

NOVEMBER 2010 VOL. 38 # 4

THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST

A TRADITION SINCE 1976



She can't stop digging !!!
Guess who was up in Algonquin Park with Rory !
Award Winning Service !

Ottawa Chapter
Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc.
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On June 30th 1971 the Ottawa Chapter of the OAS was founded by: Mrs. J. D. Bradford, Mr. David J.A. Croft, Clyde C. Kennedy, Barry M. Mitchell, Mrs. Glenna Reid, Dr. Donald S. Robertson, Mr. Michael J. Shchepanek, Mr. and Mrs. Iain Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Watson, Dr. James V. Wright, Col. and Mrs. Lou H. Wylie.

Since September 1976 The Ottawa Archaeologist has been the newsletter of the Ottawa Chapter. It is published 3-5 times annually. Views expressed are not necessarily those of the Editorial Committee, the Executive, or the OAS. Other newsletters may reprint notes and papers with an appropriate credit line. Submissions are always welcome and very much appreciated. Please send to any address below!

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Membership Information

Any member of the Ontario Archaeological Society may join one of its local Chapters.

OAS FEES:

Individual: \$36, with Ontario Archaeology \$48

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Cover Photo : Courtesy Rory MacKay

Excavating a camboose shanty in

Algonquin Park, 2010 with Glenna Roberts

PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Glenna Roberts



November 2010

We started the fall with an extremely well prepared faunal workshop conducted by Matthew Beggs, zooarchaeologist and Curator for the Maritimes at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. At time of writing we are about to tour the exhibition on The Horse with Sheldon Posen. Our regrettably postponed lecture in October would have featured Yves Monette, Quebec Curator at CMC (I apologize again to anyone who arrived to find “Cancelled” on the door.) Do you ever think about how fortunate we are to have this resource available to the Ottawa Chapter, not just as a source of speakers, but also of members? A visit to CMC is always richly rewarded, whether the permanent First Peoples Hall, or temporary exhibits such as Haida: Life, Spirit, Art (until January 23) or Profit and Ambition: The Canadian Fur Trade 1779-1821 (until February 6). Maybe you saw it last spring, but it deserves another look before closing.

The big show of the fall was the OAS Symposium at Killarney/Shibaonaning, the Place of the Clear Passage in Anishinaabemowin. My just arrived Arch Notes gives links to the business items that were discussed. The countryside in the region is magnificent - white quartzite and pink granite mountains. Disappointing for me and others was the cancellation of the boat trip to the Sheguiandah site on Manitoulin Island. Because of anticipated afternoon winds, we apparently would not have had a clear passage. Nevertheless, participants could examine my poster on the legacy of Sheguiandah (you can see it at the pot-luck on December 9) and hear Rob Lee's reappraisal of the site's projectile points. Hopefully, papers from the symposium will be published, as they were of high interest and worthy of perusal at leisure. As it was, we did have a good walking tour of two local sites, The Speigel Site/Killarney Bay 1, a Middle Woodland burial mound, and a visit to a Pukaskwa Pit, estimated age 500 years based on the small amount of lichen present on rocks at the base of the pit. I retired half-way to the Pukaskwa Pit, and was content to enjoy the sense of isolation at Killarney for the afternoon – it was a port without road access until 1961. A good lesson for Ottawa next year – don't have weather dependent activities!

I was honoured to receive a Killarney Award for Outstanding Service, but embarrassed to be placed in the league of Charlie and Ella Garrad. Nevertheless, the role of volunteers in 60 years of OAS is a good thing to recognize, and we will do so next year. There are many who will qualify and choosing will be difficult. It seems to me that all who serve on the executive of the OAS deserve appreciation for their parts in maintaining the ethical practice of archaeology.

Another innovation to the symposium was the Canadian Pomological Society annual apple-pie bake off! It was won by Dena Doroszenko, but Libby Imrie and I got a T-shirt to share for having contributed. She did the crust, I did the apples. Maybe we'll do one for the pot-luck!

A “K” Mark Special By Rory MacKay

Most of the readers will be aware that I spent yet another August and September puttering away at the site of an 1870 camboose shanty near Lake of Two Rivers in Algonquin Park.



