

Other G Marks

Bill Lockhart, Beau Schriever, Carol Serr, and Bill Lindsey

As with the other letters, there are always a few logos that do not fit in the rest of the “G” sections. In some cases, the length of time in business, number of containers with the mark, or size of the business simply did not warrant a section for the logo or glass house. These exceptions are all presented here.

Containers and Marks

G in a diamond (1935-1937) [also see entry for Diamond G below]

[Parts of this section were originally published in Lockhart (2010)]

Although the General Glass Co. (see history below) made packers’ ware, fruit jars, and prescription containers prior to the Repeal of Prohibition, the firm only seems to have used logos on two types of containers: liquor flasks and fruit jars. We discuss each below.

Flasks

The G-in-a-diamond logo may have been developed to fulfill the federal requirement for marking liquor bottles. At this point, we have only seen the mark on colorless flasks and fruit jars. As noted several times in this Encyclopedia, the federal government required all manufacturers of liquor bottles in 1934 to emboss several codes on the bases (occasionally on heels) of their bottles.

The codes included the distiller code (e.g., D-134 on Old Quaker flasks made by General Glass), a specific glass house number assigned by the federal government (67 for General Glass), the initials or logo of the manufacturer (G-in-a-diamond), and a date code (Figures 1 & 2). Initially, the date codes consisted of a single-digit number, but the



Figure 1 – Diamond-G base

government required a two-digit date code beginning in 1940. The only date codes we have recorded for General Glass were “5,” “6,” or “7,” (1935-1937). Some of the Old Quaker flasks were also embossed “M - 87 - C” – but we have no idea what that code means.

Hull-Walski and Ayres (1989:87) offered a slight variation embossed “67 D - 126 5 / 1012 {G in a diamond} 6 / DES. 92901 PAT.” William Guyer received Patent No. 92,901 for a bottle design on July 31, 1934. He assigned the patent to Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons, Inc., Laurenceburg, Indiana.



Figure 2 – Old Quaker flask



Figure 3 – Anchor-Hocking base

After the Anchor-Hocking Glass Co. absorbed General Glass in 1937, it continued to use the “67” liquor code on flasks embossed with the Anchor-Hocking logo. For example, an Old Quaker flask had a basal embossing of “Lou-D-2 / 67 {Anchor-and-H mark} 56 / M 858” (Figure 3). This mark, an “H” superimposed over an anchor, was used by Anchor-Hocking from 1938 to ca. 1977.

Jars

Roller (1983:238) illustrated the mark as found above the word MASON’S on an aqua jar, but he included no details and had no identification for the manufacturer. Roller’s drawing of the Diamond-G mark almost exactly matches the mark embossed on Old Quaker flasks (Figure 4). These jars were almost certainly made by the same company – General Glass Co. – probably during the same period as the flasks, 1935-1937.

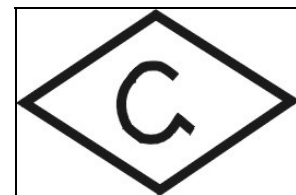


Figure 4 – Diamond-G (Roller 1983:238)

Manufacturer

General Glass Corp., Winchester, Indiana (1931-1937)

According to the *Winchester Journal-Herald* (10/12/1965), the General Glass Corp. was organized at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1931 and took over the Turner Glass Co. plants (see the section on the Turner glass houses for more information). In January 1932, the General Glass Corp. acquired the glass business of the Nivison-Weiskopf Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Monongah Glass Co., Fairmont, West Virginia (Roller 1996).¹ We have found no evidence of the Cincinnati factory in other sources; General Glass must have closed the plant shortly after the acquisition. The Monogah plant was also closed during the same period.

In 1932, General Glass had its headquarters at Lancaster, Ohio, but its factories were at the former Turner Glass Co. locations of Winchester and Terre Haute, Indiana, and the Monongah Glass Co. site at Fairmont, West Virginia. The plants made packers' ware, fruit jars, prescription and proprietary ware, and bottle specialties by machine at seven continuous tanks.² The listing remained unchanged through 1936 (*American Glass Review* 1932:72; 1936:90-91). The Hocking Glass Co. owned 50% of General Glass and acquired the remaining assets in 1935.³ This was Hocking's initial breakthrough into the glass container field (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; Hopper 2000:9).

The last entry for General Glass was in a 1937 directory. Notably, the number of tanks was reduced to six, and the Fairmont location was missing – indicating the closure of the plant in

¹ Nivison-Weiskopf continued to make other products. The firm probably exited the glass business due to a lawsuit by the Hartford-Empire Co. – one of the giants in the glass-blowing machine industry (Leagle 2015).

² Despite the fairly broad products list, we have only found evidence that the plant embossed its logo on whiskey flasks and fruit jars. For example, we have never seen a beer bottle with a Diamond-G logo.

³ Hopper (2000:9) claimed that General Glass (in conjunction with Anchor Hocking) developed the first one-way glass beer bottle in 1934. This may be incorrect. The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. announced the development of the Stubbie, the initial non-returnable beer bottle, in August 1935.

late 1936 or early 1937. In 1937, General was dissolved, and all assets became part of Anchor Hocking (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; Hopper 2000:9; Roller 1994:116). Also see the Anchor Hocking Glass Co. section for more information on that firm.

Diamond G (1890s) [also see entry for G in a Diamond above]

Herskovitz (1978:8) listed this logo as a Diamond G in his table of beer bottles from Fort Bowie, Arizona. Later in the same paper, Herskovitz (1978:14) described a French Square bottle with a basemark of “‘G’ within a diamond.” We never found this base when we examined the collection, but it is unlikely that the mark appeared on both a beer and a medicine bottle. The logo was likely only on the bottle that Herskovitz described as embossed with the name Callan’s World Renowned Brazilian Gum. He cited Thompson (1957:83), a book about bitters bottles.



