



ARCH NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUÉ

Norma Knowlton

As I write this report, the sun is shining gloriously and the snow is melting. Such weather must give every Ontario archaeologist an urge to get out on the land, but the ground is still frozen and we may yet be hit by major snow storms. So get on with the analysis and report writing so you'll be ready for "the season" when it finally does arrive!

At the OAS office, it is time to report to our funding agencies. An Annual Report and update of the Strategic Plan must be produced to accompany the application for our operational grant from the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation. We also depend on the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) for ongoing support for *Ontario Archaeology*; it is again time for our three-year application. The new journal format and size fulfills suggestions SSHRC has made in the past.

I hope OAS members will support the Heritage Forum presented by the Ontario Heritage Alliance (OHA) on April 1. This reminder will be past due by the time you receive this issue. Next issue I will be able to tell the non-attendees what they missed.

The other major event sponsored by the Society as a whole will be held on June 24 at the Kortright Centre. Details are found under FROM THE OAS OFFICE. Although it will be patterned on last year's Access to Heritage Day, this year's event should be bigger and better. In keeping with the fact that it occurs at the end of French Week, the OAS is working closely with the *Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et de Généalogie* and the *Société d'Histoire de Toronto*. The program will be bilingual; half the lectures and other attractions will be in English, half in French. Other

members of the OHA will also be participating, as well as new organizations. An effort such as this is an aid to public outreach, an aspect of our mandate to make archaeology and other heritage concerns better understood.

Another public outreach effort, the Discover Ontario Archaeology kits, is proceeding well. Circulation of the kits is being managed by Christine Caroppo; they are being sent out and returned on a regular basis. The Kits for Community Speakers (for adult audiences) are about ready for distribution as well.

Our publication sector is very active at this time. By now you will have received *Ontario Archaeology* number 58, packed full of interesting material. A new, updated edition of the *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists* is also out, see READING MATTER for details. Efforts toward the publication of the 1994 Symposium Proceedings continue.

The Thunder Bay Chapter is working on arrangements for the 1995 Symposium, to be held October 13-15. The call for papers was highly successful. Keep checking your *Arch Notes*, including flyers, for more information.

Concern for the loss of heritage buildings and the archaeological remains associated with them is ever present. In the Toronto area, meetings have been held recently in regard to development proposals for the Old Mill Restaurant (which would impact on the ruins of the historic mill), and the proposed stadium for the Raptors basketball team (which would cause virtual destruction of the Old Post Office on Bay Street, which carries significant carvings on its exterior). Chapters

deal with similar circumstances in their respective communities. We would like to hear about these problem areas; wider publicity can sometimes alter the outcome in such situations.

Some of our OHA colleagues are particularly worried about the accelerated closure of early cemeteries, often with little or no notice. The Cemeteries Act provides that four heritage organizations, including the OAS, be notified by registered mail of the intent to close a cemetery. In one case (the Clendennen Cemetery in Markham), request for closure was printed in local papers almost a year ago. At the time, only one of the four heritage organizations received any notice whatsoever, and then by regular mail. On February 9, 1995 a notice was sent to the OAS (by regular mail), stating the deadline for a reply was 30 days. The Ontario Historical Society and the Ontario Genealogical Society have been following this situation closely and will reply formally to this notice. These two organizations feel that there are unmarked, as well as marked, burials at this site. Constant vigilance is required in respect to the Cemeteries Act even where some markers occur. Archaeological burials, most often without markers, are even harder to protect.

At times chapters of the OAS are under as great a threat as archaeological remains. Sustaining the enthusiasm which leads to

the founding of the chapter, and which should draw people to serve on the Executive Committee, seems to be the major problem. The latest chapter to find itself in difficulty is the Grand River Waterloo Chapter. A proposal to disband the chapter has been made. We await further decisions by the members of Grand River Waterloo.

The Ontario Archaeological Society thanks the Italian Cultural Institute in Toronto for donating wine to the reception for visiting archaeologists associated with the Isernia-La Pineta lecture.

On a more positive note, Lise Ferguson, a Director of the OAS, has been appointed to the Etobicoke Historical Board, which acts as the LACAC for the borough. The London Chapter was the first to accomplish such an appointment. At the time, the Board of Directors encouraged such participation. Congratulations to Lise.

I hope everyone has been able to accomplish satisfying projects during this rather short winter (so far). By the time you read this, it will be Spring and many of you will have trowels dancing in your heads. And by the time you read the next President's Communiqué, we will be in the glorious month of June.

1992 PEOPLE TO PEOPLE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings of the 1992 People to People Conference held at the Rochester Museum and Science Centre. They are published as *Research Records* No. 23, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, 158 pages, 34 figures, 24 tables. Cost: \$15.00 US plus \$4.50 postage and handling. Contact RMSC Research Division, 657 East Ave Box 1480, Rochester, NY 14603-1480. Phone (716) 271-4320 x441, fax (716) 271-5935.

sent to us by Rochester Museum and Science Centre

MCTR NEWS

Roshan Jussawalla

The following list consists of the type of licence, name of licensee, licence number and site location. For information, contact the Archaeological Licence Office Cultural Programs Branch, 2nd Floor (416) 314-7123; fax: (416) 314-7175.

Licences issued during the month of January, 1995

Underwater:

Tony Mason, 95-019, Lake Simcoe (Kempenfelt Bay at Centennial Beach parking area)

Consulting:

Hugh Daechsel, Heritage Quest Inc., 95-023, Province of Ontario

D. M. Gibbs, All-Tech Services, 95-011, Province of Ontario (stages 1-3 only)

Andrew Hinshelwood, 95-024, Province of Ontario

Lawrence Jackson and Alison Ariss, Northeastern Archaeological Associates, 95-022, Southern Ontario

Dean Knight, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 95-018, Province of Ontario

Bud Parker, 95-017, Province of Ontario

Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 95-014, Province of Ontario

John Pollock, Settlement Surveys Ltd., 95-021, Province of Ontario

Jacqueline Rusak, 95-005, Northern Ontario

Ronald Williamson, Archaeological Services Inc., 95-020, Province of Ontario

Consulting (including Underwater):

Phillip Wright, Mount McGovern Co. Ltd., 95-012, Province of Ontario

Conservation:

Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 95-015, Province of Ontario

Conservation:

Karolyn Smardz and Peter Hamalainen, Toronto Board of Education (Archaeological Resource Centre), c/o Danforth Collegiate and Technical Institute, 95-010, City of Toronto

Survey & Test Excavation:

Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 95-013, City of London & Middlesex County

Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 95-016, Lawson Site, London (Middlesex County)

Licences issued during the month of February, 1995

Conservation (surface collecting only):

Arthur Howey, 95-034, Wentworth, Brant and Oxford Counties

Conservation:

Robert Bugar, The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 95-030, Lands Under the Jurisdiction of the MTRCA

Lawrence Jackson, 95-027, Province of Ontario

Peter Storck, Royal Ontario Museum, 95-026, Province of Ontario

Consulting:

Robert Bugar, The Metropolitan Toronto and

- Region Conservation Authority, 95-028, Counties of Peel, York, Durham, Dufferin and Metropolitan Toronto
- Malcolm Horne, Corp. Of The City of London, Planning Div., Planning & Develop. Dept., 95-036, City of London
- Paul Lennox, Environmental Unit, Ministry of Transportation, 95-037, Province of Ontario
- Ken Swayze, 95-035, Province of Ontario
- John Triggs and Heather Henderson, Historic Horizon Inc., 95-032, Historic - Province of Ontario; Prehistoric - Southern Ontario
- Catherine Webb, 95-031, City of Toronto
- Philip Woodley, 95-038, Province of Ontario
- Field School:**
- Robert Bugar, The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 95-029, Boyd Conservation Area, Seed-Barker Site
- Survey & Test Excavation:**
- Peter Storck, Royal Ontario Museum, 95-025, Red Wing Site, Grey County, Collingwood township, Lot 9, Conc. 11

London Museum of Archaeology - Summer Jobs in Archaeology

The London Museum of Archaeology anticipates the need to fill various position for archaeological field and lab workers, as follows:

Field Director:	1 position, Apr. 24 to Sept. 1
Field Assistants:	5 positions, May 1 to July 7 (with possible extension to Sept. 1)
Lab Director:	1 position, May 8 to July 14
Lab Assistant:	1 position, May 8 to July 14

Field Director must have previous experience in supervising excavation of an Iroquoian site. Field Assistants must have previous experience in excavation.

Field Director and Field Assistants will be required to work on one project in the Toronto area until July 7 and provide their own transportation and meals. On-site accommodation may be available in the form of tents, trailers and/or abandoned farmhouse. After July 7, Field Director and one or more Field Assistants may be required to work on various projects throughout southern Ontario with the Museum supplying a vehicle for their use.

Lab Director and Lab Assistant must have previous experience in cataloguing materials from an Iroquoian site, processing and sorting flotation samples, and be available to work in London.

Interested persons may submit detailed curriculum vitae to:

Robert J. Pearce, Senior Archaeologist
 London Museum of Archaeology
 1600 Attawandaron Road
 London, Ontario N6G 3M6

phone/voice mail direct line (519) 473-2008
 fax (519) 473-1360

EDITORIAL

Suzanne Needs-Howarth

I want to thank all of you who have submitted material for this *Arch Notes*. As I mentioned in my first editorial, I'd like you to keep on sending me short articles, news, comments and announcements. It really helps me a lot if you send material on disk, or via modem or e-mail. You may send short contributions by fax. If you do not have access to a computer, you may, of course, submit typed contributions. To make sure the pre-press production of *Arch Notes* runs smoothly, I ask you to adhere to these guidelines for submission:

Please send disks, typewritten and photocopied contributions to the OAS office. Send e-mail to me at 75304.2724@CompuServe.COM. There are two ways to submit your contribution by fax. You may send material to the OAS office, at (416) 730-0797, or you may send it directly to my computer, at (416) 961-0509, but please call me first to make arrangements.

If you submit material on disk there are several things you can do to make my task easier. Please do not put formatting codes anywhere in your document. So, no font changes, no center justification, no tabs, no bold, and no italics, except in the bibliography. Use only a single hard

return for paragraph breaks (i.e. so that there are no blank lines in the document). Please follow the bibliography submission format described in the new *Ontario Archaeology* style guide (OA 57), with two exceptions. Please use italics for titles, rather than underlines, and don't indent the date. Basically, you enter the author's surname, a comma, the initial(s), a hard return, the date of publication, a single indent, and then the rest.

Please submit tables in WordPerfect "Tables" format or camera ready. Please submit photos as halftones or scanned. Maximum dimensions for tables and illustrations should be 12 cm x 18.5 cm (4.5 x 7.5"). Please include all table and figure captions at the bottom of your document. We can handle all kinds of diskettes and most PC wordprocessor formats.

Because of academic commitments, I have to bring the deadline for the May/June issue forward. Please make sure material for this issue reaches the office or me **before Friday, April 28**. If you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please call me between 9:00 am and 6:00 pm on weekdays!



