









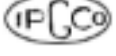













BOTTLE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Colors		Quick Dates	Common Makers' Marks
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.	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	American Bottle Co. 1904-1907 
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.	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	American Bottle Co. 1905-1916 ABC 
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.	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	Anchor Hocking 1938-1980 
Black (pre-1870)	Often a very dark olive green or olive amber that appears black. Mostly used for alcoholic beverages (stout, ale, wine).		Dominion Glass Co. 1928 –early 1970's 
Brown (19 th century-present)	Color ranges from light to dark brown. Most commonly used for beer, medicine, also used for cleaning chemicals (bleach, Purex), food extracts.		Owens-Illinois Glass Co. 1940-1964 <i>Owens</i> 
Cobalt (1890-1960)	Deep blue glass commonly used for medicine and cosmetic vessels, poison, and ink bottles.		Glass Container Corp. 1934-1964 
Colorless (1875-present)	Common forms include food jars, alcohol/liquor bottles, milk, and medicine.		Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. 1923-1982 
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.		Illinois Glass Co. 1897-1916 
Olive (1800s-present)	Color ranges from 'forest' green to dark green-brown in color. Commonly used for wine and champagne		Illinois Glass Co. 1915 - 1929 
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.		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 
			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 PCGW 
			Whitall Tatum & Co. Ca. 1924-1938 

Recording Embossing

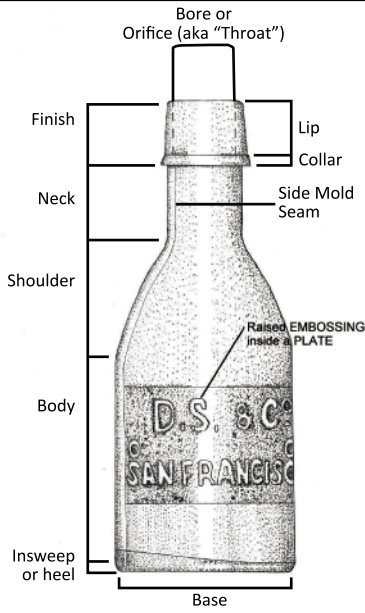
(/) **Single slash** Line change
(//) **Double slash** Side change



