

Exploring New World Transitions - Abstracts - 3 June 2010

John Allan (Field Project Manager, Exeter Archaeology)

The Archaeology of Immigrants in South-west England, 1500-1550

The paper will assemble evidence that there were substantial communities of immigrants in south-west England in the early 16th century, especially in the ports. Their origins in a wide range of places in continental Europe and the wide range of craft skills represented, will be described. Some of these people are recognizable in the archaeological record. Two instances will be explored: first, carpenters from Brittany and, second, potters from the Low Countries. In each case, consideration will be given to the ways in which objects showing foreign influence or goods imported from abroad may sometimes be distinguished from goods made by immigrants. The case will be made that aliens made a more significant contribution to the early modern material culture of south-west England than has been recognized.

Robert J. Anstey and M.A.P. Renouf (Archaeology, Memorial University)

Poster

Ramah Chert Use at Phillip's Garden (EeBi-1), Port au Choix, Northwestern Newfoundland

This poster presents the results of an analysis of Ramah chert tools and debitage from the Dorset Palaeoeskimo site of Phillip's Garden. We look at the relative proportions of Ramah chert in the lithic assemblage of a sample of six Phillip's Garden dwellings that collectively span site occupation (2000-1200 BP); the only source of Ramah chert is in northern Labrador. Ramah chert is present in small amounts in all Phillip's Garden dwellings sampled, indicating minor but sustained communication between Newfoundland and Labrador. The relative amount of Ramah chert is greatest in the youngest dwelling. This dates to the end of site occupation which corresponds to the end of the Dorset occupation of Newfoundland. We argue that this increase in relative frequency represents increased communication with Labrador just before the abandonment of Phillip's Garden. We further believe that this increase was a way of mitigating the risk inherent in the processes that were undermining Phillip's Garden occupation at this crucial time.

Michael Batt (associate of the Centre Michel de Boüard, CNRS/Université de Caen)

Post-medieval Potters' Villages in Brittany : the Long History of a Vernacular Industry, its Place in the Rural Economy and the Agricultural Landscape.

Post-medieval ceramic production in Brittany appears to have been exclusively a vernacular rural activity. Fewer than ten of the dozens of Breton earthenware production sites originating in the medieval period managed to survive into the 20th century. In Brittany, a region of dispersed settlement, potters lived and worked in isolated communities in the heart of the agricultural world. Their villages and workshops are generally situated away from the parish centre near to their supply of clay and wood but close enough to roads and rivers for the marketing of their products. From the 15th century onwards written sources give us important information concerning the creation of guilds and internal rules. Breton potters marketed their wares over large distances in market towns or ports, but as a whole distribution remaining regional. Visual identification and petrographic characterization of ceramics confirm for example that products from Pabu and Saint Jean la Poterie accompany Breton fishermen to North America, in particular to Newfoundland. This paper will

outline the long history of this industry, its place in the rural economy and the agricultural landscape and will finish by a presentation of the different outlets that have lead to some of these Breton productions arriving in North America with fishermen.

Matt Beaudoin (Phd candidate, Archaeology, University of Western Ontario)

A Hybrid European-Inuit (Métis) Household in 19th-century Labrador

Within the current literature on colonialism, it is understood that colonizers did not simply impose the colonial centre onto the colonial context without re-negotiating what it means to be a colonizer. The understanding of this process of adaptation has encouraged a more nuanced understanding of the colonial past. One method of re-negotiating the colonial context is through inter-marriage between local inhabitants and newcomers, which can result in hybridization of cultures. This paper focuses on a 19th-century archaeological example from Labrador and explores how a British settler identity was re-negotiated with an Inuit identity, within a household, to create a new hybrid Labrador Métis identity.

Mathieu Beaudry (MA candidate, Archaeology, Université Laval)

Algonquian Appropriation of European Copper Alloys, 16th to 19th Centuries, in the Nitakina Apitipik, Land of the Mamišiniq, a Subarctic Region of Quebec

Thanks to the late arrival of Eurocanadian settlers in the present Abitibi-Temiscamingue region, the Algonquian people of the region took part in nearly three centuries of variable interactions, resulting in a distinct adaptation process. This long history of interaction offers a perfect setting for a study of cultural appropriation and recycling of immigrant items. Objects were acquired, transformed and used, with new meanings and values, stimulated by the specific needs of the original population. The assemblage from the Baril site shows the traces of physical transformations. The present study combined multiple methodologies centered on copper alloy artifacts. The macroscopic, microscopic and X-ray observations combined with the compilation of Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) data constitute the 4 major steps within this research project. These distinct procedures should expose 3 general elements: 1) the observation and description of shaping techniques, 2) the elementary characterization of the raw material and 3) the use of finished artifacts. This allows a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the manufacturing techniques applied. It will then be possible to better understand the appropriation of such trade goods by Algonquian groups.

Eliza Brandy (M.A. candidate, Archaeology, Memorial University)

Inuit Animal Use and the Impact of European Settlement and Trade in Snooks Cove, Labrador

Snooks Cove, situated between Lake Melville and the Hamilton Inlet, Labrador became an important Inuit settlement during the 18th and 19th centuries. During this period, European hunters and traders began to settle the central Labrador coast and ultimately established a trading post at Snook's Cove. The influx of European settlers precipitated cultural and economic changes to Inuit life-ways in this region. The recent excavation of two winter houses suggests the site was occupied for much of this volatile period and the analysis of faunal remains recovered here can provide a glimpse at how the Inuit way of life at Snooks Cove changed in response to new economic opportunities brought about by interaction with Europeans.

Mark Brisbane (Professor of Medieval Archaeology, School of Conservation Sciences Bournemouth University)

Baltic Beads and Beaver: Motivations for Settlement Expansion in Medieval Northwestern Russia

Recent work by the Institute of Archaeology in Moscow, in the area around Lake Byeloe and other lakes in northern Russia, has revealed some surprising 11th-century evidence for permanent settlement, in an area previously assumed to have attracted only temporary settlement at this time, supposedly largely by fur-trappers. This paper will examine the archaeological evidence for settlement expansion into the Byeloozero region of Northern Russia and will investigate the evidence from settlements, cemeteries and associated material culture. It will look at the roles that key object types (such as metalwork, jewelry and glass beads) and environmental evidence (such as the animal bone remains for wild versus domesticated species) have in defining different settlement types in this area and the extent of permanence associated with them. What do we know about the lifestyle of these settlers, and what contact, if any, did they have with indigenous peoples? A number of drivers behind expansion will be considered, such as commercial/mercantile factors, political initiatives and competition between expanding polities, notably the principalities of Novgorod and Rostov. Was the acquisition of forest products, especially furs, the prime motivator here or was it actually about land, expansionism and territorial rights? Are there any parallels with events that took place centuries later in the New World?

