



ARCH NOTES

MAY/JUN 1994

94-3

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

NORMA E. KNOWLTON

As anticipated, with the coming of Spring, all sorts of events and activities are sprouting along with the flowers. The most disquieting is the announcement of the move of part of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation to Niagara Falls. The implications of the government's decision triggered the formation of the **Coalition of Arts, Culture and Heritage to Stop the Move to Niagara Falls**, which includes the OAS. Since the end of March, Coalition representatives have held several strategy meetings and have met with Minister Anne Swarbrick (twice), Dr. Jim Henderson, Culture Critic for the Liberal Party and Ted Arnott, Culture Critic for the Progressive Conservative Party. As time has passed and the arguments for the move have been presented to us, the feeling has grown that much more is involved here than simply moving a few people. There is a pattern of declining support (both financial and moral) for Arts, Culture and Heritage, especially for the Heritage sector. Another aspect of this is the virtual disappearance of any mention of the proposed new Heritage Act. Once again, it is important for our members to write letters to their MPP. See details elsewhere in this issue.

News on other fronts is more encouraging. We are very pleased to announce the birth of the Hamilton Chapter on May 4, 1994. Your president presented the Charter to Chapter President Joe Muller at a special meeting. Henry van Lieshout (Board Secretary-Treasurer), Stew Leslie and Charles Garrad (Executive Director) also represented the Board of Directors. A good-sized gathering attended the cere-

mony at Dundurn Castle, the official meeting place of the chapter. Plans are underway for various activities during the summer.

Other chapters are also active, and may have their plans more widely disseminated if they let us know at the OAS office. Of note is a recent Symposium, titled **Surf and Turf** (archaeology under water and on land, naturally) held by the Ottawa Chapter on April 16. The Toronto Chapter is in the process of assessing the extent of a proposed excavation around the new home of the Ontario Historical Society.

Arrangements and schedules for the OAS Field School in June have been finalized. Response has been enthusiastic and it appears available spaces will soon be filled. The Access to Heritage Day on June 26 also promises to be a big success, with exhibits of other members of the Ontario Heritage Alliance being included. Speakers will give short lectures on various topics throughout the day: a mini-symposium. And all for the price of the entrance at the gate!

Farther in the future, please keep in mind the 21st Annual Symposium in Toronto on October 22-23, 1994. In keeping with the theme, **Origins of the People of the Longhouse**, we have been fortunate to persuade Jake Thomas, Condoled Chief of the Cayuga Nation, to speak both during the session and at the banquet. Also, a public lecture will be held again in November, in conjunction with the Italian Cultural Institute. Stay tuned for more news of this one.

Publications are proceeding apace. Many of you will have seen by now **The Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario**. Copies were sent to all known avocationalists a couple of months ago. Examples have been on exhibit at various events: Ottawa Symposium, Chartering of Hamilton Chapter, in fact wherever a few OAS members have come together. Copies may be ordered from the office for \$10 each. Some reviews of the

volume are included in this **Arch Notes**. Your new version of **Ontario Archaeology** will probably arrive with this issue of **Arch Notes** or very soon afterwards. Comments on what you think of it would be welcome.

Finally, best wishes to one and all for a happy, productive and safe summer, whether digging or just taking it easy. I hope to do some of both.

WE ARE ALL CULTURE !

NORMA E. KNOWLTON

The Arts and Heritage communities have found a common ground in their opposition to the proposed move of sections of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation out of Toronto. At a time of financial restraint this move makes little sense. Moreover, it is seen as lack of commitment to the values inherent in the sphere of cultural activities. The fragmentation technique can be seen as a means of eliminating programs and support on a piece-meal basis.

The arts (painters, sculptors, theatre and dance groups, etc.), organizations dealing with various aspects of heritage, multi-cultural groups and other cultural interests, such as the Archives and libraries have been served by a Culture sector of the provincial government for some time. This has typically been joined to some other interest sector. However, the inclusion of Culture with Tourism about a year ago was met with some consternation, especially by the arts community, which saw the possibility that pressure would be brought to bear to make artists serve tourism in a primarily commercial

way through conditions for funding. Prior to the condensation of the three sectors into one ministry, plans had already been made to move Tourism to Niagara Falls. On July 8, 1993, in response to concerns of the Toronto Arts Council, Premier Rae assured them that "our intention is not to relocate the entire ministry to Niagara Falls, but to move offices of the ministry's tourism branch". Thence a great silence ensued, including from ministry staff who might be affected should moves occur.

This spring, without any consultation whatever with the clients which would be affected by this move, MCTR announced simultaneously to the staff of the ministry and to the client groups that selected sections of the ministry would be moved, including parts of the Culture sector. Although the letter was written March 23 and the envelope stamped March 28, the OAS office did not receive this pronouncement until April 18. Most of us probably learned of it on television March 28. On that day, the **Coalition of Arts, Culture and Heritage to Stop the MCTR Move to Niagara Falls** was

formed, attaining a membership of over 50 (mostly organizations, a few individuals) within a week. A meeting was arranged with Minister Anne Swarbrick and, despite the timing (4 p.m. March 31, the day before Good Friday) delegates from enough organizations turned up to overflow the seating provided. This was partly due to the fact that only the Arts sector had been invited, so that they could be told that the sections serving their needs would remain in Toronto. It was obvious that the minister and her staff did not have answers for questions asked by heritage delegates. On April 14, the Minister again met with the Coalition to address specifically heritage concerns, but with no more satisfactory conclusion. Delegations have also met with Dr. Jim Henderson, the Liberal Culture Critic and Ted Arnott, the Progressive Conservative Culture Critic, both of whom have been supportive and have written letters to the Minister. The Premier has so far ignored requests for a meeting with the Coalition.

The objections to this move fall into two major spheres: services and financial. For all three major divisions of MCTR (Culture, Tourism, Recreation), the Policy Branches will remain in Toronto. As noted above, concessions have been made to the arts community, in that their Field Services Branch will also stay in Toronto, while that for the heritage sector, and for libraries will move. This makes interaction and feed-back between the Policy and Field Services Branches difficult, particularly because, due to financial constraints, there is no provision for increased costs. It is naturally assumed this money will come from amounts which could otherwise be allocated to arts, culture and heritage support. Moving the part of the heritage sector which interacts with the public away from head offices of the major

heritage organizations (which have offices in Toronto), and away from major transportation links, will increase costs and incur inconveniences for the clients the ministry is meant to serve. This strategy is being seen by Coalition members, including the arts sector, as a means of marginalizing the "culture community" as a whole, beginning with heritage, but with the writing on the wall for other sectors as well. If, due to increased difficulty in accessing the services of staff, fewer demands are made on them, the way is open to cutting staff and services further.

From a financial viewpoint, the move itself is estimated to cost at least \$45 million, which includes the new building in Niagara Falls (for which six heritage buildings were demolished), and moving expenses for a purported 400 people. As the OPSEU President, Fred Upshaw, noted in a communique, the move does not create any new jobs in Niagara Falls, although supposedly clerical and cleaning staff would be hired locally. Individuals who are targeted for the move will be notified early in August, and will have a very limited period in which to indicate if they are willing to move. Highly specialized individuals (e. g. archaeologists, conservators) who might not want to move will lose their jobs or be placed in the system in areas not likely suited to their expertise. There is some question as to whether replacements would be available in the new location.

Although we must recognize that "Culture" is a somewhat esoteric idea, and people who are undergoing financial hardship would prefer meat on the table to going to the opera, the things which give people a sense of identity, both individually and collectively, a pride in their community and a healthy society are

those things which make up culture in the wider sense - art, crafts, special dances, stories, including drama, the past of the family and of the locality. Such activities are not usually sustainable on a commercial basis and when put in competition with economic development. They rely heavily on the time and efforts of volunteers, a situation which, in itself, enhances community solidarity. They are vital for the soul of a community. We "do not live by bread alone". We know that financial constraints are in force and do not expect increased funding. We would appreciate an

attempt to maintain the present level. What seems incomprehensible is the diminution of support services along with increased spending.

WHAT CAN YOU DO ?

Write, phone or fax your MPP (call 416-321-3000 to get your MPP's address/phone/fax) and ask him or her to write to the Premier and raise the matter in the Legislature. Mail or fax copies of your letter to the Premier (f. 416-325-6195), the Minister (f. 416-325-6195), the Coalition (f. 416-392-6920) and/or the OAS (f. 416-730-0797).

The President and Board of Directors of The Ontario Archaeological Society and the Director and Staff of The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority are jointly proud to declare that Sunday June 26, 1994 is:

CELEBRATE ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY

in recognition of which a full day of heritage events will be held in addition to the usual activities provided by the Authority at the Kortright Centre for Conservation (Pine Valley Drive south of Major MacKenzie Drive west of Highway 400).

You will be able to visit and observe an archaeological dig, visit displays and activities by Ontario's major heritage organizations, attend presentations in the Theatre given by archaeologists from The Ontario Archaeological Society and by other heritage specialists, participate in the Conservation Authority's "moccasin walk", regularly scheduled events, and more. Admission to the Kortright Centre and the day's events is entirely free (regular admission charges apply to enter the Conservation Area).

For more information contact:

The Ontario Archaeological Society

126 Willowdale Avenue, North York, ON M2N 4Y2.

Phone and fax (416)730-0797.

(Program not finalised and subject to change)

MCTR NEWS

BERNICE FIELD

FROM THE LICENCE OFFICE

Licence Applications - avocationalists

We have noticed that while the Archaeological Licence Office assigns over 100 archaeological licences per year very few of that number belong to avocational archaeologists.

Applying for a licence need not be a daunting experience.

Information, on how to apply for this free licence and details of the conditions associated with it, is readily available from this office. Also the new OAS Field Manual, now available from the OAS office, can guide you through the application procedure.

The reason for having a licence is to protect our province's archaeological resources. This is why having a licence to do archaeology is a legal requirement. Any person who undertakes archaeological activity which disturbs such resources requires a licence. This activity can be as simple as doing surface collecting to a complex full scale excavation.

So if you are thinking of becoming active in the field this year please call the Licence Office, 314-7158, for a licence application. Also, get to know your regional archaeologist; they are there for support and guidance with your work.

Licence Applications - other

Many licence applications are beginning to arrive filled in with only the word 'same' as an answer for each question. This office realizes the time involved in writing out the same information each year but since we only keep a few years applications on file we are shortly going to have a file full

of sames. Same as what, however, we will not know. So... if you find yourself writing 'same' please include a copy of the licence form with the original data on it.

If you have a fax number please include it on the application.

Contract Information Sheets - consultants

All of these sheets must be filled in completely, including T# where appropriate, lot numbers, etc. otherwise it will not be possible to process these forms.

For any kind of project, please include the name of the person/company you are working for in the space 'Contractor'.

FROM THE DATA COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

We are trying to compile statistics on cultural affiliation of new sites found each year. When receiving a Borden number from the data officer, if possible, please tell her if the site is prehistoric or historic and if historic whether aboriginal or non-aboriginal.

Borden Forms - general

- 1) If you have a file number of your own for each site, please fill in #3 (researcher's site number). This is a very useful reference if you are involved with several small sites under one project and this office needs to discuss a particular site with you.
- 2) Include the land owners name whenever possible in #22 (informant, address etc). If the property is provincial please note that here, also.
- 3) #33 (unpublished report), must include in full the title of the licence report in which this site is mentioned and the year of that report. This information goes on to the database.

