



Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

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Wilfred Jury (pictured above) undoubtedly would never have imagined that archaeologists and volunteers in 2019 would finally register many of the leads on sites he catalogued in his 1932 field season. For the full story, see page 13.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

LOSS, REMEMBRANCE AND RECONCILIATION

As many of you know, since the last issue of *ArchNotes* the Ontario Archaeological Society has lost three long term members. Helen Devereux, the OAS's oldest member, passed away at the beginning of April. Helen wished there to be no memorial or other event to mark her death, and out of respect for that wish we are only publishing the very short obituary that was written by Charles Garrad. Before Helen passed away, the board decided to name a new award in her honour, and this is described in this issue of *ArchNotes*. It was clear to me since I first began teaching at Laurentian University that Helen had made a significant positive impact on many of her former students, and this is one of the reasons we are naming an award for excellence in mentorship in her name.

Janet Cooper, a fixture in Howard Savage's faunal lab at University of Toronto passed away in March. Those of us who work in zooarchaeology still make reference to the compilation of faunal data published by the OAS that she assembled based on reports in Howard's lab (Cooper and Savage 1994). Peter Hamalainen has provided us with an obituary for Janet, one which shows that she, like many other members of the OAS gave very generously of her time and effort to contribute to building archaeological knowledge in the province.

Finally, as you know, after a lengthy illness Charlie Garrad passed away at the end of May. Charlie was a past president of the OAS (1974) and a long term executive director (1979 – 1996). In those roles and because of his passion for archaeology, he touched many of our lives in a significant way. Because of that, we have asked members who wish to contribute reminiscences of Charlie to *ArchNotes*. Some are published in this issue, and we will publish more in the next issue. To say that Charlie cared deeply about archaeology in this province is an understatement. I had the opportunity to speak with Charlie and Ella

regularly these last few years, and even when he was in failing health Charlie kept asking me what he could do for or give to the OAS. He remained, until his last days, concerned about the society, and he very generously – and without our knowledge – asked in his obituary, that donations be made in his memory to the OAS. To follow up with that, we are establishing a fund in his name to support the transfer of archaeological collections made by avocational archaeologists into long term stable curation facilities.

In my time as president, Charlie has on a number of occasions provided me with valuable information about the society, both today and in the past. The OAS has seen many changes since the days when Charlie was the president in 1974. Today, we again appear to be grappling with some profound changes.

At the Brantford conference in 2017 the membership voted nearly unanimously to make modifications to our statement of ethical principles and constitution. These changes were to reflect and forge a different type of relationship between archaeologists and Indigenous peoples. The meeting was very well attended and the discussion was open and the membership was clearly engaged with this process.

The membership showed that in principle we, as a group, want to engage in the process of reconciliation. This is to be commended but we must also realize that reconciliation is a process, and not simply something one votes on once, then moves on. Our next step has been to try to take these changes and ensure that our policy and procedure reflect those important modifications. For example, we have made changes to our publications policy, our symposium policy, and we have written a best policy statement to guide chapters and avocational archaeologists who want to undertake fieldwork on Indigenous lands. All of these changes have at their core the notion that relationships of trust between ar-

chaeologists and Indigenous peoples are the foundation upon we can together build knowledge of the past. Developing these relationships requires listening and learning, and at times we, as archaeologists, may find this challenging.

I believe that the OAS as an organization has been placed in a position of trust and privilege by a number of Indigenous community partners. This is a trust that we must not take for granted. By way of example, many of you know that we have been invited into a number of Indigenous communities to present workshops about archaeology for 'field liaison representatives' or 'monitors'. We have undertaken three since January and have others scheduled for this summer. We are extraordinarily grateful to the OAS volunteers who travel long distances without any compensation to present. At the same time, we are also grateful that as an organization we are trusted enough to organize and deliver some components of these events. We need to remember that archaeological understandings of the past likely differ from Indigenous teachings, and it is therefore an honor to be asked to explain our way of doing things and seeing the world.

While collectively we have expended considerable effort in conveying our understandings of the past to Indigenous communities, we have made less of an effort as an organization to invite our Indigenous partners to present their understandings of archaeology and the past to us. (The Brantford conference was an exception). Perhaps because of this some of us, myself included, still trip up from time to time. We indicate that we are open to reconciliation efforts, but our actions indicate otherwise. We wish to continue with archaeological practices, such as excavations for the sake of curiosity, that are not congruent with the wishes of descendent communities. We have a difficult time imagining the perspectives of communities whose cultural heritage is impacted by our activities, the

activities on which many of us have built our careers.

A large number of people volunteer for, and therefore represent the OAS, in a wide range of capacities. These include everything from organizing lecture series for chapters to finding donations for the silent auction to editing *Ontario Archaeology*. We deeply appreciate these volunteer efforts, as they are what makes the OAS tick along from day to day.

As we move forward with reconciliation efforts, to ensure that those changes we voted on in Brantford are actually meaningful, we are going to try to develop resources and activities for OAS members and volunteers. As we move into summer we are looking at developing a training (probably on-line) for OAS volunteers, and it is likely that we will also host a short event at the symposium on reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. These are things that I en-

courage every member and volunteer to engage with. The changes we voted on in Brantford were important, so important that we need to rethink many things about the way we work as an organization. This will certainly be challenging, I am certain it will also be rewarding.

Alicia Hawkins
President



46TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM
OF THE
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NOVEMBER 1-3, 2019
CHELSEA HOTEL,
33 GERRARD STREET WEST
TORONTO

JOIN US AS WE EXPLORE
THE PAST BENEATH THE PAVEMENT:
ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY

Planning for exciting workshops and tours that complement the theme is underway. Registration Details will be available on the OAS website soon and in future issues of *Arch Notes*.



Reservations for the **Chelsea Hotel** may be made by calling the hotel directly, toll free at 1-800-CHELSEA (243-5732) or 416-595-1975. Please identify yourself as part of the **Ontario Archaeological Society** to take advantage of the discounted group rate of \$155.00 per night (Single & Double rate); \$185.00 (Triple rate) and \$215.00 (Quadruple rate).

Reservations must be cancelled by no later than 48 hours prior to arrival.

Private web link for reservations is as follows:

<https://gc.synxis.com/rez.aspx?Hotel=59052&Chain=10316&start=availresults&arrive=11/1/2019&depart=11/3/2019&adult=1&child=0&group=OAS110119>

Cut-off date for early bird reservations is October 2, 2019

IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES GARRAD

Charles Garrad passed away peacefully at home surrounded by his family on Thursday May 30, 2019. Charlie was former president (1974) and a longtime executive director of the Ontario Archaeological Society (1979-1996). He cared deeply about the Society and served as a mentor for many presidents and executive directors over the years. Charlie was a passionate investigator of the archaeology of the Petun, having authored the definitive work on this (*Petun to Wyandot: The Ontario Petun from the Sixteenth Century*), as well as many, many articles. We extend our heartfelt condolences to Ella Garrad and other members of Charlie's family.

Charles began his interest in the archaeology of Ontario in the Collingwood area, assisting the famous Duntroon avocational archaeologist Jay Blair in investigating local First Nations sites from 1961 until Jay's passing in 1979. Charlie helped establish the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario while living in London and published his first articles in their bulletins during 1964 and 1965.

Subsequently, he wrote well over 200 articles and reports, with close to 20 being published in peer-reviewed journals and volumes. He became the expert on the former Petun confederacy, as evidenced by an invitation from world-famous Dr. Bruce Trigger of McGill University to co-author with Conrad Heidenreich the Khionontateronon (Petun) chapter of the *1978 Smithsonian Handbook of North American Indians*, Northeast volume. Perhaps his most lasting contributions to our knowledge of the Petun people are his massive Ontario archaeological annual licence reports, his recently completed Mercury Series encyclopedic volume summarizing Petun archaeology and history, *Petun to Wyandot: The Ontario Petun from the Sixteenth Century*, and the numerous bulletins of his Petun Research Institute. It is difficult to adequately summarize the work of so prolific an author; however, mention should also be made of his

pioneering work on Paleoamerican fluted point distributions in southern Ontario, his contributions to the history of Ontario archaeology, and his research and communication regarding the 19th century Euro-Canadian history of the Blue Mountain area.

