

Other F Marks

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As with all letters, some marks either do not fit current knowledge, or the information we have is insufficient to afford them their own sections. We present some of those below.

Containers and Marks

F

We have observed this mark with a two-digit number to the left of it on a colorless, machine-made oval base with “28” embossed to the left. This “F” is larger and in a different position than the one used by either Fairmount Glass Works or the Owens Bottle Co. The mark could belong to any glass company beginning with the letter “F” (Figure 1).



Figure 1 – 28 F

FACILE (1888-1892)

According to von Mechow (2015), the Facile Bottle Stopples Co. used the “FACILE” logo on champagne beer bottles from 1887 to 1889 – although 1888-1892 are more correct dates (see below). The stoppers were made to George Fullerton’s 1887 patent. The logo was embossed horizontally across the base of the bottle. Von Mechow (2015) presented four examples. Two were used by brewers in New York City, one in Midland Park, New Jersey, and one in Pullman, Illinois. Although there is no way to determine what glass house made the bottles, it was likely located in New Jersey, lower New York, or eastern Pennsylvania.

User

Facile Bottle Stopples Co., New York (ca. 1888-1892)

Von Mechow (2015) placed the beginning of the Facile Bottle Stopples Co. at 1887, probably because of the Fullerton patent of that year. George A. Fullerton applied for a patent

for a “Combined Bottle and Stopper” on March 25, 1887, and received Patent No. 375,347 on December 27 of that year (Figure 2). He assigned 2/3 of the patent to William F. Duncan and George H.P. Flagg. The finish of Fullerton’s bottle was remarkably similar to the crown finish invented by William Painter in 1892 – although the stopper was very different. Because Fullerton did not receive the patent until late December, Duncan and his associates probably did not open the company until early 1888.

By 1888, the company was certainly in force. Fullerton applied for a second patent for a “Bottle Stopper” on January, 13, 1888, and received Patent No. 390,586 on October 2 of that year. He assigned the patent to the Facile Bottle Stopple Co. On February 4, 1888, Fullerton applied for his final patent – again for a “Bottle Stopper” – and received Patent No. 395,558 on January 1, 1889. He again assigned the patent to Facile Bottle.

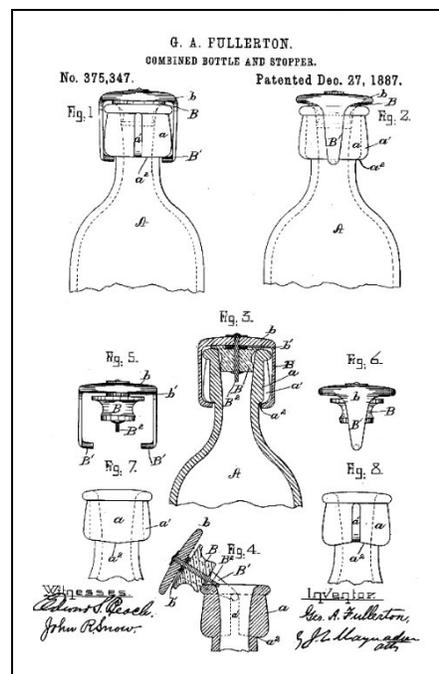


Figure 2 – Fullerton 1887 patent

In March 1890, the New York City directory (Trow City Directory Co. 1890) listed the Facile Bottle Stopple Co. as a New York corporation – although the firm probably had corporate status from the beginning. William F. Duncan was the president, with Clarence W. Duncan as secretary. Along with the Duncans, John W. Stockton, G.A. Fullerton (the inventor), and George H.P. Flagg were listed as trustees. The business was at 65 Murray St., and the backers obviously had great faith in Fullerton’s invention; the corporation had a capital of \$1,000,000. Despite the huge investment, the firm was last listed in the New York city directory in 1892 – after only five years in business. It is unclear whether Painter’s crown cap or the Panic of 1893 were the main cause of the closure. The firm may have produced the stoppers, but this was not a glass house; they did not make any bottles.

