

Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.

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Although some of the historical events leading to the formation of the Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. are a bit confusing, the corporation began on December 31, 1937, when the Anchor Cap and Closure Corp., owner of the Capstan Glass Co. and the Salem Glass Works, merged with the Hocking Glass Co. The company continued to grow to the present, but has gone through many corporate machinations that include mergers, use of subsidiaries, and divestment of resources.

Company Histories

Anchor Cap & Closure Corp., Long Island, New York (1913-1928)

Anchor Cap & Closure incorporated in 1913 with a factory at Long Island, New York and another at Toronto, Canada. The firm made a variety of caps and closures for food containers (Anchor Cap Corp. [1929]:8-13). At some point, the Monitor Securities Corp. Gained control of the firm. Under Monitor, Anchor Cap & Closure incorporated the Capstan Glass Co. as a Delaware corporation on April 12, 1918 (Bernas 2007a:32, 2007b:10). Initially, Capstan made mostly wide-mouth packers' ware and tumblers, although the plant later added narrow-mouth packers and liquor containers. See the section on the Capstan Glass Co. for more information.

Anchor Cap Corp., Long Island, New York (1928-1937)

On September 13, 1928, the Anchor Cap Corp. filed its incorporation papers in Delaware to acquire all stocks owned by the Monitor Securities Corp. (Moody's 1933:376). According to the Anchor Cap Corp. ([1929]:7), the merger include the following companies:

Anchor Cap & Closure Corp.
Anchor Cap & Closure Corp. of Canada, Ltd.
American Metal Cap Co.
Capstan Glass Co.
Paragon Can & Cap Co.

Sure Seal Co., Inc.
Automatic Screw Capping Machine Corp.
Beacon Machinery Corp.
Pilgrim Auto Supply Corp.

The Anchor Cap Corp. purchased the Salem Glass Works in 1934. When Anchor Cap merged with the Hocking Glass Co. on December 31, 1937, all these factories became individual plants of the larger combine and ceased to operation under their old identities (Hopper 2000:10; Pepper 1971:207). See the section on the Salem Glass Works for more information.

Hocking Glass Co., Lancaster, Ohio (1905-1937)

In early November 1905, a group of men incorporated the Hocking Glass Co. at Lancaster, Ohio. With a capital of \$30,000, they purchased the Sutton-Dickey carbon plant and began renovating. Isaac J. Collins was president, with Frederick C. Von Stein as vice president and L. Phillip Martin as secretary and treasurer. The group was advertising by December. The company was named for its location along the Hocking River, and the factory, because of all the carbon dust from its former days, was known as the Black Cat. (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; Hopper 2000:9-10; Roller 1999; Welker & Welker 1985:62).

Gushman (1965:13-14) told a possibly apocryphal story about the early days of the company. Isaac J. Collins talked six of his friends into raising \$8,000 to buy the empty building. He convinced another friend, E.B. Good, to finance an additional \$25,000 for the rest of the start-up costs, and the group incorporated the Hocking Glass Co. in 1905. The plant began production in the fall and sold \$20,000 worth of glassware the next year. Collins wanted to use the profits to build a continuous tank, but the investors wanted to be paid dividends. Collins and Good made a buy or sell demand to the other six stockholders – who sold their interests to Good and Collins. The only problem was that the buyout used up the money for the tank. Tom Fulton bought into the corporation for \$5,000, and the group built the tank (Gushman 1965:13-14).¹

The factory began making glass at a single four-ton day tank. Hocking originally made decorated novelties of opal (milk) glass. Later, the plant made a general line of glassware

¹ Welker and Welker 1985:62) repeated the story. They accepted it as accurate.

including tableware, tumblers, jars, fish globes, lamps, vases, lantern globes, and illumination glassware. Hocking sold to wholesalers throughout Canada and the US and exported as far away as South America, England, and Australia (Ohio Glass Museum 2004; Roller 1999).

