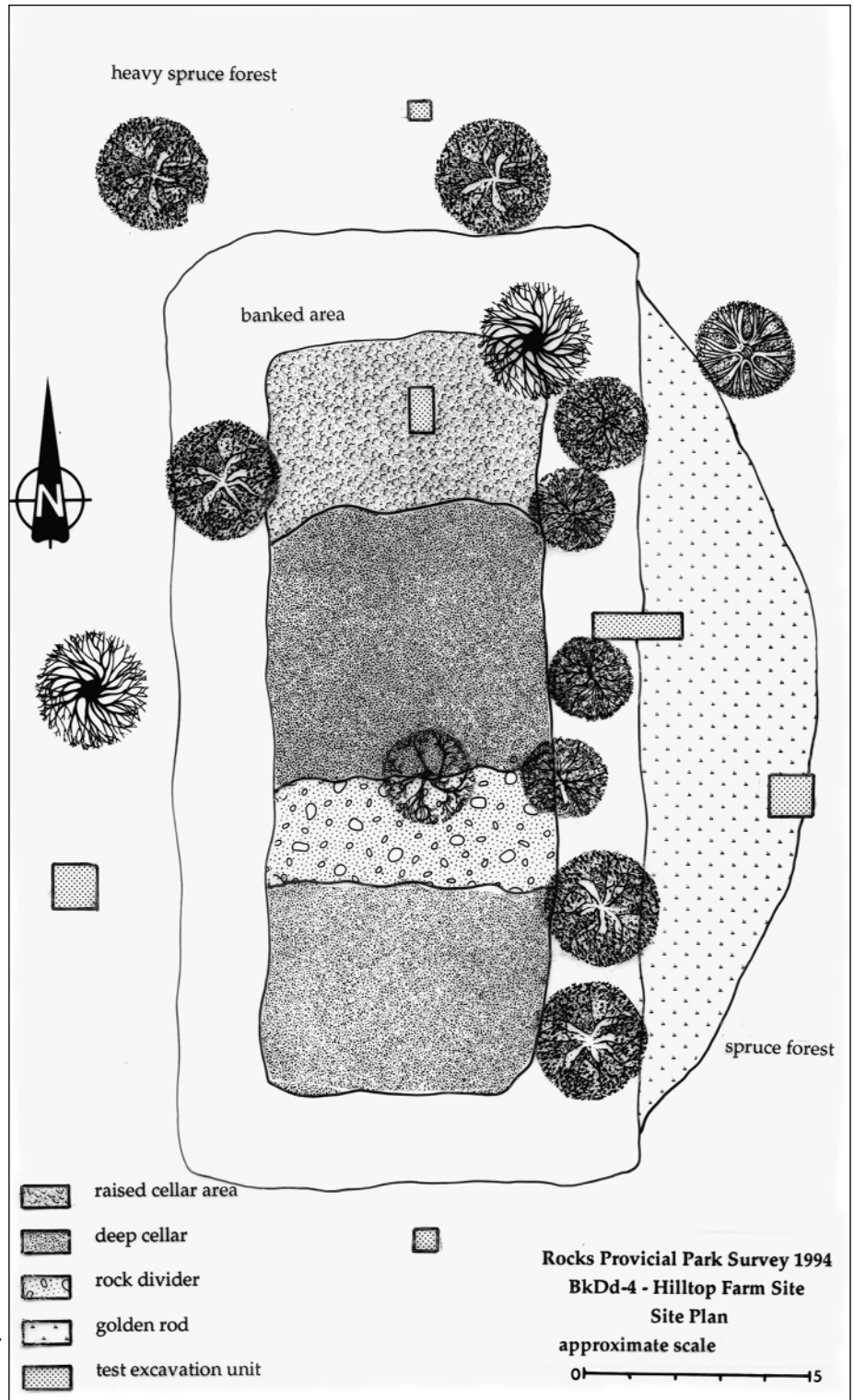


Figure 18: Hilltop Farm, BkDd-4, approximate site plan

The Hilltop Farm site was test excavated by two 1 meter by 1 meter test units, one east and the other west of the cellar, by a 2 by .5 meter unit close to the eastern banked edge of the cellar and by a number of smaller tests (Figure 18). All of the larger units produced 19th century bottle glass, ceramics and metal fragments (Appendix I and Figures 12, 13

and 16). One of the smaller units, a 1 by .5 meter unit was located within the raised area of the cellar on the northern end. This test revealed a large number of broken bricks. Perhaps these indicate a collapsed fire place at this end of the dwelling. For a complete summary of artifacts recovered from this site see Appendix G, Table 3.

The N. Cole marked on the 1862 map (Figure 8) and the 1861 census would refer to Nehemiah Cole, son of Martin Cole who was listed as a farmer during the census of 1851. If the 1862 roadway runs west of the current Route #114, then the 19th century family home of N. Cole would be the only possible candidate for the Hilltop farm site located during the archaeological survey. The Hilltop Farm site is not endangered by the current redevelopment plan. It is, however, a significant local 19th century heritage resource. This site should be taken into consideration in any future research, development or interpretation plans.

