

Other D Marks

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There must always be an “other” category. In the case of “D” marks, this section is short. Unfortunately, we have not found a manufacturer for most of these logos.

Containers and Marks

D

Creswick (1987:40-41) illustrated four grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jars, each embossed with a different style of “D” on the base (Figure 1). In all cases, she noted that the maker was unknown. No other source discussed these jars.

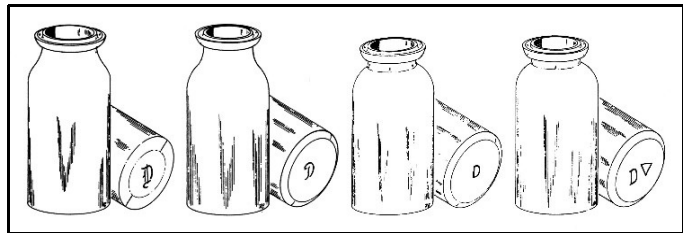


Figure 1 – D basemarks (Creswick 1987a:40-41)

We have seen a final “D” on the base of a round bottle (Figure 2). Unfortunately, we have lost the provenience of the photo.



Figure 2 – D logo

DAIRYMEN’S SUPPLY CO.

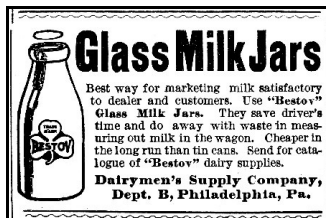


Figure 3 – Dairy Men’s Supply Co. (Hoards Dairyman 1903)

At least one milk bottle has been reported embossed on the base with “DAIRYMEN’S SUPPLY CO.” – along with a three-leaf clover around “BESTOV” (Figure 3). The logo was probably used between ca. 1900 and 1920. For more information about the BESTOV logo and a history of the firm and clover logo, see the Other B section.

DB in an oval

We have a colorless prescription bottle (non-reinforced prescription finish), mouth blown

with numerous small bubbles in the glass and a tooled finish. The base was embossed DB in an oval, with both the letters and the oval very faint (Figure 4). The base had the double stamp (offset to the left and slightly above the logo) often found on bottles made between ca. 1895 and 1914.



Figure 4 – Oval-DB

The mark *may* have been used by the DuBois Glass Co. during its earliest years in business, although that is just at the end of the period when we usually see the double stamped bases. However, evidence is strong that DuBois made milk bottles exclusively. Unfortunately, we have not discovered any other probable users.

D.B.MFG.CO (1897-1906)

Amy Recker sent us photos of a colorless product jar embossed “D.B.MFG.CO.” in an arch on the base (Figures 5 & 6). The base also had a pronounced valve scar. The jar had an unusual finish – a squared ring with a groove encircling its center.



Figure 6 – Product jar (Amy Recker)

Whitten (2025) added that

“D.B.MFG.CO. . . . almost certainly Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Missouri.” See Lockhart et al. (2025a) for a history of the Dodson Pickle Companies and their bottles.



Figure 5 – D.B. MFG. CO. base (Amy Recker)

DBW (ca. 1890-ca. 1900)

Fisher & Weinhardt (2011) discovered that a DBW “mark appears on one Long Island bottle (Long Island Bottling Co. / Patchogue #4), a Hutchinson type . . . c. 1888-1895” but did not assign a manufacturer. They noted that the mark may also be CGW, DGW, GBW or OBW, although there are no known glass houses with the latter two initials. See DGW below.