ACCESSING THE SUPERNATURAL: ALGONKIAN DEVOTIONAL ITEMS FROM THE HUNTER'S POINT (BfHg-3) SITE

William Fitzgerald¹ and Camille Ramlukan²

Introduction

Figures and symbols associated with Algonkian cosmology are present in a variety of media and on a diversity of objects, including rock outcrops (Dewdney and Kidd 1967; Rajnovich 1994), birch bark scrolls (Dewdney 1975; Nelson 1983; Vastokas 1984), ceramics (Sampson 1988), stone pendants (Cleland 1985; Cleland et al. 1984), clothing and related accessories (Phillips 1984), as well as paper, canvas and plywood (Sinclair and Pollock 1979).

Archaeological investigations conducted

on Hunter's Point, a small projection of land at the north entrance to Hope Bay on the east shore of the Bruce Peninsula (Figure 1) between 1990 and 1992 (Molnar 1992, 1993, 1994) and by Wilfrid Laurier University in 1994, reveal the area to have been a focus of human activity for at least the past several millennia. Proposed road and cottage development will destroy heritage resources whose cultural significance remain to be fully appreciated.

An assortment of features and artifacts found during the 1994 controlled surface collection and limited excavation within

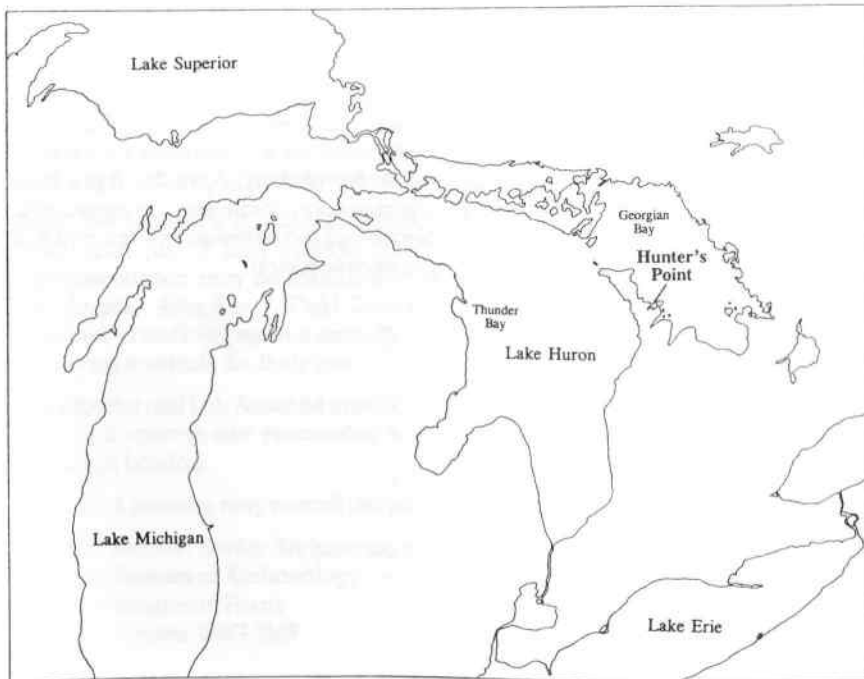


Figure 1. Location of Hunter's Point.

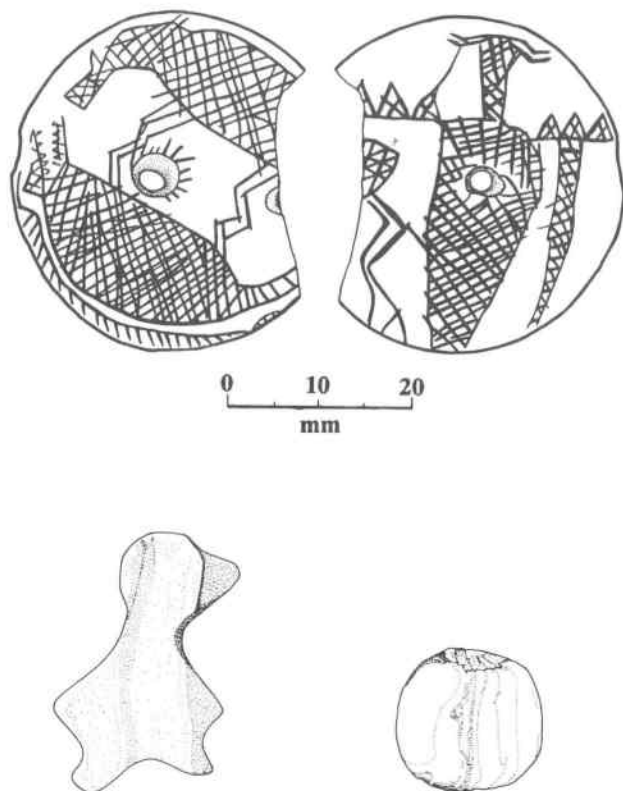


Figure 2. Objects Described in Text. (upper: slate pendant; lower left: shell amulet; lower right: shell disc)

the turnaround of the proposed roadway, suggests that Hunter's Point may have been used by hunter-gatherers of the Lake Huron basin as more than simply a seasonal subsistence stop in their annual cycle. This short note will focus on three of those artifacts – an inscribed shale pendant, a carved shell amulet, and a small shell disc.

The confidence in the identification and interpretation of the depictions must be tempered with two factors, the most

notable being the authors' admittedly limited familiarity with Algonkian iconography and spiritual beliefs. Secondly, and to a lesser extent, considering the small size of these objects, we should not expect anatomically correct depictions. While their presentation may have been obvious to the maker, their stylized portrayal may be subject to various interpretations by individuals who are separated by both time and culture from the objects. In light of this we will attempt to avoid controver-

sial interpretations and would certainly appreciate the insight from persons who are better versed in this subject.

Shale Pendant (94.2369.1)

A nearly complete, circular (37.2 mm maximum diameter) pendant with a lenticular cross-section (3.1 mm maximum thickness) was ground from dark reddish-brown shale and has, incised finely on both surfaces, cross-hatched figures that form what may be considered to be a three-dimensional model of the Algonkian spiritual cosmos (figure 2).

Etched on one face is a figure that can arguably be distinguished as a shaman, perhaps Odaemin, the first medicine man (Johnston 1976:80-81). Power lines radiate from either side of the head, and a communication line links one of the power lines with one of the triangles on the right outstretched arm. Triangles may be representations of the heart—the source of life in man and animal—as shown in Ojibwa Mide-wi-win (Grand Medicine Society) birch bark records (Rajnovich 1994:126), or they may represent the lodges, or degrees/orders, of that presumed post-contact secret religious society. The Mide-wi-win generally is considered to have four levels of membership or initiation; however, there are references to as many as eight (Dewdney 1975:170; Nelson 1983:222).

The object dangling from the left outstretched arm may be a stylized medicine bag—an integral ceremonial item for members of the Mide-wi-win society. Made from a variety of animal skins (depending on which order the member belonged to), 19th and 20th century accounts indicate they were decorated with such objects as beads (brass, glass, bone), bells, buttons, thimbles, ribbons, porcupine quills, and eagle claws (Nelson 1984). They served a variety of functions, including the storage of the sacred Megis

(shells: see below) and medicines, and were used as "weapons" from which the Megis were "shot" to "kill", and ultimately return to life initiates of the society (Morrisseau 1965:43; Nelson 1984:398; Vecsey 1984:460). All of these features are commonly associated on depictions of shamans on rock art and birch bark scrolls (Dewdney and Kidd 1967; Nelson 1983, 1984; Rajnovich 1994).

Beneath the right arm of the shaman is an object that may be a "forked-eye" motif—a circle with two descending jagged parallel lines—a symbol linked with the upperworld Thunderbird. Within the iconography of pre-contact period Mississippian cultural complexes, Thunderbird (Bird-Man) commonly has "forked", or "weeping" eyes (Brown 1989; Sampson 1988; Strong 1989). On North American shell masks the "forked-eye" is variously rendered, with the descending "rays" usually taking the form of two divergent prongs, or two sets of jagged parallel lines (Smith and Smith 1989:10-12). While eye motifs with two prongs are generally associated with Upperworld themes, the three-pronged, or bisected angle motif, is invariably present with Underworld creatures (Sampson 1988:180-182).

Thunderbird, and by association, the "forked-eye" motif have abundant, but generally consistently similar symbolic connotations across North America. Repeatedly linked to warring and hunting activities, Thunderbird is identified with characteristics of swiftness and aggressiveness, not to mention excellent vision—features derived from such birds of prey as the peregrine falcon (Brown 1989; Sampson 1988; Smith and Smith 1989; Strong 1989). Since Thunderbird was active in supernatural battles, its spirit is summoned by mortals to assist in earthly pursuits of a similar nature. He was in a constant state of warfare with the spirits of

the underworld, against whom he used lightning (King 1982:11).

Thunderbird also represents threats to man from the sky, rain, hail, and especially lightning (Dewdney 1975:39; Smith and Smith 1989:15)– the jagged/zigzag lines of the "forked-eye" motif likely symbolizing lightning since it was from the eyes of Thunderbird that lightning was emitted (Morrisseau 1965:4; Phillips 1984:415). Since rain also has its benefits, Thunderbird is also associated with fertility (King 1982:11). Generally, however, the spirit of Thunderbird is evoked as protection against evil spirits or for success in hunting and war. It also serves as patron of the third order of the Mide-wi-win initiation and of the Shaking Tent (Johnston 1976:91).

On the opposite side of the pendant the underworld serpent/night panther Me-she-pe-shiw and a terrestrial four-legged creature face one another, connected at the feet. The long, thick neck, pointed ear, and a muzzle that is elongated and rectangular may indicate that this other creature is a moose. Such a depiction is generally consistent with rock art images identified as moose. Had the missing edge of the pendant included the *derrière* of the enigmatic creature, its identification may have been more confidently asserted. Considering, however, that the collective totem of the four bands of the Odawa was the moose (Feest and Feest 1978:776)– within whose 17th century territory the Hunter's Point site is located– such an identification could be offered.

Me-she-pe-shiw is the chief manitou of the underwater realm and considered as well to be an underground manitou. If not properly appeased, it can be malevolent. It is invariably portrayed as a feline with horns of power, power lines emanating from its body (such as the dorsal spikes), and a long tail. An adversary of Thunderbird, it is thought to control storms

on the lakes and the weather, its tail being responsible for winds, waves, and rapids. For groups so dependent on the aquatic environment, Me-she-pe-shiw, as its overseer, was associated with death by drowning (Dewdney 1975:39), and offerings were made to provide good fishing and safe water travel (Brown and Brightman 1988:109).

The two holes that were drilled through the pendant, while perhaps functioning as suspension holes (although there is no apparent smoothing caused by wear), symbolically could be considered as connecting the supreme beings of the upper and lower realms of the universe (cf., Phillips 1984:413). Individually, or as a pair, the holes are not centrally located on the disc. Their placement appears to have been incorporated into the iconography of the pendant. The broken hole was drilled from both surfaces and possesses bevelled edges. It is the smaller of the two with a maximum exterior diameter of 4 mm +. Its placement on the upperworld side is closely aligned with circle of the "forked-eye" motif.

