

Newark Star and the Everett Factory

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Edward H. Everett was best known in bottle literature as the guiding force behind the Ohio Bottle Co., the first holder of Owens Bottle Machine Co. license to manufacture soda and beer bottles. Everett went on to direct the American Bottle Co., successor to Ohio Bottle and one of the most successful glass houses of the early 20th century. However, he was previously successful in his own glass house – the Edward H. Everett Glass Co., the successor to Shields, King & Co. Everett went on with the Ohio Bottle Co. and the American Bottle Co. (addressed in the American Bottle Co. section of the “A” Volume).

Histories

Shields, King & Co., Newark, Ohio (1871-1878)

In 1871, a group composed of William Shields, Oren G. King, David E. Stevens, William E. Atkinson, and David C. Winegarner started Shields, King & Co. to manufacture glass in Newark, Ohio. The company opened a flint (colorless glass) plant, consisting of a single six-pot furnace (Chessman & Abbott 1991:3, 6; *Newark Advocate* 5/25/1882; 4/4/1901).¹ The factory, itself, was called the Newark Star Glass Works by at least 1875 (Roller 1997) and probably used that name from the beginning. It was common during the 19th century to have one name for the glass factory and another for the operating company.

David E. Stevens and Richard F. Lumley patented two fruit jars during 1875 (see the Stevens Patents below). The pair filed for a patent on March 19 and received Patent No. 165,962 on June 22 (that came to be called the Western Pride Self Sealing Fruit Jar). They filed for the second patent on June 30 and received Patent No. 165,962 on July 27 (that became Stevens Patent Tin Top Fruit Jars).

¹ Chessman & Abbott (1991:3, 6) placed the date of organization at October 1, 1873, and the opening of the flint plant in 1876. They dated the name change to the Newark Star Glass Co. at either 1876 or 1877. W.E. Atkinson, one of the original Shields & King partners, who was then the superintendent of the Everett factory, stated that the company was organized in 1871.

By 1878, the plant made the two types of fruit jars, along with soda bottles, Weiss and lager beer bottles, demijohns, pickle jars, catsup, Chow-Chow, and peppersauce botles (Roller 1997). According to W.E. Atkinson (see f.n. 1), the factory operated until the spring of 1878 when the plant closed in the face of a glassworkers strike. The factory did not reopen until 1880 when Everett bought the property (*Newark Advocate* 5/25/1882). On August 26, 1879, Stevens filed for a patent for bottle-stoppers and received Patent No. 231,001 on October 28. He assigned the patent to Henry W. Putnam (see below for the connection).

David E. Stevens Patents

As noted above, David E. Stevens and Richard F. Lumley filed for two patents in 1875, and Stevens filed for an additional patent in 1879. Although Stevens was one of the original principals in the company, we have not found the connection (if any) for Lumley.

Stevens & Lumley, June 22, 1875, Patent

David E. Stevens and Richard F. Lumley filed for a patent on March 19, 1875, and received Patent No. 164,663 for an “Improvement on Fruit-Jars” on June 22 (Figure 1). The patent appears to be for the closure rather than the jar, itself. Both halves of the patent were assigned to Stevens. Roller (1997) suggested that this patent was for the Western Pride Self Sealing Fruit Jar, advertised by Shield, King & Co. The patent drawings match the jar lid as shown in Creswick (1987:219).

WESTERN PRIDE (1875-ca. 1880)

Toulouse (1969:326) listed the jars and suggested ca. 1875 as the manufacturing period – obviously based on the patent date. Toulouse noted that “the jar closely follows the HAINES jar patent of 1870, but without the concentrically ribbed sealing surface.” Roller (1983:378) described the

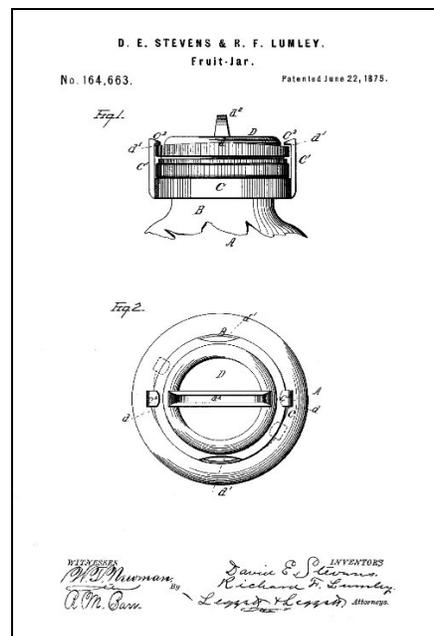


Figure 1 – Stevens & Lumley March 1875 patent

closure as a “straddle-lip top seal, glass lid two inclined ramps on top engaging vertical hooks on cast-iron clamp attached around jar neck.” Each jar was embossed “WESTERN (slight arch) / PRIDE / PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875 (all horizontal)” (Figure 2)

Despite the fact that the Western Pride jars were advertised by Shields, King & Co. in 1876 and were patented during that era, none of the jars were listed by any researcher as having the SK&Co mark. Most, however, had the Star-N mark on the base (see next section – Newark Star Glass Works). Table 3 shows the characteristics described or shown by the jar researchers.

Roller (1983:379) remarked, “Apparently, the Western Pride jars were not too successful” – almost certainly indicating some of the jars that were made with grooved-ring, wax seal finishes, and the later revision (Roller 2011:548) makes it clear that this was the reason. These were probably the molds that eventually had “WESTERN PRIDE” peened out to form ghosted letters. This was clearly done to make use of the older molds, even though the actual Western Pride brand had proven an untenable item. Since the finishes were made by hand, it was easy to use the Western

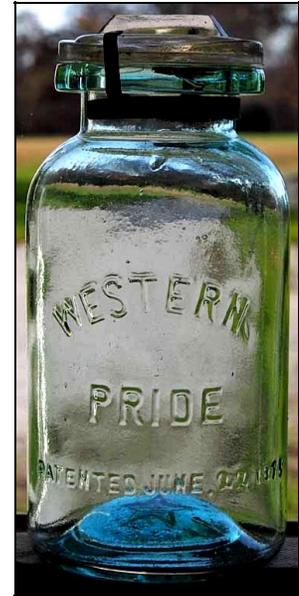


Figure 2 – Western Pride (North American Glass)

SHIELDS, KING & CO.,
NEWARK, OHIO,
 EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
Western Pride Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
 Which are the Lowest Priced Glass Cap Jars in the Market!
 No Wrench Required. Easily Opened.
 Glass only in Contact with Fruit.
 Malleable Iron Clamps, Heavy Glass Cap.
 Nothing to get out of Shape in Using.
 Every Jar Trimmed and Inspected before being Paiked.

