

BOTTLE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

COLORS

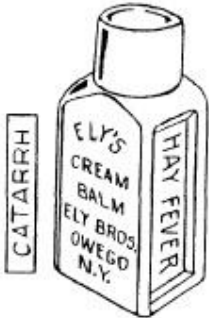
AMBER (1860-1930)	Ranges in color from a light, honey-colored hue to a dark red or amber-colored hue. Commonly used for alcoholic beverages (whiskey, ale, etc.) and medicine bottles.
AMETHYST (mid 1870s- 1930s)	Also called "Sun Colored Amethyst" made with manganese, which turns from a slightly purple to a deep amethyst color when exposed to the sun. Often seen in medicine bottles and liquor flasks.
AQUA (1800-1920)	Color ranges from light bluish green to a dark bluish green. Common uses include medicine, food and condiments, soda water, and soda.
BLACK (pre-1870)	Often a very dark olive green or olive amber that appears black. Mostly used for alcoholic beverages (stout, ale, wine).
BROWN (19th century- present)	Color ranges from light to dark brown. Most commonly used for beer, medicine, also used for cleaning chemicals (bleach, Purex), food extracts.
COBALT (1890-1960)	Deep blue glass commonly used for medicine and cosmetic vessels, poison, and ink bottles.
COLORLESS (1875-present)	Common forms include food jars, alcohol/liquor bottles, milk, and medicine.
STRAW-COLORED (1916-1930)	Colorless glass with a faint yellow or straw-like tint in the thickest areas of the glass. Typical uses include milk, alcohol, medicine.
OLIVE (1800s-present)	Color ranges from 'forest' green to dark green-brown in color. Commonly used for wine and champagne
WHITE (1890-1960)	Also called "milk" glass, opaque white glass is non-translucent, and resembles porcelain at first. Used for medicine, cosmetic, toiletry vessels, as well as specialty items.

QUICK DATES

1850-1870 – Mold made bottles/applied finishes 1858 – Canning jars
 1858-1920 – Bitters/patent medicine most popular 1879 – Hutchinson’s stopper 1880 – 1920 – Blob-top soda bottles
 1892 – Crown caps
 1899 – Coca Cola bottled
 1903 – Owens bottling machines patented
 1908-1925 – Carnival glass produced
 Post 1912 – Cork liners in crown caps
 Post 1920 – Introduction of radio tubes
 Pre 1925 – Hand blown bottles 1920-1933 – Prohibition. Bottle reuse popular
 1934-present – Wide use of 12oz bottles
 1938-1970s – Anchor Hocking produces Royal Ruby line of glass tablewares and Schlitz beer
 1935-1970’s – “Federal Law Prohibits Sale or Reuse of this Bottle” required on bottles
 1934-1965 – Applied Color Labels 1938 – Non-returnable beer bottles Post 1939 – “No Deposit – No Return” on soda bottles
 1940-1960s -7-Up green bottles
 1940 – present – Base stippling
 1955 – Plastic liners in crown caps

RECORDING EMBOSSING

(/) Single slash Line change
 (//) Double slash Side change



ELY'S/CREAM/BALM/
 ELY BROS./OWEGO/N.Y.// HAY FEVER//CATARRH

BOTTLE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

COMMON MAKERS' MARKS

American Bottle Co.
1904-1907



American Bottle Co.
1905-1916



Anchor Hocking
1938-1980



Dominion Glass Co.
1928 –early 1970's



Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
1940-1964



Glass Container Corp.
1934-1964



Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.
1923-1982



Illinois Glass Co.
1897- 1916



Illinois Glass Co.
1915 - 1929



Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.
1902-1920s



Illinois-Pacific Glass
1920s



Knox Glass Bottle Co.
1910-Present



Latchford Glass Co.
1925-1989

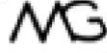


Latchford Marble Glass Co.
1939 - 1957

Co.