Up until 2017, Charles continued to deliver numerous presentations and workshops to a wide variety of public groups. He has been a major contributor to the not-for-profit Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.; serving as President in 1974 and Executive-Director from 1979 to 1996. Charles was a member of the Provincial Archaeological Conservation Program throughout that program's existence and helped to launch and promote the Passport to the Past volunteer program for the OAS. Both provided avocational archaeologists with an opportunity to make meaningful contributions to heritage conservation in Ontario. Charles provided development planning input to a variety of federal, provincial and municipal agencies and has worked with a wide variety of academic archaeologists in Canada, the U.S.A. and Europe, sharing his unique knowledge. Perhaps his most outstanding contribution to the communication of archaeological values and principles has been his pioneering and continuing positive relations with First Nations; particularly, the descendants of the



Petun/Wyandot peoples, most of whom live in Oklahoma and Kansas. As early as 1975, Charles was adopted into the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma in recognition of his contributions to the reawakened interest in their history. Subsequently, in 1999, he was adopted into the Wyandot Nation of Kansas.

It is no surprise that Charles Garrad was the recipient of the OAS's three highest awards for contributions to Ontario archaeology – the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal for Excellence in Archaeology (1990), the Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award (1997), and the Killamey Award (shared with his wife, Ella and subsequently, renamed in their honour) for outstanding long-time service to the Ontario Archaeological Society (2010). Further recognition came in 2001, when he became the first re-

[Editor's Note: We have been receiving and will be publishing further stories and memories about Charlie in subsequent issues of Arch Notes. Please send them to aneditor@ontarioarchaeology.org]

recipient of Canada's highest award for avocational contributions to Canadian archaeology – the Canadian Archaeological Association's James and Margaret Pendergast Award. Finally, the people of Ontario recognized his contributions to the heritage of this

Province, when he was awarded the Order of Ontario in 2012.

Few archaeologists, whether professional or avocational, have contributed as much to our understanding of Ontario's Settler and Indigenous heritage.

By Ellen Blaubergs

My first memory of Charlie is from a phone call and the subsequent first in-person encounter occurred a few days later. He had just received my membership payment along with an order form for some books the Society was selling, and wondered if instead of mailing them, he could meet me at the Sheppard subway station to hand them over. That was in 1980!

Like many, my OAS membership steered me to so much wonderful research and the amazing people who conducted it and published. Charlie, as the Society's administrator and later executive director, was a great role model in this regard. He shared his knowledge, wisdom and research so freely. He was also a great mentor and friend. I still remember how excited I was to have something published in *Arch Notes*. Charlie's persistent encouragement led to my ACUC diver certification when I became interested in pursuing underwater archaeology.

Charlie also introduced me to many wonderful OAS chapter members. Friendships followed. I have particularly fond memories of attending the theatre with long-time Thunder Bay Chapter President Frances Duke whenever she came to Toronto for nursing seminars.

Many OAS members will also recall the province-wide bus and overseas trips organized by Charlie. Even some of our U.S. members participated. These really united the membership. We shared common interests and the bus trip itineraries included museum and archaeological site tours, historic anniversary celebrations, heritage events, powwows, picnics and much more. Trips to Mexico, Belize,

Guatemala, Egypt and Jordan had action-packed itineraries. Charlie was on-duty 24/7, on these trips. His admirable organizational skills and tirelessness meant they were virtually glitch-free.

It was not until I was elected to the OAS board of directors in 1989 that I learned about the incredible amount of labour Charlie devoted to OAS business. Our small OAS office always reflected "a place for everything and everything in its place." His corporate memory was an invaluable resource.

When he retired from the OAS in 1995, I was the successful candidate selected to replace him. We spent the month of January 1996 in training. At the end, I had filled an entire notebook with schedules, instructions and all kinds of details related to the running of the largest provincial archaeological organization in Canada. Our membership hovered near 1,000. Charlie had been the first and only employee, so this notebook was my bible. My first phone call came from *National Geographic* magazine requesting information and a copy of John Steckley's article about the origin of the name 'Toronto'. Charlie handed me an envelope and the AN copy before the call was finished. And so, it began. His guidance and mentorship served me extremely well during my brief time in the position. I believe I loved it as much as he did!

During Charlie's on-going battle with bone cancer, my heart broke every time I spoke to him and Ella on the phone. Their pain, both physical and emotional was quite obvious, yet we always managed to eke out some sort of a conversation and even a laugh or two. Somehow, somewhere, they both found strength to keep going. But now, for Charlie, (and to use the translated title from one of his favourite songs, *Con te partirò*), it is Time to say Goodbye.

By Christine Caroppo

Back in 1974, Charlie Garrad was one of the first people I met in the discipline when I was a green-as-grass high school student with a passion for archaeology. He was kind and generous to this newbie – as he was his whole career – to everyone, student, avocational, or professional. Later, when I was President of the Ontario Archaeological Society and he was the Executive Director, we had a wonderful working relationship and friendship.

Charlie was a driven man. He was driven by his passion for archaeology, especially the archaeological/cultural history of the Petun. But, he was equally passionate about all aspects of archaeology and of the Ontario Archaeological Society. He would often work a full day as Executive Director, go home for dinner, and then return to the OAS office and put in another three or four hours of work. If the phone rang at my house after 9:30 or 10:00 pm, chances are it was Charlie wanting to brief me on something

or ask for my opinion on some matter.

There is no way that the OAS could have achieved all of the innovations, publications, policy writing, deputations before Ministers, and other pioneering draft legislation that the OAS commented on in the 1980s and early '90s, as well as the regular day-to-day member services work, without him.

He instituted a very popular series of OAS summer bus tours and then international tours with an archaeological theme. Scores of OAS members participated in these and deep bonds of friendship formed. He and Ella hosted an annual summer BBQ potluck party in their backyard which was the highlight of the summer for many members. The 1996 BBQ was especially memorable as it was actually his surprise (to his guests) wedding to the love of his life, Ella.

Charlie was the lifeblood and cultural memory of the OAS, the grandfather of archaeology in Ontario. You could ask him anything about deep OAS history or early archaeologists in Ontario and their work. I never saw him stumped, no matter how obscure.

He was my presidential memory bank. If I couldn't remember some detail it was easier to just ask him then to spend hours trying to look up the information. He never failed me.

I will miss him. We shall have to look long and hard to find his equal. Rest in peace, Charlie. Lay down your trowel, your earthly work is done.

By Bill Fox

Over the 50 years that I worked with Charlie, we continued to stay in touch discussing Petun archaeology during my 'walkabout' from Winnipeg to Inuvik to Ucluelet. However, some of the most memorable moments occurred during our site visits in the 70s and 80s. What particularly stands out was one of our visits to the village called Ehwae.

David Boyle reported this site on the Robert Lougheed farm in 1888. Like many Petun village sites under cultivation, it had been

surface collected sporadically over the subsequent 90 years. Charlie indicated that the north half of the site had lain fallow for some 50 years and was about to be ploughed that Spring. When we walked the site, I was shocked by the volume of artifacts and definition of the middens. Worked whelk shell and red siltstone, ceramics (including pipes), flaked stone tools and European metal goods were scattered across the field in abundance! I felt that I was being given an opportunity to witness the volume of artifacts seen on 17th century village sites when they were first ploughed in the 19th century. It was an education and an honour.

By Alicia Hawkins

I can't recall when or how I first met Charlie, but I know for certain that the reason for the meeting was Genoa Frilled pottery. Someone must have told Charlie that there was this student at U of T who was working on frilled pottery, and this was significant to Charlie because this type of pottery was found in small numbers in some assemblages from Petunia. I recall visiting the office in Willowdale where Charlie would have given me a publication by a notable avocational archaeologist (Frank Ridley's *The Wenro in Huronia*), together with some other materials about Ridley.

Sometime later, I found myself on "the tour." Many of us had the pleasure of a trip to the Collingwood area with Charlie and Ella. I remember feeling thoroughly overwhelmed as we stopped at site after site. Charlie's knowledge of the history and archaeology of the region was encyclopaedic. His story telling style required the listener to be completely engaged and concentrating: he would introduce a person or place in a way that might not seem wholly significant then he would move on, and sometime later (perhaps much later) he would return to that detail and reveal its key role in the story.

So as we bumped along through Wasaga towards Ossossané

with Charlie talking non-stop, I recall feeling totally out of my depth. And then we were there, at the top of a ridge near the Ossossané ossuary. Charlie pointed out how, from that vantage point it was possible to see across the water to the Blue Mountains, to the place where some Wendat from the Ossossané village fled in the mid-seventeenth century. Next, we hopped a fence and made our way across a field, aiming to find the location of the village of Ossossané that Ridley had excavated. This was the kind of applied education that my professors definitely weren't providing! Archaeology and history are intertwined, and both are rooted in place. How could I hope to understand anything about the people who made that frilled pottery at Ossossané, if I had never even been there?