Figure 6 – Callan’s base (eBay)

Fike (1987:157) noted a square bottle as being embossed “PROF CALLAN’S / WORLD RENOWNED / BRAZILLIAN [sic] GUM.” Fike stated that the bottle was made by the Diamond Glass Co., Royersford, Pennsylvania. It is apparent that he saw no “G” inside the diamond. Fike illustrated the bottles but, unfortunately, not the base. He noted that Callans was advertised in 1891.



Figure 5 – Callan’s bottle (eBay)

One eBay seller included a photo of the base that clearly showed what could be interpreted as either a “C” or a “G” in an elongated diamond; another was distinctly a “G” (Figures 5 & 6). Another eBay auction noted that the letter was an “A.” These diamonds are probably some kind of code related to the Prof. Callan brand rather than being a manufacturer’s mark.

G in a circle (1955-1970)

According to Toulouse (1971:210), this mark was used by the Gulfport Glass Co., Gulfport, Mississippi, “since 1955.” The plant continued to use the mark until 1970. Peterson (1968:49) placed the inception a year earlier at 1954.

At least one interesting bottle with a Circle-G mark was offered

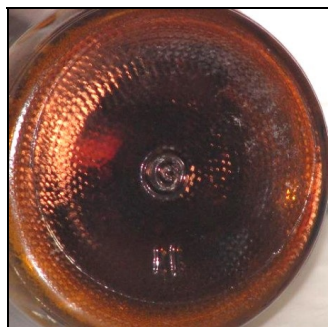


Figure 8 – Circle-G base
(Angela East)

on eBay. The amber bottle had two “pegs” extending from opposite sides of the finish, presumably to help hold the bottle when pouring or unscrewing a cap (Figure 7). The stippled base was embossed with a Circle-G logo in the center and “11” at the bottom (Figure 8). Since stippling began to be used on bases in 1940, the bottle cannot be older than that, and it was probably made by Gulfport.

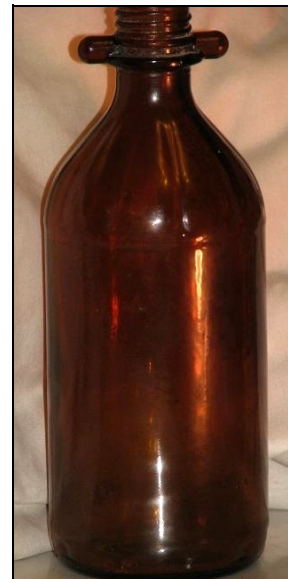


Figure 7 – Circle-G bottle
(Angela East)

Manufacturer

Gulfport Glass Co., Gulfport, Mississippi (1955-1970)

From its inception in 1955, Gulfport was a subsidiary of the Maryland Glass Corp. The plant used a single continuous tank to make blue and amber containers. The Dorsey Corp. acquired Gulfport in 1968, but the plant retained its identity until 1970 (Toulouse 1971:210-211).⁴

GALLO FLAVOR GUARD (1958-late 1990s)

Toulouse (1971:219) illustrated a stylized “G” in an oval as the mark of the Gallo Glass Co. (Gallo called it a lower-case “g”). He noted the words “GALLO” (above the “G”),

⁴ Haas (1970:110) dated the takeover at 1967.

“FLAVOR” (left), “GUARD” (right), and “GLASS” (below). He further stated that “the cursive ‘G’ in the oval was found, almost undecipherable, on the bottoms of several Gallo bottles, and may or may not be a trademark.”

Empirical evidence suggests that Gallo used three distinct basemark configurations, likely in a sequential order. Probably, the earliest format on round bottles was embossed “GALLO FLAVOR GUARD BOTTLE (arch) / 3-digit number / REFILLING / PROHIBITED / 1-digit number / REG. / CAL” (Figure 9). Oval flasks had a slightly different configuration with the same information, all bottles used paper labels. The resting points on these bottles had two kinds of embossing. Probably the earliest had parentheses-shaped stippling at the resting point, likely followed by diamond-shaped stippling on the later bottles – with this configuration. Table 1 shows the probable progression.



Figure 9 – Gallo Flavor Guard

An article in *Ceramic Industry* (2009) called the “dark green ‘Flavor Guard’ wine bottle” an “early indication that Gallo Glass would be an innovator in the industry” (Pinney 2012:273). Gallo received Trademark No. 72,075,853 for “FLAVOR-GUARD” in an arch on June 16, 1959. Gallo claimed June 19, 1958, as the date of first use (Legal-Force 2015). The logo was probably used from 1958 to the 1990s.

Table 1 – Gallo Wine Basemarks

Basemark	Possible Date Range
GALLO FLAVOR GUARD BOTTLE	1958-mid-1990s
GALLO / FLAVOR GUARD / BOTTLE with Oval-G in center	ca. 1990s
Oval-g	ca. 1990s-present

g in an Upright Oval (late 1990s-present)

Second was the basemark noted by Toulouse, with “GALLO FLAVOR GUARD” and the Oval-g logo (Figure 10). The “g” is very interesting. As noted above, Gallo called the “g” lower-case; however, the letter can also be viewed as a cursive, capital “G,” and it always appears in an oval, although the mark is often very faint. The resting point had diamond-shaped stippling. This configuration was almost certainly a transition basemark, possibly used during the 1990s. The Oval-g mark was not in our lists for 1964, 1982, or 1996 (Berge 1980:83; Emhart 1982:74-75; 1996). However, the Emhart listings for 2000 and 2015 included the Gallo-g logo (Emhart 2015:37).



Figure 10 – Gallo-G & Flavor Guard (Toulouse 1971:219)



Figure 11 – Gallo-G (David Whitten)

The final configuration was much simpler. The Oval-g logo was accompanied by one or more sets of numbers, but had no other wording (Figure 11). The resting point now had diamond-shapes or dots. The Oval-g, alone, was probably used from the late 1990s to the present.

