

ARCH NOTES

Monthly Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)



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February, 1971

EXECUTIVE

President: Dr. James V. Wright,
National Museum of Man,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Treasurer:
Miss Lorna Procter

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Miss Mima Brown

Corresponding Secretary:
Mrs. M. Zaputovich,
484 Avenue Rd., #606
Toronto 195, Ontario

Arch-Notes Editors:

David M. Stothers and Ian T. Kenyon

Monthly Meeting:

This month's general meeting will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1971, at 8:00 p.m. in the archaeology laboratory, Room 561, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George Street.

The speaker will be Dr. William N. Irving, who will talk about Archaeology in the Northern Yukon.

Notice Concerning Renewal for Membership:

Many members have sent in their cheques for renewal of membership for the 1971 year. Many other members have yet to renew their memberships. Please send your cheques, payable to the Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., to Miss Lorna Procter. This will assure that, those who have not yet paid their fees, will receive the publications for 1971.

New Members:

We are delighted to welcome the following new members and hope they will be able to attend meetings and participate in 'digs' whenever possible.

Miss Patricia Wieland, Peterborough, Ontario.
Mr. Thomas J. Anderson, Ancaster, Ontario.
Miss Lois A. Ruch, Oakville, Ontario.
Miss Mary C. Staples, Toronto, Ontario
Mr. Gordon D. Watson, Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Scott Horvath, Toronto, Ontario
Mr. Mike Homeniuk and Family, Windsor, Ontario.
Mr. Alec R. Jacobs, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. and Mrs. Wootton, Markham, Ontario.
The Archaeology Club, Glendale High School,
Tillsonburg, Ontario.

Election News:

The new executive for 1971 is listed on the front page. For the position of Vice-President the candidates were R.D. Axelson and Dr. William M. Hurley. Dean Axelson was elected to the position of Vice-President. Unfortunately, for personal and health reasons Dean Axelson has submitted a letter of resignation to the Ontario Archaeological Society. Dean thanks the members of the society for their support.

Publication News:

"The Iroquois Confederacy" by James Tuck, Scientific American, Vol. 224, No. 2, (February, 1971), pp. 32-42.

This article deals with the prehistoric and historic development of the Iroquois Onondaga nation (tribe). The article is well illustrated, and deals with temporal and spatial configurations for Onondaga village settlement patterns.

Editorial:

The following is abstracted from an editorial by Robert McC. Adams, Division of the Social Sciences, The University of Chicago, which was published in American Antiquity, Vol. 36, No. 1, January, 1971.

"If scientific archaeology has any meaning, the value of museum objects for scholarship is closely tied to full knowledge of their origin, history, and context. Archaeological fieldwork has become a recognized scientific methodology..... to place the findings of excavations in a spatial, temporal, and functional framework of maximal accuracy".

"International traffic in antiquities runs in a diametrically opposite direction. Because it is illegal in virtually all countries of origin, context tends to be concealed even where it is known. With surreptitious digging, a proper understanding of context is, of course, seldom known to anyone except in the grossest terms".

"Individual sites, still are all too frequently gutted and their objects irretrievably lost to science, but on the whole there is an increasingly wide, informal pooling of knowledge. More and more amateur excavators have had at least some academic training, keep careful records, of their work, and disseminate their findings through meetings of local or regional societies as well as publications".

"The situation is fundamentally different if we turn to the illicit traffic originating in other countries. Scientific archaeologists.....or other academic institutions and museums in essentially all cases are regulated by law. The antiquities

trade flourishes either on the fringes of the law or, in most cases in blatant disregard of it".

"....the traffic will not be controlled, until and unless private museums and collectors are put on public notice that what they are doing is destructive to international understanding and to scholarship".

"...what does seem clear is that only a massive, organized effort to realign public opinion against this looting - and if necessary, against institutions that sanction it and participate in it through their purchases - will make any effective measures possible".

"Who has greater responsibility to initiate and support such a broad, multi-faceted, and obviously long-range campaign than a society devoted to the interests of American archaeology and American archaeologists? If we do nothing, we condone these growing outrages by our silence and jeopardize the international progress of our field".

