



Arch Notes

The Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society



See page 6 to read about the La Cloche Sharing and Learning Project. Photo by Nick Iwanyshyn.

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President's Message

According to the calendar, March 20 is the Spring Equinox, but as I look out at the still very large snowbanks here along the north shore of Lake Superior, I am having a hard time believing it! However, the abundance of potholes is making me wonder if I can see subsoil (yes, cheesy field work joke).

It's been almost a year since the announcement of the proposed changes to the Ontario Heritage Act via Bill 5, and the Group of 21, supported by the OAS, is still working hard to advocate for archaeology in the province. The most recent Environment Registry of Ontario posting regarding the 'updated' Standards and Guidelines is currently (as of the end of March) open for comment, and it would be an understatement to say that these long-awaited changes are not what many in the heritage community were hoping for. However, the OAS and Group of 21 will continue to challenge the current government to 'do better' when it comes to archaeology and heritage, so we all remain committed to fighting the good fight for the benefit of everyone living and working on this land we now call Ontario.

As usual, the OAS has a lot going on – onboarding our new Executive members, dealing with the myriad of issues for those of you who have been trying to renew your memberships (and we thank you for your patience!) and still working towards the goals that I talked about at the end of 2025. Sometimes it feels like we are moving very slowly, but things are starting to move forward, and I hope that for the next President's message, I will be able

to say, 'Yes, we did that!'. Again, I appreciate the patience our members have shown while we try and get our various systems organized and updated.

Speaking of new Board members, we would like to welcome Than Homerski and Dr. Samantha Walker as Treasurer and Director of Publications, respectively. We are so happy to have these two awesome folks work with us! Than is a graduate of the University of Waterloo, receiving their BSc Honours Science and MA in Public Issues in Anthropology. Than is currently working as a field technician for a CRM firm, and was previously a senior Customer Service Representative at the Bank of Montreal. Than has also been working with FIRST Robotics during this year's competition theme of archaeology and technology, helping the next generation of students understand how awesome archaeology is. Dr. Walker joined Lakehead University in Orillia as an Assistant Professor in Anthropology in January and has extensive experience working with Inuit communities. She is looking forward to working in Ontario again, and reconnecting with old friends and colleagues.

So I will take a word of advice from Dory in 'Finding Nemo' – Just keep swimming, just keep swimming..... Unless, of course, you are trying to dig a test pit during the spring runoff!

I hope everyone has a safe and enjoyable field season.

Lisa

Contribute to an upcoming issue of Arch Notes

We would like to hear about your experiences and perspectives, your research project, or a cool find that you want to share with the broader archaeological community! It's never too late, we are always accepting new contributions. These can take many forms, and short articles and photo essays are welcome. Contributions should be submitted electronically, in any word processing format, with as little formatting as possible.

Submissions to *Arch Notes* should be directed to the Editors: aneditor@ontarioarchaeology.org

Introducing the new Board Members of the OAS

Amanda Black, B.A. President-Elect



Amanda has always been fascinated by history and the exploration of the past. Her initial interest in archaeology was sparked in 2006 when she attended a field school at the Max One-Onti Gros-Louis site, BeGv-3 (Formally known as Thomson-Walker site) overseen by Dr. Alicia Hawkins. Amanda found the experience so rewarding that she returned as a teacher's assistant in 2008, working at the Ellery site, BdGx-8.

Amanda's engagement with the OAS began during her undergraduate studies at Laurentian University, where she attended her first Symposium in 2006. She continued her involvement by volunteering for the 2009 Symposium in Killarney, working the registration desk. In 2011, Amanda became President of the Windsor Chapter, a position she held until 2024. Throughout her tenure, she organized chapter meetings and helped coordinate three symposiums. Amanda was a strong advocate for local archaeology, participating in meetings with the City of Windsor Heritage Planner and fostering engagement with Indigenous Communities. One of Amanda's favourite aspects of her archaeological work is participating in public archaeology and giving presentations to the public, particularly grade school and high school

students, opportunities she found through her volunteer work with the Windsor Chapter. In 2022 Amanda was the recipient of the Charles and Ella Garrad Award for Outstanding Service, an award given in recognition of the continuing long-term support and active participation of OAS members.