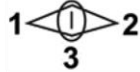
Maywood Glass Co.
1930-1959



Obear-Nester Glass Co.
1915-1978



Owens Illinois Glass Co.
1929-1960



Owens Illinois Glass Co.
1954 - Present



Thatcher Mfg Co.
Post 1923



Thatcher Mfg Co.
1944-1985



Pacific Coast Glass Works,
1902-1920

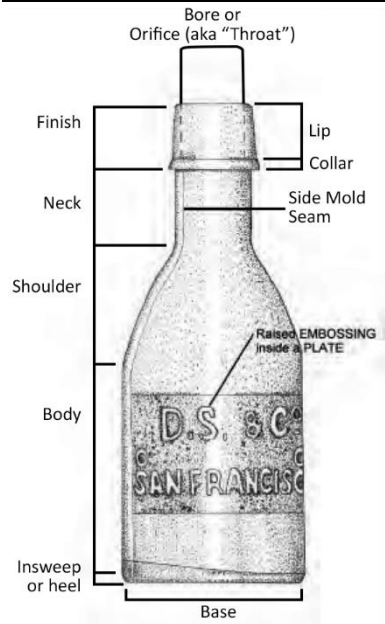


Whitall Tatum & Co.
Ca. 1924-1938

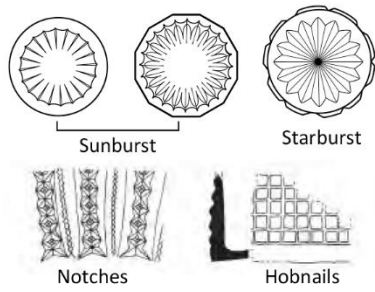


BOTTLE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

PARTS OF A BOTTLE

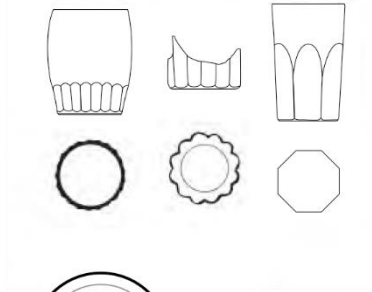


DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES ON GLASS TABLEWARES

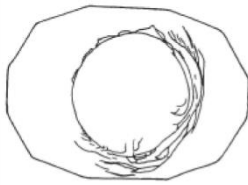


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FLUTED TUMBLERS

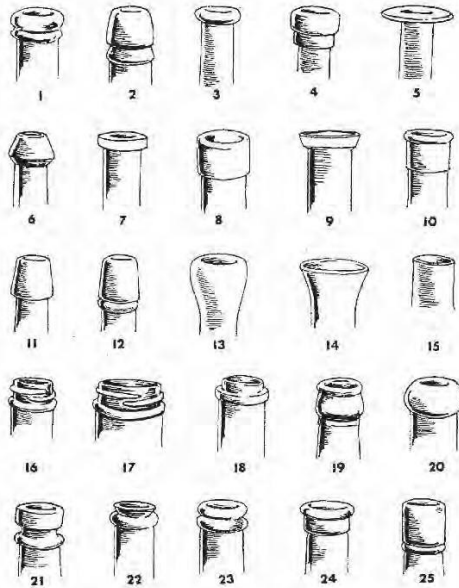


Valve Mark



Owens
Suction Scar

BOTTLE FINISHES



1. Double ring; 2. Double oil or mineral; 3. Bead; 4. Stove pipe; 5. Wide prescription; 6. Sheared ring; 7. Patent; 8. Packer; 9. Prescription; 10. Reinforced extract; 11. Ring or oil; 12. Wine or brandy; 13. Globular flare; 14. Flare or trumpet; 15. Sheared; 16. Small mouth external thread; 17. Wide mouth external thread; 18. Champagne; 19. Crown cap; 20. Blob top; 21. Grooved ring; 22. Flared ring; 23. Stacked ring 24. Collared Ring 25. Straight brandy or wine

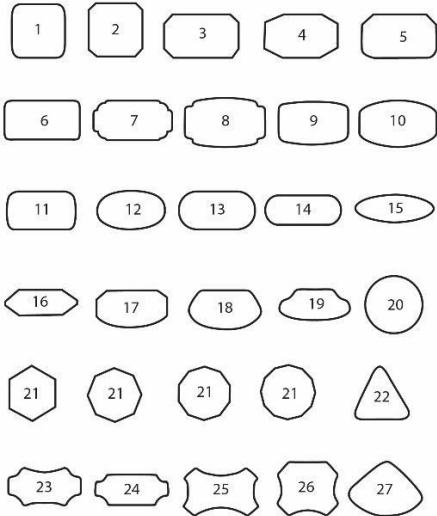
BOTTLE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

BOTTLE CLOSURES



1. External thread; 2. Lug seal; 3, 4, 5. Light-ening stopper; 6. Hutchinson Stopper; 7. External thread w/ screw cap; 8. Seal and band; 9. Continuous thread; 10. Crown Cap

BOTTLE BASES



1. Hopkins square; 2. French square; 3. Blake variant 1; 4. Blake variant 2; 5. Beveled ideal; 6. Excelsior, Windsor oval, or Round cornered Blake; 7. Oblong prescription; 8. Union oval; 9. Crown oval; 10. Salamander oval; 11. Monarch or Exit oval; 12. Plain oval; 13. Elixir or brandy; 14. Slender brandy; 15. Oval; 16. Irregular polygon; 17. Hub or Golden Gate Oval; 18. Buffalo or Philadelphia Oval; 19. Clamshell; 20. Round; 21. Polygon; 22. Triangle; 23. Fluted oblong (variant 1); 24. Fluted oblong (variant 2); 25. Concave; 26. Fluted square; 27. Spherical triangle

