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BROADWAY TRIANGLE PARTNERSHIP
HOUSING PROJECT
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT
BLOCK 2270

CEQR #86-304K

Prepared for:
The New York City Department of Housing
Preservation and Development
100 Gold Street
New York, New York 10038

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210

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Plates	iii
List of Personnel	iv
Introduction	1
Field Methodology	2
Stratigraphic Summary	4
Artifact Analysis	6
Results	11
Conclusions and Recommendations	12
Bibliography	13
Appendix 1 Field Record Forms	
Appendix 2 Artifact Inventory	

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Tax Map of Block 2270, with project area outlined.
- Figure 2 Locations of Backhoe Trenches 38 through 40 within Block 2270.

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 View of Backhoe Trench 38 looking southwest.
- Plate 2 View of Backhoe Trench 39 looking southwest.
- Plate 3 View of Backhoe Trench 40 looking northeast.



LIST OF PERSONNEL

William I. Roberts IV	-	Principal Investigator Co-Author
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William Goldsmith	-	Field Technician
Sal Sorrentino	-	Backhoe Operator



INTRODUCTION

The Broadway Triangle Urban Renewal Area consists of portions of eight blocks in Brooklyn, New York, including 1721, 1722, 1726, 1730, 1731, 1732, 2270, and 2273. This report presents the results of testing conducted at Block 2270. The project area on Block 2270 consists of Lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 29. These lots include the entire frontage on Throop Avenue, and parts of frontage on Gerry Street and Bartlett Street. Archaeological testing was conducted within Lots 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. Figure 1 provides a map of Block 2270 from the present tax maps.

Two background research reports have been completed on the Broadway Triangle Industrial Park. These reports studied twenty-four blocks including all of the blocks within the Broadway Triangle Urban Renewal Area. Both reports were co-authored by Arnold Pickman and Susan Dublin. They date to March and April of 1989. Their reports were reviewed and it was determined that archaeological resources from five different categories may be present within the Broadway Triangle Urban Renewal Area. These categories include:

1. Prehistoric deposits below the existing fill layer(s);
2. eighteenth century roadways and associated settlement below the fill;
3. early nineteenth century farms below the fill;
4. mid- to late nineteenth century industrial deposits above or cut into the fill;
5. mid- to late nineteenth century domestic deposits above or cut into the fill, with this category to include both owner-occupied and rental properties.

Review of the background research completed for Block 2270 indicated that two categories of archaeological resources could exist here. These are prehistoric deposits beneath the existing fill layers, and nineteenth century industrial remains above or cut into the fill (Greenhouse Consultants 1992:1). A boring done at the intersection of Broadway and Bartlett Street, within one block of the project area shows a top layer of mixed clay and

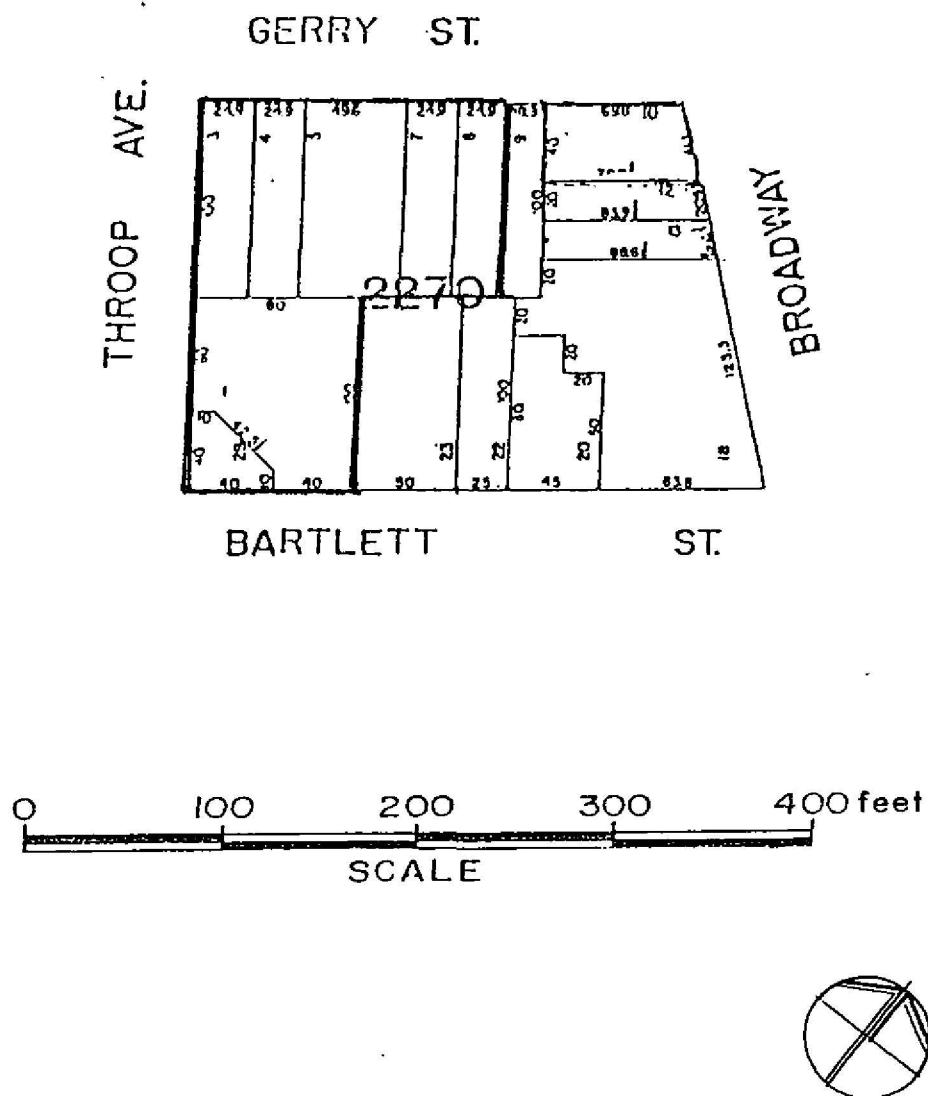


Figure 1 Tax Map of Block 2270, with project area outlined.

gravel ten feet thick. This may well be fill. Backhoe trenching on Block 2273, across Bartlett Street from Block 2270, showed fill deposits between 4.5 and 5.8 feet thick. While this evidence indicates that fill is likely on Block 2270, its depth cannot be estimated with certainty.

The nineteenth century industrial resource expected on Block 2270 is the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:1, 17-21). The Glass Works was situated in Lots 2-9 on Block 2270. Lots 3 through 8 are within the project area. Lot 2 is now within the northern end of Lot 1 which is also within the project area. The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works was established during 1863 by John and Nicholas Dannenhoffer, two brothers from Lorraine. The factory evidently reached its peak of production during the early 1880s, but had moved to another location by 1886 (*ibid.*: Pickman and Dublin 1989a:77-78). The glass works is shown on the 1869 Dripps Map and the 1880 Bromley and Robinson Atlas (Pickman and Dublin 1989a:Figure 10; Pickman and Dublin 1989b:App. A). By the date of the 1887 Sanborn Map, the factory is gone and Lots 3 through 8 have three-story structures covering the front 60 feet of the lots, leaving rear yards of 40 by 24.75 feet in each lot. Former Lot 2 is nearly completely covered by one-story structures (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:App. B). These were evidently the only structures built on the former glass works location (*ibid.*:20). As the second documentary report points out, the most interesting deposits associated with the glass works would be wastage, raw materials, and refuse generated by the workers. These would most likely be found in open yards of the factory that were not covered by the 1886 structures, and possibly under the circa 1880 extension of the factory along the Throop Avenue frontage.