BkDd-5 The Pine Site

Evidence of two former structures was located on the edge of the hillside between the current washroom building and the Rocks Park restaurant (Figure 3). One area, BkDd-5, can be identified by the lily-of-the-valley patch about 15 meters south of the washroom building at the edge of the forest. These flowers and other one-time cultivated ground-cover are situated in a circular nook located in the base of the hillside with an open section facing the parking lot. The area is overgrown by large and small pine trees.

Shovel tests and a 2 meter by .5 meter excavation unit at the Pine Site produced modern bottle glass, pieces of asphalt shingles and mid 20th century nails. Reports from several local people suggest that this may be the remains of one of the camps or cabins that occupied the property in the 1940s and 1950s during which time a dance hall was located near the position of the present restaurant. The Pine site does not appear threatened by the Park redevelopment plan.

On the hillside approximately 40 meters to the northwest of the Pine Site lies a deep water-filled hole having a surface diameter of 3.5 meters. This feature is covered with fallen trees and moss. The

hole may have at one time served as a covered well. There is no indication of age of this feature except its location suggests it could be tied to either BkDd-5 or BkDd-6. All artifacts recovered during this site testing, see Appendix G Table 4, relate to the 20th century. The site is not threatened by the Park redevelopment plan.

BkDd-6 The Chimney Site

This site is represented by a roughly circular depression that is located approximately 35 meters west and uphill from the west end of the present restaurant building (Figure 3). The depression, roughly 15 meters by 11 meters, appears to have been cut into the side hill leaving the eastern side open to Shepody Bay. The area is forested by new and old growth pine and spruce. A portion of a cement chimney lies in the central portion of the depression. There is a modern "vent" pipe of some sort set in concrete located about 15 meters upgrade and west of the depression.

The Chimney site was tested by seven shovel tests and by a 2 meter by .5 meter excavation unit. Artifacts recovered during the tests included fragments of thick clear glass, clear milk-bottle glass and recent round nails. The site dates to the 1950s. Similar to the Pine site, this site may be the remains of one of the cabins which local people recall as having been on the property at the time the Park was established. For a complete summary of artifacts recovered from this site, see Table 5.

Ulrich Bazin Private Collection

Artifacts surface collected by Ulrich Bazin, Rocks Park Warden, were catalogued in Fredericton as a Private Collection. The majority were metal and had come from the vicinity of the Homestead in the Woods and the Marshside Historic Site. Most interesting of the 19th century metal pieces, illustrated in Figure 19, were personal items, utensils, architectural items, and stable/barn hardware. Mr. Bazin also collected a total of 24 ceramic sherds, most from the very late 19th to middle 20th century. Four large sherds were classified as late 19th to recent 20th century drainage pipe fragments (Jouppien, 1980:27) The remainder of the ceramics were manufactured in the 20th century. Mixing bowls, jugs, plates, saucers

and tea servings are represented. For a more complete description of the Bazin collection, the UAB files at Archaeological Services can be consulted.

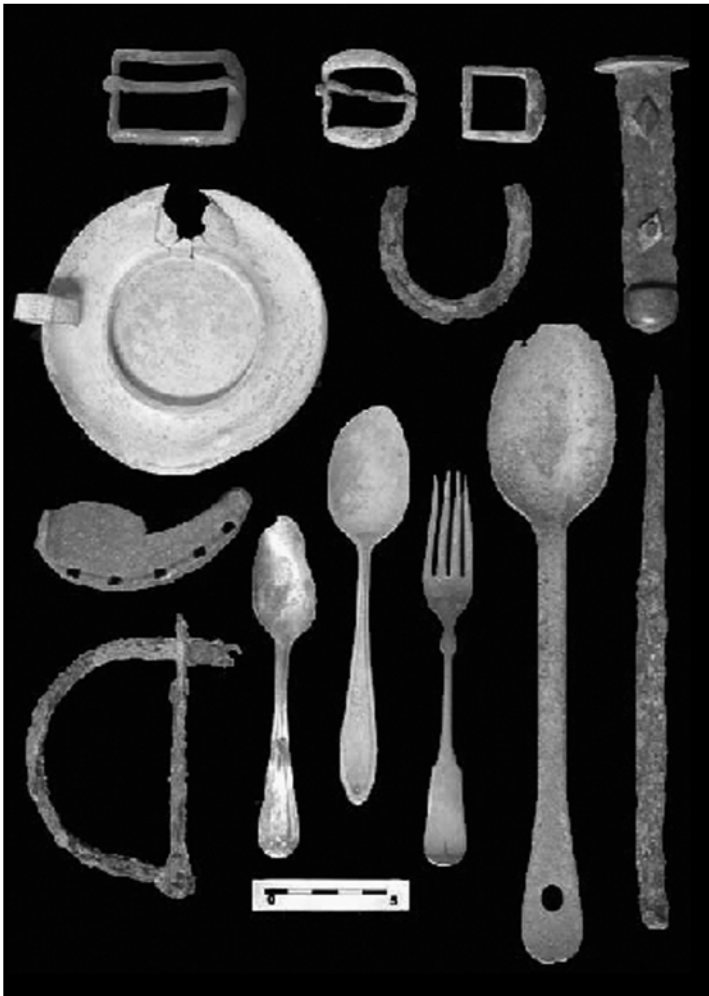


Figure 19: Ulrich Bazin collection of metal artifacts

Summary and Recommendations

Two significant 19th century heritage sites are found to be threatened by the currently proposed Rocks Park redevelopment plan. The sites are the remains of 19th century homes. The Homestead in the Woods site represents the larger of the two sites. It has a cellar that is nearly 20 meters long. It is very probable that this was the family home of Ann Banson, granddaughter and direct descendant of Robert Dickson, one of the first and most prominent Pre-Loyalist protestant settlers of the area.

