The Cohansey Companies

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When the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. opened at Bridgeton, New Jersey, in 1870, the Bodine family already had a long history of glass making (see the section on the Bodine Glass Companies). For another 30 years, Cohansey functioned as a major landmark in New Jersey glass production, including some of the most interesting product jars of the late 19th century. The firm capitalized on a series of jar patents to created product, fruit, and milk jars. When labor troubles turned nasty at the end of the 19th century, the corporation changed both its name and location. The new Cohansey Glass Co. opened at East Downingtown, Pennsylvania, in 1900, replacing the older factory. The plant quickly phased out the old jar types to concentrate on other products, including soda bottles, until the factory closed in 1909.

Histories

Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co., Bridgeton, New Jersey (1870-1901)

Joel Bodine and his family operated a series of glass companies from 1846 to 1869 (see the section on the Bodine Glass Companies for more information). On March 17, 1870, J. Nixon Bodine and Francis "Frank" J. Bodine incorporated as the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. and had opened a sales office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that soon became the company headquarters. The plant at Bridgeton made bottles, flasks, fruit jars, and window glass (Toulouse 1971:139-140; McKearin & McKearin 1941:602).

The 1872 Hexamer General Survey Map (Vol. 7) showed Cohansey Creek forming the south boundary of the Bridgeton property, with Mill Creek along the east side.[1] Glass St. created the western boundary, with Pearl St. forming the north border. Near the center was a building marked "Old Factory Bottle Factory" that was being turned into the batch house (i.e., the place

[1] The Hexamer surveys were conducted from 1866 to 1896 and included the greater Philadelphia area, apparently including Bridgeton – about 40 miles south of Philadelphia.

where the glass ingredients were mixed for the furnace or tank). Just northeast of that was another building labeled "New Factory Bottle and Jar Factory," with a "Jar Factory" to the east. The window glass plant was farther north. All were single-story frame buildings with shingle roofs.

Frank J. Bodine was president and treasurer by 1874, with W.G. Millikin as secretary and assistant treasurer and J.N. Bodine as vice president. By ca. 1876, Cohansey was one of the factories using "Kelly & Samuel's Keystone Grinding Machine for Grinding Fruit Jars, Flasks, etc." The machine had been patented on December 28, 1869 (Roller 1998). The plant had changed little by the 1881 Hexamer map (Vol. 17), although the former bottle and jar factory had completed its transition to the batch plant, and buildings had spread across Glass St.

Wilson and Caperton (1994:70) recorded all beer bottle advertising in *The Western Brewer* between 1883 and 1890 as well as samples from issues between 1878 and 1882. Cohansey advertised beer bottles from 1880 to mid-1882. However, that did not signal an end of beer bottle production. An 1893 billhead noted that the plant made window glass, bottles, and fruit jars. It specifically named lager beer, Weiss beer, and soda bottles, Cohansey and Mason fruit jars, and green glass hollow ware in general (Roller 1998).

There was again little change in the factory shown on the 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. W.M. Bodine had become assistant secretary by 1889. The 1890 Hexamer map (Vol. 25) showed a bit of expansion across Glass St., but the eastern plant was now labeled "Bottle & Jar Factory" like the building just to the north. This probably indicated an increase in bottle production or a decrease in jar manufacture.

In 1897, the plant operated "two tanks, of 10-pot capacity on green and amber bottles",[2] but the number of pots had grown to 12 by 1898. By 1898, Cohansey was also listed under the heading for window glass plants with one continuous tank and 64 pots. The term "pots," of course, meant rings (*National Glass Budget* 1897:7; 1898a:7; 1898b:3). Pepper (1971:214) noted that Cohansey "had two hollow ware and three window-glass plants on six . . . acres" by 1899.

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[2] A separate plant listing claimed that the factory used three continuous tanks with 28 rings. This may have included the window glass production.

By the later part of the century, workers in New Jersey were becoming more and more dissatisfied with conditions at the glass factories. In February 1899, "1,131 non-union bottle blowers were organized into an association of their own." They held a convention in Philadelphia, passed laws, and elected officers. With guidance from D.A. Hayes, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Assn. (GBBA), the new union requested that the owners of the glass houses meet with union officials in late March.[3] The owners refused, and the workers began striking in April. Soon, the strike had become general. After violence broke out in several locations, the matter landed in the courts. On July 29, the Cohansey Glass Co. agreed to pay union wages to its 56 bottle blowers and 100 window blowers. Cohansey had become a union operation (Hayes 1899:180-187).

As of January 1900, the *Commoner and Glassworker* listed the plant as making proprietary and patent medicine goods and flasks; packers' and preservers' ware; beer, soda, and mineral water bottles; wine and brandy bottles; and prescription and druggists' ware in green and amber glass. Although the list omitted fruit jars, other publications noted fruit jar production as late as 1899 (Caniff 2000:9).

On April 14, 1900, *Commoner & Glassworker* reported that the factory had $10,000 of Lorillard snuff jars in stock. The plant apparently remained in operation until at least February 1901, although the American Window Glass Co. had purchased the factory by 1902 (Roller 1998). Since the Bodines had always run a non-union plant, they may have closed the Bridgeton factory to escape union domination (von Mechow 2014).

Cohansey Glass Co., East Downingtown, Pennsylvania (1900-1909)

In May 1900, the Bodine family incorporated the Cohansey Glass Co., with a capital of $10,000. S. Laurence Bodine was the president, with William B. Millikin and William Bodine as directors. The factory moved to East Downingtown, Pennsylvania, between Chestnut St. and Whiteland Ave., along the right of way of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The plant was operating a single continuous tank with 10 rings by October with plans to build two more tanks by mid-1901. The company apparently moved all the container equipment to the new location.

[3] It is unclear whether this union was affiliated with the GBBA or was independent. Equally unclear was where the window-glass blowers fit.

By 1902, the plant had 30 rings, indicating that the two new tanks were in operation (Lowe 2012a:10; *National Glass Budget* 1902:11; Roller 1995).

By 1902, the company advertised beer and mineral water bottles, druggists' ware and general packers' ware and had accepted an order for three million "Castoria" bottles to be delivered in a month. On January 20, 1904, the firm increased its capital stock to $500,000. The plant made liquor and proprietary ware at three continuous tanks with 30 rings that same year, with S. Laurence Bodine as president and treasurer, W.G. Milliken as secretary, and Wm. M. Bodine as manager. By this time, the factory employed 150-200 boys, aged 8-15. The need, however, was so great, that the firm imported boys from other cities and built a boarding house for them on the company's lot (*American Glass Review* 1934:165; Corporations of New Jersey 2014:139; Lowe 2012a:11; Roller 1995).

By 1905, the furnaces were running night and day and still could not keep up with the demand. The plant made beer, soda, wine, brandy, packers', and preservers' bottles in 1907 (Thomas Publishing Co. 1907:160). Prosperity continued until 1908, and the factory operated three tanks, typically one each on flint, green, and amber glass. However, the flint tank was switched to green in April 1909, demonstrating the willingness and ability of the company to shift to meet needs, and John B. Nolls was secretary (*Commoner and Glassworker* 1908:1; 1909:1; Lowe 2012:11-12; Roller 1995).

Soon, however, the demand dropped dramatically, and the firm laid off many workers. In late November, the Board of Directors announced that the plant would close indefinitely. It never reopened (Lowe 2012:12). In discussing the reason for the closure, Lowe (2012:12) claimed: "Simply put, the work could be done cheaper in New Jersey. Material for the glass was cheaper and closed-at-hand [*sic*], whereas they had difficulty in securing raw material (sand) at Downingtown in the quantity desired." It is highly likely that the encroachment of the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine and numerous semiautomatics also played a significant part in the closing.

According to Toulouse (1971:139-140), the plant closed in 1911, although the company continued to be listed in the Thomas Registers until 1915 (Thomas Publishing Co. 1915:578). The *American Glass Review* (1934:165) and he noted that the plant went "out of business" in

1917. A 1913 article claimed that Cohansey was using three continuous tanks with 30 rings to make packers', preservers', beer and "water" (i.e., soda) bottles and flasks (*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* 1913:953). It is, of course, possible that these sources listed the firm erroneously after it closed. The Thomas Registers were well known for late listings, and the *American Glass Review* was incorrect on more than one occasion. Toulouse, however, was also noted for numerous typographic errors about dates. Von Mechow (2014) stated that the business was "operating as late as 1906, but were closed by 1914." Since Lowe (2012:12) listed "News Clippings from Chester County Historical Society" among her sources, her late 1909 closing date was probably correct.

At least part of the confusion was caused by the company's continued existence on paper. In 1915, Millikan had become president, and he made a deal with the First National Bank of Philadelphia to sell shares of stock that Cohansey owned for the American Window Glass Co. Cohansey owed money to the bank, and the stock sale canceled the debt, leaving a surplus of $727.08. However, there was some disagreement over the way the transfers were handled, and the Cohansey Board sued the bank in 1916 (Public Resource 2014). A House of Representatives document showed that the former Cohansey plant was owned by the American Window Glass Co. in 1912. It was listed as "abandoned" (U.S. Government 1913:783). Apparently, the American Window Glass Co. purchased – and closed – both Cohansey factories.

Cohansey Patents

The Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. owned or controlled several important patents.

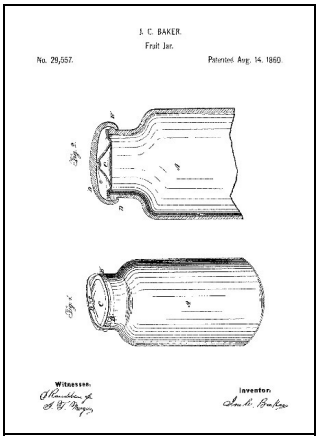

Figure 1 – Baker's 1860 patent

John C. Baker – August 14, 1860

John C. Baker received Patent No. 29,557 for an "Improvement in Fruit-Jars" on August 14, 1860 (Figure 1). The patent drawing showed a metal cap with an attached flat metal clamp extending over two sides to connect with two inclined ramps embossed on the finish of the jar. This was the first patent that led to the Cohansey jar. Baker patent jars were made by Potter & Bodine

ca. 1860-1862 and by F.L. & J.N. Bodine ca. 1863 (see the Bodine Glass Companies section for more information).

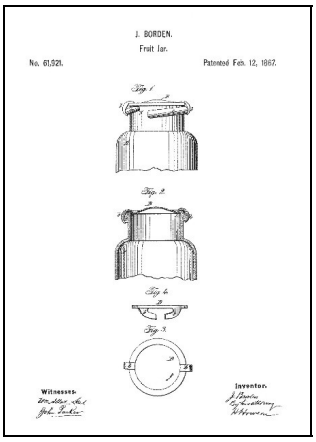

Figure 2 – Borden 1867 patent

Joseph Borden – February 12, 1867

Joseph Borden received Patent No. 61,921 for an "Improved Cap for Preserving Jars" on February 12, 1867 (Figure 2). Borden described his invention as:

> a disk or plate, of any suitable material, having two or more arms projecting from the sides of the same, and constructed and adapted for attachment to a jar having ribs or projections at the outside of the neck, . . . the said cap being cheap, durable, and efficient.