Steven's Patent Tin-Top Jars
 Stand Without a Rival, as Wax-Sealing Jars.
 OTHER STYLES OF JARS MADE AT BOTTOM PRICES.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE
 MINERAL OR SODA WATER BOTTLES,
 WEISS AND LAGER BEER BOTTLES,
 With or Without Stoppers.

DEMIJOHNS, PICKLE JARS, CATSUP, CHOW-CHOW, AND PEPPER-SAUCE BOTTLES.
 Any of the above furnished in 25 to 5,000 gross lots. Correspondence solicited.
SHIELDS, KING & CO., Newark, Ohio.

Figure 3 – Western Pride & Stevens Tin Top (*Crockery & Glass Journal* 8-1-1878)

Pride molds and apply the wax-sealer finishes. Roller reproduced a cut of the Western Pride jars from an 1876 ad, showing that Shields, King & Co. made the jars, even though the S.K.&Co. initials were absent from the bases. *Crockery & Glass Journal* for August 1, 1878, carried an ad for both the Western Pride and Stevens Tin Top jars – discussed below (Figure 3). Table 1 sums up the variations of Western Pride jars we have been able to trace.

Table 1 – Variations in Star-N Basemarks (without SK&Co)

#	Star Description	Crimp	Side Embossing
1a	N in a simple, outlined star*	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1b	unkn; prob. simple, outlined star*	P	none
1c	star (no N)	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1d	none	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1e	N inside star (no illustration)	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PATENTED JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1f	N inside star (no illustration)	A	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1g	none	A	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
2a	3-D star with “N” to right	A	none
2b	unkn; prob. 3-D with N to right	A	ghosted “WESTERN / PRIDE / PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875”
3	N in a simple, outlined star*	P	none
4	prob. N in a simple, outlined star*	A	none
5	N in a simple, outlined star with dots in indents; P in indent left of top point*	A	none

* This logo was also embossed on an export beer bottle base, photographed at Fort Laramie. However, the star was raised above the level of the base, and the “N” was raised above the level of the star. The same configuration may have been applied to wax-sealer fruit jars.

Western Pride Lids

The lids and clamps for these jars also deserve description. The jar finishes were made with a single flat ring near the top, with the rim protruding above it (Figure 4). The lids were made in two formats. The first variation was circular when viewed from the top with a sunken center that fit into the throat of the jar. In the center was a



Figure 4 – Western finish (North American Glass)



Figure 5 – Notched lid (North American Glass)

lids in our small sample were the same light aqua color as the jars, although two examples were colorless.

The lid was held into place by a metal clamp that clipped onto the neck of the jar – with two projecting lugs that fit into the notch in the glass lid. The lid was set in place with the lugs in the notches and rotated by turning the brace/handle until the lugs rose

to the highest points on the inclined ramps, sealing the jar (Figure 6). Most of the



Figure 6 – Lid embossing (North American Glass)



Figure 7 – Lid ramps (North American Glass)

to the highest points on the inclined ramps, sealing the jar (Figure 7).

This lid/clamp assemblage was probably used earlier than the one described below. The firm likely adopted the new format because of chipping of the glass at the notches. Prehistoric archaeologists are familiar with the idea of a “platform” used in flaked-stone (lithic) technology that creates the perfect shape to allow flaking. The shape of the notches creates such a platform – encouraging breakage at that point.



Figure 8 – Second lid with metal strip (North American Glass)

The second variation had a longer but narrower handle/brace in the center that was sometimes sheathed in metal – although the patent embossing remained the same (Figure 8). The important change, however, was the transformation of the notches into flat sides on opposite places in the circular lid (Figure 9). There was apparently no



Figure 9 – Flat sides (North American Glass)

alteration of the jars, themselves. These flattened sides virtually eliminated the “platforms” that caused the breakage in the earlier lids. The early breakage may have been the reason why the jars did not achieve strong popularity, and the “fix” may have come to late to sway public opinion.

Stevens & Lumley July 27, 1875, Patent

Stevens and Lumley filed for a second patent on June 30, 1875, and received Patent No. 165,962 for an “Improvement on Fruit-Jars” on July 27 (Figure 10). The patent was for a slight change in the finish of a grooved-ring, wax-sealer fruit jar, by slightly crimping two small sections of the outside ring of the finish.



Figure 11 – “Crimped” finish (North American Glass)

The patent also included a tin top (lid) that fit into the groove and twisted to seal by

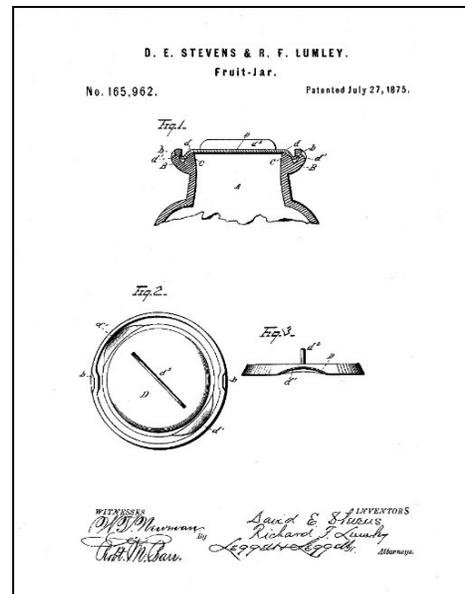


Figure 10 – Stevens & Lumley July 1875 patent

having two extensions slide under the crimped sections of the glass (Figure 11). Stevens and Lumley called the crimps “inwardly projecting lugs,” and Lumley assigned his part of the patent to Stevens. This patent was obviously for the Stevens Patent Tin Top Fruit Jars advertised by Shield, King & Co. (Roller 1997).

STEVENS TIN TOP (1875-1885+)

Toulouse (1971:297) discussed the jars and illustrated the embossing. He described the finish as

a special form of groove-ring wax sealer, in which two small tabs were formed in the edge of the groove to engage raised portions of the metal lid, which was then rotated until the lid lugs caught under the groove-tabs and secured the lid. The groove could then be luted with wax in the usual fashion. Stevens' patent application also mentions the use of a rubber ring as a seal instead of wax.