Mélissa Burns (Phd candidate, Archaeology, Memorial University)

Seasonal Taskscapes of the French Migratory Fishery in Newfoundland

An Archaeology of the Petit Nord aims to uncover the world of the Breton fishermen who visited northern Newfoundland each summer, between the 16th and the early 20th centuries. My research explores a phenomenology of landscape, by integrating recent theoretical approaches with the concrete study of a transient small-scale society. In this paper, I will discuss the landscape of seasonal fishing stations, to explain how they were created, shaped and fashioned by a range of human processes, over the centuries, a few months at a time. In 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht prohibited permanent structures on the French Shore -- but Breton fishermen continued to build stages, paths, cook rooms, bread ovens, crosses and cabins. They modified the landscape of the Petit Nord significantly. Through case study of the Breton fishing station Champ Paya, this paper will show how the taskscape of the French migratory on the Petit Nord changed significantly over time; from a simple working and living area to a complex, industrialized, fishing station.

Tânia Manuel Casimiro (Phd candidate, Archaeology, Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

From Portugal to Newfoundland in the 17th Century: Supplying European Colonies or Provisioning a Fishery?

The analysis of 17th-century Portuguese port books has offered documentary evidence of trade between some Portuguese ports and Newfoundland. Especially from 1640 onwards, commodities such as wine, sugar, olive oil and even pottery, together with products less frequently mentioned, were shipped to Newfoundland's English Shore. Some have been confirmed archaeologically. The

records of the Portuguese ports suggest that salt cod fish was the only good returned from Newfoundland to Portugal. This paper will consider which products were being sent from Portugal to Newfoundland, their quantities, agents, and transport, with a view to addressing two questions. How important was this trade to the Portuguese economy? Were the Portuguese goods that were shipped to Newfoundland destined for the resident planter economy or where they, essentially, a support for the migratory fishery?

Amanda Crompton (Phd candidate, Archaeology, Memorial University)

Of Obligation and Necessity: The Social Context of Trade between Permanent Residents and Migratory Traders at Plaisance, Newfoundland (1662-1690).

In 1662, the only official French colony in Newfoundland was established at Plaisance (now Placentia), to promote and protect the overseas French cod-fishing industry. One of the earliest structures built in Plaisance was a fortification (1662-1690), erected for the defence of the newly-established colony. This paper will combine an analysis of the material culture from this site with the study of a unique series of documents belonging to an itinerant trader working in Plaisance in the 1670s. This will allow the social context of trade in the early colony to be reconstructed. Official supply ships were infrequent at best, and so residents turned to migratory traders to supply their needs. The survival of the permanently-settled colony was thus dependent on these informal alliances with migratory traders. Historiographic tradition often places residents and traders at odds with each other, portraying desperate colonists living at the mercy of rapacious merchants; this tradition exaggerates the situation. Those living in the colony needed the goods brought in by these itinerant merchants; in return the merchants relied on regular customers for their goods in order to make their voyage turn a profit. By using a combination of archaeological evidence and documentary information, we can reconstruct how those who lived in the colony obtained necessary supplies, what sorts of materials were traded, where those supplies came from, and the social contexts in which trade functioned.

Anne Desgagné (Parks Canada, Quebec Region)

Poster

Everyday Life on Champlain's Farm - 1626-1628: Archaeological Artifacts Found at Cap Tourmente, Québec

Bruno Fajal (Centre Michel de Boüard, CNRS/Université de Caen)

The Production of Stoneware in Southern Normandy : the Example of Ger (16th – 18th Century).

This communication will review our knowledge of stoneware production at Ger, one of France's main pottery centres between the 16th and 18th centuries. From the end of the Middle Ages, Ger's products spread widely across the west of France, before accompanying fishermen, emigrants and traders across the Atlantic. This rustic stoneware has been found in Newfoundland, as in numerous coastal sites of North America, for Normandy stoneware played an essential technical role in the early modern European exploitation of northern North America. Having reviewed the key external characteristics of these stonewares, we shall discuss the distribution of the workshops of Ger and those of Domfront. Even if Ger was the main centre of a wider pottery-producing area, it was far from the only one, nor was it the oldest. We shall then evoke the conditions of the manufacture of

stonewares, from the available archaeological data and in available written sources relating to the professional practices of the potters. Finally, we shall present some examples of stonewares produced in the Ger workshops, during the period considered.

Amelia Fay (Phd candidate, Archaeology, Memorial University)

Finding Mikak: The Search for a Late 18th-Century Inuit Trader in the Archaeological Record

In 1767, Mikak was one of nine Inuit captured by British sailors off the coast of southern Labrador, Canada, and later taken to London, England. During her capture Mikak helped secure the Moravian missionaries' proposed land grant, enabling them to establish their first mission station in Nain in 1771. This resulted in the first permanent European settlement in Northern Labrador. Upon her return to Labrador, Mikak was not initially welcomed into the Moravian community and as a result she remained heavily involved in the burgeoning long-distance trade networks along the Labrador coast, demonstrating that Inuit life-ways were not entirely superseded by European settlement. Mikak continued her seasonal trips between northern and southern Labrador for the remainder of her life. Excavations at potential residences of this fascinating Inuit woman will foster our knowledge of the Inuit during the changing social and economic landscape of the 18th century.

David Gaimster (Society of Antiquaries of London)

'Taking the kitchen sink': Archaeological and Scientific Evidence for the Migration of Pottery Workshops in Northern Europe during the Late Medieval to Early Modern Period.

This paper explores cultural and technological transfer in 15th to 16th-century Northern Europe through the archaeo-ceramic evidence. A critical component of the long-distance trade in domestic ceramics, both for dining and heating, is the tradition of the migration of workshops, often between regions separated by sea, in order to follow established consumers and to capitalize on the newly emerging markets established by exports. The migration of such industries from western Europe, in the wake of the spread of Hanseatic urban mercantile activity around the North Sea and Baltic rim, forms a key feature of cultural and technological transfer in the region and a material trait of the late medieval to early modern transition. Supported by chemical analysis of selected workshop waste, the paper examines the excavated signature for this phenomenon of western European colonization in the North, itself a strategy for the maintenance of collective lifestyles and identity that was replicated by Europeans generally in their settlement of North America.

Barry Gaulton (Assistant Professor of Archaeology, Memorial University)

Consolidating Settlement: Life after the Calverts, the Kirke family at Ferryland (1638-1696)

This paper discusses the history and archaeology of the Kirke family at Ferryland, Newfoundland. After Sir David Kirke's arrival in 1638, the colony underwent major changes in both the nature of daily operations and the function of its extant buildings. Local residents were forced to pay rent for fishing rooms and license fees for taverns. Existing structures such as the brew house and stable were modified for other purposes. In spite of Sir David's death in 1654, and continued issues of legal ownership over the colony with the Calverts, his widow Lady Sara and sons continued to operate a lucrative plantation, until the settlement was destroyed by French forces on September 21st, 1696.

