Mortuary Complex in northwestern Ohio, Able, Stothers and Koralewski invoke a regional trade fair model to explain the Williams and Sidecut sites near the mouth of the Maumee River (Abel et al 2001: 306-307). They observe that large communal burial features on the Williams site must have been generated by substantial social gatherings, which in turn would have needed to be supported by a rich subsistence source. In the case of these sites, situated as they are at the first major rapids upriver from Lake Erie, the main subsistence item may have been spawning fish, supplemented by upland faunal and floral resources. Big population aggregations of hunting and gathering groups provide a seasonally unique opportunity for a variety of social events; including, mortuary ceremonies, athletic competitions, marriage alliances, and adoptions; and therein, the opportunity for power-brokers to maintain or enhance their intra- or inter-group status. It is within such a context that I see the Middlesex Complex operating. The Ontario sites, I believe, are not situated randomly across the landscape, but are located to facilitate water access by diverse groups, as described by Sagard for an early seventeenth century Killarney-vicinity Odawa site he visited in 1623 (Wrong 1939: 66-67).

While there is much more to this expansive narrative than can be conveyed in a brief presentation, those interested will be able to access a more comprehensive picture concerning a regional manifestation of the Middlesex mortuary complex in a forthcoming volume describing the Killarney Bay 1 site, which will be published by the University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology – hopefully available later next year.

Acknowledgements

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New Peterborough Chapter

We welcome our newest (and eighth!) chapter. Peterborough received its charter in September. The new executive plans to hold monthly meetings the first Wednesday of each month, at the Bata Library of Trent University. We look forward to receiving more information about their activities.

Huronia Chapter

The next meeting of the Huronia Chapter will be on Nov. 11 at 7 p.m. at the Huronia Museum in Midland.

There is a discussion period planned on the location of the Cahiague site with participation by Professor Dean Knight.

The normal business meeting follows the discussion portion of the meeting. Among the topics for discussion, plans for next year and ways to increase participation by chapter members and the public

1. Time to renew memberships is approaching, membership runs from January 1st to December 31st.

2. Our next meeting, Dec. 9th, is our Annual General Meeting at which executive officers (President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary) will be elected. Nominations for Executive positions:

   You may nominate yourself. All nominations should be sent by email to Marg Raynor, Chapter secretary at mraynor@rogers.com.

London Chapter

The Nov 11th speaker will be Dr. Peter Sheppard of the University of Auckland, New Zealand, speaking about the settlement of Oceania in a presentation entitled: Fast Trains, Slow Boats, Waves of Advance and Leap-frogs: Arguing about the Settlement of Oceania.

The meeting begins at 8 p.m. at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology.

Ottawa Chapter

Thursday, Nov. 18 starting at 6 p.m. will be a tour of the CMC's exhibit ‘The Horse’ with curator Sheldon Posen.

Toronto Chapter

Wednesday, Nov. 17 Kristjan Ahronson will speak on The Legacy of Old World Prehistory and International Significance of Early Canadian Archaeology.
A BRIEF REPORT ON THE 37TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE OAS

by Alicia Hawkins

The 2010 organizing committee, based mainly out of Laurentian University, was thrilled to welcome about 100 people to the first-ever OAS symposium to be held in the Sudbury area. For most participants, the trip to get to the conference was long, and we were particularly happy to welcome people from as far away as Quebec and New York State. We chose Killarney as the conference location because of its proximity to a number of First Nation communities, as well as several important archaeological sites. Additionally, the natural beauty of the location has attracted people for millennia and we were certain that OAS members would not be disappointed. The Anishinaabemowin word for Killarney is Shibaonaning which means “the place of clear passage.” We took this as inspiration for the conference.

We were honoured that Grand Council Chief Patrick Madahbee from the Anishinabek Nation was able to attend the conference and make the opening remarks. Following Chief Madahbee’s remarks, Professor Patrick Julig from Laurentian University shared with us some of his perspectives based on a career working in northern Ontario.

Conference themes this year included the archaeology of the Canadian Shield, focussing in particular on northeastern Ontario; collaboration, consultation and communication with Aboriginal communities; and archaeometry and geoarchaeology. All of these themes were inspired by the work of Patrick Julig and a number of papers touched on multiple themes. We hope to see some of the papers in print, and we look forward to further work on consultation with...
Patrick Julig (right) discusses a Pukaskwa pit.

Alicia Hawkins (right) presents the Killarney Award for Outstanding Service to the OAS to Glenna Roberts, president of the Ottawa chapter.

OAS Director Jennifer Birch congratulates Lorie D’Ortenzio for winning the Student Paper Award.
Aboriginal communities, arising from the discussions in the round-table and later at the Annual Business Meeting.

