



Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

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The OAS's Peterborough, Ottawa, London, and Grand River Chapters all participated in one of the biggest gem shows in North America. Here OAS members Sheryl Smith and Andre Miller share their enthusiasm for archaeology. See page 9 for more information.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AFTER THE GOLD RUSH

Hammering away at someone to change their mind on an issue never works. I grew up in a family which included a small proportion of sweet, well-intentioned, evangelical Christians who were eager to spread the good news. Despite their best efforts, I am not sure if they ever argued a single soul over to their side. Some smiled patiently and waited for the talk to finish. Most headed for the hills. As I watch the circus that is the election cycle unfold south of the border, I cannot help but think that the two fractured halves of America are talking past each other in just the same way. An argument is not, and can never be, the basis for thoughtful persuasion.

That simple fact gives me pause whenever I write a President's Message. I am supposed to write something and it is my preference for that something to be about ideas. But there is a strong tendency to sermonize when one writes about ideas (and worse, opinions) – particularly when one is a man of a certain age. If the Republican presidential candidate can teach us one thing, it is that men should be very cautious when engaging with their inner blow-hard. Alpha-male dominance stopped being useful when humans ceased being food for larger animals.

When it comes to real persuasion, there is no one like my friend Paul. Paul General is the Wildlife Officer and Manager of the Six Nations Eco-Centre. After every chat I have with him (usually monthly, always over food), I come away with lots of new ideas and I am never exactly sure where they came from. Not quite him – though he was certainly there when they were born. Definitely not me. But perhaps something in between. Paul has joked that together we have one good mind between us. I like the sound of that. Each time we see one another, a new gar-

den of ideas is sown. If there is any good sense to be found in what follows, thank Paul. The daft and disjointed parts come from me.

It was recently, after a chat with Paul, that I was reading about the California Gold Rush and its effect on the First Peoples of that place. It is the sort of sad tale that you get used to encountering in Indigenous studies.

It starts out, as usual, with of those moments when happenstance changed everything. On the morning of January 24, 1848, a stern, serially-disappointed carpenter named James Wilson Marshall was inspecting the race for a sawmill which he had recently helped to construct on the south fork of the American River, near a Maidu Nation village called Cullumah in California. Marshall's employer and partner in the mill venture, a man named John Sutter, had purchased nearly 50,000 acres of land in the area to found a utopian agricultural colony that he planned to call 'New Helvetica'. As Marshall examined the millrace, he noticed a gleam amongst the gravel. It was (of course) gold.

On February 2, 1848, before any news of the discovery had leaked, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo conveyed 525,000 square miles of Mexico (comprising most or all of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming) to the United States. In March of that year, the population of California stood at around 157,000, of which 150,000 were Indigenous, 6,500 were Californios (of Spanish or Mexican extraction) and somewhat less than 800 were Americans. Once word of the discovery leaked out that May, the California Gold Rush was on. Soon Sutter's lands were overrun by prospectors and fortune hunters. Neither he nor Marshall would profit from the discovery. Over the

next seven years, 300,000 people moved into California which was granted statehood in 1850, just two years after becoming part of the United States.

As the miners mined the gold, merchants mined the miners. At the height of the gold rush, breakfast for two (consisting of bread, cheese, butter, sardines and two bottles of beer) fetched \$43 – in an era when a labourer on the east coast might pocket a dollar a day. Adjusted for inflation, this comes to around \$1,200. A slice of bread was a dollar – but two dollars if it were buttered (the equivalent of \$56 now). Levi Strauss, a German immigrant and dry goods merchant, made a fortune selling tough, heavy cotton pants with riveted pockets to the miners. Philip Armour (maker of the famous hot dogs) sold them meat. Henry Wells and William Fargo offered them banking services while John Studebaker made them wheelbarrows.

