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# Ontario Archaeological Society

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# **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

## **Archaeology: A Very Big Word with Many Meanings to Many People**

In the last issue of Arch Notes, Dr. Julie Kapyrka provided us with an excellent overview of some of the issues involved in the complex and evolving relationship between archaeology and indigenous peoples in her article entitled, 'Lest We Forget...The Colonial Nature of Archaeology'. I was very pleased to see this article, not only because it deals with matters of on-going personal interest and concern for me, but also because it contributes to the long-standing dialogue within the OAS on this topic. Indeed, one of the medium-term (year 2-3) objectives of the strategic plan ratified by the membership last fall was to, "follow through on [the] 2010 resolution to initiate a First Nations Task Force on Ontario's Aboriginal archaeological heritage."

Steps in this direction are already being made, so it behoves us all to stay informed and engaged with this topic. Towards this end, I offer the following as additional food for thought.

I am sure the conversation Dr. Kapyrka describes in her article, in which her colleague expressed horror and denial of her assertion that archaeology is essentially a colonial endeavour, echoes the response of most readers, especially for those of us who have many long-standing relationships with friends and colleagues in the First Nations and Métis communities. Nor is the horror mitigated by her suggestion that, "Most archaeologists are simply not aware that they are engaging in colonialist practices, and this is part of the complexity of the reality of this conundrum."

If she is right, then I suppose this wouldn't be the first time in history that well-meaning people have inadvertently taken actions with unanticipated negative consequences. Yet I would like to think

that we are much more than dupes in some colonial master plan, and that as responsible members of society, we would continually strive for an archaeology that would do more than just fulfil the Hippocratic ideal of 'do no harm', but would actually make a positive contribution to all members of society, including descendant communities. Indeed, Dr. Kapyrka highlights a few of the many ways that this is already happening.

For me, then, studying the past isn't necessarily an inherently colonial or otherwise discordant enterprise, although it certainly has the capacity to be so. How can archaeology become problematical? To me it depends on what is meant by 'archaeology'. This is a large word which means many different things to different people. To some, the term primarily refers to the act of digging up artifacts. This is the public face of archaeology, and the one by which we are best known. It is also the aspect of archaeology in which the largest number of OAS members is interested and engaged, either in an avocational or professional capacity.

The problem here might be digging up something that somebody else thinks shouldn't be dug up for some reason, or digging something up without involving other interested people. These days, people are increasingly aware that archaeology isn't just treasure hunting but also involves the processing and analysis of excavated materials after the dig. Problems can arise here too, however, because the handling and manipulation of these materials, sometimes through invasive or destructive techniques, may be undesirable either from an artifact conservation perspective or from a cultural sensitivity perspective, or both.

Over the last half century, archaeological sites and materials have increasingly acquired value as non-renewable cultural resources threatened by land development as well as other cultural and natural processes. Arising from this has been the growth of the cultural resource management, or CRM, industry. This, too, is called archaeology, by virtue of the fact that it employs archaeological methods and techniques in executing its mandate to document, protect, and mitigate these resources. When it began, it was primarily concerned with stemming the unmitigated destruction of archaeological resources through land development. As that was being addressed through development of an increasingly robust legislative framework, the industry began efforts to ensure the fulfilment of archaeological best practices by those in the profession. This is still a work in progress with at least one key element—a mandate for publication of results—still lacking, as compared with other international jurisdictions.

Another key element, engagement with First Nations and Métis descendant communities, is also still in its early development phase, although as Dr. Kapyrka has noted, CRM archaeology is increasingly carried out with the participation of indigenous people employed to serve as monitors and liaisons between their communities and the wider archaeological community. Much work still needs to be done, however, in overcoming social and political obstacles on all sides that currently relegate this program to little more than an employment opportunity and constrain its ability to foster meaningful and productive dialogue.

Ultimately, archaeology involves the scientific study of the material evidence

in order to create narratives describing past life ways, culture history, and culture processes. As philosophers and sociologists of science are discovering, the processing of doing science, including archaeology, is a lot messier than this description would suggest. Not only does 'science' not represent the only way of knowing the world, science itself doesn't represent a single, unified way of knowing the world—although arguably it becomes more coherent and robust over time. Moreover, the 'knowledge' we collect is influenced by the questions we ask, which in turn are influenced by a complex web of socio-political factors.

So, while archaeological evidence still presents us with some observations that one might consider to be an indisputable fact (e.g. this projectile point is 3.8 cm long), weaving these and other, less objective observations into a robustly meaningful narrative is ever more challenging. Also, we are not just creating these narratives in order to fulfil the academic mandates of history and anthropology anymore. We are increasingly coming to terms with the fact that many different elements of our society have an interest in these narratives, their creation, and their dissemination. This is particularly true of descendant communities, such as First Nations, who have a direct connection to this cultural patrimony. Thus, the term 'archaeology' now also encompasses the creation and management of cultural heritage,

bringing with it a whole new array of complex challenges and potential pitfalls.

Internationally, the recent creation of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies highlights the broadening interest and concern arising from such developments, as does the growing field of indigenous archaeology in post-colonial states around the world. Here in Ontario we see the increasing engagement of university-based archaeologists with interested representatives of aboriginal communities and with archaeological heritage in general. We are also seeing the gradual implementation of university programs capable of reaching beyond the traditional scope of archaeology, such as the Applied Archaeology MA program at Western University and the Public Issues Anthropology MA program at the University of Waterloo. These trends bode well for the continuing maturation of academic archaeology in Ontario.

Clearly, archaeology is an increasingly complex and multifaceted enterprise which will likely always challenge our aspirations for it. For our part, the OAS will continue to take a leadership role in promoting the constructive evolution of archaeology—however defined—by fostering dialogue amongst and between archaeologists, descendant communities, including First Nations and Métis, and other potential beneficiaries of knowledge of

the past. I encourage every member to support this process as best you can.