Toulouse (1971:297) also noted that the base was embossed "'H' surrounded by five triangles positioned as a star." This was actually what we have referred to below as "N in a broken star." In some N-Star marks, the diagonal cross-bar of the "N" was thin and near the center, creating an "H" effect (Figure 12).



Figure 12 – N-Star "H" mark (Fort Laramie collection)

Roller (1983:343) noted that Stevens was a member of



Figure 13 – Stevens Tin Top jars (North American Glass)

Shields, King & Co. but was baffled by the lack of finish indentations on some jars with the patent embossing. Along with the jar embossed "STEVENS (slight arch) / TIN TOP / PAT^D JULY. 27. 1875 (both horizontal)," he added a variation with the full word "PATENTED" (Figures 13). The first variation had basal markings of "S.K.&Co." around "N" in a star and the Star-N logo with no surrounding initials. Other subvariations included "MISSOURI GLASS CO / ST. LOUIS, MO." on the reverse and "LEWIS & NEBLETT / CINCINNATI, O." below the patent date on the front (Figures 14 & 15). The Roller update (2011:492) dated the jars ca. 1876-1878. The editors noted that Lewis & Neblett were noted as

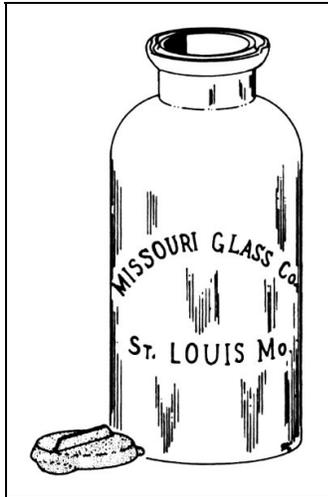


Figure 14 – Missouri Glass Co. variation (Creswick 1987:203)

sales agents for Shields, King & Co. in 1876 trade journal ads. Both editions included a cut of the Stevens Tin Top from an 1876 ad, showing that Shields, King & Co. made the jars at least that early (see Figure 3).

Creswick (1987:203) and Leybourne (2008:404) listed and/or illustrated numerous variations for this jar (including the Missouri Glass and Lewis & Neblett variants). Because these jars are included in Tables 2 and 3 (below), we have not created a separate table



Figure 15 – Lewis & Neblett variation (North American Glass)

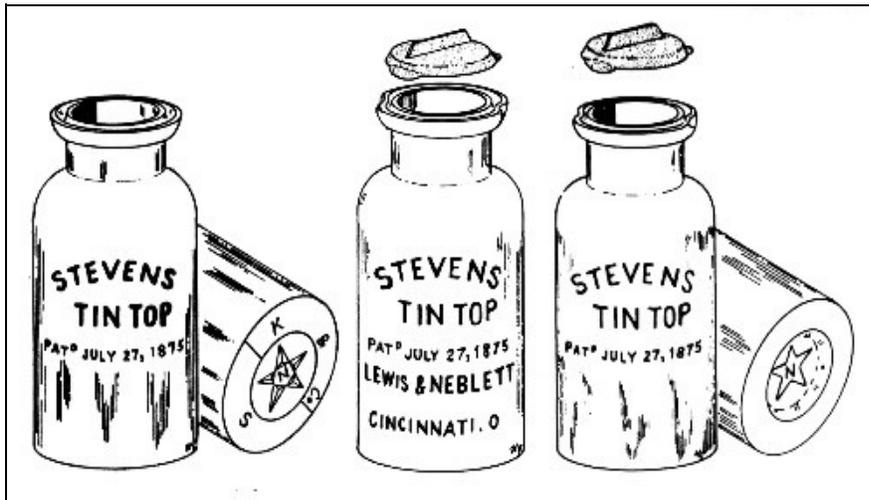


Figure 16 – Tin Top variations (Creswick 1987:203)

for the m (Figure 16).

Leybourne (2008:404) had the most complete listing. These jars had SK&Co initials, Star-N marks with no SK&Co, a single star with no “N,” EHE Co heelmarks, and no marks at all.

Creswick (1987:203) dated the jars ca. 1876-

1881. Although the lids were unmarked, there were at least three variations in manufacturing techniques. As shown in the Creswick drawings (see Figures 14 & 16), one version had the handle connected to the lid for its full length. The other two were attached only at the center, although in two different ways (Figure 17).



Figure 17 – Tin Top lids (North American Glass)

Stevens October 28, 1879, Patent

On August 25, 1879, David E. Stevens filed for a patent for an “Improvement in Bottle Stoppers” and received Patent No. 221,001 on October 28 of that year (Figure 18). The patent was for a very complex bottle stopper that was pretty obviously intended for a beer bottle. Stevens assigned this patent to Henry W. Putnam. Although Putnam was involved with fruit jars, too, his main direction seems to have been beer bottles (see Putnam in the Other P section).

Stevens may have been pushed in that direction by Edward Everett. Everett was involved with Putnam as a result of Putnam’s marriage to Everett’s mother. Everett was almost certainly in the process of buying the Newark Star Glass Works by the time Stevens received his patent in October 1879.

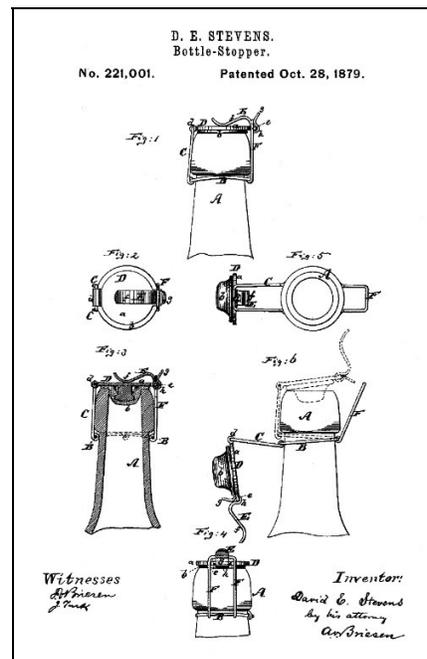


Figure 18 – Stevens 1879 Patent

Containers and Marks

Most of the examples we can trace to Shields, King & Co. – entirely based on the presence of SK&Co initials – were fruit jars. We have only seen a single beer bottle with the SK&Co initials around a star, although there were certainly others. Although we presented a list of goods made by the factory (above), we have not discovered any other products with the firm’s initials.

