

Section 8.2 Glass Report – Jeanne Harris

Glass Report
Parramatta Children's Court Site
cnr George & O'Connell Streets, Parramatta



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1.0 Glass Artefact Analysis

1.1 Introduction

There are 3094 glass artefacts representing 442 items (MIC). There are different categories of glass forms, including bottles (flasks, phials, jars), stoppers, tableware (tumblers, stemware, bowl, cups, salts, shot glass), window and lamp chimneys. For 118 artefacts no form could be determined because they were too fragmented to determine any attribute beyond colour. During cataloguing minimum vessels were identified for fragmented items. For the purpose of this study minimum vessel counts are used throughout, so that artefact counts represented in the following discussion represent whole, partial, and fragmented items.

1.2 Glass Discussion

This study will begin with a discussion of the entire glass collection. Due to their relative high frequency, bottles are subject to in depth discussion. Other categories of glass artefacts are subject to descriptive overviews. Counts for artefact by shape are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Counts of Glass Artefacts by Shape

Shape	General Function	MI Count
Bottles		
ampule	pharmacy	3
bottle/flask	alcohol	225
bottle	beverage	9
bottle	clerical	6
bottle/jar	food	51
bottle	personal	5
bottle	pharmacy	14
bottle/jar	pharmacy/personal	8
bottle	transportation/stable	1
bottle/jar	unidentified	39
phial	pharmacy	7
Total Bottles		368
Tableware		
bowl	food	1
dish	food	1
stemware	food	25
salt	food	1
tumbler	food	25
shot glass	food	2
cup	food	1
Total Tableware		56
Lamp Chimney	service	2
Flat Glass	architecture	1
Stopper		
marble	beverage	2
stopper	food	3
Unidentified	food	10

1.3 Bottles

Bottles, with three whole bottles and 369 partial bottles and/or fragmented bottles, represent approximately 85 percent of the glass assemblage. The term “bottle” is used throughout this discussion to represent glass storage containers, such as bottles, flasks and jars. Bottle characteristics, such as diagnostic manufacturing technologies, contribute useful chronological data.

Recognised bottle shapes enable identification of products consumed by the occupants of a site, which help answer questions about trade and economics. Patented shapes and documented manufacturer and/or bottler embossments contribute chronological data, as well as helping to answer questions on consumer choice and market access.

1.3.1 Bottle Chronology

Approximately 43 percent of the bottles are cylindrical English beer/wine bottles. From the mid-seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century these bottles were manufactured using the standardised technology of the time, however, during this period cylindrical beer/wine bottles underwent major and minor changes in shape and size of the finish, neck, shoulder, body and base.¹ Studies of these forms provide date ranges that were established through datable seals and from dated archaeological contexts.² Based on the results of these studies, characteristics of finishes (lip and rim) and base (heel, pontil, push up), as well as shape and size of neck, shoulder, body and base contribute, alone or in combinations, to the temporal placement of these bottles. For example, bulged-heels with conical (1750 – 1820) or domed (1735 –1820) push ups are the most common datable characteristics observed for cylindrical beer/wine bottles in this collection. Dates for these bottles were further refined by the type of empontilling method used to hold the bottle during the finishing process.

By the end of the nineteenth-century glass containers were mass-produced, relatively inexpensive, and consequently readily disposable. Therefore, they became increasingly popular as packaging for all manner of commercial products. The frequency of container glass entering into the archaeological record since the mid-nineteenth century has also increased dramatically as a result. Chronological data for manufacturing techniques is shown in Table 1.2, these techniques form the basis for dating bottles from the mid-nineteenth century to early twentieth century.