FIELD METHODOLOGY

The subsurface archaeological testing of Block 2270 of the Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project in Brooklyn, New York was conducted on March 12, 1998. As stated in the scope-of-work for this testing, the technique used to examine buried deposits and thereby determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources was the mechanical excavation of trenches. A total of three trenches, numbered 38 through 40, were excavated by backhoe (see Figure 2), the results of which were carefully monitored by archaeologists. This testing strategy was designed by the Principal Investigator and approved by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Backhoe Trench 38 was located along the southeastern boundary of Lots 3, 4 and 5. Backhoe Trench 39 was parallel to Backhoe Trench 38 and 40 feet further to the northwest. It also crossed Lots 3, 4 and 5. Both of these trenches ended at what was evidently the former Lot 5 and 6 boundary. Backhoe Trench 40 was located to the northeast of Backhoe Trench 38, parallel to and a few feet away from the southeastern boundary of Lots 5, 7 and 8. See Figure 2 for the locations of the trenches.

The use of mechanical means of excavation expedites the removal of large quantities of fill. A total of approximately 5,003 cubic feet of soil were removed from the trenches, the dimensions of which varied from 73 feet to 82 feet long, 4 to 5 feet wide, and 3.4 to 6.5 feet deep. The proposed maximum depth of impact was met or exceeded in Backhoe Trenches 39 and 40. Backhoe Trench 38 was halted by a concrete slab too thick to break through.

Soil samples were selectively removed from the deepest layer encountered and occasionally from other layers. This soil was screened through ¼-inch mesh in order to recover artifacts. Artifacts were also recovered when they were observed in the trench by directing the backhoe operator to selectively remove them with the backhoe bucket. Soil strata were measured, described, and recorded for all trenches. All trenches were backfilled immediately following excavation and the recording of data.

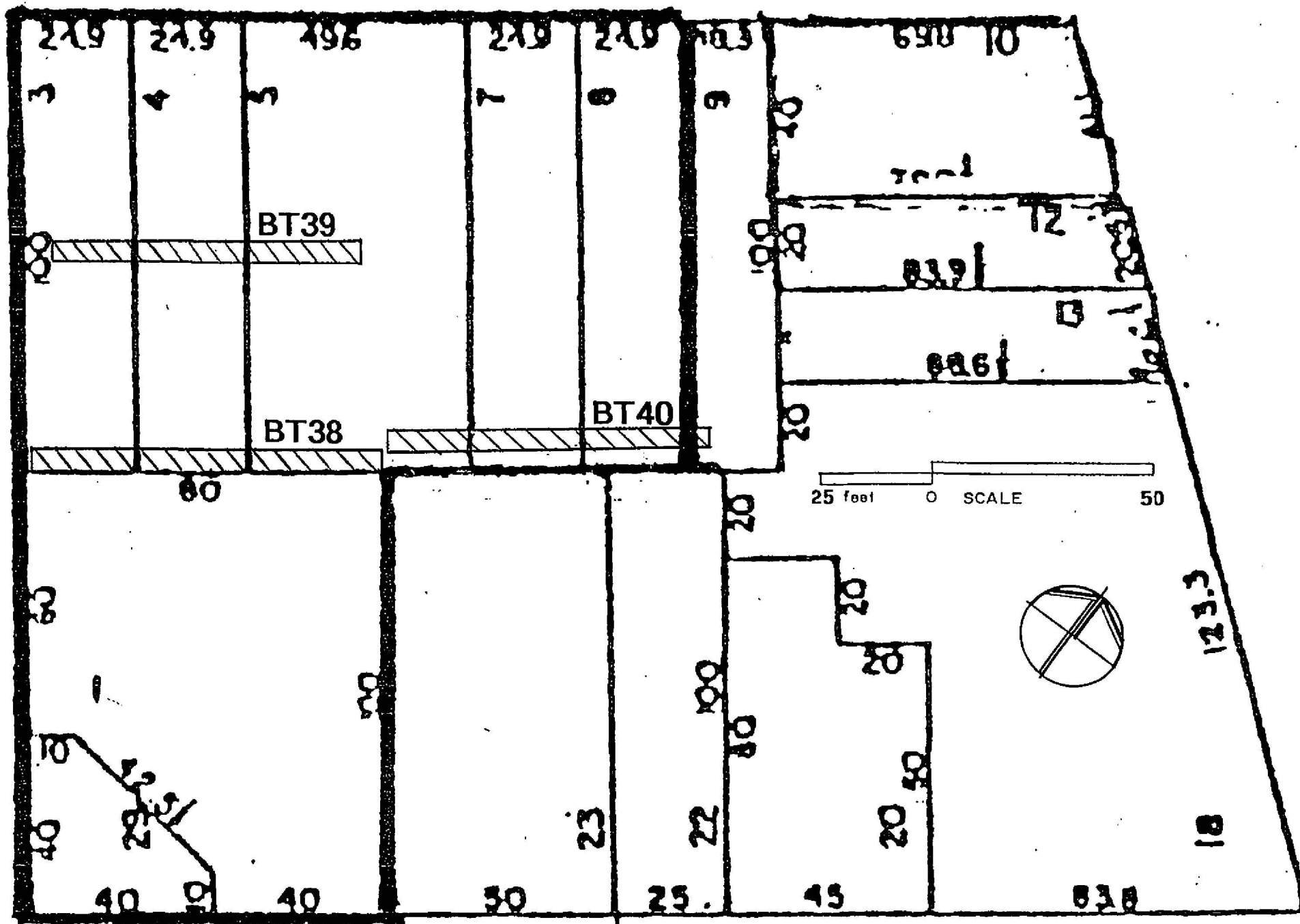


Figure 2 Locations of Backhoe Trenches 38 through 40 within Block 2270.

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Either four or five layers were recorded in each of the three backhoe trenches completed on Block 2270. Natural subsoil was identified as the deepest layer found in Backhoe Trenches 39 and 40. Subsoil was not reached by Backhoe Trench 38.

Backhoe Trench 38 had four layers. The top layer consisted of a coarse gravel 1.1 feet thick. The color was grey. This layer was probably deposited to level the area after demolition of the former structures. The second layer consisted of dark yellowish brown sandy silt with red brick, concrete and wood rubble. The second layer was found between 1.1 and 2.2 feet below grade. This layer includes the demolition rubble from the former structures. Below this were two deposits. A concrete block wall existed along the southeast side of the trench. It began at approximately 1.6 feet below grade and extended beyond the bottom of the trench. The remainder of the trench was covered by the fourth layer which consisted of a grey concrete slab. The top was found at 2.2 feet below grade. The backhoe was unable to penetrate this floor, so excavation of Backhoe Trench 38 was halted at this point. No deposits associated with the glass works were found.