FAIR VIEW WORKS (1833-1834)

Toulouse (1971:196-197) described two flasks, both marked “WHEAT, PRICE & CO.” with “WHEELING, Va.” on one side and “FAIR VIEW WORKS” on the other (Figure 3). He

noted that Wheat, Price & Co. only operated the Fair View Glass Works for a single year, 1833. McKearin & Wilson (1978:129, 553) also claimed that Wheat, Price & Co. purchased the works in 1833 and sold to John and Craig Richie and George Wilson on January 31, 1834.

Manufacturer

Fair View Glass Works, Wheeling [West] Virginia (1833-1834)

The Fair View Glass Works grew out of the Virginia Green Glass Works.¹ Originally founded by George Carruthers to make bottles in 1820, Charles Knox and Redick McKee purchased the plant in 1824, after the earlier firm failed. Knox & McKee renamed the plant the Virginia Green Glass Co. In 1830, Ensell & Plunkett leased the plant and built a window-glass factory nearby (McKearin & Wilson 1978:128-129 – for more information, see the Knox & McKee entry in the Other K section).

Jesse Wheat and John Price purchased a half interest in the plants in July and renamed the factories as the Fair View Glass Works. Wheat, Price & Co. was short lived. On January 31, 1834, Richie & Wilson (John and Craig Richie and George Wilson) bought the property, but they, too, failed during the Panic of 1837. Richie & Wilson, however, continued to run the window-glass plant but leased the bottle factory to Francis Plunkett and Hall Miller, who also took over the window-glass works soon thereafter. Evans & Anderson leased the property in 1845, but they, too, ceased operations in 1848, and both plants were torn down the following year (McKearin & Wilson 1978:129).

FB&Co

Toulouse (1971:197) noted this mark as being found on a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar. He surmised that the letter “B” might have been an engraver’s error and should have been

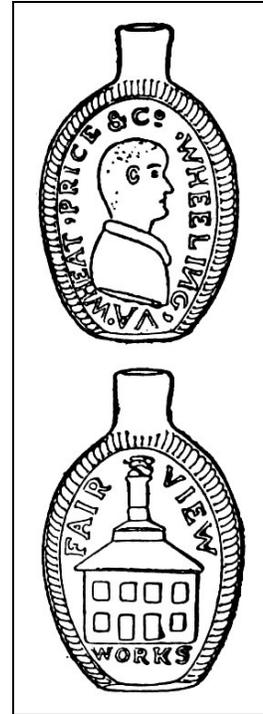


Figure 3 – Fair View Glass Works (McKearin & Wilson 1978:553)

¹ West Virginia did not become a separate state from Virginia until June 20, 1863.

an “F.” In that case, the mark would fit Fahnestock, Fortune & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1866-1873. It is also possible that the mark belonged to a thus-far unidentified glass maker or to a bottler of some sort. Finally, this may have been an incorrect report from one of the Toulouse correspondents. See Fahnestock, Albree & Co. section for more information on Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

FGC (ca. 1920-1968)

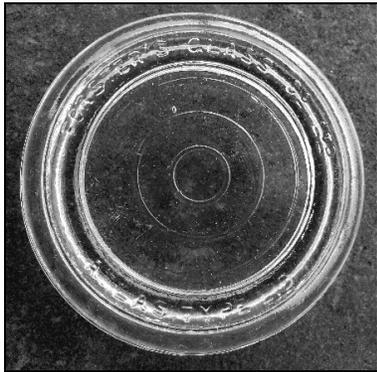


Figure 5 – Forster Atlas Type lid (eBay)

The lid was embossed “FORSTER’S GLASS C^O LTD.” The side of the second jar was embossed “THE / FORSTER / (ATLAS TYPE) / JAR” on the front and “2 LBS. F.G.C.” on the base. It had the same



Figure 7 – FGC on glass float (eBay)

