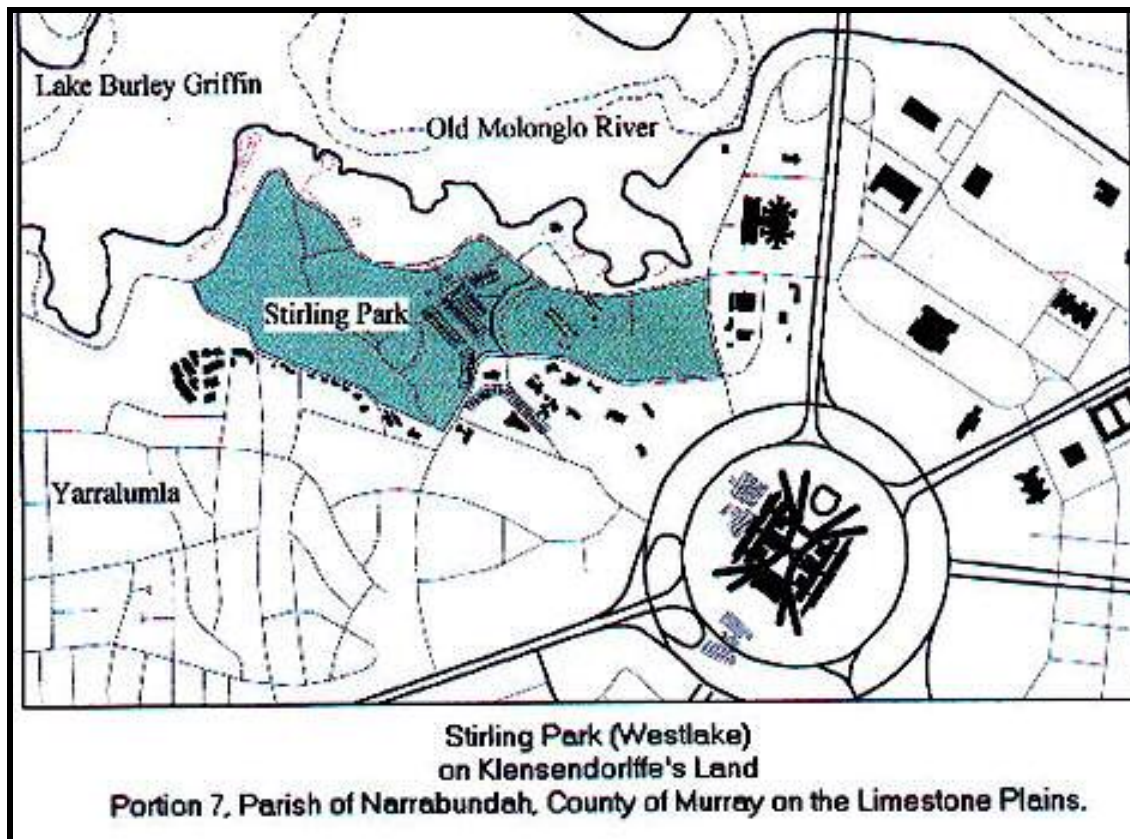


GLASS IN THE PARK, IDENTIFICATION & DATING
(former WESTLAKE 1922-1965)
GENERAL INFORMATION



Stirling Park is a small pocket of land near the Federal Parliament House and embassies area in Canberra. It has survived development (to date) and has only had temporary accommodation built upon it. It has had many names and the period of highest population density was in the period between 1922 and 1927 when it acquired the name of Westlake. The men accommodated in the Westlake tents and cottages constructed the Provisional Parliament House, West and East Blocks (Administrative buildings), Hotel Canberra and the main intercepting sewer. In 1925 the population of Westlake was 700 – roughly one fifth of the population of the FCT (Federal Capital Territory).

Reminders of the traditional owners, the Ngunawal people, who called the land **GURU BUNG DHAURA (Stony Ground)** are found in the many scarred trees, stone arrangements and tools that include ones made from glass. Reminders of the occupation by Westlake construction workers who lived in the single men's tent camps (1922-1927), Howie's settlement (1922-1930/31) and the 61 Westlake cottages in *The Gap* (1924-1965) are found in the rubbish thrown in the creeks and numerous dumps of varying sizes that includes largest at Attunga Point in part of the old quarry. Unfortunately some of the people who now use the park for recreational purposes leave evidence of their visits by dropping rubbish.

The artifacts discussed in this research work focuses on the rubbish left behind by the construction workers and attempts to give an overall picture of what is found in the park and information of how to date the glass and other artifacts found.

The construction workers who lived at Westlake were not rich. What could be recycled was. Only goods that could no longer be used ended up as rubbish and was burnt or buried in the many dumps. Boots and shoes, for example, found in dumps have soles that are more nails than leather. The majority of beer and cordial bottles found are broken. The unbroken ones were generally returned for the 1d deposit. The exception to this rule were the beer bottles originally neatly stacked in piles in the single men's camps – these were collected by an enterprising bottle-oh from Sydney who filled a train load of same and returned them to Sydney – making at the same time a neat profit on the venture. Alcohol sales were banned between 1913 and 1928 that resulted in a boom time for the Queanbeyan Hotels and the carrying of alcohol into the territory in bottles.

Beer bottles outnumber the other alcoholic beverage bottles found. The territory was dry between 1913-1928 and beer was transported in great quantities from across the border at Queanbeyan during those years. The majority are - NSW Bottle Company and RESCH (Sydney). A few of the beer bottles found are from other states - Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and WA. A few whisky, Schnapps and wines have surfaced unbroken and a number of post World War 2 gin, brandy, rum and wine bottles have been found on the hillsides. Parts of labels still adhere to some of the bottles. One wine bottle has the brand *Penfold* still clearly visible.

Fewer in number are cordial bottles. The majority found are from local manufactures in Queanbeyan or nearby Yass. TJ Sheekey (Yass), George Morton (WA Sullivan key stone Queanbeyan) and various sized Schweppes bottles form the majority found on the site. In the area of Westlake cottages a few 1930s and later 3 C's (Commonwealth Cordial Company and later Capital Cordial Company Queanbeyan and later Canberra) are found. Coca-cola bottles (post World War 2) – broken and unbroken are on the hills.

Bottles that are found in relatively large numbers – often unbroken - are condiments that include vinegars, tomato sauces and pickles; Pecks Paste sandwich spread bottles; medicine bottles that include two with the brand name of Dr Blackall of Queanbeyan and a few perfume bottles. Only a few pieces of blue glass (medicine) have been found on the site. Ponds cream was used by the ladies and Vaseline by all and men used Brylcream to slick down their hair. Following are examples of bottles found in Stirling Park.





Above – two of the cocoa-cola bottles found. These bottles are post World War 2.

**ABORIGINAL – NGUNAWAL
20th Century Glass Used as Tools**



Above are two Aboriginal artifacts found on Stirling Ridge. Nearby in the same area are a number of glass artifacts (see below) made from broken beer bottles. Similar glass artifacts are found in other areas of the park. The first of these pieces that I noticed followed Mr Don Bell (Ngunawal elder), showing me one such piece on Stirling Ridge. He told me that as children they played in the area and glass, such as the piece shown to me, was used for purposes such as smoothing boomerangs.



On the next page are photographs of a boomerang found on Tuggeranong Hill by Judith Baskin. It has now been given to Mr and Mrs Bell. Although it is not from Stirling Park and is not glass it is an example of a boomerang that was made by tools such as the ones shown above. The photograph was taken on 21st May 2005. The Heritage Department have been shown the artifact.





DATING TWENTIETH CENTURY GLASS

Information about 19th century glass is relatively easy to find. The twentieth century, however, presents problems in dating. The majority of glass manufacturers and firms that still produce products used in the twenties and later do not have archives. One exception was Australian Glass Manufacturers who had some documentation put together by one of their employees. This firm also put the year on many of their bottles dating from 1916 through to the 1960s. An excellent source of information comes from bottle collectors and the magazines and web pages that they produce. E-Bay also has examples of bottles and glass from the same era as the period of occupation of the park. The photographs used in this work are from the pieces found in the park, my collection and the collection of others and e-Bay photographs. In the late twentieth century plastic replaced many of the glass containers. Earlier (from memory) around the late 1970s or early 1980s non-returnable glass cordial and beer bottles were in use and aluminium cans came into common use.

