

Newsletter of The Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society – A Tradition Since 1976

ISSN 03818357

May 2025

Volume 49, No. 2

In this issue

Page 2 Our Land Acknowledgment

Page 2 NCC Archaeology Volunteer Program is Live!

Page 4 Passport to the Past - Archaeology Days in Bonnechere Provincial Park

Page 6 *Why Investigate the Dickerson Site?* by Rory MacKay

Page 9 *Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems Found in Cumberland* by Jean-François Beaulieu

Page 12 Farewell Ella Garrad

Page 13 Wanted: A Volunteer Bottle Analyst

Page 14 2025 Chapter Executive Committee, OAS/Chapter info, etc.

Marian Clark with last year's sign for Archaeology Days at Bonnechere Provincial Park



Happy Spring!

Thank you to several members for sending some interesting feedback and (mostly) constructive criticism related to the February revival issue of our newsletter. You may notice a few changes and other fixes.

Our May issue begins with the smiling faces of Chapter President Phil Trottier and Director at Large Stephanie Carles. Along with Treasurer Bill MacLennan, they represented the Chapter at Heritage Day 2025 on February 18th, at Ottawa City Hall. A selection of publications and reproductions of eastern Ontario artifacts were featured. As in past years, this event provided a great outreach opportunity, and from all accounts some good conversations and connections occurred.



Image courtesy of Phil Trottier.

Please check out the preliminary program for **Archaeology Days in Bonnechere Provincial Park** (July 12-16) on pages 4-5. We hope you can come! The NCC Archaeology Volunteer Program is live – see pages 2-3. Articles by Rory MacKay and Jean-François Beaulieu are followed by a fond farewell to a stalwart OAS member, and an interesting bottle analysis volunteer opportunity. Enjoy!

Wishing you a good field season and adventurous summer! *EB*

The Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. acknowledges the unceded and unsundered territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation whose rich cultural attachment to this land reaches back thousands of years and whose culture and presence have nurtured and continue to nurture this land. We recognize the Anishinabe Algonquin as the traditional guardians of this land and as customary Knowledge Keepers and Defenders of the Ottawa River watershed. We honour their culture, presence and long history of welcoming many nations to this beautiful territory. Further, we pay respect to all Indigenous people in this region, from all nations across Canada who call Ottawa home.

Le chapitre d'Ottawa de la Société ontarienne d'archéologique Inc. reconnaît le territoire non cédé de la Nation algonquine Anishinabe dont le riche attachement culturel remonte à des milliers d'années et dont la culture et la présence ont nourri et continuent de nourrir ces terres. Nous reconnaissons les Algonquins Anishinabe comme étant les gardiens traditionnels de ces terres et comme étant les défenseurs coutumiers du savoir du bassin versant de la rivière des Outaouais. Nous honorons leur culture, leur présence et leur long passé d'accueil de nombreuses nations sur ce magnifique territoire. En outre, nous rendons hommage à tous les peuples autochtones de cette région, de toutes les nations à travers le Canada, qui vivent à Ottawa.

NCC Archaeology Volunteer Program is Live!



NCC volunteers participate in the public archaeological dig at site BiFw-18 on the banks of the Ottawa River.

For more information: <https://ncc-ccn.gc.ca/ncc-archaeology-volunteer>
Image courtesy of Monica Maika, NCC Archaeology Program Manager.

NCC Archaeology Volunteer Program is Live!

Share your love of local heritage by volunteering for the NCC Archaeology Program. Our volunteers help with archaeological field and lab work, including test pitting, excavation, and artifact washing, sorting and cataloguing. This work increases the understanding of archaeological resources in the National Capital Region.

Description

Title: Archaeology Volunteer

Location: various NCC properties in Ontario and Quebec

Under the supervision of NCC Archaeology Program staff, volunteers will participate in archaeological inventory, impact assessment, mitigation, or lab work to gather information about resources on NCC-managed land.

Tasks may include test pitting or block excavation (using a shovel or trowel), screening soil, recovering artefacts, recording sites and stratigraphy, taking photos, or washing, sorting and cataloguing artifacts.

