

Other “C” Marks, Part 1

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As with logos in other letter formats, there are numerous “C” marks that need to be cataloged, but their usage was too limited to warrant a complete chapter on their behalf. Others are ones we have been unable to trace. The following is our assessment of the “Other C” logos. The C logo section grew to be the largest single letter volume in the entire Encyclopedia, so it is not surprising that the Other C study also grew too large for a single document. As a result, we have made an arbitrary division into Part 1 and Part 2 with the marks in alphabetical order.

Containers & Marks

Angular, underlined C (later than ca. 1910)

Toulouse (1971:100) claimed that this mark had been found “on a machine-made, heavy-weight, export beer bottle Circa 1910 to 1935.” He suggested the Coshocton Glass Co. or the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. as possible makers. Since Toulouse is the only documented source we have found for the mark, the logo is probably uncommon; therefore, it is unlikely that either of these major production companies was the maker.

We have four photos of the logo – all with machine scars – two that show what were probably oval bottles, one possibly a flask or medicinal flask. One of these had 889 or 688 accompanying the mark. Another, from the El Paso Coliseum collection, was light amber in color, round in cross-section with a continuous-thread finish; 12.5 inches tall and 5.0 inches in diameter (Figure 1). Although Toulouse assumed that the mark was an underscored “C,” it could have been a strange “U” with an “I” or “1” following. The base with numbers had the “U” orientation (see Figure 1).



Figure 1 – Squared, underlined C (El Paso Coliseum; U Wyoming)

Our final example came from Terri Deskins, a medicinal bottle with a paper label. The machine-made base was embossed with the same underscored, angular C but no numbers, and a “5” appeared on the heel

(Figure 2). The label showed the contents to be “White Pine with Cherry Comp and Heroin” bottled by the G.F. Harvey Co., Saratoga Springs, New York. Deskins informed us that 71st session of the American Medical Association in 1920 resolved “that heroin be eliminated from all medicinal preparations and that it should not be administered, prescribed, nor dispensed; and that the importation, manufacture, and sale of heroin should be prohibited in the United States.” So, ca. 1915-1920 is a reasonable range for this bottle.

Assuming that the “C” orientation is correct, the maker could have been any smaller glass house whose name began with the letter “C.” These bottles were probably made after common machine use ca. 1910. The Deskins information also suggests that the oval containers were medicinal in nature rather than liquor flasks.



Figure 2 –
Heroin bottle
(Terri Deskins)

Although probably a red herring, the Underlined-Angular-C is virtually identical to the “C” in the Glass Container Corp. Angular-GC monogram (Figure 3). Since the “C” in “GC” indicated “Container,” a connection between the two seems highly unlikely. In addition, the Glass Container Corp. did not open until 1938, probably too late for any of these bottles.



Figure 3 – GC monogram

C in a Circle (1964-1988)

Although the Circle-C logo has long been recognized as the mark of the Chattanooga Glass Co. (see that section), it was also used on reproduction bottles and jars by the Crownford Pottery Co. from 1964 to 1988. It has especially been noted on reproductions (also called “fantasy” bottles) of one of the earliest milk bottles produced by the Thatcher Mfg. Co. – although the reproductions were made in a variety of colors (e.g., cobalt blue, light blue, green, amber, and colorless), most of them never used by Thatcher. Bases were generally embossed “CROWNFOR CHINA Co (arch) / {Circle-C logo} / 1965 / BOTTLE MADE IN ITALY (inverted arch),” although they could be simpler, e.g., “CROWNFOR (slight arch) / {Circle-C logo} / CHINA Co INC (slight inverted arch)” (Figure 4).

Positions and details were inconsistent, probably because the bottles and jars probably were made at several different factories. Crownford was a jobber, importing bottles from Italy and possibly other parts of Europe (Whitten 2025). Many bases included a four-digit date, and the positions of the phrases could vary. The Circle-C was generally much larger than the Circle-C used by the Chattanooga Glass Co., and each “C” ranged from very simple to a curly serif. In addition, some had double circles.



Figure 4 – Crownford Circle-C (eBay)

User

Crownford Pottery Co., New York, New York (1946-2003)

The Crownford China Co. incorporated in 1946 in New York City, importing “a variety of souvenir plates, reproduction milk bottles, glass kitchen canister sets, liquor decanters and other items” for resale in the United States. The reproduction bottles were intended as home decoration – sold empty. Although no one (to our knowledge) has discovered the glass factory (or plants) in Italy and/or elsewhere that actually produced the bottles, that aspect of Crownford’s imports seems to have been limited to the 1964-1988 period. The corporation dissolved in 2003 (Whitten 2025).

