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We wish to acknowledge this land on which the University of Toronto operates. For thousands of years it has been the traditional land of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, and most recently, the Mississaugas of the Credit River. Today, this meeting place is still the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to work on this land.

Introduction

The Schreiber Wood Project (SWP) documents a late-19th century settler-colonial cultural landscape located on the University of Toronto Mississauga campus occupied by the Schreiber family.

Table 1. Summary of glass vessel assemblage by class.

Artifact Class	Number of Artifacts
Furnishings	30
Kitchen/Food	1190
Tools/Equipment	2
Personal Artifacts	68
Indeterminate	1354
TOTAL	2644

Table 2. Summary of glass vessel assemblage by vessel type.

Vessel Type	Number of Artifacts
Ashtray	1
Bottle	921
Bowl	4
Cup	2
Dish	1
Glass	3
Hollowware	65
Jar	122
Jug	1
Lid	6
Mug	1
Tumbler	6
Other	23
Indeterminate	1488
TOTAL	2644

Glass Vessel Assemblage

We examined the glass vessel assemblage primarily at two locations (AjGw-534 and AjGw-535) and a variety of associated landscape features.

From 2013 to 2021, the SWP has accumulated a total of 9900 glass artifacts, of which 2644 belong to glass vessels. Glass vessel artifacts are divided into the following classes: Kitchen/Food, Personal Artifacts, Furnishings, Tools/Equipment, and Indeterminate. Of the identifiable artifacts, the Kitchen/food class predominates, with bottles the most abundant type.

Here we highlight a few interesting examples from the range of vessels that appear in the assemblage.

Underwood Inks



Fig 1. Part of clear bottle finish with embossed "UNDERWOODS INKS."

- New York-based company that manufactured inks, typewriting inks, and ribbons
- Branches established in Toronto and London
 - Artifact likely an ink bottle, not a refillable container for typewriters
 - Adds to the diversity of utilitarian vessels at the site

Mason Jars

- Manufactured by Diamond Flint Glass Co., Montreal (1903-1913)
 - Locations include Toronto, Hamilton, Redcliff
- Made at least four jars for T. Eaton department stores in 178 Yonge St., Toronto (1869) and 345 Portage Ave., Winnipeg (1905)
 - Artifact was probably the last in the Eaton series (1910)

444 Spadina Avenue



Fig 3. Rectangular base of bottle embossed with address.

- "444 SPADINA AVE TORONTO" leads to the current-day address of Toronto's Red Room pub
- During the Schreiber family's occupancy, the address belonged to two consecutive druggists: Hooper & Co. (1890-1897) and Fraser Alexander R. (1898-1901)
 - Establishes potential Toronto storefronts from which the Schreiber family may have accessed pharmaceutical and medicinal products

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum



Fig 4. Sides (above) of bottle embossed with "MONTREAL" and "HENRY R. GRAY." Front (right) of bottle.

- Contained Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum, a medicinal syrup (patented in 1872) for "coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and other throat affections"
 - Developed by Henry R. Gray (1859) and was later sold to Kerry Watson & Co. (1875)
- Product widely supplied to the public through physicians, hospitals, and pharmacies across Canada
 - Provides insight into the types of pharmaceutical products available to and commonly used in 19th century households

Conclusion

The investigation of select artifacts reveal diverse aspects of the Schreiber family's everyday lives, including connections to local markets, food consumption, and medicinal remedies. As glass vessels are often common elements in the household with various and recycled uses, their period of use and purpose in the Schreiber family is not certain. The 'everyday' nature of the vessels contributed to some difficulty in investigating the maker's marks through historical records. We encourage future studies to explore: 1) the production of a more extensive summary and characterization of the general glass vessel assemblage (i.e., bottle finishes), 2) further analysis of intersecting class/vessel type categories (i.e., medicinal bottles), and 3) wider investigation of the variety of available maker's marks.

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