

# BOTTLES FOUND IN ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS WATERS

by  
Tom and Andrea Hannon

## INTRODUCTION

St. Thomas was the crossroads of the trade centers when the main source of transport of cargo was shipping. The stories of great hurricanes, uncharted reefs and pirateering are the consensus held by many historians and archaeologists why many shipwrecks are found in the waters off the British and U.S. Virgin Islands. Ships carrying different cargoes often fell prey to one of the nautical hazards and were condemned to the ocean floor in water depths of between 70 and 200 feet. Lacking any means of retrieving the cargo, or their ship, the shippers acquiesced to the inevitable, unaware that almost 200 years later, technology would reveal a way for us to explore these depths. Today, marine biologists, archaeologists and sport divers are able to take advantage of this technology, and discover the past that was once lost to the sea.

Imagine, diving the clear turquoise waters of the Caribbean, 75-85° F. with a visibility of between 100 to 200 feet! Sea fans, anemones, the widest variety of tropical fish, an abundance of coral and other animal life, are all a part of the Caribbean dive. Beyond this, there is always the possibility of discovering something of the sunken past.

During our many pleasure dives, we were fortunate enough to have come upon some of these uncharted wrecks. We spotted broken glass and pieces of pottery, and these were the first indications that there was more treasure to be uncovered. During our repeated dives in these areas, we discovered bottles, ceramics and pottery, silver utensils, copper and brass artifacts and the most exciting find of all – a coral-encrusted brass flintlock pistol.

Our interest was so piqued by the objects we found on the ocean floor that we were determined to find as much information on them as we could. The Virgin Islands, unlike the mainland, have recorded very little of its past. We were unable to obtain information from any local sources. An exception was Oliver Christian, a laboratory technician in the Caribbean Research Institute, who has been identifying and cataloging artifacts from charted wrecks. His resources for identification were limited, but his efforts were very helpful in assisting us to clean and restore our growing collection.

At this point, we contacted publishers in the States and England seeking more information. As books and pamphlets were arriving, we continued to classify, as best we could, the different kinds of bottles we were finding. Through a friend, we learned that the V.I. Archaeological Society was showing interest in bottles found in excavations sites. We contacted the Society and found them to be enthusiastic over our finds. They asked us for permission to photograph our collection and were desirous of our continuing to categorize and identify the collection so as to benefit the Society and St. Thomas.

We returned to the Mainland with our collection for five months and were within reach of research material, bottle clubs and one of the most formidable

sources of glass making and bottle identification, The Corning Glass Museum. The process of identifying our collection was being realized. The major part of our collection is bottles – both glass and ceramic – free blown, mold blown, two and three piece molds, dip molds, turn molds. Bottles for wine, beer, soda, gin, mineral water, perfume, condiments, inks, dyes and pharmaceuticals.

It is at this time we feel knowledgeable enough to begin writing down the results of our research for the Virgin Islands and the V.I. Archaeological Society. It is further our intention to arouse enough curiosity from the research articles to obtain financial assistance either from the Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands or a grant from the Federal Government.

## Chapter 1

### SODA & MINERAL WATER BOTTLES

In 1772, a scientist, Joseph Priestly, introduced a way to artificially carbonate soda water, at which time it became imperative that someone find a way to bottle the soda water and contain the carbonation. A Swiss, Jacob Schwepes of Bristol, England, in 1794, was one of the earliest manufacturers of mineral water and sold it in earthenware bottles. He subsequently noted that the gas permeated through the sides of the container, resulting in the mineral water losing its carbonation. In the late 1790's, Schwepes began using glass containers. He is the first person known to use the egg-shaped or torpedo bottle. The bottle was designed to lie on its side rather than stand upright. (Plate 1.) Thus, the cork would remain moist. If the cork was allowed to dry out, the carbonation would expel it from the bottle.

The patent for the egg-shaped or torpedo bottle was registered as the Hamilton bottle by William Hamilton, inventor, in 1809. Schwepes never patented the idea. Speculation exists as to the original idea coming from Hamilton or Schwepes.

The Hamilton bottle was not prominent until the 1840's when virtually every manufacturer was using it. Prior to this, the sale of mineral waters was conducted only on a small scale, with each chemist bottling his own soda water in the basement of his shop, and selling it as a medicine to his own shop's private customers. There was no national distribution until much later in the century. Jacob Schwepes had a chemist's shop in Oxford Street, London, in the 1790's and early 1800's and sold his soda water there. He was the founder of Schwepes, Ltd., Britain's largest modern soda water manufacturers.

These early soda water bottles contained many imperfections such as distorted necks, air bubbles and curves in the body of the glass.

