

Other “C” Marks, Part 2

Bill Lockhart, Bob Brown, Beau Schriever, Bill Lindsey, and Carol Serr

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 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

CG (late 19th century?)

We discovered the “CG” initials on the base of a Champions Vinegar bottle (Figure 1). The bottle was partially round with eight panels comprising about two-thirds of its circumference. The words “CHAMPIONS” and “VINEGAR” were embossed on two panels, and the two-part finish was applied. The base was embossed “CG” (no punctuation) with “198” revolved half way around. This could have been made by any glass house with “CG” initials, or the logo could indicate the vinegar plant.

Champions Vinegar bottles appear to be relatively common (three on eBay at the time of this writing), but most do not seem to have any basemark. This increases the probability of the initials indicating a glass house. One bottle was reported with “B&Co Ld K 1838” on the base, another with “W.B.L.” There appear to be numerous variations. According to Antique Bottles.net (2004), these are very common in Australia. It is thus likely that “CG” indicates an English or Australian glass house.



Figure 1 – CG logo

CG atop a small, horizontally elongated triangle (1970-1976)

This mark was noted by Toulouse (1971:125) as being used by the Columbine Glass Co., Denver (actually Wheat Ridge), Colorado, from 1970. Although Toulouse did not provide an end date because the firm was still in production, the plant became part of the Adolf Coors Co. in 1976 (Figure 2).



Figure 2 – CG above a triangle (eBay; Toulouse 1971:125)

Manufacturer

Columbine Glass Co., Wheat Ridge, Colorado (1970-1976)

The firm was founded in 1970, operating two six-section IS machines to produce beer bottles exclusively for the Adolph Coors Co. The plant installed an additional furnace with two more machines in 1973. The Adolph Coors Co. purchased the factory 1976, and it became the Coors Glass Division of the Coors Container Co. In 1995, the Coors Container Corp. and the Anchor Glass Corp. formed a joint venture around the plant, but the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. acquired the business the following year (City of Wheat Ridge 1999:3-5).

CGC interlocking (1983-1985)

David Whitten photographed a lime-green bottle base embossed “0106 6 88 (arch) / CGC (interlocking letters) / 18 (both horizontal)” with curved (shaped like parentheses) stippling around the resting point (Figure 3). Although we had suggested in our earlier study that this was the mark of the Container General Corp., open for a very brief period between 1985 and 1987, we now have distinct confirmation.



Figure 3 – CGC interlocking (David Whitten)

An eBay auction featured a commemorative bottle embossed with the Interlocking-CGC logo at the heel along with an attached card (Figure 4). In part, the card read, “We are proud to commemorate the union of our two companies with this limited edition bottle” – further listing

the Chattanooga Glass Co. and the Glass Container Corp. as the two firms that formed the Container General Corp., 400 W. 45th St., Chattanooga, Tennessee. Note the faint rectangle in the lower right corner of Figure 3 – a remnant of the old Glass Container Corp. “GC” logo. The merger (actually with the Dorsey Corp., owner of Chattanooga Glass at that time) occurred in 1983, but the Diamond Glass Co. acquired the business in 1985, changing the logo again. See Glass Container Crop. section for more information.



Figure 4 – CGC Commemorative (eBay)

CGCo around triangle (1906-1912)

Harvey Teal described and drew a “C.B.Co.” around a triangle (Figure 5). The central motif was a triangle with “C.” just outside the triangle to the left, “Co.” to the right, and “B.” below the base. Teal noted that the logo was found on at least two “South Carolina medicine bottles” and a colorless “Columbia Bludwine soda water bottle.” On actual Bludwine bottles, the logo proved to be “C.” to the left, “G.” below the triangle, and “Co” to the right (with the “o” inside the “C”). The few bases we have seen were poorly engraved, the punctuation sometimes unclear – so Teal’s “B” identification (rather than the actual “G”) is not surprising. Each triangle also contained a three-digit number – “355” on one example (see Figure 5). The bottles were embossed “BLUDWINE” on front and back shoulder with “COLUMBIA, S.C.” on the front heel (Figure 6). The bottles obviously used paper labels.



Figure 5 – CGCo triangle (eBay)



Figure 6 – Bludwine bottle (eBay)

Bludwine opened in 1906 but changed the name to Budwine in 1920. However, ads began showing and naming a “hobble skirt” bottle in 1913 (i.e., bottle with a narrowed waist) – effectively bracketing the use of these bottles to 1906-1913. At least one of the bottles was machine made, the others mouth blown – none with the volume information required by 1914 – fitting perfectly into the 1906-1913 range.

The logical manufacturer was the Carolina Glass Co. (W. Blossom & Wayne – 1902-1912), located only six blocks west of the Bludwine plant (W. Blossom & Main) (Figure 7). As of our 2024 revision of the Carolina Glass study, we had not discovered

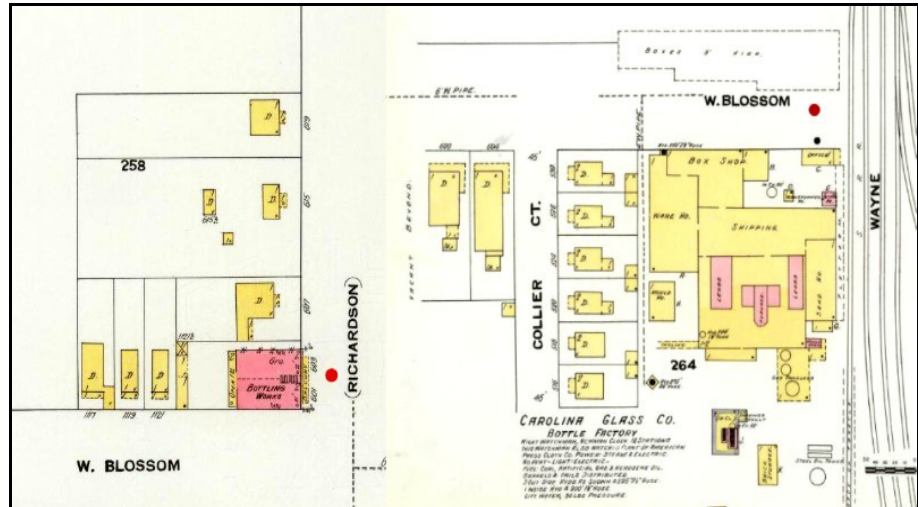


Figure 7 – Bludwine & Carolina Glass (Sanborn map, 1910)

any use of machines. However, a newly found article from the February 25, 1909, *Columbia Record* cited Brewer, superintendent of the plant as admitting “the installation of at least one glass-blowing machine with the stated possibility that others might be installed later on in the season.” Since all bottles produced by the Carolina Glass Co. had small mouths, the machine had to have accommodated crown-finished soda bottles. In business from 1902 to 1912, there is virtually no doubt that the Columbia Glass Co. made the Bludwine bottles and used “C.G.Co.” around a triangle logo.