Amanda began her career in Cultural Resource Management in 2009 as a field technician on the Windsor Essex Parkway Project. She obtained her Applied Research Archaeological License in 2011. Since then, Amanda has served as an archaeological field director for several firms involved in large-scale projects in the Windsor-Essex area. She contributed to the excavation and documentation of prominent archaeological sites in the region. Amanda has worked at TMHC for the last several years as a field director and has recently started a full-time position.

Outside of her professional life, Amanda enjoys spending time outdoors, regularly visiting Point Pelee National Park and camping. For years she has attempted gardening, mostly able to keep alive the easiest of houseplants. Amanda is known to bake delicious desserts for her friends and family and of course for her crew!

Than Homerski, Treasurer



Than received their BSc (Honours Science, 2021) and their MA (Public Issues Anthropology, 2022) from the University of Waterloo. Their thesis was focused on the use of advances in consumer technology to aid in the representation of diverse voices in bioarchaeological research. From then on, they have been an active advocate of archaeological education. They recently coordinated a national outreach campaign with FIRST Robotics Canada and the OAS to teach elementary school students about archaeology and aid them in developing technological innovations in the field. They are continuing this volunteer partnership with FIRST to mentor school students in STEM education. Than previously worked at the Bank of Montreal as a Personal Banking Associate and BMO Investments Inc. as a Mutual Funds Representative. There they had the opportunity to work with businesses of all sizes to assess and recommend solutions to their financial needs. Than looks forward to bringing their fiscal experience and insight to the OAS as its new Treasurer. Than has now returned to Ontario CRM as a Field Technician with TMHC Inc. to continue their passion for learning and understanding our shared history.

Samantha Walker, Director of Publications



Samantha Walker is an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at Lakehead University. She specialized in archaeology during her BA at the University of Toronto and completed her MA at Trent University, where she undertook a regional study of land use and placemaking during the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods in the Trent Valley, Ontario. She received her PhD in anthropology from McGill University in 2024, where her dissertation examined the social production of ancient landscapes in Nunavut. Since joining Lakehead in January 2026, Sam has been exploring the development of new community-centered research and student training projects in Ontario to build alongside her continued work in Nunavut. She also runs educational and outreach programs for young people in the communities where her research takes place, including archaeology summer camps for children. Sam is looking forward to supporting the Society's publications and connecting with archaeologists, students, and communities across Ontario!

Community-Centred Archaeology in Northeastern Ontario: The La Cloche Sharing and Learning Project

By Susannah Clinker, Sarah Hazell, Allen Toulouse, Naomi Recollet, Shaelynn Recollet,
and Alicia Hawkins



Figure 1. View of Fort La Cloche from Riverbank. Photo by Susannah Clinker.

The La Cloche site or Old Fort La Cloche lies on Sagamok Anishnawbek lands on the north shore of Lake Huron. Archaeological excavations occurred at La Cloche between 1968 and 1983, and Sagamok Anishnawbek is asserting sovereignty over the location and the ancestral belongings taken from there.