William Gilbert (Chief Archaeologist, Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation)***“To dwell in this Country and live here”:* Archaeological Excavations at Cupids**

A period of relative peace in the early 17th century freed up capital and manpower in western Europe and led to the establishment of a number of English and French colonies along the east coast of North America. In Newfoundland the slow transition from a migratory to a resident-based fishery began in 1610 when a consortium of London and Bristol merchants established the first year-round settlement on the island at Cupids in Conception Bay. The charter issued to the newly founded *Newfoundland Company*, issued by James I on April 27, 1610, stated as one of the company's main aims “to secure and make safe the said Trade of Fishing to Our Subjects for ever”. The site of this early colony was discovered by William Gilbert and his crew in 1995. Since then excavations have uncovered the remains of five early 17th century buildings, sections of the enclosure that once surrounded the settlement, a number of related features and over 144,000 artifacts. This paper will describe these archaeological discoveries in the context of the relevant documentary evidence, to tell the story of the establishment and occupation of this early English colony. Far from being a failure, as some historians have suggested, the archaeological evidence indicates that the site was permanently occupied throughout most of the 17th century. Although it did not become the major centre that the London and Bristol merchants hoped it would, the founding of Cupids led to the establishment of other, more successful, English settlements, elsewhere on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula.

Eric J. Guiry, Stéphane Noël, Vaughan Grimes & Peter E. Pope (Department of Archaeology, Memorial University)

Poster

Salted vs. Fresh Pork: Developing A Stable Isotope Method for Identifying Transatlantic Origin of Pig Remains at a Seasonal French Fishing Station (EfAx-09), Newfoundland

Recent excavations at the migratory French cod fishing station site of Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09), seasonally occupied between the mid 17th and late 19th century, provided a substantial collection of faunal remains that have been used to study transatlantic fishermen foodways. Identifying the proportion of salt pork versus fresh pork remains proved to be difficult using body part representation. Salt pork could be brought from France, where pigs were butchered, salted and barreled. French fishermen could also purchase pigs locally from Newfoundland settlers. Here we present preliminary results from a multi-element isotope study of pig remains from EfAx-09 that attempts to distinguish pig origin based on diet.

Audrey Horning (Reader in Historical Archaeology, University of Leicester)***Leim an Mhadaigh: Exploring ‘Unwanted’ Histories of the Atlantic World***

Recent excavations in the Roe Valley, Limavady, Northern Ireland, at a late medieval castle and Ulster Plantation bawn, have focused upon the transition from a Gaelic landscape to one dominated by English colonial ideology. While historical memories of early modern British expansion generally render encounters at such sites as stark and irreversible, the material record inevitably suggests a more complicated and convoluted process. Beyond analyzing the physical remains of Donal

O'Cahan's chief seat and Sir Thomas Phillips' model plantation manor, this community-focused project considers public memories. Despite Phillips' role as an architect of the Ulster Plantation and his physical achievements at Limavady, the site is known locally only as O'Cahan's Rock. The implied erasure of its plantation history and the appropriateness of reawakening unwanted pasts are considered, in light of scholarship on early colonial encounters throughout the British Atlantic World.

Carter C. Hudgins (Drayton Hall, National Trust for Historic Preservation)

Copper, Chemistry, and Colonization: the Roles of Non-ferrous Metals at Jamestown (c. 1607-1610) and Roanoke (1585-c. 1590)

Upon their arrival in Virginia in May of 1607, the settlers of Jamestown encountered a Native society that was “covetous of coppeer”. Fortunately for the colonists, the English attempts to settle in the Carolina Sounds, twenty years earlier, brought home knowledge of the reverence that the indigenous peoples of the New World had for copper. Ralph Lane, for instance, wrote Richard Hakluyt the elder, from Roanoke Island in 1585, noting that the Indians are “naturally most curteous & very desirous to have clothes...but copper carieth ye priece of all”. Such information proved to be invaluable for the settlers of Jamestown, as they landed in Virginia equipped with supplies of copper that facilitated a trade with the local Powhatan chiefdom for much needed foodstuffs. Through the use of chemical analysis, this paper will identify instances of colonial copper exchange that stemmed from contacts both at Jamestown and at Roanoke. While providing new insight into colonial trade networks, such analysis will also uncover industrial and financial connections between Jamestown and Roanoke that highlight the intimate connections between Elizabethan industrial endeavours and contemporary colonization efforts.

Carter L. Hudgins and William Kelso (Jamestown Rediscovery, Virginia Preservation)

The Earliest James Fort Period, 1607-1610, at Jamestown

The original site of Jamestown, that of the 1607 James Fort and the first permanent English settlement in the New World, was been eroded away by the James River. That was the official ‘truth’ until repudiated by the excavations begun in 1994 on behalf of the Association for the Protection of Virginian Antiquities (now Virginia Preservation). The Jamestown Discovery project, now in its 15th year, has opened new vistas on 17th-century America, from its careful recovery of structural details to an artifact collection remarkable for its size and diversity. Rather than lost forever, the early history of Jamestown, the James Fort period, can be reconstructed as the documentary evidence is supplemented by the archaeological. At least 80 percent of the original fort has survived, and over half has been excavated to date. This paper examines the period when the settlement was contained within the fort, 1607-10, describing the evolution of the defenses, the plan of interior structures and their functions, and how artifacts demonstrate the ways in which the colonists prospered or just tried to survive.

Silas Hurry (Historic St. Mary's City)***Maryland: "...where the winters be shorter and less rigorous"***

After a winter in Ferryland, George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, wrote to his monarch, Charles I, that he wished to seek greener or at least warmer pastures for his colonial endeavors. A mere five years later George was dead and his son Cecil was Lord Baltimore and Lord Proprietor of Maryland. St. Mary's City was founded as the capital of the Calvert colony of Maryland in 1634 and built upon the Calvert experience in Newfoundland. St. Mary's remained the center of the colony until late in the 17th century when the Calvert family lost control of their proprietary and the capital was moved to Annapolis. While founded as an economic venture, Maryland practiced religious liberty for all Christians, a matter of some import to the Roman Catholic Calverts. For nearly 40 years, Historic St. Mary's City has investigated the archaeological remains of this second Calvert colony and worked to interpret its story to the visiting public. This presentation will review some of our findings and how they speak to the Calvert vision of the New World and their efforts to forge a permanent settlement for like-minded Englishmen and other Europeans.