BOTTLE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

BOTTLE FORMS



Soda/
Mineral water



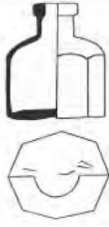
Pharmacy/
Drugstore



Patent/
Proprietary
Medicine



Fruit/
Canning Jar



Ink



Ale



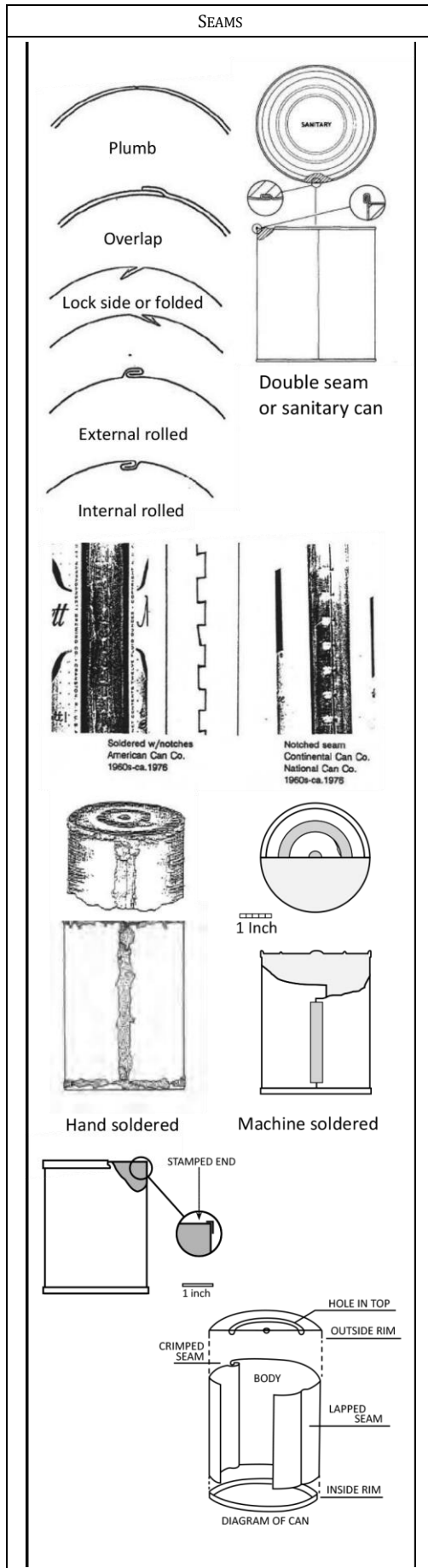
Catsup



Mustard



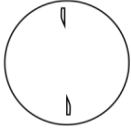


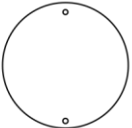









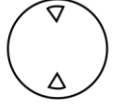


Pickles










CAN IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

QUICK DATES
1820 – Vent hole added to can cap, beginning of hole-in-cap can (to ca. 1920)
1837 – Use of tin cans for fish, fruits, meats and vegetables
1856 – Gail Borden invents condensed milk
1856 – Bessemer steel invented, iron gradually phased out
1860 – Locked side seams
1865 – Kerosene first sold in cans
1866 – Key-opened cans introduced, sardine is the most common item
1868 – Enamel liners put in cans to halt corrosion and food discoloration
1875 – Tapered meat can introduced
1880s – Chromolithography introduced
1880s – Slip cover (external friction lid) containers first produced
1885 – Evaporated milk
1888 – Double side seams
1895 – Key-wind opener developed and adopted for tapered meat tins
1900 – Vent hole (hole-in-top) can introduced (to 1985)
1904 – Sanitary Can Company and Continental Can Company were founded in 1904
1904 – Rotary can opener in common use
1906 – Internal friction lid (commonly used in paint cans), invented
1907 – Upright flat pocket tobacco tin begins mass production (to 1960s)
1918 – Folgers coffee sold in vacuum sealed, key-wind open cans (to 1960s)
1919 – Towle begins production of log cabin-shaped syrup can (to ca. 1950)
1926 – Canned ham introduced
1934 – Oil can spout opener invented
1935 – First beer can marketed, church-key opener invented (to 1960)
1935 – Cone-top beer cans
1942 – P-38 can opener invented
1945 – Aerosol cans
1953 – First soft drinks produced in cans
1954 – Punch-top beer can
Late 1950s – Aluminum lids on steel-bodied cans (to ca. 1970)
1959 – All aluminum beer can introduced by Coors
1962 – Aluminum tear-top opening (to 1965)
1960s – Various pull-tabs introduced
1978 – High fructose corn syrup introduced, used in combination with sugar in soft drinks
1982 – Only high fructose corn syrup used in soft drinks

