

## Other E Marks

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As with the other letters, there are several “E” logos that do not fit in the other categories. These are presented below.

### Containers & Marks

#### E



Figure 1 – E logo  
(NPSWACC)

We photographed a beer bottle base at the National Park Service Western Archaeological and Conservation Center that was embossed with a single medium-sized “E” in the upper half (Figure 1).

Currently, we have no explanation for this mark.

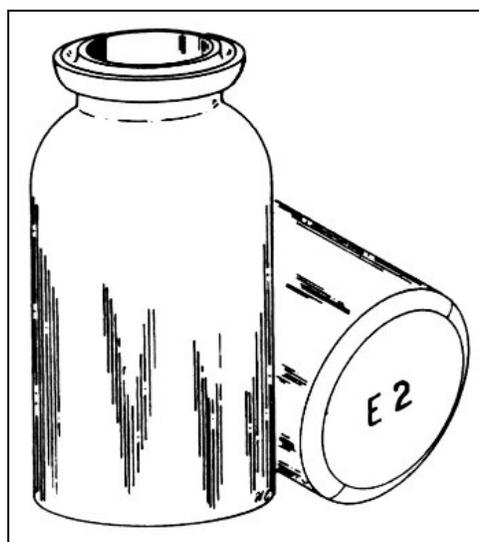


Figure 2 – E2 wax-sealer (Creswick 1987a:50)

Creswick (1987a:50) also included a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar embossed “E2” (or E1 or E5) on the base (Figure 2). She made no attempt to identify the maker. See the section on Newark Star and the Everett Factory for a discussion of the marks.

#### Eagle Jars (ca. 1870-ca. 1880)

Toulouse (1969:102-103) and Roller (1983:112) described four variations of jars with the word “EAGLE” on the front. Three of these were apparently identical in embossing, although the three closures were different:

1. Straddle-lip top seal, glass lid and cast-iron thumbscrew yoke clamp (Figure 3)



Figure 3 – Eagle jar  
(North American Glass)

2. Closure uncertain, probably metal stopper or waxed cork (Figure 4)  
 3. Straddle-lip top seal, glass lid and wire spring bail with brass cam lever attached to iron band around jar neck. North American Glass provided photos of the jars and two variations of finishes/closures (Figure 5).

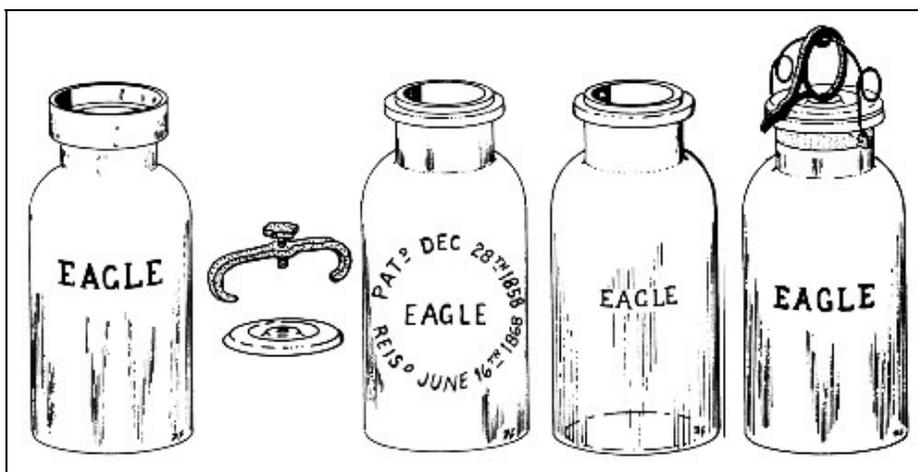


Figure 4 – Eagle jars (Creswick 1987a:50)



Figure 5 – Eagle jar  
(North American Glass)

Roller's second closure was probably the first one made, possibly the prototype for the jars. Creswick (1987a:50) illustrated the jar and stated that a "Willoughby type stopper" could have been used as a closure (see Figure 4). Roller's first example – with the cast-iron clamp – was probably the most common variation (Figure 6). Creswick (1987a:50) also illustrated this jar as well as the one with the more complex closure. She noted that the cast-iron clamp was made to the William W. Lyman patent (No. 403,055) received on May 7, 1889 (Figure 7), although that patent was far too late to have affected these jars (see dating discussion below). Creswick also claimed that collectors have



Figure 6 – Cast-iron clamp  
(North American Glass)

suggested Wm. McCully & Co., John M. Moore & Co., Moore Bros., Lockport Glass Works, and Hall, Pancoast & Craven as possible manufacturers of the jars. The suggestion for the Lockport Glass Works came from Toulouse (1969:102), who mistakenly identified one of the closures as based on the December 17, 1861, patent of N.S. Gilbert – who lived at Lockport.

Although Creswick (1987a:50) told some of the story, the Roller editors (Roller 2011:175): added the following information about the third variation from Jerry McCann:

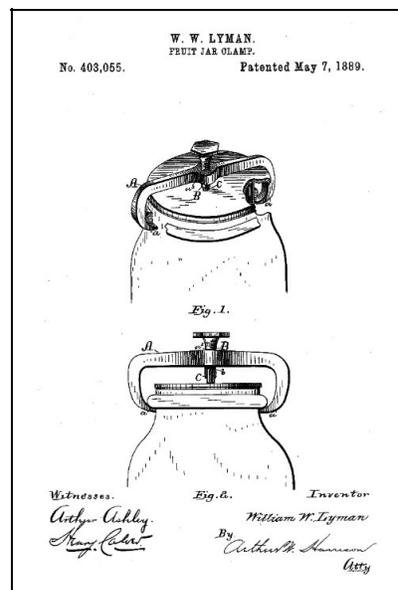


Figure 7 – Lyman’s 1889 patent

Three complete jars and one broken example were found by Hal and Vern Wagner in New England with original closures as well as parts for additional closures. The glass lids with the various [third variation] jars are the standard EAGLE lid with a depression in the center to accept the usual thumb screw clamp associated with these jars. It was likely that what was found was the work of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century inventor who was experimenting with a commercially available jar as a platform for a new clamping device for fruit jars. The discovered metal closures were used as a pattern by Frank Thrine who then made several dozen replica metal parts that were applied to other EAGLE jars. It is possible to distinguish the Thrine closures from the 19<sup>th</sup> century examples by examining the brass cam lever. The Thrine levers are thicker and obviously machined (Figure 8).