In 1850 the California legislature passed legislation bearing the Orwellian title: An Act for the Government and Protection of Indians. The law allowed any white person finding unemployed or "vagrant" Indigenous peoples to take those persons before a justice of the peace who could rule that they should be sold at auction and worked, as slaves, for up to four months without compensation. By 1860, as a result of disease, violence, forced removals from their lands and legalized enslavement, the Indigenous population had dropped to 30,000. At least 4,000 of the dead had been murdered outright. Their traditional land tenure put them in the way of the miners.

By the early 1850s, most of the relatively easy-to-reach, surface gold was gone. Formerly-independent miners were pushed into becoming wage labourers for companies with the resources to employ more expensive hydraulic mining tech-

niques. From then on, any fortunes to be made were made by companies who could afford the equipment necessary to carve away the landscape using high pressure streams of water. The scars of this technique are still visible in the area. Furthermore, mercury-contaminated sediment washed downstream, a by-product of the gold separation process, continues to poison fish and wildlife in San Francisco Bay and is expected to do so for the next 10,000 years.

The story of the California Gold Rush has been a popular and useful parable – for economists, anti-capitalists, historians, and others. It warns us of the dangers of unchecked growth, disregard for the environment, and the corrupting nature of greed. It is a perfect what-not-to-do story. I suspect too that we Canadians sometimes like to look southward so that we can assure ourselves, perhaps a bit too smugly, that at least we weren't as bad as the Americans. (Say, that is actually rather catchy. If we translated this into Latin, maybe it could be added to our Coat of Arms? OK, perhaps not.)

Here in Ontario, over the past decade or so, we have seen significant growth in Indigenous involvement in development projects. Somehow, thanks to the consultation and accommodation requirements imposed by the courts, and the efforts of the Province to begin to get 'on side' with this new reality, we've started acknowledging the justice in having First Nations peoples participate in the management of their own cultural legacy.

Indeed, it is rare these days, in much of the province, that significant archaeological work on Aboriginal sites is done without the participation of Indigenous monitors – particularly at the Stage 3 and 4 level. The thinking, on the part of developers and proponents, appears to be that hiring monitors fulfills the Duty to Consult and Accommodate that is delegated to them by the Crown.

Now you can be forgiven if you don't understand why nation-to-nation engagement would be undertaken by private companies, but I will get to that shortly. Suffice it to say that, for many developers

and proponents, paying the cost for Indigenous monitoring of archaeological work is considered the fulfillment of their obligation to respect the treaty rights of the First Nations.

Treaty rights across the province can vary a good deal. Each treaty proposed somewhat different terms in the fine print. In general, however, most allow for: 1) free passage of Indigenous peoples across their treaty lands; and, 2) the right to hunt, fish, and gather on those lands. Each time a housing subdivision, a pipeline corridor, or an energy project is constructed in treaty territory, it is taking said lands permanently out of circulation for the purposes of those rights. Every new project takes a little more away. It is worth noting that, when most of these treaties were signed, no one could have imagined how settlement was going to change the face of the province in a mere century or less. Yet it did. Each new project that comes along does it a little more.

I am a consulting archaeologist. I make my living from doing archaeology (or at least the consulting version of it). If you follow the money, it is easy to see that development feeds and houses my children. So at this point, I am going to resist the urge to make a moral argument and make a mathematical observation instead.

Consider this: My staff can do the fieldwork for a Stage 2 assessment on a ploughed, one hundred acre block in about a day. Assuming our client is a good corporate citizen and puts an Indigenous monitor on that project (which actually isn't required until after Stage 3, by the way), the monitor will be on site for about eight hours at a charge out of between \$600 and \$750 or so for the day. Does that sound like fair compensation for all of the food, medicine, and passage rights that my hypothetical plot of land would have yielded ...into perpetuity?

