SHOT GLASSES: AN AMERICAN TRADITION

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First Reader __________________________

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BY

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INTRODUCTION

My intent in compiling the information contained in this book is for it to be much more than a catalog of shot glasses. It is a history project involving significant effort, for researching this subject has proved to be quite elusive. It is not a topic that has been written about to my knowledge, except when it is mentioned in passing in books about glassware. Even then, rarely more than a page or two are devoted to shot glasses.

After exhausting the major resources of my own state, Michigan, including the cities of Flint, Lansing and Detroit and the enormous University of Michigan libraries in Ann Arbor, I moved on to the city of Corning, New York. At the Corning Glass Center and the Steuben Glass Factory, more than 16,500 glass objects reside in museums. One of the best libraries in the world on glass and glass making exists in Corning. Even here, though, it is difficult to find detailed material on this subject.

To write a history on shot glasses, it is necessary to trace drinking patterns to see how the glasses became so pervasive in our society. Foreign influence must also be explored. England is important in this search, for they were one of the first to manufacture tiny drinking vessels for the primary use of alcohol other than wine.

The glass industry and the dealers in such merchandise must also be explored, for they hold the key to much of the information needed to piece this puzzle together. Many individual glass companies provided data on glassware produced in the past as well as the present. This is important, because societies, rules and regulations helped to shape what was produced in different eras. Old trade journals were quite helpful in dating material, and dealers in antiques were also a knowledgeable source of information. I found it a good practice to ask those from whom I bought glasses the origin and age of the glasses. Sometimes I was able to get an entire history of a particular glass by determining the location of its initial purchase, and tracing the glass to final ownership. This often proved invaluable in my research.

Despite the fact that shot glasses, to the best of my knowledge, have never been written about, there has been a great increase in interest in recent years. Needless to say, this is a personal interest to me; I own over 1,000 different shot glasses. I purchased my first one on a sixth grade class trip to Boblo Island in the early 1970s. Boblo Island is an amusement park reached by ferry from Detroit. Most glasses in my collection have been purchased as souvenirs of places visited. Others have been acquired at antique stores, antique festivals and flea markets.

I would like to note here that drinking is not a prerequisite to collecting shot glasses. My collection is displayed in glass cabinets or stored away. I collect them purely for aesthetic reasons. All the fellow collectors I have come in to contact with do the same. I have, however, taken a certain amount of heat from those who feel that by collecting these glasses I encourage drinking. I don't agree with this philosophy, because I collect for the history and the beauty of the glass, just as my friend who collects paperweights does so for their beauty and history.

At the end of each chapter in this book there are illustrations of shot glasses relevant to the period discussed in that chapter. The reason for this is because I thought that it would be less distracting to the reader.

I would like to give special thanks to my wife, my friends, fellow collectors and other family members who were very thoughtful in picking up glasses for my collection in their travels. My mother was personally responsible for at least 100 glasses purchased on her vacations. I would also like to extend my gratitude to those who actually loaned part or all of their collections to be sketched for this edition.

Mark Pickvet
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A SPECIAL NOTE TO THE COLLECTOR:

If you have any information on shot glasses that you would like to share, I would like to hear from you. I am working to establish a shot glass club. Many collectors are interested in buying or trading shot glasses. Please write to me of your interest at:

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Chapter 1

SHOT GLASS DEFINITIONS

Our first priority is the definition of the subject. Thame’s and Hudson’s Illustrated Dictionary of Glass contains two definitions:
1) The early definition states that a shot glass is: “A glass vessel to be filled with lead shot. It was used to support as well as clean quill pens.”
2) The revised definition states: “A small drinking glass similar to a whiskey glass, so called mainly in the U.S. where they are used for serving a single measure (shot) of whiskey.”

The first definition tells us where the word ‘shot’ originated from, while the second informs us that it is most popular in America.

Based on research and an extensive collection, I have come up with a more precise definition. A shot glass is a small glass or whiskey tumbler with a capacity of at least one ounce, but no more than 2 ounces. Its height is at least 1 3/4 inches, but strictly less than 3 inches. The use of the word tumbler is important. A tumbler is a drinking glass without a foot, stem or handle and must have a pointed or convex base. Most, but not all, shot glasses have a thick bottom which can be as much as an inch thick and may be a little more. The thick bottom is not necessary to distinguish it as a shot glass.

I refer to tumblers less than one ounce as ‘fractional shot,’ and a few of these were produced during the Depression (see Chapter 8 for example). These usually have small diameters or sometimes very thick bottoms. Other miscellaneous shapes include barrel, Depression tall, jumbo or rounded, and many others that are discussed in later chapters.

Another type of tumbler that must be mentioned is the ‘double shot.’ It is typically a two-ounce glass, three inches high. These were frequently referred to as bar tumblers and date back to the 1850s. Double shots are very heavy due to thick bottoms as well as thick sides. Many double as well as regular shot glasses and are beveled or fluted at the bottom or near the bottom of the glass.

The ‘standard’ shot glass, in my experience, is by far the most abundant glass available. Typical dimensions can be seen at the end of the chapter. An example of the varied bottom thickness would be a later chapter 20th century shot glass manufactured in Taiwan with a quarter-inch bottom. Taiwan glasses are cheaply made, and only weigh about half as much as American-made glasses with half-inch bottoms. Of course, an average Taiwan-made tourist glass is usually about half the price of an American-made glass. Glasses not considered shot glasses are pictured on the next page. Illustrations of standard shot glasses follow.
Champagne Pilsener Brandy Highball
Wine Sherry
Cocktail Cordial

Some typical plain shotglasses. All drawings are to full scale unless noted. Bottom thickness may vary slightly.

#PSG001
Standard Shot Glass
2 1/4" tall
1 3/8" bottom diameter
1 7/8" top diameter
1 1/2 oz. typical capacity
1 1/4 - 2 oz. capacity; based on bottom thickness of 1/4" - 3/4"

#DSP001
Double Shot Glass
3" tall
2 oz. capacity
Barrel-shaped shot glass
2" tall
13/4 oz. capacity
C. 1940s

Standard shot glass
1 1/4 oz. capacity

2 1/2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity

2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity

2 1/2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity

2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity

2" tall
1 oz. capacity

2 3/8" tall
1 3/4 oz. capacity
# PSG010
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity

# PSG011
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity

# DMS001
Depression tall
Nearly 3" tall
1 oz. capacity
1920s - 1930s

# DSP002
Double shot glass
3" tall
2 oz. capacity
14 - beveled bottom
Chapter 2

ENGLISH INFLUENCE

It is interesting to explore the origin of small capacity drinking vessels leading up to the shot glass. Since America imported all of its glass drinking vessels until the early 19th century from England, it seems proper to begin there. In 1713, Parliament removed all restrictions concerning the distillation and sale of spirits. This set in motion a devastating craze for drinking, particularly gin, and glasses with small capacities became necessary. Wine glasses, typically 5 to 9 inches tall, began to resemble shot glasses on stems. These glasses became known as cordial glasses. Most cordial glasses had a capacity of 1 or 2 ounces.

A popular drinking style that had its origins in England in the early 18th century was known as dramming. Dramming was associated with strong liquors (mainly brandy, rum, gin and whiskey). Dram glasses were on short stems or bases and closely resembled shot glasses with their thick ribbed bases and everted rims. They were generally 2 or 3 inches tall and were commonly filled 2/3 high. Thousands of dram glasses were crudely made of poor quality metal in England between 1750 and 1850. The problem with these dram glasses was that they tended to be fragile and could not withstand the heavy thumping during toasts. This led to the development of the firing glass.

Firing glasses have a waisted body and a thick base. They were frequently used in Masonic lodges and taverns. After each toast the thick bottom (usually around 1/2") could withstand a heavy slam upon the table. The resulting noise sounded like a volley of musket shot; hence, the word ‘firing.’ Tumblers, dram glasses and wine glasses with thick bases became known as firing glasses. They were made throughout the 18th century and until the 1850s. They had a variety of uses especially during public occasions, political meetings, guild dinners, etc. They were usually banged for applause and their small capacity and thick bottom were ideal for repeated filling, emptying and banging. Their low center of gravity and heavy base also made them ideal for ships and helped to keep them in place. Firing glasses were made of metal, as well. It is difficult to find a perfect specimen in a museum because most are worn, scratched and cracked due to their violent use.

Thame’s and Hudson’s original definition of a shot glass involved filling a small glass with lead shot for cleaning and holding quill pens. In the 1840s, the Clichy Glass House in Clichy (a suburb of Paris) first produced and named small glasses ‘shot glasses.’ Their purpose was strictly for quill pens and an occasional paper weight.
Chapter 3

EARLY AMERICAN DRINKING PATTERNS

This chapter will explore how and why drinking became so pervasive in our society. It is important to the solution of the shot glass to discuss the continued popularity of drinking in America. Without this popularity, shot glasses might never have been produced. This discussion will begin at the inception of this country and explain who and what helped to shape our attitudes towards drinking. We will look at the leaders of the day and their thoughts and actions about drinking. We will also explore some depth what society was doing to prevent drinking with the advent of the Temperance Unions.

Spirits probably came to the colonies with the first settlers. George Washington, a whiskey drinker and distiller himself, was appalled at the amount of alcohol being consumed in our new nation. John Adams, who drank an hankard of cider with breakfast, also expressed concern about the nation’s drinking habits. Finally, Thomas Jefferson, who invented the Presidential Cocktail Party, wanted to curb the drinking habits in the new America. According to W.J. Rorabaugh, “The Founding Fathers, fearful that the American Republic would be destroyed in a flood of alcohol, were anguished and perplexed.” So what did they do about the problem? When it came right down to it, they did nothing. Jefferson, as we shall see later, did not even encourage drinking than he did to prevent it. The problem was so large and so ingrained in the culture, that these men felt helpless.

Visitors from foreign countries were astounded at our alcoholic intake. Total drunkenness was not common because most drinkers were ‘seasoned.’ However, most were at best tipsy.

Consumption of alcohol peaked in the mid-1800s before beginning to decline. It seems that during this period, everyone drank; however, certain formidable groups spoke out against drinking. The Greene and Delaware Moral Society in 1815 said, “The thing has arrived to such a height that we are actually threatened with becoming a nation of drunkards.”

Who was drinking and why? Drinking was a social event in which everyone partook. Drinking was not confined only to men; women made up one-fourth of the drinking population. Children and slaves also figured in national statistics.

Men drank for social purposes. They met at the tavern to discuss everything from political events to sports. It was very important for one’s status to be seen there. It was also a place where men heard the latest news. A big moment in a man’s life occurred when he was able to bring his son into the local tavern for the first time. The tavern served as the most important social club in America for many years.

While men met at taverns, women were drinking in the comforts of their homes. It was not socially acceptable for women to drink in a tavern, so they were forced to drink in their homes or at social events in the homes of others. Women rarely drank hard liquor; most drank cordials or other sweetened liquor. Women found other outlets for drinking as well. Medicines and elixirs gave a perfect excuse for women to consume some form of alcohol.

The drinking problem extended from men, women and children, to slaves. Often the slaves were too drunk to work efficiently. Masters often provided spirits during the harvest season and holidays. In some districts in the South, slaves were reputed to be a majority in the taverns. Though masters tried to keep their slaves alcohol free, they were not very successful. A law was passed in 1798 which prohibited retailers from selling alcohol to slaves if their masters objected, but it was ineffectual. This became such a problem in Virginia that one governor of the colony offered his slaves a bargain: If they agreed to stay alcohol free for the Queen’s birthday, they would be allowed to get drunk another day. With all this liquor, it was no wonder people had difficulty remaining sober.

Rorabaugh feels that much of the national drinking problem was due to a rootlessness that came with the new America. As a result of this, there was a basic insecurity that may have been at the root of the problem. Boatmen, lumberjacks and farmhands were the most obvious choices to prove this point. Through their wanderings, spirits provided a stability that they needed; a drink was always there for them like an old friend.

This explains partially about the working class, but what about the elite? According to Rorabaugh, its biggest problem was boredom. Without neighbors readily available and festivities few and far between, spirits provided an exciting element for their otherwise lackluster lives. Did these reasons lead to this national problem, or was it peer pressure? More than likely it was a combination of the two.

Who was drinking is easier to define than why they were drinking. Everyone drank and those who did not were considered weak. Drinking became a dietary staple due to the rankness of the water in many early water systems. Often the food was terrible. Stale cheese, moldy bread and other spoiled foods were quite common. Drink
was also used for medicinal purposes. Doctors who drank themselves were eager to prescribe for their ailing patients.

The drinking problem among the clergy was appalling. Even Quakers passed a bottle of spirits during their meetings. No one was exempt. Cotton Mather worried that rum would ruin the social class of America. He was very much in favor of the social hierarchy and he worried that over indulging by those who could afford it would crumble this structure.

The question, however, was how much was too much? W.J. Rorabaugh, in his book, The Alcoholic Republic, An American Tradition, states that between 1800 and 1830 the annual per capita consumption of hard liquor, mostly rum, exceeded five gallons. This is an astounding figure considering that in addition to this hard liquor, Americans were drinking many other fermented beverages, from beer to hard cider. Soon after this time, however, the consumption rate fell off because of the Temperance movement.

The problem of excessive drinking extended even to our armed forces. Leaders worried that if the daily ration of drink was denied the soldiers, the men would revolt and there would consequently be no army. Leaders were at a loss to curb this problem.

A whiskey tax was imposed by Alexander Hamilton in an attempt to gain revenue and slow down the drinking, but it was a dismal failure. President Washington hoped that the discontent over the tax would die out, but it only grew stronger. In 1792, the tax was modified so that there existed a large enough loophole to exempt nearly everyone. Needless to say, Hamilton was very angry, but he had no choice. Pressure from the states was too great; it was impossible to combat the argument that peach brandy was necessity of life in a warm climate like that in Georgia.

Distilled spirits were, by 1810, (i.e. whiskey, rum etc.), the third most produced industrial product in America. The economic growth of the general store depended on the availability of these spirits. It was far more important that the stores stock alcohol than flour, sugar or other staples. Because hard currency was so difficult to come by, traders and shippers used rum molasses, which could be distilled into rum, as payment for goods. Rum became accepted payment for slaves and foreign goods. Rum also became a means of exchange in various other transactions. The rum industry was doomed by 1800 when taxes against rum made it too expensive to process. This was the period of time when whiskey made its way into American society. Whiskey was not taxed.

Whiskey, like other distilled spirits, enjoyed popularity due to the fact that good drinking water was scarce. Whiskey, again according to Rorabaugh, was the first "abundant and cheap product that American technology... was bringing into being." Whiskey was proving to Americans that we were truly independent since we did not have to rely on any imported goods like rum anymore. As a result of this pressure, the rum industry died out.

Cider was the other national drink that replaced water in the American diet. Again, it was a drink solely produced by Americans. People drank cider as it was made, in order to avoid bad drinking water. Most everyone believed that the water was harmful to their health and they refused to drink it. Unfortunately, in many cases this was true. Water was often muddy, gritty, rank and totally unsuitable for drinking. Benjamin Franklin said that if God had intended man to drink water, he would not have made him with an elbow capable of raising a wine glass.

This brings our discussion to the subject of wine. Wine did not enjoy the popularity of cider or whiskey with the masses. It was strictly a drink of the elite. The main reason for this was the expense. Another strike against it was that it was imported. So while Americans were trying to establish their independence, it was thought undemocratic to indulge in this spirit. Wine drinkers were forced by consensus of opinion to make their own drinks. Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay experimented with their own vineyards. They tried to convince Americans to establish vineyards in this country. This met with some success, although foreign visitors never really took to the new American wine. As a consequence, the industry never thrived.

Beer, which has been around since the beginning of civilization, was also pushed as an alternative to distilled spirits in the late 18th century. However, it was slow in catching on even though it was made in America. Again, Jefferson was in the forefront of encouraging this brew. It, like wine, never really caught on for a variety of reasons. It was expensive, and it was not distributed well due to the awkwardness of its containers. Another problem was linked to the water situation. Good water was hard to find, and yeast did not mix well with much of the water available, so beer was often bitter and sour.

Who was speaking out against the drinking problem in our country at this time? It is obvious that the founding fathers were at a loss even though they were concerned about the state of things. There was a widespread tendency to soft-pedal the issue, rather than become an outcast. One man who had no qualms about speaking out was Dr. Benjamin Rush. A signer of the Declaration of Independence and a doctor during the Revolutionary War, Rush was instrumental in opening the country's eyes to this growing problem. In the mid-1700s, he decried the abuse of spirits, calling them detrimental to health. He backed his arguments with first-hand knowledge of treating disease.