Although the abovestatements were made by Robert McC. Adams in relation to international and U.S. American looting and illicit trafficking of antiquities, the situation is directly applicable to Ontario and Canada. International antiquities are being bought and sold constantly to institutions and private collectors. Many of Ontario's (not to mention the rest of Canada) archaeological sites are being purposely looted and destroyed in order that the antiquities obtained from them can be sold to private collectors in Ontario, or south of the American-Canadian border.

We as a large and powerful society concerned with the scientific interests of archaeology in Ontario as well as across Canada and internationally, must not allow the theft and destruction of an irreplaceable and rapidly dwindling 'resource' to continue.

Anyone who would like to express their opinions, or who have information concerning such unethical archaeological activities, are urged to send a letter to responsible authorities. Two suggested authorities are: Dr. James V. Wright, Senior Archaeologist at the National Museum of Man, Ottawa, and President of the Ontario Archaeological Society; or Dr. George MacDonald, Chief Archaeologist at the National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF YOUR
COUNTRY IS BEING RAPIDLY DESTROYED.

.....David M. Stothers

Canadian Archaeological Association Meetings:

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Archaeological Association is being held this year in Calgary from February 25-28

CLAY PIPES / Anthony's Mills & Hunter AfGv-1 / 1825-50

T. Kenyon

This article is concerned with the description of the clay pipe fragments recovered from two 19th century sites, Anthony's Mills and Hunter (AfGv-1). Since both sites are similar in age and location the pipes should represent styles current 1825 - 1850 in the lower Grand River area of Ontario.

Anthony's Mills site is located on the Grand River about one mile downstream from Dunnville. In May and June 1970 a cellar and an ash pit were excavated. Page (1879) states that a Squire Anthony settled there in 1826. Anthony who was regarded as a man of some importance, was a magistrate and responsible for the construction of a grist mill, a sawmill and a distillery. Pringle (1939) shows the location of Anthony's Mills; it appears to be situated in the area of the Klingander lot, where the excavation was undertaken.

Hunter (AfGv-1) is located on Armour's Point about two miles upstream from Dunnville. In June 1970 while trenching an Indian component, Ivan Kocsis discovered and excavated the contents of a well. Robert Armour a Scotsman, settled and built a home in the 1850s. This house, although now abandoned, is still standing and is located about 500 yards from the well. Mr. Kocsis believes the well was associated with an earlier and nearer house. This theory is supported by the existence of house foundations adjacent to the well.

Datable artifacts associated with the clay pipes from Anthony's Mills were three token coins dated 1820, 1827, 1837. Earthenware with marks included DAVENPORT dated 1836, DAVENPORT impressed anchor 1793-1882 (Cushion 1959) R. STEVENSON 1810-1835 (Cushion 1959), and SPODE Milkmaid pattern, introduced in 1815 (Williams 1943). Three token coins were found at Hunter: one 1793 and two dated 1833. Among the marked ceramics were ADAMS impressed 1809-1864 (Cushion 1959) and DAVENPORT impressed anchor 1793-1882.

PIPE BOWLS

(A) Ridged flute lines divided by a single ridged line. Horizontal line on top of bowl. Coteau du Lac 1790-1870 (Wylie 1969). Penatang Military Establishment, a number of sites on the Grand River are a few of the places that this "typical" (Walker 1970) 19th century pipes were found. Bowl capacity 6.5 ml.

(B) Flutes on lower third of bowl running into the stem. On stem, six ridged collars with nodes in between. Woolworth & Wood (1960) illustrate this pipe from Kipps Post, circa 1820-1830. Bowl capacity 6.5 ml.

(C) This plain bowl displays a more obtuse angle than the other specimens in this collection. Bowl capacity 6.5 ml.

(D) Embossed cross-hatched lines between two circles around the letters T D. Bowl capacity 7.5 ml.

(E) Single embossed circle around the letters T D. Estimated bowl capacity 7.5 ml.