4) Please note any recommendations in #34 (remarks). If the site is only a findspot it is probably clear. However, to take the guess work out of data entry, the words "No further work recommended" clarifies the situation.

SPECIAL FROM THE UNDERWATER! (REGIONAL) OFFICE

Peter Engelbert, the Ministry's Marine Archaeologist is willing to present:

Introduction to Great Lakes Wooden Ship Building

a 2-3 hour Workshop (for complete novices)

This workshop will take you step by step through the building of a Great Lakes Wooden Schooner circa. 1860. Any groups interested in, participating in or hosting, this presentation please contact Peter at 613-566-3731. Also, Peter will be giving this talk on June 14th, when he will be a guest speaker at one of the London Museum of Archaeology's Underwater Archaeology/ Marine Heritage events. For more information on that talk please contact the London Museum.

LICENCES ISSUED 1994 - 2nd LIST (see ARCH NOTES 94-2 for initial list)

CONSULTING:

94-062	Province of Ontario	Philip J. Woodley
94-064	Province of Ontario	Jon K. Jouprien, Heritage Resource Consultant
94-065	Province of Ontario	John Pollock, Settlement Surveys Ltd.
94-066	Province of Ontario	Paul A. Lennox, Ministry of Transportation
94-068	Province of Ontario	Dana R. Poulton, D. R. Poulton & Associates Inc.
94-069	Province of Ontario	Isobel Ball
94-070	Province of Ontario	Andrew Hinshelwood
94-059	South Central Ontario (stages 1-3 only)	Leslie Ann Currie
94-073	South Central & Eastern Ontario	Thomas Ballantine
94-074	Province of Ontario	J. Owen Keatley & Marie-France Keatley, Ont. Arch. Consulting Services

SURVEY & TEST EXCAVATION:

94-063	South-Central Ontario	Gary W. Crawford, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Toronto
94-067	Sydenham & Thames R.	David Riddell
94-072	Haliburton County & Vicinity drainages	Thomas Ballantine
94-075	Southwestern Ontario	Christopher J. Ellis, Univ. of Western Ontario

CONSERVATION & SURFACE COLLECTION:

94-077	Quetico Provincial Park,	J. Leather, Ontario Min. of Natural Resources
--------	--------------------------	---

- 94-004 Ontario (Northern
Ont. work must be
supervised by MCTR
Regional Archaeologists) Brent Mitchell

FIELD SCHOOL:

- 94-078 Ball Site, Simcoe County Dean H. Knight, Wilfred Laurier Univ.

UNDERWATER:

- 94-071 Lake Simcoe, Kempenfelt Vaughan (Tony) Mason
Bay at Centennial Beach
parking area

SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS
"ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LONGHOUSE"
21st OAS ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM - OCTOBER 21 - 23, 1994

LOCATION:

TORONTO, ONTARIO

PLACE:

PRIMROSE HOTEL, 111 CARLTON STREET AT JARVIS

This is a second call for submission of papers. The main symposium theme is "Origins of the People of the Longhouse" which will run all day Saturday. Most papers for this session will be invited. Nevertheless, uninvited papers that fit the theme will be considered. The goal of this session is to assemble researchers from various disciplines (Native oral tradition, linguistics, physical anthropology, and archaeology) to shed light on the origins of the Iroquoian peoples of the Northeast. Did they develop in situ from Palaeo-Indian ancestors or were they relatively recent immigrants to the Northeast?

The Sunday morning session will provide an opportunity for the membership to learn the results of recent archaeological investigations, preferably non-Iroquoian.

For submission of paper abstracts, please send to:

Gary Warrick
Environmental Section
Ministry of Transportation
5th Floor Atrium Tower, 1201 Wilson Ave.
Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8
(416) 235-5541 FAX: (416) 235-4382

For further information or to volunteer your time for organization and registration, please contact the OAS Symposium Organizing Committee:

c/o The Ontario Archaeological Society
126 Willowdale Avenue
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2
(416) 730-0797

SOME RESEARCH NOTES ON PETER DORNI TOBACCO PIPES IN ONTARIO

ROBERT G. MAYER

Introduction

Tobacco pipes with a "Peter Dorni" maker's mark are rarely found in southern Ontario (Ian Kenyon, personal communication) but they are quite common in the northeastern United States (Byron Sudbury, personal communication), and have also been found in New Zealand (Rusden 1982). When a Peter Dorni pipe stem fragment was found during a mitigative excavation at an Ontario Hydro generating station in Moore Township, Lambton County near the Town of Courtwright (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Incorporated 1990), it was suggested that these pipes were to be found more often on fur trade post sites in northern Ontario than on domestic sites in southern Ontario (Paddy Reid, personal communication) - a distribution pattern that is probably not associated with ethnicity (Ian Kenyon, personal communication).

In order to learn more about the distribution and various types of Peter Dorni pipes in Ontario, a request for information was published in the Ontario Archaeological Society's newsletter Arch Notes 90-6:11. Telephone calls and letters with private research notes, photocopies of published articles, and leads to new contacts, were received from Tim Kenyon, Ellen Blaubergs, Hugh Wyatt, Charles Bradley, Clive Carruthers and Peter Engelbert. Although by no means exhaustive, the following summarizes the background information contained in these communications as well as from several other referenced sources.

Background Research

By 1800, maker's marks on various parts of clay tobacco pipes were incorporated when formed in the mold and, during the second half of the eighteenth century and on through the nineteenth century, pipe stems were often stamped with the maker's name on one side and the town of manufacture on the other (Noël-Hume 1970:305). It was once suggested that Peter Dorni pipes may have been manufactured by Pieter Van Doorne, a potter who was working in Deft, Holland, in 1759 (Gifford, 1940:131). Citing a personal communication received from G.C. Helbers in 1949, H. Geiger Omwake (1961:14) indicated that "this suggestion has been denied by the leading authority on Dutch pipes, who stated categorically: Van Doorne has nothing to do with it."

Omwake (1961:12) further indicated that pipes bearing a Peter Dorni maker's mark have been reported from Ontario to the north, Delaware to the south, and from New Jersey in the east to Indiana in the west. The maker's mark

consists of the name Peter Dorni in block letters of two or more types in relief upon a flattened rectangular panel, parallel with the length of the stem, at either end of which are combinations of very evenly spaced, deeply depressed, rouletted lines, and narrow raised bands of alternating spaced "oak" leaves, also in relief, encircling the stem (Omwake 1961:12).

... In the description of the mark, ... it was stated that two styles of block letters have been noted on Peter Dorni stems. Probably additional styles will be distinguished as

Figure 1: Distribution of reported sites with Peter Dornni pipes in Ontario.



more of these interesting specimens come to light and it is not difficult to discover the reason. Peter Dorni (perhaps a shortened spelling of Dornier) was a pipemaker who lived in the north of France about 1850, the exact locale of his activity is not certain. Neither is it known for how many years prior to 1850 he engaged in the business (Omwake 1961:14).

Citing additional personal communication received from Helbers in 1947, Omwake (1961:14) stated that Dorni's pipes had such a good name in the United States that they were widely imitated by pipemakers in Gouda and about 1880 were made in the factories of the firm Goedewaagen and the firm Van der Want for export to the States.

Determination of which style of block letter was employed by the original author of Peter Dorni pipes ... will depend upon discovery of such pipes at a site positively known to have been withdrawn from occupation and usage at or just prior to the year 1850. It appears likely, however, that those stems which display the more clearly formed, slightly larger letters and the more carefully executed decorations may have been the products of Dorni himself, and that those stems having the smaller letters and more slovenly ornamentation were the products of his imitators (Omwake 1961:14).

While Adrian Oswald (1975:119) noted that Peter Dorni pipes "proved so popular that they were copied by Scottish firms", Iain C. Walker (1977:296) similarly indicated that Peter Dorni's products "became famous enough to be widely exported and widely plagiarized". Walker (1983:32-33) further elaborated that

almost nothing is known about Dorni, but he is believed to have worked in north France - where the French clay pipe industry was centered - ca. 1850 - ca. 1880. Dorni

produced pipes with heavily ribbed stem decoration and PETER raised within a rectangle on the left side of the stem and DORNI similarly on the other. Where bowls occur attached to these stems, they are high-quality stroke-burnished, typically Dutch-north French symmetrically-shaped bowls set on the stem at an angle away from the smoker and plain save for a line of fine watch-like denticulation round the bowl rim.

Reported Sites in Ontario

Paddy Reid (1977a:61-63 and 1977b) reported finding two Peter Dorni pipes (Figure 2a) out of 64 marked specimens at the Ermatinger House (CdIb-2) adjacent to the St. Mary's River in Sault Ste. Marie. This stone house was built in 1814 by Charles Oakes Ermatinger, a North West Company fur trader who lived there from 1814 to 1828. The house stood empty from 1828 until 1833 when a Church of England missionary, William McMurray, used it as a home and church for nine years. Until 1858, the house was occupied for short periods by Joseph La Fond, the collector of customs; Joseph Wilson, postmaster; and David Pim, an Irish immigrant who opened it as a hotel in 1852. The house was subsequently occupied by Richard Carney, a sheriff and stipendiary magistrate. The house and other outbuildings were used until 1866 as government quarters and a court house with a jail and magistrate's office. Carney purchased the property in 1869, and it remained in his family for 60 years (Reid 1977:5-17). It was not indicated to which occupation the pipe might have belonged.

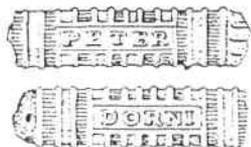
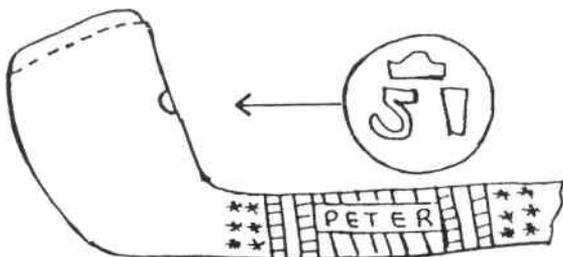
Hugh Wyatt (1985) reported that a Peter Dorni pipe (Figure 2b) was recovered from a shipwreck in the St. Mary's River at Pointe aux Pins in Sault Sainte Marie by scuba divers from the Save Ontario

Figure 2: Examples of Peter Dorni pipes from sites in Ontario.



a) Ermatinger House (Reid 1977a:61)

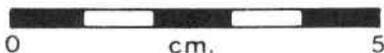
b) Farewell Shipwreck (Wyatt 1985)



c) Sinclairville (Kenyon 1990)



d) Alex Jenken Homestead (MPA 1990:38)



Shipwrecks organization. The shipwreck is thought to be the Farewell which either sank around 1845 (Engelbert 1991) or in August 1863 (Wyatt, personal communication, 1994). The earliest indicated date of the Farewell shipwreck (1845) and the accepted period of manufacture for Peter Dorni pipes (1850 to 1880) create a paradox because they do not overlap. Charles Bradley (1986) at Parks Canada analyzed the pipe at the request of Peter Engelbert at the Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (Bradley 1991). Bradley determined that the crowned numeral 51 mark on the back of the bowl indicates Peter Dorni did not manufacture this specimen.