Rush's biggest complaint was lodged against distilled spirits. He believed that fermented drinks were not
as harmful, and furthermore, that it was almost impossible to get drunk on them. He even went so far as to say that "When taken in moderation, drink is generally innocent and often has a friendly influence on life and health." 

Rush worried that the soldiers' daily intake of alcohol was harmful and affected them adversely. He also felt that they were in poorer condition than their European counterparts, and did everything in his power to encourage people to stop drinking. His articles were articulate and his views were treated with respect. Unfortunately, there was no significant decline in the drinking rates and Rush began to use other means to get his message across.

Although he was discouraged he began to go to the clergy and urge them to carry his message, but this tactic did not meet with great success. His campaign, though not a glowing success, did manage to lead many Americans to give up drink.

Rush's book, *The Inquiry* began or helped to begin a tradition with the Temperance movement. It was the popularity of this book that first encouraged Rush to take up arms against distilled spirits. Historians generally agree that the first Temperance society began around 1800 and called itself the Union Temperate Society of Moreau & Northumberland. The members pledged to drink no spirits and to drink wine only at public dinners. This union lasted many generations in various forms and set the pace for others to follow.

Between 1800 and 1860, this was a popular movement that influenced many, and it ranked as a top movement during this period, second only to abolition. The movements all had their own definition of the word 'temperance.' Some thought that it meant no alcohol, while others thought that it excluded distilled spirits and left wine and beer open for debate. Eventually, the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance outlined this definition of Temperance: "Temperance... is the moderate and proper use of things beneficial; and abstinence from things hurtful. Ardent spirits being... a poison... one of the hurtful, and... the grand means of intoxication... abstain from drinking, and... furnishing of spirits, and endeavor to induce the whole community to do the same." 

In 1833, a national campaign was begun and a convention took place in Philadelphia. It combined all Temperance societies into the United States Temperance Union. By 1835 it claimed 8,000 societies and 1,500,000 members, and 4,000 distilleries had been put out of business.

The Temperance movement even reached the Army and the Navy. By the late 1820s our armed forces were being weaned of their drink. The Navy went so far as to pay the soldiers 6¢ a day if they did not consume their daily ration.

The Temperance movement had to find a new drink to take the place of alcohol and they did—water. At Temperance meetings, water was toasted as if it were wine. Pamphlets and articles were issued singing the praises of cold, clean water. Even Nathaniel Hawthorne could not resist writing a short story entitled "Rills from the Town Pump." Melville even jumped on the wagon and mentioned in *Moby Dick* that "There is some sneaking Temperance Society movement about this business."

Besides rum, cider and wine, beer also came under attack. Beer was thought to be filthy and drugged with unmentionable things. Proof was always sadly lacking on many of the charges against beer, especially those claiming that unstable drainage was used to enrich the flavor. But this did not slow down the campaign against beer.

One famous teetotaller was P.T. Barnum. He once heard a preacher decry the evil of all drink, and Barnum went home and smashed all of his remaining bottles of liquor. He never again touched a drop of liquor, and even produced his play *The Drunkard* at his theaters in New York and Philadelphia. It was the first hit for the Temperance societies.

The major tool of the Temperance societies was the individual pledge according to J.C. Farnam. Rather than giving a token amount of money and paying lip service to a cause, temperates actually lived what they preached. In some cases, this caused economic hardship, especially to those who owned general stores. Temperates did not ask anyone to do what they were not already doing.

We have attempted in this chapter to evaluate drinking habits in America from the 1700s to the mid-1800s. Various pressures on the early settlers and the colonial people, as well as poor food and drinking water, began to set the stage for a national drinking problem. The Temperance movement of the late 1700s helped to check this self-destructive behavior although it did not stop it entirely. The success of the movement was largely due to its devoted members, who though self-denial actually lived what they preached.

The popularity of drinking led directly to new innovations in glass making and in the glassware designed for alcoholic intake, including shot glasses.
Chapter 4

GLASSMAKING

There are basically three methods of making glass; blowing, pressing and machining. Molten glass taken from the furnace is very pliable and can be blown and shaped into useful objects with a few simple tools like the blowpipe, pontil rod, pucellas and shears. Glass can also be blown and pressed into molds. Molds are generally made of iron and etched patterns are usually carved into the molds. An American invention in the late 1820s was the hand press. This was the first type of glassmaking in which blowing was not required. Pressed glass became far superior to that made in Europe in the 19th century. Finally in the 20th century, automated machines began to turn out tremendous quantities of identical pieces.

In order to make glass, certain amounts of raw materials are needed. Deming Jarvis, of the famous Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, provided a published formula in 1865 for a batch of “crystal glass on the European standard.”

The list ran as follows:

1200 lbs. silex
800 lbs. red lead
440 lbs. pearl ash
50 lbs. nitrate
10 lbs. phosphate of lime
10 oz. white oxide of antimony
24 oz. manganese
32 oz. arsenic
20 oz. borax

Silex is simply refined sand and is difficult to melt. An alkali such as lime is added to lower the melting point. Lead is then added to produce lead glass or lead crystal which is more fusible and is softer and easier to shape. It is also more expensive. Manganese is important because it neutralizes traces of green and brown colors which tend to show up in glass due to tiny amounts of iron in the soil. Other minerals like gold, silver, copper and iron can be added to batches of glass to produce different colors. Some examples are; copper oxide produces light blue, cobalt oxide produces deep dark blue, gold oxide produces brilliant ruby red, iron oxide produces green and manganese oxide produces purple. Most any other variation of these and other colors, including those of carnival glass, can be produced with the right mineral.

Colored glassware was most popular during the Depression and these colors appeared in shot glasses as well as other glassware manufactured during that time. After the Depression period, there was a sharp decline in the production of colored glassware. Metals such as gold and silver were simply too expensive for the mass production of everyday glassware.
Chapter 5
FAILURES AND SUCCESSES IN THE AMERICAN GLASS INDUSTRY

Glass making began in America in the fall of 1608 when workmen for the London Company erected a glass house in Jamestown. This was built more for England than for America, however, and it ended in failure.

Many companies tried during the 17th and early 18th centuries to make glass to fill two basic needs of the settlers—glass for windows and bottles. However, all efforts failed. Benjamin Franklin was even consulted on the manufacture of glass but, as with most attempts at this time, this came to nothing.

Since it did not produce glass tableware, America continued to import its glass. George Washington and his soldiers toasted the King and Queen with a British-made glass that was engraved "The King and Friends of His Majesty's American Loyalists." This was aimed at the 20 percent of Americans who remained loyal to the British. Much glass was imported from Europe for at least 17 years after the Revolution.

One of the first successful glass companies in America was the New England Glass Company incorporated in 1818. This company produced a variety of quality hand-pressed tableware, including a firing glass. Since coal is a prime ingredient of glass, it was the first manufacturer to use coal, due to the deforestation of the east.

One of the most successful 19th century glass companies was the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, established in 1825 by Deming Jarvis, who was also instrumental in establishing The New England Glass Company. This new firm produced large quantities of old blown and pressed glass. The company won numerous awards at various exhibitions for the quality of its work. Most importantly, it was the first American company to produce small glasses that qualified as shot glasses. These glasses were called "Toy Whiskey Tasters" and began to be produced around 1840. A few "whiskey sters", i.e. French Lacy Glass, do not qualify as shot glasses because of their separate stems or bases. The Boston and Sandwich Company closed in 1888 because of competition from glass companies in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, and because of a strike at the factory. So far, no patents have been found that were issued to Boston and Sandwich for tableware designs. This was common because several different factories produced the same patterns from identical or similar molds throughout the 19th century. Many simply did not take the time or trouble to apply for patents.

Another company was started by Benjamin Bakewell and Edward Ensell in Pittsburgh in 1807. It was originally called Bakewell Ensell, but the name went through several changes until 1826 when John Palmer joined the company and it became Bakewell, Pears & Co. At first it only manufactured glass furniture knobs and handles. The company closed down during the financial panic of 1840, but in 1845 it resurfaced. At a new factory Bakewell, Pears & Company began making all kinds of tableware, including a covered "Liberty Bell" dish for the nation's centennial. The firm made bar tumblers, also known as water tumblers, that were considerably larger than shot glasses except for 1 or 2 of the smaller ones, such as the 6 flute jigger. Many sported a thick durable bottom. One of these early patterns popular for bar tumblers (the Ashburton) was shipped to California in 1849 during the Gold Rush. Most of the company's glassware was made from the 1840s through the 1870s and was mainly sold to taverns, general stores and saloons.

During this period, whiskey tumblers that qualify as shot glasses were made in several of the current patterns being produced. These small whiskey tumblers (they were not yet known as shot glasses, but they certainly fit the description) are very rare and hard to come by. Patterns that include known whiskey tumblers are pictured at the end of this chapter.

Bakewell, Pears, & Company was the first to patent a hand press machine and also claimed to be the first glass factory in America to produce pressed glassware entirely by machine. It was also one of the first to patent a handled beer mug in the shape of a barrel. This was one of the company's best sellers in the 1870s. Many good things come to an end, and the Bakewell, Pears, & Company factory closed down in 1882.

Another company producing bar tumblers was McKee & Brothers of Pittsburgh. This firm started in 1834 and produced a wide variety of tableware until it merged in 1899 with the National Glass Company. Around 1865 the company patented a crystal pattern for bar tumblers. In 1903 it split with the National Glass Company and became part of the Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company of Jeannette, Pennsylvania, where it still operates today.

The Duncan & Miller Glass Company, also operating in Pennsylvania, started producing bar tumblers during this era. These were similar to the others, but only a handful were tiny enough to be considered shot glasses. Of this selected few, two of the five were advertised as toys—the pillar toy and the Barney toy.

In the early 1860s, the Bay State Glass Company
In the early 1860s, the Bay State Glass Company patented a design for a glass tumbler. This design became known as a “Campaign Tumbler.” Other companies soon began producing them. The Bay State Company only produced one design—a flag with 13 stars on one side and a shield on the other. Other companies produced campaign glasses with national symbols like Yankee Doodle, the bald eagle and the stars and stripes. Even the presidential election of 1880 had Garfield and Hancock pictured on tumblers that may have been of shot glass size.

Hobbs, Brocunier & Company, founded in 1820 in Wheeling, West Virginia, was another producer of campaign glasses. One of the largest in the country at the time, the company produced many whiskey tumblers in old established patterns as well as in its own new patented patterns. It also experimented with color and porcelain. The company became part of the U.S. Glass Company in 1891.

Another company that was a major manufacturer of pressed, blown and cut glass, including a complete line of bar tumblers was King, Son & Company. Again, these tumblers were produced in the 1860s and 1870s and were sold to saloons, hotels and taverns. Unlike the bar tumblers produced by Bakewell, Pears, & Company, these were a little smaller and possibly thicker, especially along the sides. The eight-flute whiskey tumbler, and perhaps others, qualified as shot glasses and were very rugged. They could withstand considerable abuse, much like firing glasses. The use of the word “shot glass” in America may have had its origins in bars and saloons around the 1870s or 1880s. Penny shots, or one shot for a penny, was the standard one ounce of hard liquor. The standard shot glass, i.e. old English dram glass, holds one and a half ounces and was usually filled two-thirds full to give a one ounce serving.

Eighteen large glass manufacturers in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia merged on July 1, 1891, to form the United States Glass Company. The skilled glass workers opposed the consolidation and went on strike from 1893-1896. The company wanted to gain control of the workers’ output.

All Pittsburgh glass factories were involved in the Great Strike of 1893-1896. U.S. Glass made its start to break the strike at King Glass when it hired most anyone, including farmers. Violence, typical in 19th-century strikes, broke out among strikers and strike breakers. It was unsafe for strike breakers to leave the factories so most slept at work. After the Great Strike, bed sheets were used to bandage the wounds. U.S. Glass continued to produce glass throughout this turmoil and patented several patterns including the Pennsylvania pattern from which the company produced a whiskey tumbler or shot glass.

The rest of the patterned glass pictured at the end of this chapter is from the 1840s to 1870s. All are clear in color, and were advertised as whiskey tumblers and produced by many different companies. Most were probably not patented. They are about two inches tall and hold two ounces.
Reproduced directly from a page of a trade catalog of Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa, c. 1840s-1870s. Catalog number for 6-flute jigger (top row, first glass on the left) is #BTU100.

Reproduced directly from a page of an old trade catalog of Duncan & Miller Glass Co., PA, c. 1870s - 1880s

Left corner:
#BTU150  
Pillar toy

Right corner:
#BTU151  
Barney toy

Third row, first glass on left:
#BTU152  
2 oz. capacity

Third row, second glass from left:
#BTU153  
2 oz. capacity

Fifth row, second glass from right:
#BTU154  
2 oz. capacity
BAR TUMBLERS.

Whiskey tumbler
Ashburton" pattern
Approx. 2 oz.
Color: clear
1840s - 1870s

#NCP100

"Bulls Eye with Diamond-Point" pattern

#NPC102

"Cable" pattern

Reproduced directly from a page of a trade catalog of King Son & Co., Pittsburgh, PA, c. 1870-1875. Catalog number 8 - flute whiskey (third row, first glass on left) is #BTU200.
# NPC103
Ammon Thumbprint pattern

# NPC104
"Hamilton" pattern

# NPC105
"Horn of Plenty" or "Comet" pattern

# NPC106
agnet and Grape with Frosted Leaf pattern

# NPC107
"New England Pineapple" pattern

# NPC108
"Fine Rib" pattern

# NPC109
Ribbed Bellflower pattern

# NPC110
"Ribbed Grape" pattern

# NPC111
"Ribbed Ivy" pattern
"Ribbed Palm" pattern
McKee & Bros.
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity

"501 Cutting" pattern
McKee & Bros.
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity

"Wisteria Cutting" pattern
McKee & Bros.
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity

"Colonial" pattern
McKee & Bros.
2 oz. capacity
Color: clear

"Sunburst" pattern

"Aztec" pattern
McKee & Bros.
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Color: clear

Whiskey tumbler or standard shot glass
"Crystal" pattern
McKee & Bros.
Color: clear

"Wisteria Cutting" pattern

Whiskey tumbler or standard shot glass
"Pennsylvania" pattern
United States Glass Co.
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear
1890s - early 1900s
Toy whiskey tasters
Boston & Sandwich Glass Co.
c. 1840
Color: clear

Firing glass
New England Glass Co.
3" - 4" tall
c. 1820-1830
Color: clear

Field and Hancock campaign tumblers
te 1870s - 1880

Campaign tumbler
Bay State Glass Co.
c. 1860s
#NCP200
Whiskey tumbler or standard shot glass
"101" pattern
Hobbs, Brocunier & Co.
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear
C. 1870s - 1880s

#NCP201
Whiskey tumbler or standard shot glass
"Morgan Porcelain Replica" pattern
Hobbs, Brocunier & Co.
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Color: peach applied on glass
C. 1870s - 1880s

Whiskey tasters
French lacy glass
Boston & Sandwich Glass Co.
Color: clear
C. 1840
Chapter 6
THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries (c.1880-1916), advertising by major distilleries, local distilleries, local distributors and many others appeared on shot glasses. Salesmen, drummers, peddlers and others carried these shot glasses to impress customers that their products were the best. The sales gimmick of giving free samples was a success and the small glasses became known as Whiskey Sample Glasses.

Local advertising in abundance had its beginnings on these sample glasses. Some old glasses were marked with lines that were measurements of fractional shots. Teaspoon, tablespoon and dessert measurements were common. These glasses were used by doctors, druggists, pharmacists and wherever tiny measurements of volume were needed.

Prior to Prohibition, literally hundreds of sample glasses were produced. The vast majority have not been catalogued in this edition but hopefully will be later as more pictures become available. Tiny local distilleries throughout the country left their long-forgotten trademarks on these little glasses. Many of these glasses were thick heavy glass that had been pressed into molds, but most were thin and fragile. Unfortunately, Prohibition put these distillers and the production of these glasses out of business.

Shot glasses could be purchased in general stores, especially in the early 1900s when enameled advertising appeared on the glasses. Original sample glasses were clear glass with clear words etched into the molds or with white writing etched on the exterior. These newer glasses were also imprinted with a company logo. Their value is only a few dollars compared to sample glasses with a value range from $8 to $30.