The other perforation was drilled from the Me-she-pe-shiw side where it had been embellished with short, projecting lines. The maximum exterior diameter of this perforation is 5.3 mm, the minimum diameter of the bevelled section being 3.6 mm. The symbol of the Mide-wi-win society– representing the power of the medicine associated with the society and spiritual rebirth– is a tiny white underworld seashell called *Megis* (Johnston 1976:87-88; Nelson 1983:221-222). Underworld shell, and especially objects manufactured from it, have abundant metaphorical associations, including long life (immortality), physical and spiritual well-being, and success in hunting, fishing, warfare and courtship (Hamell 1983:6). It is portrayed in pictographs in various forms, including a small oval

figure with radiating power lines (Rajnovich 1994:52). This hole emerges on the upperworld side of the pendant at the heart of the shaman, an appropriate placement considering the healing powers and spiritual character a shaman must possess, especially in light of a derivation of the term "Mide-wi-win" as being "good hearted" (Johnston 1976:84).

Considering that cultural items from the late Middle Woodland period, the turn of the 17th century, and the late-19th century were recovered from within a ten-metre radius of the unit from where the pendant was located (Subsquare 64 of the 10-metre square N400 E70), the age of the pendant cannot be definitively determined. The vast majority of datable, associated artifacts are, however, attributable to what was likely a small, early 17th century occupation situated in the southeastern quadrant of N400 E70. European glass beads provide the chronological precision, and Native ceramic styles are supportive.

The area's glass beads are an assortment of Glass Bead Period (GBP) 1 (ca. 1580-1600) and GBP2 (ca. 1600-1625/30) types (Fitzgerald 1982; Kenyon and Kenyon 1983), one each of Kidd and Kidd (1970) types IIa15, IIa31/40, IIa39, IIa55, IIa57, IIbb2, IIIk3.

The Native vessel assemblage within a ten-metre radius of the pendant is predominantly terminal Late Woodland. Of the fourteen vessels defined from rim fragments, twelve styles could arguably be assigned late-16th century or early-17th century proveniences: "Sidey Notched" (n=4), "Lawson Incised" (n=3), "Huron Incised" (n=3), and "Black Necked" (n=2). A single rim fragment from a late Middle Woodland dentate stamped, collarless vessel was recovered from the eastern periphery of the 17th century cluster, as was another untypable specimen.

The only other reported examples of these distinctive slate pendants, referred to by Charles Cleland as *Naub-cow-zo-win* discs (Cleland 1985; Cleland et al. 1984), have been recovered from sites around the mouth of Thunder Bay River, toward the northern end of the Lake Huron side of the Michigan Peninsula. It has been suggested that this locality was the place of manufacture of these items because of its proximity to the outcropping of Devonian Dock Street shale, and the various stages of production that are represented. These Michigan specimens have been dated to the period between AD 1250 and 1400 on the basis of having been recovered in association with Late Woodland Juntunen ceramic styles. However, Juntunen ceramics have been recovered from early 17th century sites in Ontario and Michigan (Bill Fox pers. comm. 1995).

The Hunter's Point pendant and this occupation are just over ten metres from the northern edge of a large concentration of circular features that have been excavated into the crests of the ridges of this section of the point. These circular depressions, generally in the vicinity of one metre in diameter, also exhibit arrangements of limestone slabs on or adjacent to them. One of these features was located at the southern edge of the road turnaround (Feature 1 in N390 E70). As its excavation proceeded the exceedingly fragmented remains of a fetal individual were encountered. Considering that the Midé practised physical as well as spiritual healing, and conducted funeral ceremonies (cf., Densmore 1929:74-75), it is perhaps not unexpected that this pendant was recovered so close to what may be an extensive cemetery.

Shell Amulet (94.2717)

A 3.0 mm-thick section of shell has been ground into a form of a stylized bird, perhaps Thunderbird (Figure 2). This is

based on a configuration that consists of a beaked head in profile and a body with four stunted appendages. The item has a maximum length of 30.7 mm and width of 18.1 mm. As mentioned above, the symbolism associated with shell and Thunderbird, and the practices and initiations of the *Mide-wi-win* mesh favourably in this artifact; perhaps the amulet was a part of a medicine bundle.

As is the case with the pendant, the chronological placement of the shell amulet, recovered from Subsquare 8 of N410 E60 adjacent to a 150 cm by 100 cm hearth (Feature 2) in Subsquares 7 and 8, is equivocal. While the majority of the cultural remains from, and within a five-metre radius of, the hearth date to the fourth quarter of the 19th century, Native ceramic styles (fragments from 3 "Huron Incised" and 3 "Sidey Notched" vessels) indicate a 16th/17th century presence in the area.

The late-19th century inventory consists of a selection of muzzle- and breech-loading firing mechanisms and ammunition (including a deposit of more than 600 pieces of #2 lead shot), a large number of hand-wrought and machine-cut nails, a sizeable sample of European smoking pipe fragments (1858-1907 Bannerman/Montreal, 1847-1876 Henderson/Montreal, 1862-1877+ W&D Bell/Quebec [Walker 1971]), tobacco pouch seals, buttons ("agate", metal, bone, shell, rubber), glass beads [Ic13, Ic (emerald hexagonal), If3, Ila56 (2)], and ironstone ceramics (including an 1892-1896 "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA/ALFRED MEAKIN. ENGLAND." Basket-weave with Band pattern saucer [Godden 1964:425, 1980:236; Wetherbee 1980:120]).

Other notable recoveries from the immediate vicinity of the hearth include the "burial" of a disarticulated loon (Rosemary Prevec pers. comm. 1994), fragments of a partially burned human

fibula, human radius fragments, a human canine tooth, a human incisor tooth, bear teeth, and a portion of a bear mandible with a perforated ramus. These modified bear mandibles have been associated with Odawa bear dance curing ceremonies, and, to date, have only been recovered from Algonkian sites, or sites with Algonkian components, that date from the mid-17th century to the early-19th century (Garrad 1969; Mason 1986:181-184; Smith 1985:109-116).

Shell Disc (94.3215)

A nearly circular disc, with a maximum diameter of 16.9 mm and thickness of 2.9 mm, has been coarsely ground from a section of a freshwater clam shell (Figure 2). Recovered from N420 E60 Subsquare 30, it cannot be determined whether this object is in its finished state or whether it was a discoidal bead preform. Arguing against the latter interpretation is the fact that the three discoidal shell beads from this area are significantly smaller than this item, ranging from 4.9 mm to 8.5 mm in diameter, and that such a disc may represent Megis.

Final Thoughts

The number of objects with apparent metaphysical associations that have been recovered from Hunter's Point – notably the shale pendant, shell amulet and shell disc recovered in 1994 – and the brass bracelet inscribed with horned snakes/underwater serpents that was recovered in 1990 (Molnar 1992:107; Rajnovich 1994:44-45), suggest that access to supernatural entities was actively sought by the individuals who visited this point.

While we may be able to identify the figures and symbols—some with more confidence than others—it is unlikely we will ever be able to fully understand their cultural context. Did these items simply serve as "good luck" charms for protection from the hazards of water travel or for

good fortune in hunting and fishing, with the attendant conviction of a rabbit's foot or St. Christopher's medal, or were they, like the Catholic chalice and Host, more integral parts of such devout ritual practices as physical and spiritual healing, death, and re-birth?

Neither archaeology or history, written or oral, are likely to permit us to access those past beliefs with certainty; however, the concentration of these objects with their indisputable supernatural associations, together with other articles and features from across Hunter's Point that possess ritualistic connections, signify this particular point of land had tangible spiritual significance to the people of the region. Hunter's Point appears to have been a place more exceptional than simply one of many subsistence stops in a seasonal cycle.

Acknowledgements The field component of the 1994 project was generously financed by the Ontario Heritage Foundation through the Niagara Escarpment Program. Wilfrid Laurier University contributed the bridge financing that has allowed the project to proceed, and an abundance of logistical support during the processing and report production phases.

Alton Hunter, owner of the proposed cottage development, graciously provided permission to undertake archaeological investigations on the roadway that is entrusted to Eastnor Township. Thanks also to Jim Molnar and Neal Ferris for their assistance in getting us set up on the site.

The 1994 team of bush grubbers and information gatherers consisted of Jacqueline Fisher, Jonathan Haxell, Anne-Hélène Kerbiriou, Grant Myers, Lisa Peterson, Ricki Romanowski, Helen Sluis, and Heidi Wilson. Their perseverance through poison ivy, rattlesnakes, and the bed of cobbles was meritorious.

Finally, Darlene Johnston (Chippewas of Nawash Land Claims Researcher) has provided valuable insight into a variety of issues, not the least of which was her diligent land registry work that may have saved the site from what everyone had been led to believe was inevitable destruction.

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- Postscript The day this article was submitted to *Arch Notes* we received a fax from Bill Fox. He had circulated the drawing of the slate pendant to various specialists and generously provided us with a summary of their collective opinions. Instead of incorporating their illuminating explanations into this article,

it would perhaps be best for them to be submitted to *Arch Notes* as a rejoinder or augmentation to our interpretations.

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²Resurrection Catholic Secondary School, Kitchener, Ontario.

Divers Plan Second Phase in Study of 18th-century Ship

"Canadian Press, Brockville, Ont. - Canadian and U.S. divers plan to set out again this spring to unlock the secrets of an 18th-century ship lying at the bottom of the St. Lawrence River. Members of the St. Lawrence River Historical Foundation have determined that the ship is most likely HMS Anson, which sank Oct. 23, 1761.

The first phase of the Iroquois Project was completed in September. Divers completed almost 100 dives, taking measurements of the ship, which rests under 20 metres of water. Don Martin, the foundation's Canadian co-ordinator, said divers will begin the second phase in April or May by making a grid of the area.

The vessel, sailing under the British flag, was en route to Fort Ontario at Oswego, N.Y., with a cargo of provisions when it sank. The ship was originally a French corvette called Iroquois. It was built near the village of Matilda, Ont., in 1759. On Aug. 17, 1760, during one of several military engagements during the French and Indian War, the Iroquois was captured by the British and recommissioned the Anson."

from *The Globe and Mail*, December 31, 1994

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY UPDATE

The OAS plans to provide an update to *Zooarchaeological Analysis on Ontario Sites: An Annotated Bibliography* by Janet C. Cooper and Howard G. Savage, first published in October, 1994. The update is scheduled to be available for the OAS's 1995 symposium in October.

Additions and amendments to the original publication should be sent directly to the senior author no later than August 1, 1995 to be included in this update. The address for contributions is 587 Avenue Road Apt 36, Toronto Ontario, M4V 2K3.