In closing, and on a different though related note, I am delighted to report that a team headed by our Past-president, Neal Ferris, with assistance from our Director of Public Outreach, Claire van Nierop, our summer student Lynna Hazard-Perry, our webmaster, Jean-Luc Pilon, our treasurer, Jim Montgomery, and numerous others, is looking forward to launching not only our new web-based membership management system, but an up-dated and re-designed web site. Due to the complexities of our current web site, including the relatively large amount of data held therein, the new site will bridge the old and the new for a while, although the overall on-line experience should be relatively seamless and much improved. Included in the new offerings will be a series of on-line forums which I am especially keen to see up and running, as they have the potential to improve communications amongst and between chapters and the Board of Directors. They should also facilitate dialogue between the OAS and archaeological stakeholders, such as First Nations and the academic community.

More information will be forthcoming in the next issue of Arch Notes and on-line via our Facebook page and Twitter feed as it becomes available. Stay tuned!

**ARCH NOTES**  
**ADVERTISING RATES PER ISSUE**  
**(established Dec. 2012,**  
**confirmed Jan. 2014)**

Business Card – \$25  
 1/4 page – \$60  
 1/2 page – \$100  
 Full page – \$175

**OAS Website**  
**ADVERTISING RATES**  
**(established Jan. 2014)**

Job posting – \$300  
 Goods and Services – \$250/ 2 months  
 G & S renewal – \$50/month

# TRANSCRIPTION OF J.C. TACHÉ'S 1866 LETTER TO FRANCIS PARKMAN

by **Mima Kapches**

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## INTRODUCTION

Joseph Charles Taché can best be described as the 'father' of the Canadian census and statistics (DCB). From 1864-1888 he was First Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Statistics. Before he assumed this senior post in Ottawa he was involved in archaeological investigations in Simcoe County. He was in Simcoe at a time when large and artifact rich Wendat ossuaries had just been discovered in the mid-1840s and later. Taché explored villages and ossuaries while he was in Huronia (including the Kinghorn bone pit 1863-1865, Medonte Township, [Hunter 1902:80]), amassing a collection and becoming a known archaeological expert. In 1864 when he assumed his federal responsibilities his archaeological career ceased for lack of time.

When you read about his accomplishments in the DCB listing it's understandable why he was so busy, and he even complained to Parkman about his hectic pace.

Francis Parkman in *The Jesuits in North America* (1867) drew upon Taché's expertise about the Huron quoting from a letter he had sent him including a sketch map. I obtained a copy of this letter from the Massachusetts Historical Society, as it is research for a paper I'm preparing for the session for Dr. Susan Jamieson at the OAS Symposium in Peterborough. My symposium paper is not about Taché, neither is this brief article. The letter from Taché to Parkman details his work in Simcoe County and in it he mentions the ossuaries (bone pits) and villages he examined. After reading the letter I thought that a transcription of it would be of interest to Ontario Archaeologists. This transcription is presented with the permission of the MHS. Jean-Luc Pilon, of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, aided with the transcription and helped unscramble some of the words in Taché's hastily written handwriting.

## THE LETTER

This is the transcription of a letter from Joseph Charles Taché to Francis Parkman, November 16, 1866. This letter was quoted by Parkman in *Jesuits of North America* (1867). Parkman had visited Laval and seen Taché's museum and had discussed Taché's research with him. Parkman's use of the Taché letter implies more than the letter states so it is interesting to compare what Taché wrote and what Parkman wrote to see if any more information can be gleaned about what Simcoe County, the Wendat homeland was like in the 1850s, some 200 years after the Wendat left. The letter is in the Francis Parkman Papers of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

## Notes on the Transcription

1. Each page of Taché's letter consists of four sides, so Page 1, is shown as Page 1:1, Page 1:2, Page 1:3, and Page 1:4. Page 2, is pages 2:5-2:8, etc. This continues for Taché's Pages 3, 4 and 5.
2. The last word of each page is the first word of the next page. This is a correspondence style and not a typo.
3. The word *bourgade* is a town or village.
4. Words in bold are uncertain.
5. Spelling was not corrected.

## THE TRANSCRIPTION

J.C. Taché's Letter to Francis Parkman

Page 1:1

Ottawa 16th November 1866

Sir,

I find amongst some letters which have reached my office during an absence and which I have been obliged to neglect on account of incessant occupations, a letter from you not yet answered. To prompt you in pardoning me, by allowing you to judge me of the miserable busy life I lead, I will tell you that after five years searches in the Huron country and having amassed

Page 1:2

amassed extended notes and an interesting archaeological museum, I have not been able to find, for the past last two years, a day to devote to such dear studies to me. My museum is not yet arranged and no catalogue is made of the articles **contenting** it: I call it my museum, but it does no more belong to me, as I have made a present of it to our Laval University of Quebec, the

Page 1:3

the Alma Mater of our Canadian institutions, which you have visited.

Those forced delays in pursuing my studies of the Huron tribe and country, is a serious affair for me, because it will oblige me to renew many parts of my labors through our ancient annals, as the difficult Indian names and the intricate descriptions are escaping my memory as long as this interruption goes on. At times

Page 1:4

times, I do really feel inclined to give up any hope of writing the book and publishing the maps I intended.

I cannot now find you all the details I would have been hoping to tender, but I will answer briefly the questions mentioned in your letter so long remained unanswered.