I am currently working at putting together my written report, working on diagrams of unit profiles etc., and checking all maps and diagrams for north arrows and so on. I hope eventually to produce a paper, but that will take time. I do, however, want to share with you an interesting situation which came up regarding certain artifacts, and the K mark alluded to in the title.

The reason I found the site of this camboose camp was because it was marked on an old timber limit map. Although the timber licence numbers were not marked on that particular map, I was able to find the number of the limit that contained the shanty site on another old map.

Using that number I was able to look up the licence holders for that particular limit. Normally to do that, I would have to go to the Ontario Archives, now at York University in Toronto. Fortunately I had access to some microfilm records. Somewhat closer to home. I was able to establish that the company using the shanty could have been Perley and Patee of Ottawa, or possibly a subsequent lumberman by the name of Kelly, who took over the limit in about 1871 or 1872. My guess was that the shanty was operated by Perley and Pattee.



During excavations this past summer, I came across two logging artifacts that appeared to have a mark stamped into them. When I found the first, an axe, I noted a number of letters stamped near the flat end, suggesting a partial indication of a maker's name. About halfway down the axe, chiseled into the metal, was a crude letter K. This I assumed was a personal mark, indicating the owner of the axe.

Later, not too far away on the same shanty site, I found part of a cant hook, in particular the part known as the bill. After cleaning, I noticed that it too bore a K mark. Either this was a tool used by the same man, or it was a company mark. While looking



for information unrelated to my archaeological work, in the Algonquin Park Visitor Centre library, I chanced upon a bound photocopy of the 1871 Lumberman's Timber Mark Guide. Lumbermen driving their logs down the tributaries of the Ottawa River had found it confusing when logs from different companies came together, so the government passed an act requiring that each log be stamped with a company mark. Marks in the book were in order of company name, but also by letter. In turning to the letter “K”, I found that “K” was the mark of the Perley and Pattee Lumber Company of Ottawa. Ownership of that camboose camp was thus confirmed.

Put a Bit of Archaeology in Your Life ! Quebec Archaeology Month 2010

By Denise Bourgeois

In August, Réseau Archéo-Québec members in the Outaouais partook in an eleven-year-old province-wide initiative to raise awareness of the area's natural wonders, prehistory and the post-contact period. This first Outaouais edition of "Archaeology Month" utilized interpretative exhibits, talks and guided field trips in the lower Ottawa River watershed. I enjoyed two days in Ottawa, Gatineau and downstream and found there was something for everyone, whether you wanted to renew an established interest or needed a stimulating introduction to archaeology in this region.

On August 13th, I ventured to the Centre d'interprétation du patrimoine in Plaisance for a presentation, entitled *Coup d'oeil sur l'archéologie de la Petite-Nation*, by area archaeologist Marcel Laliberté. He described how archaeology along the Ottawa has contributed to our understanding of aboriginal ways of life and the changes they faced. Marcel's chronology of Ottawa Valley prehistory traced the progression from hunting and gathering to instances of agriculture, the way of life that led to pottery making.

In the early 17th century, he explained, the French found an Algonkin band known as the Weskarini in the lower Ottawa Valley, particularly the basins of the Lièvre, Petite-Nation, and the Rouge Rivers. It is believed Etienne Brulé was the first European to view the Petite-Nation area. Subsequently, Samuel de Champlain set foot on these very shores during his first expedition up the Ottawa River towards Allumettes Island in 1613. The Weskarini were decimated on the shores of Petit Lac Nominique during a major Iroquois offensive in 1654.

The area's vast forest provided an abundance of wood, and sustained a wealth of wild life so the fur trade flourished and eventually a trading post was established at the mouth of the Petite-Nation River.

About 1802, Joseph Papineau purchased the *Seigneurie de la Petite-Nation*, an area of almost 635 square kilometres. His family and 19 other pioneers settled on the shores of the Ottawa River. In 1817, Joseph sold the property to his eldest son Louis-Joseph, whose brother, Denis-Benjamin, would manage the land and its inhabitants. These pioneers set the foundations that shaped La Petite-Nation region into what it is today.

Archaeological work undertaken in *Parc de Plaisance* this September and October will shed new light on past occupations of the Petite-Nation area.