Table 1.2. Chronological Data for Bottle Glass

<u>Technomorphology</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
Applied Coloured Label (ACL)	1924+
Finishing tool	1820 – 1920s
Blow back mould	1850+
Non-machine made	pre 1893
Post bottom mould	1820s+
Cup bottom mould	1850 +
3-part mould	1820s-1920s
Semi-automatic machine-made	1893-1926
Machine-made	1920+
External threaded finish	1885+
Crack-off finish	1850 –1920s
Internal ledge finish	1850-1910
<u>Patent Common Name</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
Codd bottle	1875-1930s
Barrett's internal threaded finish	1880 – 1940
Hamilton Patent	1790+
Lamont bottle and stopper	1885-1900

Documented manufacturer's marks for glass containers further serve to establish date ranges.³ Chronological and location data for manufacturers are shown in Table 1.3. A further chronological refinement comes from labelling practices (product embossments and labels on containers) and

¹ Jones 1986:9

² Dumbrell 1983, Noël-Hume 1970; 60-71, Jones 1986

³ Boow 1991; Toulouse 1971

trademarks that also serve to aid in the establishment of data specific information for these archaeological materials.⁴ Chronological data and source for bottlers in Table 1.4.

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Country</u>
Aire & Calden Glass Bottle Co.	1836-1913	Castleford, Yorkshire	England
Australian Glass Manufacturers	1912-1922	Melbourne, VIC	Australia
Melbourne Glass Bottle Co.	1902-1915	Melbourne, VIC	Australia

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Country</u>
<u>Camden Vale Milk Co</u>	<u>1889 – 1928</u>	<u>NSW</u>	<u>Australia</u>
Cooper & Wood	1859 – 1928		Scotland
Imperial Whisky	1897 – 1998	Banffshire	Scotland
<u>Henfrey & Co.</u>	<u>1856 – 1916</u>	<u>Sydney</u>	<u>Australia</u>
<u>Newling & Walker</u>	<u>1885-1926</u>	<u>Parramatta</u>	<u>Australia</u>
Vici Leather Dressing	1880 – 1930	Philadelphia	USA
Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce	1837+	Worcester	England
G & H Taylor	1837 – 1920	Bristol	England
Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps	1848+	Schiedam	Netherlands
George Whybrow	1840+	London	England
<u>Sanitarium Health Food</u>	<u>1898+</u>	<u>Melbourne</u>	<u>Australia</u>
Spoooner's Navy Dressing	NA		England

Chronological data was established for 57 percent (n=212) of bottles. *Terminus post quem* dates range from 1720 to 1920. *Terminus anti quem* dates range from 1780 to 1998. Since select areas of the site and discreet context represent different occupational episodes, the 1780s – 1990s hypothetical date range for bottles in the collection reflects the overall occupation of the site through time.

1.3.2 Bottle Use Patterns

Bottles were classified on function or original use into six general function categories; Alcohol/liquor (n=205), Beverage (n=9), Clerical (n=6), Food (n=51), Personal (n=5), Pharmaceutical (n=41), Personal/pharmaceutical (n=8). For 39 bottles no specific use could be identified. Each category is discussed below.

Alcohol/liquor

Alcohol related bottles are subcategorised into four specific functions: beer/wine (n=161), beer (n=3), wine (n=1), champagne (n=14) and spirits/whisky (n=7). Six bottles could not be identified beyond the general “Alcohol” classification.

Observations on alcohol bottles include:

- The majority (78%) of alcohol-related bottles are classified as beer/wine. Manufacture dates for beer/wine bottles range from the late seventeenth century to late nineteenth century.
- Most of the champagne bottles were manufacture between 1860 and 1920. Archaeological and historical records indicate that from the mid-nineteenth imported beer and wine was commonly stored in these “champagne style” bottles.⁵ Therefore, bottles classified in this

⁴ Arnold 1985; Baldwin 1975; Boow 1991; Deutscher 1999; Fikes 1987; Zumwalt 1980

⁵ Boow 1991:68, Stanbury 2003:155 –157, Jones et al. 1985:79

study as champagne contained alcohol (champagne, beer and wine), but it cannot be verified that they did indeed contain champagne.

- One champagne bottle was identified as French.
- There are six marked whisky bottles from Cooper & Wood Distillers, Scotland and two from G & H Taylor, Bristol.

Beverage

All beverage containers are aerated water bottles. One bottle was from Newling & Walker, Parramatta and one was from Henfrey & Co., Sydney. Three bottles were Hamilton patented shape, one was a Codd-patented shape and two were Lamont-patented shapes.

Clerical/Ink

There are six glass ink bottles in the collection. One bottle is has the embossed mark “Jangus.”

