



# ARCH NOTES

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1985 85-6

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newsletter of

**The Ontario Archaeological Society**

INC.

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING - London - October 26, 1985

The general business meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 4:55 p.m. on Saturday, October 26, 1985 at the Hampton Court Hotel, London, 30 members were in attendance.

Dr. Mima Kapches, President of the Society, chaired the meeting.

1.1 Minutes of the 1984 Business Meeting

The President asked for corrections, amendments and additions.

MOTION: TO ACCEPT THE MINUTES AS PRESENTED.  
C. Garrad/ S. Johnston. CARRIED.

Minutes of today's meeting will be presented in Arch Notes. Corrections should be sent to M. Tuck.

1.1 Business Arising

1. Archaeological Society of British Columbia. The wording of the amendment to the Cultural Property Export Import Act of 1977 (CPEIA) was submitted to the members in Arch Notes; no comments were received. In the interim, the OAS was asked by the CPEIA Committee to comment on a position paper presented to them by the CAA. M. Kapches responded that the OAS did not support the exportation of artifacts. Such items should only be allowed out of the country temporarily for research or display purposes.
2. Ontario Heritage Foundation Funding Project. M. Kapches wrote the chairman, John White, November 20, 1984, disassociating the Society from the sale of bricks. No reply was received.
3. Bidmead Site. M. Kapches wrote to the three Ministries concerned: MTC, MCC and MNR, November 20, 1984, expressing concern regarding the destruction of the site and requesting cooperation between the ministries in future to prevent similar occurrences. Letters were received from Alan Pope, Minister of MNR, December 21, 1984 and James Snow, Minister of Transportation and Communications, February 6, 1985, indicating that senior staff had been directed to ensure preservation of our heritage resources.

2.0 OAS Update 1984 - 85

- 2.1 Treasurer. The report was submitted for the period Jan. - Oct. 1985. Geoff. Sutherland was unable to attend for medical rea-

sons. It is anticipated that the OAS will be within its strict budget, as established by Geoff. The President expressed confidence that the Society will be able to work within the budget; the Society is now fiscally responsible (Report attached).

- 2.2 Symposium 1986. Present arrangements are: Toronto, October 25 - 26, OISE Bldg., Bloor and St. George. The theme has not been established and will be decided by the new executive.
- 2.3 Fees. The Executive has recommended no increase in fees for 1986.
- 2.4 President's Report, Activities for 1984 - 1985.
  1. Dr. Howard Savage. M. Kapches will present the Emerson Medal to Dr. Savage at the banquet. This is a 1984 award and nominations will be accepted for 1985.
  2. Awards of Merit. Six individuals were given these Awards from MCC on the recommendation of the OAS: ten years of service - Lorna Proctor and Mike Kirby, five years - Clyde Kennedy, Bill Fox, Dick Johnston and Peter Reid. The Chapters are requested to submit nominations for 1986, for consecutive years of service, five and ten years.
  3. Public Information Committee. At the request of the Chairman, Jim Shropshire, the Committee has not been reappointed as the members have other obligations.
  4. Jackes-Eglinton Site. Funding has been obtained from MCC for the plaque, to be erected by the Toronto Historical Board. Chapters could increase public awareness by contacting their local Historical Boards for similar projects.
  5. Ridley Lecture. The Lecture has been established in honour of Frank Ridley. The criteria were available for the members as a handout at the meeting. (Criteria attached).  
page 9
  6. Service to Members Brochure. As written by C. Garrad, this has been distributed to the members and been very successful, a few are left.
  7. Membership Brochure. The new brochure is now available for Chapters and will, it is hoped, increase membership.
  8. Award to Clyde Kennedy. The American Association of State and Local Historical Societies, on the nomination of the OAS, has given C. Kennedy an award of merit, only one of two given to Canadians.

9. Ontario Archaeology. French papers will be accepted for publication with an English abstract.
  10. Heritage Locations. Chapters can write letters of protest if a site is in danger.
  11. Ontario Waste Management Corporation. Mayer, Pihl and Poulton have reviewed the heritage component of the report on behalf of the OAS. The consultant advised us of the opportunity to do this, we requested funding, received a grant of \$4000 and retained an administrative fee of \$500.
  12. Awards Fund. Donations are now being accepted. Donors may request their nominees be considered for an award from the fund. When better established, chapters could also nominate. Given at the discretion of the Executive, this award is less formal than the Emerson Medal.
  13. Heritage Act Committee. The chairman is Dr. Don Brown, who was unable to attend the Symposium. The Committee is presently inactive, has received few responses or comments. It will cooperate with the OHS to examine and comment on the Act.
  14. MOTION: TO THANK ROB PIHL AND MEMBERS OF THE LONDON CHAPTER FOR AN EXCELLENT JOB IN ORGANIZING THE SYMPOSIUM. P. Reid/  
C. Kirby. PASSED.
- 2.5 Administrator's Report. C. Garrad
1. The OAS is still growing, now 771 members.
  2. The bus trip from Toronto to three major sites was very successful.
  3. Trip to Greece was also very successful; 49 went and 49 eventually came home.

### 3.0 Committee Reports

- 3.1 Arch Notes. M. Kirby, editor, reported that it has been published on schedule and within budget. The size is being reduced to keep mailing costs down, as the 3rd class mail category has been abolished. He thanked Janet Cooper for her ten years of association with the production of the newsletter. Unfortunately, she will be no longer available.
- 3.2 OA. The publication has also been hit by mailing increases. Suggestions are welcomed on ways to economize. #43 will be mailed out with the next Arch Notes. Contributions are solicited for #44 and should be sent to the editor, Dr. R. Johnston.

- 3.3 MOA. The funds are available to publish but the contract is still unresolved. Peter Carruthers of MCC made a request from the floor for a meeting to resolve the issue. M. Kapches agreed that resolution is necessary before the end of 1985.
- 3.4 Nominating Committee. M. Kirby, Chairman, read the slate of officers:
- President: Dr. Don Brown  
Treasurer: Geoff. Sutherland  
Secretary: Marjorie Tuck  
Directors(2): Christine Caroppo, John Steckley

After a call for further nominations from the floor, and none being made, M. Kirby declared that nominations were closed and the slate was elected by acclamation.