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LYMAN JOHN CHAPMAN – A TRIBUTE

Charles Garrad

Lyman John Chapman, co-author with Donald Putman of "The Physiography of Southern Ontario", passed away in November at the age of 86. Lyman held a BSc from Ontario Agricultural College (1930), a Msc from Michigan State University, and an honorary Doctorate from University of Waterloo (1987).

I knew Lyman Chapman for more than a quarter of a century. We first met in 1966 when I called at the Chapman's Ferguson farmhouse near Clarksburg during a local site survey. I explained that a local writer had recorded Indian remains on the Ferguson farm. My host replied he did not know of this and that in the eleven years he had lived there he had not seen anything. He was intrigued enough to invite me inside where I quickly realized from the titles of his books, and a map on the wall from "The Physiography of Southern Ontario", that this was no ordinary farmhouse.

Until he sold the farm in 1992, I visited usually several times a year. We never found the supposed archaeological site, but we shared some interesting adventures and I grew to love Lyman's dry humour. On one occasion we discussed the significance of the numbering of the fifty-two physiographic regions in The Book. I said I could understand #1 being the Niagara Escarpment because it was a unique feature, but that to be #2, the Beaver Valley must be very important. He replied briefly "yup". Knowing there would be no more response until I repeated the question I said "Alright Lyman, why is the Beaver Valley so important that it is number two out of fifty-two?". Of course I expected a dissertation about post-glacial impounded lakes, the Heathcote moraine

and the outwash delta of the Beaver River which created the Clarksburg apple-growing soils. Instead, his answer was "My wife came from there".

On one visit Lyman announced he had bought a truck. Since all apple orchard owners have trucks we wondered about the amused glint in his eye and why he wanted us to see it. We understood why when he showed us a black truck painted with huge yellow flames and the name "Diablo" across the hood. We assumed it was souped up and decorated by some teenagers, the sort of vehicle you kept clear of. The sight of this sedate and scholarly senior emerging from "Diablo" was such a contrast that we began to try to surprise people by luring him into contrived arrivals. Lyman was not greatly interested in our archaeological work unless geology or physiography were involved, but that year he heard through his sources that a Royal Ontario Museum crew were excavating a very early site somewhere nearby. He asked if I knew of it. I replied that Miima Kapches and crew were on the Walker farm extension of the Fisher Palaeo-indian Site where Peter Storck had worked the year before. He wanted to see this. I arranged to meet him there providing he would come in "Diablo", and I got there early to apprise the crew that they were about to witness one of the minor wonders of the world. However, Miima's crew had other things to do and the chert scatter on the ground between the rows of young corn proved the greater attraction. Lyman arrived in "Diablo", parked it on the nearby road and walked over to the activity without anyone even noticing his arrival.

The day was not lost, however, thanks to one of his dry humour episodes. Reaching the fence dividing the Walker and Fisher farms I commented on the substantial difference in the corn either side. On the Walker farm it was young and small and no impediment to observing and flagging the chert scatter. On the higher Fisher farm it was tall and rich with full leaves that hid the earth. The conversation went something like: C (Charlie): "Lyman, look how much bigger the corn is over the fence"; L (Lyman): "yup"; C: "Is there a reason?"; L: "yup"; C: "well, what is the reason - better fertilizer?"; L: "nope"; C: "Better drainage?"; L: "nope"; C: "better soil?"; L: "nope"; C: "a different type of corn?"; L: "nope"; C: "OK Lyman, what's the reason?"; L: "planted sooner".

In 1982 Christine and Michael Kirby began annual archaeological surveys of the Beaver Valley. When this focused on chert sources and sedimentary rock, Lyman's interest was quickened. On one occasion in 1985 when we called on him we found him aglow with excitement because of a report that a sink hole had appeared in a field, big enough to lose a tractor in. We went to the reported farm and found the new sinkhole, 20 feet wide. Lyman was as pleased as if he'd won the lottery.

After his wife's death in 1976, following that of his best friend Donald Putnam and his wife, Lyman coped with loneliness by keeping very busy. He particularly liked dancing; the last time I saw him, in 1993, he had just returned from a morning session of line dancing.

In 1993 we visited his new bungalow in "downtown" Clarksburg. Lyman rarely reminisced about his younger years but on this occasion we managed to take some notes. Lyman was born on a farm at Sheppard and Warden in Scarborough in 1908. This farm is now all houses. Ten years later his father moved the family to

a better farm near Weston. This farm is now Humber College. Both farms were good but soil characteristics differed. At Scarborough the soil was very hard on the plough, requiring frequent replacement of the share tips. At Weston this was not necessary. However, it was not the differing soil characteristics of his two boyhood farms that got Lyman interested in physiography, but the drumlins at Bond Head.

In 1926 he enrolled at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. While a freshman he met a fourth year student named Donald Putnam, who subsequently moved to the University of Toronto to do a PhD in botany. After four years as a student, Lyman stayed two more years at the OAC Research Station. While he was there the Research Centre was asked to look at the oats crop near Schomberg. Not having a plant pathologist on staff, the Research Centre hired Don Putnam. Lyman Chapman and Don Putnam remained friends and colleagues from this time on.

Although the economy headed downhill into the Depression they were always able to get their research funded, principally through the Ontario Research Foundation. Lyman later became a Director of the Department of Physiography of the Ontario Research Foundation, while Putnam became Professor of Geography in Toronto. The results of their sixteen-year collaboration included a number of co-authored academic papers and their joint book, "The Physiography of Southern Ontario". The first edition appeared in 1951, followed by a revised second edition in 1966 in several printings. The third edition was revised by Lyman Chapman alone, Donald Chapman being deceased.

When Lyman retired to his favourite Beaver Valley just outside Clarksburg he used his knowledge of soils to transform the marginal Ferguson land into a fine

apple orchard. The couple of years he intended to stay became eleven. From his farm house he consulted on soil conditions, notably for racetracks. In 1992 he sold the apple farm and moved to a brick bungalow in Clarksburg.

Lyman often said how lucky he was to be paid to do what he liked to do. No doubt

it was this thankful approach to life which prolonged his youthful vigour into advanced years, a lesson for all of us.

We will miss you, Lyman. The world is a better place because you were here.

*103 Annedale Drive, North York, Ontario, M2N 2X3.

CHERT IDENTIFICATION KIT AVAILABLE

The Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA) has assembled, with assistance from Human Resources Development Canada and Wilfrid Laurier University, an identification kit for the major chert types of southern Ontario. Included within the 18 cm by 27 cm container are 17 specimens from 14 different sources: 7 Onondaga; 3 Bois Blanc (2 Haldimand, 1 Colborne); 2 Kettle Point; 2 Fossil Hill (Collingwood); 2 Dundee (Selkirk); and 1 Lockport/Goat Island (Ancaster). Also included with the kit is a laminated information sheet that provides a map and the military grid locations of the sources, a brief geological overview, and descriptions of the notable characteristics of the cherts.

If you are interested in obtaining one of these reference kits you might consider applying for membership within the Association of Professional Archaeologists - membership does have its benefits. If any kits are left over we will make them available at a reasonable price to the general archaeological community. For more information on these kits or the APA contact:

Bill Fitzgerald
Archaeology
Wilfrid Laurier University
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5

fax (519) 884-8853
phone (519) 884-1970 x6845
e-mail wfitzger@mach1.wlu.ca

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

The 60th annual symposium of the SAA will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, from May 3 to 7, 1995. Advance registration closes March 31. Phone (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284 for information.

READING MATTER

*With contributions by Michael Kirby
and Suzanne Needs-Howarth*

Ontario Archaeology #58

This issue, edited by Alexander von Gernet, the second in our new style, 60% larger format, is our first to contain comments by the peer reviewers on the articles, and replies by the authors. (That's why it's a bit late – it should have been issued last year – but you should still have two more issues this year!) Contents include an editorial and four articles (with comments and replies to three of them) all dealing with Ontario Iroquoian prehistory. OA is available to non-members at \$10.00 per copy plus postage and packing. MK



Second Edition OAS Field Manual

Thanks to our author Nick Adams the second edition of our *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists* is ready for you. Nick has updated the section on calculating the Borden number and has made it much simpler. He has also supplied some better illustrations in the projectile points section and more pot illustrations. A time chart for Northern Ontario prehistory is now included. Typos have been cleaned up and some contact addresses have been updated. In fact, most of your concerns have been attended to. The typeface is now the same as that used in *Ontario Archaeology* and *Arch Notes* – much easier to read. In view of all the changes, we're issuing a completely new volume. From here on we'll probably supply revisions in a loose-leaf format. Price is the same as before – \$10.00 plus \$2.00 postage and packing, or pick it up at the OAS office. MK



Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario – Volume 5

The Ontario Heritage Foundation has just published its fifth volume in the New Series AARO. This contains reports of archaeological work undertaken in the 1993 field season. Edited by Peter Storck, this volume has 47 articles covering conservation, consulting, excavation, survey and test excavation, field schools (including the OAS field schools), underwater surveys and work done under grants from the OHF. This is available from the Ontario Heritage Foundation, 10 Adelaide St E, Toronto Ontario M5C 1J3, for \$12.00. MK



Ethics in American Archaeology Report

The Society for American Archaeology has just published the results of an SAA workshop on ethics held in Reno, Nevada in November, 1993, and the subsequent public forum held at the SAA's annual meeting in Anaheim in April, 1994. Edited by Mark Lynott and Alison Wylie, it includes the six draft principles formulated at the workshop, and the position papers and commentaries of the Anaheim forum. It is intended as a catalyst for ongoing discussion and debate and provides an interesting and stimulating read. The report was distributed free to SAA members; non-members can obtain a copy for \$7.00 US plus \$3.00 US postage and handling from the Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second St NE #12, Washington DC 20002-3557, USA. Fax 202-789-0284. SN



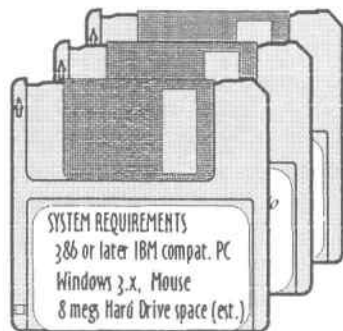
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Old Dump Provides Rare Look at How Hamiltonians Lived in 19th Century

"by Shaun N. Herron – It was just a hole in the ground, but it made Bill Fitzgerald a happy man. Three metres square by six metres deep (10 feet square by 20 feet deep), it was a window on Hamilton, the real Hamilton you don't see at Whitehern or Dundurn Castle. And it's a window that will disappear soon. "It's a snapshot of how people were living at the time," said Mr. Fitzgerald, a professor of archeology at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo. "We got a part of Hamilton's heritage that would have been lost otherwise."

Professor Fitzgerald began lobbying Hamilton-Wentworth Region last year for permission to salvage material from a 125-year-old dump in Cathedral Park, across King Street West from Cathedral of Christ the King. The park beside Highway 403 is destined to house a \$20-million sewage overflow tank to prevent pollution of Cootes Paradise and Hamilton harbor.

