

A Historic Site Survey within Pre-expulsion Acadian New Brunswick

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Introduction

For a three week period in July, 1974, while under employment by the Historical Resources Administration Branch of the New Brunswick government, I undertook an historic site survey within the Shepody, Petticodiac and Memramcook regions of New Brunswick. The purpose of this project was to locate and assess as many pre-expulsion (before 1755)

Acadian sites as time permitted. Ultimately, the data collected will be used in evaluating the feasibility of further historic archaeological research in the area. This report, thus, represents a preliminary summary of the sites with a brief analysis of the various types. As well, a historical synthesis in which to view the components is provided.

The Region

In area, the region under investigation is immense. Bordered on the southwest by Fundy National Park, it includes all of the Shepody coastline as well as the drainage areas of the Petticodiac and Memramcook Rivers (Fig. 85). As a section of the Appalachian Acadian physiographic unit, it is underlain for the most part by Pennsylvanian sandstones, limestones and shales. Land forms, in general, can be characterized as a series of irregular hills and valleys. Within this rolling type of relief there are no true mountains although along the Fundy shore, sharp low cliffs are common.

The major forest cover of this district falls within Louck's (1962) Fundy Bay eco-region of the spruce-fir coast zone. Predominate stands are of red spruce, balsam fir and red maple with lesser amounts of white birch, yellow birch and white spruce. Soils tend to be poorly developed on a rocky till and, in most areas, are strongly podzolized. Contrasting this broad characterization, however, are certain estuary regions of the Bay of Fundy. Here extensive marine alluvial deposits have been built up and large salt water marshes prevail.

Clark (1968:35) argues that since the Bay of Fundy is an upper middle latitude east coast maritime region "it is situated in the heart of the area of favored storm track exit from the continent and, in consequence, has rapid day to day changes in tem-

perature, humidity and cloudiness, and more than usual windiness." At Moncton on the Petticodiac River, the mean annual temperature is 41 degrees fahrenheit with high and low monthly means of 66 and 16 degrees respectively. A yearly average of 108 inches of snow, 41 inches of precipitation and 194 days with freezing temperatures does not make this region one of the most hospitable in the northeast for settlement (Clark 1968:32,33,35).

The early historical development of the Shepody/Petticodiac/Memramcook cannot be segregated from the general history of the Acadian people. Truly, it is impossible to even attempt an explanation of this region's sites without providing such a broad perspective. A brief synthesis of Acadian settlement, therefore, has been prepared.

Formerly, the territory of Acadia encompassed all three of the present Canadian Maritime Provinces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. This region was the site of the first real effort by the French to settle in the Americas and from that point in time has had an intriguing history marred by French/English conflict. In fact, by the year 1710 it had formally changed ownership seven times (cf. Ganong 1904: 30-35). Strategically, the importance of this province has been summed up by Griffeths. He appropriately characterized it as a "physical wedge" between New France (Quebec) and