Tasks are performed outdoors and indoors. Volunteers need appropriate footwear (e.g. steel-toed or sturdy boots), clothing, and equipment (e.g. gloves, long pants, hat, bug repellent, sunscreen).

The NCC will provide the necessary tools, including field equipment (e.g. screens, shovels, trowels, tape measures, first aid kit) and lab equipment (e.g. washbasin, screen, brushes, pens).

Conditions

Commitment and schedule

Volunteers must be available for at least 8 half-day shifts per season (over a 6-month period). There should be at least four half-day shifts to pick from per month. Additional shifts may be available on short notice. Volunteers must also attend the introductory meeting or take part in preseason artifact identification training.

Requirements

- Be 18 years of age or older (exceptions possible)
- Have a means of travel to and from the field or lab
- Be able to obtain a security clearance (the NCC will provide more information)
- For field shifts: Be able to walk several kilometres on foot and do manual work in varying weather conditions. For lab shifts: Be able to sit for long periods of time.

Assets

Note: The NCC will provide development activities to volunteers

- Bilingual (English and French)
- First aid certificate (CPR, level C)
- Knowledge of local Indigenous history
- Knowledge of archaeological artifacts (pre-contact or historic)
- Knowledge of the NCC's mandate

Passport to the Past

Archaeology Days at Bonnechere Provincial Park

Highway 58, 4024 Round Lake Road
Killaloe, Ontario 613-757-2103

July 12 and 13, 2025 and tentatively July 14-16

Activities take place at the Davenport Centre by the beach, or on-site July 14-16 unless otherwise noted

Please join the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, and staff and Friends of Bonnechere Provincial Park for a weekend or a week. Chapter members and their families are invited to participate in delivering and supporting the activities or coming to learn more about what we do and the archaeological techniques we use. There's something for everyone and every age group. Meet with archaeologists and bring the past to life with hands-on activities and demonstrations.

SATURDAY 10 am – 12:30 pm **Public Archaeology Activities**

Every sherd tells a story – Mend broken ceramics; we love a puzzle!

Flintknapping – Learn how stone tools were made with Brad Drouin.

The Great Wall of China - Be inspired by old ceramics and decorate a plate. Help build the campers' own *Great Wall* display.

Meet the Historian of the Little Bonnechere – Roderick "Rory" MacKay will be on hand to share the *Spirits of the Little Bonnechere*.

Friends of the Park – Learn everything about the history and natural diversity of Bonnechere Park.

Plus - Posters, displays, photographs, artifacts, stories and more!

Brad Drouin making stone tools



SATURDAY 7 – 8 pm **A PECHA KUCHA EVENING – “The Good Stuff”**



Join archaeologists for a fun and interesting evening. Short, 10-minute presentations will demonstrate how the mysteries of the past are revealed through a focus on artifacts - some odd ones, some that give us headaches, and some that are just very cool.

This *Pecha Kucha* story-telling format will feature visuals, artifacts, and lots of chitchat. Presentations include *A Goldilocks Story – Shanty Style*; *An Archaeological Pipe Dream*; *Feeling Flush*; plus a few others.

SUNDAY 10 am – 12:30 pm ***Ick! Yuck! Eew!*** ***Our Gross Ottawa Valley Archaeology and History***

What was daily life back in the early days of the Ottawa Valley really like? Explore some of the gross things from the past by examining archaeological artifacts and objects. You'll be saying ***“Ick! Yuck! Eew!”*** and happy to be living in 2025! Match icky artifacts and objects to their less-icky modern versions. Draw your favourites and contribute the picture to a booklet about our gross Ottawa Valley archaeology and history.

MONDAY – WEDNESDAY 9 am–3 pm

THE DICKERSON SITE revisited (to be confirmed)

Plans are being developed for a return to the Dickerson Site following investigations which took place last year with Chapter members participating. This is a multicomponent mid-late 1800s and Indigenous archaeological site on the shores of the Bonnechere River, north of the park proper. Tentative activities might include unit excavation and test pitting plus investigations of shoreline instabilities which have potential to impact the site. More details will be available in the next few weeks, however, if you are interested in participating, please let us know. No prior training required.