C in a Star

The Coshocton Glass Co. embossed the Star-C logo on the heels of beer and soda bottles from ca. 1917-1921 (see the section on Coshocton for more information about that mark. Toulouse (1971:101) also claimed that the Star-C mark was used “since 1949” by the Star City Glass Co., Star City, West Virginia (1949-1966), and Coventry, Rhode Island (1966-at least 1971). Star City made liquor bottles and flasks (Figure 5). According to an Owens-Illinois marks table, Star City was still using the Star-C mark in 1964 (Berge 1980:83), but the mark was no longer listed in



Figure 5 – C in a Star (Jodi Gerstenhaber)

1982 (Emhart 1982:75). Note that there is no dating conflict – Star City opened at least 26 years after Coshocton stopped using the mark – and only used the mark on liquor bottles and flasks. These Star City containers almost certainly had continuous-thread finishes – a technique only applied to small-mouth bottles a few years after Coshocton had closed.

Whitten (2025) added that the Star-C

mark may be found on bottles made by the Star City Glass Works. . . . Sometimes the “C” may not be clearly visible. This company made lots of liquor bottles. The star marking has been confirmed on the bottom of bottles that also bear the liquor bottle permit number “123.” These are all machine-made bottles.

However, the “123” permit number was assigned to the plant at Coventry, Connecticut.

Manufacturer

Star City Glass Co., Star City, West Virginia (1905-1915)

According to the *American Glass Review* 1904 Glass Directory, the Kauffeld Glass Co. moved to Star City and became the Star City Glass Co. The *Clarksburg Sunday Telegram* noted that the Star City Glass Co. was running one furnace “with 14 punch tumbler shops” on May 23, 1915. The December 15, 1915, *National Glass Budget* reported that the factory “was destroyed by fire on Monday.” The plant had produced “lamp chimneys, globes and electric goods” at one furnace with eight pots. The plant still appeared in the 1921 Sanborn map, showing a very compact operation (Figure 6).

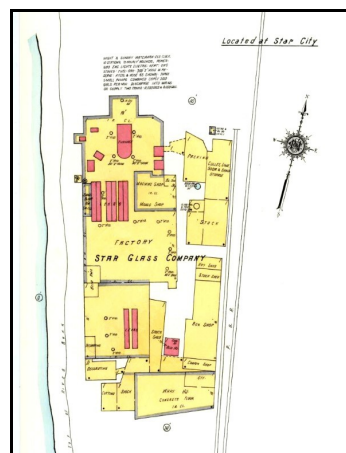


Figure 6 – Star City Glass (Sanborn map, 1921)

Star City Glass Co., Star City, West Virginia (1949-1970)

On January 9, 1949, the *Pittsburgh Press* announced the “new \$1 million Star City Glass Co. plant [that] opens here this month. The newly organized firm is expected to go Jan 15. It was originally slated to begin operations last spring but was kept idle because of a lag in the container business.” The West Virginia plant was destroyed by fire in November 1963. Although the citizens of Morgantown rallied in support of rebuilding the factory in January 1964, it was still not completed in November, when workers were offered jobs at the plant that was under construction in Rhode Island. The West Virginia plant was apparently rebuilt but suffered another fire in January 17, 1970. The plant was not reconstructed again (*Cumberland News* 11/4/1962; *Morgantown Dominion Post* 1/23/1924; 11/3/1964; 1/18/1970).

Star City Glass Co., Coventry, Rhode Island (ca. 1965-ca. 1978).

Toulouse (1971:101) placed the opening of the Coventry branch at 1966, but he also thought that the West Virginia factory closed during that year. Since the Rhode Island factory was being built in November of 1964, it may have opened in 1965, a year earlier than the Toulouse date. The Rhode Island plant remained in business at least as late as April 30, 1977, when the workers went on strike, and we found one other reference to the firm a few months later – November 27 of that year. The plant may have closed by 1978 (*Newport Daily News* 5/2/1977; *Boston Globe* 11/27/1977).

CADIZ JAR [1884-1885]

The Cadiz jar was based on William M. Wallace’s 1882 and 1883 patents, each for a process to make the lid, assigning half of the first patent to Charles M Rhodes (Figure 7). Wallace was instrumental in creating the Cadiz Glass Co., Cadiz, Ohio, in 1884. Cadiz Glass made the jars from 1884 to at least 1885, possibly longer. The Ohio Valley Glass Co. purchased the operation in 1885 but continued to operate under the Cadiz

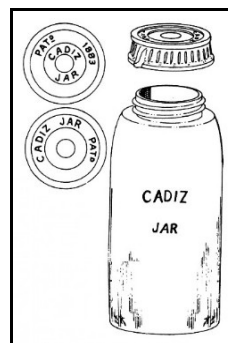


Figure 7 – Cadiz Jar
(Creswick 1987a:25)

Glass Co. name until 1887. The same patented lids were used on the Eclipse Jar, Hoosier Jar, and one type of Mason Jar. See the section on the Nail City Glass Co. and the Glass Firms at Greenfield, Indiana (N and G volumes) for a more thorough discussion about all of the jars.

THE CANDO CO. (mid-1920s-1930s?)