SK&Co

Herskovitz (1978:9) excavated a single fragment that he interpreted as a beer bottle base marked “S.K.&Co.” He did not note any accompanying markings, nor did he attempt to identify the maker. Although this may have been a mark used by Shields, King & Co. prior to naming the factory Newark Star Glass Co., it is more likely that Herskovitz did not record the star as part of the mark. Toulouse (1971:475) stated, “These initials, found on a wax-sealing fruit jar, have

not been explained,” and Roller (1983:329) included the SK&Co logo with no “N” or star as well as variations with either. Although Creswick noted several variations of the mark on wax sealers, they were all in association with either “N” or the star mark. We have found no other source that noted the initials without a star, the letter “N,” or both.

SK&Co around a star (ca. 1875-1878)

In every recorded case, the initials “SK&Co” were embossed on bottle or jar bases around an “N” in a star. Chessman & Abbott (1991:fronticeplate) recorded three variations of the mark, and Creswick (193, 203) illustrated four variations, including one with “EHE Co7” on the heel – obviously an older mold reused by Edward H. Everett.

Table 2 describes four variables we have been able to isolate on jars and/or bottles:

1. Variations in the star
2. Variations in the initials (including whether punctuation was present or absent)
3. Presence of absence of the crimp in the finish that was the defining characteristic of the Stevens and Lumley July 27, 1875, patent
4. Side embossing (or lack thereof)

All of the marks appear on mouth-blown bottles and jars. The marks, themselves, vary according to the configuration of the star and the placement of the initials. At this point, we have recorded four star configurations with one sub-category:

1. “Broken” star – star made up of five embossed triangles forming the points of a star around the letter “N” (Figure 19)

2a. “Lined” star – star made as if drawn with lines extending across the base of each point, creating a pentagon in the center; no “N” (Figure 20)



Figure 19 – SK&Co broken star (eBay)



Figure 20 – SK&Co lined star (eBay)

2b. “Lined” star, surrounded by dots – same #2 (including no “N”), except that a single dot appeared above each point of the star (Figure 21)

3. 3-dimensional star, with lines radiating out from the center to each point; no “N” (see Figure 16)

4. Raised star with raised “N” – star outlined and embossed so that it is raised above the surface of the base with the embossed “N” raised above the star (Figure 22)



Figure 21 – SK&Co lined star with dots (eBay)



Figure 22 – SK&Co raised star (eBay)

The SK&Co initials also varied according to spacing and punctuation. These formed four formats:

1. S, K, &, Co equally spaced in four segments (no punctuation)
2. S, K, &Co equally spaced in three segments in an arch (with punctuation)
3. S, K, &Co equally spaced around the outside of the Star-N mark (with punctuation)
4. S, K, &, Co unequally spaced, with “S” on one mold half and all three other letters/symbol on the other (no punctuation)

Table 2 – Variations in SK&Co Basemarks

#	Star Description	SK&Co*	Crimp	Side Embossing
1a	broken star; N in center	evenly spaced – 4 (np)**	P	“STEVENS (slight arch) / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1b	broken star; N in center	evenly spaced – 4 (np)	A	none
1c	star only; no N	unkn	A	none
2	lined star with dots at points	evenly spaced – 3 (p)	Unk	unknown

#	Star Description	SK&Co*	Crimp	Side Embossing
3a	3-D star	unevenly spaced (np)	A	“STEVENS (slight arch) / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
3b	3-D star	same as 3a (np)	A	none
4a	unknown	unkn	P	“MISSOURI GLASS Co. (arch) / ST. LOUIS, Mo.” (front); “STEVENS (slight arch) / TIN TOP / PATENTED JULY. 27, 1875 ” (rev.)
4b	none	none	P	same as 4a
4c	unkn	unkn	A	same as 4a
5	unknown	unkn	P	“STEVENS (slight arch) / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ” above “LEWIS & NEBLETT CINCINNATI, O.”†
6	lined star	evenly spaced – 3 (p)	A	EHE Co7 (heel)
7	raised star with raised “N” in center	evenly spaced – 4 (np)	n/a	“STAR / LBBCo / {embossed 3-D star} / CIN. O.”††

* Numeral (3 or 4) = number of groupings of letters; p or np = periods of no periods.

** one variation has “1” between “S” and “K

† Lewis & Neblett were agents for SK&Co in 1876

†† Export beer bottle; Star Lager Beer Bottling Co.

Creswick (1987:193, 203) also described some jar bases only as “N in star” with no further description, although she illustrated two examples with the initials. Roller (1983:274, 343-344) listed six jars with SK&Co around a star (always on the base) but did not describe the stars, the initials, or the “N” marks. He dated the jars 1873 to 1880. We have also photographed an export beer bottle at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, with the No. 4 configuration (described above) around a raised star with an embossed end on top of it (Figures 23 & 24).



Figure 23 – SK&Co beer (Fort Laramie collection)

Although this identification is not absolute, it is likely that jars and bottles with only the initials were made earlier than those with the initials plus the star and N. Since the following firm, Newark Star Glass Works, apparently only used the N-plus-star logo, the containers with both initials and logo may have been transitional. The Star-N may have been added to existing molds by the second firm (under Everett) in 1880 to make use of existing molds.



Figure 25 – SK&Co + EHE (eBay)

With a few exceptions, the use of the SK&Co initials refer to the period between ca. 1875 and 1878 (possibly as early as 1871). However, it is obvious that Edward H. Everett used at least one baseplate on a jar heelmarked with his initials (EHE Co) (Figure 25). Otherwise, the marks all date to the Shields, King & Co. ownership of the Newark Star Glass Works. It is interesting to note that all variations we have seen or recorded had post bottoms.



Figure 24 – Export beer bottle (Fort Laramie collection)

Token

Shields, King & Co. also distributed at least one type of token. The front was embossed “SHIELDS KING & CO.” in an inverted arch around “1/2 / DAY.” The reverse provided information on the token manufacturer: JAS. MURDOCK, JR. (arch) / STAMPS / BURNING / BRANDS / AND / STENCILS / 139 (all somewhat horizontal) / W. 5. ST. CINCINNATI (inverted arch).” We are unsure what “1/2 Day” means (Figure 26). Although we have not discovered references to these tokens, they could be related to the pay of the workers.