Two days after my visit to the Petite-Nation area I took advantage of an archaeology day with a series of interpretive events, organized by the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC). The first event was entitled, "*The ancient past of the shores of the Ottawa River*" and certainly aroused public interest because some 40 people turned up, in spite of torrential rains. Sarah Woods of the Museum led us down to the Ottawa shore where we met André Miller of Parks Canada and Jean-Luc Pilon of CMC, both standing unfazed by the rain. Discussing the very spot we were standing, these two excellent interpreters brought the past alive.

Jean-Luc briefed us on the series of geomorphic transformations that this region underwent over time. The landscape that surrounds us today was shaped by glaciers and seas, a geography ultimately producing an abundance of flora and fauna that provided the First Nations people with all the necessities of life. The lower Ottawa basin was a natural oasis that became a bustling and active seasonal meeting place. One just had to close his or her eyes and imagine canoes making their way along the river, shaman chanting, people bringing news from faraway places, some members exchanging new techniques in pottery and tool making, chiefs from different nations

conferring amongst themselves and the pairing-off of young men and women. Yes, this most definitely was an important aboriginal gathering place long before the building of Wrightsville or Bytown. Jean-Luc also noted that the many artifacts found in this region attest to the existence of an ancient trade network extending from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico.

André Miller then told us about the archaeological riches from the work at Leamy Lake Park, which is only a kilometre or two downstream of CMC. Extensive archaeological investigations were carried out in the park in 1993-2003 by Marcel Laliberté. During his investigations, 14 pre-contact sites as well as one large historic site were identified. André emphasized the importance of this area both before and after contact with Europeans. Geography, such as the conjunction of rivers, along with an abundance of fish, water fowl and mammals made this 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 area has played an important role in helping us to understand our regional history.

After this presentation, we were whisked by bus over to Ottawa and led under the Sappers Bridge at the head of the Rideau Canal lock system. The Rideau Canal is the best preserved example of a slack water canal in North America. It also is the only canal, dating from the great North American canal-building era of the early 19th century, to remain operational along its original line with most of its structures intact.

The Rideau Canal is a National historic site and a UNESCO World Heritage site since 2007. This gem was exceptionally well interpreted by the young and dynamic Parks Canada staff who greeted us there. Charles Dagneau, an underwater archaeologist, briefly reviewed the canal's strategic military origins and summarized the mostly post-contact finds that were made during a survey of the canal system in 1996-2002. A total of 150 sites were found dating to both the prehistoric and historic periods. Charles estimated that there are 150 to 200 other potential sites in or along the canal.

He then passed the baton to Virginia Sheehan, who pointed out the remains of the original Sappers Bridge built by Colonel John By. She gave a brief history of the beginning of the works on the canal. She then drew our attention under the bridge to the site of a blacksmith's shop, and shared some stories related to a dig that began on a very cold January day in 1998. This dig uncovered the exact location of the smithy. She emphasized the importance of this building, for the blacksmith was involved in the making of almost everything necessary in the construction of the canal.

Rachel Brooks, archaeologist for Domestic, Canal & Fur Trade Sites, then spoke to us about the roles of Parks Canada archaeologists regarding the Rideau Canal, as follows:

- To be the advocate for the archaeological resources at the site.
- To work with engineers and planners while projects are at the concept stage so as to ensure that the archaeological resources at the site will not be impacted by development.
- To conduct investigations prior to construction work, and
To monitor the site while work is being done

Back at the CMC, David Morrison, curator of the exhibition, and Jean-Luc Pilon acted as our tour guides for the exhibition entitled, "*Profit and Ambition: The Canadian Fur Trade, 1779-1821*". It told the story of the rise and fall of the North West Company, an extraordinary 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. David and Jean-Luc gave some insight on how these men created a commercial

empire, opened new routes across the continent, and laid the groundwork for the Canada we know today.

With only one hour to spare, time was of the essence. Our guides hastened us through the exhibition's 250 artifacts, pointing out the beaver-felt hats which were the mainstay of the fur trade. As we made our way, David Morrison related anecdotes of the fur trade's cutthroat business practices and gave us some insight as to its physically demanding way of life. He also shared stories about the lives of some of the towering figures of Western Canadian exploration, such as Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, David Thompson and Peter Pond. He talked of the Montreal based Beaver club, a venue at which the gentlemen of the company met to party and be merry. Well, when I hear the word gentlemen, a certain romantic image comes to mind. This was far from being the case in this club! These men did not show much restraint in their behaviour.