CGD (1976-1995)

We explored the idea that this was the mark of the Glass Division of Consumers Glass Co., formed when Consumers divided into glass, plastic, and paper divisions in the early 1970s, but Consumers continued to use its triangular logo for the rest of its existence. The use of CGD by the firm was therefore highly unlikely.



Figure 8 – CGD base

The answer came when Amy Recker sent us a photo of a Killian’s Beer bottle with the “CGD” logo on its base and a date code of “82” – 1982. We already had date codes of “78” and “80” on amber bases reported by Carol Serr, but the key was Killian’s (Figure 8). Killian’s beer was bottled by the Adolph Coors Co. As noted above, Coors purchased the Columbine Glass Co. in 1976 and added it to the Coors Glass Division – CGD – of the Coors Container Co. and continued production until 1995.

C surrounding an H (1957-1971)

Toulouse (1971:131) stated that the Castle-Hanson Corp., Rochester, New York, used the “C-H” mark on food bottles from 1960 until at least 1971 (when his book was written). As noted below, the actual dates of operation were 1956-1971. Apparently, this was a mark Toulouse heard about from someone else and mis-recorded. The actual trademark document showed an “H” within a “C” (Figure 9). Castle-Hanson applied for the mark on September 9, 1957, and received Trademark No. 699,613 on November 11, 1958. The firm used the logo on “glass containers, particularly glass bottles in Class 33” (alcoholic beverages, except beers) – claiming first use on April 29, 1957, first commercial use on July 11 (Figure 10). There is no reason to believe that the Toulouse form of “C-H” actually exists.



Figure 9 – CH logo (eBay)

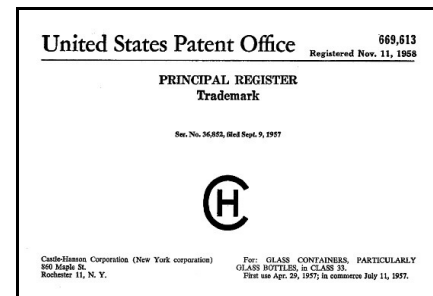


Figure 10 – Castle-Hanson 1958 trademark

Manufacturer

Castle-Hanson Corp., Rochester, New York (1956-1971)

After the Reed Glass Co. (see F.E. Reed section) went into receivership in 1956, the Castle-Hanson Corp. came into being to operate the business. The factory initially made narrow-neck food bottles but later added wide-mouth food containers. Seneca Foods acquired the firm in 1971 but sold the plant to the Leone Industries on September 5, 1973, and Leone ran the operation until at least 1988. It is unclear whether Seneca and/or Leone continued to use the H-in-C logo. Since Leone used “L” in a broken box on bases, it is unlikely that the firm continued the Castle-Hansen mark. For more information, see the sections on F.E. Reed and Leone Industries (in the Other L section).

CHAMPION STOPPER MFG. CO. (1882-1883)

Von Mechow (2025) noted “CHAMPION STOPPER MFG. CO. (arch) / GREENFIELD, MASS. (inverted arch)” on the bases of two soda bottles. The closure never achieved much

success. Our only example with a base photo was embossed “EPF” in a round plate on the front with a very dirty, hard to read base embossed “CHAMPION STOPPER MF’G CO. (arch) / 1 / GREENFIELD, MASS. (inverted arch)” (Figure 11). EPF was almost certainly Edward P. Francis, a soda bottler at Fall River, Massachusetts – in business when A.E. Rich, a machinist at that time, also lived in Fall River.



Figure 11 – Champion Stopper (eBay)

Manufacturer

Champion Stopper Mfg. Co., Greenfield, Mass (1882-1883)

The *Greenfield Recorder* announced on February 6, 1882, that “the Champion Stopper Mfg. Co. formed with authorized capital of \$50,000 for the purpose of manufacturing bottle stoppers under the letters patent granted January 10, 1882, to Co. A.E. Rich.” George W. Spur was president with L.C. Pratt as treasurer, but the paper stressed that Champion Stopper was a different firm from the Rogers & Spur Mfg. Co. – with these same two as officers. The new firm had rented space to produce the stoppers, although the bottles were “blown at glass works in New Jersey.” The company was formed to sell a bottle stopper patented by Augustus E. Rich. Rich filed for his patent on August 19, 1881, and received Patent No. 252,059 on January 10 of the following year (Figure 12).

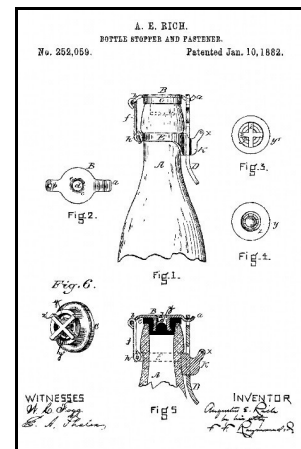


Figure 12 – Rich 1882 patent

On October 30, the *Recorder* added that “Mr. Hurd, the president of the Champion Stopper Co., has moved the business to Bridgeport, Ct.” – but the move was too late to save the company. *Gloucester County Democrat* described what may have been the final blow for the firm on July 13, 1882, when the Woodbury Glass Works, obviously the maker of the Champion bottles, sued Champion for \$1,000. The stopper probably failed because it was too complex. On July 26, 1883, the *Hartford Courant* announced that “G.W. Spur and L.C. Pratt were bound over

to the grand jury at \$1,000 each at Greenfield, yesterday, for selling stock for the bogus Champion Stopper Company to Dr. Beals.” By that time, however, the firm almost certainly was defunct.

CHAPMAN (ca. 1848-1862)

Although his plant was called the Maryland Glass Works, John Lee Chapman marked some flasks with “CHAPMAN” on the reverse (Figure 13). The flasks were made in various shades of amber, aqua, and green (McKearin & Wilson 1978:130, 658-659).