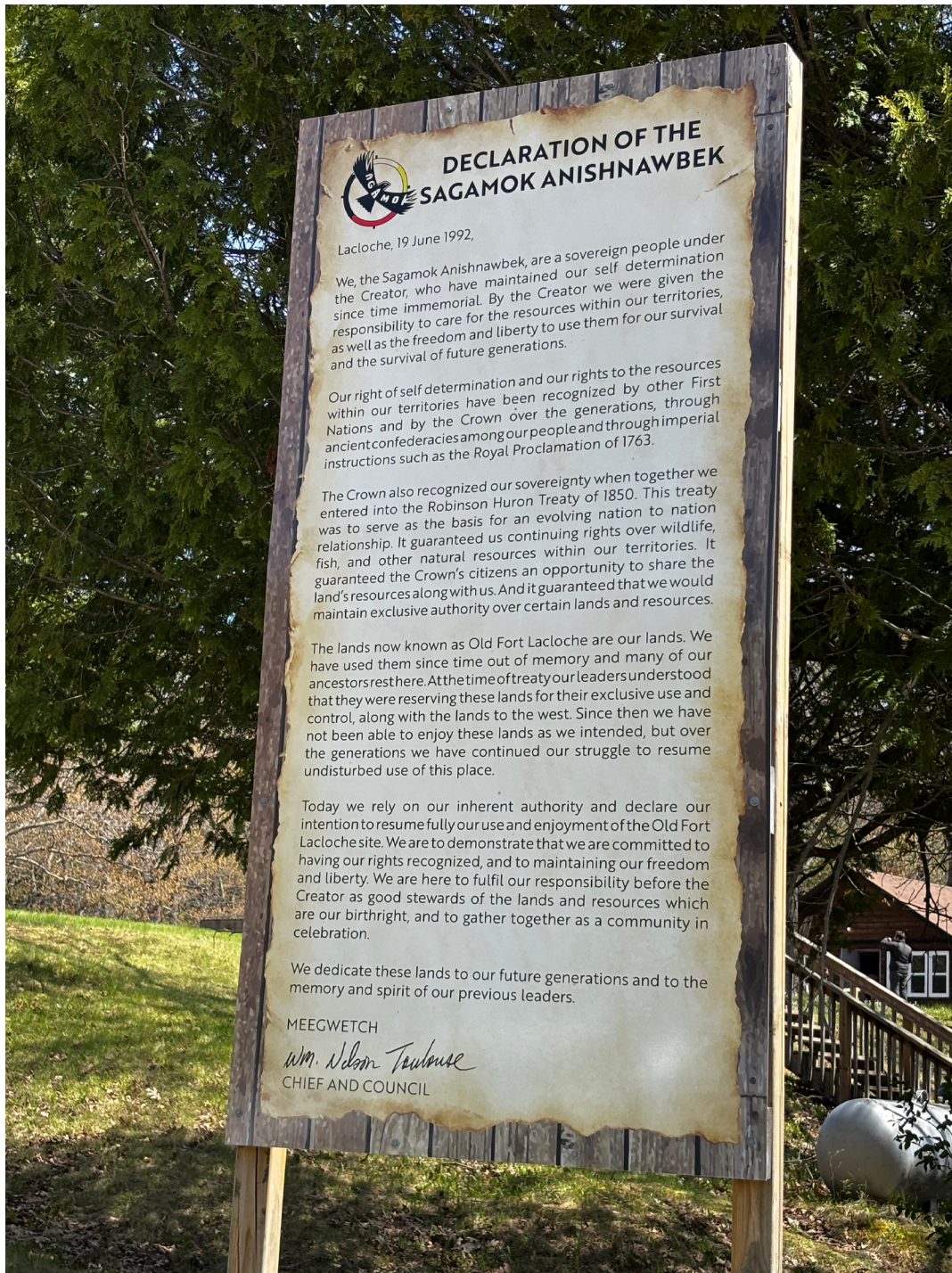


Figure 2. Declaration of the Sagamok Anishnawbek sign posted at Fort La Cloche.
Photo by Susannah Clinker.

Since 2022, people from Sagamok Anishnawbek, the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation (OCF), and University of Toronto (UT) have been working together to return care of ancestral belongings from La Cloche to Sagamok Anishnawbek.



Figure 3. Workshop participants cataloguing materials at the OCF. Photo by Nick Iwanyshyn.

Archaeology at La Cloche

Archaeological investigations at the La Cloche site (CaHm-1) were conducted intermittently between 1968 and 1983 by government of Ontario archaeologists. These excavations documented the site as a complex, multicomponent landscape with evidence of Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, fur trade-era, and contemporary occupations. Work resulted in the recovery of tens of thousands of ancestors' belongings and settler artifacts as well as the identification of building foundations, hearths, middens, and other features associated with both Indigenous village life and Fort La Cloche. While these investigations confirmed long-term Anishnawbek use of the area and the presence of extensive fur trade infrastructure, the work was fragmented, unevenly documented, and often affected by later disturbances.

Artifacts and belongings recovered during these excavations were initially stored in a provincial government repository. In 2014, the collections were transferred to the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation, where it became clear that much contextual and cataloguing information could not be found.