Billy Lomnychuk sent a photo of a jar base embossed

“THE CANDO CO. (arch – with the “C” in “CANDO”

swallowing the “a”) / BOSTON (inverted arch)” (Figure 8). The base had an Owens

automatic machine scar, made sometime

after 1905. Auctions on eBay showed quite

a few tins of Royal Silver Polish (trial size)

and a glass jar with a paper label for the

same product. The jar had “THE CANDO CO.” embossed on the

base (Figure 9) and a metal screw lid. A paper label on the jar

included a drawing of a crown with the letters C, A, N, D, and O on

points at the top. Below was “TRADE MARKS REGISTERED

1892-95-99.” The label noted the firm as the “PAUL M’F’G’ CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.” This label was made sometime after 1928,

when the Cando Co. was absorbed by the American Metal Polish

Corp.

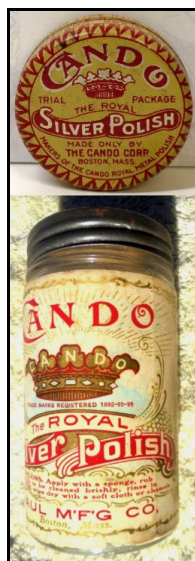


Figure 9 – Cando tin and jar (eBay)



Figure 8 – CANDO (Billy Lomnychuk)

On May 31, 1895, Lawrence Dana Colony and Benjamin Sargent Osgood applied for a trademark for the word “CANDO” embedded in a crown and received Trademark No. 26,787 on July 9, 1895. The trademark description stated:

Our trade-mark consists of the arbitrarily selected word-symbol “CANDO” arranged in a pictorial [*sic*] representation of a regal crown, as shown in the accompanying facsimile or drawing. The word “CANDO” is usually printed in capitals; but it may be reproduced in small letters, and the pictorial illustration of the regal

crown may be omitted, without altering the character of our trademark the same consisting, essentially, of the word-symbol “CANDO.”

The two were doing business under their full names, and they claimed that they had “used this trademark in our business continuously since May 1, 1895.” Used for “polishing or cleaning materials for silver or like articles and the particular class of merchandise is infusional earth.” “We have been accustomed to print the trademark on wrappers or receptacles containing said infusional earth.”

On March 16, 1929, the Cando Corp., Cambridge, Massachussets, applied for the word “CANDO” in an arch over the same type of crown shown in the earlier trademark. In the word “CANDO,” the “A was surrounded by the larger “C.” The firm received Trademark No. 258,966 on July 16, 1929, and claimed that “the trademark has been continuously used by applicant and its predecessors Lawrence Dana Colony and Benjamin Sargent Osgood, Paul Williams & Company, and Paul Manufacturing Company (name later changed to The Cando Company) since May 1, 1895.”

According to the *American Perfumer & Essential Oil Review* (1928), Lawrence D. Colony & Benjamin S. Osgood founded the firm in 1865. However, the 1895 trademark document claimed they were doing business under their own names at that time. The pair likely incorporated as the Cando Co. sometime prior to 1900. In 1928, the American Metal Polish Co. absorbed the firm but continued using the name. Although owners likely have changed, the company remains open in the 21st century. Jars with the embossed name probably were used from the mid-1920s to the 1930s. We were only able to find two examples.

CARBONA (ca. 1910-mid-1930s or later)

All of these bottles we have found were embossed “CARBONA” across the center of the bases of machine-made, slender, 12-panel bottles with a larger “C” and “A” on the ends and an even larger “B” in the center (Figure 10). Some included “MADE IN U.S.A.” with the larger “B” or one of normal size. Glass color varied

from light aqua to colorless plus an amber variety. Each panel had a rounded scallop at the top, just below the shoulder. Each bottle was cork sealed and had a one-part finish with squared corners. Bottles with paper labels suggest that the lighter-colored bottles contained cleaning fluid, while amber ones were fire extinguishers (Figure 11).



Figure 10 – CARBONA (eBay)

The fire extinguishers are the most interesting. The label suggests to “pull down and dash the contents into the fire,” but that requires a bit of explanation – provided by a 1920 Seattle Hardware Co. catalog (Figure 12). The sealing cork had a round metal ring protruding from the top – specifically placed to hang the fire extinguisher bottle. In case of fire, a person could grab the bottle, yank down hard, removing the cork in one easy motion. The catalog explained:



Figure 11 – Carbona bottles (eBay)

The Carbona Fire Extinguisher is chemically perfect. It is filled with a liquid, which when it strikes flame exudes a dense vapor. This vapor displaces all the oxygen about the flame. Fire cannot burn without oxygen—the fire is out. Carbona Fire Extinguisher Liquid is almost twice as heavy as water. It can be directed a distance of many feet by a simple flip of the wrist.



Figure 12 – Fire Extinguishers (Seattle Hardware Co. 1920)

According to Carbona (2025), “in 1908, Carbona Cleaning Fluid (the first Carbona product made) was sold from a horse-drawn cart in NYC. Within the first year, we made a booming \$35,000!” Although Carbona remains in business in the 21st century, these narrow-mouth, machine-made bottles were likely not made earlier than 1910 and continued to at least 1920, when they were listed in Seattle Hardware catalog – probably for another decade or two.

