What can this church in Chile tell us about an important Ontario archaeological site? See Mima Kapches’ article on Page 5.

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Ontario Archaeological Society

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President’s Message

The future of ‘Ontario Archaeology’

Reminiscing, in his contribution to The Presidents Remember: Forty Years of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS Special Publication #9), my friend and colleague Dr. Paul Karrow recounted how, as chairman of the OAS Publications Committee in 1962, he helped secure government funding to transform the nascent Ontario Archaeology into a scholarly journal and did the paste-ups for an early edition in his motel room while doing geological field work at Guelph. Over a half century later, Ontario Archaeology stands as one of the pre-eminent regional archaeology journals in North America. In its pages one will find not only a cumulative narrative of Ontario’s human history, as gleaned from the archaeological record, but also the history of our discipline and the characters who have played a role in shaping it.

And just as the story has changed over time, so too has the journal, all the while maintaining the high standards to which its readers have become accustomed and reflecting the best publishing practices of the day for a journal of this type. From the early, large, courier-style fonts of the typewriter age to the increasingly fine and compact typeset fonts, now rendered digitally, and from black and white photographs and hand-drawn figures to colour images and detailed figures produced by computer software, the physical product has progressed significantly. At each step, though, the publication has faced challenges, and so, once again, we find ourselves confronted with difficult decisions.

Some of our current challenges are in microcosm the same ones which face all publishers in the digital age. Like so many falling dominoes, long-established newspapers and magazines world-wide have either folded or moved to a web-based product in an effort to survive in a market increasingly dominated by computers, e-readers, and smart phones. The transition process has been especially painful for those large businesses heavily invested in paper-publishing infrastructure.

Smaller publishers, especially those who had already moved into the digital realm, have found new opportunities where none existed before. The OAS is currently entering into such a transitional phase, guided by our strategic plan which includes a mandate to “review the role of current publications, their effectiveness at serving the membership, what direction they should be taken, and the implications of any changes proposed.”

At the same time, our strategic plan lays out a range of objectives in the areas of digital and on-line media for member services, public outreach, and education. Clearly, the notion of ‘publishing’ now goes far beyond journals and newsletters—paper or otherwise. So, while the details of this transition are yet to be crystallized in a plan that can be proposed to the OAS membership for implementation, many alternatives are currently being explored.

In the meantime, certain steps are being taken in an effort to strengthen our journal in its current form, since we anticipate continuing production of Ontario Archaeology as a physical (paper) volume well into the future, even if a decision is eventually made to offer it in an electronic form as well.

To assist us in this endeavour, our Director of Publications, Grant Karcich, has reviewed and corresponded with editors of regional archaeology journals and newsletters from across North America. He has provided us with a 17 page report plus appendix, which echoes many of the themes that characterize our own challenges.

Foremost amongst these seems to be a chronic dearth of submissions, and without sufficient content, publication delays and backlogs are inevitable. Such a problem may seem counter-intuitive, given the quantitative explosion in the number of active archaeologists and archaeological work in Ontario over the last few decades. Yet the archaeological heritage management industry currently lacks the ‘publish or perish’ imperative that compels the academic archaeologist. Its equivalent, ‘submit license report or perish’ currently doesn’t convey much information into the public domain. So while mountains of reports are produced to fulfil licensing obligations, practitioners have very limited residual capacity to turn any of this into publications.

Clearly, in creating this industry, we have failed to incorporate publication into the process. I hasten to point out, however, that applied or CRM archaeologists have managed to contribute about 42% of the articles in Ontario Archaeology over the last two decades, which compares favourably with those in academia, including university professors (~30%) and graduate students (~9%), museum-based archaeologists (~8%), and avocational archaeologists (~11%). The submission rate for academic archaeologists is about what one might expect, given that I currently count only 11 tenured professors at provincial universities whose work includes Ontario archaeology as a major focus, although there are another dozen or so untenured and adjunct faculty and sessional lecturers who round out the ranks of university-affiliated professionals.
However, many of these folks seek out more prestigious journals as publishing vehicles, including an ever-growing throng of international journals which published electronically and solicit manuscripts incessantly. Hardly a day goes by that I don’t receive an email from one publishing company or another seeking manuscripts and promising quick and easy publishing turn-around times and wide readership.

The net result of these growing constraints over the last two decades has been a gradual decline in submissions for publication resulting in some shrinkage in published output. Although difficult to quantify precisely, due to changes in font size and layout over the years, a quick and dirty analysis, based simply on numbers of pages per volume since the current journal format was adopted in 1994, illustrates the trend (Figure 1).