The information that follows is a synthesis of what I have found out to date about dating the glass and what the containers once held. I hope that people in the future will be able to use the information to know a little about the people who lived on the land now called Stirling Park.

As a general rule of thumb – the old glass is thicker than recently manufactured glass. Some have air bubbles captured in the glass. Brown was the colour favoured for beer. Green glass was also used for beer and during World War 2 some beer came in clear glass. Brown glass was used for ginger beer following the decision to use glass instead of the earthenware crocks. Some green is used by Schweppes – the soft drink of choice for many - for their soft drinks, but in general clear glass was favoured for this product.

Clear glass that has turned purple on exposure to light may be dated roughly up until 1914-1916 when the manganese required to make it was no longer readily available from

Germany (World War 1 1914-1918). This glass turns into various shades of purple from deep to light. Some early 1920s clear bottles also turn a light purple on exposure to light.



A few pieces of black glass have been found on the hills of Stirling Park. Black glass is usually from the 19th century. It was, I believe, the colour cheapest to produce. Blue and clear glass was often used for medicine and brown was used for poisons. Many medicines were supplied in small clear bottles. One, that I found in the vicinity of Howie's cottages had embossed on the front – *Dr Blackall Queanbeyan*. It now resides in the Queanbeyan Library in their heritage section.

Also of importance when trying to date glass are marks such as seams, type of opening, base and heels of the bottles. An added bonus is any embossing found on the bottles. Below are some examples of bases and openings of pickle jars (left). The openings of pickle jars are wide enough to allow a teaspoon or larger spoon entrance into the containers.



The size of the various glass containers differ quite remarkably to the containers used today for similar products. Many of the bottles and ceramic containers are quite small and suggest that the products that they once contained may have been expensive or that people could buy in smaller quantities than today. One small white ceramic container not included in the set, shown in the next photograph, fitted on to my little finger like a thimble.



Above is a photograph showing some of the bases of bottles. The NSW Bottle Co bottles between around 1916 and the 1960s usually added a year date – either on the front or base of the bottles. One AGM (skirt) is embossed on the heel of a 1969 beer bottle. Below left base of Dewar & Sons Whisky and on the right Resch (front) and NSW Bottle Company beer bottles. These are bases and bottles found in the dumps in Stirling Park.





Above – a number of bottle bases from the Attunga Point Dump. Note the green glass beer bottle piece. Below is a repaired ginger beer container. These were delivered to the camps and Howie's along with soft drink by TJ Sheekey once a fortnight. The demijohn shown below is probably a Sharpe's brand and it was found in the Quagmire between Howie's Cottages and the Tradesmen's Camp.





Above left are examples of small medicine bottles and ink bottles found on the site. On the left is an ink bottle found in the Attunga Point Dump. Next to the bottle are pieces of green glass bottles. Below is a photograph of bottles found in the Attunga Point Dump. The unbroken beer bottles on the right are from another source but are examples of the type found in the dump. The majority of bottles – beer and cordial – have crown seal openings.



Not included in the photographs are the light bulbs – a few unbroken – found in the Quarry Dump. Electric light was used in the Mess buildings in the camps and the cottages – 25 Howie's and 61 Westlake in *The Gap*. Some metal light fittings used in kerosene lamps were found on the hillside opposite Lotus Bay in the area of the Ablution Blocks, Tradesmen's Camp. The men living in the camps used candles and kerosene lighting in their tents. Several deaths occurred in the camps when tents caught fire.



Above left is a photograph of glass and plate from Attunga Point Dump. The bottle base in the foreground was probably from a wine or champagne. Top left in the same photograph is the bottom of a glass container probably used for jam at the Hotel Canberra. On the right is an example of a base showing the date, 1926 – part of a NSW Bottle Company Bottle. Above it is a piece of milk glass that probably contained a cream. A number of *Pond's* jars have been found using milk glass.



Above is a broken Holbrook's Sauce bottle. Note the thickness of the glass.

Below are a number of Coffee Essence with Chicory Bottles. The blue on bottom right was found in a small dump near Howie's Cottages and the unbroken one in the centre left photograph was found nearby. Tea, incidentally, that is known to be the main hot drink drunk came in packets or tins. One brand had prizes for the numbers of labels collected that included tea-sets. Jack Dinnerville of Howie's Cottages recalled in one interview that his parents' tea set was obtained in this manner.

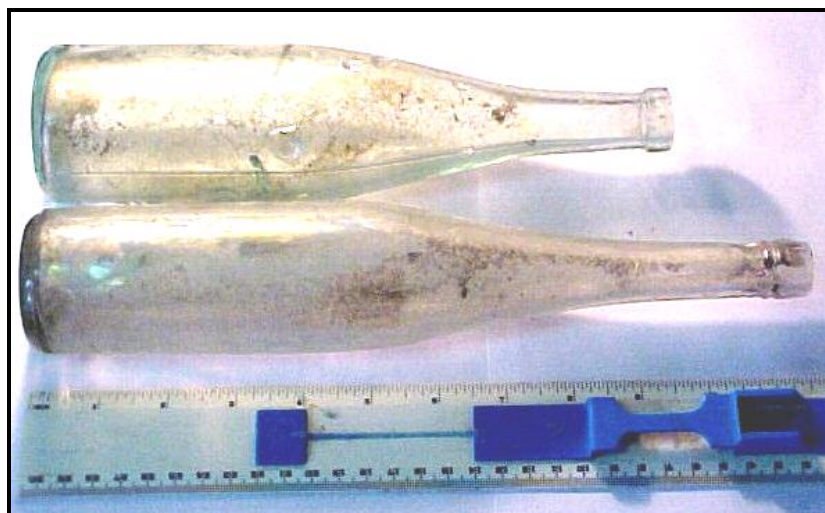


Above are examples of glass found in the Attunga Point Dump. Note that some of the glass has turned a light purple, which suggests that it dates in the early 1920s. Darker purple is usually before the First World War period.

Below is a base of a *Duff Town* bottle found on the hillside opposite Lotus Bay (Section 128). I may be whisky? On the right are pieces of a green NSW Bottle Co beer bottle with the year 1919 embossed on it. Useful for dating most of the NSW Bottle Companies (majority produced by AGM) are the year date put on the front of the bottle and later on the bases. I have examples that date from 1916-1923 with dates on the front and examples of dates on the base from 1921 to the 1970s



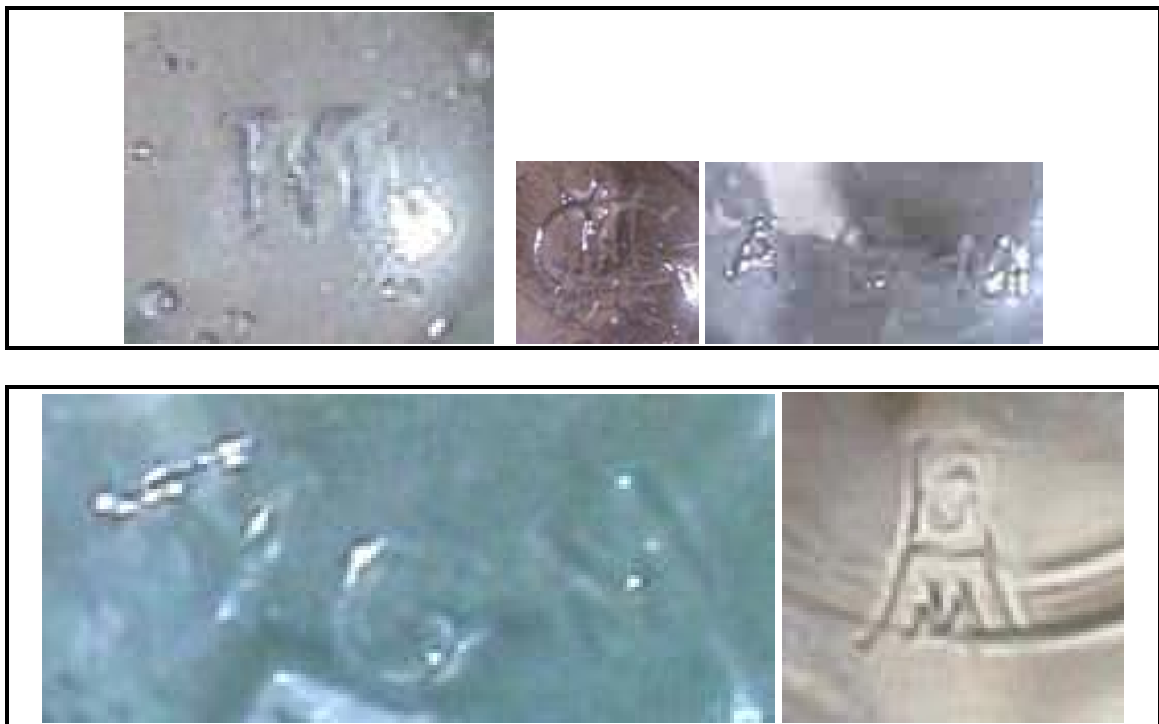
Seam lines are a useful guide to dating. Two piece moulds that have a seam line that continues up to the top of the bottle can be dated from 1922. Above are two oil bottles found at Attunga Point. The top one shows clearly the seam line. Details of dating seam lines are shown in a diagram later in this work. Note the seam showing in the top bottle below.