Figure 26 – Shields, King & Co. token (Richard Greever)

Newark Star Glass Works, Newark, Ohio (1880-1885)

On August 8, 1880, William Shields and his associates sold the Newark Star Glass Works to Edward H. Everett for \$15,000, and Everett, in turn, created a corporation, selling the factory to the Edward H. Everett Co. on December 5, 1885 (Chessman & Abbott 1991:v, 5-6, 11). By at least October 6, 1881, Everett had his molds made by Charles Yockel of Philadelphia. He continued to use Yockel until at least October 30, 1888 (Tyson 1971:15, 24). An 1881 letterhead advertised Patent Self-Sealing “Lightning” Fruit Jars, Putnam Patent Fasteners, and other Putnam products. As discussed above, Everett was connected with Putnam through Putnam’s marriage to Everett’s widowed mother (Roller 1997). The original tank (No. 1) was known as the “Big Amber,” and the firm built Tank No. 2 (the “Big Green”) in 1884 – almost certainly referring to glass color (*Commoner and Glassworker* 1907:6). For more about Everett’s later business dealings, see the American Bottle Co. section of the “A” Volume.

A small but interesting chapter in this story began in 1874, when Amos F. Parkhurst experimented with an internal stopper for soda bottles. After making a few trial models, Parkhurst abandoned his device. In 1878, Charles G. Hutchinson created a similar stopper and patented his invention on April 8, 1879 (Patent No. 213,992). At the behest of Edward H. Everett, Parkhurst obtained a patent for his device on December 11, 1883 (Patent No. 298,928). Hutchinson petitioned to have the Parkhurst patent cancelled, and Everett cross-filed that Parkhurst was the first inventor, and the Hutchinson patent interfered with Parkhurst’s invention. In 1886, the patent office found in favor of Hutchinson, and the Parkhurst patent faded into obscurity (U.S. Patent Office 1886:234-238).

Containers and Marks

Dating containers from the three periods of this factory (Shields, King & Co., Newark Star Glass Works, and Edward H. Everett) is far from certain. Although the SK&Co logo clearly belongs to the initial owners, at least one baseplate with that mark was used by the third firm (Edward H. Everett). Our assumed dating scheme is:

SK&Co – Shields, King & Co. ca. 1876-1880
N + star – Newark Star Glass Works 1880-1885
EHE or EHE Co. – Edward H. Everett 1885-1904

However, there was likely some carry over of the marks into the next iteration of the firm. Virtually all glass houses continued to use old molds until they wore out. Thus, some jars with the “SK&Co” logo were likely made in 1880 or 1881, and some with the N-plus-star marks were probably used in 1885 and 1886.

N in association with a star (1880-1885)

Chessman & Abbott (1991:fronticeplate) illustrated four variations of the Star-N mark. Roller (1983:261, 343, 378-379) noted three grooved-ring wax-sealer jars with the Star-N mark on the base but did not describe the star. Creswick (1987:162)

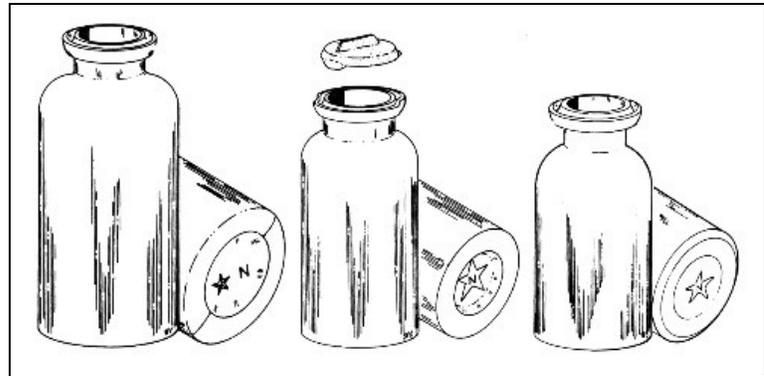


Figure 27 – N + star (Creswick 1987:162)

illustrated and/or described five variations of Star-N mark – unaccompanied by the SK&Co initials (Figure 27). Table 3 describes the variations of jars and bottles with Star-N marks in a probable chronology based on the variables we have been able to isolate on jars and/or bottles:

1. Variations in the star and/or N
2. Presence of absence of the crimp in the finish that was the defining characteristic of the Stevens and Lumley July 27, 1875, patent
3. Side embossing (or lack thereof)

Table 3 – Variations in Star-N Basemarks (without SK&Co)

#	Star Description	Cmp	Side Embossing
1a	N in a simple, outlined star*	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1b	unkn; prob. simple, outlined star*	P	none
1c	star (no N)	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1d	none	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1e	N inside star (no illustration)	P	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PATENTED JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1f	N inside star (no illustration)	A	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
1g	none	A	“STEVENS / TIN TOP / PAT ^D JULY. 27, 1875 ”
2a	3-D star with “N” to right	A	none
2b	unkn; prob. 3-D with N to right	A	ghosted “WESTERN / PRIDE / PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875”
3	N in a simple, outlined star*	P	none
4	prob. N in a simple, outlined star*	A	none
5	N in a simple, outlined star with dots in indents; P in indent left of top point*	A	none

* Logo No. 5 was also embossed on an export beer bottle base, photographed at Fort Laramie. However, the star was raised above the level of the base, and the “N” was raised above the level of the star. The same configuration may have been applied to wax-sealer fruit jars (No. 3 & 4).

The logo (Star-N) was used in at least three variations:

1. 3-dimensional star with “N” to the side (note that this could be viewed as the “N” to the right or turned 180 degrees and view as the “N” to the left)² (Figure 28).



Figure 28 – Star-N 1

2. “N” in a “broken” star (five triangles surrounding the “N” (Figure 29)



Figure 29 – Star-N 2 (Caniff)

3. “N” embossed atop a simple, raised star (Figure 30)

4. “N” in a simple star (as described above) with dots on four of the indents and the letter “P” at the fifth indent (Figure 31)



Figure 30 – Star-N 3 (eBay)

The “P” variation deserves some extra comment. Creswick (1987:162) illustrated the “P” variation and credited it to the Newark Star Glass Works. She dated it ca. 1880-1904. The “P” was likely a reference to Everett’s father-in-law, Henry W. Putnam. Assuming that we are correct in limiting the

jar/mark to the 1880-1885 period, that was the time when Everett was advertising Putnam’s bottles, stoppers, and supplies.