### EMBOSSING

The first mold-embossed Hamiltons were used from the 1830's - 1837. These bottles did not contain a blob top. Their necks were very thin and were sheared off at the top with a ring lip on them.

In 1850, the glass of the bottle was much thicker to withstand the pressure of the carbonated contents and an applied blob-top was added.

A blob-top was a large blob of thick glass laid around the lip of the bottle. A wire ran over or through the cork just below the bottom of the lip to hold the cork in place.

Embossed Hamiltons were manufactured by being blown into a full height hinged mold (early wood molds, later metal molds). Wood molds marks are characterized by raised overlapping seams. Embossing was done by means of a slug plate which was removable. This allowed different slug plates to be used in the same mold. The slug plate was designed to meet the manufacturer's needs for advertisement. The earlier ones had little embossment, but as the advantages became obvious, more and more area was used for embossed advertising. Trade marks were first used in 1884.

The term "double soda water" refers to the fact that at first, in order to compete, some manufacturers doubled the amount of carbon dioxide gas they put in the artificial spring water, to give it more effervescence, and this fact was advertised by calling it "double."

The cylinder (Plate 2) was in direct competition to the Hamilton. It was a round bottomed bottle which also could not be stood upright. They were popular in the 1880's. Except for a very early cucumber-type bottle, such as Maugham's Patent, these bottles were very thin and long, unlike the cylinder which we have in our collection.

In 1870, the flat egg (Plate 3), which stood upright or on its side, replaced the Hamilton bottle. In 1870 - 1875, the Hutchinson stopper replaced the blob top. In 1903, the Hutchinson stopper was replaced with a crown top (Plates 4 and 6).

According to Ron Dale, Secretary of the National Bottle Club of England, it is very difficult if not impossible to determine the bottle manufacturer and manufactured date of bottles which do not supply the name of the company or some mark. The small glass houses of England either faded out of existence, giving way to the bigger companies, or sold out to them. Unfortunately, most of the records of these small glass manufacturers were lost or burned. Mr. Dale is in the process of publishing a book "A Dictionary of Collectible British Bottles: 1700-1920," which will be coming out in the fall of 1976. It promises to be the most comprehensive book on bottles ever published in Britain.

The following is a list of Hamilton "Torpedo" bottles which we have in our collection. Most of the bottles fit the following characteristics:

Height:	9 - 9½ inches
Color:	Aqua
Contents:	Soda or Mineral Water
Origin:	English
Date:	1850 - 1880
Made:	Blown into a full height hinged mold with an applied blob top.

### Plate 1

#### Embossments:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) Webb's Double Soda<br>and other waters<br>to Her Majesty<br>Islington<br>London | 2) From J. Schweppes & Co.<br>Genuine Superior<br>Aerated Waters<br>Roughsedge & Summers<br>Bristol |
|--|---|

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>3) Marylebone Rawlings<br/>Soda Water<br/>Nassau Street</p> <p>4) Aerated Waters<br/>Belfast &amp; Dublin<br/>Cantrell &amp; Cos</p> <p>5) The Prince of Wales<br/>(drawing of crown)<br/>Fleet's &amp; Mineral Waters<br/>H. R. H.<br/>Lemonade<br/>Double Soda<br/>Walworth</p> <p>6) J. Schweppe &amp; Co.<br/>51 Berners Street<br/>Oxford Street<br/>Genuine Superior<br/>Aerated Waters</p> <p>7) Genuine Soda Waters<br/>Prepared by<br/>W. Culverhouse &amp; Co.<br/>White Chapel<br/>Established in 1808<br/>London, E</p> <p>8) Double<br/>Carbonated<br/>Soda Water<br/>London</p> <p>9) Browne, Taylor<br/>&amp; Hill<br/>Belfast</p> <p>10) J &amp; C Webb<br/>Manufacturers<br/>Double Soda Water<br/>to Her Majesty<br/>Islington<br/>London</p> <p>11) Soda Water</p> <p>12) Webb's Mineral Waters<br/>Islington<br/>London</p> | <p>13) Genuine<br/>Aerated Waters<br/>Mayo Watson &amp; Co.<br/>No. 2<br/>Berners Street<br/>Oxford Street</p> <p>14) Fleets Double<br/>Soda Water<br/>East St.<br/>Walworth</p> <p>15) Aerated<br/>Superior<br/>Water<br/>Mineral</p> <p>16) Genuine<br/>Soda Water<br/>Manufactured by<br/>D.P. Cotton Co.<br/>Ice Establishment<br/>Barbados</p> <p>17) J. Webb<br/>Manufacturer of<br/>Double Soda Water<br/>to Her Majesty<br/>Islington<br/>London</p> <p>18) Portsmouth<br/>Mumby &amp; Co.<br/>and Gosport<br/>Front: Trade Mark<br/>(anchor)<br/>C M &amp; C<br/>P &amp; C<br/>Her Majesty<br/>the Queen</p> |
|--|---|