Below right is an example of the AGM monogram. This base was picked up on Capital Hill on the section not damaged by construction of the building and roads. The rubbing is from another bottle found in the park. On the right is the AGM used in the 1920s.



Below are a number of Australian Glass Manufacture letters shown on the base of bottles that can also assist with dating. (These following photographs are from on-line information). Details of the dates follow on the next page. The one on the bottom right is usually referred to as the AGM with skirt.



Some of the dating material that I have read note years for the AGM letters that are in a straight line and the others that are in a curved line. I have found pieces of bottles that show that both styles are used outside the time frame given.

A number of different shapes are used by the NSW Bottle Company for their 26 oz beer bottles. The majority of beer bottles use brown glass, but some green and clear is also used.



Above are examples of NSW Beer Bottles. Not included is a green bottle. Below are details of a NSW Bottle Company Bottle showing the date on the base; AGM with skirt and details of the embossed sides.



Note the IS on the base of the 1941 bottle. This was used in the 1940s and later. I do not know the period other than it appeared in the 1940s. The 1963 base shown below has RI on the base.



Above – NSW Bottle Company bottle produced by AGM 1963.

On the next page is a Resch beer bottle that was nearly as numerous as the NSW Bottle Company beer bottles and a 1950s Capital Cordial Company cordial bottle. The Capital Cordial Company started out as Commonwealth Cordial Company (Queanbeyan then Canberra) 1930s. The firm later changed its name to Capital Cordial Company. The

early bottles have a 3Cs motif on the front (see section on Cordials). The bottom photograph shows the Commonwealth Cordial Company motif on a soda siphon bottle.



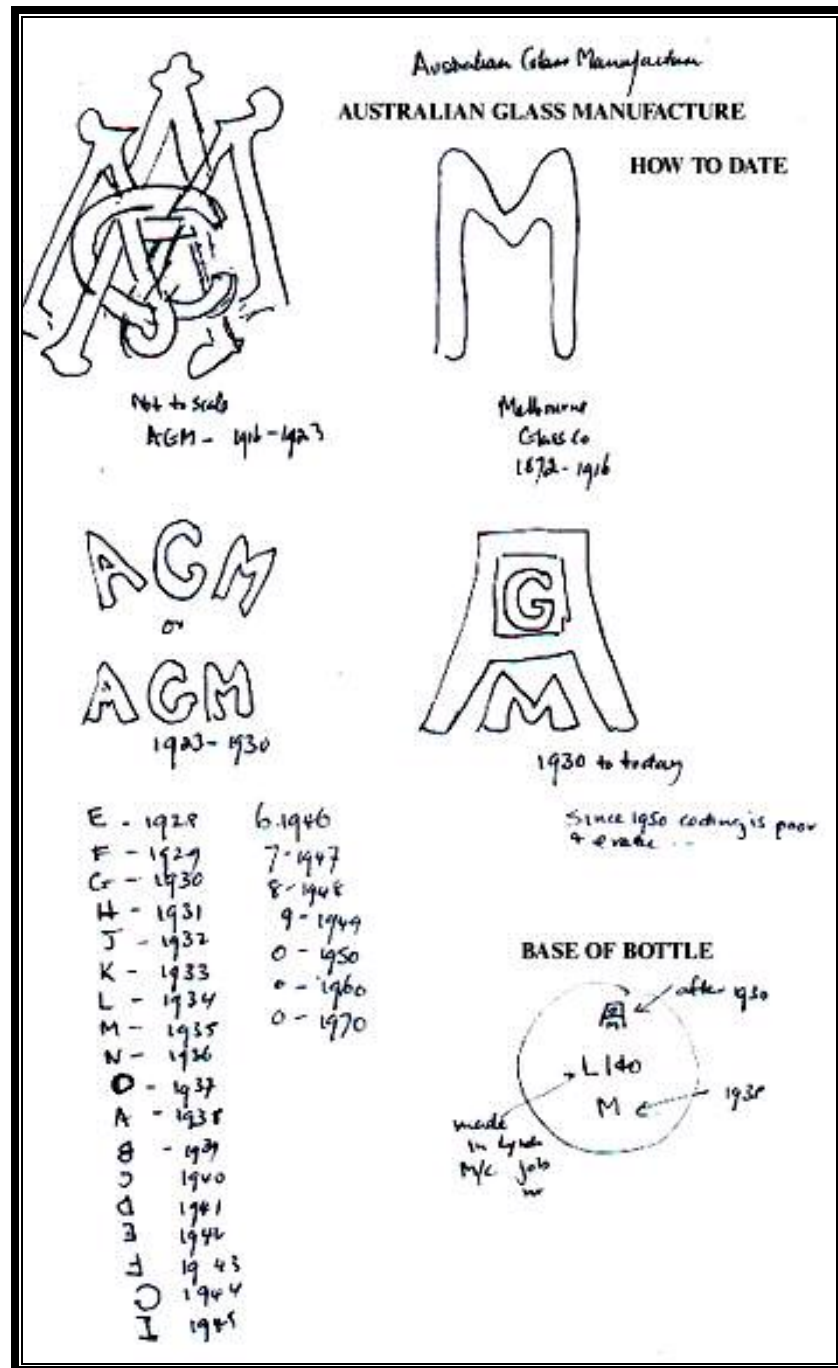
Below is another example of a 1950s-1960s soda cordial bottle.



Below is the base of a 1918 NSW Bottle Company larger bottle. This is not an AGM bottle and has a different base to the majority found. Some bases of this style have been found in the dumps.



Following is information that are guides to dating bottles. The first is AGM information supplied by an employee of the firm.



Another researcher has slightly different dates for the AGM shown above. The Monogram of AGM is dated 1915-1922: curved AGM on base 1922-1929: AGM (smaller) in straight line on base 1929-1932: A with GM within it - 1932-1948 and again in the 1960s. I have a number of broken bottles from the Attunga Point Dump dated on

the front as 1921. The base of each has AGM. I have found curved and straight line AGM that have the year that suggests that both forms are used between 1922-1932. Not mentioned above is the introduction of IS with the skirt AGM – this IS marking came into use in the 1940s and the dots on the base was in use in the 1960s if not earlier.

Australian Glass Companies

N.S.W. Glass Companies

John Ross, Camperdown (1871–1899) J. Ross & Sons from 1894. Actual advertisement as bottle manufacturers in 1882. Australian Glass bottle works (company name) from 1882.

Thomas Ross (1902–1903) Australian Glass bottle works.

Ross Bros. Erskinvile (1897–1919)

Botany Glassworks (BGW) (1890–1907). William Saunderson, manager.

John Madden (1904–1913, Camperdown).

Alexander Glass Bottle Works. Thomas Ross, manager 1903. David Vance, manager 1904.

Vance & Ross (1904–1907).