The region at first refused permission, citing fears of liability and delays in construction. But bureaucrats relented after Chairman Terry Cooke intervened, and a team of archeologists was given a day last week to salvage what they could. "They didn't have to do anything, but they co-operated," said Prof. Fitzgerald. "We're very grateful."

Regional workers opened a hole in the dump, which was used from 1870 to 1920, and left the archeologists to their work. And they discovered a treasure trove of how the real Hamilton lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Most people would turn their noses up at what the diggers salvaged, but Prof. Fitzgerald said the results were much better than expected. They pulled out more than 300 bottles or fragments with maker's marks, ceramics, utensils - even old bones. Each one tells a story of people about whom very little is known. "We can reconstruct from the cuts of meat how much these people earned," said Prof. Fitzgerald. "Glass and ceramics tell us about trade and where people got their things." There were even a few mysteries, chief among them a turn-of-the-century ripoff of Coca-Cola. It's a Hamilton version of the famous bottle with the label "La Kola" still clearly visible. And you thought lookalikes were a late 20th century thing. "We've researched at the library and in the archives for mention of it - and there's nothing," said Prof. Fitzgerald.

"There are a number of things we didn't know anything about and the public might be able to help." A series of dairy bottles have piqued archeologists' interest. It speaks to a dairy industry in Hamilton that was better-developed than many believed.

Prof. Fitzgerald hopes to display some of the finds at city hall and seek public help in identifying the puzzling ones."

from *The Spectator*, February 3, 1995

LATE 19TH CENTURY CLAY PIPES FROM RED ROCK HOUSE

David Arthurs¹

This research note describes a collection of clay tobacco pipe bowls and stem fragments from a mid to late 19th century fur trade post on the north shore of Lake Superior. The assemblage, though small, includes some unusual specimens, one of which is a style of pipe which does not appear to have been previously documented in the literature.

The Nipigon Dock Site, DgJb-6, site of the mid to late 19th century fur trade post, Red Rock House, is located on the west bank of the Nipigon River, on the outskirts of the

present day community of Nipigon, Ontario (Figure 1). Lying six kilometres upriver from Lake Superior, it was established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1859 as a guard station to protect the posts of Lake Nipigon and the Albany River from the incursions of itinerant American fur traders. Due to its strategic location, Red Rock House increasingly came to serve as a trans-shipment point and a fur trade post in its own right.

In the mid-1870s, Red Rock House underwent a rapid expansion (Figure 2), in

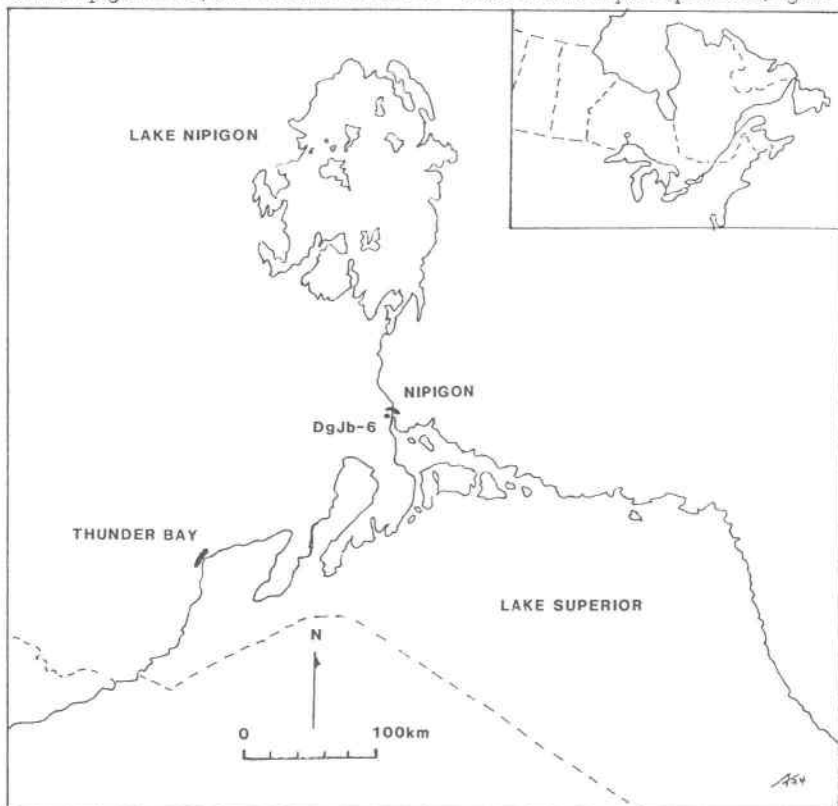


Figure 1. Location of the Site of Red Rock House (DgJb-6).



Figure 2. Historical Sketch of Red Rock House Post (Courtesy Nipigon Historical Museum).

part due to tourism, as anglers from around the world arrived to fish the famous Nipigon River, but mainly due to the belief on the part of the officer in charge of the post that Nipigon would be chosen as the steamboat terminus for the Canadian Pacific Railway to the west. At the eleventh hour, however, Nipigon was bypassed for the construction of the CPR dock in favour of Prince Arthur's Landing at present day Thunder Bay. With this, and the establishment of the rail link across the north shore a decade later, the post went into decline.

While Nipigon was to serve as headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company's Lake Superior District in the 1890s, by the turn of the century emphasis had shifted away from the fur trade. The near-derelict post buildings at the waterfront were turned over to commercial fishing interests, and a retail saleshop was built in the village coalescing around the newly constructed Nipigon railway station. Though a retail outlet continued to operate in the

community until a few years ago, the transfer of district administration to Fort William in 1902 may be considered the effective terminal date for the trading post (cf. Hamilton and Richie 1985:13-33).

The present Town of Nipigon dock occupies the location of the original Red Rock House wharf at Clearwater Creek. During reconstruction work in the winter of 1981-1982, several artifacts, mostly clay pipe fragments, were dredged from the river bed and redeposited on the low-lying bank and in the creek bed. They were carefully collected by Roland Choiselat, curator of the Nipigon Historical Museum.

While spreading the dredge sediments, a bulldozer disturbed the foundations of a small stone powder magazine, the only fur trade structure still visible at the site. Concern for this unique heritage resource led Choiselat to contact the North Central Region Archaeological Laboratory of the (then) Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, and a preliminary examination of the site was conducted by the author. This led to

the writer's salvage excavation of the powder magazine in 1982 and 1983, and a two year cultural resource assessment programme directed by Scott Hamilton in 1984 and 1985.

The artifacts collected by Choiselat in 1982 included nine bowl fragments and nine stems, from perhaps eight clay pipes. Pipe fragments were also recovered during the 1984 excavation of the Officer's House (Hamilton and Richie 1985), and in explorations in the vicinity of the trade store and men's house close to Clearwater Creek the following year (Hamilton et al. 1986). In 1985, during an inspection of the site, the writer recovered a pipestem from dredge deposits that had been spread on the river bank south of the government dock.

There is one complete bowl in the collection, recovered from the dredge deposits (Figure 3a). Measuring 4.24 cm in height and 2.74 cm from front to back, it is plain except for an impressed "T" and "D" on either side of the vertical finished seam line. The impressed letters are of the serif style, with flaring ends, and occur 1.29 cm below the lip on the back of the bowl. The clay is a cream white colour, though it could be stained from being submerged for so long. The pipe has been broken above the heel and stem, and no maker's mark is present. It should be noted that in spite of having trimmed seams, the surface of the bowl is heavily gouged and scarified.

A small fragment with a finished seam and an impressed "D" (Figure 3b), 0.38 cm below the lip, is from a similar specimen, as may be another fragment with a portion of an impressed mark (perhaps a "D"), 0.83 cm below the lip (Figure 3c). A third plain bowl fragment with a finished seam may be from an undecorated, or perhaps a "TD" pipe.

The TD motif was a popular one on pipes from the eighteenth through the twentieth century. While earlier pipes had elaborate monograms, the simple impressed design appears to date from the mid to late 19th century in most contexts (cf. Kenyon 1982).

Research at the Henderson and Bannerman factories in Montreal (Smith 1993:9-10), suggests that it might be possible to determine the manufacturer for some late period TD pipes even if they lack maker's marks. According to Smith, the bowls of Henderson TD pipes are smaller, with deeper more pronounced impressions than the Bannermans; the latter also have larger, shallower TD impressions. Though comparative data is currently lacking, the small size of the letters on the Red Rock House TD specimens relative to the size of the bowl might suggest they were made by the former company.

Two articulating fragments are from a large pipe of a cream coloured clay (Figure 3d). The sherds seem to represent the front of the bowl (a mark on the interior near the base appears to have been made by the stem-boring wire). The bowl is over 4.9 cm in height, and would have had a diameter of over 2.5 cm.

The upper portion of the bowl is smoothed, but the lower portion possesses moulded decoration in high relief. A large, flared element occurs on the side of the bowl, below which is a raised angular element with cross-hatching on the surface. A handle-like projection originates at the base of the bowl along the seam line. Although broken, it appears to have been attached to the front of the bowl in two places. Cross-hatching covers this as well. Along its outer surface are flat, overlapping shingle- or scale-like ribs that run up the seam.