This mark is the registered mark of the famous Prince firm of the Netherlands, a family which manufactured pipes in Gouda from circa 1773 to 1898. It has been documented that the Prince firm used the Dorni decorative cartouche style and applied their own maker's mark within. There is no evidence that they employed the Dorni name. Prince pipes were very well made in their own right and there was probably no need to copy another's maker's mark to increase their market. I think they probably found the decoration an appealing addition to some of their own pipe forms. Those pipes recovered bearing this style of cartouche contain the mark "J & G PRINCE" and "IN GOUDA" on the appropriate sides of the shank.

I would think that this pipe may actually be of German manufacture. The Westerwald pipe industry established in the 1830's manufactured cheap pipes often bearing plagerized [sic] French and Dutch maker's marks. Pipes bearing the Peter Dorni name with the additional "GERMANY" mark

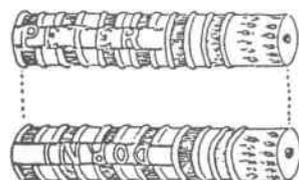
within the elaborate cartouche have been documented from sites in the United States.

... if the pipe is of an ordinary or inferior quality with a porous fabric and texture, then it is probably of German manufacture. Dutch pipes are well-made and of an extremely fine finish with a very smooth texture, somewhat like an egg shell. This is the result of the finishing technique of polishing. Also, most Dutch pipes will contain a series of very fine lines following the contours of the pipe - again an indication of polishing.

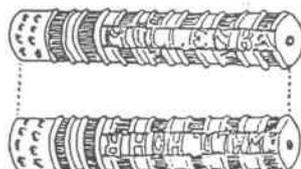
The fact that there is no country of origin associated with the mark indicates the pipe was manufactured prior to 1891. In that year the McKinley Tariff Act was passed in the United States. This can be used as a valuable dating tool as this act required all imported goods to be marked with the country of manufacture. Companies had to comply if their products were to compete for the American market. Therefore, on the basis of the information from this particular pipe, the best date range would be from ca. 1850 to 1891 - some 41 years. This is solely for the pipe's manufacture (Bradley 1986).

Although no illustration was published, Robin Smith (1986:56) reported that a pipe stem with a "Peter Dorni 383" maker's mark out of 30 marked specimens was recovered from the Front Street site (AjGu-15) in Toronto. Until the land reclamation projects of the mid-to-late 1800s, the south side of this property along Front Street was the shoreline of Toronto Harbour (Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates 1987). Construction for the Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada started at this site in 1829 and were completed in 1832. Sessions of Parliament were held here until 1842 when parts of the complex were occupied by King's College - later to become the University

Figure 3: Examples of Peter Dorni pipes from sites in northeastern United States.



a) Fort Ticonderoga (Gifford n.d.:123)



b) Fort Ticonderoga (Gifford n.d.:123)



c) Draper Park (Hauser & Wilkins 1977:149)



d) Caleb Pusey House (Alexander 1978:15)



1850-1881

of Toronto - with the faculties of Law, Arts, and Medicine occupying the buildings until 1848-49 when renovations to prepare for the sessions of a United Parliament were begun. In addition to being the seat of Government from 1850 to 1877, the buildings served various functions including a military barracks and an insane asylum. The complex was largely unoccupied from 1892 until 1902-03 when the buildings were demolished. The Grand Trunk Railroad (later Canadian National Railway) freight sheds and marshalling yards were established here until 1865 when they in turn were razed and a parking lot was built (Smith 1986:55). It was not confirmed to which occupation the pipe belonged.

Tim Kenyon (1990) indicated that although he surface collected from a number of nineteenth century homes and mill sites on the Grand River, the only Peter Dorni pipe (Figure 2c) he found was from the Sinclairville site (AgGw-7) located adjacent to Chippewa Creek (part of the Welland canal transportation route) near Binbrook. Kenyon noticed that this pipe appears to be closer to the Ermatinger House example than to the one from the Caleb Pusey House in the United States (discussed below) in that the stem of the Sinclairville specimen has 13 ribs (the same as the Ermatinger example) while the Caleb Pusey specimen has many more ribs. Sinclairville (established circa 1800) "was at one time quite a thriving village with two stores, two hotels with bar-rooms, two blacksmith shops, a saw-mill and a shingle-shop, a shoe-maker, a weaving-shop for making rag carpets for the people near and far, also a Methodist Church and a Temperance Hall" (Hewett 1948). It was not confirmed to which occupation the pipe belonged.

As was mentioned previously, a single white clay smoking pipe stem fragment bearing the embossed letters "PET_" on one side and "_RNI" on the other (Figure 2d) was recovered from the Ontario Hydro Lambton GS property (AeHo-10) adjacent to the St. Clair River (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Incorporated 1990:5). The ribbed patterning and lettering on this specimen matches the Ermatinger and Sinclairville examples. The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Lambton County (Belden 1880:70) and land registry records show that the property was owned from 1852 to 1898 by Alex Jenkyn who built a house at the site location. The Biographical Index of Lambton County Subscribers notes that Alex Jenkyn's professions were farmer and iron moulder (Belden 1880:37). The County of Lambton Directory of 1884 and 1885 lists his profession only as farmer and there is no mention of him in the business directory as an iron moulder, blacksmith, machinist, forger, or smelter. Government of Canada census records (1861, 1871, and 1881) list his occupation as farmer.

Some Sites in the United States

Stanley Gifford (1940:125) reported on a Peter Dorni pipe (Figure 3a) from Fort Ticonderoga which he described as "a more common variety". A second pipe specimen from the same site (Figure 3b) has an identical ribbed pattern decoration but with the wording "MÜLLENBA_" and "_EWALD.HÖHR" in bold relief. While not copying Peter Dorni's name, this second specimen certainly provides an indication that a Dutch or German pipe manufacturer imitated his basic design.

H. Geiger Omwake (1961:15) has stated that Peter Dorni pipes have been found at Fort Ticonderoga, the Travis site, and

Ouïatanon or the Seven Mile House site but provided no illustrations.

John W. Fox (1972), with the State University of New York at Albany, reported finding a highly ornate stem of a Peter Dorni pipe (no illustration available) at Indian Island.

Although this is just a single fragment, it is important in dating because it is characteristic of a specific time period. The stem, along with the words Peter and Dorni in block letters in relief upon a flattened rectangular panel, is decorated with evenly spaced rings and oak leaves (Fox 1972:33).

Judith Hauser and William Wilkins (1977) reported finding a Peter Dorni pipe (Figure 3c) from the Draper Park site (AFD, 20SC41) in Port Huron, Michigan.

Stem marked DORN(I) with (P)ETER on the smoker's left. Peter Dorni was a Dutch pipemaker who worked in Northern France around ca. 1850. There is no recorded termination date for his business. The Gouda pipe company in Holland copied Dorni's pipes for export trade to the United States. Some Peter Dorni pipes say GOUDA and HOLLAND which marks them as imitations of the original (Humphrey 1969:15-17). The stem from Draper Park is an original (Hauser and Williams 1977:148-149).

L.T. Alexander (1978) reported finding a Peter Dorni pipe (Figure 3d) at the Caleb Pusey House in Delaware.

Although the stem carries the name PETER DORNI, a typical Dutch Mark IWI within a circle and in relief is impressed on the back of the bowl. The clay is of good quality and the finishing of a nature readily identified with Dutch craftsmanship. Well-executed rouletting almost completely encircles the rim. The paradox of the stem marked PETER DORNI, a renowned French

pipemaker, and the Dutch mark can be explained by one word - plagiarism [sic]!

Peter Dorni was working in northern France in 1850. His pipes were of the finest quality and earned a good reputation in Europe and America; so much so that they were copied. Omwake (notes) mentions that G.E. Helbers of Holland advised him that the two firms in Gouda were imitating the Dorni pipes by 1880 - the firms of Goedewaagen and Van der Want, both of which exported their products to America. A third Dutch firm, Sparnaay and Sons, also of Gouda, copied the Peter Dorni pipe, including black ones.

The IWI mark on the back of the bowl is a famous mark of the Goudewaagen factory. It was first registered in 1701 and used intermittently until 1881. In as much as original Peter Dorni pipes date from c. 1850 on and the Dutch mark IWI was not used after 1881, the Pusey pipe should fall somewhere between these two dates (Alexander 1978:14).

Byron Sudbury (1980:29-37) described how each pipe style or type on a circa 1875 "D. McDougall & Co." price list (Figure 4) was assigned a sequential number. The price list appears to be an accurate chronological listing indicating the relative order of introduction of new pipe types. Based upon the numbering sequence, "the Peter Dorni (number 139) pipe was probably first added to this chronological list in about 1870" (Sudbury 1980:36).

Dorni pipes have been reported in the archaeological literature of the United States, particularly as specimens which are apparently copies of the original Dorni pipes (Humphrey 1969:15-17; Hansen 1971:94). However, number 139 on the McDougall price list is the first indication this author is aware of that a Glasgow maker also

IRISH PRICE LIST.