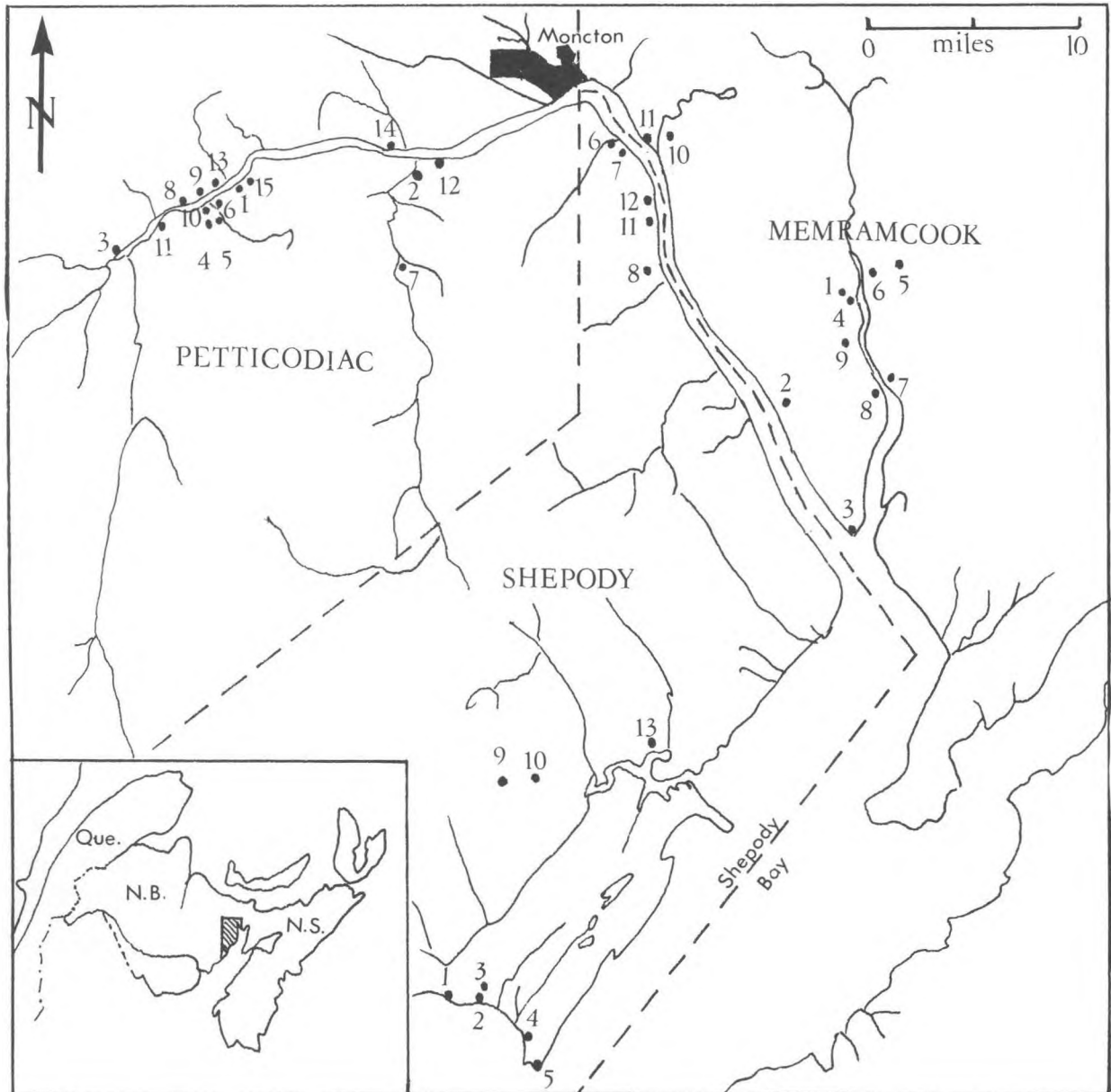


Fig. 85. Historic site distribution by survey areas.

New England (1969:2).

Originating from the west coast of France, the Acadians were first brought to the New World in 1633 by a French fur trading company (Hannay 1879: 251). Being peasant farmers, it would seem that they had little trouble adapting to their new environment. Indeed, between the years 1685 and 1714 their population grew from 885 to 2,500 without additional

immigration (Griffeths 1969:2). Throughout this initial pioneer period almost all villages were established near the tidal marshes on the Bay of Fundy. These, through a communal diking system, were able to be reclaimed from the sea for agricultural purposes. The use of diked marshland was not a result of "old country" traditions but rather, was necessitated by the region's extremely poor soils. The few attempts

at clearing and farming nonmarsh areas met with limited success much to the dismay of the French officials (Clark 1968:54).

Although subject to a seigneur and protected by a military garrison, the Acadian settlements had little contact with the French regime centered in Quebec. Since the influence of the English was minimal as well (they made no attempts to populate the region until well into the 18th century), Acadia and its people developed almost as an independent entity. Abraham Brebner has aptly described this relationship. He states:

There were, in effect, two Acadies, each important in its own way. The one was the Acadie of the international conflict, the other, the land settled and developed by the Acadians (1927: 45)

After 1720, nevertheless, the English, who were given clear control of the territory within the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), made serious attempts to subjugate this rapidly growing population. All Acadians were required to take an oath of allegiance to the British monarchy. As might be expected, this period until 1760 was one of intense friction. This, as well, was a period of wholesale migrations from present-day Nova Scotia to New Brunswick; the ownership of the latter being in dispute until 1755. The climax came with the Acadian expulsion of 1755.