#### 4.0 Chapter Representatives.

The President introduced: Ken Oldridge (President) - Grand River/Waterloo, Peter Reid (long time member) - Windsor, Sue Johnston (President) - Ottawa, Rob Pihl (President) - London, Dena Doroszenko (President) - Toronto and George Holborn (Vice-President) - Thunder Bay. The representatives had met with the Executive last evening to discuss Chapter business.

#### 5.0 New Business.

- 5.1 MOTION: ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS I WOULD LIKE TO RECOGNIZE MIMA'S CONSIDERABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE OAS. SHE HAS SERVED 4 YEARS AS PRESIDENT. A RECORD ACHIEVED BY ONLY ONE OTHER PRESIDENT.

HER ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN MARKED BY SEVERAL IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE OAS INCLUDING THE ADOPTION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION. AS WELL, SHE HAS GUIDED THE OAS INTO, WHAT I BELIEVE, IS A NEW ERA OF PROFESSIONALISM AND RESPONSIBILITY, AND INTO NEW ASPECTS OF THE OAS'S ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE RELATED MATTERS IN THE PROVINCE.

HER SHOES WILL INDEED BE HARD TO FILL AND I WOULD LIKE TO MOVE A LARGE VOTE OF THANKS TO HER FOR A JOB WELL DONE. C. Caroppo/  
C. Garrad. CARRIED.

In response, Dr. Mima Kapches extended her personal thanks to everyone for a good four years.

MOTION: TO ADJOURN THE 1985 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING. (5:30 p.m.) C. Kirby/  
J. Steckley. CARRIED

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Financial Statement for period Jan. 1 to October 8, 1985

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	\$
Membership Dues - Annual	10,792
- Life	250
Donations to Awards Fund	314
Sales of Publications	525
Tours net profit - Greece Trip	677
- Bus trip	51
Interest & U.S. Exchange	1,745
Government Grants:-	
Soc. Sciences & Humanities Res. Council	2,500
Ministry of Citizenship & Culture	11,525
<u>Total Receipts</u>	<u>\$28,379</u>

<u>EXPENSES</u>	
Publications - Ontario Archaeology	5,597
- Arch Notes	4,927
Symposium - 1984	76
- 1985	29
Administrator's Fee	10,000
Library Rent	500
General Expenses	1,556
<u>Total Expenses</u>	<u>\$22,685</u>

Bank Balance Oct. 8	667
Term Deposits	21,405
<u>Total Funds</u>	<u>\$22,072</u>

Awards Fund included in above \$614

Geoff. Sutherland  
Treasurer  
Oct. 9, 1985

\* \* \* \* \*

MEMBER Seeks Back Issue Of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Will anyone with a spare copy of O.A. #12 (1969) please contact Timothy Kent, 543 South Scoville, Oak Park, Ill. 60304, U.S.A.

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from the o a s office ...

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE.....

Noted O.A.S. Member Featured on C.B.C. Program

Dr. William G. Bigelow, pioneer heart transplant surgeon, was featured on the David Suzuki "The Nature of Things" program on Channel 5 (Toronto) October 30. Dr. Bigelow has many accomplishments as a pioneer of open heart surgery connected with diagnosis, procedures and rehabilitation. He introduced hypothermia and invented the electric heart pacemaker. Now retired from practice, he is presently the President of the Nature Conservancy of Canada, and with his wife, a former nurse, spends much time at their country estate near Collingwood, in Petunia. For years they have followed local archaeological activity with kind and supportive interest, and after a hot day of excavation more than one crew has cooled off in the Bigelows' pond. Dr. & Mrs. Bigelow have a family membership in the Ontario Archaeological Society to keep abreast of things archaeological. As he stated on the T.V. show, the vast extent of what we don't know compared with the little that we do should be always remembered so that "intellectual humility" results, whether it be in surgery, nature studies or archaeology.

Donation to Library

David Gilchrist 1985 "Archaeological Investigation of a Wharf Foundation at Navy Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario".

Canadian Archaeological Association Prize for Popular Writing in Archaeology

An annual prize of \$350 or two prizes of \$175 will be awarded by the Canadian Archaeological Society (CAA) for the best article on Canadian archaeology published during the calendar year. Any feature article published by a leading magazine or newspaper will be considered as long as it attempts to encourage public awareness of some aspect of Canadian archaeology. Articles must be a minimum of 1000 words and may be in either official language. Selections will be made by an appointed jury and will be announced at the CAA Annual Meeting in April 1986. Entries may be submitted by authors, editors, or publishers (3rd party submissions must be accompanied by a letter of consent by the author). Five copies of each article must be submitted prior to January 15, 1986 to Dr. James W. Helmer, Chairman, CAA Committee on Popular Writing, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4.

Donations to O.A.S. by Lorna Procter, August 1985

ALBERTA, Archaeology 1(1976), 4(1977), 5(1978)  
B.C. Heritage Conservation Branch 5(1980), 8(1981)  
CAA BULLETIN 6(1974), 7(1975), 8(1976)  
CAA Newsletter 2-1(1982), 3-1(1983), 4-2(1984), 5-1(1985)  
CAA Programme 1983, 1984  
CANADIAN JOURNAL of ARCHAEOLOGY 1(1977), 2(1978), 3(1979), 4(1980), 5(1981)

DUFF, Witson 1964 The Indian History of British Columbia  
MANITOBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY 1(123-4)(1977), 2(1-234)(1978),  
3(3-4)(1979), 4(123-4)(1980), 5(1234)(1981), 6(1234)(1982),  
7(12-34)(1983), 8(123-4)(1984), 9(1)(1985)  
MATERIAL HISTORY BULLETIN 3-20 Inc.  
NMC Mercury Series ASC Annual Review 1977-1979, 95(1980)  
PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY Dec. 1958 28:3-4  
ROM Archaeological Newsletter 4(1965) - 70 (1971)  
SCHMALZ, Peter S. 1977, The History of the Saugeen Indians  
VIRGINIA Archaeological Society of Quarterly Bulletin 16:2-3, Dec. 1961-  
Mar. 1962.  
OAS Publications  
Selection of Miscellaneous books on heritage subjects for future sale  
for fundraising purposes.

### Archaeology of Eastern North America

John Reid at the Dept. of Anthropology, U. of T., has a few copies available of A.E.N.A.'s Volume 12, Fall 1984, 301 pages at \$21.00 and Volume 13, Fall 1985, 185 pages at \$17.00. O. A. S. members are represented in these volumes.