1. The Huron country (lying, as you are aware, in the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron) occupies

Page 2:5

occupies a small tract of land of the present county of North Simcoe, comprised between the bays of Nottawasaga at the West, Georgianne (sic) at the North and Matchidache at the North-East,

being limited east and south by the River Matchidache or Severn, lakes Couchichine and lake Simcoe, and south west by an imaginary line drawn from the little town of Barrie (north side of lake Simcoe) to the mouth of the River Nottawasaga.

Page 2:6

This country presents an undulating surface, without mountains however, the soil is generally sandy, with an intermission of flats of deep loam. This country is generally well watered and presents several small lakes surrounded with wet low ground but of small extent.

The coast presents on the Matchidache or Northeast side an indented appearance being cut by a number of small bays. One such bay situated

Page 2:7

on the North part of the country has a special importance, being in all probabilities, the harbor where Champlain, the Recollets and some of the Jesuits have first landed: this bay is called Baie-du-Tonnerre.

The trees predominantly are Maple, Spruce, Pine and Oak, intermixed with several other, common to almost all our Canadian forests. The forest in the Huron country is generally open, that is not thick and presenting many little underbrushes and shrubs. Another striking appearance

Page 2:8

appearance of the country is that by a close inspection of the forest, the greatest part of it seems to have been cleared (as we know it has been) at former periods, and almost the only places bearing the character of the mature uncombed secondary forest, are the low grounds.

2. There is no trace (and could not be any) of the palisades enclosures of the villages or bourgades palissadés; for more than two centuries have past away since the dispersion of the Hurons and

Page 3:9

and the palisades were of wooden poles and logs: but the sites of the bourgades are easily recognized (when the exact spot is found) by the quantity of broken crockery lying about and principally by the rests left by the fires, where charcoal, carbonized corn and parts of **pompkins**, bones of animals and cinders are found.

3. I have traced the size, shape and arrangement of Huron houses by the remains left in a state of charcoal and other relics as found on

Page 3:10

the **emplacement** of the second Saint Ignace bourgade, burned down by the Iroquois and where fathers Brébeuf and Lallement were martyred, and I can, not only in this but in other particulars vouch for the scrupulous correctness of our ancient writers they were all (I mean the Jesuits, Sagard and Champlain, mentioned by you) children of truth. Armed with their indications and descriptions I have been able to detect the sites of bourgades in the mist of the forest, and in

Page 3:11

in the study in situ of archaeological monuments (small as they are) to understand and confirm the very interesting details so

minutely given of the habit and especially funeral rites of those extraordinary tribes.

4. I have inspected sixteen Huron bone pits (the approximate situation of which is indicated in a little map I sent you), some of which I have myself discovered, the other having been found by accident by some party or other. They contain (from computation) six hundred to twelve hundred

Page 3:12

hundred skeletons each, I should say, the bones being of both sexes, of different ages and all mixed together purposely. With one solitary exception, these pits also contained articles of lasting materials indicative generally of the period of them having been filled, that is either before intercourse with the Europeans, or after. The greatest number of these pits have taken existence since the commencement of such an intercourse.

The objects thus found consist of pipes (of stone and crockery)

Page 4:13

small crockery vases, shells and porcelaines wrought of those shells, beads of glass, copper pieces and ornaments, copper kettles and a variety of similar or other trinkets.

Some pits contained articles of copper of aboriginal Mexican fabric, traded with the mexicans before the arrival of europeans.

5. I have inspected the ruins of the residences of the of St Mary near little lake Ste Marie (indicated by a cross and a little figure of a fort on the map), and made a plan géométrique of the ruins of the fort, built of

Page 4:14

built of good masonry and yet surrounded by the ditches and little **locks** (?), where the canoes were lodged, I presume. I have also a plan of the fort on the Island of St Joseph (indicated also on the small map). These two forts differs entirely in shape and plan.

I sent you a chart of Canada, upon which I have marked by a ring of red with the Huron country. I have hastily drawn in pencil for you a rough little map of the said country and marked with figures the approximate

Page 4:15

situation of the pitts mentionned here before.

You must remark that those indian names Matchidache, Nottawasaga are not huron, but Algonquinne, as the country has been since many years habituated or visited by that tribe. Matchidache means the bay where wild hay from in the water, Nottawasaga means, the estuary of the Iroquois (Nottaoui is the name given by the Sauteux to the Iroquois).

For the sites of bourgades I am only in a position to indicate

Page 4:16

indicate some to you here, by telling the number of the pitt in which vicinity they were (on the little map); because, as you see in the Relations, a pitt was always in the vicinity of a bourgade. So you may take as approximately true that number 1 on the little map is indicative of the bourgade of Toanché, 4 of St Joseph, 5 of second St Ignace, 6 of St Michel, 9 of first St Ignace, 13 Ste Madelaine.

Of course, I only say here what does not require commentaries and

Page 5:17

and lengthy explanations besides I have positively no time to search the text books, and my field notes, I speak only from memory, and only of what I have a clear remembrance. What I know of other bourgades could not be given without consulting my notes carefully and writing a long dissertation.

Before closing I beg your pardon for the form in which I chose to send you these short answers to your questions

Page 5:18

questions, especially after having made you wait so long for so little after all.

You say in your letter that you will make acknowledgement in your Book of any assistance which I would tender you: in connection with that I ask you not to show these notes, or the little pencil map to any one and not to communicate these informations (small as they are) to any one except

Page 5:19

except through the text of your book: for I have also a book to write, and I would not like to see my discoveries ventilated before I publish them, unless it is through the legitimate channel of a printed work from the pen of a respectable author in honorable confidence with me.

With a renewal of my excuses for the delay and the hasty and rough form of these notes

Page 5:20

notes, I remain, Sir,

With one regards,

Your obedient servant,

J.C. Taché

To Francis Parkman,

Boston

P.S. Although this is an answer, would you be good enough to inform me of its receipt: again I apologize for all this. J.C.T.