The expulsion can only be described as a massive deportation of all Acadians, I should say those that could be captured, to other British colonies where their numbers would be insignificant in the overall population. This dispersion with its many tales of woe, has become legendary through Longfellow's poem, *Evangeline*.

In Nova Scotia, from an English point of view, the expulsion was a total success. Throughout New Brunswick, a somewhat different situation resulted, Ganong states:

It did indeed, practically obliterate the Acadian population from the peninsula of Nova Scotia, but at Beausejour and vicinity, as well as at Memramcook, Shepody and Petticodiac, the Acadians mostly escaped to the woods and the English had to be content with the destruction of all their buildings and crops (1904:36).

These fugitives now fled to New Brunswick's northeastern coast, an area at the time sparsely inhabited, as well as up the Petticodiac and Saint John rivers. Following a large British expedition in 1758, the Acadian populace was pushed still further

inland beyond the head of tide and the reach of the naval forces (Ganong 1904:36). Finally in 1761, with the submission of almost all of the remaining exiles, these people were left to pursue their livelihoods once again without fear of attack or deportation. Few, however, returned to their original settlements along the Fundy shores.

On a more specific level, the details of Acadian development of the Shepody, Petticodiac and Memramcook areas are not well documented. We do know that they are a result of a general period of Acadian expansion lasting from 1670 to 1710 where new areas of dikable marsh were being sought. In 1698 Pierre Thibodeau, a miller from Port Royal, was the first recorded Acadian to attempt a settlement here. He, hoping to create his own seigneurie (Wright 1945: 7), established himself on the Shepody coast near today's community of Hopewell Hill (Ganong 1899: 283). In addition, Thibodeau encouraged a comrad, Guillaume Blanchard, to undertake a similar effort on the Petticodiac River. These habitations, nevertheless, due to a series of land disputes with the adjacent seigneurie of La Valliere, expanded at a somewhat slower pace than the rest of Acadia (Clark 1968:145-7). The settlement of Memramcook is still later than Shepody and Petticodiac with even less known of its first pioneers. Arsenault (1966:50) argues that its derivation was the result of natural outgrowth from the Thibodeau and Blanchard habitations in the seventeen-hundreds. Its proximity to the thriving settlement at Beaubassin and the major stronghold, Fort Beausejour, however, seems to be a more likely explanation. Whatever the case, by 1734 an ecclesiastical census attributes 65 families to the Shepody/Petticodiac/Memramcook, an area which had become renowned for its fertility and prosperity (Wright 1945:14). This figure rapidly increased to 165 families just prior to 1755 (Clark 1968:148).

During the expulsion, as earlier noted, the Acadian populace in these areas fled either up river beyond the head of tide or to inland refuge locales. The English, in turn, burned the major settlements and destroyed their crops. Only in the vicinity of Memramcook did the Acadian people return following 1760. The remaining lands, with rare exceptions, were taken over by English, Irish and German immigrants. Today's population of the Shepody coast, entire south bank of the Petticodiac River and the north bank of that tributary from Moncton upstream are largely descended from these later arrivals.

Survey Methodology

I have previously stated that the survey's goals were to locate and assess as many pre-expulsion Acadian sites as time permitted. Inherent in such an objective, obviously, is the problem of site identification. Without major excavations to obtain an artifact sample or investigate architectural styles, it is extremely difficult to distinguish pre 1755 Acadian components from those of late Acadian, British or German. As well, site verification through the historic literature proved to be almost fruitless due to the lack of early descriptions of habitation locales. The size of the survey region and the minute time allotment also were major drawbacks to the reconnaissance. It thus became necessary to rely heavily on oral tradition and local informants in the discovery and identification of sites. In conjunction, the provincial government's Department of Historical Resources kindly allowed their Acadian research historian, Rudolph

Bourque, to join me in the field for a number of days. His knowledge of regional lore, site locations and area residents proved to be invaluable.