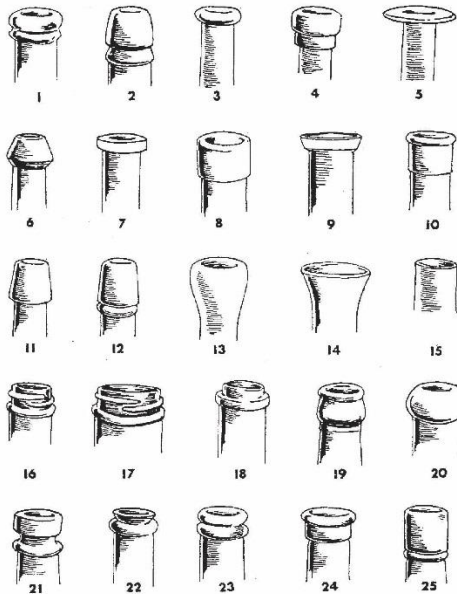
ELY'S/CREAM/BALM/
ELY BROS./OWEGO/N.Y.//
HAY FEVER//CATARRH

BOTTLE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Parts of a Bottle

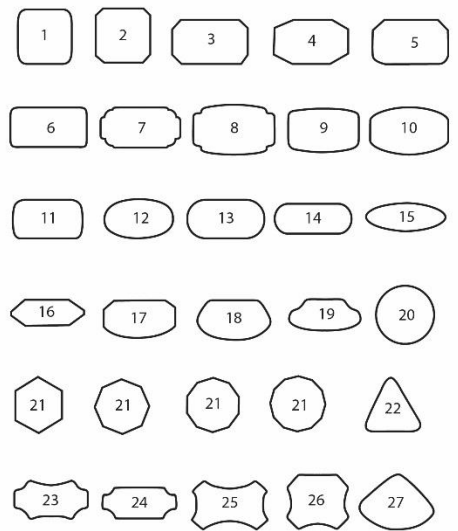


Bottle Finishes



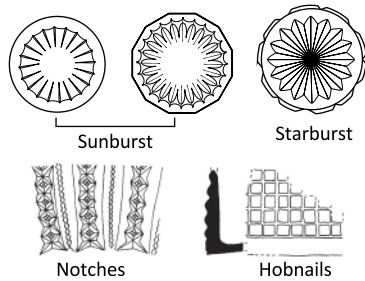
1. Double ring; 2. Double oil or mineral; 3. Bead; 4. Stove pipe; 5. Wide prescription; 6. Sheared ring; 7. Patent; 8. Packer; 9. Prescription; 10. Reinforced extract; 11. Ring or oil; 12. Wine or brandy; 13. Globular flare; 14. Flare or trumpet; 15. Sheared; 16. Small mouth external thread; 17. Wide 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 Bases

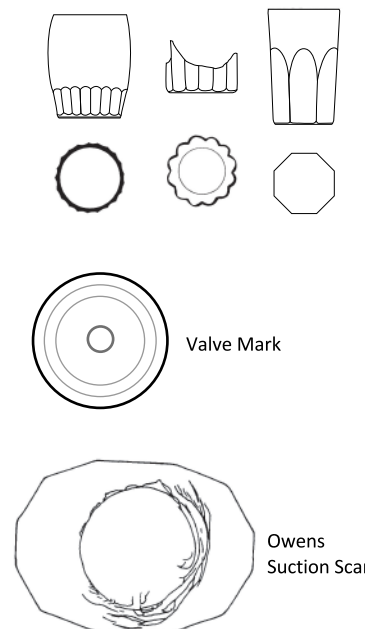


1. Hopkins square; 2. French square;
3. Blake variant 1; 4. Blake variant 2; 5. Beveled ideal; 6. Excelsior, Windsor oval, or Round cornered Blake; 7. Oblong prescription; 8. Union oval; 9. Crown oval; 10. Salamander oval; 11. Monarch or Exit oval; 12. Plain oval; 13. Elixir or brandy; 14. Slender brandy; 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

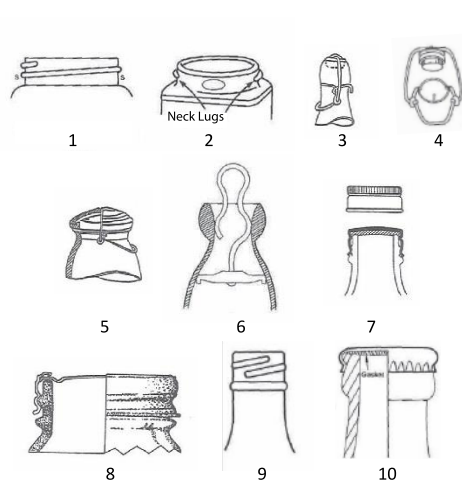
Decorative techniques on glass tablewares