Several individuals were honoured in the awards presentations for contributions made to Ontario archaeology. Among these people are: Bill Fox (the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal), Lorie D’Ortenzio (the Student Paper Award), and Jeff Earl and Brenda Kennett and the Friends of Murphys Point Park (the Peggi Armstrong Award). In addition, this year we launched a new award, the Killarney Award for Outstanding Service to the OAS. The award winners this year were Glenna Roberts (Ottawa Chapter president) and Charles and Ella Garrad.

The much anticipated boat trip to Sheguiandah was unfortunately cancelled because of weather conditions (wind); however, this allowed Patrick Julig to lead the tour of sites in the Killarney area. We were able to visit the Killarney Bay 1/ Speigel site and a Pukaskwa pit site. A visit to the George Lake 1 site must await the next symposium in Killarney.

Many people contributed to the success of the conference, including corporate sponsors, individual donors, donors to the silent auction, in-kind donors, the board members, the OAS executive direction, student volunteers and session organizers. We thank all of them and look forward to seeing everyone again next year in Ottawa.
On behalf of the Government of Ontario,
I am pleased to congratulate the members of the

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

on the occasion of this organization’s

60th Anniversary

Over the years, the commitment of the members of the Ontario Archaeological Society has helped to make our communities and our province a better place.

May the years ahead bring further accomplishments and many more happy anniversaries.

Legislative Building, Toronto
September 25, 2010

[Signature]
Dalton McGuinty
Premier
QUEBEC ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH
IN THE OTTAWA REGION,
AUGUST 2010

By André Miller

Since 2005, on Sundays during the month of August, Archeo-Québec has given Quebeckers a taste of archaeology with “We dig Sundays!” a program of authentic activities designed to appeal to a wide audience. The network Archeo-Québec offers high-quality outreach activities throughout Quebec and to residents of nearby provinces and states. Archeo-Québec has an unmatched reputation for engaging the public in real-life archaeological experiences. It pulls out all the stops to present archaeology in original ways and integrates it with cultural and learning tourism.

Everyone – both young and old, novices and enthusiasts – is invited to explore the traces of over 10,000 years of occupation in Québec by choosing from a tempting array of activities offered at numerous places of archaeological interest. Each venue organizes one or several activities for at least one date during the month. Participants are guaranteed an authentic experience that lets them discover the archaeology of a given site, region or social group. They relive the histories of a site’s past inhabitants, view unique objects, hear researchers talk about their life’s work and attend specialists’ lectures. Quebec’s Archéo Month is an event that heightens awareness of the need to preserve archaeological heritage and to ensure that it is developed in a sustainable manner.

In the Ottawa region this past August, a series of presentations was organized by the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC), Parks Canada and the City of Gatineau for the Quebec Archaeology Month. The first event was entitled, ‘The ancient past of the Ottawa’s two shores’. Sarah Woods of the CMC led 40 participants down to the Ottawa shoreline where they met André Miller of Parks Canada and Jean-Luc Pilon of CMC. Jean-Luc and André discussed the location of the Museum site where they were standing.

Jean-Luc Pilon talked about a series of geomorphic transformations of the region over time. The landscape was shaped by glaciers and seas, producing an abundance of flora and fauna that provided Native People with everything they needed to survive. The Ottawa basin was a bustling and active seasonal meeting place and an important Aboriginal gathering place long before the existence of Wrightstown or Bytown. Many artifacts found in this region attest to the existence of an ancient trade network extending from Labrador to the Hudson Bay.

André Miller talked about the archaeological works at Leamy Lake Park, only a kilometre downstream of CMC, where work was carried out between 1993 and 2003 by archaeologist Marcel Laliberté. A few pre-contact sites and one historic site were identified. The conjunction of rivers, along with an abundance of fish and mammals, made the delta an ideal place for Aboriginal people to meet, hunt, fish and camp. Later it was chosen by settlers, beginning with the arrival in 1800 of Philemon Wright and a small group from Massachusetts. This site has played an important role in helping us to understand our regional prehistory.

Then the participants were transported by bus to Ottawa and led to the head of the Rideau Canal, one of the best preserved examples of an open water canal in North America. It is both a National Historic Site of Canada and was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007.

Parks Canada employee Charles Dagneau, an underwater archaeologist, reviewed the canal’s strategic military purpose and summarized the post-contact finds that were made during a survey of the canal system from 1996-2002. A total of 150 sites were found dating to both the precontact and historic periods. Charles estimated that there are 150 to 200 other potential sites in or along the canal.