According to von Mechow (2025), the DBW mark was used ca. 1890-ca. 1900, and he found DBW embossed horizontally across the centers of bases on four Hutchinson soda bottles:

Keystone Bottling Works – Huntington, Pennsylvania
Long Island Bottling Co. – Patchogue, New York
Patrick J. Martin 5 Olive St. – Bridgeport, Connecticut
J.H. Smith – Mt. Sinai, NY

Hutchbook (2025) noted the logo on the Patrick J. Martin bottle as “OBW (O over a peened out M)” – also mentioned by von Mechow in his notes section. On the J.H. Smith bottle, the site claimed the basemark as “GBW.” Hutchbook was unaware of the other two examples. City directories found by von Mechow (2025) showed that Patrick Martin was bottling at 5 Olive St. from 1892 to 1898 (von Mechow 2025). Von Mechow also placed the Keystone Bottling Works from 1884-1902. His closing thought was that “this may have been a Western Pennsylvania glass factory that had a salesman in the Long Island area. Bridgeport Connecticut is a ferry port crossing to Port Jefferson, Long Island, which is close to Mount Sinai and Patchogue.”

Although the Hutchbook entries questioned whether the first initial was actually a “D,” much of the information was sent to Don Fowler by Hutchinson bottle collectors, and we were able to locate photos of three bottles, two listed above: Winchester Bottling Works and Patrick J. Martin (Figure 7). In addition, we found a bottle from the Keystone Bottling Co., Huntington, Pennsylvania.

All three had very distinct “DBW” initials in medium-sized letters on the bases, and each had the basic shape and circular front plates suggesting that they may have been made in the same mold. The size of the letter suggests that they indicated the bottler or an individual. Typically, manufacturer’s marks were much smaller. The initials clearly did not match the names of any of the bottlers, leaving two possible explanations:

1. The initials indicated a glass house (unlikely because of the font size).
2. These were initials of an owner.

The second possibility requires some discussion. Hutchinson bottles used leather gaskets to form a seal, and those had to be kept moist or they would leak – so Hutchinson bottles were stored with bottoms up in their cases. Many bottlers embossed the initials of the company or the



Figure 7 – DBW (eBay)

owner on the bottle bases for fast identification when empties were returned. That made it easy to sort their own bottles from “foreign” containers that belonged to other bottlers.

In our study of the “W.H.S.” and “W.S.H.” initials on Hutchinson bases (see Diamond Glass Co. – U.S.), we followed von Mechow’s (2025) hypothesis that these initials indicated the owner of a glass house, but they were also later used on bases of bottles unrelated to either that owner or the bottling house. We suggested that those baseplates could have been reused to save money since molds typically were the most expensive part of glass manufacturing.

A careful search turned up the same type of Hutchinson bottle embossed “Donora (arch) / Bottling Works (horizontal) / M. Cronrich (inverted arch)” in a circular plate on the front with “MB&GCo on the heel” and “DBW” on the base (Figure 8). The heelmark identified the Massillon Bottle & Glass Co. as the maker – removing all chance that “DBW” was a manufacturer’s mark. Since the Donora Bottling Works was an exact match for the basal initials, it is quite likely that Donora was the original user of the bottle, and that baseplate continued to be used by Winchester Bottling Works, Patrick J. Martin, Keystone Bottling Co., and possibly others. With this being the third report of this phenomenon, the reuse of initialed baseplates during the Hutchinson era may have been much more common than we had previously discovered. See the section on the Diamond Glass Co. – U.S. for more detail about the similar issue with the “W.S.H.” and “W.H.S.” basemarks.



Figure 8 – Donora Bottling Works (eBay)

A final example was about a decade or so more recent – a machine-made, crown-finished soda bottle with “Smile” embossed on the swollen shoulder, “PAT’D JULY 11, 1922” and “CONT. 7 FL. OZ.” around the heel, plus “DBW” on the base. This likely would have been a different size of baseplate, but the Donora Bottling Works may have used the bottle.

D&G. or D&C (1870s-1880s)

Mike Norcia contributed a colorless peppersauce-style bottle composed of what looked

like five stacked rings, each decreasing in size with a long straight neck extending from the upper ring, topped by a one-part finish. The base had a pontil scar, and the lowest ring was embossed “D&G.” – as were examples on eBay. In most examples, the second letter was clearly a “G” – but one looked more like a “C” (Figures 9 & 10). The initials (D&G) may have indicated



Figure 10 – D&G (eBay)

Dandicolle & Gaudin of Bordeaux, France, a major grocery producer and wholesale outlet with W.A. Winselman as a representative in New York. Although we have not found a specific reference to peppersauce, the firm advertised a large variation in products. The U.S. trademark registration for a wine and liquor label stated it had been in use since 1853, certainly early enough for pontiled bottles. Ads in the U.S. continued until at least the 1880s. An undated pamphlet clearly showed that the firm used “D&G” as a logo.