No.	NAME OF PIPE.	Rate per Gross, Boxes Included	No.	NAME OF PIPE.	Rate per Gross, Boxes Included	No.	NAME OF PIPE.	Rate per Gross, Boxes Included	No.	NAME OF PIPE.	Rate per Gross, Boxes Included
1	Plain T. D.	1 10	45	Helmet	2 5	90	Lauchlan	2 2	135	Old Boot	2 10
2	Roughhead	1 10	47	Napoleon	2 5	91	St. Patrick	1 11	136	Canoe	2 2
3	Plain North Country	1 10	48	Milo Dhuideen	2 5	92	Bent Basket	2 2	137	Victoria	2 2
4	Face do	1 10	49	Havlock	2 5	93	Shamrock Derry	2 4	138	Jenny Lind	1 10
5	Wine Grape do	1 10	50	Woodstock	2 4	94	Gladstone	2 5	139	Peter Dorn	2 4
6	Blag T. D.	2 4	51	Large Miner	2 4	95	Uncle Tom	2 10	140	Swinyard Cutty	1 10
7	Large African	2 4	52	Small do	2 4	96	Globe	2 2	141	10 Inch Swinyard	2 2
8	Junk do	2 4	53	Prince Charlie	2 2	97	Prince of Wales	2 10	142	Small Heeled African	2 0
9	Scotch Cutty	1 5	54	Tambler	2 8	98	Erin Derry	2 5	143	New Plain Bend	2 0
10	T. W.	1 6	55	Small Alma	1 10	99	Dutch Straws	2 8	144	New Boot	2 2
11	Large H. C.	2 2	56	Large Fairy	1 10	100	Hibernia	2 5	145	Plain Home Bula	2 0
12	Shell Tip	1 6	57	Large Derry	2 4	101	Flag of Ireland	2 5	146	Carved do	2 2
13	Burns' Cutty	1 11	58	Extra do	2 5	102	Large Peabody	2 0	147	Livingstone	1 8
14	Groved Burns'	1 11	59	Hand do	2 4	103	Johnstone	2 5	148	Stanley	2 0
15	Sea-Lion do	1 11	60	Cock of the North	2 0	104	Large Lachlana	2 2	149	Prince Frederick	2 0
16	Prise do	1 11	61	3rd Derry	1 0	105	Small Peabody	2 10	150	Isaac Burt	2 2
17	Plain Alma	2 2	62	Small Derry	1 6	106	Card	2 8	151	Lancer	2 2
18	French do	2 0	63	Large Dublin	2 6	107	Belfast Cutty	2 2	152	Large Tichborne	2 0
19	Balmoral	2 2	64	2nd Dublin No. 1	2 5	108	Prince Imperial	2 6	153	Bent Crown Prince	2 2
20	Large Yachting	2 2	65	3rd Dublin	2 2	109	King William	2 6	154	No. 1 Dublin Cutty	2 10
21	Sydney Yachting	2 2	66	Small Dublin	1 8	110	Large Douglas	2 2	155	No. 2 do	2 6
22	Do Small	1 11	67	Dublin Polka	2 5	111	Small Fairy	2 2	156	No. 3 do	2 2
23	Cricket Yacht	2 2	68	Cork Polka	2 2	112	Scotia	2 6	157	Honal	2 6
24	American Yachter	2 2	69	Cork T. D.	1 10	113	Bismarck	2 6	158	Pearl	2 2
25	Plain Junk Balm	2 2	70	Cork Dublin	2 2	114	Lorne Cutty	2 2	159	University	2 2
26	Large Plain do	2 8	71	Dublin Cutty	2 4	116	Tom Thumb	1 11	160	Straight Lorne	2 10
27	Rifle Balm	2 2	72	Heeled Irish	2 4	116	Extra Large Billiard	2 6	161	Sportman	2 8
28	Field Balm	2 2	73	Junk Irish	2 4	117	Good Temp'ar	2 6	162	Coomasale	2 0
29	Olive Leaf	2 8	74	"Tally Ho"	2 8	118	Bent Marquis of Lorne	2 10	163	Claw	2 6
30	London Straw	1 8	75	Sir Collin Campbell	2 8	119	Cooney	2 2	164	Punch Quelp	2 6
31	London Cutty	2 2	76	Small Courter	2 2	120	Small Lachlander	2 2	165	Leg do	2 6
32	Elgin Cutty	2 8	77	Goathead	2 8	121	Sydney Cutty	2 4	166	Bent Claw	2 10
33	Volunteer	2 4	78	Dutch Cutty	2 6	122	New Peabody	2 10	167	Straight Crown Prince	2 8
34	Garibaldi	2 2	79	Brayhead	2 2	123	Cave Hill	2 5	168	Savoy	2 2
35	Gold Digger	2 2	80	16 Inch Long, carved & plain	4 0	124	New Dublin Cutty	2 6			
36	London Billiard	2 2	81	do	5 6	125	Sir Charles Napier	2 6			
37	Do Small	2 0	82			126	Extra Large Dublin	2 7			
38	Skiff	2 6	83	Basket	2 2	127	Congo	2 4			
39	Ben Nevis	2 5	84	Heart Derry	2 2	128	Octagon	2 7			
40	Thistle Ben Nevis	2 5	84	Diamond Derry	2 2	129	Long T. D.	2 2			
41	Yarra	2 2	85	Erin go Bragh	2 0	130	Small Donald	2 2			
42	Bent Unique	2 10	86	Donzybrook	1 11	131	Junk T. D.	2 0			
43	Baltic Yachting	2 2	87	Meerschaum	2 8	132	Thorn	2 6			
44	Keel Baltic	2 8	88	Swan	2 8	133	Small Mile-End	2 8			
45	Keel	2 2	89			134	Punch	2 2			

Pipes tipped with Hard Glass, One Penny per Gross additional.

One Gross Boxes, One Penny per Gross additional.

All Freight payable by Purchasers.

RED PIPES, 2d. PER GROSS EXTRA. PIPES STAMPED WITH NAME ON BOWL OR STEM, 2d. PER GROSS EXTRA.

Figure 4: Circa 1875 D. McDougall & Co. Irish Price List (Sudbury 1980:46).

produced imitation Dorni pipes (Sudbury 1980:36-37).

Of the 168 pipes listed in Figure 4, the imitation Peter Dorni type is in the middle range of values with 15 other types priced at 2 shillings and 4 pence per gross (i.e. 12 dozen or 144 pipes). Seventy-three pipe types are priced lower while 79 types are priced higher. Based upon these price ranges, the average wholesale price of a single pipe would have been about 1/5 of a penny with the retail price somewhat higher.

An Example from New Zealand

In describing the history and varieties of clay tobacco pipes found in New Zealand, K.G. Rusden (1982:18) provided an illustration of a Peter Dorni example (Figure 3e) from an unspecified site, and stated

as with any successful venture, there is always some unscrupulous person ready to jump on the bandwagon if profits are there to be made. Pipe manufacturing was no exception with a typical example being Peter Dorni, a French manufacturer of the 1850's-60's, who, in establishing a thriving export trade for pipes, soon found copies creeping on to the market. ... The copies had Peter Dorni on one side with "Gouda, Holland" on the reverse.

An Example from Holland

In describing various Dutch clay tobacco pipes, Don Duco (1976:46) stated that people often confuse Peter Dorni pipes with imitation Gouda pipes. The example he provided (Figure 3f) is a little smaller than a Gouda pipe, and with the kind of clay and finishing it has, is of poorer quality (English translation by Ria Vussen).

Conclusions

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the reported sites with Peter Dorni pipes in Ontario. At this point in time, the published data and the documentation examined to date do not support the original operating premise that Peter Dorni pipes (authentic or otherwise) appear to be found more often on fur trade post sites in northern Ontario than on domestic sites in southern Ontario. Not counting the Farewell shipwreck in the St. Mary's River, only the nearby Ermatinger House in Sault Ste. Marie in northern Ontario has reported examples. By the time Dorni pipes are known to be manufactured during the 1850s to 1880s, the Ermatinger house was being used during consecutive and concurrent periods as a private residence, government offices, and a hotel. Of the reported sites in southern Ontario, only the Alex Jenkyn homestead at the Lambton GS near Sarnia can be definitely said to be domestic. The remaining southern Ontario sites are either institutional or problematic multiple occupations during the known period of manufacture for Peter Dorni pipes.

While all the reported Ontario sites with Peter Dorni pipes have a close proximity to water transportation, no common pattern for ethnicity nor for occupation/activity was observed in their distribution. Although found in greater frequency in the United States, there is a similar apparent lack of pattern in their distribution. Peter Dorni pipes are probably found much more often on sites there because of a more pronounced trade with French, Dutch and German pipe manufacturers than on Ontario sites where wholesale and retail dry goods dealers in

Upper and Lower Canada obtained most of their pipes from British, Scottish and Irish suppliers.

Researchers should examine carefully their "Peter Dorni" pipes as well as the contexts in which they are found in order to determine if the specimens are authentic or imitations, and to determine if the proveniences are in fact in situ. For example, if the Farewell shipwreck occurred in 1845 as indicated by Engelbert (1991), the imitation Peter Dorni pipe found on it would be an enigma because it would then be the earliest reported archaeological finding of such a specimen. Peter Dorni and his imitators were not known to be manufacturing until at least five years later. However, if the Farewell shipwreck happened in August 1863 as indicated by Wyatt (personal communication, 1994), then the pipe would fit easily into the known manufacturing chronology for authentic specimens and copies. In addition, the exact provenience of the pipe on the shipwreck should be documented or confirmed otherwise the pipe could be considered just a coincidental findspot dropped overboard from passing ship or washed downstream from another source. If the shipwreck did occur in 1845 and the pipe was found in situ, there would be strong evidence to revise the start date of Peter Dorni pipe manufacture. At present, however, there is uniformity in all the sources referenced for supporting an 1850s start date of Peter Dorni pipe manufacture.

It is hoped that supplements to the above research notes and the distribution map will be published as soon as new data becomes available. Interested parties are encouraged to either contact the author with any relevant information they wish

to see included, or to submit their own notes for publication.

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For further information, please contact Jo Holden at (905) 451-9051

E.S.A.F.

November 4-6, 1994

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation 61st Annual Meeting at Best Western Airport Inn, Albany (Colonie), N.Y. Abstracts of proposed papers/symposia to: Dr. Dean Snow, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Albany, SUNY, Albany, N.Y. 12222, (518) 442-4716. Topics on Early Archaic, Adena/Hopewell, Iroquois and/or Algonquin as well as Historic Archaeology are encouraged. Local arrangements: Sandra L. Arnold, 147 Scotch Church Road, Pattersonville, NY 12137.

MONTREAL CLAY TOBACCO PIPE PRICES IN 1852, 1856, 1869, AND 1870.

ROBIN H. SMITH

INTRODUCTION

Very little is known of the prices of clay tobacco-pipes in Montreal throughout the nineteenth century. No price lists, such as the 1900 Scottish and Irish booklet (Anonymous 1900), or the circa 1875 McDougall catalogue, have survived, and little is known of the relationship between imported pipes and locally produced Montreal pipes. A search of the Montreal Gazette newspaper from January of 1845 until August of 1856, and the Montreal Herald newspaper from August of 1869 to February of 1871 has revealed some information on the wholesale prices of pipes in the Montreal market. The listings were entries in the tabulation of wholesale grocery prices in the business section of each of the newspapers.

1852

The earliest price information was found in the Montreal Gazette and begins with the wholesale listing of July 10th, 1852, and ends with the listing of December 18th, 1852 (Figure 1). The 1852 price quotes were divided into TD pipes, imported products, and Montreal pipes. A high and low figure in shillings and pence was given for a box of each pipe type. Unfortunately no information was given in any of the papers as to the quantity of pipes in a box.

The 1852 prices are of interest as they provide the first indication of the relationship between imported pipes and

locally produced Montreal pipes. From July 10th, until October 16th, only imported pipes were listed. Imported pipes were priced at between 16 shillings and 17 shillings 6 pence per box. On October 23rd, Montreal pipes were listed for the first time at 7 shillings 9 pence per box. In the same quote imported pipes dropped to between 14 shillings 6 pence and 15 shillings 6 pence per box.

Until the 6th of November 1852, Montreal pipes remained at 7 shillings 9 pence per box. The November 6th quote, for the first time, gave a high figure of 8 shillings 6 pence per box, for Montreal pipes. On December 11th, 1852 the low quote for Montreal pipes rose to 8 shillings 6 pence and the high quote to 8 shillings 9 pence. The prices of both types remained constant after the 11th. The last quote was that of the 18th.