Food

There are 51 food-related bottles sub-categorised into four identified categories: milk (n=1), sauce (n=4), oil/vinegar (n=23) and pickle/chutney (n=10). In addition there are 12 food-related bottles with no specific function.

Observations on food containers include:

- Two sauce bottles were for Lea & Perrin, London
- The milk bottle was from the Camden Vale Milk Co.
- One unspecified food container was from the Sanitarium Health Food Co.
- Three oil/vinegar bottles were from George Whybrow.

Personal

Personal related bottles include containers for grooming products, such as, including lavender water, perfume and ‘Spooner's Navy Dressing’ (boot polish). There is also one snuff bottle in this category.

Pharmacy

The collection consists of 34 medicine and two medicine/toiletries. Medicine bottles are subdivided in pharmacy/chemist bottles and patent medicine bottles.

- Medicine
 - pharmacy bottles – These are bottles manufactured for exclusive use by physicians and chemists. Bottles are high quality flint glass that has been fire polished. Three specimens are in the collection. One has a ground pontil scar and one is semi-automatic machine manufactured with a suction scar on the base
 - patent medicine bottles – Schnapps and gin bottles comprise 44 percent of patent medicine bottles. While these products had a high percentage of alcohol, they were typically marketed and sold as patent medicines during the nineteenth century. Two Udolpho Wolfe’s Aromatic Schnapps bottles are in the collection, as well as three miniature bottles. One bottle is a miniature of a Mueller’s Aromatic Schnapps bottle. There is one twentieth-century patent medicine bottle in the collection, a Nyal bottle.

1.3.3 Market Access

A market access study is the examination of factors affecting individual selection of goods in the context of the supply-demand interactions and spatial distribution of goods along transportation networks from manufacturer to distributor to consumer. A network could be as small as purchases from the neighbourhood shop or extend half way around the world. To determine where Parramatta was looking to for its commerce requires understanding the commerce of its closest port, Sydney and

of the entire nation. To understand changes in market access in Australia requires the examination of worldwide commerce.

During the nineteenth century many developments affected international commerce on a worldwide basis. In the 1869, the opening of the Suez Canal brought new and faster trade routes to Australia from Europe. The late nineteenth-century introduction of the iron steam freighter led the way to new trans-Pacific routes between Sydney and major North American ports, such as Vancouver and San Francisco.⁶ While Germany and America were new market competitors actively cultivating the Australian market, Britain was still Australia's major trading partner. Australia's place in the world market elevated considerably due to Britain's increased dependency on Australian wool and the downturn in British agriculture. In the 1870s, Circular Quay was rebuilt to accommodate this increasing trade and Darling Harbour, Balmain, and Pyrmont all underwent reconstruction by the mid-1880s.⁷

One way to determine where Parramatta was looking for its commerce is to look to the archaeological record. Bottles, with embossments, as well as those with paper and applied colour labels, are one of the best sources of information for observing trade practices. As previously mentioned, sources of goods ranged from local to very distant. For example, there is an aerated water bottle from Newling & Walker, Parramatta, which is manufactured by John Lamont, Glasgow, in the same context with a patent medicine bottle manufactured by Melbourne Glass Works.

To interpret this data, the analysis identified trends in international and domestic markets, comparing and contrasting these trends and identifying patterns of consumerism for a particular market. Twenty-nine bottles exhibit embossment that provided information on either manufacturers or bottlers (see Tables 1.3 and 1.4). Of this number, manufacturers were identified for 8 bottles: Australia (n=5), England (n=1) and Scotland (n=2). Twenty-five bottles provided locational information for bottlers: Australia (n=5), England (n=8), Netherlands (n=3), Scotland (n=8) and USA (n=1).

Australian companies include Australian Glass Manufactures and their predecessor Melbourne Glass Bottle Co. Containers from these manufacturers were primarily pharmaceutical. The English bottle, made by Aires & Calden Glass Bottle Co., is a Lea & Perrin's sauce bottle. Scottish-made bottles are aerated water bottles, manufactured by John Lamont.