By 1912, the plant used one continuous tank and three day tanks. The next year, production had shifted to two continuous tanks with 14 rings and a single day tank. The factory burned to the ground in 1924 but was rebuilt and called Plant 1. At that time, the plant used two continuous tanks with 20 rings and one day tank with four rings to make tableware, jellies, illuminating ware, and lantern globes. Later the same year, the company acquired the controlling interest in the Lancaster Glass Co. (Plant 2) and two locations (Bremen and Canal Winchester, Ohio) of the Standard Glass Mfg. Co. (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; Hopper 2000:9-10; Roller 1999; Welker & Welker 1985:62).

In 1927, the plant made “plain and decorated tableware, jellies, tumblers, lamp chimneys, globes, electrical goods, stemware” at two continuous tanks with 15 rings (*American Glass Review* 1927:95). Hocking Glass developed an automatic pressed-glass machine that enabled the firm to survive the Great Depression by producing cheap tumblers (two for 5¢) during that period. The Hocking Glass Co. entered the container trade with its involvement in the General Glass Corp. in 1931 (Hopper 2000:9).

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

According to the *Winchester Journal-Herald* (10/12/1965), the General Glass Corp. was organized at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1931 and took over the Turner Glass Co. plants. In January 1932, the General Glass Corp. acquired the glass business of the Nivison-Weiskopf Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Monongah Glass Co., Fairmont, West Virginia (Roller 1997). We have found no evidence of the Cincinnati factory in other sources; General Glass must have closed the plant shortly after the acquisition. The Monongah plant was also closed during the same period.

In 1932, General Glass had its headquarters at Lancaster, Ohio, but its factories were at the former Turner Glass Co. locations of Winchester and Terre Haute, Indiana, and the Monongah Glass Co. site at Fairmont, West Virginia. The plants made packers' ware, fruit jars,

prescription and proprietary ware, and bottle specialties by machine at seven continuous tanks. The listing remained unchanged through 1936 (*American Glass Review* 1932:72; 1936:90-91). The Hocking Glass Co. owned 50% of General Glass and acquired the remaining assets in 1935.² This was Hocking's initial breakthrough into the glass container field (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; Hopper 2000:9).

The last entry for General Glass was in a 1937 directory. Notably, the number of tanks was reduced to six, and the Fairmont location was missing – indicating the closure of the plant in late 1936 or early 1937. In 1937, General was dissolved, and all assets became part of Hocking (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; Hopper 2000:9; Roller 1994:116). Also see the Diamond-G mark and the history of the General Glass Corp. in the Other G section.

Anchor Hocking Glass Corp., Lancaster, Ohio (1937-1969)

On December 31, 1937, the Hocking Glass Corp. merged with the Anchor Cap & Closure Corp. to form the Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. Initially, Anchor Hocking had five glass plants: Lancaster, Ohio (headquarters); Winchester and Terre Haute, Indiana; Connellsville, Pennsylvania (former Capstan Glass Co.); and Salem, New Jersey (former Salem Glass Works). The combined factories operated 23 continuous tanks, three day tanks, and five furnaces (Roller 1999). By 1939, the Terre Haute plant was closed, and the firm manufactured pharmaceutical, beverage, packers and preservers, and bottle specialties. The plants made glass containers of all classes for foods, beverages, liquors, wines and beer, pharmaceutical and miscellaneous products in 1942 (*American Glass Review* 1939:83; 1942:97).

John Gushman, chief executive after 1961, stated that Anchor Hocking “grew as a major glass container producer as a result of innovations of the glass baby food jar and the nonreturnable beer bottle” (Haas 1970:34). The “ruby red” beer bottles, made in both returnable and non-returnable formats, were unique to the glass industry and were popular with the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. and others.

² Hopper (2009:9) claimed that General Glass (or Hocking – the reference was unclear) developed the first one-way glass beer bottle in 1934. This is incorrect. The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. announced the development of the Stubbie, the initial non-returnable beer bottle, in August 1935.

Gushman (1965:20) told the story of why Anchor Hocking went into baby food jar production:

Well, in the early years baby food was a tin can market. But mothers are saying they hate to put a half-empty can of baby food back into the refrigerator. They transfer it to *a glass jar*.