### Debert Reprint

Debert: A Paleo-Indian Site in Central Nova Scotia  
by Dr. George F. MacDonald

Long out of print and unavailable has been reprinted as a facsimile of the 1968 edition with a new cover, Foreword and comprehensive index. This is available from the Persimmon Press, 118 Tillinghast Place, Buffalo, New York 14216 at U.S.\$13.95 copy + \$1.25 postage & handling.

### C.A.A.

Canadian Archaeological Association - 17th Annual Meeting is April 24 - 27, 1986.  
Details: Contact Dr. M. Latta, Scarborough College, U. of T., West Hill, M1C 1A4 - Tel. 284-3153.

### O.A.S. Member Wins Award

Sixteen year old O.A.S. member James Ruddock recently won the \$1,000 award from the National Heritage Foundation for his Science Fair Project "Indian Village Movement in the Waterloo-Wellington County". James is an active member of our Grand River/Waterloo Chapter.

### Call for Papers

Symposium on Historical Archaeology, Canadian Archaeological Association, Annual Meeting, April 1986, Toronto. Researchers interested in participating in a symposium on Historical Archaeology are invited to send their proposals, together with a title and abstract (Max. 150 words)



from the o a s office ...

to the address below by December 15, 1985. The Symposium will consist of two, half-day sessions. The first session will be oriented towards brief site reports and reports of research results while the second will be a forum for presentation and discussion of substantive theoretical and methodological contributions. A Canadian focus is preferred. Sheryl A. Smith, Symposium Organizer - CAA, Parks Canada, Ontario Region, 111 Water Street East, Cornwall, Ontario K6K 6S3, (613)938-5895.

Dr. Keenlyside to Teach a Course in Archaeology at Carleton

Dr. David L. Keenlyside will be teaching a course in archaeology at Carleton University beginning in January 1986. The course, Anthropology 54.318, The Prehistory of New World Native Peoples, will be held on Tuesday evenings 7:00 to 10:00, commencing Tuesday, January 7, 1986. Those interested should contact the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University at 613/231-6650.

\* \* \* \* \*

from page 3

Ridley Lecture

- (1) that the Ridley Lecture be established, to be held at the OAS Symposium;
- (2) that the lecture be held during the day's programme, or the evening's events, to be decided upon by the Symposium organizing committee;
- (3) if held during the day the time allocated would be equivalent to two papers (40 minutes);
- (4) this is to be a prestigious lecture, a highlight, or keynote lecture of the Symposium;
- (5) the speaker can be a professional or amateur, Ontario or non-Ontario archaeologist, but special emphasis will be made to have the lecturer discuss themes relevant to Ontario;
- (6) it is hoped that the paper will be of publishable quality and will be submitted immediately for consideration in the society publications;
- (7) the speaker will be selected by the Symposium committee in consultation with the Executive committee of the OAS;
- (8) the Executive Committee must approve the speaker;
- (9) there does not have to be a Ridley lecture at every Symposium;
- (10) the OAS can offer to assist with some of the expenses of the speaker, but cannot guarantee to cover all;
- (11) the speaker will receive an honorarium.

\* \* \* \* \*

EMERSON MEDAL AWARDED TO HOWARD SAVAGE

At the O.A.S. Annual Banquet, held on October 26th, in London, Ontario. Dr. Howard G. Savage became the second recipient of the J. Norman Emerson Medal, the Society's most prestigious award. The citation, read by the Society President, Dr. Mima Kapches, was as follows:

HOWARD G. SAVAGE, M.D., C.R.C.P.

Howard Savage was born in Sheridan (Oakville) in 1913. He lived in the family homestead until he received his M.D. in 1937. He interned at Toronto General Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and at Childrens' Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

Howard served in the R.C.A.F. as a Medical Officer from 1942 to 1945. On his return to civilian life he was awarded a Certificate in Paediatrics from the Royal College of Physicians of Canada. He practiced in north Toronto from 1946 to 1958.

Throughout the 1960s, Howard's interest in osteology broadened to include more than just 'homo sapiens'. Encouraged by the late Jim Baillie of the Department of Ornithology of the Royal Ontario Museum, he assisted the Museum in expanding its collections of ornithological specimens.

The late Drs. Wilfrid Auger and J. Norman Emerson both recognized Howard's expertise in the field of faunal bone analysis and research and began bringing specimens for identification. Howard transferred all his boundless energy and enthusiasm to zoo-archaeology and particularly osteo-archaeology. He published his first archaeological paper as the result of his involvement with Dr. William Hurley's Palaeo-ecology Project. Many requests for faunal analysis from archaeologists across Canada and the U.S. followed. This led to Howard joining The Ontario Archaeological Society.

Howard quickly became a valued and popular member of the Society, and was elected President in 1972, 1973 and 1976. He was elected an Honorary Life Member in 1974.

Howard gave his first osteo-archaeology course at the University of Toronto in 1973. He infected many of his students with 'bone fever', and many have gone on to make substantial contributions at an international level. In 1979 the University designated Howard's laboratory and course room The Howard Savage Faunal Osteo-Archaeology Collection.

In addition to his University work, Howard has been Chairman of Medical Archaeology and Anthropology of the Academy of Medicine since 1976. As well, since 1975, he has held the office of Secretary of the Brodie Club, a long-established natural history group.

contd. on page 12

letters to the editor

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mahntweg 1  
3405 Rosdorf  
West Germany  
18 September, 1985

Dear Sir:

In the 1950s, Kenneth Kidd published an article in American Antiquity pointing out the value of European collections for the archaeology of the contact period in the New World. As a transplanted Great Lakes archaeologist currently living and working in West Germany, I am in a position to examine collections more extensively and intensively than someone here for just a short while and perhaps with more interest and direction for New World archaeology than the native Old World archaeologists. I am, therefore interested in corresponding with and cooperating with Canadian or US archaeologists concerning Old World materials relevant to Great Lakes archaeology.

I would also like to chat with anyone who might be passing through the Gottingen area -- and we have room to put visitors up.

