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Entrance to Cahal Pech, Belize
Photo: Pat Asling
See story p.2
The archeological site of Cahal Pech is found on the southern edge of the modern town of San Ignacio, Cayo District, Belize. Although considered one of the Belize River valley sites, it is high on a hill overlooking the confluence of the Mopan and Macal rivers, which then becomes the Belize R.

Excavations have shown that during the Classical period the original city and associated area (farms, craft persons and labourers) of the site covered, at least, 16 sq. kilometres, while the nucleus is compressed into less than a hectare. It has been concluded that this was an administrative site where a family of rulers lived and where judgements were handed out and ceremonies carried out. There are 34 large structures situated around 7 plazas; the largest building is about 24 metres tall.

It is considered to be among some of the earliest Maya settlements in the Maya lowlands, from 1200 BC,( Early middle Pre-classic) and was continuously occupied until around 900 AD. The name derives from the time of the first excavations in the 1950s when the area was used for pasture; Cahal Pech means Place of Ticks. Research and digging were sporadic until the 1980s when Dr. Jaime Awe, director of the Belize Institute of Archaeology, took over. Universities from many parts of the USA and Canada have worked at the site; as well, it has been the location of a program for high school students.

Having lived close by in Belize for 16 years I spent many hours investigating the site. It actually seems like a place where one could live. The corbel arches of various shapes have always intrigued me. The last time I was there was in 2010; this time when I returned (Mar. 2015) I found a great deal more had been done, especially Plaza B (structures 1 and 4) with the 3 temple structures; Plaza G; the south side of Plaza A; and other smaller areas.

At the present time, 69 burials containing 85 individuals have been found. The earliest formal burial within a grave was found in Plaza B. Changes in treatment of the dead may be due to the change in the socio-political complexity of the time. Standard orientation of burials is prone, with the head to the south and often facing east. At least 11 of the 69 burials exhibit indicators of upper class elite graves. Many different types of grave goods and other artifacts have been found but, unfortunately, are not housed in the museum/visitors centre on site, due to a break-in and theft that occurred a couple of years ago.
This February, while Ontario was suffering through a record breaking cold spell, Lorna and I escaped to the warmth of Marco Island, on the southern tip of Florida. We rented a house and invited our adult children, their spouses and our grandchildren to visit us while we were there. Not surprisingly, given the kind of weather Peterborough was enduring, they readily accepted our invitation.

During her visit, our daughter Carrie celebrated her birthday with us. One of our family traditions is that, on your birthday, you get to choose the dinner menu. Carrie chose pizza with cupcakes for dessert.

Now, pizza you can get pretty well anywhere, but where to get cupcakes on Marco Island?

Dirk with cupcakes at bakery near the Cushing site.

Cupcakes and Cushing’s Cat

by Dirk Verhulst
Well, it turns out that in Olde Marco, located on the north-east tip of the island, there is a small café famous for its cupcakes. It also happens to be home to an important archaeological site, as fellow Peterborough chapter members, Bill Fox and Morgan Tamplin had told me before we left.

Sure enough, within a block of the cupcake café, we found a plaque that read: “Frank Cushing Archaeological Site 1895-96: one of the most significant excavations in North America. Documenting sophisticated Calusa culture and habitat circa 300 A.D.” (photo right)

Modern Marco Island, celebrated its 50th anniversary this year. It has a year round permanent population of 16,000—during the winter months that figure triples in size. It’s no wonder- Marco is renowned not only for its warm temperatures and spectacular beaches, but also has a historical museum that features a wonderful display of local prehistory, including the story of the remarkable Cushing excavations.

The entrance to the display opens with a wall-sized reproduction of the front page of the New York Journal from June 21, 1896. The headline reads: “Rites of an Unknown Race Discovered.” (see photo previous page). The article refers to the “discovery and exploration of an Ancient Culture World of the Sea” and an “Empire of Shell Age Men.” At the time, the excavations prompted wild speculations about ‘strange’ and ‘lost’ civilizations.