Davis and Jean-Luc also acquainted us with the work and lives of the wintering partners, who stayed in the Northwest to carry out trade with the Natives. The Nor'Westers often married native or mixed-blood women, who were known as "country wives." By marrying a native or mixed-blood woman, fur traders strengthened trade ties with the woman's native relatives. The marriage also could help to improve relations with the rest of her nation, as the fur trader now had ready access to inside information on their language and culture. There were also tangible benefits to having a "country wife". In native cultures, women usually set up camp, dressed furs, processed leather, cooked meals, gathered firewood, made moccasins, wove snowshoe webbing, and many other things that were essential to daily life for both natives and fur traders, yet were unfamiliar tasks for Europeans.

NEWS FLASHES

Gordon and Margaret Watson Bursary – Endowment News

The Gordon and Margaret Watson Bursary was set up by the Ottawa Chapter OAS in partnership with Trent University to honour the couple's memory as contributors to Ontario archaeology. The Ottawa Chapter has been informed that, due to a recent substantial contribution, the bursary now qualifies for matching funds from the Ontario Trust for Student Support Fund. Thus a permanently endowed bursary now exists, offering each year \$500.00 to a needy graduate student in Canadian archaeology enrolled at Trent, where Gordon received his M.A. The annual distribution of funds will be the responsibility of the Trent University office of Planned Giving and Leadership Gifts. The Ottawa and Peterborough Chapters of OAS will receive annual endowment reports on the financial status of the fund and information on to whom the bursary has been awarded. Thank you to all who contributed to make this dream come true. Friends, family and the profession can confidently assume that through this worthwhile endeavour Gordon and Margaret's memory will live on in the archaeologists of tomorrow.

OAS Awards

OAS awarded a number of honours at the Symposium in October. Among them was one to our own President and Founding Member of the Ottawa Chapter – Glenna Roberts. She received a Killarney Award for Outstanding Service on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the OAS. Charles and Ella Garrad also received a Killarney Outstanding Service Award. Congratulations Further details and photos are inside the OAS Arch Notes.

Basin Depot

On November 8, Ken Swayze and Rory MacKay met in Ottawa with Ian Hember of the Ministry of Culture and Justin Peter of Algonquin Park to observe the exchange of the Basin Depot artifacts from 1996. The artifacts will be held in the Algonquin Park Visitor Centre Archives until they are transferred to the Davenport Centre in Bonnechere Provincial Park, sometime in the Spring. This will help to consolidate the collections from the various Basin Depot excavations and provide a valuable resource for Algonquin and Bonnechere Parks.

Canadian Museum of Civilization News Release

McGill Student wins Taylor Award for Canadian Arctic Research

Gatineau Quebec, October 19, 2020 Reprinted with permission

A doctoral student at McGill University who left his Florida home to conduct research in the Canadian Arctic is the 2010 recipient of the William E. Taylor Research Award. The annual prize is presented by the Canadian Museum of Civilization to recognize and encourage excellence in human history research in the Far North. The recipient is Sean Desjardins, a PhD candidate in McGill's Department of Anthropology. Desjardins is studying the social and cultural impacts of the walrus hunt on early Inuit (Thule) populations. His research is centred on ancient hunting camps in the vicinity of today's communities of Igloodik and Hall Beach, Nunavut, where walrus hunting has been at the heart of human life and culture for at least 4,000 years.

The William E. Taylor Research Award is open exclusively to young or new scholars. It includes cash prize of \$5,000. The award is named in memory of William E. Taylor, Jr., a renowned archaeologist and Arctic scholar who had a long and distinguished career with the National Museum of Man, a forerunner of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Dr. Taylor died in 1994. The award was first presented in 1999. "This award is a huge honour," said Desjardins. "William Taylor is a giant in the field of Arctic archaeology and his work has directly influenced my own in many ways. I'm also very grateful to the Canadian Museum of Civilization for recognizing the value of my research." Desjardins was an undergraduate in his home state of Florida when the Arctic first piqued his interest. To pursue his northern studies, he completed a master's degree in anthropology at the University of Toronto before continuing at McGill. His award-winning project will involve documentary research, interviews with hunters and elders, and archaeological excavations.