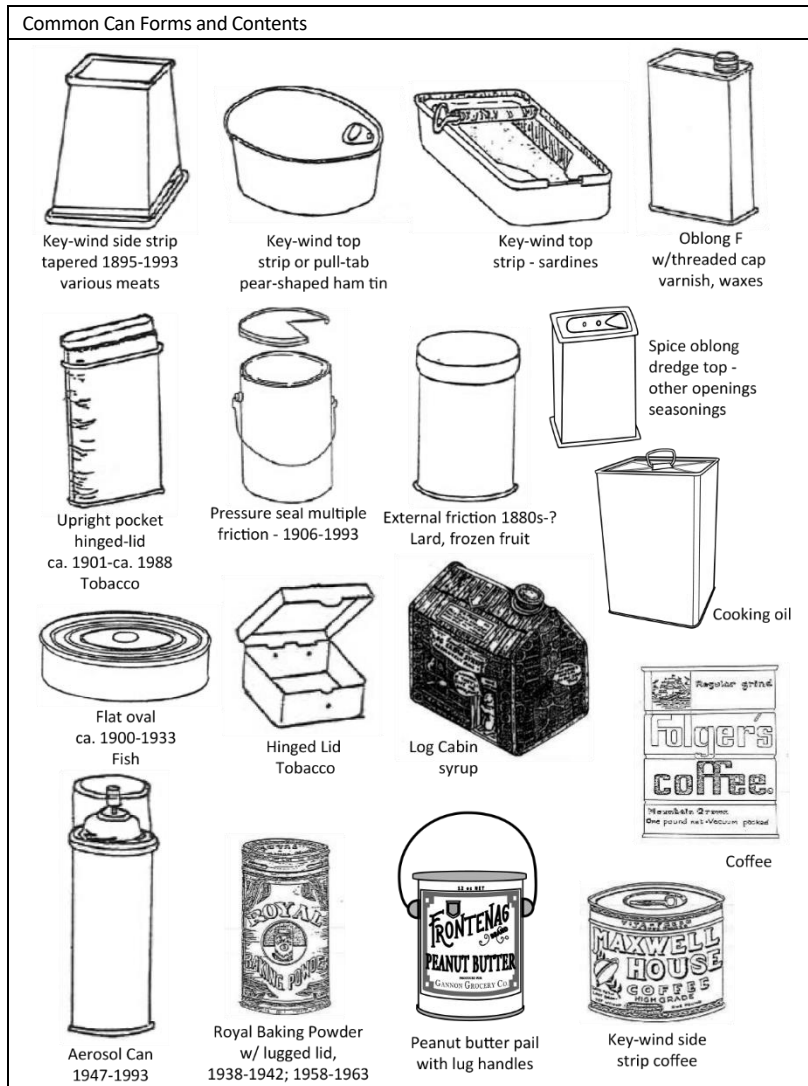
CAN IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

OPENINGS AND OPENERS	
	
Knife-opened	X-cut knife-opened
	
T-cut knife opened	Ice pick opened
	
Internal friction	Hinged lid
	
Pry-off lid	Key-wind opened
	
Oil can spout (1934)	Spout opened
	
Rotary opener (1904)	Rotary opened
	
Church-key (1935)	Church key opened
	
P-38 Opener (1942)	P-38 opened

CAN IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

BEVERAGE CAN IDENTIFICATION			
Openings			
			
Aluminum pull tab, 1962	Key-hole pull tab or U-tab, 1963-1965	Removable pull tab or Sta-Tab, 1970s	
			
Push button top, 1974	Non-removable pull tab/Sta-Tab, "Tip up Tab", 1974/75-1993	Cone top non-beverage 1935-1993	
Cone-Top Beverage Cans			
			
Low Profile	J-Spout	Crowntainer	High Profile
(1935-1941)	(1937-1941)	(1940-1953/54)	(post-1945-1960)

CAN IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



Hole-in-Cap/Hole-in-Top Milk Can Sizes (in inches)

DIAM.	HEIGHT	CAP DIAM.	DATES	OTHER
2 8/16	2 8/16	~2/16	1914-1937+	Baby
2 8/16	2 8/16	1	1903+1914	None
2 15/16	3 6/16	~2/16	1931-1937+	None
3	3 4/16	1 12/16	1875-1885	None
3	4 6/16	~2/16	Ca. 1914-1931	No. 1 Tall

Vent Hole (Matchstick Filler) Milk Cans

DIAM.	HEIGHT	CAP DIAM.	DATES	OTHER
2 7/16	2 7/16	N/A	1931-1948	None
2 7/16	2 8/16	N/A	1920-1931	None
2 8/16	2 5/16	N/A	1950-ca. 1985	None
2 8/16	2 6/16	N/A	1917-1930	None
2 8/16	2 6/16	N/A	1931-1948	4 Rings
2 8/16	2 7/16	N/A	1920-1930	None
2 8/16	2 8/16	N/A	1915-1925	None
2 14/16	3 15/16	N/A	0900-	None
2 15/16	3 14/16	N/A	1935-1950s	"Punch Here"
2 15/16	3 14/16	N/A	1917-ca. 1985	None
2 15/16	4 4/16	N/A	1917-1929	None
2 15/16	4 6/16	N/A	1915-1930	None

CAN IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Drawings of vent hole and hole & cap cans