Probable Manufacturer

Maryland Glass Works, Fells Point (Baltimore), Maryland (ca. 1848-1862)

John Lee Chapman built the Maryland Glass Works at Fells Point (Baltimore) probably in 1847 or 1848 and was certainly producing glass by 1849. As a druggist and glass manufacturer, he likely made druggists’ ware, but little is known about his list of containers. Production had halted by 1862 (McKearin & Wilson 1978:129-130).

CJCo

Toulouse (1969:65) reported that these initials “may be a misreading of ‘G’ in Gilchrist Jar initials ‘GJCo.’” This could also have been a misreporting of the CFJCo monogram.

CLARKE FRUIT JAR CO. (ca. 1885-ca. 1887)

Toulouse (1969:65-66) described a jar embossed “CLARKE (arch) / FRUIT JAR CO. / CLEVELAND, O. (both horizontal)” on the front (Figure 14). Although the lid was unembossed, the clamp was stamped “PAT M’CH 17 1885.” Toulouse (1969:66) incorrectly noted the patent date as *May* 17,

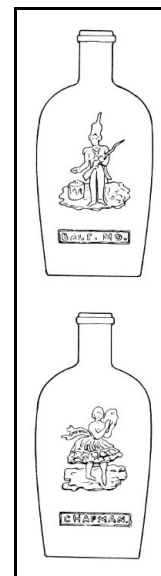


Figure 13 –
Chapman flask
(McKearin &
Wilson
1978:659)



Figure 14 – Clarke
Fruit Jar (North
American Glass)

1885. He dated the jars “1886-89 only” but did not explain his choice of dates or reason for the use of the word “only.” Roller (1983:86) added that the jar was made by an unknown glass house for the Clarke Fruit Jar Co. Indeed, it is virtually certain that Clarke was only a vendor rather than a manufacturer. Roller included an ad with an illustration of the jar from the July 8, 1886, *Crockery & Glass Journal*. Creswick (1987a:30) illustrated two variations but added almost no additional information (Figure 15). Roller (2011:133) noted that “the iron cam lever on this quart is very similar to the one [on the earlier jar].”

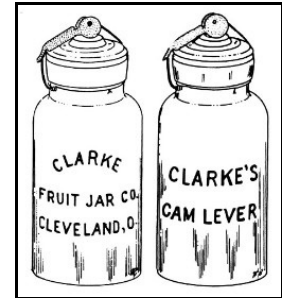


Figure 15 – Clarke Fruit Jar (Creswick 1987a:30)

Caniff (2013:17) stated that the jar was made to a patent applied for by William H. Clarke of Olean, New York. Clarke applied for a “Jar or Other Covered Vessel” on December 2, 1884. He received Patent No. 314,109 on March 17, 1885, and assigned one-half of the rights to Thomas W. Larson of Bolivar, New York, and Mrs. M.A. Tack of New York City (Figure 16). The glass lid was held in place by a cam-activated clamp on a wire device.

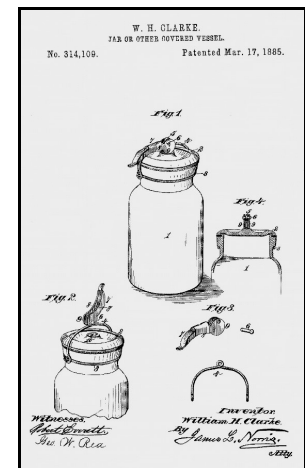


Figure 16 – Clarke’s 1885 patent

Logo User

Clarke Fruit Jar Co., Cleveland, Ohio (ca. 1885-ca. 1887)

One of the patent assignees, Tom Larson, was showing the new lid as early as January 27, 1885, at Olean, New York – almost two months before the patent was received. The jar was last advertised in 1889. Larson and Clarke incorporated the Clarke Fruit Jar Co. at Painsville, Ohio, on December 3, 1885. The firm very likely only wholesaled the jars; it is unlikely that the group actually made any vessels or hardware (Caniff 2013:17-18).

Clarke applied for a second patent for a “Bottle Stopper” on January 16, 1885, and received Patent No. 314,110 on March 17 of that year. This was essentially the same clamp applied to a narrow-mouth bottle. Caniff (2013:17) noted that he had “never seen this closure on a bottle.”

The Clarke Fruit Jar Co. was advertising the jar – with a “CLARKE FRUIT JAR CO.” drawing – in the *Crockery & Glass Journal* by at least July 8, 1886. The ad placed the Firm’s address at 41, 43, & 45 Viaduct, Cleveland, Ohio. The 1886 Cleveland city directory stated that C.A. Moody was the president and secretary of the corporation, with R.C. Moody as treasurer (Roller 1996). An envelope from the Clarke Fruit Jar Co. – dated February 17, 1887 – illustrated a jar lettered “CLARKE’S CAM LEVER” (Roller 1996). On September 15, 1887, Clarke applied for another patent, this one his last. He received Patent No. 376,369 for a “Jar-Fastening” on January 10, 1888. The Clarke’s Cam Lever jar may have been made to this later patent or may just have been a change of lettering on the same jar. Caniff (2013:18), however, reported that he had never seen this second closure on an actual jar. Neither jar seems to have been popular. By 1888, Clarke was listed in the directory as the City Manager of Cleveland (Roller 1996).

CLARKE’S CAM LEVER

Roller (1883:87) stated that “only one of these rare jars has been found.” Creswick illustrated both the Clarke’s Fruit Jar Co. container and the one embossed “CLARKE’S CAM LEVER” – although both jars appear the same (except for the embossing) in the drawing (see Figure 15). See discussion about the user above.

CLEVINGER BROS GLASS WORKS (1966-1999)

An eBay auction offered a round (profile) flask with a rectangular base. The base was embossed “CLEVINGER BROS GLASS WORKS (around four sides) / CLAYTON, N.J. (on the fourth side)” with “MOUTH / BLOWN to the left of a faint pontil scar and “HAND / MADE” to the right (see Figure 14 in Part 1). The mark was used by the Clevinger Brothers Glass Works from 1966 to 1999 (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013). See the CB section in Part 1 for a history of the factory.

CLIMAX

The term “CLIMAX” was used in three separate connections in the glass industry. Although only two of these were container-related, we will address them all briefly.