Dr Evan Jones (Senior Lecturer in Economic and Social History, University of Bristol)***Bristol, Cabot and the New Found Land, 1496-1500***

Over the last three years more has been learnt, or at least published, about the Cabot voyages than in the last five decades. This has been the fruit of efforts, by myself and others, to relocate the documents that Dr Alwyn Ruddock (d. 2005) claimed to have found in the forty years she spent researching the voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot. It has now become clear that many of Ruddock's revolutionary claims about these earliest English voyages to the 'new found land' are true. Archival research conducted in the last year has found documents in The National Archives (London) to support her claims. This paper will discuss the nature and fruits of a remarkable research project, which has generated interest, among both academics and the general public, in Britain, Canada and beyond. It is, moreover, a project that could yet yield a fruit that seemed unimaginable just a few years ago - archaeological remains of the first Christian settlement and church in North America, which Ruddock believed was sited at Carbonear -- just 25 km away from the Cuper's Cove settlement.

John C. Kennedy (Professor of Anthropology, Memorial University, retired)***Finding Home: Theories of Early Permanent Settlement in Southeastern Labrador***

This paper reviews theories of early permanent European settlement of southeastern Labrador, the region between Lake Melville and the Strait of Belle Isle. European exploration and resource exploitation of southeastern Labrador dates to around AD 1500. From then until the end of the French Regime (1763), European use of southeastern Labrador was primarily seasonal and migratory. The transition to permanent European (primarily English) settlement occurred during the early years of the British administration, even though sedentism was contrary to British policy, which discouraged year-round settlement in the region. The paper briefly notes similarities and differences between the transition to permanent settlement in this part of Labrador and other regions within Newfoundland and Labrador. One such difference was the possibility of European males finding local Inuit wives. The paper presents the author's initial findings, from his contribution to a Community-University Research Alliance, between scholars and the Labrador Métis Nation.

Neil Kennedy (Assistant Professor of History, Memorial University)

Impermanence and Empire: Salt Raking in the Turks and Caicos Islands

This paper will explore the slow evolution of permanent colonial settlement in the Turks and Caicos Islands, from seasonal salt raking conducted by Bermudians starting in the 1670s. Claimed as a sub-colony by Bermuda, the Turks' salt ponds were of critical importance in providing both an outlet for free and unfree labour, and a cash staple that buoyed Bermuda's shipping industry and helped anchor the colony's domestic credit relationships. On the margins of the plantation complex, the Turks also provided Bermudian sloops and their slave crews with lucrative and tempting proximity to foreign Caribbean ports. Here Bermuda's resistance to permanent settlement, motivated both by environmental scarcity and by efforts to minimize extraction costs, kept the Turks and Caicos uninhabited for over a century, though contested by France and Spain. In time such commodity extraction, based on largely unfettered custom, collided with colonial territorial acquisitiveness and imperial jurisdictional uncertainties, while Bermudian practices complicated adjustment to technological and commercial changes in the Atlantic salt industry. Bermuda's interest in preserving an open, seasonal and largely unmonitored salt industry came into conflict with the Bahamas' territorial ambitions and its alignment with British imperial commercial goals. Although exploitation of the salt ponds did not require permanent settlement and, arguably, benefited from its absence, assertions of imperial sovereignty increasingly depended on settlement. Finally losing their claim, Bermudians left behind as physical artifacts their distinctive structures, built from Bermudian cedar and stone carried to the Turks and Caicos Islands as ballast.

Eric Klingelhofer and Nicholas Lucchetti (First Colony Foundation)

Archaeological Evidence of Elizabethan Activities at Roanoke

Twentieth-century archaeology at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site first found the small earth work, traditionally associated with Sir Walter Raleigh's colonial venture (1585 - c. 1590) to be compatible with a site of the period. Archaeologists later located and identified an adjacent structure as the 1585-6 workshop of the Elizabethan scientist, Thomas Harriot, and his metallurgist, Joachim Ganz. But there was no sign of Raleigh's settlement. First Colony Foundation was established in 2004 to carry on the investigations by using modern technologies of survey and follow-up excavation. Since 2006, our archaeological fieldwork has yielded data, both positive and negative, that has led to a better understanding of the chronology of the site and to the role played by the natural processes of dune formation and, more recently, coastal erosion. New discoveries of Elizabethan artifacts and reconsiderations of previous discoveries have led First Colony Foundation to begin to reinterpret the site, to attempt to reconstruct the 16th-century landscape, and to suggest activity areas with specific functions around the Fort Raleigh site.

Dominique Lavers (PhD candidate, Memorial University) and M.A.P Renouf (Canada Research Chair in North Atlantic Archaeology, Memorial University)

Poster

A Geochemical Approach to Understanding the Distribution of Cow Head Chert amongst Recent Indian Cow Head Complex Sites on the Northern Peninsula, Newfoundland.

This poster examines the occurrence of Cow Head chert in Recent Indian Cow Head complex lithic assemblages from the Northern Peninsula, Newfoundland. Drawing upon trace element analysis in the form of laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), the geochemical signature of Cow Head chert is first identified and then compared to artifacts sampled from eight sites. The identification of Cow Head chert in all eight lithic assemblages indicates that the stone was directly introduced to sites within a 50 km radius of the outcrops, and indirectly procured at sites located over 50 kilometres away, as part of a broader collecting strategy, including trade and the exploitation of other resources. Based on these results three territorial ranges for the Cow Head complex occupation of the Northern Peninsula were identified.

Shannon Lewis-Simpson (Lecturer in Archaeology, Memorial University)

Memories of Sea and Land: A Case Study of 18th-Century Irish Settlement in Newfoundland

According to historical records, the Fahey Farm in Chapel's Cove, Conception Bay has been continuously occupied by one family for at least 220 years, a claim corroborated by occasional finds. Family folklore suggests that the headland and beach was first settled by a Dutch settler in the 17th century, hence the modern name *Dutchman's Cove*. It is further remembered by the family that the Faheys were farming people first and the fishery was considered only a convenient means to subsist while land was being cleared. There are two structures visible on the farm, the earliest called by the family "the Summer House", the second dated from photographic records to at least the late 19th century, each progressively further from the water. Settlement would thus appear to have naturally changed from seasonal fishing camp to settled farm. Yet, were there other reasons, occupational, cultural or geographical, for permanently settling further back from the sea? It has also been suggested that the Faheys were deeply involved with the freeing of indentured servants from St John's, at a place called Runaway Rock in Conception Bay. This paper will survey landscape, toponymic and historical evidence for the manner and subsequent organization of settlement by one 18th-century Irish family in Chapel's Cove.