The fourth variation was also embossed “EAGLE” but had “PATD. DEC 28<sup>TH</sup> 1858” in an arch above “EAGLE” and “REIS JUNE 16<sup>TH</sup> 1868” below it (Figure 9). This variation used the cast iron clamp and thumb screw described above. Roller did not know the manufacturer of any of these variations, but he noted that the “jars were illustrated among other Lyman jars on an undated (but c. 1860s) trade sheet loaned by W.W. Lyman’s great granddaughter.”



Figure 8 – Complex clamp (North American Glass)



Figure 9 – Eagle jar  
(North American Glass)

W.W. Lyman received Patent No. 22,436 for an “Improvement on Fruit-Cans” on December 28, 1858. Caniff (2008:6-7) explained that the 1858 Lyman patent “as pertains to the EAGLE jars, deals with a groove to hold an India-rubber gasket and the lid that forms the seal against the gasket: the yoke clamp.” The patent drawing, showing a lug finish and closure is thus a bit misleading (Figure 10). The

1868 patent (Reissue No. 2,988) was for the same seal, but the explanation was amended, although the drawing remained the same.

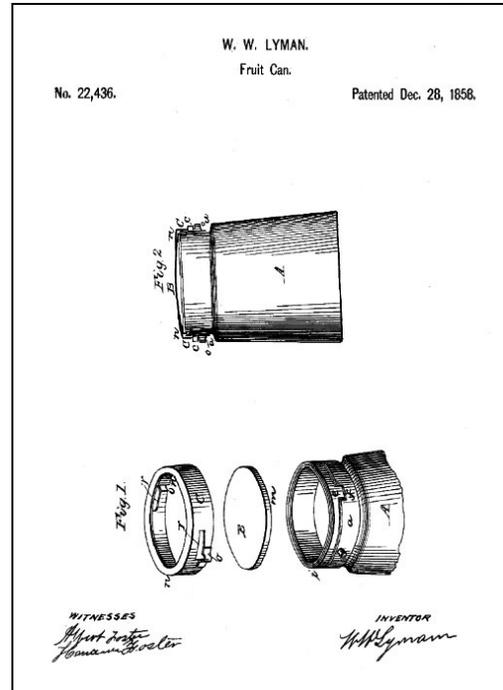


Figure 10 – Lyman’s 1858 patent

Roller also noted the similarity between the fourth variation and a variation of the Queen jar, discussed in the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. section. Roller (1983:300) stated in regards to the Queen variation that “these jars and their closures are like the Shaffer Queen jars and closures [i.e., the *other* Queen variations]. But, for some unknown reason, they are marked with Lyman’s patent dates.” In the Consolidated Fruit Jar discussion, we were unable to resolve the discrepancies between the Lyman jars and the Queen jars. The two types used different closures and finishes, even though one Queen variation was embossed with Lyman patents. Adding the Eagle jars to the mix fails to create a resolution.

Caniff (2008:6-7) neatly wrapped it all up. He called the “‘stopper neck finish’ variation” rare but featured an ad from the July 29, 1870, *Salem Sunbeam* including:

Eagle Patent Jar, Glass Top

Lyman’s Patent Jar, Metal Top

Eagle Jars, with corks

The ad was from the Hall, Pancoast & Craven retail store (as opposed to the glass factory). Caniff proposed that the “reference to the ‘patent jar’ may suggest that they were the dated examples” and that the “‘Eagle Jar, with corks’ must refer to the stopper-neck-finish EAGLE jars.” We concur in both cases. This indicates that both of these jars were made concurrently, although the rarity of the cork-finished jar almost certainly means that it was made only for a short period. The clamp variations were almost certainly superior. Interestingly, Caniff noted that “the yoke clamp, like those on the MILLVILLE ATOSPHERIC and the MOORE jars, appears never to have been patented, probably because, for some reason, it was not considered patentable” – yet it appears in Lyman’s 1889 patent (see above). The clamp was certainly not patented by the time the jar was used.

Caniff (2008:7) noted another series of ads for Eagle fruit jars in September and October of 1870. He further stated that, according to Roller (1983), Wm. McCully & Co. advertised Lyman fruit jars in 1867 and claimed to be “Exclusive Manufacturers for the West Country.” Caniff suggested that this ad for Hall, Pancoast & Craven indicated that firm as the eastern producers of Lyman products. He did not know of any sources that backed up Creswick’s suggestions for other manufacturers.

To summarize, the jar with the patent information and the variation for a cork closure were offered to the public simultaneously – probably beginning in 1870. The factory probably discontinued the cork-sealed variant within a year or so. The jar with the simpler “EAGLE” embossing likely followed the patented variation within a few years, although all were probably discontinued by ca. 1880. We support Caniff’s suggestion that Hall, Pancoast & Craven as the eastern manufacturer of the jars and Wm. McCully & Co. was the western producer. See below for a precis on Hall, Pancoast & Craven; see the Wm. McCully section (W Volume) for more on McCully.

As an interesting postscript – although likely irrelevant – the *Washington Gazette* (Washington, Kansas) announced on June 24, 1881:

The Eagle Fruit Jar . . . has been recently patented, and is just the thing for preserving fruit. It is an all glass cover except a rubber that fits on between the top or rim of the jar and the cover, which rubber is necessary only for the

convenience of opening, the jar being air tight without it. The top is fastened with a clamp. The mouth of the jar is wide enough to admit the hand, which is a great convenience in washing the jar. It is manufactured and sold by Bonshire & Co., proprietors of the Eagle Glass Works, Keota, Iowa. It is claimed, and certainly appears to be, superior to the Mason fruit jar so generally used.

The description seems to fit the earlier Eagle jars except for the size of the opening. In a collection of papers in the Corning Museum of Glass, Stanley Brothers noted that the Eagle Glass Works was open at Keota, Iowa, from 1879 to 1882 (Corning Museum of Glass 2002). Although the plant primarily made tableware, it at least made some containers. Although we have found no other information about the firm – and are unable to pinpoint which jar may have been made by the Eagle Glass Works of Keota – the firm must be considered as a possible contender.

### **Probable Manufacturer**

#### **Hall, Pancoast & Craven, Salem, New Jersey (1862-ca. 1878)**

Henry D. Hall, Joseph Pancoast, and John V, Craven created the firm of Hall, Pancoast & Craven at Salem, New Jersey, in May 1862 and opened the Salem Glass Works. Hall must have died or left the company after August 1877, the last listing we can find for the original operating company. By at least 1879, company letterheads showed the firm only as Pancoast & Craven (Pepper 1971:206; Roller 1998a; Toulouse 1971:458). See the section of the Salem Glass Works for a history of the firm and factory.

#### **EAGLE WORKS (1847-1849)**

Von Mechow (2015) reported two stout bottles embossed on the lower body with “EAGLE WORKS / PHILAD<sup>A</sup>” (all horizontal). The bottles had double tapered-collar applied finishes and improved pontil scars (Figure 11). He attributed them to the Eagle Glass Works.



Figure 11 – Eagle Works Phila (von Mechow 2015)



Figure 12 – Eagle Works York (eBay)

Two bottles offered by eBay sellers refute the identification. One of these was a “blob-top,” applied-finish soda bottle that was aqua in color and embossed “EAGLE WORKS (arch) / YORK / P<sup>A</sup> (both horizontal)” on the front (Figure 12). The other was also a blob-top soda, dark blue-aqua in color, with “C. & K. (large outlined letters) / EAGLE WORKS / SAC CITY (all horizontal)” on the front (Figure 13). The presence of these other bottles suggests that the term “Eagle Works” may infer bottling plants rather than the Eagle Glass Works. The Sac City bottle (along with others embossed “C&R” and “OWEN CASEY / EAGLE SODA WORKS”) was definitely from a bottling plant (Markota & Markota 1994). It is highly likely that the two eastern bottles also referred to



Figure 13 – Eagle Works Sac City (eBay)

bottling operations rather than glass factories.

### **Potential Manufacturer Histories**

Although we consider it highly unlikely that the embossing on the bottles discussed above referred to a glass house (or houses), we present the little information we have found on two glass plants with the Eagle Glass Works name below.

#### **Eagle Glass Works, Philadelphia (1847-1849)**

According to von Mechow (2015), the firm first advertised in 1848 but may have been in business earlier. The plant appeared in 1848 directories but was no longer listed in 1849. Von Mechow noted that the firm made beer bottles, but it is unclear whether that came from historical sources or by inference from the bottles.

## Eagle Glass Works, Port Elizabeth, New Jersey (1799-1885)

There was also an Eagle Glass Works at Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, open from 1799 to 1885 (Rossi 1998:15). Unfortunately, no sources we have found noted the types of bottles produced by either glass house.

### THE ECLIPSE

Roller (1983:113) mentioned The Eclipse, a wax sealer, but did not speculate on the manufacturer. Creswick (1987a:51) illustrated “THE / ECLIPSE” as a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar (Figure 14). The Eclipse Jar, made by the Nail City Glass Co. and the Ohio Valley Glass Co. was addressed in the Other C section.

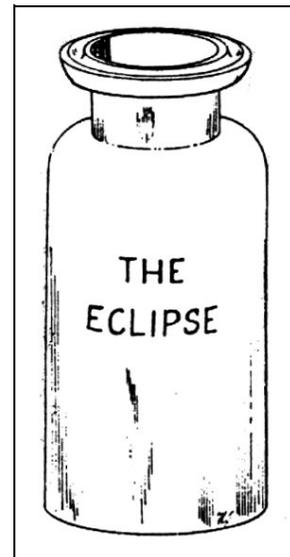


Figure 14 – Eclipse jar (Creswick 1987a:51)

### E.F. in the Massachusetts Seal (1903-1914)



Figure 15 – Elm Farm bottle

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. Although the configuration of the “E.F.” seal is currently unknown, the Elk Flint Bottle Co. was listed in the 1918 Massachusetts Bulletin as using the seal (Blodget 2006:8; Schadlich [ca. 1990]; Schadlich & Schadlich 1984:5).



Figure 16 – EF logo

However, one milk bottle in our collections was *very* interesting! The front body plate was marked “ELM FARM MILK CO. / E.F. / REGISTERED” with the E.F. in large letters. The front shoulder had a circular seal embossed “MASS / P / SEAL” (Figure 15). The reverse had a circular shoulder seal with “E.F.” horizontally across the circle, pretty

obviously the initials of Elm Farm (Figure 16). The base was embossed with a large “E” in the center along with a large ejection scar. Under the heel roll was embossed “P-3 EMPIRE” on one side and “D 117 x” (although the “D” could possibly be a zero). This, of course, is evidence uniting the P-3, P seal, and Empire.<sup>1</sup>

Even though the 1918 Massachusetts Bulletin assigned an “E.F.” seal to the Elk Flint Bottle Co., we have not found a Massachusetts collector who has seen one, and we have found none on eBay. However, E.F. shoulder plate molds appear frequently on bottles used by Elm Farm. It appears likely that Shchadlich confused the Elm Farm shoulder mark for an E.F. Massachusetts Seal. Given the notation in the Bulletin, the mis-identification was understandable. It is likely that Elk Flint registered with the state about the time it ceased production (ca. 1914) and remained on the books in 1918 (as did many other out-of-business companies) but never actually made any Mass-Seal milk bottles.

### **Possible Manufacturer**

#### **Elk Flint Bottle Co., St. Mary’s, Pennsylvania (1903-1904)**

The St. Mary’s Glass Mfg. Co. incorporated in September 1902, but the plant was called the Elk Flint Bottle Co. by May 1903. The firm felt that it was not receiving the support it needed from the community, so it moved to Shinglehouse, when the furnace needed to be rebuilt during the summer. Since the Pierce Glass Co. began the next year in St. Mary’s, it may have moved into the old Elk Flint Bottle plant (Roller 1997). An Elk Flint Glass Co. (possibly the same firm) was listed in the “Unclassified Factories” section as using six pots to make its products from 1900 to at least 1901 (*National Glass Budget* 1900:11; 1901:11).

#### **Elk Flint Bottle Co., Shinglehouse, Pennsylvania (1904-ca. 1914)**

The Elk Flint Bottle Co. moved to Shinglehouse in 1904 and operated two eight-ring continuous tanks in its plant (Roller 1998b). The main production of the plant in 1908 was “liquor ware and beer bottles” made by union blowers (Mayer 1908:12). In 1910, Elk advertised

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<sup>1</sup> The relationships between these three marks (and *several* glass houses and jobbers) are complex almost beyond belief. We will hopefully unravel the mystery in a future publication.

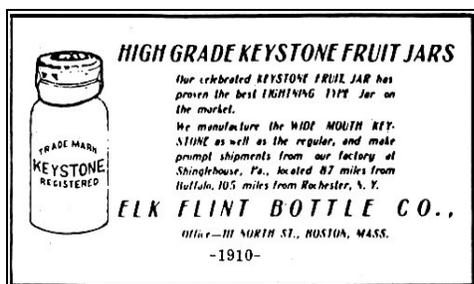


Figure 17 – Keystone jar ad (Creswick 1987b:185)

in the *Commoner and Glassworker* that it made the Keystone Fruit Jar as well as the “WIDE MOUTH KEYSTONE” (Figure 17), and the accompanying drawing showed a jar embossed “TRADE MARK / KEYSTONE /

REGISTERED” (e.g., Creswick 1987b:185) (Figures 18 & 19). The plant made bottles by hand, employing 32 gaffers to work the eight-ring tank. Several companies operated the factory until it closed in October 1919 (*Oswayo Valley Mail* 6/28/1956). By at least 1911, the plant

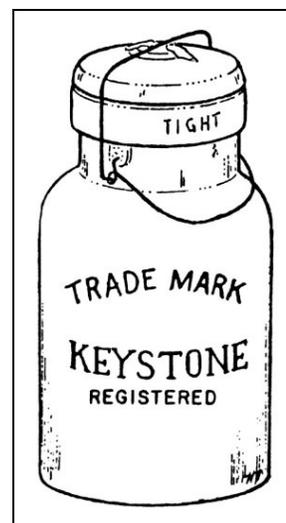


Figure 18 – Keystone jar (Creswick 1987b:77)

made both flint and amber ware and used machines, although there may have been some hand production as well. Keystone fruit jar production continued until at least 1912 (Roller 1997).



Figure 19 – Keystone jar (eBay)

The plant was first listed in the Thomas Registers in 1907. The factory made beer, soda, wine, brandy, proprietary medicine, preservers’, and packers’ ware. Listings continued until the 1914 edition (Thomas Publishing Co. 1907:161; 1914:532). The 1915 edition, however, only listed the Puritan Glass Co. in Shinglehouse.<sup>2</sup> The new company had replaced Elk and remained in business until at least 1918 (Thomas Registers 1915:579). See PGC Co section for more details on the Puritan Glass Co. It is possible that the *Oswayo Valley Mail* included the Puritan Glass Co. in its date range.

**EFB** (ca. 1880s *or* ca. 1904-1919)

According to Toulouse (1971:175), EFB mark was used by Edgar F. Breffit & Co. (see Other B Marks section for a discussion of Breffit). However, the Elk Flint Bottle Co. was a

<sup>2</sup> It is worth noting that the Massachusetts Bulletins frequently listed glass houses that were closed. Even though Elk Flint Bottle was listed in 1918, the plant had been replaced by Puritan Glass by at least 1915.

possible maker – based only on initials. We have not seen an actual example of the mark, although this identification could be a misreading of the ESB monogram that was used by E.S. Burnham (see below). See EF section above for a history of Elk Flint Bottle.

### **E.F.B.CO.**

Doug & Linda claim that the E.F.B.CO. logo was used on milk bottles by the Elk Flint Bottle Co. (Dairy Antiques 2015). Again, we have been unable to find an example. Despite Doug & Linda’s identification, we have not found any historical record of milk bottle manufacture by Elk Flint Bottle. See EF section above for a history of the firm.

### **E•L 6 (1883-1904)**

Von Mechow (2015) listed and described 28 examples of these bottles, all but one in champagne beer form. The logo consisted of the letters “EL” and a single digit number that ranged from 1 to 9 (although 2 and 3 were missing from his examples). In his individual descriptions, he included formats of “EL” with periods after one letter, after both letters, or with no periods. The number could follow the “EL,” be below it, or be absent. This extreme variation probably represented the way in which collectors informed von Mechow, although there was almost certainly some variation. In his drawing, however, he illustrated a dot between the “E” and the “L” (E•L 6). Because the bottles were almost all of the same design, the numbers could not be model codes (Figure 20). They were most likely mold codes. He assigned the East Lake Glass Works of Bridgton, New Jersey, as the manufacturer. Since he listed bottles used in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, southern New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, the plant was in the center of the use range.



Figure 20 – Champagne beer bottle (von Mechow 2015)

## Manufacturer

### East Lake Glass Works, Bridgeton, New Jersey (1883-1904)

Dr. John B. Bowen and his brother-in-law, Joseph C. Kirby, opened the East Lake Glass Works (as Kirby & Bowen), on Manheim near E. Commerce, in late 1883. Because of a depression in the eastern glass industry in 1885, the business foundered, and David McBride purchased Bowen's share, forming Kirby & McBride. With a capital of \$10,000, the plant predominantly produced wine and beer bottles at a single five-pot furnace. Between labor disputes and European competition, factory production was very spotty in 1894. Upon McBride's death during this year of contention, his wife, Carolyn D. McBride, assumed his share of the partnership, and that continued until I. Whildon Moore purchased the firm in 1904 and renamed it the I. Whildon Moore Glass Co. (von Mechow 2015).

## Electric

This series of fruit jars was almost certainly made by the Gayner Glass Co. They are addressed in that section.

### E.M.&CO. (1890s-ca. 1910?)



Figure 21 – E.M.&CO. basemark (eBay)

Toulouse (1971:189) listed the E.M.&CO. basemark but did not know the maker (Figure 21). He stated that “the mark was found on the bottom of a whiskey flask. It may have been that of the distiller or a glassmaker. The period is also unknown.” Several of these flasks

have been offered on eBay. All of these appear to be Union Oval (strap-sided) flasks with single- or double-ring finishes (Figure 22).

Some cylinder whiskey fifths were also marked with the same initials.



Figure 22 – Union Oval flask (eBay)

According to a responder on Antique Bottles.net, the initials belong to Edward Martin & Co. of San Francisco. Along with partners Daniel Henarie, E.P. Rowe, and James Mairs, Martin opened E. Martin & Co. – wholesale wine and liquor merchants – in 1859 (Antique Bottles.net 2009). The firm had a branch at Portland until 1886 and remained in business until at least 1912 (*Cooper's International Journal* 1912:498; Stratton 1887:165-167). The flasks were probably made during the late 1870s and 1880s.

**EMPIRE – Milk Bottles (1901-1914)**



Figure 23 – “Bowling pin milk bottle

This mark was used by the Empire Bottle & Supply Co., New York, New York, apparently a jobber, not a manufacturer, of milk bottles. Milk bottles with rounded heels, often called “bowling pin” bottles, were frequently marked with “EMPIRE” and “PAT AUG 13, 01” in various configurations – including combinations of arches, inverted arches, and horizontal formats (Figures 23 & 24). The patent

was registered by Charles T. Nightingale, Chicago, Illinois. Nightingale applied for a patent for a “Milk Bottle” on May 15, 1901, and received Design Patent 34,919 on August 31 of the same year (Figure 25). He assigned half the patent to the Empire Bottle & Supply Co. (Dairy Antiques 2015). Giarde (1980:38-39) also discussed the mark, but he had not discovered the user by that time. However, he noted that “EMPIRE” was occasionally found in conjunction with the E4 mark used by the Essex Glass Co. (see section on Essex Glass Co.).



Figure 24 – Empire basemark

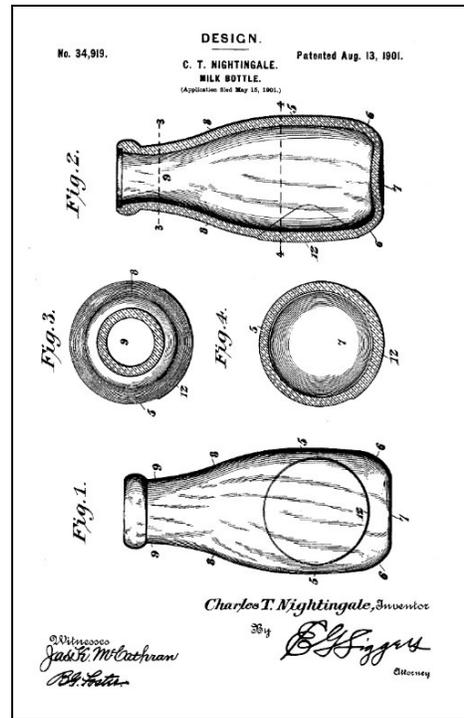


Figure 25 – Nightingale’s 1901 Patent

An interesting reference from the *American Glass Review* (1934:161) may shed light on the issue (or muddy it up further). In discussing the Poughkeepsie Glass Works, the listing noted that the company “became Empire Milk Bottle Co. in 1912” and was “out of business since 1916.” Other sources (notably the Thomas Registers 1905 to 1918) continued to call the company the Poughkeepsie Glass Works (or Co.). The confusion may have been caused by a contract for milk bottle production between Empire and Poughkeepsie Glass. After Poughkeepsie closed in 1916, the contract may have gone to Essex.

Schadlich ([ca. 1990]) noted that bottles with the Massachusetts shoulder seals bearing both the “E” and “P” factory codes (for Essex Glass Co. and Standard Milk Bottle Mfg. Co.) were often embossed EMPIRE on the heel (Figure 26). These were sometimes accompanied by the 1901 patent date (noted above) embossed on the base.



Figure 26 – Empire heelmark

In Wisconsin, however, Empire was given its own code (#17) in 1913 (*Stevens Point Journal* 1913:1). It is currently unknown exactly where the number was embossed on the bottles. For further complication, Schadlich and Schadlich (1984:5) noted that the Standard Milk Bottle Mfg. Co. used a “Pe.” seal on Massachusetts milk bottles. This connects PE and 32 (see the heelcode above) with Standard Milk Bottle. See the section on Standard Milk Bottle Mfg. Co. for more discussion.

Hawkins (2009) further complicated the issue. He noted that another Empire – the Empire Glass Co. – was formed in 1900 at Jeannette, Pennsylvania, although it initially manufactured glass bowls. However, the plant also produced some bottles, including milk bottles. A group of business men purchased the company in 1910 and renamed it the Jeannette Shade & Novelty Co. Hawkins noted that this company was thought to be the producer of the bowling-pin bottles embossed with ““EMPIRE PAT AUG 13, 01.” The connection between Massachusetts “P” and “E” seals, however, suggests that the Standard Milk Bottle Mfg. Co. and the Essex Glass Co. made these bottles for the Empire Bottle & Supply Co.

User

### **Empire Bottle & Supply Co., New York City (1901-1914)**

A seller at a Worthpoint auction noted that Charles T. Nightingale was the president of the Climax Stopper & Bottle Co. in 1890, but, by 1902 he was president of Empire Bottle & Supply Co. at 70 Warren St. in New York City. Nightingale almost certainly formed the business in 1901 to sell milk bottles made to his patent design. In 1904, Nightingale was the president, with Joanna J. Delaney as secretary and treasurer and Robert L. Kane as the final director. The corporation was capitalized at \$10,000. Two years later, the officers remained the same, but the firm had raised the capital to \$15,000, and Henry Allen had replaced Kane. Nightingale remained president in 1911, and his son, Charles, Jr., was the secretary. George L. Gutzler was listed as a director of the firm (Audit Company 1911:245, 441; Trow Directory, Printing & Bookbinding Co. 1904:182; 1906:220). The *Era Druggists Directory* for 1913 still listed Empire (D.O. Haynes & Co. 1913:295), and the Worthpoint seller further noted that the firm was last listed in 1914.

### **Empire (Jars)**

There were four discrete types of jars with “EMPIRE” embossings. Since these were almost certainly made by different manufacturers, we have divided the discussion into sections.