Cataloguing the La Cloche Belongings

The cataloguing project was an outgrowth from previous Indigenous Archaeological Monitor (IAM) training provided at the OCF by members of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), including Sarah Hazell and Dr. Alicia Hawkins (Hazell and Hawkins 2023). Collectively, Allen Toulouse (Sagamok Anishnawbek), Naomi Recollet (OCF), Sarah Hazell (UT), and Alicia Hawkins (UT), identified that a comprehensive catalogue of the collection was necessary. To create this catalogue Indigenous participants from Sagamok Anishnawbek and First Nations from Manitoulin Island and the north shore of Lake Huron participated in a series of workshops at the OCF. Over the course of several years, together we opened each of the 43 boxes, and we identified and counted over 56,000 thousand belongings.



Figure 4. Naomi Recollet, collections manager, in the repository at the OCF. Photo by Nick Iwanyshyn.



Figure 5. The mandible of a bear was among the approximately 56,000 ancestral belongings and settler artifacts catalogued. Photo by Nick Iwanyshyn.

Visiting the Fort

Despite the long history of archaeological work at Fort La Cloche, the associated archaeological reports contained insufficient information to positively identify the original locations of fort buildings, investigation areas, and Indigenous village spaces. Consequently, the project team and members of Sagamok Anishnawbek's Lands, Resources, and Environment (LRE) Unit agreed that renewed investigation should focus on creating map(s) to reconstruct site occupation over time. A minimally invasive approach was chosen, using LiDAR mapping and targeted ground-truthing to reconnect archival references with what could still be seen on the land. A preliminary LiDAR survey in October 2024 proved highly successful, identifying potential structural remains and relocating earlier excavation areas, including the long-lost East Bank excavation.



Figure 6. The LiDAR view on a drone controller during the survey. Photo by Susannah Clinker.

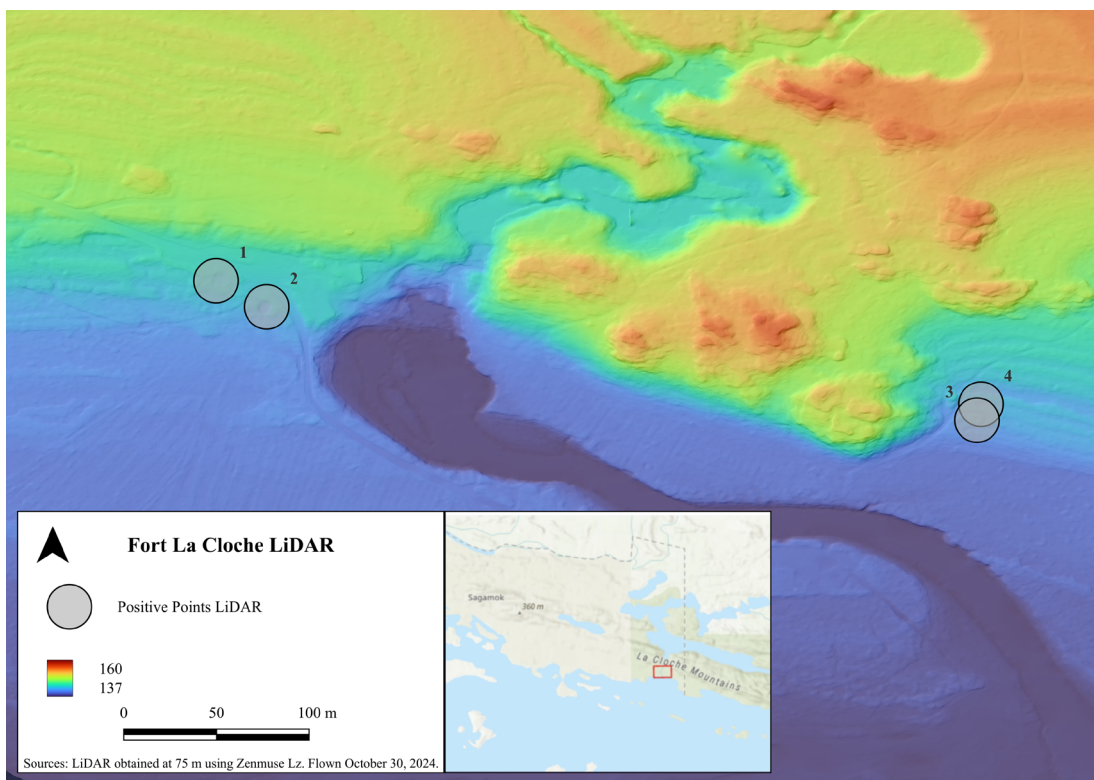


Figure 7. LiDAR map of the Fort La Cloche area produced by Susannah Clinker.