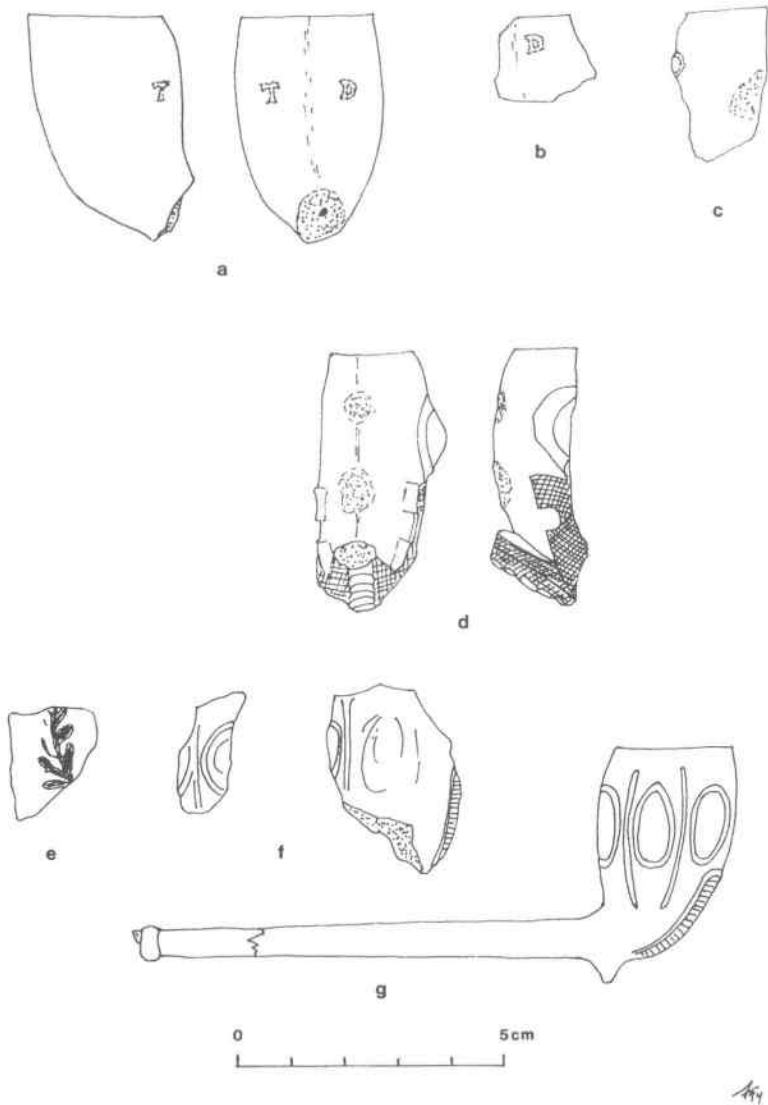
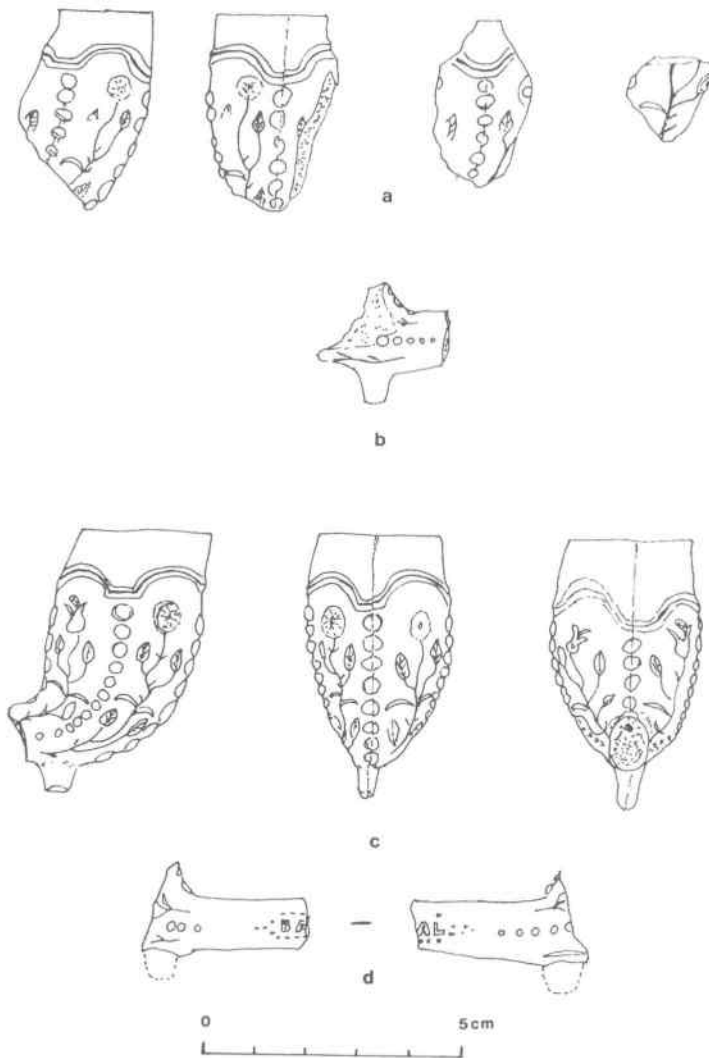


Figure 3. DgJb-6 Pipes. TD bowl a); TD bowl fragment b); possible TD bowl fragment c); figurative (possible effigy) bowl d); bowl fragment with floral decoration e); bowl fragments with oval and ridge decoration f); artist's reconstruction of oval and ridge decorated pipe g); (e after Hamilton et al. 1986; f-g after Hamilton and Richie 1985).



Kiv

Figure 4. DgJb-6 and Lower Fort Garry Pipes. "hobnail and bud" bowl fragments a); pipestem with "hobnail and bud" motif b); c) complete "hobnail and bud" bowl from Lower Fort Garry (Artifact 1K54B2: 6582) b); "hobnail and bud" pipestem from Lower Fort Garry with BANNERMAN/MONTREAL maker's mark (Artifact 1K127F4: 3781) d).

Traces of a brown flaky substance, possibly treacle glaze, adhere to the base of the pipe. The interior of the bowl bears traces of carbon, indicating that it had been smoked, and was not merely a casualty of shipping breakage. It has been suggested (Richie, pers. comm. 1985), that the decoration on the pipe represents a bird's talon holding an egg; however it is unlike published illustrations of pipes with the typical claw and egg motif (eg. Hamilton and Lunn 1984). It bears some similarity to an effigy pipe recovered from Martin's Falls (Ejip-1), a Hudson's Bay Company post on the lower Albany River in operation between the late 18th and early 20th century. This heavily water rolled pipe, depicts a human head in a powdered wig (Vyvyan 1980:178, 179). The wig appears as large flaring ridges on either side of the bowl which terminate in ribbed pigtailed that sweep back toward the stem. They are tied with large ribbons, represented by triangular cross-hatched elements. Though the two differ in several details, this is the closest comparable specimen the author has yet found to the figurative pipe from Red Rock House. Its manufacturer and age are unknown, though effigy pipes are generally believed to have been popular in the second half of the 19th century.

The three remaining bowl fragments and two stems recovered in 1982 relate to at least three pipes of one type (Figure 4a, b). From the fragments, a description of this unusual pipe style may be pieced together. The upper portion of the bowl just below the rim is undecorated. Below a raised double encircling line is a complex mould-imparted floral pattern. Along the front and rear mould seams and on either side of the bowl are vertical series of linked spheres or ovals. These originate at the bowl-stem juncture as a line of small raised dots that enlarge in size as they curve up the bowl.

The lines of spheres divide the bowl into four panels. In each of these is a tall plant with a large flower crowning the central stalk. Secondary stalks, each terminating in a single spade or ovate shaped leaf, arise from the main stem, alternating on either side of it. The two panels on the front of the bowl, away from the smoker, depict flowers in full bloom, while those at the rear of the bowl are buds. Comparison with illustrations of wildflowers yielded no exact matches, however the arrangement of flower and leaves is somewhat reminiscent of the common sunflower, *Helianthus annuus* (cf. Peterson and McKenny 1968:114-115).

The heel of this pipe is undecorated, and cylindrical in shape. Unfortunately, both stems had snapped close to the bowl, and no maker's marks were preserved.

No other examples of these elaborately decorated pipes could be found during an extensive search of the literature, however the author recently became aware of several specimens recovered from Parks Canada excavations at Lower Fort Garry, a 19th century Hudson's Bay Company post north of Winnipeg, Manitoba, where they have been informally described as "hobnail and bud" or "trailing flower pattern" pipes.

Three complete bowls, decorated bowl fragments, and pipestems have been recovered from deposits associated with the Lower Fort Garry Warehouse (which served as the provincial penitentiary from 1871 to 1877), and the cookhouse, in contexts dating from the early to mid 1870s (Simonds, pers. comm. 1994; MacDonald 1992). This date range would be appropriate for the Red Rock House specimens as well. Fortunately, a portion of the maker's mark is preserved on at least two stem fragments in the Lower Fort Garry collection that have the "hobnail and bud" decorative pattern. These pipes may be attributed to the Montreal pipe

maker Robert Bannerman. Pipestems marked "BANNERMAN/MONTREAL", as are the Lower Fort Garry specimens, may be dated between 1870 and the closing of the pipeworks ca. 1907 (Smith 1986:57). The context of the pipes at Lower Fort Garry suggest that the floral pattern pipes were produced relatively early in this date range.

One of the complete bowls and a stem fragment retaining a portion of the Bannerman mark are illustrated in Figure 4e and f. Both are from the Lower Fort Garry artifact collection, courtesy of Parks Canada, Winnipeg.

In addition to the pipe bowls described above, there are two marked stems in the Red Rock House collection. One is of particular interest because it bears the impressed legend "...R DAVIDSON" on one side and "GLASGOW" on the other. Other characters in front of the "R", possibly a pattern number, had been obliterated (the "R" itself may have been part of a pattern number, or it may represent the first initial of the pipemaker).

Stems marked "DAVIDSON/GLASGOW" have been attributed to Thomas Davidson Jr., a Glasgow pipe maker between 1863 and 1910 (Smith 1994:21; previously believed to have begun 1861 - see Walker 1983:12-13; Kenyon 1984). No "R. Davidson" occurs in a list of British pipe making firms (Oswald 1975:130-207), and no example of an "R DAVIDSON" stem could be found during a review of Canadian archaeological literature. It appears, in fact, that Davidson pipestems are not common on Canadian fur trade sites. Whether the Red Rock House pipestem relates to the company of Thomas Davidson Jr. or represents another pipe maker has yet to be determined. Its precise age is therefore uncertain, although the McKinley Tariff of 1891, which decreed that the country of

origin must appear on goods imported to the United States (Walker 1983:3), may provide a *terminus ante quem* for this specimen.

The second maker's mark has "...SON" impressed between two rows of rouletted lines, with four dots forming a triangle after the "N". The opposite side reads "MO..." in the same type of cartouche. This stem is undoubtedly a "HENDERSON/MONTREAL". The Henderson pipeworks operated between 1846 and 1876 (Smith 1986:58).

In Choiselat's collection from the dredge deposits are five mouthpieces. Four have moulded tapered bits, oval in cross section. The last has a flat tip, possibly reworked from the broken end of the stem. All possess trimmed seams and are of white or cream-white coloured clay. None is carbon-stained, suggesting, perhaps, breakage in transit rather than use. An additional stem with tapering mouthpiece was recovered by the author during a brief inspection on 12 June, 1985. It was found in redeposited dredge fills immediately south of the mouth of Clearwater Creek.

Though none of these specimens is decorated or marked, a rough estimate of their age may be made. Tapered oval mouthpieces, common in the second half of the 19th century, are believed to have been imitations of the hard rubber bits of wooden pipes which were increasing in popularity over this period (Walker 1971:31; Richie 1983:100).

During the exploratory excavations at the site of Red Rock House in 1984 and 1985, fragments from as many as eleven white clay pipes were recovered (Hamilton and Richie 1985; Hamilton et al. 1986). Unfortunately only two pipes, both found during the 1984 excavation of the summer kitchen associated with the Officer's House, were decorated. The Officer's

House, built around 1873, was destroyed by fire in September, 1891, providing an indication of their probable age.

One of the pipes is a bowl fragment with a raised leaf and branch design (Figure 3e), could not be identified as to manufacturer (Hamilton et al. 1986:108-109).

The decoration on the other specimen consists of about five or six large ovals on the bowl, separated by vertical ridges, and a horizontally hatched tongue-like ridge on the front mould line (Figure 3f, g). According to Richie, pipes with this motif were produced by pipe makers in Glasgow, London and Montreal (Hamilton and Richie 1985:216).