I will miss Charlie. Archaeology was alive for him and it was always a bit of an adventure. Potsherds, such as those Genoa Frilled ones, told real stories about real people – they weren't simply things to be measured and weighed and described in reports. The people for whom those tales matter come from every walk of life: descendants, cottagers in the Blue Mountains, and farmers, as much as academics and professional archaeologists.

Perhaps we can all aspire to be a bit more like Charlie, in harnessing our passion for archaeology to find ways to make the past a little more relevant for everyone.

By Conrad E. Heidenreich

I have known Charlie since 1967 when I became editor of *Ontario Archaeology*, and found a file of articles he had submitted that had never been published. I called on him, went over the articles and published three of these during my tenure. They were interesting, well written and expertly illustrated. We have all benefited from his papers and I from having developed a lifelong friendship with him.

In 1971, when I was asked by the Smithsonian Institution to write an Ethnography of the Huron (Wendat) and another on the Petun (Khionontateronon) for their Handbook of North American

Indians, Vol. 15, I asked Charlie to co-author the Petun chapter. I was fortunate; no one knew the history and archaeology of that part of Ontario better than he did. As a good friend he often invited me to travel with him through the 'Petun Country', on his site surveys, view his recent discoveries and talk about the history of the Petun. He had a ski shack near Craigeleith which he used as a base.

What impressed me was not only his skills as an archaeologist and knowledge of documentary sources, but in particular how well he got on with the local population of farmers, business men and others who valued him for his knowledge of local history. Charlie fully appreciated their efforts to help him and in turn kept them fully informed of what his was doing and what he found. He was

particularly grateful to his early mentor Jay Blair (1889-1979) who introduced him to the Petun area and about whom he published a biography. (*Jay Blair: Nottawasaga's Last Pioneer*, Boston Mills Press, 1982: 109). Without such a base of friendship and information sharing Charlie would not have gotten very far gathering his archaeological data.

Over his lifetime as an 'amateur' archaeologist Charlie compiled a record of research and publications that ranks higher in quantity and quality than that of many 'professional' Ontario archaeologists. As he was doing his archaeological work, he was also active with local museums, giving lectures on the history of the area and perhaps most significantly, arranging sev-

eral trips for the Oklahoma and Kansas Wyandot (Petun) to pay visits to their former homeland.

For his work on helping the Wyandot regain some of their lost culture history, Charlie was adopted into the Turtle Clan of the Wyandot community. He has also served as librarian and in many other positions with the Ontario Archaeological Society and was awarded the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal for his contributions.

In my opinion both the amateur and professional historical and archaeological community has benefited greatly from his work, and I benefited greatly from having known him as a friend and authority on the Nottawasaga and Collingwood areas.

By Mima Brown Kapches

It's impossible to imagine the Ontario Archaeological Society without Charlie. Really, just think about it, when has any

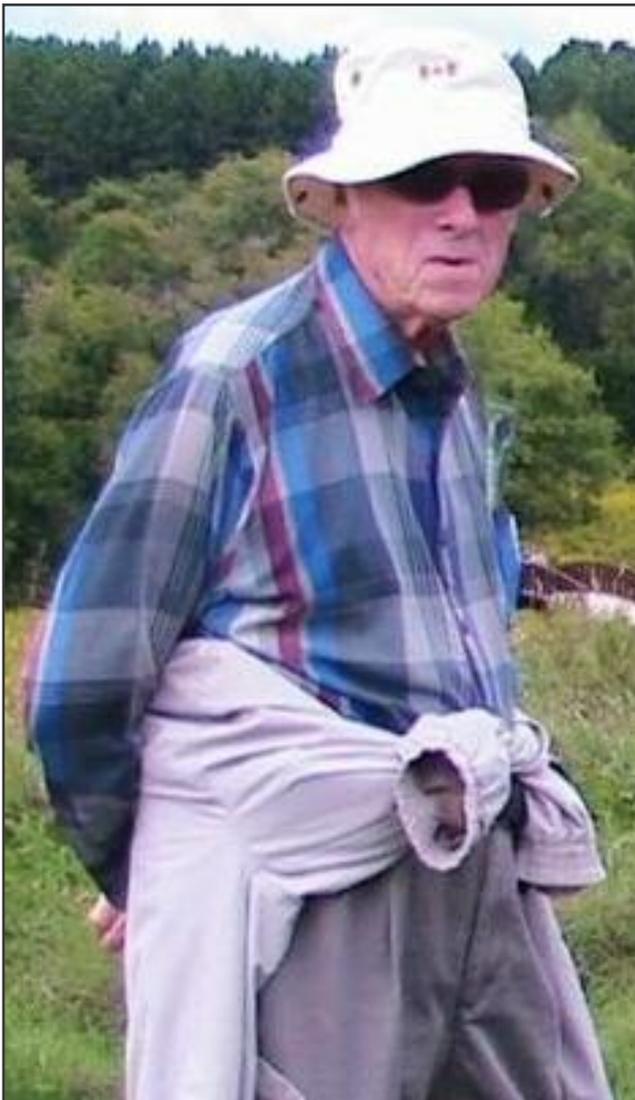


Photo by Caroline Walker

current member of the OAS been a member and not known of Charlie and his presence?!

When you joined the OAS in Toronto, the first person you met at meetings was Charlie. In the pre-Symposium days, monthly meetings were held in Toronto. Charlie knew everyone and once you told him what you were interested in he arranged introductions, he planned connections, he knew addresses and phone numbers. He was our Charlie-pedia for Ontario.

Not being a professional he also had a non-archaeological career, and that meant that only his spare time was devoted to his love of archaeology, especially the homeland of the Petun. This area of study became much more than just pot-sherds and post-moulds, he knew the history of the Collingwood area, he knew the present-day peoples and the peoples of the past. He knew the landowners, the politicians, and he knew the descendants of the Petun indigenous peoples, and brought their story to them in their current homeland.

Living in Toronto, Charlie was able to become actively involved in the OAS, at a time when many dedicated members outside of Toronto could not become as involved as they would have liked. Charlie threw his support to the OAS whole heartedly and his presence had a deep impact on archaeology in Ontario. He supported my suggestion many years ago to have a 'Symposium'. I suggested trying it for one year to see if it would be successful and the rest is history.

He reached out to the Wyandot community years before reaching out to Indigenous communities became the norm. He excavated, he wrote articles, and near end of his life, he authored a book on the Petun. He was on the OAS Executive, and worked as Executive Director and Librarian for many years, and he was a constant at the Symposia where he introduced us all to his lovely wife Ella, who then became a fixture in our lives as well. Ontario archaeology is really a very small community but Charlie made it very large; he will be missed.

I. I might exclude members like Paul Karrow, Stan Wortner, Peter Ramsden and Bill Fox, now the elders of the OAS, whose memberships predate Charlie's. I know that you gents won't like that moniker, but it's a fact.

By Katie Labelle

The first time I talked to Charlie, I addressed him as “Dr. Garrad.” I was confused by his humble laughter – apparently he did not have a PhD!? How could this be? I had followed his work closely, drawing on copious amounts of Garrad research to inform my histories of the Wendat/Wyandot people. His collection, I thought, was worth 10 degrees!! Nonetheless, without hesitation and despite my ignorance of his credentials, Charlie invited me to visit his home and continue the conversation in person.

Charlie’s generosity never wavered from that first encounter. I

By Marti Latta

When I arrived in Ontario in 1967 as a new graduate student at the University of Toronto, Canadian archaeology consisted of two entirely separate groups. The ‘Professionals’ had higher academic degrees in Anthropology (occasionally Classics or History), and they were employed in major museums and universities which provided financial and logistic support for their archaeological activities. The ‘Amateurs’ were trained and employed in other professions and fields; they provided their own financial and logistic support through the help of a network of friends and colleagues.

Generally speaking, professionals took a broad anthropological view of archaeology as a tool for learning about the origins and development of Native Peoples in North America. Amateurs tended to take a focused historical perspective of archaeology as a tool for the establishment and enhancement of early historical contact of Europeans with Native Peoples in a particular region. For both groups, their long-suffering wives acted as field camp managers and artifact washers.

