

Symbols

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No study that follows an alphabetical order can include all logos. Many shapes can be described in words but did not include letters. Some of the ones discussed below have been included in other areas, and those will be indicated below. We have alphabetized these according to the primary shape of the symbol and have place them in categories (e.g., star shapes, boxes, circles, etc.). This is by no means a complete list of symbols.

Acorn (1890s-ca. 1910)

This symbol was embossed on colorless prescription bottles (Figure 1). The acorn logo, along with the words “Trade Mark,” was part of the Bellaire Bottle Co. letterheads in 1888. In an undated letter that could have been sent no later than 1904, T.K. Smith, the Bellaire representative, instructed mold maker Charles Yockell not to “cut acorn on bottom of the Colonge (*sic*) Moulds for us that I ordered of you – unless I advise you differently – think they will look better with plain bottom” (Tyson 1971:6). This letter unquestionably places the use of the acorn on medicinal bases as the logo of Bellaire. The mark did not appear anywhere in the 1910 Bellaire Bottle Co. catalog. See the section on the Bellaire Bottle Co. for more information. The bottles may have been produced during the late 1890s to ca. 1910.

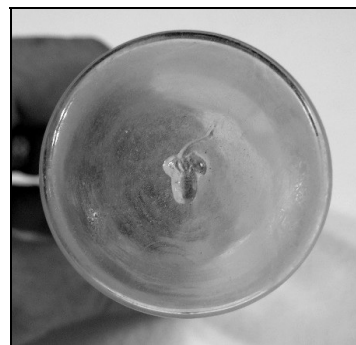


Figure 1 – Acorn

Anchors

Anchors appeared on the bases or sides of several types of liquor flasks and fruit jars.

Liquor Flasks

The Annapolis Glass Co. (Annapolis, Maryland) offered amber and colorless Union Oval (strapped) flasks embossed with an large anchor in a medallion on one side and “A.G.Co.” on



Figure 2 – Anchor (eBay)

the base from 1885 to 1889 (Figure 2). Its successor, the Severn Glass Co. (1890-1901), produced similar flasks without the front mark but with either “S.G.Co.” or S.G.CO. superimposed over an anchor on the base. From 1895-1915, the Clyde Glass Works made similar flasks with “C.G.W.” superimposed over an anchor on the bases (Figure 3). See the Clyde section for more information about the glass house and a comparison of Clyde and Severn flasks.



Figure 3 – Anchor (eBay; von Mechow)

Fruit Jars

The Anchor Glass Co. (1906-1909) made jars embossed with an anchor on one face and “ANCHOR / MASONS / PATENT” on the opposite side (Figure 4). When the L.E. Smith Glass Co. purchased Anchor Glass in 1909, it continued to produce the anchor jars until ca. 1916. Some jars had the anchor ghosted, but these were

probably for product use during the same period.

See the

section of the Anchor Glass Co. for more information.



Figure 4 – Anchor (North American Glass)

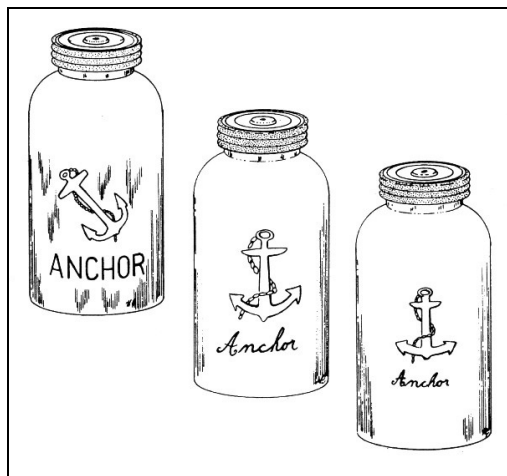


Figure 5 – Anchor (Creswick 1987b:5)

Three other jars had variations of an anchor embossed on one side with the word “anchor” below it. On two variations, the anchor was placed vertically with “Anchor” in cursive underneath. The remaining style had the anchor tilted to the left above

“ANCHOR” in block capitals (Figure 5). They were probably made by the Sydenham Glass Co. (1894-1913) during its last several years as an independent glass plant and by the Dominion Glass Co. for a few years after it acquired Sydenham in 1913. Additional information on the companies is in their respective sections, and the jars are discussed with Anchor Glass Co.

Animals

We have discovered a few unusual basemarks of members of the animal kingdom. While we have been unable to discover further information about these bases, we thought they were worth inserting here.

Insect?

Allen McCabe sent us this colorless base with an embossed figure in a sunken round medallion that depicted a frog-like creature with a huge mouth engulfing what may be a small insect. The creature had a bulging eye on top with two tiny appendages that may be wings – possibly suggesting an insect (Figure 6). The colorless base was machine made and appeared to be oval – possibly a glass insect trap?

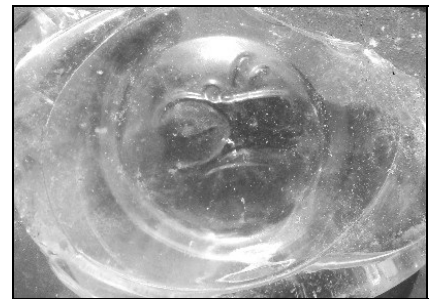


Figure 6 – Insect? (Allen McCabe)

Stylized Unicorn or Horse

We can thank Greg Bolotin for this milkglass base embossed with a stylized animal figure. The figure appears to be an animal lying down with a long snout and a protrusion at the top of its head – possibly a horn? A long tail extends from the rear looping under the figure to create a word, possibly “Equine” before ending in a tassel. The word suggests a horse or possible a unicorn. The machine-made base had a monogram (probably BRF) in a hexagonal shape above the figure and “10” below it (Figure 7).