Backhoe Trench 39 had five layers. The top layer consisted of a very dark greyish brown silty sand with concrete fragments. Thickness was 1.9 feet. The second layer was a mottled very dark grey and brown slightly clayey silt with red brick and stone rubble. It was found between 1.9 and 3.9 feet below grade. The second layer was identified as the demolition rubble of the last structures at this location. The third layer consisted of a black silty sand with cinders. It ranged from 3.9 to 4.9 feet below grade. Beneath this layer was a very dark greyish brown silt extending from 4.9 to 5.5 feet below grade. Both the third and fourth layers included glass. The fifth layer consisted of light yellowish brown clayey silt with pebbles. The top was found at 5.5 feet below grade. This layer was identified as subsoil. This profile applies to the southwestern 44 feet of the trench. A concrete wall existed there approximately three feet wide. The top was at approximately 3.9 feet below grade. A second similar wall was found sixteen feet to the northeast of the first wall. The third layer was found between the two walls and to the northeast of the second wall, but it had a strong petroleum odor. Excavation ceased in this northeastern portion of the trench due to this contamination.

Backhoe Trench 40 had five layers. The top layer was a very dark greyish brown sandy silt with gravel. It was 0.6 feet thick. The second layer consisted of concrete rubble in grey silty sand. It was between 0.6 and 1.3 feet below grade. Beneath this were two deposits. The southwestern eighteen feet of the trench was covered by a concrete slab. The backhoe was not able to break through this slab. The slab was separated from the other deposit by a stone wall about two feet across. The third layer in the remainder of the trench consisted of red brick, concrete and wood rubble in a very dark grey silty sand. It was found between 1.3 and 2.2 feet below grade. It was identified as the destruction rubble of the most recent structures here. The fourth layer was a black silty sand with cinders. It was found between 2.2 and 6.4 feet below grade. This deposit included glass. Beneath this layer was the fifth and deepest layer recorded. It consisted of a mottled very pale brown and dark yellowish brown clayey silt with pebbles. The top was found at 6.4 feet below grade. This layer was identified as subsoil. It had a similar texture to that found at the bottom of Backhoe Trench 39, and a mottled color both slightly darker and lighter than that in Backhoe Trench 39.



ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Artifacts recovered during the March 1998 fieldwork at Block 2270 of the Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project in Brooklyn, New York were transferred to the laboratory of Greenhouse Consultants in New York City. The material was hand washed in room temperature tap water, dried, marked and catalogued. The drying procedure was slow air drying on screens in the laboratory processing area.

The artifacts were identified according to a modified form of the Cultural Material Data Base Taxonomy of the National Park Service. The taxonomy provides a systematic code of functional groups, classes and material. Functional groups 1 and 3-9 are historic categories. Group 2 includes floral and faunal material. Group 10 contains the prehistoric material. Group 98 encompasses objects that were unidentifiable as to function, such as coal and slag. Technological and stylistic manufacturing ranges were assigned when an artifact exhibited a datable attribute. Establishing the range of the manufacture of artifacts provides a time frame for establishing dates after which the deposits were made. See Appendix 2.

Subsequent to cataloguing, all artifacts with their appropriate codes were inventoried using Paradox, a relational database software, which provides sorted inventory lists for contexts and artifact groups.

Contexts were assigned series numbers in accordance to the type of data recovery method. Trenches are identified by the 4000 series. As an example, Trench #1, Layer 3 would be coded as 4001.03. See Appendix 1.

A total of 197 artifacts were recovered from Contexts 4039.03, 4039.bd (backdirt), and 4040.04. Context 4039.03 held 142 artifacts; Context 4039.bd, 18 artifacts; and Context 4040.04, 37 artifacts. Category breakdown included:

	<u>4039.03</u>	<u>4039.bd</u>	<u>4040.04</u>
Ceramics	6	1	4
Glass	49	7	11
Bone/Shell	2	---	1
Glass Working Debris	39	10	15
Other	46	---	6

Context 4039.03/bd

The ceramics from Context 4039.03, and .bd, include redware, Rockingham decorated yellowware and ironstone. At least three ironstone saucers were present in the contexts. Two saucers were undecorated. The third saucer fragment had red-banded rim with a polychrome floral, probably cut-stamp, decoration.

Bottle/container glass was present along with window/flat glass. Glass tableware in the form of a goblet, a press-molded bowl, cup and mug handles, and a tumbler were present. The base of one bottle found in the backdirt exhibited a pontil mark. One piece of carnival glass was found in the backdirt which has a popularity date of 1905-1920 (Spillman 1983:444).

Other artifacts included nails, drainpipe, a possible furnace part, brick and lamp chimney fragments. Glass working debris included the trimmings from blown glass, rods/cylinders, a chunk of olive green spun glass and various large lumps of colored and uncolored glass. Colored glass included green, emerald green, olive green and amethyst.

Context 4040.04

The ceramics from Context 4040.04 consisted of ironstone and porcelain. A plate and a saucer were present in ironstone and a small porcelain cup/mug was also present. Both the plate and the cup were undecorated. The saucer was decorated in overglaze handpainted polychrome floral, the design being petite in size.

Bottle/container glass was present along with glass tableware in the form of stemware and a mug. The press paneled mug was eight-sided. The stemware had a gold and white bands decorated the base of the bowl. Two pharmaceutical bottles were present, including Louis E. Nicot, Pharmacist, 67 Union Avenue, Brooklyn and St. Jakobs Oel, A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, MD.

August Vogeler, 1819-1908, established his Baltimore pharmaceutical company in 1845, as A. Vogeler & Co. He became co-partners with his son Charles A. and John H. Winkelmann in July 1873. Charles A. Vogeler formed the Charles A. Vogeler Company, with his father, Augustus, and John Winkleman in 1878. This firm began manufacturing and promoting St. Jakobs Oil when it purchased Keller's Roman Liniment from Wilmer L. Keller of Baltimore. Charles died in 1882 and the company's partners



included Charles' widow, Minnie, Christian Deveries, and Herman Umbstaetter (Fike 1987:195-196). The bottle clearly says A. Vogeler & Company. The liniment was either something produced by the senior Vogeler before the partnership with his son, or the son ran this batch under his father's company. A period of the 1870s appears to be a reasonable conclusion for the time of manufacture of the bottle. Barns, fences and rocks bore advertising for the liniment and poetry was written claiming relief from sprains and pains.

The pharmacist's bottle was manufactured by Whitall, Tatum and Company of Millville, New Jersey. This glass house originated in southern New Jersey in 1806 under the direction of James Lee. The Whitall brothers bought the firm in 1844, renaming it Whitall Bros. & Company in 1849 and Whitall, Tatum & Company in 1857. The company specialized in making apothecaries' wares. It continued in the twentieth century as the Armstrong Cork Company (McKearin and McKearin 1988:165). Louis E. Nicot was a clerk with his home at 105 S. 4th Street in 1868/69 (Lain 1868:465). He first appears in the directories as a druggist in 1871/72, located at 67 Union Avenue (Lain 1871:557). Nicot is listed as a druggist at this location until 1889 with his home at 56 Union Avenue (Lain 1872:28, 566; 1876:31, 682; 1877:686; 1880:809; 1882:854; Lain and Healy 1884:972; 1885:781; 1888:887; 1889:934). Louis disappears from the directories in 1890 until 1894 when his widow, Mary, appears with a different home address, 904 Jefferson Avenue (Lain and Healy 1890:893; 1891:862; 1892:866; Richardson and Healy 1894:993). The time frame for the bottle's manufacture is clearly defined in the two decade span of the 1870s and 1880s since prior to being a druggist, he is listed as a clerk, and later Nicot is dead. Unlike many druggists/pharmacists of Brooklyn and Manhattan during this period who changed business locations every two to five years (cf. Greenhouse Consultants 1994), Nicot maintained his establishment for a two decade span.