1856

Pipe prices appear not to have been quoted again in the Montreal Gazette until January 7th, 1856. Where as the earlier quotes were references to wholesale listings, the 1856 quotes were titled Prices Current for General Groceries. The 1856 references refer only to imported pipes as they were taxed at 12.5 percent. Montreal pipes were not listed. The listings continued until April 5th, 1856 when they appear to have been terminated (Figure 2). The 1856 quotes indicated that imported pipes were priced at between 10 shillings

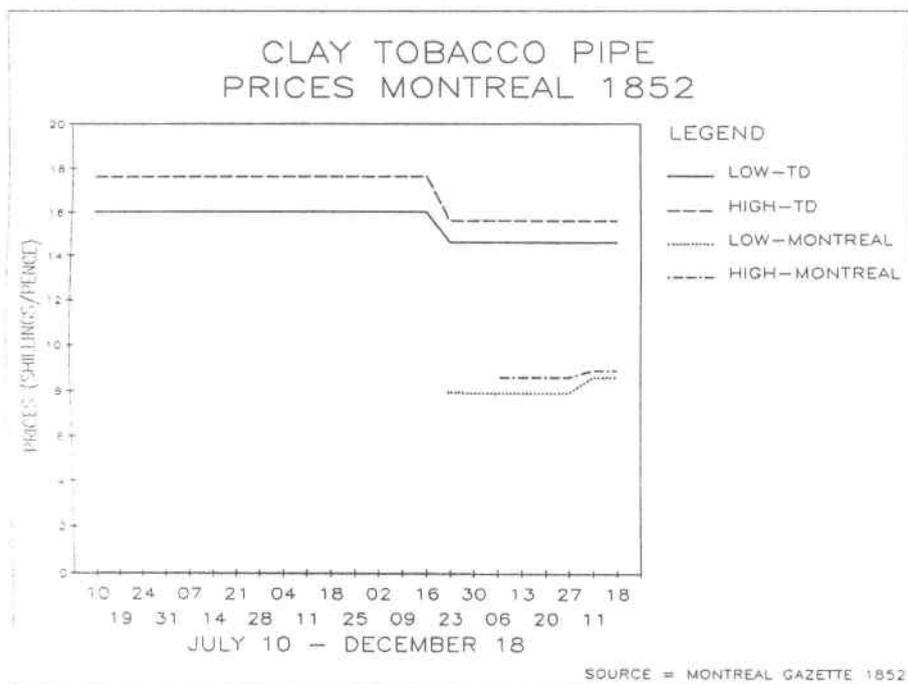


Figure 1.

and 11 shillings 4 pence per box. These prices remained constant until February 18th when the high quote rose to 11 shillings 6 pence per box. The prices did not change after the February 18th quote.

1869 AND 1870

Further price information was obtained from the Montreal Herald for the years 1869 and 1870. The quotes appear as current wholesale grocery prices, with imported pipes being taxed at 15 percent. Montreal pipes are not mentioned by name, rather the quotes refer to half boxes of Henderson TD pipes and half boxes of Scottish pipes (Figure 3).

The 1869 quotes begin with the August 6th entry and terminate with the December 17th entry. The 1870 quotes begin on the 14th of January and end on the 25th of February. For the entire

period the prices remained constant at \$1.30 as a low for Henderson TD pipes and \$1.40 as a high. Scottish pipes were priced at \$1.125 as a low and \$1.50 as a high.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The composition of a box of Montreal pipes has puzzled researchers for some time. Sudbury (1980), in his description of the Bannerman branch manufactory at Rouses' Point N.Y., speculated that a Montreal box contained approximately six gross of pipes. Sudbury's speculations were based upon calculations of the possible output per employee, per annum. Based on evidence collected by this writer, and discussed below, the figure of six gross may appear to be rather high.

The 1871 Federal manufacturers census for St. Marie ward, of Montreal, lists the

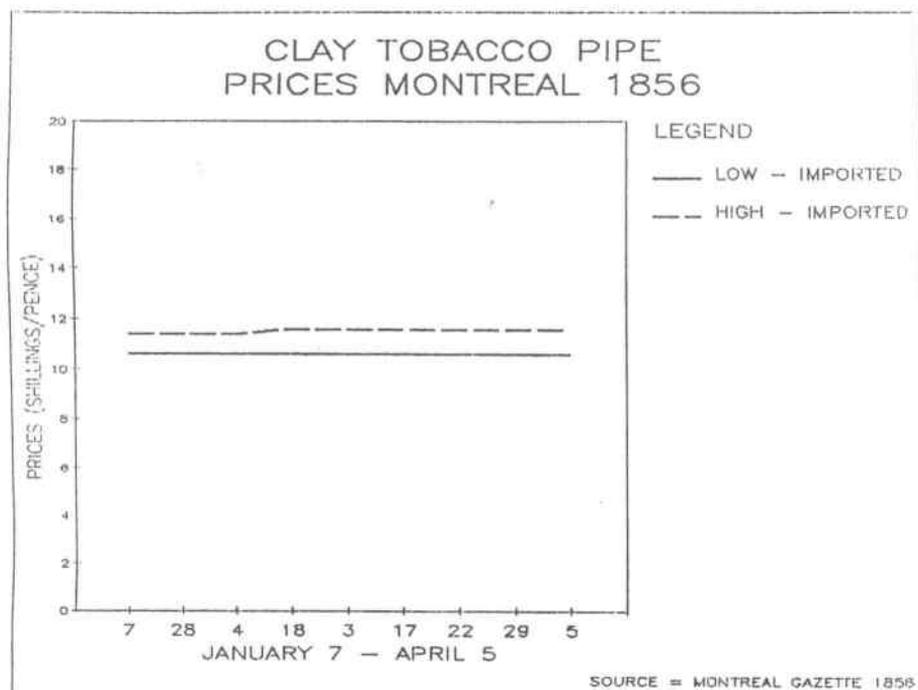


Figure 2

Henderson and Son pipe factory, at 114 Colborne Avenue, as producing 22,000 boxes or 50,000 gross of pipes. The total value of Henderson's production was \$ 24,000. Rough calculations reveal that a Henderson and Son box may have contained approximately 325 pipes or 2.4 gross with an average value of \$ 1.09 per box, assuming one gross was indeed equivalent to 144 pipes. A half box would thus be composed of 163 pipes. The composition of a Henderson and Son box at 2.4 gross is therefore less than the six gross calculated by Sudbury. It is not known however whether this figure represented the typical Montreal box, as all other census listings searched by this writer gave only a total box figure and not a total gross figure.

The price information is in itself of interest as for the first time the

relationship between imported pipes and Montreal pipes can be examined. The 1852 figures clearly show that imported pipes were roughly double the price of the Montreal product, despite a taxation rate of 12.5 %. Unfortunately it is difficult to attribute the price fluctuations during November and December of 1852 to any specific event, other than the seasonal closing of the shipping season. Therefore they may reflect a readjustment of market prices based on demand or seasonal availability.

The 1856 prices indicate a decrease in the cost of the imported product, again despite a taxation rate of 12.5 %. The increase in mid February, late March may once again be a seasonal readjustment.

The 1869 and 1870 prices show that the locally produced Henderson product was comparable in price to its imported

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE PRICES MONTREAL 1869 — 1870

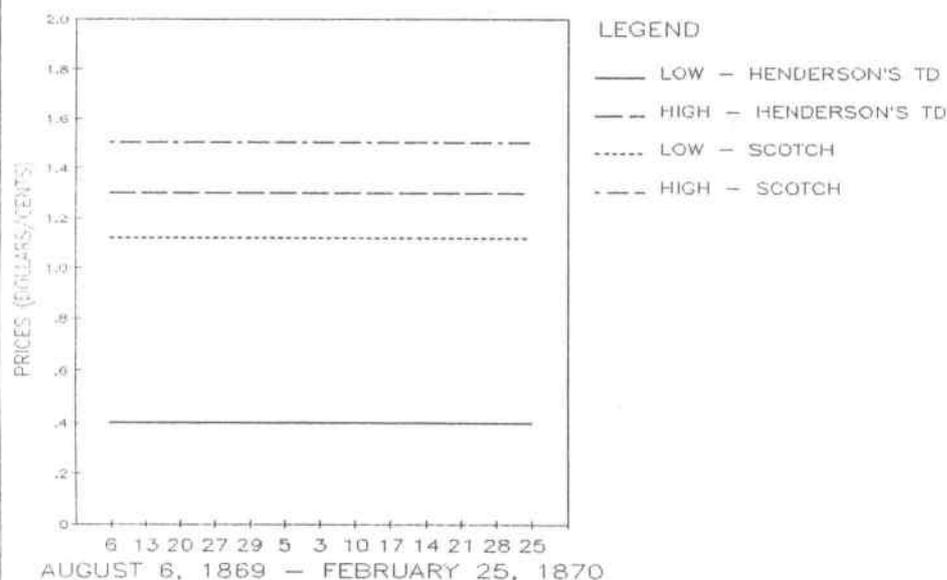


Figure 3.

counterpart, but that it fell into the mid range of the imported prices. The prices quoted for Henderson pipes seem rather high, and may refer to fancy pipes rather than the plain TD variety. Average values for boxes of both Bannerman and Henderson pipes were calculated from the 1871 Federal manufacturers census. Bannerman pipes averaged 85 cents per box and Henderson pipes were slightly more expensive at \$ 1.09 per box. It would appear therefore that the taxation rate of 15 %, a drop from the 20 % rate at the time of Confederation in 1867, may have been the major factor in making the imported pipe comparable in price with the Montreal product despite a cheaper landing cost.

The overall picture one gets from the price information may explain the

taxation increase towards the end of the century to 35 %. During the early 1850's pipes were probably imported in small quantities and because of shipping costs, wharfage dues, and insurance, were double the cost of the locally produced product. The downward trend in the prices of the imported products appears to have continued during the depression of 1856. By the late 1860's and early 1870's the prices appear to have stabilized somewhat. The trend that probably developed was that of imported pipes becoming cheaper and cheaper despite the increasingly higher rates of taxation. The low cost of the product may have reflected the increased capacity of the Scottish and English manufactories and their ability to supply the Canadian market. By the late 1880's and 1890's pipes

were taxed at a rate of 35 % ad valorem as they undoubtedly became cheaper and cheaper. Unfortunately no price information has been obtained for this time period. The last Montreal manufacturer, Bannerman Brothers closed their doors in 1902 largely because of an inability to compete with the Scottish imports as well as the newer smoking media.

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BOOK REVIEW - *Painted Dreams-Native American Rock Art* by Thor Conway, 1993
reviewed by Stewart R. Leslie

This is one of the most beautiful books I have ever seen. Thor Conway has captured the colours surrounding the sacred places, the soaring majesty of the great planes of rock; the isolation engulfs you and the spirituality is apparent. The author presents a wide variety of pictographs and petroglyphs from all over North America where local shamans guided his steps and his thoughts. They told him the ancient stories, how they believe things came to be and the relationships that have always existed between man and his surroundings.

The book has a very broad palette of topics, all related to native spirituality and its expression. Just a few of the many that I found fascinating were: early thinking on rock art; red ochre and how it survives centuries in exposed paintings; sorcery; dragons; site names; interpretations; pipes and dreams; mummies and masked gods.

I commend the author on the mountain of patience required during his

"apprenticeship" to local shamans. Establishing and maintaining the relationships obviously took a great deal of time. The understanding and expression may have taken even longer, but the book is evidence that it was a life well spent.

The book is so full of interesting stories that I found it is difficult to read too much at a sitting. New knowledge, it seems, must be taken in smallish bites and digested slowly. I found it a pleasure to explore this delightful book and recommend it highly to any reader with an interest in knowing more about Native American spirituality.

Painted Dreams is available from *Heritage Discoveries Inc*, PO Box 269, Echo Bay, Ontario, POS 1C0 for \$44.00 postpaid in Canadian funds, or from *Heritage Discoveries Inc*, P O Box 916, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, USA, 49783 for \$33.00 in US funds.

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS ON The OAS *Field Manual*

I begin by congratulating Nick Adams and his committee for producing a well organized and attractive field guide which will be much appreciated by the Ontario archaeological community. There is something here for everyone from the stark beginner to the experienced professional.

It is impossible to write a "perfect" field manual, one which will satisfy everyone. Every site is different and every archaeologist uses somewhat different methods to accomplish somewhat different goals. Since a manual must present a particular set of methods for accomplishing a particular goal, it must choose between the needs of users. For this reason, every knowledgeable user will find some parts of this manual excellent and will argue with others which don't conform to her or his particular standards. Please accept my comments as the personal opinions of a person who has had some experience with field methods and field manuals. I offer a few suggestions for possible future revisions; these should not be interpreted as insults to the author or as some sort of academic sneer against avocational archaeology and archaeologists for whom I have the greatest respect.