Ground-truthing revealed the potential area of the East Bank excavation, a location that had been lost and could no longer be identified through archives of previous excavations. It was confirmed during the fieldwork component of the training that this was indeed the correct location of this Late Woodland component of the wider Fort La Cloche site, and it was noted as the most accessible area for training purposes. The locations of the positive LiDAR points displayed on this map, meaning those that were confirmed to be archaeological features through ground-truthing, have been intentionally adjusted to protect their precise locations.



Figure 8. Training participants practice pedestrian survey.
Photo by Sarah Hazell.

Continued interest by the research partners to better understand the site's size and boundaries led to conversations about limited fieldwork that could also support community priorities. Fortuitously, another IAM training opportunity arose supported by Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) for an upcoming power corridor in the area. During this training, named the Waasmoowin Training at Fort La Cloche, Sarah Hazell and Jake Cousineau introduced future IAMs to pedestrian survey, test-pitting, and examination forest features such as tree throws.

Held in Sagamok, the training brought together fifteen First Nation participants from northeastern Ontario. Classroom learning in the first week was followed by hands-on fieldwork in the second. Together, participants confirmed site boundaries, documented new features, and deepened collective understanding of the occupations at Fort La Cloche.



Figure 9. Workshop training participant, Keith Price, holds an ancestral belonging recovered during a controlled surface pickup survey at Fort La Cloche.
Photo by Susannah Clinker.



Figure 10. Team photo of participants in the Waasmoowin Training at Fort La Cloche.
Photo by Susannah Clinker.

The Exhibit

To celebrate the completion of the cataloguing, the OCF launched an exhibit of ancestral belongings and artwork inspired by them. "Reconnecting-Awakening" opened at the pow-wow at Sagamok, followed by a second opening at the OCF.

Art work featured in the exhibition included several pieces by participants in the cataloguing workshops, such as pottery by Helen Bobiwash and David Migwans, paintings by Shaelynn Recollet and Lucia O'Connor, comics by Mzikhenh Toulouse and tool recreations by Nathan Mishibinijima and Shawn Corbiere.

Conclusion

The exhibit launched in Sagamok and at the OCF in summer and fall 2025 and will tentatively be on display at the Massey Museum in the summer of 2026.

Conversations between the OCF and Sagamok Anishnawbek about the process of return of the belongings to Sagamok are underway, and our team hopes to use this model to facilitate return of ancestral belongings to other communities.



Figure 11. Allen Toulouse demonstrating the stringing of a bow made by artist Nathan Mishibinijima at the exhibit opening at Sagamok. Photo by Sagamok IT & Communications.



Figure 12. Exhibit display at the OCF. Photo by Shaelynn Recollet.



Figure 13. Participants of workshops attend the opening of the exhibit at the OCF.
Photo by Sarah Hazell.

Acknowledgements

Funding for these projects has been provided by the University of Toronto Mississauga and the Connaught Community Partnership Research Fund (cataloguing workshops and the exhibit) and Hydro One (training and fieldwork at La Cloche). Mississaugi First Nation provided technical support.

For more about the project visit:

If you would like to learn more about this project and its broader impact, additional information and media coverage are available online. An overview of the project and its recognition with an Ontario Heritage Award can be found in the article "Ojibwe Cultural Foundation Project Recognized with an Ontario Heritage Award" published by *The Manitoulin Expositor* (<https://www.manitoulin.com/ojibwe-cultural-foundation-project-recognized-with-an-ontario-heritage-award/>).