Sincerely,

Kim Dammers

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Sir:

ERRATA

There was an unfortunate omission in my recent article, "Archaeology at the Marmora Ironworks: Results of the 1984 Field Season" in Ontario Archaeology 43. In the course of editing the manuscript, reference to one work was accidentally removed. On page 43 of the article, I briefly discuss the site history during its first period. This paragraph should include a reference to the following work:

Dunn, Arthur

1980 The Marmora Iron Works in Upper Canada: The First Phase, 1819 to 1826. Journal of the Historical Metallurgy Society.

The omission of this reference was in no way intentional, and was solely my own mistake.

Also, as the format for Ontario Archaeology does not allow reference to "personal communication," I would like to cite such at this time. On page 48, I mention that 4 features demonstrate the use of a blowing engine at the site. This idea was first given to me through discussions with Arthur Dunn, and "personal communication" should be acknowledged.

Whilst on the matter of a blowing engine at the site, I should mention that there is not complete agreement over when such a device was first installed at Marmora. I have attributed its evidence to the later, post-1847 periods, citing the 1890 Report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario and Measures for Their Development, which mentions that such a device was installed by Joseph Van Norman in 1847. However, the report does not make it clear whether or not this was the first such attempt. Mr. Dunn favors the view that a blowing apparatus had been installed earlier, during the 1819 to 1825 period. If he is correct, than the Marmora ironworks was an enterprise which employed the most modern technology available for its time. Such is an important observation, and one which we all hope bears out.

Gray Graffam  
Department of Anthropology  
Trent University

\* \* \* \* \*

40A Inwood Crescent  
Brighton  
Sussex BN1 5AQ, England

Dear Sir:

As part of my degree at Brighton Polytechnic, I am hoping to take part in an archaeological dig.

Therefore, I would be very grateful if you could send me any relevant information on digs which may be taking place in Canada during the period April to September 1986.

If there are any other projects of an historical nature taking place, I would be grateful for information on these as well.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Jovanka Ilic

*(Please send your  
replies directly  
Ed.)*

\* \* \* \* \*

contd. from page 10

Currently, Howard is Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, and an esteemed past-President of the Ontario Archaeological Society. He maintains a lively interest in field work and may be found digging for bones on Ontario archaeological sites during the season, often alongside his present and former students.

\* \* \* \* \*

archaeological conservation program ...

#### Archaeological Conservation Program - Brief Biography #4

Archaeological Conservation Program Members Sue and Jim Pengelly



Jim and Sue have worked as volunteers in the Ministry program for only two years, however they have had an interest in archaeology for much longer. Jim first contacted the London office in 1980 while attending evening classes in archaeology at Brock University. Subsequently, he assisted University of Toronto graduate

student Martin Cooper in his Niagara area Neutral research. The Pengellys have worked with Martin since 1983, and provided valuable assistance to the Ministry during the 1984 assessment and salvage excavation of the Ansari site in Port Colborne.

Long term residents of that city, they decided to turn their energies to local survey for conservation purposes. They obtained their first archaeological license and also joined the A.C.P. in 1984. The results were two excellent license reports and the registration of 30 new sites in the first year! Their work not only documented the abundance of Native sites from Archaic to Historic Neutral times in the Port Colborne vicinity, but also showed the jeopardy in which these resources exist as a result of urban development and stone quarrying.

Jim and Sue recently guided Dr. William Engelbrecht of Buffalo in a tour of local Onondaga chert quarry/workshop sites which left him amazed by their vast extent. As if that were not enough, they and their friend and associate Bill Parkins have reviewed a dozen Niagara subdivision properties over the last year as part of the Ministry's development review program! Thanks to the contributions of the Pengelly's and other volunteers like them, Ontario's archaeological resources are safer from destruction than ever before.

*See Arch Notes 85-1:21-27 for details of the  
Archaeological Conservation Program in  
Southwestern Ontario*

## A HISTORY OF CERAMIC TABLEWARE IN ONTARIO, 1870-1890

Ian Kenyon

## INTRODUCTION

This is a continuation of two articles that appeared in previous issues of ARCH NOTES (May/June 1985: 41-57; Sept./Oct 1985: 13-28), and which covered the 1780-1870 period.

Although in the 1870's and 1880's the vast majority of ceramic wares continued to be manufactured in Britain, starting in the 1870's there was some Canadian production. The most significant Canadian manufacturer was the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company of St. Johns, Quebec, which began production in 1874 and continued until 1899.<sup>1</sup> Although the St. Johns company manufactured a range of items, their staple product was white granite, made in a number of patterns including the familiar wheat ware. Despite the fact that the St. Johns' products were of good quality, they captured only a small share of the Ontario market and never rivaled the big English companies such as Meakin, even though the Canadian products were less expensive.<sup>2</sup>

## 1870-1880

The 1870's saw the culmination of trends started in the previous few decades. White granite, which had been steadily increasing in popularity since its introduction in the late 1840's, now started to entirely replace the familiar edged, painted and sponged ceramics. Although white granite was priced much higher than these colourful wares, there is evidence that in the 1870's white granite was increasingly available at a bargain price; namely, in the form of "seconds", ceramics with some imperfection, allowing it to be sold at a discount. This is illustrated in an 1870 invoice (Figure 1) sent to Robert Morrison of Bayfield in Huron County.<sup>3</sup> In this shipment there is an entire crate of white granite "seconds", including cups and saucers, as well as 7" plates. The wholesale prices of cup and saucer "seconds" were 58 cents a dozen for handled and 48 cents for unhandled. These prices represented a saving of something like 40%, since typical prices for "best" W.G. cups and saucers were 95 cents for handled and 85 cents for unhandled.<sup>4</sup> (It remains to be determined if all retailers passed on these savings to their customers, or whether some unscrupulously sold the "seconds" as "best" quality.)

One "victim" of the 1870's was blue edge. Blue edge plates and dishes were still commonly stocked by store keepers until the early 1870's. For example, Robert Morrison of

Hamilton, July 27<sup>th</sup> 1870

Mr. Robert Morrison  
Bayfield

Bought of J. A. SKINNER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

China, Earthenware and Glassware.

