



ARCH NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Norma E. Knowlton

As the months pass, I become more aware that, although the OAS has grown tremendously in the last few years, in many ways it is trying to operate with procedures and structures which were devised for a much smaller and simpler organization. The Strategic Planning Committee Report, printed in this issue, addresses this problem. The report was produced by eight OAS members who spent a full weekend in concentrated thinking and discussion on these matters. There must be other members with good ideas as well. Please read the report carefully and thoughtfully. Then send the Board of Directors your comments and additional suggestions. Based on this report and input from other members, we hope to have at least the beginnings of a concrete plan for the future of the OAS to present at the Annual Business Meeting.

Another priority item is the state of the proposed provincial heritage legislation. At a meeting on May 17, 1993, Anne Swarbrick, the Minister of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (MCTR), stated that her ministry expects to have the proposed act ready to present to the Legislature in September. However, because the list of bills being presented is lengthy, the heritage legislation will be brought forward only if there is a strong possibility of all-party support. Letters to non-government MPPs, especially the relevant critics, are therefore crucial. It is important that our members respond again, as they did so well last summer, with another letter-writing campaign.

Coming now to a matter which will not be such a strain on the brain, I would like to draw your attention to an appeal from the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists (elsewhere in this issue). The Thunder Bay Chapter is endorsing this

project because the property also contains a significant rock art site (pictographs) which has been reported by David Boyle (1907), Selwyn Dewdney and Kenneth Kidd and by David Arthurs (1982). Any contributions by OAS members would be gratefully received and are tax deductible.

The itinerary for the annual OAS bus trip has been finalized, and the details appear on a flyer with this issue. Since this is only about two months away, registrations should be sent in as promptly as possible.

Various committees of the OAS have been quite active. I have already mentioned the **Strategic Planning Committee**. The **Education Committee** is in the process of assembling the rest of the Discover Ontario Archaeology Education Kits for distribution. From September 1993 to May 1994 they will be tested in schools in different areas of the province, with distribution through local museums. The author of the Field Manual for the **ASP Committee** has submitted several chapters for comment, and work is proceeding apace. The **Membership Committee** has drawn up a list of suggestions for attracting new members, and is now working on how some of these might be implemented. The **Passport to the Past Committee** is still trying to line up a field school experience for P-T-T-P members, who will be notified when and if it can be organized. The **Publications Committee** has been developing ideas for an enhanced Ontario Archaeology which would be more in keeping with other learned journals. Contributions to the OA Endowment Fund, such as the much-appreciated \$500.00 donation from the Toronto Chapter (letter in AN 92-2:16), will assist in this endeavour.

The Spring Presidents' Meeting was held in Ottawa on April 3 and several issues of mutual

concern were discussed. When I get feedback from the presidents who attended, a final report will be produced and distributed to all the chapters. Communication at several levels seems to be a major issue. A Chapter News column in **Arch Notes** would seem to be a good way of keeping the chapters up to date on each others' activities and could be a way of informing other OAS members, who might be motivated to join the local chapter. This could be attained by having a member of each chapter responsible for sending such items to the office in time for the AN deadline every two months. This is especially critical for chapters outside the Toronto area. News of Toronto Chapter activities are absorbed almost by osmosis because several OAS Directors are members of that Chapter.

The OAS has been represented at various events within the past two months. Many such gatherings are due to our concerns with the activities of the Ontario Government, specifically MCTR. On March 27 the Field Services Branch (FSB) of MCTR hosted a workshop in London, Ontario to discuss the archaeological guidelines drawn up by the Task Force on Self-Regulation, with a view to producing a formal document to be endorsed by the Deputy Minister (DM) of MCTR. The first three sections of the Guidelines have been used for the last five years by the FSB on an informal basis. The fourth section, the Mitigation Guidelines, was the main focus of the workshop. This section is not ready for any formal adoption at this point. The OAS seemed to be the only non-consulting organization represented, perhaps a measure of the many interests we represent.

A meeting on May 17 with the Minister of MCTR, Anne Swarbrick, DM Elaine Todres and members of the ministry staff was attended by your President and Executive Director. It turned out that all the organizations invited were those whose operating grants would not be affected this year under the new budget cuts. You can imagine the sighs of relief! However, there seemed to be a hint that this might not be the case next year, as it was recommended that we should look into alternative methods of

funding in the future.

The Executive Director, Charles Garrad, attended the New York State Archaeological Association Conference in Niagara Falls, New York in April. Sale of our books and networking, including advertising our symposium in October, were the major activities. Other OAS members gave papers at this gathering.

I see the President's Page is becoming longer and longer. Other ways of organizing this information could be tried. Any suggestions?

continued from page 11

References Cited

- Andersen, C.J.-
1985 J.W. Scales & Andrew Wilson, Toronto: Two Promotional Clay Pipe Markings. **Arch Notes** 85-2:5-7.
- Smith, Robin H.
1985a Andrew Wilson & J.W. Scales: Two Toronto Tobacconists. **Arch Notes** 85-2:9-12.
- 1985b The Toronto Tobacco Pipe Industry: An Examination. **Arch Notes** 85-3:21-25.
- Sudbury, Byron
1980 **Historic Clay Pipe Studies**. Vol. 1. Author's Note: Reports of other Andrew Wilson, J. W. Scales, Scales and Wilson or Scales and Roberts pipes would be appreciated.

continued from page 18

nary general meeting at a later date can be considered, if it is not feasible to prepare a final version by the October meeting.

November, 1993-March, 1994

Continuing discussion and feedback between the committee, the board, and the chapters. Reformulation of the budget to reflect the requirements of the strategic plan. Submission of the Strategic Planning document to MCTR for the annual operating grant. Establishment of specific sub-committees to implement details of the plan into actual operation.

The above should be considered entirely flexible and subject to change in accordance with membership suggestions. ■

MCTR NEWS

by *Luisa Beram*

It's the start of another field season, and the Regulatory and Operations Group would like to wish Happy Trowelling to you all.

Again, we have some changes to our address! No, we're not moving (yet, anyway) but the Regulatory and Operations Group has a **new fax number**. It is: (416) 314-7175. Our unit phone number remains the same, and our Secretary, Mary Lou Hall can be reached at (416) 314-7148.

As promised at the **London workshop** for consultants held March 27, 1993, Reg's and Ops are working on housekeeping changes to the Assessment Technical Guidelines and on getting formal Ministry approval for the document. Minutes from the workshop, the adopted version of the Guidelines, and Reg's and Ops' plans for further development of Stage 4 Mitigation guidelines will appear in an upcoming issue of ArchNotes.

In order to help speed the processing time for licences, our Assistant Deputy Minister, Jane Marlatt, has been delegated the legal authority to sign archaeological licences for the Minister. There are a few reminders from the **Archaeological Licence Office**. The first is just to remind those who have not renewed their licences that renewals cannot be processed until outstanding licence reports have been submitted. If there are exceptional circumstances (you got a full time job in the middle of the analysis, and it will take a little more time to complete) let us know, and we

can work something out. Remember, you can always submit a draft report for renewal purposes, as long as it contains sufficient information to satisfy report requirements.

Consultants, please remember it is a condition of a consulting licence that Contract Information Forms be submitted once a contract has been awarded, and that confirmation must be received from the Archaeological Licence Office prior to the commencement of field work. Two copies of final reports should be submitted once the fieldwork has been completed. Licence reports should be submitted to the Archaeological Licence Office, while reports for review purposes should be submitted to the appropriate Plans Review Officer.

Thanks to those consultants who have forwarded c.v.'s for themselves and their supervisory staff. This will make for speedy processing of Contract Information Forms. There are still a few who have not forwarded their supervisory staff c.v.'s, but we expect they are waiting until their final hiring decisions have been made.

The Archaeological Licence Office has been busy in the past two months. In 1992, 121 archaeological licences were issued. So far, 94 archaeological licences have been issued for 1993. Rita Tobin, Archaeological Licence Administrator, has provided the list of 1993 licences which follows.

1993 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES ISSUED
AS OF MAY 10, 1993

No.	Licence Type	Location	Licence	Company
93-074	Conservation	Province of Ontario	Mr. Tom Arnold	
93-081	Conservation - Surface Collecting	Town of Caledon	Ms. Heather R. Broadbent	
93-073	Conservation	Northern Ontario	Mr. Kenneth T. Buchanan	Laurentian University, Dept of

93-066	Conservation - Surface Collecting	Sunnidale & Flos Townships, Simcoe County	Mr. Philip Cooke	Sociology/Anthropology
93-056	Conservation - Surface Collecting	Marry/Seymour Twps, Northumberland County	Ms. Sarah Cross	
93-035	Conservation - Surface Collecting Only	Manvers Twp, Victoria County	Ms. Diane Delin	
93-092	Conservation	Province of Ontario	Ms. Rosemarie Denunzio	
93-038	Conservation	Province of Ontario	Mr. Gordon Dibb	York North Archaeological Services
93-067	Conservation	OHF Properties	Ms. Dena Doroszenko	Ontario Heritage Foundation
93-001	Conservation	Town of Richmond Hill	Ms. Janet Fayle	
93-094	Conservation	Province of Ontario	Mr. Neal Ferris	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
93-021	Conservation	Province of Ontario	Dr. William D. Finlayson	London Museum of Archaeology
93-037	Conservation - Surface Collecting Only	Grey, Dufferin & Simcoe Counties	Mr. Charles Garrad	
93-072	Conservation - Surface Collecting	Twps of Ancaster, Brantford, South Dumphries, E/W Flamborough, Glandford and Saltfleet	Mr. Arthur F. Howey	
93-078	Conservation - Surface Coll/Shovel Testing	Lac Seul - District of Kenora	Mr. Bradley G. Hyslop	
93-009	Conservation	South-Central Ontario	Mr. Lawrence J. Jackson	
93-020	Conservation	Province of Ontario	Mr. Robert J. Pearce	London Museum of Archaeology
93-075	Conservation - Surface Collecting	English River Channel Area - Northwestern Ontario	Dr. Ron W. Skitch	Queen Elizabeth District High School
93-031	Conservation	City of Toronto	Peter Hamalainen/Karolyn Smardz	c/o Danforth Collegiate and Technical Institute
93-096	Conservation	Province of Ontario	Dr. Peter L. Storck	Dept of New World Archaeology
93-054	Conservation	City of Mississauga	Mr. Mark C. Warrack	City of Mississauga, Planning & Development Dept
93-040	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Nick Adams	Adams Heritage Consultants
93-007	Consulting	Southern Ontario	Mr. Lawrence Jackson/Ms. Alison Ariss	Northeastern Archaeological Assoc
93-036	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Tom Arnold	Porter Dillon Limited
93-059	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Ms. Rebecca Balcom	Golder Associates Ltd.
93-080	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Ms. Isobel Ball	
93-083	Consulting	South Central and Eastern Ontario	Mr. Thomas Ballantine	
93-060	Consulting (including Underwater)	Province of Ontario (Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron)	Mr. Gary Brewer	Golder Associates
93-042	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Hugh J. Daechsel	Cataquai Arch. Research Fdn.
93-043	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Hugh J. Daechsel	Heritage Quest Inc.
93-039	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Gordon C. Dibb	York North Archaeological Services
93-046	Consulting	Northern Ontario	Mr. Jim Finnigan	Western Heritage Services
93-002	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Ms. Linda M. Gibbs	All-Tech Services
93-085	Consulting	Northern Ontario	Ms. Allyne Henderson Gliddon	
93-015	Consulting	Northern Ontario	Ms. Colleen Halverson	
93-070	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Andrew Hinshelwood	
93-086	Consulting	City of London	City of London/Malcolm Home	
93-088	Consulting	Province of Ontario	D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.	Mr. Dana R. Poulton
93-013	Consulting	Regional Municipality of Waterloo	Ms. Scarlett Janusas	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
93-008	Consulting (including Underwater)	Province of Ontario	Ms. Scarlett Janusas	Scarlett Janusas & Associates Inc.
93-063	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. J.K. Jouppein	
93-079	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. J. Owen Keatley & Mrs. Marie-France Keatley	Ontario Arch. Consulting Services
93-032	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Dr. Dean H. Knight	Archaeological Research Assoc. Ltd.
93-065	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Paul A. Lennox	Ministry of Transportation, Environmental Unit
93-048	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. John D.A. MacDonald	

