

# **Introduction**

## **Glass Manufacturer's Logo Tables**

Bottle Research Group

The Bottle Research Group (BRG) has compiled the following tables to aid archaeologists in dating glass containers using manufacturer's marks. The tables also include logos used by jobbers (wholesalers), other types of companies (whose marks could be or have been confused with manufacturer's marks), and even brand names on fruit jars that clearly identify the makers. The list and information are as complete as we can make them using current sources.

Bottle research is dynamic – never static. We discover new logos at least monthly. Furthermore, the information in these tables is very limited. We recommend always checking other sources – especially our Encyclopedia of Manufacturer's Marks on Glass Containers – to get a look at the larger perspective. For example, the SB&GCo logo was used by the Streator Bottle & Glass Co. from 1881 to 1905, and this information appears in the S Table. However, the logo was used in six configurations, and each was used during a slightly different period. Discussions of the marks found in the Encyclopedia and other BRG articles, reveal nuances of dating that simply cannot be reduced to tables.

There are many other credible sources available. David Whitten's logo webpage (<http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks/>) has valuable information, and Tod von Mechow has some of the best information available on soda and beer bottles and their logos (<http://www.sodasandbeers.com/SABBottleManuf.htm>). Ron Fowler's database for Hutchinson soda bottles also includes manufacturer's marks (<http://www.hutchbook.com/default.html>). Ron has cataloged an incredible 17,000+ individual Hutchinson bottles – by far the most comprehensive source in existence. Other sites abound, with differing quality.

If the logo were simple (e.g., A.B.Co.), we have merely typed out the initials. In more complex cases (e.g., the AGS monogram used by A.G. Smalley & Co.), we have illustrated the mark. Where possible, we have scanned these logos from the standard sources – especially Toulouse (1971) and Creswick (1987). Occasional logos have also come from Roller (1983),

King (1987), Emhart (1982; 1991), and many other sources, some of which only provided a single logo. Where we could find no drawings, we created new ones.

As we complete the Encyclopedia, many of the details in these tables will change, and we plan to regularly update each of these tables.