Lamp Chimneys

Hogan, Evans & Co., a Pittsburgh lamp chimney manufacturer, used the trade mark “CLIMAX” from 1885 to ca. 1895 and continued to use the logo after it became the Hogan Evans Glass Co. – although the firm apparently stopped producing in 1897. The Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. formed in 1899 and purchased the factory (Hawkins 2009:266-267). Hawkins (2009:267) showed an ad for the chimneys (Figure 17).

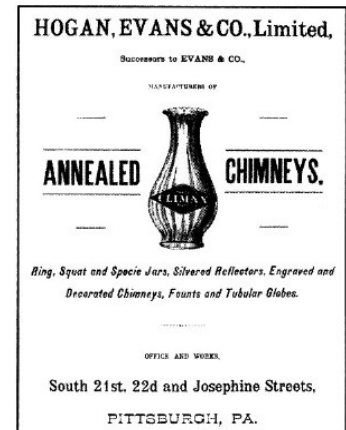


Figure 17 – Climax lamp chimney ad (Hawkins 2009:267)

Product Jars

Toulouse (1969:67; 1971:137) noted Climax as a mark used by the Ball brothers on machine-made jars with Lightning closures for the Fisher-Bruce Co. of Philadelphia ca. 1910 to 1930. The jars were embossed “TRADE MARK (arch) / CLIMAX (horizontal) / REGISTERED (inverted arch)” usually in a round plate (Figure 18). Roller (1983:356; 2011:513) only added that some of the jars were also embossed “PAT'D JULY 14, 1908” on either the front heel or the reverse side. Creswick (1987b:36) illustrated eight variations of the jars (Figure 19).

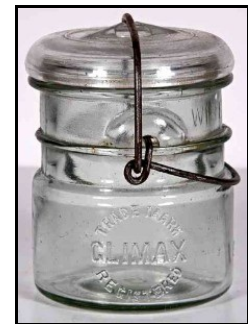


Figure 18 – Climax Ball Brothers jar (North American Glass)

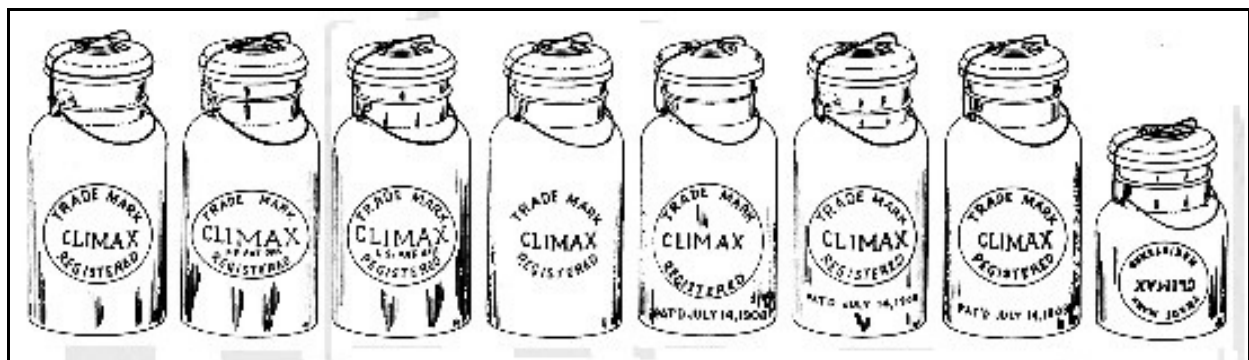


Figure 19 – Climax Ball Brothers jars (Creswick 1987b:36)

Milk Bottles (1890-ca. 1902)

In our original studies, we dealt with Charles T. Nightingale and his various milk bottle jobber firms – including the “CLIMAX,” “EMPIRE,” and other logos – in five separate places. In this update, we have combined those into a single study titled “Climax and Empire: The Trademarks of Charles T. Nightingale – in the C Volume. For the full story, see that section.

Nightingale’s Climax Bottle & Stopper Co. used the “CLIMAX” trademark on his patented milk bottles during the entire life of that business – 1889-1899 (Figure 20). In 1899, J.T.&A. Hamilton purchased the firm as a sales agent for their bottles, probably continuing to use the “CLIMAX” mark until Albert Hamilton was murdered in 1902, ending the business. This is further discussed in the new Climax section. Also, for more on the Hamilton enterprises, see the section on the Hamilton Glass Factories.



Figure 20 – Climax base – horizontal (eBay)

CLM (ca. 1893-1925)

Fisher & Weinhardt (2011:44, 251, 302, 489) listed four soda bottles embossed “CLM” on their bases:

“JACOB BLATT” “BROOKLYN” – “CLM - 14”; ca. 1890-1900

“INDIA WHARF / BREWING CO.” – “CLM / 14”; ca. 1893-1905 [Brooklyn - Brewers Journal 1906]

“JOHN LELLMANN & Co.” – “C.L.M 10”; ca. 1890-1896 [NY – Hutchbook]

“SCHNADERBECK & RUNGE” – “C.L.M 10”; ca. 1895-1900 [Farmingdale, L.I. – Von Mechow]

Two other examples came from eBay auctions:

M. HAFFNER – “C.L.M. 10”; (Goshen, NY) [eBay]
KNODEL & TROSTEL – “C.L.M. 6”; (NYC) [eBay]

According to von Mechow (2025), numbers “06” and “14” were used on beer bottles, with “10” appearing on Hutchinson bottles – both in conjunction with the “C.L.M.” mark. At least one eBay auction noted a “6” without the zero. Von Mechow noted the logo as “C.L.M. / 10” – horizontally across the base. The only example we could find (that included the base mark) was embossed “INDIA WHARF (arch) / BREWING CO. (horizontal) / BROOKLYN, N.Y. (inverted arch)” with “CLM / 14” on the base (Figure 21). The jobber using the mark was Conrad L. Meyer.



Figure 21 – CLM (eBay)

Jobber

Conrad L. Meyer, New York (1893-1925)

Conrad L. Meyer entered the glass business in New York City in 1884, apparently working for the Brookfield Glass Works. He opened his own firm on 48 Murray St. in 1893, but his former employer, William Brookfield, won a suit against him in December 1895 for \$1,482. The *New York Herald* did not discuss the nature of the suit. He jobbed for the Modes-Turner Glass Co. by at least 1902 and the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co., from at least 1908 to at least 1915. Meyer died – still listed as a bottle jobber – in 1925 (von Mechow 2025).