The company logo in 2015 is composed of two semicircular Gs, one upside down in relationship to the other in a circle with a wavy “flag” across the center (Figure 12). We have not discovered when this logo was adopted or whether it has been used on bottles.



Figure 12 – Gallo Logo (Time, Inc. 2015)

Manufacturer

Gallo Glass Co. of Modesto, California (1958-present)

Although Toulouse (1971:219) stated that the Gallo Glass Co. “is assumed . . . to have been in 1966 or earlier,” the plant was actually opened in 1958. The *Modesto Bee* noted that the plant was open and making bottles by September 3, 1958. The glass plant was entirely owned

and operated by the Gallo Vinyards of Modesto (Toulouse 1971:219). John Gallo remarked that “some of the major issues in the glass container market at the time were quality and security of supply. We chose to build our own glass plant to ensure both.” The factory initially operated a single continuous tank (*Manufacturer* 2006).

The factory soon added a second tank with eight 6-section Hartford I.S. machines. The company was initially listed as producing both flint and green wine and liquor bottles, but the list only included green bottles in 1968 (Toulouse 1971:219). However, the *Glass Industry* noted that the bottles were a “dark yellow-green similar to some European wine bottles, but it is reported to be superior in protection of product from harmful light rays.” At least in 1959, all the bottles were “supplied to the E.& J. Gallo Winery” (*Glass Industry* 1959:17), although the plant sells bottles to numerous companies today.

At some point in the late 1960s, the firm installed a third furnace and added two more during the 1970s for a total of five, although the plant made liquor and wine bottles with 16 I.S. machines at four tanks in 1982. In 1985, Gallo made liquor and wine bottles at five tanks with 18 LS machines. By 2006, the Gallo plant produced “125 different color and mold options” made at five continuous tanks. In 2007, the plant made bottles for Gallo as well as other wine-, apple juice-, and liquor-producing companies, and the bottles retain the characteristic yellow-green color. The factory worked with “just-in-time” delivery to the Gallo Winery in 2004 and made lightweight bottles during that period (Gallo Glass Co. 2004; 2015; *Glass Industry* 1982:30; *Manufacturer* 2006; Perrine 1985:23). The factory remains in business in 2015.

G in a Square with Two Chamfered Corners (1987-present)

Whitten (2015) noted this mark and ascribed it to Gamer Packaging, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Gamer Packaging, Inc., was founded in 1987 and remains in business in 2015. Gamer Packaging is a wholesaler and distributor of glass bottles, plastic, and metal containers. The firm manufactures some products and is a jobber for others – including glass items, made by the Ardagh Group (former Anchor Glass manufacturing plants) or other glass houses – to supply glass bottles to their customers. The bottle in Figure 13 – with the G-Square log was sold by Fentimans (Figure 13).



Figure 13 – Gamer Logo (Whitten 2015)

G in a Shield (unknown)



Figure 14 – Shield-G base (Gina Shield)

Gina Shield (personal communication 7/19/2014) reported a colorless glass bottle with a ground finish and ground plug with G-in-a-shield embossed on the base. The base had a machine scar, and the “G” had serifs and embellishments, but we have not discovered the manufacturer (Figures 14 & 15).



Figure 15 – Shield-G bottle (Gina Shield)

GAB (ca. 1880-1905)

Von Mechow (2015) ascribed this mark to Gustav A. Bode. Bode sold fruit flavoring and apparently acted as a jobber, providing bottles for his customers who wanted them. This mark was found on a Hutchinson soda bottle, although both Hutchinsons and earlier soda bottle types are found with BODE logos. See the Other B section for more information on the firm and the BODE mark.

G.C.CO. (ca. 1925-?)



Figure 16 – Salt shaker

We have observed these initials (in an arch) on a colorless, octagonal container that was probably a salt shaker (Figure 16). The base was embossed “G.C.CO. (arch) / 4 (horizontal) / 890 (inverted arch) (Figure 17). A second example only had a “1” below the initials. The bases had machine scars, so these were probably made after ca. 1925. We have no explanation for this mark.



Figure 17 – G.C.Co. base

GCO or G.C.O.&CO. (ca. 1875-ca. 1890)



Figure 19 – GCO&CO base

Occasional catsup bottles are found with “G.C.O.&CO.” embossed in a circular arrangement on their bases. Zumwalt (1980:321) illustrated and described a bottle with “G.C.O.&CO.” embossed on the base and noted that a similar bottle had a base embossed “RED BANK, N.J.” The initials belonged to George C. Ovens, a producer of peppersauce and catsup at Red



Figure 18 – Ovens catsup

Bank, New Jersey. We have an example with a paper label that says “Geo. C. Ovens & Co.’s / EXTRA / FINE {drawing of a tomato} QUALITY / CATSUP.” The base was embossed “G.C.O. (arch) / & (horizontal) / CO. (inverted arch).” The association of the basemark with the paper label leaves no question that the initials belong to George C. Ovens & Co. (Figures 18 & 19).



Figure 20 – Ovens 1875 patent

Ovens applied for a patent for a “Design for Bottles.” on September 17, 1875, and received Design Patent No. 8,666 just 11 days later on September 28 (Figure 20). An eBay seller offered a square peppersauce bottle that was made to the Ovens

patent. The heel on one side was embossed “G.C.O. PAT” with “1875” on the next side to the left (Figures 21 & 22). A second example was embossed “G.C.O.” on one heel, “PAT SEP. 2” on the next, and “1875” on the third heel.



Figure 21 – GCO base (eBay)

User

George C. Ovens & Co., Red Bank, New Jersey (1866-ca. 1890)

According to the March 29, 1893, issue of the *Red Bank Register*, George Ovens moved from Albany, New York, to Red Bank, New Jersey, in 1864 and built a plant to make catsup and peppersauce. When Ovens died in 1866, his son, George C. Ovens, operated the business and changed the name to George C. Ovens & Co. George C. Ovens moved to Chicago ca. 1888, and Ephraim E. Ovens (probably a son or brother) ran the business until the factory burned ca. 1890.