This was obviously an improvement on the 1860 Baker patent and the forerunner of the 1872 Imlay patent. Cohansey made a number of these jars, embossed on the bases with the patent date and using tinned-steel caps.

Charles G and William L. Imlay – November 29, 1870

Charles G. and William L. Imlay received Patent No. 109,625 for an "Improvement in Fruit-Jars" on November 29, 1870 (Figure 3). The device consisted of a metal lid with an arched bar attached to its bottom side. The ends of the bar fit into inclined "hollows or depressions" in the inside of the jar mouth. Molding or manipulating the inside of the jar mouth during manufacture appears to have been difficult, and the device never seems to have been used on an actual jar.

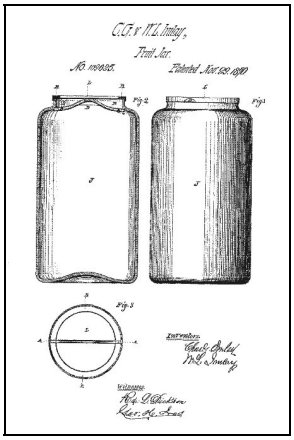

Figure 3 – C.G. & W.L. Imlay 1870 patent

Charles G. and William L. Imlay – July 16, 1872

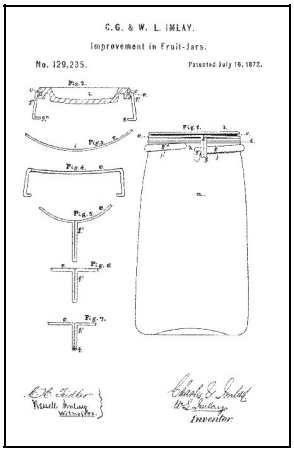

Figure 4 – C.G. & W.L. Imlay 1872 patent

Charles G. & William L. Imlay received Patent No. 129,235 for an "Improvement in Fruit-Jars" on July 16, 1872 (Figure 4). The jar finish had two "screw threads or inclines" to allow the cap to screw onto the finish. The glass camp had a "groove or recess in[side] the cover." A "metallic ring, preferably of galvanized steel" formed a "ring-clamp" with two "downward-bent hook[s]" was fitted into the groove around the side of the lid, where the hooks screwed into the finish. Although the invention was used extensively by Cohansey, the Imlays never assigned the patent to the glass house.

The "Imlay-style" lid replaced the Borden lid and became the standard for Cohansey for a few years – until it, too, was displaced by a newer invention. These lids are defined by the two "hooks" – with the wire fitting into a groove in the side of the lid.

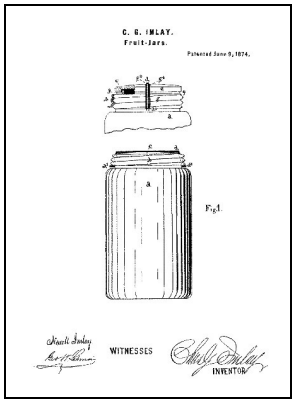

Figure 5 – W.L. Imlay 1874 patent

William L, Imlay – June 9, 1874

On February 7, 1874, William L. Imlay applied for a patent for an "Improvement in Fruit-Jars." Imlay received Patent No. 151,702 on June 9 of the same year (Figure 5). This was essentially the same type of clamp as was used in the 1872 patent, although it was adapted to a continuous-thread finish. This patent, too, was *not* assigned to Cohansey, and there is no evidence that Cohansey made use of it.

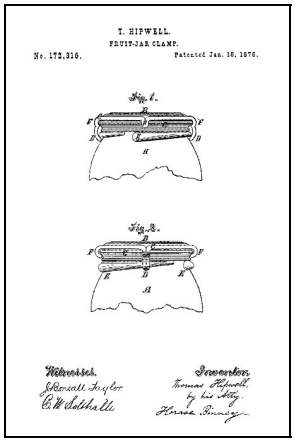

Figure 6 – Hipwell 1876 jar-lid patent

Thomas Hipwell – January 18, 1876

On October 25, 1875, Thomas Hipwell applied for a patent for an "Improvement in Fruit-Jar Clamps. He received Patent No. 172,316 on January 18, 1876 and assigned it to the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. (Figure 6). This was an improvement on the Imlay patent of 1872. The

main improvement was the formation of two additional hooks that clamped the wire device onto the glass lid, eliminating the need of the groove in the side of the lid.

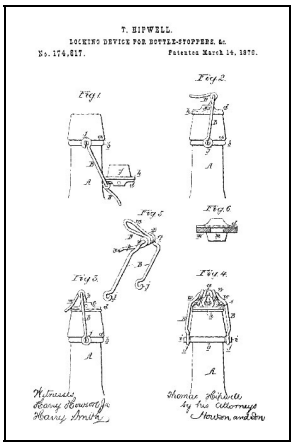

Figure 7 – Hipwell 1876 bottle-stopper patent

This became known as the "Hipwell-style" lid or the "Cohansey closure." According to Roller (1983:90), "the Cohansey closure was very popular with the packer trade, and numerous variations of specially-embossed Cohansey-closure jars may be found." These closures with four "hooks" became the main Cohansey lid.

Thomas Hipwell – March 14, 1876

On October 29, 1875, Thomas Hipwell applied for a patent for a "Locking Device for Bottle Stoppers." He received Patent No. 174,817 on March 14, 1876 (Figure 7). He assigned the patent to the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. The patent drawing shows essentially an improvement over the Lightning stopper, but we have not discovered any bottles embossed with the patent date.

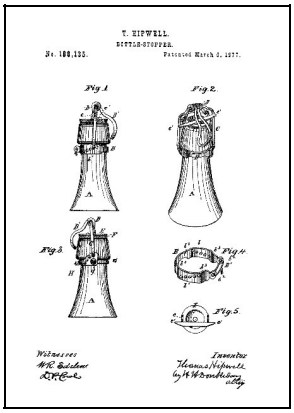

Figure 8 – Hipwell 1877 bottle-stopper patent

Thomas Hipwell – March 6, 1877

On February 13, 1877, Thomas Hipwell applied for a patent for a "Bottle-Stopper." He received Patent No. 188,135 on March 6 of the same year (Figure 8). Hipwell assigned the patent to the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. of Bridgeton, New Jersey. The patent was for another Lightning-style stopper.

Francis L. Bodine – March 20, 1877

On February 15, 1877, Francis L. Bodine applied for a patent for a "Glass Jar." He received Design Patent No. 9,860 on March 20 of the same year (Figure 9). The design was for a barrel-shaped jar, complete with embossed staves and hoops. He assigned the patent to

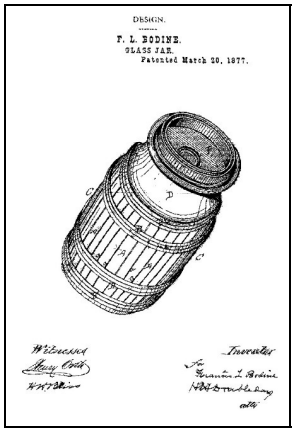

Figure 9 – F.L. Bodine 1877 patent

the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and the glass house probably made the jars until the plant closed – ca. 1900.

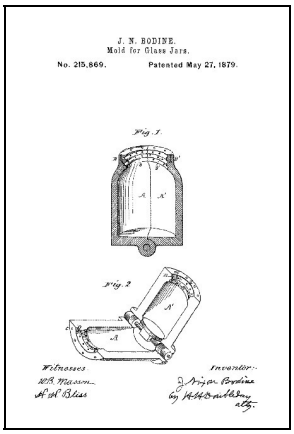
J. N. BODINE.
Mold for Glass Jars.
No. 215,869. Patented May 27, 1879.

Figure 10 – J.N. Bodine 1879 patent

J. Nixon Bodine – May 27, 1879

J. Nixon Bodine applied for a patent for a "Mold for Glass Jars" on May 7, 1879, and received Patent No. 215,869 on May 27 of that year (Figure 10). He assigned the patent to the Cohansey Glass Co. of Philadelphia. The design drawing showed a bottom-hinged, post-bottom mold for a jar. Bodine's idea is worth repeating verbatim:

> Heretofore, in the manufacture of threadedneck jars, it has been necessary to employ a mold, to the top of which a cap was attached adapted to receive the glass, which might be blown from the mold by the air therein contained. After the operation of molding was completed, the glass thus blown over was removed by clipping it off by-hand. This necessitates a considerable expense for clipping off the blow-over cap-a waste of about seventeen per cent. of the glass and a waste by breakage of articles in the process of clipping, together greatly increasing the cost.
>
> The object of this invention is to produce a mold for glass jars with which a full thread can be formed without requiring the blow-over cap now necessary. This object I attain by forming the mold with a series of small apertures or vents which lead from the screwthread recesses to the outside of the mold, and through which the confined air escapes, and permits the glass to fill entirely the thread recess without blowing the glass over the top of the mold. Thus I avoid the necessity of the blow-over cap, and prevent the waste of glass and time required when the usual molds are used.

Bodine noted that vents were already being used in molds – just not for his purpose.

Later Charles G. Imlay Patents – June 30, 1885 and May 13, 1890

Although Charles G. Imlay received another jar-related patent (No. 321,220) on June 30, 1885, and a bottle-stopper patent (No. 427,676) on May 13, 1890, neither was assigned to Cohansey, and neither appears to have been used by the glass house.

The Cohansey Jar Patent Progression

The Cohansey jars evolved through a series of inventions that began with John C. Baker's 1860 patent. The lid for this initial offering was metal, with a flat clamp attached to the center of the lid. The clamp extended on two sides of the lid and was made with two hooks that extended over the sides of the lid and tightened along two inclined ramps embossed on the finish of the jar. These were made on a jar embossed "J.C. BAKER'S PATENT AUG 14 1860" by Potter & Bodine ca. 1860-1862 and by F.L. & J.N. Bodine ca. 1863 (Roller 1983:24).

Next in the series was Joseph Borden's 1867 patent that improved the Baker invention. Borden built the clamps into the metal lid, making a much stronger closure. In actual practice, the clamp appear to have been made of wire soldered to the lid. These were used on jars embossed "GLASS MFG. CO. (arch) / COHANSEY (horizontal) / PAT FEB 12 1867 (inverted arch)" on the base.