You can also read about the exhibit in the *Sagamok Anishnawbek News*

(https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/605e275832ace2d6639d2056/689e2ee9f0e094722415c955_August%20Newsletter%20FINAL%20DIGITAL%20-%20compressed.pdf)

Additional coverage is available in the University of Toronto News Room article, "In Ontario's North, an Indigenous community digs into its history" (<https://www.utm.utoronto.ca/main-news/ontarios-north-indigenous-community-digs-its-history>), which includes a short video about the project: (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiEBuRCLkk>).

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An Archaeological Perspective on The Dental Hygiene Practices in Ontario from Late 19th and Early 20th Century

Sarah Sayeed (UTM, sarah.sayeed@mail.utoronto.ca)

Introduction

Throughout human history, different methods of preserving dental hygiene have been employed in various regions of the world. The prototype of modern toothbrushes first started being made and used in England. Until the 19th century, most toothbrushes were manufactured in England and France (Mattick 2010). A close examination of the dental hygiene products unearthed during the Schreiber Wood Project (SWP) indicates changes in dental hygiene practices from the late 19th to early 20th century and a shift towards the manufacture and use of Canadian-made products by settlers in Southern Ontario.

The Schreiber Wood Project

In the late 1800s, the British-Canadian Schreiber family constructed three homes on the current University of Toronto Mississauga (UTM) campus around the same time: Iverholme (AjGw-535), Lislehurst (AjGw-534), and Mount Woodham (site location unknown) (Brand 2020). Undergraduate students from UTM's archaeological field school have been excavating, collecting, cataloguing, and examining artifacts from archaeological sites associated with these three homes under the umbrella of the Schreiber Wood Project. The SWP excavations first began in 2013 and offer UTM students an opportunity to participate in a field school course for credit, as well as experience cataloguing, analyzing and presenting related research. SWP focuses on the cultural landscape created by the Schreiber family and their life in Erindale, a historic neighbourhood in Mississauga, Ontario, where the current campus of UTM is located (Brand, Orchard and Ranlett 2022). An understanding of their interaction with the landscape and their day-to-day life can provide insights into the life of the late 19th and early 20th-century settlers

in Southern Ontario.

Site Background

There are two sites associated with the SWP, AjGw-534 and AjGw-535. AjGw-534 consists of a partial stone foundation, surface artifact scatter, several surface features, and a buried midden associated with Lislehurst, home of Herbert Harrie Schreiber built in 1885 (Sciarra et al. 2022). Of the three Schreiber houses, Lislehurst is still in use as the Principal's residence at UTM. Following the Schreiber occupation, Lislehurst [AE2.1] was owned by Reginald Watkins, who bought 50 acres of land from the Schreibers in 1928, including the Mount Woodham house (Brand 2020).

Mount Woodham was initially home to Toronto brewer Wyemouth George Schreiber and his wife, Harriet. The exact location of Mount Woodham remains unknown, as Watkins demolished the house in the 1930s and renovated Lislehurst with materials from Mount Woodham and Iverholme (Brand 2020).

AjGw-535 is the foundation of Iverholme, a house built during the early 1880s and owned by Wyemouth Delisle Schreiber and his wife, Otilie. (Brand, Orchard and Ranlett 2022). Iverholme, burned down in 1913, was never rebuilt, making Lislehurst (AjGw-534) the most recently occupied site (Brand 2020).

Dental hygiene products

Since 2013, about 20 000 artifacts in total have been collected from the SWP. Among these, eleven are dental hygiene items, including a metal toothpaste tube, nine

bone toothbrush parts, and a complete bone toothbrush, that were excavated from AjGw-534 and AjG-535 (Figure 1). Table 1 lists the distribution of the eleven dental hygiene items between the two sites.



Figure 1. Dental hygiene products from the SWP.

Toothbrushes from Iverholme (AjGw-535)

Excavations at Iverholme (AjGw-535) yielded the following finds: a broken toothpaste tube, four stocks (toothbrush heads) from bone toothbrushes, and one bone toothbrush handle. There were differences in the sizes and shapes of the toothbrushes recovered from this location, but their neck and stock share a similar pattern. They have thick necks; the stocks are bigger, broader, and more uniform compared to those found on AjGw-534. The bulky appearance suggests they may not have been effective at cleaning teeth and were difficult to navigate in the back of the mouth. See Figure 2 showing similar toothbrush stock shapes excavated from the Iverholme site.