Jacob's Island in Kawartha Lakes

Reprinted from "Archaeology Daily", permission requested, not received at time of printing.
Refer to www.archaeologydaily.com

A team of archaeologists has discovered a 2,000 year old burial mound complex on Jacob's Island in Kawartha Lakes, Ontario. So far the team has discovered 35 burials, although there could be nearly double that at the site. The deceased include a mix of adult men, women, teenagers & young children.



"These are community burials, we're getting a selection of the community being buried here," said Professor James Conolly of Trent University, who is leading the team. The mound indicates that people in Ontario were living an egalitarian lifestyle at this time, even though they were constructing more elaborate cemeteries. "When you start to see complex burials like this in the archaeological record they are often associated with emerging hierarchies - but not in Ontario, they seem to be egalitarian groups," said Professor Conolly. "I think the emphasis is more on community rather than on individuals." Evidence of this complex first appeared in the fall of 2009 when a team of engineers, constructing a children's camp in the area, came across human remains. Police and forensic experts were called in and it was quickly realized that the remains were of archaeological significance.

In spring 2010 Trent University researchers were asked to investigate the area by Ontario's Cemeteries Regulation Unit. The archaeologists are not excavating the skeletons. They are simply documenting them allowing the people to rest in peace. The complex was simple, being composed of at least one, 3 to 4 meter high mound. Conolly said that there may have been up to three mounds, but he can't be sure. Unfortunately the above ground soil is mostly gone, having been ploughed away by agricultural activity that occurred in the last 150 years. Today Jacob's island is located just 100 meters off the lake's shore, but in ancient times it was probably connected to the mainland. "In fact in oral tradition of the local aboriginal group they say it's not an island," said Professor Conolly. At the time the mound complex was built, archaeologists believe that people were living a hunting-gathering lifestyle. They were moving around the landscape to harvest resources such as fish, deer, nuts and plants. Mound burials were common at this time, with several examples known in Eastern Ontario. They are "part of a larger trajectory in which people start to identify with historic places in the landscape for cultural reasons," said Conolly. Far to the south, in modern day Ohio, much more massive mounds were constructed that contained a variety of exotic goods. It is a source of debate among scholars as to how much these earthworks influenced people in Ontario.

Black Bear The team found the remains of a black bear that was buried along with the people, this includes a pelvis and what may be a tibia. On the pelvis archaeologists found a projectile impact, indicating that it was hunted and killed by a person using a spear, a dangerous activity to say the least. "The bear is interesting, because bear is associated with burial mounds in Ohio at about the same time," said Professor Conolly. It is "not uncommon for bear teeth and bear long-bones to be included in burials as grave offerings." The bear probably had a symbolic meaning one worth risking life and limb for. "It could be perceived as a former human a very symbolically charged animal," said Conolly. "The bear might have been ritually killed and consumed."

Feasting The team found evidence for feasting at the site, including a feasting/roasting pit. They appear to have been eating turtle, deer, fish and perhaps even a dog. Conolly said that the team needs to check the dog bones for signs of butchery. It's important to understand that this was probably just one of many activities that took place when people gathered at the mound. "At certain times of the year, possibly summer/late fall, they (bands of people) come to these places and feast and bury their dead at community celebrations," said Conolly. "At a minimum you would expect there to be feasting, dancing, song, possibly associated ritual activity like cleansing (involving burning)," he said.

COMING EVENTS

Thursday, November 18, 6:00 pm Tour of exhibit "The Horse" "Le Cheval" with curator Sheldon Posen, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Meet at main entrance.