In 1906, Lenox produced a shot glass with a brown and sterling overlay upon its exterior. It was very fancy and it was aimed at the upper classes. It sold for a very high price. It was made in Trenton, New Jersey, and is valued today at about $100 (cat. no. PPP010, no picture available).

In New York, C. Dorflinger & Sons also produced a shot glass in the early 20th century. It was made of crystal and originally sold for $6.50 per dozen. This was also quite expensive for the time.

Since many of these thin glasses were cheaply made, irregularities exist in individual glasses. The capacities may vary slightly from glass to glass and are estimated to the nearest quarter ounce. Prices are generally higher in the Western United States, but in other parts of the country particularly the Midwest, sample glass can be purchased for as little as $20. A few sample glasses not pictured on the following pages are listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Glass Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WSB013</td>
<td>“Big 6 Gin” 1 ounce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSD014</td>
<td>“Dilley’s No. 5 Pure Rye” 2 ounces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSD004</td>
<td>“Jack Daniel’s Old No. 7” 1 1/2 ounces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSF001</td>
<td>“Febs Whiskey” 2 ounces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSH003</td>
<td>“Hanover Rye” 2 ounces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSH006</td>
<td>“Hayner Distilling Co.” 2 ounces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSV004</td>
<td>“Vino Chinato Bitters” 1 ounce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More patterns such as those of the Fostoria Glass Company appeared. Fostoria, along with a few others like McKee, patented several of its patterns.

One fractional whiskey sample glass also existed: #SGF010 “Haberno Piza Tabasco” 1/2 ounce.
# W S O 0 1 4
2 1/8" tall
2 oz. capacity
Etched white lettering
c. 1880s - early 1900s

# W S S 0 0 5
"Security Distilling Co."
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Etched white lettering
c. 1880s - early 1900s

# P S G 0 2 0
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass
C. Dorflinger & Sons
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
c. 1914

# A N F 0 0 3
"Calvert" Standard shot glasses
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Molded clear lettering
c. 1940s
These are not whiskey sample glasses but replica's of them.

# A N F 0 0 4
# W S A 0 0 2
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Molded clear lettering
c. 1880s - early 1900s
# WAP004
4/" tall
2 oz. capacity
ded lettering and measuring
nes on reverse
180s - early 1900s

# WAP005
2 3/8" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Molded lettering and measuring
lines on reverse
c. 1880s - early 1900s

# WAC010
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Molded lettering and measuring
lines on reverse
c. 1880s - early 1900s

# WAK018
4/" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Red white lettering
180s - early 1900s

# WAL015
2 1/8" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Etched white lettering
c. 1880s - early 1900s

# WAD005
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Etched on white lettering
c. 1880s - early 1900s

Both glasses:
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear, purple tinge and possibly other light tinges due to experimentation
c. 1880s - early 1900s


# WAT038

2 5/8" tall
2 oz. capacity
Etched white lettering and measuring lines
C. 1880s - early 1900s

# WAT009

1 7/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear with molded lettering and measuring lines on reverse
C. 1880s - early 1900s

# WAA000

1 3/4" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear with molded designs
C. 1880s - early 1900s

# PPC001

"1641\" pattern
Fostoria
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
1909 - 1913

# WAP001

1 7/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear with molded lettering and measuring lines on reverse
C. 1880s - early 1900s

# WAB005

2 1/4" tall
1 3/4 oz. capacity
Color: clear with molded lettering and measuring lines on reverse
C. 1880s - early 1900s

# PPC002

"Prince Gold\" pattern
Fostoria
2 1 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
1909 - 1913

# PPC003

"Sylvan Line\" pattern
Fostoria
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
1909 - 1913
Chapter 7

PROHIBITION

As discussed in Chapter 3, drinking evolved with American society; however, anti-drinking sentiments also arose. By a popular vote of four to one in 1919, America passed the 18th Amendment which stated that the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes was prohibited. Temperance seemed to have won a major battle. This era became known as the Dry-Wet Spell, as well as Prohibition.

Great figures in history like Elliot Ness and Walter Winchell were a part of this era, such negative influences as the Mafia and Al Capone were also a part of Prohibition. Life was made better, especially for the poor who could not afford high illegal prices for alcohol, but it was made worse for others who spent every dime they had for it.

Most all saloons (about 170,000) went out of business due to the efforts of organized political groups such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League. A few saloons operated illegally as profitable outlets for organized crime. A few others survived the 14-year dry spell, but they were rare. Glur's Tavern located in Columbus, Nebraska, and now a national landmark, claims to be the oldest tavern in the West. It has been a saloon since 1879, except for the 14 years from 1919-1933. It survived Prohibition through the efforts of Louis Glur. He introduced decks of cards, cribbage boards and slot machines with drink payoff tokens. Of course the tokens could only be cashed for root beer or other soft drinks. It remained a popular place where farmers played serious games of pinochle, dirty spades, sheepshead and euchre. Glur's Tavern was certainly a rarity, for few survived the period alcohol-free.

During this time, nationwide alcohol consumption and arrests for disorderly conduct due to drunkenness were cut in half. The death rate for cirrhosis of the liver was also cut by over half. There were side effects which lessened faith in the government and made it admirable, adventurous and certainly very profitable for those who broke the law. This was also a time when women organized in massive numbers for a cause, and immediately after the 18th, the 19th amendment gave them suffrage.

Booze has been big business in this country since the 1750s. Sugar and molasses, the bases for early liquor, were cut off during the Revolution. As a consequence, America turned to grain spirits. In 1789, the first Kentucky whiskey was made by a Baptist preacher. By 1810, over 2,000 distilleries were producing over two million gallons of whiskey annually. It was much easier for a farmer to transform his grain into six times as much whiskey and haul it to market. Five gallons of whiskey per capita was by this time consumed yearly in America.

Militia raisings, barn raisings and vote-getters all involved whiskey or some form of alcohol in great quantities. Alcohol was used as partial payment for hired hands and stores kept barrels in front to treat their valued customers. Fortunately, drink was taxed, so it was responsible for financing education, prisons and other public works.

Drink was and is part of our culture, but with it comes drunkenness. Drunks early on were fined, flogged and jailed. Some people were not served liquor, including drunks, debtors, slaves and indentured servants. They were excluded for a variety of reasons, but mainly because tavern proprietors had to maintain an important social position. They were expected to run orderly establishments and keep customers in check, but they were unable to stop drunkenness.

Drunkenness became so troublesome that by 1826, the American Society of Temperance was founded. It survived a major setback during the Civil War and expanded greatly afterward. Women continued to be the leaders and often demonstrated by the hundreds in front of saloons. They even laid siege to some establishments that lasted several days and even weeks. Women were upset for their young children since the permissible age for drinking was 10 years old in most states.

The Prohibition Party was formed in 1869 and became part of the Anti-Saloon League in the early 1900s. The Anti-Saloon League backed any candidate that opposed liquor and was were personally responsible for the creation of the 18th Amendment.

When the amendment passed, the victory was not as sweet as its backers had hoped. Alcohol was much too ingrained in our society. Congress authorized 1,500 agents to aid in the extinction of the alcohol trade, but they were politically appointed, undertrained and most important, they were underpaid. Agents were easily bribed and many saloons survived in this manner.

Homemade stills increased in huge numbers since materials were easily purchased almost anywhere. California vineyards increased seven times in size and growers were very tricky in their instructions: “After dissolving the brick in a gallon of water, do not place the liquid in a jug away in the cupboard for 20 days because then it will turn into wine.” Permits could still be obtained to make alcohol since it had scientific, medicinal and industrial uses, but much of this was sold illegally as well. Finally, unlawful
dealers involved with organized crime made millions as bootleggers.

People continued to drink everywhere in speakeasies, homes, country clubs and private clubs, and at dances and receptions. Anti-Prohibition forces organized in the late 1920s and important people spoke out against Prohibition. Labor Leader Samuel Gompers, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, millionaire Pierre DuPont and future President Franklin D. Roosevelt campaigned for its repeal. Roosevelt supported the repeal not only for its popularity, but because he also saw it would create new jobs and, particularly, new taxes. One December 5, 1933, Prohibition was successfully repealed by a two-to-one vote.

The need for shot glasses tumbled during the late teens and early twenties with the advent of Prohibition. Commercial production of shot glasses may have totally stopped. Some tiny whiskey glasses were produced in beverage sets which usually included several identical pieces (usually four to six) with a matching decanter.

Ironically, the most valuable shot glasses, though few in number, may have been produced during this time. Fancy glassware and high quality, expensive glassware aimed specifically at the upper classes of America during Prohibition were made by Louis Comfort Tiffany. He worked from 1879 to 1933 manufacturing iridescent glass and art nouveau designs, as well as original contemporary styles. He produced a few rare fancy shot glasses (Cat. No. PPP020) using expensive materials such as gold. These glasses are valued in the hundreds of dollars. Most were produced before the Depression.
The term “Depression Glass” usually refers to glassware produced throughout the late 1920s and 1930s. Great numbers of new patterns and colors were made to appeal to the 1920s idea of "modern." Americans wanted colors, and they got them—in literature, cars, refrigerators, stoves and especially glass. The famous colors of Depression glassware include cobalt blue, emerald green, pink or rosepink, amber, topaz, ruby red, crystal, clear and hundreds of varying shades of these basic colors. Pyrex, a strong heat-resistant glass that could be taken directly from the oven to the table was invented in 1915 and added to the modern glass revolution.

By 1925, most glass factories were entirely mechanized and this eliminated the need for skilled glass blowers. Unlike in the 19th century, companies now patented their patterns and did not share them. Molds set up for machines were not as good as they are today but a set of molds for one item for glass industry today might cost more than $50,000 in skilled labor. So it is safe to assume that it was also quite expensive during the Depression era to produce molds for machine-made glass. Nearly a million pieces of glass can be produced from a typical mold today, while in the 1930s a few thousand pieces could be produced before the mold wore out. Surprisingly, hundreds of patterns were produced, considering the depressed state of our nation. In fact, during the Depression, more patterns, shapes and colors were produced than during any other period in American history.

Depression glassware was cheaply made, usually awed and finished poorly. However, it sold cheaply and appealed to middle class and rural America. Everyone could afford it and Americans by the thousands bought it. Few colors were introduced intermittently and glassware became so popular that it was often given away as a promotional item. Furniture stores gave away entire sets of 50 to 75 pieces when furniture was purchased. It was given away at movie theaters with the price of a ticket and prizes at carnivals. Smaller pieces such as cups, saucers, ice glasses, shot glasses, finger bowls, etc. sold for as little as two, three, or four cents and were produced in tremendous quantities. They were also packed in cereal and soap boxes and with other foods. Machine-made glass sold for all the price of previously made hand pressed and blown ass. It sold cheaply in mail-order catalogs as well.

The Depression era was also a banner time for shot glasses or whiskey tumblers. Since entire dish sets were manufactured in the same shape and pattern, some included a small whiskey glass which varied in both size and shape. An entire new design for the shot glass was invented during the Depression and was very common. These glasses were approximately 2 7/8” tall, have a one-half to one-inch bottom thickness, and most have a capacity of exactly one ounce. These are referred to as “Depression Tall” shot glasses, and normally stand a little over a half-inch taller than the standard shot glass.

Shot glasses as well as measuring cups, measuring spoons, tumblers, plates and bowls can all be found embossed with advertising during the Depression. Song titles like “Happy Days are Here Again” also appear on shot glasses which celebrated Roosevelt’s election and the end of Prohibition. Double meaning shot glasses were commonly found as well. “Just a Swallow” depicting a bird on the glass, or "Down the Track" featuring a race horse, were typical.

Many companies went out of business because the Depression was too hard to overcome, and because they could not compete with automation. Quite a few did survive, however, and merged with others due to the popularity of the new colored glassware. The rest of this chapter is devoted to those companies that produced a shot glass or whiskey tumbler and other miscellaneous shot glasses during the Depression.

The Jeannette Glass Company was organized in the early 1900s in Jeannette, Pennsylvania. It was completely automated by 1924 and was a pioneer in bringing automation together with color. The company produced some of the most beautiful mold-etched patterns during the 1930s. In 1961, Jeannette Glass bought the old McKee factory in Jeannette. The company continues to manufacture domestic glassware today.

The Hocking Glass Company had its beginning in 1905 in Lancaster, Ohio. It was known for many different patterns and produced much machine-pressed and mold-etched colored glassware. In the late 1920s Hocking Glass became fully automated and advertised tumblers, two for a nickel (half the price of pre-automated glassware). In 1928, Hocking was the first company to produce automatically a complete line of green-colored tableware. In 1937, it merged with Anchor Cap and Closure Corporation (a major manufacturer of containers) in Island City, New York, and became Anchor-Hocking.

The Imperial Glass Company was organized in 1901 and first produced glass in 1904 in Bellaire, Ohio. Imperial experimented with color and color effects. The result was carnival glass produced in abundance from 1910-1920. The company’s biggest problem was it contin-
ued to use hand-pressed lines. As a result, it could not compete with automation and went bankrupt in 1931. It later resurfaced as the Imperial Glass Corporation and continued to produce new and different colored carnival glass in old molds. The company was successful once again and became a part of the Lenox Corporation in 1973.

The Monongahela Glass Company was established in Fairmont, West Virginia, in 1903. By the late 1920s, it was one of the largest manufacturers of pressed and blown glass tumblers in this country. Some of its glassware was trimmed with gold or platinum by hand in limited amounts which made it very expensive. The company became part of Hocking Glass in the early 1930s.

The Bryce Brothers Company of Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, specialized in hand-blown stemware for hotels, homes and restaurants beginning in 1896. They introduced colors in the 1920s and became part of Lenox in 1965.

The Federal Glass Company, organized in 1900 in Columbus, Ohio, was also one of the first to become fully automated, and this led to much of their success. By the mid-1920s, it had become the largest supplier of machine-made tumblers and jugs in America. It was also one of the first to produce a “Depression Tall” shot glass. Many of its products are easily identified with a small “F” enclosed in a shield on the underside of the glass. In 1958, it became a division of the Federal Paper Board Company and it continues to produce glassware today.

The Hazel Atlas Glass Company, originally established in Wheeling, West Virginia, was one of the first to begin assembly line production. It was considered one of the most, if not the most, automated company in 1928. A trade journal referred to it as “The World’s Largest Tumbler Factory” because it produced so much glassware in the 1920s. It was also one of the first to emboss pictures on mass-produced glassware including shot glasses. Hazel Atlas was taken over by Continental Can in 1956 and then by Brockway Glass Company which bought out Continental in 1964.

The Libbey Glass Company, formerly the New England Glass Company, was established in Boston in 1818. The firm moved to Toledo, Ohio, in 1888 and officially changed its name to Libbey in 1892. It became a major supplier of glassware to hotels and restaurants. During the Depression, Libbey acquired a major tumbler factory (Ninik Glass Corporation) which helped it to survive. In the 1930s Libbey produced and patented a tumbler made in several different sizes, including a shot glass. It was called a “safeguard tumbler” and it was sold under a chip-resistant guarantee. These were manufactured in two different grades — a higher-priced lead and a standard fine grade of limeware.

The Westmoreland Specialty Company was established in Grapeville, Pennsylvania, in 1890. In the late 19th and part of the 20th century, the company also produced vinegar, mustard, baking powder, and a few other foods to fill the containers they made. Westmoreland is one of the few remaining “hand-houses” (where everything is hand-pressed or blown) surviving today. It continues to produce reproductions as well.

The Bartlett Collins Sapulpa Glass Company first produced glass in Oklahoma prior to the Depression. Bartlett was an Oklahoma oil man, and Collins was an East coast glass man. They teamed up to produce lamp shades, hand-pressed and blown tableware, stemware and kitchenware. By 1931, they were advertising themselves and really had become “the only independent glass plant making tableware west of the Mississippi.” The company was so far west and south that most of its advertising was also done in Spanish as well as English.

The Steuben Glass Company was founded in 1932 and, surprisingly, made cheap colored glassware throughout the 1930s. In 1933, Arthur Houghton became Steuben’s president, and in his own words, the company set out to produce “the most perfect crystal the world has ever known.” Since then Steuben has produced some of the finest and most expensive crystal in the world.

The Duncan & Miller Glass Company, originally founded in Washington, Pennsylvania, advertised: “For the good old summertime. Even a hot drink looks cold in Duncan ‘Frost’ satin finish — delightful to the touch — smoother than glass. Outstanding novelty rage for the hot summer season.” Frosted glass is a thick murky gray color that is opaque and has nothing to do with the temperature of liquids in it. Frosted glass was a Duncan & Miller invention and the company patented other patterns during the Depression.