Fluted Tumblers

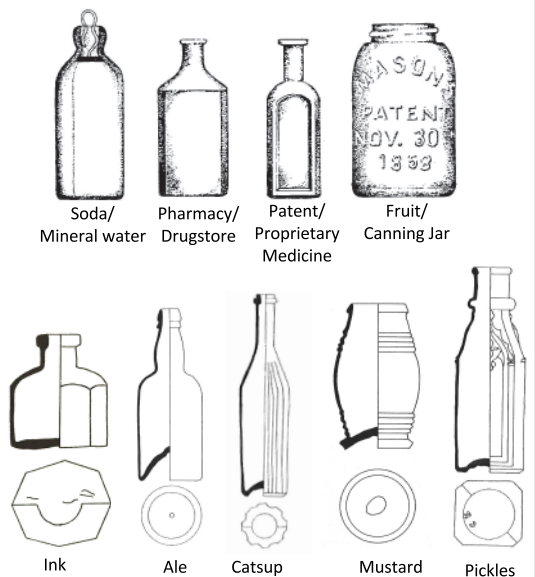


Bottle Closures














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

Bottle Forms



CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Ware Types		Quick Dates	Common Makers' Marks
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."	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	E. & C. Challinor (1862-1891) 
Refined earthenware (Primarily tablewares)	Has a hard and compact paste with a clear glaze.	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	Davenport (1793-1883) 
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.	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	Register mark 
Yellowware (post-1830) (Food prep. and storage)	Refined earthenware with a dense, yellow-buff colored body. Clear lead glaze	Mid 1890s -- Overglaze decals available in the United States	Empire China Company (1924-?) 
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.	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	Knowles, Taylor and Knowles (1870-1929) 
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.	1927 -- Fiestaware made by Homer Laughlin 1937 -- Turquoise-colored Fiestaware introduced	Alfred Meakin Ltd. (1875-1930) 
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).	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.	Thomas Hughes/Burslem (1860-1894) 
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.	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.	Trenton Pottery Company (1865-1892) 
Porcelaneous Stoneware (Tablewares, electrical parts, Chinese vessels)	A semi-vitreous ware that has a hard, dense body and a white or grayish paste.	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.	Trenton Potteries Company (1892-1969) 
Porcelain (Teacups, saucers, rice bowls, liquor cups, teapots)	Paste is non-porous, nearly translucent, very hard. White paste.		Shenango (1901-pres.) 
			Homer Laughlin (1877-present) 

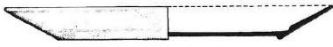
CERAMIC IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Forms

Refined Earthenware and Porcelain

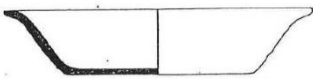


Saucer, 2.36 in diameter

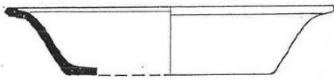


Plate, 3.83 in diameter

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

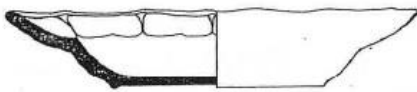


Oval serving dish, 5.75 in diameter



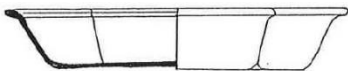
Serving bowl, 6.3 in diameter

Asian: Serving bowl larger than 9.8 in diameter

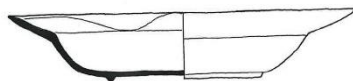


Bowl, 6.3 in diameter

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

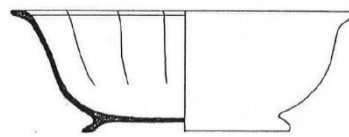


Cup, 2.75 in diameter

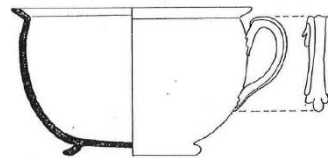
Teacup, 2 in diameter



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

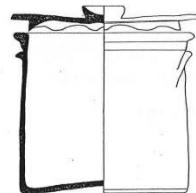


Wash basin, 6.3 in diameter

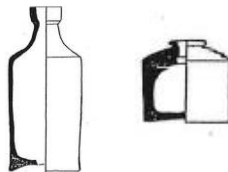


Chamber pot, 4.75 in diameter

Stoneware



Crock and lid, 10.25 in diameter



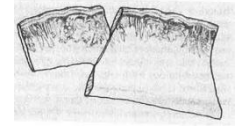
Left: Ale bottle, 3.14 in diameter Right: Ink well, 2 in diameter

Patterns

Euro-American Vessels



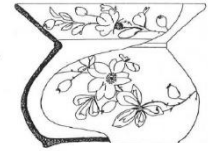
Relief molded



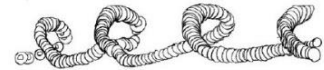
Shell/feather-edged



Transferprint



Hand-painted



Cable design (made with slip)