Since each bar in this chart represents the aggregated output for a single year, the gaps with duplicate years show where two physical volumes were issued. So, for the past decade, there has only been one physical volume issued per year, although each issue had two (or more) volume numbers on it. The first such ‘double issue’ was the special volume on the Parsons site published in 1998. Similar special compendia followed, including several based on symposium sessions (e.g. the last issue #92, 2012) as well as the festschrift volume for Michael Spence (#85-88, 2008-2009/London Chapter Occasional Publication 9).

Thus, through the creativity and persistence of our editors and guest editors, we have managed to keep the presses running. What this clearly shows is that our sustainable publication level seems to be one physical volume of around 150 pages per year, as we have done since 2004. What is not shown in this chart is that, although the quantity of pages has dropped off somewhat since 1994, the quality of the product has continued to improve. As Grant Karcich’s investigation reveals, many regional journals across North America have similarly settled on a single annual issue, so natural selection may be determining the publication capacity of volunteer-run regional archaeology organizations.

In accordance with these facts and trends, the OAS Executive Board voted unanimously at our last meeting to abandon all pretense of publishing two issues of *Ontario Archaeology* per year and, beginning with forthcoming issue #93 (2013), to publish a single annual volume with a single number, albeit with content on par with what was provided in two separate volumes over a decade ago. Furthermore, in an effort to maintain the overall quality and quantity of published content, I am working with Grant Karcich, Ontario Archaeology editor, Chris Ellis, and other members of our Editorial Advisory and Executive Boards, to develop strategies that will ensure a continuous flow of submissions suitable for publication. Based on preliminary discussions, I am confident that some creative solutions are at hand and that the submission drought will soon be resolved. I would encourage any members who have suggestions to offer in this regard to please share them with me, as we can always use more grist for the idea mill!

**Rob MacDonald**  
President
In January of 2013 I was fortunate to embark on a cruise around South America from Buenos Aires, Argentina to Valparaiso, Chile. This was a fabulous journey that included a variety of sightseeing opportunities, such as the glaciers and fjords of Chile, as well as visits to cities and towns along the coast. While planning my trip I met with my friend Stephen Otto, the well-known architectural historian. “You must see the wooden churches of Chiloé, in Chile,” he
told me. “They were built by the Jesuits and some of them date to the 1700s making them the oldest wooden churches in the world.” After doing some research on the shore excursions offered by my cruise line I was able to select a trip that visited some of the wooden churches. I was especially interested in seeing the oldest one dating from the 1740s.

Chiloé is an archipelago on the southwest coast of Chile. It was ‘discovered’ in 1553 and then colonized by the Spanish in the late 16th Century. The Jesuits with the help of the native Huilliche inhabitants built over 150 churches solely of wood, without any metal nails, only wooden pegs. They were built using wood from the giant Alcerce tree (sometimes called the Patagonian Cypress), which is similar to cedar, and is very strong and durable. The churches were built in the small fishing communities near the harbours. They are distinctive for many reasons; they all have a very high tower that was visible for many kms and which was used as a navigation aid by sailors (Fig. 1); they have distinctive shingles not only on the roofs but also on the outsides of the buildings (Fig. 2); the interiors are uniquely decorated (Fig. 3); and often the ceilings are complex barrel vaults, reflecting a vibrant local ship building tradition (Fig. 3). Today 60 churches remain and of these 14 were designated as UNESCO World Heritage sites in 2000 (Anon, 1999, WMF).

The church that I was most impressed with was Santa Maria de Loreta de Achao with its plain exterior and colourful Baroque interior (Fig. 3). The photographs included in this article are taken of that building. All of the churches
are best described in the UNESCO document:
“The horizontal volume of the church varies, but depth is favoured over width. They conform with a basilican ground plan with three aisles, only the central one extending to the back wall. The aisles are separated by solid wooden columns on stone pads; these support a huge beam that forms the ridge. In most cases the main nave is barrel-vaulted, the flanking aisles having flat ceilings. Achao with its segmented ceiling and Rilán with fan vaulting are rare exceptions. … Everywhere there is abundant evidence of the Chilota mastery of working wood (Anon, 1999).”

But I was most interested in the stones that underpinned the pillars for the roof (Fig. 4). So while everyone else on the tour was looking up at the magnificently ornate ceiling, which I looked at too, I was looking down and was thrilled to see these stones. I was immediately reminded of the chapel at Ste. Marie Among the Huron, where Ken Kidd had uncovered a series of stone slabs that ran down either side of the long and narrow building. Kidd argued that these slabs were placed on these to support the roof of the structure (1949:54). By walking through the Chiloan church it was apparent that the pillars defined the side aisles, and freed up the central aisle to become a large and open meeting space. The beam on the top of the pillars supported the barrel shaped roof. I did discuss the stone slabs for the chapel at Ste. Marie in another article, but it was difficult to visualize how such a structure would have looked (Kapches 2002).

In this church it was possible to see how the interior of the chapel at Ste. Marie could have looked. Actually seeing it, was wonderful.