The majority of my time, therefore, was spent interviewing informants. Sites reported by them were then visited and catalogued with surface features noted. In addition, a separate three man crew tested a small number of these. There was no single criterion for excavation but rather, depended on individual circumstances.

Because of the large area being surveyed, base camp had to be shifted twice after commencing the project: one each being established in the districts of Shepody, Memramcook and Petticodiac. In turn, sites were given a catalogue number relating to these regions. Thirty-nine sites with a wide range of types were recorded (see Fig. 85).

The Sites

Although the greatest majority of the catalogued sites are of pre-expulsion Acadian derivation, a number of later components both Acadian and other were also recorded. Here, however, only the former are reviewed with full site summaries placed in Tables

1, 2, and 3. Sites have been classified into a number of functional categories for discussion. Included are the types habitation, fortification, mill, refuge and miscellaneous.

Habitation Sites

Twenty components have been assigned to the classification of pre-expulsion Acadian habitation (see Tables). Although many were referred to as "villages" by local informants and catalogued as such, I am skeptical of this terminology. Most would seem to be single family complexes while those few which might be representative of a clustering of several household units fall far short of the village conceptual framework.

Generally speaking, all habitation sites were found to have a single common denominator — the proximity of diked marshland. The diking of marsh, as already noted, was the primary means by which the Acadian prepared land for agriculture. Basically, dike building was a communal effort where the marsh was owned either by a number of men who shared the diking or by an individual who in turn provided services to his helpers for an equal number of days (Dierville 1933:94). Here I should point out that even though all habitation sites were near dikes, the

presence of diked land does not necessarily imply a nearby Acadian site. This custom of marshland use was also adopted by later immigrants who maintained the former Acadian dikes as well as building many of their own. In fact, until the 1940's one informant reported that all of the men of the community had to undertake a specified number of days in the dike service or be fined. Our Acadian research historian, Rudolph Bourque, nevertheless argues that Acadian dikes are distinctive by their profile and *aboixdeau* (sluice gate) construction. Although unable to verify this proposition, on a number of presumably Acadian sites, dike cross sections were noted as being smaller.

Eight sites within this category had what I consider to be cellar features. These, primarily in the form of shallow depressions, varied in size with an approximate norm of 1 to 1.5 m. deep, 3.5 to 4.5 m. long and 2.5 to 3 m. wide. On a couple, foundation stones were visible.

There is a paucity of information on the archi-

Table 1. Shepody Site Information

Site No.	Site Name	Site Affiliation	Site Type	Surface Features	General Location	Verification Source
S-1	Fort la Poterie	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Fortification	A series of small mounds. Five unproductive test pits.	Waterside	Local informants
S-2	Cape Split Dry Dock	Questionable	Dock	Large bolted timbers on the beach.	Waterside	R. Bourque
S-3	Cape Split Mill	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Mill	Timbers eroding from the creek bank — part of early dam.	Waterside	R. Bourque
S-4	Anderson Farm Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Extensive diking in the vicinity.	Long Marsh Creek	R. Bourque
S-5	Fort Enrage	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Fortification	Visible foundation walls. One test pit excavated locating S.E. corner.	Cape Enrage	R. Bourque
S-6	Mill Creek Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Mill	Shoreline mounds — probably part of early dam.	Lower Coverdale	R. Bourque
S-7	Blanchard Village	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Dikes with aboixdeau construction.	Lower Coverdale	Ganong 1899 Local informants
S-8	Stoney Creek Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Cellar depression with visible foundation.	Stoney Creek	R. Bourque
S-9	O'Donnel Farm Site	Questionable	Habitation	The remains of a fire-place, house foundation and stone fence.	New Ireland	Local informant
S-10	Anglican Church Site	Early British	Chapel	Overgrown with no detectable features.	New Ireland	Local informant
S-11	Jean de Colline Village	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Under cultivation although Bourque suggests cellar features are present.	Lower Coverdale	R. Bourque
S-12	Duffy Farm Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	A basement feature with foundation stones visible.	Lower Coverdale	Local informant
S-13	Thibodeau Village	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Extensive diking in the vicinity.	Hopewell Hill	Ganong 1899 Local informant

ture of the pre-expulsion Acadian farmer in New Brunswick. Undoubtedly houses were simple and built out of the most available raw materials. At Nova Scotia's Port Royal in the 1650's, Rameau provides the following description:

The houses were doubtless very rough; many were built of tree trunks piled one on the other without even being squared; some were based on heavy piles, driven in the ground which were interlaced with branches and then plastered with mud. The better built ones, and the manor house (d'Aulnay) itself, were made of great rough hewn beams laid, one on the other, in tiers. This construction is still called *pièces sur pièces* (Rameau 1889 as translated by Clark 1968:105).

There is little doubt that superstructures at the various habitation sites reported here were of a similar nature.

At any rate, only future excavation will provide additional more specific details.

One pre-expulsion habitation component, the Jacques Village site (P-1) was tested and thus deserves further mention. On the south bank of the Petticodiac near Upper Coverdale, it consists of four cellar features stretched over approximately .75 kilometers of shoreline. As usual, extensive diking was found in the vicinity. The site has been subdivided into three areas A, B and C on the basis of feature separation. Both areas A and B have single cellar depressions while C has the remaining two.

As yet, I have been unable to document this component within the historic literature. Local informants suggest it to be a rather late pre-expulsion settlement even though none were able to provide a derivation of the name (pronounced by them as Jāk). Testing in areas A and B as well, did not help to

Table 2. Petticodiac Site Information

Site No.	Site Name	Site Affiliation	Site Type	Surface Features	General Location	Verification Source
P-1	Jacques Village Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Four cellar features. Test excavations were productive	Upper Coverdale	Local informants
P-2	Turtle Creek Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Two cellar features with extensive diking.	Coverdale	Ganong 1899 R. Bourque
P-4	Grub Road Cemetery	19th Century British	Cemetery	Variety of early grave markers are present.	Salisbury	Local informant
P-5	Indian Hill Site	Historic Micmac	Habitation	None which could be detected.	Salisbury	Local informant
P-6	Taylor Farm Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian/early British	Habitation	Large basement depression. Possible architectural remains in a nearby abandoned house.	Salisbury	Local informant
P-7	Forche a Crapaud	Expulsion Acadian	Habitation refuge	A cut stone floor in the creek bed - function (?).	Turtle Creek	Ganong 1899 R. Bourque
P-8	Highland Park Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Four cellar depressions which are presently being filled in.	Salisbury	Local informant
P-9	Salisbury Shipyard	19th Century British	Dock	Hand hewn timbers eroding out of marsh cut.	Salisbury	Local informant
P-10	Colpits Farm Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Extensive diking in the vicinity.	Salisbury	R. Bourque
P-11	Pollet River Battery	Expulsion Acadian	Fortification Refuge	Ridge with "diggings" of former owner visible.	Salisbury	R. Bourque Local informant
P-12	Aucoin Village	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Under cultivation.	Coverdale	R. Bourque
P-13	Cherlegash	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	No detectable features.	Boundary Creek	R. Bourque Ganong 1899
P-14	Village du Boys	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Unable to receive permission to visit the site.	Allison	R. Bourque
P-15	Burnham Farm Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Cellar feature as well as extensive diking with an <i>aboixdeau</i> .	Coverdale	Local informant

clarify this problem of origins. Few cultural materials were uncovered while those that were (minute fragments of ceramics and glass and particles of calcined bone) gave no clues as to the time period involved. Bourque (1971) argues that such a trait, a lack of "worldly goods", was a dominant characteristic of Acadian life. Excavations at other pre-expulsion and post expulsion sites would seem to bear this out (Burley 1974, 1975).

A number of test pits did contain a charcoal

strata which may have an association with the cellar features. The small area of excavation however, was insufficient to determine whether the houses had been destroyed by fire. If this was the case, it would not be overly presumptuous to further suggest they had been burned in the British purge of 1758.

Overall, the Jacques Village site proves to be the best prospect for further archaeological research into the pre-expulsion Acadian habitation in the surveyed area.