In 1872, the Imlays initiated a major alteration in the design by changing the medium of the lid to glass. The wire clamp was now held on the glass by being wrapped around a groove in the perimeter of the lid. The clamp area was now made of double wire, still hooking on inclined ramps on the finish.

The final invention in the series was Thomas Hipwell's 1876 patent. This device eliminated the need for the groove around the lid – probably the most fragile and difficult to form area – by adding two additional clamps in the wire. The two shorter clamps now held the wire to the lid, while the two longer ones attached the lid assembly to the inclined ramps on the finish. This was by far the most popular of the patents.

Containers and Marks

There is no indication that the firm made fruit jars after the move to Pennsylvania, although the plant made packers' ware, which may have included jars very similar to those made by the Bridgeton factory. There are also no historical or empirical indications that either firm ever used semiautomatic bottle or jar machines.

CGCo (Cohansey – 1900-1909; Coshocton – 1902-ca. 1914)

As usual, it all began with Toulouse (1971). Like some other glass house marks, more than one manufacturer used the C.G.CO. logo. A major problem with Toulouse, however, was his overgeneralization about the use of marks: He rarely discussed the *type* of bottle or jar upon which a logo was used. Toulouse (1971:102) claimed that the Coshocton Glass Co. used the mark from 1907 to 1915, and the Crystal Glass Co. also used the logo, although he did not know the dates.

In his general entry, Whitten (2014) noted Coshocton Glass Co., "a prolific manufacturer of beer & soda bottles" as well Canton Glass Co., Chattanooga Glass Co., and Colorado City Glass Company as other possible users. He further noted the California Glass Co. and Carolina Glass Co. as users of the logo on liquor bottles and flasks and the Crystal Glass Co. as a user of the mark on a "POLAR BEAR" pattern glass bread tray. Von Mechow (2014), specializing in soda and beer bottles, included the Canton Glass Co., Cohansey Glass Co., and Coshocton Glass Co. Others have made speculations, but they were focused on their local or regional areas rather than researching glass houses. These can be considered tertiary sources, thus unreliable for this study.

Our Sample

Aside from bottles and flasks made for the Carolina Dispensary – which are *thoroughly* researched and defined (see the sections on the California Glass Co. and Carolina Glass Co.) – we only discovered the C.G.CO. mark on mouth-blown, crown-finished soda bottles, Hutchinson soda bottles, a variety of crown-finished, mouth-blown beer bottles, and a single etched shoo-fly flask. The etched shoo-fly flask is discussed in the Other C section.

Crown-Finished Soda Bottles

Figure 11 – Straight-sided Coke bottle (eBay)

Bill Porter supplied data on C.G.CO. initials on straight-sided Coca-Cola bottles and suggested Ayers (1995) as a source for similar initials on Pepsi-Cola bottles. Although the early histories for requirements are currently unknown, both Coke and Pepsi eventually demanded that all of their bottle suppliers emboss logos and specific codes on all bottles made for the firms. Coca-Cola probably made a request for logos early, possibly by 1900. Coke later required manufacturer's marks to be embossed on the bases of its bottles by all glass houses – on May 13, 1918 (Lockhart & Porter 2010). Although Pepsi did not require manufacturer's marks (and date codes) until some point during 1940, the firm may also have strongly suggested the logos to its suppliers near the turn of the century (Lockhart 2010:275).

Figure 12 – Moxie bottle (eBay)

All of these marks contained full punctuation, a capital "O" in "CO," and each "G" was made with a downwardly curved serif (also called dog tail or reversed comma). All were also mouth blown with tooled finishes. By the turn of the century, tooled, crown finishes – at least on soda bottles – had become the norm. Soda bottle manufacturers began developing their own semiautomatic machines by 1905, and the bulk of soda bottles were being made by machine by 1914.

Figure 13 – CGCO heelmark – no numbers (eBay)

In our sample, crown-finished soda bottles with C.G.CO. marks fall into three broad categories: 1) straight-sided Coca-Cola bottles (Figure 11); 2) straight-sided Pepsi-Cola bottles; and 3) other soda bottles (Figure 12). Based on our analysis of 10 straight-sided Coca-Cola bottles, 38 Pepsi-Cola bottles, and six other soda bottles – all mouth-blown with crown finishes – we found four distinct configurations of the marks.

1. C.G.CO. on the heel with no accompanying numbers [n = 17] (Figure 13)

2. C.G.CO., followed by a two- or three-digit number (occasionally with a letter following the number) – all on the heel (usually back heel, occasionally front) [n = 9] (Figure 14)
3. C.G.CO. on the heel (usually back) with a three-digit number on the base [n = 21] (Figure 15)
4. C.G.CO., alone or followed by a two- or three-digit number on base [n = 10] (Figure 16)

Figure 14 – CGCO heelmark with numbers

Figure 15 – CGCO heelmark plus base numbers (eBay)

Figure 16 – CGCO basemark (eBay)

All of the Pepsi bottles, all of the Coke bottles, and half of the other soda bottles were embossed with the city and state locations of the bottlers. All but two of the bottles in the first three categories (heelmarks) were made for soda bottlers in the South (with Cumberland and Brunswick, Maryland, as the northernmost locations). The two exceptions were both made for Philadelphia Coca-Cola bottlers. The bottles with basemarks were all made for Midwestern or Eastern cities.

Hutchinson Soda and Beer Bottles

We derived our sample of 21 Hutchinson soda and beer bottles from Ron Fowler's Hutchbook (2014), the most thorough collection of data on Hutchinson bottles ever assembled (Figure 17), and bottles listed on Tod von Mechow's website (2014). The logos followed the same pattern as the crown-finished bottles described above:

1. Heelmark with no numbers [n=14]
2. Heelmark with numbers [n= 4]
3. Heelmark, numbers on base [n = 2]
4. Basemark [n = 1]

Figure 17 – Hutchinson bottle (Fowler 2014)

We found no correlation between location and mark configuration.

Beer Bottles

Figure 18 – Beer bottle (eBay)

Our sample of beer bottles with the C.G.CO. mark is predominantly from the Midwest, with some from the East (Figure 18). Most of our sample (30/38) came from von Mechow (2014). Our sample of 38 beer bottles were made in a total of four configurations, and all but one bottle were made for Midwestern or Eastern breweries. The single exception was for the Houston Beer & Ice Co.

C.G.CO. on all configurations of beer bottles (n = 38)
1. C.G.CO. on heel – no numbers (n = 22)
2. C.G.CO. on heel with number (n = 3)
3. C.G.CO. on heel; numbers on base (n = 7)
4. C.G.CO. base (one- or two-digit number on 2 examples) (n = 6)

As with the other two types of bottles, there was no correlation between type of bottle and location (See Table 1 for a comparison between the three bottle types).

Table 1 – CGCO Logos on Soda and Beer Bottles

CGCO	Crown Soda	Hutchinson	Crown Beer	Totals
on heel; no number	17	14	22	53
on heel; numbers following	9	4	3	16
on heel; numbers on base	21	2	7	30
on base; with or without numbers	10	1	6	17
Totals	57	21	38	116

Patterns

It is thus clear that *both* soda and beer bottle logos fall into the same four configurations:

1. C.G.CO., with no accompanying numbers
2. C.G.CO., followed by a two- or three-digit number
3. C.G.CO. on the heel (usually back) with a three-digit number on the base
4. C.G.CO., followed by a two- or three-digit number (or no number), all on the base

However, the configuration of the letters on the heelmark is identical (with allowances for hand engraving variance) on all four logos. While the basemark *could* indicate a different company, it appears – based solely on patterns – that the same glass house used all three heelmarks. Since the numbers are also similar in all cases (except configuration #1), it seems highly likely that the mark – on soda and beer bottles – was used by the same firm.

Although generally not recorded by the sources, in our own photos and those from eBay, the numbers after the heelmarks were all followed by a period. This suggests that the bottles were made by the same manufacturer. There was no period after the numbers on the basemarks.

Date Ranges

Ayers (1997) illustrated and described 39 examples of embossed Pepsi-Cola bottles with the C.G.CO. marks on heels (plus six more in his 2001 book). He also included date ranges or single-year dates for each bottle. Of this total of 45 bottles, 27 examples (60.0%) had date ranges between 1906 and 1910. However, Ayers dated 18 examples (the remaining 40.0%) between 1910 and 1915.

The bottle types can be dated as well. All of the bottles – crown sodas, Hutchinson sodas, and all beers – were mouth blown with tooled finishes. None of the bottles had the volume information embossed on them. These attributes set a pretty limited date range. On the early end, crown finishes did not become norm until about the turn of the century. An end date for these bottles was provided by the Gould Amendment of 1913 – a rider to the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 – that required among other things that the volume of all bottles appear on the package. Bottlers of all types were given until September 1914 to comply. It is thus unlikely that any of these bottles were older than ca. 1914.

Pepsi-Cola, during the 1906-1915 period, was primarily a Southern beverage, and Coca-Cola had just begun branching out. Therefore, it is unsurprising that the bulk of our Pepsi and Coke bottles were from the South. The plethora of Southern bottles, therefore, is *not* a necessary indicator of a Southern glass house.

The Contenders

In order to be considered as a possible user of the C.G.CO. logo on crown-finished soda and beer bottles, especially those made for Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola, a glass house had to fit four characteristics:

1. The plant had to be substantial; very small or local factories could not have filled the necessary volume of bottles.
2. The firm had to have been in business during the ca. 1900-ca. 1914 period.
3. The firm had to have C.G.CO. initials.
4. The factory had to have made large volumes of soda and/or beer bottles.

We have only discovered three glass houses that fit all four characteristics:
Carolina Glass Co. (1902-1910)
Cohansey Glass Co. (1900-1909)
Coshocton Glass Co. (1902-ca. 1915)

Bottle Types

Although the Carolina Glass Co. produced soda and beer bottles during its entire tenure, its main output was liquor ware – first for the Carolina Dispensary, then for the county dispensaries. It is very telling that neither Huggins (1977) nor Teal (2005) mentioned a single instance where Carolina Glass sold bottles to a Coca-Cola or Pepsi-Cola franchise – the two major southern brands represented in our sample.

The Conansey Glass Co. also made beer and soda bottles during its production life at East Downingtown from 1900 to ca. 1914. However, the main line of the factory appears to have been product jars and fruit jars (often indistinguishable from each other).

The Coshocton Glass Co. began manufacturing only beer bottles in 1902 and continued to produce beer containers as its main product until the advent of Prohibition in 1920. The firm soon added soda bottles and included various other containers at different times. It is clear that this was the major beer and soda bottle manufacturer with C.G.CO. initials.