Cutlery, Jewellery, Plated and Cabinet Ware, Stationery, Paper Hangings, Combs,  
Terms 6 Mos. Brushes, Toys & General Fancy Goods. Conveyance. Rail to Liverpool

T. C. S.  
W. S. P.

The crate acts Emite 'seconds' as follows

56 doz plates 7 <sup>in</sup>	.42	24 08
45 " cups white	.75	11 25
9 " " Hand	.35	3 15
20 " saucers	.21	6 90
3 " coffee cups, cream, white	.65	1 95
3 " " Hand	.75	2 25

Crate & packing  
50 58  
5 20  
3 30  
12 00  
7 00  
Total  
\$ 63 61

1/2 doz Best Emite @ 4<sup>00</sup> 2 doz @ 4<sup>00</sup> 1 doz @ 1<sup>00</sup> x 2 doz @ 1<sup>00</sup>  
1 Blue fig. China see list 4 40  
1/4 doz Pearl leaf Glass sets  
1/2 " Mosaic 4<sup>00</sup>

All advance 6 42

Figure 1. Invoice of a ceramic shipment sent to Robert Morrison of Bayfield, 27 July 1870. Note the crate of bargain priced white granite "seconds" and the lesser number of "best" white granite. (University of Western Ontario, Regional Collection.)

Bayfield received 6 doz plates and 4 doz dishes of blue edge in his September 1873 shipment (Figure 2). The same order lists only 4 doz plates and 1 doz dishes in the wheat pattern; no printed plates and dishes were received whatsoever. Similarly, Korman & Goetz of Walkerton received 6 doz blue edge plates in their July 1873 shipment. Yet, none of the eleven separate ceramic orders shipped to Goetz's Walkerton store in 1874 contained blue edge, nor is there any in Morrison's 1875 shipment (there are no 1874 invoices for his store).<sup>5</sup> So far, the two 1873 orders are the last mention of blue edge in Ontario general store records, although it is known that blue edge continued to be shipped to the Canadian Maritimes at least as late as 1879.<sup>6</sup>

Sponged and painted teas are listed in 1870's invoices but are absent in any of the 1880's records. Although it is known that painted and sponged teas continued to be made in the late 19th century it is evident that few were reaching Ontario by the 1880's. The latest Ontario records of sponged teaware are the 5 doz listed in Morrison's 12 Aug. 1875 shipment and the 10 doz in Goetz's 15 Dec. 1874 invoice. Painted teas seemed to have dropped out of common use slightly before sponged, since they are not mentioned in any of the Goetz and Morrison records for 1873-1875, although 12 doz painted teas were received by Morrison in his 22 May 1872 shipment.<sup>7</sup>

For those who desired inexpensive ceramics, C.C. teaware and plates were still available, as, of course, were white granite "seconds".

Printed ceramics reached a low point during the 1870's; so much so that it is not clear whether either Goetz or Morrison were even ordering any. For those who desired something more decorative than white granite, porcelain was available, usually sold as complete teaset, which wholesaled for about \$3.50 to \$5.25, almost twice the \$2.00 to \$3.10 charged for white granite.

#### 1880-1890

White granite continued to dominate the market in the 1880's, with new patterns being produced to appeal to the ever changing tastes of a fickle but frugal public:

In Crockery & Glassware,  
Gillies has some very pretty new sets;  
also a complete new stock of Crockery,  
imported direct from Staffordshire, Eng-  
land. See the New Patterns of White  
Stone and Tea Sets, and very low in  
price. (Bothwell Times, 28 April 1881)



H.S. Hunt, Signer  
 Montreal 8 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1873  
 Mr R. Morrison, Bayfield.  
 Bought of Parling & Jordan  
 (SUCCESSORS TO W. HINCHIN & C<sup>o</sup>)  
 (CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE MERCHANTS.)  
 TERMS: Under \$1000 3 Months, Over \$1000 5 Months from date of shipment.  
 CONVEYANCE NO ALLOWANCE FOR BREAKAGE.  
 No claims allowed unless made within ten days. All open "as not paid at maturity, subject to draft."

✓	2 d. base Chambers	3.00	2.00						
✓	2 d. Bipt				3.50			7	
✓	1/2 doz. 6 b. Basins				3.00			1.50	
✓	1/2 doz. " basins				4.00			2	
✓	6 doz. Spinged Bowls	50	60	75				3.70	
✓	6 doz. B. B. Plates				1.50			6	
✓	4 doz. B. B. dishes	1.30	1.50	2.40	3.60			9.10	
✓	3 d. Bipt Sugs	1.30	2.10	4.50				7.60	
✓	1/2 doz. Prtbody Scapots	2.25	2.50	3.60				4.33	
✓	1/2 doz. Lustre Sugs	1.50	2.00	2.50				3	
✓	6 doz. Wheat brand? Tea				1.25			7.50	
✓	2 doz. sets. 1 line & Spring w/c				4.50			9	
✓	2 " " Lustre Band & Spring							9	
✓	6 " " brand? white				3.25			19.50	
✓	4 " " " Rose							13	
✓	1 " " China? extra							4.25	
✓	4 d. Wheat Plates				1.15			4.60	
✓	1 doz. " dishes	2.00	2.50	7.20	10.50			6.20	
✓	2 doz. " Bowls	1.00	1.50					2.20	
✓	1 doz. " Sugs	2.25	3.00					2.63	
✓	13 " " Spilled sets of tea				2.50			8.40	
✓	3 " " " " " "								

Figure 2. Invoice of a ceramic shipment sent to Robert Morrison, 8 Sept. 1873. This is the latest record of blue edge (B.E.) plates so far observed in Ontario store records. (University of Western Ontario, Regional Collection.)

Despite the introduction of new patterns of white granite, the wheat pattern was even more popular than before. One wholesaler, John L. Cassidy of Montreal, even had preprinted invoices made for a standardized \$74.30 assorted crate of ceramics that consisted entirely of wheat ware (Figure 3).<sup>8</sup>

By the early 1880's, there was a revival in printed ceramics, which also had a new look to keep pace with the latest design trends. Printed designs of the 1880's were much influenced by the then current craze for Japanese art (Figure 4). Specific designs listed in 1880's Ontario merchants records include "Brown Kioto", "Brown Garfield", "Brown Bosphorus" and "Canton Bamboo". Blue willow was still available, and a teaset of this pattern is listed in an 1885 invoice. This represents something new, since before the 1880's willow was available only as dinnerware.<sup>9</sup>

Although no mention is made of blue edge plates or sponged and painted teaware in the 1880's records, sponged bowls were still available, as mentioned in an 1885 invoice.<sup>10</sup>

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Many thanks to the following institutions: Ontario Archives, Toronto; Public Archives of Canada; Metropolitan Toronto Library Board; Bruce County Museum, Southampton; and, of course, the University of Ontario, Regional Collection.