The second important site, the Marshside site, is not nearly as large however it has some interesting features including a cellar, a stone lined well and a section of a small “dyked” marsh. This site was most

likely the residence of one O. Dickson, another possible descendant of Robert Dickson. The O. Dickson site and the J. Banson sites were occupied during the census of 1861. Both sites are very near proposed new roadways or building sites.

Another site located and tested during the survey was the historically significant 19th century Hilltop Farm Site near Route #114. This site was most likely the residence of a young farmer named Nehemiah Cole. His family had been in the area for two generations. They are listed in both the census of 1851 and again in the census of 1861.

The Pine and Chimney sites, both representing the remains of recent 20th century structures were found in the area of the present restaurant. These sites are the remains of the cabins and/or dance hall which local residents recall from the 1950s.

All three of the 19th century sites, Homestead in the Woods, Marshside and the Hilltop Farm are excellent local heritage sites. The sites are for the most part undisturbed and appear to have been abandoned around the turn of the century. They are now covered in spruce forest. All three sites have considerable historical/archaeological value. A full scale excavation project at any one of these sites would provide considerable information concerning the family that occupied the site. Artifacts, taken individually or as a whole, can make comment on the occupations, daily lives, social and economic status of the site occupants.

If the Park’s historic sites remain preserved, the option for future research and interpretation on the property is also preserved. If the sites cannot be preserved, the Parks Branch may want to conduct archaeological excavations to lessen the effects of their destruction. The historical information gained through such an excavation could be used to interpret the past without the actual in situ resource. The Parks Branch may, at some future date, wish to consider a joint archaeological research project between the local historical society or another interested party.

Both the Homestead in the Woods and the Marshside site lie within a few meters of current walking trails. Their interpretation, either through the current research or further archaeological work, could add a significant historical flavor to the

Park's trail system. Visitors from the United States would have a keen interest in the early American connections, the American Revolution, the Pennsylvania settlers, the Kentucky adventures of Thomas Calhoun etc. Acadians will feel some connection with the place because of the dykes, the origins of the Léger family and the "lookout" and signal fire location on the Cape. First Nations people who haven't heard of the Rocks will feel connected by the legend of Michael Francis.

The archival and archaeological work has been gratifying. Physical site locations, diaries, journals, ledgers, maps, census information and historical letters have been uncovered for current or future use. Information of this nature could provide a lively human history interpretative program for the Rock's Park staff. The fact that the lives of the early residents were heavily influenced by the sea and that the Rocks Park itself owes its existence to these same forces of nature makes the human and natural history of this place very compatible.

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Appendix A

Calhoun-Dickson Cemetery

The family cemetery of Robert Dickson Esq. is located on land currently owned by Richard Pollock, proprietor of the Rocks Restaurant, Motel and the R & J Gift Shop. The cemetery was restored in recent times. A metal fence with access gate surrounds a 15 meter square area. A sign announces the site as the CALHOUN-DICKSON CEMETERY.

It is unknown if the metal fence surrounds the complete cemetery or if the grave stones rest in their original location. Several "foot" stones have been moved to stand side by side with "head" stones. A number of large rocks and pieces of broken head stones lie over the steep bank on the south edge of the enclosure. The cemetery presently offers a heritage attraction for Motel guests and other visitors. According to the standing stones, the following persons are buried in the Calhoun-Dickson Cemetery:

Martha Jane Dickson - died 1848

John and Mary Dickson - died 1845

Ruth wife of John S. ... - died 1841

Rachel Dickson - died 1803

Robert Dickson Esq. a native of Connetticut, one of the first settlers of this place, age 77 years - died 1825

Charles A. Calhoun - died 1837 age 3 years

Theora Ann Calhoun - died 1847

Ruth wife of John Calhoun - died 1826 age 25 years

Capt. William Dickson - died 1819 age 59 years

Appendix B

Thomas Calhoon to William Nesbitt (Haldimand Papers, UNB Archives)