The following is a list of the "cylinders" we have in our collection. Most of the bottles fit the following characteristics:

Height: 9 - 9½ inches  
 Color: Light Amber; Dark Amber; or Aqua  
 Contents: Soda or Mineral Water  
 Origin: English or Irish  
 Date: 1860 - 1910  
 Made: Blown into a full height hinged mold with an applied blob top.

Plate 2

Embossments:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>19) Belfast<br/>Medicated<br/>Aerated<br/>Waters<br/>Cantrell &amp; Co</p> <p>20) WEBB'S<br/>LONDON (light amber)</p> <p>21) WEBB'S<br/>LONDON (dark amber)</p> <p>22) See that each cork is branded<br/>Cantrell &amp; Cochrane<br/>(on rounded bottom)<br/>Dublin<br/>&amp;<br/>Belfast</p> <p>23) ROSS'S<br/>BELFAST<br/>(on rounded bottom)<br/>R &amp; S<br/>1246<br/>B</p> <p>24) ROSS'S BEL<br/>BELFAST</p> <p>25) (Post Bottom)<br/>C.B. &amp; Co Ld<br/>6898</p> <p>26) (Post Bottom)<br/>18</p> | <p>27) Troncoso<br/>Hermanos<br/>Vico</p> <p>28) Design of Wheel<br/>E. R.<br/><br/>&amp; Co<br/>Wheeler &amp; Co Cromac Springs<br/>Belfast</p> <p>29) Bottom: 0901</p> <p>30) Bottom: 122</p> <p>31) Bottom: 1473</p> <p>32) Wheel Design<br/>E. R.<br/>&amp; Co<br/>(shoulder)<br/>Belfast 1895 ∞ Gold Medals ∞<br/>(FLAT BOTTOM) W</p> <p>33) The Belfast<br/>York Road<br/>Mineral Water Co Ltd<br/>Barron &amp; Co Makers<br/>Newton-le-Willows</p> |
|--|---|

Soda Water Manufacturers – with reference to the embossments found on the bottles in our collection of Hamiltons and Cylinders.

#### **JOHN WEBB, SODA WATER MANUFACTURER, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.**

This company was founded by John Webb in 1818 and he obtained a Royal Warrant from King William IV (1830-37). Earliest bottles seen are embossed with "J. Webb, Manufacturer/Double Soda Water/To His Majesty/Islington Near London." The reference to Islington being near London is amusing. Even in Victorian times, it was swallowed up in the sprawling city and is now not even on the edges of London. This very early embossed bottle does not have a blob top, as special machinery or tools were not then in use for Hamiltons. It is a thin applied ring, similar to the string-rim on early wine bottles. Blob tops only came into use when national distribution commenced from a few companies around 1850. The bottle manufacturer of John Webb's bottles is not known at this time, but could be uncovered in the research for Mr. Dale's book.

#### **J. SCHWEPPE & CO. (NOW CADBURY SCHWEPPE LTD.)**

This firm commenced business in the name of J. Schwegges & Co. in 1798 after working in Schwegge's chemist shop on his own for a few years. In 1897, the company became known as Schwegges Ltd. They first used mold-embossed Hamiltons around the 1830's, but were using plain Hamiltons in the 1790's. Schwegges moved to 51 Berners Street in 1832 and remained there throughout the 19th Century.

#### **ROUGHSEGE & SUMMERS OF BRISTOL**

Bristol was the place where the first mold-embossed bottles were made by the company of Ricketts, probably the earliest of the Schwegges bottles. Schwegges Hamilton bottles were used for aerated (soda) and for aerated lemonade later in the century when flavoring was added to the soda water.

#### **H. D. RAWLINGS LTD., NASSAU STREET, MARYLEBONE, LONDON**

This company started in 1784 in Colchester, Essex, but moved to Nassau Street, London in the early 1800's. They became part of R. White Ltd. later in the century, but they still used their own name on the bottles. During the last twenty years of the century, Rawlings used an embossed eagle on their bottles as a trademark.

#### **FLEET'S, WALWORTH, LONDON**

No date for the company, but we should have it when Mr. Dale finishes his research. Their trademark was the emblem or crest of the Prince of Wales, later to become King Edward VII. The P. o. W. feathers are seen on Fleets bottles after 1884 when trademarks were first used.