Logo Timing

As noted above, other researchers believe that three or more glass houses used the C.G.CO. logo simultaneously. All three of our contenders were in business during the 1902-1910 period, and two continued until 1914 or 1915. However, the simultaneous use of the same mark was very unusual, possibly even rare among glass houses. In our previous studies (e.g., American Glass Works, Pittsburgh, and American Glass Works, Richmond), we demonstrated such logos as AGW and Circle-A were used sequentially by different firms, not simultaneously.

One of the few documented simultaneous uses was the C.C.G.Co. logo used by both the Colorado City Glass Co. (1889-1893) and the Cream City Glass Co. (1888-1893), but this was early in the history of manufacturer's marks, and the two companies were geographically distant from each other. While the Carolina Glass Co. was separated from the other two C.G.CO. firms, there had been major changes in both transportation and communication during the intervening years.

Looking at the possible sequential use of the C.G.CO. mark provides an interesting view of timing. The California Glass Co. used the C.G.Co. logo (C.G.CO. on quart bottles) on Carolina Dispensary bottles during 1898 and 1899. Carolina Glass Co. then used C.G.Co. (C.G.CO. on quarts) from 1902 to 1906. Continuing the sequence would leave the 1906+ period open. If we follow the Ayers dating of Pepsi bottles (and the probable end date for bottles with no volume information), that period would extend from ca. 1906 to ca. 1915.

The Philadelphia Complication

Tod von Mechow brought up an interesting complication to a tidy solution. He noticed in his sample of mostly beer bottles that those with the logo on the heels followed by numbers

were clustered around Philadelphia. Located less than 30 miles west of the center of Philadelphia, Cohansey was a major supporter of local bottlers and their organizations during the early 20th century. Von Mechow suggested that the Philadelphia area bottles were made by the Cohansey Glass Co.

He further supported the argument by noting that Philadephia was "a closed market to outsiders as I have found documented and it is supported by the scarcity of marked 'Foreign' manufactured soda and beer bottles" in the city and surrounding area. He noted that examples of bottles made by "outside" manufacturers were "few and far between and a very very small percentage of the known bottles." He gave as an example Karl Hutter, "a huge supplier of soda and beer bottles," whose "marked bottles are found all over the Eastern half of PA, Northern New Jersey, New York and New England, but there are only 10 marked examples from Philadelphia." Seven of these were from the Wolters/Prospect Brewery – a firm where Hutter had a controlling interest.

Our example is not quite as consistent as von Mechow's, although all but three of the Midwest and East Coast examples *with* heelcode numbers were from the Philadelphia area. Meanwhile, only one of the Pepsi-Cola bottles from the Southern states had CGCo heelmarks followed by numbers – and that may well have been a mis-recording. Von Mechow noted that Cohansey *did* make Coca-Cola bottles, but the only two we have found from Philadelphia have non-Cohansey characteristics.

Conclusions

As noted above, we can only find three glass houses that fit the criteria and date ranges (ca. 1900-ca. 1914) for the mouth-blown soda and beer bottles embossed with CGCO logos: Carolina Glass Co., Cohansey Glass Co., and Coshocton Glass Co. The Carolina Glass Co. is eliminated because 40.0% of the Southern Pepsi-Cola bottles with CGCO marks from the Ayers (1997) book were made between 1910 and 1915 – after the plant had closed.

Based on the information from von Mechow, it is pretty certain that both other contenders manufactured soda and/or beer bottles using the CGCO logo. The glass house of concern to us in this case – the Cohansey Glass Co. – apparently made beer bottles and some

soda bottles that were marked with "CGCO" on the heels, followed by a two- or three-digit number. Most of these were made for bottlers in the Philadelphia area, although a few with these markings were scattered around the Midwest and East Coast.

Two straight-sided Coca-Cola bottles from Philadelphia bottlers probably fall into the category of von Mechow's exceptions. These were embossed on the base with CGCO 14 and CGCO 1909, respectively. Unlike von Mechow's typical Philadelphia bottle, these were basemarked rather than heelcoded. These could certainly have been made by the Coshocton Glass Co., despite the area. Overall, however, soda and beer bottles with heelmarks followed by numbers made up only 13.8% of our sample, entirely in keeping with von Mechow's hypothesis. The Cohansey date range for the CGCO mark would therefore be 1900-1909.

The vast majority of soda and beer bottles – with CGCO heelmarks and no numbers; heelmarks and base codes; or basemarks of all kinds (with or without numbers) – were made by the Coshocton Glass Co. Aside from the distribution, Ayers' date ranges (40% of the Pepsi-Cola bottles being used *after* 1910) places a significant portion of the Southern bottles as produced after the closing of Cohansey. The Coshocton Glass Co. range for the CGCo logo would be 1902-ca. 1914.

CGMCo

Jones (1965:[34]) noted this mark in her STRANGE BRANDS – WHO KNOWS? section. She questioned, "Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. 1836-76 or Central Glass of Wheeling Va. ? ? ? ?" Later (Jones 1966:15), she identified the mark as Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. (1870-1876).

Toulouse (1971:129) claimed the CGMCo mark was used by the Campbell Glass Mfg. Co., West Berkeley, California, in 1885. With the exception of the CGM flask discussed below, we have been unable to find any example of the CGMCo mark on an actual bottle. Jones had amassed a large group of collectors nationwide who fed her bottle information, and Toulouse was part of that group. Both received much of their information via handwritten letters – leaving *much* room for miscommunication. This could easily have been a report of a different mark or misrecording by a collector. Both Jones and Toulouse also frequently just

guessed at the glass house – although Jones usually admitted hers were guesses. Unless more evidence surfaces, we suspect this mark does not exist.

CGM

Teal (2005:74) discovered this mark on a single pre-Dispensary (i.e., pre-1893) whiskey flask from Bamberg, South Carolina. The amber flask is the only one noted with those initials. Aside from the speculation above, we have no suggestions about this flask, except that Cohansey made flasks for its entire existence.

COHANSEY

The original company used variations of the full name of "COHANSEY GLASS MF'G CO" from 1870 to 1900 as well as "COHANSEY" as "side lettering" (i.e., body embossing) on fruit jars during the same period (Toulouse 1971:139-140). According to Peterson (1968:12) – who recorded trademark records – the "COHANSEY" mark was first used in 1870 on "window glass and other glass articles."

Because there were so many variations of these jars – all with the name "COHANSEY" – that were made during a period of more than three decades, they must be divided into the six groups discussed below to make any sense of the sheer volume (with milk jars treated separately below).

Cohansey Jar Lids

The factory made the Cohansey jar lids in three major styles. We have numbered these for convenience in matching them to jar styles.


Figure 19 – Type 1 Cohansey lid (eBay)

Type 1 – The earliest was a tinned-steel lid stamped "COHANSEY GLASS MFG. CO" (arch) / PAT. FEB'Y 12TH 1867 (inverted arch)." This was made to Borden's 1867 patent. Some of these lids did not have the stamp (Figure 19).

Figure 20 – Type 2 Cohansey lid – side (eBay)

Type 2 – These lids were embossed in two circles. The outer circle was embossed "COHANSEY GLASS MANUF. CO. (arch) / PHILADA PA (inverted arch)" with "PATENTED JULY 16 1872" in a circle on the inside. These were made to the Imlay 1872 patent and had only two "hooks" on the wire assembly. Central letters in our sample were "E," "H." and "M" (Figure 20 & 21).

Figure 21 – Type 2 Cohansey lid (eBay)

Figure 22 – Type 3 Cohansey lid variation (eBay)

Type 3 – These lids were also embossed in two circles, with "COHANSEY GLASS MANUF. CO. PHILADA PA (arch) / PAT JULY 16 1872" in the outside circle and "PATENTED JANUARY 18 1876" in a circle on the inside. These lids were made to the Hipwell 1876 patent. Two photographs in our small sample showed no letters in the center; others with "H," "R,"and a very large "X" (Figure 22). Creswick (1987:31) added that "lids are found with backwards letters and numbers." We discovered a photo of a Style 4 lid on an eBay auction with an upside down "7" and "6" in the date 1876 (Figure 23).

Figure 23 – Type 4 Cohansey error lid (eBay)

1867 Patent (1870-ca. 1875)

Figure 24 – 1867 patent jar (eBay)

One jar was not side embossed, although it had the inclined ramps on the finish (Figure 24). The base was embossed "GLASS MFG. CO. (arch) / COHANSEY (horizontal) / PAT FEB 12 1867 (inverted arch)" (Figure 25). The lid was tinned steel with a wire soldered across the top (Figure 26). The wire was hooked at both ends to clamp to the inclined ramps. The lid was stamped as in Type 1 above.

Figure 25 – 1867 patent base (eBay)

Roller (1983:91) noted that the jars were "commonly known as 'Cohansey jelly jars,' and are slightly tapered, with no neck." They use the same style closure as the Protector jars" (see discussion of Protector jars below). He dated the jars ca. 1870s. Creswick (1987:32) illustrated the jar and the lid (Figure 27). The information on both the lid and the base refer to Joseph Borden's 1867 patent that was assigned to F.&J. Bodine. The Roller editors (Roller 2011:138) added from Tom Caniff that one example of these jars had a paper label marked "JELLY COLLAR 14," and another had "PEARL 15½." These jars probably contained shirt collars, popular during that time period. Winslow jars also had similar labels (see the section of the Companies Owned by the Coffin Family). We suspect that these jars were only made for a short period of time, probably 1870-ca. 1875.

Figure 26 – 1867 patent lid (eBay)

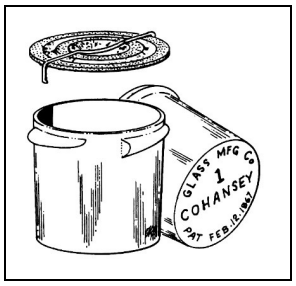

Figure 27 – 1867 patent jar (Creswick 1987:32)

Side-Embossed Cohansey Jars (ca. 1872-1900)

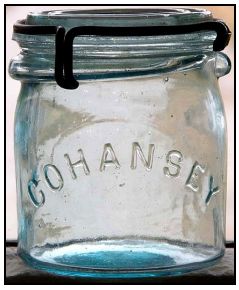

Figure 28 – Cohansey jar (North American Glass)

Toulouse (1969:70-71) described this jar as "handmade, tapered-shouldered round, ground lip, in aqua." He was a bit confused about the lid, describing it as "glass lid top seal, held by cup-shaped metal cap whose indentations engaged helical lugs on the lip of the jar" (Figure 28) He noted that the lid was patented on January 18, 1876, and that the patentee was John Young of Amsterdam, New York. This identification was incorrect. Young, indeed, received Patent No. 172,289 for an "Improvement in Fruit-Jars" on that date, and the closure was very similar (Figure 29). As noted above, however, the inventor of the lid used by Cohansey was Thomas Hipwell. The side of the jar was embossed "COHANSEY" in an arch.