### EXCERPTS FROM PARKMAN (1867)

[The following excerpts are presented without discussion.]

The whole Huron country abounds with evidences of having been occupied by a numerous population. "On a close inspection of the forest," Dr. Taché writes to me, "the greatest part of it seems to have been cleared at former periods, and almost the only places bearing the character of the primitive forest are the low grounds." (Parkman 1867:10).

On the site of Huron towns which were destroyed by fire, the size, shape, and arrangement of the houses can still, in some instances, be traced by remains in the form of charcoal, as well as by the charred bones and fragments of pottery found among the ashes.

Dr. Taché, after a zealous and minute examination of the Huron country, extended through five years, writes to me as follows: "From the remains I have found, I can vouch for the scrupulous correctness of our ancient writers. With the aid of their indications and descriptions, I have been able to detect the sites of villages in the midst of the forest, and by the study, in situ, of archaeological monuments, small as they are, to understand and confirm their many interesting details of the habits, and especially the funeral rites, of these extraordinary

tribes." (Parkman 1867:14).

Dr. Taché writes to me, — "I have inspected sixteen bone-pits" (in the Huron country), "the situation of which is indicated on the little pencil map I send you. They contain from six hundred to twelve hundred skeletons each, of both sexes and all ages, all mixed together purposely. With one exception, these pits also contain pipes of stone or clay, small earthen pots, shells, and wampum wrought of these shells, copper ornaments, beads of glass, and other trinkets. Some pits contained articles of copper of aboriginal Mexican fabric."

This remarkable fact, together with the frequent occurrence in these graves of large conch-shells, of which wampum was made, and which could have been procured only from the Gulf of Mexico, or some part of the southern coast of the United States, proves the extent of the relations of traffic by which certain articles were passed from tribe to tribe over a vast region. The transmission of pipes from the famous Red Pipe-Stone Quarry of the St Peter's to tribes more than a thousand miles distant is an analogous modern instance, though much less remarkable.

The Taché Museum, at the Laval University of Quebec, contains a large collection of remains from these graves. In one instance, the human bones are of a size that may be called gigantic. In nearly every case, the Huron graves contain articles of use or ornaments of European workmanship. From this it may be inferred that the nation itself, or its practice of inhumation, does not date back to a period long before the arrival of the French. (Parkman 1867:167).

The site of St Ignace still bears evidence of the catastrophe, in the ashes and charcoal that indicate the position of the houses, and the fragments of broken pottery and half-consumed bone, together with trinkets of stone, metal, or glass, which have survived the lapse of two centuries and more. The place has been minutely examined by Dr. Taché. (Parkman 1867:488)

### FINAL COMMENTS

This letter is interesting because it discusses how the forest regeneration, if one knew what to look for and apparently Taché did, was an important clue to the location of Huron villages. Although he talks about investigating bone pits without the map there is no idea where he investigated. It's through the work of A.F. Hunter that one can piece together where Taché worked. I hoped that the sketch map that Taché drew of the ossuaries and sites he examined would be included with my copy but it's not with the letter, nor is it in the Parkman map collection. Librarian Sabina Beauchard (Massachusetts Historical Society) wrote me "there was no map accompanying the letter" (Email June 25, 2014). Andrew Hunter (1899:7, 1902:68) states "But in the map he (Taché) supplied to Parkman... he puts Ihonatiria further to the east near Penetanguishene Bay..." thereby implying that he had seen the map. Hunter also suggests that Parkman's map in the Frontispiece is based on Taché's map, but there is no direct evidence that this map was used by Parkman.

So where is this map today? Perhaps someone reading this research note knows. Taché's collections were given to the Séminaire de Quebec, dismantled and stored in the 1920s-1940s,

and finally given to the Musée de la Civilisation in Québec City in 1995. Perhaps his notes are at this institution. As for Taché, Catherine Sutton, (York University, Toronto), gave a talk at the Huronia Chapter, OAS (June 2011) on research she is conducting on him and I hope this she will prepare a thorough study of the archaeological interests of this very interesting man.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Permission to publish this transcription was provided by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Thank you to Sabina Beauchard and Anna Clutterbuck-Cook of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Many thanks to Jean-Luc Pilon, CMH, who read over my transcription and figured out words that had stymied me. Although some words continued to stymie us both.

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### SYMPOSIUM 2014

With the Symposium fast approaching, the Peterborough Organizing Committee wants to remind you that the special hotel rates at the Holiday Inn Waterfront in Peterborough will only be honoured until Sept. 24th. Further information may be found at the conference webpage: [www.symposium.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca](http://www.symposium.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca)

### PETERBOROUGH EMBRACES 'ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK'

A number of Peterborough's cultural institutions and organizations have come together to celebrate 'Archaeology Week' in the days leading up to the OAS Symposium. At the same time, Trent University is marking 50 years in the community.

The Trent University Archaeological Research Centre (TUARC) is sponsoring a day of free public lectures, featuring some of its distinguished graduates who have gone on to archaeological careers all over the world. Lectures take place all day Saturday Oct. 25th at Gzowski College. Shuttle buses will connect the symposium venue with the university.

### CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IN OCTOBER

Join us at the 41st annual Symposium in Peterborough and do your Christmas  
*July/August 2014*

shopping early! This year's silent auction will once again feature gift baskets assembled by the individual chapters. In addition, various items have already been donated and range from gift cards and t-shirts, to board games and coffee table books. There should be something for everyone and there may even be the odd Marshalltown trowel and holster up for grabs!

The book room and the silent auction room are combined again this year, so while browsing and placing your bids, you will also enjoy vendors and information tables showcasing the following organizations and items: OAS periodicals, books and novelties, Donaldson book table, Jamie Hunter books, demonstration of the new OAS member database by Neal Ferris, Whetung Ojibwa Art and Crafts Gallery, Curve Lake First Nation Cultural Centre, Canadian Conservation Institute, and The Land Between. In addition, an authors' table will be presenting recently published works for sale with the authors in attendance!

Be sure to stop by and chat, and bring your lucky rabbit's foot with you. If you are the highest bidder, you may go home with your Christmas shopping done, all the while supporting the Ontario Archaeological Society!

### ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Business Meeting will take place in Peterborough during our Symposium, at 4:30 pm Saturday Oct. 25th, at the Holiday Inn Peterborough Waterfront. A Proxy form is included with this issue.

### RATE CHANGE PROPOSED FOR BASIC MEMBERSHIP

There is a proposal to be discussed at the Annual Business Meeting, to provide a slight rate DECREASE for members who choose the all colour, electronic version of Arch Notes with no print version to be mailed. The membership fee would be \$34 for individual members with corresponding rate decreases for the other categories.

### THE IROQUOIS CONFERENCE

Our colleague Francis Scardero has sent a reminder that the Conference on Iroquois Research will be held at the Beaver Hollow Conference Center in Java Center, New York from Oct. 3-5, 2014.

The early registration date is Aug. 31st for a saving of \$20.

The preliminary program is available at [www.iroquoia.org/program.php](http://www.iroquoia.org/program.php).





# Ontario Archaeological Society

## AGENDA FOR THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 2014 FROM 4:30 TO 6:00PM AT THE HOLIDAY INN, PETERBOROUGH ON

1. President's opening remarks
2. Minutes of the previous meeting
3. Matters arising from these minutes
4. President's report
5. Treasurer's report
  - i. Financial statement
  - ii. Endowment funds
  - iii. Appointment of auditors for 2014
6. Election of Directors
7. Next Symposia – 2015 & 2016
8. Other business
9. Adjournment



# 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 Oct. 25, 2014

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE ENSURE DELIVERY TO THE OAS OFFICE ON OR BEFORE  
THURSDAY, OCT 9, 2014**

## The Ontario Archaeological Society

### Budget for 2014 compared to results from 2012 and 2013

INCOME/EXPENSE STATEMENT	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
	Jan - Dec		Jan - Dec		Jan-June
Membership fees (excl OA subscription)	19,093	18,000	18,946	19,000	16,903
Grants					
PHO Grant (Note 1)	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	
SEP Grant	2,785	2,785	2,785	2,785	2785
Income - Other grants	-				
Symposium net income (Note 2)	4,806	2,000	6,217	3,500	(750)
Other income					
Sales	329	300	203	300	481
Other Income	332	300	391	400	353
Chapter fee adjustment	-		115		
<b>Total Operating income</b>	<b>69,345</b>	<b>65,385</b>	<b>70,657</b>	<b>67,985</b>	<b>19,772</b>
<b>Office Expenses</b>					
Salary and payroll costs (incl. SEP)	39,291	39,000	39,397	40,200	17,260
Rent	5,891	6,000	6,009	6,100	3,059
Insurance	4,351	4,000	4,216	4,970	3,333
Audit fees	780	400	467	600	
Legal fees					
Travel mileage (excl symposium)	17	500			
Telecom	2,051	2,100	2,249	2,200	1,179
Office supplies	720	500	558	500	241
Postage	1,172	1,000	1,184	1,200	299
Office equipment	79	200	-	100	164
Bank charges	640	650	858	900	817
PayPal charges	385	400	572	600	261
Depreciation	163				
ABM Expenses (inc ED)	1,195	1,200	1,819	1,300	
<b>Program Expenses</b>					
Promotion expenses	1,090	200	34	200	618
Grants awarded	625	300			
Web Site Upgrades	2,708	8,000	1,491	3,000	1,216
Outreach expenses	125	-	60	500	924
Board meeting expenses	242	-	119	120	120
Exec Board conference calls	393	-	318	350	182
Other expenses	30	250	1,433	900	
<b>Arch Notes Expenses</b>					
Production AN	2,159	2,200	2,197	2,250	1,175
Postage AN	2,738	2,700	2,042	2,300	1,397

Packing Arch Notes	600	600	600	600	300
Total Arch Notes costs	5,497	5,500	4,839	5,150	2,872
<b>Total Administration Expenses</b>	<b>67,445</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>65,623</b>	<b>68,890</b>	32,545
<b>Administration Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>(4,815)</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>(905)</b>	<b>(12,773)</b>
<b>Ontario Archaeology</b>					
Subscription Income	4,836	4,500	4,687	4,800	3,840
Production OA	2,288	3,000	5,158	5,500	348
Mailing preparation OA	250	250	250	250	
Postage OA	1,331	1,500	2,767	2,800	18
Total OA costs (Note 3)	3,869	4,750	8,175	8,550	366
<b>OA Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>(250)</b>	<b>(3,488)</b>	<b>(3,750)</b>	3,474
<b>Money Deposited to Funds (note 4)</b>					
Life membership (Future Fund)			800		800
Future fund Donations	398	2,000	2,038	2,000	307
OA publication fund Donations	520	500	678	500	54
Awards fund Donations	100	100	80	500	132
Sonstenes Fund	2,155	2,000	1,009	2,000	11
Peggi	138	-	171	-	4
	3,311	4,600	4,776	5,000	1308
<b>Money Charged to Funds</b>					
Awards Fund Purchases	448	300	3,809	800	
<b>Total Funds Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>1308</b>
<b>Combined Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>(765)</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>(455)</b>	<b>(7,991)</b>

2014 Budget approved by Board Jan 18, 2014

Last update: July '14 by J. Montgomery

Notes:

- 1 PHO annual operating grant is generally received later in the year
- 2 symposium 2014 advance payment recorded here
- 3 OA costs will rise when the publication is produced later in the year
- 4 Revenue excludes \$12,492 reinvested income earned on investments for 2013.  
This unrecorded income will be distributed to Funds in 2014

# LONG-TERM TRENDS IN OAS MEMBERSHIP

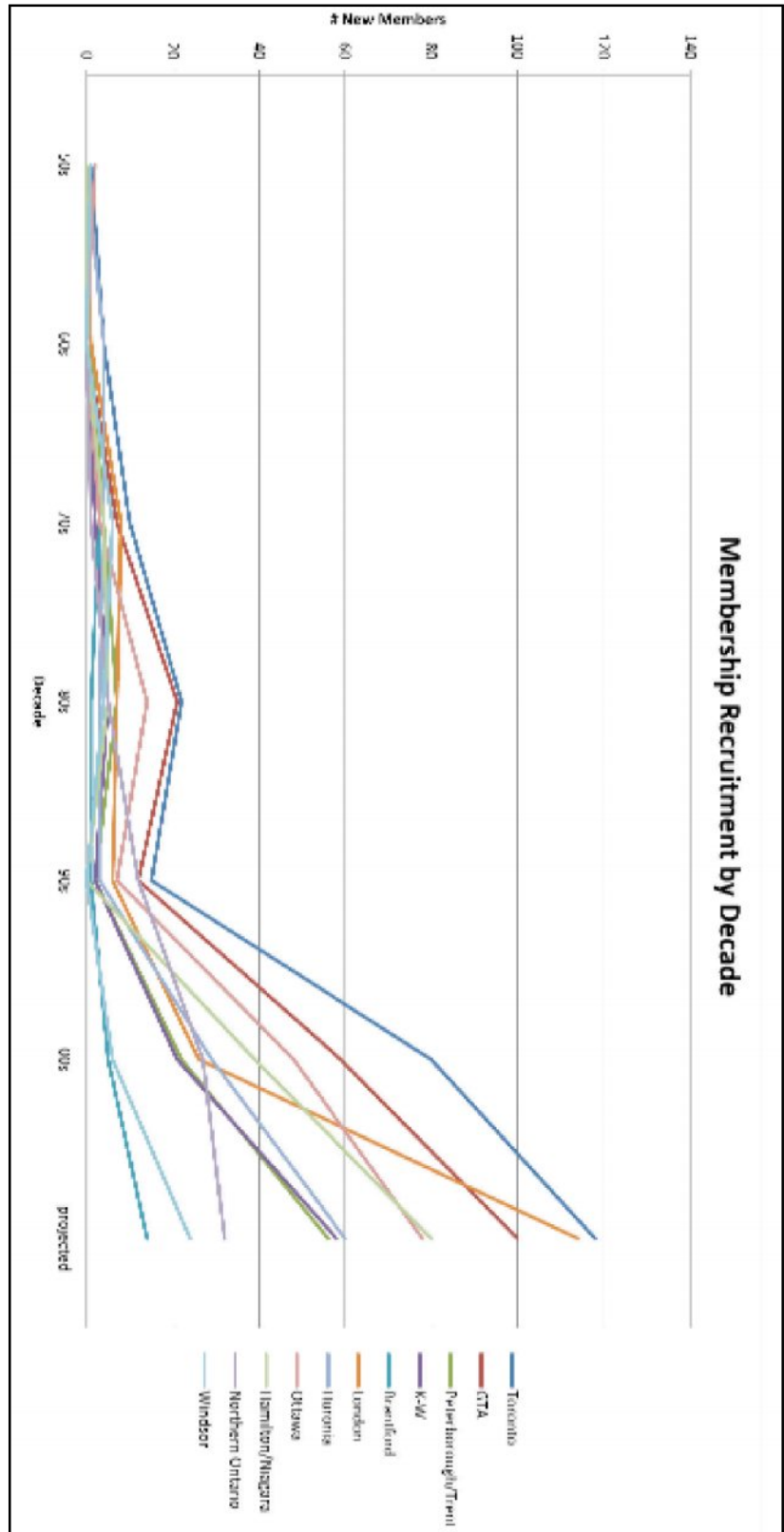
**By Dana Millson, Director of Membership**

An analysis of the membership recruitment and demographics since 1950 was conducted to determine the long-term trends of OAS membership. This allowed the more recent membership demographics to be placed into its broader perspective. Although the criteria examined were limited, several trends were noted, and overall, current OAS membership appears positive. The data analyzed consists of the counts and proportions of acquired members; the membership type and the region from which members joined were considered by decade since 1950.

Generally, all regions except for London and Northern Ontario, demonstrated a spike in membership during the 1980s, which then declined during the economic downturn of the 1990s (Figure 1). New membership in the London region declined slowly during both the 1980s and 1990s, whilst Northern Ontario steadily increased from 1980 until 2000. All regions show a rapid recruitment of new members since the end of the 1990s recession. In particular, London demonstrates a dramatic increase in new members since 2000, although Northern Ontario appears to have slowed slightly.

Although we are less than halfway through the current decade, the recruitment thus far indicates projected numbers comparable to the last two decades. Considering these trends based on membership type, it is apparent that institutional membership increased in the prosperity of the 1980s, declined in the 1990s and then reached a peak in the 2000s (Figure 2).