I always ask three questions of a work: Who are the users to whom the author directs the work? What particular goal does the work set out to accomplish for these users? And how well does it accomplish this goal?

The book is quite explicitly dedicated to the needs of the avocational archaeologists

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORD PROJECT



Field Manual

FOR AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN ONTARIO

by Nick Adams
Historical Notes by Ian Kenyon and Debra Horvath



March, 1994 First Edition

This publication was made possible by a grant from
THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

of the province of Ontario who are engaged in regional site survey and monitoring programs. These activities include locating, identifying and reporting archaeological sites to the provincial Site Record Database. Excavation and extensive analysis are not discussed; instead, there is a list of universities and other agencies which provide formal training and guidance in these advanced topics.

The primary goal of this manual, as I read it, is to enable a person, who has already received an archaeological survey licence, to complete the *Archaeological Site Record Form* used in the Archaeological Sites Data Base currently maintained by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation and stored in the Canadian Heritage Information Network in Ottawa. That strikes me as a very reasonable goal for the proposed consuming group and for the manual.

As a result of this goal, the author assumes that the reader will know where survey should be undertaken and what to look for. These are skills which can best be communicated through experience rather than writing, and previous site monitor programs have always incorporated formal training sessions.

Many sections of the manual assume this prior expertise. Let me give some examples:

Page 52 for example: The section on "Description of the Environment" asks about soil colour, texture and moisture but doesn't discuss how to determine or to convey this information. The term "morph", used repeatedly in the next section, is not defined in the glossary. There is no guide to recognizing a "vertical bedrock exposure" as opposed to other sorts of big rocks which might be encountered in southern Ontario. (I realize that northerners will have no problems with bedrock...).

It seems to me unlikely (and undesirable) that a person who is unfamiliar with basic artifact categories should be given a licence and encouraged to carry out survey and mapping activities. The problem of distinguishing archaeological from non-archaeological deposits – separating lithic debitage from flint gravel or naturally broken chert, for example – is much more challenging than matching the outline of a projectile point against a drawing.

The artifact illustrations are a nice touch but will not be adequate for identification of archaeological artifacts by beginners. Archaeologists may find projectile points which resemble the drawings on pages 64-70, but they are extremely unlikely to find any pots which resemble the pictures on pages 78-89; these illustrations don't begin to reflect the range of variation in any site and, in any case, whole pots aren't very common. In most cases, we require reference collections in order to distinguish common from uncommon pieces. This section is uncomfortably close to the Clues Closet of old Arch Notes days...

A lot of attention is devoted to the

mechanics of determining the Borden block designation. Since this is explained clearly enough on pages 44-46, the tables on pages 119-137 add substantially to the cost of the manuscript and contribute nothing new. It would be better to expand the discussion of methods for determining the latitude-longitude values and the Military Grid Reference. If these values are wrong (and even professionals make a lot of mistakes here), then the derived Borden block designations are worthless.

You should add a note that some of the libraries listed on pages 150-151 are not open to the public; outside users will need to make advance arrangements. Since many of the journals and publications listed on page 108 are not carried in public libraries, it might be useful to add their addresses. The Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario, valuable as it is, is not a journal but a slick newsletter.

The large section of contact names, addresses and telephone numbers of heritage agencies is a tremendously useful resource concept, but it is highly transient information. The Fort York Archaeological Project has been cancelled, the Toronto Board of Education Archaeological Resource Centre has been closed, much of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation is being moved; in fact, my own telephone listing is wrong. A wrong number is a minor problem for people making local calls, but it can be very frustrating (and expensive!) when it involves long distance charges. How about heading this section with a note that the OAS office will provide up-to-date telephone numbers and addresses?

The answer to my third question is that the manual succeeds admirably in its goals. Balanced against these few quibbles are many pages of information which have

been carefully selected and clearly presented. I am particularly pleased that the author plans to publish it in loose-leaf format, enabling pages and sections to be up-dated and inserted as need and opportunity arise. A more formal, bound volume would be far less useful.

I have enjoyed reading this work. I hope that it accomplishes its goal very rapidly, encouraging and enabling avocational archaeologists in Ontario to continue and expand their valuable contributions to the preservation and enjoyment of our heritage.

Martha A Latta

Associate Professor and

Curatrix, Ontario Archaeological Society

Office telephone: (416) 287-7350

Thank you for the opportunity to review the first edition of your Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario. Given its overall quality, I am sure that you have received already a considerable amount of positive feedback. My first impression is that the OAS should be commended for selecting an author who has been able to combine a sense of humour and humanity in communicating the range of information necessary for members of the public to continue to make major contributions to the conservation of Ontario's archaeological resources.

Nick's introduction provides a discrete history of the former ACO program, with an appropriate emphasis on the continuing contributions of avocationalists. His presentation concerning the statutory situation in Ontario is clear and concise, while the public relations advice is particularly eloquent. It should be required reading for novice student

researchers! While I might not have entitled the brief section on Aboriginal people's concerns in quite the same way, Nick does provide the reader with a sensitive and balanced perspective.

The information provided in Basic Training and Necessary Skills is good. There are always going to be minor additions and improvements possible in such an overview. For instance, under Photography, reference could have been made to the use of bottom lighting for artifacts and also gray cards for exposure setting. The acknowledgement of the two realities of Northern vs Southern Ontario archaeology has been expressed ably for survey approaches, but less satisfactorily in the Guide to Artifact Identification. Edition 2 should include a substantial increase in diagnostic Northern Ontario lithic and ceramic artifact illustrations. Artifact illustration quality varies from excellent (ie Figures 15 or 28) to "less than excellent" (ie Figures 11-13). I would suggest that future editions work on improving this aspect—I will redraft Figures 11-13 to publication standards, I promise!

Nick's annotated Reading List should prove useful to many readers, as will his Glossary of Terms. Again, one can debate details, such as the number of adzes which were manufactured from "shales and slates" as opposed to schists and greywackes, but these matters are of minor import compared to the overall value of the volume. A Northern Ontario Prehistory chart to complement the southern one on page 138 would be a valuable addition. Finally, the directory of heritage organizations/agencies is excellent.

The Ontario Archaeological Society and its Field Manual Committee are to be

congratulated. Let us hope that the manual will stimulate a stronger than ever partnership between all parties committed to the wise management of Ontario's endangered archaeological resources.

Yours truly,
William A Fox
Chief, Archaeological Services
Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada
457 Main Street, 6th floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Thank you for inviting my comments on the just published Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario. My congratulations to the committee and Nick Adams for compiling this manual over such a short time. The manual should more than satisfy the first step in the OAS's development of an archaeological stewardship program.

As a professional archaeologist reviewing a publication designed to guide and assist avocational archaeologists in undertaking archaeological activity in the province, I feel a bit out of place. But as Bruce Welsh indicates in the Preface, a review of the manual by those aspiring to practise archaeology as a profession in the province is certainly warranted. I suspect that even those who have been practising archaeology in the province will find it of general value as a reference for certain levels of field investigation and certainly for the list of organizations and institutions included in the Other Sources of Information.

The Manual is generally well organized and Nick's writing style makes for easy, if not sometimes amusing, reading. The illustrations and boxed information highlights well the salient points of each section. The liberal use of examples for

the various activities required of archaeologists should also aid those attempting to either fill out a licence application, Borden form or possibly the most daunting of all tasks, the writing of a licence report.

Nick's experience in both southern and northern Ontario is reflected in the examples drawn from the broad range of environments avocational archaeologists may find themselves pursuing their interests in.

Sections on Public Relations and Repatriation and Native peoples are welcome additions to any field manual. These are areas in which even professional archaeologists are found wanting.

The guide to artifact identification, although somewhat general, should provide those new to the field a good start in recognizing certain aspects of the vast material culture which may potentially be recovered or observed in survey or monitoring activities.

There is certainly enough reference material – including a briefly annotated reading list, glossary of terms and list of other sources of information – to facilitate and encourage researchers to more completely pursue their interests.

Each section of the manual is designed to stand alone. This, I believe, is one of its strengths, facilitating use of certain sections without having to digest the whole manual. In keeping with this organization, it might be helpful to provide for each section suggested readings that would enable users to further pursue interests in each topic without having to sift through a collective reading list at the end of the manual.

There are areas of the manual that, in future editions, may be enhanced both to

facilitate its use and even broaden its scope to include other applications related to archaeological research which its users may wish to pursue. The addition of other sections may be of further help to avocational archaeologists in understanding and presenting the results of their investigations. These would include other skills such as drafting/cartography, illustration, basic computer applications and, perish the thought, statistical applications.

A comment specific to the discussion of survey and pace mapping is the need to include a note for the archaeologist to measure his/her own pace when translating the paced distances to metric measurements. I'm sure examples come quickly to mind of individuals with radically different sized paces, who would without translating the results provide significantly different results in mapping archaeological resources.

A technical concern regarding the manual is the absence of Figure numbers and corresponding explanations and references where applicable. Although the illustrations in the manual are, for the most part, self-evident, they should be identified as a Figure and, when extracted from another source, referenced. This provides an example that should be emulated by the readers when it comes time to compose their own reports.

Although there are passing references to urban archaeological resources, and Ian Kenyon and Dena Doroszenko have provided a preliminary guide to the ever-ominous range of historic material culture, the manual has a decided emphasis on archaeological resources in a rural context. While many of the techniques and guidelines outlined in the manual will apply to archaeological activity in an

urban setting, there are certainly other considerations avocational archaeologists should be aware of in an urban environment. Recognition of soil stratigraphy, increased emphasis on historic research including property records and archival maps are but a few of those differences that may be dealt with in a separate section on urban archaeology.

The other group of archaeological resources not referred to at all in the manual are marine or underwater sites. I recognize that Save Ontario Shipwrecks has made a very significant contribution in the stewardship of underwater archaeological sites in the province and that any reference to these resources may be redundant. However, given the OAS's commitment to the conservation of archaeological resources, I think it would be negligent not to at least provide a section in the manual outlining the salient points of the SOS stewardship program. In the end, I hope that a comprehensive stewardship program will include both landbased and underwater sites with a joint effort by both organizations.

As a final comment to the committee, in your covering letter to me you indicated that there are to be 150 loose-leaf copies of the manual provided for circulation to avocational archaeologists and that the recipients will have to furnish their own binders. Although it may seem trite and an unnecessary expense, I think the committee should reconsider issuing a binder with each manual provided. As it would appear the OAS is attempting to cultivate a group of avocational archaeologists to participate in a stewardship program with a common guideline (the manual), there should be some common icon that would serve to identify this group. The binder would not only serve in this capacity but would also

facilitate updates or changes to the manual as well as more general information pertinent to all those participating in the program.

In any event, I believe that an excellent start to the stewardship program has been made with the production of the *Field Manual*. It should serve as a good guide to archaeological activity for avocational archaeologists practising in Ontario in the years to come. As a member of the OAS, I am pleased to see the Society moving in a meaningful way towards protecting and conserving Ontario's rich, but non-renewable, archaeological resources.