Other artifacts included a bus headlight, drainpipe and tile. The glass working debris included one piece of blown glass trimming and lumps of glass, including amber, pale green and green marbled milk glass.

Discussion

The objects labeled as blown trimmings represent steps in the manufacture of blown glassware. Specifically, objects recovered from both trenches may represent a step where the "... parison is elevated to a nearly vertical position

to receive the glob of glass for the stem which drips on from the pontil, and the necessary amount of glass is cut off with the large shears" (McKearin and McKearin 1988:22; 23:Figure 12). Shears again are used in other steps in the process of manufacturing the glassware, illustrated and described by McKearin and McKearin (1988:22-25). The importance of the objects recovered demonstrate the manufacture of blown glassware at this location. Their presence is unexpected in a factory reported to be the site of the manufacture of *Silex* lamp chimneys.

Other unexpected finds were the presence of large lumps of colored glass, some of these reaching tennis ball or baseball size. Also unexpected were cylinders or rod of glass, some of which were colored. One piece of spun olive green glass was present. The most unusual glass debris were the green marbled milk glass lumps. The results of the archaeological trenching indicate that the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works did more than just manufacture lamp chimneys.

Pickman and Dublin (1989b) discussed information they located on the Dannenhoffer brothers' glass factory. They found conflicting information among the Brooklyn directories and promotional literature, especially when citing an 1886 source. Possible explanations for the presence of these unusual objects include:

1. McKearin and McKearin (1988:605) state that the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works possibly started in 1845 or earlier. This factory made cut, plain and colored glassware. Possibly the archaeological trenching has recovered materials from a pre-Dannenhoffer period.
2. The Dannenhoffers acquired the factory at some point during the 1860s, Nicholas arriving in the United States in 1863. The plant was at the corner of Gerry Street and Throop Avenue in 1863, occupying six lots. It then occupied Nos. 255-269 McKibbin Street, and then became the Dannenhoffer Glass Works at 239 Harman Street. The John Dannenhoffer Glass Works was at 58 Rutledge Street in 1890 (Armbruster 1942:172-73, 192, 279, 307-08; Greenhouse Consultants 1996:13). Nicholas Dannenhoffer was at 260 Boerum Street from 1886-1898. According to the 1886 International Publishing Company cited by Pickman and Dublin, 'In 1881 Mr. [John] Dannenhoffer turned his attention and energies to the manufacture of modern antique stained glass tiles, disks, bulls' eyes, and kindred articles ... [such as] canes and jewels' (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:18). The non-lamp chimney objects found during the

archaeological trenching may be a record of John Dannenhoffer's experiments before he separated his factory from his brother's. Such a scenario makes sense if a conflict arose between the brothers when John Dannenhoffer wanted to expand his sideline and the *Silex* factory grounds did not have the capacity to do so. The late nineteenth century fashion found such baubles popular, and John Dannenhoffer could have easily cashed in on the fads of the day. The lamp chimneys were being produced at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 dozen per day with 150 workers on hand. The Dannenhoffers probably could not co-produce each venture equally with the resources at this location.

3. Freelancing by workers at the factory. This is a traditional practice among preindustrial workers, especially in the glassworking and ceramics business. Workers made objects as gifts for family and friends, or took special orders. The freelancing may have been sanctioned by the factory owners or conducted independently.

Further archaeological investigation at Block 2270 has the potential to document the transition from a preindustrial to industrial glass factory. During the 1870s and 1880s the factory produced one-third of the lamp chimneys in New York State (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:18). As with many industries of this type, e.g., glass and ceramics, formulas were a closely guarded secret. Chemical analysis of the glass is important to distinguish the composition of flint glass used at the Williamsburgh plant. Another focus is the type of furnace. A direct burning furnace was used in most nineteenth century factories but when gas became available, gas furnaces slowly replaced the older forms. The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works contained two glass melting furnaces and two leers (annealing ovens), but it is unknown as to the type of furnace used. In 1880 only thirty gas ovens were known to be in use (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:19).

Some evidence, in the form of lamp chimneys, was found in Context 4039 for the remains of the lamp chimney factory. Further investigation, in the form of fieldwork, is needed to document the lamp chimney factory. Further historical documentary research is needed on the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works, beyond the level conducted by earlier background research studies. Documentary research is also needed to place this factory in context with other factories of the era. The previous background studies have prepared a nice groundwork to prepare for a more intensive historical treatment of the factory.



RESULTS

The three trenches on Block 2270 had two purposes: to search for evidence of prehistoric use of this land as well as historic archaeological deposits associated with the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found in the three trenches. Any surface used during prehistory has been removed or disturbed.

Backhoe Trench 38 hit a concrete slab which could not be penetrated at 2.2 feet below grade. No deposits associated with the glass works were found.

Backhoe Trench 39 contained two layers which included glass waste, Contexts 4039.03 and 4039.04. A good sample of artifacts from Context 4039.03 was recovered. Examination of Context 4039.04 in section indicates that additional artifacts are probably present in this deposit as well. The northeastern 25 feet of the trench were found to be contaminated with petroleum products, but to the southwest of a concrete wall no contamination was found. Both deposits appear to be associated with the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works and not mixed with later debris.

Backhoe Trench 40 contained one thick deposit which produced glass waste, Context 4040.04. This condition was found throughout Backhoe Trench 40 except for the southwestern twenty feet which were covered by a concrete slab. While this deposit included glass waste probably from the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works, it was mixed with later artifacts.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our conclusion that one significant cultural resource was found within the three mechanically excavated trenches on Block 2270. It consists of Contexts 4039.03 and 4039.04 in Backhoe Trench 39. Context 4039.03 contained waste products of the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works in deposits unmixed with later artifacts. A deposit with similar glass waste was found in Backhoe Trench 40, but this was mixed with later artifacts. No potentially significant historic period deposits were found in Backhoe Trench 38, and no evidence of prehistoric use of this land was found in any of the trenches.

The deposits found in Backhoe Trench 39 are considered eligible for inclusion in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places under criterion D. This is due to their potential to yield information important in the history of glass manufacturing. The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works was established by 1863. The founders and owners were John and Nicholas Dannenhoffer. Their principal product was lamp chimneys under the *Silex* brand name. The Glass Works had moved from Block 2270 by 1886 (Pickman and Dublin 1989a:77-78; 1989b:17-20). The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works is the earliest industry established on Block 2270, and among the earliest in this section of Brooklyn (Dripps 1869:Sheet 7). Documentary sources provide information on the general history of the firm and note its primary product, but offer little information on other products, or the processes used to create them. Further excavation of the deposits found in Backhoe Trench 39 should provide a reasonable sample of the waste products of the Williamsburgh Flint Glassworks. Analysis of these waste products may expand our knowledge of products of the glassworks and the processes used to create them.