CB (mid-1950s-1999)

The Clevenger Brothers used CB on the bases of bottles that were mouth blown into two-piece molds with cup-bottom baseplates. Each base had a pontil scar with “C” to the left of the scar and “B” to the right (Figure 13). McKearin & Wilson (1978:679-687) noted various reproductions produced by the Clevenger Brothers.

Most of the early bottles (all of the free-blown ones) were unmarked. In the mid-1950s, the engravers added a small “CB” if the mold needed to be changed. The majority of the containers continued to be unmarked. When Jim Travis acquired the business in 1966, he added either “CB” on the base or “CLEVINGER BROTHERS, CLAYTON, N.J.” (Figure 14) on some part of the bottle (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013).



Figure 13 – Flask & CB base (eBay)

The CB mark was also used in conjunction with other letters and/or numbers – including the more intuitive initial “K” – by the Kilner Bros. Glass Co., an English firm. See the section for the Kilner Bros. for more details.



Figure 14 – Flask basemark (eBay)

Manufacturer

Clevenger Brothers, Clayton, New Jersey (1927-1999)

Tom, Reno and William “Allie” Clevenger opened the Clevenger Brothers Glass Works in 1930 in a stable in their backyard.¹ Initially, the brothers created affordable reproductions of historical bottles, using the free-blown method where each bottle was unique. Their first catalog (1934 – after they began using molds)

¹ Pepper (1971:186-193) placed the opening date at 1927.

included a reproduction of the famous E.C. Booze whiskey bottle in the shape of a log cabin. Although the catalog maintained that the bottles were offered in amber, blue, or green glass, the actual hues varied from batch to batch (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013).

By 1939, the brothers added other colors. In 1950, Reno died, and Allie was the last remaining original brother. However, the next generation of the family filled in as blowers. The stable burned to the ground in 1957, but the family rebuilt it almost immediately. They resumed production on January 11, 1958. Allie died in 1960, and his widow, Myrtle, continued to run the business. Jim Travis purchased the plant from Myrtle and her new husband, Stout Bowers, in 1966, and the majority of the bottles were now blown in molds. In his 80s, Jim Travis retired and shut down the furnace on August 24, 1999 (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013).

C, C-B, and C B B B

According to Toulouse (1971:150-151), these marks, along with CURTICE BROTHERS, were used by the Curtice Bros. Co., founded in 1867 and Curtice-Burns, Inc. Although the company was still in business in 1971, he did not know when the company name changed. He attributed the “C-B” mark to Curtice-Burns and stated that the “‘C’ above ‘B’ appears on the present [i.e., 1971] letterhead.” He noted no dates for the marks. It should be noted that these marks as well as a CBCo monogram (Figure 15) were embossed on the shoulders of the catsup bottles. Earlier bases – including all described here – were marked with three or four numerals or nothing. Later bases – probably ca. late 1890s and after – had logos from various glass houses. See our study of the Curtice Brothers and their bottles for more information.



Figure 15 – Curtice Bros. bottle (eBay)

C&B

Jones (1966:15) noted a C&B mark which she attributed to either Cone & Booth or Cochran & Bros. These initials appeared on a variety of English food bottle bases, embossed across the center and occasional heels (Figure 16). A paper label identified the user as Crosse & Blackwell, a London food producer. Zumwalt (1980:96) described a mouth-blown, ten-sided aqua bottle with a three-piece (three-ring) finish that was crudely made. The C&B initials were near the base (probably heel). This probably was a fluted peppersauce bottle, common in the mid-19th century. Other wide-mouth, mouth-blown examples from eBay had the “C&B” basemark on green and aqua food bottles with one-piece finishes – almost certainly British made.



Figure 17 – C&B whiskey (David Hall)

David Hall contributed a second, possibly related container, a cylinder whiskey bottle with a two-piece, applied “brandy” finish (sharp lower ring) that had solarized to a dark amethyst. The base was embossed “C&B” below a mamelon in the center (Figure 17). The base appeared to be British, so the bottle also may have been connected with Crosse & Blackwell.

An unrelated small Florida Water bottle was embossed “C&B / S.F.” on the side – with a larger size sporting the full name “CRANE & BRIGHAM / SAN FRANCISCO” on the side (Figure 18). Crane & Brigham was a large wholesale druggist firm in San Francisco.

Finally, we also discovered a colorless, machine-made cylindrical bottle with eight panels around the shoulder, each separated by a rounded upright rib. The very tall neck had two



Figure 16 – C&B (eBay)



Figure 18 – Crane & Brigham (Bill Lindsey)

widely separated rings topped by a one-part packer finish. The base was embossed “C&B” in yet a different font with a paper label that wrapped around the entire bottle (Figure 19). The label announced “MANSFIELDS / SUNSMILE / PHOSPHATE / WHEAT, LIME AND RYE. / INVIGORATOR, / APPETIZER AND STIMULANT. / IT NOURISHES AND REVITALIZES THE / BRAIN, STOMACH AND NERVES. / COOK & BERNHEIMER, NEW YORK.” In this case, C&B almost certainly indicates Cook & Bernheimer. The firm was in business from the 1870s to the 1920s.