Toothbrushes from Lislehurst (AjGw-534)

Site AjGw-534, near Lislehurst, remained in use long after Schreiber's occupation of the property, making AjGw-534 the more recent of the two sites. One complete

Site and Associated Houses	Dental Hygiene Products	Associated Brands and Slogans
Lislehurst (AjGw-534)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 complete toothbrush • 4 fragments of toothbrushes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 stocks (head) - 2 handles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hutax • Kent, England
Iverholme (AjGw-535)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 partial toothpaste tube • 1 toothbrush handle • 4 toothbrush stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colgate • Extra Fine, Paris

Table 1: Table listing the dental hygiene products from The Schreiber Wood Project by site.

toothbrush and four toothbrush parts (two stocks, two handles) were found on site AjGw-534.

In Figure 3, the brush marked 'a' was branded KENT ENGLAND, and the brush 'b' is a Hutax brush designed by The Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association. Both toothbrushes have similar necks. The tapered head of the stock seen in toothbrushes from AjGw-534 indicates that brushes from the site were of the prophylactic type, the first scientifically designed brush in North America in 1885 (Mattick 2010).

The Canadian Prophylactic Association started initiatives to produce toothbrushes and toothpaste and work to increase awareness and conduct research on dental health in Canada. They also ordered toothbrushes from Kent to be made according to their design (toothbrush 'a' in Figure 3) to meet demand in Canada (The Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association 1915).

Dental hygiene product manufacturers have been branding their products since the 1840s (Mattick 2010). Branded dental hygiene products from sites AjGw-534 and AjGw-535 are shown in Figure 4. Many products had slogans, manufacturers, and locations of manufacture imprinted on them:



Figure 2. Similarities between toothbrushes from AjGw-535.



Figure 3. Similarities between toothbrushes from AjGw-535.

- **“Extra Fine,” Paris** – The slogan indicates the quality of the bristles and “Paris” indicates that the brush was manufactured in Paris, France.
- **Kent, England** – A brush manufacturing company based in England. G. B Kent & Sons PCL was established in 1777. They have been manufacturing toothbrushes since the 1800s (Mattick 2010)
- **Hutax** – The Canadian Oral Prophylaxis Association used this brand name in the early 20th century (The Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association 1912).
- **Colgate** – one of the first commercial manufacturers of toothpaste tubes in the early 1900s (First Version 2015). Before being packaged in tubes, Colgate toothpaste was sold in glass jars.

Out of these four brands, Hutax and Colgate had started as dentifrice producers. They later branched out into

toothbrushes (although none of the toothbrushes on the site were identified as Colgate-branded). In contrast, the other two brands based in Europe focused solely on brush manufacturing. Toothbrushes recovered from AjGw-534, the more recently occupied site, match the design of the Hutax brush. The similarities between the toothbrushes and the deliberate shapes for more effective cleaning led me to consider the relationships among the manufacturers, the product timelines, and how those relate to the relative dates of the sites.

Hutax

Until the early 20th century, the dentifrices sold at the market were not effective in improving oral hygiene. The Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association was created to develop dental hygiene products to improve patients' dental health in response to dentist Harold Clark's presentation on ineffective dentifrices on the market (Gullett 1971). The Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association created the

brand Hutax (a term coined from two Greek words meaning health and mouth) in 1906 and produced dental hygiene products under that name. Proceeds from Hutax products went to the development and research of dental hygiene in Canada (Gullett 1971).

Shift toward locally manufactured dental hygiene products

Toothbrushes recovered from the site AjGw-534 (the more recently occupied site) include a complete toothbrush with HUTAX engraved on its handle and several toothbrush fragments with similar design and shape. The presence of multiple toothbrushes with features similar to the Hutax toothbrush (the fragmented stocks and neck) suggests the increased preference for locally produced dental hygiene products by the settlers of Southern Ontario.