Both groups united under the mentorship of Prof. J. Norman Emerson to create the Ontario Archaeological Society whose primary concern was the protection and respect of Ontario’s archaeological heritage. It didn’t occur to any of us, I think, that the passage of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1974 would effectively put an end to the activities of all but the most dedicated amateurs, creating a middle class of professional archaeological resource managers.

By Holly Martelle

In Ontario, it would be difficult to find a person who gave themselves more fully and passionately to the field of archaeology than Charlie Garrad. When I became President of the OAS, Charlie took me under his wing and shared his stories of the history of the organization. That experience enriched my understanding of the origins of the OAS and my appreciation for Charlie’s role in its early years.

When I had the opportunity to visit Collingwood, Charlie was always so eager to share his knowledge and that usually meant heading out on a grand tour of the area to visit Petun villages and

can’t count the number of phone calls, visits to Toronto, and tours of Old Huronia we shared over the years. Further, he welcomed my graduate students with open arms, inspiring them to embrace the research and dig deeper for seemingly obscure answers to their questions.

His love for Wyandot/Wendat/Petun people and their Homeland was contagious. His dedication to The People was acknowledged by Chief Janith English in 1999 when he became an adopted member of the Wyandot Nation of Kansas. Charlie never asked for anything in return for his intellectual benevolence, but I know this recognition meant a great deal. There is no doubt that his legacy and leadership will remain a force for generations.

Charlie Garrad was the last of this group of dedicated amateur archaeologists, which included Andrew Hunter, Frank Ridley, Bill Donaldson, Clyde Kennedy and many others. Charlie’s life was completely bounded by his dedication to the archaeology of his chosen region – that of Collingwood and the Blue Mountains. From the day I first met him, in 1967, he talked constantly about Petun archaeology and the Petun people.

During my brief period as President of the OAS, I was able to obtain a working grant from the Ontario government which provided a minimum-wage salary for an organizational secretary. Charlie immediately applied for the position and I was delighted to pass the details of the Society into his capable hands. We hired an office halfway between our houses, on Willowdale Avenue in North York, where the OAS had a home for many years.

For the ensuing decades, Charlie regularly approached me, and other academics, to provide him with a graduate student who would pull together the results of his years of field work. It never happened; Charlie, like most amateurs, was more meticulous than the professionals and found his students lacking in dedication and accuracy. As his interests evolved from the archaeological Petun to their modern descendants, Charlie finally accepted the fact that if he didn’t write about his work, no one would do so. His book will stand as the cornerstone of Iroquoian archaeology in Collingwood.

With the passing of Charlie Garrad, we see the last of the great Ontario amateur archaeologists – those whose dedication to the field was based on devotion rather than profession. Their contributions, too often unpublished, should never be forgotten.

other heritage sites of interest. I gained more from a few hours listening to Charlie and visiting the countryside than from anything I had read in books and journal articles. What I appreciated most about Charlie was his never ending encouragement and support. Alongside that came a little a bit of fear in hoping that I would ‘get it right’, knowing that Charlie would be right there to correct me if I hadn’t quite captured the full story.

I’m not sure I’ve met anyone else who worked so tirelessly and selflessly to promote the archaeological record. For that reason, I felt incredibly privileged to support his nomination for the Order of Ontario. To me Charlie exemplified the spirit of the award, for he has indeed left a lasting legacy.

By Jean-Luc Pilon

I never had the opportunity of working in the field with Charlie Garrad. My involvement with Iroquoian archaeology is limited to the Erindale College field school at the Rife site in 1974 and again in 1975. But I knew of this 'amateur' archaeologist who had Petunia in his pocket, so to speak. Over the years I would occasionally meet Charlie at OAS symposia. We would sometimes exchange emails when I was OAS president as Charlie had a great experience with the organization and knew quite well its foibles and potentials, and if asked, he willingly shared.

Charlie was, as most know, deeply committed to investigating all aspects of the history of the Wyandot Nation and as such had delved into the earlier work of Marius Barbeau among the Oklahoma and Kansas groups. In doing so, he dealt extensively with the Canadian Museum of History's archives. One summer he came to the museum to deposit letters exchanged between Barbeau and some Wyandot, adding important primary documentation on poorly known personal relationships that lurked in Barbeau's shadows.

Just a few years ago, through the good offices of Bill Fox, I was invited to help prepare the publication of Charlie's magnum opus, the book that is the culmination of a lifetime, quite literally, of research into the development and history of a single First Nation, the Petun (*Petun to Wyandot. The Ontario Petun from the Sixteenth Century*, Archaeology Mercury No.174, 2014). That was a *danse à trois* of some undertaking! Every thought, every

quotation, every single shred of information that pertained to the Petun, either directly or indirectly, was to be found between the covers of the original 600+ page manuscript. It could not be any different. Charlie knew this would be his last major opportunity to publish the fruits of his life's work. It could not have been easy nor pleasant for Charlie to learn of the proposed changes to his manuscript, to find out that precious tidbits would not be included or that absolutely important information would be relegated to the manuscript in the archives, or that his carefully crafted sentences would be disarticulated and broken up. But Charlie realized that the book had to meet a number of institutional requirements and standards. For the good of the book's publication, for the legacy of the Petun people, Charlie acquiesced. He did not give in, he accepted.

At the Collingwood book launch, Charlie took flight in front of a packed hall of local residents who had followed Charlie's research for decades. This was a great moment for Charlie, for the Georgian Bay community, and for the Wyandot First Nation. And this was all because of Charlie's determination to answer some very fundamental research questions that had plagued and beguiled the archaeological community for so long. He took satisfaction in being able to be of service to the Wyandot Nation. He proudly wore the name they gave him. He had painstakingly uncovered and documented the history of a people and shared with us all the exhilaration and the privilege.

I, for one, will treasure these moments and memories.



Ella and Charles Garrad with museum archivist Benoit Thériault (centre) at the Canadian Museum of History in March 2010, turning over correspondence between Marius Barbeau and Wyandot friends. These had been entrusted to Charlie and are now in the archives of the CMH. (Photo by Jean-Luc Pilon)

IN MEMORIAM: JANET ILLINGWORTH-COOPER

By Peter Hamalainen

It is with great sadness that I write this obituary for Janet Illingworth-Cooper. Janet passed away on March 11, 2019 in her home in Kitchener from complications due to leukemia. She was in her early 80s.

Janet was an active member of the Ontario Archaeological Society from the early 1970s to the late 1990s. Among her many services she volunteered as a typist, helping to produce the monthly OAS newsletter as well as writing reports of the society's meetings. She is remembered as an energetic and meticulous worker who did an excellent job no matter what the task.

Perhaps more than her volunteer work for the OAS, Janet is remembered for her many contributions to faunal research, which she did at the Howard Savage Zooarchaeological Research Laboratory in the old Borden building at the University of Toronto. Her analyses were careful and detailed, and the reports which she produced have proven to be an invaluable source for other researchers. Janet also helped to organize the myriad of faunal reports on file and compiled a comprehensive list of them which, again, has proven to be very useful.

One of the last research projects she was involved in was the reanalysis and reporting of W.J. Wintemberg's large bone tool sample from the Petun Sidey-MacKay site.

Janet moved to Britain and settled in Gloucester in 2001. Here again she became involved with heritage and environmental causes. She was a founding member of the Friends of the National Waterways Museum in Gloucester, helping with fundraising for the museum and conducting public education programs for children. Janet was also the editor of the quarterly newsletter *Food for Tots*, a journal for the collectors of old baby feeders. She was a member of the resident's association in the Spa district of Gloucester and wrote numerous articles of interest for local newspapers. On top of all this, she found time for involvement with environmental preservation groups which advocated for a variety of concerns ranging from trees to bats.

When Janet moved back to Canada in 2010 she settled in Kitchener. Here she was able to fully pursue her passion for art. Janet was a gifted painter whose favourite themes were of nature. Janet's paintings were displayed in art exhibitions and galleries throughout the Kitchener and Greater Toronto area. She was a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Society of Artists and the Central Ontario Artists Association.

In spite of her illness and failing strength, Janet remained cheerful and energetic to the end. Her wide circle of friends stretched from Canada to Britain to Sri Lanka. She will be fondly remembered and greatly missed.



HELEN DEVEREUX DIES AT 96

On Monday, April 1, 2019, Helen Devereux, the society's oldest member, passed at 96 years of age.. Helen requests there be no notice in the newspaper, obituary, memorial or service.