(F) Impressed leaf motif in between two circles, inner circle of impressed dots, T D in centre. Bowl capacity 7.5 ml.

(G) Flutes all around pipe, top plain. Bowl capacity 7 ml.

(L) Fragment of TD pipe, impressed inside single circle. Wylie (1969) states that TD pipes are the most common decorated pipes found on North American sites, at least 60 varieties, dating from 1750 to 1880.

(H) Flutes on lower half of bowl, middle band criss-cross lines in between two ridged lines, top band vertical lines, leaf decoration on mold marks. Bowl capacity 4 ml.

(I) (J) Although similar in appearance (I) has 7 flutes on bottom of bowl while (J) has six. Middle band has embossed vertical ovals and small nodes in between two ridged lines. Top band, dumbbell outline shapes with irregular circles. This pipe was recorded at the Mero site (Omwake), and at the sutler's store at Fort Mackinac 1800-1850. Omwake dates this pipe 1825-1850. A collection of pipes from Alan Sterling, New York State, examined by the author revealed six of this type. Other examples have been discovered on sites on the Grand River. Leaf decoration on mold marks. Bowl capacity 4 ml.



- (1) SAUCER, 3 COLOR, PAINTED
- (2) HANDLE-LESS CUP, 4 COLOR, PAINTED
- (3) BOWL, 1 COLOR, PAINTED.
- (4) PLATE, MULBERRY TRANSFER

Above : all pieces are in white earthenware.

(1) saucer, (2) cup, (4) and plate from Anthony's Mills. (3) bowl from Hunter (AfGv-1)

(K) Flutes all around the pipe bowl running to the top, leaf decoration on the mold marks. Bowl capacity 4.5 ml.

(M) Flower and leaf motif on lower section of bowl. Top has two bands of vertical ridged lines with key on bottom band. Leaf decoration on mold marks.

(N) Well modelled face effigy pipe, decorated band on top, nose hooked and prominent, no mustache but a beard suggested by wavy lines.

(OPQ) Fragments of Masonic pipes. These pipes have been reported from the same sites listed under pipe (A).

(ST) Two pipe pieces that by their designs and size could be related to H, I, J, and K.

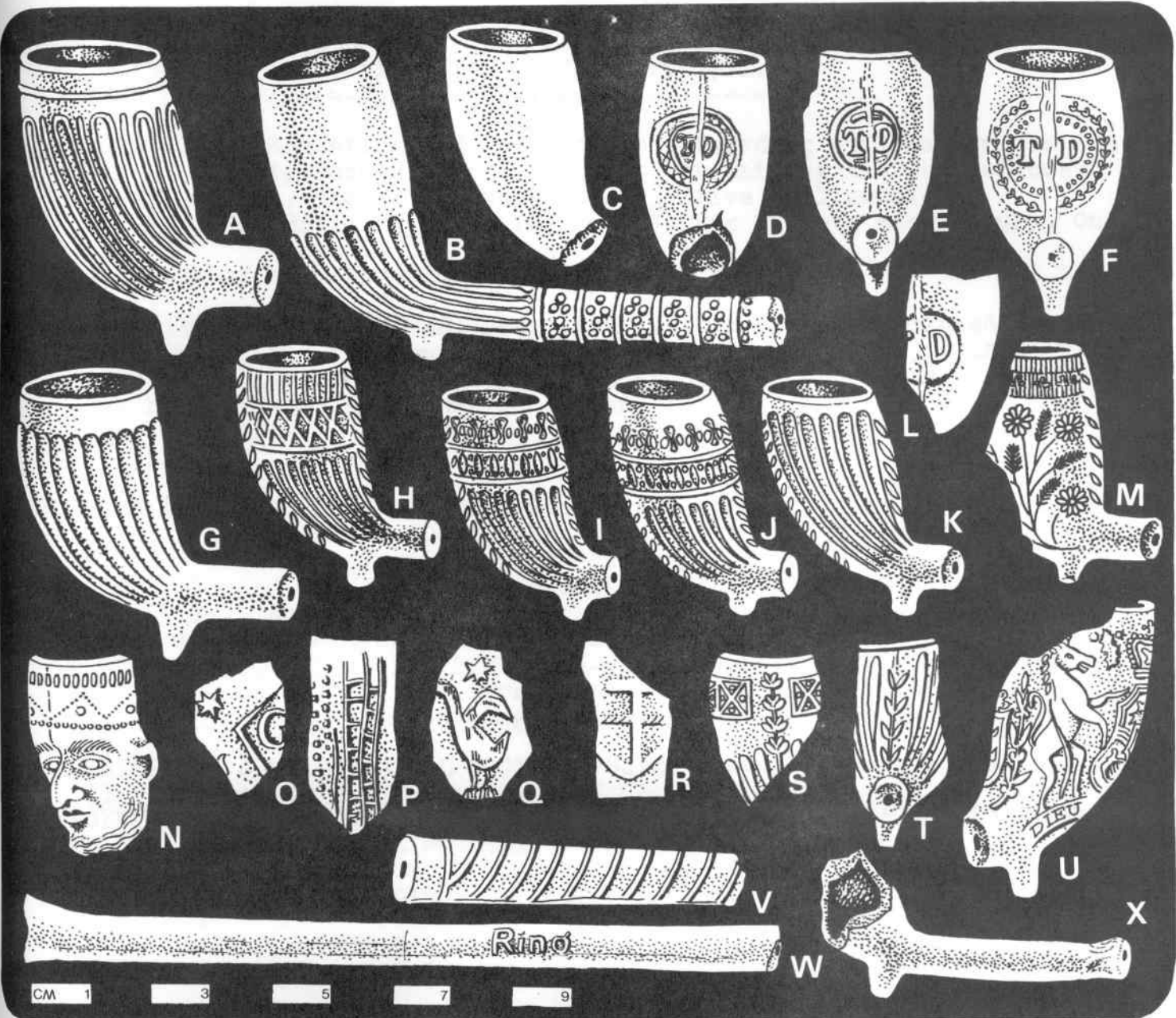
(U) One side of this pipe is "smudged" but illustrated side shows Unicorn and Shield with letters DIEU under Unicorn. This Royal Arms pipe is a "puzzler" as all standard reference shows Lion on the left and Unicorn on the right with letters DIEU under Lion. Estimated bowl capacity 7.5 ml.

(V) Pipe stem with spiraling ridged lines. A more complete stem from a site near York Ontario, has lettering Ohio on one side and Ring Bristol on the other side. Oswald (1960) lists a Richard Ring from Bristol, 1822.

(W) Stem with embossed RING, the other side BRISTOL. Walker (1970) states the firm of Ring made pipes from 1802 or 1803 to 1884.

(X) The short length of the reutilized stem on this pipe indicate how close to the bowl some pipes were smoked.

Of the 193 pipe stem fragments excavated from both sites, 49% of bore diameters were 4/64", 49% were 5/64" and 1% were 6/64". 6% of all stems show a glaze. Complete bowls were filled with sand and measured in a milliliter (ml.) graduate to determine their capacity. Two distinct sizes are present in the pipe collections, type A, B, C, E, F, G and U. These range in bowl capacity from 6.5 to 7.5 ml. By their variety of styles and designs, these pipes suggest different sources and makers. Pipe bowls H, I, J, K range from 4 to 4.5 in capacity. M, N, S and T are possibly in the same category. By design and size these pipes appear to be related, perhaps manufactured by the same maker or group of makers. Omwake (1965) writes "that before 1850 the bowls of English pipes were small, much smaller than they had been and were to become before 1850".



Distribution and Number of Pipes by Sites

* STEMS ONLY

pipe style	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	
Anthony's Mills	8	4	2	1	1	1	1		1			1		1	2		1								
Hunters	5	2*				1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1			2			1	1	1	4	1	1

REFERENCES

CUSHION, J.P. 1959 Pocket Book of English Ceramics Marks. Faber & Faber, London England.