GEM (ca. 1906-ca. 1912)

GEM B&S CO. N.Y. (ca. 1906-ca. 1912)

Dairy Antiques (2015) attributed both “GEM” and “GEM B&S CO. N.Y.” to the Gem Bottle & Supply Co. The authors noted bottles with bases embossed “GEM / 86 FULTON ST. / NEW YORK” – the same address used by the J.B. Brooke Co. John B. Brooke was president of Gem at some point, so there is even a stronger connection (see the section on J.B. Brooke in the “J” Volume). The Dairy Antiques researchers (2015) remarked that they

have seen milk bottles that were embossed with GEM B&S CO. and also B.P.17 which was the mark used by the Belle Pre Bottle Company. This would indicate that at the time these bottles were manufactured Gem Bottle and Supply Company would have been a jobber, reselling milk bottles made by the Belle Pre Bottle Company. . . . We also have evidence that Gem Bottle & Supply Company did business with J.T. & A. Hamilton Company around 1913. This would have been after the Belle Pre Bottle Company went out of business.

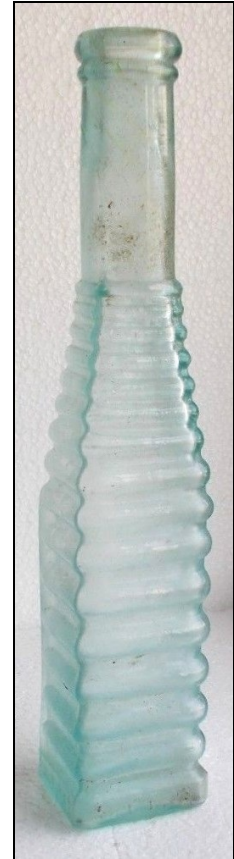


Figure 22 – GCO bottle (eBay)

User

Gem Bottle & Supply Co., New York (ca. 1906-ca. 1913)

We know very little about this firm. Gem was open by at least November 14, 1906, when the lawsuit, *Burt v. Gem Bottle & Supply Co.*, was heard. We have not discovered a transcript of the suit, so we only know that the firm was open by 1906. The business was located at 2 W. Broadway (New York) and was listed as “mfrs. glass” in 1912. Despite the listing, the firm was a jobber in milk bottles and dairy supplies – not a manufacturer. The final listing we have found was in the 1913 New York City directory. As noted above, there was a strong connection with John B. Brooke and his firm (Dairy Antiques 2015; D.O. Haynes & Co. 1912:265, 296; West Publishing 1906:1115).

GEM-BROOKE (ca. 1914)



Figure 23 – Gem-Brooke base (eBay)

The Dairy Antique site listed bases embossed “GEM-BROOKE NEW YORK. The name almost certainly indicated a merger between the Gem Bottle Co. and John B. Brooke. As noted above, John Brooke was the president of Gem Bottle and Supply Co. at some point. An eBay

seller offered a bottle embossed “MADE BY / GEM-BROOKE / CO. / N.Y.” (Figures 23 & 24). Unfortunately, we have no other information on this firm, so it may have ceased operations soon after the merger.



Figure 24 – Gem-Brooke bottle (eBay)

GEO. A. BERRY & CO. or BERRY & CO. (1860-1865)

McKearin and Wilson (1978:577) described and illustrated a flask that they attributed to George A. Berry & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Figure 25). This was the only marked container known to have been produced by the factory, although Knittle (1927:444) noted that a “Union and Clasped Hands” flask was marked “G.A. Berry & Co.” and another “George A. Berry & Co.” We have not found either of these confirmed by other sources.

According to Hawkins (2009:78), “GEO. A. BERRY & CO.” has not actually been found on any flasks. We consider it unlikely that either alternative spelling from Knittle actually exists. Hawkins also noted that “By” (possibly “BY” – an abbreviation for BERRY?) and “BERRY & CO.” have been attributed to the company, but such containers are unknown to him – or to us.

Manufacturer

George A. Berry & Co., Belle Vernon (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania (1853-1865)

In 1853, George A. Berry took over a glass house built by William Eberhart in 1836. Eberhart’s plant had replaced an earlier factory constructed ca. 1834. Along with Berry, the firm initially included J.B. McKeenan and Samuel Van Hook, although Berry purchased the shares of these two in 1860. The plant consisted of two factories, each with a single furnace using a total of 16 pots by 1857. Berry primarily made window glass, although he also produced flasks, bottles, and other types of glassware. Robert C. Schmertz & Co. purchased the plant in 1865 (Hawkins 2009:77-78; McKearin & Wilson 1978:162-163).

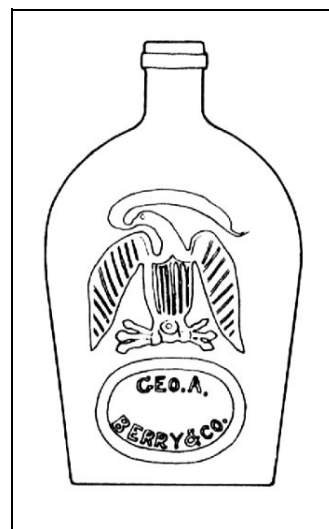


Figure 25 – Geo. A. Berry & Co. (McKearin & Wilson 1978:577)

GEO. W. ROBINSON (ca. 1867-1869)

McKearin and Wilson (1978:660-661, 675) discussed and illustrated a flask embossed “GEO. W. ROBINSON” above a dog’s head and a similar flask without the dog. Both were made in quart and pint sizes (Figure 26). The researchers dated the flasks as being made during the 1867-1869 period but did not offer an explanation for the choice of those dates.