C.MF-G.C

Creswick (1987a:31) illustrated a jar embossed “C. MF-G.C” on the base. It appears as if the engraver intended to add “o” to the final “C” (Figure 22). Creswick described the finish as a “pressed, laid-on ring.” She noted that the “jar was dug at Alta, Utah, a mining town which bloomed from 1867 to 1880. Maker unknown.” The initials suggest “C” Manufacturing Co. – which could mean a glass house or a jobber.

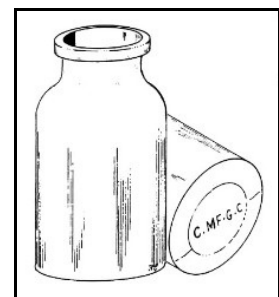


Figure 22 – C.MF-G.C
basemark (Creswick
1987a:331)

CMR. (1897-ca. 1918) and R&M (1887-1897)

We found two banjo flasks (small, almost certainly for perfume), both a deep purple color, possibly solarized, possibly intentional. One base was embossed “CMR.” – the other “R&M” (Figure 23). Other examples, colorless, bore the “WT&Co” logo of Whitall Tatum & Co., used from the mid-1870s to 1902. As we had guessed, “CMR.” and “R&M” were different forms of the same company – a wholesaler rather than a glass manufacturer. The original firm was Rich & Manheimer, changing in 1897 when Charles M. Rich acquired Morris Manheimer’s share of the Star Perfumery Works. Also, see the writeup on “R&M” in the Other M section.

A related logo was embossed on the reverse of a Star Dime Cologne bottle sold by the Star Perfumery Works. Although not relevant to this study, the paper label actually illustrated a dime in the center. The embossed mark consisted of a



Figure 24 – R&M star (eBay)

large, five-pointed star with “R&M” in the center, “STAR” to the left of the upward point “DIME” (best guess) to the right, and “N.Y.” between the lower two points (Figure 24). This was similar to the star logo on the 1892 letterhead discussed below – although the letterhead only had an “RM” monogram within the star and a series of rays between the points (Figure 25). The “R&M” mark may have been used during the entire ten-year tenure of Rich & Manheimer (1887-1897), but the “CMR” logo probably was used from the break in the partnership in 1887 until not later than 1918).



Figure 23 – CMR & R&M (eBay)

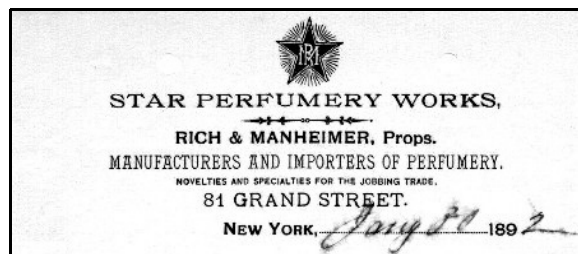


Figure 25 – Star Perfumery letterhead (eBay)

User

As noted above, the initials indicated the proprietor rather than the operation – the Star Perfumery Works.

Rich & Manheimer, New York (1887-1897)

Charles M. Rich and Morris Manheimer formed the partnership of Rich & Manheimer in 1887 to operate the Star Perfumery Co., 81 Grand St., New York City. The firm specialized as a wholesaler to jobbers in perfumes, colognes, novelties, and similar products. The pair may have manufactured some of their perfumes but certainly imported others. In an 1892 letter to Charles Yockle, famed mold maker of Philadelphia, the firm discussed a “sample small bottle sent to WGCo.” Despite the incorrect initials, the glass house involved probably was Whitall Tatum & Co.

The letter included a logo at the top center of an RM monogram in a star with rays (see Figure 25). Rich & Manheimer applied for a trade mark for a mark that “consists of the symbols or devices of a globe surrounding a quiver containing arrows” on August 7, 1891, and received Trademark No. 21,407 on July 5, 1892. Unfortunately, the drawing on the patent document was too poor to reproduce. The mark had been “used continuously in business by us since July 1, 1891. The partnership continued until 1897.

Charles M. Rich, 79 Grand St., New York (1897-at least 1918)

Although we have not discovered the reason, Morris Manheimer left the business in 1897, making Charles M. Rich the sole proprietor. Rich continued to advertise the Star Perfumery Works, now at 466 Broadway, until 1918, when he purchased the rights to the Tappan line of products (*American Perfumer* 1918). At that point, the trail grew cold, although the 1930 census continued to refer to Rich – then 78 years old – as “owner” and “perfumer” in the two occupational columns. This *may* indicate that the business continued until 1930, although it is highly likely that he was merely a jobber in imported products by that time.

C encircling ny (1978-1994)

The Central New York Bottle Co. used a mark that consisted of a “C” encircling a lower-case “ny” (Figure 26). The mark was used from at least 1982 to at least 1996 but was not listed in 1971 or 2000 (Emhart 1982:74; 1996:48; 2000:26; Hanlon 1971). However, we could not find the company on a 1982 list of glass manufacturers or in the Roller files.



Figure 26 – C around NY
(David Whitten collection)

Manufacturer

Central New York Bottle Co., Auburn, New York (1978-1994)

The Central New York Bottle Co. opened its “brand new ultra-modern facilities” at Sennett, New York (just north of Auburn), in 1978. The plant used IS machines and advertised for personnel in the *Observer-Reporter* (Washington, Pennsylvania) on October 28, 1978. The factory made bottles for the Miller Brewing Co. The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. purchased the factory in early 1994 (*Buffalo News* 2/25/1994).

CO.OP.F.G.CO. (1879-ca. 1909)

This mark is reported on the bases of dose glasses at eBay auctions. While the Co-operative Flint Glass Co. made other druggists’ products, the firm apparently only placed its initials on dose glasses. We have not discovered a reason. For more discussion and history, see the section on the Beaver Falls Glass Co.

C&O

Whitten (2025) reported “C&O (on base of aqua pepper sauce bottle) . . . initials appear on the base of an American-made, vertically ribbed pepper sauce bottle that probably dates from sometime in the 1865-1890 period.” While we have been unable to find a match for the “C&O” initials, the “O” probably indicates George C. Ovens.