Ike [Collins] and Bill [Fisher] are listening . . . and they answer: “Why not put it in glass in the first place?”—and they were right. Glass now has this market exclusively, and what a market! You see, your grandchildren and mine will gobble up 3,000 jars of baby food before they graduate to hamburgers!

The new company bought the Maywood Glass Co. in 1942 and the Carr-Lowrey Glass Co. at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1943. Carr-Lowrey in turn purchased the Swindell Bros., also at Baltimore. In 1954, the Tropical Glass and Container Co., Jacksonville, Florida, became part of the combine, and the company built a new factory in San Leandro, California, in 1959.³ The Maywood Glass Co., formerly a subsidiary, fully merged into Anchor Hocking in 1961. In 1968, Anchor Hocking acquired Plastics, Inc. and entered the disposable tableware market. The firm continued to expand and dropped the word “Glass” from the name in 1969 to reflect the greater diversity of its holdings (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; FundingUniverse 2010; Simson 1962:63; Toulouse 1971:48).

Anchor Hocking Corp. (1969-1987)

Little was recorded about the early period after the Anchor Hocking Corp. was named in 1969. In 1982, the firm had six manufacturing plants in its glass container division, making food, liquor, beer, beverage, and wine containers in amber, green, and opal colors as well as industrial glass and a variety of tableware. The Carr-Lowrey Glass Co. was maintained as a subsidiary (*Glass Industry* 1982:11-12). The Wesray Corp. picked up the Glass Container Division on April 1, 1983, thereafter known as the Anchor Glass Container Corp., consisting of seven manufacturing plants (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003). The Anchor Hocking Corp.

³ See the appropriate sections for more information on each of these firms prior to assimilation by Anchor-Hocking. See the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. for information on the Tropical Glass and Container Co.

was still listed in 1985, with Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., Anchor Cap & Closure of Canada, and many others as a subsidiaries. The plants produced ash trays, industrial glass, and various forms of tableware (Perrine 1985:10-11).

Anchor Glass Container Corp. (1983-2011)

As soon as Wesray acquired the container division of the Anchor Hocking Corp. in 1983, it moved the headquarters to Tampa, Florida. The Anchor Glass Container Corp. had ten factories making glass containers by 1985 (Perrine 1985:10-11).⁴ See Table 1 for a list and chronology of Anchor factories. Vitro, S.A.,⁵ purchased Anchor Glass in 1989 and closed several factories, but the Anchor Glass Container Corp. filed bankruptcy during the last quarter of 1996. G&G Investments purchased the 11 Anchor plants at the beginning of 1997. Although the firm continued as the Anchor Glass Container Corp., it was known as “New Anchor.” Wayzata Investment Partners (a member of the Ardagh Group) owned the company until at least 2011, when it had eight factories with 15 furnaces and 44 lines (Anchor Glass Container 2008; 2011; Barlett & Steele 1992; Owens-Illinois 2001).

Anchor Hocking Specialty Glass (1987-at least 2010)

On July 2, 1987, the Newell Corp. acquired Anchor Hocking and renamed the business as Anchor Hocking Specialty Glass (Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003; *New York Times* 1988; Owens-Illinois 2001). The firm continues to produce various forms of tableware in 2010.

⁴ Despite the 1985 use of the term, the Anchor Glass Container Corp. website claimed that the firm was incorporated in 1997!

⁵ Vitro grew out of a combination of Vidriera Monterrey and several other Mexican glass houses. See the section on Mexican Glass Production for more information.