93-011	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Robert G. Mayer	Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.
93-045	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Ms. J. Fisher & Mr. J. Muller	Material Culture Management Inc.
93-077	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Ms. Maribeth Murray	
91-028	Consulting	Northwestern Ontario	Ms. Georgine M. Pastershank	
93-017	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Robert J. Pearce	London Museum of Archaeology
93-047	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Dr. John Pollock	Settlement Surveys Ltd.
93-044	Consulting	Northern Ontario	Ms. Jacqueline Rusak	
93-041	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Bruce Stewart	M.M. Dillon Ltd
93-003	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Rick Sutton	
93-033	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Gary Warrick	Ministry of Transportation
93-016	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Ronald F. Williamson	Archaeological Services Inc.
93-095	Consulting	Province of Ontario	Mr. Philip James Woodley	
93-068	Excavation	Wilberforce & Grattan Townships - BjGg-4, BjGh-2, BjGh-3	Mr. Barry M. Mitchell	
93-050	Excavation	Bruce County - Hunter's Point Site	Mr. James Molnar	
93-018	Excavation	London, Middlesex County	Mr. Robert J. Pearce	London Museum of Archaeology
93-097	Excavation	Thomson Site - Grey County	Dr. Peter L. Storck	Dept. of New World Archaeology
93-064	Excavation	Simcoe City - Barrie Site (BcGw-18)	Mr. Rick Sutton	
93-026	Field School (Boyd Field School)	Boyd Conservation Area - Seed-Barker Site	Mr. Robert W.C. Burgar	Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority
93-027	Field School - (York University Field School)	Boyd Conservation Area - Seed-Barker Site	Mr. Robert W.C. Burgar	Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority
93-030	Field School	City of Toronto - Gore Vale Site	Peter Hamalainen/Karolyn Smardz	c/o Danforth Collegiate and Technical Institute
93-104	Field School - Wilfred Laurier University	Simcoe County	Mr. John R. Triggs	
93-082	Survey and Test Excavation	Haliburton County and Vacinity	Mr. Thomas Ballantine	c/o Haliburton Highlands Museum
93-089	Survey and Text Excavation	Districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay	Centre for Archaeological Resource Prediction/Luke Dalla Bona	Lakehead University
93-025	Survey & Test Excavations	Lands Under the Jurisdiction of the MTRCA	Mr. Robert W.C. Burgar	Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority
93-051	Survey & Test Excavation	Southwestern Ontario	Dr. Christopher Ellis	University of Western Ontario
93-052	Survey & Test Excavation	Prince Edward County, Ontario	Mr. James G. Esler	Pennsylvania State University
93-023	Survey & Test Excavation	Duffin & Peticoat Creek	Dr. William D. Finlayson	London Museum of Archaeology
93-022	Survey & Test Excavation	Crawford Lake Area	Dr. William D. Finlayson	London Museum of Archaeology
93-049	Survey & Test Excavation	Bruce County	Mr. James Molnar	
93-019	Survey & Test Excavation	London, Middlesex County	Mr. Robert J. Pearce	London Museum of Archaeology
93-006	Survey & Test Excavation	Sydenham Road, Tributaries from Strathroy to Florence	Mr. David Riddell	
93-029	Survey & Test Excavation	City of Toronto - Historic Fort York	Ms. Catherine Webb	Toronto Historical Board
93-053	Survey & Test Excavation	Delaware/Komoka/Middle Thames/Upper Sydenham Drainage Areas	Mr. Jim Wilson	
93-004	Underwater	Lake Ontario off Presqu'ile	Mr. E.V. Burt	H.M.S. Speedy Foundation
93-014	Underwater	Ontario	Mr. Peter Engelbert	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
93-090	Underwater	Scheiber Channel, Lake Superior - Gunilda Site	Mr. Darryl Ertel	
93-005	Underwater	Pelee Passage, Lake Erie	Mr. John Karry	
93-076	Underwater	Lower Lake Huron - Wexford Site	Mr. Cris Kohl	
93-024	Underwater	Georgian Bay, near Parry Sound	Mr. Glen Parr	
93-084	Underwater	Lake Huron - from Goderich to Pte Pelee	Chester R. Wisniewski	

O.H.F. NEWS

by Gloria Taylor

GRANT AWARDS

The Board of Directors of The Ontario Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce the following:

Student Grants:

A grant up to \$14,008 to Charlton Carscallen for a project entitled Lake Temagami Site (CgHa-2).

A grant up to \$5,500 to Mary-Catherine Garden for a project entitled Analysis of the Benares Estate.

A grant up to \$5,000 to Robert Lackowicz for a project entitled Frank Bay Mattawan Archaic.

A grant up to \$14,300 to Daniel Robert for a project entitled Analysis of Pergantile & King's Forest Park.

A grant up to \$11,913 to Vito Vaccarelli for a project entitled Macdonnell site: Study of Consumer Behaviour.

A grant up to \$3,450 to Tamara Varney for a project entitled Otitis Media in an Iroquoian Ossuary.

A grant up to \$2,321 to Vito Volterra for a project entitled Provenancing of Balsam Lake Huron Ceramics.

A grant up to \$18,498 to Jim Wilson for a project entitled Thames River Middle Woodland.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Now available is the first *Ontario Archaeological Report* (OAR), *Huron Paleoethnobotany* by Stephen G. Monckton, a comprehensive study of botanical remains from four 17th century Huron sites. (226 pages) and the *Third Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario*, reporting on the 1991 archaeological season.

The cost is \$15.00 (Monckton) and \$10.00 (AARO) including GST and postal costs. These can be obtained from me at The Ontario Heritage Foundation, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3 (cheques should be made payable to The Ontario Heritage Foundation).

The call has gone out for abstracts for the Fourth Annual AARO. If you have anything to report on the 1992 archaeological season, please contact either Gloria Taylor at 314-4908 or Dr. Peter Storck, Academic Editor, at 586-6726. Now is a good time to submit before you get caught up in the new season. ■

MOVE TO PROTECT PICTOGRAPHS

The Thunder Bay Field Naturalists are actively working to purchase 320 acres of land at the Nipigon River mouth in northwestern Ontario. The club plans to protect the land as a nature reserve. One of the most important features of the location is a major pictograph site (DFJb-2), perhaps 40 morphs including the well known "maymaygweshi" or horned rock spirit. The six panels of pictographs are painted on a dramatic cliff of red and cream banded sedimentary rock that rises abruptly at the mouth of the Nipigon River just where it widens out into Lake Superior. The pictograph site is one of only five presently known on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Of particular interest is an Indian legend that the "maymaygweshi" guards the entrance to a tunnel connecting through the rock to Lake Nipigon. When divers went down, they found a sizable cavern in the cliff about six metres below the water and extending deep into the rock. The tunnel is below the rock painting of "maymaygweshi".

The pictograph site is entirely on privately owned property. Recently this property has come up for sale as a source of "merchantable timber". The naturalists fear that logging operations with heavy machinery could damage the cliff site, literally shaking the pictographs down. The site is also nesting habitat for a provincially endangered species of bird, making it extremely valuable as a natural area.

If you are able to support the naturalists in their attempt to buy this land, please send your donation to:

Thunder Bay Field Naturalists
Box 1073, Thunder Bay
Ontario P7C 4X8

A charitable donations receipt will be issued for any donation over \$10. For more information call Susan Bryan at (807) 345-6446

Andrew Wilson and J.W. Scales: Two Toronto Tobacconists Revisited

by Ellen Blaubergs

Introduction

In a 1985 *Arch Notes* article, C.J.-Andersen described and discussed three broken-stemmed, Toronto-marked ball clay tobacco pipes which he purchased from an antique dealer who attributed their provenience to an abandoned dump in Toronto's Don Valley. An accompanying article by Robin H. Smith, (1985a) detailed the historical data associated with these unique Toronto markings.

Both authors predicted that should clay pipes with these markings be encountered on archaeological sites, the narrow date ranges which could be ascribed to them, would offer greater chronological precision than those pipes with just the manufacturers' names (Andersen 1985:6; Smith 1985a:10).

Historical Background

The markings discussed by Andersen (1985) and Smith (1985a) are "ANDREW WILSON/TORONTO" and "J.W. SCALES/TORONTO".

Smith's research on the business dates and addresses of these two prominent Toronto tobacconists was based on Ontario Partnership Records, Toronto City Directories and a Toronto Daily *Star* advertisement. It is summarized in Table 1.

Andersen (1985:5) and Smith (1985a:9) concluded that the Wilson and Scales markings were not those of pipe manufacturers. Instead, they were promotional or advertising pipes made-to-order for the tobacconists. Tobacco pipes were used occasionally as promotional devices by various businesses in the U.S. and Scotland. Impressing a customer's name on a pipe stem was relatively simple and inexpensive - an ideal advertising vehicle. Smith cites Sudbury (1980:28-29) who describes McDougall's ca. 1875 "Irish Price List" stating "PIPES STAMPED WITH NAME ON BOWL

OR STEM, 2d. PER GROSS EXTRA. Sudbury notes that it is certainly conceivable that "NAME" could refer to markings requested by firms for advertising purposes. Davidson of Glasgow also advertised custom-made pipes which could be produced if a drawing was supplied (Smith 1985:9).

Several custom-made pipes have been described in the archaeological literature (see Smith 1985a:9 for a summary of those found on Ontario sites). Additional research on the possibility of a Toronto clay pipe industry was conducted by Smith who reported that Toronto did not have a pipe-making industry until the early twentieth century. Makers were producing briar and meerschaum pipes rather than ball clay versions (1985b).

Since their 1985 articles, Andersen and Smith have conducted additional research and still maintain that the Wilson and Scales pipes are promotional devices possibly produced in Glasgow or Montreal by a manufacturer who accepted specialty pipe orders (1993:p.c.).

The Pipe Stems

Two pipe stems marked "ANDREW WILSON/TORONTO" were recovered from near-surface layers associated with the twentieth century at Historic Fort York (D. Spittal 1993:p.c.). One of the stems is broken right after the WILSON surname. This break has implications which will be discussed later.

Another pipe stem portion marked "SCALES & WILSON/TORONTO" was found during 1991 monitoring activities of the South Soldiers' Barracks at Historic Fort York (D. Spittal 1993:p.c.). The context for this stem is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century midden associated with the domestic use of the buildings (civilians, married soldiers and families).

Table 1:

**Andrew Wilson and J. W. Scales Business Data
(after Smith 1985a:10)**

Listing	Address	Dates
Andrew Wilson Wholesale Tobacconist	62 King St. East	1888 - 1895
Scales & Wilson	43 Yonge St.	Feb. 1, 1895 - June 10, 1899
Andrew Wilson & Co.	43 Yonge St.	June 12, 1899
A. Wilson & Co	43 Yonge St.	1900 - 1914
Andrew Wilson & Co.	127 Yonge St.	1902
Andrew Wilson & Co. (partner Alexander Ross Wilson)		reg.d Feb.1, 1904
Andrew Wilson & Co.	10-16 Front St. West	1916 - 1949
Andrew Wilson & Co. Ltd. (Wilson's Bachelor Cigar ad.)	Toronto & Montreal (10 Front St. W.)	1917
J.W. Scales (Wholesale Tobacconist)	14 King St. East 127 King W. (second store) 56 Yonge St.	1882 - 1889 1887 - 1895 1890 - 1895
Scales & Wilson	43 Yonge St.	Feb.1, 1895 - June 10, 1899
J. W. Scales	127 King West	1896
J. W. Scales (wholesale Tobacconist and cigar dealer)	3 Wellington East 54 Wellington Place 3 Wellington East	1900 - 1903 1904 1905
J.W.Scales Ltd.	37 Colborne	1906 - 1913
Scales & Roberts	Toronto's foremost tobacco wholesaler; part of Imperial Tobacco	1918 - 1946
Scales & Roberts	owned by Hudson Bay Co.	1946 - 1974
Hudson Bay Wholesale		1974

In 1992, a broken clay pipe stem marked "ANDREW WILSON & CO/TORONTO" was recovered at the Trinity-Bellwoods Public Archaeology Project (Fig. 1). The project includes the excavation of *Gore Vale*, one of the earliest brick homes constructed in west Toronto. It was built in 1820 for Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. Subsequent owners and occupants of this spacious estate included the Boulton-Furlong family, the Bickfords, Keeley Institute, Trinity College, WW I veterans (rehabilitation hospital), the Kiwanis Boys Club and the City of Toronto Department of Parks and Recreation. The house was demolished ca. 1928. In 1945, the northeast section

of the park (the excavation encompasses a portion of it) provided much-needed space for pre-fabricated post-war emergency houses which

occupied the area until their removal in 1956.

The "ANDREW WILSON & CO" pipe stem was recovered from a dark, loamy possible occupation layer associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The exact nature of the layer remains unknown. The site is still being excavated. Artifact and stratigraphic analyses for this particular area will be completed by the end of 1993.

Discussion

Because one the Fort York ANDREW WILSON stems is incomplete, it cannot be determined if the name originally had "& CO" appended to it. If it did not, then the possibility exists that the stem dates to the earlier

period of Wilson's operation: 1888-1895. If it did, the later period is indicated: 1899-1949. The early twentieth century archaeological context of these stems suggests the broader date range. The SCALES AND WILSON stem provides an incredibly narrow range: 1895-1899!

Although the ANDREW WILSON & CO dates are much broader (1899-1949), this range could be tightened after the exact nature of the layer it was encountered in at the *Gore Vale* site, is determined (P. Hamalainen 1993:p.c.).