Yours most sincerely,

Hugh J Daechsel

Associate Archaeologist

Cataraqui Archaeological Research
Foundation

You ask whether the *Field Manual* would have been useful to me had it been available in 1946 when I entered the discipline. It certainly would have been! At that time the only guide-post available to me was Wintemberg's 1936 Roebuck report which, fortunately, set so high a standard that it remains a beacon to this day. It was not until 1949 when Scotty MacNeish came to Ottawa that I was exposed to some of the field techniques that the OAS *Field Manual* makes so readily accessible. You ask whether I can recommend it to Ontario avocationists. I certainly can, and do so enthusiastically. They are fortunate indeed to have access to such a depth of experience and advice so readily.

Later, should you deem it desirable, I would like to contribute for your consideration some ideas regarding matters in which I am particularly interested. At this time I wish to offer to the OAS my congratulations upon its having produced a tool that will serve Ontario archaeology well for some time. Please convey my congratulations to all who worked on the *Field Manual* project.

Yours sincerely,

James F Pendergast

Thank you very much for the copy of the OAS *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario* you sent me. Having read it several times over the past few days, I hasten to tell you that I think it is just great. Bruce

Welsh and his committee have met admirably a widely-acknowledged and long-standing need for an Ontario avocational archaeologist's guide-book. I congratulate Nick Adams and his group of authors for having compiled so encompassing a body of archaeological experience in such eminently practical guidelines. By placing this manual within reach of Ontario avocational archaeologists, the OAS has taken a major step to help it make an even more significant contribution to archaeology in Ontario. Without question, the *Field Manual* is a credit to all who made it possible.

Congratulations to the OAS and the Archaeological Stewardship Project Field Manual Committee for a job well done. It is spectacularly obvious, even at first glance, that a great deal of thought and a wealth of expertise went into the manual's production. More careful reading and a review of the whole manual only strengthened my initial impression. Avocationals have waited a long time for this manual, with varying degrees of expectation. The manual more

than exceeds the most optimistic hopes of this most jaded avocational. It is easy to read, informs without the "assumption of ignorance or a presumptuous attitude" and offers a wealth of information, not only to the newcomer to avocational archaeology, but also to what you call me in your cover letter—a "senior avocational". Thanks for the updated addresses and phone numbers of government departments for maps, aerial photographs, etc. etc.

The only regret I have about the manual is that we did not have this type of needed guidance ten years ago when the ACOP program was going strong. Hopefully the manual will be a much needed first step in the renaissance of the Archaeological Stewardship Program. After all, avocational archaeology never stopped or even slowed down in Ontario; it just returned to its roots—the lone field walker, or small groups of individuals with mutual interests, who shared their knowledge and enthusiasm with one another. The death of the ACOP program only slowed the free flow of information between avocationalists, academics, consultants and the government.

We need to reopen the roadblocks to a free flow of information, help each other be right not wrong, look for ways to make ideas work and not for reasons why they won't; help each other win and take pride in each other's victories, and have fun trying to answer the questions archaeology opens up for us.

Any criticisms or suggestions I might have for the manual can wait for a later time. I would not want anything I might have to say to detract one iota from the praise this committee deserves. The spirit of cooperation the avocationalists, professionals and academics obviously had on this

project should be our goal and hope in future endeavours such as the rebirth of the Archaeological Stewardship Program.

Yours,
James Pengelly

Many thanks for the copy of the Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario. I have found the manual to be of great help as I undertake to fulfil the requirements of my first archaeological licence this summer.

Although I have not been able to completely proof-read the manuscript, I have noted one shortcoming. In the section "Guide to Artifact Identification", I note that no mention has been made of large stone axes, adzes, hoes, hammerheads and preforms. This was disappointing as a substantial portion of the artifacts at my site constitute these tools. I do not have the experience to know if this is the norm, and therefore not important, or if this is an exception.

In order to address this lack of experience I enclose the attached Archaeological Participation Registration slip for the June 1994 Field School. My wife Marjorie would like to accompany me as a non-participating observer.

Also enclosed is a cheque for \$10.00 towards the cost of the next edition of the field manual.

Sincerely,
David C Cordingley

For many years my participation in Ontario archaeology was on a volunteer basis. While never an official ACO, I rode along on the coattails of others. Thus, I had the pleasure of field work

without the time-consuming paper work. I used to marvel at the "homework" that had been done and wonder what sources were used for information.

The Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario clearly defines the obligations of the archaeologist in his preliminary preparation, field work and report documentation. It also provides a current list of sources of information and resource people. Twenty years ago there was no mention of archaeology in the telephone book. Yes, I would recommend this manual: it provides a solid plan on which to base field work and clear instructions on report writing.

As far as "corrections", I have only a few comments.

1. Drawings on pages 67 and 75 have not reproduced well.

2. Glossary. the definition of chert should be scientific but simple, ie: "Chert—a form of chalcedony (cryptocrystalline silica) often found as a rounded nodule in limestone". A description of its uses could follow. It would also be useful to have a definition of "flint", since the two are often confused: "Flint—a rounded and nodular silica concretion usually found in chalks". If particular types of chert are to be described, this should be done under the chert definition (Flint Ridge chert p.113, Onondaga chert p.116).

Finally, this manual was produced as a response to requests from avocational archaeologists whose careers began under the southwestern ACO program. That program was initiated and coordinated by Bill Fox and owed a great deal of its success to his enthusiasm, interest and constant vigilance. I strongly feel that he should be acknowledged in this manual as a driving force in the organization of the original ACO program. The future success

of a program of this kind will depend on the personal direction of an interested and easily-accessible regional archaeologist.

Yours truly,
Rosemary Prevec

Our chapter president Jim Montgomery let me glance through your Field Manual and now I simply must have one.

Enclosed is a cheque for \$10. Hopefully I will be receiving a copy soon.

Thanks
Paul Thibaudeau

Please convey my congratulations to Nick on his authorship of the Field Manual. His step-by-step approach to explaining how to use maps, do surveys, write reports, etc. is excellent and very useful. The inclusion of references such as the Artifact Identification and the Borden Blocks makes it even more so.

Nick's style is, as always, delightful if a bit verbose for a field manual. On the other hand, it is not dull - witness the definition of a Turbo-Beaver in the glossary.

Please also extend to Ian and Dena my congratulations for their contribution on 19th century archaeological artifacts. Such an incredible amount of useful information in such a small space!

Enclosed are my cheque for \$10.00 (money well spent, I feel) and some suggestions I hope you will find helpful.

With best regards,
Helen Armstrong

A Critique of the Ontario Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (Stages 1 to 3)

ROBERT G. MAYER

In reviewing and using the new Ontario Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (December 1993) published by the Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (OMCTR), some fourteen issues have been identified below which it is hoped can be discussed by the archaeological community and perhaps clarified in a future version.

1. The guidelines state that "Stage 2 and 3 investigations normally occur as part of the same field assessment." This seemingly simple linking of Stages 2 and 3 gives great potential for serious differences of opinion and consequent difficulty in arriving at mutually acceptable solutions. Linking may be consistent with projects undertaken by academics or museums in cases where sufficient funding has been made available to permit the completion of the project to its fullest degree. In a similar vein, avocational archaeologists who work without funding or time constraints, may not find this linking onerous.

In the archaeological consulting industry, however, many different occasions arise in which Stages 2 and 3 cannot and should not be linked. In the first instance, the costs of a Stage 3 resource delineation and evaluation cannot be estimated before the completion of a Stage 2 general survey. The proponent cannot be expected to give the consultant 'carte blanche' to spend funds without prior approval. Similarly, it would be irresponsible to expect the consulting archaeologist to absorb all or

any part of the extra costs of a Stage 3 assessment arising from the absence of information on which to base accurate cost estimates.

There are cases where the Stage 1 background research and the Stage 2 general survey are conducted prior to the draughting of a subdivision plan. This method is being proposed with greater frequency because it allows the developer more easily to avoid areas with significant sites. This reduces the duplication of effort arising from the redesign of developments in an effort to avoid areas of very high site potential.

A third instance in which Stages 2 and 3 cannot be linked is in the case of a survey being conducted prior to making an offer for the purchase of land. There is an increasing use of this timing as it permits the developer to estimate more accurately, the costs of developing a particular plot of land.

It is hoped that the automatic linking of Stages 2 and 3 into a single report will be eliminated from the guidelines or, at least, not enforced when some degree of latitude is appropriate. While in many instances, such linking does occur, the use of the word "normally" will lead to inapt interpretations and applications of the guidelines.

2. The guidelines state that "As professionals, consulting archaeologists are expected to abide by". One would hope that all archaeologists, consulting,

academic, museum and avocational, would be expected to abide by the guidelines. Further, should not all archaeologists be required to abide by the guidelines. Being guidelines rather than regulations, this still permits professional opinion and experience, in consultation with the OMCTR, to determine the particular course of action to be taken in each situation.

3. The guidelines state that "Techniques for finding sealed or otherwise deeply buried sites should be employed where high potential has been determined. In urban cores or other built up areas, this can be accomplished through monitoring of construction activities, subject to MCTR approving the particular monitoring strategy." Unless specified as a condition of development approval, it should be understood that such monitoring during construction activity is not under the control of the archaeologist, but is, rather, under the control of the general contractor's construction superintendent who is responsible for safety, critical path scheduling, and budgetary considerations.

It is most unlikely that an archaeologist will be retained to monitor a large development project and be given complete control to shut the project down. From an academic archaeology perspective, this might be ideal. But the reality of the situation is that the general contractor must retain absolute authority in order to manage costs involving the mechanical excavating equipment, dump truck fleet, off-road parking, storage of fill, materials, daily interest charges for bank loans and property investment, late completion penalties, leasing contacts, loss of income in all trades, et cetera.

Even if placed in control, the archaeologist

would still be subordinate to the Ministry of Labour, the site safety officer, the owner's duty officer and the contractor's duty officer. The archaeologist's "control" would be further limited by various restrictive clauses in the many high dollar value liability insurance as well as errors and omissions policies required by the project. Furthermore, the archaeologist might be required to post a performance bond with extremely high liability values.

4. The guidelines state that "There are two basic survey methods acceptable for conducting a Stage 2 assessment of a development property: pedestrian (surface) and test pit survey. The use of either method is determined based on the nature and extent of ground cover." The nature and extent of ground cover should include areas of non-tillage cultivation. Recent government agricultural grant and research programmes should be recognized as precluding any requirement of ploughing. As determined by the biologists conducting a study for a recent landfill assessment, ploughing may impact the habitat of rare birds who make their nests in abandoned agricultural fields.

With respect to a pedestrian transect survey, the comments noted above concerning non-tillage cultivation apply so as to preclude the requirement for ploughing.

5. The guidelines state that "if the artifact is part of a larger surface scatter, or associated with multiple artifact-yielding test pits, then additional (Stage 3) documentation of this location will be required." Given that it is the right of the proponent to determine if and when and additional Stage 3 or Stage 4 is done, it must be understood that OMCTR cannot require the additional work, but rather, can only withhold clearance until such

work is done.

6. The guidelines state that "Stage 3 investigations occur when archaeological sites are located during survey. Normally these investigations will occur immediately following or as a distinct part of the Stage 2 assessment." For the reasons cited earlier, the term "normally" should not be used. Further, Stage 3 should not be considered as "a distinct part of the Stage 2 assessment", but rather as a distinct stand-alone Stage 3 process.