Manufacturer

George W. Robinson & Co., Wheeling, (West) Virginia (1860-1869)

Built in 1848 by Thomas Sweeney and two men only identified as Baker and Heburn, the Wheeling Glass Works was located at the foot of McLane St. at Wheeling (then still part of Virginia). The firm of Tivis & Bankerd bought the plant the year it was built and produced window glass, changing the name to Stockton & Bankerd in 1851. McAfee & Russell (William Russell, William McAfee, Joseph Lancaster, Julian Siegworth, and Peter Schernitzlauer) acquired the property the following year but soon went deeply into debt (McKearin & Wilson 1978:180; Roller 1997b).

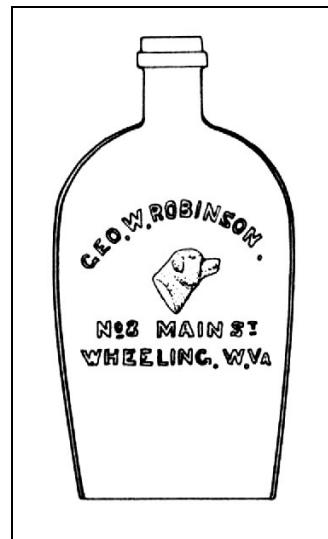


Figure 26 – Geo. W. Robinson (McKearin & Wilson 1978:661)

Sometime between 1852 and 1859, S.G. Robinson acquired the works and sold it to his son, George W. Robinson, in 1860. George made druggists' glassware, fruit jars, flasks, and bottles in addition to window glass by at least 1867. The firm may have been idle for two years or so prior to the sale to the Franklin Glass Co. in 1872. By 1874, the plant was the Wheeling Window Glass Co., but the operating firm reorganized as the North Wheeling Glass Co. on October 1, 1878. On April 23, 1882, the plant suffered a disastrous fire but was rebuilt. By that point, the factory made prescription ware, bottles, and flasks at a single-pot furnace. William Alexander was president of the corporation by 1883, with F.J. Park as secretary and William T. Otto as superintendent, and they held those positions until at least 1904. The plant made flint bottles and flasks, primarily liquor ware (McKearin & Wilson 1978:180; Roller 1997b). See the Other N section for more about the North Wheeling Glass Co.

In 1899, the North Wheeling Glass Co. purchased the Brooke Glass Co. plant at Wellsburg, West Virginia, moved the equipment to the new location, refurbished the factory, and closed the Wheeling operation.⁵ A new firm, the Wheeling Glass Mfg. Co., organized in

⁵ The Brooke Glass Co. was not connected with John B. Brooke, the milk bottle and supply jobber discussed above.

February 1924 with a capital of \$100,000 and purchased the old North Wheeling Glass Co. plant for \$80,000 to make tableware. The business apparently failed the following year, and the Eastern Glass Co. of Rochester, New York, bought the plant for \$22,000 in 1926 (Roller 1997b).

GGW (poss. 1880-1890)

A “GGW” mark was shown at an eBay auction embossed on the base of an octagonal ink bottle. The light blue bottle appears to have a burst-off finish and an orange-peel surface (Figure 27). Both the color and type of inkwell suggest an English manufacturer during the ca. 1880-1890 period.

At this point, however, the Granite Glass Works (or Co.) cannot be completely eliminated as a possibility, although no author who addressed that company mentioned such a mark. Granite made “inkwells” but was not known for producing light blue glass. See section on Granite Glass Co. for more information on the firm.



Figure 27 – GGW ink (eBay)

GOLDEN-STATE (ca. 1910-ca. 1917)

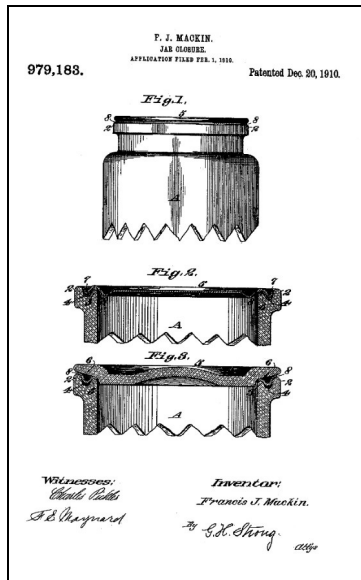


Figure 28 – Makin 1910 patent

According to Toulouse (1969:135-136; 1971:226, 456), the Ben Schloss Mfg. Co., San Francisco, California, used this mark in an arched format on fruit jars ca. 1910 and the GOLDEN - STATE IMPROVED ca. 1915. The jars also were marked with “S” in a triangle on the side and variations of the Schloss name (e.g., BEN SCHLOSS or BEN SCHLOSS MANUFACTURING CO.) on the base. Aside from a December 20, 1910, patent for the jars, Toulouse offered no other information. Caniff (2008:6) noted that the patent (No. 979,183) was issued to Francis J. Mackin of San Francisco, who assigned it to Ben Schloss, Schloss Crockery Co. Mackin applied for the patent on February 1, 1910 (Figure 28).

Roller (1983:142) discussed the jar. The front was embossed “GOLDEN-STATE” in an arch above “TRADE / S-in-a-triangle / MARK” with “PAT'D / DEC 20TH 10” to the left and “OTHER / PATENTS PENDING” to the right – with “MASON” in an arch at the very bottom. Roller noted the base as “BEN SCHLOSS MANUFACTOR PATENT APPLIED FOR S.F. CAL.” Roller (and Creswick 1987:58-59 – Figure 29) described four lids:

1. GOLDEN STATE PAT APPLIED FOR (S in a triangle) MASON embossed on top of gold-lacquered, tinned-iron cap



Figure 30 – Golden-State lid 2 (North American Glass)

2. GOLDEN STATE MASON Ben Schloss SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. and directions for use painted in red and black on top of gold-lacquered, tinned-iron cap (Figure 30)

3. PATENT IMPROVED GOLDEN STATE BEN SCHLOSS PATENTEE and full directions painted in green on gold-lacquered, tinned-iron cap

4. Unlettered gold-lacquered, tinned-iron cap with separate liner of same material (Figure 31)



Figure 31 – Golden-State lid 4 (eBay)

Roller (1983:142) explained that Francis Macklin (inventor of the jar) assigned “several of his 1906-1908 patents to Illinois Pacific Glass Co.” He suggested that Illinois-Pacific may have made the Schloss jars, almost certainly based on the Macklin patents.