#### END NOTES

1. The history of the St. Johns Company and illustrations of their wares can be found in Elizabeth Collard's Nineteenth-Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada (1967), pp. 281-290, and in her article "The St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company", Antiques, October 1976, pp. 800-805.

2. This statement is based on archaeological data from southwestern Ontario, where white granite sherds with British marks of Meakin, Cochran, Clementson, Corn and others are plentiful on sites of the 1870's and 1880's, but I have never seen a St. Johns piece from this area. An 1880 invoice lists \$2.25 as the wholesale cost of a St. Johns wheat pattern teaset and \$2.50 for a Meakin one. University of Western Ontario, Regional Collection, Morrison Papers, Invoice of 3 Aug. 1880 from James A. Skinner of Hamilton.

3. University of Western Ontario, Regional Collection, Morrison Papers, Invoice of 27 July 1870 from James A. Skinner, Hamilton, to Robert Morrison, Bayfield.

News Building, 330 &amp; 341, St. Paul St.

Montreal, May 17<sup>th</sup> 1882

Bought of John S. Cassidy &amp; Co.

IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS &amp; EARTHEN WARE.

ASSORTED WARES IMPORTED WHEAT WARE.

Continued

4 only White Granite Wheat Hd Tea Sets	2 00	8 00	✓
9 doz " " Teas. & (London)	85	7 65	✓
2 " " " Sauce Plates, 6 in. *	35	1 05	✓
3 " " " Dessert " 5 in.	55	1 65	✓
6 " " " Tea " 6 in.	65	3 90	✓
6 " " " Bfst " 7 in.	75	4 50	✓
4 " " " Dinner " 8 in.	85	3 40	✓
1 " " " flat dishes 10 in.	2 50	1 25	✓
1 " " " " 12 in.	4 20	2 10	✓
1 " " " " 14 in.	6 00	2 00	✓
1 " " " " 16 in.	8 40	1 40	✓
1 " " " Bakers 7 in.	2 00	67	✓
1 " " " " 8 in.	2 50	84	✓
1 " " " " 9 in.	3 60	1 20	✓
1 " " " Scalloped Nappies, 7 in.	1 80	90	✓
1 " " " " 8 in.	2 40	1 20	✓
1 " " " " 9 in.	3 60	1 20	✓
1 " " " " 10 in.	4 10	1 34	✓
1 " " " Wheat Cowl Vegetables, 8 in.	6 60	2 20	✓
1 " " " " 9 in.	7 80	2 60	✓
1 " " " Wheat 4 quarts Jug. 6s	4 00	2 00	✓
1 " " " " 2 " 12s.	3 60	3 60	✓
1 " " " " 1 " 24s.	2 50	2 50	✓
1 " " " 1 1/2 Pints milk, 50s.	2 00	2 00	✓
1 " " " Pints creams, 50s.	1 50	1 50	✓
1 " " " Goid Butters and Drains, 5s.	4 50	1 15	✓
1 " " " Gravy Boats	2 40	80	✓
1 " " " Pickle Leaves	2 00	67	✓
1 1/2 " " " Bowls, 1 1/2 30s.	1 40	1 00	✓
6 pairs " " " Ewers and Basins	pr 75	4 50	✓
4 " " " Soaps and Trays	pr 60	1 80	✓
4 Cowl Chambers	each 45	1 80	✓
2 Un-cowl Chambers	each 25	1 00	✓

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Figure 3. Invoice of a crate of wheat pattern ceramics sent to Louis Timmin of North Bay, 17 May 1882. (Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, Baldwin Room.)

4. The quoted prices for regular white granite is taken from an 1868 invoice in the Morrison Papers, reproduced in Arch Notes, Sept./Oct., p. 26. Later invoices in the Morrison Papers list the following prices for handled wheat teas: \$1.25 (8 Sept. 1873) and \$1.00 (12 Aug. 1875).

5. Bruce County Museum, Invoice book for the F. Goetz store in Walkerton, 1873-1874. University of Western Ontario, Regional Collection, Morrison Papers.

6. The Robin, Jones and Whitman papers in the Public Archives of Canada contain invoice books and numerous loose invoices spanning the 1835-1879 period, with only a few missing years. Robin and Co. were fish merchants who stocked a number of company stores in the Gaspé area with ceramics and other goods. Unlike Ontario merchants, Robin and Co. ordered their goods directly from British potters. A comparison of the Robin records with those of Ontario store keepers reveal different ordering patterns. The Gaspé stores always seemed to be decades behind the times. Not only was blue edge still being ordered in considerable quantities as late as late as 1879, white granite, which so dominated the Ontario market by the late 1860's, was not common in the Robin stores. In contrast to Ontario, the Gaspé stores stocked large quantities of sponged and printed ceramics throughout the 1870's. There are also differences in the pricing structure. For example, the price differences between inexpensive wares (i.e. C.C., sponged, edged) and expensive wares (i.e. printed) are significantly greater for Ontario stores. This suggests that any attempt to construct a "scaling" of ceramics must be limited to regions with a common wholesale-retail economic structure.

7. In reference to these terminal dates, however, it should be noted that no adequate Ontario records have so far been located for the 1876-1879 period.

8. These pattern names are listed in the following source: Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, Baldwin Room, Timmin Invoice Books 1882-1885.

9. Ibid.

10. Ontario Archives, Thebo Invoice Book, invoice of 22 Aug 1885 from T. Long and Brother, Collingwood, sent to Mrs. Thebo of Killarney.