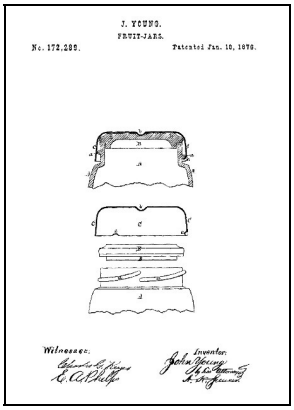

Figure 29 – Young 1876 patent

Roller (1983:90) used the term "inclined ramps" in place of Toulouse's "helical lugs" – a term we have adopted (Figure 30). He included lids that we have called Types 1, 2, and 3. He called the lids, respectively Protector-style, Imlay-style, and Hipwell-style. Roller noted that the "change from the second to third style lid took place about 1876, when jar figures in advertisements first showed the third style lid." He added that "only one example of a cobalt blue jar has been recorded, a 2½ gallon jar with a 5" diameter lid – probably a demonstration jar."


Figure 30 – Cohansey jar finish

Creswick (1987:31-32) illustrated four examples, showing all three variations of lids (Figure 31). She included, but did not illustrate, a lid similar to our Style 3, except that she added "PATENTED JANUARY 18, 1876" and spelled out "PHILADELPHIA" entirely. We have not found examples with these additions, and that variation is missing from Roller.

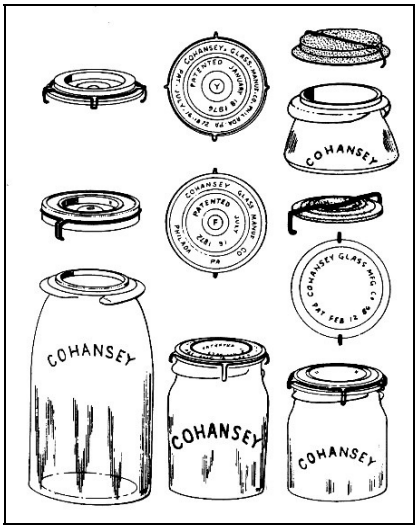

Figure 31 – Cohansey jars (Creswick 1987:31-32)

Caniff (2000:8) noted that the "first closure for the Cohansey jar was patented on July 16, 1872"; therefore, the jars, themselves could not have been made earlier. Caniff further stated that the jars were marketed by July 1875. Roller (2011:136) suggested that the jars were made between 1874 and 1888 but failed to specify how those dates were achieved. The editors suggested that "the tinned iron lid was apparently a carry-over from the PROTECTOR jars . . . and was probably used for a short time (ca. 1874)" – explaining the early date. Since the plant continued to produce jars until the move to East Downingtown, we fail to see why the range should not be extended to 1900.

Proprietary and Base-Embossed Cohansey Jars

Roller (1983:90) stated that "the Cohansey closure was very popular with the packer trade, and numerous variations of specially-embossed Cohansey-closure jars may be found." Although many of the proprietary jars were *not* marked with the Cohansey name, they could be

recognized by the distinctive lids and finishes. Roller (2011:137) listed currently known variations. We will confine our discussion to proprietary and unmarked jars that were base-embossed with the Cohansey name and will discuss the Lorillard snuff jars in another section below.

Figure 32 – Empty plate jar (eBay)

Basemarks fall into four categories:

1. "COHANSEY" horizontal, with a "1" or "2" below it. Roller (2011:137) listed three jars, each with a "1" on the base, that were side-embossed respectively "HAMPDEN CREAMERY" (round plate); "M.B. HUMPHREYS / PHILA" (oval plate); and "M.B. HUMPHREYS / PHILA / & SONS" (oval plate). Note that the mold number was for the plated jar not for any individual business. Jars with both "1" and "2" were also made in versions with empty plates (Roller 2011:137 – Figures 32 & 33).

Figure 33 – Empty plate base (eBay)

Little is known about M.B. Humphreys (with or without "& SONS). Caniff (2000:16-17) found a reference for 1889 but little else. M.B. Humphreys & Sons was also listed in the 1890 Philadelphia directory, but we have found nothing else online. We will discuss the Hampden Creamery jar in the milk bottle section below.

2. "GLASS MFG. CO. (arch) / COHANSEY (horizontal) / PHILADA (inverted arch)" with a number below "COHANSEY." Creswick (1987:31) listed this type of basemark with "2." According to Roller (2011:137), the "2" basemark was on two jars, one embossed "PRESERVING HOUSE / MAX AMES [*sic*] / NEW YORK" (oval plate), the other "THE J.O. SCHIMMEL / PRES'G CO / PHILA" (also in an oval plate). The jar with the "4" basemark was embossed "BLACKFORD'S / SUCCESSOR TO / DORLONS / FULTON MARKET" (oval plate). Mold numbers on these jars, too, were for the plated jar, not the individual business.

Caniff (2000:11) discussed the Max Ams jar. The jar was made in both half-pint and pint sizes with "NEW YORK" embossed in an inverted arch on the half-pint and horizontally on the pint. In our examples, however, "NEW YORK" was in an inverted arch on both sizes

(Figures 34-36). Caniff noted that the Max Ams Preserving House opened in New York in 1868 and was renamed the Max Ams Co., when Max's oldest son, Charles M. Ams, joined the firm in 1888. The jar, therefore, must have been made between ca. 1872 and 1888.

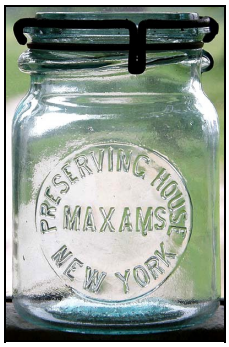

Figure 34 – Max Ams jar – half pint (North American Glass)

Figure 35 – Max Ams base (North American Glass)

Caniff (2000:15-16) also discussed the J.O. Schimmell Preserving Co. jar (Figure 37). Although the information is less complete, Schimmell was open by at least 1889 and continued to at least 1891. The firm may have been open longer. Caniff (2000:16) could find no information on Blackford, except for the obvious data that he succeeded Dorlon – possibly the users of the jars discussed below – at some point. To this we can add that the firm was listed in the *St. Paul Daily Globe* on November 23, 1885, stretching the date range from 1885 to 1891 (also the latest date we could find online).

Figure 36 – Max Ams jar – pint (Norman C Heckler)

Figure 37 – J.O. Schimmel jar (Maple Leaf Auctions)

Lossing (1884:800) described Eugene G. Blackford as "the most extensive fish merchant in New York City and perhaps in the world." Blackford operated Blackford & Co. and the Blackford Fish Co. One of Blackford's main outlets was the Fulton Market, which had been newly renovated when the book was written in 1883. Blackford was one of the four fish commissioners of the State of New York and was in business at the Fulton Market by at least September 9, 1875 (*California Farmer and Journal of Useful Sciences* 1875). His fish stands at the market were mentioned by the *New York Times* as late as April 17, 1896 (Figure 38). Blackford died in 1901 (*Urbana Daily Courier* 10/17/1914).

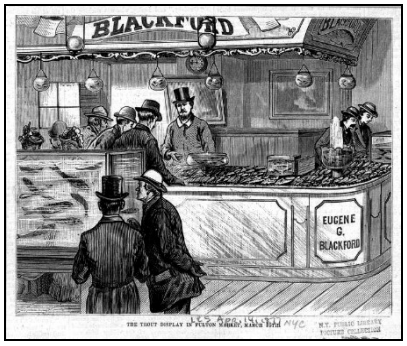

Figure 38 – Blackford's stand at Fulton Market (New York Public Library)

3. "GLASS MFG. CO. (arch) / MOULD / N° 5 (both horizontal) / COHANSEY (horizontal) / PHILADA (inverted arch)" or other numbers. Roller (1983:91) and Creswick (1987:31) both listed this type of basemark with "N° 2." The jar with "MOULD N° 3 embossed on the base was marked in an oval plate "DORLON & SHAFFER / PICKLED / OYSTERS / FULTON MARKET / NEW YORK." The N° 5 jar was embossed "A&P DORLON / FULTON MARKET / NEW YORK" on the side (Roller 2011:137).

Figure 39 – Dorlon & Shaffer jar (eBay)

Alfred P. Dorlon set up business as an oyster wholesaler in 1844. Dorlon and his brother, Philetus, formed A&P Dorlon and operated Stall No. 96 at the Fulton Market until the 1880s. A third brother, Sydney Dorlon formed a partnership with George H. Shaffer – a former employee of his two brothers – and Dorlon & Shaffer opened a small oyster saloon and fish stall at Fulton Market in 1858. Guidebooks and other sources often confused the two fish stands. In 1875, a third Dorlons' – a restaurant – opened, creating even more confusion for historians. A&P Dorlon remodeled in the 1870s (Grimes 2009:37-40). Zumwalt (1980:122) placed the opening of A&P Dorlon at 1846 and noted that Sydney went to work for them by 1854. She noted that both businesses continued until 1896 or 1898, although the latest online source we found for the pair was 1888 (*Illustrated New York* 1888:12). The jars were likely in use contemporaneously (Figures 39 & 40).

Figure 40 – Dorlon & Shaffer base (eBay)

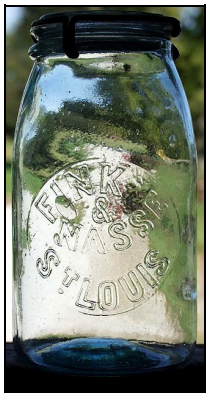

Figure 41 – Fink & Nasse jar (eBay)


Figure 42 – Fink & Nasse base (North American Glass)

4. "COHANSEY GLASS CO (arch) / PHILADA (inverted arch)." One ar, embossed "FINK (arch – offset to left) / & / NASSE (inverted arch – offset to the right) / S^{T} LOUIS (inverted arch)" in outlined letters in a round plate, had this basemark but no accompanying number (Figures 41 & 42).

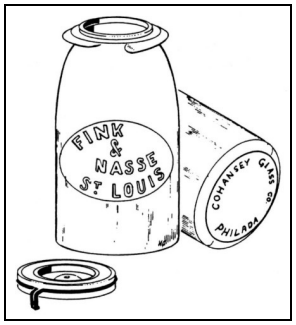

Figure 43 – Fink & Nasse jar (Creswick 1987:60)

Toulouse (1969:117) discussed the jar but incorrectly noted that the base was embossed "CONHANSEY GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., PHILAD^{A}" in a circle. Roller (1983:124; 2011:192) repeated Toulouse. Creswick (1987:60) illustrated the jar *with* the correct basemark (Figure 43). She noted that Fink & Nasse were open between 1872 and 1902.