User

Although the producer of these bottles remains unknown (possibly several makers), the C&B initials on the food bottles almost certainly belonged to Crosse & Blackwell. The initials on the other two bottle types are discussed above.

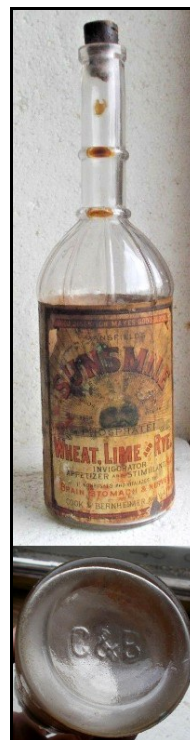


Figure 19 – C&B (eBay)

Crosse & Blackwell, Soho, London (1838-1960)

Originally founded in 1706 as West & Wyatt, Edmund Crosse and Thomas Blackwell bought the business in 1809, although and renamed the firm in 1838 as Crosse & Blackwell. The pair incorporated in 1892, producing “chutneys, pickles, marmalades, jams, vinegars, piccalillis, canned goods and related products.” They began acquiring other food producers in 1864 and built new plants, continuing throughout their tenure. Nestlé purchased the company in 1960.

CB&Co (1866-1921 or later)

The “CB&Co.” mark was embossed horizontally across the top of a beer bottle base found in the Tucson dump with a combination dot/crossmark below it and the letter “N” below that (Ayres et al. 1980 – Figure 20). The Ayres group (1980:6) attributed the “CB&Co.” logo to C.W. Borron & Co., Newton-le-Willows,

Lancashire, England. Whitten (2025) agreed and observed that the mark was noted “on the base of dark green ale bottles which appear to have been made sometime in the 1870-1910 period.”

One collector discussed an Imperial Quart liquor bottle with a base embossed “C.B. & Co / N” (TreasureNet 2009 – see Figure 20). The “N” indicated Newton-le-Willows – a common format on British bottles. The “N” also pretty well cements the identification of Borron as the manufacturer. Ring (1980:498) listed a Windsor Pale Orange Bitters bottle that was embossed C.B.&CO. on the base. Although the bottle was also embossed COATES & CO. in cursive, she attributed the bitters to the Hanley-Hoyle Co., Providence, Rhode Island. We have been unable to find information on either company, but the bottle was probably also made by the British glass house.

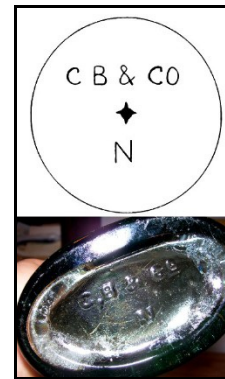


Figure 20 – CB&Co basemark (Ayres et al. 1980; TreasureNet 2009)

Toulouse (1971:116-117) showed the “CB • C^o” mark “found on a whiskey or wine bottle made in a three-part mold.” Although he could not identify the company, he dated the mark “circa 1870 to 1880.” We have observed an aqua whiskey bottle, made in a three-piece mold, with a downwardly tapered body. We recorded the finish as an “added English ring.” The base was embossed “1 / 26 / CB • C^o / N (all centered on the base).” The dot is what we call a combination dot and cross with the cross extending at the cardinal points. We found a similar



Figures 21 C•B & CB•Co (eBay; Tucson Urban Renewal)

mark in the Tucson Urban Renewal collection, marked “½ / CB • C^o / N.” This mark, too, was on a 3-piece mold cylinder whiskey bottle with an applied finish and a similar bottle on eBay with “C•B” across the base (Figure 21). These English whiskey bottles are a shade of light green with a touch of olive that is unknown on bottles produced in the U.S. Although the basal dot covers the ampersand (&), this was likely the mark of Charles Borron & Co. See the Other C file for more information.

Probable Manufacturer

Charles Borron & Co., Newton-le-Willows, England (1866-at least 1921)

The Newton Glass Works opened at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, England, in 1832 and changed owners several times. The factory made both crown and sheet glass (both forms of window glass). The plant closed ca. 1861. Charles Bell Ford Borron revived the factory as Charles Borron and Co. in 1866 as a bottle plant.² He was eventually joined in the firm by John Little (Dowd 2012; Rouse 2001). Ayres et al. (1980:6) noted that C.W. Borron & Co. remained in business “in 1891 or 1892 and 1898,” but the May 27, 1921, issue of the *London Gazette* listed Charles Borron & Co. at Newton-le-Willow, showing that the firm remained in business at least that late. The *Liverpool Echo* (7/26/1927) announced a demolition sale on August 2, 1927, of Borron’s Glass Bottle Works. Charles Borron died on November 9, 1927, at the age of 86.