Conclusion

While Andersen and Smith's 1985 articles provide much information on the existence,

sale and use of made-to-order pipes, previously there had been no reports noting their presence on Toronto archaeological sites. The

discovery of three Andrew Wilson pipes and one Scales and Wilson pipe on two Toronto sites finally gives this interesting footnote to an early Toronto advertising campaign a meaningful context.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Chris J.-Andersen, Robin Smith, David Spittal, Cathy Webb, Peter Hamalainen, Margaret Warren and Carole Stimmell for your assistance, comments and enthusiasm. Merci Michèle Tremblay pour ton beau dessin de la pipe.

continued on page 4

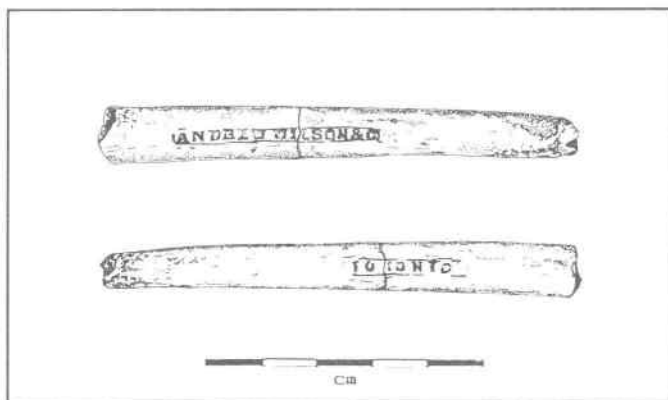


Figure 1. Clay pipe stem marked "ANDREW WILSON & CO/TORONTO" recovered from the Trinity Bellwoods Public Archaeology Project (*Gore Vale*).

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 6TH AND 7TH MARCH, 1993

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Reviews of the goals, objectives, mission, and mandate of the **Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS)** have occurred from time to time, most notably under the auspices of Marti Latta, Mima Kapches, Howard Savage, and Christine Caroppo and in 1990 the society sponsored a "FUTURE DIRECTIONS WORKSHOP" during the **OAS** symposium. However noble and forward-thinking these reviews have been, implementation of their recommendations has been limited.

In 1991, the **Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Recreation (MCTR)** suggested that the **OAS** seriously consider adopting a strategic plan in the near future. It has since been suggested that **MCTR** funding will be contingent upon the **OAS** adopting, or at least outlining, a plan by 1994. As a result of this suggestion and the simple realization that the work, management, and activities of the society had expanded to the extent that current methods of operation are not as efficient or as effective as they should be, immediate action was necessary.

The first attempt at formulating such a plan involved a number of working sessions with a management consultant, Mr. Earl Hyman, retained in April 1992. Four sessions were held during that spring each comprising a major portion of the Board of Director's monthly meetings. During the first two sessions, the board had to contend with the matter of justifying its existence. The members did so by stating their central role, *i.e.* policy making, their purposes, and their accountability through specific measures of performance. The remaining two sessions concentrated on board accountability and measures of performance. In so doing, dis-

cussion centred around the desired ends, the means to achieving these ends, the relationship between the board and the executive director, and the process of governing itself. As the board came to understand the complexity of these issues, it was decided that not only was the cost of the consultant prohibitive (\$1,000 a session), but that the society could complete the review process itself.

Consequently, the 1992 Board of Directors established a strategic planning committee charged with the tasks of reviewing the actual functions, governance, structure, organization, and finance of the society, and recommending the most cost effective way to continue the strategic planning process. The committee consists of the following members: Andre Bekerman, Peter Carruthers, Mike Kirby, Norma Knowlton, Marti Latta, Henry van Lieshout, Bruce Welsh (chair) and Ron Williamson.

Following an introductory, orientation meeting, an intense, two day workshop was held at **Cedarcroft**, Beaver Valley on the 6th-7th March, 1993. The following constitutes the report of this committee, which provides summaries of the discussions and recommendations to emerge from the workshop.

2.0 MISSION

The mission statement of the **OAS** was reviewed and it was decided that the following statement captures the desired mission:

The **Ontario Archaeological Society** exists to encourage individual and collective efforts to advance the understanding and practice of archaeology and to preserve, protect, and appreciate the archaeological heritage of Ontario.

3.0 FUNCTIONS

The OAS acts in a variety of ways to promote its aims, serve its members, and benefit the public. These functions were ranked in order of conceptual importance and current cost in time and money to the society:

- Publications
 - Administration
 - Communication
 - Symposium
 - Education
 - Public awareness and advocacy
 - Awards
 - Member services
 - Chapter services
- Each of these topics was discussed in detail.

Publications

Publications are the most important contribution of the OAS and should remain its highest priority. The OAS publishes in many different formats:

- Ontario Archaeology*
- Arch Notes*
- Kewa*
- Other chapter newsletters
- OHF special monographs
- Special publications
- Technical manuals (ASP field guide)
- Directory
- Index to publications

Ontario Archaeology is a good journal which could be a great journal. In its present format, OA has limited appeal because of unimaginative structure and contents. It should be enhanced.

(Proposal): one large issue per year (thus cutting mail costs) which contains a variety of articles, research notes, and reviews. OA articles must remain refereed in order to serve our academic members but could be freer in format. The journal needs a proactive editor, one aware of broader issues and the position of editor should be of a specified duration.

Monograph Series (proposal): A monograph series modeled on the ASC Mercury series rather than on the present OHF Monograph series. Use of larger pages and type, cheaper paper and binding, use of camera-ready copy

and better graphics should control costs. Perhaps one monograph could be issued each year and sold to members at cost rather than being financed by dues or grants. **This should be a top priority.**

Arch Notes serves well as a medium for ethical, legal, and practical transactions and communications. Should it be restricted to this function leaving articles to newsletters?

Chapter Newsletters: Kewa is an excellent model of the most desirable sort of chapter newsletter. Some sort of guidelines need to be established to help chapters enhance their newsletters. For example, *Profile* might be expanded to include better quality articles.

Administration is discussed in the section on **STRUCTURE**.

Communication (Symposia)

The OAS provides a network for information flow via publications, the annual symposium, and regular chapter meetings and lectures. The society offers internal and external communication with members of the general public, other organizations, institutions, heritage bodies, and the local, provincial, and federal branches of government in Canada and abroad. Formal links should be established with such organizations and institutions.

Education

In addition to the preceding services, education to members is provided through the *Passport to the Past* programme. Upon its completion, the **ASP Field Manual** will become a standard field guide for avocational archaeologists and perhaps also students of archaeology. The **DOA Educational Kits** will provide a basic comprehension of Ontario's archaeology and history for public school children.

Public Awareness

Public awareness is promoted through educational programmes, including the **DOA Educational Kits**, through advocacy of heritage concerns, and through a variety of member services which offer opportunities for volunteer activities and public involvement. Education programmes for the general public, such as the Guelph project, help to bring the OAS and its concerns to wider attention. Public

support brings return benefits to the OAS through membership growth and contributions to sustaining funds for society functions.

Awards

This was seen as an important aspect of the OAS's role in promoting excellence in heritage conservation and archaeological practice and in public support for its goals.

Membership Services

It is recommended that a *Needs Analysis* be conducted for future policy development. We need to analyze the membership in order to identify the desires and needs that might be served better by the OAS. These might include:

1. Services to special interest groups
2. Maintenance and self-regulation of professional standards
3. Insurance

1. Special Interest Groups (Proposal)

It is proposed that thematic groups be created within the OAS which cross-cut the geographically oriented chapter lines. For example, a group consisting of professionals and academics might provide a forum for discussion of issues relating to ethics and CRM which are of less interest to avocational members. Other thematic groups might consist of historical archaeologists, underwater archaeologists, rock art specialists and resident archaeologists working in other provinces and countries. Each group would contribute its particular expertise and concerns on issues of archaeology (in Ontario and elsewhere). Such groups could be self-defining but should not be exclusive. As with existing chapters, anyone wishing to join any group should be welcome to do so. The **Society for American Archaeology** has many such groups which meet in conjunction with the annual conference.

2. Self-regulation (Proposal)

Working in partnership with the MCTR or the OHF, the OAS can take a leadership role in the areas of professional accreditation, self-evaluation, and self-regulation. Reasons for OAS involvement in professional ethics include inconsistent policies and the unwillingness of government agencies to discipline

infractions of the law. Since the OAS membership is open to all archaeologists, professional and avocational, these issues are accessible to all concerned. The OAS is seen as the only group with sufficient breadth and prestige to meet this need. A feasibility study should be initiated by the OAS Board of Directors to analyze needs, consider operating mechanisms, and make recommendations concerning policies of transition and implementation of accreditation. This study should be a public process in order to heal existing rifts within the community. It will be a long and exacting task, but ultimate success will benefit every archaeologist in the province and enhance the prestige of the OAS.

3. Insurance for members (Proposal)

Insurance is offered by other heritage groups to its members. Insurance companies offer attractive rates in liability, legal, life, or other insurance in exchange for access to the society's mailing list for advertising purposes.

Chapter Services

The following suggestions present opportunities for the OAS to augment regular chapter activities, thereby strengthening chapters and promoting the goals of the society:

- 1) speakers' forum for chapter meetings
- 2) acquisition of film and videotapes for use by chapters
- 3) establish a fund to pay for lecture tours to outlying chapters.

The following suggestions present opportunities for enhancement of service by chapters to respective members:

- 1) promotion of opportunities for doing archaeology by avocational and volunteers
- 2) tours to sites of archaeological importance
- 3) social events.

1. Doing Archaeology (Proposal)

The OAS should promote more active involvement of its members in archaeological activities in excavation, analyses of society collections, evaluation of private collections, cultural resource management, and tourism and recreation. We should seek viable partnerships and formal links with existing departments and programmes in universities, public schools, and

other organizations. A wide range of activities would provide assistance to other agencies and stimulation to our own programme.

2. Related Concerns

There are a number of concerns that need to be addressed in order to maintain and expand these functions:

Membership level

A membership committee has been formed. It should be given a mandate to launch a vigorous and imaginative membership drive to increase revenue from annual fees and maintain the credibility of the society as a vigorous and thriving agency. Some sort of brochure campaign should be done in order to illustrate our activities, programmes, publications, and benefits.

Finances & Fundraising

Although government grants will probably continue, the credibility and importance of the OAS must be enhanced to attract further sources of funding. *Ontario Archaeology* is especially important since it is read by non-members in many areas. The quality of the journal affects non-members' perception of the OAS. For this reason, fundraising via the OA Endowment Fund should be continued and expanded. There should be more creative thinking about possible support for OAS activities from alternate sources in the private sector.

4.0 STRUCTURE

Structural Organization

1. Board of Directors

The board consists of seven directors who are elected by the general membership. These directors are volunteers and they must be members of the society. By the Act of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is legally responsible for the proper operation of the society. The board sets society policy, generates programmes, makes decisions on interactions with government agencies, other heritage groups, and the general public, manages income and grants received by the society, and directs the executive director. As chairs of various committees and delegates to external

bodies, directors are involved in task-oriented (operational), as opposed to governing, activities.

2. Committees

Committees consist of society members authorized and mandated by the board to carry out specific tasks and report the findings back to the board.

3. Executive Director

The executive director is currently the only full-time, paid employee of the society. He/she is directly responsible to the Board of Directors. Duties include administrative and clerical functions, such as general correspondence, banking activities, preparation of grant proposals, and distribution of publications. Duties more appropriate to an executive director, such as contact with chapters, government agencies, heritage groups, and events provided for the general public, are also performed.

4. Chapters

Chapters comprise a group of members in a specific region who have applied for and been granted a Charter by the Board of Directors. A chapter is run by an executive committee of at least three individuals elected by chapter members. Chapter executive officers are volunteers. Chapters hold regular public meetings with lectures, workshops, and the occasional excavation. Activities depend on the level of local interest, enthusiasm, and financial resources available. Credibility of the OAS, at least to the general public, depends on the actions of local chapters.

5. General Membership

About 40% of the members belong to chapters. An additional 10% are institutional members whose only interest may be the publications. This may also be true for a substantial number of the remaining members.

Areas of Difficulty or Malfunction

1. Duration in Office

Directors, especially the executive members, may remain in office too long because of the lack of a replacement. Restricting the period of office to 2 to 5 years, for example, may attract more members to stand for office. This

may in turn encourage more members to become involved in committees and activities of the society. It may also help reduce the problem of director burnout, a consequence of their heavy workload.

2. Presidential Succession

The current method of electing the Board of Directors does not clearly designate which individual(s) are running for president. Under the current system, it is possible that of all the directors elected, none is willing or able to act as president. Such an event could be precluded by electing directors for a two year term (half the Board being elected each year) and/or by electing a president-elect from the incoming members of the Board each year to serve in his/her second year.

3. Treasurer

The responsibilities of the OAS treasurer requires skills beyond those of many members. The requirement that the treasurer be selected from the Board of Directors forces highly skilled individuals to compete in a general election each year. It is feasible that in an election no one may be elected who has any capability in this area. To avoid such a scenario, it is suggested that the society treasurer be an *ex officio* position, elected by the Board of Directors to continue so long as he/she is willing to serve.

4. Board Activities

Directors are assigned to, or expected to participate in, too many activities and committees. Since there are far more committees than directors, it is impossible for all committees and directors to operate effectively. Participation by the general membership should be encouraged to reduce director workload and initiate committee activity. In addition, board meetings are far too long. Director's and executive director's reports are not distributed before meetings and too much time is spent reading and explaining details.

5. Relationship Between Board of Directors and Executive Director

The definition of powers and the responsibilities and duties of each are unclear. These should be described more precisely, especially

the job description of the executive director, which is currently under review. A clear job description will result in a better understanding of the executive director's role and duties with respect to his/her relationship with the chapters and will help to alleviate any tensions resulting from past misunderstandings.

More generally, the work and activities of the executive director must include those that will promote the aims and needs of the society. In order to do so, this employee must receive direction from the Board of Directors and the clerical load must be streamlined or off-loaded.