Table 1 – Anchor Hocking Factories

Plant	State	Original Name	Date Range	Plant No.
Lancaster	Ohio	Hocking Glass Co.	1938-2010	1 & 2
Winchester	Indiana	Turner Glass Co.	1938-2011	3
Connellsville	Pennsylvania	Capstan Glass Co.	1938-2005	5
Salem	New Jersey	Salem Glass Works	1938-2011	6
Baltimore	Maryland	Carr-Lowrey Glass Co.*	1943-1989	
Baltimore	Maryland	Swindell Bros.	1948-1959	
Jacksonville	Florida	Tropical Glass & Container Corp.	1954-2011	7
Los Angeles	California	Maywood Glass Co.	1959-1995	10
San Leandro	California	Anchor-Hocking Glass Co.	1959-1989	4
Houston	Texas	Anchor-Hocking Glass Co.	1962- 1997**	18
Gurnee	Illinois	Anchor-Hocking Glass Co.	ca. 1972- 1995***	16
Monaca	Pennsylvania	Phoenix Glass Co.	1970-2010	44
Tampa	Florida	Anchor Glass Container Corp.	1983-2010	y
Shakopee	Minnesota	Midland Glass Co.	1984-2011	12y
Cliffwood	New Jersey	Midland Glass Co.	1984-1995	
Warner-Robins	Georgia	Midland Glass Co.	1984-2011	14
Henryetta	Oklahoma	Midland Glass Co.	1984-2011	15
Lawrenceburg	Indiana	Thatcher Glass Mfg. Co.	1985-2010	y
Elmira	New York	Thatcher Glass Mfg. Co.	ca. 1985- 2011 †	41
Streator	Illinois	Thatcher Glass Mfg. Co.	ca. 1985-	

			201	
Keyser	West Virginia	sand plant (not glass)	1987-1995	
Gas City	Indiana	Knox Glass Bottle Co.	1987-ca. 1989 ††	
Vernon	California	Glass Container Corp.	1987-1989	
Royersford	Pennsylvania	Diamond Glass Co.	1987-1989	
Chattanooga	Tennessee	Chattanooga Glass Co.	1987-ca. 1989 ††	
Dayville	Connecticut	Diamond Glass Co.	1987-1997	

* Carr Lowrey was still listed in 2000 (National Glass Budget 2000:43).

** Reopened 2001

*** Jerry Myers (personal communication 9/30/2016) became an employee of the Gurnee plant in June of 1972, so the factory was open at least that early. He suggested that it had “been in operation for at least a couple of years before I started.”

† We have been unable to find the exact date for this acquisition. However, Thatcher ceased operations in 1985, and Anchor purchased the Lawrenceburg plant (another former Thatcher factory) in 1987. That is the likely date for this acquisition, also.

†† Although these plants were part of the 1987 Anchor purchase of the Diamond Glass Co., we find no evidence that they ever actually operated as Anchor factories. They were probably closed during the 1988-1989 period.

Containers and Marks

HG / CO in a shield (1905-1937)

Hopper (2000:12; 2003:8) illustrated an ashtray with this mark and others used by Anchor Hocking. The ashtray commemorated the 75th anniversary of the company in 1980 (Figure 1). The logo was used by the Hocking Glass Co. from 1905 until the merger that formed Anchor Hocking in 1937. Neither Toulouse (1971) nor any other bottle-mark sources noted the mark, so it was almost certainly only used on tableware. It is

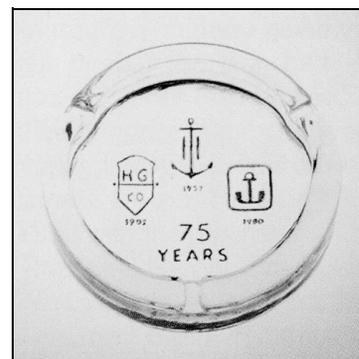


Figure 1 – HG / CO in a shield from Hocking Glass Co. (Hopper 2000:12; 2003:8)

remotely possible, although unlikely, that the mark was used on some bottles or jars between Hocking's entry into the container field in 1931 and the formation of Anchor Hocking in 1937. The mark was also noted by Lehner (1978:62).



Figure 2 – G-in-a-Diamond from General Glass Corp.

Diamond G (1935-1937)

The Diamond-G mark was used on liquor flasks, at least one type of jar, and possibly other containers by the General Glass Co. It is unclear when the mark was first used. The mark may have been used from the inception of the firm 1931, or it may have been developed to fulfill the liquor bottle requirements in 1934 (Figure 2). We have recorded date codes from 1935 to 1937, the year General Glass became part of the merger that created Anchor Hocking. General Glass received the number “67” as its federal identification for liquor ware, and that number transferred to Anchor Hocking upon the merger. For the full story, see the Other G section or Lockhart (2010).