Clay pipes reminiscent of this specimen, but with eight smaller ovals and loop-like elements on the bowl, were made by both Dixon (1876-1892), and Bannerman (1870-c.1907), of Montreal (Kenyon 1984; Smith 1986:57). Pipes of this "eight oval and rib" style have been recovered from the Agawa trading post (1836-1915), on eastern Lake Superior (Conway and MacKenzie 1976), and from Fort Walsh, a North West Mounted Police Post in southwestern Saskatchewan, in operation between 1875 and 1883 (Richie 1983:95, 121). They have also been recognized at Forts Laramie (1834-1890), and Fetterman (1867-1882), in the United States. The pipes from these sites were Henderson products (Wilson 1971:18, 30, 67). Though not identical to the Red Rock specimen, these pipes may provide an indication of its approximate age.

In spite of its small size, the collection of pipe fragments from Red Rock House is surprisingly diverse. Two Montreal companies known to have supplied the Hudson's Bay Company are represented, one identified by a marked stem (and possibly by the style of the TD bowl), the other on the strength of comparison with

identical, marked specimens from Lower Fort Garry. Also represented is a Glasgow pipe maker. There are late-style TD, figurative, and floral decorated pipes in the sample, as well as a small number of undecorated fragments. Manufacturing dates, where they could be determined, overlap the period of the Red Rock House occupation.

Among the interesting pieces are the figurative bowl and the "...R DAVIDSON/GLASGOW" stem, neither of which has been matched in the literature. The former may be an effigy bowl, while the latter (assuming the "R" is not part of a pattern number), may represent a previously undocumented pipe maker supplying the North American market.

Perhaps most interesting is the identification at Red Rock House and Lower Fort Garry of a previously undocumented decorative motif, the "hobnail and bud" pattern, which was produced by the Bannerman firm of Montreal pipe makers. This pipe style probably dates from about 1870 to 1875. It will be interesting to see if this unusual pattern is recognized on other late 19th century fur trade or domestic sites in Canada.

Acknowledgements This brief note derives from the writer's ongoing research into the archaeology and history of this little known fur trade post north of Superior.

The author would like to thank Roland Choiselet for bringing the collection of pipes from the Red Rock House site to his attention, and to archaeologists Eric Simonds and Mary Ann Tisdale of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada, Winnipeg, for their assistance in the study of the Lower Fort Garry specimens. The Red Rock House pipes are housed at the Northern Regional Office, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, in Thunder Bay.

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¹301 Brock St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3N 0Y8.

Wilson, R.L.

WORLD HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS EXHIBITION AND SYMPOSIUM

World Heritage and Museums is an international heritage event to be held in London, U.K., from May 2 to 5, 1995. The organisation is concerned with the fields of museum and gallery design, planning and management, the presentation and interpretation of historical and natural sites, and visitor management in vulnerable heritage environments. There will be a three-day exposition, a four-day symposium, and study tours and visits. Contact The Museums & Heritage Show Ltd, The Town House, Leigh, Worcester, WR6 5LA, Great Britain. Phone +44-1886-833505, fax +44-1886-833144.

sent to us by WH&M

WANTED! MORE AGENCIES TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS!

Twenty agencies are currently working through The Ontario Archaeological Society's PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST program to provide opportunities for volunteers anxious to be involved in field and laboratory archaeology. There is room for more.

The PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST program is intended to encourage volunteer involvement in archaeology by placing potential volunteers in contact with agencies needing them, and recognizing the volunteer contribution in a permanent PASSPORT document. All costs and administration are provided by The Ontario Archaeological Society. If you have a licence this year and can incorporate volunteers, or have any project we can advertise to the people enrolled in the PASSPORT program, please contact the OAS office.

Participating Agencies are so identified in the *Archaeological Directory of Ontario*, published by the Society.

OHF BOARD APPOINTMENTS

"The Ontario Heritage Foundation is pleased to introduce two individuals, recently appointed to the Board of Directors. They are Ken Higgs of Port Severn and Patrick Julig of Sudbury. ...Dr. Julig has broad experience in Ontario anthropology and is currently teaching at Laurentian University in Sudbury. His area of expertise is Northern Ontario, including the Hudson Bay, James Bay and Thunder Bay areas."

from *Heritage Matters*, January, 1995

HAMILTON CHAPTER ON INTERNET: UPDATE

Send news to Hamilton.OAS@mcmi.com or dial in to (905) 526-1657 (28.8K, Dual standard n,8,1).

To subscribe to Hamilton.OAS, send a request to postmaster@mcmi.com. Leaving subject line empty, send the message "subscribe Hamilton.OAS", along with your name and internet address.. To unsubscribe, do the same, but use the message "unsubscribe Hamilton.OAS".

For more information, contact the Hamilton Chapter of the OAS, at (905) 525-1240, or fax us, at (905) 526-1919. If you want to comment on the system, inquire what it is all about, or check up on the Hamilton Chapter, just drop a line to relic@mcmi.com.

GUY HARDING BLOMELEY (1915 - 1995)

Hugh Daechsel'

The Kingston area lost one of its great outdoorsmen and avocational archaeologists with the passing of Guy Harding Blomely on January 25, 1995. A lifelong resident of the Kingston area, Guy's passion for the outdoors included trapping, hunting, fishing and archaeology. I recall stories he told of his youth, sneaking onto the ferry to Wolfe Island in his Sunday School clothes in the late 20s and having to explain the grass stains to his parents in the evening when he returned to his Arch Street home.

In the 1930s he trapped areas around Kingston. It was during these early experiences that his interest in archaeology spawned. With a sharp eye

he was able to identify a number of Native North American sites in the region. He surface collected the sites he found, keeping most of the material.

Guy worked for 39 years as a tool and die maker as well as a machinist with Alcan Ltd. until his retirement in 1980. During his retirement Guy continued his outdoor activities and also repaired and built guns, knives, powder horns and decoys. He is listed in Jim Stewart's *Decoys of the Thousand Lakes*, published in 1991.

Guy shared his archaeological knowledge with a number of individuals. James Pendergast recalls first meeting him in 1952 while Guy was investigating the Kingston Outer Station site along the

Cataraqi River. It was Guy who guided Jim to the Brophey Point site on Wolfe Island, which subsequently led to its excavation by Pendergast in the early 1960s. During the mid-1960s Guy also assisted New York State Archaeologist William Ritchie in his search for glacial kame burial sites in the Collins Bay area.

It was with the then Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation archaeologists Phillip Wright and Peter Engelbert that Guy was able to more actively pursue his interests in archaeology during the late 1970s. He took Phill to many of the sites he had found over his years of hunting and fishing in the region and worked on the salvage excavation of the Floating Bridge site near Parrot's Bay.

Guy had by then collected a large number of artifacts from the region. He permitted the Ministry archaeologists access to the collection in the 1970s and subsequently donated the material to the Cataraqi Archaeological Research Foundation in 1986, where a sample of it is permanently on display at the Kingston Archaeological Centre. Included in the collection is part of an assemblage from the York site located near Verona. This collection includes turtle effigy shell necklaces, gorgets, pipes and a number of projectile points. Guy indicated that this was only about a third of the collection as it was all he could afford to purchase at an auction. The remainder of the assemblage was purchased by an American.

Guy's involvement in archaeology continued with the various activities of the Cataraqi Archaeological Research

Foundation, beginning in the early 1980s. He worked with many of the archaeologists who have at one time undertaken projects with the Foundation. These include Bruce Stewart, Scott Finlay, Nicholas Adams, Susan Bazely and myself. I was fortunate to accompany him on a number of trips to sites in the surrounding area. He provided invaluable information on the Bell Island site and he identified a number of other archaeological sites on Wolfe Island. In addition, he worked as a volunteer on some of the Foundation's projects, including Fort Frontenac and the Lines House excavation.

Most of what is currently known about the area's prehistory is a result of Guy's work. His willingness to share information with archaeologists in the region facilitated the development of a record of his knowledge and instilled an enthusiasm and interest in pursuing further the leads he provided.

As significant as the contribution of his knowledge has been to our understanding of area archaeology, it will be his enthusiasm, interest in life and generosity that will be greatly missed by all those who worked with him.

Acknowledgements Thanks to those who so graciously shared their memories and knowledge of Guy, including Reg Smith, Phillip Wright, Peter Engelbert, Susan Bazely, James Pendergast, Nicholas Adams and Bruce Stewart.

¹Associate Archaeologist, Cataraqi Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King St. W., Kingston, Ontario, K7L 2X4.

Can you help?

A paper presented at the fifteenth Annual OAS Symposium and an expanded version published in *Arch Notes* (Mayer 1988) compared, in part, the root cellars from the Julian Baker site in Lambton County and the Theobald Spetz site in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Since that time, a number of additional root cellars have been examined by consultants, academic researchers and lay practitioners. If you have any information about root cellars or their smaller cousins called "coolers" please contact:

Bob Mayer

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

429 Colborne Street

London, Ontario N6B 2T2

All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged.

phone 1-800-645-9990

fax (519) 645-8109

Mammoth Survived 3,700 Years Ago

"Helsinki - Challenging established theory, Russian scientists say prehistoric elephants survived the end of the ice age and roamed the Earth another 6,000 years before man came along. Their findings are based on bones of 23 mammoths found on Wrangel Island, off northeastern Siberia. The researchers say tests conducted by the University of Arizona show the bones to be 3,700 to 7,000 years old, meaning the huge-tusked woolly creatures died well after the Earth thawed out 10,000 years ago, the head of the research team told Finnish geologists yesterday."

from *The Globe and Mail*, February 9, 1995

BRADLEY MUSEUM TO HOST ARCHAEOLOGY EXHIBITION

"During 1995, the Anchorage at the Bradley Museum presents "Look What the Cat Dragged In: Historic Archaeology in Ontario." Opening in mid-February, this year-long exhibition will examine domestic, industrial, marine, and military archaeology. Artifacts from Mississauga's Cherry Hill and Benares sites will be featured along with special guest collections from across Ontario. Many activities will coincide with the exhibition throughout the year.

In addition, the Museum will present its regularly-scheduled events at Bradley House. Beginning with the building's spring re-opening in March with "Maple Magic," costumed interpreters will introduce you to the activities of 19th-century farm and family life. As of May, the Bradley Museum will also present one special event per month."

For information, call (905) 822-1569 or (905) 822-4884.

from *Heritage News*, Winter/Spring, 1995

LETTERS

Dear Suzanne:

Greetings from Winnipeg.

I want to bring two things to your attention re: the last issue of "Arch Notes".

1) page 34: The correct address for Canada's National Historical Society is Suite 478, 167 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3B 0T6. Their telephone number is (204) 988-9300. I called them and they would appreciate it if you would print the above information in the next issue.

2) ... I remember reading in "Arch Notes" that there are old OAS office files or

submitted manuscripts to "Arch Notes" and/or "Ontario Archaeology" ... that you guys no longer want. Instead of throwing them into the garbage, why not donate them to the Archives of Ontario there in Toronto?

...

Thanks!!