Rebeka at the Well, Rockingham glaze

Common Post-1850

Chinese Ceramic Patterns



Bamboo



Winter Green

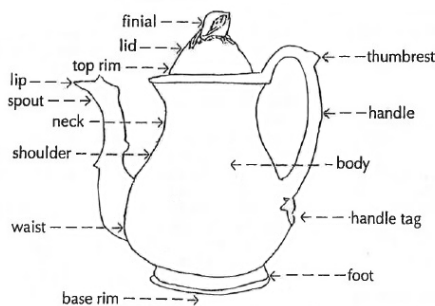


Double Happiness

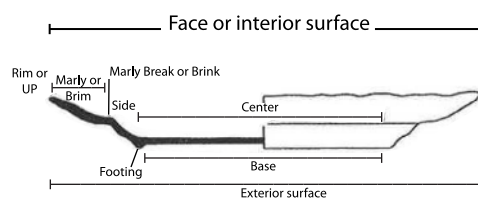


Four Flowers

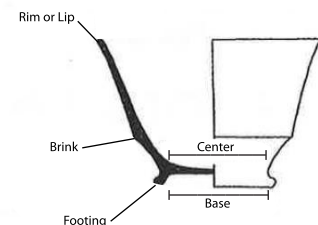
Ironstone Vessel Parts



PARTS OF A PLATE

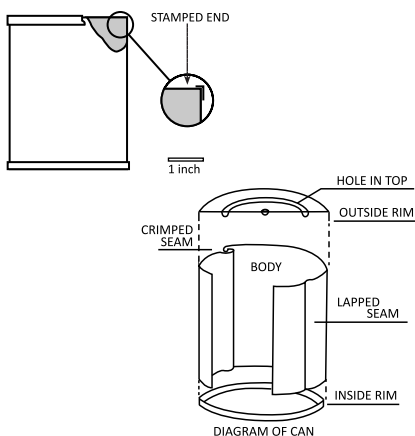
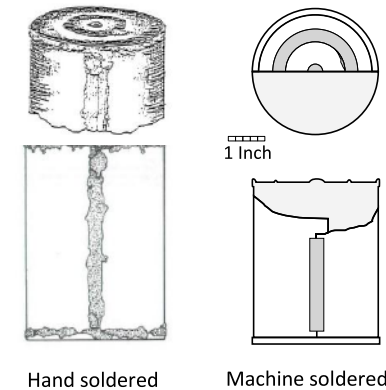
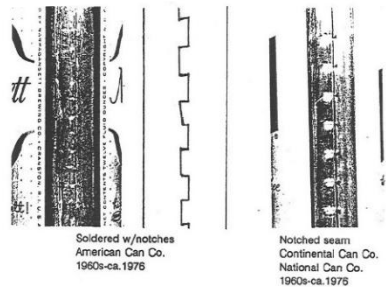
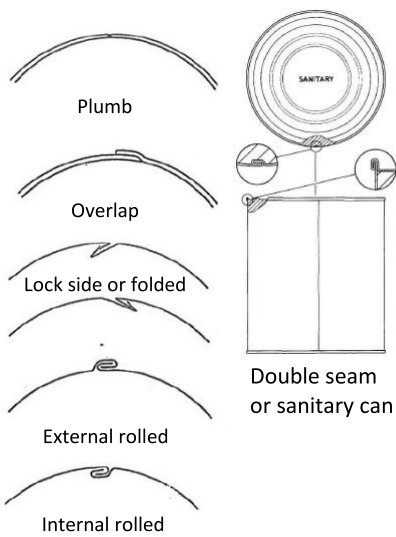