Capstan (1918-1934)

The capstan symbol was used by the Capstan Glass Co. on bottles, flasks, jars, and tumblers from the opening of the factory in 1918 to the merger that created Anchor Hocking in 1937 (Figure 3). For more information, see the section on the



Figure 3 – Capstan logo from Capstan Glass Co.

Capstan Glass Co.

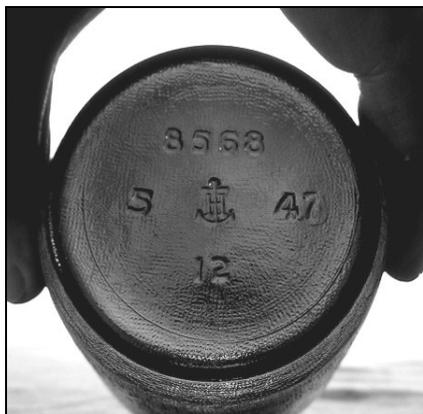


Figure 4 – Anchor-H logo

Anchor-H Monogram (1938- ca. 1980)

Anchor Hocking registered the Anchor-H Trade Mark (No. 376,781) on April 9, 1940, claiming its first use on June 11, 1938 (Figure 4). The logo was to be used on “GLASS BOTTLES, TUMBLERS, TABLEWARE, CONDIMENT JARS, MIXING BOWLS, AND OTHER FOOD-

PREPARING VESSELS, FOOD-PACKING JARS, BOTTLES, JUGS, AND TUMBLERS, COSMETIC JARS, AND CUSPIDORS.” The trademark was to be “applied to the goods by forming the mark in the glassware by a pressing operation” (Hopper 2000:11; Roller 1983:12-13).



Figure 5 – Anchor-H logo on fruit jar (eBay)

Both Peterson (1968:49) and Toulouse (1971:48) agreed on the 1938 beginning date. Berge (1980:83) showed the logo in the 1964 Owens-Illinois mark table, and the mark was included in a table of trademarks from 1971 (Hanlon 1971:6-17). The logo was no longer listed in 1982 (Emhart 1982:74-75). Hopper (2000:12; 2003:8)

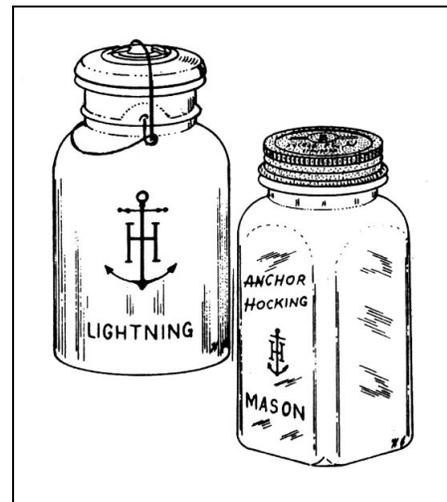


Figure 6 – Anchor-Hocking fruit jars (Creswick 1987:4)

noted that the next mark used by Anchor Hocking began in 1977, and Our Old Stuff (2008) placed the date at October 17, 1977. However, the ash tray, cited by Hopper, had the date of 1980 beneath the next mark (see Discussion and Conclusions section).

Toulouse (1969a:20-21) and Roller (1983:12-13; 2011:26) described variations of Mason jars and a jar marked LIGHTNING all embossed with the Anchor H monogram (Figure 5). Roller dated these to the 1938-1942 period but noted that production of round jars ceased in 1943. Creswick (1987:4-5) illustrated the Lightning jar and four variations of the Anchor Hocking square Mason jars (Figure 6). She dated all as “after 1938.” The mark also appeared on a SUPER SEAL PATENTED jar made in the 1940s (Roller 1983:349).