6. Relationship Between Board of Directors and Chapters

There appears to be a real lack of communication between the chapters and the board, which tends to create mutual frustration. As a result, while the board may have adopted a viewpoint concerning some issue, the chapters will have formed an alternative one. Indeed, there is not a clear understanding of the hierarchical structure of the society that requires chapters to report to the board. On the other hand, there is an equally important responsibility on the part of the board to consult chapters in matters that affect them. Chapter members should be encouraged to run for election to the Board of Directors and board meetings should occasionally be held at chapter meetings.

The board believes information is sometimes withheld regarding those chapter memberships where dues to the parent organization have not been collected, thereby condoning receipt of material or participation in activities for people who do not pay OAS fees. This dual membership problem could be solved in the following ways: a) establish a central collection policy for all dues whereby the OAS treasurer would reimburse chapters on the basis of membership and chapter needs, a method requiring considerable trust on the part of the chapters; b) have chapters collect both fees and remit OAS fees to the head office; a method requiring a standardized membership year; c) assign all members to a chapter and set one fee, a method requiring members without access to chapters to subsidize chapters; and d) the OAS could become a federation of chapters that

communicate through head office but have complete control of their own operations.

5.0 NEW ISSUES

There are also a number of issues, which have emerged in the last few years, that the OAS should probably consider in any revised mandate. These include, but are not necessarily limited to, a broadening or refocussing of OAS concerns, a consideration or formulation of OAS policy with respect to First Nations consultation, the development of a collections and research policy for the archaeological assemblages that the OAS manages, and the potential for a research and development effort, using OAS members, to employ the latest available technologies to meet some of the objectives of the Society as outlined in its current mission statement.

Definition of Focus of OAS Concern

For many years the OAS has sponsored events and tours focused on both Great Lakes archaeology and more exotic locales such as Egypt. While Ontario (Great Lakes) archaeology is clearly within the mandate of the organization, the question has been raised as to the appropriateness of expending resources on non-local projects, especially when it would appear that only a small percentage of the membership usually participate in these events.

Moreover, the mandate of the American Institute for Archaeology, which regularly holds meetings in Toronto and Niagara, would appear to include the offering of lectures and holidays centred on the archaeology of foreign places. Perhaps an enhanced and well publicized OAS lecture and vacation program, centred on Ontario archaeological features, would encourage individuals from among the general public, who are currently uncommitted but vitally interested in Ontario's heritage, to join the OAS. Indeed, the London chapter's presentations, offered by Ontario-based professionals, routinely attract substantial audiences, which in turn, generates membership for the Society.

First Nations Consultation Policy

For a number of years, Canadian archaeologists have attempted to forge relationships

with aboriginal peoples within Canada. They have done so through various means such as special symposia, forums, and paper sessions at annual conferences. There has also been considerable direct contact and communication between individual archaeologists and aboriginal groups through cooperative working relationships in the form of archaeological excavations and planning projects. In many cases, archaeologists have been directly employed by aboriginal organizations and bands as consultants, educators and coordinators/supervisors of native-run archaeological projects. Many of these projects have been based in Ontario.

Despite these advances, there remain many differences in perspectives held by members of the two communities, which have led to misunderstandings and confrontation. That these differences have not yet been resolved should not seem surprising since there has been very little direct formal intercommunity discussion. The **Canadian Archaeological Association** (CAA) has therefore created an Aboriginal Heritage Committee, whose mandate is to develop, through extensive consultation with both communities, guidelines for ethical archaeological practice and minimum standards for intercommunity communication, to explore the means by which we can realise consensual management of aboriginal heritage features, and to encourage direct involvement of aboriginal people in professional archaeology.

It is anticipated that regional committees will meet over the next three years in order to produce a draft accord for consideration by the CAA membership and aboriginal organizations in 1995. A direct benefit of this process will be the establishment of more formal consultation between Ontario archaeologists and relevant First Nation communities. Clearly, the OAS should ensure that its members are informed participants in this evolving and dynamic process, especially if the OAS assumes an increasing role in self-regulation and the determination of ethical standards for practice.

Collections Issues

The OAS currently manages a substantial-sized

collection of artifacts, largely unearthed during society-sponsored excavations in the 1950s and 1960s. In order to accomplish the many tasks of caring for these assemblages, a comprehensive *Collection Policy* is needed. This policy should include statements outlining collection mandate, collection purposes (display, research, and reserve), acquisition, loans and deaccessioning, ethics, documentation, and conservation. These policies should be developed in consultation with the many members in the Society with museum expertise.

Research and Development Issues

Compact discs, or CDs, are capable of storing around 600 megabytes of digital information in a portable and relatively durable medium - the laser disc. This storage capacity is equivalent to some of the largest hard drives currently used in top of the line personal computers. At present, CDs are read-only memory (ROM) devices. In other words, they can be purchased with data encoded on them but they cannot be used to record additional information. The large capacity, however, is ideal for storing types of data with heavy memory demands, such as graphics (including scanned imagery). Kodak has recently manufactured a camera that records directly to CD as well as a CD player designed specifically to output to a video monitor.

Internal CD drive units for PCs start at about \$400.00, including the software necessary to operate them. The CDs start at about \$30.00, however, the price can rise to the hundreds or thousands of dollars, depending on the nature of the data contained.

The **OAS** might support the creation and sale of *CD ROMs* containing illustrations of artifact type collections from Ontario sites. These would be useful for teaching and research purposes, both for academic and avocational users.

It is suggested that the **OAS** strike a Research and Development Committee to consider this and other similar concepts. Indeed, there is already membership expertise in both the academic and consulting communities. Moreover, the distribution of such information might represent an innovative fundraising

initiative.

6.0 SCHEDULE OF THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIC PLAN

The following constitutes a suggested schedule for consulting the general membership and the chapters and subsequently revising the Strategic Plan:

March 1993

The **Strategic Planning Committee** report is submitted to the head office for review by the Board of Directors at their monthly meeting of the 7th April.

April 3, 1993

President Norma Knowlton meets the chapter presidents to inform them of the highlights of the committee's report and that the board will be reviewing the document at their monthly meeting.

April 7, 1993

Board approval of the general outline and implementation of the plan. Assessment of the sort of sub-committees required to work on specific issues, details, goals and objectives of the plan.

April-May, 1993

Distribution of the report to chapters for review by chapter executives and chapter membership during their last spring meetings. Publication of the report in the May-June issue of **ArchNotes**.

June-September, 1993

Committee, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, compiles ideas and reactions from chapters and membership and revises draft to re-submit to the Board and chapters by September meetings.

The general membership is encouraged to attend September chapter meetings. Further commentary encouraged through **ArchNotes**.

October, 1993

Possible further discussion by the general membership on a final draft of the strategic plan at the October symposium, perhaps at a special session. Scheduling of an extraordi-

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OWLS AND ORENDA*

by William A. Fox

This paper is presented as a gentle post-processual, and indeed pre-processual, nudge to fellow researchers concerning the widely acknowledged fact that "Persons (sic) do not live (or die) by bread alone". Anyone whose existence depends upon the vicissitudes of nature understands the concept of luck or good fortune in the food quest - rain for the farmer, the clear and accurate shot for the hunter, etc. The down side of this belief system is naturally, or perhaps unnaturally, bad luck or ill fortune, leading to the obvious question, "Why me (or us)?" Combine these concepts and questions with the competition inherent in human society and the answer is clear. Someone doesn't like you, and you must defend your life. That "someone" may not be of our world, such as a spiritual keeper of game, or that "someone" could be your neighbour.

The ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature of the Northeast abundantly attests to a widespread belief in hunting magic -spiritual control or, perhaps more accurately, a spiritual contract with game animals. This is but part of a larger shamanic complex directed toward promoting the good life or wellness at a personal and corporate level. And this complex itself exists within the ideological dichotomies of above and below, good and evil, as blurred by their human expression. Shimony's (1989:160) research on modern Iroquois witchcraft clearly indicates the ancient cultural substratum, the hunter-gatherer world view, upon which this belief system is based.

In order to consider the potential archaeological implications of such beliefs, we must understand their corporate and personal context and how these might be expressed materially. For this we must turn to the observations of Europeans and Iroquois over the last four centuries. Anthropological interest in the function and expression of witchcraft in Iroquois society extends back to the mid-nineteenth century work of Lewis Henry Morgan (1851) and Henry R. Schoolcraft (1846).

According to the latter, "Among the Iroquois the belief (in witchcraft) was universal, and its effects upon their prosperity and populations, if tradition is to be credited, were at times appalling" (Schoolcraft 1846:87). In the late nineteenth century, DeCost Smith (1888 and 1889) wrote several articles concerning Iroquois witchcraft, particularly among the Onondaga. Erminnie Smith (1883) reported on Tuscarora and Seneca beliefs, and Powell (1881) provided some information for the Oklahoma Wyandot. Twentieth century authors on the subject include Parker (1923), Hewitt and Curtin (1918), Harrington (1909), Skinner (1920), Fenton (1941), Foley (1977), and, of course, Annemarie Shimony (1989), concerning the Six Nations Iroquois. Raymond Fogelson (1975) has also provided a relevant and useful study of the antiquity and function of sorcery and witchcraft among the Cherokee using historical, linguistic and ethnographic data. Fogelson presents an illuminating review of the anthropologically defined dichotomy between sorcery and witchcraft, explaining how the paradigm does not apply to the Cherokee. The same holds true for the Iroquois and hence, reference will simply be made to witches.

Per Cherokee beliefs, Iroquois witches likewise can be defined as individuals with "a capacity for metamorphosis and an inherently evil disposition" (Fogelson 1975:119). As noted by Shimony (1989:145), Iroquois witches can be male or female, which is consistent with early seventeenth century observations among the Huron. They could assume at will many non-human forms, both animate and inanimate; however, dogs, large snakes and especially owls appear to have been favoured (Parker 1923:366, Foley 1977:21, Prisch 1982:60). Iroquois witches can harm through simple thought or thoughts reinforced by the ritual use of medicines, charms and/or projectiles. The latter and the remedial actions necessary to successfully counter such spiritual attacks, tie

this facet of Iroquois witchcraft most closely to the ancient shamanic substructure. There is also a belief that witches congregate—that there is a corporate reality to this phenomenon or to quote Shimony (1989:150) the Iroquois believe that "there exist societies of these unholy creatures, and that they pledge to kill their nearest and dearest relative as an initiation offering". These societies should not be confused with the secret medicine societies of charm holders, although Parker (1923:366) for the Seneca states that all 'otgont' charm holders are witches and capable of witchcraft". This may reflect a perspective common to many Native groups that power is power, and that individuals who have it can put it to good or evil use (Tanner 1989:xiv).

Any type of personal adversity, direct or indirect, could stem from witchcraft as diagnosed by personal revelations through dreaming or the visions of a curer. A prolonged sickness, a child's death, bad luck in hunting, trade, gambling or any economic pursuit could be ascribed to the malice of a witch. Ironically, such symptoms could also be experienced by witches if antidotes were successful and the evil turned back on the originator (Powell 1881:67).

Faced with such evil forces, the Iroquois have access to a variety of defences including individual and corporate responses (Foley 1977:20-21). Most commonly, the affected individual approaches a curer or fortune-teller who diagnoses the problem and prescribes a ritual use of medicine as an antidote. While shamans, per se, no longer exist amongst the modern Iroquois (Shimony 1989:160), they evidently did until relatively recently, based on DeCost Smith's (1889:277-278) description of nineteenth century sucking shamans among the Onondaga. Afflicted individuals can also obtain relief from corporate groups, such as the secret medicine societies (Shimony 1989:160), or in a public context through ritual acts at a public calendric ceremony such as the Midwinter festival (Foley 1977:21). Based on nineteenth century Iroquois oral history (Smith 1888:185) and New York state judicial history (Parker 1923:365), as well as seventeenth century French observations; former remedies

could be particularly efficacious, in that witches were executed.

Tooker (1967:118-119) cites a Huron incident where the accused was dragged from her house, burned on her face and elsewhere with bark brands and then had her head split by the man she had selected as executioner. The next day her body was burned publicly in the center of the village. Powell (1881:67) for the nineteenth century Wyandot of Oklahoma reports that, traditionally, witchcraft is punishable by death through "stabbing, tomahawking or burning" and that charges of witchcraft were brought forward to the grand council of the tribe for investigation. If the accused were found guilty, their only appeal was to "supernatural judgement" (Ibid.) which consisted of running through a circular fire twice, once east to west and then north to south. The innocent would exhibit no injury. Death by club or axe and burning are consistent between these two observations separated by two centuries, and this execution tradition is further supported by additional French observations among the Huron (Tooker 1967:119).

Archaeological evidence of Iroquoian witchcraft can be pursued from a variety of perspectives. The most simple and direct involves the investigation of material culture - what non-perishable items could one expect to discover in a typical archaeological context? Another approach concerns the mandatory secrecy of such former activities and the ways in which this might be expressed at a micro (intra-site or community pattern) or a macro (regional settlement pattern) level. It is significant that the modern dispersed neo-local residence settlement patterns of the Iroquois provide a great deal more privacy than that afforded by the former communal longhouse villages. Shimony (1989:161) suggests that an increase in the concern for witchcraft among modern Iroquois is due to "the tensions of acculturation", since "everybody believes envy to be the primary motive for witchcraft". Such a statement leads directly into a functionalist approach to ritual violence in society. Should we expect to find increased archaeological evidence of witchcraft during periods of stress, such as the early European contact period, in

Iroquoian societies?