Brought to you by the Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society in cooperation with the staff and Friends of Bonnechere Provincial Park ottawaoas@gmail.com www.ottawaoas.ca



Excavation and screening activities at the Dickerson Site in July 2024

Images courtesy of Marian Clark.

Why Are We Helping to Investigate The Dickerson Site?

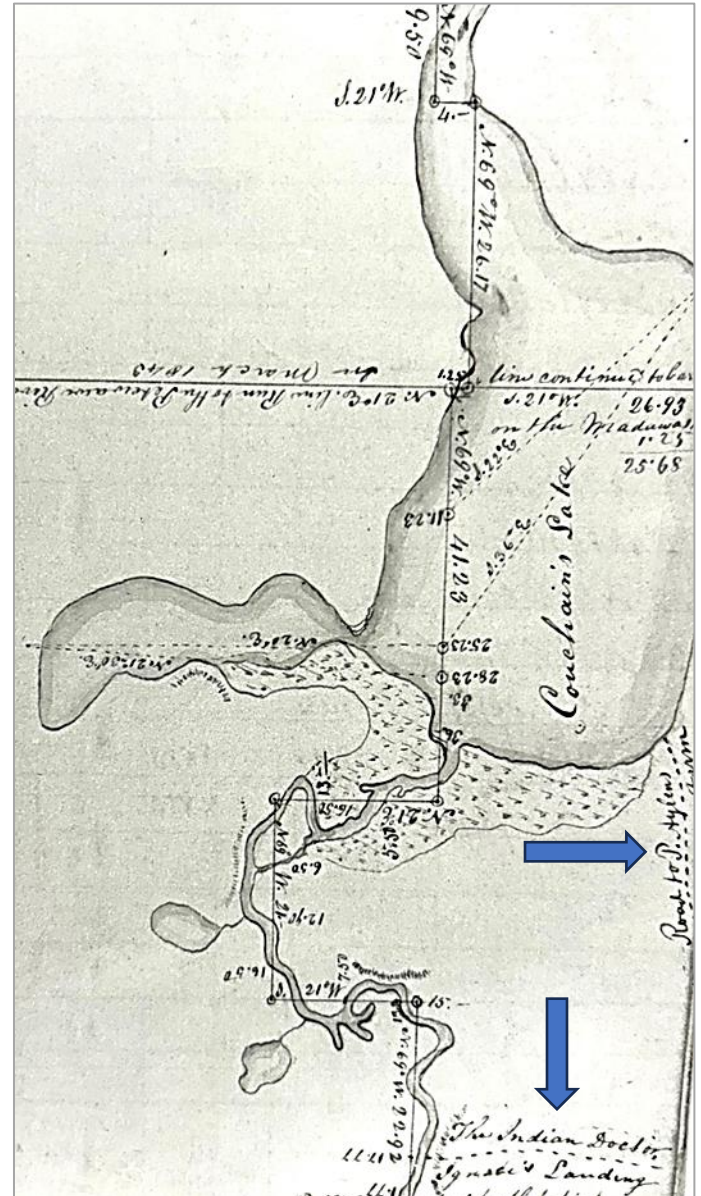
by Rory MacKay

The Dickerson Site in Bonnechere River Provincial Park is of interest because it represents a period of contact between an Indigenous population and the European industrial activities of the fur trade and logging, but it may also represent a much earlier period as well. Further research may provide more answers. The Dickerson Site, BkGk-6, is named after Luke Dickerson, a former Natural Heritage Education Leader at Bonnechere Provincial Park who expressed interest in locating the landing, described below.

An early reference to what is now called the Dickerson Site appeared on a map by surveyor James McNaughton, who in the 1840s was responsible for surveying the Bonnechere River and the Little Bonnechere River. On his map is written “The Indian Doctor Ignace’s Landing and Path to His Sugar Bush” (McNaughton 1848). McNaughton had surveyed sections of the river during the early 1840s and as he travelled up the river with a guide he came upon signs of human activity.