The UNESCO document also states: “The designs of the Chiloé churches are also exceptional. They represent a harmonious fusion in an original solution of two European traditions – the tower facade, probably brought by Jesuits of Central European origin, and the Latin basilican plan – and the indigenous tradition of building in wood, strongly influenced by boat construction techniques, as shown by the forms and jointing of the roof structures (Anon, 1999)”.

When you think about this quote, in many ways the construction at Ste. Marie was also similar to the Chiloan churches. It was a collaboration of architectural ideals between the Jesuits and the Huron. With the Huron’s strong tradition of wood construction, seen in the traditional post moulds found for the walls of the ‘chapel’ building at Ste. Marie, coupled with the interior layout reflecting what the Jesuits would have expected in building a place of worship. A “harmonious fusion” of indigenous and European traditions.

So if you are ever in Chiloé, be sure to see the churches; they are quite interesting, and they might give you a feel for how one building in Ontario in the 17th century may have looked.

**REFERENCES**

Anon 1999  Chiloé Churches (Chile) http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/971.pdf

World Monuments Fund, WMF
http://www.wmf.org/project/chiloé-churches


OAS Award Nominations – Now Open!

By Lindsay Foreman

Do you know someone in the Ontario archaeology community that deserves an award? The OAS oversees an awards programme that recognizes the contributions its members make to the preservation and documentation of Ontario’s archaeological sites and the promotion and presentation of the material culture recovered from these sites.

Awards are available for student, non-professional, and professional archaeologists in recognition of their accomplishments and contributions to the broader understanding of Ontario’s past. These awards are presented annually at the OAS Symposium.

The following categories are now open for nominations:

**J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal**
Awarded to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose life’s work has been consistently of the highest standard.

**J. V. Wright Lifetime Achievement Award**
Awarded to an outstanding Ontario professional archeologist whose life’s work has been consistently of the highest standard.

**Ian Kenyon Memorial Award**
Awarded to a professional archaeologist who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology.

**Tim Kenyon Memorial Award**
Awarded to a non-professional archaeologist who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology.

**Heritage Conservation Award**
Given in recognition of a significant voluntary contribution to heritage preservation within the Province of Ontario.

**Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award**
Given in recognition of excellence in the promotion of public interest in the study of archaeology through the use of displays, workshops, training, site tours and/or the development of educational programmes and materials.

**Killarney Award for Outstanding Service**
Given in recognition of the continuing long-term support and active participation of OAS members.

**Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management**
Given to either an individual or a group in order to recognize contributions and accomplishments in the field of cultural resource management.

**Award for Excellence in Publishing**
Given to an individual, group or firm in order to recognize contributions and accomplishments in publishing works dealing with the field of North Eastern Archaeology.

In addition, The Valerie Sonstenes Student Research Fund provides small grants to assist students in undertaking new research to advance our knowledge of Ontario’s archaeological record for Honour’s, Master’s, PhD or postdoctoral level projects.

The OAS Student Paper-Poster Award is awarded annually to a student in, or who has just graduated from (i.e. within the last six months), a Bachelor’s or Master’s degree program at a post-secondary institution, and who was the primary author on a paper or poster presented at the OAS Symposium.

This year’s symposium will be held in Peterborough from October 24 to 26, so students, start thinking about those papers and posters!

For more details about these awards and to download an application form, please visit: http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/oas-awards.php#wright

Alternatively, please contact Lindsay Foreman, the Director of Member Services at: memberservices@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca.

Complete award applications must be received by the board no later than July 1, 2014.
Members of OAS are invited to consider nominating an individual, group, or institution for the Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award. This is an OAS Inc. award administered through the Ottawa Chapter.

Public Archaeology, for the purpose of this award, stimulates public interest in the study of archaeology, promotes awareness of cultural resources and heritage preservation, and fosters individual and collective efforts to advance the ethical practice of archaeology.

Nominees must have contributed significantly to promoting archaeology of and in Ontario, by means of public archaeology. If a professional, the nominee must have demonstrated commitment to public archaeology over and above his or her normal job description.

The nominator should endeavour to address the nominee's contribution to public archaeology under each of the pertinent award criteria listed on the Ottawa Chapter website www.ottawaoas.ca).

Wherever possible, supplementary materials should be included in support of the nomination, such as letters of reference from other individuals, and information on institutions such as brochures or descriptive hand-outs or web-site material about programs.

Send your nomination by August 1st to PAPA Selection Committee via contact@ottawaoas.ca or c/o Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa K1S 5J1.
Houghton Chapter, NYSAA

Susan Maguire, of Buffalo State University, sends along a note that the regular monthly meetings of the Houghton Chapter of the NYSAA take place at 7 p.m., at the Buffalo Museum of Science, the third Wednesday of each month. April 16th features a talk by Carolyn Pierce on ‘Fort Porter and the Peace Bridge Plaza’ while the May 21st meeting has Jennifer Faux speaking about “Pitfalls and Downhill Spirals and the Use of Experimental Archaeology’.