Founded in 1887, in Fostoria, Ohio, the Fostoria Glass Company survived the Depression by introducing color in 1924 as well as a successful national advertising campaign. Advertised heavily in all of the popular women’s magazines paid off handsomely. Other companies caught on after Fostoria was firmly entrenched as the leader. Hundreds of designs were patented by Fostoria before, during and after the Depression. This is one of the few companies that survived the Depression and continues to manufacture glass today.

In Depression era hundreds of other companies manufactured items from huge jugs to jars to miniature toy glassware and fractional shot glasses with capacities under one ounce. Some of these fractional shots have made history by being used knowingly or unknowingly to cheat customers out of their full one ounce “shot” of whiskey.

The most valuable colored glassware is probably the ruby red, because the metal required to make it is gold. Gold is added to the batch of glass being made and creates the beautiful ruby red color. One ruby red shot glass (Cat. No. DMS800) with the words “Stratton Main” was made during the Depression. Others are usually valued around $25.
# DTP010
1/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Clear design and lettering beveled bottom

# DTP100
2 7/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Clear design on white background around entire glass

# DTP101
2 7/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Gold and white designs of leaves, flowers and birds around entire glass

# DTP102
2 7/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Gold designs on solid green-colored Depression glass

# DMS002
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear with clear bands

# DMS005
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear with carnival colored bands

# DTP304
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear with black lettering and design

# DTP305
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Orange design
9 - beveled bottom
# DTP300
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Black lettering, black horse and yellow rider; or blue lettering, red horse and red outline of rider

# DTP301
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Yellow lettering and blue monkeys; or black lettering and black monkeys with yellow faces

# DTP302
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Black horse and lettering

# DTP303
Depression tall
1 oz. capacity
Black lettering, black horse and yellow rider; or blue lettering, red horse and red outline of rider

# DMS004
Depression tall
2 13/16" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear

# DMS201
Depression tall
2 3/4" tall
1 3/4 oz. capacity
Three beveled middle ridges and gold lines at top

# DMS202
Depression tall
2 15/16" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Color: purple tinged with etched 1 oz. measuring line
# D P G 0 4 4  
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass  
"Roulette" pattern  
Locking Glass Co.  
1/2" tall  
1/2 oz. capacity  
Colors: green and pink  
1936-1938

# D P G 0 4 0  
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass  
"Stripes" pattern  
Hocking Glass Co.  
1 oz. capacity  
Applied bands of red and white  
1920s-1930s

# D P G 0 4 2  
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass  
"Mayfair Open Rose" pattern  
Hocking Glass Co.  
2 1/4" tall  
1 1/2 oz. capacity  
Mold etched  
Colors: pink, blue, green, and crystal  
1931-1936

# D P G 0 4 1  
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass  
"Ring" pattern  
Hocking Glass Co.  
2" tall  
1 1/2 oz. capacity  
Several color patterns  
1920s-1933

# D P G 0 4 3  
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass  
"Knife and Fork" pattern  
Hocking Glass Co.  
2 1/2" tall  
1 1/2 oz. capacity  
Colors: green, pink, and crystal  
1934-1938
"Aberford" pattern
Duncan Miller
3/8" tall
3/4 oz. capacity
Color: green

"Astaire" pattern
Duncan Miller
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity

"Georgian" pattern
Duncan Miller
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity

"Hermitage" pattern
Fostoria Glass Co.
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Depression colors
1935-1945

"Hermitage" pattern
Fostoria Glass Co.
2 1/2" tall
3/4 oz. capacity
Color: light orange

3/8" tall
1/4 oz. capacity
Color: green

2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Thick glass
Color: green

2 1/8" tall
1 1/4 oz. capacity
Color: green
# D MS 103
2 5/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
Depression colors

# D MS 200
1 3/8" tall
1 1/3 oz. capacity
Color: clear and pink

# D MS 300
2 1/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Depression colors
6 - beveled bottom

# D MS 301
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Color: pink

# D MS 302
2 1/2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear

# D MS 305
Bryce Bros. Co.
2 1/2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
# D WE050
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass
Bartlett Collins
Sapulpa Glass Co.
7/8" tall
1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear with etching
Mid- 1930s

# D WE011
Beverage sham
Bartlett Collins
Sapulpa Glass Co.
2" tall
1 1/4 oz. capacity
Color: rose and green
Mid- 1930s

Original advertising by Bartlett Collins:

English version:
Beverage Sham
Capacity 1 1/4 oz.
12 doz. in carton
Wt. 20 lbs.

Spanish version
Para Licores
Capacidad 1 1/4 oz.
12 dnas. carton
Pesos 20 lbs.

#EPG500
2" tall
1 1/8 oz. capacity
Colored glass with etching

#EPG501
2 1/8" tall
1 1/8 oz. capacity
Colored glass with etching

#EPG502
2 1/4" tall
1 1/8 oz. capacity
Colored glass with etching

#EPG503
2 1/2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Colored glass with etching

These are depression glass replicas made in Taiwan.
A tall etched glass with etching is a depression glass replica made in Taiwan.

- **#EPG504**
  - 2 3/8" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - Blue with four etchings

- **#DPE010**
  - "Ray" pattern
  - Hazel Atlas Glass Co.
  - 2 1/4" tall
  - 1 1/2 oz. capacity
  - Depression colors 1934 - 1942

- **#DWP011**
  - "Modern Tone Wedding Band" pattern
  - 2 1/8" tall
  - 1 1/2 oz. capacity
  - Depression colors 1934 - 1942

- **#DWP013**
  - Depression tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - Etched lines and circles

- **#DMT305**
  - Depression tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - Gold bands

- **#DMT306**
  - Depression tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - White designs

- **#DMT306**
  - Depression tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - Gold bands
Set of three humorous anti-saloon propaganda glasses favoring Prohibition
2 1/2" tall, 2 oz. capacity
Black and white designs and lettering on white background
Reverse of each shows ax-wielding old lady
C. mid-to late 1930s

Standard shot glass
Black lettering with blue and black designs; frosted inside and out
C. 1930s

2 3/8" tall
2 oz. capacity
Clear writing on ruby red background says "Uncle James 1893;" possibly hand-made as a present
22 - beveled clear bottom
C. 1930s
# D M S 3 0 2
1/4” tall
/3 oz. capacity
lor: clear

# D M S 3 0 3
2 1/4” tall
2 oz. capacity
Five top white stripes and five bottom green stripes; or five top white stripes and five bottom green stripes.

# D M S 3 0 4
2 1/4” tall
1 1/3 oz. capacity
Four stripes colored red, yellow, black and green from top to bottom

# D M S 1 0 0
3/8” tall
/8 oz. capacity
lor: dark yellow

# D M S 1 0 1
2 3/8” tall
1 oz. capacity
Depression colors

# D M S 2 0 3
2 1/2” tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: emerald green

# D M S 2 0 4
2 1/2” tall
2 oz. capacity
Color: clear
12 - beveled bottom
# D T P 2 0 0
Depression tall
"Sailboat" pattern
Hazel Atlas Glass co.
1 oz. capacity
Colors: cobalt blue and amethyst

# D T P 2 0 1
Depression tall
"Angelfish" pattern
Hazel Atlas Glass co.
1 oz. capacity
Colors: cobalt blue and amethyst

# D T P 2 0 2
Depression tall
"Windmill" pattern
Hazel Atlas Glass co.
1 oz. capacity
Colors: cobalt blue and amethyst

# D M S 0 0 1
Depression tall
Federal Glass co.
1 oz. capacity
Depression colors

# D P G 0 8 0
"Pear Optic Thumbprint" pattern
Federal Glass co.
2 1/4" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: green
1929-1930

# D P G 0 8 1
"Raindrops Optic Design" pattern
Federal Glass co.
1 7/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: green
1929-1933
# DMS003
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass
"Tear Drops" pattern
Duncan & Miller Glass Co.
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Color: lead brown
1934 - early 1940s

# DMS104
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass
"Hedgehog" pattern
Bey Glass Co.
7/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Pression colors

# DPG020
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass
"English Hobnail" pattern
Westmoreland Specialty Co.
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Colors: pink, green, blue and amber
1930s; reissued in crystal in 1960s

# DWE020
Whiskey cordial tumbler or shot glass
"First Love" pattern, with etching to harmonize with 1847 Rogers Bros. silverplate
Duncan & Miller Glass Co.
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
1930 - early 1940s

# DMS102
Beverage tumbler or shot glass
"Blown Sham" pattern
Bartlett Collins Sapulpa Glass Co.
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Colors: rose and green
Mid - 1930s
# DPG070
"Key Block" pattern
Monongah Glass Co.
2 1/2" tall
1 3/4 oz. capacity
Colors: green and rose-pink
Late 1920s - early 1930s

# DMS105
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass
Steuben Glass Co.
2 1/8" tall
2 oz. capacity
Color: crystal
1936

# DPG030
Whiskey tumbler or shot glass
"Hex Optic" or "Honeycomb" pattern
Jeannette Glass Co.
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Colors: pink and green
1928 - 1932

# SGF101
Fractional shot glass
2 3/8" tall
2/3 oz. capacity
Color: yellow-brown
c. 1930s

# SGF102
Fractional shot glass
2 7/8" tall
2/3 oz. capacity
Color: clear
Ridge at top; very thick bottom
c. 1930s

# SGF100
Fractional shot glass
2 1/2" tall
3/4 oz. capacity
Color: clear
c. 1930s
Chapter 9

THE 1940S

The tall narrow glasses of the Depression quickly phased out in the next decade. One advantage that these glasses possessed was their usually exact one-ounce capacity. Whiskey was and is commonly sold in commercial establishments in one-ounce portions. To accurately measure this ounce, new glasses were produced with measuring lines. These lines were usually white, etched or gold on clear or faintly tinted glass. Of course, some glasses were made with very thick bottoms and thick sides and still only hold one ounce. Some glasses even had new square bottoms.

Along with the disappearance of the tall narrow glasses, colored glass was virtually eliminated. America returned to clear or crystal glass. Etching survived and prospered during the forties, especially at Ohio’s Cambridge Glass Company, which continued etching into the early 1950s. Several major companies, including Anchor-Hocking, Federal, Libbey and Atlas-Mason also produced etched shot glasses. Many of these can be identified by the company mark on the underside of the glasses. Capital L stands for Libbey; a large F within a shield, mentioned earlier, represents Federal; an A with a crudely shaped M stands for Atlas-Mason; and the familiar anchor with an H inscribed represents Anchor-Hocking.

Patterns, etching and other specific designs are easily recognized during the 1940s and earlier, but problems arise in future identifications. Glass Companies mass produced shot glasses, especially in the standard size. These plain clear glasses were purchased by other companies which had nothing to do with glassmaking. Wholesale decorators and others all decorated glasses made by many manufacturers. Libbey Glass is one of the largest mass producers whose products are used by others.

Another innovation present in the 1940s is the barrel-shaped shot glass. They are all two inches tall and have a capacity of one ounce. So far, every barrel shaped shot glass that I have found has a crude “one-liner” on its surface, i.e. “A Short Snort” or One for the Road.” These may be referred to as “double meaning” shot glasses i.e. involving a picture and the words representing it. This is one aspect of glass decorating that survived and was carried on after the Depression.

Pictures increased in popularity and soon entire sets of shot glasses were produced with similar pictures. Previously, liquor sets consisted of a decanter with four, six, or even eight identical glasses. Some of these pictures showed eyes of the subjects on the inside of the glass to give a three-dimensional effect. A black dot within a small white splotch was a typical inner eye.

Pictures of simple looking black natives with monkeys showed racist attitudes. One even pictured black cannibals preparing to roast a white person.

Another picture contains the writing; “If you’re so smart why ain’t you rich?” Such racial and educational slurs as these were unfortunately common to this period in our history. Today, such ideas are looked upon with disfavor, although that does not make them any less prevalent. These glasses appealed mostly to blue collar workers, and were marketed to their ideas and humor.

To get an idea of the prices charged for ordinary shot glasses, I have included two pages reproduced directly from a catalog of the New Martinsville Glass Company later the Viking Glass Company). Only the top four on the picture page qualify as shot glasses (listed as whiskey glasses). They vary from one and one-quarter to two ounces and were priced from $1.60 to $4.00 a dozen. They were produced around 1940 or 1941.

The remaining pages and pictures are other shot glasses which date from the 1940s.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Whiskey</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Whiskey</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>.34 Whiskey</td>
<td>2.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Jigger</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Jigger</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185 2 3/4-Oz. Whiskey</td>
<td>2.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185 13/4-Oz. Sham Whiskey</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185 1 1/4-Oz. Sham Whiskey</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 Decanter</td>
<td>26.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1567 Nite Set</td>
<td>13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140/1 Nite Set</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190/1 Syrup Jug &amp; Cov. with plate</td>
<td>11.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166 Last supper tray</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540/W Syrup</td>
<td>20.40DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540/31 Syrup</td>
<td>20.40DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540/F Syrup</td>
<td>20.40DP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices are per dozen unless marked otherwise. All are plus package charges.

Reproduced directly from an old catalog. Catalog numbers for the four at the top of the previous page are, from left to right: #PSG111, #PSG112, #PPC050, and #PPC051.
# P M L 0 0 1
Standard shot glass
1 1/2 oz. capacity with 1 oz. measuring line
Color: clear; gold rim

# P M L 0 0 2
2 1/4" tall
1 1/4 oz. capacity with 1 oz. measuring line
Color: clear

# P M L 0 0 3
Libbey Glass Co.
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity with 1/2 oz. and 1 oz. measuring lines
Color: clear

# P M L 0 0 4
Anchor Hocking Glass Co.
2 1/4" tall
1 oz. capacity with 1/2 oz. and 3/4 oz. measuring lines
Color: clear

# P M L 0 0 5
Libbey Glass Co.
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity with 2/3 oz. and 1 1/3 oz. white measuring lines
Color: clear

# P M L 0 0 6
2 3/8" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity with 1 oz. white measuring line
Color: clear

# P M L 0 0 7
2 1/4" tall
1 oz. capacity with 2/3 oz. white measuring line
Color: clear

# P P C 010
Clear square pattern
Federal Glass Co.
2" tall
1 oz. capacity

# P P C 020
2 1/4" tall
1 1/3 oz. capacity with 1 oz. gold measuring line; gold rim

# P M L 007
2 1/4" tall
1 oz. capacity with 2/3 oz. white measuring line
Color: clear
Standard shot glass
Etched "Swirl" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
Etched "Star" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
Etched "Laurel Wreath" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
"Vichy" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
"Bijou" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
"King Edward" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
"Fleur-de-lis" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard tumbler
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
Etched "Fleur-de-lis" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953
Standard shot glass
"Kimberly" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
"Lannsdawne" pattern
Cambridge Glass Co.
Color: clear
1949-1953

Standard shot glass
Etched designs and lines around glass
Color: clear

Standard shot glass
Libbey Glass Co.
Six pairs of etchings around glass
Color: clear
14-beveled bottom

Standard shot glass
Anchor-Hocking Glass Co.
Etched circles around glass
Color: clear

1 3/4" tall
1 1/4 oz. capacity
Etched flowers on lightly-tinged purple glass

2 1/8" tall
1 3/4 oz. capacity
Color: clear
10-beveled bottom
# EPG 200
1/8" tall
1/2 oz. capacity
design: clear

# EPG 210
Fractional shot glass
2 3/4" tall
2/3 oz. capacity
Etched stars
Color: clear

# EPG 230
2 3/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Etched flowers
Color: clear with gold line near top

# DSP 003
Double shot glass
2 1/8" tall
1 oz. capacity with 1 oz. white measuring line
Color: clear
4-beveled bottom

# PSG 100
2 1/4" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
10-beveled bottom

# PSG 105
2 1/4" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
Matched set of four standard shot glasses; all have inside eyes and are standard size
#PPE001 — Blue and yellow design with yellow lettering: "Down the Hatch"
#PPE002 — Blue and black design with blue lettering: "Here's Looking at You"
#PPE003 — Orange and black design with orange lettering: "Drinking Again Eh!"
#PPE004 — Red and black design with red lettering: "You Should Talk"

Set of four standard shot glasses; gold rims at top
#PPD001 — Orange and black or yellow and black design of black man throwing a boot from a window at two fighting cats; black lettering: "Good Luck"
#PPD002 — Brown, green and yellow design of two large monkeys, two small monkeys, palm tree and grass; brown lettering: "Here's Looking at You"
#PPD003 — Brown and yellow design of four monkeys; brown lettering: "Bottoms Up"
#PPD004 — Black, white and red design of cannibals. Black lettering: "Down the Hatch"
Six barrel-shaped shot glasses; 2" tall 1 3/4 oz. capacity
Red and black designs; black lettering; monkeys have light yellow faces

Standard shot glass
Yellow and black design; black lettering
Reverse: "If You're So Smart Why Ain't You Rich?"