The earliest reference to the Indian Doctor appears as part of the 1835 Timber Limit application of James Wadsworth: “To commence at the South Branch of Bonnechere, above the Indian Doctor’s Sugar Bush . . .” (MacKay 2016:54). Another mention was made in the description for Wadsworth’s timber limit in 1836: “commencing one mile below Enoes’ [sic] or the Indian Doctor’s Landing” (MacKay 2016:54). In records, the names Enoes, Eneas, Aneas, and Ignace seem interchangeable as surnames, with those names sometimes used with the surname L’amable. Local resident Fred Turner suggested that at one time the lake farthest downstream on the chain of lakes was once locally called “Eneas” Lake rather than Eno’s Lake as it is today.

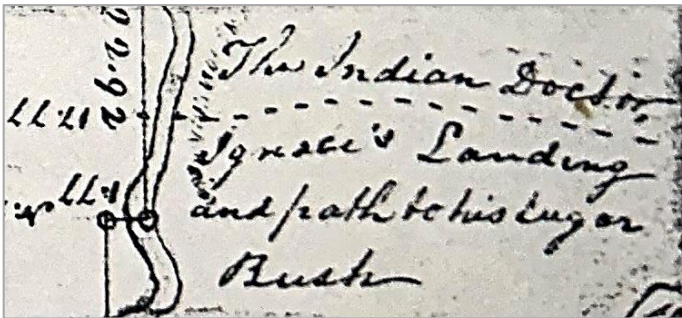
At the upstream end of the Couchain Lakes,



“The Indian Doctor Ignace’s Landing and path to his Sugar Bush” and “Road to P. Aylen’s Farm”, in 1840.
Ontario Archives (McNaughton fieldbook).
Source: MacKay 2016:38.

downstream from the Indian Doctor’s Landing, McNaughton noted a road to P. Aylen’s Farm (labelled incorrectly in the first edition of *Spirits of*

the Little Bonnechere, 1996:26). The name suggests that the informant with McNaughton was not up-to-date with changes on the river, for in the 1840s the timber limit and farm were held by lumberer John Egan. Egan's presence in 1845-6 is verified in the description of his limit: "To commence at a Norway Pine tree marked on four sides, south side of Couchain's Lake and extend up the Bonnechere River" (MacKay 2016). However, just as this author lived for twenty years in a house locally known as "the old Sparks place", and because there is evidence that at one time lumberer Peter Aylen was timber-making on the Little Bonnechere, so the farm in the sugar bush may have been cleared by him prior to 1835.



Detail of the 1840s map on page 6

There is indeed evidence that someone had cleared a farm on the hillside on the south side of the Bonnechere River; demonstrated by an abundance of rock piles or clearance cairns. The farm would have been somewhat on a northeast slope, as is often the case with such old farms, but also directly south of the aforementioned path to the sugar bush from the Indian Doctor's landing. In the 19th century it was said that the best land for farming was where there was a stand of hardwoods. The clearing of a depot farm on an Indigenous sugar bush would appear to be an excellent but sad example of colonialism.

In 2011, avocational archaeologist Donald Webb and this author, acting as Webb's mentor and

assistant, set out to identify the location of Dr. Ignace's Landing. Under Webb's license and with Park permission we identified a few possible locations and conducted shovel testing at five metre intervals at the most likely spot. Artifacts were found and are considered representative of a 19th century fur trade period. The most notable artifact was a lock-plate from an early flintlock musket, identified by flintlock expert, James Gooding, as a Northwest trade gun of British manufacture, not military, and dating from around 1760. It had been stripped of parts. Not far from the flintlock, a .56 calibre musket ball was recovered. Other 19th century artifacts included a complete pair of scissors, snare wire, and two prongs from what may have been a beaver or muskrat spear (MacKay 2016). Two features were noted: one was a circular depression, near where the flintlock was recovered; further east was is a U-shaped feature with a mound somewhat centrally located. A 1 metre by .5 metre unit in the latter mound yielded a file and a logging chain swivel, tools associated with logging. This second feature was similar to shanty remains that the author has studied elsewhere.