With the math out of the way, we can jump to the moral component. At the end of the process described above, our hypothetical treaty First Nation has made a bit of money (which is quite difficult for them to do under the Indian Act), some deserving band member has been paid,

and the next day they will move on to a new project. The land will be gone. Any fragments of their cultural legacy (say single finds of undiagnostic artifacts) will have been removed. From an Indigenous perspective, the land is now virtually lost to them. It will be inaccessible, out of production, and any trace of their connection to it will have been scoured away – by us. It should give us pause that we think it progressive (relative to a decade ago) that such trades take place for roughly the cost of a mid-brand television set.

Proponents will note, and rightly so, that they should not be made to pay for the sins of their fathers (or someone else's fathers) from seven generations ago. If consultation and accommodation, which is to say nation-to-nation talks, is essentially a diplomatic exercise, it seems inappropriate that private companies should engage in it. After all, it was the Crown that negotiated these treaties and it was the Crown that granted original land patents to settlers. The terms of these treaties never appeared as a condition on land titles. The Crown (or its junior creation, municipalities) approves development projects. Accordingly, no one can doubt that the Crown is going to have to play a significant role in addressing the loss of treaty rights. But the Crown is really us, insofar as it governs by our consent and is sustained by our tax dollars. This means that we all have a stake in the settlement negotiations to come.

In the meantime, the Duty to Consult and Accommodate must be de-coupled from mere archaeological monitoring and consideration given to the real costs of development on treaty rights. If we don't acknowledge the terrible math at play here as those rights are whittled away, an acre at a time, future archaeologists and historians may well lump us in with the miners and merchants of the Gold Rush of '49. Given the choice, I'd rather throw my lot in with Paul.

*Paul Racher
President*

YES, VIRGINIA, THERE REALLY IS GENDER PARITY

By Alicia Hawkins,
Laurentian University

It was an awkward moment. I was sitting in the office of the Associate Vice President, Academic & Indigenous Programs at Laurentian University, where I teach. I was there to ask her to support the 2015 OAS symposium, both in terms of material support (funding) and by providing a letter that we

could include in our application to the Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada. The letter, coming from someone in her position, could be instrumental to the success or failure of our application. Dr. Cote-Meek looked over the program, then asked “Where are all the women?” This was not the question I had anticipated, but she had a point.

So with this in mind, and apologies to Harper’s magazine, I present:

THE HAWKINS INDEX

Number of individual presenters (including coauthors) in the featured Saturday sessions at the 2015 symposium: 35

Ratio of male to female presenters: 3.4:1

Number of male presenters who authored more than one paper on Saturday¹: 4

Number of female presenters who authored more than one paper on Saturday: 1

Number of individual presenters (including coauthors) in the organized Sunday session at the 2015 symposium: 18

Ratio of male to female presenters: 1:1

Ratio of male to female registrants for the 2015 symposium: 1:1.1

Number of male presenters listed for the Saturday sessions at the 2016 symposium who were also presenters on Saturday in 2015: 6

Number of female presenters listed for the Saturday sessions at the 2016 symposium who were also presenters on Saturday in 2015: 1

Number of winners of the J. Norman Emerson Award²: 17

Number of female winners of the J. Norman Emerson Award: 0

Ratio of male to female winners of the Killarney Award for Outstanding Service: 1:2.5

Percentage of years since 1950 that the OAS has had a male president: 65

¹ Number of papers calculated by assigning scores based on the number of coauthors. An author who coauthored with two other people on two papers would have a score of 0.66, while an author who was the sole author of one paper would have a score of 1.