Student membership can only be considered based on the past 10 years or so, as it is assumed that many of the previous student members are now part of the general membership. Based on



**Figure 1**

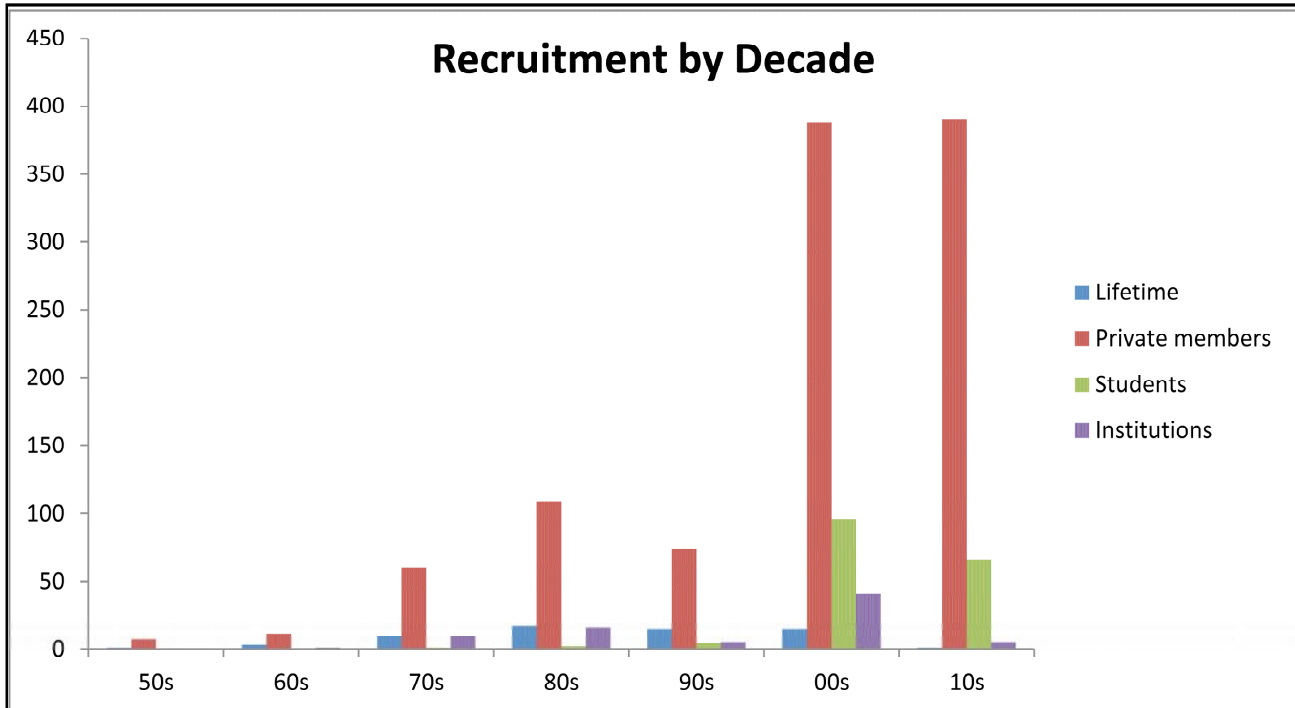


Figure 2

these more recent trends, it is noted that current student membership is already nearly three quarters of the total 2000s trend, which projects student numbers to be greater than ever by the end of this decade.

Finally, based on the region in which members reside, the membership

concentrations tend to follow the areas of general population density (Figure 3). However, there is a smaller group of members in the Chatham-Kent region and a greater concentration of membership in Huronia and Northern Ontario than would be expected based on the populations of these areas.

In summary, the membership of the OAS is healthy, but we will continue to work towards increasing support in the preservation of our province’s archaeological past and to better serving our current members.