Products identified through embossments included aerated waters, alcohol grooming, food, milk, transportation/stable and patent medicines. Observed trends on products include:

- Nineteenth-century Australian-made products are limited to aerated waters.
- Twentieth-century Australian-made products and containers a variety of products, including milk, pharmaceuticals and food.
- Identified aerated water bottlers are from Parramatta or Sydney
- The widest variety of products is from England, including sauces, oils/vinegar, spirits, perfumes and grooming items.

Due to the paucity of identifiable marked bottles, results of the market access study found no discernable trade patterns beyond a few general trends;

- A preference for locally bottled aerated waters
- The reliance on old familiar English products, such as meat sauces, shoe polish, and perfume.
- Scottish whisky was a favourite.

A comparative analysis of market access with other known regional archaeology sites, such as the Penrith Plaza excavation and the 1930s "1 Smith Street" excavation in Parramatta, demonstrates only a few similarities in market access trends.⁸ Preferences for whisky (Scotland) and schnapps

⁶ Bach 1976: 146

⁷ Canon 1975: 186

⁸ Casey & Lowe 2005; Appendix 4

(Netherlands) were the same for all sites and there was a preference for old familiar English products throughout the nineteenth century.

1.4 Tableware

There are 63 tableware items in the collection, including bowl (n=1), cup (n=1), dish (n=1), salt (n=1), shot glass (n=2), tumblers (n=20) and stemware (n=25). For 12 items no form could be assigned. Temporal information was established for 19 percent of these items (n=12) through identified manufacturing technologies and decorative design patterning. Pressed glass, which was developed in the 1820s, is the foremost in the identified manufacturing techniques (n=5). Pressed glass is commonly described and dated by its decorative motif. Throughout the nineteenth century and twentieth century there were shifts in popularity of decorative motif that serve to aide in assigning dates to individual items.⁹ Also used in temporal assessment were:

- Acid-etched design
- Cut-design motifs
- stemware bowl and stem shapes

Of note in this collection are six tableware items with 1750–1760 TPQs. There are four trumpet-bowled stemmed wine glasses which have plain attached tapering stems (1760+). One item is an ogee-shaped salt with a rudimentary stem and applied conical foot (Fig. 1.1). One unspecified dish, with an abrupt heel and a polished and ground pontil scar, has characteristics of mid- to late-eighteenth century vessels.

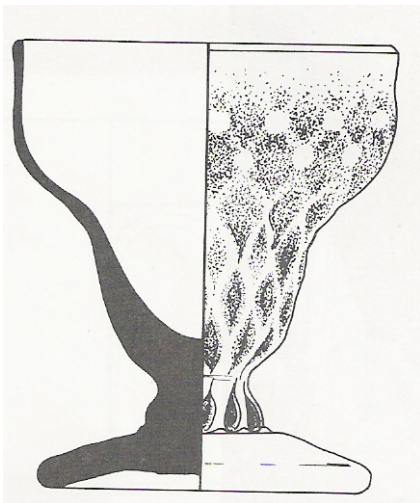


Figure 1.1: 18th Century Salt (Jones et al 1985: 138)

1.5 Lighting

The one lighting-related glass artefact is a cylindrical lamp chimney that has a frosted (sand-blasted) surface treatment popular after 1870.

1.6 Flat Glass

There were 149 fragments of window glass are included in the collection. For the purpose of this study window glass is not subject to minimum item counts. Of this number, 97 crown window glass fragments are light green and range in thickness from 0.9–1.5 mm, which has an approximate 1870s

⁹ Jones 2000: 141 – 232

end date. Thirty-four crown window glass fragments range in thickness from 1.6–2.7 mm, which have an approximate 1880s end date. Nine fragments are broad glass fragments, for which importation into Australia did not start until the 1850s. One has remnants of lead came for lead lighting. There are seven fragments of plate glass (4.5–7.8 mm). Also there are two fragments of patterned glass (1800s+)

1.7 Stoppers

Seven stoppers are included in the collection. Five stoppers in the collection are for “club sauce” bottles. Two stoppers are moulded marbles from Codd-patented bottles.

2.0 Context Analysis

The focus of the glass analysis are the contents of three features: a brick-lined storage cellar in Lot 102W, which is proposed to be associated with the leaseholder occupation; a well in Lot 103; and the backfill of the brewery cellar in Lot 102W. The contents of the features are discussed individually and are subject to basic temporal and function analyses.