Caniff (2000:15) noted that the reverse of most (possibly all) Fink & Nasse jars had "ghosted" lettering, reported by some collectors to be "TEST JAR BOSTON" – although others suggested it may have been the "WASH AND RETURN" embossing found on Deerfoot Farm jars (see below). According to Zumwalt (1980:45):

Conrad Fink and August Nasse established a wholesale grocery in 1872 at 107 South 2nd in the thriving city of St. Louis. This partnership continued through 1892 with several different locations or changes of address. It was in 1893 that William G. Fink and Henry W. Gildehouse also joined this partnership, however, it was five years later before Gildehouse's name was added to their business heading. The firm thrived until 1902.

Cox (1896:374) said the business began in 1866. Leonard (1906:425) claimed that the business "continued until the death of Mr. Fink." If Zumwalt was correct that the business continued until 1902, it probably remained in the name of Fink & Nasse. Assuming the basal embossing – "COHANSEY GLASS CO." – is correct, the jar must have been made during the first two years after the move to East Downingtown. These were apparently the only basemarked jars made by the 20th century glass house (with the possible exception of some of the Lorillard snuff jars discussed below).

A jar with a "2" in the center was embossed "PACKED BY / H.M. DAVIS & SON / MILFORD, DEL." on the side (Roller 2011:137). Unfortunately, we found no information about H.M. Davis & Son.

The Dating Game

These four styles of base embossing fall into interesting dating patterns based on currently available evidence. The first pattern is only known from ca. 1890, but the next two (2 & 3) could have been used anytime between 1872 and 1891. It would be interesting to find

a large sample of these proprietary jars and see how many of these jars used the older and newer style lids. Our sample only included a single non-proprietary (generic) jar with a #1 style base ("COHANSEY" horizontal, with a "2" below it) and an early style (two prong) lid (Figure 44). Oddly, another example had a four-prong lid (see Figure 32). The lid could have been added by a later collector, although these jars may have been made late enough to have used the more complex lid. An example with a paper label for Perfect Brand Syrup also had a two-prong lid (Figure 45). These were probably not made after ca. 1877.

Figure 44 – Empty-plate jar with two-prong lid (eBay)

Figure 45 – Perfect Brand Syrup (North American Glass)

The photo of the Fink & Nasse jar in Caniff (2000:15) as well as one from North American Glass (Figure 46) each had the four-prong (later) lid. The final basal pattern could only have been used from 1900 to 1902, based on the Cohansey Glass Co. name and the dates for Fink & Nasse.

Figure 46 – Fink & Nasse lid (North American Glass)

P. Lorillard Jars

The Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. made amber snuff jars for P. Lorillard & Co. and the succeeding firms. Toulouse (1969:187-188) and Roller (2011:138), dealt with these jars in a perfunctory fashion, attempting to treat the jars and lids as an integral unit. Caniff (2000:11), however, noted that "many existent jars have had their closures added by collectors, so it is difficult to use the lids as a dependable dating guide." Using Caniff's wise counsel as a basis, we made separate chronologies for jars, lids, and labels, then attempt a synthesis based on the results.

Using various sources, we have produced a chronology of Lorillard firms to help make sense of the various markings on labels, lids, and jars:

1830s – P.A. Lorillard, Jr. (Caniff 2000:10)
1840s – P. Lorillard (Caniff 2000:10)

1868 – P. Lorillard & Co. (Caniff 2000:10)
1891 – P. Lorillard Co. [Inc.] (Smokers History 2011; West Publishing 1895)
1900 – [March 12] American Snuff Co. [inc] owned George W. Helme Co.& P. Lorillard Co. (Moody 1918:1014)
1911 – [November 16] by the United States Circuit Court, American Snuff Co. formed George W. Helme Co. & Weyman Bruton Co." (Moody 1918:1014)

Four of these dates are important for placing Lorillard snuff jars. P. Lorillard & Co. was a fully family-owned company in 1868. At some point after the introduction of the Cohansey jar ca. 1872, Lorillard contracted with Cohansey to make snuff jars with the patented lid. The family incorporated as the P. Lorillard Co. in 1891 and began operations under that name in May (Caniff 2000:10; Smokers History 2011; West Publishing 1895). However, all Lorillard lids we have seen had four prongs, suggesting that Lorillard did not contract with Cohansey until after 1876.

In 1899, the American Tobacco Co. started to consolidate many of the smaller tobacco firms. On March 12, 1900, American Tobacco created the American Snuff Co. to do the same to snuff firms, including P. Lorillard and the George W. Helme Co. Both firms operated under the American Snuff Co. umbrella until November 16, 1911, when the United States Circuit Court disbursed American Snuff into the George W. Helme Co. and the Weyman Bruton Co. due to violations of anti-trust legislation (Moody 1918:1014).

The Jars


Figure 47 – Base-embossed Lorillard snuff jar (eBay)

Toulouse (1969:187-188) described three jars embossed "P. LORILLARD & CO" on the side that are almost certainly fictional. They do not match any sources. Thus, we rely on Caniff (2000:10-11), Roller (2011:138), and eBay photos for variations of the Lorillard snuff jars (Figures 47 & 48). With one exception, the jars appear identical except for basal embossing. These are addressed below in the probable order in which they occurred.

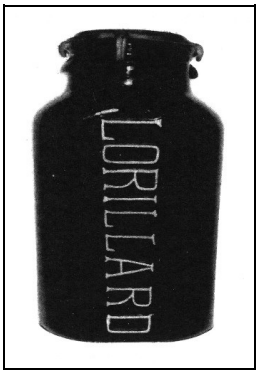

Figure 48 – Side-embossed Lorillard snuff jar (Caniff 2000:11)

1. Unmarked base. Caniff (2000:10) listed these as one of the two jar types that "may have been the earliest forms." Although not absolute, it is likely that all amber jars with Cohansey lids were made as snuff jars.

2. Caniff (2000:10) described a base that can only have been "GLASS MFG. CO. (arch) / MOULD / N° 1 (both horizontal) / COHANSEY (horizontal) / PHILADA (inverted arch)." Recall from above that two other "MOULD N°" jars (3 and 5) were used on "Dorlon & Shaffer" and "A&P Dorlon" jars. All of these "moulds" apparently were for jars with round or oval plates, and some of them were used to make both aqua and amber jars. Caniff (2000:10) also called this one of the possible "earliest forms." At least one jar had the Mould N° 1 basemark and no front plate (Figures 49 & 50).


Figure 49 – Amber jar with Mould N° 1 baseplate (eBay)


Figure 50 – Mould N° 1 baseplate (eBay)

3. One eBay auction showed an amber bases embossed "GLASS MFG. CO. (arch) / COHANSEY (horizontal) / 4 / PHILADA (inverted arch)," a pattern that was not mentioned in any of the typical sources. This, too, may fit into the early category, although all of these may have merely been used when the demand for jars overwhelmed the existing molds with the Lorillard name (see below). The jar with thgfe number "4" base also had an oval plate on the front (Figures 51 & 52).


Figure 51 – Baseplate with number 4 (eBay)


Figure 52 – Oval front plate (eBay)

4. Roller (2011:138) described a base (also shown on eBay photos) embossed "P. / LORILLARD / & CO." – all horizontal. All of these jars were mouth blown (Figure 53). This could only have been used during the period prior to 1891, the date the family incorporated and dropped the ampersand.

Figure 53 – P Lorillard & Co base (eBay)

5. Roller (2011:138) also described a base (again shown on eBay photos) embossed "P. / LORILLARD / CO." – all horizontal (Figure 54). These, too, were mouth blown – i.e., ground rim (Figure 55). The lack of the ampersand indicates that the jar was manufactured after 1891. These could have been made until the glass house closed in 1909.

Figure 54 – P Lorillard Co. base (eBay)

6. Roller (2011:137) also noted an unusual variation. This one was an oval-shaped, amber quart jar embossed "LORILLARD" vertically down a flat front panel (see Figure 48). The flat back panel was unembossed. The base was embossed "P.L. Co." Caniff (2000:11) noted that "both known examples were found without lids, so it is uncertain which era the jar falls into." The lack of an ampersand in the basal embossing, however, placed the jar after 1891.


Figure 55 – Ground rim (eBay)

7. The final style, noted by Caniff (2000:11) and Roller (2011:138), was the same as #5 – "P. / LORILLARD / CO." – but these were machine made (Figure 56). Caniff note that "tax stamps conrirm[ed] the use of the smooth-lipped version at least as late as 1911."


Figure 56 – Machine-made finish (eBay)

This final style requires a bit of discussion. An astute reader will notice that the machine-made jars were made over a year after the Cohansey factory closed. Further, we have found no evidence that Cohansey ever used any type of bottle or jar machine. In addition, eBay photos show that the machine-made jars had Owens suction scars on their bases (Figure 57). These could only have been made by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. Hazel-Atlas acquired the exclusive license to use the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine for the production of virtually all kinds of packers' ware on May 20, 1909 (Scoville 1948:105, 107). That means that Hazel-Atlas was the *only* glass house that could have used an Owens machine to make these jars.

Figure 57 – Owens machine scar (eBay)

Although Cohansey held the patents on the jar lids, those had expired by this time. Patents protection continued for 20 years. The earliest patent – from the Imlays in 1872 – was over by 1892. The second lid – patented by Hipwell in 1876 – had expired in 1896. Thus, there was nothing to prevent Hazel-Atlas from acquiring the Lorillard contract as early as the 1890s and making the snuff jars. This is an interesting complication. Although the Cohansey Glass Co. was listed as making "packers' ware" during the 1900-1905 period, it was not listed in the jar section of the Thomas Registers. Thus, Hazel-Atlas *could* have taken over production as early as 1902, when the Hazel Glass Co. and the Atlas Glass Co. combined to form Hazel-Atlas. See Table 2 for a possible chronology.

Toulouse (1971:422), mentioned a PL&Co mark that was used by P. Lorillard & Co. from ca. 1870 to 1910. Toulouse noted that "the Cohansey Glass Co. made identified bottles" for Lorillard, including (at least probably) the "PL&Co" mark, "Railroad Mills" and "Helme's." The PL&Co is likely a mis-reading of the "P.L.Co." basemark in #6 above.

Table 2 – Lorillard Snuff Jars

Embossing	Mfg. Tech.	Shape	Date Range
None	Hand	Cylindrical	poss. 1876-1880
COHANSEY; MOULD / N^{o} # (base)	Hand	Cylindrical	poss. early 1880s
COHANSEY # (base)	Hand	Cylindrical	poss. early 1880s
P LORILLORD & CO (base)	Hand	Cylindrical	early 1880s-1891
P LORRILORD CO (base)	Hand	Cylindrical	1891-ca. 1911
LORRILORD (side); PL CO (base)	Hand	Oval	1880s?
P LORRILORD CO (base)	Machine	Cylindrical	1911-?