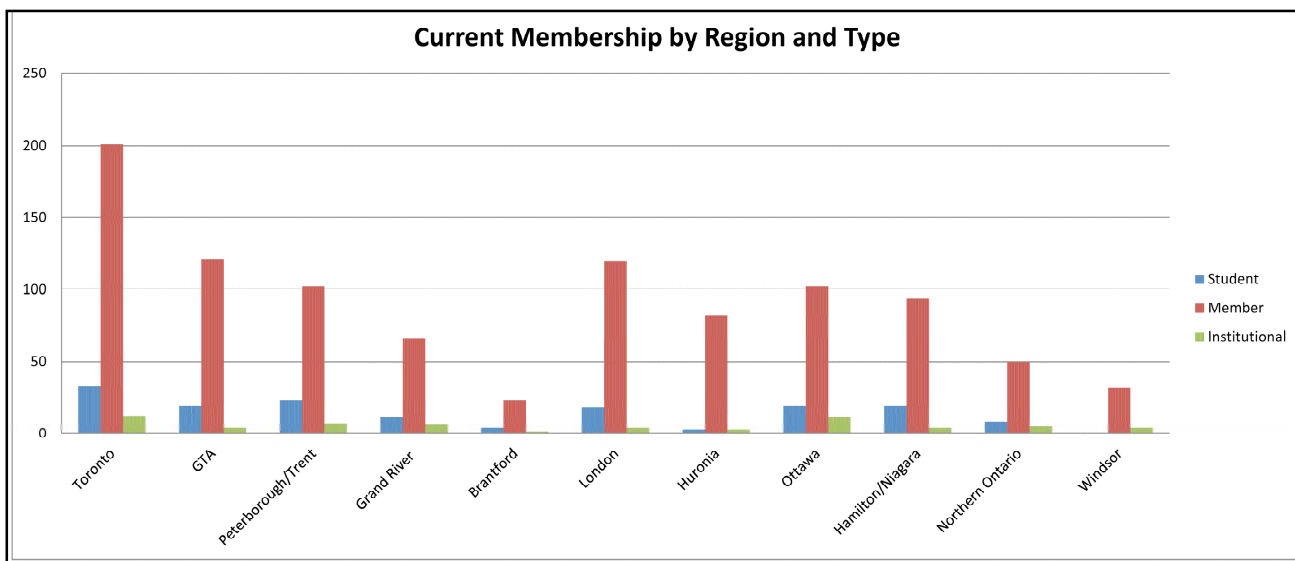


Figure 3

## **2013 ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM SILENT AUCTION A RESOUNDING SUCCESS!**

**by Ellen Blaubergs, 2013 Silent Auction Coordinator**

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**T**he Elizabeth Room at the Crowne Plaza Fallsview Hotel in Niagara Falls could barely fit the number of tables required to display 92 items donated to the 2013 annual OAS Symposium Silent Auction. At times the traffic flow was heavy and made things a bit tight but that also made for a festive and vibrant atmosphere, particularly during the final minutes before the auction closed. Four OAS chapters each took up the challenge to assemble one-of-a-kind gift baskets with items representative of their regions. These were wonderful additions to our groaning tables. Thank you so much to everyone who participated and supported this event! We raised almost \$2,000 for new OAS outreach materials!

Members of the 2013 symposium organizing committee were extremely supportive throughout the months preceding our fall gathering and auction: Tom Arnold, Megan Brooks, Chris Dalton, Katherine Graham, Lorie Harris, Deb Mohr, Jim Montgomery, Sheryl Smith, Carole Stimmell, and Gary Warrick. A special shout-out goes to Deb Mohr, Bookroom Coordinator. Book sales were also held in the Elizabeth Room and thanks to Deb's great sense of space, she managed to accommodate the auction, book tables and one poster paper. She was also an absolute delight to work with! We both appreciated the tremendous volunteer spirit and great work ethic of students Chelsey Hyde and Allannah MacDonald.

The generosity of the following donors is greatly appreciated. They are OAS members, OAS Chapters, good friends and family, businesses, craftspeople, non-profit organizations, and publishers:

**Donalda Badone, Toronto**  
**Amanda Black, Windsor**  
**Marion Brooks, Dundas**  
**Meagan Brooks, Hamilton**  
**Patricia Bromley, Orillia**  
**John and Ellen Blaubergs**  
**Canadian Conservation Institute, Ottawa**  
**City of Kawartha Lakes**  
**Deer Run Farm, Little Britain**  
**Dorothy Duncan, Orillia**  
**Dundurn Press**  
**Darcy Fallon, London Chapter**  
**Margaret Ann & Rudy Fecteau, Dundas**  
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**Debbie & Tom Mohr, Lindsay**  
**Marit K. Munson, Peterborough**  
**Northeast Historical Archaeology,**  
**(Editorial Office, Buffalo State College,**  
**State University of New York)**

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**Carole & Gordon Stimmell, Toronto**  
**Kristin Thor**  
**Tilley Endurables, Don Mills**  
**Valas Honey, Lindsay**  
**Youngtown Rock & Roll Museum**  
**...and...**  
**several anonymous donors!**



# The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

## Grand River

chapter President: John MacDonald  
Treasurer: Bonnie Glencross  
Secretary: Kathryn McLeod

## Hamilton

chapter President: Gary Warrick  
Vice President: Jacqueline Fisher  
Treasurer: Ruth Macdougall  
*The Heights* Editor: Brad Badow  
Events Co-ordinator: Meagan Brooks  
E-mail: hamiltonOAS@hwc.n.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, Sept. to  
May, Fieldcote Museum, 64 Sulphur Springs  
Road, Ancaster  
Membership: Individual \$11, Family \$18

## Hurononia

chapter President: John Raynor  
Vice President: Jamie Hunter  
Secretary: Marg Raynor  
Treasurer: Kristin Thor  
*The Pot* Editor: Bill Gibson  
Mail: P.O. is PO Box 638 Midland On L4R  
4P4  
Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of every month  
Sept. to May at The Huronia Museum, 549  
Little Lake Park Rd., Midland, ON  
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$18 ,  
Student \$10

## London

chapter President: Nancy Van Sas  
Vice President: Darcy Fallon  
Treasurer: Jim Keron  
Directors: Chris Ellis, Chris Watts and Darryl  
Dann  
*KEWA* Editors: Christine Dodd, Chris Ellis &  
Chris Watts  
Web: [www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/oas](http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/oas)  
Mail: Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600  
Attawandaron Rd.,  
London, ON N6G 3M6  
Phone: (519) 473-1360 Fax (519) 473-1363  
Meetings: 8 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  
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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

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Pat Asling & Deb Mohr  
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Student \$8  
*Strata* Editor: Dirk Verhulst  
Web: [peterborough.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca](http://peterborough.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca).

## Thunder Bay

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& Scott Hamilton  
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[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: Marti Latta  
Past President: Janice Teichroeb  
Vice President: Penny Young  
Treasurer: Jane Simser  
Secretary: Mima Kapches  
*PROFILE* Editor: Carole Stimmell  
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Email: [TorontoArchaeology@gmail.com](mailto: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

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chapter President: Amanda Black  
Past President: Katherine Graham  
Vice President: Rosemarie Denunzio  
Secretary: Barbara Johnson  
Treasurer: Bob Drago  
Website/Newsletter Editor: Katherine Graham  
Web: <http://sites.google.com/site/windsoroas>  
Contact: [oaswindsor@gmail.com](mailto:oaswindsor@gmail.com)  
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$20,  
Students \$5

### Membership

(Canadian \$. Second figure  
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Archaeology*)

Individual	36 / 48
Family	40 / 52
Student	25 / 34
Institution / Corporate	62
Life	800

### Arch Notes

#### submissions

Contributor deadlines:

January 15

March 15

May 15

July 15

September 15

November 15

Send articles to:

[aneditor@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca](mailto:aneditor@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca)

or

*Arch Notes* editor

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