We are invited to join the Facebook page: Houghton Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association.

Conference on Iroquois Research

Colleague Francis Scardara sends along this note about their annual meeting, to be held this year at the Beaver Hollow Conference Center, Java Center, New York. It takes place from October 3-5, 2014. Abstracts are requested before June 1st. Further information is available from their website www.iroquoia.org

2014 Chacmool Archaeology Conference

The 47th annual Chacmool Archaeology Conference will be held from November 7-10, 2014 at the University of Calgary, Canada. The theme for the 2014 conference is ‘Breaking Barriers’, and will include sessions on digital archaeology, indigenous archaeology, and ethnoarchaeology, to name a few.

Confirmed keynote and plenary speakers are: Claire Smith, Flinder University; Innocent Pikirayi, University of Pretoria; Paul Lane, University of York; Maurizio Forte, Duke University; Olivier Gosselain, Universite Libre de Bruxelles.

Check the website at http://arky.ucalgary.ca/chacmool2014

France – 2014 Archaeological Medieval Dig Available to International Participants

France – Archaeological medieval dig being offered to international participants in Summer of 2014 at the Castle of Leymonie in Issac, France. Help us save this castle!

The Leymonie Archaeological Project, a French Non-Profit Organization, announces a 2014 dig open to participants in the Summer of 2014. The project is currently funded through archaeological excursions offered to individuals through Dig France at www.digfrance.org Proceeds help go to the restoration of the castle.

The ancient 12th century castle holds many secrets that are waiting to be unearthed. Mysteries and legends surround this site and you can be a part of the first individuals to discover and bring to the surface, artifacts and other revelations for the first time since they were originally buried centuries ago.

For more on the dig site, please visit www.digfrance.org and click on “The Dig.”

Italy – Lower Bussento Valley Archaeological Project.

Dr. Elena Santoro sends this notice about the 2014 field school at the Lower Bussento Valley Archaeological Project, now in its fourth year. It is dedicated to the excavation and preservation of cultural heritage of Policastro Bussentino and offers students the opportunity to study and travel in Italy.

Since 2011, the Policastro’s site has been the focus of a research and development project under the scientific supervision of the Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage of Salerno, Avellino and Benevento, in partnership with the City of Santa Marina and the Association of Archaeologists of Etruria Nova, a private non-profit organization.

Between 2011 and 2013 a series of archaeological surveys were carried out with the aim of defining the pattern, manner and timetable in which humans populated the territory. The first two excavation areas to be opened investigated the ancient urban neighbourhood preserved in the Notaio Pinto Archaeological Park and the Roman necropolis outside the ancient city walls. The excavations offered are listed below:

IV International Archaeological Research Season (April 27th - June 29th)

The season will include the continuation of the excavation in a urban settlement of the roman – post medieval age discovered in the modern town.

V International Archaeological Research Season (August 31th - October 12th)

The season will include the continuation of the excavation in a urban settlement of the roman – post medieval age discovered in the modern town.

To find out more about our program and review the syllabi, please visit our website.

The digs are open to students from various disciplines, both undergraduate and graduate. All lessons are taught in English. If you know any students, scholars, or volunteers interested in this type of study, please inform them about the program.
Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium 41
The Land Between...

Call for Papers

Our symposium theme this year derives from a concept developed into both a television series and a popular volume by The Land Between organization, who have kindly allowed us to build on their initiative to “tell the full biocultural story of The Land Between and its people.”

The Land Between encompasses the transition zone between the Canadian Shield and the St. Lawrence Lowlands – in ecological terms, an ecotone. Archaeologically, we are beginning to document a cultural interface over the last millennium between societies who assumed different subsistence trajectories. The complex permeability of such ‘boundaries’ has been researched and described over the years in the context of many regions and time periods worldwide. It has been viewed through a variety of lens, permitting a wide range of potentially relevant topics for your papers at this year’s 41st Society symposium.

A number of sessions have already been proposed and planning is currently underway by the organizers; however, there is still room for others. Those interested in organizing a session should submit a title, abstract (200 words), a list of participants, and the organizer/chair coordinates by Friday, May 30th to William (Bill) Fox (foxarch@bell.net). Up to eight 20 minute papers, plus an introduction from the chair and discussant time, can be scheduled during the morning or afternoon of Saturday, October 25th or Sunday, the 26th. These slots will be assigned on a ‘first come first served’ basis. Individual papers are also welcome, and will be scheduled within one or two general sessions. As with the session papers, these must include an abstract of up to 200 words, and are due on or before Friday, June 27th.

This is shaping up to be a dynamic conference, and we look forward to seeing you this Fall in Peterborough!
The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

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