CBW (ca. 1892-1906)

Fisher & Wienhardt (2011) listed a CBW logo that they ascribed to the Clayton Bottling Works (actually Clayton *Bottle* Works), Clayton, New Jersey, ca. 1895-1905. They noted:

This relationship is speculative. However, Clayton Bottling Works [*sic*] is the only known company with these initials; location and date range also increase the likelihood of the origin of this company. Only one Long Island bottle (John H. Smith #2) , a Hutchinson type, Style M-6 c. 1892-1906, features the **CBW** mark, suggesting that the production of this bottle by a company known to specialize in canning jars may have been an effort to expand production range, or a one-

² There is an interesting discrepancy. Even though both sources were identifying a factory at Newton-le-Willows, Ayres and his group (1980) called the firm C.W Borron & Co., while Rouse (2001) noted the owner’s name as Charles Bell Ford Borron and the company as Charles Borron & Co.

time special order. It is also worth noting that this mark is poorly struck, and may be GBW, DBW or OBW; however, there are no known companies with these initials.

This bottle was not listed in Hutchbook (2025), von Mechow (2025), or Whitten (2025), and we have not found an example. Although the Clayton Bottle Works produced Automatic Sealer fruit jars – with bases embossed “CLAYTON BOTTLE WORKS” – between 1886 and 1888 then sold to the F.M. Pierce & Co., the factory remained known as the Clayton Bottle Works to at least 1897 as shown by a glass record book used by Samuel T. Moore on file at the Corning Museum of Glass. It was not until 1905 that other bottles produced by Pierce used the Circle-P logo, so a mark of “CBW” is not unreasonable between 1895 and 1905. As noted by Fisher & Wienhardt, however, this identification should be approached with some caution. For more inform about the Clayton Bottle Works, Automatic Sealer fruit jar, or F.M. Pierce, see the section on the Pierce Glass Factories.

CC

Whitten (2025) noted that the “CC” logo was “seen on the base of a round pickle jar, in a light/medium green-colored glass that looks suspiciously British circa 1880-1900.” Although he suggested that Cunningham & Co. *might* be the manufacturer, we have seen the jar on eBay (Figure 22) and agree that it was of British origin. Currently, we have not found a likely English source – although there is some chance that the second letter was intended to be a “G.”



Figure 22 – CC on base (eBay)

C Co

According to Pepper (1971:172), “small clear bottles have been found locally, embossed as C Co.” She attributed those to “Cochran’s Glass Factory,” Medford, New Jersey. Whitten (2025) suggested that Cunningham & Co. used the mark, but that does not fit with a small, colorless bottle. We have been unable to

find an example of the logo. It was certainly not common and may have been the mark of a bottler rather than a manufacturer.

Toulouse (1971:111) suggested that a “C Co / MILW” mark was used on beer bottles by the Chase Valley Glass Co. in 1881. Although Chase Valley used a variety of logos, we have not seen this one; it was possibly either a case of mis-recording or an incomplete report. Creswick (1987a:27) illustrated a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar embossed on the base with “CCO2 / MILW” – a logo used by Chase Valley No. 2 from 1880-1881 (see the Chase Valley section for more discussion). This does not sound like the bottle described by Pepper.

CCCo

Roger Ranck contributed photos of a machine-made soda bottle embossed “C.C.Co. / X / 29E” on the base – all horizontal (Figure 23). Our immediate reaction was that this was a mis-strike for “C.G.Co.” – a mark used by several glass houses on soda bottle bases. However, none of them remained in business in 1929. Several glass houses also embossed a large “X” in the center of “slick-sided” soda bottles during the 1928-1931 period. But, the unanswered question is: Who used the logo?



Figure 23 – CCCo logo (eBay)

C.C.S-E (or other final letter) (ca. 1908-1930s or later)

The initials “CCS” followed by a single letter appeared on numerous Ohio milk bottles – both round and square. Use of bottles with this code was widespread, so it cannot be attributed to a single county or city within the state. The code was not embossed systematically. It appeared in at least five formats/locations:

1. horizontal at various locations in a round front plate (Figure 24)
2. inverted arch at the bottom of a round front plate
3. horizontal at the heel

4. horizontal on the base (see Figure 24)
5. on the base in an inverted arch (see Figure 24)
6. on the base in an arch
7. horizontal in a small round plate at the shoulder (Figure 25)



Figure 24 – C.C.S.-W; C.C.D.W; C.C.S.-E (eBay; AntiqueBottleNet)

According to observations from the Dairy Antique Site (2014), at least four glass manufacturers made bottles with the mark:

1. Lamb Glass Co.
2. Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
3. Thatcher Mfg. Co.
4. Universal Glass Products Corp.