Land archaeologist Virginia Sheehan, also with Parks Canada, pointed out to the remains of the original Sappers Bridge built by Colonel By. She gave a brief history of the beginning of the works on the canal. She then drew everyone’s attention to the site of a blacksmith’s shop, and shared some stories related to the discovery of the smithy on a very cold January day in 1998. She emphasized how important the blacksmith was in making almost everything necessary in the construction of the canal.

Rachel Brooks then spoke about the roles of Parks Canada archaeologists regarding our knowledge of the Rideau Canal.

Another activity offered was a visit to the exhibition at CMC: ‘Profit and Ambition: The Canadian Fur ‘Trade, 1779-1821’ to relive a chapter of our history in the company of voyageurs, explorers and other actors in the fur trade. David Morrison, curator of the exhibition, and Jean-Luc Pilon were the tour guides for the exhibition. It related the
story of the rise and fall of the North West Company, a consortium of ambitious and sometimes ruthless partners, made up of Montréal entrepreneurs, Scottish explorers, French-Canadian voyageurs, Métis bison hunters, and Aboriginal trappers and guides.

Finally the third activity entitled ‘Archaeology and Hull’s Brewery Creek’ was presented by Jean-Luc Pilon, CMC, and André Miller, Parks Canada. At this one, participants could find out what archaeology can tell us about the history of Hull (Gatineau) and its people through exploring an historic microbrewery, the Brasseurs du Temps.

Les Brasseurs du Temps is located on the corner of Montcalm and Papineau Streets, in what was formally the city of Hull. It is a unique heritage site and evokes the past of Brewery Creek. The owners have re-established the proud regional brewing tradition. The building itself is architecturally interesting and contains an historical exhibit on the brewery industry in Quebec.

Jean-Luc gave a brief history of archaeological research in the area. He talked about the contributions by early investigators (Edward Van Cortland, Edwin Sowter, and William J.
Wintemberg) and talked about the known sites in the Gatineau area. Many of these sites were discovered accidentally and some of them have been integrated into the protective management of the National Capital Commission.

André Miller then gave an illustrated talk on the history of Brewery Creek, on the building itself and its almost 200 years of history. First established by Philemon Wright in 1821, this building has since been used to manufacture axes, as a water works, and in the recent past, as an ecocentre. Today it has returned to its original uses.

This first edition of Archaeology Month in the Ottawa region was a very informative event, with something to satisfy everyone's curiosity. Its success can be attributed to the hard work and the wonderful interpretative activities prepared and given by local archaeologists and coordinators. It was fun, informative and interesting and a great way to stimulate public awareness.

Finally, I wish to thank all who contributed to the event, and also Denise Bourgeois who helped with a previous version of this article.

Further information about Archeo-Quebec Month can be found at the link: http://www.moisdelarcheo.com/archaeology_month.ws.

Applications are now being accepted for the following positions:

**Project Administrator – Heritage Specialist**

Applicants should have several years of experience working in the archaeological consulting sector or a related field and demonstrated ability to coordinate all aspects of field projects (staffing, client communication, property access, laboratory work, background research, artifact analysis, Ministry review). Knowledge of Ministry of Tourism and Culture standards and guidelines, general planning practices and principles, and environmental assessment legislation is an asset. Applicants should have demonstrated ability in preparing and tracking project budgets, managing purchase orders, invoicing, and First Nations consultation, as well as a general knowledge of human resources legislation, health and safety regulations, and small business administration.

While it is desirable that applicants hold a professional licence with the province or have the ability to earn one in the very near future, this position is intended for individuals with demonstrated experience in one or more of the following technical specialities:

- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscapes
- Floral Analysis
- First Nations Consultation
- Historic Archaeology
- Information Management

The individual who is chosen for this position will have a demonstrated ability to work successfully within a team environment to meet project deadlines, good technical writing and organizational skills, proven knowledge of Ontario archaeology and experience working with First Nations communities. Proficiency in Microsoft Office, mapping and graphics programs is desirable. This is a permanent, full-time, salaried position.

**Laboratory Manager – Material Culture Analyst**

Applicants should have several years of experience in the processing, identification and analysis of artifacts from pre-contact native and historic era archaeological sites. They should be familiar with standard cataloguing practices and current Ministry of Tourism and Culture standards and guidelines. The responsibilities of the person holding this position will include the management of all laboratory projects, the development of reference collections and documents, and the standardization of laboratory procedures, including quality control measures. As this is a management position, this individual will be responsible for overseeing work carried out by the Laboratory Supervisor and Technicians and coordinating project completion with Project Managers. A major responsibility of the person in this position will be the preparation of artifact tables and textual summaries of artifact collections for inclusion in final project reports. The preparation of artifact plates (photographs, illustrations) is also required, so experience with graphics presentation packages is also desirable. Proficiency in Microsoft Office is required. This position is best suited to an individual with extensive experience working with 19th century artifact collections.
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