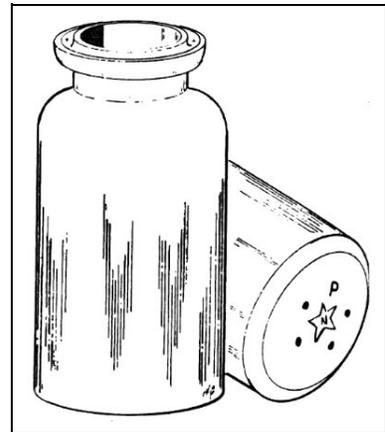


Figure 31 – Star-N 4 (Creswick 1987:162)

² We only have three examples of this mark. Assuming that the single point up indicates a correct viewing of the star, Creswick (1987:162) illustrated {star} N. An eBay photo, however, shows N {star}, and the bottle from Fort Laramie has the star slightly cocked, so that it could be read either way.

Although most of these marks were on cup bottoms, some were sunken in the center, and some had concave centers. Still others appeared on apparently flat bases.

On the only two beer bottles in our sample, the “N” was used in an unusual configuration. Although most of the “N” logos in drawings and photographs were “normal” (i.e., with the diagonal cross bar extending from the top of the left upright line to the bottom of the right upright line), the two on the beer bottles extended from a point ca. 1/4 of the way down the left upright to a point ca. 2/3 of the way down the right upright. These differences were almost certainly mold makers’ quirks or “signatures” and may have been what caused Toulouse to read the logo as “H” (see above and Figure 12).

It is likely that all of the Star-N logos without the SK&Co initials were made by Everett during the period between 1880 and 1885, when he still actively used the Newark Star Glass Works name. When he renamed the company the Edward H. Everett Co., Everett began using his own initials and almost certainly eliminated the Star-N logo. With the exception of the logo described below, all of the Star-N marks were found on bottles with cup bottoms.

It is possible, however, that the 3-D star beside an “N” was used by Shields, King & Co., despite the lack of the initials. The mark was found in the Fort Laramie collection on a crudely made early export beer bottle embossed “57 AR / L.B.B.Co. / {3-d star} / CIN, O.” on the shoulder (Figure 32; also see Figure 12). The bottle was filled by the Star Lager Beer Bottling Co., probably for the 57th Artillery. Star began bottling for breweries in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area in 1874. The *Times-Picaune* (New Orleans, Louisiana) mentioned the firm in April 1879, showing that the company was in business at least to that date, although we have found no later references.



Figure 32 – L.B.B.Co. beer bottle (Fort Laramie collection)

Edward H. Everett Glass Co., Newark, Ohio (1885-1904)

The Edward H. Everett Co., a corporation, was formed in 1885.³ This may have marked a major change in production for the firm. An 1888 letterhead noted that the plant still made Lightning jars but added mineral and lager beer bottles, although beer bottle production certainly began with Shields, King & Co.⁴ In 1892, Everett made 37 boxcars or \$20,000 worth of beer bottles for the Gerke Brewing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio (Chessman & Abbott 1991:11, 17; Roller 1997). In 1898, Everett used 72 pots to make his products, a number that remained steady until at least 1901 (*National Glass Budget* 1898:7; 1900:11; 1901:11). On May 14, 1893, the factory was entirely destroyed by fire. The damage was rated at \$27,000, but Everett was only insured for \$4,300 (Roller 1997).

The factory was back in production by December 1893, and the firm built Tank No. 3 in 1894. Although there was almost certainly a Tank No. 4, we have never found a direct reference to it. An old glass blower shared his memories with *Commoner and Glassworker* (1907:6) in 1907. He recalled, "In those days [probably 1890s], twisters [i.e., turn-mold bottles] constituted the principal product." The factory added No. 5 "dinky" in 1896. This was followed by Tank No. 6, called the "High School" in 1906. In April 1901, Everett built a "second" 10-ring continuous tank at Newark for the manufacture of "German green glass for mineral waters" (Chessman & Abbott 1991:22, 24; Roller 1997).⁵ The Edward H. Everett Co. sold the plant to

³ Toulouse (1971:), however, claimed the company was formed ca. 1883. He may have confused the corporation with Everett's purchase of Shields, King & Co. in 1880. Also of interest, there was an Everett Glass Co. in Everett, Pennsylvania, a company in business during roughly the same time period as Edward Everett's plant. See the E.G.Co. section for more on that firm.

⁴ The term "lager" almost certainly referred to export beer bottles.

⁵ There seems to be a conflict between the "second 10-ring tank" in 1901 and "Tank No. 3" in 1894. It is debatable whether Chessman & Abbott or the *Commoner & Glassworker* interview is more reliable. It is possible that Chessman & Abbot meant that the intervening tanks were all smaller than ten-ring capacity.

the Ohio Bottle Co. (another corporation spearheaded by Everett) on October 11, 1904 (Chessman & Abbott 1991:v). Just before the sale, the Everett plant made “beer bottles, druggists’ and packers’ ware” at 6 continuous tanks (*American Glass Review* 1934:161).

Containers and Marks

Although the Everett initials constituted his major logo, the firm apparently also used a few other marks. The use of the others by Everett – as opposed to a different glass house – however, is debatable (see below).

E.H.E. (1885-1904)

Jones (1966:16) first identified this logo as belonging to Edward H. Everell (note misspelling) and dated the mark 1890-1904. Toulouse (1969:107) claimed 1890-1900 as the period of use on Mason jars. In his later book, Toulouse (1971:185) dated the same mark from 1893 to 1904 (this time on general bottles). In one of his many typographical errors, he probably intended for the mark to be dated beginning 1883, as he used numerous dates in the 1880s when discussing the Everett company in his text. However, he may also have been influenced by Jones. Roller (1983:216, 242) listed the mark on the heels of Mason jars that he dated to the early 1880s. Creswick (1987:52, 135) showed this mark on a grooved-ring, wax-sealer fruit jar which she dated 1881-1900 and on the bases of Mason jars (Figure 33).