Toulouse (1969:119) discussed “THE / FORSTER/ JAR” but did not include a basemark. He noted the Forster Glass Co., St. Helens, Lancashire, England, as the manufacturer and dated the jar ca. 1910-1920 (Figure 4). Roller (1983:126) added a second jar. The first was the same as the jar described by Toulouse, although Roller noted an “FGC logo” on the base. The jar had a continuous-thread finish and was sealed with a glass lid and screw band. The lid was embossed “FORSTER’S GLASS C^O LTD.” The side of the second jar was embossed “THE / FORSTER / (ATLAS TYPE) / JAR” on the front and “2 LBS. F.G.C.” on the base. It had the same finish, and the lid was embossed ““FORSTER’S GLASS C^O LTD ATLAS TYPE LID” (Figure 5). Creswick (1987b:54) illustrated both jars and agreed with Roller on all counts, except she had “2 LBS” following “F.G.C.” (Figure 6). The Roller update (2011:197) included a variation of the first type jar with “FORSTER St. Helens, Lancs. 3” embossed on the base



Figure 4 – The Forster Jar (eBay)



Figure 6 – The Foster Jar (Creswick (1987b:54)

and jars of the second type with “1 LB.,” “2 LBS.,” and “3 LBS.” plus the “F.G.C.” logo. The plant also made glass float balls for fish nets, using the same FGC logo – without punctuation (Figure 7).

Although Toulouse thought the jars were made during the ca. 1910-1920s period, both types were machine made. Although the sources we found did not directly address jars, Forsters was not allowed to have an Owens machine until the end of World War I – probably about 1920. The first type of jar was therefore probably made during the ca. 1920-1930s period. The second jar – with “(ATLAS TYPE)” between “FORSTER’S” and “JAR” – was probably connected to the “Atlas Glass Co.” notation described in the history below. The 1925 directory did not include “Atlas Glass Co.” – although the name *was* in the 1940 directory. It may be notable that Toulouse did not discover the Atlas Glass moniker in his discussions that led up to 1935. It therefore seems likely that the “(ATLAS TYPE)” jars were made after 1935 but before Forsters merged with Rockware Glass in 1968.

The “FGC” logo, however, may have been used earlier. Since the sources list “FGC” (without punctuation) for the logo on the earlier jar and “F.G.C.” (with periods) for the later jar, it may be that the unpunctuated mark was used prior to ca. 1935, and the logo with punctuation was used after that date. Future researchers with access to a large sample of Forsters containers may be able to shed more light on this speculation.

Manufacturer

Forster’s Glass Co., St. Helens, Lancashire, England (1902-1968)

According to Toulouse (1971:205), Forsters Glass Co. opened in 1902. Because Forsters was not part of the original combine that obtained the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine license in England, the firm was at a disadvantage. Although Forsters applied to the Board of Trade for a compulsory license (i.e., the government forcing the combine to allow Owens machines to Forsters) – which was granted – there were no machines available until the end of World War I. By at least 1922, Forsters Glass Co., Ltd., had become a limited liability firm and had machines installed – although the article did not tell the type of machine (*Pottery Gazette and Glass Trade Review* 1922:1701). The firm installed O’Neill machines by 1935, and it was listed as “Forsters

Glass Co. (Atlas Glass Co., St. Helens, Lancs.) in the 1940 Post Office Annual Glasgow Directory – presumably meaning that the firm was somehow connected with the U.S. Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. The company merged with Rockware Glass in 1968, losing its identity in the process.

F. HITCHINS FACTORY (1850-1866)

At least one type of mineral water bottle (OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS) was embossed on the base “GLASS FROM F. HITCHINS FACTORY, LOCKPORT, NY” (Bilotta 1970:17; McKearin & Wilson 1978:140). Hitchins owned the Lockport Glass Works from 1850 to 1866 (Figure 8). See the Lockport Glass Works section for more discussion about the firm.



Figure 8 – F. Hitchins
(McKearin & Wilson
1978:140)

F.I.CO. (1906-ca. 1909)

The Dictionary of Embossed Beers (Mobley 2004) showed a single amber, quart beer bottle embossed on the heel with F.I.CO. The bottle was mouth blown with a blob top. Von Mechow (2015), however, found five bottles with the mark, two used by brewers at Canton, Ohio, one at Columbus, Ohio, one at Detroit, Michigan, and one at Burlington, Iowa. Each was embossed F.I.CO. on the reverse heel. He identified the Franklin Industrial Co. of Warwick, Ohio, as the maker, and five bottlers were in business during the 1906-1909 period when Franklin Industrial was in operation. Virtually any glass house in Ohio or the neighboring states could have made the bottles.