OMWAKE, H. G. 1965 Analysis of 19th Century White Kaolin Pipe Fragments from the Mero Site, Door County, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Archeologist June, 1965

OSWALD, A. 1960 The Archaeology and Economic History of English Clay Tobacco Pipes. Journal of Archaeological Association. Series 3, vol. 23.

PAGE & CO. H. R., 1879 The Historical Illustrated Atlas of the County of Haldimand, Toronto 1879.

PRINGLE, P. M. Maps of the Grand River, Dunnville-Port Maitland, Unpublished Maps of the Grand River, 1935.

STERLING, A. 1970 Collection of clay pipes found on the banks of the Oneida Creek, 1 1/2 miles from Lake Oneida. Rd. #4 Canastota, New York 13032 per. com.

WALKER, I. C. 1970 The Pipe Makers. pages 100-105 in "The Upper Ottawa Valley" by C.L. Kennedy, Renfrew County Council Pembroke, Ontario

WILLIAMS, S. B. 1943 Antique Blue & White Spode. B. T. Battsford Ltd, London England.

WOOLWORTH, A. R. & WOOD, W. R. 1960 The Archaeology of a Small Trading Post (Kipp's Post 32 MN1) in the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176, pp.239-305, Smithsonian Inst.

WYLIE, E. A..1969 Research on Clay Pipes, Paper presented at the Second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Toronto, Ont. March 14-17.

O. A. S. LIBRARY - to February 1971.

PLEASE NOTE: Societies and individuals forwarding publications to the O.A.S. Library should please revise their mailing list as follows:-
DELETE - Chas. Garrad, 30 Upper Canada Drive, Willowdale
INSERT - Mr. Rollo M. McDonald, 2547 Jarvis Street, Mississauga, Ontario
Canada.

This change is effective immediately.

NEW CO-LIBRARIANS APPOINTED: President J.V.Wright has appointed Mr. Rollo M. McDonald and Mr. Don Forrester co-librarians. The material will be kept at Rollo's house and donations should be sent there. Requests may be addressed to either gentleman.

NEW TITLES:

ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Stones and Bones Newsletter" Jan & Feb '71.
ALBERTA, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF "Newsletter" no 25 Summer 1970.
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY "Natural History" December 1970.
MANITOBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter"
vol. VII:3, Autumn 1970.
NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION "The Bulletin" July 1970
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Arch-Notes" Nov 1970, Dec 1970, Jan 1971
PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, University Museum "Expedition" vol 12:3 Spring '70.
ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM "Archaeological Newsletter" 67 December 1970, 68 Jan.
1971.
SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter"
31, December 1970
VIRGINIA, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF "Quarterly Bulletin" vol 25:2, Dec. 1970
VIRGINIA, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF "Newsletter" 34 January 1971
WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Newsletter" vol XIII:1 Jan 1971
WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "The West Virginia Archaeologist"
21, 1969
WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY "Newsletter" December 1970.

NEWS ITEMS CULLED FROM THE ABOVE :- New Jersey has just produced its first Palaeo-Indian site with "beautiful fluted points" - Florida has yielded 130 palaeo points, plus fragments, plus elephant bones etc. from a number of sites having one thing in common - they are all UNDER WATER on river bottoms - Nova Scotia has recently passed an Anti-Treasure Hunting Law - Lively Complex type pebble tools now identified in quantity in Argentina - Ian Walker donated the "Expedition" to the library - R.O.M. Archaeological Newsletter 67, December 1970, contains Walter Kenyon's "This is the House That Jack Built", Jack being John Bridgar, and the house being located at the Albany River, James Bay, erected sometime around 1675 - Saskatchewan Archaeological Society has 250 members - "The Possible Significance of Cord-Marking on Indian Ceramics" was a paper read at the November E.S.A.F. meeting that this reviewer will be looking for - Louis A. Brennan of "No Stone Unturned" has an updated publication now available "American Dawn".