Figure 9 – D&G (eBay)

Stacked-ring peppersauce bottles of that style were generally made during the 1890s to early 1910s period in the U.S., although pontil scars of that type were much earlier. In France, pontils lasted until the late 1870s, the probable decade for these peppersauce bottles.

Zumwalt (1980:109) discussed and illustrated two capers bottles, one square in cross-section, the other a “BARREL BOTTLE” (embossed on the side), both with “D&C” on the fronts. She suggested that the initials represented a company name rather than a glass house but had no other ideas or knowledge. (Figure 11) These bottles probably were unrelated to the peppersauce bottles. The bottles listed in Zumwalt likely were produced in the U.S. during the same period (1870s) or a decade or so later.

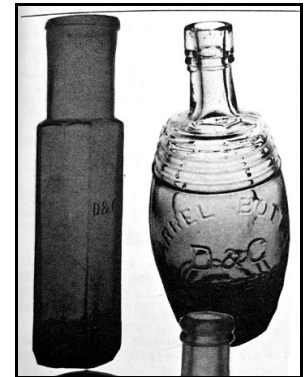


Figure 11 – D&C (Zumwalt 1980:109)

DE LAVAL (ca. 1902-1927)

Giarde (1980:32-34) noted this mark and attributed it to the De Laval Separator Co., Poughkeepsie, New York, and/or the De Laval Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. He stated:

Canadian sun colored purples and Territory of Hawaii milk bottles with the DE LAVAL name embossed on the bottom have been confirmed. So far they seem to be pre-1920 milk bottles. There is no indication whether the American De Laval was involved with milk bottles.

He further remarked that it was unlikely that De Laval actually manufactured milk bottles.

When the Bottle Research Group examined the California State Parks milk bottle collection at Sacramento, we recorded several California milk bottles embossed with DE LAVAL in an arch on the base – in one case with a single-digit number in the center of the base (Figure 12). The bottles seem to have been especially popular with creameries (e.g., Varsity Creamery, Berkeley; South Berkeley Creamery; and San Pablo Jersey Creamery). At least two bottles were made by the Winslow Glass Co. (5W logo on heel). Because of the Winslow marks, we can confirm Giarde’s conclusion that Del Laval did not make its own milk bottles. All bottles we observed with the mark were made by press-and-blow machines (as demonstrated by ejection marks). Toulouse (1971:532) and Giarde (1980:140) both dated Winslow’s 5W mark 1912-1927. Unfortunately, our contexts for the De Laval bottles were not specifically datable.



Figure 12 – DeLaval basemark (eBay)

It is possible that Winslow made all U.S. milk bottles for De Laval. Because the bottles we have seen were embossed with local dairy information in plates, it is likely that De Laval received orders from its customers, sent the information to Winslow, and Winslow made the bottles to order. Both Winslow and De Laval probably intended that all bottles for the orders would be only embossed DE LAVAL. However, since Winslow typically embossed its 5W mark on the heels of milk bottles, molds containing the logo were probably often used, especially when the order was for a bottle with a plate. Assuming that the bottles were made by Winslow, the bottles with DE LAVAL marks were made between ca 1902 and 1927.



Figure 13 – DeLaval Oil (eBay)

In addition, the firm had bottles made for oil for the cream-separator machines. At least some of these were embossed “DELAVAL (with a large central “L”) / OIL” in an inverted triangle on the front – with “CENTRIFUGAL” at the top of

triangle, “CLARIFIED” to the left, and “FILTERED” to the right. An example from eBay was rectangular in cross-section with a single-ring finish (Figure 13). The oil and bottle were almost certainly made for DeLaval.