In 2011, there was no evidence of a foundation mound near the presumed landing place. It is noted that there was no indication on McNaughton's 1848 map of any structure at that location, although structures were indicated at other locations on his map. In addition to the fur trade artifacts and possible shanty feature, a few pre-contact artifacts including two quartz scrapers were found, indicating that this was a multicomponent site spanning pre-contact times to the timber trade.

Extensive follow-up excavation in 2024, under the supervision of archaeologist Courtney Cameron, confirmed the likelihood that the mound was a camboose from a shanty. The earliest date of manufacture of a pipe stem recovered in 2024 from the camboose mound suggests the shanty was not indicated on McNaughton's map because it was not there when that section of river was mapped.

Evidence that the site was occupied during the Woodland Period was found in additional test units.

There is opportunity for more archaeology to be done on the Dickerson Site in July 2025, as described elsewhere in this newsletter [see page 5].



A Henderson pipe stem gave a date range for the camboose. Image: R. MacKay, 2024.

References Cited

- Mackay, R.
1996 *Spirits of the Little Bonnechere: A History of Exploration, Logging, and Settlement, 1800 to 1920*. Friends of Bonnechere Parks, Pembroke, Ontario.
- 2016 *Spirits of the Little Bonnechere: A History of Exploration, Logging, and Settlement, 1800 to 1920*. Second Edition. The Friends of Algonquin Park, Whitney, Ontario.
- McNaughton, J.
1848. Map. Survey of the Bonnechere River. Ontario Archives, 7931.



Courtney Cameron and assistant. Image: R. MacKay, 2024.



Rory MacKay working on camboose mound. Image courtesy of R. MacKay, 2024.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems Found in Cumberland*

by Jean-François Beaulieu

**This article was originally published in the Spring 2017 edition of The Caboose, Newsletter of the Cumberland Township Historical Society, Vol. XXIV, Number 4. It is reprinted here with the kind permission of the CTHS and the author. Some minor editing, mostly to references cited, was performed to fit our newsletter's house style.*



In 1995, I prepared an article/report on tobacco pipes found in Cumberland Township 20 years ago. The area was part of the Foubert trading post on Lot 14, Concession 1, founded in 1807. It was known as Foubert Landing. Mr. Foubert came from a family of fur traders. He is the founder of Cumberland village. Some claim it was a Hudson's Bay Company trading post site; others say he was an independent trader. I gave the artifacts to the Cumberland Heritage Village Museum.

Historical aspect

Tobacco smoking, an old tradition associated with many Indigenous cultures, was imported to Europe from North America in the 1500s. It became a fashionable trend to smoke a pipe. So, pipe making was started in various countries such as England, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, finally reaching the United States and Canada. Glasgow was at the time an internationally renowned company [sic] of Scotland. There was a variety of material used in making the pipes such as wood, porcelain, clay and plaster. Each country developed its own designs. In Europe, where workshops first appeared, clay was found locally or imported. The early pipes were handmade but later they were made in moulds and fired in kilns. The companies used a stamp or a roulette to print their name on the pipe stems. So, most of the pipes were mass produced while others showed an artistic touch.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, Montréal was considered the major centre in Canada in the pipe making business. Many companies were established in Montréal with several bearing the name "Henderson".

The development of this new industry seems to have resulted from the coming of Irish immigrants to Montréal following the 1845 Great Famine and the following ones in 1846 and 1847. As mentioned by Ian Walker (1977:355):

"... The reason for this seems most likely to be that Montreal had little if any prior history of pipe making and that Irish immigrants were forced to make their own pipes. The first pipe maker recorded, a William Henderson, was said to have used a local clay, but at a later date English pipeclay was certainly imported by at least one business, that of Henderson and Lovelace which was the successor of one of the Henderson pipemaking firms".

This company was known as The William Henderson Pipemaking Co. which was later bought out by the W.H. Dixon Pipemaking Company of Montréal in 1867. The Dixon company kept the Henderson name. This same company was also known as Canada Pipe Works Co. in the 1870s. (Walker 1977:359). The company won several awards for its products. It closed in 1894.