PPD101

Calvert
CLEAR
HEADS
AGREE:
IT TASTES
BETTER
AMERICAN BLENDED WHISKEY: PL

#ANF001

THE WOODWARD

#ANF002
Set of three standard shot glasses; all have black lettering on reverse.

- **#PPE010** - "Down Da Hatch!"
- **#PPE011** - "S-SDelightful!"
- **#PPE012** - "One is My Limit!"

### #PPE010
- **2 3/4" tall**
- **1 1/2 oz. capacity**
- **Color:** clear

### #PPE030
- **2 3/4" tall**
- **1 1/2 oz. capacity**
- **Color:** clear

### #PPE031
- **2 3/4" tall**
- **1 1/2 oz. capacity**
- **Color:** clear

### #PSG102
- **1/2" tall**
- **1/3 oz. capacity**
- **Color:** crystal
- Circular bottom with 12-sided top

### #PSG108
- **2 5/8" tall**
- **2 oz. capacity**
- **Color:** clear
- 6-beveled bottom

### #PSG109
- Whiskey jigger or shot glass
- Steuben Glass Co.
- **2 3/8" tall**
- **1 1/2 oz. capacity**
- **Color:** crystal

### #PSG110
- **2 3/16" tall**
- **1 1/2 oz. capacity**
- **Color:** clear
- Square bottom
# PSG103
4" tall
1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear
Beveled bottom

# PSG104
3/8" tall
1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear
Beveled bottom

# PSG106
2 1/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
10-beveled bottom

# PSG107
2 3/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
10-beveled bottom

# PPD100
Standard shot glass
Pink and black design, inside eye and black on reverse: "I Say Jolly What!"

# PPD102
Standard shot glass
Black design and lettering: "Was This Trip Necessary?"

# PPA001
2 1/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Black rooster with red head and chin; black lettering

# PPA002
Standard shot glass
Black and red design; black lettering
Set of four standard shot glasses
#PPA200 -- Two green pigs and green lettering: "A Pig Shot"
#PPA201 -- Two yellow birds and yellow lettering: "Tweet Tweet"
#PPA202 -- Two red monkeys and red lettering: "Down the Hatch"
#PPA203 -- Two pink elephants and pink lettering: "Say When"

Set of four standard shot glasses; 2 1/2" tall, 2 oz. capacity
Black designs and lettering on white framed background
#PPD020 -- "Down the Hatch"
#PPD021 -- "Here's Mud in Your Eye"
#PPD022 -- "Here's Looking at You"
#PPD023 -- "Drinks Are on The House"
Set of three shot glasses; 2 1/4" tall, 1 1/2 oz. capacity
All with yellow, black and red designs with identical designs on reverse
#PPA004
Standard shot glass
Yellow design

#PPD110
Standard shot glass
Black and red design

#PPE020
Standard shot glass
Black and white design; skunk with inside eyes

#BSG016
2" tall
1 3/4 oz. capacity
Red and black

#PSG113
1 3/4" tall
1 oz. capacity

#PML200
2 3/16" tall
1 3/5 oz. capacity
Silver rim and line
12-beveled bottom
Chapter 10

THE 1950S

The 1950s extended much of what was made during the 1940s and produced some new designs. A rare few were so popular in the '50s that the designs can still be purchased today. Others had short life spans, especially those showing racism or other slurs common on glasses of the '40s.

Indians were the new target in this era. A set of three with a small Indian was also shown on a single glass.

A few plain, clear glasses were made, but most used were carried over from the past. One popular sized glass first used during the Depression became popular in the '50s. These were rounder than the standard shot glass, only two inches tall, and held one ounce exactly. Anchor-Hocking and Atlas-Mason manufactured glasses similar to these with an etched line near the top. Horses, dogs, and fish were popular images applied to these glasses.

Pictures increased in abundance showing sports figures like football players and boxers, cars, ships and even a barbershop quartet. Advertising expanded with new designs from major distilleries such as Jack Daniels, Paul Jones, Old Forester, Hiram Walker and Barclays.

One of the new short-lived innovations for shot glasses in the '50s was produced by Libbey. It was a two ounce, two and one-quarter inch tall glass that tapers at a less severe angle than the standard. It is very attractive and several together would look ideal around a miniature punch bowl. One was personally commissioned by the Hotel Jefferson during this period.

One last type of shot glass which is not a true shot glass is what I refer to as a "Jumbo Shot." This is a large 16 ounce glass, over four inches tall, and is an exact giant sized replica of a standard sized shot glass. I believe that very few of these exist. I have only come across two different patterns, and they are shown at the end of the chapter.

Coca-Cola also advertised on shot glasses during the 1950s, with the words "Coke Adds Life to Parties" (Cat. No. AFT100). No picture is available.
Set of four standard shot glasses; black designs and lettering each has a different tint applied on the underside (Other tints exist; available today)
#PPD170 — "If You Drink Don’t Drive," blue tint
#PPD171 — "Never Drink Water," red tint
#PPD172 — "Sidewinder," pink tint
#PPD173 — "One For the Road," green tint

Set of four shot glasses; 2" tall, 1 oz. capacity
All with black designs and lettering
Atlas Mason Co.
#PPA300 — "Boxer"
#PPA301 — "Cocker Spaniel"
#PPA302 — "Pointer"
#PPA303 — "Collie"
Set of three standard shot glasses; black designs and lettering, red feathers
#PPD270 — "Bottoms Up"
#PPD271 — "Little Shooter"
#PPD272 — "One for the Road"

#PPD280
ard shot glass
cdot "Shot" (small Indian) shooting row at "Big Shot" (large Indian) design and lettering on white round

#PPD030
Standard shot glass
Red and black rooster with green grass

#PML100
Anchor Hocking Glass Co.
2″ tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear with etched 3/4 oz. measuring line

Set of three shot glasses; 2″ tall, 1 oz. capacity; black designs and lettering
#PPA120 — "Sailfish"
#PPA121 — "Wahoo"
#PPA122 — "Tarpon"
Set of two shot glasses, 2" tall, 1 oz. capacity; black designs and lettering
#PPA400 - "Percheron Stallion"
#PPA401 - "Polo Pony"

#PPD200
Standard shot glass
Three designs:
"1904 Packard"
"1904 Studebaker"
"1905 Ford"
Colors: red automobiles with gold designs above

#PPD201
Standard shot glass
Colors: black and red designs of car and woman; green leaves; black lettering

Set of two shot glasses; 2" tall, 1 oz. capacity; black designs and lettering
#PPA410 - "Suffolk Stallion"
#PPA411 - "Hackney Pony"

#PPD160 - "A Real Kicker," red tint on underside
#PPD161 - "Another Knockout," blue tint on underside

Set of two standard shot glasses; black designs and lettering
#PPD153
Standard shot glass
Colors: red, white and black design man thrown from horse
# PPD 210

1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
White, blue and green design of fishermen by river

# PPD 211

2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Red, white, black and yellow designs of ship, man in rowboat and sun

# PPD 151

Standard shot glass
Barbershop quartet:
Four white, pink and black faces around glass with music symbols

# AFT 001

Standard shot glass
White and white design

# AFT 002

Standard shot glass
White design

# AFT 003

Standard shot glass
White design and measuring lines (1/2 oz., 2 oz., 1 1/2 oz.) on reverse

# AFT 004

2 3/8" tall
1 7/8 oz. capacity
White lettering; ridge near bottom

# AFT 005

# AFT 110

Set of two shot glasses; 2 3/16" tall, 1 3/5 oz. capacity; 12-beveled with white lettering and lines

# AFT 011

# AFT 008

# AFT 009

# AFT 012

# AFT 013

# AFT 014

# AFT 015

# AFT 016

# AFT 017

# AFT 018

# AFT 019

# AFT 020

# AFT 021

# AFT 022

# AFT 023

# AFT 024

# AFT 025

# AFT 026

# AFT 027

# AFT 028

# AFT 029

# AFT 030

# AFT 031

# AFT 032

# AFT 033

# AFT 034

# AFT 035

# AFT 036

# AFT 037

# AFT 038

# AFT 039

# AFT 040

# AFT 041

# AFT 042

# AFT 043

# AFT 044

# AFT 045

# AFT 046

# AFT 047

# AFT 048

# AFT 049

# AFT 050

# AFT 051

# AFT 052

# AFT 053

# AFT 054

# AFT 055

# AFT 056

# AFT 057

# AFT 058

# AFT 059

# AFT 060

# AFT 061

# AFT 062

# AFT 063

# AFT 064

# AFT 065

# AFT 066

# AFT 067

# AFT 068

# AFT 069

# AFT 070

# AFT 071

# AFT 072

# AFT 073

# AFT 074

# AFT 075

# AFT 076

# AFT 077

# AFT 078

# AFT 079

# AFT 080

# AFT 081

# AFT 082

# AFT 083

# AFT 084

# AFT 085

# AFT 086

# AFT 087

# AFT 088

# AFT 089

# AFT 090

# AFT 091

# AFT 092

# AFT 093

# AFT 094

# AFT 095

# AFT 096

# AFT 097

# AFT 098

# AFT 099
Standard shot glass
Blue design

Standard shot glass
Red and green design; gold rim

Standard shot glass
Black and red design; gold rim

Standard shot glass
Gold and black

Standard shot glass
Black and red

Standard shot glass
Black and red

3/8” tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Black design
14-beveled bottom

Standard shot glass
Black and red design

2” tall
1 oz. capacity
Black design
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glass Co.</th>
<th>LNF001</th>
<th>LNF002</th>
<th>LNF010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4&quot; tall</td>
<td>2 1/4&quot; tall</td>
<td>2 1/4&quot; tall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capacity</td>
<td>2 oz. capacity</td>
<td>2 oz. capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>Black, gold and white designs around glass</td>
<td>White design and writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard shot glass</th>
<th>PPA110</th>
<th>PPA320</th>
<th>PPA420</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Booze Hound&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red and white design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard shot glass</th>
<th>PPD174</th>
<th>PPD250</th>
<th>PPD251</th>
<th>PPD252</th>
<th>PPD253</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Ya' Drive, Don't Drink&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Sours Rye,&quot; yellow and black design, black lettering on reverse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow and black design, green tint on bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Manhattan Bourbon,&quot; green and black design, black lettering on reverse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Daiquiri Rum,&quot; blue and black design, black lettering on reverse</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Martini Gin,&quot; orange and black design, black lettering on reverse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set of four standard shot glasses

#PPD250 - "Sours Rye," yellow and black design, black lettering on reverse
#PPD251 - "Manhattan Bourbon," green and black design, black lettering on reverse
#PPD252 - "Daiquiri Rum," blue and black design, black lettering on reverse
#PPD253 - "Martini Gin," orange and black design, black lettering on reverse
# P P 2 5 2
(Description p. 94)

Standard shot glass
Black design and lettering

# P P 2 5 3
(Description p. 94)

Standard shot glass
Black, white, red and green design of two men toasting; red rim at top

# A F T 0 5 0
Standard shot glass
Black design and lettering

# P P D 1 5 2
Standard shot glass
Black, white, red and green design of two men toasting; red rim at top

# P P D 1 5 0
Standard shot glass
"Bottoms Up"
Black and yellow design, yellow lettering

# P S G 0 1 2
1 7/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear

# P S G 0 4 0
2 1/8" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear
# JSG001
Jumbo shot glass
4 1/4” tall
16 oz. capacity
Blue lettering and design of Indian man's face and woman's face on white background

# JSG002
Jumbo shot glass
4 1/4” tall
16 oz. capacity
"Tired Business Man's Nite Cap"
Black lines and measurements, orange lettering
Reverse: orange and black designs of secretary on businessman's lap; orange and black lettering
Chapter 11
THE 1960S

After World War II, America prospered and the baby-boomer generation began in earnest. These baby-boomers traveled everywhere and the shot glass also experienced a boom era. Souvenir glasses from every state, tourist attraction and amusement park popped up out of nowhere and this tradition continues today.

Shot glass were cheap and they sold well at major tourist attractions. Amusement parks such as Cedar Point and King’s Island in Ohio and Pioneer City in Florida sold them. National Parks like Yellowstone and national landmarks such as Mount Rushmore also sold souvenir shot glasses. Smaller and lesser known local tourist attractions like Mackinac Island, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; the Long Branch Saloon in Dodge City, Kansas; Grand Canyon Caverns in Arizona; and the Garden of the Gods in Colorado began featuring them. The glasses from this time period were made in America and are heavy standard size shot glasses with thick bottoms. Since they were so inexpensive and small they were easy to carry home to family and friends.

Throughout the decades, advertising has never stopped. Paul Jones, Bacardi and Tequila Numero Uno were some of the countless advertisers on shot glasses in the 1960s.

Many more innovations appeared on shot glasses besides advertising and tourist attractions. Games like dominos and cards, college memorabilia, picture patterns and even metric measurements were featured. Tablespoon, teaspoon and ounces gave way to newer types of measurements. Smaller capacities were needed for measuring by doctors, optometrists, pharmacists and others in the scientific community, and as a result, milliliters made their way onto the newer shot glasses.

Older glasses from the ’50s and before contained cut and clear patterns, but in the ’60s, picture patterns were applied to the exterior of plain shot glasses. Circles, flowers, shields, Greco-Roman designs, wavy bands, animals, and stars can be found among the patterns circling the entire glass. The ’60s introduced a new generation, and its impact can easily be seen on shot glasses of that decade. A newer, bolder design was appearing, glasses were more colorful and craftsmanship was improving.
# ASX001
Standard shot glass
White lettering
Verse: "En Mexico El Jaibol Se Toma"

# ASX002
Standard shot glass
Gold design and lettering

# ASX003
Standard shot glass
Red lettering
Reverse: red lettering and measuring lines (1, 1 1/2 oz.)

# ASX004
Standard shot glass
White lettering

# ASX005
Standard shot glass
Black and red lettering

# PPA040
Standard shot glass
Brown, red and green design of a dog, one small and two large pheasants

# PP050
Standard shot glass
Identical designs of pink deer and glass

# PDP001
Standard shot glass
Overlapping gold and orange circles around glass

# PDP002
Standard shot glass
Four yellow and brown flower blossoms around glass
#PDP003
Standard shot glass
Gold lines and flowers on a frosted background

#PDP004
Standard shot glass
Blue and gold designs around glass

#PDP005
Standard shot glass
Gold designs on white background around glass

#PDP006
Standard shot glass
Red, green and yellow bands around glass

#PDP007
Standard shot glass
Alternating red and gold designs around glass

#PDP008
Standard shot glass
Gold and black designs around glass

#PDP009
Standard shot glass
Gold and white designs around glass

#PDP010
Standard shot glass
Gold designs with possible white, blue or orange background

#PDP011
Standard shot glass
Black designs on gold background around glass
# PDP012
Standard shot glass
Greco-Roman gold designs on white background around glass

# PDP013
Standard shot glass
Greco-Roman white designs on olive green background around glass

# PDP014
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

# PDP015
Standard shot glass
Gold and white designs

# PDP016
Standard shot glass
Light blue and gold design

# PDP017
Standard shot glass
Gold and gray design

# PDP018
Standard shot glass
Gold, gold and burgundy designs

# PDP019
Standard shot glass
Gold and white designs

# PDP020
Standard shot glass
Black and pink design
### #PPG010

Standard shot glass
six alternating gold and black dominoes around glass

Two standard shot glasses from a set of four; all feature a royal flush and are colored in their respective suits
- #PPG001 — Hearts (red)
- #PPG002 — Spades (black)
- #PPG003 — Diamonds (red)
- #PPG004 — Clubs (black)

### #MSG002

2 1/2" tall
1 2/3 oz. capacity
Color: clear
(Two sides shown)

### #MSG001

2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
"Science Products Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill."
Colors: yellow or red
Similar tourist standard shot glasses; gold and turquoise designs with gold lettering

1002 - “Kings Island” with roller coaster on reverse

001 - “Mount Rushmore” with 16 small stars on reverse

001 - “Yellowstone National Park” with park attractions around glass

# TAZ001
Standard shot glass
“Garden of the Gods”
Light Blue and black design and lettering

# TCO001
Standard shot glass
“Long Branch Saloon” on reverse
Black designs on red background

# TMI001
Standard shot glass
Design of freighter and International Bridge
Gold and blue design; blue lettering on reverse

# TM1002
Standard shot glass
Gold and turquoise designs
# T F L 0 0 1
Standard shot glass
Pioneer City attractions around glass
Gold and turquoise design (similar to three on previous page)

# T O H 0 0 1
Standard shot glass
Cedar point attractions around glass
Gold and turquoise design (similar to three on previous page)

# U M I 0 0 1
Standard shot glass
University of Michigan, Class of 1966
Blue design and lettering

# T F L 0 0 2
Standard shot glass
Gold and turquoise design

Busch
Chapter 12

THE 1970S

By the 1970s, shot glasses from major tourist attractions had become the most abundant type available. They were sold from Florida to Alaska and from Maine to Hawaii. One interesting facet developed during this time for the tourist industry was the aluminum handle-holder. The glasses themselves are separated and can be pulled out of the holder unless glued in. They would not be shot glasses if the handle was part of the glass. The glasses are all colored similar to those produced during the Depression. The aluminum handle holders contain the design of the tourist destination and are made in Japan.