Fortification

Three sites (S-1, S-5, M-3) are here categorized as fortifications. Although purported to have been military garrisons by informants, their function seems to have been more in the capacity of signal stations than protective strongholds. In this light, it is possible to suggest an affiliation with the nearby French fort at Beausejour. Historical verification is

lacking for all three of these sites although this factor, because so little is known of Beausejour's outlying system of redoubts (Bourque, personal communication), does not seriously question their existence.

Of the three, Fort La Poterie is the only one not to have surface features. It nevertheless, is so

Table 3. Memramcook Site Information

Site No.	Site Name	Site Affiliation	Site Type	Surface Features	General Location	Verification Source
M-1	Memramcook Chapel	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Chapel and Cemetery	The site is marked by an iron cross erected in 1955.	St. Joseph	Local informant
M-2	Viecente Site	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	A well, basement feature and extensive diking mark this site.	Belliveau Village	R. Bourque
M-3	Fort Folly	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Fortification	None that are presently detectable.	Folly Point	Ganong 1899 Local informant
M-4	Butte a Petard	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Site under cultivation although local informants report a number of cellars are visible.	St. Joseph	Local informant
M-5	Village des Ruisseau des Cabanes	Expulsion Acadian	Refuge Habitation	None that are presently detectable.	Memramcook East	R. Bourque Local informant
M-6	Landry Farm Site	Post-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Three basement features.	Memramcook East	Local informant
M-7	Black House	Early British	Habitation	Basement feature. Testing proved to be unsuccessful.	Upper Dorchester	R. Bourque
M-8	Pointe aux Boulleaux	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Under cultivation.	Taylor Village	Ganong 1899 R. Bourque
M-9	Village des Plattes	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Under cultivation.	St. Joseph	Local informant
M-10	Amirault Village	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Habitation	Large stone walled basement feature.	Fox Creek	R. Bourque
M-11	Woods Point	Pre-expulsion Acadian	Dock	Remains of an early breakwater are visible.	St. Anselem	R. Bourque

rooted in local tradition that it could not go unrecorded. Situated on the Fundy shore at Waterside, informants claim this site was occupied by the French during the expulsion. On hearing of an English attack, supposedly, the defenders fled dumping their munitions into a nearby lake. The lake was examined but to no avail. Today the site is marked by a series of small mounds which, on testing, proved to be natural. In an adjacent gravel pit, a few artifacts were surface collected while the owner reported that he had found materials buried as much as "three feet deep". It is quite possible that La Poterie has been completely destroyed.

Both of the remaining fortification sites, Enrage and Folly, have identifiable remains and both have strikingly similar histories. Enrage, situated on a cliff edge at Cape Enrage, is in an excellent locale overlooking the Bay of Fundy. In fact, its view so commands the Bay that a later lighthouse was built within its foundations. This has since been replaced by a more modern structure on a higher elevation. Surface features at Fort Enrage include a rectangular dry-stone wall which, on its eastern exposure, is over 2.5 m. deep. Within the western half of this enclosure is an additional brick foundation that, according to the

chief lighthouse keeper, served as a base for an early steam fog horn. It had been removed in the 1920's.

A single 1.5 by 1.5 m. test pit was excavated in a not fully exposed corner of the site. Aside from providing a large artifact yield, this pit also uncovered a brick floor. Its function has not been identified. The artifacts and heavy charcoal matrix from which they came appear to be related to the fog horn and not the French occupation. These consist of wrenches, spikes, bolts, junk metal as well as some window and bottle glass.

The final fortification site, Fort Folly, also was situated in an ideal position to view approaching shipping and it also had a lighthouse built on the spot. The basement of this structure is known to have sliced through the earlier foundation walls (Ganong 1899: 290, footnote 1, Bourque, personal communication). The existence of Fort Folly is well known by the local residents although, as with the other redoubts, has no historic confirmation. Ganong, also relying on local informants, describes this site:

Between the Memramcook and Petticodiac River is a point known locally as Fort Folly Point (Folly Point on the map). I am told by local residents that there was a fort on the point on

whose site the present lighthouse was built and that it was said to have been built by the Acadians during their troubles with the English. Locally it was said it was called Folly because there was really nothing there to defend. It is possible that both here and on St. Marys Point there were posts for observation of the ap-

proaching English and the giving of alarms to the settlers up the rivers (1899:290).