Figure 7 – Unicorn? (Greg Bolotin)

Toulouse (1971:588) noted the “BRF” initials as a “General mark, 1965 and 1969” for “BORMIOLI SOC. COM. (1969), formerly VETREREA BORMIOLI ROCCO e FIGLIO, Parma” and VETRERIA ING. L. BORMIOLI & Co., Parma.” The 1982 Emhart Punt Mark directory identified the monogram as belonging to the the “Soc. Vetr. [Vetreria] Parmense Rocco Bormioli, S.p.A.” at Parma or the “Vetreria PADANA POLESANA S.p.A. OSTIGLIA (Mantova).” Both were shown with the identical monogram. Neither the firms nor the logo appeared in the 1994 Emhart edition.

Man with the Fish on His Back (poss. ca. 1884-1940s)

At the El Paso Museum of History, we discovered a medicinal style bottle with a line drawing of a standing man carrying a huge fish, about the size of the man, himself. He appears to have something like extra fishing line extending from over his shoulder (Figure 8). The bottle was aqua in color, rectangular in cross-section, with chamfered corners. The man with the fish was a prominent logo used on Scott’s Emulsion, the main product of Scott & Bowne. The logo was on the base of older bottles but was embossed on the sides of newer ones (Butler 1972:47; *Indianapolis Journal* 11/9/1893).



Figure 8 – Man with fish (El Paso Museum of History)

By ca. 1884, Scott & Bown adopted a logo of the man with the fish on his back and registered the trademark in 1890. The idea came from a photo of a Norwegian fisherman carrying the record 156-lb cod that he had caught. The firm converted the photo into a full-color drawing for use on its labels, and many bottles used the logo on a paper label without the embossed drawing. We have not discovered any good dates for the use of the embossing. The base logo was on mouth-blown bottles, and it may have been used as early as the mid-1880s. The machine-made bottles with a much better embossing of the man-with-fish logo on one side were probably not offered until 1928, when Sterling Products acquired Scott & Bowne. It may have remained in use until the 1940s, but none of these dates are certain.

User

Scott & Bowne, New York City (1876-at least 1942)

Scott & Bowne (Alfred B. Scott and Samuel W. Bowne) opened in 1879 at New York City after Scott's three-year development of the emulsion of cod liver oil. In 1882, the firm began a program of expansion, creating several overseas factories to facilitate world-wide distribution of the emulsion. The firm registered its first trademark – PPP and the words “Perfect, Permanent, Palatable” in 1879, followed by the man-with-fish logo ca. 1884, registered in 1890. Scott died in 1908, followed by Bowne two years later – although the firm continued to use the names of its founders. In March of 1928, Sterling Products purchased the firm and continued to operate it as Scott & Bowne until at least 1945. By at least 2012, GlaxoSmithKlein had taken over production of Scott's Emulsion, and it is still available on the world market (rarely if ever used in the U.S.), now made in Mexico (Butler 1942:47; *Indianapolis Journal* 11/9/1893; Old Main Artifacts 2019; Wendt 2010)

Angel atop a Crown (1936-ca. 1950s)

At Fort Bayard, New Mexico, we discovered a broken base embossed with a winged being, almost certainly intended as an angel, perched on a crown (Figure 9). A star was placed in the center of the angel's chest. The colorless base was round in cross-section. According to Whitten (2020), the Kerr Glass Mfg. Co. embossed this logo on the bases of “jelly jars and other glass items.” Aside from mentioning that the jars were made at Portland, Oregon, and other locations, he gave no hint as to the dates used.



Figure 9 – Angel (Fort Bayard)

In 1936, the Michigan Hardware Co., Grand Rapids, offered “jelly glasses” and “jelly tumblers” with gold enameled caps and illustrated the angel logo beside the jars/tumblers. Sellers on eBay called these the “Bee Angels” because of the obvious resemblance. From the mid-1930s through at least the 1950s, Kerr, along with other glass houses, offered tumblers and tubs that could be reused. Called “Jamblers” by Kerr, these were often filled by packers with jam or jelly and sold with removable labels, so that customers could wash the containers and make use of them at home after eating the filling. See the section on the Kerr Glass Co. for more information.

Asterisks or Eight-Pointed “Stars”

For years, collectors have attributed the eight-pointed “star” or asterisk logo to the San Francisco & Pacific Glass Works (1875-1902) – almost certainly correctly (Figure 10). These “stars” – including six-pointed examples and at least one with four points – were almost exclusively on cylinder whiskey bottles, although similar marks appeared on blue-aqua pickle bottles. The embossed



Figure 10 – Asterisk



Figure 11 – Asterisk (Andrew Crimedog)

words on these bottles also included a distinctively curved “R” also attributed to SF&PGW. See the section on the San Francisco glass works or Lindsey (2020) for more information.

Andrew Crimedog sent us photos of a similar mark – a six-pointed “star” – on the push-up of a mouth-blown champagne bottle with an applied finish. The opposite side of the push-up had a crude cross (Figure 11). We know nothing about the origin of this bottle.

Boxes

Several basemarks were in the shapes of boxes or squares, each with a different internal structure.

Four Circles in a Box (rotated or diamond shaped)

A commemorative bottle had a base embossed with four evenly spaced circles inside a square with “GMF VISIT TO MONK BRETTON” in an arch and “19TH OCTOBER 1976” in an inverted arch around the outside edge (Figure 12). The front was etched with a complex crown and wreath with the date “1977” in the center and “THE QUEEN’S SILVER JUBILEE” in a scroll



Figure 12 – Redfearn (eBay)

below. The reverse contained “REDFEARN NATIONgFAL GLASS LD. / {box and circle symbol rotated to form a diamond} / 7 : JUNE : 1977” – also etched (Figure 13). The mold was made in 1976 to commemorate the 1977 event. The logo was used by Redfearn during its entire tenure in business – 1967-1989 – and by its successors, Rexam Glass and the Ardagh Group, until at least 2020. See the section on Redfearn Bros.for more information.