The rich Iroquoian ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature provides information relating to both witchcraft material culture and settlement patterns. Witch medicines have been described by various authors. Harrington (1909:87) reports two "bits of woody root, one, the larger and older, being about an inch and a quarter long by half as thick, with the surface fairly covered with tiny carved faces of men and animals; while the smaller, about half as large, bears but one carved face". Each has a deer-skin cover and both were in a "special deerskin bag" (Ibid:88). Parker (1923:368,369) lists contents of a Seneca charm holder's bundle and a Seneca witch bundle. The latter is worth careful consideration and consists of the following:

I bundle containing miniature weapons and utensils.

I bundle containing dolls made of some soft brown wood.

I package of small sacks from animal hearts.

I ball of fine cord or thread.

I box of dried snake blood.

I bottle of eye oil

I package of hair of different shades.

I bundle containing packages of various powders.

I box containing a collection of various greases.

I package containing smaller parcels of nail parings.

I package of many wrappings containing a smaller inner package, with wet blood, and containing a small sharp bone.

I dried human finger.

Collection of snake skins.

It should be noted that there is considerable duplication between the contents of the two types of bundle, which is understandable, as one constitutes symbolic poison; while the other is the symbolic antidote. As Parker (Ibid:368) states "By consulting his bundle a charm holder could tell how to overcome a sorcerer's influence" - they both functioned in witchcraft.

There are numerous references to the Huron use of charms (Tooker 1967:120-122). DeCost

Smith (1888) refers to the use of snakes, straw bundles wound with hair, wooden pegs driven into logs or trees, burning tobacco, bits of fabric clothing and a bipointed piece of charcoal as witchcraft instruments. Shimony (1989:151) describes witchcraft charms "as looking like grape-seeds, dried-up corn seeds, pieces of bone claws of animals, butterfly-shaped stones, and dime-shaped stones of black flint." Smith (1883:23) mentions the use of a crystal for discovering witches, and a beaver femur tube for blowing medicine. Witch antidotes often consist of plant medicines, and Moerman's (1986) recent compendium on the "Medicinal Plants of Native America" lists no less than 65 different plant species utilized by the Iroquois in witchcraft medicine and only one for the Chippewa!

A perusal of the aforementioned material culture lists indicates that the majority of items are organic, and thus would only be preserved in the archaeological record under exceptional circumstances such as through carbonization or in waterlogged environments; while what remains is primarily osteal. This preservation issue has been addressed in a recent paper concerning archaeological evidence of medicine bundles (Fox and Molto nd). The only potential precontact inorganic artifacts suggested by the above lists are miniature lithic points, crystals, odd-shaped stones (possibly including fossils), and ceramic items such as small containers and effigies.

As noted by Parker (1923:366) "An understanding of the Seneca belief in witchcraft is essential for an understanding of Seneca folklore" and it can be argued that the reverse also holds true in the sense that folklore provides another body of evidence regarding not only witchcraft material culture, but also the settlement pattern implications contained within the narrative motifs. Preliminary analysis of Iroquois/Wyandot tales as reported by Hewitt and Curtin (1918), Parker (1923) and Barbeau (1960) indicates that witches and their victims often live in isolated lodges far from settlements. The lodges can be inhabited by a family of witches who can be cannibals consisting, for instance, of a mother and her daughters. Spiritually charged items connected

with witchcraft can include human hair, menstrual blood, white pebbles, wooden dolls, "lion" clubs, arrows (sometimes tipped with conical antler points), hooks and lines which allow witches to draw back victims, plum stones and bowls, feathers which transform into roosting passenger pigeons, bone flutes, stone dogs, and pipes.

Reports of Iroquoian archaeological evidence relating to witchcraft are limited to date and have focused primarily on a post-contact form of human figurine identified with witchcraft by early twentieth century Seneca informants (see Figure 1). The earliest reference is Alanson Skinner's (1920) brief paper concerning an antler specimen from a village site on Buffalo Creek, New York. Zena Pearlstone Mathews' (1980) article entitled "Seneca Figurines: A Case of Misplaced Modesty" provides a valuable overview of data presented by earlier researchers, particularly Harrington, Parker and Carpenter, and concludes that these antler, bone, wood and shell figurines probably served as protective charms for the souls of deceased children and young adults. The connection of Huron "blowing face" effigy pipes with *Aretsan*, or blowing/sucking shamans who treated the effects of witchcraft has also been proposed by Mathews (1976) in her article on "Huron Pipes and Iroquoian Shamanism."

These studies of two specific artifact forms constitute the totality of archaeological research into Iroquoian witchcraft until the publication of Carl Murphy's (1983) report on the Savage site figurines. Unlike the aforementioned post-contact specimens, Murphy's fifteenth century assemblage consists of fragments from a series of at least five often crudely formed fired ceramic human figures. He considers a range of ethnographic informa-

tion relating to Iroquoian and Algonkian-speaking groups' use of human figurines as toys, gaming counters and medicine charms or fetishes, and concludes that the Savage site specimens "were intended to perform or participate in some type of ritual/magic activity" (Murphy 1983:13). Carl Murphy kindly provided several unpublished reports on his work (Murphy 1985, 1988 and Prevec 1986), allowing the presentation of additional evidence from this apparently unique site.

The Savage site is located in Kent County, Ontario, among a range of sand hills and swampy swales, to the south of the Thames River. Survey by Mr. Stan Wortner in the 1960's, following initial ploughing of a low ridge adjacent to a swamp, identified a single hillside midden downslope from a linear distribution of hearth and pit features (Murphy 1988:1). Murphy's 1982 excavations exposed a single longhouse and associated midden on this ridge. A series of radio-carbon dates suggest a chronological placement of c. 1400 A.D., making the site one of the two most westerly Iroquoian sites documented for the early fifteenth century (Murphy 1985:1). This is reflected in a ceramic vessel assemblage containing 14% Wolf Phase rim sherds, characteristic of contemporary

Central Algonkian Western Basin Tradition groups to the west (Ibid:3).

In a paper presented in 1985, Murphy (Ibid:4) raises the minimum figurine count to six and notes that one head effigy has a hollow interior, suggesting that it "was designed to rest on a stick or wand like object" (Ibid:4). The only complete figurine was recovered from a longhouse pit feature, broken into three pieces and associated with a fragmentary miniature vessel (Murphy 1988:15) (see Figure 2:1,2). That ritually significant artifact assem-



Figure 1. Human Figurine of Antler (from Skinner 1920)

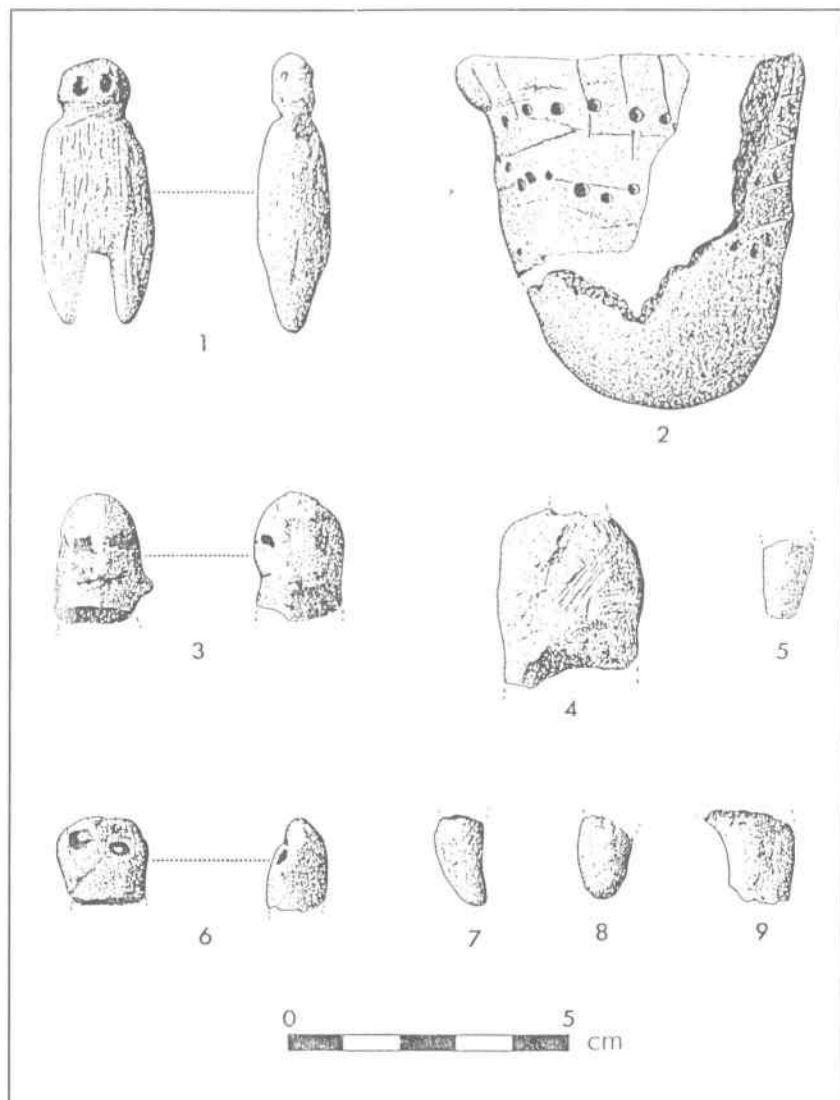


Figure 2. Savage Site Ceramic Figurine Segments and Miniature Vessel (from Murphy 1983)

blages can be discovered in a longhouse pit context has been convincingly argued by von Gernet and Timmins (1987) concerning a feature on the Glen Meyer Calvert site. Murphy (Ibid) proposes that the fragmented figurine assemblage represents "a form of ritual killing". He goes on to state that "the

unprecedented frequency of these artifacts may be the result of responses deriving from the Savage site location on or near a prehistoric frontier. Considering this location and quantities of Wolf Phase ceramics, it is possible that the figurines and other effigies do not represent Iroquoian concepts, but were poss-

ibly obtained in the same manner as the foreign ceramics" (Murphy 1985:4).

A faunal report by Rosemary Prevec (1986) adds one more piece of evidence. The Savage site, and longhouse pit Feature 5 in particular produced 148 blue racer bones. This snake can reach a length of six feet, making it one of the largest in Ontario (Ibid:5). There were also 36 bones of the eastern hognose snake, which can reach three feet in length, as well as 20 garter snake bones and seven unidentified snake elements, constituting 87 percent of the entire reptilian bone recoveries. Prevec (Ibid:5) notes that the assemblage "is most unusual", but that the burning of many elements argues against their intrusive status in the cultural deposit. One hundred and seventy human elements were also recovered (Ibid:2), from an "interment" in a central interior longhouse support post hole (C. Murphy pers. comm. May 16/93). Finally, seven pointed antler and bone artifacts are identified as punches, while an additional eight polished bone and antler fragments are suggested to relate to such items. This group constitutes fifteen out of a total assemblage of twenty-four worked bone and antler artifacts from the site (Prevec 1986:9).

Many medicinal plants are found in swamps, medicinal plants which may have functioned in the day to day life of this unusual home. Combined with snakes, dolls, small sharp bone pieces, miniature vessels and human remains, a mood as dark as that of the adjacent swamp is evoked. Could it be that the tensions of living in a hostile frontier environment are reflected in the assembled data from the lonely Savage site lodge? Are we looking at evidence of witchcraft? I believe so.

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PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED!

The Education Committee of the O.A.S. is looking for photographs/slides it can reproduce for its Educational Resource Kit for community presentations. Not the usual pretty sites and artifacts but "working archaeology" - e.g. setting up the transit, laying out the grid, digging a test pit, walking a field, washing an artifact, etc. Please contact the office if you have some of these - or are prepared to take some (we'll supply the film).

CLAY PIPES FROM THE VICTORIA INN (AhGw-82) STONEY CREEK HAMILTON-WENTWORTH REGION ONTARIO: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

by Rita Griffin-Short

Clay tobacco-pipes are ubiquitous artefacts recovered from most historical archaeological sites. Unlike the cigarette which in effect replaced the clay tobacco pipe and leaves little visible evidence of its use, the clay smoking pipe leaves tangible evidence of this nicotine habit.

Clay pipes were easily broken but cheap to replace. From the last two decades of the 18th century when the Industrial Revolution provided improved technologies that mechanized what had been a family or Guild manufactory since the late 16th century, the British pipe industry exported throughout the world. British pipes have been found in all continents and virtually all countries. (Walker: Bristol 11a 3-4; BAR 175 11).

The clay used to make smoking pipes referred to as "ball" clay is a secondary clay first mined in Devon and Dorset, later in parts of Scotland (Glasgow) and Ireland (Carrickfergus). (Walker: Bristol 11a 338) These clays contain inclusions of silica and other organic impurities which give them their characteristic gray or bluish colour which fire white to ivory to buff. The clay is mined in cubes or "balls" weighing between 30-35 lbs each hence the name "ball" clay.