7. The guidelines state with respect to the documentation of artifacts that "Minimally, all artifacts or batches of artifacts must be clearly labelled with the Borden number assigned to the site." There is no difference of opinion with respect to the intent of this requirement. However, the wording entrenches an earlier methodology and seems not to allow the use of new technology arising from the miniaturization of bar codes and the increasing sophistication of computer linked bar code scanners.

8. The guidelines state that "At the conclusion of the assessment (encompassing all Stage 1, 2 and 3 activities), the consulting archaeologist must prepare an Archaeological Assessment Report." A problem can arise in the case where the proponent has not authorized, for any of a variety of legitimate reasons, the initiation or completion of Stage 3 work. An archaeologist should be able to submit a report at the completion of either a Stage 1 or a Stage 2 assessment, if the circumstances warrant, as evidence that the work was conducted in compliance with the regulations of the Ontario Heritage Act, and in so doing, protect the continued viability of the archaeologist's licence. Such a report, should not include

a request for the issuance of final clearance but could request conditional clearance for a portion of a subject property where no significant archaeological resources were found. The consulting archaeologist should not be placed in a position of jeopardy simply because the proponent has not authorized Stage 3 work.

9. The guidelines state that "all sites examined as a result of assessment activities must be reported to OMCTR on site registration or site update forms." This requirement perpetuates an earlier methodology. In today's advanced technological era where even tax returns can be filed by computer E-Mail, this requirement is unduly restrictive and is not in keeping with the announced determination to rationalize and modernize government reporting requirements.

The guidelines refer to "site registration or site update forms." It is not stated that only a prescribed form or a form supplied by OMCTR will be accepted into the data base. Can this be interpreted as meaning that one can use customized forms that provide adequate space for the inclusion of all relevant data in a format that follows with integrity the form and content of the existing forms?

10. The guidelines state that a report may include "copies of site registrations forms ...and any other information as deemed appropriate by the consulting archaeologist." This precludes the removal by OMCTR personnel or any other body of any information or any page included in the report because the guideline clearly places the decision for inclusion of such information or page solely with the consulting archaeologist. Similarly, reports submitted for OMCTR review as part of a development approval process should

not be mutilated or defaced by the reviewer scribbling notes or comments on the pages or graphic illustrations. These reports are kept on public file and it may not be appropriate to have such notes or comments made available to non-OMCTR personnel. Under a Freedom of Information request, it may also be impossible to delete such references without destroying pertinent information.

11. The guidelines state that "All assessment reports must include ... a development project map (e.g. draft map of subdivision, pipeline corridor, etc.) or equally scaled and detailed equivalent" depicting a variety of topographical, geographical and archaeological information. No allowance or provision is made in the guidelines for those projects or circumstances where Stage 2 and even Stage 3 fieldwork had to be legitimately conducted but a detailed base map was not available. This can lead to a substantial expense if a report cannot be filed without having to commission a legal surveyor to prepare such a plan.

12. The guidelines now require an evaluation of site significance to address the information potential and perceived value potential. This new requirement is of benefit and the information potential component is rather straightforward to generate. However, the perceived value component calls for a judgmental decision to be made or a personal opinion to be offered by the archaeologist. Some of the time this could be a relatively simple matter. But, in order to determine the perceived value with any degree of accuracy for most of the sites, community members-at-large, municipal leaders, elected officials and each relevant heritage or cultural group would have to be consulted. In addition, the determination of an education or economic opportunity

may not be within the experience of the archaeologist but rather someone in a local school board, the Ministry of Education, or an economic consultant. It would perhaps facilitate matters if the guidelines cited recent examples where this type of evaluation has been successfully conducted in order that they could be referenced.

Nonetheless, this consultation process would without doubt require additional costs to be incurred and time to conduct which might put the development project in jeopardy. Similarly, an OMCTR reviewer recently indicated that providing notification of the results of an archaeological assessment to a First Nation might be in the best interests of the archaeological consultant wishing to develop better lines of communication but it might also be detrimental to the proponent's interests. While professional ethics require due process to be followed and all appropriate disclosures to be made, release of information to third parties is often specifically prohibited by contract conditions and the proponent's instructions. Failure to comply by these conditions and instructions may result in a breach of contract suit being filed and damages being awarded against the archaeologist.

13. The guidelines state that "If artifacts have been collected during the assessment, a recommendation regarding the short and long term care and disposition of the collections, consistent with the licence holder's obligations under the Ontario Heritage Act and Ontario Regulation 212/82 should be included." The guidelines are silent on an option available to all archaeological practitioners including avocational, academics and consultants, and perhaps other government ministries as well for disposing of unwanted

policy is not widely known, and in practice is discouraged, the OMCTR apparently will have to accept artifact collections if the owners wish to unconditionally donate them to the Province of Ontario.

14. The guidelines state that all reports must contain recommendations for the notification of OMCTR and the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should deeply buried archaeological or human remains be found during construction. Inasmuch as

there are three basic parties involved in an archaeological assessment (i.e. proponent, OMCTR, and consulting archaeologist), if deeply buried archaeological remains or human remains are encountered during construction, the consulting archaeologist should also be notified.

If any member of the Ontario archaeological community has similar or opposing views to the above critique, please contact the author to have a frank and constructive discussion about how to resolve these and any other concerns.

ARCH NOTES

Deadlines for 1994:

January/February issue - Jan. 17

March/April issue - March 11

May/June issue - May 13

July/August issue - July 15

September/October issue - Sep. 16

November/December issue - Nov. 11

RAVENHURST GRAPHICS

ARTIFACT DRAWINGS

-- HIGH QUALITY

-- REASONABLE RATES

-- REFERENCES ON REQUEST

-- PUBLISHED DRAWINGS IN *L'ANTHROPOLOGIE*, *JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE*, *MIDCONTINENTAL JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY*, *MEMOIRS OF MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY* - UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ETC.

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FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

CHARLES GARRAD

JUNE 1994 PLANS FOR EXCAVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

Response to the flyer sent to you with the last ARCH NOTES has been good, with more applicants than can be accommodated on two of the four weeks. Don't despair, we have opened a waiting list and will try to include all who want to attend. So, if you were thinking about mailing in a response, do it right away.

This still remains subject to funding which we probably won't hear about until after we have started, this being the usual way things are done. So we are going ahead anyway.

And if you can't attend any of the four week-long course, do come to the big wrap-up "CELEBRATE ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY" on Sunday June 26. This will be at the Kortright Centre for Conservation, Major MacKenzie west of Highway 400, starting at 10.00 a.m. Everyone is invited. The Kortright Centre will provide all its usual programs at usual admission rates and the extra events for ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY are entirely free.

HAMILTON CHAPTER MAKES DEBUT

The prestigious setting of Dundurn Castle was the scene of the formal inauguration of the Hamilton Chapter OAS on Wednesday May 4, 1994. On hand were the Mayor of Hamilton, to acknowledge

the birth of the new heritage entity in his municipality, OAS President Norma Knowlton to present the Charter, OAS Secretary-Treasurer Henry van Lieshout to keep everyone in order, OAS Director Stew Leslie as a Founding Member, and OAS staff. After the formal procedures a regular meeting was held, cookies and coffee were consumed, and everyone went home feeling pretty good about their evening. It was good to see senior members (who previously made the journey to Toronto) and newer members together in this new Chapter.

The new Chapter's Executive Officers are: President Joseph Muller; Secretary/Treasurer Jacqueline Fisher; Director and Newsletter Editor John Triggs; Director-at-large Bill Fitzgerald. The Chapter's mailing address is Box 57165, Jackson Station, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4X1, phone (905)525-1240, fax (905)526-1919. The newsletter editor can be reached at 247 Willow Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4E 3K6.

The Chapter has a contest for a Chapter logo and name for its newsletter.

Good Luck, Hamilton Chapter OAS

CHIEF JACOB THOMAS TO ADDRESS OAS

The well-known Cayuga Chief Jacob "Jake" Thomas has consented to address the Annual Symposium in October. Jake operates The Jake Thomas Learning

Centre on the Six Nations Reserve, has served on the faculty of Trent University and as a Director of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Jake is also reciting The Great Law of the Iroquois in English this year for twelve days June 25 to July 6. This includes the long Canada Day weekend. It is unfortunately the opening weekend clashes with our own event, but there will still be any ten of the remaining twelve days on which to attend.

Jake's latest book "Teachings from the Longhouse" will be on sale at the OAS desk at the Kortright Centre "Celebrate Access to Heritage Day" on June 26, and again at the Symposium in October, where purchasers will have the opportunity to have it signed by the author.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PIN AWARDS - CALL FOR CANDIDATES

If you have held continuous membership for twenty-five years or more and have not previously received a certificate and Twenty-Five Year Membership pin please contact the office.

The pin was introduced in 1987 and has been awarded to 33 members to date. We expect to receive confirmations from members James Hunter, Cynthia Weber, Ron Mason, Jack Steinbring, Susan Jamieson and Edward J. Lenik, whose names are on the 1969 Membership List.

UPDATE ON NEW HERITAGE LEGISLATION

We have received the disappointing news that new heritage legislation (a new Ontario Heritage Act) is not on the legislative agenda for the spring session. I am not completely discouraged, however, as there is an up side to this situation. The Minister's Advisory Committee on New Heritage Legislation (MAC), we hope, will meet in June and create a new plan for

getting the Act on the agenda for the 1994 fall session of the Ontario legislature. The minister, Anne Swarbrick, has said she continues to support this legislation and perhaps she will be in a better position with her colleagues for the fall session, having been put off in the spring. Work on the Regulations connected to the Act continue in the meantime.

I continue to work on this matter and I hope to have good news for OAS members soon about a new Ontario Heritage Act which has been so eagerly anticipated for such a long time.

Lise Ferguson (OAS delegate to MAC)

ATTENTION OAS MEMBERS

Pending licence approval and the outcome of a proposed site assessment in June, the Toronto Chapter cordially invites members of the OAS to participate in a planned excavation of the John McKenzie House in North York. The John McKenzie House is the new home of the Ontario Historical Society, our heritage partners in this venture.

The excavation is expected to take place on weekends only during July and August. Space will be limited, so all participants must pre-book ahead of time. Some equipment will be supplied, but bring your own trowel.

For more information contact Chapter President, Greg Purmal, at (905) 880-4481, or Elise Sherman at (905) 738-9982.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO

Vice-President: Ken Oldridge

Secretary: Lois McCulloch, 23 Caledonia St., Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2C4

Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald

Fees: Individual \$7 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King Street W., Waterloo or the John F. Ross Collegiate.

President: Marcia Redmond (519) 894-5807

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HAMILTON

Treasurer/Secy.: Jacqueline Fisher, Box 57165, Jackson Station, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4X1

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

Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Neal Ferris Fax (519) 645-0981

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President: Pat Weatherhead (519) 438-4817

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Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Rachel Perkins

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Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: A. Hinshelwood

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President: Frances Duke (807) 683-5375

TORONTO

Vice-President: Wayne McDonald

Secretary: Annie Gould, Box 241, Station "P", Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8

Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Valerie Sønstenes

Fees: Individual \$10 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George Street, Toronto.

President: Greg Purmal (905) 880-4481

Treasurer: Eva MacDonald

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Vice-President:

Secretary: Sandra Lesperance, 3461 Peter St. #507, Windsor, On. N9C 3Z6

Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid

Fees: Individual \$12 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, except

President: Suzanne Gero (313) 393-9309

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