Figure 13 – Redfearn (eBay)

Box with “Waves”

Found in the center of a colorless container with a 2016 basemark, the box was actually split, looking like two brackets together [] (but square). Inside were two marks that look like commas (Figure 14). We have found no further information..



Figure 14 – Box with Commas

Box with “Lightning”

Another box mark was in the center of the base of a small, machine-made, aqua bottle with a packer finish. The logo consisted of a box or square with twin horizontal lightning bolts in the center (Figure 15). As with the box mark above, we have no further information on this one.



Figure 15 – Box with Lightning (Bradley)

C in a Circle Superimposed by a Star

This was one of the marks used by the Coshocton Glass Co., Coshocton, Ohio, apparently only on beer and soda bottles (Figure 16). Although the firm was open from 1902 to 1921, we have no way to isolate this logo to any finer dating period. For more information, see the section on the Coshocton Glass Co.



Figure 16 – Circle-C Star

Crescent

This mark was embossed on the bases of some milk bottles (also embossed “#2 / IDEAL”) sold by the Creamery Package Mfg. Co. (Figure 17). It is highly likely that the bottles with the embossed crescent on the bases were made by the Crescent Milk Bottle Mfg. Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio (*Stevens Point Journal* 1916a:2). Little is known about this company, but it was making milk bottles in 1916, using the number “39” as an identifier. Although the number did not appear on the Creamery Package bottles, the embossed crescent makes it very likely that Crescent Milk Bottle was the manufacturer ca. 1916. See that section or the Creamery Package Mfg. Co. for more information on the firm and the bottles.



Figure 17 – Crescent

Crescent and Star

A 1920 price list for the Langley & Michaels Co. illustrated two bottles in its “Druggists’ Glassware” section that were basemarked with a Crescent and Star logo. The Reliance Ovals were graduated on both sides of the front and a crescent and star embossed on the base. These were available in ¼-32-ounce sizes (Figure 18). We have not yet discovered an example of this bottle.

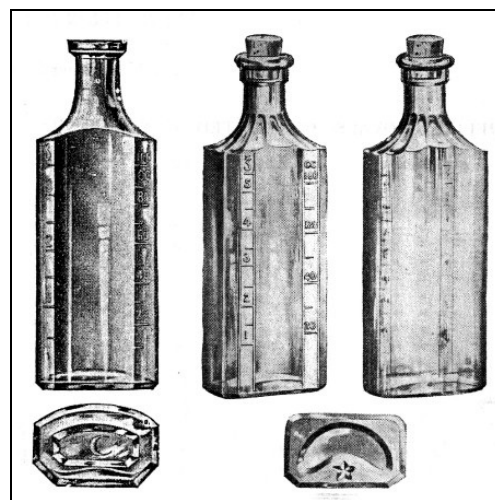


Figure 18 – Crescent & Star (Langley & Michaels 1920)

The Venus Ovals were also graduated and had a fancier shoulder and reinforced finish. These, however, had a larger crescent and star debossed into the base.

Venus Ovals were available in ½-32-ounce sizes. We have observed examples of these, and the debossing is quite deep. These were almost certainly made by the Crescent Bottle Co., McDonald, Pennsylvania, open from 1911 to 1916. See the section of the Saltzburg Bottle Works Co. for more information on Crescent Bottle, a subsequent firm using the same plant.

We found one of these bottles illustrated in Colcleaser (1965:23), another in the TUR collection, and a final example at the California State Parks collection (Figure 19). In addition, we discovered a base embossed “SBWCo” – the initials of the Saltzburg Bottle Works Co. – with a crescent



Figure 20 – Crescent

superimposed over it – likely made by Crescent using an older Saltzburg mold (Figure 20). A

slightly different – and completely unrelated star and crescent design – was embossed on the side of the Star & Crescent Self-Sealing Jar designed by Mrs. S.T. Rorer. See the Other S section for more on this jar.



Figure 19 – Crescent & Star
(California State Parks)

Crosses

Cross formed with Two Lines

This design and the accompanying mark were discussed above in the section devoted to the asterisk design.

Cross with Three Lines (two horizontal)

This design was embossed on the outside edge of a slight recess in the center of an amber base – belonging to a machine-made container. The mark consisted of a plus sign (+) with a second, higher crossbar almost like the old TV antenna (Figure 21). A single vertical line appeared on the opposite side. We know nothing else about this logo.



Figure 21 – TV Antenna

Cross in a Multi-Faceted Box

Brennad Bajdek discovered this mark on a colorless, machine-made bottle about 2.5-inches tall with a one-piece finish that was obviously made for a cork (Figure 22). The cross was a plus sign (+) with swollen ends, surrounded by an octagonal figure that was essentially a box with chamfered corners – with each of the eight sides curved inward. As with many of these, we have no clue as to the maker or user.



Figure 22 – Cross (Brennad Bajdek)

Off-Centered Cross in a Circle

We discovered the circle with an offset cross on an oval container with a base embossed “145 {symbol} 04 / 3 F-01” insided “PATENT (arch) / 183428 (inverted arch)” (Figure 23). Although the “04” suggests a manufacture of 2004, we have found no information about the mark.



Figure 23 – Cross

Maltese Cross with Four Dots in Center

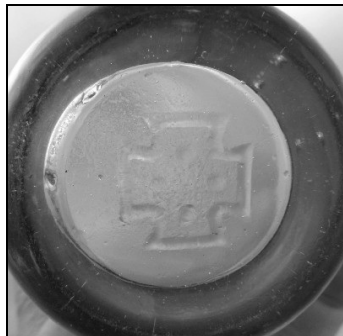


Figure 24 – Maltese Cross

This logo consisted of a Maltese cross with a dot inside each arm, located slightly off-center on the base of a colorless soda bottle (Figure 24). The bottle was mouth-blown with a crown finish. The front was embossed “THE CROWN (arch) / BOTTLING / CO. (both horizontal) / JEFFERSON, TEXAS. (inverted arch)” (Figure 25).