2.1 Lot 102 West – Storage Cellar: Contexts 3958, 3959, 3060, 3961, and 4050

A total of 136 artefacts were recovered from the storage cellar in Area 102 W. A total of 110 items contributed to temporal placement. The majority of chronological data was derived from the bottle assemblage (n=91). Tableware and window glass also contributed to temporal placement.

Chronological data for bottles were derived from documented technological advancements in manufacturing processes and product embossments. The majority of the bottles (n=75) have eighteenth-century TPQs and in fact 96 percent of the TPQs pre-date 1820, a year that marks the major changes in bottle manufacturing technology (Fig. 2.1). Bottles dating after the 1820s include a miniature Udolpho Wolfe’s Aromatic Schnapps bottle (1850–1920s), two bottles with acid etched designs (1848/1849+) and a bottle with acid-etched design and external threads on finish (1858–1920s).

Eight tableware items contributed to temporal placement. One tableware item is a salt, characterised as a bonnet glass with pattern-moulded, ogee-shaped bowl, a rudimentary stem and applied conical foot (Fig. 1.1). Considered by some to be a dessert glass, this style of salt was popular from the 1750s. There are partial stemware items with trumpet-shaped bowls with plain stems and conical feet (1760+). Other tableware items that contributed to temporal placement are a press moulded tumbler (1820s+), a pattern moulded dish with ground pontil scar (1760+) and a pattern moulded tumbler with a solid glass pontil scar (1820+).

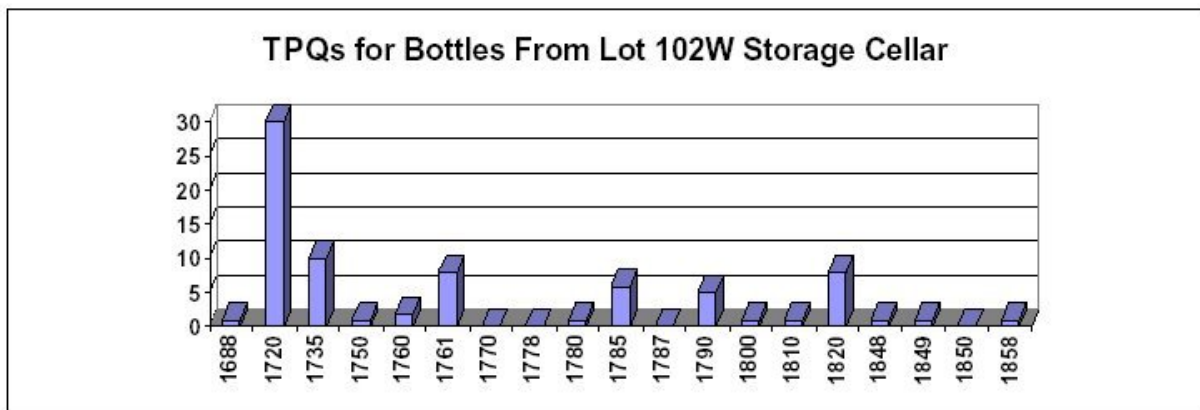


Figure 2.1: TPQs for bottles from the storage cellar in Lot 102W.

Also added to temporal placement are 26 fragments of Crown window glass. Due to excise duties in Britain, the majority of window glass imported into Australia until the 1870s was the thin Crown. Sixteen of these fragments appear to be off cuts rather than broken fragments.

Results of temporal analysis indicate a 1750s–1858 date range for the glass from the storage cellar in Lot 102W. Since this area of the site was first settled in c1790, the glass from the storage cellar fill represents the rubbish of the earliest occupants, as well as those who were there until the mid-nineteenth century.

Functional analysis classified 94 percent of the items into three identified groups: Alcohol (n=79), Food (n=35), and Pharmacy (n=13). One bottle was classified as Pharmacy/Personal. In addition, 30 window glass fragments were classified in the Architecture Group. Alcohol related artefacts are mostly beer/wine (n=76) with one bottle specifically identified as beer and one identified specifically as wine. One bottle was identified as a French champagne bottle.