"Hopewell, 3d September 1766

Sir

Since I was at Halifax, the Settlers here have gone to great lengths in plots against the proprietors, being led on by a few villains who by their pretensions (to wit) are able to persuade the greatest part of the rest to any thing as they are generally Extremely Ignorant and most of them greatly Indebted to the proprietors, by their behavoeur it appears as if they had got it into their heads that if they are sued and put in goal for their debts that they will soon get released by the laws of this province in regard to Insolvent Debtors & thereby be freed from any obligation of ever paying their Debts to them, they have done no business in the farming way for near the two months past and constantly meet two or three times a week to consult upon their schemes, which they keep a secret from me but it appears plain by their behaviour and by all that I can learn, that they design to move from here very soon as they have not provided any hay for their Cattle and have been all employed in building Battoes and Canoes, to accomplish which they have been at Cumberland & exchanged a great quantity of their provisions, tools &c for Pitch, nails and other Materials &c. They have collected a considerable quantity of boards for that purpose from different parts of the proprietors lands where they had been left by the French. This, I look upon to be a trespass upon the proprietors & have warned them not to do but they pay no regard to it. Some of them have been lately at Halifax with a design to present a memorial to the Commander in Chief and Council, whereby they made great complaints against the proprietors & me which are all groundless. Mr. Franklin was good enough to dissuade them from presenting this memorial and to write to me upon the occasion. I now write an answer to his letter to which I beg leave, Sir, to refer you for the true state of the case between the proprietors and settlers in regard to the complaints they have made. I am much at a loss to know how to act in so difficult a case, having no certain Instructions from the proprietors relating to such matters, I think was I to sue

them for the debts they owe, it would be no benefit to the proprietors now as they are no ways able to pay and it appears plain that they are determined to move from here very soon if they are not stopt by some means. I should be glad to have your advice upon so difficult an affair and by the favour of your opinion in writing by the first opportunity and that you would please to inform me what you have done concerning those two men at Halifax. Now, in hopes that you will pardon me for being so very troublesome, I beg leave to subscribe my self, Sir

Your most obedient & Humble Servant

Thos Colhoon.

To the Honorable Wm. Nesbitt, Esqr."

Appendix C

Thomas Calhoon to Frederick Haldimand
(Haldimand Papers, UNB Archives)

"German Town, March 4th 17

Sir,

As we had a moderate Winter & is likely to have a favourable Spring, the communication between this and Cumberland is nearly open & I expect some French people to go there in a few days which induces me to write you a few lines by way of Halifax as there is a probability of your receiving them before you send a vessel off for this place, in case they meet with a quick passage. There has nothing very material happen'd in this Settlement since I wrote you last by Mr Wattson, except that several of the Settlers have lost their last year's calves during the Winter, which they attribute to the want of upland pasture here in the summer, & for that reason they seem in general resolved upon moving to Ha Ha & Shipotee Hill on account of getting upland pasture for their cattle. I have endeavoured to dissuade them from it as much as possible, but dont expect I can prevent it without using force, which I dont care to do, as you have allowed them some liberty of making use of the cleared land & they seem so much discouraged & discontented already. I think if I should oppose them they would do nothing, but endeavour to get off as the rest did as soon as they can & by their general conduct this winter, it does not seem unlikely that that may be their intentions at any rate (I mean of some of them) as they have not endeavoured to do anything during the Winter but tend their cattle & get firewood, several of them are almost naked & I have been obliged to give them several articles of clothing to keep them from perishing, some of them have near expended what provisions I allowed them till May and has waisted their potatoes by feeding their cattle with them. I expect I shall be obliged to allow them some more flower and corn. As to pork, I can't spare them any more. I have lived peaceably this winter. I shall be glad if the Spring proves so too, but scarce expect it. I have got good part of the timber hewed for the frame of a saw mill & expect to get some trunks & other materials provided for some abertuos that is to be made in case we can go on with dikeing the marsh. We began last Summer, but that & building the sawmill will require a great many laborers to finish it next Summer & if these people disperse about as they purpose, I can't expect they will assist much at either. So, I am laying out work without knowing who is to do it, but this I know it is absolutely necessary to be done & the sooner the better as I think

there is nothing else can be done that will send so much to encourage the Settlement of these lands that are laid out. I have had the offer of some French people (who are said to understand farming very well) to come here & settle as tenants on the same terms Mr. Best & Burbage settle their lands, & I believe a number, both of French & others, may be got on the same terms which in my opinion would be more advantageous than the terms you now settle the lands upon, especially such parts of the land as you intend to reserve. The terms they settle upon are (as I have been informed), they give a lease for three, four or five years of so much of the cleared upland & marsh as the tenant can work & furnish them with six, eight or ten milk cows, some sheep & a team of oxen, a plow etc. Gets the fenced & marsh diked for them or pays them for doing it as likewise pays them for what other buildings & improvements which they agree to make & furnishes them with provision etc. for the first year which they generally for in fencing & diking etc. The tenant gives the landlord half the increase of the cows & sheep & half the grain they raise, & keeps for the landlord a breeding mare with her increase for every two cows he is furnished with, otherwise they pay 12/6 per year for each cow. There are several people who have got rights of lands in the township here & are so poor they are not able to stock them & support their families till they are able to raise bread for them & would choose to take land upon these terms till they could come into a stock & be able to settle there own, & I think if a farm is once improved here & fit for a man to live upon, it will never want a tenant & would bring a good price if it was to be sold. I must now most earnestly beg that some of the proprietors may come over this spring & let the Settlers know what they have to depend upon, for their behaviour is still so odd that I can't do anything with them. When I take most pains to satisfy them, I am generally farthest of my purpose, yet their constant cry is if they could see any of their proprietors, they would be allowed such privilege as would satisfy them. Some of them that are here, yet seem unfit to maintain their families by labour & can't be kept here without great expense. They don't understand how nor wont learn to labour & I can't tell what to do with such people. I can't take upon me to send them away, nor can I compel them to work, nor can I answer for letting them perish before my eyes. If any of the proprietors were here, it would certainly have a good effect, they would either send them away or take some method to encourage them which I can't do. The blacksmith I mentioned last fall has been here all Winter with his family & has signed an article as a settler, has taken the lot number ten, in the plan which he purposes to build upon in the Spring,