PARTS OF A CUP OR BOWL



CAN IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Seams



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

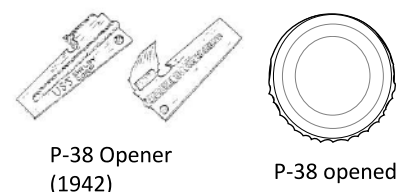
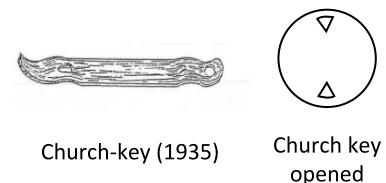
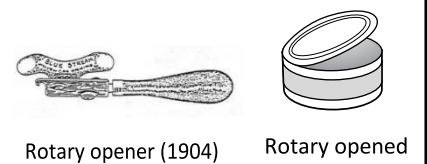
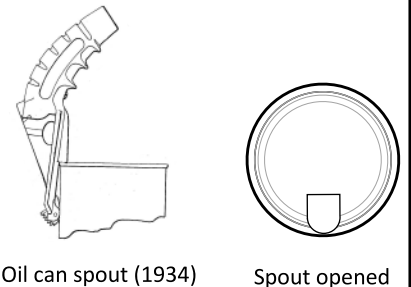
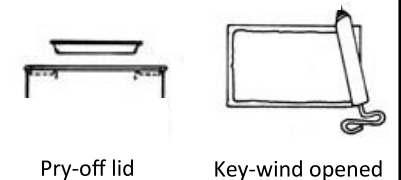
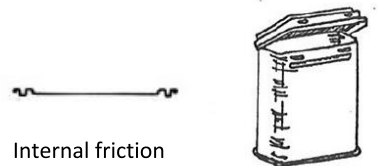
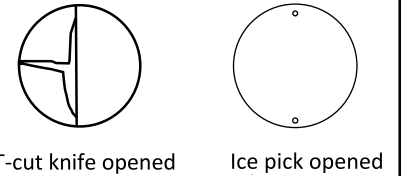
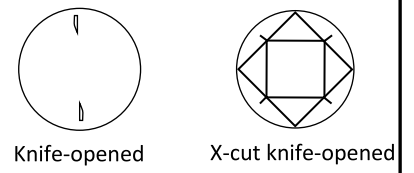
1962 – Aluminum tear-top opening (to 1965)

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

Openings and Openers



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



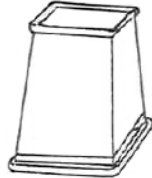
Cone top non-beverage 1935-1993

Cone-Top Beverage Cans



Low Profile (1935-1941) J-Spout (1937-1941) Crowntainer (1940-1953/54) High Profile (post-1945-1960)

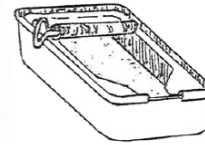
Common Can Forms and Contents



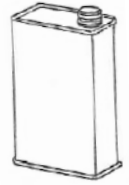
Key-wind side strip tapered 1895-1993 various meats



Key-wind top strip or pull-tab pear-shaped ham tin



Key-wind top strip - sardines 1866-1960s



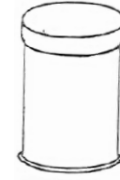
Oblong w/threaded cap varnish, waxes



Upright pocket hinged-lid ca. 1907-ca. 1960s Tobacco



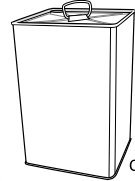
Pressure seal multiple friction - 1906-1993



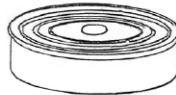
External friction 1880s-? Lard, frozen fruit



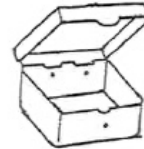
Spice oblong dredge top - other openings seasonings



Cooking oil



Flat oval ca. 1900-1933 Fish



Hinged Lid Tobacco



Log Cabin syrup 1919-ca. 1950



Coffee



Aerosol Can 1945-1993



Royal Baking Powder w/ lugged lid, 1938-1942; 1958-1963



Peanut butter rail with lug handles



Key-wind side strip coffee ca. 1910s-1960s

Milk Can Sizes

Hole-in-Cap/Hole-in-Top Milk Cans (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 8/16	N/A	1920-1931	None
2 8/16	2 5/16	N/A	1950-ca. 1985	None
	2 6/16	N/A	1917-1930	None
		N/A	1931-1948	4 Rings
	2 7/16	N/A	1920-1930	None
2 8/16	N/A	1915-1925	None	
2 14/16	3 15/16	N/A	1900-	None
2 15/16	3 14/16	N/A	1935-1950s	"Punch Here"
	3 14/16	N/A	1917-ca. 1985	None
	4 4/16	N/A	1917-1929	None
	4 6/16	N/A	1915-1930	None