Vance & Ross Pty. Ltd. (1907–1915). Both of the above Australian Glass bottle works. VR trade mark, Managers David Vance and Thomas Ross.

Federal Flint Glass Works (1902–1910) Leichardt.

Sydney Glass Bottle Works (1905–1913).

Co-operative Glass Works (1905–1913). Bottle works after 1902 at Camperdown.

Waterloo Glass Bottle Works (1911–1913).

Melbourne Glass Companies

Moonee Valley Bottle Works (1896–1901) M.V. on base of Moonee Valley Bottle Works printed on bottle.

Caledonian Bottle Company (1899–1906)

Melbourne Glass Bottle Works (AGM – 1872 until present day)



"Mella Chutney, Melbourne"
1895-1917. "M" on base.



Lemon squash bottle
"G" & "M" within large capital "A".
1934 to present day.



"A. H. Pain, Pickles, Sedgewick"
"AGM" in monogram.
1917–1923.

1923–1934. Large "AGM" on base.

Bottles prior to 1895 were sometimes "MGB Co." or Melbourne Glass Bottle Company. There were several other bottle manufacturers in Melbourne but as yet the bottles which they manufactured have not been identified.

The Perth Glass Works - PGWA in a horseshoe trademark became part of AGM in 1926.

BOTTLE DATING 1-MANUFACTURE

1800 → PRESENT



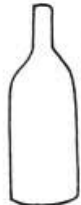
SEAMS PRESENT

No seam on body,
neck formed separately
EARLY 1800's



SEAMS PRESENT

3 piece mould
(sometimes a seam
is also present on
bottom section)
MID 1800's



SEAMS NOT PRESENT

Blown glass, not symmetrical.
Shiny, smooth surface.

UP TO 1850's

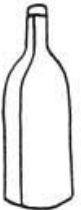


SEAMS PRESENT

2 piece mould for
body and shoulder.
Neck and lip drawn
out by hand.

BEFORE 1860.

(Bottles after 1860 have
higher neck seams.)



SEAMS PRESENT

Neck seam only 3mm
below crest
1900



SEAMS NOT PRESENT

Bottle turned in mould
to remove evidence of
seams. Symmetrical.
Surface may have rings
caused by turning.
APPROX. 1900.



SEAMS PRESENT
Seam continuous
to crest of lip.
2 piece mould,
machine made.
1903 OR LATER

Reproduced from Smith, A. 1987. A teachers guide to archaeology.
Department of Lands, Parks and Wildlife, Tasmania.

On the next page are details of the history of the codd bottles. These were used for soft drinks.

History of the Codd...

Patent application was made by Hiram Codd on September 3rd, 1872. Research has so far failed to locate an earlier patent covering bottles constructed in this way and until some one discovers the earlier patent we will settle for the date, September 3rd, 1872 as the day on which the long run of popularity which Codd bottles enjoyed first commenced. The primary aim of Codd's invention was to produce with an internal stopper which would not fall inside the body of the bottle and impede the flow of liquid when it was poured. Internal stoppers had been in use for some years but it was the method of trapping the stopper in the neck of the bottle which made it unique. In Codd's own words, "Bottles for aerated liquid are now sometimes constructed with an internal stopper of globular or other form which by presence of gas is held up to a seat of vulcanised rubber in the mouth of the bottle. Now my invention consists of so constructing such bottles that when they are opened by forcing back the stopper, that stopper may not fall down and impede the waterway or channel by which the liquid is poured from the bottle, but may be sustained above it in the upper part of the neck and there retained. The liquid as it is poured out of the bottle then flows freely beneath the stopper and without coming into contact with it so that the escape of the liquid is unimpeded. For this purpose I formed projecting ridges along the inside of the neck of the bottle, one on either side. The stopper is too large to fall between these ridges and they catch it when it is displaced so preventing it falling down into the waterway which is beneath the ridges. The projections are so inclined that when the stopper has been rolled back along them in opening the bottle may be nearly inverted without causing the stopper to fall back to its seat". **The above information was supplied with the patent that was granted on September 3rd, 1872 and the patent number 2621.**

In the following year March 3rd, 1873, Codd patented some slight modifications to his earlier idea. He states in the specifications that the body of a bottle using his type of neck, trapped internal stopper, may be 'of any form desired' - an indication that Codd/Hamilton hybrids were probably in his mind at that time. By November, 1873 Codd's patent globe stoppered soda water bottles had achieved international acclaim.

Coloured lips were provided on bottles to combat the wide spread problem caused by other manufacturers using a company's bottles or by theft and resale by hawkers. Dan Ryland obtained a patent for colouring lips by which means a mineral water manufacturer could detect his bottles at a considerable distance. Lips of blue, amber, and green were available and Ryland undertook never to supply the same coloured mouth for two manufacturers in the same town.

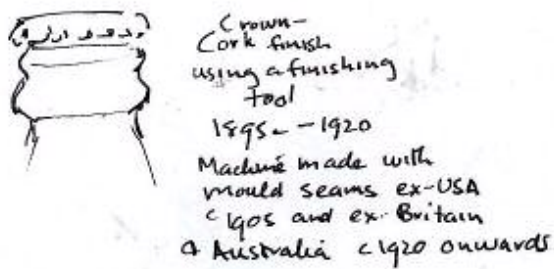
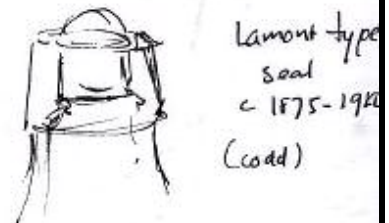
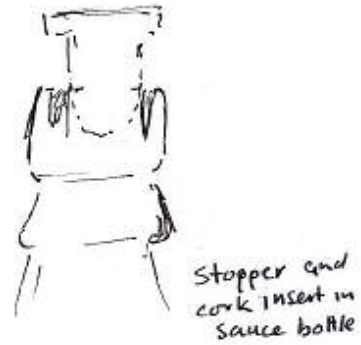
Registration Numbers

Most English manufactured marble bottles contain a patent number on the side or in the base and here is a list of the numbers from 1876 until 1920.

1876	1 - 10,000
1877	10,000 - 14,000
1878	14,000 - 16,000
1879	16,000 - 21,700
1880	21,700 - 25,500
1881	25,500 - 27,500
1882	27,500 - 31,000
1883	31,000 - 34,800
1884	34,800 - 41,900
1885	41,900 - 50,000
1886	50,000 - 60,500
1887	60,500 - 70,000
1888	70,000 - 84,500
1889	84,500 - 95,000
1890	95,000 - 153,000
1891	153,000 - 161,500
1892	161,500 - 169,500
1893	169,500 - 177,300
1894	177,300 - 184,500
1895	184,500 - 192,000
1896	192,000 - 201,000
1897	201,000 - 210,000
1898	210,500 - 219,700
1899	219,700 - 228,000
1900	228,000 - 235,100
1901	235,100 - 243,000
1902	243,000 - 251,000
1903	251,000 - 259,800
1904	259,800 - 269,000
1905	269,000 - 278,500
1906	278,500 - 289,000
1907	289,000 - 299,000
1908	299,000 - 309,200
1909	309,200 - 319,600
1910	319,600 - 329,700
1911	329,700 - 339,000
1912	339,000 - 348,400
1913	348,400 - 357,500
1914	357,500 - 365,200
1915	365,200 - 370,900
1916	370,900 - 376,500
1917	376,500 - 381,300
1918	381,300 - 387,300
1919	387,300 - 399,000
1920	399,000 - 411,000

This will be of great interest to those who collect Codd type bottles, particularly the earlier ones as the majority of them were manufactured in England and it will be found that a large number contained a trade mark registration number. By consulting the number above it is quite simple to find out the date of the registration of that trade mark.

Early Australian Commercial Glass Manufacturing Processes prepared by Dr James Boow B Sc Tech, PhD, FAIE, FICer, FSGT - edited by Ms Julie Byrnes for the Heritage Council of NSW has far more detailed information about the various bottle types etc. This book notes that the Codd was in use up until 1930. The drawings on the next page are taken from the same book and show a number of the finishes for bottle tops.