Although the actual archaeological facts were not as romantic, they were indeed spectacular. Cushing and his crew excavated a 45 acre shell work connected to the main island by a mangrove swamp. Preserved in the oxygen free ‘black muck’ were over a 1,000 artifacts, including pottery, stone and shell tools, painted wooden masks, carved animal heads, netting cordage, and the famous Cushing Cat, which has been described as what possibly “the single most famous pre-Columbian artifact ever discovered in Florida.” At the time, Cushing was already aware of the significance of his discovery. In his journal he wrote, “Nothing thus far found in America calls to mind the best art of the ancient Egyptians or Assyrians as does this little statuette of the Lion-God, which was evidently intended to represent a manlike being in the guise of a panther.”

The creators of these artifacts were the Calusa Indians who occupied South West Florida for more than 1500 years before the arrival of the Spaniards in 1513. Archaeologists now know that the Calusa developed a powerful and sophisticated culture, one of “only a few complex societies that did not rely on agriculture.” The display in the Marco Museum features reproductions of many of these stunning works of art, including a replica of the exquisite cat. The original now resides in the Smithsonian Institute.

If you ever get a chance to visit Marco Island, look for the Cushing site and while you’re there, visit the bakery nearby and sample the cupcakes—especially the one with a mango treasure buried in ‘strata’ of chocolate and vanilla........mmmmmmmm........very archaeological!
It is just amazing what potentially lies underfoot, or under a parking garage in a busy downtown French metropolis for that matter! So there I was, a young Anthropology graduate on a family trip to Europe, travelling through various towns in France, when we came across a stretch of police tape and several barriers blocking off a section of an underground parking garage, smack dab in the downtown core of Rouen, France.

Peeking under and over the police tape, with my savvy archaeological eyes and shrewd auditory sensors, I spied the profiles and the screens, while honing in on the almost imperceptible scraping of the Marshalltowns, over the hum of midday traffic. An archaeological excavation!

Having been used to acres upon acres of vast open farmers’ fields or scraggly rocky bush landscapes in which to plunge my shovel for a test pit or in which to begin a one by one, seeing a full blown massive archaeological excavation amidst the hustle and bustle of a busy downtown scene surrounded by concrete, business people, tourists and cars, was, to say the least, alarming if, not surreal. I found out that the site was being attributed to Joan of Arc, or at least was connected to some event in the young woman’s adventures. How amazing!

This experience left me marvelling at the possibilities of what lay beneath my feet as I walked through the streets of various European towns and cities. It was also a stark reminder of the “days prior to heritage legislation” when entire cities were most likely built upon hundreds of extraordinary archaeological sites. This harsh reality always reminds me of the parliament buildings in our own nation’s capital – constructed upon unceded Algonquin territory – on top of what was undeniably one of the most significant locations for a village. What I saw that day in Rouen, however, also left me with some hope – that despite the concrete jungles that now envelope the ancient past, inevitably there is always a story waiting patiently to be uncovered just below the rebar. I wonder what stories lie beneath the feet of our political leaders as they debate and argue over Canada’s future?
Dental Appointment in Guayabo

by Freda Seddon

In January 2014, I was in Costa Rica for dental implant surgery. Prior to my trip, I researched what opportunities there would be to visit archaeological sites. The only site open to tourists is the Pre-Columbian City of Guayabo, known as the Guayabo National Monument. It’s located about two hours from the capital city of San Jose, not far from the Turribla and Irazu Volcanoes.

The city is said to have been active between 700 BCE and 1400 CE. The people who lived here were Chibchan, which is the name of the cultural/linguistic grouping that comprises the indigenous peoples of Bribri, Maléku, and Cabécar.

The further you travel from the main routes, the more treacherous the roads become, narrower and steeper, with vertiginous slopes to the land below. It was a hot, muggy day, even though this was the “dry season”. After paying our entry fee, I wandered through a path in the rainforest. Wild orchids hung in the trees, birds could be heard, but not seen.