Vent hole



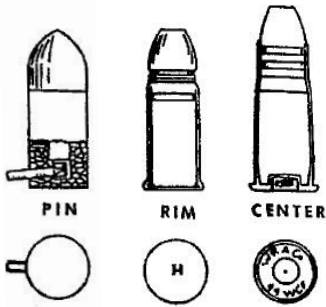
Hole & cap

Example Can Sizes and Associated Contents

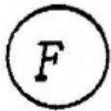
Number or Name	Height	Diameter	Contents
5 oz.	2-7/8"	2-1/8"	
6 oz.	3-1/2"	2-1/8"	
8 oz. regular	3"	2-11/16"	Fruits & fruit cocktail
8 oz. tall	3-1/4"	2-11/16"	
Picnic, Oysters	4"	2-11/16"	
No. 300	4-7/16"	3"	Tomato & pineapple juice
No. 300X	4-9/16"	3"	Tomato juice
No. 1 tall	4-11/16"	3-1/16"	Fruits, 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"	

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Cartridges



Common Headstamps



Federal Cartridge Company, 1916-present



Union Metallic Cartridge Company, 1885-present



REM-UMC, 1917-?



Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 1878-1940



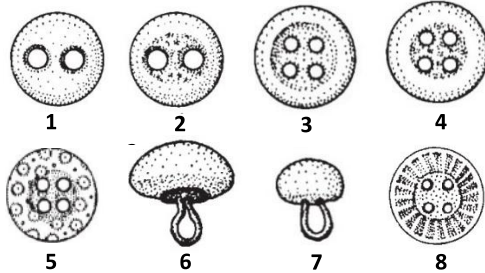
Remington-Peters, 1934-1960



Western Cartridge / U.S. Repeating Arms Company, 1898

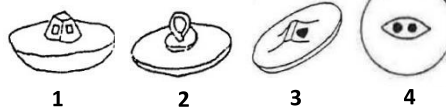
Buttons

Prosser (1840-1900s)



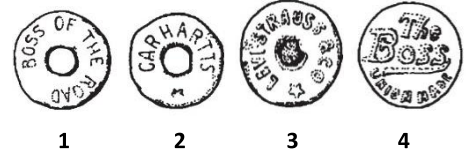
1. Two-hole, front	5. Calico
2. Two-hole, back	6. Dome-shaped gaiter
3. Four-hole, front	7. Dome-shaped shoe
4. Four-hole, back	8. Pie crust

Button Backings



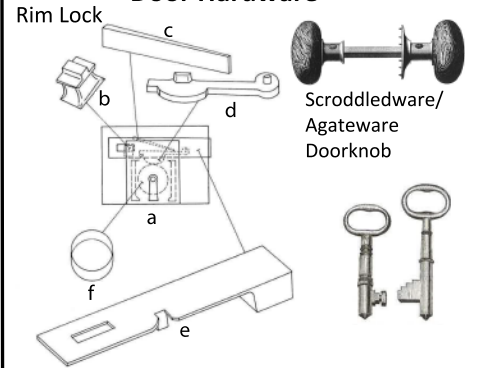
1. Box shank (4 holes)(1800s-1900s)	2. Loop shank
3. Built-up self shank (20th century)	4. Fisheye (19th century [shell]-present)

Work Buttons



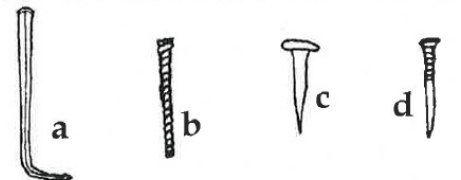
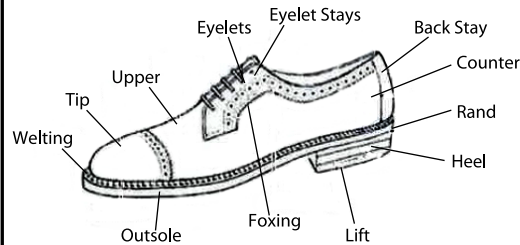
1. Boss of the Road (1878)	3. Levis Strauss Co (1873-present)
2. Carhartt (1889-present)	4. The Boss (1900-1941)