Shot glasses made in Taiwan gained a foothold during this decade. Many Taiwan-made glasses have black designs on colored backgrounds. Only part of the glass is colored on the exterior; the glass itself is clear. The most common backgrounds are white, yellow, blue, orange and red. Identical designs are usually placed on all these different colored backgrounds.

Advertising took a new turn. Major distilleries advertised, but in addition advertising for tiny local establishments with names like Sonny’s Bar and The Brass Rail could be found. Some advertising like Palombo’s and The Sax Club was found on double shots. Pharmacies, liquor stores and even clubs such as the American Legion all imprinted their ads on shot glasses.

Other major companies began their own tradition of producing shot glasses. Jim Beam for instance, produced shot glasses in porcelain and continued this into the next decade. Coca-Cola, a long time manufacturer of collectibles, began an annual tradition in 1977 of producing a Christmas holiday shot glass. This was so successful that Coca-Cola has come out with a new Christmas shot glass every year since. The company also produced a few others in the early 1980s, for advertising purposes only. Along with advertising, patterns and universities continued to appear in ever increasing numbers.

As in the 1940s, sets of similar shot glasses were once again popular and the symbols of everyday life began to show up on shot glasses. His and hers, game birds, Jack Daniels and traffic signs were just a few that appeared during this decade. Two interesting shot glasses that are probably part of a set were produced during America’s bicentennial. One shows a tavern door of The Cocked Hat, which originally opened in 1765. The other shows the American eagle with stars on a shield and the word “Temperance.” This signifies that even though alcohol is so much a part of our culture, abstinence from it and the movement against drinking has never really abated.
Set of four standard shot glasses; gold designs, black lettering

Standard shot glass
White lettering

Standard shot glass
Brown and red design

2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Eight identical white pipers around glass
#ANS021
1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Red design; measurements in jiggers and ounces on reverse

#ANS025
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Gold design

#ANS030
2 3/4" tall
1 1/3 oz. capacity
Porcelain brown

#ANS040
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Molded clear lettering

#ANS050
Standard shot glass
White lettering with 1 oz. measuring line

#ANS051
Standard shot glass
Red lettering

#ANS052
Standard shot glass
Black lettering

#ANS053
Standard shot glass
Red lettering

#ANS054
Standard shot glass
Black lettering and measuring lines on reverse
# ANS055
Standard shot glass
Red design

# ANS056
Standard shot glass
Black design

# ANS070
Standard shot glass
Red design

# ANS071
Standard shot glass
Red design

# ANS080
Standard shot glass
Orange and burnt orange design

# ANS100
Standard shot glass
Red design

# ANS101
Standard shot glass
Blue design

# ANS120
Standard shot glass
Blue design

# PPC070
Old-fashioned glass
2 1/4" tall
1 oz. capacity
Clear design
14-beveled bottom
#DSA300
Double shot glass
Black lettering

#DSA301
Double shot glass
Black lettering
14-beveled bottom

#DSA302
Double shot glass
Black lettering
16-beveled bottom

#DSA303
Double shot glass
Black lettering

#DSA304
Double shot glass
Blue lettering

#DSA305
Double shot glass
Black design
14-beveled bottom
Set of four standard shot glasses; all with black designs and lettering on reverse and thick silver rims on top:

- #PFA500 - "Ring Necked Pheasant"
- #PFA501 - "Canvasback"
- #PFA502 - "Canada Goose"

(Fourth glass on next page)
#PPA503 -- "Grouse"
(Description page 112)

Standard shot glass
Two red, black and green pheasants;
seven smaller birds

2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Red design

#PPA504

#PPD300

#PPD301

#PPD302

#PPD303

#PPD304

#PPD305

6 of six shot glasses; 2 3/8" tall, 1 3/4 oz. capacity
II with large black and red numbers
Set of four shot glasses; 2 1/2" tall, 2 oz. capacity; all have two traffic signs:
- PPD306 — RAILROAD CROSSING with MERGING TRAFFIC on reverse; yellow and black
- PPD307 — NO PARKING with STOP on reverse; red and white
- PPD308 — NO LEFT TURN with ONE WAY on reverse; black and white
- PPD309 — SLIPPERY WHEN WET with YIELD on reverse; yellow and black

Set of two standard shot glasses
Black designs
#PPD310 — "His"
#PPD311 — "Hers"

Set of two standard shot glasses
Black designs - 12 flute bottoms
#PPD312 — "His"
#PPD313 — "Hers"
# PPD314
1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Blue and black design

# PPD315
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Blue and black design

# PPD319
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Gold, blue and orange design

# PPD320
Standard shot glass
Red lettering, red measuring lines on reverse

# PPD321
Standard shot glass
Black lettering, red measuring lines on reverse

# PPD330
Standard shot glass
Light blue and black design

Water Conservationist
Wildlife Manager
Reforestation Expert

*of four shot glasses; 2 1/2" tall. 2 oz. capacity
PPD338 - "Water Conservationist," yellow and black
PPD339 - "Wildlife Manager," blue and black
PPD340 - "Reforestation Expert," green and black
PPD337 - "Game Warden," red and black (on page 116)
Game Warden

# PPD337
(Description on page 115)

Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

# UIN001

Standard shot glass
Red design

# UMI010

Standard shot glass
Four light blue tarheels

# UNCO10

Standard shot glass
2 3/8" tall
1 oz. capacity
Set of six colored glasses (green, yellow, dark purple, light blue, purple) in aluminum handle-holders

# TAK010

Standard shot glass
Gold and black roadrunner design

# TAZ020

Standard shot glass
Black and yellow design

# TAZ021

Standard shot glass
Gold and black roadrunner design

# TAZ025

Standard shot glass
Four colors (green, blue, red and orange) with white

# TAZ040

Standard shot glass
Red on white background
#TC0020
Standard shot glass
Black and red design

#TC0021
Standard shot glass
Black and orange design

#TDC010
Standard shot glass
Green design on white background

#TDC011
Standard shot glass
Black or black design

#TFL020
Standard shot glass
Three identical orange and green designs

#TFL021
Standard shot glass
Two identical orange, green and white designs

#TFL025
Standard shot glass
Green and blue designs around glass

#TFL026
Standard shot glass
Green and orange designs around glass

#TFL030
Standard shot glass
White design on gray background
# TM1020
Standard shot glass
- 0 identical yellow designs

# TM1025
Standard shot glass
- Black design on red background

# TM1030
Standard shot glass
- Red design

# TM1039
Standard shot glass
- Red color patterns: red on white or green on white

# TM1040
Standard shot glass
- Red, green, purple and black design

# TM1041
Standard shot glass
- Blue design

# TM1042
/2" tall
/8 oz. capacity
- Glass in aluminum-holder

# TM1050
Standard shot glass
- Blue design

# TM1060
Standard shot glass
- Black design on white background
#TOH021
Standard shot glass
- design

#TOK010
Standard shot glass
- Black and orange design

#TPA020
Standard shot glass
- Red, white, blue, gray and black design

#PR010
Standard shot glass
- Black and orange design

#TSD020
Standard shot glass
- Black and gold design

#TTN010
Standard shot glass
- Blue design

#TTN011
Standard shot glass
- Black design on red background

#TTN012
Standard shot glass
- Red design on white background

#TTN030
Standard shot glass
- Black design on orange background
# TTN031
Standard shot glass
Black design on white or green background

# TTN032
Standard shot glass
Blue design on white background

# TTN050
Standard shot glass
Blue, black, brown and red design

# TTX011
Standard shot glass
Black design on yellow background

# TTX010
Standard shot glass
Black and orange design

# TTN020
Standard shot glass
Black on yellow design of state; frosted glass inside and out

# TWI010
Standard shot glass
Black design on yellow background
Chapter 13

THE 1980S

As I have previously stated, I believe that drinking items in America have had a direct effect on the history of shot glasses in this country. Without hard liquor, the presence of tiny shot glasses would not have existed. The past, the present and the future are all continuing their impact on shot glass production and the designs applied to the glasses.

Alcohol abuse has been a serious problem for centuries and is certainly a serious social problem today. It affects society in a negative way and is blamed for anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 deaths each year in America. The crackdown on drunk drivers is getting more attention from people in all walks of life, but the problem still exists. Where from 50,000 to 100,000 deaths each year in America. The crackdown on drunk drivers is getting more attention from people in all walks of life, but the problem still exists.

Today, over fifty years since the repeal of Prohibition, Americans spend 60 billion dollars annually on alcohol and consume 2.75 gallons of pure alcohol per capita. That 2.75 gallons breaks down to two gallons of 100-proof whiskey, two gallons of wine, and 25 gallons of beer per capita. Some argue that compared to that spent on alcohol, an identical amount is spent on court fees, work loss, accidents, sickness, injuries, rehabilitation and death, all brought on by the abuse of alcohol.

Some states like Nevada, Washington and New Hampshire and the District of Columbia are the biggest per capita consumers of alcohol. Utah, where I have not discovered shot glasses, is the lowest consumer. We can surmise that the obvious reason for this is the influence of the Mormon Church.

Drinking is not a prerequisite to collecting shot glasses. My collection is displayed or stored away in boxes. All of my fellow collectors also display their glasses and do not use them for consumption. I collect them for reasons that my friend collects paperweights—for heir beauty and their history. Unfortunately, it is simply an American tradition to drink.

Much of our whiskey tradition is rooted in southern states like Kentucky and Tennessee. Grain whiskey was first produced in the U.S. in Kentucky. Some of the most famous brands of American whiskey, i.e. Jack Daniels and Southern Comfort, originated in Tennessee. Both states nurture antebellum southern tradition and hospitality, along with an isolated country life.

Lynchburg, Tennessee, where Jasper Newton Daniel founded his distillery in 1866 still boasts of country life. Folks still talk about old gentlemen whittling away on unique benches, children catching tadpoles in Mulberry Creek, the aroma of freshly cut hay and Sunday afternoon family gatherings involving several generations. Shot glasses are found in abundance in these regions.

Another time-honored and respected country tradition is moon shining. Many older people, especially those in Southern regions, grew up believing that store bought “red” whiskey was poison and even fatal compared to “white” lightning. The moonshine business is still alive and well, dating from Prohibition and peaking throughout the ’40s and ’50s. Older folks are still proud of it. One hundred to 190 proof moonshine, canned in legendary mason or fruit jars, is now bottled in cheaper plastic jugs. Marijuana and drugs have encroached on moonshining as a business, but moonshining is still important to many in the south.

The wheelmen, who in mountain moonshine terms are expert drivers who haul liquor from the still directly to the market, is also alive and well. A famous car maneuver called the “bootleg turn” and performed by stunt men in movies was invented by moonshiners during Prohibition. It is a high-speed maneuver used when a road block is sighted. To turn the car around as quickly as possible at high speed is no easy feat. It involves slamming on the emergency brake which locks up the rear wheels, steering the wheel about a quarter of a turn to the left, and when the back end begins to swing around, steering the wheel straight again. All in a matter of seconds, the car, if the driver performs well, is traveling at the same speed in the opposite direction.

Famous moonshine-producing counties include Franklin County, Virginia, and Bedford County, Tennessee. One company makes thick plastic jugs specifically for the liquor trade. “Nip Joints” still exist where 50c and $1 shots of moonshine can be purchased, as well as gallons for about $10.

Illegal distilleries are constantly on the lookout for the FBI, ATF, ABC, state police and local law enforcement officers. Airplanes and heat-sensing infrared equipment are used to locate well-camouflaged stills. Typical first offenses in a state like Virginia can bring three year prison terms or $10,000 in fines.

A famous raid in the late ‘70s took place in Franklin County. A police officer discovered that a cemetery contained fake tombstones and plastic flowers. The road supposedly ended at the cemetery since a row of pine trees stood behind it. But the pine trees had all been cut, laid in pieces of pipe and then buried. The road apparently continued a little farther to some moonshine stills.

Another major raid was to a site with eighteen 800-gallon stills in operation. After expenses, including grain,
sugar, yeast and payment of workers, the moonshiner cleared an estimated $8,000 a week.

The '80s have brought on a whole new dimension to the shot glass. Besides college names and mascots, fraternities and sororities now promote themselves on shot glasses. Even the Republican National Convention in 1980 advertised with an elephant on a shot glass. More aspects of everyday life, including sports like baseball, football, soccer and even hockey are now featured. Porcelain replicas (black coated shot glasses) have resurfaced like a few produced a century earlier. Frosted shot glasses similar to those manufactured over 50 years ago have also reappeared. Two new companies are now producing high quality shot glasses with expensive materials.

One big company in decorating shot glasses today is Culver. It is embossing shot glasses that retail for $3 to $6 each. The work is superior and easily detected. Culver generally uses 22 karat gold on most of its glasses in the edging, lining and the design itself. The company is innovative in the field and has recently produced frosted glasses with intricate gold designs, a Trivial Pursuit shot glass, fancy tourist glasses and a complete line of Christmas shot glasses.

The other company is Fort. Fort is well known for its fine pewter souvenirs and has expanded into the shot glass market. Fort, as well as others, attach pewter designs to the exterior of shot glasses, another design innovation of the '80s. Pewter shot glasses range in price from $5 to $10. Fort has actually combined its pewter with another shot glass invention and now produces square shot glasses. The square shot glass is two and one-half inches tall and has a capacity of two ounces. Some of the finest shot glasses made today are these square glasses. Jack Daniels has also advertised two separate designs on square shot glasses: one with a fired design, the other with elegant etching. The etched glass sells for about one dollar more than the other.

Companies featuring fine china and crystal are jumping into the shot glass market. Lenox has recently introduced a deep cut shot glass that is made in their classic "Charleston" pattern and retails for about $20. The Block China Company has also marketed a crystal shot glass for about the same price.

The popularity of tourist shot glasses is so great that I have concluded that this market is going to last for a long time. Where there is a tourist attraction, a shot glass will probably be found. I have included a small map of Michigan (my home state) to illustrate my point. Attractions in many states probably feature tourist glasses for sale similar to those found in Michigan. In my travels throughout the country, I have come across designs that are the same, but the writing represents whatever tourist attraction I am currently visiting. Along with the usual shot glasses, porcelain replicas and frosted glasses are now primarily found in the tourist industry.

What does the future hold for shot glasses? With increasing production and a growing demand for them by collectors, shot glasses definitely have a bright future.