Manufacturer

Franklin Industrial Co., Warwick, Ohio (1906-ca. 1909)

E.E. Fox, F.O. Humberger, J.M. Seese, J.M. Schweickers, T.H. Smith, R.W. McCaughey, and Tobias Schott incorporated the Franklin Industrial Co. at Warwick, Ohio, on May 7, 1906. The firm was founded to deal in sand, stone, and clay products, and it purchased the Warwick Glass Co., the Chippewa Sand & Stone Co., and the Warwick Furnace Co. The Warwick Glass

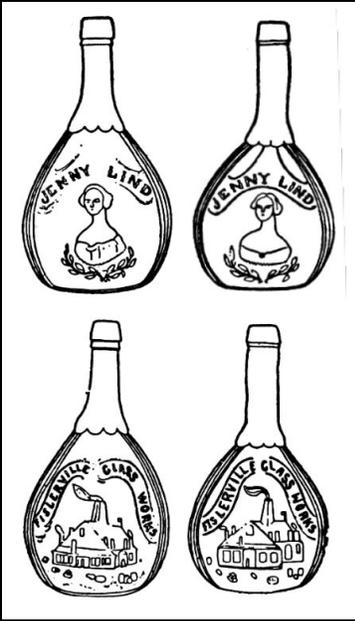


Figure 9 – Fislerville Glass Works (McKearin & Wilson 1978:551)

Co. had been formed at least a year earlier (von Mechow 2015).

Warwick Glass was not known to have used a mark.

Franklin Industrial advertised “Beer Bottles Strongest Made Annealed 72 Hours” from 1906 to 1909, but, on June 28, 1909, a fire “destroyed the sand refining mill of the Franklin Industrial Glass Company at a loss of \$40,000, partially covered by insurance,” according to the *Lima News* (Lima, Ohio). During the

fire, a disgruntled employee fired a shot at the secretary of the firm (who was not named). The July 27, 1913, edition of the *Cincinnati Inquirer* noted that the “long idle” factory of the Warwick Glass Co. planned to resume operations “next fall” (probably the fall of 1913). This was apparently a new corporation that intended to produce amber, green, and flint bottles (von Mechow).



Figure 10 – Fislerville front (Ed & Kathy Grey)



Figure 11 – Fislerville back (Ed & Kathy Grey)

FISLERVILLE GLASS WORKS (1850-1860s)

Pepper (1971:184) illustrated a Jenny Lind flask “probably blown in 1850 when Fislerville Glass Works was founded.” The front of the flask depicted a bust of Jenny Lind with her name above it. The reverse was labeled “FISLERVILLE GLASS WORKS” in two “ribbons” above a drawing of the factory. McKearin and Wilson (1978:135, 551), however, dated the flask 1850-1960 or later (Figures 9-11). The date range is interesting. The same authors noted that John M. Moore purchased the glass house ca. 1856. They did not note their reasons. It is possible that Moore used the Fisler molds until they wore out.



Figure 12 – Fislerville base (American Bottle Auction)

from the stacks blew to the left; all others blew to the right. As was typical of the period, the Fislerville flasks had glass pontil scars (Figure 12).

Many of the Jenny Lind flasks on the market today are reproductions (Figure 13). Haunton (2015) created the following information to help determine these “repros”:

McKearin & Wilson (1978:551) also showed two slight variations, indicating that two molds were made. The variations show slight differences in the factory and in the bust of Jenny Lind. The authors noted that the factory on the reverse is different from that made by any of the other glass houses that produced Jenny Lind flasks and that the smoke



Figure 13 – Fislerville repro (eBay)

Identification of an original 1860s Jenny Lind calabash by Fislerville Glass Works poses a problem because of the existence of three reproductions: two by Clevenger [i.e., Clevinger Bros. – see the Other C section] and one Czechoslovakian Some of these reproductions have blob tops and can appear with or without a pontil mark. Close examination of these bottles will show the following:

- (1) The original Fislerville bottle has six full leaves and a twig on the right branch below Jenny Lind's portrait and seven full leaves on the left. All three reproductions have six full leaves on the right and six full leaves and a bare twig on the left.