Personal correspondence between Helen, a Canadian nurse stationed in France during World War I, and her mother indicates the preference for Hutax toothbrushes among the Canadian public during the 20th century. She wrote in her letter to her mother, "And will you buy me some more heavy underwear - I like the Swiss wool best - you can get it at Simpson's and pyjamas - pongee, or something of the kind - unless you have made flannelette ones I won't need them now as I got a pair and **Hutax tooth brushes are not to be had this side of the Atlantic**" (H. Fowld to her mother, letter 15, 24 April 1915, Wimereux, France, Trent University Digital Collection).

Conclusion

The distribution of dental hygiene products from the two major sites of the Schreiber Wood Project indicates a shift in



Figure 4. Slogans and Manufacturers: Colgate toothpaste tube (Top Left); toothbrush handle with "Extra Fine Paris" engraved (Top Right); Hutax toothbrush (Bottom Left); Kent toothbrush neck (Bottom Right)

Canadian settler preferences from overseas-manufactured products to locally made products during the 20th century. Both the brands associated with AjGw-535, Colgate and Extra Fine, Paris, were manufactured outside of Canada. The brands associated with the other, more recently occupied site AjGw-534, were Hutax, manufactured locally in Canada, and Kent, England which was manufactured overseas, but the product shape was based on a Canadian design (The Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association 1915). Based on their shape, toothbrushes from AjGw-534 (Lislehurst) are more recent than those from site AjGw-535 (Iverholme). The presence of the Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association products on AjGw-534 (the more recent site) indicates a shift towards the use of Canadian-made products by the early 20th century. The similarities between the shapes of toothbrushes from the site AjGw-534 suggest demand and preference for a specific design. The Schreiber Wood Project is ongoing, and future finds of additional dental hygiene artifacts may further clarify our understanding of dental hygiene trends in the late 19th and early 20th century.

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 Director at Large: Jonathan Giles
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 Director at Large: Jim Keron
 Website: <http://oaslondonchapter.ca/>
 Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/londonoas>
 Email: oaslondonchapter@gmail.com
 Mail: Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Rd., London, ON N6G 3M6
 Phone: (519) 473-1360
 Fax (519) 473-1363
 Meetings: 7:30 pm on 2nd Thursday of the month except May-August; at MOA
 Membership: Individual/Family \$18, Student, \$15, Institutional \$21

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 Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Ottawa-Chapter-of-the-Ontario-Archaeological-Society-582145708470231>
 Email: ottawaaoas@gmail.com
 Mail: PO Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1
 Meetings: Every 3rd Thursday of the month from Sept. to May; usually at Routhier Community Centre, 172 Guigues Street, Ottawa (in the Byward Market)
 Membership: Individual \$20, Family \$25, Student \$12

Peterborough

President: Tom Mohr
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 Strata Editor: Dirk Verhulst
 Website: peterborough.ontarioarchaeology.org
 Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1519076065078299>
 Meetings: 7:00 pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month,

Membership: Individual \$12, Family \$15, Student \$8

Thunder Bay

President: Clarence Surette
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 Secretary: Jade Ross
 Director: Arlene Lahti
 Wanikan Editor: Clarence Surette and Jill Taylor-Hollings
 Web Design/Photography: Chris McEvoy
 E-mail: clarence.surette@lakeheadu.ca
 Meetings: TBA BB2002, Braun Building, Lakehead University
 Membership: \$10 (as of Jan. 1, 2021)

Windsor

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 Newsletter Editor: Zach Hamm
 Media Outreach: Haylee Meloche
 Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/windsoroas>
 Email: oaswindsor@gmail.com
 Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/WindsorOAS/>
 Meetings: 7:00 pm on the second Wednesday of February, April, and October and the first Wednesday of December. at the Duff-Baby Interpretation Centre in Old Sandwich Town
 Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$20, Students \$5

MEMBERSHIP

	Without OA	With OA
Individual	45 (65)*	57 (77)*
Family	52 (72)	64 (84)
Student	25 (45)	34 (54)
Institutional	75 (includes OA)	
Life	800 (includes OA)	

*Effective 2024, the print version of Arch Notes will cost \$25 per year to mail. Otherwise, a subscription to the digital version of Arch Notes is automatically included with the cost of a standard OAS membership.