#### **W. CULVERHOUSE & Co., WHITECHAPEL, LONDON E.**

The company was established in 1808.

#### **MAYO WATSON & CO.**

Came from the same street as J. Schwegge & Co., Berners Street, and Oxford Street.

#### **MUMBY & CO., PORTSMOUTH AND GOSPORT**

Trademark on bottle means it had to be after 1884. No information on company.

## BARNETT & FOSTER

(See Codd Bottle) This firm made many of the round-bottom or cylinders as they were called in the trade.

## CANTRELL & COCHRANE

The rounded base bottles of Cantrell & Cochrane were used from 1869, the year of their amalgamation, until the beginning of the 20th Century. (The Ulster Aerated Water Industry included three well-known firms: Grattan & Co. - 1825; Corry & Co. - 1849; and Cantrell & Cochrane - 1869). The bottles contained either seltzer water or dry ginger ale. Dr. Cantrell is credited with the origin of the latter. To insure that the cork stopper which was wired to the bottle remained moist, the bottle was made with a rounded base so it could not be stood up. This firm, originally Cantrell & Co., was established in 1852.

**Notation:** Numbers on late Victorian or Edwardian bottles, if long, referred to the trademark. The smaller numbers were either the code number of the bottlers, the month or year it was manufactured or even if the bottle had a deposit or not. The number 10755 on bottles is probably the registration number of the trademark. This was first registered in 1884. It merely tells when the patent for the trademark or design of bottles was first registered.

The following is a list of "Flat Hamiltons" which we have in our collection. These bottles have the following characteristics:

Height: 6¾ to 8½ inches  
Color: Aqua  
Contents: Soda & Mineral Water  
Origin: English  
Date: 1870 - 1900, Machine made: 1900's  
Made: 34) Blown in Mold  
35) Machine Made  
36) Blown in Mold  
37) Machine Made

34) IDRIS  
LONDON  
Bottom: Shield with L in middle  
Plate 3

35) By Appointment  
The King  
and  
Prince of Wales  
Schweppes  
Bottom: J L & Co C  
4  
308  
Plate 4

36) Bottom: B  
10755  
Plate 5

37) Bottom: K B Ld T  
•  
972  
Plate 6

## CODD STOPPER ON MARBLE BOTTLE

The Codd was often referred to as a "pig bottle" as held on its side it resembles a pig's snout. In 1875, Hiram Codd of Kembewell, London introduced a flat-based bottle for soda water that would stand upright because of an ingenious marble stopper. It had a separate chamber in the neck of the bottle which housed a marble. The carbonation would push the marble up against a washer and lodge it there until by use of a wooden dowel or plunger, the marble was pushed down and released the carbonated pressure. These bottles were filled upside down and when turned upright, the carbonated pressure would lock the marble in position. The marbles were generally aqua in color, but we have found blue, black, white, green, brown and clear. Mr. Codd designed fifty different variations of the bottle. He even tried to use an oval marble to discourage children from breaking the bottle for the marble. We have several different types of Codd's in our collection ranging from 1 pinch (dimple) to 2, 3 and 4 pinch (dimples). A pinch is an indentation in the glass made by the blower to lock the marble in the neck region. The Codd's are full height molds with an applied top, unlike the blob top because of the obvious reason that the marble was the sealer and no wire was needed to hold an external stopper. (Plate 7) Many Codd's have the name of the maker embossed on the bottle, and most of these are in the North of England in Yorkshire or Lancashire where the bottle works were situated for the cheapness of labor. The first few early Codd's had no dimples or pinches, being ordinary mineral water bottles with two bulbs sticking out of the neck to hold the marble (very rare).

There is a Hamilton Codd hybrid, which is an egg-shaped marble bottle. We have not found one to date.

The following is a list of "Codd Stopper" or "Marble Bottles" we have in our collection. Of interest to the Virgin Islands is most of them are from bottlers in St. Thomas, St. Croix and Tortola. Most bottles fit the following characteristics:

Height: 6 - 9½ inches  
Color: Aqua  
Marble: Various: Aqua, Green, Brown, etc.  
Origin: English  
Date: 1880's  
How Made: Blown into a mold with an applied top.  
Bottle Manufacturer: *Barnett & Foster*

Niagara Bottles of Barnett & Foster, Niagara Works, London. The registration number quoted for their bottles was 65433, registered in the early months of the year 1887.