Ovens certainly filled peppersauce bottles and patented a similar bottle in 1875. Ovens was a producer of peppersauce, pickles, and catsup – *not* a glass manufacturer. The bottles are

rare, probably only ordered once. Julia Thomas contributed our original example, and we have only discovered one other (Figure 27). An identical ribbed peppersauce bottle was embossed with “G.C.O.&CO.” – the logo of George Ovens & Co. – and the only examples we have found of these ribbed peppersauce bottles were connected with Ovens. For more information, see the study on the Ovens Firms in the O section.

CORONET

Creswick (1987b:37) illustrated three examples of the Coronet and noted that all were colorless, machine-made jars (smooth lip) that would solarize to an amethyst hue (Figure 28). The glass lid sealed on the rim of the finish – unlike the bead seal shown for the Crystal MASON. Like

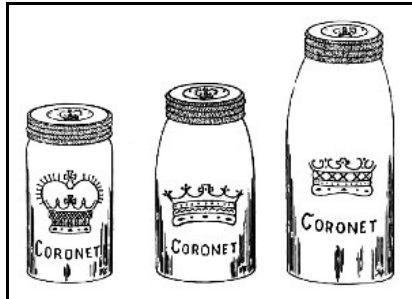


Figure 28 – Coronet (Creswick 1987b:37)

Roller, she claimed the Crystal Glass Co. of New Westminster as the maker. Roller (1998:95) added that “pint jars have a full crown figure, while quart and half gallon jars have the upper parts of the crown ghosted to form a coronet” – characteristics clearly visible in the Creswick drawings.



Figure 27 – C&O (Julia Thomas)

Ryder (1978) added that the Coronet

was first made by the Crystal Glass Co., New Westminster, B.C. It has a straight oval shaped design beneath the crown in which there are five dots. A little later, these were made by the Diamond Flint Glass Co., which listed this type in addition to others. In this time the oval shape was curved downward at the ends.

The “oval” to which she referred was the bottom of the crown (or coronet). On a real crown, this part was padded velvet, where the heavy crown rested on the monarch’s head. The five “dots” in the “oval” of the Crystal Glass jar represented jewels, three oval or diamond shaped, two as dots. Several of the shapes that created the coronet were different in the original jar and the ones that followed. A final difference was a serif added to the “C” in “Coronet” by the Diamond Flint Glass Co. The Diamond Flint jars were obviously not made in the same molds as the ones produced by Crystal Glass.

Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., New Westminster, British Columbia (1906-1908)

Although Toulouse (1971:36) and Creswick (1987b:158) dated the Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., from 1907 to 1910, King (1987:118), the Canadian expert, noted dates of 1906 to 1908. The company was incorporated on June 14, 1906, with a capital of \$150,000, using the former American Can Co. facility at 772 Brunette St., New Westminster, British Columbia, as the factory. The plant consisted of two corrugated-iron buildings, each 200 feet in length and 90 feet wide. Donald Lamont managed the factory and had a continuous tank built with six rings. About 100 workers made flint glass at the tank. Although the plant produced fruit jars and wide-mouth ware by machine, beer, soda, wine, and brandy bottles were all mouth blown (King 1987:118-120).

The first fires were lit in early July 1907. The plant made ca. 2,500 fruit jars and a similar amount of beer bottles each day. E. Cook was the president, with N.M. Garland as vice president and J.S. Henderson as secretary and treasurer. The plant closed in 1908 (King 1987:118-120). On May 7, 1908, the firm announced that it would be put into the hands of a receiver – a sure indication that production had stopped before that point (*Vancouver Daily News Advisor* 5/7/1908). The plant had been open no longer than ten months. Toulouse (1971:36) noted that the factory was listed as making “flint glass in all lines.”

R in a C

Richard Gerbino sent us a photo of a colorless base embossed “4 72: / R surrounded by a C (possibly a G) / 362 (all horizontal)” (Figure 29). The resting point was covered with rows of stippling, a technique used mostly from the early 70s to the end of that decade – suggesting that the “72” might be a date code. Currently, the logo is a mystery.



Figure 29 – R in a C
(Richard Gerbino)

CR (poss. 1834-1861)

Knittle (1927:441) attributed the “C.R.” mark to Curling, Robertson. Since Knittle was primarily interested in pictorial flasks, she may have found these initials on a flask, had a report of them from someone else, or possibly even misread a set of initials. At this point, we have not discovered a flask with these initials. It is notable that neither a flask with the “CR” initials nor a history of the firm appeared in McKearin & Wilson (1978).

Toulouse (1971:145) noted that Curling, Robertson & Co. was in business from 1834 to 1857 at Pittsburgh. Toulouse (1971:145) also suggested Curling, Ringwalt & Co., also of Pittsburgh, in business from 1857 to 1863. Hawkins (2009:162, 164), however, could find no reference to this firm in Pittsburgh. Henry Ringwalt was a member of Curling, Robertson & Co. by 1850, but he withdrew from the firm sometime between 1858 and 1860. Ringwalt was a dealer in fruit jars and glassware in 1860 and 1861.

An entry from Switzer (1974:51) challenges this identification. Sixteen of the cathedral (Gothic) pickle bottles found in the wreck of the steamer *Bertrand* were embossed on the bases with “CR” – although both initials were in mirror image (Figure 30). Since the *Bertrand* sank on April 1, 1865, the Curling companies were all in business too early. Either these bottles underwent at least a four year lag between manufacture and deposition in the wreck, or the “CR” mark belonged to someone else – possibly a pickle of food packer.

Possible Manufacturer

Curling Companies, Pittsburgh (ca. 1827-1861)

Knittle (1927:340, 441), and Van Renesselaer (1969:179-180) produced short histories of the Curling operations. Knittle (1927:340) suggested that the factory made mostly tableware. In 1837, the plant employed 40 “hands” to make flint glass (*National Glass Budget* 1909:1).

Hawkins (2009:160-161) provided the most up to date information about the companies. He noted that Robert B. Curling, William Price and Curling’s son, William, built the Fort Pitt Glass Works ca. 1827, calling the operating company R.B Curling & Co. In 1828 or 1829, Price left the partnership and Robert Curling brought the second of his two sons Alfred B. Curling and Henry Higbee (also spelled Higby) into the company, renaming the firm R.B. Curling & Sons. In 1834, Higbee left the firm.