Example Can Sizes and Associated Contents

Number or Name	Height	Diameter	Contents
5 oz.	2-7/8"	2-1/8"	
6 oz.	3-1/2"	2-1/8"	
8 oz. regular	3"	2-11/16"	Fruits & fruit cocktail
8 oz. tall	3-1/4"	2-11/16"	
Picnic, Oysters	4"	2-11/16"	
No. 300	4-7/16"	3"	Tomato & pineapple juice
No. 300X	4-9/16"	3"	Tomato juice
No. 1 tall	4-11/16"	3-1/16"	Fruits, tomato juice, pineapple juice
No. 303	4-3/8"	3-3/16"	Tomato & pineapple juice
No. 2 flat	2-1/4"	3-7/16"	
No. 2 short	4"	3-7/16"	Peas, corn, string beans, fruits
No. 2	4-9/16"	3-7/16"	
No. 2 1/2	4-11/16"	4-1/16"	Fruits
No. 3	4-7/8"	4-1/4"	
No. 10	7"	6-3/16"	Fruits
Gallon	8-3/4"	6-3/16"	Limited extent for olives, fruits & vegetables
No. 1 square	3-1/2"	3 x 3-1/2"	
No. 2 1/2 square	6-1/4"	3 x 3-1/2"	

CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

WARE TYPES	
TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS
Unrefined earthenware (Used for flower pots, tiles, pipes)	Has a soft, porous paste. Also called "coarse earthenware," "terra cotta," "pottery," "earthenware." Or "common property."
Refined earthenware (Primarily tablewares)	Has a hard and compact paste with a clear glaze.
Redware (1800-?) (Vessel forms include tea and coffee services)	A type of earthenware that can be refined or unrefined. Red paste. Typically decorated with a clear lead glaze.
Yellowware (post-1830) (Food prep. And storage)	Refined earthenware with a dense, yellow-buff colored body. Clear lead glaze
Creamware (1762-1840+) (Used for tea services and tablewares)	Refined earthenware with cream-colored body with a clear lead glaze. Greenish- yellow appearance where glaze pools.
Pearlware (1775-1840+) (Utilitarian and tablewares)	Refined earthenware with a light buff to nearly white body. Clear lead glaze with bluish tint where glaze pools.
White Improved Earthenware (WIE) (Tablewares, serving vessels)	Refined earthenware with a white/off-white paste. Often shows crazing (lines and fine cracks in the glaze surface) due to tension (expansion/contraction).
Stoneware (Food storage, ale bottles, water bottles, ink)	Hard and very compact (but not vitreous), non-porous paste. Paste can be grey, buff, or brown in color.
Porcelaneous Stoneware (Tablewares, electrical parts, Chinese vessels)	A semi-vitreous ware that has a hard, dense body and a white or grayish paste.
Porcelain (Teacups, saucers, rice bowls, liquor cups, teapots)	Paste is non-porous, nearly translucent, very hard. White paste.

CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

QUICK DATES

1830-1940 -- American yellowware 1835-1860 -- Hand-made terra cotta field-drain tiles in United States

1842 -- British Parliament allowed potters to register designs

1845-1930 -- Cut-sponge stamped wares 1848-present -- Machine-made terra cotta field-drain tiles

Ca. 1850s/1860s -- Double Happiness pattern common on Chinese sites

Ca. 1870+ -- Bamboo pattern common on Chinese sites

1851 -- Victorian Majolica

1868-1912 -- Mass-produced Japanese transferprinted wares

1870-present -- "Bright gold" gilding, also known as "liquid gold" on English wares 1891 -- McKinley Tariff Act required goods imported to the USA to be labeled with country of origin








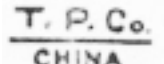



Mid 1890s -- Overglaze decals available in the United States

1921 -- Requirement for Japanese wares to be marked "Made in Japan," however some earlier-dating pieces have this 1908 -- Overglaze decals perfected and mass produced in US

1927 -- Fiestaware made by Homer Laughlin

1937 -- Turquoise-colored Fiestaware introduced
Patterns and Decorative Techniques
Transferprint: Made by using paper impressions taken off inked copperplate engravings, resulting in barely visible dots creating a design, including historic scenes, flowers. Typically monochrome in black, blue, red, or green. Decal (or Decalomania): A polychrome lithographic decoration which is generally printed on top of the glaze. It is visible in light reflected off the vessel surface
Handpainted: Design applied by hand or brush, can be monochrome or polychrome. Relief mold: Raised decoration that is part of a vessel mold or form, popular on WIE and porcelain. Spatter or spongeware: Made by applying color with a sponge or brush. Gilding: A gold leaf applied to the rim and sometimes other parts along the edges of a vessel. Scroddledware/Agateware: Different colored clays usually red and cream, are mixed together to form a swirl effect, commonly used in door knobs.

CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

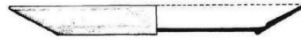
COMMON MAKERS' MARKS	MAKERS' MARK
E. & C. Challinor (1862-1891)	
Davenport (1793-1883)	
Register mark	
Empire China Company (1924-?)	
Knowles, Taylor and Knowles (1870-1929)	
Alfred Meakin Ltd. (1875-1930)	
Thomas Hughes/ Burslem (1860-1894)	
Trenton Pottery Company (1865-1892)	
Trenton Potteries Company (1892-1969)	
Shenango (1901-pres.)	
Homer Laughlin (1877-present)	

CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

REFINED EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN FORMS



Saucer, 2.36 in diameter

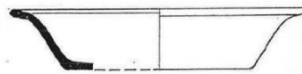


Plate, 3.83 in diameter

Asian: Small (<4 in); Medium
(4.0-5.9 in; large (>5.9 in)

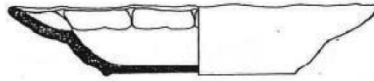


Oval serving dish, 5.75 in diameter



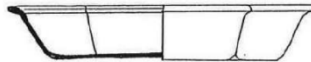
Serving bowl, 6.3 in diameter

Asian: Serving bowl larger
than 9.8 in diameter

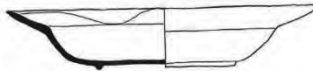


Bowl, 6.3 in diameter

Asian: Small (3.15-4.0 in)
Medium (4.0-5.9 in);
Large (5.9-9.8 in)



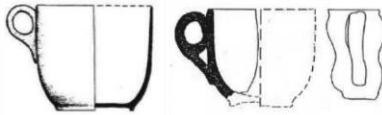
Pie plate, 6.7 in diameter



Deep plate, 1.5 in diameter

CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

REFINED EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN FORMS

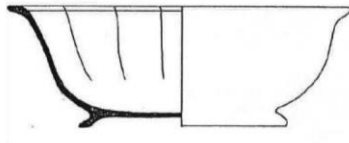


Cup, 2.75 in diameter

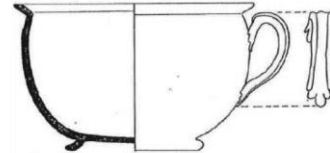
Teacup, 2 in diameter



Asian cup: Range from (<1.5 in diameter to 4 in diameter).

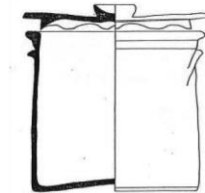


Wash basin, 6.3 in diameter

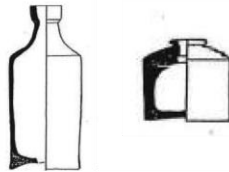


Chamber pot, 4.75 in diameter

STONEWARE FORMS



Crock and lid, 10.25 in diameter



Left: Ale bottle, 3.14 in diameter

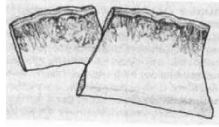
Right: Ink well, 2 in diameter

CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

EURO-AMERICAN VESSEL PATTERNS



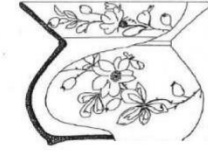
Relief molded



Shell/feather-edged



Transferprint



Hand-painted



Cable design
(made with slip)



Rebeka at the Well, Rockingham glaze

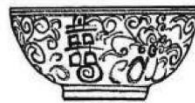
COMMON POST-1850 CHINESE CERAMIC PATTERNS