The whitest-firing clays came from South Devon, the so-called "blue" clays. The South Devon "black" clays which have a higher lignitic (carbonaceous) content tend to fire creamy-white while North Devon clays fire creamy-ivory. Dorset clays tend to exhibit a range of colours from ivory through buff to red. (Walker: Bristol 11a 214)

Pipes were made using ball clays from about the late 16th c. using aboriginal pipe models brought back to England by the first American colonists. (Walker: BAR 175 2) Use of these clays by the Romans for their *mortaria*, the

heavy earthenware bowls used together with a pestle to grind food, (mortar and pestle), are documented from A.D. 140. (Liversidge: 193-196; Peacock 89)

The smoking pipe assemblage from the Victoria Inn includes 371 pieces from Stage 4 salvage and 51 pieces from the assessment for a total of 422 pieces. (Table III) All came from redeposited strata. This is a respectable sample from a small, limited area. Full excavation would increase this sample substantially.

Except for two probable American ceramic examples, the assemblage reflects a Scotland/Montreal origin. There are no Continental Europe examples. (Tables I & II) All dates, unless otherwise noted, are after Iain Walker, to whom pipe researchers owe an enormous debt of gratitude.

AMERICAN EXAMPLES

A fluted redware example (photo 1H) is mould-made of a fine red clay with a bore hole of 4/64". There is no evidence of a spur and no parallels have been located, but it is similar to pipes made in Akron, Ohio. (Sudbury: BAR Intl. Ser. 60, 1979)

A stub-stemmed example, (photo 1K) is also mould-made, but of a buff coloured clay with a lead glaze. The extant stem end is 35 mm long with a bore hole that is slightly larger than 5/64" but not quite 6/64". The reed holder has a collar or flange 8 mm wide. A similar appearing pipe found in Summit County, Ohio, is attributed to Baker and McMillen Co. which was in business from 1877 to 1892. (Sudbury BAR 60 186) Sudbury provides no data on clay type or colour.

Walker discusses the origins of these stub-stemmed pipes in some detail. He

suggests that the Moravian settlers who arrived in America in the early 1750's brought proto-types with them. One of these, Gottfried Aust, set himself up as a potter and pipemaker ca. 1754-55 at Bethabara, N.C., using the buff coloured local clays. (Walker: Bristol 11a 312; BAR 92 11-29) Aust's models came from a Turkish tradition via the Ottoman conquest of Eastern Europe. (Hayes: BAR 92 3-10)

The aboriginal tradition was one which local potters imitated. German potters from Bucks County, Pa. moved into the Akron, Ohio area about 1828, and by 1840 the stub-stemmed pipes were being factory made. The Akron Smoking Pipe Company set up subsidiaries in Pamplin and Hampton, Va. in 1888. (Walker: Bristol 11a 312-313) The Pamplin Indian Pipe Co. gave aboriginal names to their stub-stemmed pipes: "Powhatan", "Wigwam" and "Powow" trading on aboriginal proto-types while claiming that the pipes were "made entirely by hand in a primitive way, from hand-carved moulds several centuries old, by

natives in Appomattox, County, Va." (Sudbury: BAR 60 242-3) Such pipes are rare in Canadian contexts. (Walker: Bristol 11a 315)

The two 20th c. bakelite fragments are probably American. The inventor of Bakelite, Leo Hendrick Baekland, was a Flemish born (1863-1944) chemist of genius. He was made a professor immediately upon graduation from the University of Ghent *summa cum laude*, but he decided to immigrate to America. He invented VELOLOX, a quick action photograph printing paper, starting a chemical company to produce it. George Eastman bought him out making him a millionaire at 35. This windfall allowed him to experiment and develop BAKELITE in 1908, which revolutionized the plastics industry, giving him the name "father of plastics". The General Bakelite Corporation provided his heirs with enough money to indulge themselves. His grandson, Brooks Baekland, spent a fortune trying to find a lost Inca Empire.

TABLE I

PIPEMAKERS & COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

William Murray, Glasgow (1830-1862)	21	32%
William Henderson, Montreal (1846-1876)	11	17%
Duncan McDougall, Glasgow (1846-1891)	14	22%
Robert Bannerman, Montreal (1858-1907)	7	11%
Alexander Coghill, Glasgow (1826-1904)	2	3%
William White, Glasgow (1805-1955)	1	2%
Thomas White, Edinburgh (1823-1876)	2	3%
Thomas Davidson Jr., Glasgow (1861-1910)	1	2%
William C. Wood, Glasgow (1857-75)	2	3%
Glasgow without maker	2	3%
Pamplin Pipe Co. Richmond, Va.	1)	
Redware example	1)	3%
	--	

Minimum pipes represented
(excluding Bakelite pipe)

TABLE II

Scotland pipes (45)	69%
Montreal pipes (18)	28%
Bore Hole 4/64"	89
Bore Hole 5/64"	199

TABLE III

Rim (plain and decorated)	53
Body (plain and decorated)	42
Rim/body/spur/spur/stem (anthropomorphic)	1
Bowl (plain complete no spur)	2
Bowl (Prince of Wales feathers)	1
Bowl/stem/spur (plain part)	1
Bowl/stem/spur (fluted part)	2
Bowl/stem/spur (I-D part)	2
Bowl/stem/broken spur (plain)	1
Bowl/broken spur (2 holes)	1
Bowl/spur (plain frag.)	1
Bowl/spur (fluted frag.)	2
Bowl (part REM fluted)	1
Stem/spur (broken)	7
Stem/spur (decorated)	1
Stem/spur (plain)	3
Stems (marked)	66
Stems (unmarked)	151
Stem (Pamplin)	1
Mouthpiece (principal end)	28
Mouthpiece (secondary)	30
T-D's (10 pipes min)	13
Anthropomorphics	12

Total	422

SCOTTISH EXAMPLES

The Scottish pipe industry was a 19th c. phenomenon which not only exported pipes to Canada but pipe clay as well (1842), probably from the Glasgow pipe clay beds at Calton. (Walker: Bristol 11a 338; BAR 175 11-12; Collard 10 & 86-87)

The northward shift of the British pipe industry from Bristol to Liverpool and Scotland began at the time of the American War of Independence. Bristol trade suffered a severe blow with the loss of a large share of new world markets which by the 19th c. was dominated by Scotland. Scottish pipes are documented in Newfoundland in 1842 and Scottish clay was exported to Montreal the same year. McDougall pipes are documented in California in 1846, (Walker: BAR 175 12), although it did not become a state until 1850.

The Victoria Inn pipes provide evidence that the inn had ceased to function as such prior to the 1891 McKinley Tariff act which required that all goods entering America must indicate their country of origin since none of the imports used "Scotland" instead of the city or origin. This appears to be the case for most published sites which supports the fact that the pipe trade had more or less died out by the end of the 19th c. (Walker: BAR 175 3)

None of the Scottish pipemakers represented in this assemblage was in business earlier than 1805 (William White), but the presence of 21 William Murray examples (1830-1861) along with 14 Duncan McDougall's (1846-1891) plus

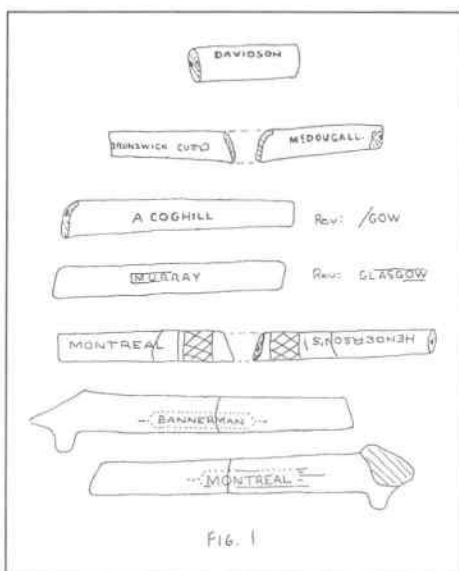
18 from Montreal, tends to support the trend away from Scottish imports to local suppliers based in Montreal by mid century. However, the Montreal industry, a late 19th c. phenomenon, was short lived, and while it cut into the Scottish export business it did not eliminate it altogether, other factors would do that. (Walker: Bristol 11a 362)

The 43 Scottish pipes (69%) represented along with the 18 (28%) from Montreal would suggest that the inn could have been in business by the early 1840's, which can be corroborated by the ceramic assemblage.

(Table II) There is no mention of a structure on the small piece of land Davis bought in 1852, but he may have already been leasing the land and had already built the inn which would have belonged to him and not John Secord from whom he bought the land. His choice of "Victoria Inn" as the name for his tavern suggests that it was built around the time that Victoria assumed the throne (1837). It was common to lease land, clear and build

on it and buy it later when economically feasible to do so. Davis may have done this, formalizing his ownership when funds allowed.

Dating the inn from its construction is not possible now. No architectural drawings were made of it either before the two arson attempts or afterwards. Any evidence was obliterated when the building was dismantled without regard for these important technical considerations. Was there a fireplace in the public room as might have been expected? The public door/entrance, blocked off sometime during this century was located on



the oral remembrance of Bill Davis who lived there as a child in the 1920's. (personal communication) The building was divorced from its context and the material culture that formed the archaeological record. Care was not taken of the archaeological record when it was dismantled and some of that record was destroyed by heavy machinery. Unfortunately, this inn is by no means the only historical site to suffer from this kind of disregard. It is more the norm than the exception.

William Murray (1830 or earlier-1861) pipes are represented by a minimum of 21 examples, the largest sample recovered. The sample could be larger. All Murray pipes have a 4/64" bore, as does the Glasgow White example. The 89 mouthpieces, stems and spurs with a 4/64" bore hole suggests a much larger sample than the minimum count represents. Were pipes sold at the inn? (photo 4; fig 1)

There isn't much information about Murray. Marks, which are the most useful chronological data for dating when firm composition changes are reflected on the products, show no such changes in this sample. All are marked "MURRAY".

William Murray split from the parent company the Caledonian Pottery Co. about 1840, taking over the pipemaking branch. The Caledonian Pottery Co. appears to have started in the late 18th c. (Walker: Bristol 11c 1018-19) (photo 4; fig 1)

Murray was purchased by its manager, Thomas

Davidson, in 1861, continuing to operate from Gargadhill until 1910. This change in ownership provides a *terminus post quem*, and with only one "DAVIDSON" example, the Murray connexion with the inn had dried up by 1861. (Walker: Bristol 11c 1010-11)

Of the 21 Murray examples from this site, 11 have a complete mark, the first few letters are extant on 4 while the last few letters are extant on 6.

The largest pipemaker and exporter during the 19th c. was without doubt Duncan McDougall

whose pipe factory was the Glasgow Pipe Manufactory. (fig 1) From 1847 he was located at either 87 King St., or 74 North Hanover St., Calton. Walker suggests that the King St. address is incorrect, but perhaps he started there then moved to Hanover Street sometime in 1848. Tradition is that the firm was started in 1846. (Walker: Bristol 11c 1021; IA vol 6:2 1969 132)

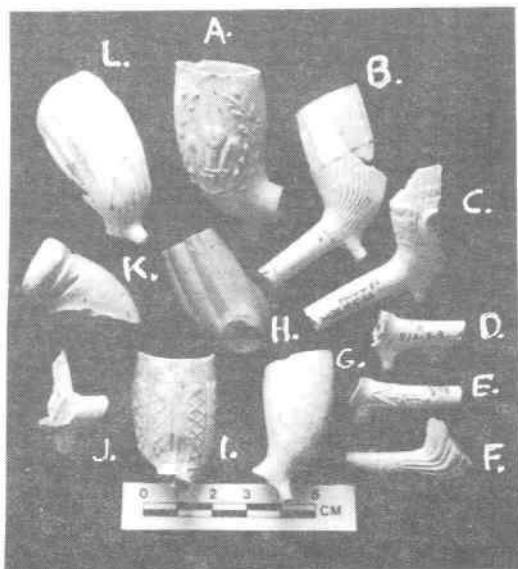


Photo #1

Duncan's son, Donald, took Campbell Rodger as a partner in 1871 to form D. McDougall & Co. after Duncan's death in 1869. Subsequently, Rodger bought Donald out while retaining the name. (Walker: IA vol 6:2 1969 132-33) Duncan had been the manager of Murray's Caledonian Pipe Works up to 1846.

McDougall is represented by 14 examples of which 5 marks are complete "MCDUGALL". Three have the first few letters extant, and 6 the last few letters. "GLASGOW" appears opposite the name except for one example

which is marked "MCDUGALL/BRUNSWICK CUTTY". (photo 4; fig 1)

The Brunswick Cutty, a McDougall pipe, is unique. No parallels have been found. Correspondence has not been helpful and hopefully publication will help. Cutties were short-stemmed pipes which appeared in the mid 19th c. as a Scottish innovation.

Alexander Coghill is represented by two examples, not in very good condition. They are stamped "A.COGHILL". (fig 1) He is recorded at 16 Andrew Square, Glasgow, in 1826, then Ropewalk Lane between 1827 and 1856, at Eagle Lane 1857-58 and back to Ropewalk Lane 1859-99. Alexander was one of four Glasgow Coghills: George (1853-72), Neil (1857-59) and David (1859-98). Their relationship is not known, they may have been brothers, fathers and sons or uncles and nephews. There were at least two

Alexanders but their dates are not provided by Walker. Alexander, David and George were all at the Ropewalk Lane address at one time or another. Neil appears in 1857-9 in Eagle Lane. (Walker: Bristol 11c 1008-09; BAR 175 12)

William White, Glasgow, (1805-1846) changed its name to William White and Son (1846-64) then to William White and Sons (1865-96) then back to "& Son" (1897-1926).