The majority of food-related artefacts are tableware items, including tumblers (n=12), stemware (n=16), shot glasses (n=2), a dish and a salt. In addition there are two food-related jars. One form is identified as a late eighteenth-century to early nineteenth-century “wide-mouthed rum,” but research suggests that these bottles were most often used for pickles or preserves (Fig 2.2).¹⁰

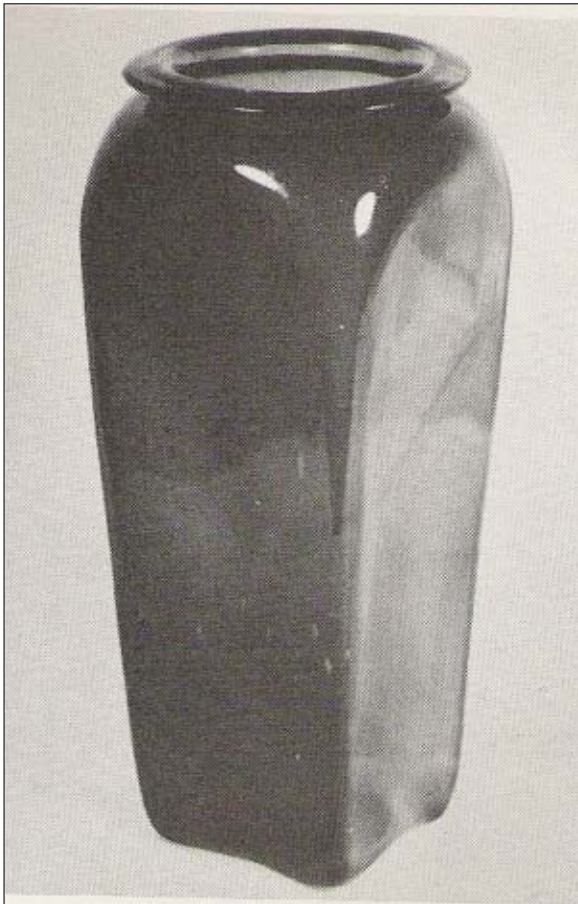


Figure 2.2: Wide-mouth “rum” jar used for pickles and preserves, Munsey 1970:86.

¹⁰ Munsey 1970: 85, McKearin and Wilson 1978: 192-193

Pharmacy bottles consist of gin and/or schnapps bottles (n=12) and one flanged-lipped chemist's bottle. As previously mentioned, during the nineteenth century gin and schnapps was marketed as a patent medicine and were advertised as having a variety of medicinal properties. Included in these are three miniature schnapps bottles; one embossed 'Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps' and another made in the unique bottle shape of Mueller's Aromatic Schnapps.

Results of analysis indicate that the glass assemblage resulted from the residential occupation of Lot 102W from the late eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century. Early items, such as the French wine bottle (1688–1850), could be attributed to Anthony Landrin, a Frenchman who lived there. Several tableware items also date to this early period, however, unlike bottles that were considered a somewhat utilitarian item during this time, tablewares would have been highly valued and maintained for longer periods of time. Finally, the majority of beer/wine bottles date from late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century, which suggests a change in occupancy around the 1820s.

2.2 Lot 103 – Well: Contexts 4103 –4106, 3960 and 3961

There are 77 glass items from the well fill in Lot 103. A total of 60 items contributed to temporal placement. The majority of chronological data was derived from the bottle assemblage (n=58). Lamp chimney and window glass also contributed to temporal placement.

Chronological data for bottles was derived from documented technological advancements in manufacturing processes and product embossments. More than 10 datable attributes and one bottle embossment, alone or in combination, contributed to temporal placement. The most common datable attribute for bottle bases is a conical push up with ridges on beer/wine bottles (1820–1870s); the most common bottle finish was made by a hand-turned finishing tool (1820–1920). In addition, there are several (n=TPQs for bottles are shown in Figure 2.3. Lamp chimney glass has a 1820s+ date range. Also contributing to temporal placement were 42 Crown glass window fragments (until 1870s). Results of temporal analysis indicate an 1810–1870s hypothetical date range for the contents of the well.