*Dan Rylands of Barnsley in Yorkshire.* Made Codd's for many different companies 1890-1895

*H. B. Sleeman, London: no information*

*Nuttall & Co Makers St. Helens England:* made bottles from 1872 to 1913

*Wm. Barnard & Sons, London:* No information

*J. W. Dobson's Patent, Barnsley:* No information

*Dorn & Rylands, Barnsley:* No information



Plate 7

- 38) Whitfield's  
15 Broad Street  
Barbados  
(1 dimple)
- 39 Front: Theo Estornel  
St. Croix  
Back: H. B. Sleeman  
London  
(2 dimples)
- 40) Front: S.M.S.  
Vineta  
  
Bottom: B T B  
(4 dimples)
- 41) Front: T. Whusse  
  
Back: The Brewery  
Netheravon  
wilt  
(1 dimple)
- 42) Front: E. Schroder  
St. Thomas  
D.W.I.  
(1 dimple)
- 43) Front: E. Schroder  
St. Thomas  
Back: The Niagara Bottle  
Barnett & Foster  
Maker  
London  
Rd 65433  
(2 dimples)
- 44) Front: E. Schroder  
St. Thomas, V.I.  
  
Back: The Niagara Bottle  
Barnett & Foster  
Maker  
London  
Rd 65433  
(2 dimples)
- 45) Front: Lockhart's  
St. Thomas D.W.I.  
(Circle with eagle  
in center)  
  
Bottom: N & Co Ltd.  
(tear drop)  
3420  
(2 dimples)
- 46) Front: J.C. Canegata  
St. Croix  
D.W.I.  
  
Back: Nuttall & Co  
Makers  
St. Helens  
England  
(1 dimple)
- 47) Bottom: 1124  
W  
(1 dimple)
- 48) J K & S  
2964 on Bottom  
(1 dimple)
- 49) Bottom: G.T.B.  
  
(Pontil Scar)  
(1 dimple)
- 50) Bottom: C.S. & Co. Ltd.  
(2 dimples)
- 51) Around: Luis Aischmann  
& Co.  
Importadores  
Buenos Aires  
(1 dimple)
- 52) Bottom: G.T.B.  
(4 dimples)

- 53) Back: The Niagara Bottle  
Barnett & Foster  
Makers  
London  
Rd 65433  
(2 dimples)
- 54) Front: C. Blunch  
Cafe  
International  
St. Thomas
- Back: The Niagara Bottle  
Barnett & Foster  
Makers  
London  
Rd 65433  
(2 dimples)
- 55) Front: (In Circle)  
  
D.H. Jurgensen  
Aerated  
Water Works
- Back: The Niagara Bottle  
Barnett & Foster  
Makers  
London  
(2 dimples)
- 56) Front: M. Brow  
Fred St. Croix
- Back: Wm Barnard  
& Sons  
London  
(2 dimples)
- 57) Front: (In circle)  
Aerated Water Works  
E  
Tortola
- Back: Barnett & Foster  
Makers  
London, N
- 58) Front: E. Fraas  
St. Thomas
- Back: The Niagara  
Bottle  
Barnett &  
Foster  
Makers  
London  
Rd 65433  
(2 dimples)
- 59) Front: P. Thornton  
registered  
Trade (crown w/arm)  
Mark  
South Shields
- Back: Codd's Bottle  
Maker  
Dorn & Rylands  
Barnsley  
(1 dimple)
- 60) R.N. Club (Front)  
Bermuda  
Bottom: YY  
(2 dimples)
- 61) Front: Carl V. Le Beet's  
Grocery  
St. Thomas  
(in circle)  
(star in middle)
- Bottom: N & Co Ltd.  
3420  
(2 dimples)
- 62) Front: MacNish & Son  
Jamaica
- Back: J.W. Dobson's  
Patent  
Barnsley  
(2 dimples)

The local bottling plants and grocery owners brought the bottles in from England and filled them. I have been able to get information on just a few; if there is anyone who can supply us with additional information on the others we would appreciate your getting in contact with us or the V.I. Archaeological Society. Lockharts: 1900-1945; M. Brow: 1903-1976 (still operating). Soda water bottles which are not of the same type we have mentioned.