All of a sudden, the view opened onto a large area of grass and stone; archaeological excavations were in progress. As we moved along the path, the first thing I spotted was a cist grave.

A keen fan of Time Team, I’d seen this type of grave on some episodes and was stunned to see one in real life. What astounded me was the strong similarity between European and Central American mortuary practices.

The late Michael Snarkis, PhD, was the leader in Costa Rican Archaeology. His work was fundamental to understanding Guyabo and the founding of modern, scientific archaeological practice in Costa Rica.

"You had the main road that led into the city and ended at the stairway of the chiefs’ house, after passing through a sunken plaza. The plaza is quite a bit lower actually, because it's the pit left behind by digging earth fill for the principal mounds. The caciques, Spanish for chiefs, would all have lived in the house on the tallest mound. And the adjacent secondary mound would have been for the wives and female slaves who took care of their domestic maintenance. The Spanish, when they first arrived, actually described this same basic design and the division of residence by gender/status at other places in Costa Rica, though they never made it to Guayabo," Snarskis said. (quoted by Maggie Koerth-Baker). This was a once in a lifetime opportunity to see Pre-Columbian archaeology. I don’t know if I will have this chance again, but I will certainly try to see more archaeological sites in the future.
Reaching Out

by Morgan Tamplin

Other organizations in the Peterborough and Kawarthas area should know more about us. We share common goals and their members would be attracted to many of our activities, meetings, speakers, summer digs and winter lab sessions. It works both ways because many of their activities may also be of interest to us.

Some have provincial or municipal government mandates with formal structures, while other volunteer groups may be incorporated but are more informal. Here are some examples.

POAS has a long association with Trent University. Our first meeting was held at Gzowski College; we have had many Trent speakers at subsequent meetings in town and since January we have been meeting at Gzowski with the support of the Trent University Archaeological Research Centre (TUARC).

Our most recent association, with Fleming College, has resulted in a refurbished Edukit and displays produced by students in the Museum Management Program.

We have had less contact with K-12 students or teachers within various Boards of Education and Alternative Schools, but hope to explore those in the future.

Municipal Advisory Boards are more formal. As a citizen member of the Peterborough Museum and Archives Advisory Committee, I have followed their renewal plan and provided the OAS’s perspective on various Museum policies, such as collections management. Now that the Museum and Archives collection has returned to its new storage and research spaces, we could become involved with collections research projects.

We have also consulted with the city on municipal Heritage Planning including its recent Archaeology Plan. As reported in the last issue of Strata, the OAS presented the City of Peterborough an award for its initiative at the Annual Symposium we hosted in October.

The symposium used the name of another organization, “The Land Between”, as our theme. There were sessions organized by various First Nations in the region and a great reception at the Canadian Canoe Museum.

During regular meetings of the Peterborough Historical Society on the 3rd Tuesday of the month, and at our POAS on the 4th Tuesday of the month announcements of respective meetings are announced. PHS members often attend our meetings, as we do theirs. When we can make their deadline our meetings are often posted in the PHS Bulletin!

Most regular meetings are open to the public and some topics attract a wider audience of non-members. Many photographers, for example, attended the presentation by Toronto photographer Chris Manson and the meeting at which Professor Paul Healy talked on the impending Maya Apocalypse was especially well attended!

Editor’s note: In our next issue Morgan will explore other community groups with which we share interests.
The Honey Farm Pipe

William Fox and Tom Mohr

Introduction

Some years ago, Tom Mohr, then president of the Pickering Township Historical Society, was conveyed a small collection of artifacts by one Isabel Annis, a teacher and long-time volunteer at the Pickering Museum Village. The intent had been to arrange for an analysis of the material, which was First Nations in affiliation and said to have originated on ‘the family farm, near Lake Scugog.’ Unfortunately, shortly thereafter Isobel entered into care, and in 2010, passed away at the age of 93.