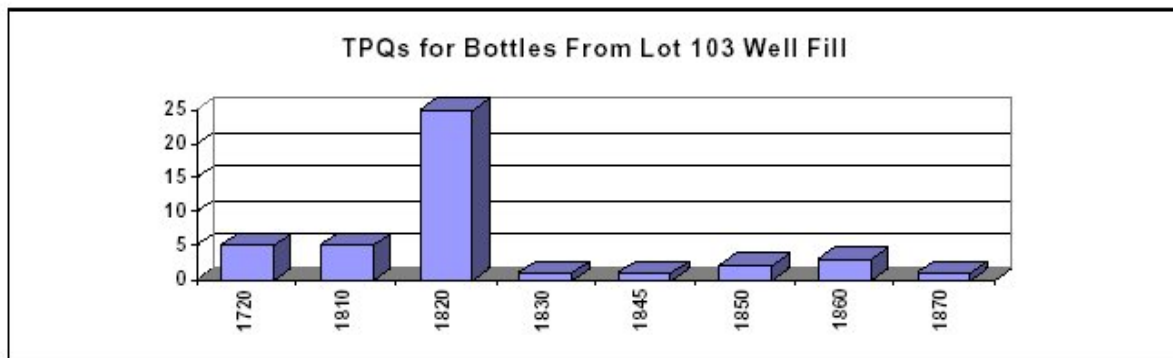


Figure 2.3: TPQs for bottles from the well in Lot 103.

Functional analysis classified approximately 95 percent of the items into six identified groups: Alcohol (n=38), Beverage (n=1), Food (n=15), Personal (n=3), Pharmacy (n=8), and Service (n=2). Six bottles were classified as Pharmacy/Personal. In addition, 42 fragments of window glass were classified in the Architectural Group. The majority of alcohol bottles are beer/wine (n=32). Six bottles are identified as 'champagne' style, which could have contained champagne, beer or wine. Food related items consist of bottles (pickle and unspecified containers) and tableware (tumblers and stemware). The majority of tableware has ground and/polished pontil scars (n=6) and two are possibly lead crystal. There are two lavender water and one perfume bottle in the Personal Group. The perfume bottle exhibits a partial embossment for E. Rimmel, London. Pharmacy-related items consist of one pharmacy bottle, one patent medicine bottle and six gin and schnapps bottles, which

were marketed as patent medicines during the nineteenth century. In addition, there are six bottles with square or rectangular base and body profiles that were generically used for either patent medicines or personal grooming items. Two clear glass lamp chimneys comprise the Service Group.

Results of functional analysis suggest a possible residential affiliation for the glass artefacts from the well. The high quality tablewares, as well as the perfume, lavender water and medicine bottles are typical items that indicate a feminine presence in a household. While the presence in the assemblage of these items is not sufficient to definitively state a residential origin for the well's contents, it is highly unlikely they resulted from activities associated with the brewery.

Results of analysis of the glass from the well in Lot 103 suggest an 1810-1870 residential origin for the contents.

2.3 Context 3514 – Brewery Backfill

There are 111 glass items from the brewery backfill in Lot 102W. A total of 99 items contributed to temporal placement. The majority of chronological data was derived from the bottle assemblage (n=95). Press moulded tableware (1820+) and Crown window glass (until 1870s) also contributed to temporal placement.

Chronological data for bottles was derived from documented technological advancements in manufacturing processes, patented shapes and product embossments. Datable bottle product embossments are shown in Table 2.1 Patented bottle shapes include the Hamilton patented aerated water bottle (1790+) and the NB: there were several food containers with paper labels that were too badly deteriorated to read more than a random letter. Paper labels have been used since the mid-eighteenth century and unfortunately, these fragmented labels contribute little to temporal placement of the assemblage.