We recommend that one additional trench be excavated mechanically to the north of Backhoe Trench 39. This trench should measure at least 30 feet east-west by 15 feet north-south. A backhoe or similar machine should be used to remove approximately 3.7 feet of overburden, exposing the top of the deposit where the glass waste was recovered. At this point four excavation units each five feet square would be laid out. Manual excavation would then continue in these four units until the bottom of the glass bearing deposits is reached. Additional documentary research on the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works should also be undertaken.



Plate 1 View of Backhoe Trench 38 looking southwest.



Plate 2 View of Backhoe Trench 39 looking southwest.



Plate 3 View of Backhoe Trench 40 looking northeast.



Plate 3 View of Backhoe Trench 40 looking northeast.

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MAPS AND ATLASES

New York City Register

n.d. Tax Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.

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APPENDIX 1
FIELD RECORD FORMS

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT NUMBERING AND PROVENIENCE LABELING

A field recording system which encompasses a variety of conditions and situations is optimal for any archaeological project. Among these situations are the size of the project, the number of different field techniques and the number of expected artifacts. The field recording system used was developed by Greenhouse Consultants and was based on modifications of other accepted systems.

All contexts are numbered in the field and these numbers are applied to the artifacts. The format for numbering is XX-9999.99 where X is alphanumeric and 9 is numeric. The alphanumeric characters to the left of the hyphen are the prefix. The two digits to the right of the decimal point are used only when it is necessary to refer to strata within a context. The four digits between the prefix and decimal subdivision may be called the base code.

The prefix is a two character designation of the project parcel. The four digit numeric base code can be divided into two parts; the first digit being separate from the last three. The first numeric digit indicates the type of field technique used. The codes are as follows:

1000:	unprovenienced surface collection
2000:	provenienced surface collection
3000:	shovel testing
4000:	trenching
5000:	excavation units
6000:	feature excavation
7000:	borings
8000:	
9000:	transects

The three digits following the technique code are unique for each location and are assigned sequentially. Decimal subdivisions may be used for techniques three through six to indicate specific strata. For example, 01-3001.02 refers to Area 1 (01), shovel test (3), number 1 (001), at the second layer (.02).

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : <i>Broadway Triangle</i>			COORDINATES : <i>Bk 2270</i>		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED ?	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. :
	<i>WR</i>	<i>BG</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>17 March 98</i>	<i>B.T. 38</i>
STRATIGRAPHY :					
LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	<i>0 - 1.1'</i>	<i>Course Gravel</i>	<i>10 YR 5/1</i>		<i>Recent Fill</i>
			<i>Gray</i>		
2	<i>1.1' - 2.2'</i>	<i>Sandy Silt w/ Rubble</i>	<i>10 YR 3/4</i>	<i>Ad Br. Wood, Concrete (discarded)</i>	
			<i>Lt. Yel. Br.</i>		
3	<i>2.2' - ?</i>	<i>Concrete Block wall and Concrete Slab floor</i>	<i>10 YR 5/1</i>		<i>Wall of attached Slab floor</i>
			<i>Gray</i>		
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
* Give depths relative to ground surface					
General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)					
<i>Stopped @ 3.4 ft. for most of trench and 2.2 ft. along south side by concrete slab & wall</i>					
<i>B.T. 38 was 5 ft. by 82 ft.</i>					
Cross Refs :					
Plan			Photos		
Section			Notebook		

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : <i>Broadway Triangle</i>			COORDINATES : <i>Bk 2270</i>		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED ?	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. :
	<i>WR</i>	<i>BG</i>	<i>Sample 1/4"</i>	<i>12 March 98</i>	<i>B.T. 39</i>
STRATIGRAPHY :					
LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	<i>0 - 1.9'</i>	<i>Silty Sand w/ concrete Rubble</i>	<i>10 YR 3/2</i>		
			<i>Lt. Gr. Br.</i>		
2	<i>1.9' - 3.9'</i>	<i>Clayey Silt w/ Red Brick & Stone Rubble</i>	<i>Mottled 10 YR 3/1, 5 YR 3/1, 10 YR 5/3</i>		
			<i>Brick</i>		
3	<i>3.9' - 4.9'</i>	<i>Silty Sand w/ Cinders</i>	<i>10 YR 2/1</i>		<i>glass waste (collected)</i>
			<i>Black</i>		
4	<i>4.9' - 5.5'</i>	<i>Silt</i>	<i>10 YR 3/2</i>		<i>glass waste (collected)</i>
			<i>Lt. Gr. Br.</i>		
5	<i>5.5' - ?</i>	<i>Clayey Silt w/ Rubble</i>	<i>10 YR 6/4</i>		<i>Subsoil</i>
			<i>Lt. Yel. Br.</i>		
6					
7					
8					
* Give depths relative to ground surface					
General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)					
<i>Stopped @ 6.0 ft.</i>					
<i>Section Recorded in W. half B.T. 39 was 4 ft. by 73 ft.</i>					
Cross Refs :					
Plan			Photos		
Section			Notebook		

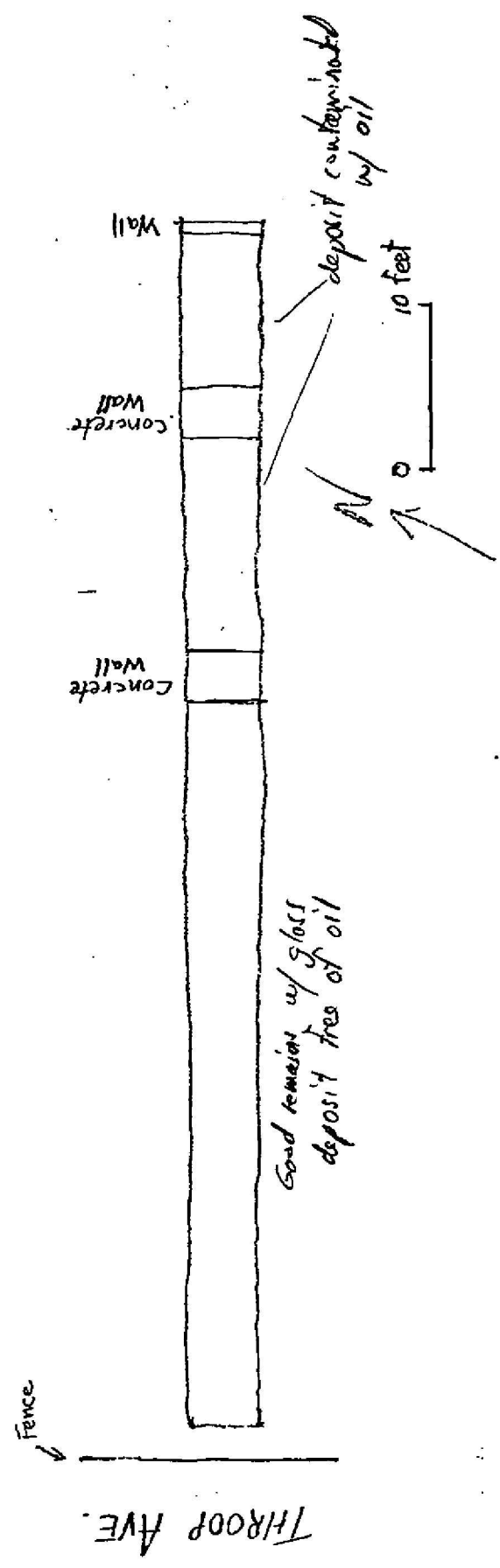
SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : <i>Broadway Triangle</i>			COORDINATES : <i>Bk. 2270</i>		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : <i>WR</i>	EXCAVATOR : <i>BG</i>	SCREENED ? <i>Sample 1</i> <i>1/4"</i>	DATE : <i>12 March 78</i>	TEST TYPE AND NO. : <i>B.T. 40</i>
STRATIGRAPHY :					
LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 0.6'	<i>Sandy Silt w/ Gravel</i>	<i>10 YR 3/1</i> <i>V. Dk. Gr. Br.</i>		
2	0.6' - 1.3'	<i>Concrete in Silty Sand</i>	<i>10 YR 5/1</i> <i>Grey</i>		
3	1.3' - 2.2'	<i>Building Rubble in Silty Sand</i>	<i>10 YR 3/1</i> <i>V. Dk. Gr.</i>		
4	2.2' - 6.4'	<i>Silty Sand w/ Gravel</i>	<i>10 YR 2/1</i> <i>Black</i>		
5	6.4' - ?		<i>Black</i> <i>10 YR 2/1</i> <i>V. Dk. Gr.</i> <i>10 YR 4/1</i> <i>V. Dk. Gr.</i>		
6					
7					
8					
* Give depths relative to ground surface					
General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.) <i>Stopped @ 6.5 ft.</i> <i>Western 20' hit concrete slab.</i> <i>B.T. 40 was 465 ft. 1.75 ft.</i>					
Cross Refs :					
Plan			Photos		
Section			Notebook		