Giarde (1980:8-9) dated this mark as “some version of this since 1938.” Although he failed to specify whether the bottles were marked with this logo or the one discussed below, Giarde stated:

Anchor Hocking made one of the most desired milk bottles among collectors, the ruby red squat round Dacro finish quart. The small quantity of these bottles made for Borden in either 1948 or 1950 represents the only known red glass milk bottles.

Whether Anchor Hocking made any other milk bottles cannot be said by this writer. Of the many thousands of milk bottles inspected in research for this book not one Anchor Hocking mark showed up. Any milk bottle with an Anchor Hocking mark on it is a real find.

When we examined the 120-box, California State Park collection of milk bottles, we did not find a single bottle with either the Anchor-H or Anchorglass marks (see Anchorglass discussion below). The Ruby Red milk bottle, however, certainly exists (Figure 7).



Figure 8 – Anchor-H logo on beer bottle base – old code pattern

From at least 1940 to 1960, the firm marked its beer bottles with a model or catalog number (generally four digits with an occasional letter to the right)⁶ above x {anchor-H} xx (e.g., 8548A / 6 {anchor-H} 59 / 12” – with “12” as a mold number – Figure 8). The mold number could also appear above the model code. The single- or

double-digit number to the left of the logo was the plant code. We have recorded plant code examples of 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 on beer bottles and 16 on a product jar – typically to the left of the Anchor Hocking logo. Date codes – to the right of the logo – ranged from 40 to 60, with a single-digit code of “9” on one bottle (probably indicating 1939). It is likely that Anchor



Figure 7 – Ruby Red milk bottle (Dairy Antiques)

⁶ The numbers may have increased in length beginning in 1960. Our example was a non-returnable “Handy Bottle” beer bottle embossed on the base with “168-38 / 3 {Anchor-H} 60 / 49.”

Hocking used single-digit date codes on beer bottles in 1938 and 1939. Beer bottle bases were stippled by at least 1941.

At some point (by at least 1972), the pattern changed to {anchor-H logo} {plant code} {model code} {date code} all in an arch and other codes (of currently unknown meaning) in an inverted arch (Figure 9). The anchor-H logo could have the base of the anchor facing inward or outward. Note that date codes in conjunction with the Anchor-H logo *only* appeared on returnable bottles (soda, milk, or beer) and on liquor containers.



Figure 9 – Anchor-H logo on beer bottle base – new code pattern (eBay)

Hopper (2000:105) also noted that the snap-cap finish for juice bottles had “28-400” embossed on the base, and the continuous-thread finish was similarly embossed “27-870.” This suggests that bases on at least some jar types were embossed with codes identifying finish styles. Liquor bottles and flasks were marked in accordance with the appropriate law (see below). We do not know how much of the coding found on beer bottles apply to other bottle types.

Liquor Codes

In 1934, the Treasury Department required that all liquor bottles conform to certain requirements. The shoulder of the bottle had to be embossed “FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS THE SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE.” The base or heel had to be embossed with a set of codes, following a specific pattern (*Glass Packer* 1934:502-503). Anchor Hocking marked its liquor flasks with a distiller’s code (D-xxx) above a liquor-bottle-maker’s code, manufacturer’s mark, date code (e.g., D-396 / 13 {anchor-H} 42). Anchor Hocking used codes of “13” and “67” to the left of its anchor-H logo on liquor bottles (Figure 10). The firm inherited the “13” from the Salem Glass Works and “67” from the General Glass Corp.



Figure 10 – Anchor-H logo on liquor flask with codes (Fort Stanton Collection)

Anchorglass (1945-1950)

Toulouse (1971:46) noted this mark as ANCHORGLAS (note single terminal “S”) and stated it was used by Anchor Hocking “since 1946.” Hopper (2000:11) was more informative, illustrating the initial page of the trade mark registration for ANCHORGLASS (note the double-S). The mark was registered on February 12, 1946, to Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. for use on “GLASS ARTICLES—NAMELY JARS, BOTTLES, JUGS, GLASSES, CUPS, SAUCERS, PLATES, TRAYS, DISHES, AND COOKING UTENSILS.” The trademark would be “applied or affixed to the goods or to the packages containing the same by molding the mark in the glassware or by printing or stenciling the mark on the packages containing the same.” The logo was first used on March 15, 1945. We have only seen or found references to “Anchorglass” (with only the initial letter capitalized) on “Royal Ruby” (cursive) bottles made in 1949 and 1950 (Figure 11).