The Horse - The sound is unmistakable: the thundering hooves of a running horse. Horses have been racing across the landscape for more than 50 million years—much longer than our own species has existed. But once horses and humans encountered each other, our two species became powerfully linked. Humans domesticated horses some 6,000 years ago, and over time, we have created more than 200 breeds, from the powerful Clydesdale to the graceful Arabian. As we have shaped horses to suit our needs on battlefields, farms and elsewhere, these animals have shaped human history. They have also captured our imagination and hearts. Millions of people rely on horses as their spirited, dedicated, much adored companions. *The exhibition is organized by the American Museum of Natural History, New York (www.amnh.org), in collaboration with the Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage (ADACH), the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau–Ottawa, The Field Museum, Chicago, and the San Diego Natural History Museum.*

Thursday, December 9, 2010 6:30 pm Annual General Meeting and Seasonal Celebrations Pot Luck goodies - Home of Glenna Roberts - See p.11.

Thursday, January 20, 2011 – 7:30 pm Routhier Centre –
Who Owns What – the International Response to Illicit Traffic in Cultural Property. David Walden, Secretary-General Canadian Committee for Unesco.

Ottawa Chapter OAS

Annual General Meeting and Seasonal Celebration – Pot-luck

Thursday, December 9, 6:30

Chez Glenna Roberts, 20 Driveway, (canal end of Maclaren, just south of
Corkstown pedestrian bridge from Campus Transit station)

Please bring your favourite nibblies to share. Beverages supplied.

Agenda: Approval of Minutes of AGM 2009, Presentation of Directors' Reports 2010,
Election of officers for 2011, Adjournment of meeting. Door prizes!

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Members are invited to nominate candidates, with their permission, or to volunteer for the executive of the Ottawa Chapter 2011. Please contact: Jim Montgomery, Chair Nominating Committee, at 613-730-2377, or Narnia2@sympatico.ca. Nominations will also be accepted at the Annual General Meeting of the Chapter on December 10, 2009.

Please note: Bill MacLennan will be receiving Ottawa Chapter Memberships. If you are unable to attend, please send your chapter membership to Toronto along with your OAS membership. See form on back page.

Exhibitions closing soon

Haida: Life, Spirit, Art October 8, 2010 to January 23, 2011

This exhibition is a rare chance to see more than 80 objects from the McCord Museum's collection of 18th and 19th century Haida masterpieces. These remarkable artworks, including carved feast bowls, bentwood boxes, masks, rattles, argillite sculptures and a woven and painted hat, provide fascinating insights into the Northwest Coast culture. Featured in the exhibition are artworks by renowned Haida artist Robert Davidson, who also guided the selection of the historic artworks. For more information, visit the [McCord Museum](#) website.

Profit and Ambition; The Canadian Fur Trade 1779 – 1821 to February 6, 2011
In the late 1700s, the Montreal-based North West Company embarked on a journey that opened an epic chapter of Canada's history. Led by ambitious and ruthless partners, this extraordinary consortium brought together Scottish explorers and businessmen, French-Canadian voyageurs, Métis bison hunters, as well as Aboriginal trappers and "country wives". **Profit and Ambition** traces the North West Company's rise and fall, looks at the accomplishments of the explorers and paints a vivid portrait of the living and working conditions of the people of the fur trade.

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Individual: \$20 _____ **New** _____
Family: \$25 _____ **Renewal** _____
Student: \$12 _____
Donation to Chapter _____ **Membership in OAS Inc. Toronto?** Yes _____ No _____

To be a member of the Ottawa Chapter, OAS, it is necessary also to be a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. The Ottawa Chapter does not collect dues for the OAS Inc. For membership information please consult www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca. Notification for renewal is made directly from the Toronto Office.

Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award: _____

Please provide a separate cheque for any donation to the Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award. These funds are administered separately by the Ottawa Chapter on behalf of the OAS.

Please make cheques payable to Ottawa Chapter, OAS. Donations over \$10 will receive a charitable receipt through OAS, Inc.

Optional Information from new and renewing members:

Personal information is used only for the purpose of OAS and Ottawa Chapter business and will not be divulged without permission. See the OAS website for the privacy policy and membership information.

Archaeological Background: Experienced _____ Some Knowledge _____ Eager to learn _____
Interested in: Lectures _____ Fieldwork _____ Protection of Archaeological
Heritage _____ Publications _____ Meeting other enthusiasts _____ Public Education
Willing to contribute following skills to Chapter:

Please list affiliation with other archaeological, heritage or professional organizations:
