

The DGCO Logos and the Glass Houses that Used Them

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Thea DGCO logos present a conundrum. These heelmarks and basemarks appear on bottles in geographically diverse areas that form patterns suggesting more than one glass house adopted the logos. At least four factories – Diamond Glass Co., Duquesne Glass Co., Dixie Glass Co., and an unnamed plant – have been proposed as possibilities. The following study examines competing hypotheses.

Bottles and Marks

We have discovered four different sets of logos built around the DGCO initials. These are divided according to heelmark or basemark, other associated embossing, and geographic distribution. This list does not include the D.G.CO.LTD. basemark used on Dominion jars by the Dominion Glass Co., the DGCo monogram found on bases and lids of jars made by the Diamond Glass Co. of Montreal, or D.G.Co. in a maple leaf, embossed on at least one Canadian jar.

Figure 1 is a map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the surrounding environs. The tiny logos on the map indicate the locations of soda bottlers and breweries that used bottles bearing the various DGCO and Diamond marks. The figure is based on the maps shown in von Mechow (2015). Von Mechow illustrated the maps of each logo type separately, but this synthesizes the data into a single visual aid. The elongated diamonds on the map are virtually identical to the logos used by the Diamond Glass Co. of Royersford, Pennsylvania, and they represent bottlers who used bottles with those marks. Those cluster within the eastern half of Pennsylvania, extending to the coast of New Jersey, with outliers in southern New York and northern Maryland.

Darkened diamonds indicate the logo comprising an elongated diamond surrounding the DGCO initials. Von Mechow only discovered eight of these, and they are all found within a tiny area of the New Jersey coast. The DGCO logo is used for two sets of bottles/marks because they

are distributed in two widely separated areas. One set of DGCO marks indicates the DGCO heelmark, generally accompanied by a one- to three-digit number. These cover the western half of Pennsylvania. The second set of DGCO logos represents basemarks, and these form an arc that extends from Smyrna, Delaware, through Atlantic City, New Jersey, north to Newburgh, New York. A final small DGCO group was concentrated at Selma, Alabama. These, too, were basemarked bottles. The two stars on the map indicate the Diamond Glass Co. in eastern Pennsylvania and the Duquesne Glass Co. in northern West Virginia. We have discuss each logo grouping separately below.

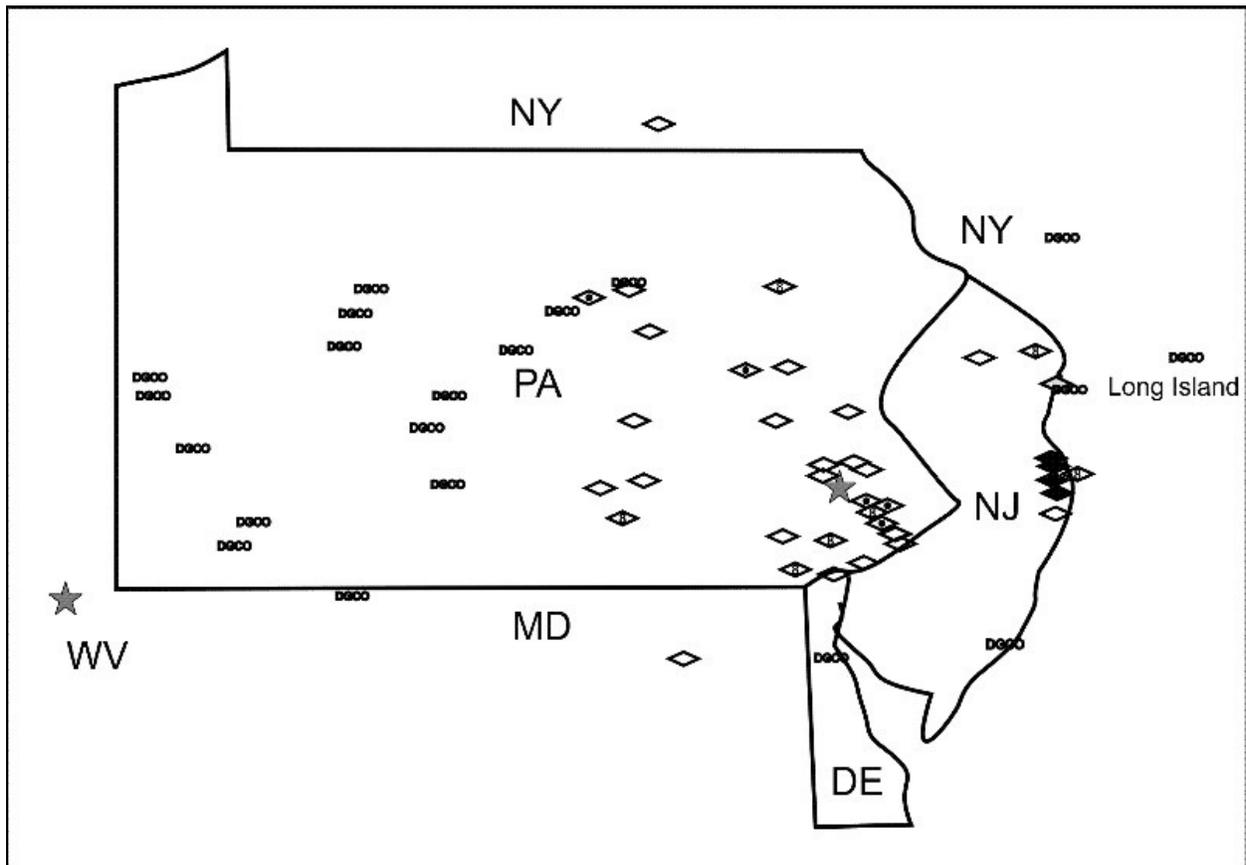


Figure 1 – Distribution map (after von Mechow 2015)

DGCO in a Diamond (late 1890s-ca. 1915)

Although better known for its empty Diamond logo, the Diamond Glass Co. at Royersford, Pennsylvania, also used a DGCO-in-a-diamond basemark. Von Mechow (2015) illustrated a champagne beer bottle embossed on the base with “{Diamond DGCO} / 325.” He

also presented a copy of the ca. 1900-1905 Diamond Glass Co. catalog that showed a champagne beer bottle with catalog number 325 on p. 4. The two shapes are virtually identical. In Figure 2, we have inserted a photo of a bottle with the Diamond-325 base logo beside the catalog picture of the same number. These are the central two bottles on the page. A discussant on the New Jersey

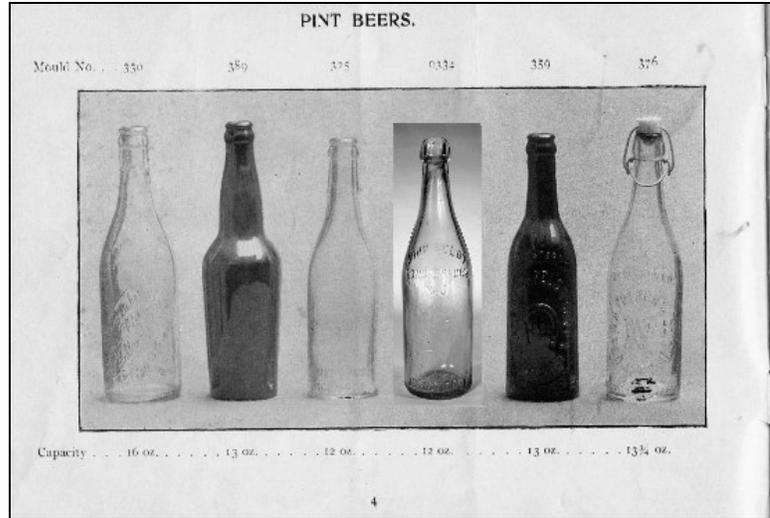


Figure 2 – Catalog/bottle comparison (after von Mechow 2015)

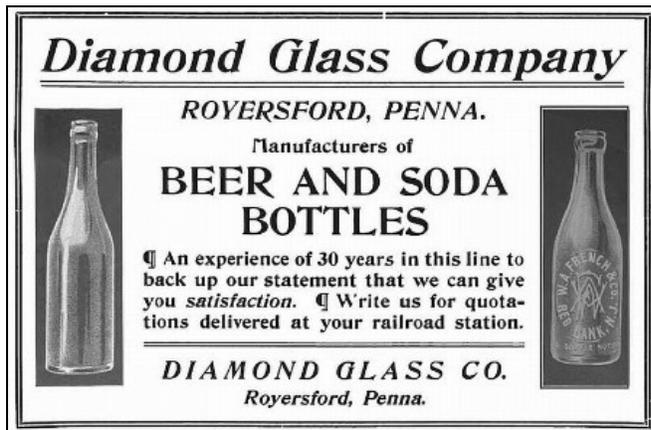


Figure 3 – 1915 Diamond Glass Co. ad (New Jersey Bottle Forum)

Bottle Forum (2011) posted a 1915 Diamond Glass Co. ad that illustrated a W.A. French bottle (Figure 3). French was one of the bottlers listed by von Mechow as using the Diamond-DGCO / 325 mark. There is thus no question that the Diamond Glass Co. used the logo. The bottlers who used these bottles seem to have been in business between the mid-1890s and ca. 1915.

DGCO Heelmarks

Von Mechow (2015) and Fowler (2015) both listed 18 Hutchinson bottles embossed “D.G.CO.,” usually followed by a one- to three-digit number, each on the back heel of the bottle, and an eBay auction showed one of the logos with a “DGCO 5” heelmark (Figure 4). Numbers ranged from 1 to 185 with distribution shown in Table 1. Since bottles with the same numbers were used by different bottlers, the numbers were almost certainly model codes.



Figure 4 – DGCO 5 heelmark (eBay)

Table 1 – Distribution of Numbers Accompanying DGCo Heelmarks

Heel Number	Frequency
no number	1
1	3
3	1
5	6
19	3
29	1
112	3
185	1

Mobley (2015) added two champagne beer bottles with crown finishes embossed respectively “D.G.Co. 125” and “D.G.Co.” with no number. He also included a single export beer bottle embossed “D.G.Co. 50” – also with a crown finish. All of Mobley’s examples had the logos embossed on the back heels, and they were located in the western half of Pennsylvania. However, he made no attribution to the manufacturer.



Figure 5 – DGCO 13 heelmark (eBay)

The bottle had a one-part (blob) finish. Another champagne beer bottle was posted at an eBay auction. This one was embossed “D.G.CO. 13” on the heel and had a crown finish (Figures 5 & 6).

A “quart” export beer bottle embossed “J.J. KOUGH / PROP. / PALACE BOTTLING / WORKS / TITUSVILLE, PA.” in a circular plate was offered on eBay. The bottle was embossed D.G. CO. 50. at the back heel – apparently the code for the export beer bottle (note the same



Figure 6 – Champagne beer bottle (eBay)

As noted on Figure 1, all bottles with the DGCO heelmark clustered in the western half of Pennsylvania, with a small incursion into the upper east central region. The grouping is almost discrete. The tiny incursion is the only area where both bottles with the Diamond logo and those with the DGCO heelmark mix. Researchers – including the BRG – have developed two hypotheses to explain the distribution and probable maker of the heelmarked bottles.

The Diamond Glass Co. Hypothesis

Perhaps the most obvious choice would be the Diamond Glass Co. of Royersford, Pennsylvania. The distribution area shown in Figure 1 would be an extension of the known service area of the firm. As noted above, it is virtually certain that Diamond Glass used the Diamond-DGCO logo – a distinct connection between Diamond Glass and the DGCO mark. Despite this attribute, the evidence overwhelmingly supports the Duquesne Glass Co. as the user of the DGCo heelmark (see below).

Von Mechow’s Duquesne Glass Co. Hypothesis

Von Mechow (2015) – echoed by Fowler (2015) – attributed the logo to the Duquesne Glass Co. He pointed out in a personal communication that “one of the company founders was from Cunningham & Co. [Pittsburgh] and I believe that is why the mark resembles similar aged Cunningham & Co marks” as well as noting the differences in distribution areas that we discussed above. He continued:

Paden City is on the Ohio River, not too far from Pennsylvania and was founded by Pittsburgh men. The transportation lines were along the Ohio River and not into West Virginia due to the steep Bluffs along the River. The distribution of the bottles supports a Pittsburgh sales office.

Not counting the meandering of the river, Paden City was ca. 110 miles from Pittsburgh. The timing also fits exceptionally well. We searched online for dates associated with the various bottlers who used containers with the DGCO heelmarks. Although the evidence was sparse, those bottlers seem to have been in business from ca. 1900 to ca. 1915, possibly to 1920. The Duquesne Glass Co. was open from 1905 to 1920.

The major problem with the hypothesis is the lack of bottles embossed “DGCO” from West Virginia bottlers. Despite our internet searches, we have found none. North of Paden City – and before the river reaches Pittsburgh – the Ohio flows through Wheeling and Stuebenville, both notable communities. To the south, along the river, are Marietta and Parkersburg, and all of these places are closer than Pittsburgh. Each of them also had soda bottlers. Despite von Mechow’s “steep bluff” explanation (above), there were surely docking facilities at the major communities along the river. In addition, wagon or rail transportation could have served local venues. Why are there no bottles with the DGCO logos from these towns?

Von Mechow (2015) also reproduced the ca. 1900-1905 Diamond Glass Co. catalog. Since the catalog included model numbers – that von Mechow matched to some of the bottles with Diamond logos enclosing numbers (see the section on the Diamond Glass Co.) – it provides a way to test the hypothesis. The numbers associated with the heelmarks do *not* match *any* of the numbers in the catalog – even though other evidence (again, see the Diamond Glass Co. section) suggests that the heel-code numbers *are* catalog numbers. For example, page 6 of the catalog illustrates a bottle with “Mould No. 5.” This is a half-pint beer bottle according to the catalog, with a crown or blob finish (Figure 7). All six of the containers with DGCO 5 heelmarks in von Mechow’s database were Hutchinson bottles.

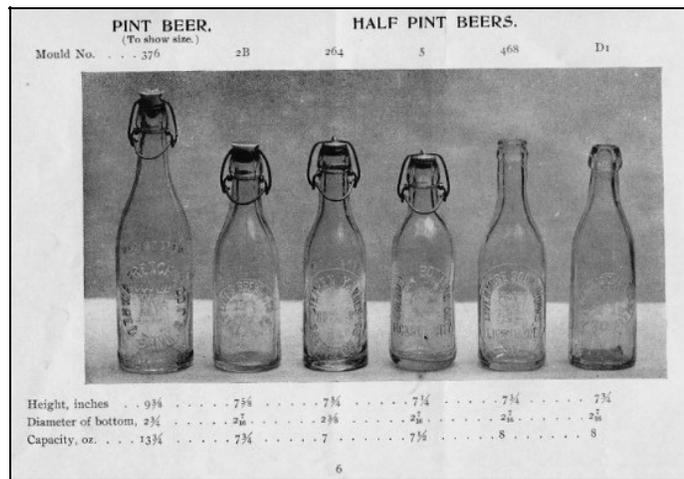


Figure 7 – Diamond Glass catalog, p. 6 – ca. 1900 (von Mechow 2015)



Figure 8 – C&Co 5 heelmark (eBay)

One of the Hutchinson bottles with the “DGCO 5” logo is very interesting. Hutchbook (Fowler 2015) described two bottles from the Lusch Bottling Co. at Altoona, Pennsylvania – using the exact same description for each (except the manufacturer’s mark). One was embossed “DGCO 5” on the back heel (see Figure 4); the

other was “C&Co 5” in the same location (Figures 8 & 9). Compare the bottle with No. 5 in the catalog (see Figure 7). Recall that von Mechow noted a connection between Cunninghams & Co. – a Pittsburgh firm – and the Duquesne Glass Co. Three other bottlers also used “DGCO 5” bottles as well as other bottles (with different descriptions) made in Pittsburgh:

Thompson, Powell & Co., Rochester, Pennsylvania – “DGCO 5” & “DGCo 1”

Tyrone Bottling Works, Tyrone, Pennsylvania – “DGCO 5” & “C&Co 3”

Union Bottling Works, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania – “DGCO 5” & “C&CoLIM 512

Although we could not find photos, another example on Hutchbook (Fowler 2015) had identical descriptions for bottles made by these two plants; Bantleon & Whamond, Brockwayville, Pennsylvania, used identical bottles embossed “DGCO 19” and “C&Co 19.” Other bottlers used different styles of bottles from the two firms – as well as from D.O. Cunningham. The Conemaugh Bottling Co. of Conemaugh, Pennsylvania, for example, used Hutchinson bottles with heelmarks of “DGCO 185,” “C&Co 5,” and “DOC 1141.” By 1887, Dominick O. Cunningham owned both D.O. Cunningham and Cunninghams & Co. (see the section on the Cunningham Family Glass Holdings for more information). This short study further supports von Mechow’s Duquesne Glass Co. hypothesis.



Figure 9 – Lusch Bottling Co. bottles (eBay)

Other Possibilities

In the name of thoroughness, we sought other possible glass houses with DGCo initials. Despite the comparatively low number of glass houses beginning with “D,” there were several possibilities. In addition to the Paden City company, two glass houses – one in Pittsburgh, the other in western Pennsylvania – were named the Diamond Glass Co. – although neither one produced bottles. Of bottle producers, there were:

Daleville Glass Co., Daleville, IN – prescription, preservers’, packers (ca. 1907-ca. 1915)
 Demuth Glass Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, NY – prescriptions, wine, preservers (ca. 1914-ca. 1918)
 Douglas Glass Mfg. Co., Cape May Courthouse, NJ – no products listed (ca. 1897-1905)
 Durand Glass Co., Vineland, NJ – art glass and novelties, possibly some bottles (ca. 1909-1920s)

Both glass houses with “Mfg.” in their names were also occasionally listed without the term. While all of these were open during the approximate period for the DGCO heelmark, none of them were noted for producing beer or soda bottles.

DGCO Basemarks – East Coast (ca mid-1890s-ca. 1910)



Figure 10 – DGCO on flask base (eBay)

Von Mechow (2015) listed four Hutchinson bottles and one champagne beer bottle embossed “D.G.CO.” on their bases. The containers were used by bottlers in New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, and he dated them ca. 1895-ca. 1900. Our online searches agree with his opening date but extend the end to ca.

1910. A blackglass flask offered on eBay was embossed “DGCO / C85” on the base (Figures 10 & 11). As noted in the discussion of Figure 1 at the beginning of this section, the locations of the bottlers who used bottles with the DGCO basemark followed an arc that began in central Delaware, moved to the lower Atlantic coast of New Jersey and extended north to just above New York City. Again, we have two hypotheses.



Figure 11 – Flask with DGCO basemark (eBay)

D. Glass Co.

As already noted, von Mechow (2015) suggested that these logos belonged to a currently unknown glass house that was probably located in New Jersey or near New York City. As discussed above, we searched diligently for a glass house with the DGCo initials and found three plants that fit von Mechow’s requirements – at least for location. The Demuth Glass Mfg. Co. at

Brooklyn made prescriptions, wine, preservers and may have been in business early enough, although we could only find dates for 1914 and 1915 (or later). The term “Mfg.” also does not quite fit the initials. Similarly, the Douglas Glass Mfg. Co. at Cape May Courthouse in New Jersey does not quite fit the initials, but the timing – ca. 1897-1905 – was perfect. Unfortunately, we only know that the plant produced bottles, not what type. Finally, the Durand Glass Co. of Vineland, New Jersey was ideally located but apparently made mostly art glass and novelties – although the firm was listed under bottles during 1915. The plant was in business from ca. 1909 to the early 1920s (see the section on the Kimble Glass Co. for more information). Unless we discover more information on these firms or discover another one, this approach is a dead end.

The Diamond Glass Co. Hypothesis

As noted above, the DGCO-in-a-Diamond mark provides a connection between the Diamond Glass Co. and the DGCO logo. The distribution of bottles embossed with the DGCO-Diamond logo is also interesting. All eight examples presented by von Mechow were clustered in just four New Jersey towns along a 25-mile stretch of the Atlantic coast, just south of New York City. On the map in Figure 1, this location fills in the arc formed by the bottles with DGCO basemarks. It is therefore likely that the Diamond Glass Co. of Royersford was the manufacturer responsible for the DGCO basemarks. Also see more speculation in the Discussion and Conclusions section.

DGCO Basemarks – Alabama (ca. 1900-ca. 1915)

Von Mechow (2015) and Fowler (2015) both listed five Hutchinson bottles with DGCO basemarks that were used by two bottlers in Selma, Alabama. They identified the bottles as being made by the Dixie Glass Co. of Tallapoosa, Georgia – a firm well known for the “DIXIE” logo embossed on the bases of its bottles (see the section on Dixie Glass Co.). The two bottlers were Richard & Thalheimer and the Selma Produce Co., both of Selma, Alabama. Richard & Thalheimer was open from at least 1904 to at least 1913, and the Selma Produce Co. was in business around the turn of the century.



Figure 12 – DGCO basemark (eBay)

Von Mechow’s argument was based on the location of the bottlers in the Deep South and the similarity in marks. Both bottlers used bottles embossed both “DIXIE” and “DGCO,” and all of these were Hutchinson bottles. Dixie Glass was a definite maker of Hutchinson containers.



Figure 13 – DIXIE basemark (eBay)

In a closer view, Richard & Thalheimer used five Hutchinson bottles (Fowler 2015). Four were embossed “DGCO” on the base, and one had a “DIXIE” basemark. Four of these bottles (including the DIXIE) had 10-panel heels (often called a “mug” bottom); the other (a DGCO) was cylindrical to the heel. One panel-heeled bottle had a “D” below “DGCO,” and one panel-heeled “DGCO” bottle had an error – “RICHRD.” On the Hutchbook database, two DGCO and the DIXIE bottles had virtually identical descriptions. The only photos we have found – one with each mark – show virtually the same bottle (Figures 12, 13, & 14). However, the same bottle is shown (last one on the right) on page 9 of the ca. 1900-1905 Diamond Glass Co. catalog presented by von Mechow (Figure 15). It should also be noted that most glass houses that made Hutchinson bottles offered this style.



Figure 14 – Richard & Thalheimer bottles (eBay)

We have less historical data on the Selma Produce Co. bottles, but the Hutchbook database (Fowler 2015) listed four bottles for Selma Produce, each with a different logo:

- DGCO (base)
- DIXIE (base)
- no logo
- N.B.B.G.CO. (heel)

The N.B.B.G.CO. logo was used by the North Baltimore Bottle Glass Co. of North Baltimore, Ohio – a Midwest manufacturer. This brings up an important point in relying on proximity to assign producers. Many bottlers in the South purchased bottles from glass houses far to the north – most notably Pennsylvania and the Midwest. It may also be important to note that the successor to Dixie Glass – the Tallapoosa Glass Co. – was listed as making prescription, liquor, mineral water, and beer bottles. Hutchinson bottles were not typically used for any of those (most often used as soda bottles), so Tallapoosa made not have made them. If this is correct, the Selma bottlers would have had to have gone outside the South to find such bottles after 1907. See the section on the Dixie Glass Co. for a history of Tallapoosa Glass.

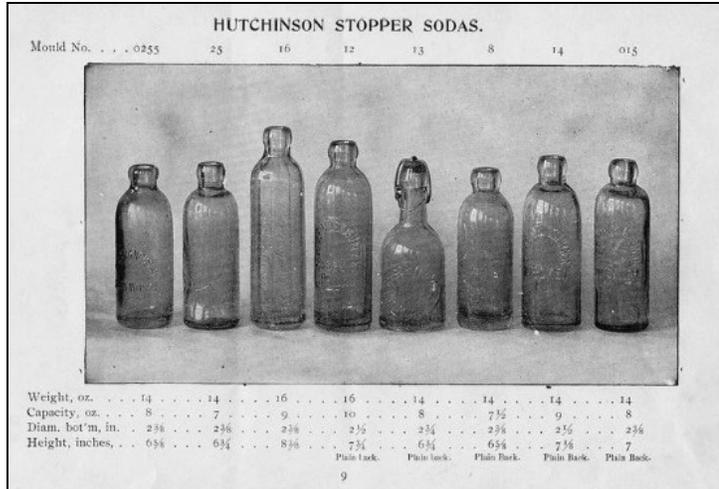


Figure 15 – Diamond Glass catalog, p. 9 – ca. 1900 (von Mechow 2015)

We consulted Bill Baab, a noted collector and researcher of Georgia bottles and glass houses. Baab said that he had not heard of any local collectors ascribing the DGCO logo to the Dixie Glass Co. Although this is more intuitive than scientific, in a personal communication, Baab stated that “my gut feeling is the D.G.Co. isn’t a Dixie mark.”

We concur. It is more likely that the two Selma bottlers purchased their containers from a Midwestern glass house – the Diamond Glass Co. It is notable that these DGCO logos are on the bases of the bottles – like the ones we had already ascribed to Diamond Glass (see above).

Company Histories

Diamond Glass Co., Royersford, Pennsylvania (1886-1990)

The Diamond Glass Co. grew out of the Penn Glass Works in Royersford, in 1886. The plant made a general line of bottles but specialized in soda and beer bottles, along with

druggists' ware in green, blue, and amber colors. By 1897, Diamond Glass operated two furnaces with 10 pots, along with one day tank with four rings. The firm began installing O'Neill machines in 1916, and the plant was completely automated by 1924.

In 1985, Diamond operated 12 IS machines. At some point during that year, Diamond acquired the Dorsey Corp., which had engulfed the Glass Container Corp. in 1983. Diamond, in turn, became a subsidiary of Anchor Hocking in 1987, and the firm became the Anchor Glass Container Corp. See the section on the Diamond Glass Co. for more information.

Dixie Glass Co., Tallapoosa, Georgia (1898-ca. 1907)

Located in Tallapoosa, Georgia (east of Atlanta), the Dixie Glass Co. was chartered as a Georgia corporation on September 10, 1898, with a capital of \$25,000. The firm sold flasks and bottles to the South Carolina Dispensary from 1899 to 1905, although the factory specialized in beer and soda bottles. The plant closed in 1906. The 1907 Thomas Register (Thomas Publishing Co. 1907:156) stated that the plant had made a general line of bottles, including prescription, beer, soda, wine, brandy, proprietary medicine, and preservers' ware. The incorporation document called the firm the Dixie Glass Co., but it was listed in many other sources as the Dixie Glass Works. Its most common mark was "DIXIE." For more information, see the section on the Dixie Glass Works.

Douglas Glass Mfg. Co., Cape May Courthouse, New Jersey (1897-1905)

The December 30, 1896, issue of *China, Glass & Lamps* noted that

the Douglass Glass Mfg. Co., whose works at Cape May Courthouse, NJ, is nearing completion, was named after Judge Douglass, one of its chief promoters. John B. Getsinger, of Bridgeton, NJ, is superintending the erection of the bottle works, which will contain a continuous tank, and is expected to blow glass about the middle of Feb. (quoted in Roller 1998).

The name was variously spelled "Douglas" and "Douglass" – although the state publications consistently added the final "s." The name was also recorded as the "Douglass

Glass Co.” and the “Douglass Glass Mfg. Co.” – although the latter was most common. Although we have not discovered a list of products, a collector on Antique Bottles.net reported a prescription bottle embossed with the full company name – including “MFG.” This was probably a salesman’s sample. Unfortunately, he did not include a photo.

The February 7, 1897, *Philadelphia News* reported that the plant would “be ready to start up its furnaces by the middle of the present month.” By 1901, the capital stock for the corporation was recorded as \$3,800 – and may have been at that rate from the beginning. The firm raised the capital to \$10,000 in 1903. New Jersey corporation records noted that the Douglass Glass Co. was no longer in force in 1905. (Corporations of New Jersey n.d.:799; State of New Jersey 1902:103; 1904:120).

Duquesne Glass Co., Paden City, West Virginia (1905-1920)

On November 9, 1905, a group composed of A.R. Hampsey, Robert S. Feldmeier, T.M. Caldwell, A. J. Rittmann, and John B. Haeckler – all residents of Pittsburgh – incorporated the Duquesne Glass Co. at Paden City, West Virginia. The group began with a capital of \$25,000 and stated its purpose as “the



Figure 16 – Duquesne Glass Co. outside (O.O. Brown collection)

manufacturing, buying and selling of glass and glassware of all kinds and any article or articles of commerce of which glass forms a part” (von Mechow 2015). Actual production did not begin until 1906 (Figure 16). On March 5, the *Coffeyville Daily Journal* reported that the plant was “booked to make glass next week. One of the tanks has been completed and the other will soon be ready for work.” In August, the group increased the capital to \$50,000. The factory used a six-ring continuous tank to make bottles (von Mechow 2015).

The *Coffeyville Daily Journal* reported on February 18, 1907, that the factory “ten shops working, six day and four night, making pint beers. They have all the orders on hand that can be filled and prospects are said to be very bright” (Figure 17). The plant also made soda, wine, and brandy bottles that year and had plans to double its capacity (*Manufacturer’s Record* 1907:527; Thomas Publishing Co. 1907:161). The factory was called the Duquesne Glass Works, and it employed 50 people in 1909, mostly making beer bottles.

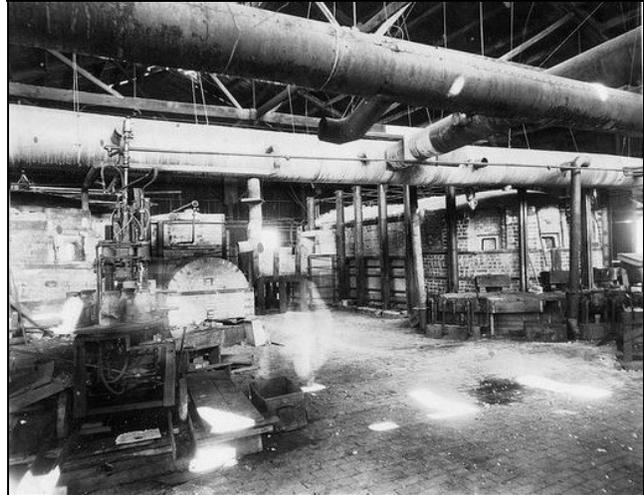


Figure 17 – Duquesne Glass Co. inside (O.O. Brown collection)

A tank burst in early March of 1911, catching the plant on fire, but it was quickly quenched and repaired, leading to the most productive season up to that point (von Mechow 2015).

A 1913 article confirmed that the Duquesne Glass Co. made “beer and water [i.e., soda] [bottles], etc.” at two continuous tanks with eight rings (*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* 1913:954). The company continued to be listed in the Thomas Registers (Thomas Publishing Co. 1917:731; 1918:810) until 1918 making the same product line. The plant was no longer enumerated in the 1920 edition.

The plant still employed 50 men in 1916, but, as early as August 18, 1917, the plant was reported as idle, and rumor was that the American Glass Co. of Richmond, Virginia, had taken control of the firm. On October 6, the rumor was confirmed, although the plant continued to operate under the Duquesne name. The new owners installed an a fuel oil system in late 1917 or early 1918, and increased the capacity of the factory. The plant apparently closed again on October 12, 1918, although it was reported to employ 75 men in late 1919 or early 1920 (*National Glass Budget* 1918:5; Montgomery 1920:31; von Mechow 2015). Although Lockhart and associates (2012) originally placed the date when the plant began operating under the American Glass Works name about 1919, it now appears that the shift occurred in 1920. See the section on the American Glass Works, Richmond, for more information.

This firm is often confused with the Duquesne Glass Co. of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania; the Duquesne Glass Co. of Canegie, Pennsylvania – a manufacturer of insulators; the Duquesne Glass Works of Carnegie, Pennsylvania; or the Duquesne Glass Mfg. Co. of Pittsburgh – a maker of lamp chimneys. For more information on these firms, see Hawkins (2009:185-188).

Discussion and Conclusions

There is virtually no question that “DGCO” in a horizontally elongated diamond mark was used by the Diamond Glass Co., Royersford, Pennsylvania – as well as its better known unfilled diamond logo. Although the conclusion is not as solidly supported by existing evidence, it is also likely that the DGCO mark on the bases of soda or beer bottles – notably Hutchinsons – was also used by the Diamond Glass Co. The DGCO initials, whether inside the diamond or on their own, seem to have been used during the period from the late 1890s to ca. 1910 or slightly later and sold to bottlers in Delaware, New Jersey, and New York – as well as to two bottlers in Selma, Alabama.

We have no historical explanation for why Diamond Glass deviated from its use of the empty diamond motif during this period of time. It is possible that the firm was considering these alternative logos, and these outlying customers were a test market. The known Diamond-DGCO logo users were all clustered within a 25-mile radius of each other on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey. If this hypothesis is correct, Diamond Glass used all three marks (empty diamond, Diamond-DGCO, and DGCO) during the 1890-1910 period. Alternatively, the firm may have used the empty diamond from the inception of the company to the mid-1890s, then re-adopted it ca. 1910 (see the section on the Diamond Glass Co. – U.S. – for more discussion).

Less controversial, the evidence clearly supports von Mechow’s hypothesis that the Duquesne Glass Co. of Paden City, West Virginia, made bottles with the DGCO heelmark and distributed them throughout western Pennsylvania during the 1905-1920 period. As noted in the discussion above, there appears to have been a distinct connection between Duquesne Glass and the Cunninghams factories at Pittsburgh, by that time completely controlled by Dominick O. Cunningham. Future research should explore this connection more thoroughly.

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