(2) On the reverse side beneath the glass works building, the Czechoslovakian Jenny Lind reproduction has a grouping of four crates to the far right. Both Clevenger varieties have only three crates in this grouping.²

(3) The Clevenger Jenny Lind, Variety 1 has smoke rising from the main smokestack and three smaller stacks [as does the original]. Variety 2 has smoke rising only from the main smokestack.

Manufacturer (of the original flask)

Fislerville Glass Works, Fislerville, New Jersey (1850-ca. 1856)

Jacob P. Fisler, Jr., and Benjamin Beckett founded the Fislerville Glass Works (firm of Fisler and Beckett) and began building the plant in 1849. By 1850, the factory was in operation, but Beckett sold his share of the business to Edwin P. Bacon on August 17, 1852, changing the operating firm to Fisler & Bacon. When Bacon died in a train accident on August 31, 1855, Fisler sold the plant to John M. Moore. The plant made flasks, bottles, jars, and vials (Barber 1900:63-64; Old South Jersey Glass & Antiques LLC 2015; Pepper 1971:183). For additional information, see the section on the Moore Bros. and John M. Moore in the “M” volume.

F.L.&Co.

This mark is only mentioned by Knittle (1971:444) who claimed it was used on “Union and Clasped Hands” flasks. She may have mis-recorded the FA&Co mark as “F.L.&Co.” – but we have found no other reference to this mark nor seen an example.

FLICKINGER (1885-1916)

Toulouse (1969:119; 1971:204) noted that both the FLICKINGER and JHF monogram (see Other J Marks) were used by the Flickinger Packing Co. from ca. 1885 to 1900. He placed

² The McKearin & Wilson (1978:551) drawing shows three boxes on one of the original Fislerville flasks and four on the other.

the company in business from the 1880s to 1915 but did not explain why he chose 1900 as a cut off for the use of the logos.³ Flickinger was not a bottle maker, and Toulouse noted that some of his bottles may have been made by the Lyndeboro Glass Co., Lyndeboro, New Hampshire (see the section on the Lyndeboro Glass Co. for more information about the business). At least some of the jars with the JHF monogram were embossed “TRADE MARK (arch) / LIGHTNING / PUTNAM” on the base along with a three-digit number (Figure 14) – although that information does not change our current dating. See the section on Putnam for more information on that firm.



Figure 14 – JHF base (eBay)

Creswick (1987a:91-92) illustrated a jar with the monogram – but not the Flickinger name – and also identified the Flickinger Packing Co. as the company responsible. She extended the life of the company one more year, so the use of “FLICKINGER” probably ran from ca. 1885 to ca. 1916. We have not been able to discover any other information about Flickinger, and only Toulouse suggested that the company name was embossed on containers.

F.&L. SCHAUUM (1851-ca. 1854)

Von Mechow listed several of these porter bottles that varied from shades of green to ambers to black and had either tapered or double tapered finishes (i.e., one or two parts). All were embossed “F.&L. SCHAUUM (arch) / BALTIMORE / GLASS WORKS (both horizontal)” on the side of the bottle – and each had an improved pontil scar on the base (Figures 15 & 16).

User History

Schaum, Reitz & Co., Baltimore Glass Works, Baltimore (1849/1851)

F. & L. Schaum, Baltimore Glass Works, Baltimore (1851-ca. 1854)

³ Toulouse used ca. 1900 as an end date quite frequently – probably indicating that as the end date for mouth-blown bottles. That was apparently the “current knowledge” at that time.



Figure 15 – F&L Schaum (Antique Bottle.net)

When William Baker retired from the Baltimore Glass Works in 1849, Schaum, Reitz & Co. took over the operation of the plant. Both Lewis (or Louis) Schaum



Figure 16 – F&L Schaum base (Antique Bottle.net)

and Lewis Reitz had been glass blowers at the plant since 1837. By 1851, management of the factory had apparently evolved to F.& L. Schaum (Frederick and Lewis, sons of the senior Lewis Schaum). Frederick

and Lewis were also two of the blowers who formed the cooperative that took over the Spring Garden factory to manufacture bottles in 1850. Under the agreement between the Baker Brothers and the Shaums, the Bakers were to market Spring Garden products. However, in 1854, the cooperative decided to vend its own products, and Baker Brothers reclaimed both plants (McKearin & Wilson 1978:73). While the end of the Schaum tenure at the Baltimore Glass Works is unclear, the Baker family was certainly back in charge by 1854. For more information, see the section on the Baker Bros. and the Baltimore Glass Works.