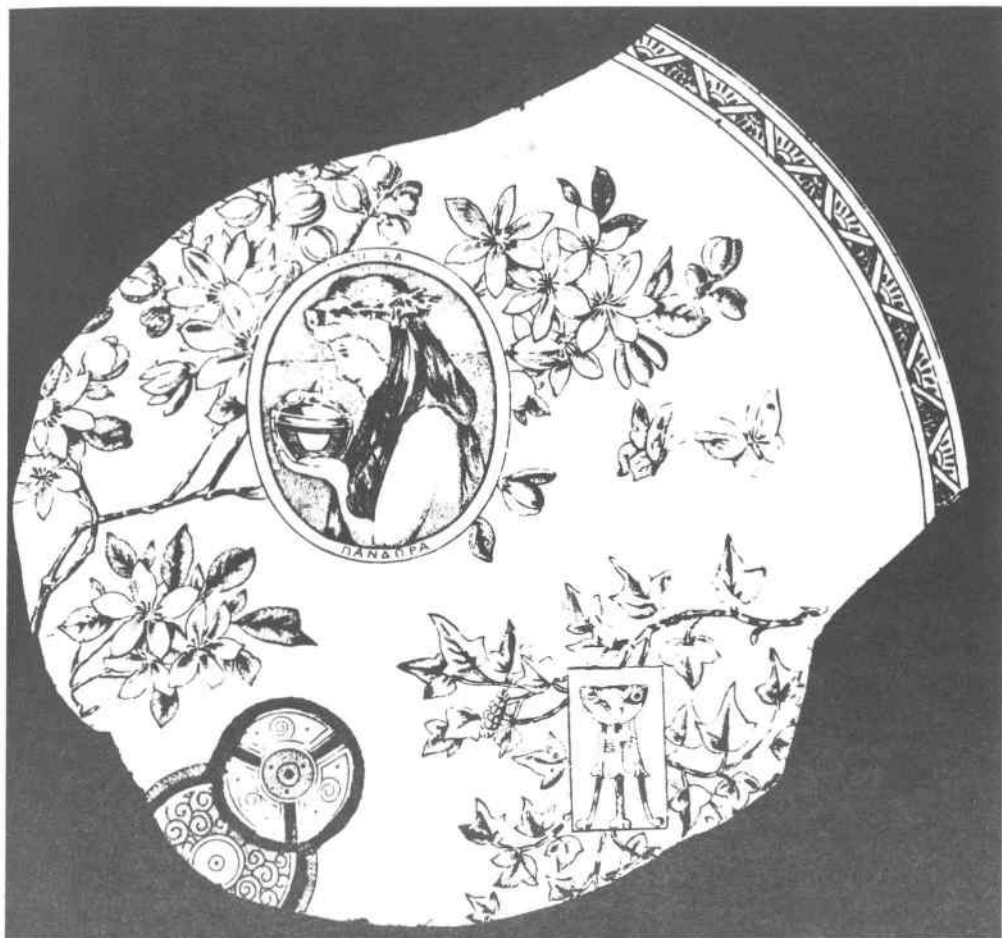


Figure 4. Brown printed plate with design typical of the 1880's. Even when showing western or classical themes (like this "Pandora" pattern), the oriental-influenced designs of the 1880's often featured much open space, inset scenes and asymmetrical compositions. Brown printing was much favoured in this decade.

## MINISTRY NEWS

### Ontario Heritage Centre

A \$5 million campaign was launched by the Hon. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, on Oct. 7, to support the establishment of the Ontario Heritage Centre at 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

The Centre - the first of its kind in Canada - will be headquarters to many provincial heritage organizations. It is being established in response to an identified need by the province's heritage groups for a facility where

- 1) space, services and expertise could be shared efficiently and economically, and
- 2) Ontario's heritage activities could be appropriately showcased and made more accessible to the public, in a building with heritage significance.

The former financial building (1907-08) at 10 Adelaide Street East met all the requirements.

The building at 10 Adelaide Street East was designed by Toronto architect George W. Gouinlock. He also designed the north wing of the Ontario Legislative Buildings and pavilions on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. It was built for Canadian Birbeck Investments which later changed its name to Canadian Mortgage Investment Company (1911) and subsequently to The Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.

Records indicate that the President of the Company made the following statement at the 1909 Annual Meeting.

"The Company is now in occupancy of its Head Office Building, which was completed in the year. This building is admittedly perhaps the best equipped and most substantial in the city."

The building was designated by the City of Toronto and remains virtually unaltered.

In launching the campaign, Dr. Munro announced that more than half of the required monies were already in hand. The Ontario government has contributed \$2.4 million; the Ontario Heritage Foundation has allocated \$500,000 to the Centre; and the vendors - a consortium of First City Trust Company, Viaten Developments Ltd., and Canfirst Investments Ltd. - have donated \$300,000 toward the project.

The remainder of the monies will be raised via the campaign from the private sector; corporations, foundations and individuals.

The Centre is owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and will be managed with the assistance of Viatch Developments.

To begin with the Centre will house five or six heritage organizations and within a few years a large number of such groups. Negotiations are presently underway to determine the initial tenants.

The Campaign, under the patronage of Premier Peterson, will be led by the Honourary Chairman Allen Lambert O.C., and Campaign and Ontario Heritage Foundation Chairman, John White. They are being assisted by an advisory council made up of interested Toronto men and women.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Ontario Heritage Foundation of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture reports the completion of restorations for THE MCKINLAY-McGINTY HOUSE (c. 1848), Highway 8, West Flamborough. For more than a year, the Ontario Heritage Foundation has been undertaking extensive work to ensure the McKinlay-McGinty House is properly restored before it is placed on the market for sale. That work has now been completed and it will hopefully return to being a family home. The future of the building is being protected through an easement, a legally binding document which protects the property in perpetuity from unsympathetic alteration or use.

\* \* \* \* \*

REMOTE-CONTROL SUB TO SEEK SHIPWRECKS

The president of Can-Dive Services of North Vancouver has donated a \$75,000 minisubmarine to the Underwater Archaeological Society.

from the Globe & Mail, November 20

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The views expressed in items in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or of the Ontario Archaeological Society

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AEGEAN ARGOSY

June 19 to July 7, 1986

A fourteen day cruise among 17 of the Cycladic islands of Greece on a privately chartered motor yacht awaits eighteen modern day "Argonauts" in the summer of 1986. This adventure aboard the M/V Arvi will entice experienced travellers with ample portions of archaeology and history, luxury, Greek culture, good food, congenial company, exercise, fun in the sun and in the sea, 'untouristy' venues and time for independent exploration.

In essence, the Aegean Argosy is for individuals who seek intellectual discovery and stimulation in their travels; who enjoy brisk walking and physical exercise in the sunny out-of-doors, who love cruising on their own private luxury yacht on a beautiful indigo blue sea, who appreciate different cultures, foods, and ways of living, who desire adventure and excitement in their lives.