New research done by R.H. Smith in 1986 confirms the existence of another pipe company, the Henderson Pipe Works between 1846 and 1876. (Arthurs 1995:31). An 1847 map indicates that a Mr. James Henderson had properties in Montréal near Lafontaine and Ontario Streets. In 1851, he started a pipe making company. By 1856, 100 people worked at this company. It produced 15,000 boxes of pipes annually which was eventually extended to 25,000. This company was later known as Henderson and Son. Their products were known

as "Henderson's Tobacco Pipes" and also as "Henderson's" in order to differentiate their products from the others bearing the name "Henderson". This company was the most important one. Mr. James M. Henderson's social status in Montréal is described by Walker (1977:357):

"In dealing with the Glasgow industry it was noted that the owners of some of the biggest firms appeared able to afford houses in fashionable areas, and there is one example of something similar in Montreal involving one of the Henderson pipemakers. Already noted there were several Henderson pipemakers, and the distribution of Henderson-marked pipes suggests that one or more of these firms had a far more important business than the other Montreal makers. The firm has been that of James M. Henderson, who latterly associated in the business with his son "of the same name; one of these James M. Hendersons was also associated with an E.M. Lovelace in a firm which imported pipeclay from England..."

In 1875, there were 18 pipemakers in Montréal. Most were located on Colborne Avenue, renamed De Lorimier Avenue in 1886. Mr. James M. Henderson lived beside his factory. Later, he moved further away on the same street, at 296 where he lived from 1866 to 1872, while his factory remained at 114 Colborne Avenue. In the 1879 Hopkins Atlas, James M. Henderson is mentioned as having a large property midway between Lafontaine and Ontario Streets (Walker 1977:358). Walker (1977:391) notes though, that with the exception of the few big companies such as the James Henderson Company, a large part of the industry was to be found amongst family businesses:

"... Occasional evidence for the C19 [19th century] - for example in Glasgow and one case in Montreal - suggests that proprietors of large firms could live in residential districts or fashionable country areas, but this is the exception rather than the rule, for though there were large firms operating last century it is likely that most pipemakers worked in essentially family business and home industry. This probably explains why a number of pipemakers - and nearly all of those in Montreal - were able to move premises repeatedly and still stay in business: essentially, they were moving a work-bench or two and a chest full of tools, and certainly in some cases the kiln used was so primitive that it was

partially rebuilt for each firing and thus could be abandoned with minimal loss..."

The Montréal pipe industry eventually declined. Walker (1977:358) mentions, "... *The introduction of the Brier pipes and the cigarette (the American cigarette industry becoming mechanized in 1880) must have contributed to the decline of Montreal industry...*". The last Montréal pipe company closed in 1908.

Location of the finds

The artifacts brought to my attention were discovered on a property near where a Hudson's Bay Company trading post once stood. This post was owned by Mr. Amable Foubert on a lot (#14) bought from the Dunnings in 1807. "The old long house which served as trading post burned in 1900" (Dunning 1947:8). The HBC used a different pipe manufacturer than Henderson: "... *East London pipes were used by the Hudson's Bay Company in North America last century and pipes from the same manufacturers appear to have reached Ghana, Ascension Island, and Australia*" (Walker 1977:392). Newer archaeological evidence indicates that the HBC also sold the "Henderson" pipes, as some were found during the 1984 to 1986 excavations by S. Hamilton, B. Hamilton, A.E. Gliddon and C.F. Ritchie at the site of Red Rock House, a fur trade post built by the Hudson's Bay Company near the Nipigon River in 1859 and used until 1890 (Arthurs 1995:25).

"Henderson's" pipes found at the Cumberland site could have been bought from the Hudson's Bay Company trading post or from one of many general stores such as Cameron's, Wilson's or the Dunning stores in Cumberland, or from somewhere else. The pipes, packed in wooden boxes with straw, were shipped by the manufacturer using one of the steamship companies of the time such as the Ottawa and Montreal Forwarding Co., The Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Co., The Ottawa Steamboat Co., The Ottawa Steamers (which became the ORN - The Ottawa River Navigation Co.), The Ottawa Forwarding Co., The Ottawa Transport, and others. They were active from the 1830s to the 1940s and carried people and freight along the Ottawa River. These ships did daily trips from Ottawa to Montréal.