Creswick (1987:58-59) illustrated several of the Golden-State Mason jars and a jar lid (Figure 32). She noted that the Illinois-Pacific Glass Co. was the manufacturer. Roller



Figure 29 – Golden-State lids (Creswick 1987b:58-59)

(1983:142-143) also discussed the distribution of the jars by Schloss and suggested that the Illinois-Pacific Glass Co. was possibly the maker. Roller (1998) noted a single entry for Ben Schloss under Glass Jars in 1917, stating that it is probable that Schloss was a jobber rather than a glass manufacturer.

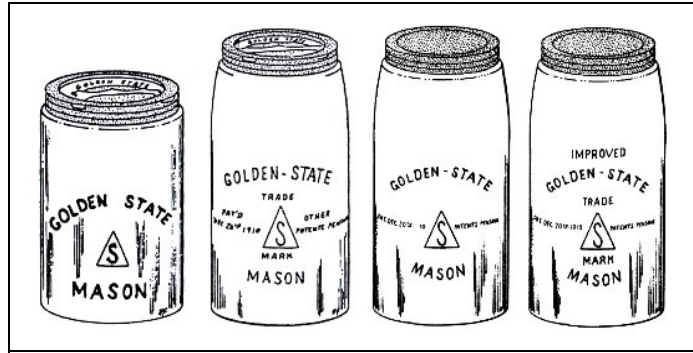


Figure 32 – Golden-State jars (Creswick 1987b:58-59)

The Roller update (2011:220) added:

One of the patents referred to by the jar embossing OTHER PATENTS PENDING might well have been 1,010,285 for a “Jar Closure.” Mr. Macklin filed for it on February 6, 1911[,] and was issued a patent on November 28, 1911. The *Patent Gazette* drawing showed a two-piece metal (Kerr-type) closure except that the metal lid was held down by a metal screw cap rather than a band. This form of closure has been found on ‘GOLDEN-STATE’ jars.

The Roller update (2011:220) noted two variations in basal embossing (in probable order of use):

1. BEN SCHLOSS / MANUFACTOR / PATENT / APPLIED FOR / S.F. CAL.
2. BEN SCHLOSS / MANFR. / & / PATENTEE / S.F. CAL. (Figure 33).

The update also included three basic patterns for frontal embossing (extrapolated by the BRG) as well as one jar with no side embossing (in probable order of use).

1. GOLDEN-STATE / {triangle-S} / MASON (Figure 34)
2. Same as #1 but “TRADE” above logo and “MARK” below it; “PAT’D / DEC 20TH 10” to the left; and “OTHER / PATENTS



Figure 33 – Golden-State base (North American Glass)

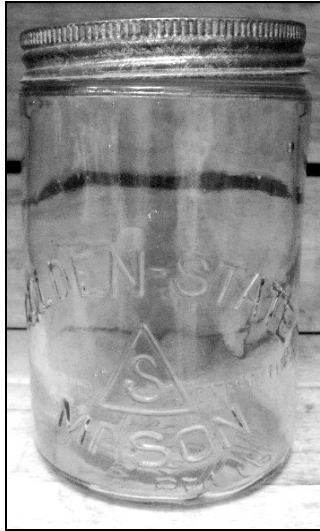


Figure 34 – Golden State jar 1 (eBay)

PENDING” to the right. Two sub-variations had a) “1910” replacing “10”; or the addition of “IMPROVED” at the top or the “1910” version.

3. Same as #1 plus “TRADE” and “MARK” with “PAT’D DEC. 20TH 1910 / PATENTS PENDING” below the other embossing. A sub-variation had “IMPROVED” above the other embossing (Figure 35).



Figure 35 – Golden State jar 3 (North American Glass)

The Roller update (2011:220) proposed a total of eight combinations of these characteristics, ranked in probable order of use in Table 2.

Our ordering is based on logic. The basemarks with “PATENT APPLIED FOR” were almost certainly used prior to the ones marked “MANFR. & PATENTEE.” The jar with the unembossed side was likely used first, followed by the simplest embossing “GOLDEN-STATE / {triangle-S} / MASON.” Since the front embossing with the patent information on each side and “10” as the patent date was associated with the first type of basemark, it was the next variation in line. That was followed by the same side embossing but with “1910” replacing “10.” Next was the elimination of “OTHER” in “OTHER PATENTS PENDING” – followed by the addition of “IMPROVED.” A bead, added below the finish, was almost certainly last.

It also seems logical that “GOLDEN-STATE / {triangle-S} / MASON” was added to the unembossed original jar, and the patent information was appended to that same mold (or set of molds) next. When new molds were made, the patent information migrated to the bottom of the side, and “IMPROVED” was likely added to both types of side embossing later. It is also apparent that old molds were used until they wore out. This is all hypothetical at this point and should be studied more closely with a larger sample of jars.