Figure 25 – C.C.S.R in a plate on shoulder (eBay)

The CCS code was followed by another single letter, including C, D, E, F, O, R and W, according to the Dairy Antique Site (2014). The code may lack punctuation, but it usually had a period after each letter (e.g., C.C.S.), and the last letter was usually separated from the others by a hyphen (e.g., C.C.S.-E). However, the letters could run together (CCSD) or have all periods – although usually the final letter lacks punctuation (C.C.S.D).

The Dairy Antique Site (2014) noted that the letters indicated the Cleveland City Sealer of Cleveland, Ohio. The site added that the city “required the milk bottle manufacturer to post a \$1000 bond with the city, and “seven manufacturers had been granted the privilege to use the official letters” according to a 1908 publication. Nearby dairies (likely ones that sold milk in the city) also adopted bottles with the “C.S.S.” initials. The cities of Toledo (T.C.S.) and Sandusky (S.C.S.) used similar systems. The initials were probably used between ca. 1908 and the 1960s according to Dennis Osborn (Personal communication 8/13/2000). Although the meaning of the final digit is unclear, it could have indicated a specific dairy.

C.C.S.G.Co. or CCS (1899-1916)

An eBay auction showed a C.C.S.G.Co. logo embossed on the base of a “semi-cabin” ink bottle – also called house or carmine inks – mostly made between the 1870s and 1890s, although some as late as 1915 (Figure 26). However, at least two of these have double-stamped bases, a technique typically used on bottles between ca. 1895 and ca. 1914, suggesting a more limited range. This is very similar to C.S.S.G.Co. – found on a shoe polish bottle, also square in cross-section (see discussion in Part 2). These “ink” bottles are strongly connected to pyrography outfits. Pyrography (literally fire writing) is the use of some form of heated tool to burn designs into a medium, usually wood (but also leather, clay, gourds, etc.). Today, a typical woodburing kit consists of some form of electrically heated tool to create these designs. The older pyrography outfits that used these bottles, however, used a flammable liquid – benzine – to feed the burners. Many of these benzine bottles from eBay had heavy gauge wire hooks or clips attached to the neck, apparently to mount the bottle on the wooden box used to contain the outfit. In addition, the typical “closure” was a cork with two metal openings to attach tubes, one to a hand pump, the other to the tool heated by the benzine (Figure 27). The 1906 Flemish Art Co. catalog called this stopper a “Metal Cork Union.”

Most of these outfits offered on eBay were put together by the Flemish Art Co. of New York City and came with two sizes of the square benzine bottles – small (No. 16) and large (No. 19). The larger bottles (the only ones with the hooks) were embossed “CCSGCo” on the bases, solidly tying them to the pyrography process and Flemish Art (Figures 28 &



Figure 26 – C.C.S.G.Co. (eBay)



Figure 27 – Stopper & Hook (eBay)



Figure 28 – Pyrography kit (eBay)

29). Also, note that most benzine bottles on the market did *not* look like these square ink bottles. These were obviously selected for stability (square base and squat bottle would not tip over easily) and a good fit into the square compartment in the box.

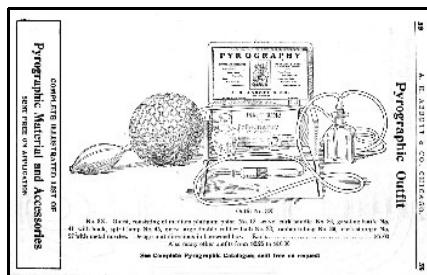


Figure 29 – Pyrography kit (A.H. Abbot & Co. 1910 catalog)

Melendez (2013) cited an “1890 French booklet” from which she extracted drawings and text. Her site opened with:

Until approximately 1887, woodburning was done with heated pokers, knives, pins and needles. For small pictures, metal skewers wrapped in asbestos or encased in wood were used. The pins were heated in a small coal stove or on a spirit lamp. Constantly changing heat and the lack of uniform points plagued all early pyrographers.

Drawings in the 1890 booklet clearly showed that the outfits with the benzine (“ink”) bottles were in use by that year, and they probably began ca. 1887 (see Figure 29). She also showed a pyrographic outfit that she dated ca. 1905, although another drawing was of a Gas-O-Pen that connected to a natural gas connection on a 1907 wall. However, the Gas-O-Pen was rare, and benzine machines continued to be advertised until at least 1929. Because of the double-stamp technique described above, however, bottles embossed “CCSGCo” likely were made no later than ca. 1914. The bulk of U.S. advertising for the outfits in newspapers ran from 1900 to 1915. The owner of the initials was the little-known C.C. Stutts Glass Co., a jobber in New York City.

A very similar device was used to cauterize wounds. Wilhelm Scheerer applied for a patent on January 18, 1893, and received Patent No. 589,484 for a “Cauterizing Apparatus” on September 7, 1897 – almost four years and nine months later. The apparatus in the patent drawing looked very similar to outfits for pyrography and worked in a virtually identical manner (Figure 30).