Brad Loewen (Professeur agrégé, Anthropologie, Université de Montréal)

Maritimité and French Settlement Patterns in the St. Lawrence Estuary, 1670-1740

The Breton geographer Françoise Peron has theorized *maritimité* in terms of a diachronic cultural relationship to the sea and coastlines, with an evolving socio-economic dimension that can be observed in the construction of landscapes, patrimony and the material culture of daily life. Proximity to the sea, whether in concrete geographic terms or by cultural association, plays a variable cultural role over time, as the sea alternately brings wealth and prestige, or poverty and exclusion, to the social groups living "by the sea". I have explored this idea, using a regional approach to French settlement patterns in the Baie-Saint-Paul area, on the St. Lawrence estuary, from 1670 to 1740. Then accessible only by sea, this isolated valley had a mixed maritime, forestry and agricultural economic base. Proximity to the sea was ensured by seigneurial control over

strategic landings, but also through more prestigious construction materials (stone, nails...), a market economy (coins...), imported goods (French ceramics, brass instruments...) and a varied meat diet. At inland locations, forestry sites (sawmill, tar oven) show a greater cultural proximity to the sea than do agricultural sites (grist mill, farm). These findings explore the construction of a St. Lawrence cultural identity in which *maritimité* played a strong historical role.

James Lyttleton (Post-doctoral Fellow, Archaeology, Memorial University)

The Lords Baltimore in Ireland: a Transatlantic Archaeology.

This paper will introduce the audience to the activities of the Lords Baltimore in 17th-century Ireland, with particular reference to the first and second Lords Baltimore. While much research has been carried out on the Calvert settlements in Newfoundland and Maryland in the past twenty years, little attention has been paid to the family's Irish estates, which were acquired in the same period as their North American possessions. The Irish manor of Clohamon in Co. Wexford will be used as a case study, to question the extent to which English colonial enterprise in North America was informed by experience in the confiscation and resettlement of native lordships in Ireland. Such activities fundamentally impinged upon the social, economic and cultural conditions particular to each region, allowing for new industries and markets to develop. Archaeological and historical research illustrates that the Lords Baltimore embedded themselves in an economic network that contemporaneously encompassed their estates on both sides of the Atlantic, with a focus on the exploitation of natural resources readily available, including timber in Ireland, cod in Newfoundland and tobacco in Maryland.

Paula Marcoux (writer and baker, Plymouth, MA)

Bread and Permanence

European migrants to new settlements in North America placed a high value on familiar staple foods, transplanted from their home environments into the colonial setting; the complex of cultural markers denoting permanence surely included a dietary element. Despite the distinctive national (and regional) foodways of migrating populations, it can be said that bread, composed of wheat or rye and baked in ovens, comprised the most essential common food of Europeans in the 16th and 17th centuries. The aim of this paper is to explore some ways in which migrants sought to supply themselves with bread in their new environments, and how, only failing that, did they accommodate themselves to new staple foods in the place of bread. My focus is on the material experiences of 17th-century English colonists, but I draw on complementary experiences of other Europeans in the early years of contact and colonization, to show how bread, more than just a sum of its calories, was sought after to create a sense of permanence. The paper is informed by documents (narratives, court records, and inventories), archaeological materials (oven and grain remains), and experimental archaeology (trials of vernacular field ovens).

Natascha Mehler (University of Vienna) and Mark Gardiner (Queen's University, Belfast)

Coasts Cold: Northern European Trading Sites in the North Atlantic Islands

During the 14th century some northern European countries started to develop a strong economic interest in the peripheral islands in the north Atlantic (Orkney, Shetland, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland). The English pushed north in search of fish, concentrating their exploration first on Iceland. Later in the 15th century, the merchants of the Hanseatic League followed and in due course became the major economic force in the North Atlantic. However, the Dutch especially were soon established as serious rivals in trade and, at the beginning of the 17th century, Denmark also entered the scene, insisting on a monopoly of trade in its possessions of Iceland and the Faeroe Islands. Merchants from all these countries established seasonal settlements from which they conducted trade. They were created in various locations, including isolated settlements, fishing stations, traditional trading sites, near centres of power and assembly sites. Some of these trading stations remained little more than single booths, constructed besides a sheltered anchorage, but others developed into proto-towns with a substantial summer population. The paper looks at the archaeological evidence for these trading settlements based on fieldwork from across the North Atlantic islands, to identify common features and consider the light they throw upon the operation of trade. It also questions whether such settlements can be considered as colonies or just temporary bases.

Aaron Miller (Phd candidate, Archaeology, Memorial University)

Protecting the New World Holdings of the Lords Baltimore: the Defensive Structures of Ferryland, Newfoundland and St. Mary's City, Maryland

This paper will examine the early defensive structures that were constructed at the two colonial settlements of the first and second Lords Baltimore in Newfoundland (1621) and Maryland (1634). These two very different colonial contexts, connected by the Calvert family, will be discussed. The paper will focus on the individuals likely responsible for designing the defenses, the form and armament of these works and, lastly, from whom these settlements needed to be defended. The military aspects of the Ferryland settlement, established for George Calvert by Governor Captain Edward Wynne, will be examined in reference to documentary sources and the extensive archaeological discoveries. Additionally, this paper will look at Wynne's military background and how it may have informed his decision-making at the first Lord Baltimore's Avalon colony. The Maryland defenses were constructed under the leadership of Governor Leonard Calvert, on behalf of his elder brother Cecil. These structures have been the focus of limited archaeological examination, so this discussion will primarily draw upon surviving documentary sources. Leonard Calvert was one of the few individuals to visit both Calvert settlements and he may have drawn upon his experiences at Ferryland when designing fort St. Maries, in Maryland.

Greg Mitchell (NunatuKavut Community Council)

The Inuit of Southern Labrador and Their Conflicts up to 1765

Many of the first encounters between aboriginal peoples and Europeans were marred with larceny and conflicts from both sides. This was especially true for Southern Labrador, from recorded antiquity up until the Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1765, promulgated by Governor Hugh Palliser and supported by the British Parliament. This paper will review the various individual conflicts

between Inuit and the Basques, French and English, over a 200 year period. It will attempt to view these conflicts in light of European policies, on the one hand, to fight against the “savage” Inuit and, on the other hand, to mediate with the Inuit and to bring peace to this region of the world.