The collection, totalling 13 objects, constitutes a lithic assemblage dating for the most part to the Laurentian Archaic and is fairly representative of what might typically emerge from a farm field in south-central Ontario. Among the items were a polished slate point, various bifaces chipped from Onondaga chert, and a ground and polished schist celト. One item stood out, though – a pipe bowl fashioned from reddy-pink material. At the time, it was suggested by one archaeologist that it might have been sourced in Manitoba.

This collection was initially offered to the Pickering Museum Village in consideration of Mrs. Annis’ long-time association with that institution, but it and one similar were politely declined, as the accession of First Nations cultural material did not fall within their mandate at that time. The pieces remained under the stewardship of Tom Mohr, now President of the Ontario Archaeological Society Peterborough Chapter (POAS), but he felt strongly that these unprovenienced artifacts should serve some educational purpose.

To that end, the assemblage was re-examined in late 2014; this time by Trent professor and POAS Vice President William Fox. He found the pipe to be of particular interest, for reasons that will be discussed, and asked if it could be set apart from the rest of the collection.

Tom sought to clarify what was known about the provenience of the items, given what information had been provided by Mrs. Annis. It was determined that her husband, the late Mervyn Annis, had been born in Whitvale and had farmed in the Brougham area of Pickering Township; clearly inconsistent with Lake Scugog, as suggested. Investigation revealed Isabel’s maiden name to have been Honey and that the family farm had been located just north of the town of Port Perry, bordering on the southwest shores of Lake Scugog, Region of Durham. So, these circumstances align with information received and allow for a more accurate definition of the discovery site.

The greater part of the Annis collection is now preserved in museum quality modules for use by the POAS in public outreach programs, befitting Isabel’s background as an educator. The anomalous pipe, however, would receive greater scrutiny, as described below.
The Pipe

The specimen is manufactured from catlinite derived from quarries in what is now southwestern Minnesota, and is of a wedge shaped trapezoidal form (West 1934:224, Plate 164) (see Figure 1). It measures 53.8 by 22.9 by 16.8 mm in maximum height, breadth and thickness, respectively. The rectangular bowl measures 20.5 mm in breadth by 17.0 mm in thickness, and the oval bowl bore hole diameter varies between 16.8 and 13.4 mm. The oval stem hole varies between 12.1 and 11.2 mm in diameter. Finally, the undecorated rectangular base measures 17.5 by 10.1 mm in breadth and thickness, respectively.

Panel A (Figure 1) includes the projecting stem hole and displays an incised geometric design below the stem. The stem hole displays upper and lower pointed ridges, with adjacent straight, horizontal lines. Above the stem hole is an incised rectangle which may constitute an abstract face/head, surrounded by lightly incised radiating lines, similar to “sun-figure” images as depicted in rock art and on Ojibway birch bark scrolls (Vastokas and Vastokas 1973: 57, fig. 4 a, b, f, g). Panel B displays a strongly incised opposed oblique design below; not dissimilar to opposed triangular rim motifs on late Iroquoian ceramic vessels. Towards the top of the panel are more lightly incised opposed oblique lines, including three which appear to drop from a long oblique line. Panel C includes some strong to moderately deep incised horizontal to oblique lines filling the lower half. They cut through a central wavering vertical line, which continues into the upper zone in a less distinct and bifurcated manner. Finally, Panel D again displays lightly incised oblique lines, cut through by two deeper horizontal lines. The pattern seems almost random at the bottom; however, there are a series of six incised lines rising from a straight oblique line below the upper horizontal. At the top of the panel there are clearly seven oblique lines emanating from an oblique straight line.

Discussion

While rare, other trapezoidal form stone pipes are known from southern Ontario (Smith 1923:166-167, Plate LXX, fig. 4-7 and 8-9). A “green slate” specimen (Figure 2) was collected by W.J. Wintemberg from the John Rudell farm in Blenheim Township of Oxford County (Wintemberg 1900: 87-88), and depicts a “thunderbird-man being” on one side panel and geometric designs representing Mishipizheu on the other (Fox 2004: 293, fig. 15.10).
A second pipe of identical material and extremely similar form was recovered just south, in Windham Township of Norfolk County (Wintemberg 1928: 27-29, fig. 5). A sandstone trapezoidal pipe (Figure 3) from north of Lake Scugog, in Bexley Township of Victoria County (Boyle 1901: 21) also depicts the “chiefs” of the upper and lower worlds. In this case, they are depicted thunderbird above and Mishipizheu below on both side panels. An inverted triangular thunderbird motif is displayed on the edge facing away from the smoker, while the rectangles bracketing the stem hole may reference the lower world.