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)

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

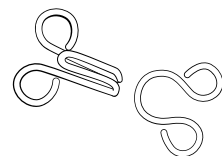
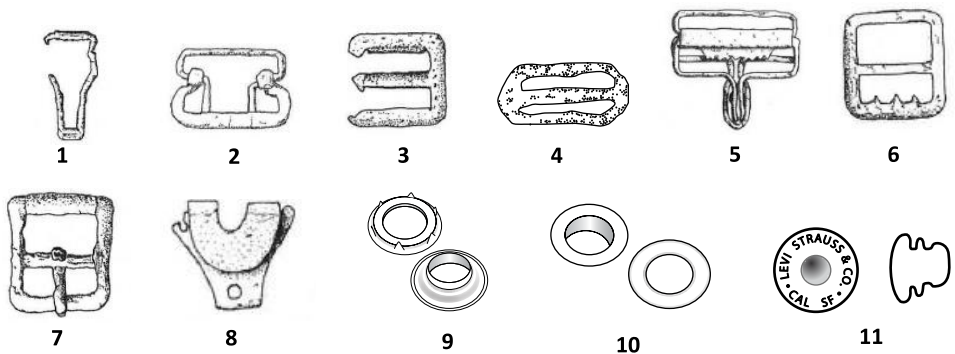


Bowl



Cup

Clothing Fasteners

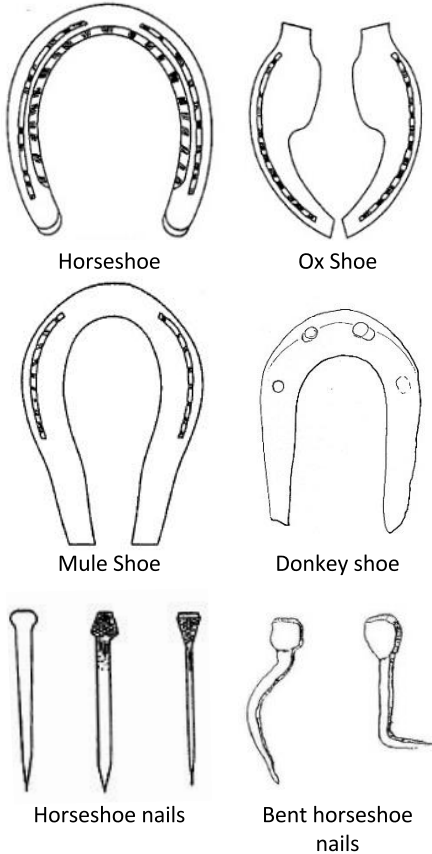


12

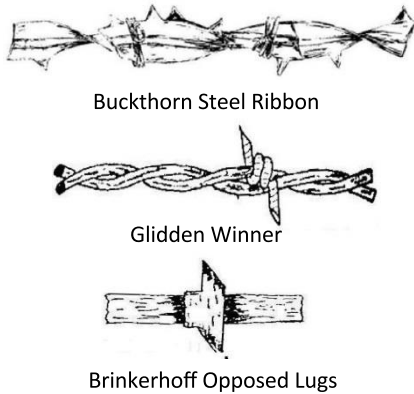
1. Hose support buckle	2. Brace or hose support
3. Large sliding buckle (suspenders, overalls)	4. Small sliding buckle (undergarment or truss)
5. Suspender buckle	6. One piece trouser buckle with teeth
7. Belt buckle	8. Trousers or skirt hook
9. Grommet (for canvas, tents)	10. Eyelet (shoes, boots)
11.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

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Animal Husbandry Pt. 1, Shoes