J.-F. Moreau (Laboratoire d'archéologie, Sciences Humaines, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi) and R.G.V. Hancock (Department of Medical Physics and Applied Radiation Sciences and Department of Anthropology, McMaster University)

Glass fragments from the 1541-1543 Cartier-Roberval occupation site in Cap-Rouge, Québec

In his *Relations* for the years 1541-1543, Jacques Cartier reports that he erected a fort on the top of what is known today as the Cap-Rouge escarpment in a western suburb of the modern City of Québec. Since 2005, this occupation has been excavated by the *Commission de la Capitale Nationale*, resulting in archaeological discoveries of building features as well as of artefacts. Our forthcoming report in the *Proceedings of the International Symposium of Archaeometry*, held in Sienna in 2008, describes three cobalt blue faceted beads, which have already been analyzed by means of INAA. On one hand, these beads showed minimal elemental affinity with cobalt blue beads from sites located in the north-eastern region of North America and dating from the beginning (c.1600) to the end (c.1750) of French Regime. On the other hand, when compared to series of glass fragments from France, dating between the 15th and 18th centuries, the three beads from the Cap-Rouge site showed clear elemental affiliation principally with 16th-century fragments. This paper extends the earlier study to other glass remains from the Cartier-Roberval site, including a “drop” of turquoise glass about 5 mm in diameter, as well as 27 glass fragments. We have two objectives. First, the Cartier-Roberval glass fragments will be dated using a seriation technique, by comparing their INAA-based chemical compositions with those of glass samples from France, analyzed by cyclotron. Second, our new data will be used in a refitting exercise based on the degree of (dis)similarity exhibited by the fragments, one compared to the other. This will contribute to the design of a typology of these glass fragments, ultimately to provide clues about the use of glass at the Cartier-Roberval site.

Sarah Newstead (M.A. Archaeology, Memorial University)

Merida No More: Portuguese Redware in Newfoundland.

Portuguese Redware, previously known as Merida-type ware, is a coarse earthenware commonly found in late 16th- through 17th-century English and French contexts, on the island of Newfoundland. The ware is also found elsewhere, in contexts which had an association, either directly or indirectly, with 17th-century Portuguese trade. In Newfoundland, the ware is associated with many of the early settlement sites on the island and study of it therefore provides insight into trade networks supplying Newfoundland during the 17th century, the crucial moment of transition from seasonal to year-round use of the island by Europeans. This paper will define and describe Portuguese Redware form and fabric variation as well as exploring possible production areas. We will also explore the motives behind consumption and attempt to place consumption of the ware in Newfoundland within the larger context of 17th-century North Atlantic trade, social and political connections. The research which formed the basis of this paper utilized both Newfoundland and Portuguese collections and therefore expands understanding of this relatively under-researched ware.

Stéphane Noël and Eric Tourigny (both M.A. Archaeology, Memorial)

A Comparison of Elite Diet at Permanent and Seasonal Newfoundland Cod Fishing Stations in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Beginning in the early 16th century, French, English, Basque and Portuguese fishermen exploited the rich waters off the Newfoundland coast. Then, in the 17th century, the French and the English developed permanent settlements on the island, in order to better exploit the developing cod fishery. This paper investigates and compares historical foodways at a permanent, 17th-century, English settlement with those at a seasonal, 18th-century, French fishing station, based on faunal remains recovered at the archaeological sites of Ferryland and Dos de Cheval. A special focus is placed in this paper on elite diet, especially in regards to access to domestic and wild resources. Although two different cultural groups, living in two different types of settlements are considered here, in each case elite access to food, although dependent upon the cod fishing industry was also broadened by the relatively unconstrained role of elite individuals, in that industry. High-status deposits at both sites share similarities in the exploitation of faunal resources, likely because the elite had more time and better access to resources unrelated to the cod fishery. This provided them a greater diversity of resources than lower status individuals.

Jeff Oliver (Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Aberdeen)

Settling the Fraser Valley: Histories from the Ground up

The history of European settlement in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia, begins in the early 19th century. Instigated by a role-call of traders, surveyors and 'pioneers', the valley passed through remarkable environmental and cultural transformations, changes that took Europe millennia. From a 'wilderness' of Douglas fir and Native villages emerged a colonized space ordered by the property grid, agrarian spaces of production and social and economic advancement. Indeed, according to one historical source "always the idea of progress was in the air". However, threading evidence together from the perspective on the ground can "cut reality in different ways". This paper will argue that the dominant discourses of progress and colonialism mask the real social and physical process of change that occurred in the valley. Drawing on a diverse range of sources, from archaeological evidence and ethnographic texts to cartography and historical writing, I argue that the process of settlement was complicated by a history of false starts and uncertainty, that colonizer and colonized were not necessarily clear cut categories but rather social constructs that were defined and redefined in different historical moments.

Steven Pendery (National Park Service, U.S.A.) and Hannah Koon (University of York)

Nutritional Deficiencies and Early European Settlement in North America

The earliest European settlements in the New World initially had high mortality rates, often reaching 50 percent. The testimonies of settlers ascribed this risk to the lack of adequate food and housing, and to disease. This paper argues that a disproportionate number of early settlers suffered nutritional deficiencies, aggravating the seriousness of the other problems. One underlying factor was a dietary regime back in Europe, that emphasized preserved foods rather than fresh and which was, therefore, vitamin-deficient. Another factor was ship-board provisions, consisting of preserved meat, biscuit, and beverages with low nutritional value. Scurvy was commonly documented and was probably pervasive throughout the earliest English, French, Basque and Spanish settlements. To assess the

true scale of this dietary affliction we present a research design with preliminary results which combines examination of documentary and archaeological evidence, with osteological and novel biochemical analyses from the skeletal evidence at key early settlements.

Peter E. Pope (University Research Professor, Archaeology, Memorial University)

“Women would be necessarie here...” Material Implications of the Establishment of European Homes in Early 17th-Century Colonies

The Cuper’s Cove colony of 1610 and contemporary colonies at Port Royal (1605), Jamestown (1607) and Quebec (1608) are significant, because these European establishments in the New World were intended as permanent settlements. These were not seasonal outposts, even if the population of precarious European hamlets abroad was fluid. What made these colonies more than winter camps was the presence of women. As Edward Wynne put it, in a celebrated letter from Ferryland, “Women would be necessarie here, for many respects...” Permanent settlement and the presence of women have left distinct traces in the archaeology of these early European sites, in that we are dealing with homes and not merely houses. The material culture of early 17th-century colonies, like Cuper’s Cove, reflects what were then recent innovations in the material life of ordinary European families. These late 16th-century innovations included enclosed fireplaces and chimneys, feather bedding, pewter cutlery, improved earthenwares and stonewares, wider distribution of distilled alcohol, beer flavoured and preserved with hops, even tobacco and tobacco pipes. These innovations played a critical role in European colonization of northern North America. Would it be going to far to argue that the entry of these new technologies into the early modern marketplace was a necessary precondition for recreating European family life where winters were a challenge -- and therefore a precondition for permanent settlement of the north? Is this why the first decade of the 17th century saw a number of successful European colonies in northern North America, while the 16th-century record, north of Florida, is one of tentative over-winterings and repeated failure?