While the parallel lines emanating from an oblique line in the upper portions of

the Honey farm pipe side panels (Figure 1, B and D) are more abstract than the wing feathers of the Oxford and Norfolk County thunderbird-man beings and other rock art depictions, they are similar to contemporary Oneota vessel decorative motifs from the Midwest (Benn 1989: 244, fig. 2) (see Figure 4). Indeed, the opposed oblique design at the bottom of the “B” panel also occurs on thunderbird motif Oneota vessels (Ibid: 246, fig. 3 c, and especially, i).

The colour range and patterning of the material convinces me that it is true catlinite (as opposed to other Midwest red pipe stones); however, geochemical analysis will be undertaken when the opportunity arises (Wisseman et al. 2012). Consequently, I contacted a catlinite expert, Dale Henning of West Des Moines, Iowa, and queried him concerning trapezoidal forms and incised designs. To my surprise, considering local Oneota ceramic vessel motifs, Dale indicated that not only were trapezoidal pipes not present in the Midwest, west of eastern Wisconsin, but that the form of incised decoration on the Bexley pipe was also unknown (pers. comm. 16/04/15). Looking further east, a review of Ohio valley 16th to 17th century Fort Ancient stone pipe assemblages indicated that trapezoidal or keeled forms are rare; however, there is one sandstone specimen displaying a thunderbird image of different style reported from a 19th century excavation on the Madisonville site (Drooker 1997: 307, fig. 8-26).
Conclusions

The Honey Farm pipe is of a rare form and even rarer material in southern Ontario. Two possibilities present themselves: either the catlinite was imported and worked into the trapezoidal pipe form in Ontario, or a trapezoidal pipe of catlinite was obtained from a group situated somewhere to the west or southwest. The imagery on the pipe does appear to have Midwest thunderbird motif parallels on ceramic vessels; however, there are no similarly decorated pipes known from that region. On the other hand, the thunderbird-related designs may well be related to depictions on 15th century Neutral Iroquoian pipes and a 15th or 16th century pipe from the Kawarthas; as well as, a 16th or 17th century Odawa red shale disc from the Bruce Peninsula (Fox 2004: fig. 15.5) and a series of incised shale discs from Algonquian sites adjacent to Thunder Bay, Michigan, which could well be of similar age (contra Cleland et al. 1984: 237, who claim a terminal date for associated Juntunen ceramics of 1400 A.D.).

Who produced the incised decoration on the Honey Farm pipe; a 15th or 16th century Anishinabe or Wendat owner? The answer may never be known, as the spiritual concepts engraved thereon were shared by both peoples and doubtless existed long before their linguistic and cultural separation.

References

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Boyle, D.


Cleland, C.E. and R.D. Clute, R.E. Haltiner


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Fox, W.A.

Smith, H.I.


Vastokas, J.M. and R.K. Vastokas


West, G.A.


Wintemberg, W.J.


Wisseman, S.U., R.E. Hughes, T.E. Emerson, K.B. Farnsworth,


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**Coming Event**

On Tuesday April 28, 2015 at 7:00 p.m., the Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be hosting the next public event in its popular Speakers Series. This month’s guest speaker is Mr. Brock Kingston from Cansel Perspectives, a technology firm that works with clients in both the public and private sectors to support their use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS/GPS).

In his presentation Mr. Kingston said that he will “explore new field data collection technologies and their application in Archeology, namely GPS, 3D scanning, aerial drones, interactive project boards and modelling software.”