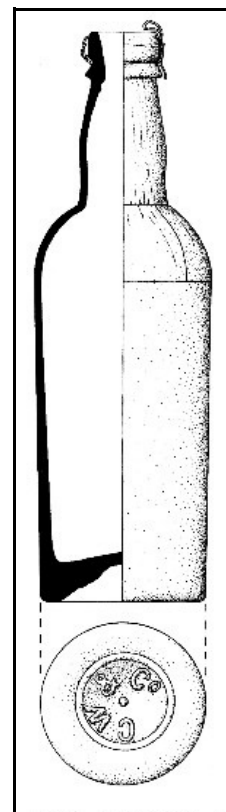


Figure 30 – CR on pickle bottle (Switzer 1974:51)



Figure 31 – Curling Robinson & Co. ad (Pittsburgh City Directory, 1856)

Morgan Robertson partnered into R.B. Curling & Sons in 1834 and the name was changed to Curling, Robertson & Co. By 1850, Edward Dithridge and Henry L. Ringwalt were also listed as partners. The factory (Fort Pitt Glass Works) was known to have produced pressed, molded plain and cut flint glassware, but the plant also made druggists' ware, black bottles, and demijohns by at least 1857 (Hawkins 2009:161-163 – Figure 31). The *Pittsburgh Commercial* announced on June 8, 1866, that Curling, Robertson & Co. dissolved on October 31, 1861, by the death of Morgan Robertson. Edward Dithridge “has paid and adjusted all claims due to said firms” – in other words, the business was closed.



Figure 32 – C.R.&CO. base & finish (eBay)

C.R.&CO. (1834-1861)

An eBay auction offered an aqua jar embossed “C.R.&CO. / A” on the base. The jar was mouth blown with a cracked-off, apparently un-ground, continuous-thread finish (Figures 32 & 33). The jar is reminiscent in style of the early “Crowleytown Mason Jars.” The initials fit Curling, Robertson & Co., and the jar style fits the time period. See entry just above.

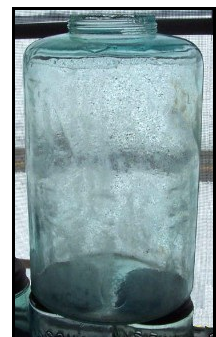


Figure 33 – Jar with C.R.&CO. (eBay)

CS

In the type collection at the California Parks Service Office, we discovered an olive-green, cylindrical bottle embossed “CS” on fairly large letters on the heel (Figure 34). This could be a variation from the Cooper Silica & Glass Co. or Catawba Silica (see next entry), or these could be the initials of an individual glass house owner.



Figure 34 – CS heelmark (California Parks)

C&S

Knittle (1927:441) identified this mark as “probably late” but did not know the maker. We have not found an example.

C.S.&G.CO. (1907-1912)

This mark has been reported on cylinder whiskey bottles, aqua, export-style beer bottles with crown finishes and on colorless and aqua, crown-finished soda bottles, as well as a Koca-

Nola bottle reported by Charles Head. The C.S.&G.CO. mark was embossed in an arch on the base of the beer and whiskey bottles and embossed horizontally at the heels of the soda bottles, followed by the number “2” or “3” (Figure 35). The bottles were undoubtedly made by the Cooper Silica & Glass Co., Salem, Virginia, 1907-1912.

Manufacturer

Cooper Silica & Glass Co., Salem, Virginia (1907-1912)

The *Roanoke Times* for May 29, 1907, noted that the Cooper Silica & Glass Co. had made its plans for its new factory and was seeking bids. Just five months later, on October 14, 1907, the *Coffeyville Daily Record* announced that the firm had “made a fine start at its new plant.” Roller (1998) found listings for this company in 1908 and 1910, noting that the plant used a single continuous tank with six rings. Unfortunately, the 1910 listing noted that the plant was out of operation.

However, the company rallied. The firm rechartered to increase its capital to \$250,000 on June 13, 1910. The president was T.H. Cooper, with Henry Schotz as secretary (Prentis 1911:104). The Catawba Silica Co., Inc. became the successor to the Cooper Silica & Glass Co., when it was chartered as a Virginia corporation on January 8, 1913 (James 1913:263).

C.S.S.G.Co.

An eBay auction offered a square, mouth-blown shoe polish or leather dressing bottle embossed “C.S.S.G.Co.” across the base (Figure 36). These mostly were used between the 1870s and 1890s. This may be a mis-strike of the C.C.S.G.Co. bottles described in Part 1 (on an ink bottle) or may be the initials of a wholesaler or even CS&GCo – although the Cooper Silica & Glass Co. made soda, beer, and whiskeys bottles, so a shoe polish bottle seems unlikely for that firm – and Cooper was operating a bit too late for the bottle type. Not a single lead we attempted to follow panned out, so this mark must remain unknown.



Figure 35 – C.S.&G.CO. heelmark (eBay; Charles Head)



Figure 36 – C.S.S.G.Co. (eBay)

CW&Co

Berge (1968:191-192) illustrated and described this mark as being embossed on the base of a dark green (blackglass) bottle. He described the base as “well depressed, or had a ‘kick-up’ . . . Inside was solid glass somewhat level at the end of the depression on the inside.” The base was found in an 1858-1880 archaeological context at the Gila Bend Stage Station. Berge noted that a similar bottle was described in Tibbits (1964:191). The Tibbits bottle had an applied finish. Schulz illustrated another example in a report that may have never been published (Figure 37).



Figure 38 – CW&CO (eBay)

Our final example (from eBay) was a blackglass bottle for beer, porter, or a similar liquid blown into a three-piece mold – a dip mold with two mold halves forming the shoulder and neck, topped by an applied two-part finish with a rounded lower ring. The base was embossed “CW&Co” in an arch in a shallow kick-up (Figure 38).