THE FORSTER JAR (ca. 1920-poss. 1940s)

Jars with the Forster company name were machine made and thus were probably not produced prior to ca. 1920, when the glass house acquired its first machines. The first type of jar (see FGC entry above for a discussion of the jars and the manufacturer) was likely discontinued at some point in the 1930s, when the “(Atlas Type)” jar began production. The Atlas jars may have been discontinued during the 1940s, and the Forster Glass Co. name was retired during the 1968 merger.

FOSTER BROTHERS (ca. 1855-ca. 1860)

Von Mechow (2015) listed a single aqua-colored, torpedo soda bottle with a blob finish – embossed “FOSTER BROTHERS / ST. JOHNS C.E.” on the front body – also photographed in King (1988:47) (Figure 17). The bottle may have been made as a salesman’s sample.

Manufacturer

Foster Brothers, St. John, Quebec, Canada (ca. 1855-ca. 1860)

About 1854, Joseph Foster purchased the old Canada Glass Works between Albert and St. Jean, south of the railway and converted the former window plant to bottle and insulator production. Joseph Foster was the same one who had earlier opened glass plants – notably the New Granite Glass Co. – at Stoddard, New Hampshire. With the demise of those firms, he tried his hand in Canada and brought two of his sons, George W. Foster and Charles W. Foster, into the business. The elder Foster apparently continued to use the Canada Glass Works name until his sons took over the business, probably in 1855. A third son, Henry G. Foster, also worked at the plant for a short time, but both he and George were back in New Hampshire in 1856. Charles was also back at Stoddard in 1861, suggesting that the Foster Brothers plant was closed by ca. 1860 (King 1988:45-47; von Mechow 2015). See the section on Foster-Forbes for an overview of all the Foster firms and Granite Glass Co. for the early Foster firms.

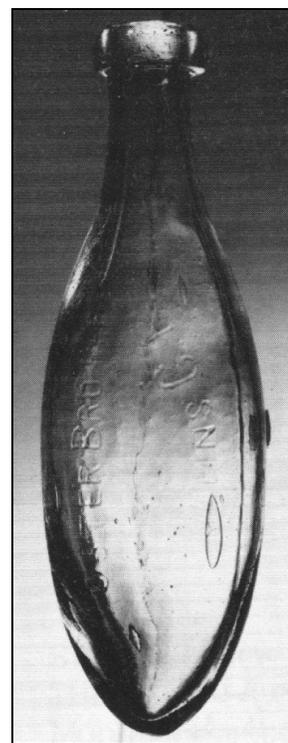


Figure 17 – Foster Brothers (King 1988:47)

FOSTORIA GLASS CO. (ca. 1891-ca. 1895)

Creswick (1987b:54) noted a screw-band-and-glass-seal fruit jar embossed FOSTORIA GLASS CO. (arch) / TRADEMARK / 4 FOLD SEAL (cursive) / FRUIT JAR / THAT WILL PRESERVE / FRUIT (all horizontal) / MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA. (inverted arch) all on the lid (Figure 18). She dated the jar ca. 1928, although – as usual – she did not explain her reason for choosing that date. The maker, of course, was the Fostoria Glass Co., Moundsville, West

Virginia. Roller (1983:126) also listed the jar and stated that “the Fostoria Glass Co. president has stated that they do not have any records on the production of these jars, nor do they have a record of the registration of the trademark.”

The jar (or at least the lid) could not have been made prior to 1891, when the firm moved to Moundsville. Since the plant made lamp chimneys and tableware, the jars were probably made as promotional items to commemorate the founding of the new plant. They were likely only produced for a few years.