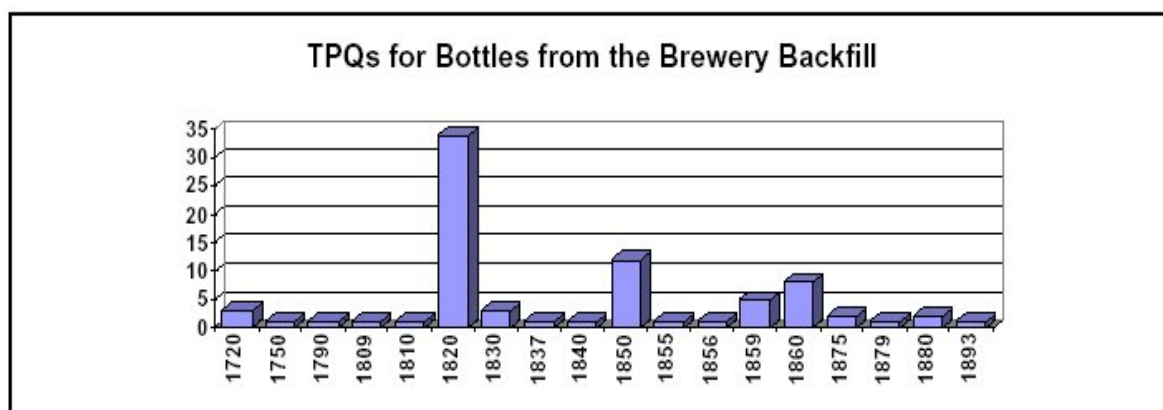


Figure 2.4: TPQs for bottles from the brewery cellar backfill.

As Figure 2.4 shows there are four items that have eighteenth century TPQs, however, these items all have wide date ranges. Explanations are as follows:

- 1720 to 1870 is the date range for two beer/wine bottles with variety of domed push up with sand pontils
- 1750 is the TPQ is for an embossment on an otherwise non-datable bottle
- 1790 patent date is for a Hamilton aerated-water bottle, a bottle type that was used until the late nineteenth century

Results of temporal analysis for the cellar fill from the brewery cellar fill indicate an 1820s–1900s date range for the assemblage.

Functional analysis classified approximately 93 percent of the items into seven identified groups: Alcohol (n=38), Beverage (n=6), Clerical (n=5), Food (n=48), Personal (n=1) Pharmacy (n=10) and Transportation (n=1). In addition there was one window glass fragment classified in the Architectural Group. For eight items (bottles) no use could be identified.

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Cooper & Wood (distillers)	5	1859	1928
Vici Leather Dressing (leather dressing)	1	1880s	1930s
G & H Taylor (distillers)	2	1837+	
Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps	1	1848+	
George Whybrow (oil/vinegar)	2	1840+	
Henfrey & Co. (aerated water)	1	1856	1916

The majority of alcohol bottles are beer/wine (n=26). Other alcohol bottles include champagne style (n=1), spirits (n=4) and unspecified alcohol (n=3). Beverage related artefacts consist of five aerated water bottles and one marble stopper from a Codd-patented type bottle. Clerical bottles are all ink bottles. The bottles were a variety of shapes (circular, bell shaped, rectangular). One is embossed “Jangus” and one has a partial embossment for a different manufacture. Food-related items consist of bottles and tableware. The majority of food-related items are bottles (n=39). Oil/vinegar bottles represent over 52 percent of food-related items. Other food bottles include pickles/chutney (n=4) and meat sauce (n=2). In addition, no specific function could be identified for eleven bottles. Tableware consists of four tumblers, two stemware, one bowl and an unspecified item. Pharmacy-related items consist of one pharmacy bottle, three patent medicine bottles and seven gin/schnapps bottles. A Spooner's Navy boot dressing bottle is the one Personal/Grooming item and a bottle of Vici Leather Dressing for saddles or horse tack represents the Transportation Group.

The relative high frequencies of alcohol and condiment bottles (oil/vinegar, pickle/chutney and meat sauce) are more typical of a pub, club or hotel assemblage than a residential setting. Literacy was not the norm for the nineteenth-century working class, but would be a necessity in a commercial enterprise such as the brewery. The relative frequency of ink bottles is consistent with that of a business. Leather dressing for saddles and horse tack most likely came from stables in the area. Items such as the medicine bottles and tableware are more often associated with a residential setting.

The results of analysis suggest an 1820s–1900s mixed residential and commercial affiliation for glass artefacts from the brewery cellar fill and indeed might represent a clean up of the area following demolition of the brewery.

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