External screws -
varying dates 1885-90 to date

What is That Bottle Used For?³



The word "bottle" means a little cask, but actually a bottle is a narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids, and in ancient times bottles were made of leather, pottery and metal, as well as glass. The art of making glass bottles was known to the Romans at least before A.D. 79, for these articles have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. It is remarkable that glass bottles buried for centuries should have survived unbroken, as thousands have. Glass bottles were made in England about 1558, and a bottle which had a capacity of two hogsheds was blown, we are told, at Leith in Scotland, in 1747. The first patent for making glass bottles by automatic machinery was taken out in 1886, and now there are many such devices. Were it not for machinery it would be quite impossible nowadays to produce the many millions of bottles that are needed regularly for all sorts of purposes. On this page are shown nearly 70 types of bottles, most of glass, though there are some exceptions, like the stone and rubber hot-water bottles.

This page courtesy Geelong & District Bottle Club

On-Line Information About Australian Bottle Manufacturers

The following information is on-line
about Australian Glass Bottle Makers.

Alexandria Glass Bottle Works
Annandale 1902-1906

Austral Glass Bottle Works
Waterloo 1902

Australian Glass Manufacturing
Company
Waterloo 1901-1930 Vance & Ross
consolidated into AGM 1915

Ashdown & Harper
Alexandria 1904

Bishop's Glass Works
North Botany 1905-1907

Bishop & Sons
Botany 1904

Botany Glass Works
North Botany 1890 - 1907

Blackburn, Vance & Foxon (sp)
Alexandria 1901

Co-operative Flint Glass Co
Balmain 1881-1924

Condiments Bottle Co
Sydney 1924-1929

Commonwealth Glass Works Co
Waterloo 1903 - 1904

Crown Glass Bottle Works Ltd
Camperdown 1918-1922

Federal Glass Bottle Works Co

Joseph Ross made the first pot at Darling
Harbour 18th August 1866. He was
employed by JA Brown. Prior to 1866
Simon Lord and Francis Williams had a
glass works at Pymont in 1812. The
venture was abandoned the next year.

Leichhardt 1918-1917

Madden, John
Camperdown 1900-1915

Madden & Co
Alexandria 1921

North Botany Glass Works
North Botany 1905
O'Deas Glass Works Ltd
Waterloo 1924-1927

Ross J & Sons
Camperdown 1894-1899

Ross Alexander
Leichhardt 1921

Ross, Joseph
Sydney 1866 - 1894

Ross Bros
Erskinvile 1897-1924
Thomas & Edward Ross
Joseph's sons

Sayers, Alport Pty Ltd
North Sydney 1901-1905

Southan HM Ltd
Camperdown 1916

Southern Glass Bottle Co Ltd THE
Waterloo 1921-1923

Smart's Glass Works
Waterloo 1905-1915

Turner JW & Co
Leichhardt 1922-1924

Vance & Ross
Alexandria 1904-1915

Waterloo Glass Bottle Works Ltd
Waterloo 1911-1915

Zetland Glass Bottle Works Ltd
Waterloo 1921-1925

Another researcher mentioned that the
Zetland Glass Bottle Works sold out and
became part of AGM.

OTHER MARKS OF INTEREST **Base marks NSW**

BGW – Botany Glass Works Co 1890-
1910

Triangle shape – Sydney Glass Works
Co - 1900

S on base – Sydney Glass Works Co –
1900

Erskenville Ross Bros Makers, Sydney
Glassworks around the inside of the base
– Erskenville Ross Bros Makers Sydney
Glassmakers – 1895 – 1900

Vance & Ross Bottle Makers Sydney
on the heel at the back – Vance & Ross
Makers Sydney Glassmakers – 1900-
1940.

Vance & Ross Makers – as above

Alexandria Sydney at the back on the
heel – Alexandria Sydney Glass Makers
– 1900-1940.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A on base – Adelaide Glass Works –
around 1900. In 1907 the business was
purchased by Melbourne Glass Bottle
Works.

VICTORIAN GLASS MAKERS

Melbourne Glass Bottle Works Co –
full words around the heel. Melbourne
Glass Bottle Works Co – 1880-1888

MGBV Co Abbreviated to letters on the
heel – Melbourne Glass Bottle Co –
1888-1900

M on base – for Melbourne Glass
Company – 1890- 1915 (note the earlier
information from the company dates this
mark from 1972 – 1916).

AGM – straight and curved lines on
base – Australian Glass Manufacture –
1922-1932.

AGM (skirt) Australian Glass
Manufacture – 1930-c1970.

The Caledonian Glass Bottle Works
across the back of the heel – The
Caledonian Glass Bottle Works – 1899-
1905.

MV on base – Moonee Valley Bottle
Works – 1896-1905.

AUSTRALIAN BOTTLES MADE BY ENGLISH FIRMS.

There are a number but one that I have
noticed that is of importance to the local
area is

Kilner Bros Makers London Ltd – two
lines on the back of the heel – Kilner
Bros Glass Works London – 1885-1900

KB Ltd in a semi-circle on the base – Kilner Bros Glass Works London 1900-1940s.

KBG Monogram on the base – Kilner Bros Glass Works London – 1895-1900.

Another has the initials (l-r) on heel– this would mean – John **JK&S** plus numbers eg **2615**. In the centre is a letter with a number below Kilner & Sons, glass manufacturers, Wakefield Factory, Mould No 8. The numbers probably mean a mould design but some manufactures who use a similar pattern add the year of manufacture.

Australian Crystal Glass Co – Also traded as. Waterloo Sydney **Crystal Glass Works Ltd** NSW 1914-1925. It then became part of Australian Glass Manufacturers **Crown Crystal Glass Co Ltd** when it became a division of Australian Consolidated Industries in 1963, now **Crown Corning Ltd**. The registered trade mark taken out by Crystal Glass Co in January 1925 was a hexagonal and a six segment prism shape, but these do not appear to have been extensively used.

In 1924 Crown Glass Works – part of AGM) registered as crown design which was used on tumblers, lamp chimneys and whisky flasks. (A number of these have been found in the park.)

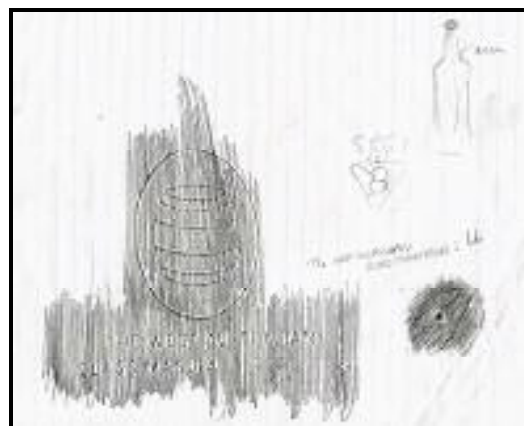
MBCV – Manufacturers Bottle Company of Victoria Ltd Melbourne 1907- onwards.



PERTH GLASSWORKS – Western Australian Glass Manufacturing Co became part of Australian Glass Manufacturers in 1926

PGWA registered in horseshoe trade mark – 1910 - 1926

Below rubbing from the Western Australian Glass Manufacturers Ltd. The trade mark is a barrel in a circle. It is dated 1923.





Above Swan label beer bottle – example from e-Bay. This bottle uses the barrel shape of the style used in the 1923 bottle. – Perth & Freemantle Bottle Exchange & Co Ltd.

NSW

Joseph Ross, Australian Glass Co Ltd, Sydney – 1866; Camperdown 1867-81; Australian Glass Bottle Works and Joseph Ross & Sons 1882-83; Australian Perseverance Works Camperdown 1889-93; sold to John Langstaffe & Co c1894; J Ross ceases at Camperdown c1899.

J ROSS BOTTLEMAKERS CAMPERDOWN (or SYDNEY) and variations used.

1997-1919 – ROSS BROS, ROSS BROS MAKERS ERSKINVILLE or SYDNEY and variations used on the bottles.