The remaining pages of this chapter picture shot glasses from the 1980s. Over 100 shot glasses could be found in Michigan alone in the last decade. In addition to the number listed by these cities, several general Michigan tourist glasses can be found in many different cities. I have personally purchased over 50 shot glasses in the city of Frankenmuth (mostly foreign). Frankenmuth is a "German" town and one of Michigan's biggest tourist attractions. They import thousands of items from Europe.
Desk Flask
A22841

Pocket Flask
A22842

#PPC201
Straight Shot Glass
A22818
# ANE001
Square shot glass
White etching

# ANE002
Square shot glass
Gold and black design

# ANE003
2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Gold design

# ANE005
2 3/4" tall
1 1/3 oz. capacity
Yellow porcelain

# ANE010
Standard shot glass
Red lettering; red and gold design of man on reverse

# ANE050
Standard shot glass
Orange and white design

# ANE051
Standard shot glass
Black and white design

# ANE060
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
White, red and green; gold rim

# ANE080
Standard shot glass
Red, white, blue, and gray design
# ANE900
Standard shot glass
Graved letters

# PDP210
Standard shot glass
Green and red rose pattern; 1 oz.
Green measuring line on reverse

# PPA600
Standard shot glass
Culver "Ducks"
Red-brown and white

# PPA601
Standard shot glass
Culver "Hunting Dogs"
Red-brown and gold

# PPA602
Standard shot glass
Culver "Game Birds"
Red-brown, white, black and gold

# PPA603
Standard shot glass
Culver "Cats"
Gold on frosted background

# PPA620
Standard shot glass
Range design on white background

# PPA624
Standard shot glass
Blue design

# PPA625
Standard shot glass
Blue and white design
# PHS 001
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Gold and red design

# PHS 004
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Three identical red, white, black and gold Santa Claus designs

# PHS 007
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Red and green Poinsettia design

# PHS 002
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Red, green and gold design on frosted background

# PHS 005
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Gold wreath on frosted background

# PHS 008
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Red, green, white and gold design

# PHS 003
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Green and white design on red background; same on reverse

# PHS 006
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Twelve frosted frames; red, white, green and gold Christmas designs

# PHS 009
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Red, green, white and gold design
# PHS010
Standard shot glass
Culver "Christmas"
Blue, orange, green, gold and frosted design

# PHS011
Standard shot glass
Gale Litvak
White, red, green, gold and frosted design

# PHS103
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

# PHS104
Standard shot glass
Green and red design

# PHS105
Standard shot glass
Red design on white background

# PHS106
Standard shot glass
Red design on white background

# PHS107
Standard shot glass
Red design on white background

# PHS108
Standard shot glass
Red design on white background

# PHS109
Standard shot glass
Red design
# PHS110
Standard shot glass
0-year anniversary commemorative red and white design

# PHS111
Standard shot glass
Red and green design

# PPC200
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
Ringed bottom

# PPC202
Shimmering Delight" pattern
Jason Glassware Co.
15/16" tall
1/4 oz. capacity
Color: clear

# PPC203
"Charleston" pattern
Lenox
2 3/8" tall
2 oz. capacity

# PPC230
Standard shot glass
Culver "Valencia"
Gold and green tints

# PPC231
Standard shot glass
Culver "Quartz Black"
Gold and black design

# PPG100
Standard shot glass
Culver "Dealer's Choice"
Blue, black and red design on frosted background

# PPG101
Standard shot glass
Culver "Trivial Pursuit"
Gold lettering on blue background
# PPD400
Standard shot glass
Culver "Nickel Beer"
Gold design

# PPD401
Standard shot glass
Red and orange design

# PPD402
2 1/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Red lettering

# PPD403
Standard shot glass
Red lettering and measuring lines

# PPD420
Standard shot glass
Black lettering and Viking design

# PPD440
Standard shot glass
Culver "Golden Clipper"
Frosted background

# PPD441
Standard shot glass
Culver "Rolls Royce"
Gold and black design

# PPD442
Standard shot glass
Culver "Laredo"
Gold design

# PPD443
Standard shot glass
Culver "Seaside"
Gold design
# PPD450
Standard shot glass
Red and green design

# PPD460
Square shot glass
Fort
Pewter design

# PPD461
Square shot glass
Fort
Pewter design

# PPD462
Square shot glass
Pewter design

# PPD463
Square shot glass
Fort
Pewter design

# PPD464
Square shot glass
Fort
Pewter design

# SCA001
Standard shot glass
Red and green design

# SCA100
Standard shot glass
Gray, black and white design
# SIL100
Standard shot glass
Blue, orange, white and black design

# SMD001
Standard shot glass
Orange and black design

# SMi001
Standard shot glass
Blue, white and orange design

# SMi002
Standard shot glass
Blue, white and orange design

# SMi003
Standard shot glass
Blue and orange design

# SNy001
Standard shot glass
Red, white and blue design

# SNy010
Standard shot glass
White and orange design

# SoH001
Standard shot glass
Cleveland Indians
(No picture available)

# SPA001
Standard shot glass
Black and yellow design
#SPA002
Standard shot glass
Pittsburgh Spirit

#SUS001
Square shot glass
Sun Valley
Golden Anniversary

#SUS002
Square shot glass
Fort Purple design

#SUS003
Square shot glass
Fort White design

#SUS004
Square shot glass
Fort Silver design

#SUS005
Square shot glass
Red and gray design

#SUS006
Square shot glass
University of Alabama

#UAL010
Standard shot glass
Alabama Crimson Tide

#UAL011
Standard shot glass
Red and gray design
# UAR001
Standard shot glass
Red and white design

# UAR010
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

# UIN010
Standard shot glass
Green design

# UKY010
Standard shot glass
Gold, blue, white and black design

# UKY011
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

# UKY012
Standard shot glass
Blue and gold design

# UMI050
Standard shot glass
Clear with etched design

# UMI051
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow design

# UMI052
Standard shot glass
Blue or blue and yellow design
# U M 1 0 5 3
Standard shot glass
Gold and blue design

# U M 1 0 5 4
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow design

# U M 1 0 5 5
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow design

# U M 1 0 5 6
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow design

# U M 1 0 5 7
Standard shot glass
Blue or blue and yellow design

# U M 1 0 5 8
Square shot glass
Pewter design

# U M 1 0 8 0
Standard shot glass
Green design

# U M 1 0 8 1
Standard shot glass
Green design

# U M 1 0 8 2
Standard shot glass
Green or green and white design
# UUS002
Standard shot glass
Blue, yellow, gray and black design

# UUS003
Standard shot glass
Red, blue, white, yellow and black design

# UUS004
Standard shot glass
Gray, black, white and red design

# UUS005
Standard shot glass
Red, yellow and blue design

# UUS006
Standard shot glass
Red, white, black and yellow design

# UUS007
Standard shot glass
White, black, purple, yellow and red design

# UUS008
Standard shot glass
Green, black and red design

# UUS009
Standard shot glass
Black, brown, gray and blue design
#UUS011
Standard shot glass
Red, white, yellow blue and black design

#UUS012
Standard shot glass
Red, yellow, green black and gray design

#UUS013
Standard shot glass
Blue, yellow, gray and black design

#UUS014
Standard shot glass
Brown, yellow and black design

#UUS015
Standard shot glass
Red, yellow, black and gray design

#TAK100
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

#TAL100
Standard shot glass
Gray, yellow, orange, green and black Red and black design

#TAL101
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

#TAL120
Standard shot glass
Black design
#TAR100
Standard shot glass
State design

#TCA100
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

#TCA120
Standard shot glass
Blue-green lettering or blue and green on frosted glass

#TCA121
Standard shot glass
Blue and white design

#TCA130
Standard shot glass
Gold design

#TCA131
Standard shot glass
Black design

#TCO100
Standard shot glass
State design

#TCO120
Standard shot glass
Blue design

#TCO125
Standard shot glass
Black design; gold rim
#TCO126
Standard shot glass
Culver
Gold design

#TCT100
Standard shot glass
Blue design

#TCT101
Standard shot glass
Black design on orange background

#TCT120
Standard shot glass
Pewter attached to exterior

#TCT121
Standard shot glass
Pewter attached to exterior

#TDC100
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TDC101
Standard shot glass
Red, green and black design

#TDC102
Standard shot glass
Orange and black design

#TDC120
Standard shot glass
Black design
#TDE100  Rare shot glass
Water attached to exterior

#TDE101  Standard shot glass
Black design on blue background

#TDE102  Standard shot glass
Black and yellow lettering on white background

#TDE103  Standard shot glass
Blue, black and blue design

#TFL100  Standard shot glass
Green and black design

#TFL101  Standard shot glass
White or pink design

#TFL102  Standard shot glass
Orange and gold design

#TFL103  Standard shot glass
White design and lettering: "Legend of the Sand Dollar"

#TFL104  Standard shot glass
Orange design
# TFL105
Standard shot glass
Orange, yellow and brown design

# TFL120
Standard shot glass
Pink and white design

# TFL121
Standard shot glass
Yellow design and lettering: "Key West" or "Key Largo"

# TFL122
Standard shot glass
Blue, green and white design on pewter attached to exterior

# TFL123
Standard shot glass
Blue, green and yellow design on pewter attached to exterior

# TFL124
Standard shot glass
Blue and white design

# TFL140
Standard shot glass
Back design

# TFL141
Standard shot glass
Blue and gold design

# TFL142
Standard shot glass
Black design
# TFL143
Standard shot glass
Florida's Silver Springs

# TFL144
Standard shot glass
TIKI GARDENS
ROCKS BEACH, FLOR

# TFL145
Standard shot glass
Florida's Weeki Wachee
"Spring of Live Mermaids"

# TFL146
Standard shot glass
Circus World

# TFL150
Standard shot glass
Daytona Beach

# TGA100
Standard shot glass
Hawaii

# TGA120
Standard shot glass
TWA Geor

# TGA130
Standard shot glass
SWA Atlanta

# THI100
Standard shot glass
Hawaii

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ndard shot glass
ie design

Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

Standard shot glass
Red lettering

ndard shot glass
ie and yellow design

Standard shot glass
Blue and white design

ndard shot glass
k design

Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

Standard shot glass
Yellow and green design
# THI101
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow design

# THI102
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow design

# THI103
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow design

# THI104
Standard shot glass
Culver
Gold design

# THI105
Standard shot glass
Multicolor design

# THI106
Standard shot glass
Red, yellow and black design

# THI107
Standard shot glass
Blue and white design

# THI108
Standard shot glass
Blue and gold design on frosted glass

# THI109
Standard shot glass
Red and blue design
# THI110
Standard shot glass
Red, brown, green and yellow design

# TIL120
Standard shot glass
Black and gold design

# TKY100
Standard shot glass
Red, white and blue design

# TIA100
Standard shot glass
Blue design

# TIL121
Standard shot glass
Black design on multicolored background

# TIN100
Standard shot glass
Black and orange design

# TKY101
Standard shot glass
Red, white and blue design

# TKY102
Standard shot glass
Red design
#TKY103
Standard shot glass
Blue design on porcelain replica

#TKY104
Standard shot glass
Blue design on frosted glass

#TKY105
Standard shot glass
Blue and white design

#TKY106
Standard shot glass
Blue, black and brown design

#TKY107
Standard shot glass
Black and red design or black only

#TKY108
Standard shot glass
Black design on multicolored background

#TKY109
Standard shot glass
Gold and black on frosted background

#TKY110
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TKY111
Standard shot glass
Blue, brown and red design
#TKY120
Standard shot glass
Own design

#TKY130
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TKY140
Standard shot glass
Red design

#TKY141
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TLA120
Standard shot glass
White design on blue background

#TLA121
Standard shot glass
Black and gold design

#TMA120
Standard shot glass
Red design

#TMA121
Standard shot glass
Pewter attached to exterior
#TMA130
Standard shot glass
Blue design

#TMD100
Standard shot glass
Red, black and yellow design

#TMD101
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

#TMD102
Standard shot glass
Red design on blue background

#TMD103
Standard shot glass
Black and red design

#TMD120
Standard shot glass
Blue and orange design

#TMD121
Standard shot glass
Black lettering on blue background

#TMD122
Standard shot glass
Red and blue design

#TMD130
Standard shot glass
Black design on white background
# TMD131
Standard shot glass
Blue and yellow framed designs

# TMD132
Standard shot glass
Black design on frosted glass

# TMD133
Standard shot glass
Purple design

# TME100
Standard shot glass
1 design

# TME101
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design on pewter attached to exterior

# TM1100
Standard shot glass
Red design on orange background

# TM1101
Standard shot glass
Blue and black framed designs

# TM1102
Standard shot glass
Black design

# TM1103
Standard shot glass
Red and black framed designs or blue and white
#TMI1104  Standard shot glass  
Blue design

#TMI1105  Standard shot glass  
Black design on frosted glass

#TMI1106  Standard shot glass  
Pewter design

#TMI1107  Standard shot glass  
Red on white background

#TMI1108  Standard shot glass  
Black and yellow design

#TMI1120  Standard shot glass  
Black design

#TMI1125  Standard shot glass  
Orange and black design

#TMI1126  Standard shot glass  
Multicolored design

#TMI1127  Standard shot glass  
Red and blue or orange and yellow design

117
# TMI128
Standard shot glass
Red and red design

# TMI130
Standard shot glass
Blue design

# TMI131
Standard shot glass
Gold writing on black background
Porcelain replica

# TMI132
Standard shot glass
Red and black or blue and black design

# TMI133
Standard shot glass
Reddish-yellow lettering

# TMI134
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

# TMI135
Tall
2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design

# TMI136
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design

# TMI137
Standard shot glass
Multicolored on black porcelain replica
# TMI170
Standard shot glass
Blue design or black design

# TMI171
Standard shot glass
Blue and orange design

# TMI172
Standard shot glass

# TMI173
Standard shot glass
Black, yellow and blue design

# TMI174
Standard shot glass

# TMI180
Standard shot glass

# TMI181
Standard shot glass
Red design

# TMI182
Standard shot glass
Pewter attached to exterior

# TMI190
Standard shot glass
Brown and black design
# TMI1191
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

# TMI1192
Standard shot glass
Red design on white background

# TMI1193
Standard shot glass
Light blue design; horse and carriage on reverse

# TMI1194
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

# TMI1195
Standard shot glass
Black design

# TMI1196
Standard shot glass
Blue and pink design on black porcelain replica

# TMI1197
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; "Mackinac Island" on reverse

# TMI1205
Standard shot glass
Red design

# TMI1206
Standard shot glass
Red and black design
# TMI1207
Standard shot glass
Black design

# TMI1208
Standard shot glass
Gold lettering on black porcelain replica

# TMI1220
Standard shot glass
Black design

# TMI1221
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

# TMI1222
Standard shot glass
Black design

# TMI1223
Standard shot glass
Black design on multicolored background

# TMI1224
Standard shot glass
Gold design

# TMI1225
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; "Sault Ste. Marie, Mi" in black lettering on reverse

# TMI1240
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design
Set of four shot glasses; 2 1/4" tall, 1 1/2 oz. capacity; black gray, white a yellow gulls; "Sault Ste. Marie, Mi" in black lettering on reverse

Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

Standard shot glass
Green design

Standard shot glass
Red, silver and black design on aluminum attached to exterior

Standard shot glass
Red, black and white design
# T M N 101
Standard shot glass
Black design

# T M N 102
Standard shot glass
Black loon with red eye; description of loon on reverse

# T M N 103
Standard shot glass
Red design

# T M N 120
Standard shot glass
Multicolor design

# T M N 130
Standard shot glass
Orange and black design

# T M N 140
Standard shot glass
Black design

# T M O 110
Standard shot glass
Multicolor design

# T M O 120
Standard shot glass
Red design on white background

# T M S 100
Standard shot glass
Red design
**#TNC100**
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

**#TNC101**
Standard shot glass
Black design on white background

**#TNC120**
Standard shot glass
Orange, yellow and black design

**#TNE100**
Standard shot glass
Red design

**#TNJ100**
Square shot glass
Pewter emblem attached to exterior

**#TNJ101**
Standard shot glass
Red, white, blue and black design

**#TNJ120**
Standard shot glass
Red, black, white and green design

**#TNJ121**
Standard shot glass
Purple lettering

**#TNJ122**
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design
#TNJ123
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

#TNJ124
Standard shot glass
Red and white design

#TNJ125
Standard shot glass
Black design on orange background

#TNJ126
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TNJ127
Standard shot glass
Blue design

#TNJ128
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

#TNJ150
Standard shot glass
Black on multicolored background

#TNM100
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design
# TNV111
Standard shot glass
Blue, black and orange design

# TNV150
Standard shot glass
Black and gold design

# TNY100
Standard shot glass
Black lettering with red heart design

# TNY101
Standard shot glass
Pewter emblem attached to exterior

# TNY102
Standard shot glass
Culver
Gold on frosted background

# TNY103
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

# TNY104
Standard shot glass
Pewter design

# TNY105
Standard shot glass
Black design on multicolored background

# TNY120
Standard shot glass
Blue design with red heart

127
# TNY121
Standard shot glass
Blue design on blue background

# TNY122
Standard shot glass
Red lettering on blue background

# TOH100
Standard shot glass
Culver
Gold and black design

# TOH101
Standard shot glass
Blue design on frosted glass

# TOH110
Standard shot glass
Black and gold design

# TOH120
Standard shot glass
Blue and white design

# TOH121
Standard shot glass
Eight pink horses on frosted glass

# TOH122
Standard shot glass
Red and gold design on frosted background

# TOH123
Standard shot glass
Pink and black design
#TOH124
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

#TOH125
Blue, red and white design on aluminum handle holder; blue glass

#TOH127
Standard shot glass
Light and dark blue design on frosted glass

#TOK100
Standard shot glass
Blue and black design on frosted glass

#TOK101
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design on frosted glass

#TOK102
Standard shot glass
White and red design on porcelain replica

#TPA100
Standard shot glass
Yellow lettering on blue background

#TPA101
You've Got A Friend In Pennsylvania
2 3/4" tall
2 oz. capacity
Depression style
Red pictures; Liberty Bell included

#TPA120
Standard shot glass
Red and black design
#TSC120
Standard shot glass
Black on multicolored background

#TSC130
Standard shot glass
Black design

#TTN100
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TTN101
Standard shot glass
Red, white and blue design

#TTN102
Standard shot glass
Red design

#TTN103
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

#TTN104
Standard shot glass
Black design

#TTN105
Standard shot glass
Red lettering

#TTN106
Standard shot glass
Gold design on frosted background
#TTN107
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TTN108
Standard shot glass
I Didn't!