Submitted by Charlie Garrad

Helen Devereux, R.B. Johnston, and Kenneth E. Kidd at the Serpent Mounds archaeological site, Rice Lake, July 1958.

HANNAH ETHEL BLACK SMITH: AN UPDATE

By Mima Brown Kapches

In the last *Arch Notes* (Kapches 2019), I outlined what I knew about Hannah Black Smith and asked if any members might have information about this woman. On 3 April 2019, I received an email from Jamie Hunter with some interesting information concerning Hannah:

“In 1971 Paul Rollinson got a phone call from a relative to come over and offer whatever he could to buy ALL the books in this rickety garage located beside a cottage in Northwest Basin ... (Penetanguishene). The books were the very extensive library of a woman by the name of Hannah Black.... I bought as many books from Paul Rollinson as I could and I helped him move to his first retail store on the main street of Penetanguishene... selling the Hannah Black/Smith books ...started him on his book business.”

Jamie also mentioned that he had the Vol. II, No. 1 issue of *American Antiquity* with Hannah's name on it (Figure 1). In a follow up email on 6 May 2019, Hunter added that he had since talked with Paul Rollinson and he passed along the following information:

“This appears to have been her get-away cottage property and on the second floor was her office with papers, books and artifacts. She had accumulated a very extensive library on Canadian archaeology and history. Many volumes were purchased from Dora Hood, a very popular new and used book dealer in Toronto. Hannah appears to have been an editor as she received a number of papers from different archaeologists to edit, comment and discuss. According to Rollinson, Hannah died about 1959 and the cottage was cleaned out of all of her papers, books and artifacts, and moved to the garage for storage. The family continued to use the cottage. In 1969 this unidentified male, who was probably a relative, returned from Saudi Arabia and dealt with all of the stuff. Rollinson was told to take only the books which took him several truck loads to accomplish and filled his house. He did not take any of the papers or artifacts and he has no idea where they were disposed of; he guessed the dump.”

What does this new information tell us about Hannah? I know that Hannah's father was a mining engineer and her first husband was a mine owner so it seems that she came from a family of means and lived a comfortable life. The high-quality of the books she had in her library and her purchases from Dora Hood Book Room affirm this. I don't know if she was formally educated or self-taught, although her marriage at a young age suggests the latter. Her involvement in the Ontario Historical Society, Brantford Branch, indicates a longstanding interest in the history of Ontario. More about Mrs. Smith and other collectors and archaeologists of the 1930s is included in my paper “Canadians and the Founding of the Society for American Archaeology: (1934-1940s)” which is currently being reviewed for publication.

I would like to thank Jamie Hunter for sharing his memories

(and Paul Rollinson's too) of collecting Hannah's books from that dusty old garage nearly 50 years ago. Although we now know more about Hannah Black Smith, there is still much we don't know and may never know. Perhaps somewhere, in a dusty attic, are the notes, collections and papers of Hannah Smith: we can always hope.

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Kapches, Mima Brown

2019 A Request for Help, *Arch Notes*, Vol. 24 (1):9-10.

Under review “Canadians and the Founding of the Society for American Archaeology (1934-1940s)”

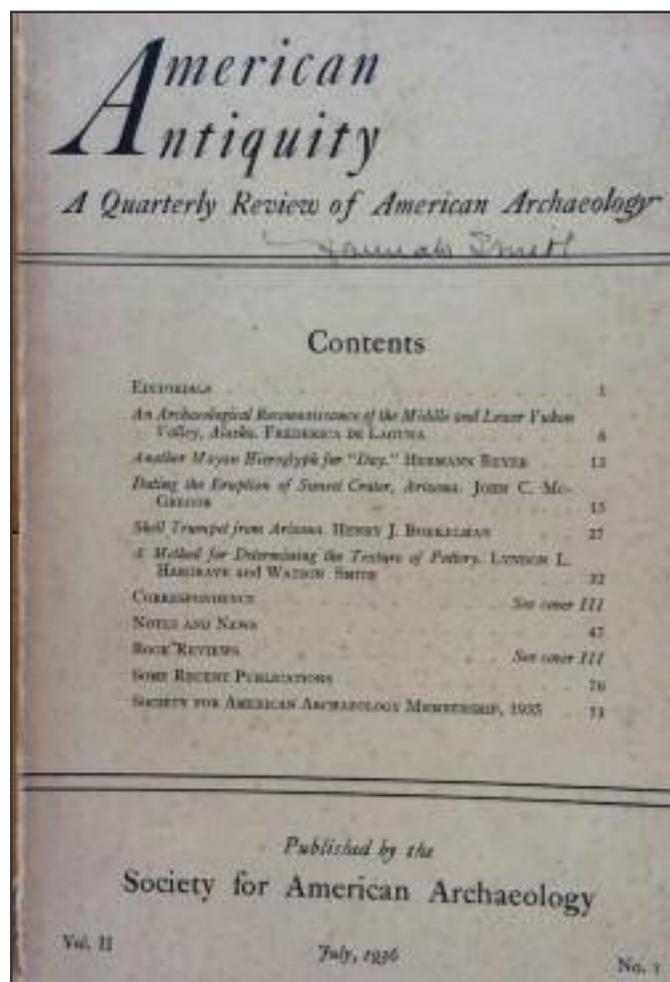


Figure 1: Hannah Smith's copy of American Antiquity Vol.II, No. 1, now owned by Jamie Hunter (photo courtesy of Jamie and Rose Hunter).

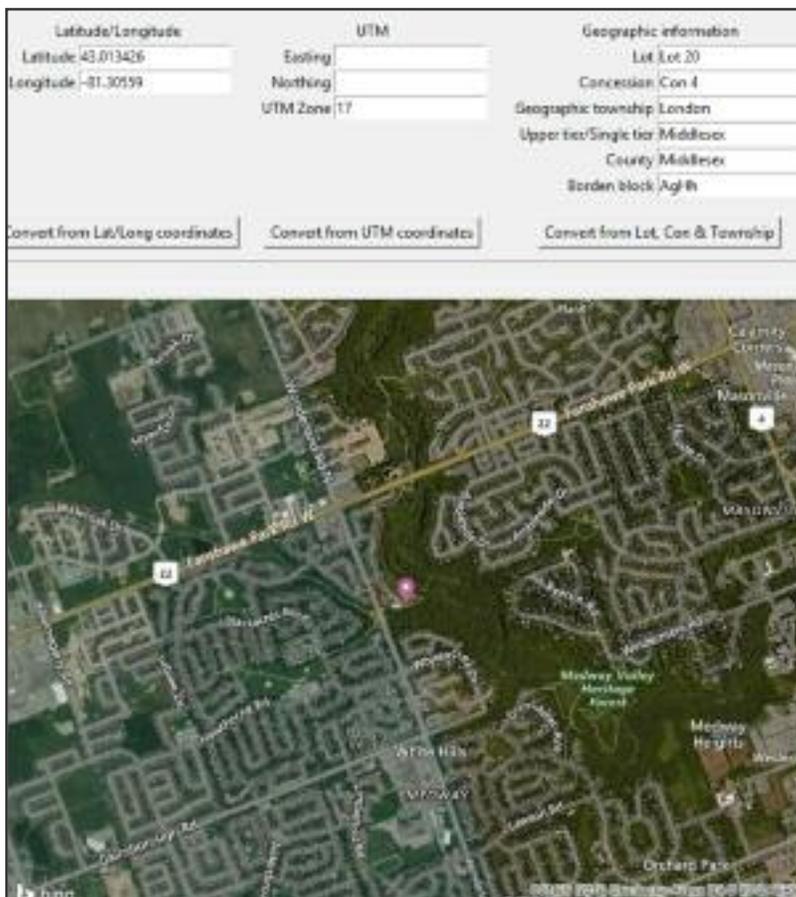
LEAD LEGACY: ADDRESSING UNREGISTERED SITES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

By Josh Dent and John Moody, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. & Rhonda Bathurst, Museum of Ontario Archaeology

On February 25, 2019, fueled by pizza and cookies, 11 academic, government, avocational and commercial archaeologists worked for six hours in the theatre at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology to try and push as many site lead updates into Ontario's PastPortal as they could during that period. By 7:00 pm that evening, 70 site leads had been entered into the database and an additional 137 sites leads had been processed, many of which were geo-referenced and ready to be uploaded. In all, 207 potential sites were re-



Figure 1: (From Left) Steve Naftel, Chris Ellis & Darryl Dann



viewed and processed. These leads originated in Wilfrid Jury's 1932 Catalogue notes and from Early Black Settlement descriptions from Joyce Pettigrew's *A Safe Haven: The Story of the Black Settlers of Oxford County*.