BROADWAY TRIANGLE, BROOKLYN

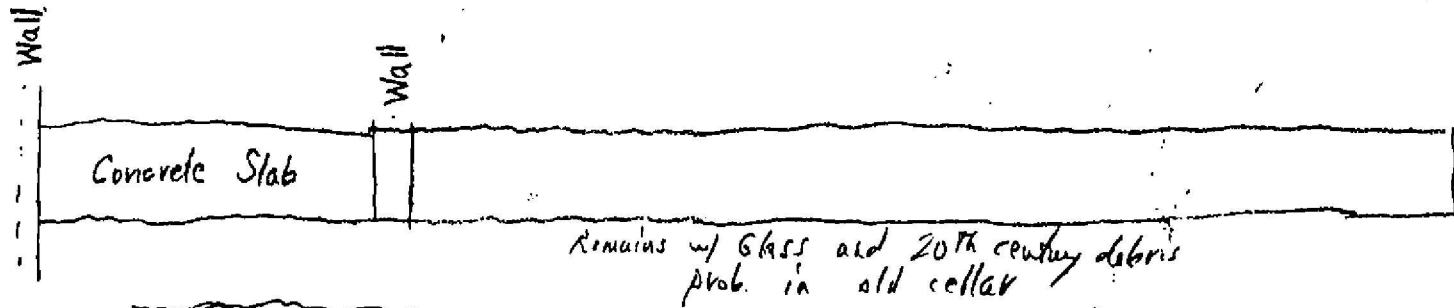
B.T. 39

12 March 1998



B.T. 40

12 March 1998



Building in Lots 22 + 23.

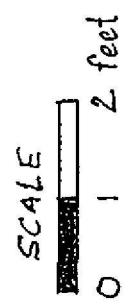
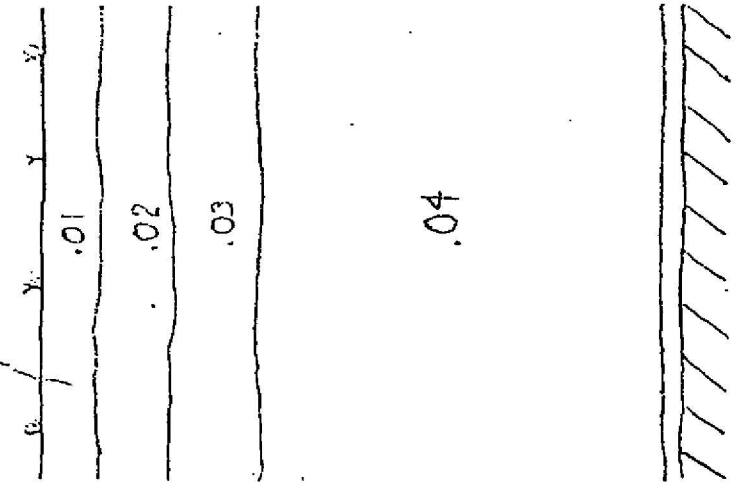
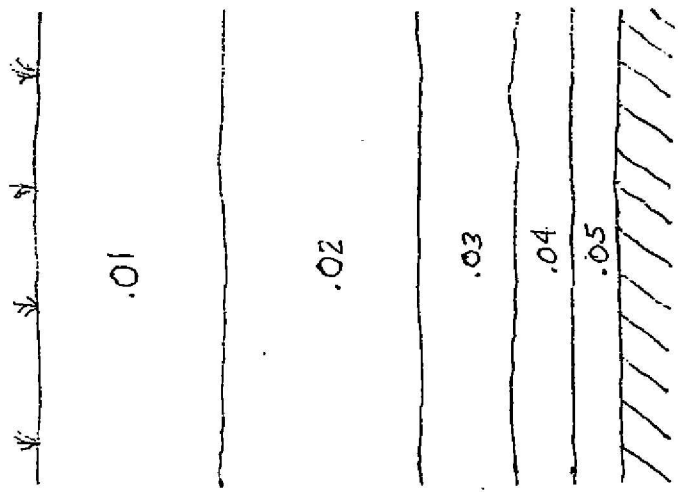


0 10 feet

Block 2270

North Section BT39

North Section BT40



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APPENDIX 2
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

APPENDIX 2

COMPLETE ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TABLES FOR CODING MATERIAL CULTURE

- A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Material
- B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes
- C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Prehistoric Artifacts - Class and Morphology
- D. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