#### **EMPIRE** (ca. 1860-ca. 1880s)

Toulouse (1969:109) discussed a mouth-blown jar with “pressed laid-on-ring” stopper finish “to take WILLOUGHBY STOPPLE.” The jar was embossed “EMPIRE” in a slight arch on the front as well as an error jar embossed “EMPIRC” (Figure 27). He named the Empire Glass Co., Cleveland, New York, as the manufacturer ca. 1859-1866.



Figure 27 – Empire jar & error (North American Glass)



Figure 28 – Wingnut stopper (North American Glass)

Roller (1983:115; 2011:180) noted that the jar was sealed by a rubber gasket between two cast-iron disks that were compressed by a single wingnut (Figures 28). The stopper was stamped with a patent date of January 10,

1860, and “King & Co.” Roller suggested that King & Co. made these jars during the 1860s at their Birmingham (Pittsburgh) plant.

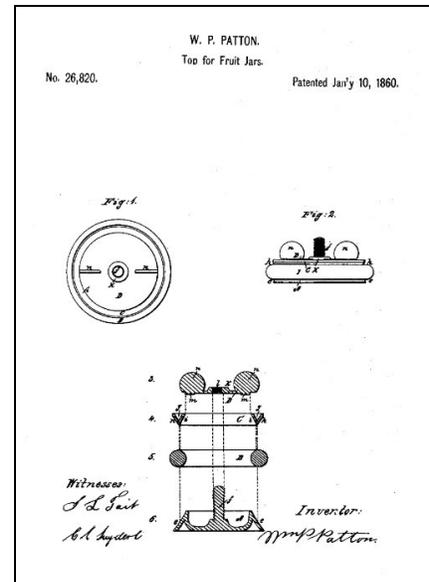


Figure 29 – Patton’s 1860 patent

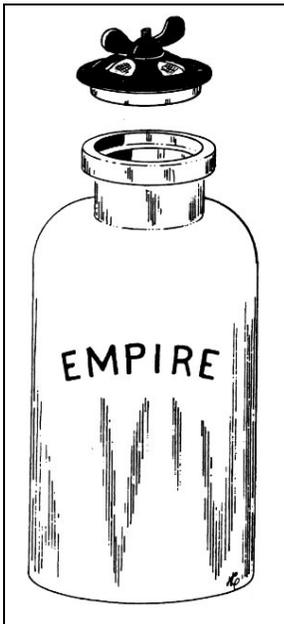


Figure 30 – Empire jar (Creswick 1987a:53)

According to Creswick (1987a:53), William P. Patton of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, received Patent No. 26,820 for the stopper on January 10, 1860 (Figure 29). He assigned half the patent to William Moyer. While the actual stopper was more dome-shaped than the patent drawing, it follows the same principle. She suggested Empire Glass Works or King, Son & Co. – both of Pittsburgh – as manufacturers ca. 1860. She also noted a variation with an incomplete final “E” (looks like a “C”) and “EMPIRE” peened out on the reverse (Figure 30). According to Toulouse (1971:180), the maker was the Empire Glass Co. of Cleveland, New York. He identified this firm because this was “one of the few jars and bottles carrying a name of the state in which it was made – in this case ‘The Empire State’ designates New York” – pretty thin logic in our opinion.

## Manufacturer

### Empire Glass Works, Pittsburgh (1857-1879)

Hawkins (2009:192) only had a brief entry for this firm, stating that “The Empire Glass Works, located on the Southside, were operated by William McCully as early as 1857 and as late

as 1879.” However, an 1878 article (*Crockery and Glass Journal* 1878:26) described the Empire plant as a “window glass house.” It is thus an unlikely choice.

### **Empire Glass Co., Cleveland, New York (1852-1877+)**

Stevens, Crandall & Co. built the Empire Glass Co. “on the lake road about three miles west of Cleveland, N.Y.” Toulouse had not been able to discover the products (Toulouse 1971:180-181). The lake road runs east/west on the north bank of Oneida Lake, about 20 miles northeast of Syracuse.

### **King, Son & Co., Pittsburgh (1869-1889)**

King, Son & Co. formed in 1869, following the breakup of Johnson, King & Co. The plants mainly produced tableware but also made druggists ware and two types of fruit jars – including the EMPIRE. The firm became the King Glass Co. in 1889 and operated under that name until it lost its identity in the United States Glass Co. combine in 1891. For more information on the company, see the Other K section.

#### **THE EMPIRE (mouth blown) (ca, 1866-ca. 1877)**

Both Toulouse (1969:109) and Roller (1983:116) discussed a jar embossed “THE EMPIRE” on the front and “PAT. FEB. 13<sup>TH</sup> 1866” on the base (Figure 31). A variation had “F.A. BUNNELL’S PAT. NO. 52,525 FEB. 13<sup>TH</sup> 1866” embossed on the reverse (Figure 32). A final embossing included “FEB 13<sup>TH</sup> 1866” embossed on the reverse.

Toulouse claimed the Empire Glass Co., Cleveland, New York, as the producer, ca. 1866.

Creswick (1987a:54) described and illustrated four variations, all with “THE EMPIRE” on the front:

1. PAT. FEB. 13<sup>TH</sup> 1866 in a circle on the base
2. Base same; “PATENT FEBY. 13<sup>TH</sup> / 1866” on reverse



Figure 31 – The Empire jar (North American Glass)

3. Base same; “PAT. FEB. 13<sup>TH</sup>” on reverse
4. “F.A. BUNNELL’S (slight arch) / PAT NO. 52,525 / FEB 13<sup>TH</sup> 1866 / SYRACUSE, N.Y. (all horizontal)” on reverse (base - patent or bare)

Roller (2011:181) also included all four variations but declared the maker as unknown.