Table 2 – Variations of Ben Schloss Jars

Front Embossing	Basemark*	Dates
None	Config. 1	1910
GOLDEN-STATE / {triangle-S} / MASON	Config. 1	1910
Original embossing with TRADE MARK and patent information “10” to sides; OTHER / PATENTS PENDING	Config. 1	1910-1911
Original embossing with TRADE MARK and patent information “10” to sides; OTHER / PATENTS PENDING	Config. 2	1910+
Original embossing with TRADE MARK and patent information “1910” to sides; OTHER / PATENTS PENDING	Config. 2	1910+
Original embossing with TRADE MARK and patent information “1910” to sides; PATENTS PENDING	Config. 2	1910+
Original embossing with TRADE MARK and patent information “1910” to sides; PATENTS PENDING; IMPROVED	Config. 2	1912-ca. 1920
Original embossing with TRADE MARK and patent information “1910” to sides; PATENTS PENDING; IMPROVED; bead below finish	Config. 2	1912-ca. 1920

* See text for full variations; Config 1 included “MANUFACTOR / PATENT / APPLIED FOR; Config. 2 had “MANFR. / & / PATENTEE.”

User

Schloss Crockery Co., San Francisco, California (1898-1912)

Roller (1983:142) dated the Schloss Crockery Co. from 1898 to 1912. The *Merchants’ Association Review* (1898:6) listed the firm at 310 Battery in the issue for September 1, 1898, and a final mention was in the October 2, 1913, issue of *Crockery and Glass Journal* (1913:22). A 1900 billhead for the firm claimed that it was located at 403 Market St. and was “Eastern and European Manufacturers’ Agents.” The firm dealt in “Earthenware, Glass and China Lamps and Fancy Goods.” The billhead included a drawing of the building (Figure 36).

Schloss Mfg. Co., San Francisco, California (ca. 1910-1923)

There was apparently an overlap between the two firms. The Schloss Mfg. Co. was in business by at least 1911, when the firm was listed in the *San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Journal* (1911:131). The 1914 San Francisco city directory listed the firm at 43 Beale, as “sole agents” for “Golden State Mason jars, tops, etc.” as well as Big Ben clocks. The Patent Office granted five trademarks to the Schloss Mfg. Co. on February 23, 1922 – PEONY, DAISY, DIAMOND, PICTURE, and EMERALD – all for fruit jar rings (*Rubber Age* 1922:447). By this time, the business was a corporation with Schloss as president. The 1923 San Francisco directory, however, only noted the firm as “agents Western Clock Co.” with M.J. Schloss as the manager and Ben Schloss remaining as president. This apparently marked the end of the company.



Figure 36 – Schloss billhead (eBay)

Roller (1983:142) noted that both firms sold the Golden-State fruit jars, although he doubted that either company actually made any jars; however, it seems more likely that Schloss initiated the second business in 1910 specifically to market the Golden-State jars. He probably phased out the earlier firm gradually to concentrate on the new jars.

GPD (ca. 1956-1987)

In 1956, when William McLaughlin sold his glass factory and machine patent to Arrowhead/Puritas, it became the Glass Product Division of the Arrowhead and Puritas Water Co. McLaughlin's "M^cL" mark on the base was then replaced by the "GPD" (horizontal) logo (Padgett 1996:85). By at least 1975, Arrowhead was marking its bottles on the base with "ARROWHEAD PURITAS WATERS." For more information on Arrowhead, see the Other A section.

G / UNION / SEAL / W inside an ornate circular seal (1883)

According to Peterson (1968:43), this mark was first used by Henry Martin, Pittsburgh, in 1883. Hawkins (2009:342), however, noted that Martin was never listed in the city directories or any other Pittsburgh source that he found. We have never located an example of the mark or the firm.

GW&J



Figure 38 – GW&J base (eBay)

This mark is found in a circular configuration around a mamelon in a shallow kick-up on the base of a blackglass "wine" bottle with a two-part finish with a sharp lower ring (Figures 37 & 38). The initials could also be W&JG. We have found no company names corresponding to the initials and suggest that the mark may be European.

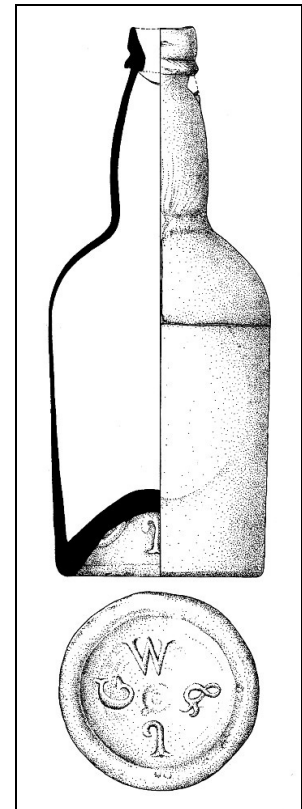


Figure 37 – GW&J bottle (Schulz 2006:48)

GWR

Knittle (1927:441) recorded this mark as the initials of George W. Robinson. Toulouse (1971:230) stated that he could not find "any flask or bottle upon which the initials had been recorded." We, too, have found no such mark.

Discussion and Conclusions

Breaking through the mystery of the Diamond-G mark was one of those truly enjoyable moments in research. The General Glass Co. and the perfect fit with the “5,” “6,” or “7” date codes clearly places the mark between 1935 and 1937, when General was operational (Lockhart 2010).

Although a few of the Other G marks remain shrouded in mystery, most of them are either obvious or have been reasonably identified by other sources.

Acknowledgments

We wish to express our thanks to Doug Leybourne for letting us use the drawings from the Alice Creswick books and to Greg Spurgeon for allow us to reproduce photos from North American Glass. Thanks also to Joe Majewski for furnishing information about the Gallo-G logo. A final bouquet of gratitude to Wanda Wakkinen for proofreading our work.

Sources

American Glass Review

1932 *Glass Factory Yearbook and Directory*. American Glass Review, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Commoner Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1936 *Glass Factory Yearbook and Directory*. American Glass Review, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Commoner Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Anchor Hocking Glass Museum

2003 “Anchor Hocking Glass Museum.”

<http://www.anchorhockingmuseum.com/History%20of%20Anchor%20Hocking.html>

Berge, Dale L.