User

De Laval Cream Separator Co., Poughkeepsie, New York (1883-present)

De Laval Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario, Canada (1899-present)

Dr. Carl Gustaf Patrik de Laval patented the continuous centrifugal cream separator in 1878 in Sweden. In 1883, the AB Separator Co. was formed with a branch in the U.S. called the De Laval Cream Separator Co. The firm opened its Lavalco factory in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1890. By that year, the firm had branches in Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco. The Canadian branch opened in 1899. The company later became the De Laval Separator Co. The firm invented and patented a variety of milking devices beginning in 1894. Now called DeLaval, the company remains in business in 2015 (DeLaval 2013).

DEPOSE

We have a photo of a colorless prescription bottle embossed “DEPOSE / HP” on the base (Figure 14). The bottle appears to be mouth blown. In the Dean, Foster & Co. study, we examined a mustard bottle embossed “D.F.&Co / DEPOSE” on the side. The bottle was French, and the base had a pontil mark. This probably was totally unrelated to the prescription bottle. In addition, we found a perfume bottle on eBay embossed “DEPOSE” on the front heel and “HP” on the reverse heel plus “PARIS” on the reverse center (see Figure 14). Since “Depose” roughly translates to “Registered” in French, all these bottles are almost certainly made in France but were otherwise unrelated.



Figure 14 – Depose (eBay)

D.G.W.

Hutchbook (Fowler 2015) described a single Hutchinson soda bottle embossed “D.G.W.” on the back heel. The front was embossed “CAMEL BOTTLING WORKS / {drawing of a

Dromedary – one-humped} / TRADE MARK / BIRMINGHAM ALA.” Fowler cited “Alabama’s Pre-Crown Tops #BI-18b” as his source. Although there are many Camel Bottling Works bottles offered online, we have been unable to find an example with a base code of “D.G.W.” or “D.B.W.” The only firm with the correct initials was the Dixie Glass Works, also called the Dixie Glass Co., but the firm was only known to have used a “DIXIE” logo.

The only reference we have found for the bottler was on April 24, 1913, when J.L. Pippen sued Allen Harris, the proprietor of the Camel Bottling Works in Birmingham, for using the name “Viva” for a soft drink (West Publishing Co. 1913:890). Since the Dixie Glass Co. was in business from 1898 to 1907, and the soda bottler *could* have been open earlier, Dixie should be considered as a possible manufacturer of the bottle, but there is no solid connection.

DJ or JD

A “J” within a “D” was embossed on a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar shown in Creswick (1987:45). She did not know the manufacturer – nor do we (Figure 15). This mark may have been from a very short-lived glassmaker. Because this was an aqua jar with no side embossing, it was unlikely to have ever been in demand by collectors, although there may be a few examples hidden away in old collections that no one has paid any attention to or bothered to try listing on ebay.

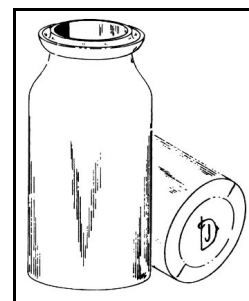


Figure 15 – DJ or JD (Creswick 1987a:45)

D&O

Toulouse (1971:161-162) suggested that this mark belonged to the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. He “assigned [the mark] to [Cumberland] because they were the cobalt blue specialists of that period, and until the Maryland Glass Co. was formed in 1907. So far no specific mark has been found for Cumberland.” The Toulouse date range of “circa 1890 to 1900” was selected because “the initials shown appeared on a three-ounce cobalt blue bottle, handmade for a cork stopper.” He offered no explanation for why “D&O” would be used by Cumberland.