² As listed on the OAS website
September/October 2016

Percentage of years since 2000 that the OAS has had a male president: 70

Percentage of years since 1967 that OA has been edited or co-edited by a man³: 100

Ratio of male to female to first authors⁴ in normal issues since 2000: 2.4:1

Ratio of male to female first authors⁵ in guest edited issues since 2000: 1.3:1

Percentage of female guest editors since 2000: 71

Percentage of BOD years served by men since 1959⁶: 52

Percentage of female students at the Laurentian University field schools (2004-2015): 62

Percentage of female applied research licence holders in Ontario: 54

Percentage of female professional archaeological license holders in Ontario: 39

Percentage of female staff working in archaeology at MTCS: 64

Percentage of female staff working at 2 large cultural resource management firms in 2016⁷: 52

Number of individual authors of papers in the 1990 'Green Bible': 22

Ratio of male to female authors: 21:1

There are many more statistics that could be compiled. We could examine the gender of people publishing in *Arch Notes*. We could look at citations. We could look at the gender of MA and PhD graduates and the composition of graduate committees. We could look at the gender of professors teaching archaeology in Ontario and nature of their positions. The results are certain to be interesting.

The way I read these data is as follows. Unlike some domains, approximately equal numbers of men and women are interested in archaeology. At the undergraduate level, I see more women than men engaged with the discipline and this is echoed in the

students who enroll in field schools.⁸ This relatively equal interest is reflected in the approximately equal amount of time that women and men have invested in serving on the OAS board over the years and in attendance at the annual symposia. However, we also see that as we climb the credential ladder, so to speak, the gap between men's and women's representation grows.

Note the difference between the percentage of female applied research licence holders and the number of female professional licence holders. There is also a disparity in what could be considered the 'prestige' positions in the OAS. Clearly the editors of *OA* and the president contribute a great deal to the organization

³ Earlier editions of *OA* were not available in the Laurentian library. For a few years *OA* was co-edited by an editorial board made up of two men and one woman.

⁴ Excluding editorial, profiles and book reviews.

⁵ Excluding volume introductions, profiles and book reviews.

⁶ BOD years (Board of Director years) were determined by counting the filled non-presidential BOD positions each year from 1959 to 2016. Data for the years 1960 to 1962 was not available. *Arch Notes* and *OA* editorships were not included.

⁷ Includes staff at all levels and in all roles. Data supplied by TMHC and ARA.

⁸ An informal poll of other archaeology instructors at universities in Ontario shows that classes in other institutions have higher enrollment by women than men.

and we should not underestimate the contributions made over the years by the people who have filled these roles. However, they are also decision makers about what types of papers are published and by whom, and they guide the direction of the society. The numbers on awards speak for themselves. And the statistics on symposium speakers and the 'Green Bible' suggest that male voices are given more airtime (and better airtime) than female voices.

Is this something that is worth addressing? If so, why?

To begin, we need to ask if our leaders, our award winners, and the speakers at our symposia are representative of our organization. If they aren't, there should be good reasons why not. This could be the subject of a study in and of itself. But I think it would be hard to argue that in 2016 there is a lack of qualified women who are deserving of awards, who are able to lead the organization, and who can meaningfully contribute to symposia.

But, enough with the belly-aching. Here are a few suggestions for members of the OAS to consider.

Let's do a better job of mentoring our students, and give them a place to speak. A good place, not a poster session or an 8:30 a.m. Sunday slot. I don't know about the rest of you but I find that my students push me to think differently. They may also

have different innovative ways of presenting.

Let's choose to coauthor with junior scholars and students.

Let's adopt a different model for organizing sessions. Instead of session organizers finding a group of speakers and presenting it to the organizing committee, let's consider a more open call, in which emails are sent out to the entire membership list inviting a wider group of people to consider contributing to specific sessions.

Let's move some of those 'featured' sessions to Sunday.

Let's honour the women who have contributed to building Ontario archaeology by presenting them with awards.

Then perhaps, gender parity in Ontario archaeology (in domains outside of employment, symposium attendance, and service) won't be something as absurd or far-fetched as Santa Claus.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Mike Saganski for suggesting the presentation format, to Holly Martelle from TMHC and Paul Racher from ARA for providing data about staff in their companies, to Kristin Thor for data on the 2015 symposium registrants, and to a number of friends and colleagues who read and commented on various drafts of this piece.