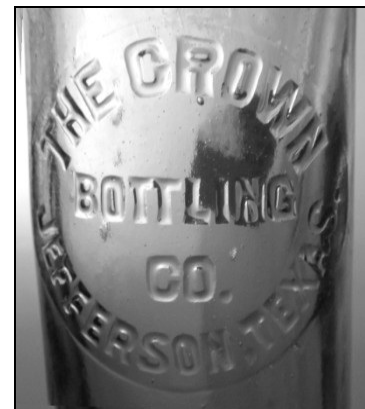


Figure 25 – Crown Bottling Co.

The Crown Bottling Co. was open at Jefferson by at least 1912 (*American Bottler* 1912:40). Bottles of this type were generally made between ca. 1906 and ca. 1935, although

machine production had generally crowded out the mouth-blown examples by no later than 1915. We do not know whether the basal design was connected to the bottler or a glass house.

Maltese Cross – Double Lines

Rob Moore reported this mark – a double-lined Maltese Cross, found on the base of an amber, mouth-blown bottle that was square in cross-section and had a one-part “packer” finish (Figure 26). As with so many of these symbols, we have no further information.



Figure 26 – Maltese Cross
(Rob Moore)

Griffin

According to Boow (1991:179), Kohn Kilner, Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire, England, used a line drawing of a griffin from ca. 1792 to 1857 (Figure 27). Unfortunately, Boow failed to note the type of glass upon which the griffin was used. We have not found an actual example.

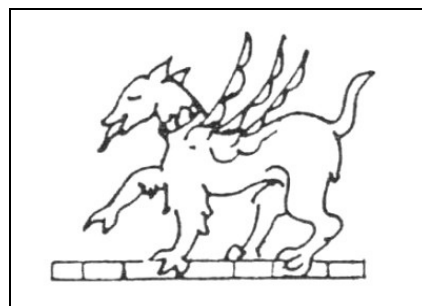


Figure 27 – Griffin (Boow 1991:179)

However, another type of griffin symbol was embossed on the bases of Griffin Shoe Polish bottles. One example was embossed “GRIFFIN (arch) / PAT. / 83832 / Circle-P / {Griffin logo} in a circle



Figure 28 – Griffin (eBay)

(all horizontal)” (Figure 28). The Circle-P mark was used by the Pierce Glass Co. from 1905 to 1987. See the Pierce Glass section for more information on that manufacturer. Some other bases lacked the Circle-P and/or the patent number. Still others included the bottle size in ounces.

Anthony “Tony” Aste – referred to as the “King of Bootblacks” – established a raised chair for shining shoes at Post Exchange Building on Broadway in lower Manhattan, New York. Labels on Griffin products claimed 1890 as the date of the firm’s founding. City directories listed the firm under Aste’s name by 1896 at 82 Cortland St., although the name had changed to the Griffin Mfg. Co. by 1900. About 1908, the firm moved to 69 Murray St., then built its own building on Willoughby Ave. in the 1930s. By 1929, the firm was no longer listed in the Brooklyn Telephone Directory, although the Griffin Shoe Care Co., Crystal Lake, Illinois, apparently acquired the company in 2013 and remains in business in 2020 (Bay Bottles 2017).

House

Creswick (1987a:139) illustrated the base of a Mason jar embossed with a house symbol – a square divided into four equidistant segments by a cross with a peaked roof and chimney (Figure 29). The side of the jar was embossed “MASON’S (arch) / PATENT / NOV 30TH / 1858 (all horizontal). We have no explanation for the choice of the house logo.

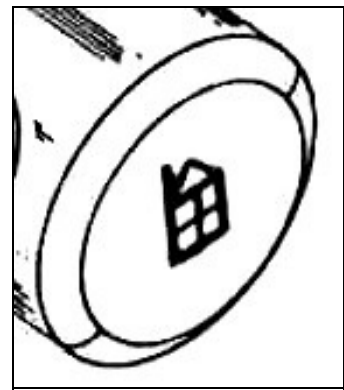


Figure 29 – House (Creswick 1987a:139)

Lines

Bent Line – Almost Z Shape

Our only example of this logo comes from a base fragment made from colorless glass that had solarized to a light amethyst. The logo consisted of three lines in the form of a “Z” with the central line pushed into the vertical (Figure 30). Below was “B&S” – and both the initials and mark were double stamped. The method that created the double stamp was in general use from ca. 1895 to 1914, and the use of manganese as a decolorant (causing the amethyst color) was common during the same period. We have not discovered the manufacturer or user of either the logo or the initials.



Figure 30 – Bent line

Previous researchers discussed a “B.&S.” logo (note periods) that was used much earlier on figural whiskey flasks. They attributed the initials to either Beatty & Stillman, Stubenville, Ohio, or Boston & Sandwich, Sandwich, Massachusetts. Both firms were in business far too early to have been the producer of the base discussed above. See the Other B section for more information on the “B.&S.” logo and both firms.

The Foster-Forbes Glass Co. used a similar logo – a “straightened Z” – although the letter was backwards and had a short line through the center, forming the letter “F” with a tail whether viewed right-side-up or upside-down – although this was almost certainly unrelated. See the Section on Foster-Forbes for more information.

Three Lines Stacked, Descending in Size

This mark consisted of three stacked lines descending in size – reminiscent of the lower part of one of the hexagrams of the I Ching (Figure 31). We found the mark on the base of a colorless, machine-made, rectangular bottle with sunken panels on each side. The base was stippled and had “6.” above the logo. We have not discovered the maker or user.