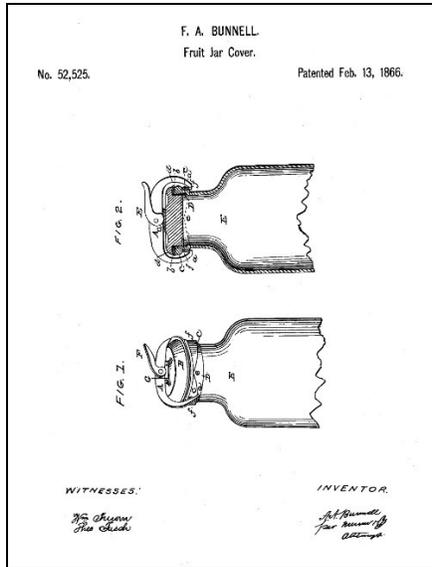


Figure 33 – Bunnell 1866 patent

F.A. Bunnell of Syracuse, New York, received Patent No. 52,525 on February 13, 1866 (Figure 33). The actual drawing showed a clamp punched from a flat piece of steel, but North American Glass photos show that, along with the flat configuration (Figure 34), some of the clamps were made from thick wire (Figure 35). Creswick (1987a:54) claimed that the Empire Glass Co. of Syracuse, New York (1852 to

1877), and Wm. McCully & Co. of Pittsburgh (1841-ca. 1887) made the jars. Although she did not explain her choices, the location of both Empire Glass Co. and Bunnell in Syracuse makes intuitive sense. Empire Glass was actually at Cleveland, ca. 20 miles northeast of Syracuse (see history above).

### THE EMPIRE (machine made) (ca. early 1900s)

A machine-made jar was embossed “THE EMPIRE.” This jar had an old-style neck and full-wire bail, but Roller (1983:116; 2011:181) had no idea who made it. Creswick (1987b:51) illustrated the jar but added no information (Figure 36).



Figure 32 – Bunnell reverse (North American Glass)



Figure 34 – Flat clamp (North American Glass)



Figure 35 – Wire clamp (North American Glass)

## EMPIRE (Maltese Cross) (ca. 1910-1920)

A machine-made jar with an old-style Lightning closure was embossed “EMPIRE” in a stippled Maltese Cross in a square plate with a rounded top (Figure 37). Neither Toulouse (1969:109) nor Roller (1983:116; 2011:181) had any idea who made this one. Creswick (1987b:51) illustrated the jar (Figure 38). Although she did not guess at the manufacturer, she dated the jar ca. 1910-1920 – as did her predecessors.

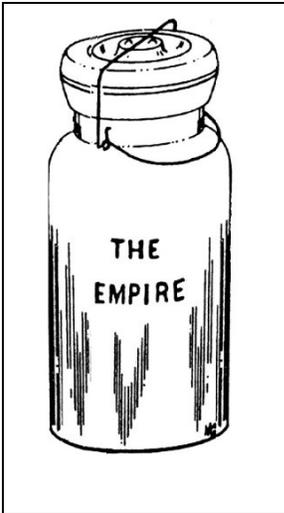


Figure 36 – The Empire (Creswick 1987b:51)



Figure 37 – Empire cross (North American Glass)

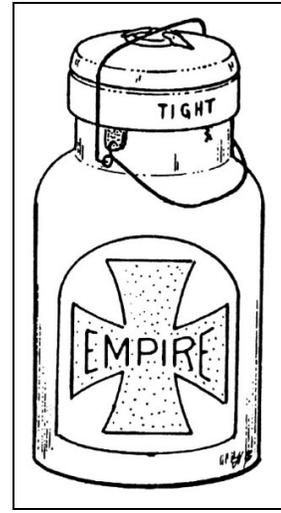


Figure 38 – Empire cross (Creswick 1987b:51)

## EMPIRE GLASS WORKS

An eBay auction featured a calabash flask embossed “EMPIRE GLASS WORKS” in an arch over a drawing of a factory building. The reverse was embossed “JENNY LIND” in an arch above an almost laughable drawing of a woman’s head and bust (Figure 39). The bottle was cobalt blue and had all the features of a reproduction. Another was an



Figure 39 – Empire Glass Works (eBay)



Figure 40 – Empire base (eBay)

amber flask with an embossed bunch of grapes (Figures 40 & 41). At least one collector on Antique Bottles.net called the Jenny Lind flask a reproduction made in Italy in the 1960s, and the grapes flask is certainly one, too. There was no entry in McKearin & Wilson (1987) for Empire Glass Works.



Figure 41 – Empire grape flask (eBay)

### **E.P.JR.& Co.**

This mark is found only on the bases of South Carolina Dispensary bottles and flasks and indicates E. Packham Jr., & Co. For more information, see the section on the Packham glass houses in the P volume.

### **ERIE (1892-1893)**



Figure 42 – Erie base (eBay)

Von Mechow (2015) listed four bottles with “ERIE” basemarks, two Hutchinson and two pony styles (Figures 42 & 43). He suggested the Erie Glass Co., Ltd., as the manufacturer.

Hutchbook (Fowler 2015) added two more Hutchinson bottles, one with “ERIE” nestled in a large “V.” The “V,” however, was not an integral part of the mark, indicating the Vancouver Soda Water Works, instead.

Toulouse (1969:110-111) discussed a Mason shoulder-seal jar embossed “ERIE (slight arch) / {E in a hexagon} / FRUIT JAR (slight inverted arch)” on the front (Figure 44). He suggested the Erie Glass Works at Port Colburne, Ontario, as the maker ca. 1895-1898. Roller



Figure 43 – Erie bottle (eBay)



Figure 44 – Erie Hex-E jar (North American Glass)

(1983:116; 2011:182) added that at least some of the jars were also embossed “ERIE” on the bases, and the glass lids embossed with the Hexagon-E logo (Figure 45). He noted that Erie Glass Co. advertised in 1892 that it was making fruit jars at its new plant and added a variation embossed “THE / T. EATON Co / LIMITED / TORONTO” on the reverse and one only with “ERIE” on the base.

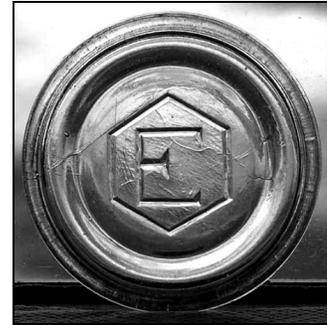


Figure 45 – Hexagon-E lid (North American Glass)

Creswick (1987a:55) illustrated and described four variations of the jar. Two of these were only embossed “ERIE” on the bases and were probably product jars (Figure 46). She also noted that some bases of the Hexagon-E jars were embossed with numbers instead of the “ERIE” logo.