Although the weather wasn't wholly in our favour, those that came out put in a huge effort. We didn't hit our overall goal of 100 site leads in the registry, but we exceeded how much we thought we would accomplish with the number of attendees. We also successfully demonstrated one (albeit long-term and high effort) answer to the issues raised by a TMHC blog on site leads. The Museum of Ontario Archaeology also gained important location information for artifacts collected by Jury during this period that remain in the Museum's collections.

To recap, Ontario has thousands of unregistered archaeological sites that either predate the current site inventory or were discovered since, but never entered into the provincial registry. Many sites continue to be found by non-archaeologists who do not have access to the site inventory. Additionally, Ontario has many prospective sites that may appear on early settlement maps that have never been visited. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's PastPort System supports a 'site lead' process. Site leads are locations of suspected but not confirmed archaeological sites. By entering unregistered sites into PastPort via the site

lead process, we can mitigate consequences to land management and heritage integrity.

There are currently no incentives or processes to encourage site lead entries in Ontario. Prior to the Lead Legacy event in February, fewer than 50 site leads had been recorded out of likely thousands. Lead Legacy was designed to encourage the entry of site leads through a social event for archaeologists and as a possible fundraiser for a worthwhile archaeological cause. Although we did raise a bit of money for MOA, and wholeheartedly thank those donors, the fundraising aspect of the event either needs to be re-worked or dropped entirely. The social event element was, however, a welcome and worthwhile experience. The networking between archaeologists from different fields combined with the good-natured and oft-times hilarious atmosphere (for Chris Ellis and Darryl Dann, cookies fueled a combination of humour and ridiculous productivity). The efforts of TMHC's Josh Dent and the 'unconquerable by illness' John Moody, in organizing and running the event not only resulted in a fairly hiccup-free experience, but saw John build an application capable of converting township, concession and lot information into lat/long coordinates (center point), county and Borden block information, and vice versa (see Page 13).

In future, we hope that the lessons learned, and some of the tools used during this inaugural event, can be used to encourage future events. What we accomplished at this one-day workshop is only a drop in the bucket of what's ultimately required.

A big thank you to all those who participated: Chris Ellis, Darryl Dann, Shari Prowse, Krista Gowan, Sarah Clarke, Penny Young, Steve Naftel, Matt Beaudoin, Holly Martelle, John Moody, and Josh Dent.

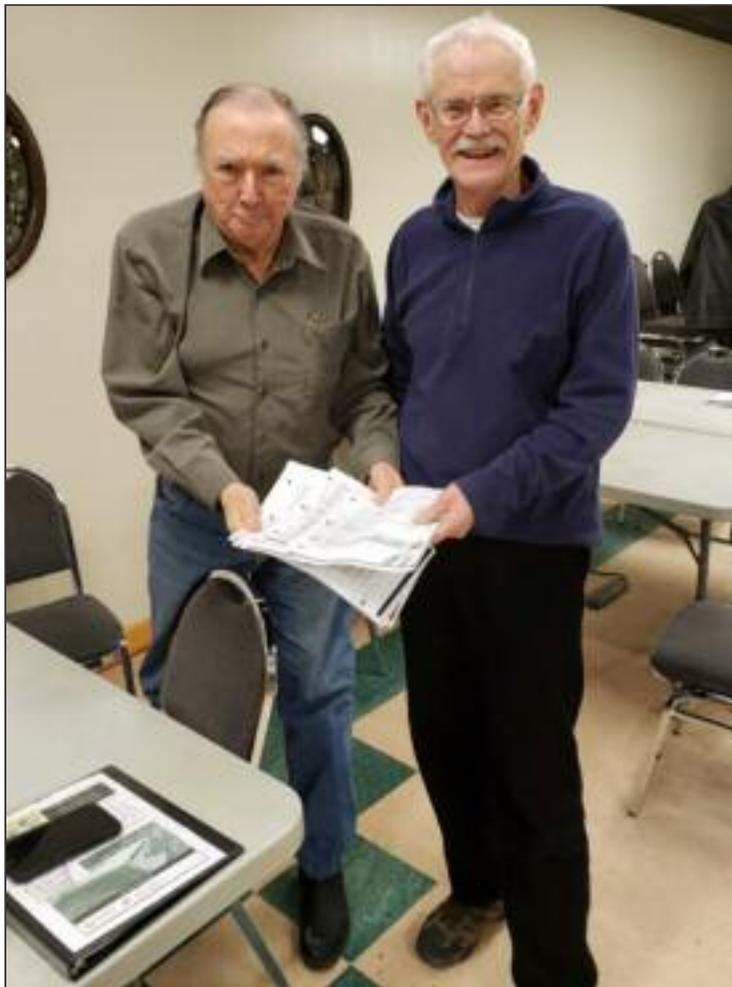


Figure 2: Chris Ellis and Darryl Dann holding their source materials

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT

Arch Notes

**Arch Notes is now a quarterly publication!
Arch Notes will only be coming out four times a year.**

**March 15 (deadline for submissions February 15)
June 15 (deadline for submissions May 15)
September 15 (deadline for submissions August 15)
December 15 (deadline for submissions November 15)**

**Send your submissions to:
aneditor@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca
or**

**Arch Notes editor
PO Box 62066
Victoria Terrace Post Office
Toronto, Ontario M4A 2W1**

BOOK REVIEW

DIGGING DEEP: HOW SCIENCE UNEARTHS PUZZLES

by Joanne Lea

D*igging Deep: how science unearths puzzles from the past* (ISBN 978-1-77321-239-5) is a children's book, newly released in 2019 by Laura Scandiffio through Annick Press. Its 99 pages of text are supplemented with four pages of sources and further reading.

The text itself is divided into six chapters which each present an archaeological discovery i.e.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chapter 1 | Ötzi: the iceman |
| Chapter 2 | Deadly Knowledge (the oldest poisons and uses of poison in the past) |
| Chapter 3 | Under the Jungle (Cambodian sites such as Angkor) |
| Chapter 4 | Lost Ships of the Arctic (the Franklin Expedition) |
| Chapter 5 | Hidden Majesty (uncovering remains of King Richard III of the UK) |
| Chapter 6 | Chauvet Cave (Stone Age art). |

The topics present a wide-ranging examination of diverse facets of archaeological work in that they:

- are from various parts of the globe (Africa, Asia, Europe, North America);
- illustrate time periods from the palaeolithic to the nineteenth century;
- outline archaeological research undertaken from the nineteenth century up to 2016;
- explore various types of archaeological research (forensics, underwater, ethnoarchaeology, art analysis);
- demonstrate the impact of different scientific and technological techniques upon archaeology (e.g. DNA analysis, Lidar).

With such a broad overview of the discipline, the book is not academic. This point is underscored by the use of numerous illustrations which accompany the text on each page. There are seven maps – one per chapter – 29 graphic illustrations and 90 photos. Rather than a text-heavy, technical style, the book takes an inclusive tone – of many fields within archaeology, of areas of the globe, ethnicities and of audience.

By appealing to a non-specialist audience, *Digging Deep* falls clearly within the sphere of public archaeology, and theoretically in the sphere of interpretive archaeology (see Hodder 1991, 2001). Specifically, the audience for the book seems to be elementary school-aged students and therefore, also their teachers. Based on the wealth of illustrations and the results of the Fry and Raygor Readability Tests (My Byline Media: 2019) the text is at a (US) grade 5-6 reading level. The notes for each chapter do include some academic sources such as *The Journal of Archaeo-*

logical Science or *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America*. However, the majority of the sources are books for a wide audience, and include publications meant for the general public such as from the *National Geographic*, *Encyclopedia Britannica* and *The Guardian*. Students who would want to do further reading would likely have access to such sources.

Each chapter follows a similar pattern, beginning with a narrative to introduce the site discussed to the reader. Questions that the archaeological research hoped to answer are posed. The history of archaeological research at the site is presented along with information about the key archaeologists involved. The knowledge about the past that was gained is explained. Supplementing the chapters are seven quotations and 28 sidebars that provide additional, related information such as about Lidar, DNA, Carbon-14 dating and life in the stone age. As well, each chapter contains a timeline to lay out and contextualize events discussed, and it ends with a section called “What we thought we knew...and what we know now.” Each of these sections is accompanied by the photo of an elementary school-aged child from a different ethnic background who is seen to ask the question. They provide a conclusion for the chapter that sums up the impact of the science involved on archaeology and on our knowledge of the past.