Figure 31 – Stacked lines

Mirrored Ds or Quotation Marks (1987-2000)

American National Can Co. used the Mirrored-D emblem from 1987 to 2000 (Figure 32). One example was photographed on the base of a colorless non-returnable 16-ounce soda bottle with a 1991 date code. According to Whitten (2020), a former employee of the American National Can Co., William Lape, informed him that the Mirrored Ds were used by the firm from 1988 to 1995 – dates that fit perfectly with the history noted below. Whitten described the mark as “vaguely resembling two ‘Cs’ or ‘tin cans’ facing each other”



Figure 32 – Mirrored Ds (David Whitten)

The National Can Co. was in business prior to 1952, but it did not form its own glass manufacturing division until it acquired the Foster-Forbes Glass Co. in 1970. In 1987, the National Can Co. and American Can Co. merged to form the American National Can Co. The firm added the Liberty Glass Co. to its acquisitions on April 20, 1994, but sold its glass assets (both Foster-Forbes and Liberty) to Saint-Gobain Containers the following year. Also see the discussion of the triple-triangle logo below. For more information on the two glass houses and the transformations into the can firms, see the sections on Foster-Forbes and Liberty Glass.

Numbers?

2 with the top closed into a circle

We discovered an export beer bottle (probably 1880-1890s) embossed on the base with a symbol that could be described as a “2” with the top end closed

to form a circle or as a “V” with the left side curled into a ram’s horn shape (Figure 33). We know nothing else about this mark.

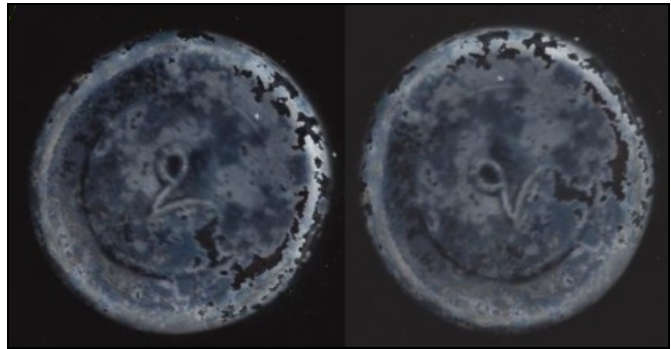


Figure 33 – 2 or V (San Elizario collection)

5 with Flared Top Bar



Figure 34 – 5

Found on an amber base, apparently on a mouth-blown bottle, this logo only has meaning as a “5” with a flared upper bar (Figure 34). As with the other number above, we have no knowledge about the manufacturer or the bottle.

Oil Derrick (1952-1969)

The Oil City Glass Co. used an embossed oil derrick on the base of its bottles from 1952 to 1969 (Toulouse 1971:398). The mark

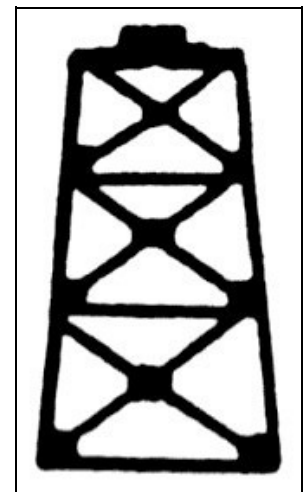


Figure 35 – Derrick (Toulouse 1971:398)

appears to be most common on “Edison” oil bottles (Figure 35). See the section on the Knox Glass Bottle Co. for more information about the logo and the factory.

Omega Symbol (upside down) (2014-2020)

According to Whitten (2020), this logo “vaguely resembles the letter ‘U,’ a horseshoe, or an upside-down version of the Greek letter ‘Omega’” (Figure 36). This was the mark of the Ardagh Group, (pronounced “AHR’-DAW”) with its headquarters in Luxembourg and various other European countries. Ardagh acquired the U.S. Saint Gobain glass plants in 2014, using the upside down Omega symbol on bottles and jars made at the American factories. Ardagh registered the symbol as a trademark on November 11, 2014, and continues to use it as of 2020.



Figure 36 – Omega

Owl (1895-1930s)

This was the trademark of the Owl Drug Co., established on March 24, 1892, at San Francisco (Figure 37).

The story of the firm is complex, but one branch continued until at least the 1930s. See



Figure 37 – Owls (eBay)

Praetzellis and

Praetzellis (1990:320-323) for an excellent history of the company.

Occasionally, other firms used the Owl, probably illegally (Figure 38)



Figure 38 – Owl (eBay)

Owl Drug went through two major variations of the trade mark. One had the owl facing left with only one wing showing (known as the one-winged owl), while the second was more full facing with both wings visible (the two-winged owl). Praetzellis and Praetzellis (1990:323) noted that “the one winged owl was trademarked in 1894

(Calif. Trademark 2433, filed May 23, 1894), and was in use on the company's advertisements by 1895. It was still being used in 1910, but in the summer of that year it was replaced by the two-winged version which remained the standard thereafter."

Playing Card Symbols

Creswick (1987a:139) illustrated a series of three Mason jar bases embossed with the symbols of all the four playing card suits – heart, diamond, club, spade – although the spade looked more like the blade of an actual shovel rather than the more symbolic drawing used on a card deck.

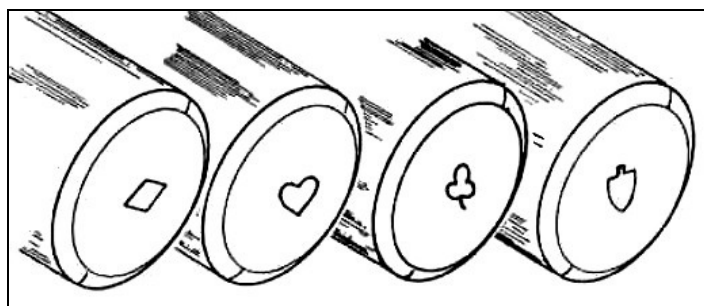


Figure 39 – Playing Cards (Creswick 1987a:139)

All of these were embossed "MASON'S (arch) / PATENT / NOV 30TH / 1858 (all horizontal)" on the sides (Figure 39). These were obviously not glass factory logos, but the reason for the marks has been lost.