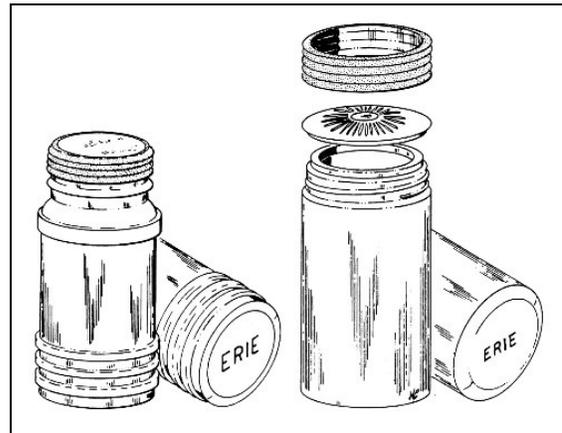


Figure 46 – Erie product jars (Creswick 1987a:55)

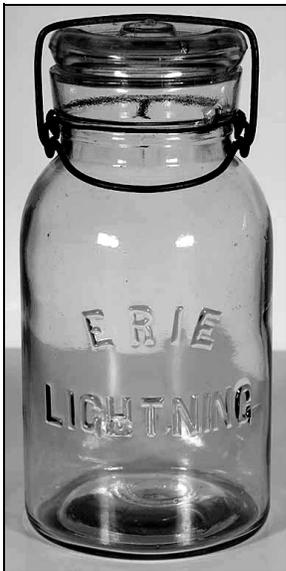


Figure 47 – Erie Lightning jar (North American Glass)

Toulouse (1969:111) also listed a round, machine-made jar with an old-style Lightning closure and suggested that the Jefferson Glass Co., Toronto, Ontario, produced the jar ca. 1913-1925. These jars were embossed “ERIE / LIGHTNING” on the front and “ERIE” on the base (Figures 47 & 48). Roller (1983:116; 2011:182) noted that these jars were advertised by Dominion Glass Co. in its 1915 catalog. Creswick (1987b:51) illustrated the lightning and dated it ca. 1915-1925, agreeing on Dominion Glass as the maker.



Figure 48 – Lightning jar base (North American Glass)

A photo from North American Glass shows that at least some of these jars were mouth blown, and this may suggest another manufacturer (Figure 49). By the time the Diamond Flint Glass Co. became Dominion Glass, it made most if not all of its containers by machine. While these were almost certainly too late for the Erie Glass Co., they may have been made by the Diamond Flint Glass Co., prior to the Dominion Glass production. See the Dominion Glass Co. section for more about that company.



Figure 49 – Ground-rim Erie (North American Glass)

### **Probable Manufacturer**

#### **Erie Glass Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada (1892-1893)**

With John M. Faircloth as president and John J. Eaton as secretary and treasurer, the very short-lived Erie Glass Co., Ltd., opened at Port Colborne in 1892, making fruit jars, soda, medicine, and mucilage bottles. The company was originally organized as the Humberstone Glass Works Co. in July 1891, with a capital of \$30,000. Construction of the factory began on June 21, 1892, and the firm reorganized as the Erie Glass Co. on September 26, making its first glass on October 13. It was in trouble almost immediately, when the union struck in November, although the unrest was settled before the year's end (King 1987:88-91; von Mechow 2015).

Although fire destroyed the plant on February 5, 1893, the plant was rebuilt and in operation again on April 3. Bad luck continued to plague the firm, with the sheriff taking possession of the works on June 12. The plant continued to operate, completing orders for jars and lids, packing, shipping, and cleaning up. The sheriff again sequestered the factory in early November, this time closing the factory completely. George Foster purchased the assets and established the Foster Glass Works in 1894 (King 1987:91-92; von Mechow 2015).

#### **ESB in a diamond (ca. 1903-1930s)**

These are the initials of E.S. Burnham, a packing house. We have recorded these cursive initials in a diamond on a round, amber bottle base fragment found in an archaeological excavation dated between 1908 and ca. 1920 (Figure 50). This logo is also found embossed on



Figure 50 – Diamond ESB basemark (Fort Stanton collection)

the sides of some bottles, but the basemark could easily be mistaken for a manufacturer’s mark (Figure 51). The logo also appeared on a paper label as “Leibig’s (script) / GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC / Burnham’s (script) / TRADE / {Esb logo} / MARK / BEEF, WINE & IRON” (Figure 52). Burnham was in business canning clams in Caxambas

on Marco Island, Florida, from ca. 1903 until 1929, when Burnham’s dredge sank during a heavy storm. Local people took over the business to help provide local employment during the Great Depression, but they gave up when a hurricane destroyed the building (Frazer 2008).

**EWPGCo** (poss. early 1890s or early 1900s)



Figure 53 – EWPGCo basemark (Tucson Urban Renewal collection)

We found the EWPGCo mark embossed on the base of a pharmaceutical bottle in the Tucson Urban Renewal collection (Figure 53). The mark could possibly belong to the Eldridge K.

Packham Glass Co. or Eldridge and William Packham Glass Co., Baltimore, Maryland. However, this identification needs to be approached with caution. There is no documentary evidence to confirm that such companies existed. E. Packham Jr. & Co. was a jobber providing bottles for the South Carolina Dispensary from 1896 to 1902. We have not been able to find whether or not his middle initial was “W.” One of his brothers, however, was William A. Packham, so the mark could reflect a joining of the brothers. See the section on Packham or Teal (2005:98-99) for more information on the Packhams.



Figure 51 – Diamond ESB side (El Paso Museum of History)

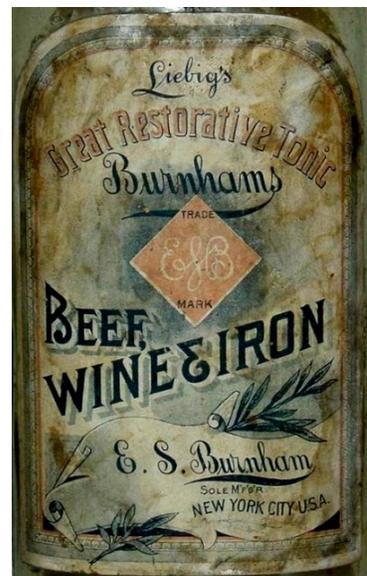


Figure 52 – Diamond ESB paper (eBay)

## Discussion and Conclusions

Each of the entries in this section are well self contained. As usual, we could use larger samples. Unfortunately, that is often the norm for glass research.

## Acknowledgments

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