Mr. Kingston is a graduate of Fleming College, where he studied Geographical Information Systems and Trent University, from which he graduated with a degree in Biology and Environmental Sciences. Since graduation, he says, “the power of being able to visualize and analyze information spatially to make better decisions about the world around us continues to intrigue me.”

This public event will be held at Room 115 of Gzowski College, Trent University. A reception in Trent’s Archaeology Centre will follow the presentation. All are welcome.
President’s Report

by Tom Mohr

Well, dare I say the field season is finally close at hand? This past winter has pretty much been taken up in paperwork and armchair archaeology, but we at the Peterborough OAS are once again looking for opportunities to treat our members to some field work. We’ve also been busy in expanding our brand locally and in the regional cultural heritage sector. Director Morgan Tamplin has been representing the Chapter at Peterborough’s EC3, while I have been working with the Kawartha Lakes Culture and Heritage Network. We assisted the Kawartha Land Trust in pitching their mapping program to potential interns at Fleming College in Lindsay – archaeology being a strong component of cultural mapping.

Speaking of Fleming, we have been engaged with their Museum Studies program in turning orphaned local artifacts into an educational road show. Their team has grouped a few un-provenienced collections into handsome display cases and created materials that we can use for outreach activities. In addition, they cleaned and reconditioned the Chapter’s Edukit – a teaching aid on loan from the provincial OAS – which had been in need of some professional TLC. For starters…it no longer smells of mould, and we can take it into the classroom without issuing hazmat gear to the kids! Both of these projects have been made possible, in part, though a grant from the City of Peterborough. We will discuss these projects in more detail in the next issue of Strata, but for now, our thanks to the team at Fleming!

I’ve also had an interesting chat with the Kawartha Lakes Chief Librarian David Harvie about the wisdom of having very specific information on local archaeology readily accessible on the shelves. A similar discussion with his predecessor had left me on the wrong end of a lecture about censorship. This time out, I was able to make the point that, while there are always those who purposefully loot sites, keeping sensitive site locations behind the counter might just discourage casual pot hunting.

Our Chapter secretary, Dirk Verhulst, has been applying his editorial talents in compiling a book, inspired by The Land Between, that organization’s recent award-winning publication. This one, though, will be telling stories of local archaeology in this culturally rich area. He has issued a ‘call for authors and articles’, and we’ll be hearing more of this in the ensuing months.

Morgan has seen success in getting us on the TV as well. (see photos above and below). With his guidance, COGECO has assembled a series of clips starting from last October’s symposium and featuring various activities of the chapter. Watch the listings for Focus on the Kawartha’s - May 12 at 7pm is the next broadcast, and it should be available for those with the ‘on demand’ feature to their cable account. This doesn’t necessarily signal new careers
in the media for us, but it’s been fun to get the word out.

And of course, we continue to present interesting and informative guest speakers during the course of the year. Our speaker’s series is open to the public at large, and features a range of topics and expertise, but geared to a general audience. Admission is always free, and the public is welcome to attend. These presentations are made possible through a Peterborough community grant. As a rule, meetings are held on the 4th Tuesday of the month.

It should be mentioned that our meeting locations have switched of late. We have been outgrowing our previous venue at Peterborough’s St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church, and have accepted a kind offer from Trent University Archaeological Resources Centre (TUARC). They are providing a lecture room at Gzowski for our presentations, and afterwards, we enjoy a little social time at the nearby Archaeological Centre. We appreciate all the assistance from St. Paul’s in giving us a place to meet and grow, and thank TUARC for hosting us today.

My thanks, once again, for all the hard work put in by the chapter executive. Last year, we were busy with the OAS annual symposium and this year we get to coast a little. Let’s all - board, members and friends – give some serious consideration to meeting up in Midland this coming October!
# The Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society

## Application for Membership

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Please note: To be a member of the Peterborough Chapter of the OAS, it is also necessary to be a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

You may pay both your Chapter fees and your OAS fees using this form along with a cheque, or go online and use either PayPal or a credit card using this link. https://stitchkinggroup.com/secure/oas/form.php

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