**Plate 8**

63) Front:	Congress & Empire Spring Co. Hotchkiss Sons New York Saratoga, N.Y.	Height:	7¾"
		Color:	Dark Green
Bottom:	(four dots) • • • •	Content:	Mineral Water
		Bot. Mfg.	Mt. Pleasant Glassworks
Back:	Congress Water	Origin:	New York
		Date:	1865
		Made:	Mold Blown- Applied Top

**Plate 9**

64) Front:	Congress & Empire Spring Co. C Satatoga, N.Y.	Height:	8"
		Color:	Emerald Green
Bottom:	I	Content:	Mineral Water
		Bot. Mfg.:	Mt. Pleasant Glassworks
Back:	Congress Water	Origin:	New York
		Date:	1865
		Made:	Mold Blown- Applied Top

**Plate 10**

65) Front:	(10 panels) W.P. Knicker Bocker Soda Water 164. 18th St. N.Y. 1848	Height:	7¾"
		Color:	Cobalt Blue
		Contents:	Soda Water
		Made:	Blown in Mold Pontil Scar Slight Kick-up Blob Top

This concludes our first chapter with other articles to follow. Our next article will be devoted to the "Case bottle" or "Gin bottle." For additional information concerning our collection, please contact us at the Royal Mail Inn, Hassel Island. We would be happy to show our collection to interested people and ask only to contact us in advance for a chance to view it.

PLATE 1: HAMILTON Bottle  
Terms: (Torpedo-Egg-Teardrop)

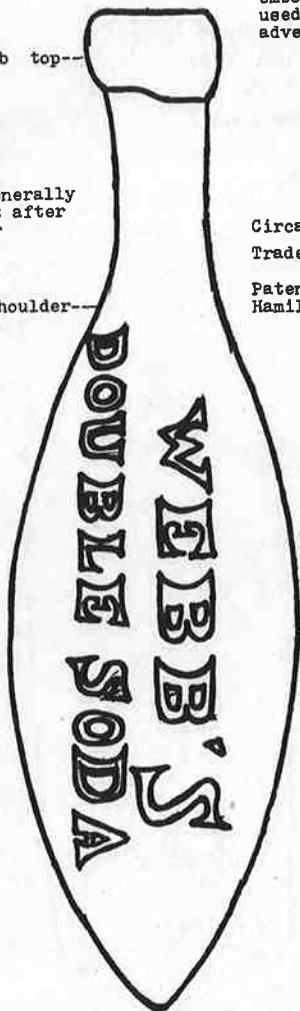
Characteristics

Ht: 9-9½ inches  
Color: Aqua  
Thick Glass  
Air bubbles  
Indentations

Blob top--

Seams generally  
end just after  
shoulder

Shoulder--



Example: Bottles 1 thru 18

Embossments: Varied 1 thru 18  
Slug Plate was used for  
embossments, Dealers  
used embossments for  
advertisement.

Circa: 1850 - 1900

Trade Mark: 1884-1900

Patent registered by William  
Hamilton in 1809.

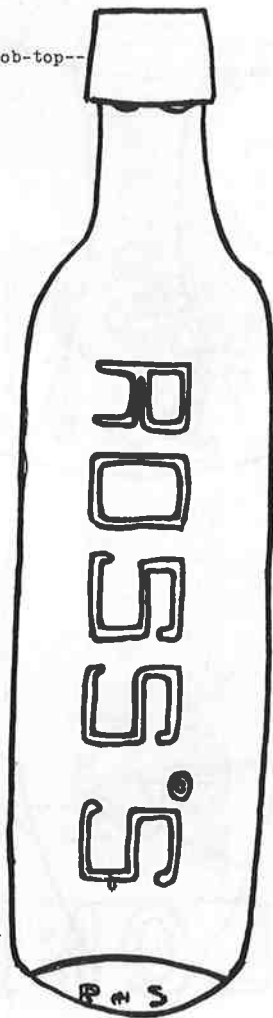
Notes: J. Scheppe was  
bottling mineral water  
in plain "Hamiltons"  
around 1790  
Blob-tops came into use  
on the event of national  
distribution. 1850

Collection: Tom & Andrea  
Hannon

PLATE 2: "CYLINDERS" or "ROUND BOTTOM" Bottle

Characteristics

Ht: 9 - 9 3/4 inches    Blob-top--  
Color: Aqua  
      No. 20 Light Amber  
      No. 21 Dark Amber  
Thick Glass  
Air bubbles  
Indentations in glass  
Very uneven seams



Examples:

Bottles 19-23

Embossments: Varied

Circa: 1880 - 1910

Trade Mark: 1884-1910

Collection: Tom & Andrea  
              Hannon

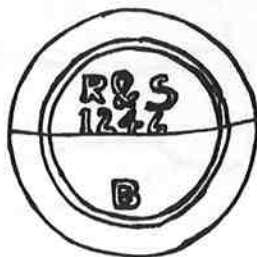


Plate 3

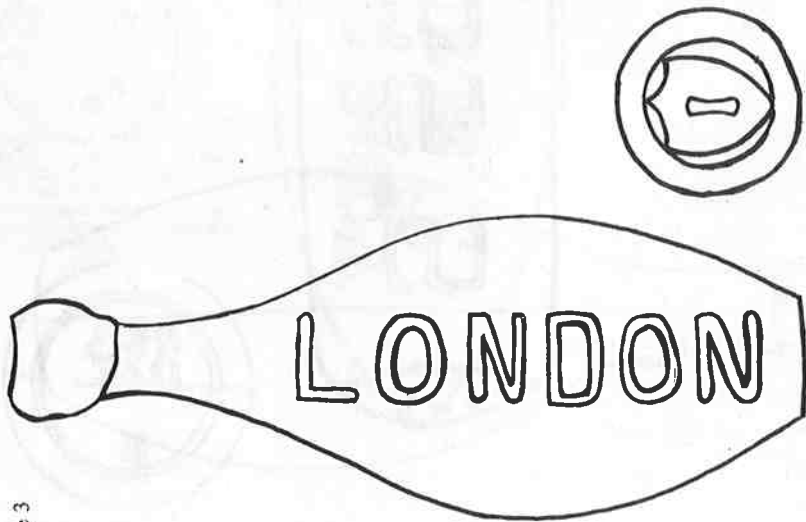


Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 8

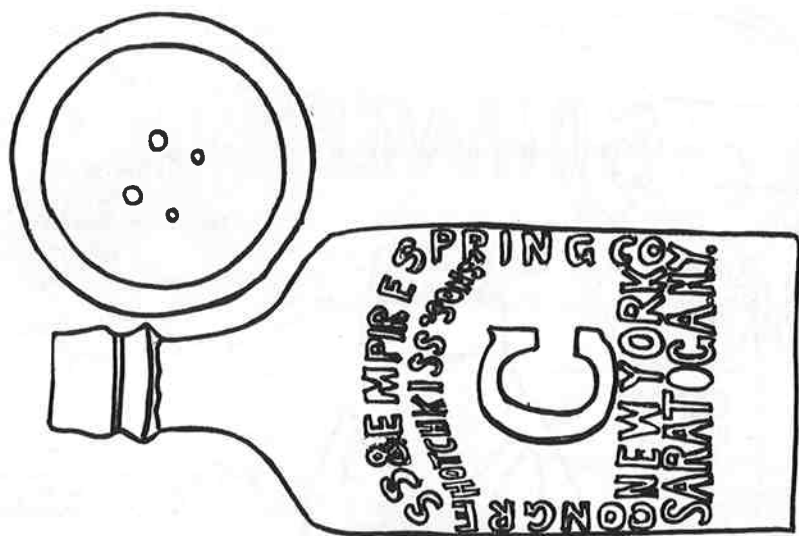


Plate 6

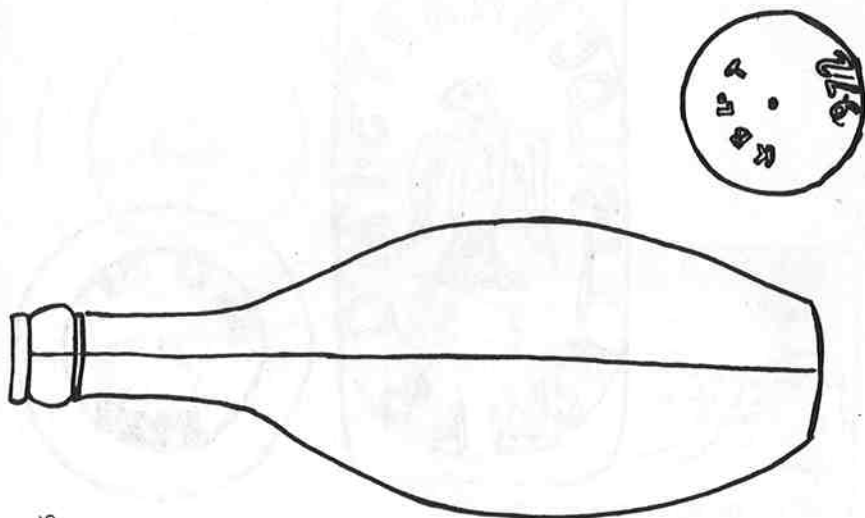


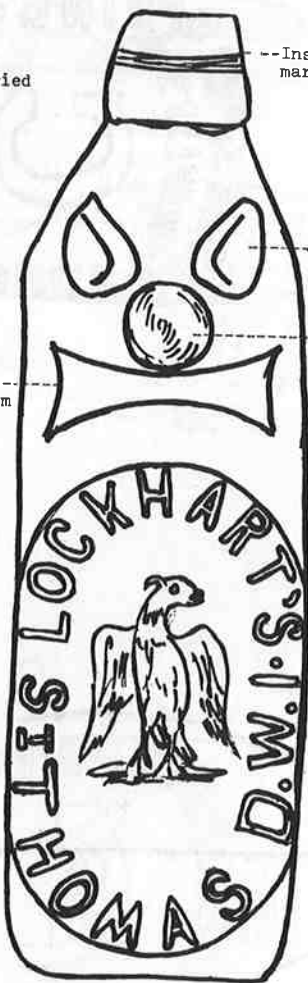
Plate: 7 "CODD STOPPER" (Marble or Pig) Bottle