Borders and Boundaries

Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium

November 4th - 6th, 2016

Waterloo, Ontario

**A FULL PRELIMINARY
PROGRAM AND REGISTRATION
INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND
AT
oas2016symposium.org**



The Ontario Archaeological Society

Proxy Form

I _____, a member in good standing of the Society, hereby exercise my right of proxy by identifying:

_____, a voting member in good standing, or

the President of the Board of Directors

As my proxy to attend, act, and vote on my behalf at the Annual Business Meeting of members to be held on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2016 AT 4:30 P.M..

- 1 Regarding agenda items in the Notice of Meeting for which I have full knowledge and understanding - circle one of – For, Against, Abstain, At Proxy’s Discretion
- 2 Regarding amendments from the floor regarding agenda items in the Notice of Meeting – circle one of – For, Against, Abstain, At Proxy’s Discretion
- 3 Regarding items that arise in Other Business – circle one of – For, Against, Abstain, At Proxy’s Discretion

Optional

I wish to present the following amendment to Agenda Item No _____ which I wish my proxy holder to propose:

Further, I wish to register the following limitations to the exercise of my proxy with respect to any Agenda Item or amendments thereto;

Signature _____

Date _____

Name _____

GEMBOREE!

By Tom Mohr

Ontario's North Hastings region boasts deposits of almost 90% of the world's mineral varieties within its borders, so it seems fitting that the town of Bancroft, in the north of the county, has become well known as a mecca for Rockhounds, or amateur geologists.

Every year since 1963, on the August long weekend, thousands of enthusiasts of all ages and stripes make the trek to join in the town's annual Rockhound Gemboree. This major Ontario event is the largest rock and mineral show in Canada, with over a hundred dealers and exhibitors. In 2015, the Peterborough Chapter first joined in on the fun as an outreach opportunity for the OAS, and this year we were happy to be back.

Our pitch is simple: we know that there are a lot of folks out there exploring the bush, compass in one hand, pick in the other, and noses to the ground. Oh, and ever attuned to the threat of poison ivy. For the OAS, it's a teachable moment – here's what else one might come across, and what one might do if any artifacts are encountered while out in the field. It is a surprisingly receptive audience.

Our OAS crew was comprised of Peterborough and Ottawa Chapter presidents, Tom Mohr and André Miller, respectively, plus OAS Vice President Sheryl Smith (also a POAS Charter member). We were sited under protective pop-up shelters (generously provided by Home Hardware, Lindsay) just outside of the main hall and flanked on one side by familiar faces representing the Southern Ontario Flintknappers – OAS Grand River Chapter President Chris Dalton, and London Chapter member Darcy Falton.

Our other neighbour was Stephen Hunter, a member of the Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini Algonquin First Nation band council, displaying a magnificent birch bark canoe he had crafted in the traditional manner.

The Gemboree draws a diverse range of visitors from all ages and ethnicities, and for many, the themes of our three adjacent

displays provided a dynamic introduction to the Indigenous narrative of the Ontario landscape. The OAS table attracted a lot of interest in the science and practice of archaeology. We had brought along a lightweight sifting screen, stocked with Indigenous potsherds and flakes of chert; also adding forged iron, nails and broken European pottery to illuminate our activities on historical sites.

Guests were fascinated by our display modules which showcased protohistoric First Nations' ceramics, as well as a number of lithics dating back to the Laurentian Archaic. These units had been created in partnership with the Museum program at Fleming College to house several orphaned collections of Indigenous artifacts. Essentially, in harnessing their teaching value we help to restore to them their cultural voices. As testimony to the wonderful job done by the Fleming students, we had to fend off more than one offer to buy the cases, complete with contents.

The knappers were fine company. Last year, they had also included Dan Long, who is well known for both his skills and his forbearance. The trio's busy conversion of chert nodules into sharp pointy objects...and a lot of debitage...generated observations such as "So these are real, and those over there aren't?," as curious onlookers pointed to our 5,000 year old bifaces. Dan would patiently reply "Of course mine are real...you can see them, can't you?" We finally straightened that out by explaining that ours were used, and theirs were new, which seemed to satisfy everyone. The concept carried over to this year.