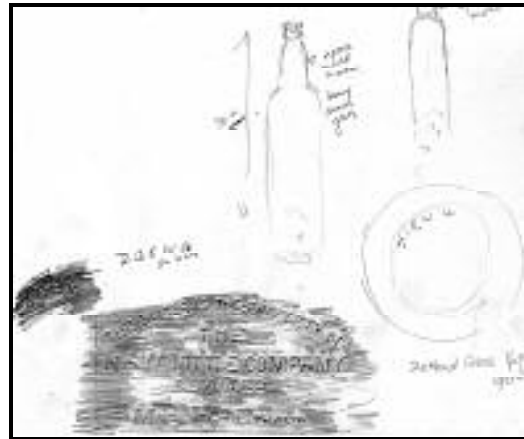
BGW – Botany Glass Works, North Botany c1899-1906

Vance & Ross, Alexandria, NSW, 1904-1915. Marks include:

VANCE & ROSS, VR BOTTLEMAKERS, SYDNEY
VANCE & ROSS, VR, BOTTLEMAKERS, ALEXANDRIA, VR.

Zetland Glass Co, Waterloo NSW (previously Druitt Street Glass Co, Darling Harbour; Co-operative (Flint) Glass Works, Balmain and Ground and Smith Waterloo. C 1920-25, then became Crown Crystal Glass Co.

Z (1920-1925)



OTHERS

North British Bottle Manufacturers, Shettleston, Scotland 1903-37 – then became part of United Glass Manufacturers. The letters **NB** and **UGB** appear on the base of bottles. The latter has been found on a number of bottles in the park.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GLASS BOTTLE FACTORY Ltd, Adelaide, South Australia 1875-96; purchased by Harold Bros 1888; purchased by FB Hughes and then traded as Australian Glass Bottle Co, 1896-1913; Henrichson manager 1881-c1892.



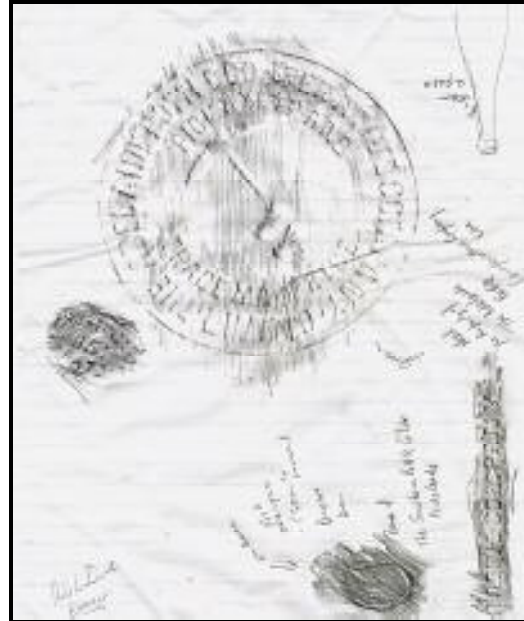
Photograph above is an example of the South Australian Bottle Company Bottle. It was found near Howie's Cottages on the surface near a big dump that contained old tools as well Dr Blackall medicine bottle, and pieces of crockery and a crockery doll. Below is a side view of the same bottle.



Oo c1890-96 and **FBH** c1896-1913.

There is another bottle with a pick-axe motif that is also South Australian.

The motif shown in the rubbing is typical of the bottles in the twenties etc. I have two beer bottles with the pick-axe motif in a small circle near the heel of each bottle. On the base of each is AGM that dates the bottles in the 1920s up until circa 1932. One bottle has the sloping shoulders and the other the rounded shoulders. I also have another bottle with the small pick-axe motif in a circle on the shoulder of the bottle.



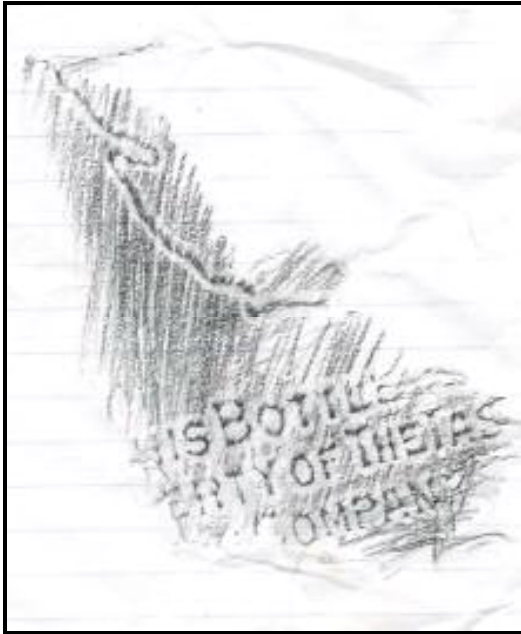
UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS Ltd England,
1913-to date; originally Cannington Shaw & Co, and Nuttall & Co St Helens.

UGB trademark with

A	Aloa	1956 on
C	Charlton	1921 on
K	Kinghorn	1938 on
L	Castleford	1937 on
N	Shettleston	1937 on
R	Ravenhead	1913 on
S	Sherdley	1913 on
W	Portobello	1913 on

Not mentioned in any of the books I have read are the Tasmanian Bottle makers. Two pieces of a beer bottles - each with a map of Tasmania on the front were found.

Next is a rubbing from such a bottle – **Tasmania Bottle Co.** The lettering *TASMA* is within the map of Tasmania embossed on the bottle.



Monk, DJ, Steam Vinegar Works
Chippendale, then Henderson Street,
Alexandria – 3.1.1870-6.1.1880;
1.1.1890-2.1.1900.



Above three vinegar bottles – similar to Monk Vinegar. The one on far left is a Champion's vinegar.

SOFT DRINKS

Schweppes by 1870 was being transported from England to Australia. By 1870 the trade was such that it justified the opening of a warehouse in Sydney for direct distribution and by 1877 a plant to produce in Australia was set up in Foveaux Street in Sydney. In

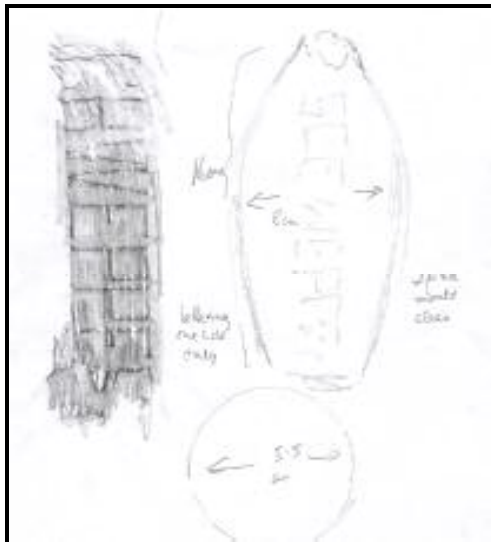
1885 a second factory opened in Abbotsford in Melbourne. It was later replaced in the 1920s with a bigger factory and again in 1962 at Moorabinn and another factory at Tullamarine in 1973. *Schweppes The First 22 Years*. Douglas A Simmons, Acropolis Books Ltd, Washington DC. 1983.

The next three photographs show examples of Schweppes Bottles found in the dumps in the area of Stirling Park and Attunga Point.





The Schweppes bottle is the broken bottle right foreground. In the background are three vinegar bottles. Drawings of two are shown later in this work.



Coco-Cola

Coca-cola bottles are found on Stirling Ridge area – broken. Coca-Cola came to Australia in October 1938 in the form of Soda Siphons. In 1939 it was sold in bottles. During World War 2 it was sold cheaply to American soldiers. It became a popular drink in Australia in the 1950s.

Local Manufacturers.

**Cotter Cordial Company,
Commonwealth Cordial Company &
Capital Cordial Company.**

Not much is known about this company. It certainly was in operation in 1927 and the owner, John Deane, wrote a number of letters complaining about the choice of firm in hotels such as the Hotel Canberra being Schweppes instead of his local company. By June 1934 the Commonwealth Cordial Company established in Queanbeyan near the railway station bought out the Cotter Cordial Company. It may be that the 3 C motif used by the Commonwealth Cordial Company and the later Capital Cordial Company came from the Cotter Cordial Company?