Examples:  
Bottles 40 -64

Characteristics

Ht: 6 - 9½ inches  
Color: Aqua  
Marble Color: Varied  
Number of dimples: Varied  
Thick Glass

Embossments: Varied

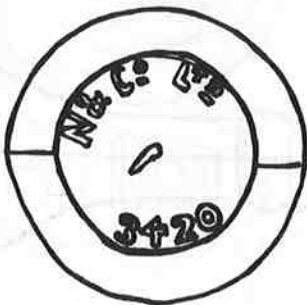


--Inside rubber washer to stop marble.

Dimples or Pinches to enable you to drink contents without interference from marble.

Marble (was held up against rubber washer by the pressure of carbonation)

Indentation -----  
to stop marble from  
going to bottom



Collection:  
Tom & Andrea  
Hannon



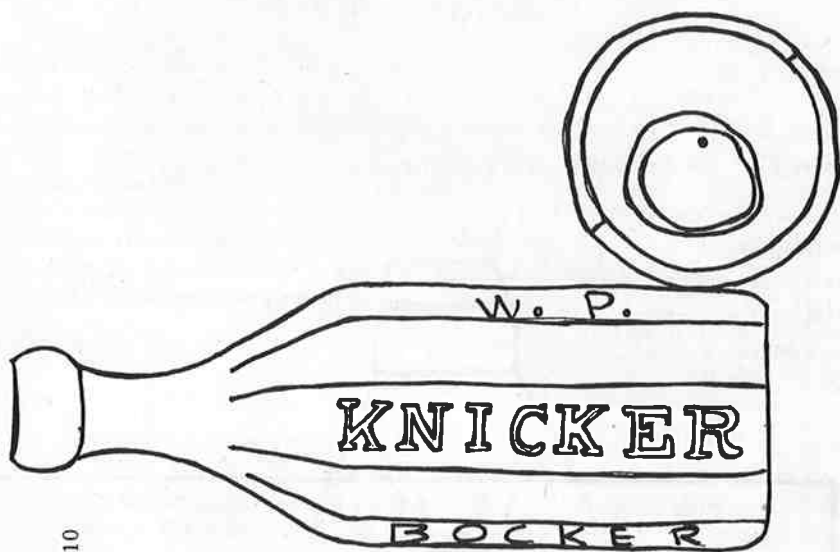


Plate 10

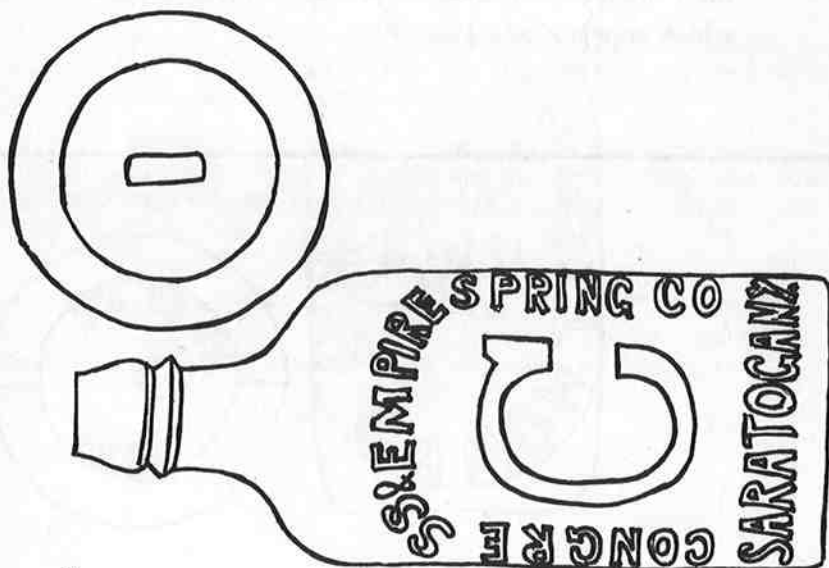


Plate 9