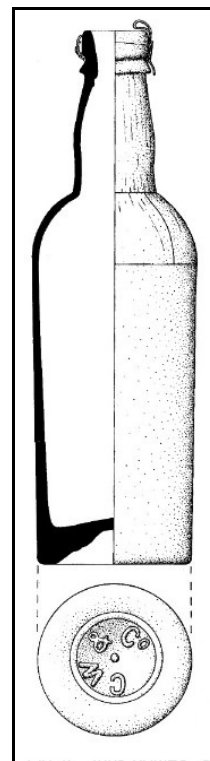


Figure 37 – CW&Co (Schulz 2006:47)

In our first study, we explored the idea that “CW&Co” might be an error for G.W. WESTON & Co, but the bottle type did not match the Saratoga-style mineral water bottles used by that firm. In addition, the characteristics suggested a bottle made in the British isles. That fits well with the base of a blackglass cylinder bottle that was embossed “CARSON WARREN & Co (arch) / GLASGOW (inverted arch)” in the outside plate of a Ricketts mold and “MANUFACTURER (arch)” on the inside plate (Figure 39).

The firm was in business from at least 1847 to 1875, listed in an 1851 Glasgow directory as “glass-bottle manufacturers, Milton Glass-works, Canal Street; Letters and orders left at Mr. D. Campbell’s, druggist, 136 Argyll St.” In 1876, the firm was listed as “manufacturers of wine, beer, porter and brandy bottles, carboys, &c.” in Wright’s Improved Handbook. According to the *Liverpool Mercury* for June 7, 1876, the partnership of D. Carson and T. Warren had dissolved on “November 30 last” – i.e., November 30, 1875.



Figure 39 – Carson Warren & Co (eBay)

C.W.&J.

Whitten (2025) described this mark as

Unknown. This mark may actually be “GW&J”, but I’m keeping this listing also, since the embossing is faint on some bottles, and the “G” appears more like a “C” on at least one mold. Initials are seen on base of blackglass ale bottles of British origin. Lettering could possibly be “W.&J.G.”

We can only add that the bases have a slight kick-up and a small dot or mamelon in the center (Figures 40 & 41). Although we searched, we could find no connection between “CW&J” and “CW&Co” discussed above. Although both marks appeared on British ale-port bottles, the spacing of the letters was quite different – which may or may not have any relevance.



Figure 40 – CW&J base (eBay)

Discussion & Conclusions

Most of this collection of “Other C” logos is self explanatory. Some, like 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 our earlier Other C study. Perhaps future research can unravel the stories of even more of these oddities.

Sources

American Perfumer & Essential Oil Review

1918 “Trade Notes.” *American Perfumer & Essential Oil Review*
13(1):12.

Antique Bottles .net

2004 “Champions Vinegar Bottles.” Antique Bottles .net.

<http://www.antique-bottles.net/forum/quotChampions-Vinegar-Bottlequot-m4890.aspx>



Figure 41 – English ale or beer bottle (eBay)

Berge, Dale L.

1968 "The Gila Bend Stage Station." *Kiva* 23:169-243.

Caniff, Tom

2013 "Fruit Jar Rambles: The Clarke Fruit Jar." *Antique Bottle & Glass Collector* 30(6):17-18.

City of Wheat Ridge

1999 Planning and Staff Report. Section 1: Overview of the Process: History of the Rocky Mountain Bottle Company." (pp. 3-5) City Council Minutes, November 22.

Creswick, Alice

1987a *The Fruit Jar Works, Vol. I, Listing Jars Made Circa 1820 to 1920's*. Douglas M. Leybourne, N. Muskegon, Michigan.

1987b *The Fruit Jar Works, Volume II, Listing Jars Made Circa 1900 to Modern*. Privately printed, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Emhart Glass

1982 *Emhart Punt Marks*. Emhart, Zurich, Switzerland.

1996 *The Emhart Book of Punt Marks*. Emhart, Zurich, Switzerland.

2000 *Punt Marks* Emhart Glass, Zurich, Switzerland.

Fisher, George William and Donald H. Weinhardt

2011 *A Historical Guide to Long Island Soda, Beer & Mineral Water Bottles & Bottling Companies, 1840-1970*. 4th ed. Myshkin Press, Long Island, New York.

Hawkins, Jay W.

2009 *Glasshouses & Glass Manufacturers of the Pittsburgh Region, 1795-1910*. iUniverse, Inc., New York.

Hanlon, Joseph F.

1971 *Handbook of Package Engineering*. McGraw-Hill, New York.

James, B.O.

1913 *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia for the Year Ending September 30, 1913*, Davis Bottom.
Superintendent of Public Printing, Richmond.

Knittle, Rhea Mansfield

1927 *Early American Glass*. Appleton-Century, New York.

McKearin, Helen and Kenneth M. Wilson

1978 *American Bottles & Flasks and Their Ancestry*. Crown Publishers, New York.

National Glass Budget

1909 "Steady March of Progress." *National Glass Budget* 25(9):1.

New Jersey Antique Bottle Club

2013 "The Clevenger Glassworks - 1930 to 1999." New Jersey Antique Bottle Club.
<http://www.newjerseyantiquebottleclub.com/clevenger-glassworks.html>

Prentiss, Robert R.

1911 *Eighth Annual Report of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia for the Year Ending December 31, 1910*. Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing,
Richmond.

Roller, Dick

1983 *Standard Fruit Jar Reference*. Privately published.

1996 "Cleveland OH History Notes." Dick Roller files.

1998 "Salem, VA History Notes." Dick Roller files.

2011 *Standard Fruit Jar Reference: 2011 Update*. Edited by Jerome McCann and Barry Bernas. Fruit Jar Annual/Phoenix Press, Chicago.

Schulz, Pete

2006 Unpublished manuscript.

Switzer, Ronald R.

1974 *The Bertrand Bottles: A Study of 19th-Century Glass and Ceramic Containers*. U. S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service, Washington.

Tibbits, John C.

1964 *1200 Bottles Priced: A Bottle Price Guide, Catalogue, and Classification System*. The Little Glass Shack , Sacramento.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison

1969 *Fruit Jars*. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Camden, New Jersey.

1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, New York.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen

1969 *Early American Bottles and Flasks*. Rev. Ed. J. Edmund Edwards, Stratford, Connecticut.

von Mechow, Tod

2025 “Soda & Beer Bottles of North America: Bottle Attributes - Beer & Soda Bottle Manufacturers.” <http://www.sodasandbeers.com/SABBottleManufBeerSoda.htm>

Whitten, David

2025 “Glass Bottle Marks.” <http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks/>

Wright, Son & Co.

1872 *Wright’s Improved Handbook of the Principal Manufacturers, Exporters, Agents, Merchants and Warehousemen of Great Britain*. Wright, Son & Co., London.

First published 1/9/2015; Last updated 6/3/2025