Bamboo



Winter Green

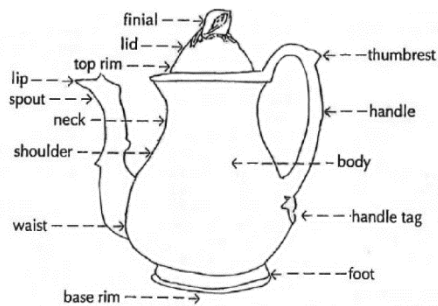


Double Happiness



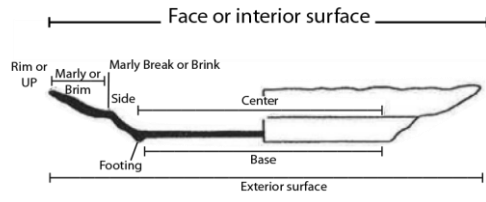
Four Flowers

IRONSTONE VESSEL PARTS

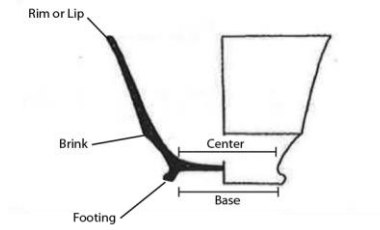


CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

PARTS OF A PLATE

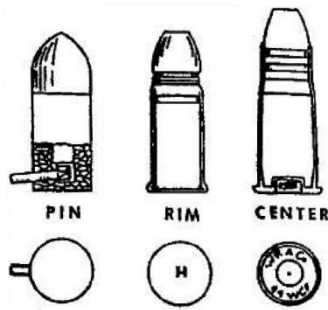


PARTS OF A CUP OR BOWL

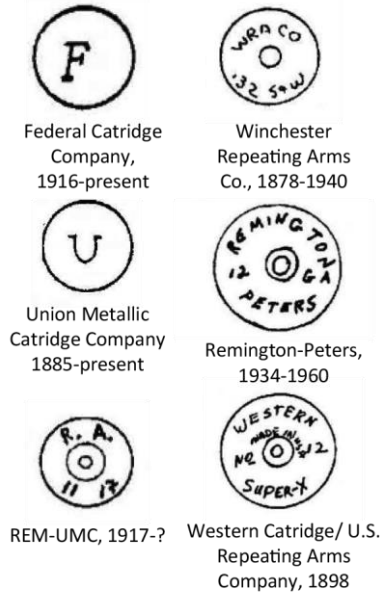


MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

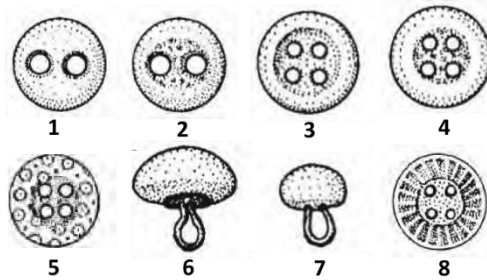
CARTRIDGES



COMMON HEADSTAMPS

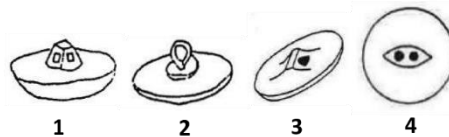


BUTTONS



1. Two-hole, front; 2. Two-hole, back; 3. Four-hole, front; 4. Four-hole, back; 5. Calico; 6. Dome-shaped gaiter; 7. Dome-shaped shoe; 8. Pie crust

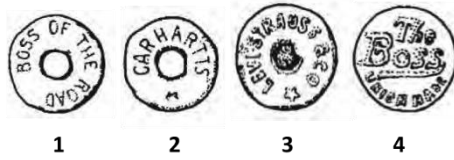
BUTTON BACKINGS



1. Box shank (4 holes)(1800s-1900s); 3. Built-up self shank (20th century); 2. Loop shank; 4. Fisheye (19th century [shell]-present)

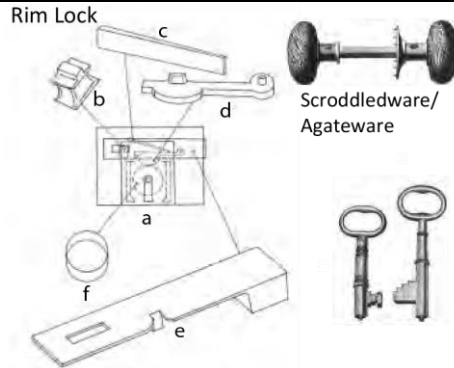
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WORK BUTTONS



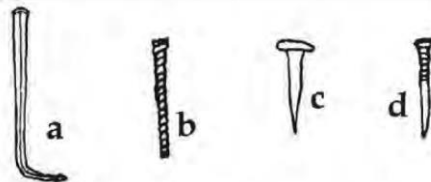
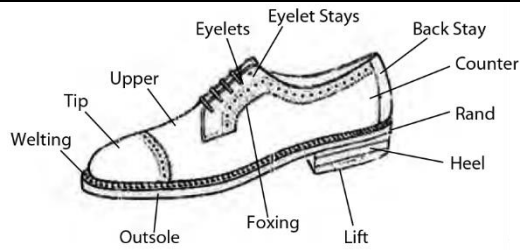
1. Boss of the Road (1878); 2. Carhartt (1889-present); 3. Levis Strauss Co (1873-present); 4. The Boss (1900-1941)

DOOR HARDWARE



a. assembled lock, b. stump (for guiding lock bolt), c. scotch spring, d. tumbler, e. lock bolt, f. circle ward

ANATOMY OF THE SHOE



Footwear Fasteners: a. cut iron heel nail; b. continuous threaded brass wire; c. iron hob nail; and d. brass clinching nail. (Scale: Item b is 15 mm tall)

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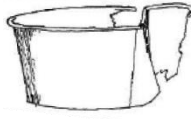
ENAMELWARE COLORS AND FORMS

1870s-present – Grey
Ca. 1900-present – Light/dark grey mottled
Ca. 1900-1950s – Blue and white mottled
1880s-present – White only
1909 – Robin's egg blue

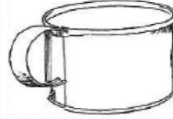
Tea kettle



Coffee pot



Bowl

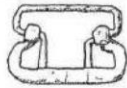


Cup

CLOTHING FASTENERS



1



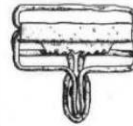
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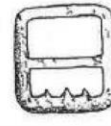
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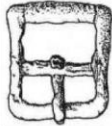
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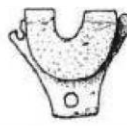
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6