No surface materials were collected. Nonetheless, a number of informants including Bourque earlier had retrieved a variety of artifacts from this site.

Mill Sites

Two sites within the Shepody survey district, Cape Split and Mill Creek, have been identified as mills. In both, the remnants of former dams and their placement near the mouth of a creek well within the tidal range suggest they may have been tidewater based. Neither, however, had further surface features and it was impossible to relate them to a more specific function. Acadian mills, in general, do not seem to have significantly varied either in type or importance from those of peasant communities of the Old World. Port Royal, for instance, by 1700 had a minimum of

two and possibly as many as four water powered grist mills, two saw mills and a wind mill. At Beaubassin La Valliere as early as 1680 had constructed a series of grist mills and a saw mill while at Minas, Villebon in 1698 reported seven or eight grist mills, a saw mill and a wind mill (Cf. Clark 1968:177-178). Unfortunately, for the Shepody/Petticodiac/Memramcook territory neither the numbers of nor locations for the Acadian mills are recorded. Nevertheless, I believe that two is hardly a representative sample and without a doubt many more did exist.

Refuge Sites

Within the introductory historical remarks, I had stated that the Acadians were pushed inland as well as beyond the Petticodiac's head of tide during the expulsion years. In regards to this Ganong states:

It is said in Cockburn's Report on Immigration (1827) that the French formerly occupied the intervals at the Forks of Turtle Creek, calling the place Forche a Crapaud. It is very likely that they occupied locations on this, Coverdale and Pollet Rivers after the expulsion in order to be above the reach of the English ships, as they probably occupied the French Lakes and other places difficult of access on the Saint John for a similar reason (1899:282).

Through the use of informants, three refuge sites were located. These include two habitation

locales, Forche a Crapaud and Ruisseau des Cabanes, and a refuge fortification, the Pollet River Battery. Only one, Forche a Crapaud, had visible features. Still such temporary occupations cannot be expected to have a wealth of surface markers. At Forche a Crapaud, a cut stone floor was found in the creek bed near the interval of Ganong's description (see quote).

The fortification site has a rather interesting background within the local lore. Here, at the Pollet River Battery, the Acadians are said to have withheld the British onslaught of 1758 for an entire winter. The site is situated on a high ridge overlooking the Pollet River and would seem to be an excellent command post. Although no surface features were noted, one informant reported that a number of artifacts had been unearthed by a previous owner. His test "holes" were discovered in two areas of the ridge.

Miscellaneous Sites

Two final pre-expulsion Acadian sites have been included within this miscellaneous category. These are the dock site at Wood's Point and the Chapel and cemetery complex at St. Joseph.

According to Bourque, a pre-expulsion dock was once located at Woods Point on the Petticodiac River. It, apparently, had a continued use into the nineteenth century. On inspecting the site, the remains of a former breakwater (a series of large stones jutting out from the shoreline) were noted. Additional sur-

face features were lacking while much of the shoreline was undergoing erosion.

The Chapel and cemetery, on a hill near the modern village of St. Joseph, is well integrated into local tradition. In fact, in 1955 the area's present Acadian populace erected an iron cross on the site as a testament of their ancestry. We did no testing at this locale however, the site owner stated that he had unearthed a variety of "relics" in a small adjacent garden plot.

Conclusions

New Brunswick's first European settlers, the Acadians, have been seriously neglected in terms of past archaeological research. As well, their history has been traditionally written as one small general section of the overall narrative on Acadia. Through an historic site survey of the New Brunswick region's of Shepody, Petticodiac and Memramcook, I have attempted to provide background material for a well needed future project.

In all, thirty-nine sites, of which thirty are

affiliated with pre-expulsion or expulsion Acadian groups, were catalogued. Their location and verification, for the most part, was through the use of local informants. Although realizing the drawbacks of this type of reconnaissance, when weighed against the problems of time, area size and site identification, they are not quite so large. Only archaeological excavation, nevertheless, will provide the final identification of the majority of components reported here.

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