APPENDIX 2

A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Materials

GROUPS AND CLASSES		MATERIALS - COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)	
01 KITCHEN GROUP	09 ACTIVITIES GROUP	INORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIALS
01 Dishes	01 Construction tools	CERAMIC	CELLULOSIC
02 Containers	02 Farm tools	001 Porcelain	115 Bark
03 Tableware	03 Leisure activities	002 Stoneware	108 Burlap
04 Kitchenware	04 Fishing gear	003 Earthenware	128 Charcoal
	05 ---	004 Whiteware/stoneware/granite	092 Cork
	06 ---	134 Undifferentiated ceramic	087 Cotton
02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP	07 Pottery class		131 Fiberboard/masonite
01 Mammalia	08 Storage items	CLAY	085 Hemp
02 Aves	09 ---	047 Clay	011 Paper
03 Reptilia	10 Stable and barn	062 Kaolin	006 Wood
04 Amphibia	11 Miscellaneous hardware	079 Red clay	121 Cellulose seeds/ seed covering
05 Pisces	12 Specialized activities		
09 Ethnafauna/Zoological	13 Military objects	CONSTRUCTION	
16 Ethnobotanical	14 Housekeeping	049 Brick	CONSTRUCTION
	15 Public services	071 Cement	093 Asphalt
03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		070 Mortar	125 Formica
01 Window glass	10 PREHISTORIC GROUP	072 Plaster	101 Unoleum
02 Nails	01 Hunting and fishing activities		102 Tar paper
03 Spikes	02 Domestic activities	GLASS	
04 Door & Window hardware	03 Stone working	013 Milk glass	WAX
05 Other structural hardware	04 Wood working	078 Glass	076 Wax
06 Construction materials	05 Digging tools	112 Slag and clinker	
	06 Other fabricating or processing tools		GUM/RESIN
04 FURNITURE GROUP	07 Other general utility tools		010 Rubber, elastic
01 Hardware	08 Ceremonial & ornamental	METALS	009 Rubber, hard
02 Materials	09 Miscellaneous	005 Tin	
03 Lighting device		019 Silver	PETROCHEMICALS
04 Decorative furnishings		021 Gold	073 Carbon
		026 Cuprous metal	095 Coal
05 ARMS GROUP		028 Ferrous alloy	048 Graphite
01 Projectiles	11 SAMPLES	029 Aluminum	116 Tar
02 Cartridge case	- Charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating	032 Steel	
03 Arms accessories	- Flotation samples	034 Lead	PROTEIN
04 Gun parts	- light fraction	035 Chrome	118 Chitin (arthropod, exoskeleton)
	- heavy fraction	096 Mercury	106 Felt
	- Soil samples	136 Undifferentiated metal	122 Flesh
06 CLOTHING GROUP			016 Hair
01 Apparel	08 UNSPECIFIED GROUP	STONE	117 Keratin (horns/fingernail/claws)
02 Ornammentation		129 Agate	015 Leather
03 Making and repair		075 Asbestos	107 Silk
04 Fasteners		133 Chalk	090 Sponge, natural
		052 Chert	105 Wool
07 PERSONAL GROUP		042 Granite	
01 Coins		046 Gravel	COMBINATION MATERIALS
02 Keys		109 Jet	017 Bone
03 Waling paraphernalia		038 Limestone	132 Ivory
04 Grooming and hygiene		041 Marble	067 Pearl
05 Personal ornamentation		049 Mica	089 Shell
06 Other personal items		058 Obsidian	
		057 Ochre	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS
08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		068 Precious stone	103 Celluloid
01 Kaolin pipe class		053 Quartz	088 Nylon
02 Nonkaolin pipe		054 Quartzite	008 Plastic
03 Smoking accessories		039 Sandstone	077 Soap
		044 Shale	091 Sponge, synthetic
		040 Slate	104 Synthetic
		060 Steatite	
		043 Schist	TEXTILE
		126 Undifferentiated stone	151 Undifferentiated textile

APPENDIX 2
B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN	SAMPLE ARTIFACTS
01 Dishes	Plate, cup, salt cellar
02 Containers	Bottle glass fragments
03 Tableware	Eating utensils
04 Kitchenware	Cooking utensils, pot, kettle
02 FAUNA/FLORAL GROUP	
01 Mammalia	Mammal
02 Aves	Bird
03 Reptilia	Reptile
04 Amphibia	Amphibian
05 Pisces	Fish
09 Other ethnofauna/zoological	Oyster, crab, egg shells
16 Ethnobotanical	Seeds, nuts
03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	
01 Window glass	Window pane glass
02 Nails	Nails
03 Spikes	Railroad spikes
04 Door & Window hardware	Doorknob, door hinge
05 Other Structural hardware	Pipe, fireplace tiles
06 Construction materials	Brick, mortar, roofing
04 FURNITURE GROUP	
01 Hardware	Handle, drawer pull, latch
02 Materials	Stove parts, chair part, bedframe
03 Lighting device	Candlestick, lamp base
04 Decorative furnishings	Flowerpot, clock parts, vase
05 ARMS GROUP	
01 Projectiles	Shot, bullets
02 Cartridge case	Cartridge
03 Arms accessories	Gun flints, bullet molds, powder horn
04 Gun parts	Pistol barrel, flintlock assembly
06 CLOTHING GROUP	
01 Apparel	Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe
02 Ornamentation	Beads, sequin, hairpin, feather
03 Making and Repair	Needle, straight pin, scissors
04 Fasteners	Buttons, snaps, buckles, cufflink
07 PERSONAL GROUP	
01 Coins	Coins
02 Keys	Door lock keys, padlock keys
03 Writing paraphernalia	Quill, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil
04 Grooming & hygiene	Hairbrush, razor, mirror, tweezers
05 Personal ornamentation	Jewelry, ribbon, ornamental comb
06 Other personal items	Pocket watch, key chain, pocket knife

GROUPS AND CLASSES

08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	
01 Kaolin pipe	Kaolin pipe
05 Nonkaolin pipe	Corncob pipe
06 Smoking accessories	Snuff tin, cuspidor, tobacco tin, pipe cleaner
09 ACTIVITIES GROUP	
01 Construction tools	Axe head, drill bit, saw, paintbrush
02 Farm tools	Hoe, rake, plow blade
03 Leisure activities	Marbles, jaw's harp, doll parts
04 Fishing gear	Fish hooks, sinkers, crab trap
05 --	
06 --	
07 Pottery class	Indian water jar, effigy pot
08 Storage items	Crock, barrel staves, sacks
09 --	
10 Stable and barn	Silpup, horseshoe, rein, harness belt
11 Miscellaneous hardware	Rope, bolts, nuts, washers, chain
12 Specialized activities	Button blanks, metallurgic debris, saggers
13 Military objects	Insights, bayonets
14 Housekeeping	Broom, coat hanger, washboard
15 Public services	Sewer pipe, water pipe
10 PREHISTORIC GROUP	
01 Hunting and Fishing	Projectile point, atlatl hook
02 Domestic	Vessel, mortar, pestle
03 Stone working	Hammerstone, baton, flake, core
04 Wood working	Celt, grooved axe
05 Digging Tools	Hoe
06 Other fabricating or processing tools	Drill, chisel, needle
07 Other general utility tools	Knife, prismatic blade, chopper
08 Ceremonial & ornamental	Shell, gongol, bead
09 Miscellaneous	Function unknown

APPENDIX 2

C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Prehistoric Artifacts - Class and Morphology

Class 01: Hunting and Fishing Activities

01 - Projectile point
02 - Birdstone
03 - Bannerstone
04 - Boatstone
05 - Fish hook
06 - Netsinker
07 - Atlatl hook

Class 02: Domestic Activities

13 - vessel
14 - mortar
15 - pestle
16 - muller
17 - groundstone fragment

Class 03: Stone Working

21 - Hammerstone
22 - Baton
23 - Tine
24 - Splinter
25 - Drift or "punch"
26 - Anvil
27 - Flake, primary
28 - Flake, secondary
29 - Bifacial thinning flake
30 - Core
31 - Blank
32 - Tested piece

Class 04: Wood Working

37 - Celt
38 - Grooved axe
39 - Spokeshave

Class 16: Ethnobotanical

Seeds
Nuts

Class 06: Other Fabricating or Processing Tools

51 - Perforator
52 - Drill
53 - Awl
54 - Reamer
55 - Chisel
56 - Microperforator
57 - Needle
58 - Graver