Figure 16 – D&O (eBay)

The “D&O” logo was found on bases of cobalt blue bottles above a single-digit number. Paper labels identified the contents as “Oil Cedar Wood” “Oil Rosmerry U.S.P. XI,” or “Oil Croton NF VII” and many others (Figure 16). The same “D&O” mark on the paper labels identified the firm as Dodge & Olcott, New York City, “established in 1798.” Some of the bottles we have discovered were mouth blown with one-part, “packer” finishes (cork sealed); others were machine made and capped by continuous-thread lids bearing the “D&O” logo (Figure 17). At least some of the bottles were sold by McKesson & Robbins, a noted wholesale drug firm. In 1990 Dodge & Olcott merged into Givaudan. The bottles likely were made between the 1880s and the 1950s.

User

Dodge & Olcott, New York City (1861-1969)

In 1798, Robert Bach opened an import business for chemical and pharmaceutical products in New York City. The firm became Bach & Bradish in 1821 then Dodge, Cunningham & Co. in 1840. Another change created Dodge & Covill a decade later, followed by Dodge, Covill & Olcott in 1859. When Covill left in 1861, the name again changed – this time to Dodge & Olcott. In 1880, the firm built a new plant in Brooklyn and another in Bayonne, New Jersey, in 1904. The firm switched its focus to pesticides during World War II. It is unclear whether the company continued to make essential oils after the war. Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., bought Dodge & Olcott in 1952 and the two firms merged in 1969 to form Fritzsche, Dodge & Olcott (Sinki et al. 1992).

DOHO (1934-1961)

“DOHO” is found on the bases of cobalt blue French square bottles with continuous-thread finishes and a weak pattern of embossed ribs at the shoulders. Example bases were embossed “DOHO / N.Y.” (Figure 18). Many of the bottles had “eye dropper” closures. One Etsy seller claimed the containers were made for the Doho Chemical Corp. of New York City in the 1940s and called ribbed shoulders “Art Deco Style Layered Arch Design

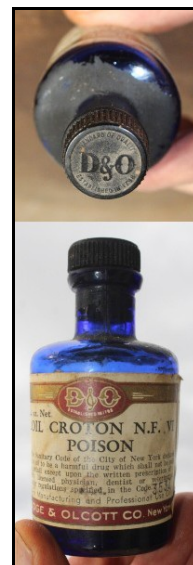


Figure 17 – D&O (eBay)



Figure 18 – DOHO (eBay)

Tops.” A bottle with a paper label confirmed Doho Chemical as the user (see Figure 18). Doho also had a larger cobalt blue bottle for Rectalgan, a topical hemorrhoid treatment – but these apparently had no embossed corporate name on the bases.

The Doho Chemical Corp. was in business from at least 1934 to 1961. The bottles apparently were for a product called Opthalgan. On August 23, 1935, Doho Chemical applied for a trademark for Opthalgan “for Medicinal Eye-Drops” claiming a first use on July 30, 1934. Although the application was published in the December 31, 1935, issue of the *Official Gazette* of the Patent Office, we can find no evidence that the trademark was ever granted (Figure 19). Therefore, Nose-drop bottles embossed with “DOHO” should be dated from 1934 to the end of the firm in 1961. Since the trademark document was the earliest item we could find for Doho, the company may have been formed to make and market the product.



Figure 19 – Opthalgan trademark

DR. S.B.H. & CO. / PR (ca. 1890s-ca. 1920s)

Sellers at eBay auctions have offered at least two basal variations of the same bottle, used by Dr. Samuel B Hartman. All of the bottles were cylindrical with slightly tapered one-part finishes. The simplest – and almost certainly earliest – base was embossed “DR. S.B.H. & CO. (arch) / PR. (horizontal)” (Figure 20). These were made in aqua or colorless glass, although the colorless bottles could solarize to a deep amethyst. Some were mouth blown, others machine made. Some had a number or letter in the center; others did not.