The book joins a host of text resources for English-speaking elementary school-aged children about archaeology in general such as Dorking Kindersley's or Oxford's series of picture books that illustrate archaeological topics. The dominance of text explanations in *Digging Deep* take it steps beyond a picture book. The American spelling adopted in the text and American offices of the publisher indicate that the book is intended for release in the USA. *Digging Deep*, is also a welcomed addition to the relatively few books available for children that feature the archaeology of Canada. There have been Canadian resources published regionally, often in-house or by avocational groups (see for example Boutelier et al. 1992; Friends of Bonnechere Park 1998). Mainstream publications in this regard have been scarcer (see for example Bernier and Grenier 1996; Peterson 1996). Annick Press has already been responsible for some of the other resources about archaeology in Canada available for children (see. Badone 1992, Yellowhorn and Lowinger 2017), and should be commended for their contributions in this regard. It would be in the interests of promoting and safeguarding (Canadian) archaeological heritage to make more resources like *Digging Deep* available for general interest, for use in schools, and on a more regular basis.

The topics about archaeology globally, covered in the book

align with the thematic strands advocated by the National Council for the Social Studies in the USA. As well, they are suitable topics to link with History curricula for Key Stages 1 and 2 in the UK (Department for Education 2013), making the book a useful resource for American and British classrooms.

However, in English-speaking Canada, there are only loose links for the topics of the book to fit with Social Studies (not Science) curricula at close to the reading level of the text (see Alberta Education 2005:12; British Columbia Ministry of Education 2018; Province of Nova Scotia 2005, 2010; Ontario Ministry of Education 2018:60). If intending to reach Canadian students and teachers by including the Canadian exploration of the Franklin expedition remains (as well as Canadian technology in Cambodia and Canadian DNA in the story on Richard III), both the 19th century, post-contact topic and even the archaeology of global cultures are more suitable for grade 7-12 curricula across the country, and certainly in Ontario.

It is difficult to match topics to ever-changing curricula and reading level of a text. However, to make a publication useful in Canada, these would seem to be important considerations. Likewise, to make the publication all the more useful for any teachers or students, it is surprising that there is a lack of relation to the Web. Perhaps this is because of the copy made available for review, but there seems to be a hardcover or paperback version of the text only available, not an online/e-book version. Links within the text to websites (such as for Chauvet Cave or Parks Canada) would be helpful for students to do related research or for teachers to present in classrooms. Even resources cited for each chapter simply list 'Web' if the source were online, without providing a URL. Given an increased use of computers and web-based resources in classrooms (or in homes), and especially for students with special learning needs, this is an area that could be more fully addressed in the publication.

The information given in each chapter covers the topic well and is accurate. It is presented in a way that is appealing and not overwhelming for its readers. There is an emphasis on the science that is used in Archaeology, and that is applicable globally to the understanding of the whole of the human past. In that, *Digging Deep* has provided children with a welcomed book about scientific archaeology to balance out the many books, films and websites geared towards children about treasure hunting or grave robbing. More archaeologists should consider publishing materials like this for public audiences. With its inquiry-led, science-based, well-illustrated, diverse and accessible approach, *Digging Deep* serves as a template with respect to how to lay out books for children about archaeology.

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OAS AWARDS FOR 2019



It is that time again folks, time to consider nominating a worthy individual or group of individuals for one of the OAS awards. The deadline for nominations for all awards (with the exception of the student awards, including the Sonstenes fund), is **August 1**. Please visit the website for the award nomination form and other information: <https://www.ontarioarchaeology.org/awards>

This year we would like you to be aware of two new awards, and an award that was revised in 2018. The two new awards are **the Indigenous Advocacy Award** and the **Helen Devereux Award for Excellence in Archaeological Mentorship**. The revised award is the **Tim and Ian Kenyon Award**. We include the descriptions of the award criteria for all, in the hopes that this will inspire you to put forward a nomination.

Indigenous Advocacy Award

This award has been created to recognize a person(s) from an Indigenous community who has dedicated themselves to archaeology and preserving the cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples through active participation in Ontario archaeology. This award goes to those who work tirelessly not only for their own community, but use their voice to advocate for the inclusion of the Indigenous perspective in all aspects of the archaeological endeavour.

The Helen Devereux Award for Excellence in Archaeological Mentorship

This award recognizes an individual who has, through the course of a career, demonstrated outstanding commitment to Ontario archaeology through consistent, high quality training of the next generation of aspiring archaeologists. Often, excellent archaeological practice is instilled when individuals first undertake fieldwork and/or laboratory analysis. Winners of this award will typically have many former trainees who have gone on to build successful careers in Ontario archaeology. Nominations for this award should be made by former students or trainees of the nominated candidate, but other nominations will be considered.

Tim and Ian Kenyon Award

An award granted on occasion to an outstanding archaeologist whose life's work has been consistently of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of historical archaeology in Ontario. It is awarded to an individual who has published widely, is recognized for advancing the practice of historical archaeology, has earned acclaim for excellence, and has inspired others in our Province. Along with the *J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal* and *J.V. Wright Lifetime Achievement Award*, it is one of the highest honours the Society can bestow.

The Ontario Archaeological Society

Budget for 2019 compared to results from 2018 and 2017

INCOME/EXPENSE STATEMENT	2017		2018		2019	
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
	Jan.- Dec.		Jan.- Dec.		Jan.- June 15th	
Membership fees (excl OA subscription)	25,873	25,000	27,091	27,000	26,331	29,000
Grants						
PHO Grant (Note 1)	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	-	42,000
SEP Grant	8,937	8,937	10,974	10,974	-	10,974
Income -OTF grant (Note 2)					67,600	135,200
Symposium net income	23,946	5,000	5,200	5,500	-	4,000
Other income						
Sales	2,353	2,350	2,179	2,300	601	2,000
Other Income (Note 3)	123	425	1,602	250	1,425	1,300
Total Operating income	103,232	83,712	89,046	88,024	95,957	224,474
Office Expenses						
Salary and payroll costs	53,617	56,750	41,676	44,000	25,300	44,000
Salary and payroll costs-SEP; OTF			11,571	11,000	-	11,000
Rent	6,562	6,551	6,700	6,700	3,408	6,850
Insurance	4,748	4,770	5,327	4,800	3,554	6,000
Accounting fees	4,680	2,500	3,066	3,000	104	6,000
Legal fees	-	-	-	-	1,688	2,000
Travel mileage (excl symposium)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecom	1,684	2,000	1,823	1,700	882	1,850
Contract services; IT	3,650	3,650	4,076	3,650	2,500	3,650
Office supplies	303	400	224	800	195	250
Postage	460	525	450	500	298	450
Office equipment		1,000	-	500	-	300
Bank charges	706	850	820	700	425	820
PayPal; Moneris; Canada Helps charges	874	855	1,236	880	528	1,255
Depreciation	889	-	-	-	-	-
ABM Expenses (inc ED)	295	500	195	350	124	195
Program Expenses						
Promotion/ Outreach expenses	401	700	-	400	100	
Web Site; software licence expenses	1,787	1,785	2,375	4,050	2,513	2,600
Board meeting expenses	342	500	448	300	378	300
OTF Grant expenses					12,810	133,210
Other expenses	-	-	271	-	47	-
Arch Notes Expenses						
Production AN	1,251	2,000	1,574	1,600	181	1,200
Postage AN	1,925	1,800	1,730	1,200	257	1,400
Packing Arch Notes	500	600	300	600	172	300
Total Arch Notes costs	3,676	4,400	3,604	3,400	610	2,900
Total Administration Expenses	84,674	87,736	83,862	86,730	55,464	223,630
Administration Surplus (Deficit)	18,558	(4,024)	5,184	1,294	40,493	844
Ontario Archaeology						
Subscription Income	3,885	3,800	3,981	3,900	3,957	4,000
Production OA	6,981	7,000	3,068	6,500	215	3,070
Mailing preparation OA	250	500	490	500	-	300
Postage OA	3,162	5,000	1,200	4,000	-	1,200
Total OA costs	10,393	12,500	4,758	11,000	215	4,570
OA Surplus (Deficit)	(6,508)	(8,700)	(777)	(7,100)	3,742	(570)
Money Deposited to Funds						