he seems to be a very industrious man. He has done some smith work this Winter and he hewed the timber for the sawmill, & is now going to finish of a quantity of grindstones that he quarried in the Fall by which means he expects in case they answer at Philadelphia he can be able to pay for the chief part of what provisions & necessaries he will want for his family. He would be glad you could send over a little german steel as the steel that is here does not answer for axes.

I am, sir, yours most obedient Humble Servant,
Thos Calhoon."

Appendix D

Exerts from the Hopewell Census- 1861 with references to the 1851 census written in italics
(Provincial Archives of New Brunswick)

106	647	Abram Bray	M	Father	32	Farmer & Lumberman (Baptist)
	648	Mary	F	Mother	33	
	649	William Lucifer	M	brother	17	
	650	Eliza Adelia	F	daughter	02	
	651	Sophronia	F	daughter	14	

(This family was not in the 1851 Census)

107	652	Gilleon Bray	M	Husband	28	Farmer & Lumberman (Baptist)
	653	Rachel	F	wife	29	
	654	Benjamin	M	Brother	22	

(This family was not in the 1851 Census)

108	655	John Calkin Wells	M	Father	37	Carpenter & Farmer (Baptist)
	656	Robecca	F	Mother	32	
	657	Levi William	M	Son	14	
	658	Jarvis King	M	Son	12	
	659	Asahel James	M	Son	10	
	660	John Chipman	M	Son	08	
	661	Elijah	M	Son	04	
	662	Emmanna	F	Daughter	01	

(In 1851 this family lived with his parents p.9)

<i>Levi Wells</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>Shipwright</i>
<i>Temperance</i>	<i>59</i>	
<i>John</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>House joiner</i>
<i>Rebecca</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Wife</i>
<i>William</i>	<i>03</i>	
<i>Jarvis</i>	<i>01</i>	

109	663	Jean Richardson	M	Brother	27	Farmer & Lumberman (Baptist)
	664	Anna	F	Sister	20	
	665	Nelson Anderson	M	Brother-	27	

(This family was not in the 1851 Census)

110	666	Obadiah Calkins	M	Father	62	Farmer (Baptist)
	667	Mary	F	Mother	62	
	668	Rebecca	F	Daughter	30	
	669	Rachel Launea	F	Daughter	20	

(This family is in the 1851 Census p.9)

<i>Obadiab Calkins</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>farmer</i>
<i>Mary</i>	<i>53</i>	
<i>Rebecca</i>	<i>22</i>	
<i>Samuel</i>	<i>20</i>	

<i>Obadiab</i>	17
<i>Harris</i>	15
<i>Mary Ann</i>	13
<i>Rachel</i>	10

111	670	Obed Calkins	M	Husband	28	Carpenter & Farmer
	671	Ruth Margaret	F	Wife	28	(Baptist)
112	672	Joseph Calhoon	M	Father	42	(Baptist)
	673	Eliza	F	Mother	38	
	674	Hullena Ann	F	Daughter	17	
	675	Edwin Whitney	M	Son	15	

(This family is in the 1851 Census p.7)

<i>Joseph Colboon</i>	32	<i>Farmer</i>
<i>Elizabeth</i>	27	
<i>E. Ann</i>	07	
<i>Edwin</i>	05	

113	676	William Calhoon	M	Father	69	Farmer (Baptist)
	677	Martha	F	Step-mother	67	
	678	Samuel Shaw	M	Son	20	
	679	Louisa Milton	F	Servant	18	

(This family is in the 1851 Census p.7)

<i>William Colboon</i>	59	<i>Farmer</i>
<i>Martha</i>	57	
<i>Allen</i>	29	
<i>Reubin</i>	28	
<i>Lavina</i>	26	
<i>John</i>	14	
<i>Samuel</i>	09	
<i>James</i>	07	

114	680	Ayer William T Betts	M	Father	57	Ship Joiner (Weslyan)
	681	Mary	F	Mother	48	NS
	682	Helen	F	Daughter	21	Milliner
	683	Anna	F	Daughter	20	Mantlemaker
	684	Alice Mary	F	Daughter	16	
	685	Charlotte Tilton	F	Daughter	14	
	686	Matilda Pamelea	F	Daughter	14	
	687	Josephine	F	Daughter	08	
	688	Isabella	F	Daughter	05	

(This family is not in the 1851 Census)