A letter found in Australian Archives (A1/133/3301) written by the Commonwealth Cordial (FCT) Company Limited 21st May 1934 also included in its letterhead *Also at Queanbeyan and Gosford NSW.*

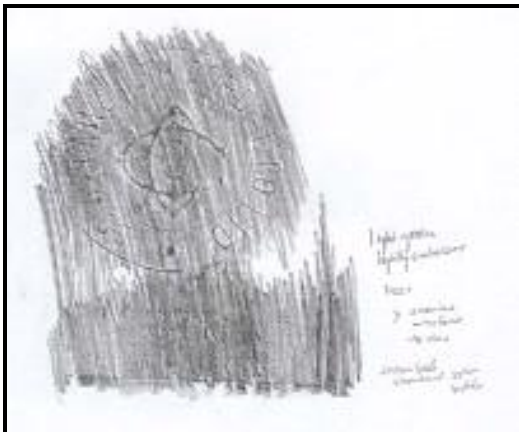
The Commonwealth Cordial Company by the 1950s had become the *Capital Cordial Company* and in addition to the normal 23cm sized bottles a larger soft drink bottle was introduced.



Above is a photograph showing examples of Commonwealth and Capital Cordial Company bottles. Commonwealth Cordial Company was founded in Queanbeyan. It later moved to Canberra and changed names to Capital Cordial Company.

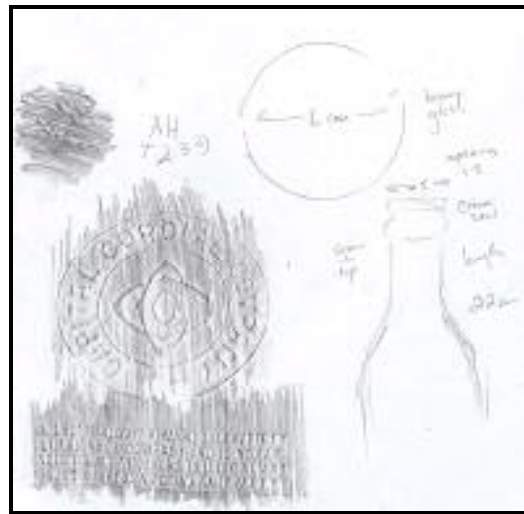


The above is an earthenware container of the type used for ginger beer. I own a soda fountain with the three C motif sandblasted into the glass. It is a Commonwealth Cordial Company soda fountain. Below is a rubbing from the front of a Commonwealth Cordial Company soft drink bottle with crown.



The next photograph shows an example of Capital Cordial Company motif on the front of crown seal soft drink bottle. Later in the 1950s larger soft drink bottles were introduced (both sizes sold) and on the larger one Capital Cordial Company was embossed around the heel

of the bottle. The three C motif is not used on these bottles.



Phillip Rodis, Capitol, Queanbeyan.

Phillip Rodis owned a café in Queanbeyan circa 1929. A bottle made for Philip Rodis and another with Manuel Bros on it were found in the area of the Haines Creek that flows through *The Gap*.

Another bottle found nearby came from Milton. It had embossed on it *This is the property of F Andriski Wasson Street Milton and is not to be sold*. This bottle like the Philip Rodis and Manuel Bros ones is 23 cm in height and has a crown seal that is pre-1915. The S on the base marks the bottle as Sydney Glass Works, 1900





The above bottle was found in the local area but not at Stirling Park. It is a Braidwood bottle. The I is 1945 and E in upsidedown form is 1942. The seam lines and crown that is handspun should mark the bottle pre-1915 – so your guess is as good as mine.

Pike

This is another old Queanbeyan cordial manufacturer.



George Morton

George Morton was a Queanbeyan Cordial manufacturer. His bottles were produced in codd and crown seal forms. The history of the keystone motif with the head of EW O'Sullivan on it began with George Morton's desire to produce a memorial to EW O'Sullivan who died 25th April 1910. O'Sullivan was the Queanbeyan local member of Parliament and George Morton along with a number of other men wanted to put up a permanent memorial to O'Sullivan. However not enough cash was raised for the purpose and George Morton decided on the key stone motif with the portrait of EW O'Sullivan in it as his personal memory of this man. He chose a key stone because O'Sullivan used to say – *I am the key stone....*



Above is an example of one of the bottles showing clearly the key stone with EW O'Sullivan's portrait. This particular bottle is a crown seal. On Stirling Ridge I found part of another bottle with the same motif. It was a codd bottle and now sits in the Queanbeyan Museum.



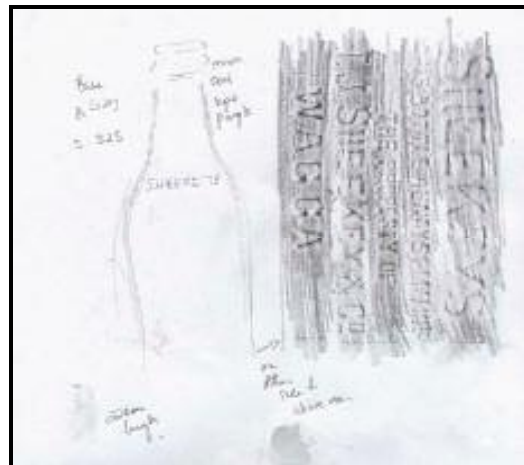
Above left is a codd EW O'Sullivan. Second from the right is a Phillip Rodis bottle.

TJ Sheekey

This is an old company established in Yass in the 19th century. It spread later to Goulburn, Canberra and Wagga Wagga. TJ Sheekey supplied the soft drink at the opening ceremonies 9th May 1927.



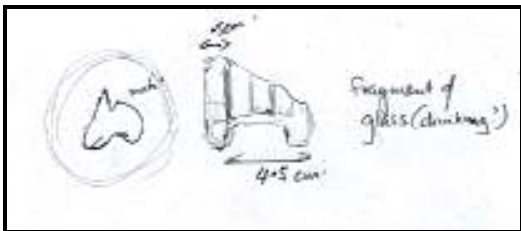
One Sheekey bottle that is turning a light purple in colour does not use the motif shown above. It has AGM on the base along with S 325 – suggests that it was manufactured in Sydney. The glass is quite heavy.



EXAMPLES OF RUBBINGS FROM BASES.



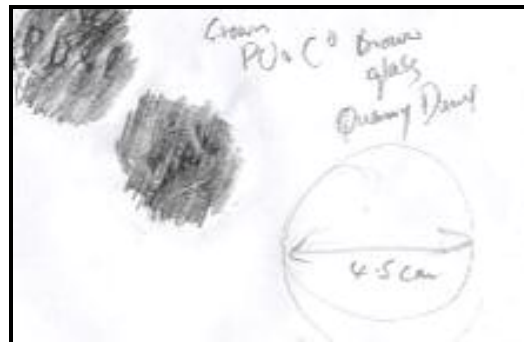
Above is a star on a light bluish green bottle. A/SIA.



Above clear glass with a map of Australia on base.



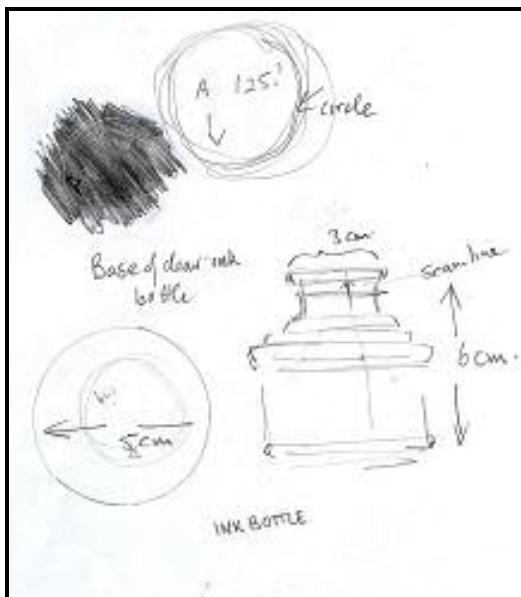
Above is a small clear glass jar found in the Westlake Creek. It is dated 1935. It would have had a metal screw top lid (missing).