Our participation in the event has generated much favourable comment from visitors and organizers alike. All told, hundreds of people dropped by to look and to chat during the two days we attended. This is a very family-friendly occasion and that was part of our general appeal, as numerous parents found themselves hauled over by their kids. Those children that were too young to appreciate what we had to exhibit, definitely liked the OAS temporary tattoos we brought as giveaways. The OAS had also been asked to talk about our activities, so we provided a couple of lectures in the main hall. A bunch of brochures and

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY AVAILABLE

A directory of OAS members is a feature of the OAS website that we plan to activate this month. This directory will be available to members only and will not be accessible by the general public. It will allow members to view and search for other members, as well as send a private message to another member's email address.

Default Privacy settings in the member-

ship database are currently set to show the following fields: membership level, last name, first name, affiliation/organization and postal code.

Members manage their own privacy settings- to check your profile information, please log in, click on 'My Directory Profile' to view the information accessible via the membership directory. To alter these settings, click on 'Edit Profile' and then

'Privacy' to manually select the data fields you want visible/hidden in a directory.

Alternatively, you may communicate your preferences for membership accessibility to outreach@ontarioarchaeology.org and we will make any requested changes to your profile. ;Thank you.

*Debbie Steiss,
Treasurer*

back-issues of *ArchNotes* were distributed, and I can attest that by the end of the weekend, an enthusiastic public had left us all talked out.

The annual Symposium always raises the host chapter's local profile, and events such as Heritage Days provide opportunities to interact with the community, but the Gemboree experience can serve as a model for raising the OAS flag at non-traditional ven-

ues. Our presence this year was co-sponsored by the Peterborough Chapter and the provincial OAS, and can only be regarded as a successful outreach project that furthered both our organizational mandate and our recognition factor. Many thanks to the OAS, and the City of Peterborough's Community Investment Grant, for providing the POAS with funding towards our 2016 venture to Bancroft.



Darcy Fallon, left, and Chris Dalton, right, demonstrate their skills at flintknapping 'real' projectile points to Gemboree rockhounds.



Borders and Boundaries

Ontario Archeological Society Symposium
November 4th-6th, 2016, Waterloo, Ontario

CALL FOR SILENT AUCTION DONATIONS

The Silent Auction, always a popular event during the annual OAS Symposium, is also a great way to raise money for the Society. To ensure the success of our one and only annual fundraiser, we need your help!

Please consider donating new or gently used items such as archaeology and history books, services, jewelry, antiques, crafts, tools, gift certificates, gift baskets, etc. The Auction is also a fantastic opportunity for businesses to showcase their products and services. All donations will be acknowledged on donor boards during the Symposium and in the Program package. You will also receive much personal gratitude from your silent auction organizing committee!

Last year, several OAS chapters assembled and donated one-of-a kind gift baskets with items that promoted their organizations and regions. These were a big hit with our bidders and we hope that more chapters will participate this year!

Silent auction donations are now being accepted for the OAS 2016 Symposium. Please contact Chris Dalton at cdalton2420@rogers.com by October 21st, 2016 and include the following information: donor name and contact info, a description of the item(s) being donated, the value of the donation(s), and minimum/starting bid (if you like). Please also indicate if you are bringing the donation to the Symposium, giving it to someone to bring, or would like to send/courier it. We'll provide an address if you prefer this last method.

Thank you for your support!



The ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Inc.

Grand River

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Secretary: TBA
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Website: <https://sites.google.com/site/grandriveroas/home>

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Road, Ancaster
Membership: Individual \$11, Family \$18

Hurononia

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Student \$10

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Thunder Bay

chapter

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in Room BB0017, Braun Building, Lakehead
University
Membership: \$5

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