Brian Pritchard (Phd candidate, Archaeology, Memorial University)

Colonial Experiences of the Snook’s Cove Inuit

Late 18th- and 19th- century Labrador witnessed an influx of settlers who moved there to capitalize on economic opportunities. This migration of foreigners into Labrador resulted in the growth of a resident mixed European-Canadian-Inuit population. Most immigration and population growth occurred outside of the Groswater Bay and Narrows region of Central Labrador, an area extensively occupied and used by the Labrador Inuit since at least the 16th century. The slow pace of foreign immigration into the Groswater Bay and Narrows region provided the Central Labrador Inuit there with a measure of autonomy not found among Inuit living with the Moravians, to the north, or in the more numerous Anglo-Irish settler communities, to the south. Recent investigations of two winter houses in Snook’s Cove provide a window into the lives of Inuit families living in the Narrows region during the late 18th to early 20th centuries. This paper explores both continuity and change in an attempt to understand how the Inuit living at Snook’s Cove adapted their way of life to the colonial reality in which they lived, while at the same time continuing to live according to traditional customs, values and beliefs.

Peter Ramsden (Community-University Research Alliance Coordinator, Archaeology, Memorial University) and Lisa Rankin (Associate Professor of Archaeology, Memorial University)

Thule Radiocarbon Chronology and Its Implications for Early Inuit-European Interaction in Labrador

Developments in Arctic radiocarbon dating have eliminated from consideration many dates that were previously considered acceptable and suggest that the occupation of the Canadian Arctic and Greenland by classic Thule culture was later and of shorter duration than previously believed. Carbon dates now indicate a Thule migration into the eastern Arctic in the 13th Century, which, unlike the previous 10th or 11th century estimates, is consistent with the Greenlandic Norse records. The transformation of Thule culture into the several localized modern Inuit cultures occurred in the mid to late 15th century, following the collapse and abandonment of the Greenlandic Norse colonies. This revised chronology has implications for the timing and motivation of the migration of Thule/Inuit populations into Labrador, from the eastern Arctic. In the absence of any acceptable Thule carbon dates from Labrador, it now seems most likely that the Thule moved into Labrador in the very late 15th or early 16th century, and that they went there because European fisherman, sealers and whalers had begun to visit that coast regularly, and were an alternate source of iron. The implication is that interaction with Europeans has played a role in the entire history of the Thule and Inuit in Labrador.

Lisa Rankin (Associate Professor of Archaeology, Memorial University)

Exploring the Role of the Inuit in the European Settlement of Sandwich Bay, Labrador

Archaeological evidence suggests that Sandwich Bay, Labrador was a key settlement locale for the Inuit by the late 16th century. Their presence in this region was attested by early European explorers, and the identification of Inuit settlements, with their potential for religious converts and trade, may have been one of the primary reasons Europeans first ventured into the Bay. The information early visitors collected was later used by the first European settlers in Sandwich Bay, who believed that the Inuit presence was advantageous. Similarly, the Sandwich Bay Inuit saw many advantages to the European settlement of the region. Ongoing historical and archaeological research is exploring the motivations and developing interdependence of these populations, as they negotiated their respective settlement strategies.

Bert Riggs (Head of Archives and Special Collections, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University).

John Guy's News Sheet: Public Promotion of Early 17th-Century Newfoundland Sedentism

One of the oldest original documents about Newfoundland is part of the holdings of Memorial University's Queen Elizabeth II Library. In England, in the days before newspapers were common, the news was often handwritten on sheets of paper and pinned to the wall or door of some public building, where passers-by could read it. One such news report is dated 29 January 1611 and is commonly referred to as the John Guy News-Sheet, a reflection of the fact that more than one-third of it is a report of "Mr. Guye of Bristow" and the colony he had established the previous year. "Mr. Guye of Bristow" was John Guy and the colony was at the site of present-day Cupids, in Newfoundland. What does this short news report say about the new colony? How did the

document make the transition from 17th-century England to 20th-century Newfoundland? I propose to answer those questions by examining the contents of the news-sheet and by tracing its provenance. I will also argue that the document itself is a reflection of sedentism. Such documents not only provide tangible evidence of permanent year-round settlement but their relocation to Newfoundland has turned them into icons of the 400-year-old history of settlement this place.

Sergio Escribano Ruiz (Phd candidate, Geografía, Prehistoria y Arqueología, University of the Basque Country), Jaume Buxeda (University of Barcelona), Marisol Madrid (University of Barcelona), Julio Nuñez (University of the Basque Country) and Agustin Azkarate (University of the Basque Country).

Poster

Tracing the Basque Presence in Eastern Canada during the 16th and 17th Centuries, through Ceramic Remains: the Example of Glazed Pottery Produced in Bilbao

Recent studies on pottery production at the Basque Country have enabled us to identify ceramic wares from Bilbao that exhibit characteristic uniform morphological features, as well as particular compositional characteristics in archaeometric studies. Thanks to these distinctive technical features, it seems likely that these wares could be recognized in ceramic assemblages related to the Basque presence in Newfoundland and Quebec, during the 16th and 17th centuries. Written sources suggest that there were no pottery production centres in the coastal province of Gipuzkoa but that “puchereros” in the port of Bilbao marketed pottery to the ships involved in New World expeditions. Our contribution, largely based on graphic documentation, is intended to stimulate a discussion with other investigators, in order evaluate the possible presence of pottery from Bilbao in Canadian archaeological assemblages.

Gilles Samson and Richard Fiset (Commission de la Capitale Nationale du Québec, Québec)

The Cartier Roberval Site at Quebec, 1541-1543: Transitional Adaptations at the Roots of European Settlement in North America .

The Cartier-Roberval site fieldwork (2006-2008) has yielded a variety of archaeological and interdisciplinary data concerning a portion of the Cape Rouge Upper fort, a settlement called Charlesbourg-Royal (1541-1542) and then France-Roi (1542-1543). As of now, four distinct building areas are extrapolated. An hypothesis is put forward concerning the transposition of an overall medieval concept which may have been symmetrical and made of adjoining buildings through a communicating central passageway. It also suggests a transitional preliminary adaptation using wood, earth and some sandstone, as the primary local resources. The position of this architectural complex on the promontory may have been a last resort type of arrangement for Roberval and his noblemen; in consequence, another outer defensive wall is proposed as a means of defending the intermediary ward. Clearly, fortifications, armament and heating were essential to the colony’s first steps into the New World, to cope with the Indians, the Spaniards and a challenging climate. Data on faunal analysis and archaeobotany further substantiate the high rank of its occupants, their well-being and furthermore, their curiosity and interest in the riches of the environment.