"Pound" sign



Figure 41 – Libbey L

This is the logo of the British Pound Sterling, used by the Sterling Glass Co. on insulators (Figure 40). A similar mark – a cursive "L" – was used by the Libbey Glass Co. on tableware (Figure 41). Toulouse (1971:327) dated Libbey as being open from "1888 to date" – i.e.,



Figure 40 – Pound Sign (eBay)

1971, when the book was written. He included the cursive "L" in three forms, each variation in the circle surrounding the letter. He dated these 1924, 1937, and 1955 (Figure 42). Although he did not specifically discuss the mark, the dates likely reflect his understanding of when each variation was first used.

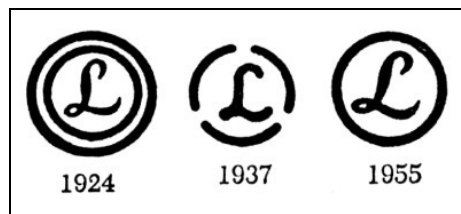


Figure 42 – Libbey L (Toulouse 1971:327)

Three vertical rectangles below a horizontal rectangle (1962-1984)



Figure 43 – M

Toulouse (1971:363) illustrated this mark and dated it “since 1968” (Figure 43). The mark was used by the Midland Glass Co., Inc. Subsequent evidence suggests that the mark may have been used as early as 1962 by the American Can Co. and was terminated ca. 1984. For more information, see “Stylized M” and the company history in the Other M section.

Scales (1932-ca. 1980s)

We have discovered an embossed set of balanced scales on the bases of some medicinal bottles. An example on a green, machine-made base had the scales in the center, surrounded by a wide band of stippling (Figure 44). The bottle carried the Owens-Illinois logo with a “4” to the left and a “1” to the right – codes for Plant No. 4 and 1941. Although a “1” could also mean 1931, the presence of stippling placed the date at 1940 or later. A number below the “1” had been peened out (almost certainly a “0”). The “4” in the plant code position is interesting. Typically, that would indicate the factory at Clarksburg, West Virginia (1929) or at Brockport, New York (1963-1985). On many prescription bottles, this left number is a mold code rather than a plant code, so that may be the case on this medicinal bottle as well.

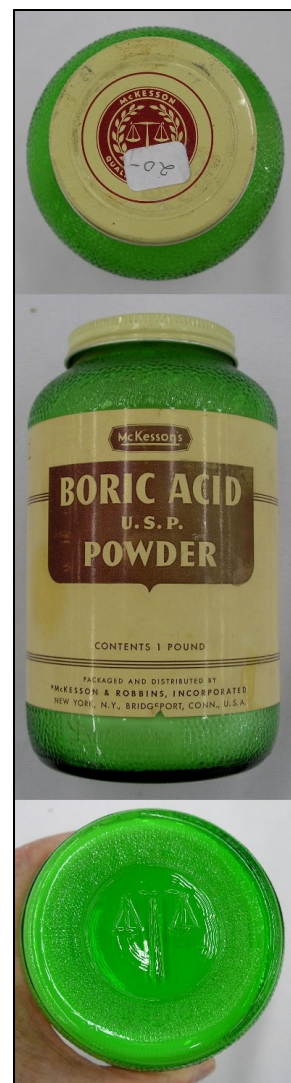


Figure 44 – Scales

A label on the bottle identified the product as Boric Acid Powder, produced by McKesson & Robbins of New York. The lid showed that the scales represented “McKesson Quality.” Originally an El Paso, Texas, firm – Kelly & Pollard (established 1893) – McKesson

joined in 1930, changing the name to McKesson, Kelly & Pollard, followed by another reorganization in 1932, that created McKesson & Robbins. The firm incorporated in 1943 and became the McKesson Drug Co. in 1981. See Lockhart (2015:52-54) for more information.

Shepherd's Crook



Figure 45 – Shepherd's Crook (Creswick 1987a:114-115)

Brantley (1975:26) stated that the Greenfield Fruit Jar & Bottle Co. used a “shepherd’s crook lying on its side with the hook on the left” below the word “MASON’S” or

“STANDARD” on jar bodies and illustrated them on the previous page (Figure 45). The mark actually looks more like the flag on a golf green attached to a horizontal line. The design was used on Mason’s and Standard jars from 1902 to 1906 (Figure 46). For more information, see the section on the Glass Firms at Greenfield, Indiana.

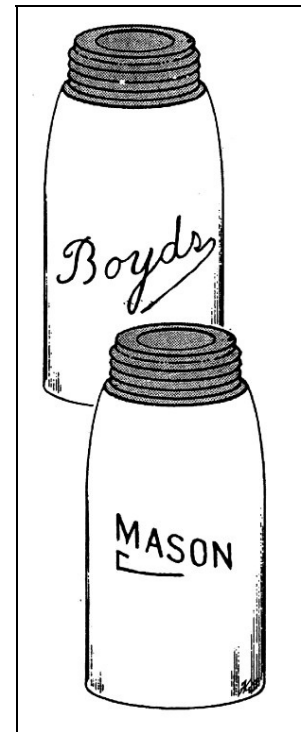


Figure 46 – Shepherd's Crook (Creswick 1987a:200)

Star

Toulouse (1969:293-294) described two grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jars, one embossed on with “a large ribbed, heavy, raised figure of a star” (similar to another jar with the same figure and the word “STAR”). He suggested the Star Glass Co., New Albany, Indiana, as the maker of both, 1860s to ca. 1900. The second had an outline of a star enclosing an “N” – that he addressed only as “Maker unknown.” This was actually the logo of the Newark Star Glass Works from ca. 1875-1878. See the section on Edward H. Everett for more information.

In his latter book, Toulouse (1971:486-487) noted that “the star is a common design on glass pieces. It may be used simply as an ornament, as the name of a company, or as a

‘surround’ for a letter in the form of a trademark or an unofficial mark.” He suggested six possible companies. We address two of those below and one above, but two of the other three made glass globes and lamp chimneys; the other was non-existent.