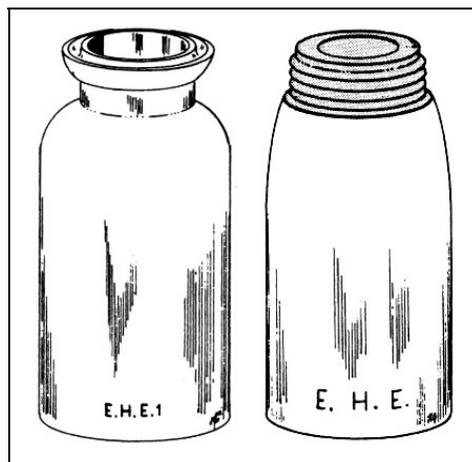


Figure 33 – EHE heelmarks (Creswick 1987:52, 135)

Chessman and Abbott (1991), illustrated this mark, along with all marks from the Edward H. Everett Co. known to the authors. The Dictionary of Embossed Beers (Mobley 2004) listed a single example of this mark (along with 80 of the EHE CO variation [below]). On eBay,



Figure 34 – EHE heelmark (eBay)

too, examples of the EHE CO variation far outnumber the E.H.E marks. On one amber beer bottle, the E.H.E. heelmark was accompanied by “21” to the

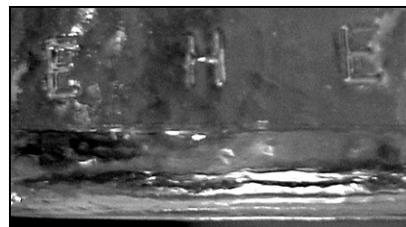


Figure 35 – EHE heelmark (eBay)

right of the logo (Figure 34). In at least one case, on the reverse heel of a Mason jar (with a ground rim; i.e., hand made), the letters were spread far apart (Figure 35). Hutchbook (Fowler 2015) listed a total of 90 examples on Hutchinson bottles. From the small sample we could examine, the E.H.E. mark always included punctuation and was always embossed on the heel – although any of the letters could be spaced away from the others.

EHE CO (1885-1904)

The mark (with a lower-case “o” and full punctuation) also appeared on the inside cover of Chessman and Abbott (1991), along with other marks from the Edward H. Everett Co. The mark was also shown in an arch. The arch appears to have only been used on Mason jar bases (see below), and we have only seen one example of the logo with a lower-case “o” (on the base of a Mason jar – also illustrated in Creswick 1987:138); the capital “O” (CO) is by far the more common configuration.

Soda Bottles

A Hutchinson-stoppered soda bottle was offered on eBay with the EHE CO mark on the heel. A variation (also reported on eBay) was “EHE Co No 1” also on the heel of a Hutchinson soda. Every heelmark we have been able to verify has had a capital “O” in “CO” – therefore, this mark probably did also. We have had further reports of “No. 2” and “No. 3” following the mark on Hutchinson bottles. Hutchbook (Fowler 2015) listed a total of 161 Hutchinson examples with EHE Co logos on front or reverse heels.

Beer Bottles

The dictionary of Embossed Beers (Mobley 2004) listed 80 examples of the EHE CO mark, all with a capital “O” in the logo. All marks were embossed on the heels of mouth-blown beer bottles. A single bottle was marked REGISTERED EHE CO on the heel. A total of 37 heelmarks in our sample were on bottles with no accompanying numbers (Figure 36).



Figure 36 – EHE CO heelmark (eBay)

The EHECo seems to exist with three accompanying numerical formats, all with the logo on the heel – or no number at all.

1. 1-3 digit number on base
2. 2-3 digit number over a single-digit number on base
3. 1-2 digit number following the logo on heel

Two variations on the numbers were a “1P” on a heel (with “800” on the base) and “F” above “754” on a base.

The heel numbers seem to be model or catalog numbers. The numbers “26” and “28” are respectively found on the same style of bottle in at least three cases. We do not know the meaning of the basemarks – although they seem to be the models for basal numbers found on bottles from one of the successor glass houses – the American Bottle Co.

Typically (although not absolutely), the EHE is separate from the CO. Even when the individual letters in EHE are separated, the separation is usually not great (although one exception – Figure 37 – had the initial “E” separate from the other letters). Typically (in the small sample we have examined), the mark appears without punctuation, although we have seen a single punctuated example.



Figure 37 – EHE CO heelmark (eBay)



Figure 38 – EHE CO basemark (eBay)

Occasionally, an arched version of the logo was placed on the base. One eBay example of this variation had a paper label for Green Seal Beer and was very crudely made (Figure 38). The same basemark also appeared on some Mason jars (Figure 39).



Figure 39 – EHE CO basemark (Creswick 1987:138)

Fruit Jars

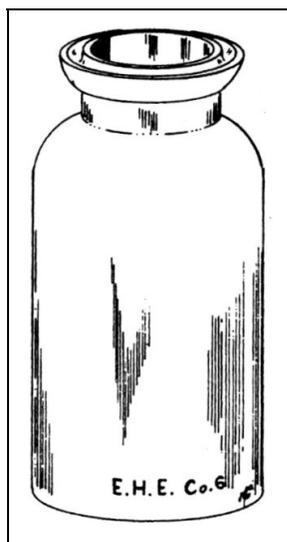


Figure 40 – EHE Co heelmark (Creswick 1987:52)

Creswick (1987:52-53, 138, 193) showed grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jars with EHE Co on the heels followed by a single-digit number and a continuous-thread-finished Mason jar with EHE Co embossed in a downward arch at the top of the base with a single-digit number at the bottom (Figure 40; also see Figure 39). Creswick consistently used the lower-case “o” in her drawings and descriptions. Roller (1983:237) dated the Mason jars ca. 1880s.

Creswick (1987:52, 193) showed two examples of an interesting variation of this mark. The heel of the grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar was embossed “EHE Co7” (a second example had a “6”)

on the heel, but the base bore the S.K.&Co. mark around a five-pointed star. Apparently, Everett used an existing mold left over from the earlier company. His engraver added the EHECo mark, and the company used the baseplate from Shields, King & Co. until it wore out (Figure 41). Roller (1983:115) also noted the jar and dated it ca. 1880. Also see the entry for this jar in the Star-N mark section above.

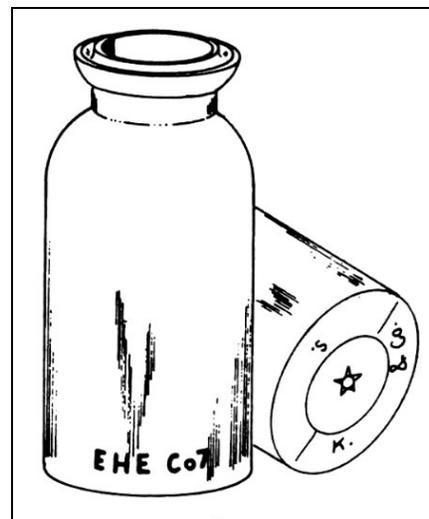


Figure 41 – SK&Co + EHE (Creswick 1987:203)

EVERETT (ca. 1900-1904)

Toulouse (1969:113; 1971:185) listed this mark and dated it the same as the EHE logo (ca. 1890-1900). Roller (1983:237) also listed the jar and dated it ca. 1880s. Creswick (1987:138) showed this mark with a two-digit number below it, across the center of the base of a Mason Jar (Figure 42). The mark also appeared on the inside cover of Chessman and Abbott (1991).