115	689	Mary Calhoon	F	Mother & Widow	50	(Baptist)
	690	Thomas Watt	M	Son	22	Farmer
	691	Ada Frances Ayres	F	Granddaughter	13	

(This family is in the 1851 Census p.9)

<i>Mary Colboon</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>Widow</i>	
<i>James</i>	<i>17</i>		
<i>George</i>	<i>13</i>		
<i>Thomas</i>	<i>11</i>		
<i>Frederick Woodman</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>English Lodger Teacher</i>	<i>1841</i>

116	692	James Edward Dixon	M	Father	35	Merchant (retails)
	693	Lavenia	F	Mother	35	NS (Farmer)
	694	Julia Ann	F	Daughter	11	
	695	William	M	Son	08	

(This family is in the 1851 Census p.9)

<i>Mary Colboon</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>Widow</i>	
<i>Edward</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Husband</i>	
<i>Lavinia</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Wife</i>	
<i>Rebecca</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Lodger</i>	
<i>John</i>	<i>09</i>	<i>Lodger</i>	
<i>Martin B. Palmer</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>Lodger\Barrister</i>	

117	696	Gilbert Wall Dixon	M	Father	39	Farmer (Baptist)
	697	Mary	F	Mother	41	
	698	Warren	M	Son	10	
	699	Lavenia Jane Gray	F	Daughter	08	
	700	Arlington	M	Son	03	
	701	Robert	M	Father	77	
	702	Nathan Kinne	M	Father-in-Law	67	
	703	Nancy Kinne	F	Sister-in-Law	22	

(This family is in the 1851 Census p.9)

<i>Robert Colboon</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>Widower</i>	
<i>Gilbert</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>Husband</i>	
<i>Mary</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>Wife</i>	
<i>James</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Lodger</i>	

118	704	Elyah Pindy Emtree	M	Father	26	Carriage Maker
	705	Elizabeth	F	Mother	20	
	706	Rufus Hyle	M	Son	02	
	707	William	M	Son	02 mo.	

(This family is not in the 1851 Census)

119	708	Charles Bennett	M	Father	35	Farmer
	709	Temperance	F	Mother	28	

(This family is in the 1851 Census p.9)

<i>Martin Cole</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>farmer</i>
<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>Mother</i>	
<i>William</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>Mariner(absent)</i>
<i>Silas</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Son</i>	
<i>Rachel</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	
<i>Nebemiah</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>Son</i>	

<i>James</i>	<i>07</i>	<i>Son</i>	
<i>Edward</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>Son</i>	
<i>(This is in the 1851 Census p.12)</i>			
<i>Nathan M. Bennett</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Shipbuilder</i>
<i>Ann</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>Mother</i>	
<i>Elthier</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	
<i>Harvy</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Son</i>	
<i>Henry</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Son</i>	
<i>Albert</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>Son</i>	
<i>Josiah</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>Brother</i>	<i>Shipbuilder</i>
<i>Elizabeth Cole</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Lodger</i>	
<i>Rufus Wright</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Lodger</i>	<i>Shoemaker</i>

Appendix E

Hugh and Alex Wallace to Haldimandd (Haldimand Papers, UNB Archives)

“New York, 18 July 1767

Rec. 8th Oct.

Dear Sir

We wrote you 24 June, since have not the pleasure of a line from you. The bearer has great quantities of poultry &c. on board for his owners; so would not take on board for any person else. We have nothing new to write you. The 16th, 18th & 26th Regiments are arrived from Ireland & are quartered, the 16th here, the 18th Philada & 26th in Jersey. The 28th, 42th, 17th & 46th go home with those transports in about 14 days. Mr Hassenclever is hourly expected in the packett, which you'll see by the newspapers, is to bring out some new regulations & duty's for America. We find a new governor is appointed for Pensacola, Mr Elliott, an English man of considerable fortune & a Captain of a man of war.

We have lately a Bill on us from Mr Caleb Stilson for your account three hundred dollars he has not sent any letter with it. This with you bills on us leaves us considerably in advance for you, which you'll no doubt take care off when convenient.

The Sloop is returned from Shipody, all there well & the people are about dyking their marsh & some of ours. Mr. Colhoun has hyred a French Acadian who understands the work to direct & assist them. There must be provisions sent them before Winter. Col. Robertson is retrurned from Hallifax, alle well in that quarter. We hope soon to hear from you. Alle here desire their compliments.

We are Dear Sir,

Your very humble servants

Hugh & Alex Wallace

Genl Haldimandd, Pensacola.”

Appendix F

Charles Dixon to Haldimandd (Haldimand Papers, UNB Archives)

“Halifax 18th may 1783

Sir

Your letters came safe to hand informing me of the papers you had received relative to your estate at Shepardty, since that time I have done nothing in that matter. I had taken an active part at such a critical time it would exposed me to all the lavages that the Inhabittants of that place was capable of inflicting, it being the rendévous of Pirrates from New England. Now the war is over, and the estate is in danger from another quator, it being not settled according to the tenours of the grant, is liable to be escheated, and refugees coming so fast into this province. Nothing but your interest with the Governor can prevent itt. Being aware of what might be the consequence, I wrote to Government informing them of what money you had expounded, and how you had been used, but this was not suficient for I sett off to halifax, and had the King attorney, the secretary and governor, altogether, and they premised me nothing should be don till you was consulted. I have (no avenr'd?) had any accounts from Mr Wallace and the King attorney advise to let the matter lie at present, for we expect some of the Proprietors very soon from New York and that they will be able to act for themself, but he also inform me their is no doubt but the judgments will be received and a delay a little longer, will not alter the case, but nothing can be done without the accounts, and as you are apprised of what will be wanting, you will provide accordingly, and give me a few lines the first opportunity.