The Aegean basin has been inhabited for tens of thousands of years. The Cyclades were first peopled in an extensive fashion in what archaeologists call the Neolithic period (ca. 6000-3000 B.C.) when agriculture and domesticated animals were introduced to the region. In the succeeding archaeological period, the Bronze Age (ca. 3000-1050 B.C.) the first European high civilization arose on the island of Crete. This culture, dubbed 'Minoan' after the legendary King Minos by the British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans, controlled the Cycladic islands during its ascendancy from ca. 2000 through 1450 B.C. Around ca. 1600 B.C. another high civilization developed on the Greek mainland. The eccentric German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann labelled this culture 'Mycenaean' after Mycenae, the seat of the Homeric king Agamemnon. From ca. 1450 to 1050 B.C. the mainlanders controlled the entire southern Aegean basin. The historic Greek civilization rose from the ashes of the collapse of the Bronze Age world. Archaeologists and historians divide up Greek history into a series of chronological periods: Protogeometric (ca. 1050-950 B.C.), Geometric (ca. 950-725 B.C.), Archaic (ca. 725-480 B.C.), Classical (480-323 B.C.), Hellenistic (323-146 B.C.). After 146 B.C. the Greek world was firmly emmeshed in the Roman Empire. In the late fourth century A.D., when the Roman world was officially divided into western Latin speaking and Eastern Greek speaking areas, the Aegean became part of the Byzantine empire centered in Constantinople. Later the region fell to the onslaughts of the Ottoman Turks. For the time the Venetians controlled the islands of the Cyclades adding yet another cultural component.

A set of books on Greek archaeology and history (ancient and modern) will be sent to the Argonauts for background reading. These books plus a specially prepared briefing booklet on the islands and archaeological sites to be visited will ensure that the Argonauts will understand the rich, varied and fascinating past of the Cycladic islands.

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#### BLOOD STAINS MAY SOLVE RIDDLE

Were the Neanderthals our ancestors? Recent discoveries show that our old image of Neanderthals as dull-witted shambling half-animals is almost certainly wrong. But the controversy over whether they disappeared because they couldn't compete with our ancestors or whether they evolved to actually become modern humans has divided archaeologists for almost 100 years.

Now a few tiny brown flecks on an old stone blade may resolve this question. The brown flecks are blood stains seen easily only under a microscope. Using modern biomedical techniques, Canadian scientist Thomas Loy is analyzing the stains from a Neanderthal man who cut himself 100,000 years ago, to determine whether it is identical to human blood. If it is, and so far Loy's results have shown no differences, then the Neanderthals must be our ancestors.

Loy, who is Associate Curator of Archaeology at the British Columbia Provincial Museum in Victoria published the first of his results two years ago. Then he was interested in using blood analysis to find out the kinds of animals killed using stone-age tools. He did this by scraping off the microscopic blood smears which had adhered to the tools when they were buried thousands of years ago. He then extracted the blood pigment, haemoglobin, from the smears and crystallized it on microscope slides. Although the haemoglobin molecules from all warm-blooded animals are similar, there are differences and each animal's blood pigment forms slightly different crystals which can be distinguished by the trained scientist. Loy was the first scientist to try this kind of analysis on archaeological specimens.

Recently, the Oriental Institute of Chicago asked Loy to lecture on his analysis of ancient blood and how it showed what animals made up the diet of stone-age people. While in Chicago, Loy examined some of the Institute's oldest collections. There were blood stains on three of the blades. He was surprised to find one of the blades stained with human, not animal, blood.

Whatever its origin the blood stain isn't from the modern era. "The blade is between 75,000 and 125,000 years old. That's at least 50,000 years too old to have been made by modern man," said Loy. "Because of the geological dating and the location in Iraq where it was found, the blade must have been made by a Neanderthal."

Loy has extracted two common blood proteins, serum albumin and gamma globulin from the stain and compared them to modern blood. "Using radioimmunoassay and enzymatic techniques we can estimate the genetic differences between modern and ancient proteins. So far there are no differences. The Neanderthal blood proteins are the same as those of a modern human," he said.

*blood stains may solve riddle*

The definitive test will be a direct comparison of the genetic material - analyzing Neanderthal DNA. "I believe I saw white blood cells (the only blood cells with DNA) in the stain," he said. "Now I am hoping to get the DNA out so we can duplicate it using genetic engineering techniques. Then we will be able to see if there is a difference between modern human and Neanderthal genes."

Meanwhile the blood smears are already telling Loy about the life of the Neanderthals. "By probing for antibodies in the stain we can discover what diseases afflicted prehistoric humans," he said. "We can also get rough estimates of the kind of diet they had."

By James Carlisle from Toronto Star, Nov.2,1985

\* \* \* \* \*

contd. from page 24

RATES - Cruise: US \$3100 per person, double occupancy. (Single accommodations are available at a supplement). Airfare: round-trip air transportation, on regularly scheduled Olympic Airline flights, economy class, "LOVE AFFAIR" airfare New York/Athens/New York US \$899. The tour price is based on special group rates for the land/sea services requiring full participation. Any deviation from the scheduled itinerary will be at a member's personal expense.

Tour Directors - David W. Rupp: An Associate Professor of Ancient Art and Archaeology and Chairman of the Department of Classics at Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario, David has been a regular summer denizen of the Mediterranean area since 1965. With his Ph.D from Bryn Mawr College, he has excavated in Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Israel. He and his family spent three years living in Athens and have toured the Greek mainland and the islands extensively. His eclectic interests range from ancient Greek sculpture and architecture to traditional and modern Greece. Although no one mistakes him for a native, his spoken Greek is fluent, creative and effective.

Elizabeth H. Rupp: A graduate of Bryn Mawr College with a M.A. in Latin, Libby has taught Latin in many places one of which is Athens! Her experiences in Greece as a foreign resident have developed in her a quick-witted sense of survival and a tremendous appreciation for the funny side of life. Greek textiles and the Greek Orthodox church are two aspects of Greek culture that are of special interest to her. Her slow walking pace provides a good counter balance to David's vigorous and zealous attacks on archaeological sites great and small.

For further information, write to: Dr. David W. Rupp, Antichita, 109 Village Road, St. Catharines, Ontario L2T 3C3.

\* \* \* \* \*

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