White's is reputed to have begun in 1805 at Great Dovehill. According to Fleming, he

took over "the pipemaking branch of the Corporation of Tobacco-Spinners". The firm moved to a spacious three-story brick building on Gibson Street, Gallowgate, in 1824. (Walker: Bristol 11c 1031)

The W. White example mark "W.W[JE]" is not complete and is in poor condition. Since the last part of the mark is it could date to either pre or post 1846. (Walker:BAR 175 13)

The Edinburgh examples are probably Thomas White pipes. Both are in poor condition. Only one retains part of its mark [ITE & CO EDINBURGH]. The second one has an

abbreviated Edinburgh, "EDINr". (Walker: BAR 175 70 Plate II q and n)

The C. Wood example, Glasgow, is probably William C. Wood who was in business between 1857-75, at 21 McFarlane Street until 1862, at 20 Washington Street 1863-64, at 83 Pitt Street 1865-69 and finally 1870-75 at Plantation

Works, Lambhill Street. "& SONS" was added after 1871. (Walker: Bristol 11c 1033)

MONTREAL PIPES

Robert Anderson, an enterprising importer of Scottish ceramics, was introduced to the pottery/pipe business by John Geddes, the innovative potter/owner of the Verreville Pottery, Finnieston, Glasgow, which Geddes sold in 1847 to Robert Cochran. (Collard: 86) Geddes had sent him to manage the Belfast warehouse in the 1830's but when Geddes sold

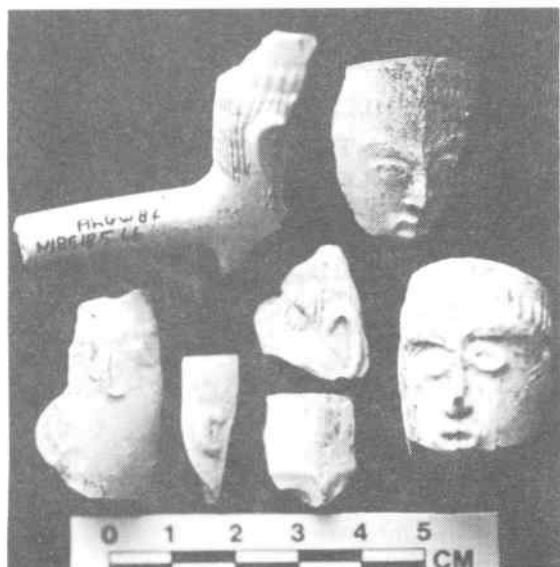


Photo #2

his interest in it, Anderson decided to look for other challenges. He immigrated to Montreal in 1840, setting up a shop on St. Paul St. near the Custom House from which he sold "clay pipes by the thousand". (Collard 87) Anderson also imported Scottish clays (1842 Collard 10 & 86-88) either for an already established pipemaking trade or perhaps for a new venture which he probably encouraged using his Glasgow connexions.

Anderson was a great success in Montreal and retired from the business, which he sold to James Thomson and William Minchin, in 1854, a millionaire. (Collard: 88) He was a shareholder in William Allen's shipping venture known as the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and developed many business interests including the Merchants Bank of which he was vice-president at the time of his death in 1896, age 95. He never married and left a fortune reputed to be close to two million dollars; all from the humble pottery/pipe business. (Collard: 87-88)

A G. Henderson was selling a variety of goods from his shop at 7 Sault-au-Matelot, Montreal in 1820. While pipes are not mentioned, this

common item was no doubt part of what he sold. (Collard: 124-25) Is the name a coincidence?

William Henderson is the first recorded pipemaker in Montreal in 1847, with works located at 19 Colborne Avenue. It is possible that he was making pipes in the city as early as 1841 when "hundreds of boxes of Scottish clays" were imported. (Collard: 88)

William had married Ann McKean in Glasgow in 1808, giving his occupation as "pipemaker". A William Henderson was listed in 1816 at 37 Dovehill Gate, Glasgow. (R. Smith: Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter #7 July 1985 7-9; #8 October 1985 26-27; #18 April 1988 21)

William exhibited his products, including "smoking pipes" in the 1853 Quebec Provincial Exhibition.

(Collard:292) There is no doubt that Henderson was successful in absorbing a large share of the Scottish pipe export business, but the Scottish pipemakers continued to export to North America but at a reduced capacity in spite of the Montreal industry.

William's son, James McKean Henderson,

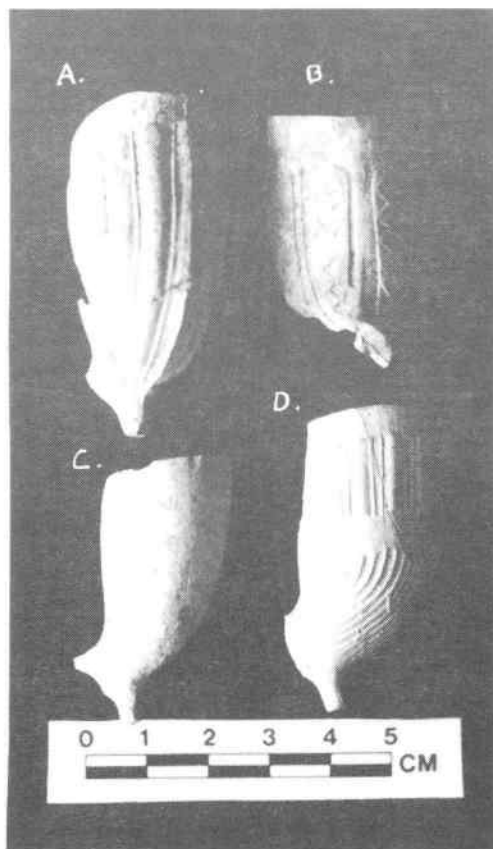


Photo #3

inherited the pipeworks at his father's death in 1855, age 66. He in turn sold the works to his nephew, William Henderson Dixon, (1876) whose mother, Mary Henderson Dixon, was William Henderson sr.'s sister. (Smith: SCPR #8 October 26)

A formal partnership between W.H. Dixon and his brother James McKean Henderson Dixon was formalized in 1885, although the assessment roll records the partnership two years earlier. The firm was known as the Canada Pipe Works, located at 114 Colborne Avenue, later renamed De Lorimier Street. (Smith: SCPR #7 July 8)

These changes provide *termini* for the chronological use of "Dixon" (pre 1883) and "Dixon's" (post 1883). Smith notes that the assessment roll indicates the factory closed in 1892 although the directories indicate they closed in 1894. The assessment date should prevail given the often unreliability of the directories because of time lag. (Smith: SCPR #8 October 26) No Dixon pipes were recovered from the inn.

The Victoria Inn examples include 2 "HENDERSON'S", the remaining 9 are marked "HENDERSON". (fig 1) "Henderson's" must refer to the father and son partnership but which one? Was it William sr. with James McKean or was it James McKean with his son also named William? When Dixon bought the firm in 1876 it was known as "Henderson & Son". Smith corrects the 1849 Directory error which lists the firm as James M. Henderson & Son instead of William Henderson & Son. (Smith: SCPR #8 October 26) Pipes that are marked "HENDERSON"

must date to the senior William, i.e. before 1855 and probably much earlier since his son James was taken into the business long before senior's death. With 9 examples marked "HENDERSON", the pipes must have arrived at the inn well before 1855.

Robert Bannerman, the second largest Montreal pipemaker is represented by 7 examples. He is first recorded as such in 1858, relatively late and the low recovery of his pipes at the inn provides further evidence for beginning decline of both the inn and the pipe trade. The firm became Bannerman Brothers in 1888. The brothers were:

Alexander, Robert and Thomas. After 1904 the firm was called Alexander Bannerman. (Walker: BAR 175 24)

Bannerman's pipemaking business was located at 14 Colborne Avenue in 1858, moving to the rear of 34 Colborne the next year. In 1861 he was located at 30 Colborne and in 1869 at 40 Colborne. He opened a pipe factory in 1870 on Brant Street (no

number). In 1872, William Bannerman, "pipe maker", was at 18 Colborne and Robert was still at Brant street where he remained until 1878. (Sudbury: vol 1 17)

Did Bannerman enter the pipe business through an association with Henderson/Dixon's? Both firms had their "works" on Colborne Avenue where other pipemakers congregated. He may have worked for them before deciding to set up on his own. His ambitions were such that he decided to circumvent Canadian tariffs by setting up an American shop in Rouses Point, N.Y.

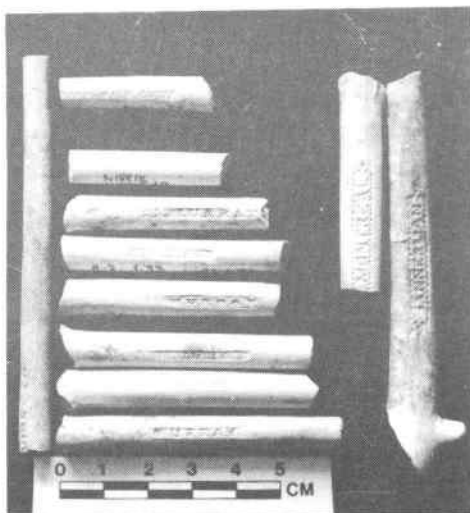


Photo #4

Robert Bannerman opened his Rouses Point, N.Y. pipe business which he called the R. Bannerman Eagle Tobacco Pipe Manufactory in 1875. It operated until 1884. During the last fifteen years of the 19c. many Montreal pipemakers went south. (Sudbury; vol 1 6) There was much talk of a "commercial union" with America, and an attempt to revive the 1850's Reciprocity Agreement, which must have been tempting at a time of economic depression. In 1879 the tariff had been raised on U.S. goods to 25% and to 31.9% by 1889. Bannerman, and his fellow pipemakers must have thought that moving south would improve their situation.

The Bannerman mark is large and prominent and contained within an attractive cartouche. (photo 4 fig 1)

Glasgow records a Carrick Bannerman at 57 Gallowgate in 1842 and at 27 Main Street, Calton, 1862-65 and John Bannerman is recorded at 374 Gallowgate 1856-60. (Walker Bristol: 11c 1005) Were they related to the Montreal Bannermans?

T-D PIPES

There are 10 T-D examples which could have come from either Scotland or Montreal. They were made by both Bannerman and Henderson and later by Dixon. In Scotland, McDougall's, Davidson and White's also made T-D's. Our examples are plain with simple T and D impressed lettering. Bannerman produced pipes of this type. (Sudbury; vol 1 8)

Walker reports that T-D's have been around for over 200 years. The initials may be those of Thomas Dormer, a London pipemaker, or Thomas Dryden, or Thomas Davis, or Thomas Dennis, or Thomas Darkes, or Thomas Dean. (Walker: QBASV vol 20 No. 4 June 1966 passim) There is variety aplenty! However, the name had to be that of someone working in the late 17th c. Thomas Dean was active in Bristol in 1643; perhaps he originated the idea.

DECORATED PIPES

A fluted example (photo 1B & 3D) is similar to one recovered from the Ermatinger House (Reid: 60 D1). No parallels have been found for the other fluted example (photo 1L & 3A)

nor for the cross-hatched example (photo 1I & 3B)

An almost complete bowl with the Prince of Wales Feathers (photo 1A) has not been identified by maker. Part of the decoration has been exfoliated but it does not appear to have the Prince of Wales' motto "ICH DIEN", i.e. "I Serve" as was usual on 18th c. pipes.

Anthropomorphic pipes are represented by 7 examples. They are crudely made. Six are male heads, the hair on the female head curls around the ears. (photo 1C; photo 2) The maker(s) are unidentified.

MOUTHPIECES

There are 28 principal parts and 30 secondary parts in the assemblage.

One example has a flanged tip that would provide a firmer grip. This is thought to have been a European, specifically French innovation, adopted by British pipemakers. A similar example, made by W. White was recovered from the Roma Site, PEI. (Walker: BAR 175 71 c) With a 4/64" bore, the inn example may be a W. White pipe.

Mouth parts tended to be glazed in what appears to have been a 19th c. innovation, to prevent lips from sticking to the porous clay. Glaze colours vary from light yellows to yellowish browns to deep browns and greens. It is not certain whether all glazes were coloured or if some were coated with a clear glaze which would have become discoloured by the nicotine. Perhaps the glaze was deliberately coloured to mask the stain. Either way, the nicotine plus the lead glaze would not have been a healthy combination!

This assemblage exhibits all the above colours. Walker notes that Ring pipes used a green glaze but it is not clear whether all were so glazed nor when tip glazing began. (BAR 175 39) Obviously other makers used a green glaze. The literature is virtually silent on mouthpiece glazes.

Four examples are unglazed, 3 have a thick almost bulbous tip. Were they made this way or are they examples of reworked ends?

BORE HOLES

Murray and W. White pipes consistently used 4/64" bore holes. The redware example also has a 4/64" bore hole.

Bannerman, Coghill, Davidson, Henderson, McDougall Thos. White and Wood pipes all have 5/64" bore holes.

This may be useful in distinguishing makers whose pipes exhibit a 4/64" bore hole from those which favour a 5/64" hole, when there are no marked fragments. How consistent this is remains to be tested. Bore hole sizes have been shown not to be relevant in and of themselves for dating purposes for 19th c. pipes. (Walker: Bristol 11a 8-10) However, historical records are more reliable for dating.