#TTN120
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

#TTN107
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TTN123
Standard shot glass
1/2" tall
1/8 oz. capacity
Yellow or green glass in aluminum handle-holder

#TTN124
Standard shot glass
Black design

#TTN125
Standard shot glass
Blue design on frosted glass

#TTN126
Standard shot glass
Design on frosted glass

#TTN127
Standard shot glass
Pink and aqua design

#TTN128
Standard shot glass
Red, white and blue design on pewter emblem attached to exterior
# TTN129
Standard shot glass
Red, black and blue design

# TTN130
Standard shot glass
Black and red design

# TTN131
Standard shot glass
Black design on orange background

# TTN132
Standard shot glass
Blue and gold on frosted glass

# TTN133
Standard shot glass
Red, white and blue on pewter emblem attached to exterior

# TTN134
Standard shot glass
Blue design on frosted glass

# TTN135
Standard shot glass
Blue design

# TTN136
Standard shot glass
Green design

# TTN140
Standard shot glass
Blue and black design
# TTN141
Standard shot glass
Ultilcoled design

# TTN150
Standard shot glass
Black design on yellow background

# TTN155
Square shot glass
Pewter emblem

# TTN156
Standard shot glass
Tan, yellow and black design

# TTN157
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design on frosted glass

# TTN158
Standard shot glass
Pink, blue and black design

# TTN159
Standard shot glass
Blue and black design on frosted glass

# TTN160
Standard shot glass
Culver
Gold design on frosted background

# TTN161
Standard shot glass
Pewter emblem attached to exterior
## #TTN162
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

## #TTN163
Standard shot glass
Red and blue design on frosted glass

## #TTN164
Standard shot glass
Red and black design

## #TTN165
Standard shot glass
Green, white and black design

## #TTN166
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design on frosted glass

## #TTN170
Standard shot glass
Black and orange design

## #TTX100
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

## #TTX120
Standard shot glass
Gold and black design

## #TTX130
Standard shot glass
Blue design
#TX140
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design

#TVA120
Standard shot glass
White and gray-blue design

#TVA130
Standard shot glass
Black and red design

#TV100
Standard shot glass

#TW100
Standard shot glass
Black design

#TW120
Standard shot glass
Pewter letters attached to exterior of glass

#TW1121
Standard shot glass
Laser design on frosted background

#TWY120
Standard shot glass
Yellow and black design

#TUS100
2 3/8" tall
1 3/4 oz. capacity
White framed designs
(Glass found at airport)
Chapter 14

FOREIGN SHOT GLASSES

In the first chapter, I quoted an English dictionary which stated that the term “shot glass” is an American invention. Since the 1960s, foreign shot glasses have also been found. Most foreign products are aimed at the American tourist market and are exported to our country. Taiwan is a major exporter, with American designs applied to the glasses made there.

Advertising for famous European tourist attractions, similar to that on American shot glasses, is found almost everywhere. A fellow collector, now in her eighties asks her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, nephews and nieces to look for shot glasses in their worldly travels. She has an extensive collection of glasses from around the world, but her relatives have apparently been unable to find shot glasses in Australia, New Zealand or Japan.

One other major shot glass producer is our neighbor to the north. Canada even has a unique glass that resembles the standard size on a little larger scale. It is two and one-quarter inches tall and has a capacity of two ounces. Sometimes, in the same store, identical designs can be found on a standard size shot glass and the larger Canadian glass.
# CNE100
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Three white measuring lines on faint blue or brown tinted glass
1980s

# CNM100
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Red design on frosted background
1967

# CNT010
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1970s

# CNT011
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
White design on blue background
1967

# CNT012
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
White design on blue background
1967

# CNT050
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1970s

# CNT070
Standard shot glass
Red and black maple leaves and mounted policeman
1980s

# CNT100
Standard shot glass
Brown and yellow designs
1980s
# CNT102
Standard shot glass
Red and white flag
1980s

# CNT103
Standard shot glass
Red and white flag
1980s

# CNT104
Standard shot glass
Red and white flag
1980s

# CNT105
Standard shot glass
Red and clear flag
1980s

# CNT110
Standard shot glass
Black design
1980s

# CNT120
2 1/2" tall
Multicolored design
1980s

# CNT121
Standard shot glass
Red, white and blue design
1980s

# CNT130
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1970s

# CNT140
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Blue and gold design
1970s
#CNT150
1/2" tall  
2 oz. capacity  
Blue, green and black design

#CNT151
2 1/2" tall  
2 oz. capacity  
Blue, green and black design

#CNT160
Standard shot glass  
Label with gold lettering attached to exterior of glass

#CNT170
1/2" tall  
2 oz. capacity  
Blue, green and black design

#CNT180
Standard shot glass  
Red lettering on multicolored background

#CNT181
Standard shot glass  
Black design on blue background

#CNT182
1/2" tall  
2 oz. capacity  
Red and clear flag

#CNT183
2 1/2" tall  
2 oz. capacity  
Red and clear flag

#CNT184
2 1/2" tall  
2 oz. capacity  
Red, white and blue design
### CNT200
- 2 1/2" tall
- 2 oz. capacity
- Black and white design
- 1980s

### CNT201
- 2 1/2" tall
- 2 oz. capacity
- Black and white design
- 1980s

### CNT202
- 2 1/2" tall
- 2 oz. capacity
- Burnt orange and white design
- 1980s

### CNT203
- Standard shot glass
- Red, blue and green design
- 1980s

### CNT204
- Standard shot glass
- Blue and white design
- 1980s

### CNT205
- Standard shot glass
- Black design on orange background
- 1980s

### CNT206
- Standard shot glass
- Blue design on white background
- 1980s

### CNT207
- 2 1/2" tall
- 2 oz. capacity
- Red design on white background

### CNT208
- 2 1/2" tall
- 2 oz. capacity
- Blue or red background

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141
# CNT209

2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Gray and white framed design
1980s

# CNT210

2" tall
2 oz. capacity
Black design
1980s

# CNT211

Standard shot glass
Red lettering on black porcelain replica
1980s

# CNT212

Standard shot glass
Red lettering on black porcelain replica
1980s

# CNT213

Standard shot glass
Black lettering on frosted glass
1980s

# CNT214

Standard shot glass
Blue lettering on white background
1986
Set of six English tourist shot glasses; multicolored, gold-rimmed; 1980s

- #FET200
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - "2 cl" red line
  - "Houses of Parliament"

- #FET201
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - "Tower of London"

- #FET202
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - "Piccadilly Circus"

- #FET203
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - "Buckingham Palace"

- #FET204
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - "St. Paul's Cathedral"

- #FET205
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - "Trafalgar Square"

- #FFP012
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - "2 cl" red line
  - Multicolored, 1970s

- #FFP050
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - Multicolored: black and yellow, green, blue, orange, white, red
  - 1970s

- #FFP051
  - 2" tall
  - 1 oz. capacity
  - Red and white design
# FFP100
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Color: clear
980s

# FFP200
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1980s

# FFP300
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1960s

# FFP400
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Red cars on white background: "Buick 1905" and "Mors 1908"
1960s

# FFP500
2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
White design
1980s

# FFP202
2" tall
1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
980s

# FFP201
2" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1980s

# FFP310
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Red cars on white background: "Buick 1905" and "Mors 1908"
1960s

# FFT100
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1980s

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144
Set of 10 shot glasses; 2 1/4" tall, 1 1/2 oz. capacity
All clear etched designs; 1980s
(10th glass on page 187)
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design
1980s

2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

Set of six shot glasses: 2" tall, 1 oz. capacity
Multicolored Bavarian dancers and musicians; gold rims; 1980s
Set of four shot glasses; 2" tall, 1 oz. capacity
Gold rims; fake gems attached to exterior; 1980s

#FGP106 — Etched grape pattern; gold background; green gems
#FGP107 — Etched flower pattern; gold background
#FGP108 — Etched flower pattern; gold background; gold gems
#FGP109 — Flower pattern; red, green and purple gems

#FGP111
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Lead crystal; clear design
1980s

#FGP112
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

#FGP113
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

#FGP114
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Red design
1970s

#FGT100
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

#FGT101
2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s
# CNT240
standard shot glass
multicolored design
1980s

# CNT250
Standard shot glass
Blue and black design
1980s

# CNT260
Standard shot glass
Multicolored design
1980s

# CNT270
1/4" tall
1/2 oz. capacity
multicolored design
1980s

# FAE100
Square shot glass
(made in Austria)
Etched flower pattern around glass
1980s

# FBT100
Canadian size glass
2 1/2" tall
2 oz. capacity
White design on green background
1980s

# FCT100
standard shot glass
black design on yellow background
1980s

# FDT100
1 3/4" tall
1 oz. capacity
Red, white and blue design; gold rim
1980s

# FET103
Standard shot glass
Black lettering
1970s
Set of three English tourist shot glasses; 2 1/4" tall, 1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored designs; gold rims; 1970s

Set of three English liquor glasses; 2 1/4" tall, 1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored designs; gold rims; 1960s

2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Colors: several tints
1970s

2 3/8" tall
2 oz. capacity
Three gold bands
Hexagonal bottom
1960s

1 3/4" tall
1 oz. capacity
Color: clear
Hexagonal bottom
1960s
tall
oz. capacity
multicolored design
1980s

2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

2" tall
1 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

Set of four shot glasses; 2" tall, 1 oz. capacity
Multicolored designs; gold rims; 1980s

2 1/4" tall
1 1/2 oz. capacity
Multicolored design; gold rim
1980s

Standard shot glass
Black design on multicolored background
1980s
# FIP100
Standard shot glass
Gold design
1980s

# FJT100
Standard shot glass
Black design on yellow background
1980s

# FKE100
Standard shot glass
Badash crystal
Etched; hand-cut
1980s

# FMP100
Standard shot glass
Green design
1970s
Possibly from Middle East (Zenobia was queen of Palmyra who lived in the third century A.D. in the Syrian Desert; Zenobia tried to liberate Egypt from Roman control but failed)

# FTP010
Standard shot glass
Green design
1970s

# FVT100
Standard shot glass
Blue design on orange background
1980s
Chapter 15

PRICING AND CATALOGUING

I have devised two grading categories similar to that of many other collectibles—good and mint. A mint glass is one that is purchased brand new or in flawless condition. Good refers to one that is worn. A glass in good condition should still be easily readable if it has writing and the design should be fully intact. Tiny scrapes, scratches and minute chips that are not easily recognizable are all right for ‘good’ glasses. Most Depression glass was cheaply made and has minor flaws. Glasses that are cracked or have larger chips, unrecognizable or barely readable writing, or worn away designs are generally worth little, if anything.

The values listed were compiled mostly from dealer quotes and average prices that I and fellow collectors have paid for shot glasses both new and used. A very select, few like some Depression glasses, sample glasses and newer releases by companies, can be found in price guides and catalogs.

Generally the typical shot glass with some kind of picture or writing sells for $1 or $2 in good condition. Several factors that command higher prices are gold or silver lining, designs and rims; etching; colors (Depression); age (pre-1940s); genuine crystal; frosted; pewter attached to the exterior; unique shapes (i.e. barrel); and rarity. Because advertising is so common, glasses with it should not cost more unless they are older (pre-1940s) or scarce. Plain glasses with no pictures that possibly contain a measuring line or two are very common and only sell for 25¢ or 50¢ apiece.

Retail prices also depend on where one is shopping. At mammoth flea markets, glasses can be bought for as little as 10¢ or 25¢. I once bought a complete collection of shot glasses from one dealer (about 50 glasses) for $10 dollars, or 20¢ a glass. I have also visited very expensive antique stores, markets and mall shows where ordinary shot glasses with pictures are marked all the way from $2 to $10. My personal limit is $2 unless there is something very special about the glass. New ordinary tourist shot glasses vary in cost from around $1 for Taiwan-made glasses up to $3 for those made in America.

I have also devised a cataloguing system involving three letters and a numbering system. Letters represent one type of glass and the number differentiates similar glasses falling in the same category. An alphabetical price guide follows the explanation of the cataloguing system.
AFT Advertising 1950s
ANE Advertising 1980s
ANF Advertising 1940s
ANS Advertising 1970s
ASZ Advertising 1960s
BSG Barrel shaped glass
BTU Bar tumblers
DMS Depression miscellaneous shot glasses
DPG Depression pattern glass (known patterns)
DTP Depression tall with picture
DWE Depression with etching
EPG Etched pattern glass
IBS Identical in beverage set
JSG Jumbo shot glass
LNF Libbey’s 1950s (less tappered glass)
MSG Measuring shot glass
NCP 19th century patterns
PDP Pattern designed picture
PHS Picture with holiday design
PML Plain with measuring lines
PPA Picture patterns with animals or wildlife
PPC Picture patterns with clear designs
PPD Pictures with pictured designs
PPE Picture patterns with inside eyes
PPG Picture patterns with games
PPP Picture patterns with pre-Depression
PSG Plain shot glass
SGF Shot glass—fractional
WTT Whiskey taster—toy

The letters WA stand for a whiskey sample shot glass with local advertising such as from saloons, pharmacists, doctors, liquor distributors, etc. (For glasses advertising brands of whiskey see next paragraph.) The third letter is the first letter of the distributor, dealer, etc. (usually the last name or name of the business.) An example would be #WAB005 Bassett’s Native Herbs.

The letters WS stand for a whiskey sampler shot glass and are also used in front of another letter. This third letter is the first letter of the brand of whiskey as written on the glass. An example is #WSO where the O would perhaps represent Old Continental or Our Club.

The letters S, T and U are also used in front of the state abbreviations to represent sports, tourist and university shot glasses respectively.
Examples: STX would be a sport shot glass from Texas; TND would be a tourist shot glass from North Dakota; UOH would be a university shot glass from Ohio.

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Foreign shot glasses, except for those from Canada, are also catalogued with three letters beginning with the letter F. The second letter represents a country or commonwealth. CN is used for the first two letters of Canadian shot glasses. The third letter represents a simplified category.

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Foreign Examples: FAE would stand for an etched shot glass from Austria; FJT would be a tourist shot glass from Jamaica; CNT would be a tourist shot glass from Canada.

Double shot glasses are classified similar to foreign glasses. DS is used for the first two letters while the third letter represents one of the simplified categories listed above.
## PRICE GUIDE

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<th>Mint</th>
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Footnotes


2 Wilson, p. 16.


4 Rorabaugh, p. 17.


6 Furnas, p. 65.

7 Rorabaugh, p. 12.

8 Rorabaugh, p. 16

9 Rorabaugh, p. 50.

10 Furnas, p. 56.

11 Furnas, p. 23.

12 Rorabaugh, p. 48.

13 Furnas, p. 62.

14 Furnas, p. 65.

15 Rorabaugh, p. 20.

16 Furnas, p. 22.

17 Furnas, p. 42.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


he Cambridge Glass Co. Ohio: National Cambridge Collection Inc. 1978


Special thanks to glass companies who provided copies from old trade journals and catalogs as well as current catalogs.