Matt Simmonds (MA Archaeology, University of Bristol)

Plaisance, 1540s-1713: The Archaeology of France's Earliest Settlement in Newfoundland. Placentia, on the south coast of Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula, encapsulates the turbulent times of New World settlement. From international struggle, Aboriginal and European transhumance to colonial settlement, Placentia witnessed it all. The town evolved from a migratory fishing station in the early-16th century to the centre of French power in Newfoundland. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries its beaches were dominated by migratory fishing crews from the Basque country, with strong connections to the whaling industry in the Strait of Belle Isle and the fur trade of Quebec. In 1662, Plaisance became a French colony and the centre of France's fishing interests in eastern North America. Not only did French authorities have to cope with threats from the English navy and privateers, they also had to wrestle control from the long-established Basque migratory captains and their crews. Since 2001, archaeologists have been working at Fort Louis (1691-1713) the major fortification in the colony. This paper will present the most recent discoveries at the site, including aspects of military engineering and insights into the pre-fortification domestic occupations, the Basque migratory fishery and even illegal trade with the New England colonies.

Amy St. John (MA candidate, Archaeology, Memorial University)

Ceramics at Cap Rouge: A Migratory French Fishery Site on Newfoundland's Petit Nord. The archaeological site of Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09) is one of many fishing stations along Newfoundland's historic French Shore. These fishing stations were occupied seasonally by the French from the early 16th century until the beginning of the 20th century. These sites were major centres for the exploitation of a natural resource, as well as work place and home to French fishermen for a significant portion of their lives, each year. The ceramic archaeology of these sites reveals their truly transitory nature, in their heavy emphasis on shipping containers and in the fact that the collection, although large, is generally not diverse. The seasonal, transient, single-purpose character of the site is in a large part responsible for this lack of diversity. This presents some advantages for research, providing an opportunity for a more refined study of plentiful types, such as Normandy Stoneware shipping containers, which abound in the collection. The non-sedentary nature of the fishery is reflected in the archaeological dominance by a few types of vernacularly-produced provisioning containers that reflect the focused character of this migratory industry.

Beverly A. (Bly) Straube (Jamestown Rediscovery, Virginia Preservation)

From the Newe Forte in Verginia: the Material Culture of England's Colonial Ventures at Roanoke and Jamestown

Recent archaeological excavations of James Fort (c. 1607) on Jamestown Island have uncovered thousands of artifacts from the earliest years of English settlement there. While not as numerous, artifacts have also been unearthed relating to Sir Walter Raleigh's late 16th-century colonizing ventures on Roanoke Island. Considered together, these materials reflect the supplies of food, weaponry, tools and trade items provisioning England's New World ventures. This presentation will discuss these artifacts, which reflect the cosmopolitan world of London, the colonists' interaction with the Native peoples, and the emphasis of both colonizing efforts on plumbing the natural resources of Virginia for profit.

Sean Street (Director, Centre for Broadcasting History Research, The Media School, Bournemouth University)

Quodlibets - Robert Hayman and the Poetry of Arrival

Totnes-born Robert Hayman, Governor of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland from c. 1618 – 1628, is often credited as the first poet to write out of Newfoundland and Canada. His collection of poems, verses and epigrams, *Quodlibets Lately Come Over From New Britaniola, Old New-Found-Land* was published in 1628, a year before he died. (“Quodlibets” may be defined as a philosophical or theological point proposed for disputation or as a whimsical combination of familiar melodies or texts.) Hayman’s poem provides us with both a celebration of this New World, valuable information about the settlement history of Harbour Grace and the reasons for its attraction as a settlement. These include fortune, missionary work, political patronage the escape from expanding population issues on the other side of the Atlantic. It also is archetypal; Hayman’s verses contain subjects and themes which were to become familiar in subsequent writings about the peopling of Newfoundland, themes such as adventure, the beauty, ruggedness and awe-inspiring nature of the landscape, the wildlife and the indigenous people. Between 1618 and 1628, Hayman spent ten successive summers at the Harbour Grace colony, and one continuous fifteen-month stretch. He died in 1629, on an expedition to Guinea. This paper explores the New Found Land through a poet’s eyes, but a poet who was also a colonizer; there can be few such in the history of exploration.

Geneviève Treyvaud (Phd candidate, Archaeology, Université Laval)

Poster

Metal Technologies in New France in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Knowledge about metalworkers and their craft during the 17th and 18th centuries is limited. This paper focuses on the study of the *chaines opératoires* and the metallurgical techniques employed by the artisans of New France and the technological choices they made in metal production, as they adapted to a new environment. Metal artifacts are studied using tomography (HRXCT), as well as with X-rays, with the goal of identifying the source of the metal, the technical signature of the artisans and technological problems they had to deal with, related to climate, available fuels and a lack of raw materials.

James A. Tuck (Professor Emeritus of Archaeology, Memorial University)

The Archaeology of Ferryland until 1638

Documentation of the early exploitation and settlement at Ferryland, Newfoundland, is perhaps the poorest for any major settlement in the English colonial world. On the other hand, this is arguably one of the richest archaeological sites in that same universe. Ferryland was first visited by the Dorset, a Paleo-Eskimo people, about 1,000 years ago, then 500 years later by the Beothuks, Newfoundland’s now-extinct Amerindian people. At about same time, in the early 1500s, fishermen from Brittany and elsewhere in Europe began to summer at Ferryland, where they may have met the Beothuks. Europeans soon controlled the place and migratory fishermen from Portugal, Spain, Euskal, France and West Country England made fish every summer on the cobble beaches around The Pool, Ferryland’s sheltered inner harbour. In 1621, George Calvert, later the first Baron Baltimore, financed the colony for which Ferryland is probably best known. Impressive evidence of this settlement -- including defenses, a stone waterfront including a warehouse and privy, brew

house/bakery, forge, Lord Baltimore's "mansion" and several other dwellings have been excavated over the past two decades. Calvert visited in 1627 and stayed there, with his family, over the winter of 1628/29. He found the weather unbearable and returned to England. An agent of the Calverts occupied the mansion house until 1638, when he was removed by Sir David Kirke.

Giovanna Vitelli (Postdoctoral Fellow, CELAT, Université Laval)

Romantic Destiny: Modern Constructions of French and English Settlement of Mount Desert Island, Maine

The history of European exploration and settlement of Mount Desert Island has distinguished origins, in Samuel de Champlain's initial act of naming the island in 1604. But the greatest body of archival material dates from the mid-19th century onwards, when the island was further "discovered" by an educated East Coast élite who intensively documented their own reactions to the intersect of wilderness and of local seafaring communities. Summer visitors were enthralled with the island's beauty, with its early history, and with the folk heroism of local families. A substantial body of ethnographic material testifies to the overt refashioning of Mount Desert Island's past, with scant understanding of localized spatial and social practice. In radically different ways, French and English settlement narratives have been superimposed on island landscapes that have other stories to tell. Some examples of the constructed histories of Mount Desert Island are approached here, through a critical ethnographic lens, to suggest the nuances of local stories.