Class 07: General Utility Tools

67 - Knife
68 - Side scraper
69 - Core scraper
70 - Stemmed end scraper
71 - Other end scraper
73 - Prismatic blade
74 - Chopper
75 - Utilized/Retouched flake
76 - Pitted pebble
77 - Gouge
78 - Maul
79 - Abrader
80 - Whetstone
81 - Biface
82 - Adze
83 - Distolateral scraper
84 - Bifacial end scraper
85 - Bifacial scraper

Class 08: Ceremonial & Ornamental Objects

85 - Angled pipe
86 - Tube
87 - Platform pipe
88 - Cloud blower pipe
89 - Sheet
90 - Plates
91 - Comb
92 - Bead
93 - Gorget
- - Hematite
- - Ochre

APPENDIX 2

D. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

Note: The items listed below may be ambiguous or hard to place in a taxonomic category, but as a convention, for inventory purposes, will be coded as follows:

Unidentified wood fragments	98	00	006
Construction wood	03	06	006
Pegs, Wood planks	03	06	006
Twigs, branches	09	16	006
Burned wood (partial)	Code as wood (above) and put "burnt wood" in the comments section		
Charcoal and all small fragments of completely burnt wood	Code as charcoal		
Coal	98	00	095
Slag, burned coal, vitrified metalworking or manufacturing by-products	98	00	112
Pantiles	03	06	003
Delft fireplace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003
Porcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom furniture (tub, toilet, etc.)	03	05	001
Chamber pot	04	02	00-
Flowerpot	04	04	002 00-
Teeth	02	-	132
Fish scales	02	09	118
Coral	04	04	119
Eggshell	02	09	119
Seeds, seed covering	02	16	121
Schist (construction)	03	06	043
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043
Red brick	03	06	169
Yellow brick	03	06	155
Linoleum	03	06	101
Metal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	()
Furniture hardware	04	01	()
Miscellaneous hardware (other and unidentified including screws, car parts)	09	11	()
Leather shoe parts	06	01	015
Unidentified leather scraps	98	00	015
Leather personal items	07	()	015

Artifact Inventory
Broadway Triangle
Block 2270
Brooklyn, New York

Page 1

CONTEXT: 4039.03

CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#
4039.03	01	01		003	Redware	1	Clear glaze interior & exterior			42
4039.03	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	Footring; Blue-tinted glaze			46
4039.03	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	Molded			44
4039.03	01	01	006	013	Cup handle?	1	Milk glass			67
4039.03	01	01	007	004	Ironstone	1	Saucer; Rim			45
4039.03	01	01	007	004	Ironstone	1	Saucer; Rim; Molded			43
4039.03	01	01	007	004	Ironstone	1	Saucer?; Rim; Red-banded; Polychrome floral			47
4039.03	01	01	014	078	Tumbler	3	Molded thumbprint			54
4039.03	01	01	042	078	Handle?	1				72
4039.03	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	Base			55
4039.03	01	02		078	Container glass	1	Amber			63
4039.03	01	02		078	Container glass	1	Cobalt			64
4039.03	01	02		078	Container glass	1	Green			62
4039.03	01	02		078	Container glass	1	Molded			56
4039.03	01	02		078	Container glass	1	Turquoise cobalt			65
4039.03	01	02		078	Container glass	31				57
4039.03	02			017	Bone	1				35
4039.03	02			017	Bone	1				36
4039.03	02			017	Bone	1				48
4039.03	03	01		078	Flat glass	5				50
4039.03	03	01		078	Plate glass	1	Aqua tint			49
4039.03	03	01		078	Plate glass	1	Green tint			37
4039.03	03	02		028	Nails	2	Corroded			39
4039.03	03	05	019	002	Drainpipe	1				41
4039.03	03	05	045	070	Furnace part?	1				40
4039.03	03	06	015	069	Brick	1				52
4039.03	04	03	019	078	Lamp chimneys	2				53
4039.03	04	03	019	078	Lamp chimneys	3	Patinization			51
4039.03	04	03	019	078	Lamp chimneys	25	Fragments			59
4039.03	04	03	036	013	Lamp glass	8				38
4039.03	09	11		028	Miscellaneous hardware	3	Corroded			61
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Cylinder			68
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Green rod			66
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Spun glass; Olive green			60
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	2	Amethyst lumps			70
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	3	Icicles			69
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	4	Rods			73
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	5				58
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	5	Green lumps			71
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	6	Lumps			74
4039.03	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	11	Blown trimmings			

Subtotal : 142

CONTEXT: 4039.bd

Artifact Inventory
Broadway Triangle
Block 2270
Brooklyn, New York

Page 2

CONTEXT: 4039.bd

CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#
4039.bd	01	01		003	Yellowware	1	Rockingham glaze			27
4039.bd	01	01	003	078	Press molded bowl	1	Scalloped rim			31
4039.bd	01	01	026	078	Goblet	1	Bowl base			29
4039.bd	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	Base; Pontil mark			32
4039.bd	01	02		078	Container glass	3				26
4039.bd	04	04	004	078	Carnival glass	1	Press molded	Spillman 1983:444	1905-1920	33
4039.bd	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Amethyst lump			25
4039.bd	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Emerald green glob			30
4039.bd	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Green lump;bd=backdirt			24
4039.bd	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	6	Blown trimmings			34
4039.bd	09	12	006	078	Rod	1				28

Subtotal : 18

CONTEXT: 4040.04

CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#
4040.04	01	01		004	Earthenware	1	Aqua glaze exterior; Lilac glaze interior			90
4040.04	01	01		078	Container glass	1				80
4040.04	01	01	001	004	Ironstone	1	Plate; Rim			91
4040.04	01	01	007	004	Ironstone	1	Saucer; Underglaze and overglaze polychrome floral			92
4040.04	01	01	019	001	Cup	1				89
4040.04	01	01	026	078	Stemware?	1	White and gold banded			85
4040.04	01	01	042	078	Mug	1	Press molded			82
4040.04	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1				79
4040.04	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	Aqua; Patent lip	Jones & Sullivan 1985:81	Late 19th-early 20th centuries	84
4040.04	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	Base; Press molded			81
4040.04	01	02		078	Container glass	1	Blue			83
4040.04	01	02		078	Container glass	2	Mend			86
4040.04	02			017	Bone	1				75
4040.04	03	05	021	002	Drainpipe	1				77
4040.04	03	06	012	004	Tile	4	Blue enameled-1			76
4040.04	07	04	040	078	Pharmaceutical bottle	1	Louis E. Nigot, Pharmacist, 67 Union Av., Brooklyn; Prescription lip;Base: WT & Co.; Ovoid shape	Brooklyn City Directories	1871-1890	87
4040.04	07	04	040	078	Pharmaceutical bottle	1	St. Jakobs Oel, A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore MD; Davis finish; Cylindrical body	Fike 1987:195-196	1870s	88
4040.04	09	11	033	032	Bus headlight	1				78
4040.04	09	12	006	013	Glass working debris	7	Green marbled milk glass lumps			93
4040.04	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Amber brown lump			98
4040.04	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Blown trimming			94
4040.04	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	1	Pale green lump			97
4040.04	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	2				96

Artifact Inventory
Broadway Triangle
Block 2270
Brooklyn, New York

Page 3

CONTEXT: 4040.04

CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#
4040.04	09	12	006	078	Glass working debris	3	Light green lumps			95

Subtotal : 37

Total : 197