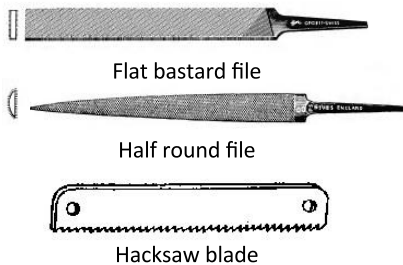
Barbed Wire



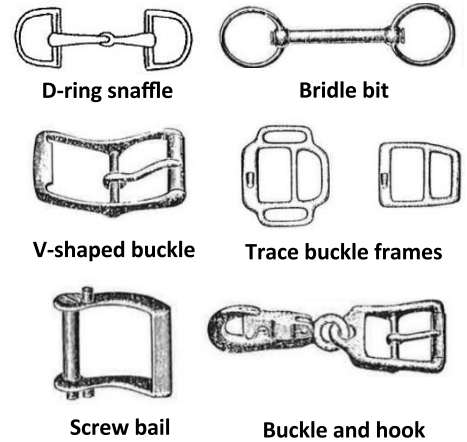
Quick Dates

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
1851-1920 – Hard rubber
1850-present – Modern wire nails
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

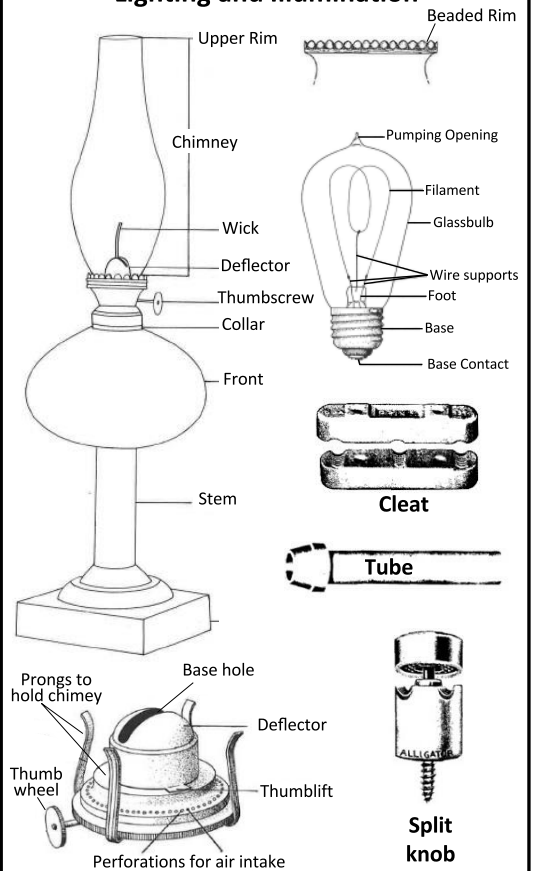
Other Tools



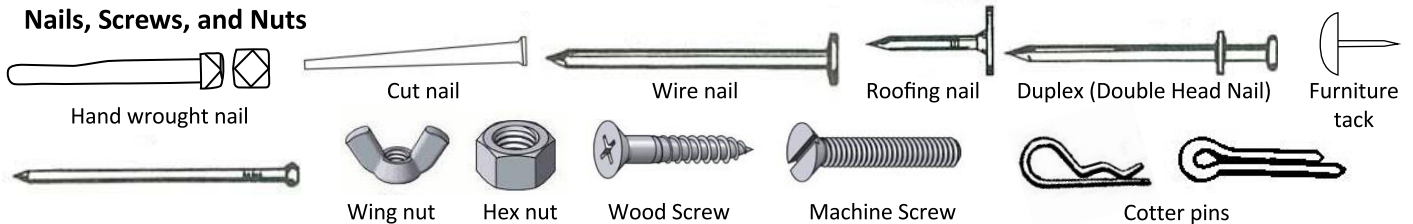
Animal Husbandry Pt. 2, Tack



Lighting and Illumination



Nails, Screws, and Nuts



Penneyweight
Length/Inches