Most of these ships stopped at the McLeod and later at the Cameron and Wilson wharfs located in Cumberland in the second half of the nineteenth century (Beaulieu 1996:46).

Tobacco pipes were used by all social strata including soldiers, voyageurs, men, women and even children. This is shown by many pipes found on archaeological digs.

In 1968, the archaeological report from Fort Ingall near Cabano reveals the presence of some complete Henderson's Pipes amongst the finds dating from the years 1860–1861 (Samson *et al.* 1969). Also, in 1971, several Henderson's pipes were found at archaeological excavations done at Fort Lennox and at Fort Coteau du Lac (Walker 1977:359). More examples of Henderson's pipes were found on different digs such as Fort Laramie (1834-1890) and Fetterman (1867-1882) in the United States. The two sites were dug by R.L. Wilson in 1971 (Arthurs 1995:25-33). In 1968, an archaeological report from Fort Wellington, a National Park reveals that 17 examples of Henderson pipes were found (Walker 1977:359).

The pipe fragments

The pipe bowl fragment measuring 2.4 cm X 4 cm found on Lot 14, Concession 1, Cumberland Township, represents a male figure. The stem of the pipe bowl is missing. One of the two pipe stem fragments measuring 5.5 cm X .9 cm clearly indicates on one side "Henderson's" and on the other side "Montreal". The other stem fragment measuring 2.9 cm X .9 cm, shows "Hende..." and "...real". The missing words seem to indicate that they were made by the same Henderson's company. The fourth artifact found on the property is a small brownish artifact of 2.5 cm X. 6 cm; it is possibly a section of a pipe mouthpiece. It could also be a tubular trade bead. They were used by the HBC for exchange with Indigenous traders.

Portrait of a Man Smoking a Pipe

artist unknown

Image credit: Lakeland Arts

[Image was added by newsletter editor]



Conclusion

As for the pipe bowl found on the property, it bears no identification of its manufacturer. It could come from another pipe. So, it is impossible to determine its provenance.

As for the stem fragments found, they were made by the Henderson's Co. pipes of Montréal. which operated between the 1840s and 1880s.

The small brownish artifact bears no identification and one can guess that it was possibly a section of a mouthpiece of a pipe or a tubular trade bead.

References Cited

- Arthurs, David
1995 Late 19th Century Clay Pipes from Red Rock House. *Arch Notes* 95-2: 25-34.
- Beaulieu, J.F.
1996 Ancient wharfs in the United Counties of Prescott-Russell, 56 pp.
- Dunning, M.
1947 Tweedsmuir History of Cumberland, The Women's Institute of Cumberland.
- Oswald, Adrian
1975 Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist. *British Archaeological Reports* 14, Oxford, UK.
- Samson, Gilles *et al.*
1968 Fouilles Archéologique, Fort Ingall Lac Temiscouata Cabano.
- Walker, Iain C.
1977 *Clay Tobacco-Pipes, With Particular Reference to the Bristol Industry*. History and Archaeology/Histoire et Archéologie, 11A-11D, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Farewell Ella Garrad - January 31, 1938 – January 6, 2025

Some Ottawa Chapter members may remember Ella Garrad, a dedicated and long-time OAS member. For over four decades, she volunteered at symposia book tables, on overseas trips and annual bus trips, at Toronto Chapter meetings, and on various sites in the Collingwood area which were under investigation by her husband, Charlie. Ella was incredibly generous, kind, thoughtful, curious, and tons of fun. Her volunteer spirit lives on in the *OAS Charles and Ella Garrad Award for Outstanding Service* which has been presented to 18 dedicated OAS members since 2010.



On April 12, 2025, several OAS members (including four past presidents) joined Ella's Canadian and Danish family to celebrate her remarkable life at the Kane-Jerrett Funeral Home in Thornhill.