Figure 11 – Anchorglass logo on Royal Ruby beer bottle (eBay)

Royal Ruby

Anchor Hocking developed its red-amber glass color for tableware and offered various styles between 1939 and 1943, when U.S. involvement in World War II caused some ingredients to be unobtainable. One experimental beer bottle may have been made at that time. The color, termed “Royal Ruby,” returned when Erwin C. Uithlein, president of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. requested that Anchor Hocking develop a beer bottle in that color (Hopper 2000:102; Toulouse 1969b:14). The company still advertises Ruby Red tableware, so the color must have been reinstated at some point.

Anchor Hocking developed non-returnable beer bottles in 1947 at Plant No. 2, Lancaster, Ohio. The factory made at least three models, embossed with the plant number (2), the year code (47) and model numbers (8562, 8568, and 8580). This experiment was limited to non-returnable beer bottles, and these were *not* marked with “Anchorglass” (Hopper 2000:104-118; Toulouse 1969b:14). These were limited to the no deposit “packie” bottle, made from 1939 to 1949 and the One-Way non-returnable bottle, made from 1944 to ca. 1961.

Production of Ruby Red bottles commenced in 1949 and extended into the next year. The beer bottles were more diverse, including a returnable, a select-style bottle, and at least three non-returnable shapes – the “packie” and One-Way non-returnables mentioned above, and the Tall One-Way or Tavern one way, made from 1947 to 1955. Along with the Schlitz beer bottles, Anchor Hocking also made juice, wine, liquor, chili sauce, catsup, and aspirin bottles in Ruby Red color

Basal embossing on these bottles included the mold code, model code, plant code, AH logo, date code, “Royal Ruby (cursive),” and “Anchorglass.” A two-digit date code was embossed on beer and liquor bottles but was absent on most (maybe all) other containers. All of the Ruby Red bottles were made at Plant 5, Connellsville, Pennsylvania. A beer bottle example was embossed: “17 / 67-22 / 5 {anchor-H logo} 50 / Royal Ruby (cursive) / Anchorglass” – all horizontal (Hopper 2000:102-115; Toulouse 1969b:14-15).

Hopper (2000:114) noted two interesting exceptions. One was a liquor flask “made in 1950 at plant 13.” We have not discovered the location of this plant, and this may be a typographical error. Unfortunately, Hopper did not illustrate the base of this flask, so we cannot check on his description or other codes. This, and the liquor bottle made at Plant No. 5 both include “FERERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE” embossed on the shoulders. These flasks included the “Anchorglass” designation on the base.

Hopper’s second exception (2000:16) was what he called a “flashed whiskey bottle” (actually a quart beer bottle).⁷ These bottles were also made at Connellsville (Plant No. 5), but the factory used a different technique. Where the original coloration was achieved by the glass formula and developed in the annealing process, the 1954 bottles were colored by a laquer coating – a process known as “flashing” (Hopper 2000:96-97).

The final edition of the Royal Red bottle occurred in 1963. At this time, Anchor Hocking produced at least two types of bottles: a One-Way quart and at least two sizes of the

⁷ The bottle in the photograph lacked the Federal Warning that was required between 1934 and 1968. Instead, it had the typical beer requirement: NO DEPOSIT NO RETURN NOT TO BE RESOLD.” In addition, the bottle had a double-ring crown finish, typical of beer bottles – *not* liquor bottles.

“Handy” bottle (made between 1959 and at least 1976). Both of these were non-returnable, and they may have also been used by Schlitz. The configuration of the basal embossing had changed, with the AH logo, model code, date code, and mold code all in an arch and “Royal Ruby (cursive)” in an inverted arch. An example was embossed: “{anchor-H logo} 5 165-568 63 / Royal Ruby 55.” It is tempting to assign the mold code (55) as a date code (Figure 12), but the date code follows the model code on these bottles (Hopper 2000:111-117; Toulouse 1969b:15, 66).