Although it seems odd for Edward H. Everett to emboss “EVERETT” on one jar, when all others made by the firm were marked with initials, it is highly unlikely that the Everett Glass Co. Ltd., of Everett, Pennsylvania, made these jars. The jars in question were aqua in color, and all primary source literature from Everett, Pennsylvania, discussed flint (colorless) glass as the only form produced by the factory. It is thus likely that Edward H. Everett made the “EVERETT” Mason jars. See the E.G.Co. Logo section for more discussion about the Everett Glass Co. and the jars.



Figure 42 – Everett basemark (Creswick 1987:138)

E1, E2, E3, E4, E5 (1885-1904)

These marks appeared on the inside cover of Chessman and Abbott (1991), along with other marks from the Edward H. Everett Co. Creswick (1987:50) is the only source we have found that illustrated the mark on actually containers, although she did *not* associate these basemarks with Everett (Figure 43). She listed E1, E2, and E5 marks on the bases of grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jars in various shades of green. She assumed that the marks were “a series of mold numbers, rather than a maker’s mark.” Leybourne (2008:136) also listed the marks, including E3 and E4. No other source has connected these with Everett nor have we found the E+number mark in conjunction with EHE initials.

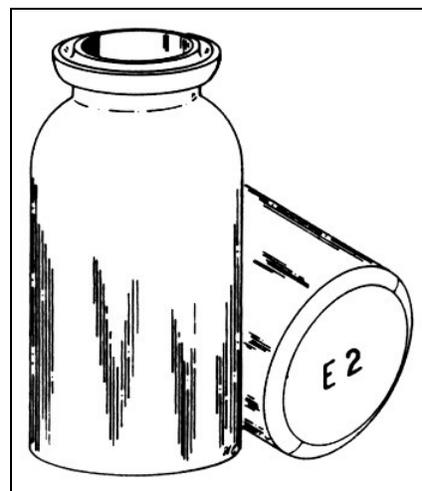


Figure 43 – E2 basemark (Creswick 1987:50)

A square (cross-section), amber bitters bottle – with “E / 4” embossed on the base – was offered at an eBay auction (Figure 44). The basemark was “double stamped” (i.e., a light embossing of the same mark offset from the more prominent mark), a style indicative of a manufacture between ca. 1895 and ca. 1914. This could have been made by Everett or almost any glass house with an “E” initial.

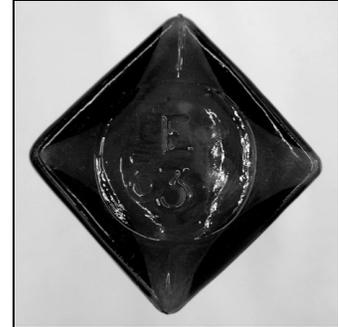


Figure 44 – E/4 basemark (eBay)

LIGHTNING



Figure 45 – Lightning jars (Creswick 1987:101)

Creswick (1987:101) ascribed the manufacture of the LIGHTNING jars to eight different companies including Everett (Figure 45). Creswick (1987:101) called Everett one of “those definitely known” to have produced Lightning jars. As noted above, an 1881 Newark Star letterhead advertised the patented Lightning. The original patent (No. 256,857) for Lightning jars was presented to Henry W. Putnam on April 25, 1882. With Everett’s known connection to Putnam, it was in character for him to have made Lightning jars. Unfortunately, there were several variations of the Lightning jars, and we have no way of knowing which one was made by Everett – at least with

current methods. For more information about Putnam or the jars, see the section on Putnam in the “P” Volume.

Discussion and Conclusion

In the life of the Newark Star Glass Works and the associated operating companies, manufacturer’s marks defined the three major changes in management or names (Table 4). The earliest operating company, Shields, King & Co., used its initials as well as some form of a Star-

N (or star only) mark from at least 1875 (possibly as early as 1871) to 1878, when the plant ceased operations. Although variations of the mark may be datable – or may have been formed at the whims of the individual mold cutters – current methods are insufficient to provide finer dating.

Table 4 – Chronology of Logos Used by Owners of the Newark Star Glass Works

Logo	Firm	Dates	Containers*
S.K.&Co.	Shields, King & Co.	ca. 1876-1880	beer bottles, fruit jars
S.K.&Co. + Star N	SK&Co-Newark Star	ca. 1880-ca. 1882	beer bottles, fruit jars
Star N (various forms)	Newark Star Glass	1880-ca. 1885	beer, soda, ink, bluing, toiletry, patent medicine bottles, flasks, fruit jars
EHE, SK&Co, Star-N	Edward H. Everett	1885-ca. 1887	fruit jar
EHE (heel)	Edward H. Everett	1885-ca. 1900?	beer bottles, fruit jars
EHE Co. (heel)	Edward H. Everett Co.	ca. 1900?-1904	beer bottles
EHE Co. (base)	Edward H. Everett Co.	ca. 1900?-1904	fruit jars
EVERETT	Edward H. Everett Co.	1885-1904?	fruit jars

* These are the container types we have recorded. There were almost certainly others, especially for the later firms.

When Edward H. Everett purchased the plant in 1880, he apparently continued to use variations of the Star-N mark. These were distinct from the marks used by Everett's predecessors in that they lacked the initials of Shields, King & Co., the earlier operating company. Although some variations can be assigned to the early or later years of this phase of operation, finer distinctions are currently impossible. All variations should be dated from the purchase in 1880 to the incorporation of Edward H. Everett Co. in 1885.

The final series of initials (EHE or EHE Co) indicated the last phase of operation, the Edward H. Everett Co., 1885-1904. These marks were apparently used interchangeably, at the whim of the engraver. Other marks, attributed to the Edward H. Everett Co. by Chessman and Adams, may have been used by the firm, but they may have been the logos for the Everett Glass Co., Ltd., of Everett, Pennsylvania, or, in the case of E1 (E2, E3, etc.) marks, could have been used by almost any glass house beginning with the letter "E." The letter-number combination may even have been a form of mold code.

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