There are probably literally hundreds of embossed stars on various types of bottles and jars (e.g., Figure 47). Attempting to sort those out – especially the ones on products beside fruit jars – would be a total waste of time.



Figure 47 – Star



Figure 48 – Star (Creswick 1987a:202)

According to Creswick (1987a:200), the Star Glass Co., Albany, Indiana, embossed the full company name on the side of one style of grooved-ring wax sealer, and Roller (1983:341) had noted that “one jar appears to have a ghosted star figure below STAR GLASS Co.” In addition, Creswick (1987a:202) illustrated a lid with an embossed star as belonging with the jar (Figure 48). Also see the Star Glass Co. in the Other S section.

The Star Glass Works made a paper weight showing a five-pointed star, so that symbol may have been used by the firm (Figure 49). The word “STAR” also appeared on the face of grooved-ring wax-sealer jars made to the Haller February 5, 1857, patent by A.R. Samuel – as well as a variation with both the word “STAR” and an embossed five-pointed start (Figure 50). Of the Haller lids reported by Creswick (1987a:201) on Haller jars, three used either a lid or glass insert with the an embossed five-pointed star (Figure 51). In addition, a star base found on jars embossed “MASON’S (arch) / PATENT / NOV



Figure 49 – Star paperweight (eBay)

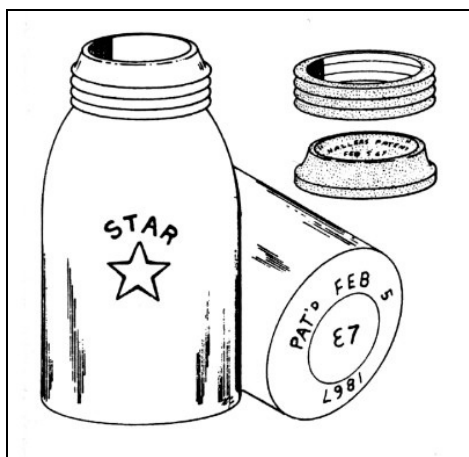


Figure 50 – Star (Creswick 1987a:201)

30TH / 1858 (all horizontal)” may also have been made by Samuel (Creswick 1987a:139 – Figure 52). All these were probably made during the 1860s, possibly into the 1870s. See the section on A.R. Samuel for more information.

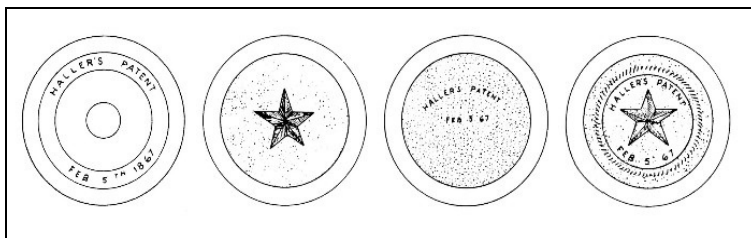


Figure 51 – Star lids (Creswick 1987a:201)

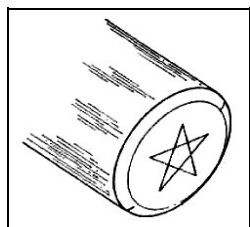


Figure 52 – Star base (Creswick 1987a:139)

Creswick (1987a:201) further reported a wax sealer embossed on the front with a five-pointed star surrounded by a circle of fruit (Figure 53). An identical fruit circle appeared on the Dexter series of jars with either “DEXTER” in the center of the circle or “DEXTER” above the circle and “IMPROVED” below it (see Creswick 1987a:43). Although Creswick (1987a:201) suggested Gillinder & Bennett as the possible manufacturers, they patented the design. The jars were more likely made by A.R. Samuel between the early 1869s and 1875. For more information, see the section on A.R. Samuel.

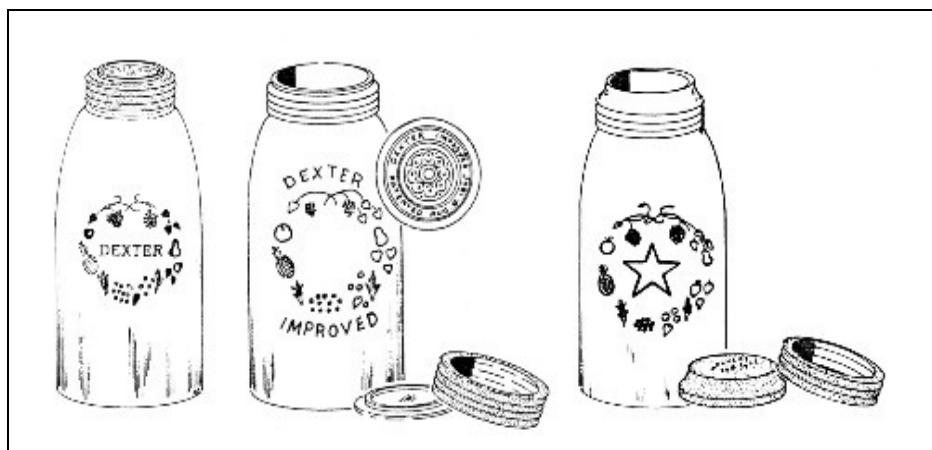


Figure 53 – Star & fruit (Creswick 1987a:201)



Figure 54 – Star (Creswick 1987a:200)

Creswick (1987a:200-201) attributed another group of jars embossed on the face with a lone, five-pointed star above “STAR” in an arch possibly to the Sydenham Glass Co., Kingsville, Ontario, Canada. The jars also used a glass insert closure embossed with a star (Figure 54). Although Sydenham was open from 1895 to 1913, Creswick made no

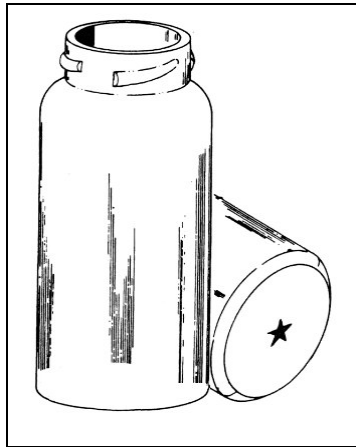


Figure 56 – Star (Creswick 1987a:200)

attempt to date the jars. See the section on the Sydenham Glass Co. for more information about the company.