The Labels

We only have photo access to a few labels, but these are *very* instructive. Caniff (2000:10) illustrated and discussed three snuff jars with paper labels, all embossed "P. / LORILLARD / CO." or had the "MOULD N^{o} 1" embossing on the bases. All labels were for

"MACCOBOY SNUFF," and each jar was mouth blown. The first had "MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY P. LORILLARD CO. SUCCESSOR TO P. LORILLARD & CO." on the label – along with the Lorillard Indian logo. The second made no reference to the older firm. The third was a back label that noted: "THIS JAR WHEN EMPTIED WILL BE FOUND VALUABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES, SUCH AS PRESERVING FRUIT, PICKLES &C IT IS THE BEST PRESERVE JAR MADE."

Figure 58 – American Snuff Co. label (North American Glass)

The label on a jar sold at auction by North American Glass (Figure 58) began "MACCABOY SNUFF MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, SUCCESSORS TO P. LORILLARD CO." A jar offered on eBay – with a "GEO. W. HELME" lid – listed the product as "MACCABOY SNUFF MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY GEO. W. HELME CO. SUCCESSOR TO P. LORILLARD CO." (Figure 59). What appears to be the final stage was "SCOTCH SNUFF" from Geo. W. Helme that otherwise had the same label (Figure 60). This final jar had a "GEO. W. HELME" lid with a twisted connection on the wire (see discussion in the lid section below).

Figure 59 – Helme Co. label – Maccoboy Snuff (eBay)

The progression suggests that the labels changed from P. Lorillard & Co. to P. Lorillard Co. to American Snuff Co. to Geo. W. Helme Co. – all using virtually identical jars and all naming the brand "Maccaboy Snuff." Apparently, at some point, Helme changed the name to "Scotch Snuff" – although the rest of the label and the jar remained the same.

Figure 60 – Helme Co. label – Scotch Snuff (eBay)

The Lids

Sorting the lids is a bit simpler. Collectors have only reported three lid variations.

1. Amber glass lid embossed in two circles, with "COHANSEY GLASS MANUF. CO. PHILADA PA (arch) / PAT JULY 16 1872" in the outside circle and "PATENTED JANUARY 18 1876" in a circle on the inside (Type 3 lid). These lids were made in at least two slight variations (Figure 61).

Figure 61 – Amber Cohansey lid (eBay)

2. Amber glass lid embossed "AMERICAN SNUFF CO. OF NEW JERSEY PAT JULY 16 1872 (Figure 62)." Creswick (1987:31) only noted the lid with machine-made jars, but the Roller editors (2011:138) matched this lid with both mouth-blown and machine-made jars with "P. / LORILLARD / CO." base embossing.

Figure 62 – American Snuff Co. lid (eBay)

3. Amber glass lid embossed "GEO. W. HELM CO OF NEW JERSEY PATENTED JULY 16 1872 (Figure 63)." The Roller editors (2011:138) matched this lid with both mouth-blown and machine-made jars with "P. / LORILLARD / CO." base embossing *and* with mouth-blown jars with "P. / LORILLARD / & CO." embossed on the base.

Figure 63 – Geo. W. Helme Co. lid (eBay)

Dating these lids is probably simple and straightforward. All the amber lids in our sample had the "four-hook" wire design of the Hipwell 1876 patent. The ones with the Cohansey name were probably made during the tenure of the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. – ca. 1876-1900. The lids embossed with the American Snuff Co. name were probably made during the period when American Snuff owned the Lorillard stock – 1900-1911. The final lids, with the Geo. W. Helme name, were likely only used during the period when the Helme company controlled the firm – from 1911 to a currently unknown point. See Table 3 for a chronology.

Table 3 – Lorillard Snuff Lids

Embossing	Date Range
COHANSEY GLASS MANUF. CO. (plus patent dates)	ca. 1876-1900
AMERICAN SNUFF CO. (plus patent date)	1900-1911
GEO. W. HELM CO (plus patent date)	1911-?

Interestingly, the wire was affixed to "GEO. W. HELME" lids in two different ways. The most common form had two ends held in place by a small apparently brass band (Figure 64). The other had the two ends twisted together (Figures 65). All of the lids embossed with the Cohansey name – in our sample – had the brass band configuration. We suggest that the twisted end variation was an innovation of Hazel-Atlas.

Figure 64 – Brass band tie (eBay)

Figure 65 – Twisted tie (eBay)

Bringing our dating Up to Snuff[4]

It now becomes obvious that we can match labels and lids to specific periods. As was already clear, jars with bases embossed "P. LORILLARD & CO." were only used prior to the incorporation of 1891, although older jars were almost certainly used for a year or two until the supply was exhausted. Jars bases embossed "P. LORILLARD CO." were used after 1891, although they certainly continued in use until well after 1911.

All of the jars with any basal embossing other than "P. LORILLARD CO." were probably made prior to 1891, although, as discussed above, we cannot be 100% sure that some

[4] Up to snuff is an expression dating back to at least 1811, meaning doing what you should or maintaining standards. It refers to the exhilarating effects of snuff.

of the jars were not made with different baseplates during periods of large orders. It is also virtually certain that lids with the Cohansey name belong only on mouth-blown jars, although they should be found on jars both with and without the ampersand – in other words, used during the 1876-1900 period.

Lids with the American Snuff Co. name were only used from 1900 to 1911 and were probably originally found on mouth-blown jars embossed "P. LORILLARD CO." It is highly unlikely that any of these lids were *intended* for machine-made jars, although Helme would almost certainly have used up any existing supply. Lids with the Geo. W. Helme name were probably only made after the 1911 reorganization, and these were probably originally found on mouth-blown and machine-made jars – although the majority should be on machine-made containers.

Unfortunately, this information is of limited help to collectors and archaeologists, since it requires an original matching of lid and jar. In collections, there is no way to tell whether the lid was added later by a collector, antique dealer, or even the user of the snuff. Archaeologists, too, rarely find containers with lids – or even complete containers. See Table 4 for a complete chronology of Lorillard jars and lids.

Table 4 – Lorillard Snuff Jars

Embossing	Mfg. Technique	Lid Embossing	Date Range
None	Hand	Cohansey	poss. 1876-1880
COHANSEY; MOULD / Nº # (base)	Hand	Cohansey	poss. early 1880s
COHANSEY # (base)	Hand	Cohansey	poss. early 1880s
P LORILLORD & CO (base)	Hand	Cohansey	early 1880s-1891
P LORRILORD CO (base)	Hand	Cohansey	1891-1900
LORRILORD (side); PL CO (base)	Hand	Cohansey	1880s?
P LORRILORD CO (base)	Hand	American	1900-1911
P LORRILORD CO (base)	Machine	Helme	1911-?

This study would be incomplete without a final note on lids. In our small sample, there is a decided prevalence of Helme lids. Since the Helme lids were the most recent – and possibly made in the largest quantities – they are probably the lids most often applied on jars by collectors. Interestingly, in our small sample of eight jar/lid combinations, every match was exactly as predicted in the above study – suggesting that the lids *were* on the correct jars.

Barrel-Shaped Jars (1877-ca. 1900)

As noted above, on March 20, 1877, Francis L. Bodine received a patent for a barrel-shaped jar, complete with staves and hoops (see Figure 9). As noted by Caniff (2000:9), these jars were similar to the earlier barrel-shaped Airtight Fruit Jar from Potter & Bodine (see the section on the Bodine Glass Companies).

Figure 66 – Cohansey "barrel" jar (North American Glass)

Toulouse (1969:69-71) noted five variations of the COHANSEY mark on fruit jars. Two of these – COHANSEY (slight arch or horizontal) spaced out in "staves" on a barrel design – were not mentioned by any other source. These, once again, were probably reports from collectors that were either misrecorded or misunderstood. Toulouse did, however, correctly note two of the three basal variations.

Roller (1983:91) described these jars as "aqua," "barrel shaped," and "tooled lip." He noted that the closure was a "groove-ring wax seal, metal lid and wire clamp" (Figure 66). He added that "these barrel-shaped jars were advertised by Cohansey for years as 'Cement Jar, Patent Barrel Style' . . . and are very similar to earlier Potter & Bodine 'barrel' jars."[5] He included two ads from 1881 that described the jars but only noted one style of base (Figure 67).

Figure 67 – 1881 ad, including barrel jars (Roller 1983:91)

[5] "Cement jar" referred to the use of wax or "cement" to affect a closure on the grooved-ring, wax-sealer fruit jars.

Creswick (1987:32) illustrated two examples of the barrel jars, one with no finish that she described as "slightly flared neck, cork closure" (Figure 68). We wonder if she had just found an unfinished jar. She added about the finished jar, "The groove was formed by collapsing a blown bulge, pinching it together and then tooling upward into a groove." The jars were made in aqua or sky blue colors. Creswick may have listed three variations, but the lack of noting separate lines made the differences unclear.

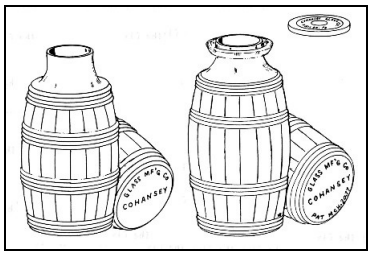

Figure 68 – Barrel jars (Creswick 1987:32)

Creswick (1987:32) said that the finish could be topped by a "tin or glass lid" marked "Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. Philada Pa." Although no other sources mentioned a glass lid in connection with these wax-sealer jars, a North American Glass photo showed one, complete with wire attachment (Figures 69 & 70). Photos from eBay auctions showed several of these lids in two slightly different styles. One was a glass lid embossed "COHANSEY. GLASS. MFG. CO. PHILADA. PA." in a small circle around a "Y" in the center (Figure 71). A variation was embossed "COHANSEY. GLASS. MFG. CO. (arch) / PHILADA. PA. (inverted arch)" with an "X" in the center (Figure 72).


Figure 69 – Barrel jar with glass lid (North American Glass)

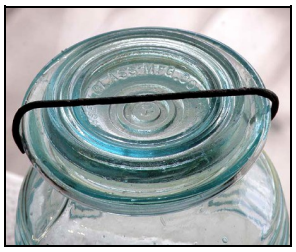
Figure 70 – Glass lid (North American Glass)


Figure 71 – Glass lid, variation 1 (eBay)

Caniff (2000:8) noted that these were shown in the same ca. 1881 advertising piece as the Cohansey and Protector jars. The ad called these the "CEMENT JAR" and described them as "Patent Barrel Style with glass or tin lids, and wires for wax. The handsomest and most complete Cement Jar." We have not found a photo of one of these jars with a glass lid. Roller (2011:138) also included two variations.