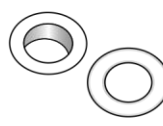
7



8



9



10



11



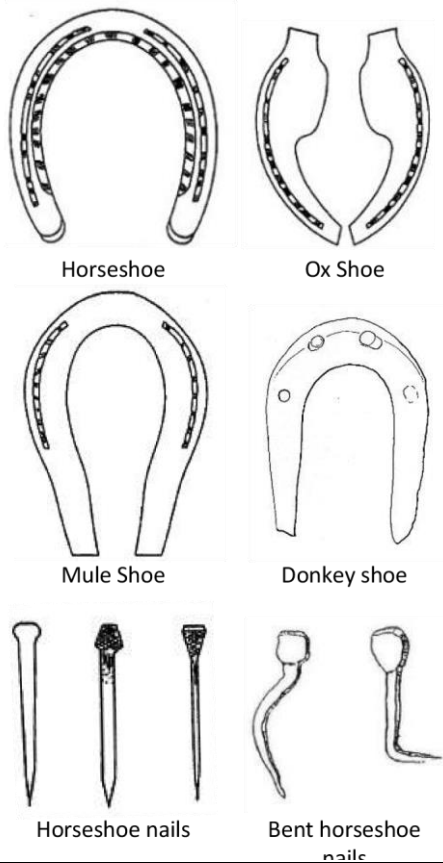
12

1. Hose support buckle; 2. Brace or hose support; 3. Large sliding buckle (suspenders, overalls); 4. Small sliding buckle (undergarment or truss); 5. Suspender buckle; 6. One piece trouser buckle with teeth; 7. Belt buckle; 8. Trousers or skirt hook; 9. Grommet (for canvas, tents); 10. Eyelet (shoes, boots); 11. Rivet (pants, overalls); 12. Hook and eye.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

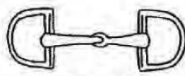
QUICK DATES
1600s-1800s – Hand wrought (forged) nails
1790-1810 – Machine-cut nails with hand-finished heads
1805-ca 1890s – Cut nails with machine made heads
1821 - Harmonica
1824 – Portland cement invented
1836 – Revolver invented
1840-1940s – Prosser buttons
1850-present – Modern wire nails
1851-1920 – Hard rubber
1855-1930 –Mother-of-pearl buttons peak use
1855 – Toothpaste marketed in porcelain jars
1863 – Modern roller skate
1866 – Sewing needles
Up to 1930 – Bone buttons
1869-1945 - Celluloid
1876 - present – Barbed wire
1876 – present – Baling wire
1879 – Incandescent light bulb
Late 1880s/1890s – present – Wire rope (braided cable)
1893- Zipper
1888-1930 – Freshwater shell buttons peak use
1901 – Galvanized roofing nails
1909-1940 – Bakelite
ca. 1935-Present – Modern plastics
1978 – Plastic bottles marked PET: Polyethylene terethalate

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PT. 1, SHOES



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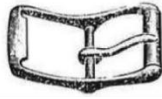
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PT. 2, TACK



D-ring snaffle



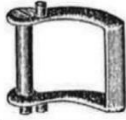
Bridle bit



V-shaped buckle



Trace buckle frames



Screw bail

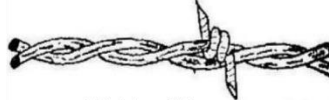


Buckle and hook

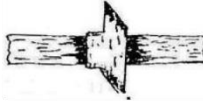
BARBED WIRE



Buckthorn Steel Ribbon



Glidden Winner



Brinkerhoff Opposed Lugs

OTHER TOOLS



Flat bastard file



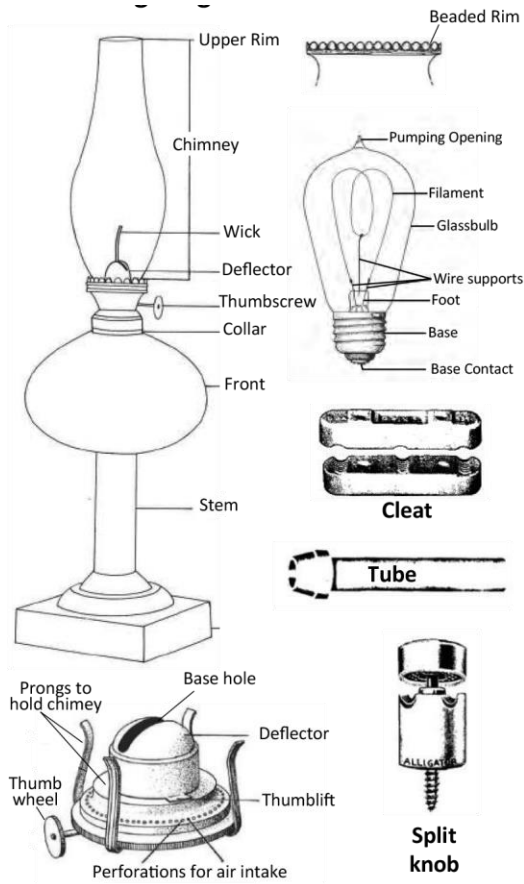
Half round file



Hacksaw blade

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

LIGHTING AND ILLUMINATION



NAILS, SCREWS, AND NUTS

Nails, Screws, and Nuts