The Ontario Archaeological Society

Budget for 2019 compared to results from 2018 and 2017

INCOME/EXPENSE STATEMENT	2017		2018		2019	
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
	Jan.- Dec.	Jan.- Dec.	Jan.- Dec.	Jan.- Dec.	Jan.- June 15th	Jan.- June 15th
Reinvested Income Earned	18,640		<i>tbd</i>			
Life membership (Future fund)	800	-	-	800	-	-
Future fund	44	2000	695	300	1,455	1500
OA publication fund	20	250	-	-	-	-
Awards fund		500	5,000	500	200	-
Valerie Sonstenes fund	870	2000	1,504	500	-	500
Projects Fund	50		59	50	1,140	500
Peggi Armstrong Fund					-	-
	1,784	4,750	7,258	2,150	2,795	2,500
Money Charged to Funds						
Awards Fund Purchases	540	150	938	500	10	500
V. Sonstenes Disburse.					925	1000
Projects Fund					318	
Total Funds Surplus (Deficit)	1,244	4,600	6,320	1,650	1,542	2,000
Combined Surplus (Deficit)	13,294	(8,124)	10,727	(4,156)	45,777	2,274

Last update: June 2019 by D. Steiss

Notes:

- 1 PHO annual operating grant to be received later in the year
- 2 Ontario Trillium Grow Grant- 2 yrs. - \$269,078
- 3 ArchNotes Subscription Income

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

We will be bringing forward the following proposed constitutional changes to the next Annual Business Meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society. These changes aim to do two things:

- make the work of board members more manageable, particularly given that we do much of our work electronically;
- allocate effort where it is needed in the Society today.

Change from six meetings a year to four meetings per year

12. The Vice-President shall call a meeting of the Executive Board ~~six~~ four times per year, of which at least three meetings of the Executive Board must occur face to face. Notice thereof, together with the Agenda, shall be given in writing to all members of the Executive Board at least

~~three seven business~~ days prior to such meeting.

Change the Director of Membership Recruitment to Director of Education

6. Elected Officers and Directors shall select among themselves who will hold designated Directors’ portfolios for the Executive Board’s six Directors at the first Executive Board meeting of the year. In the event of an impasse, the President will make the final determination of assignments as required. The Directors’ portfolios consist of the following: Director of Member Services; Director of Heritage Advocacy; Director of Publications; Director of Public Outreach; Director of Chapter Services; ~~Membership Director~~ Director of Education.

~~7. The Director of Membership Recruit-~~

~~ment will develop and supervise member recruitment programs, assist members with the creation and maintenance of their profiles in the online membership system, supervise and help maintain the online membership database, and undertake periodic analyses of membership data to inform recruitment and other Executive Board initiatives.~~

7. The Director of Education will manage archaeological training, the society’s educational materials, the dissemination of knowledge about the archaeological process, and the role of the OAS. The director will respond to educational requests from Indigenous communities, educational or other institutions for assistance from the OAS. The Director of Education will facilitate and promote student involvement within the OAS.



The ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Inc.

Grand River

chapter

President: Chris Dalton
Vice President: Chris Watts
Treasurer: Bonnie Glencross
Secretary: TBA
Meetings: 2nd Tuesday of each month Sept.-April
Psychology, Anthropology, Sociology building (PAS) 1241
(First Floor), University of Waterloo (South Campus)
Website: <https://sites.google.com/site/grandriveroas/home>

Hamilton

chapter

President: Emily Anson
Vice President: Jacqueline Fisher
Treasurer/Membership: Ruth Macdougall
Events Co-ordinator: TBA
E-mail: hamiltonOAS@hwn.org
Web: <http://hamilton.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca>
Mail: c/o Dr. Gary Warrick, Laurier Brantford,
73 George St. Brantford, ON N3T 2Y3
Phone: (866) 243-7028
Meetings: 3rd Thursday of the month, 7:30, Sept. to
May, Fieldcote Museum, 64 Sulphur Springs
Road, Ancaster
Membership: Individual \$11, Family \$18

Hurononia

chapter

President: John Raynor
Vice President: Dayle Elder
Secretary: Peter Davis
Treasurer: Jo-Ann Knicely
Member-at-Large: Jim Stewart
Meetings: Year Round at the Midland Public Library
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$18
Student \$10

London

chapter

President: Chris Ellis
Vice President: Darcy Fallon
Treasurer: Jim Keron
Secretary: Nicole Aszalos
Directors: Nancy Van Sas, Chris Watts, Shari Prowse
and Larry Nielsen
KEWA Editors: Christine Dodd,
Chris Ellis & Chris Watts
Web: www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/oas
Email: oaslondonchapter@gmail.com
Mail: Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600
Attawandaron Rd.,
London, ON N6G 3M6
Phone: (519) 473-1360 Fax (519) 473-1363
Meetings: 7:30 pm on 2nd Thursday of the month
except May–August; at MOA
Membership: Individual/Family \$18, Student,
\$15, Institutional \$21

Ottawa

chapter

President: André Miller
Vice President: Stacey Girling-Christie
Secretary: Karen Lochhead

Treasurer: Bill MacLennan
Directors at large: Bradley Drouin, Elizabeth
Imrie, Glenna Roberts, Sarah Taylor, Phil Trotter,
Mel Massey & Ben Mortimer
Ottawa Archaeologist Editor: Marian Clark
Web master: Yvon Riendeau
Peggy Armstrong Public Archaeology Award:
Lois King
Web: www.ottawaaoas.ca
Email address: ottawaaoas@gmail.com
Mail: PO Box 4939, Station E,
Ottawa ON K1S 5J1
Meetings: Every 2nd Thursday of the month
from Sept. to May; usually at Routhier
Community Centre, 172 Guigues Street,
Ottawa (in the Byward Market)
Membership: Individual \$20, Family \$25,
Student \$12

Peterborough

chapter

President: Sheryl Smith
Treasurer: Deb Mohr
Vice-President: Tom Mohr
Sec: Dirk Verhulst
Directors: Kate Dougherty, Julie Kapyrka, Jolyana
Saule and Morgan Tamplin.
Meetings: the fourth Tuesday of each month,
Membership: Individual \$12, Family \$15,
Student \$8
Strata Editor: Dirk Verhulst
Web: peterborough.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca
Facebook: Peterborough Chapter Ontario
Archaeological Society

Thunder Bay

chapter

President: Clarence Surette
Vice-President: Dave Norris
Secretary/Treasurer: Tasha Hodgson
Director: Jill Taylor-Hollings
Newsletter Editor (Wanikan): Clarence Surette, Jill
Taylor-Hollings, and Scott Hamilton
Web Design/Photography: Chris McEvoy
E-mail: clarence.surette@lakeheadu.ca
[http://anthropology.lakeheadu.ca/?
display=page&pageid=80](http://anthropology.lakeheadu.ca/?display=page&pageid=80)
Meetings: 7 pm on the last Friday of the month
in Room BB0017, Braun Building, Lakehead
University
Membership: \$5

Toronto

chapter

President: Carole Stimmel
Past President: Mima Kapches
Vice President: Christine Caroppo
Treasurer: Sam MacLoed
Secretary: Neil Gray
PROFILE Editor: Carole Stimmel
Web: <http://toronto.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca>
Email: TorontoArchaeology@gmail.com
Meetings: 7:30 pm on the 3rd Wednesday

of the month, except June–August
in U of T Anthropology Building,
Room 246, 19 Russell St.
Membership: Individual \$12, Family \$14

Windsor

chapter

President: Amanda Black
Vice President: Rosemarie Denunzio
Secretary: Barbara Johnson
Treasurer: Michael McMaster
Student Outreach: Zach Hamm
Website/Newsletter Editor: Katherine Graham
Web: <http://sites.google.com/site/windsoroas>
Contact: oaswindsor@gmail.com
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$20,
Students \$5

MEMBERSHIP

	Without OA / With OA
Individual	45 (65)* / 57 (77)*
Family	52 (72) / 64 (84)
Student	25 (45) / 34 (54)
Institutional	75 (includes OA)
Life	800 (includes OA)

* Effective 2017, the print version of *Arch Notes* will cost \$20 per year to mail. Those receiving the email version of *Arch Notes* pay the lower fee.

ARCHNOTES SUBMISSIONS

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