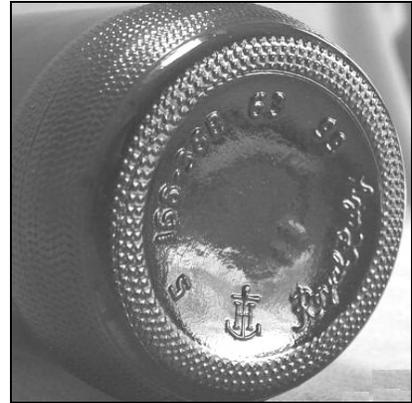


Figure 12 – Royal Ruby base with new code pattern (eBay)

Stylized Anchor in a Round-Cornered Rectangle (1980-present)



Figure 13 – Anchor Glass Container Corp. “boxed-anchor” mark

According to Hopper (2000:12; 2003:8), Anchor Hocking adopted the “anchor with a modern, contemporary appearance to further the new corporate identity” in October 1977. An ashtray illustrated on the same page, however, commemorated the new logo with a date of 1980. Emhart (1982:74) showed the change in its 1982 booklet. Although the Anchor Glass Container Corp. changed to the mirrored “G” anchor mark by 1990 (see below), Anchor Hocking Specialty Glass, Monaca, Pennsylvania, retained the boxed anchor until at least 2005 (Powell 1990; Emhart 2005). Glass bowls purchased in 2003 in the Lockhart kitchen bear this “boxed-anchor” mark (Figure 13).

Mirrored “G” Anchor (1987-present)

According to Powell (1990), the Anchor Glass Container Corp., Tampa, Florida, marked its products with a stylized anchor that looked like two stylized “Gs” (or two stylized “Js”) back to back, one the horizontal mirror image of the other. Despite its looks, this is actually a stylized “AG” to reflect the company initials (Figure 14). Although we initially



Figure 14 – Mirrored “G” Anchor logo

targeted 1987, we have discovered a base embossed with a 1985 date code, almost certainly indicating that the mark began use in 1983. The mirror “G” mark continued in use until at least 2008 and remained on the company webpage until at least 2010, although a new, stylized anchor adorned the page in 2021 (Anchor Glass Container 2008; Emhart 1996:48; 2005).

Discussion and Conclusions

Dating for most of the marks used by the series of Anchor companies is relatively obvious. However, setting an end date for the use of the Anchor-H logo is a bit more difficult. Hopper (2000:12) stated that Anchor Hocking adopted the new Boxed-Anchor mark in 1977, but the commemorative ash tray he cited dated the logo at 1980. He may have read the 1937 date under the Anchor-H mark in error, although we will probably never know.

Typically, glass houses only changed logos to commemorate some corporate restructure or other notable change. We have no such change for Anchor Hocking in 1977. However, 1980 marked the 75th anniversary of the firm – a much more logical date for the adoption of the new mark – as noted on the ash tray. The Boxed-Anchor became the logo for both tableware and containers. However, the situation becomes more complex. The Boxed-Anchor became the mark of the newly formed Anchor Hocking Specialty Glass in 1987. Although not intuitively obvious, the Anchor Glass Container Corp. adopted the new “mirrored anchor” made from a stylized “A” and “G” in 1983. Table 2 shows the most likely date ranges for the Anchor marks.

Table 2 – Manufacturer’s Marks and Dates

Manufacturer’s Mark	Company	Products	Date Range
Anchor-H	Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.	Containers, Tableware	1938-1969
Anchor-H	Anchor Hocking Corp.	Containers, Tableware	1969-1980
Boxed Anchor	Anchor Hocking Corp.	Containers, Tableware	1980-1983
Boxed Anchor	Anchor Glass Container Corp.	Containers, Tableware	1983-1987
Boxed Anchor	Anchor Hocking Specialty Glass	Tableware	1987-present
Mirrored AG Anchor	Anchor Glass Container Corp.	Containers	1987-present

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