Figure 20 – Dr. S.B.H. basemark 1 (eBay)

The second style had an identical basemark with “REGISTERED” added in an arch below the company initials. These, too, were made in both colors and both machine and hand made. All of the ones in our small sample had central numbers (Figure 21). The arched initials indicated Dr. Samuel B. Hartman & Co., and the “PR.” stood for “Peruna” – Hartman’s flagship product. One paper label touted Pe-ru-na as “a Cure for Catarrh of the Head, Lungs, Stomach, Liver & Kidneys, Bladder, Pelvic Catarrh, and Systemic Catarrh, Alcohol 28%.” (Fike 1987). For *much* more



Figure 21 – Dr. S.B.H. basemark 2 (eBay)

information about the bottles, labels, and history of Peruna and Dr. Hartman see Lockhart et al. (2025b).

DSCo or •D•S•Co (1913-1920s)

Fike (1980:57) reported a colorless bottle embossed “D•S•CO” – although he did not disclose where the mark was placed. He added a label (presumably paper) for GENTIAN COMPOUND C.C.T. TABLETS and noted the the manufacturer was Direct Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. Colorless bottles on eBay auctions – square in cross-section – had a single-ring or bead finish. The front was embossed “•D•S•Co” (with serifs) on one side to be read with the finish held to the left. One with a paper label was for “Cascara Comp. No. 2” (Figure 22). A final example – with “DSCo” embossed on the base – was reported by Allen McCabe. The firm probably adopted generic bottles with paper labels during the mid-1920s, when the general drug trade moved to machine-made bottles with no embossing.



Figure 22 – DSCo (eBay)

User

Direct Sales Co., Buffalo, New York (1913-1942)

In 1913, George J. Dotterweich began the firm at 336 Pine St., Buffalo “to make and market direct to the physician.” The *Buffalo Commercial* for January 18, 1922, continued that the firm incorporated in 1916 with a capital of \$50,000 increasing the base to \$100,000 in 1918 and to \$500,000 by 1922. By that time, the laboratory was at 438 Pratt St. and the office at 377 Genesee St. Joseph H. Dotterweich was president with William C. Bingeman as vice president, S.J. Dotterweich as secretary, and George J. Dotterweich as treasurer and chairman of directors.

The October 1, 1916, Direct Sales catalog – Sixth Ed. – offered a variety of drugs including Cannabis Indica Extract, Morphine, Cannabis tablets, and other tablets, elixirs, and tinctures (note that the last two would require bottles, and probably the others. On September 27, 1919, the *Journal of the American Medical Assn.* noted that it had received several queries about Direct Sales “during the past four or five years” (Direct Sales Co. 1916; JAMA 1919:1001).

The JAMA article noted that Direct Sales adulterated its products, frequently selling half the specified dose (or less). In 1922, the *Direct Sales Co* obtained a restraining order against the *Drug Sales Co.* demanding that the Direct Sales refrain from using (among other things) “the phrase and monogram DSCo.” (*Drug Trade Weekly* 1922:856; JAMA 1919:1001). Especially the term “phrase” suggests that the Direct Sales Co. used the “DSCo” mark until at least 1922.

By 1919, George E. Dorrerweich was president and treasurer, with C.K. Dorrerweich as vice president and Louis B. Seufert as secretary. According to a September 12, 1942, lawsuit, the Direct Sales Co. was a corporation located in Buffalo, New York, “a manufacturer of and a wholesale dealer in drugs, including narcotics.” The firm sold only by mail order, employing no salesmen, and advertising only by catalogs and circulars. It offered a 10% profit sharing program to doctors. The 1942 suit is the last source we have discovered for the firm (JAMA 1919:1001; Legal 2017).

DUPONT (ca. 1875-1880s)

Some Mason-type jars were embossed with “DUPONT” in an oval on the side (Figure 23). Many of these were also embossed with a “C” or “-C-” on the opposite side. In some cases, the “N” was reversed. Although the Dupont family was in business making gunpowder and other blasting products from 1802 to the present, these jars were likely made during the ca. 1875-1880s period or slightly later. See the section on the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. in the “C” Volume for more information about these jars.



Figure 23 – Dupont
(Glass Discoveries
Auction)

Discussion and Conclusions

Of the “Other D” marks, we could only solidly identify a few. However, we were more successful with the more complex logos, especially distinct initials.

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