I am sir your very humble servant

Charles Dixon

Excellency Fred. Haldimand.”

Appendix G

Table 1A BkDd-2 Non-ceramic artifacts

UNITS	T.C. #1		T.C. #2				TOTALS	
	0	1	0	1	1exp	2		2exp
Glass								
<i>Flat</i>								
<i>colourless</i>	0	3	0	0	4	3	4	14
<i>green tint</i>	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	12
<i>light green tint</i>	0	13	1	0	1	8	17	40
<i>burnt</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Container</i>								
<i>colourless</i>	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
<i>light green tint</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
<i>Lamp chimney</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Lighting glass</i>								
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iron								
<i>Nail(square)</i>								
<i>large</i>	0	9	0	0	3	2	11	25
<i>medium</i>	2	7	2	6	7	0	0	24
<i>small</i>	0	7	0	0	0	8	16	31
<i>Spike(square)</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Carpet tack</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Sheet iron</i>	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
<i>Fork utensil</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	0	4	0	1	1	10	7	23
<i>Cast iron</i>	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Copper								
<i>Lamp ring hardware</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brick	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Clay tobacco pipe	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Calcined bone	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	3	61	3	10	37	35	68	217

Table 1B BkDd-2 Ceramic artifacts

UNITS	T.C. #1		T.C. #2		1exp	2	2exp	TOTALS
	0	1	0	1				
Earthenware								
<i>Transfer-printed</i>								
<i>blue(whiteware)</i>	0	4	0	0	0	11	35	50
<i>blue(vitrified white)</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>brown(pearlware)</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	9
<i>brown(whiteware)</i>	0	17	0	0	1	3	1	22
<i>green(whiteware)</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>pink(whiteware)</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
<i>Blue shell-edged</i>								
<i>pearlware</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>vitrified white</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Banded ware</i>	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	9
<i>Creamware</i>	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Mocha ware</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
<i>Whiteware</i>	0	5	0	2	0	12	10	29
<i>Vitrified white</i>	0	48	0	7	0	20	21	96
<i>Yellow ware</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	7
<i>Burnt</i>	0	6	0	0	2	2	4	14
<i>Coarse white</i>								
<i>brown glaze</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	13
<i>brown lustre glaze</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Coarse red{black glaze}</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stoneware								
<i>Blue dyed</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Brown</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Grey body{brown slip}</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>White</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>White granite</i>								
<i>wheat pattern</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTALS	1	95	0	14	4	62	101	277

Table 2 BkDd-3 Artifacts

<i>UNIT</i>	<i>T.C.#1</i>		<i>T.C.#2</i>			<i>TOTALS</i>
<i>LEVELS</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
<i>Glass</i>						
<i>Flat</i>						
<i>colourless</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>light green tint</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Container</i>						
<i>colourless</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>light green tint</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Earthenware</i>						
<i>Banded yellow ware</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Transfer-printed</i>						
<i>brown(whiteware)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Vitrified white</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Coarse red(yellow glaze)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Stoneware</i>						
<i>Ironstone</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>White granite</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Iron</i>						
<i>Nails(square)</i>						
<i>large</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>medium</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>small</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Brick</i>						
<i>TOTALS</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>196</i>

Table 3 BkDd-4 Artifacts

UNITS	T.C.#1		T.C.#2			T.C.#3		T.C.#4			T.C.#5	S.T.#1	S.T.#2	PIT 1	TOTALS
LEVELS	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	2/3	
Glass															
<i>Flat</i>															
<i>colourless</i>	1	0	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	19
<i>green</i>	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	24
<i>light green tint</i>	3	3	1	0	2	0	8	1	2	6	0	0	8	0	34
<i>burnt</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
<i>Container</i>															
<i>colourless</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>dark green</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	7
<i>brown</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Windshield</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Earthenware															
<i>Blue shell-edged</i>															
<i>whiteware</i>	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
<i>pearlware</i>	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Transfer-printed</i>															
<i>blue(whiteware)</i>	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	12
<i>brown(whiteware)</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>green(whiteware)</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Banded ware</i>	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
<i>Pearlware</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Vitrified white</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>White refined</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Whiteware</i>	46	25	0	20	16	0	2	45	7	15	21	0	8	0	205
<i>Burnt</i>	5	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	19
<i>Coarse red(black glaze)</i>	5	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	28
Stoneware															
<i>Grey body(brown slip)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3 Con't**Iron**