Jodi Cassady

[Editor's note: 1) The address error was in *Heritage Canada* and we unwittingly perpetuated it. 2) This suggestion was forwarded to the board.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

"The 1995 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held September 29th through October 1st at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site, in Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, Canada. The paper sessions and banquet will take place within the restored Townsite.

The Fortress of Louisbourg is North America's largest historical reconstruction, an authentic portrayal of life as it was 250 years ago in the French Town. Located on Cape Breton Island, Louisbourg is surrounded by scenery and history. A fall meeting at Louisbourg is an opportunity to experience Cape Breton's colourful autumn foliage.

...

Louisbourg has planned a number of events for CNEHA participants. These include (1) artifact and GIS workshops in the Archaeology Centre, (2) an architectural tour of the reconstructed Townsite, (3) a trek to many of the New England and British Siege Camp ruins, batteries, and entrenchments, (4) and a supervised dive on the *Célèbre*, a 64 gun French Naval ship sunk in Louisbourg Harbour during the 1758 Siege."

For registration information contact Andrée Crépeau or Charles A. Burke at the Fortress of Louisbourg, P.O. Box 160, Louisbourg Nova Scotia, B0A 1M0. Phone (902) 733-2280, fax (902) 733-2362 or e-mail CREPEAU or BURKEC@PKSLHS.DOTS.DOE.CA

"

sent to us by the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

WILLIAM EWART TAYLOR (1927 - 1994)

Jean-Luc Pilon

William Ewart Taylor passed away last November surrounded by his loving family, after courageously living a four-month long battle with cancer. Bill's legacy is unique in the Canadian archaeological community. Beginning in 1950, Bill was the first Canadian to undertake a career in the study of Canada's Arctic prehistory. His early research established the basis upon which many of today's Arctic studies are premised, namely the relationship between the Pre-Dorset and Dorset cultures. Although Bill's fieldwork was interrupted by many years of administrative positions within the National Museum of Man, as well as with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the last six years of his life he was Director Emeritus at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, a position which enabled him once again to pursue his second love. Bill always reminded people that his first love was named Joan.

The years of toil behind the scenes, in the bureaucratic labyrinth of official Ottawa and the national and international cultural mazes, are generally poorly understood and rarely acknowledged (he certainly would have liked being active in the field

instead). How can they be? No reading of Canadian culture, let alone archaeology, will include cabinet documents and presentations made to various committees of mandarins or boards of governors. But this kind of work had long-term implications: we have all benefited in one way or another from it, and continue to do so.

His great respect and love for his country drove him to build a strong commitment to the study of Canadian cultures, both past and present, at the Museum and SSHRC levels. His personal drive was attested to by the multitude of budding scholars which he took under his wings, and who today find themselves among the ranks of this country's finest. Bill had the gift of great wit and loved limericks, single malt scotch whiskey and a fine cigar. He had an infectious grin and a contagious laugh. Bill was a warm host and a good listener. He freely offered help and advice.

In a note he wrote me following two days of papers in his honour at the London meetings of the CAA (1992), Bill couldn't understand why this had been done. He felt he was undeserving of such an honour. He just didn't understand that we understood.

The OAS will celebrate ACCESS TO ARCHAEOLOGY DAY June 24, 1995 at the Kortright Centre for Conservation, City of Vaughan, with displays, lectures and presentations, in conjunction with other major Ontario heritage organizations.

Watch for more news and details in the next *Arch Notes*.

THE J. NORMAN EMERSON SILVER MEDAL - CALL FOR NOMINATIONS IN 1995

The J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal was created by the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1979 in memory of the late Dr. J. Norman Emerson (1917-1978), a founder and past-President of the Society, and Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. A past-president of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Dr. Emerson was an internationally renowned Ontario archaeologist.

The Medal is intended to be awarded on occasion to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose work has consistently been of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. It is intended to be the highest recognition that the Society can bestow.

The Society is open for nominations for the Medal. Nominations should be in the form of a letter or letters from two or more members in good standing addressed to the President naming the nominee and outlining the reasons for the nomination. The Committee of Selection, comprising the Society's seven elected Directors, reserves the right to select the most eligible candidate or to defer nominations until another year.

French Speaking Volunteer Translator Required

Is there a French scholar willing to translate a document from 1646 French into modern English? You can be sure of a hearty welcome. Please contact Charlie Garrad for more details. Home phone (416) 223-2752, office phone & fax (416) 730-0797.

Fieldwork Positions - Archaic Project Fenwick (Pelham).

Field Supervisor: Minimum 5 years supervisory experience, for summer, beginning mid-April. Good note keeping and interpersonal skills with good transit skills a must.

Field Crew (3): Minimum 3 years field experience in public archaeology. Must be motivated, reliable and responsible.

Salary commensurate with experience. Apply, indicating archaeological experience with references in confidence, to:

Rita Griffin-Short
981 Main Street West Suite 907
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1A8.

FROM THE OAS OFFICE

Charles Garrad

AARO #10 Reprinted

A reprint edition of AARO #10, 1896-7, has been released by Agatha Cornacchia, of Kingston, Ontario. The reprint edition has been slightly reduced from the original to pocket size, and given card covers and a cerlox binding to allow the book to be opened and laid flat. The producers are to be congratulated on their initiative in undertaking to reprint from the long-extinct AARO series. Only 100 copies have been printed, but some are still available. An order form is enclosed separately with this issue of *Arch Notes*.

ARCH NOTES

Contribution deadlines for 1995:

May/June issue - April 28

July/August issue - July 14

September/October issue - Sep. 15

November/December issue - Nov. 10

A History of the NOSAP Programme 1989-1992

In 1988 the Thunder Bay Chapter OAS proposed to The Ontario Archaeological Society that the Society and the Chapter jointly sponsor an annual award to two deserving high-school students to be selected by the Chapter. At the time, the Thunder Bay High School history curriculum included an "anthropology/archaeology" component. The intention was to encourage high-school students showing an interest in archaeology to become associated with the Thunder Bay Chapter OAS.

The award was the cost of a year's membership in both Chapter and Society. While upholding the principle that the

Society cannot pay any member's dues, the Board ruled that it could make an award equivalent to dues subject to procedure, charged to the Awards Fund. The criteria attached to the award included formal application or nomination, competition between applicants for selection, performance by the successful nominee and a review of the performance during the term of the award, and announced recognition. The program commenced January 1, 1989 under the name "The Northern Ontario Student Award Program", or NOSAP.

In 1993 the Thunder Bay High School history program removed the anthropology component with the result that eligible students could no longer be identified, and the NOSAP program lapsed by default. An attempt was made to divert the concept to local native students, without success. The program was formally terminated to become yet another dead file in a filing cabinet, the name NOSAP presumably never to be heard of again.

But not quite. In 1995 The Thunder Bay Chapter OAS will host the Society's annual Symposium in Thunder Bay. One of the participating groups will be the Lakehead University Anthropology Club, of which the current Treasurer is Lorrie Valley. Lorrie, now majoring in anthropology, has been an OAS member since 1990, and when in High School was introduced to the Thunder Bay Chapter OAS and to the Society as a NOSAP-sponsored student.

Returned Mail

This month's missing members are below. Returned mail awaits them at the office. Some-body must know these people, please help us find them:

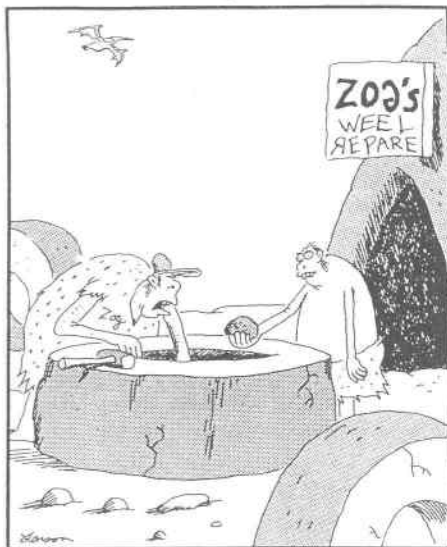
Kimberly FIGURES; was at Ottawa
 Kimberly-Ann LAMBERT; was at Ottawa
 Thor CONWAY; was at Echo Bay

Access to Archaeology Day

Come one come all to the Kortright Centre for Conservation on Saturday June 24 for a full day of interesting events, displays and things to do. To date thirteen organizations are signed up to participate in four simultaneous programs. The OAS and the Toronto Chapter OAS jointly will provide a mini-symposium on Ontario archaeology, including archaeological presentations in the theatre by Mima Kapches and Gary Warrick, tours to the Seed-Barker archaeological site by Bob Burgar, a chert-chipping demonstration by Michael Kiraly, and educational kits

demonstrations by Ellen Blauberger. We will also launch the second edition of the OAS field manual.

Our sister societies and organizations will demonstrate such pioneer activities as spinning and broom-making, and there should be outdoor camps and re-enactments. Full details will appear in the next *Arch Notes* but meanwhile mark your calendar for Saturday, June 24. Everyone is invited, bring the whole family. Admission to all heritage and Kortright Centre programs and events is free with regular gate admission to the Kortright Centre. Another first for the OAS will occur on that day. Services and site tours will be offered in French in conjunction with *Semaine Francophone*.



"No, no, no! ... That regular rock! Me need Phillips!"

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PIN AWARDS - CALL FOR CANDIDATES

If you joined the OAS at any time during or before 1970 and have held continuous membership for twenty-five years and have not previously received a certificate and Twenty-Five Year Membership Pin, please contact the OAS office. The pin was introduced in 1987 and has been awarded to 39 members to date.

OAS CHAPTERS

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Secretary/Treasurer: Jacqueline Fisher, Box 57165 Jackson Station, Hamilton, Ont. L8P 4X1

Newsletter:

Fees: \$10

of the month, except June to August, at Dundurn Castle, Hamilton.

Send news to Hamilton.OAS@nsmi.oca.on.ca or dial in to (905) 526-165.

President: Joseph Muller (905) 525-1240

Editor: John Triggs

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Wednesday

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Vice-President: Chris Ellis

Secretary: Lorelyn Giese, Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd., London, Ont. N6G 1G5

Newsletter: KEWA

Fees: \$15

of the month, except June-August, at Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd., London.

President: Pat Weatherhead (519) 438-4817

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Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Thursday

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Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST Editors: Helen Kriemadis & Jeff Campbell

Fees: \$15

of the month, except June-August, at the Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

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Newsletter: WANIKAN

Fees: \$5

of the month, except June-August, in the Anthropology Teaching Lab., room 2004, Braun Building, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.

President: Frances Duke (807) 683-5375

Editor: Andrew Hinshelwood

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last Friday of

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Newsletter: PROFILE

Fees: \$10

of the month, except June-August, in Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George St., Toronto.

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Treasurer: Valerie Sønstenes

Editor: Eva MacDonald

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Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE

Fees: \$12

of the month, except June-August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 405 Victoria St., Windsor.

President: Suzanne Gero (313) 393-9309

Treasurer: Ilinka Temerinski

Editor: Peter Reid

Meetings: Usually at 7.00pm on the 2nd Tuesday

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

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