1980 *Simpson Springs Station: Historical Archaeology in Western Utah*. Cultural Resource Series No. 6. Bureau of Land Management, Utah.

Caniff, Tom

2008 "Fruit Jar Rambles: Golden State Jars in the East." *Bottles and Extras* 24(9):6-8.

Ceramic Industry

2009 "Glass Manufacturing: Raise a Glass." *Ceramic Industry* [February 1]

<http://www.ceramicindustry.com/articles/82769-special-section-glass-manufacturing-raise-a-glass>

Creswick, Alice

1987 *The Fruit Jar Works, Volume II, Listing Jars Made Circa 1900 to Modern*. Privately printed, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Crockery and Glass Journal

1913 "San Francisco and the Coast." *Crockery and Glass Journal* 78(14)22.

D.O. Haynes & Co.

1912 *Era Druggists Directory of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila and Hawaiian Islands 16th Edition 1912*. D.O. Haynes & Co., New York.

Dairy Antique Site

2015 "Doug & Linda's Dairy Antique Site: Milk Bottle Manufacturer's Marks."

http://dairyantiques.com/Milk_Bottle_Marks.html

Emhart Glass

1982 *Emhart Punt Marks*. Emhart, Zurich, Switzerland.

2015 "Emhart Glass."

http://www.emhartglass.com/system/files/download_center/punt_marks.pdf

Gallo Glass Company

2004 "Gallo Glass Company: Designed for Success."

http://www.gefanuc.com/Downloads/en/successstory_gallo_gft543.pdf

2015 “Gallo Glass Company: History.” <http://www.gallo-glass.com/About/History>

Glass Industry

1959 “Container Glass.” *Glass Industry* 40(1):16-19. [January]

1982 “Glass Manufacturers, Primary.” *Glass Industry* 62(10):9-64.

Haas, Paul Francis

1970 “The Glass Container Industry: A Case Study of Oligopoly and Antitrust.” Ph.D. Dissertation, Boston College.

Hawkins, Jay W.

2009 *Glasshouses & Glass Manufacturers of the Pittsburgh Region, 1795-1910*. iUniverse, Inc., New York.

Herskovitz, Robert M.

1978 *Fort Bowie Material Culture*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Hopper, Phillip

2000 *Anchor Hocking Commemorative Bottles and Other Collectibles*. Schiffer, Atglen, Pennsylvania.

Hull-Walski, Deborah and James E. Ayres

1989 *The Historical Archaeology of Dam Construction Camps in Central Arizona., Volume 3: Laboratory Methods and Data Computerization*. Dames & Moore, Phoenix.

Knittle, Rhea Mansfield

1927 *Early American Glass*. Appleton-Century, New York.

Leagle

2015 “Hartford-empire Co. V. Nivison-weiskopf co.”
http://www.leagle.com/decision/193275958F2d701_1525/HARTFORD-EMPIRE%20CO.%20v.%20NIVISON-WEISKOPF%20CO.

Legal-Force Trademarks

2015 “Flavor-Guard.” <http://www.trademarkia.com/flavorguard-72075853.html>

Lockhart, Bill

2010 “The Dating Game: In Pursuit of the Illusive Diamond G.” *Bottles and Extras*
21(2):56-60.

Manufacturer

2006 “Gallo Glass Company, Top of the Glass.” *Manufacturer March*.

McKearin, Helen and George McKearin

1941 *American Glass*. Crown Publishers, New York.

Merchants' Association Review

1898 “Reliable Business Guide to San Francisco: Official List of Members.” *Merchants' Association Review* 3(25):6-8.

Padgett, Fred

1996 *Dreams of Glass: The Story of William McLaughlin and His Glass Company*.
Privately published, Livermore, California.

Perrine, Lowell E.

1985 “Directory Issue 1985.” *Glass Industry* 66(3):1-170.

Peterson, Arthur G.

1968 *400 Trademarks on Glass*. Washington College Press, Takoma, Maryland.

Pinney, Thomas

2012 *Makers of American Wine: A Record of Two Hundred Years*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Roller, Dick

1983 *Standard Fruit Jar Reference*. Privately published.

1994 *Indiana Glass Factories Notes*. Acorn Press, Paris, Illinois.

1996 "Cincinnati, OH History Notes. Dick Roller files.

1997a "Green Bank, NJ History Notes." Dick Roller files.

1997b "Wheeling, WV History Notes." Dick Roller files.

1998 "San Francisco, CA History Notes."

2011 *Standard Fruit Jar Reference: 2011 Update*. Edited by Jerome McCann and Barry Bernas. Fruit Jar Annual/Phoenix Press, Chicago.

Rubber Age

1922 "Trade Marks Applied For." *Rubber Age* 11(12):447. [September 25]

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Journal

1911 "Fruit Jars and Cannery Supplies." *San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Journal* 2(4):131.

Schulz, Peter D.

2006 "Two 19th-Century Bottle Assemblages from Old Town San Diego." Unpublished manuscript.

Thompson, James H.

1957 *Bitters Bottles*. Century House, Watkins Glen, New York.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison

1969 *Fruit Jars*. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Camden, New Jersey.

1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, New York.

Von Mechow, Tod

2015 “Soda & Beer Bottles of North America: Bottle Attributes - Beer & Soda Bottle Manufacturers.” <http://www.sodasandbeers.com/SABBottleManufBeerSoda.htm>

West Publishing

1907 *New York Supplement, Volume 101, New York State Reporter, Vol. 135, Containing the Decisions of the Supreme and Lower Courts of Record of New York State Permanent Edition, December 24, 1906-February 4, 1907.* West Publishing, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Whitten, David

2015 “Glass Factory Marks on Bottles.” <http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks/>

Zumwalt, Betty

1980 *Ketchup Pickles Sauces: 19th Century Food in Glass.* Mark West Publications, Fulton, California.

Last updated 12/24/2015