<i>Nail(square)</i>															
<i>large</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>medium</i>	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	11
<i>Knife</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Ox shoe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Unid.</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6
Brick	1	2	0	4	2	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
Burnt flint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Calcined bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
Clay tobacco pipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	87	63	1	41	51	1	19	54	12	38	52	1	22	1	443

Table 4 BkDd-5 Artifacts

<i>UNITS</i>	<i>T.C.#1</i>		<i>S.T.#1</i>	<i>S.T.#2</i>	<i>S.T.#3</i>	<i>S.T.#4</i>	
<i>LEVELS</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>					<i>TOTALS</i>
<i>Glass</i>							
<i>Container</i>							
<i>colourless</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>green tint</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>light brown</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Tumbler</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Earthenware</i>							
<i>Vitrified white</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Brick</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Tar roof shingle</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>TOTALS</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>25</i>

Table 5 BkDd-6 Artifacts

<i>UNITS</i>	<i>T.C.#1</i>		<i>S.T.#1</i>	
<i>LEVELS</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
<i>Glass</i>				
<i>Container</i>				
<i>colourless</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>light green tint</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Lamp shade</i>				
<i>opaque white</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Iron</i>				
<i>Nail(round)</i>				
<i>large</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>medium</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>small</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Nail(square)</i>				
<i>medium</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Horseshoe nail</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Flat</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Container base</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Spike(round)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>TOTALS</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>52</i>

Table 6 Summary of Glass Artifacts

<i>SITES</i>	<i>BkDd2</i>	<i>BkDd3</i>	<i>BkDd4</i>	<i>BkDd5</i>	<i>BkDd6</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
<i>Flat glass</i>						
<i>colourless</i>	14	45	19	0	0	78
<i>green tint</i>	12	0	24	0	0	36
<i>light green tint</i>	40	66	34	0	0	140
<i>burnt</i>	2	0	2	0	0	4
<i>Container glass</i>						
<i>colourless</i>	4	4	1	5	5	19
<i>brown</i>	0	0	3	0	0	3
<i>light brown</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>dark green</i>	0	0	7	0	0	7
<i>green tint</i>	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>light green tint</i>	7	1	0	0	5	13
<i>Lighting glass</i>						
<i>unidentifiable</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Lamp shade</i>						
<i>opaque white</i>	0	0	0	0	5	5
<i>Oil lamp chimney</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Tumbler</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Windshield</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>TOTALS</i>	81	116	91	9	15	312

Table 7 Summary of Ceramic Artifacts

<i>SITES</i>	<i>BkDd2</i>	<i>BkDd3</i>	<i>BkDd4</i>	<i>BkDd5</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
<i>Earthenware</i>					
<i>Blue shell-edged</i>					
<i>pearlware</i>	2	0	11	0	13
<i>vitriified white</i>	3	0	0	0	3
<i>whiteware</i>	0	0	16	0	16
<i>Transfer-printed</i>					
<i>blue(whiteware)</i>	50	0	12	0	62
<i>blue(vitriified white)</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>brown(whiteware)</i>	22	1	1	0	24
<i>brown(pearlware)</i>	9	0	0	0	9
<i>green(whiteware)</i>	1	0	2	0	3
<i>pink(whiteware)</i>	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Banded ware</i>	9	0	7	0	16
<i>Creamware</i>	5	0	0	0	5
<i>Mocha ware</i>	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Pearlware</i>	0	0	3	0	3
<i>Vitriified white</i>	96	4	1	12	113
<i>White refined</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Whiteware</i>	29	0	205	0	234
<i>Yellow ware</i>	7	0	0	0	7
<i>Burnt</i>	14	0	19	0	33
<i>Coarse red</i>					
<i>black glaze</i>	2	0	28	0	30
<i>yellow glaze</i>	0	10	0	0	10
<i>Coarse white</i>					
<i>brown glaze</i>	13	0	0	0	13
<i>brown lustre glaze</i>	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Stoneware</i>					
<i>Blue dyed</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Brown</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Grey body(brown slip)</i>	1	0	1	0	2
<i>Ironstone</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>White</i>	2	0	0	0	2
<i>White granite</i>	1	16	0	0	17
<i>TOTALS</i>	277	44	307	12	640

Table 8 Summary of Metal Artifacts

<i>SITES</i>	<i>BkDd2</i>	<i>BkDd3</i>	<i>BkDd4</i>	<i>BkDd6</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
Iron					
<i>(nail round)</i>					
<i>large</i>	0	0	0	2	2
<i>medium</i>	0	0	0	11	11
<i>small</i>	0	0	0	11	11
<i>Nail(square)</i>					
<i>large</i>	25	3	1	0	29
<i>medium</i>	24	9	11	4	48
<i>small</i>	31	16	0	0	47
<i>Horseshoe nail</i>	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Spike</i>					
<i>round</i>	0	0	0	3	3
<i>square</i>	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Carpet tack</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Container base</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Flat iron fragments</i>	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Fork utensil</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Knife</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Ox shoe</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Sheet iron</i>	18	0	0	0	18
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	23	4	6	2	35
<i>Cast iron</i>	5	0	0	0	5
<i>Copper Lamp ring</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>TOTALS</i>	131	32	20	38	221