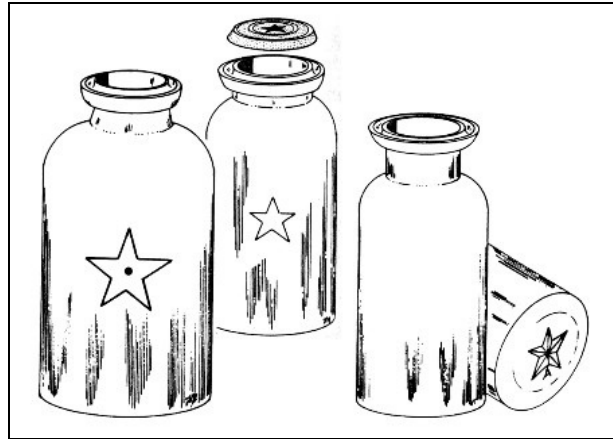


Figure 55 – Star (Creswick 1987a:200)

A final group of jars from Creswick (1987a:200) included a wax sealer with a plain, five-pointed star and a similar one with a dot – both on the face – and another one with a more three-dimensional star on the base above an “A” (Figure 55). A jar with a lug finish had a much smaller star on the base (Figures 56).

Triangles

Triangle Only

An unusual machine-made Blatz beer bottle (BLATZ embossed on the shoulder) – with a machine scar inside a post-bottom – was embossed with a triangle on its base (Figure 57). On paper labels, the word “BLATZ” always appeared in a triangle, so the logo on the base almost certainly indicated Blatz rather than a manufacturer. The Valentine Blatz Brewing Co. was in business from 1851 to 1859, although bottles embossed with the name and/or the triangle were probably not used beyond the onset of Prohibition in 1920.



Figure 57 – Triangle

Triangle with Dot in Center

Mary Finke sent us photos of a colorless beer bottle with a one-part finish, sealed by a Lighting fastener. The bottle appears to be machine made, and an example base was embossed “28 / {triangle-dot} / 6” (Figure 58). We have not discovered any additional information on the bottles or the mark.



Figure 58 – Triangle dot



Figure 59 – Three triangles
(David Whitten)

Three Triangles forming a Triangle (1985-1988)

Whitten (2020) described this logo – consisting of three triangles loosely forming a larger triangle – as “vaguely resembling a sailboat with sails unfurled” (Figure 59). Whitten noted that the National Can Co. adopted the mark in 1985, after its sale to Triangle Industries and continued to use the logo until 1988 – after the merger that created the American National Can Co. in 1987. Also see the section on Mirrored-Ds above for a brief history of National Can.

Triangle with X in Center

At the Tucson Urban Renewal collection, we discovered a mouth-blown oval prescription bottle embossed on the base with a triangle enclosing an “X” (Figure 60). We have discovered no further information about this logo.

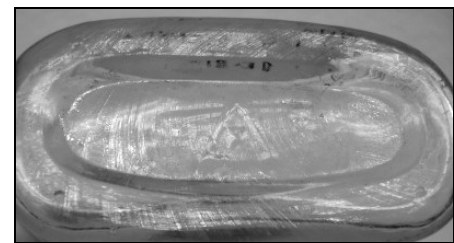


Figure 60 – Triangle X (TUR)

Trident

We have recorded the Trident symbol on the bases of two bottles, both light aqua in color and both mouth blown. One was round in cross-section with 16 panels and a one-part finish, sealed



Figure 61 – Trident



Figure 62 – Trident

with a cork. On two different examples, the base was embossed “6351” above the trident (Figure 61). A second bottle was rectangular in cross-section with chamfered corners and a one-part prescription finish (Figure 62). One sunken panel was embossed “LAIT FOR / THE SKIN /



Figure 63 – Larola

AND / COMPLEXION” with “Larola” in cursive underlined with the tail of the “L” (Figure 63). Johnsen & Jorgensen, London, England, produced a line of glass products and advertised “Trident ampoules, vials and tubular containers of all types” (*Chemist & Druggist* 1937:270).

Manufacturer

Johnsen & Jorgensen, London, England (1920-1981)

Two Norwegians, Wilhelm M. Johnsen and Johan Jorgensen, operated a glass house at Surte, Gothenburg, Sweden, from 1906 to 1943. The partners relocated to the Charleton section of southeast London in 1920, opening a new glass factory at Farringdon St. Along with their manufacturing in England, they imported glassware from their Swedish plant and began production of tableware at London in 1932. About that time, they opened a new factory at Hildenborough, a village southeast of London but shut down that operation in the early 1950s. In 1964, a fire destroyed most of the Charleton plant, but they rebuilt and were back in production by 1966. The factory closed in 1981 (Hildenborough History Society n.d.; Watts 2011).

Tudor Rose

Although various sources have ascribed the “Tudor Rose” symbol to the Bellaire Stamping Co., the Mason Fruit Jar Co., and the Hazel Glass Co., jars bearing the logo – as well as the Immerser lids with the “rose” – were almost certainly made by the Atlas Glass Co. between ca. 1895 and 1902 (Figure 64). See the section on the Missouri Glass Co. for a much more complex and complete discussion.



Figure 64 – Tudor Rose
(North American Glass)

Discussion and Conclusions

Although we have been able to trace quite a few of these symbols to their users and/or manufacturers, an equally large number remain unknown. Hopefully, future research will uncover some of the secrets.

Acknowledgments

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