Figure 72 – Glass lid, variation 2 (eBay)

There were actually three basal variations, as shown in eBay auctions:

1. GLASS MFG. CO. / {number} / COHANSEY / PAT. / MCH. 20. 77 (Figure 73)
2. GLASS MFG. CO. / {number} / COHANSEY / PAT MAR 20 77 (Figure 74) [with or without periods in patent date]
3. GLASS MFG. CO. / {number} / COHANSEY (Figure 75)

Figure 73 – Barrel basemark 1 (North American Glass)

The jars without the patent number would have been made either before Bodine received the patent or after it had expired in 1897. We suspect the latter date for three reasons. First, the patent only took 20 days from application to receipt – a very short turnaround time. Second, most jars made prior to the receipt of a patent are marked "PAT APPL'D FOR" or a similar designation. Finally, at least one of the jars without the patent number had a double-stamped base (see Figure 75). Double stamps were typically used in the 1880s and later.

Figure 74 – Barrel basemark 2 (North American Glass)

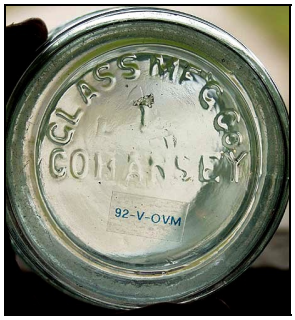

Figure 75 – Barrel basemark 3 (eBay)

Another example of the last variation had an unusual pattern of mold seams. An eBay auction photo showed the side seam continuing up the side of the finish – a characteristic generally associated with machine-made jars and bottles (Figure 76). However, the jar was made with a post bottom mold. This pattern of mold seams fits perfectly with the 1879 mold patent by J. Nixon Bodine (see Figure 10). The rim and inside of the grooved ring were formed with a tool after the jar was blown into the mold.


Figure 76 – Barrel jar with side seam to rim (eBay)

"Crown" Jars

Caniff (2000:8) discussed the "Crown" jars that were embossed early in the Cohansey years. These were made to the John C. Baker 1860 patent (see Figure 1). Caniff noted a lid embossed "CROWN JAR J.C. BAKER'S PAT. AUG. 14, 1860" that was found on an unembossed jar. Potter & Bodine produced these jars by at least 1860, and they were continued by F. & J. Bodine. Cohansey probably only made the jars during the first few years, and the Crown was probably phased out as soon as the Cohansey jar was first made, probably ca. 1872.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

Toulouse (1971:283) noted that this mark was used by Johnson & Johnson from 1887 to 1913. Toulouse (1971:284) further stated, "From 1887 to 1891 they used a Cohansey jar, with a seal that Cohansey had invented about 1876. This jar was made by the Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Co., of Bridgeton, N.J., in amber and blue glass." Toulouse gave no hint as to whether the name was embossed on the jar, but we suspect that it was not. We have not found an example.

PROTECTOR (1870-ca. 1881)

Figure 77 – Hexagonal Protector jar (eBay)

As noted in the Bodine Glass Companies section, the Protector was made in two main styles: 1) six-sided jar with "PROTECTOR"embossed vertically up one panel; and 2) cylindrical jar with "PROTECTOR" embossed in an arch on the front. According to Roller (1983:296), both were originally made by F.&J. Bodine ca. 1869-1870. The hexagonal jar was also made by the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. from ca. 1871 to 1872 (Figure 77).

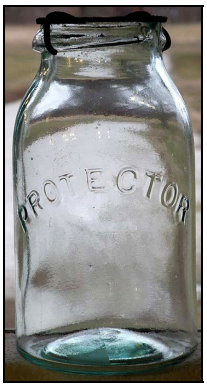

Figure 78 – Arched Protector jar (eBay)

Roller (1983:296) dated the arched variation of the "PROTECTOR" ca. 1875-1881, although Pepper (1871:214-215) noted Cohansey ads from 1874 and 1875 that showed the arched variation

(Figure 78). Caniff (2000:8) presented a ca. 1881 "advertising" that illustrated the "PROTECTOR" along with the "COHANSEY" and the "CEMENT JAR" (wax sealer). We suggest ca. 1872-1881 as a date range for the arched variation. See Table 4 in the Bodine Glass Companies section for a list of Protector variations.

ROYAL

According to Roller (1983:310; 2011:453), the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. was one of the makers of the "ROYAL" jars for the A.G. Smalley Co., although he failed to say why he made the attribution. He dated the jars from ca. 1896 to 1914. Creswick (1987:186) made the same identification, but Toulouse (1969:265) stated that the maker was unknown. See the section on the A.G. Smalley Co. for more information about the Royal jars.

Milk Jars

Giarde (1980:25) noted that the "COHANSEY GLASS MF'G Co" mark was used on milk bottles "to about 1900." According to Knipp (1998:3), fruit jars made by Cohansey were used as milk containers in the ca. 1880 era. We have not discovered any actual milk bottles with a Cohansey logo.

The Dairy Antique Site (2014) gave the Cohansey jars a much greater coverage in their use as milk containers. The site noted a March 12, 1879, report by J. Cheston Morris of Westchester, Pennsylvania, who described the use of Cohansy jars on his farm as well as the Echo Farm at Litchfield, Connecticut. Morris pasted a paper label on each jar with his name, address, date of shipment, and quality of the milk. He also patented a handle arrangement that would screw onto the top in place of the lid on November 29, 1881. The site also noted that the Hampton Creamery of Everett and the Deerfoot Farm of Southborough – both in Massachusetts – also used the jars.

Deerfoot Farm

Caniff (2000:19-21) discussed the Deerfoot Farm jars at some length. Joseph Burnett established the dairy farm at Southborough in 1847, named for a rock with a hoofprint in its

center. In 1872, Deerfoot began selling butter, milk, and cream to Boston residents.

In an 1879 interview, Edward Burnett (son of the farm's founder) admitted that Deerfoot Farm used both the "Mason's improved glass jar" and "Glancy glass bottle with glass caps" – almost certainly a reference to the Cohansey jar. In 1880, Edward's spelling improved when he said, "These bottles are of the Cohansey pattern, and are of the capacity of one quart." He also described the clamps (Caniff 2000:20).

Caniff (2000:20) discussed three variations of the jar. The jars were typical Cohansey jars embossed "DEERFOOT FARM (arch) / SOUTHBORO / MASS. (inverted arch)" on the front, with "TO BE WASHED AND RETURNED" on the reverse. One variation had the front embossing in a round pate and no reverse lettering. A third example had "REGISTERED" in a slight arch above "DEERFOOT" (no plate) and had the reverse return request (Figure 79).[6]

Figure 79 – Deerfoot Farm jar (eBay)

Echo Farm

Creswick (1987:31) illustrated a jar embossed "COHANSEY" in an arch on the front, with "*ECHO* / FARM" in a double oval on the reverse. The glass lid was embossed "*ECHO* / FARM" and held in place with the four-prong (1876) clamp (Figure 80). The photo in Caniff (2000:21) did not appear to have the outer oval ring.

F. Ratchford Starr founded the Echo Farm ca. 1869, and the farm delivered milk to Brooklyn by 1878. The farm apparently used some form of narrow-mouth jar by 1880, probably followed by the half-pint Cohansey jar for cream (Caniff 2000:21).

Figure 80 – Echo Farm jar (Creswick 1987:31)

[6] Caniff (2000:20) cited Paul A. Doucette, *Deerfoot "The Aristocrat of Farms"* published by the National Association of Milk Bottle Collectors. Paul is a collector and an excellent researcher.

North American Glass revealed a photo of a different variation of the Echo Farm lid. This one was embossed in an outer ring with the typical "outer ring" Cohansey embossing "COHANSEY GLASS MANUF. CO. PHILADA. PA. (arch) / "PAT. JULY. 16. 1872," with the period after "PHILADA" near the top of the final "A." The inner ring was embossed "ECHO (arch) / FARM (inverted arch)" with a five-point star (★) in between each word (Figure 81). Note that this was not an asterisk as shown by Creswick.

Figure 81 – Echo Farm lid (North American Glass)

Hampden Creamery

The *Cambridge Tribune* noted that the Hampden Creamery was in business on September 7, 1895, and that it was sold by January 18, 1899. Caniff (2000:22) described a single Cohansy-style jar embossed "HAMPDEN (arch) / CREAMERY (inverted arch)" in a round plate on the front. The jar was in pint size.

Other Milk Jars

It is highly likely that other dairies used unembossed Cohansey jars. These were probably only identified by paper labels and thus were virtually "invisible."

C in the Massachusetts seal

Because of the connection between Cohansey and Deerfoot Farm, Schadlich ([ca. 1990]) suggested that the Cohansey Glass Co. was the logical user of the Massachusetts "C" seal on apple-shaped Cohansey jars. From 1910 to 1947, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts required that all glass factories selling bottles to dairies within the state mark their containers with a Massachusetts seal. By at least 1914, these were in a circular shape with "MASS (arch) / {letter} / SEAL (inverted arch)."

Despite the Cohansey/Deerfoot connection, it is clear that the Massachusetts C seal was *not* used by Cohansey. Since the Conhansey Glass Co. closed in 1909, it would be impossible for a mark used after 1910 to have been made by the glass house. In addition, we

have solidly demonstrated in the section on the Chicago Heights Bottle Co. that the seal was used by that company. See the Chicago Heights section for a full explanation.

Discussion and Conclusions

From the standpoint of manufacturer's marks research, each of the Cohansey firms has a single outstanding logo. The earlier business – the Cohansey Glass Mfg. Co. – is best known for its Cohansey jars. These were used for fruit, packing goods of all types, shirt collars, milk, and even tobacco. The variations included the word "COHANSEY" in an arch on the front of the jar, the company name on the jar base, and the firm name on the lid. The lids, too, went through at least four variations, based on different patents that were used by or owned by the company. With the exception of a couple of probable holdovers, the run of the Cohansey jar was over when the factory moved from Bridgeton, New Jersey, in 1900.

One jar deserves additional mention. At least two variations of the barrel-shaped, grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jars that were patented by Francis L. Bodine in 1877, had vertical mold seams that extended from the post-bottom seam on the base to the rim of the jar. These made the jar appear to have been machine made because there was no ground rim, typically diagnostic of fruit jars made with the blow-over method. The blow-over jars, too, had mold seams that extended to the rim, but the ground lip distinguished them from machine-made jars.

The barrel-shaped wax sealers, however, were made by a mold patented on May 27, 1879, by J. Nixon Bodine. This mold left vertical seams to the rim. The groove and inner rim were then tooled, leaving no seams and no grinding marks.

The new plant at East Downingtown, Pennsylvania, changed the production focus. Although the product list had always been wide, the concentration shifted from jars to bottles. Although not the only user of the "CGCO" logo, Cohansey used the mark on beer and soda bottles sold primarily in the Philadelphia area. These were made between ca. 1900 and the closing of the plant in late 1909. The factory never used bottle or jar machines.

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