Standing, left to right: Christine Caroppo (former OAS President), Angie Steckley, John Steckley (former OAS President), Dave Hunt, Lorne Sheridan, Garnet Clarence, John Blaubergs, Brian Clarence.

Seated, left to right: Marjorie Tuck (former OAS Secretary), Sonja van Lieshout, Marian Clark (Ottawa Chapter Director at Large), Ellen Blaubergs (former OAS Secretary and Executive Director), Henry van Lieshout (former OAS Treasurer), Pat Stewart. **Absent from photo:** Mima Kapches and Norma Knowlton (both former OAS Presidents). *Image: Maryanne Su.*



In March of 2010, Ella and Charlie dropped by the Canadian Museum of History to donate some correspondence between Marius Barbeau and a member of the Wyandot Nation in the US that had been entrusted to them. Here Ella and Charlie enjoyed a light moment with Benoît Thériault, the archivist at the museum who has dedicated himself to preserving Barbeau's works. Charlie without Ella doesn't quite make sense.

Image and remembrance courtesy of Jean-Luc Pilon.

Wanted: A Volunteer Bottle Analyst

Recently, a member of the public found these bottles in the crawlspace of their home in Vanier, and suspected it was a garbage dump for the doctor who practiced from the house (built in the early 1900s). The collection was donated to the Ottawa Chapter and is temporarily located at the archaeology lab of the National Capital Commission in Ottawa.

If anyone is interested in volunteering to do more research on the collection and the doctor that it may have belonged to, we would be happy to provide the address. Your analysis and research could be published in the Chapter newsletter. This volunteer opportunity is open to Ottawa Chapter and OAS members.

Contact: ottawaoas@gmail.com

Information and image courtesy of Monica Maika and Robert Clark, National Capital Commission.



2025 Ottawa Chapter Executive Committee

President: Phil Trottier
Vice President: Brad Drouin
Treasurer: Bill MacLennan
Secretary: Monica Maika
Director at Large: Marian Clark
Director at Large: Pierre Desrosiers
Director at Large: Stephanie Carles
Director at Large: Aaron Mior
Director at Large (*The Ottawa Archaeologist*
Newsletter Editor): Ellen Blaubergs

Don't forget to renew your 2025 OAS and Ottawa Chapter memberships

<https://ontarioarchaeology.org/get-involved/membership/>

Thank you to everyone who has renewed.

Our mailing address is:

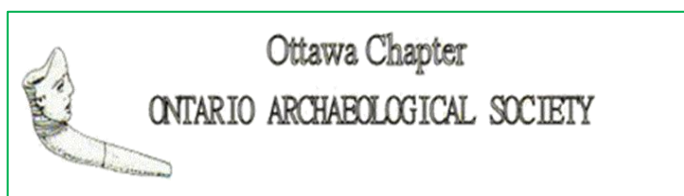
Ottawa OAS Chapter Station E PO Box 4939
Ottawa, ON K1S 5J1 Canada

Contact us:

ottawaoas@gmail.com ottawaoas.ca

With appreciation for information and contributions to this issue....

Jean-François Beaulieu, Marian Clark, Rory
MacKay, Monica Maika, Jean-Luc Pilon,
and Phil Trottier



The clay pipe in the Ottawa Chapter logo is from the Roebuck Village Site excavations undertaken in 1912 and 1915. It was reported and illustrated in *Roebuck Prehistoric Village Site, Grenville County, Ontario* by W. J. Wintemberg, National Museum of Canada, Bulletin No. 83; 1972 Facsimile Edition; page 163, Plate XVI, Figure 18.

Coming up in the next *Ottawa Archaeologist*...

- Highlights from Archaeology Days and the Dickerson Site excavation in Bonnechere Provincial Park
- Fall Speakers
- 2025 OAS Symposium

Remember...

Our newsletter is a great place to showcase images, short articles, event notifications, book and media reviews, and other related items. Please send them to ottawaoas@gmail.com for consideration.



**Stephanie Carles enjoying a moment at
Heritage Day 2025**
Image courtesy of Phil Trottier.