DISCUSSION

Victoria Inn history may be divided into two phases: Phase I pre 1845 and Phase II post 1845, or pre Montreal and post Scotland. The pipe assemblage leans heavily to a pre 1860 date as the *floruit* of the Victoria Inn which accords with both the historical and ceramic record.

The inn had a succession of managers or "innkeepers" throughout its history. Daniel Field Davis sold it to his son James in 1875 who mortgaged it to Alimina and Andrew Gage, well established innkeepers in the area. At Daniel's death in 1881, the inn reverted to his estate. It did not return to James until 1887 after some family wrangling about its disposition. Between 1881-87, it was leased but whether it continued to function as a tavern is not clear. That function ended when James and his wife took up residence. They lived there until their deaths in 1930. Their two adopted sons inherited the house. One of whom, William Davis, provided us with helpful remembrances about the property in this century.

Montreal pipemakers probably were marketing their pipes from the early 1840's. While Scottish imports obviously would have decreased, they would not, and did not, stop altogether. Many customers would have preferred the imports even though Scottish clay was used for the Montreal pipes. There is

status attached to an imported product especially if it cost a bit more. cursory attention was given to comparative cost figures for Montreal versus Scottish pipes since these were not readily available. It is doubtful that local pipes were that much cheaper since the Scottish industry was highly mechanized and experienced while Montreal pipemakers had to pay to import the clay and perhaps its Irish workforce was not particularly experienced since Walker notes that they were poorly paid. (Walker: Bristol 11a 354) A study of the Montreal pipe industry is much needed.

Clay pipe use declined as the century progressed, replaced by the briar pipe and cigarette. The archaeological record would reflect this change by a reduced pipe count of pipes dated to the late 19th c. The Victoria Inn assemblage fits this model as it ceased to function about the same time that the pipe industry was also declining and before the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891.

The function of the inn also changed over time. During its early period it was used for Council meetings amongst other public uses. But as the community established itself that function ceased. As the century progressed the inn became less and less important to the community it served. Evidence that James, a teacher, is said to have held his classes there during severe winter weather when he and his students could not get to Tapplytown School, was recovered in the form of ceramic marbles, graphite pencil and slate writing board fragments.

COMMENT

Published site reports for Ontario are virtually non-existent and those that are, for the most part, are of minimal value for comparative research.

Over the past decade a large number of sites with historic components have been excavated by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Ministry of Transport, Conservation Authorities, Museums and Educational Institutions, but very little of this work has been published.

If governments and their agencies cannot publish their work with staff and public money

to comply with archaeological imperatives, how can researchers and/or consultants publish their work when so much of it is unpaid. Those using our services, including government ministries and agencies, work to the bottom line and some of these resent having to do archaeology at all. Yet we are expected to produce reports to satisfy a license requirement that does not protect the archaeological resource, and where processing, curation and storage funding is inadequate or unavailable.

Budgets for salvage projects are meagre at best for field excavation let alone for serious analyses which is supposed to be the reason why we do archaeology. If funding is not available to carry out the kinds of analyses expected of us should we continue to do this kind of work? Historic sites produce large assemblages, the Victoria Inn e.g. produced 13,000 artefacts, but the budget fell far short of the true cost of producing a report. To operate within tight budgets we need well trained, motivated and reliable people with good work habits. Such people seem to be few and far between. We also need clear, unambiguous, regulations that do not change as expediency dictates, that serve to protect the resource, the archaeologist and those using our services.

Students want work in public archaeology, but few have any useful skills to offer. Few are interested in the opportunities that volunteering provides to introduce them to a public archaeology environment where they might gain experience in a variety of technical skills. Academia should be making sure that archaeology grads have had at least one intensive field school experience. And while one field school does not an archaeologist make, a good one is a good start!

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FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

NOW ITS A HAIR !

Readers of past ARCH NOTES (AN91-3:26,34-35; AN91-4:37; AN92-1:20-21; AN92-2:35) were regaled with news of a possible human palm (?) print found in clay at the 36,000 or 28,000 years BP level in Pendejo Cave, New Mexico by Dr. Richard Scotty McNeish. The subsequent involvement of our own Dr. Howard Savage, UofT student David Mason, and the Toronto O.P.P. Forensic Science people in the analysis and interpretation of the impressions led to presentations at the Academy of Medicine in 1991 and the Toronto Chapter OAS in March 1992. That the evidence was not wholly conclusive and allowed rejection probably caused continuing work in the Pendejo Cave to be very carefully done. Now a fragment of a hair has been found at the 19,000 years BP level and the debates and divisions (hair splitting ?) are on again. Is it truly human and 19,000 years old ? Dr. Savage presented a paper in favour of this interpretation to the Society of American Archaeology at St. Louis

in April, and again at the Brodie Club in Toronto in May. Hopefully, there may be room for it in the next ARCH NOTES.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS WILL BE WANTED FOR CHINA

China is preparing to welcome international assistance in salvage archaeology in the Yangtze River gorge. However it will not be possible to simply turn up as an individual. Present information is that volunteers will be recruited into equipped and coordinated expeditions. It is too soon to say when will be the time to start packing or how much self-funding each volunteer will require. The first expedition might leave in 1995. However, the following announcement has been made:

"China would like volunteer archaeologists and engineering technicians, and even undergraduate archaeologists, to help save the ancient relics that will be flooded by the new Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River. Work on this, the largest civil engineering project in the history of the world, has already started, but areas will not be flooded for about

ten years. In the meantime, help is needed to dig up and catalogue graves and historical monuments."

A writing team, Caroline Walker, Robert Shipley, and Ruth Lor Malloy of Canada, and Fu Kai Lin of China have recently been studying the situation and will be publishing a book about September this year called On Leaving Baidicheng, the Cultures of the Yangtze Gorge. This will be available for \$16.96 from NC Press, 345 Adelaide Street, Suite 400, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1R5.

Further information will appear in future ARCH NOTES for the guidance of OAS members who may consider volunteering for this unique experience.

OAS RECEIVES PART OF RUTH MARSHALL TOVELL LIBRARY

In March Dr. Walter Tovell delivered to the office a quantity of archaeological publications which had been the property of his late wife Ruth Marshall Tovell. Ruth passed away in January 1992. Her obituary is to be found in AN92-2:38. As it states, Ruth was a founding member (1950) and early President of the OAS (1956) and was very active in the Society's first decade. She was founder and first Editor of ARCH NOTES. She participated in the National Museum's excavation at Sheguindah 1952-1955, where OAS personnel formed a substantial part of the crew. She married Dr. Walter M. Tovell, Director of the Royal Ontario Museum. The donation principally comprises OAS publications but includes other material including an unbroken run of Tom Lee's Anthropological Journal of Canada 1-21. Thank you Dr. Tovell.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1989 SMOKING PIPE CONFERENCE RELEASED

The Rochester Museum and Science Center announces the current release of Research Records No. 22, PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1989 SMOKING PIPE CONFERENCE. 187 pages, 97 illustrations, 37 tables. Includes contributions by OAS members Martha Potter Otto, David G. Smith, William C. Noble, James F. Pendergast, Mima Kapches, Neal L. Trubowitz, Alexander von Gernet. Mail

US\$15 per copy plus US\$4 postage and handling to: RMSC Research Division, 657 East Avenue, Box 1480, Rochester, NY 14603-1480, USA. Fax:(716)271-5935, or by VISA or MASTERCARD to telephone (716)271-4320 x 441.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Hillside Outdoor Education School, Scarborough, Ontario, plans to stage a simulated dig for school children later this year. Donations of buckets, screens, shovels, trowels and any other equipment are needed. These can be old, used and in need of repair. The School will undertake the repairs. For more information and to donate please contact Janie Ravenhurst at the School, 396-6963.

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AIDS

When Dr. Martha Latta compiled "An Eleven Year Index to ARCH NOTES" in 1979 (AN79-5:16-42) she commented on the wealth of information contained, often informally, in ARCH NOTES, often among items of lesser and more transient interest, and for the need "to extract this meat" by means of a selective index. Since then, not only ARCH NOTES but also Chapter newsletters have published a wealth of important research information minimally accessible because of lack of a centralised index. For some years annual indexes have been published in ARCH NOTES to all research publications as a stop-gap measure while computer indexes were being compiled. The **Index to Publications** appeared as Special Publication 7 followed by **Archaeological Directory of Ontario** as Special Publication 8. Now to be released are **Research Reports Index** and **ARCH NOTES Index** as Special Publications 10 and 11 (should we retitle this series "Research Publications" ?). The **Research Reports Index** lists by author, title and publication source research papers published in ARCH NOTES and all Chapter newsletters. The **ARCH NOTES Index** includes research reports and the additional selected items established by Dr. Latta as most needful. At the same time The **Index to Publications** and **Archaeological Directory of Ontario** have

been revised, expanded and updated. The **Index to Publications** has been retitled "**Publications Index**" for conformity with the other titles.

The advent of computers with search capability has eliminated the need for cross-referencing and perhaps this section will eventually be dropped from the **Publications Index**. As computer files these Indexes may be maintained and amended at will. But as yet not everyone has a computer. The Society will print hard copies from its computer file on demand at \$10 each (plus \$2 postage and handling). Hard copies, of course, become rapidly out-of-date. The present intention is to make these indexes available to all researchers on diskette. Perhaps ultimately, when the technology is available, they will be accessible on line. For the present, however, for \$15 you can have all four indexes on a diskette to use as is or load onto your hard disk, and maintain and adapt yourself to suit your needs. Not only that but you (i.e. OAS members) can update from the master files at the OAS office (which are always kept up-to-date) at any time, for free, as a privilege of membership. A flyer with details and an Order Form are enclosed.

Compiling these indexes over the years has been the work of many members beginning with Marti. Celena Campbell, Luisa Beram, Jeff Bursey, Norma Knowlton assisted.

BUS TRIP - APPLY NOW

Plans are now in place for a busy two-day bus trip on the weekend of August 14-15 to the Bruce Peninsula, the Saugeen Indian Reserve and the Lake Huron shore with an overnight at Port Elgin. The itinerary has been changed somewhat from that announced in AN 93-2 and we will go to the top of the Bruce another time. The trip will include the Grey County Museum in Owen Sound (Saturday) and Bruce County Museum in Southampton (Sunday). Both museums are providing special tours for us. We shall enjoy a leisurely drive through quaint rural communities, along the Lake Huron shore, and up the Bruce Peninsula far enough to visit the Hunter's Point Cheveux Relevés site being excavated by Jim Molnar. Sunday afternoon will be at the Saugeen Indian Pow-Wow to see the dance competitions. We shall also visit the former Indian Reserve of Brooke, site of a recent and successful Indian protest. An early Sunday morning tour of the Bruce Nuclear Power Plant is added as an option to sleeping-in.

The PMCL bus will leave the office at 08.45 and the York Mills TTC station at 9.00 a.m. on Saturday August 14. As mentioned in the last issue, the cost of the bus this year took our breath away, and it still does. However at \$135 we have kept the price as low as possible. The trip fee includes all the features mentioned, bus, guide, admissions to Grey County

Museum, Bruce County Museum, Pow Wow, optional Nuclear Power Plant tour, choice of single, twin or double room. Meals are not included, bring your own food (especially Saturday lunch) if you wish. Weather permitting the Pow-Wow is held outdoors so bring outdoor wear, a portable chair if you wish, and your camera! See the enclosed flyer and send in your slip with deposit right away. First come first served, space at price quoted limited to motel availability (and one-night accommodations in this area in high tourist season are not available). To confirm you are accepted please phone the office a week or so after you send in your payment. If demand exceeds reserved motel space we might be able to obtain more but possibly at a marginally higher price.

1994 OVERSEAS TRIP NEWS

How about Turkey? Nick Smith of Upper Canada Holidays, who specialises in group tours to the Mediterranean countries, has undertaken to develop provisionally a package tour for the OAS to include western Turkey and briefly to Greece, with an optional extension in Greece and Crete, for September 1994. This time is determined by fact that this is "shoulder" season, when costs reduce somewhat. The eleven-day Turkey segment follows an itinerary developed by Insight Tours of Great Britain, commencing and ending at Istanbul. The first leg, Istanbul to Ankara, is by local plane, and the balance by coach. The list of places possibly to be visited in Turkey is too extensive to include here but will be sent to you on request. The four days in Athens will include a day trip to Santorini by air for the group to visit the Akrotiri site hopefully personally conducted by the resident archaeologist, the popular all-day three-island cruise out of Piraeus and of course the Athens tour, Acropolis etc. The optional extension can include the Classic Tour to Corinth, Mycenae, Nauplia, Delphi etc. plus Crete. Economy relies on the maximum use of Olympic Airlines, and a long, non-stop flight direct from Toronto to Athens. However, all travel is at the mercy of international exchange rates and local conditions, and no prices are yet available.

At this time you are asked to (1) read, study and learn about Turkey, Greece and Crete. The more popular guidebook series all have current editions on Turkey and Greece, often together; (2) indicate your interest to the office. A slip is enclosed for you to record your views and input. As soon as it is received you will be sent by way of confirmation an article about Turkey from February 1993 *Leisureways* provided by Helen Devereux (thanks, Helen), and you will be kept informed as more information develops. ■

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