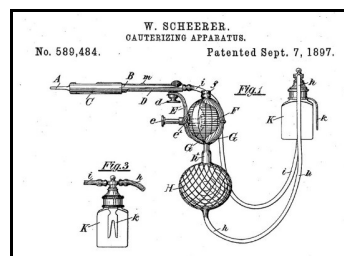


Figure 30 – Scheerer 1897 patent

Scheerer noted that “the Benzine flask *K* with a forked hook *k*, adapted to be slipped over a button or inserted into a buttonhole in the coat of the operator, and thus to support the flask.” As noted above, it seems much more likely that the hook fit on the box in the pyrography outfits. Claude Pacquelin invented an earlier cauterization machine in 1875, strongly suggesting that the pyrography outfits grew out of the cauterizing devices.



Figure 31 – Stutts Honey Bottle ad (*American Bee Journal*, 1902)

In addition to the benzine bottles, the C.C. Stutts Glass Co. advertised “Bottles, Jars, of every description for Honey Dealers in the *American Bee Journal* during the early 1900s. The ads showed tall bottles, square in cross-section embossed with a drawing of a bee hive with plants around it above “1 / POUND / PURE / HONEY” (Figure 31). Actual sizes were 2 pounds, 1 pound, ½ pound, and 8 ounces. Actual bottles were virtually identical to the drawings in the ads and had “CCS” embossed the center of the base, sometimes with double stamps (Figures 32 & 33). Our only example from eBay was not a clear embossing, but we have reports



Figure 32 – Honey Bottle (eBay)



Figure 33 – CCS – original photo, actual embossing, double or ghost stamp

of two other honey jar bases, both with the same three letters. Of course, it is possible that Stutts had the initials embossed on other types of bottles, but these two are the only ones we have discovered.

User

C.C. Stutts Glass Co., New York City (1899-1916)

An 1875 add for C.C. Stutts, identified the firm as “Druggists’ Glassware” and bragged, “Fitting up drugstores a specialty.” It claimed the firm was

“established 1863” with the location at “38 Murray, near Broadway” Miller (2025) added:

The C. C. Stutts Glass Company operated in an upper floor at the time [1895], run by brothers Arthur C. and Conrad C. Stutts. The firm represented the Pennsylvania flint glass manufacturers Agnew & Co., among others, in 1898. It would stay on at No. 145 Chambers Street through the turn of the century.

Despite Miller’s claim, the 1900 census makes it clear that Conrad was the father of Arthur; the two were *not* brothers. Conrad began his jobber career two years before Arthur’s birth (1865), and the company certainly was named for the father. In his earliest years, he seems to have had a partner. On March 10, 1869, the *New York Times* announced the dissolution of the partnership of C.C. Conrad & Co. between Conrad C. Stutts and Cornelius B. Palmer. Conrad was now on his own. By 1876, Stutts was the sales agent for the Honesdale Glass Co., working from 27 Barclay.

The New York City directories told the story from there. In 1897, the name listed just was C.C. Stutts at 121 Chambers and 103 Reade. Stutts was listed under “Druggists’ Glassware” as well as “Glass Manufacturer.” Although the second claim was common among jobbers, there is no evidence that Stutts ever actually made glass. His son was listed under “China Glass and Earthenware” – but he shared the Chambers address.

By the next year (1898), Conrad C. Stutts was the manager of The Agnew Co. (successor to Agnew & Co.) at 145 Chambers. The name changed to the C.C. Stutts Glass Co. in 1899, and Arthur C. Stutts was listed for the company in 1906, along with the initials R.T.N. The same initials followed the listing for the Flemish Art Co., makers of the pyrography outfits. The initials refer to a registration in the County Clerk’s Office rather than a connection between the two firms. The last enumeration we found was in 1916 at 11 Warren, listing the firm as “Drug Glassware.” Since Conrad died in 1914, followed two years later by his son, Arthur, 1916 was certainly the final listing.

Various glass houses supplied Stuttts at different times, probably many more than the three we have discovered. By 1875, Stuttts was listed as an agent for the Honesdale Glass Co., Honesdale, Pennsylvania. The 1898 city directory noted Stuttts as the agent for Agnew & Co., Pittsburgh, but he was also involved with the George Jonas Glass Co. during that period – as shown by a series of post cards to Jonas regarding bottle deliveries between 1897 and 1905. As noted above, there could have been others, and the benzine bottles could have been made by Agnew, Jonas (both producers of colorless containers), or someone else.

CFGCo

Toulouse (1969:60) noted that these initials were reported to him, but he could not verify their actual existence. They are likely either bogus or an engraver's error for the CFJCo monogram (see the section on Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.) or for CLFGCo, the logo of C.L. Flaccus Glass Co. (see C.L. Flaccus section).

Discussion & Conclusions

Most of this collection of “Other C” logos is self explanatory. Some, like the squared, underlined “C” mark, C.C.S.G.Co., C.S.S.G.Co., C. MF-G.C, C.W.&J., and a few others, remain mysteries – but we have discovered several identities that we had not found in the last Other C study. Perhaps future research can unravel the stories of even more of these oddities.

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