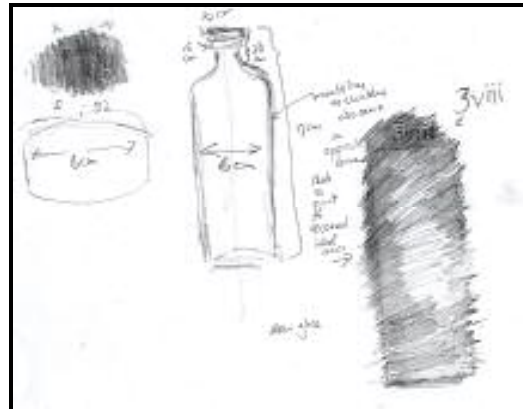
Above crown on base with PU. Co. Brown glass. Found in Quarry Dump.



The lettering in the above is ZGW Ltd and the base is measured 8 centimeters across. Zetland Glass Bottle Works Ltd Waterloo 1921-1925. Some bottles just have a Z on the base. I have also seen a number of bases with an X.



The ink bottle above was found in the Attunga Point Dump. This particular one is clear glass. Others found at different sites are green and blue.

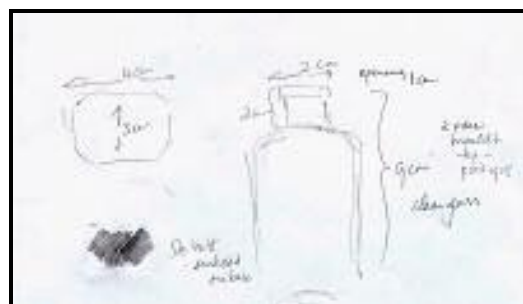


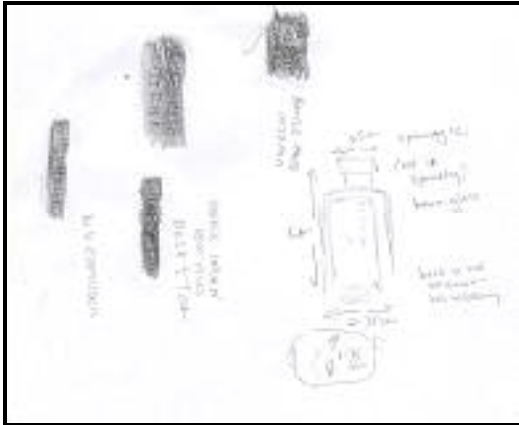
Above is a clear glass (medicine?) bottle that is 17 centimeters in height. One seam line is noted on one side. The front has a slightly recessed area where a label was probably placed.

Medicine bottles are usually the type bought across the counter such as , Cough medicines, DeWitt and Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills. Others are dispensed by doctors such as Dr Blackhall.



Above & below examples of DeWitt bottles





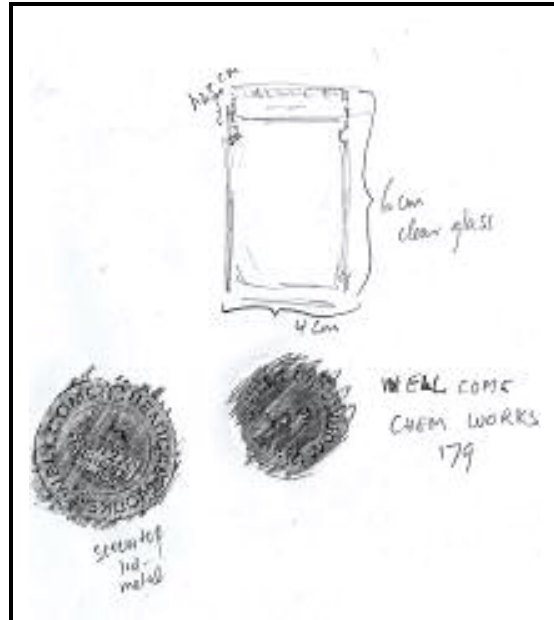
Above – details of Dr Morse’s Root Pills bottle. It is brown. Numerous such bottles have been found in the dumps.



Above is a milk glass container. Milk glass was used for other containers such as Ponds Cream Jars and vegemite.



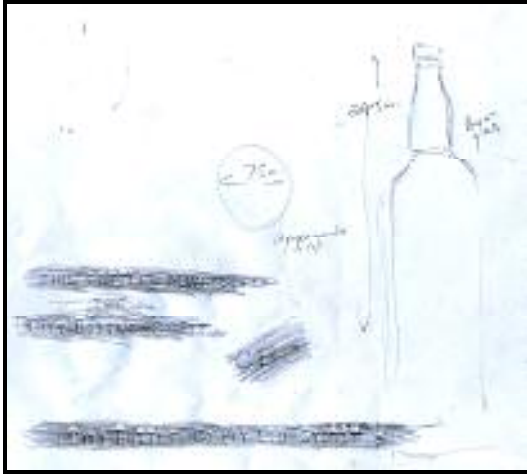
Above Dr Sheldon New Discovery Bottle.



The above bottle has a metal lid still attached. The rubbing on the left is from the top of the screw-top lid. On the right is a rubbing of the base. The lettering on the lid has WELL-COME CHEM WORKS ...over 270 highest awards. The embossed lettering on the base reads WELL-COME CHEM WORKS 179.

The lid not at present removable. The glass is clear and may be turning a light

purple. There is the remains of part of the content in the bottle. It is similar to a Vaseline bottle. Another similar container with lid has been found that has an embossed label with the words NEW YORK on it. It is a Vaseline container.



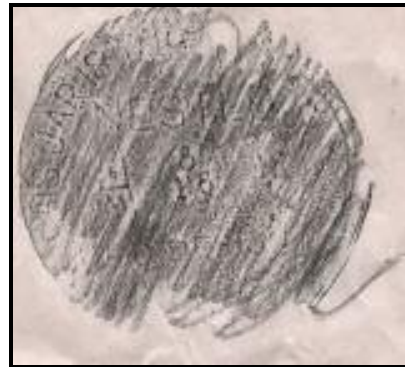
City Bottle Company Sydney is an unknown company at time of writing. The above shows the shape of a brown bottle that may have been used for beer or wine. Another fragments that is part of a brown oval shaped whisky bottle produced by the same factory has been found.

POST WORLD WAR 2 BOTTLES.

A number of later bottles have been found in the area of the park. Some beer bottles were left behind on the hillside opposite Lotus Bay (Section 128) by Westlake people on their way home from the pub (6 0'clock closing years) – 1950s-1960s. Others were used for different purposes such as tools and water containers. In Section 128, Block 1 are a number of stone arrangements that extend back from the Alexandrina Dive end of the block some 100-150 meters. Amongst them are four that

have embedded into the earth glass jars and bottles. They are suggestive of European grave practices. Three of these arrangements were disturbed during the period of examination and evaluation by a firm employed by the NCA in 2004 prior to its development.

Below are rubbings from bottles embedded into the ground in the area of Block 1, Section 128. It was disturbed from it's clay bed following the information of the find being given to the land owner. I photographed it following its removal.

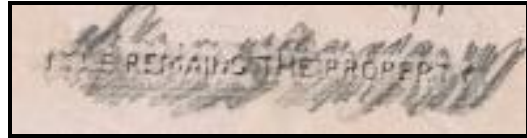




The bottle shown below is near the one shown above. There are two other such arrangements nearby.



The next photographs are of rubbings taken from the above bottle. This bottle does not come from the local area.



Below is a photograph of a small ml jar used in one of the four arrangements that has glass container embedded in the ground.



Examples of glass found on Stirling Ridge.



Above is a 1962 NSW Bottle Company Beer Bottle base used in a stone arrangement. Below 1963 beer bottles on the hill opposite Lotus Bay.



The *F* used below the AGM with skirt notes that the bottle can be dated as 1929 (according to AGM dating documents). An upsidedown *F* can be dated 1943.



Below is a coca-cola bottle found on Section 128 Block 1 and the bottle in the photograph under this one is on Stirling Ridge.



Above is a Mynor bottle that contained syrup - e-Bay. A similar bottle was found on Stirling Ridge. I remember this brand in use in the 1950s and 1960s. Orange and Lemon flavours were the ones that I recall. Below is a make your own cordial – Tutti-fruitti.



Below is an old Fruitwood Codd opener – photograph found on e-Bay.