Manufacturer

Fostoria Glass Co., Fostoria, Ohio (1887-1891)

Fostoria Glass Co., Moundsville, West Virginia (1891-1983)

Part of Lancaster Glass Co., Moundsville, West Virginia (1983-1986)

The Fostoria Glass Co. was incorporated in West Virginia in 1887 by a group of glassblowers from that state to erect a factory in Fostoria, Ohio. The plant opened the following year. In 1891, however, the homesick group relocated the plant to Moundsville, West Virginia. The plant operated at Moundsville until it became a part of the National Glass Co. in 1899. The company made lamp chimneys, electric light shades, bar goods, and tableware (Paquette 2002:179-183; Six 1993:11; Welker & Welker 1985:54-55).

In 1897, the plant operated “one 16-pot furnace and two tanks of 5-pot capacity on tableware, blown goods, lamps, chimneys, novelties and specialties.” The number of pots had increased to 21 in 1898 (*National Glass Budget* 1897a:7; 1897b:5; 1898a:7). When the National Glass Co. declared bankruptcy in 1907, Fostoria regained its individual identity and continued making tableware. In 1927, the plant made “pressed and blown glass, dinnerware, stemware, tumblers, general tableware and novelties; plate etchings, fired decorations, needle etchings and cut glass” at four furnaces with 60 pots (*American Glass Review* 1927:91).

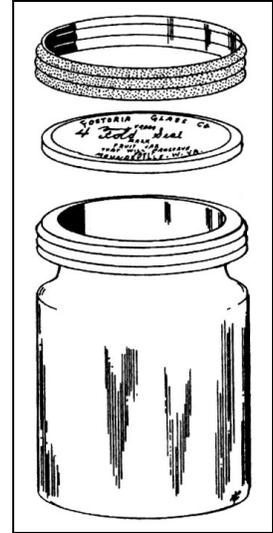


Figure 18 – Fostoria Glass (Creswick 1987b:54)

The Lancaster Colony Corp. purchased the Fostoria Glass Co. in 1983 (Aultman 2001). In 1982 and 1985, the plant made “lime glass & lead crystal stemware; tableware; consumer decorative ware” (*Glass Industry* 1982:28; Perrine 1985:23). The Moundsville plant closed in 1986 (Aultman 2001).

THE FRANK GLASS Co. (1896-1903)



Figure 19 – McCarty patent lid (North American Glass)

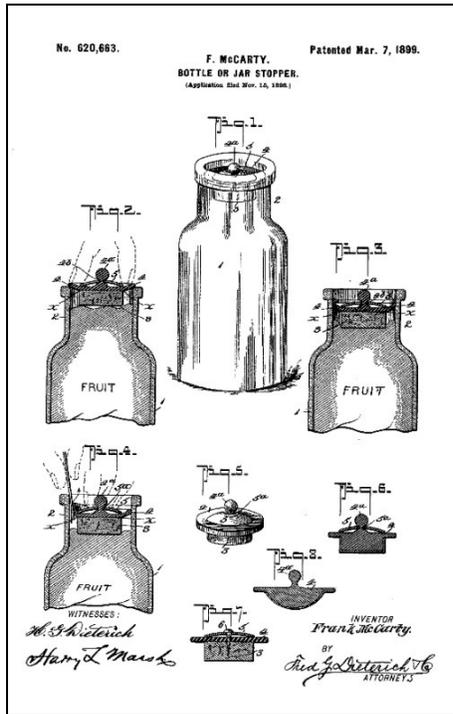


Figure 20 – McCarty’s first 1899 patent

Frank McCarty actually received two patents for jar closures in 1899. McCarty applied for the first patent on November 15, 1898, and received Patent No. 620,663 for a “Bottle or Jar Stopper” on March 7, 1899 (Figure 20). This stopper fit inside the throat of the jar and had a highly noticeable round knob projecting from the top of the lid.

Toulouse (1971:53-54) discussed the McCarty Vacuum Fruit Jar, made by the Frank Glass Co. He called the front embossing “one of the longest letterings on any fruit jar.” Roller (1983:248), too, noted the jar and dated it ca. 1899-1901. He also described the lid (made from both colorless and milkglass), embossed “McCARTY PAT MARCH 7 99” on the top (Figure 19). Roller also discussed an important incongruity about the lid. Although both the stopper and the jar, itself, carried March 7 patent dates, the shape of the lid actually reflected the McCarty patent issued on September 19, 1899.

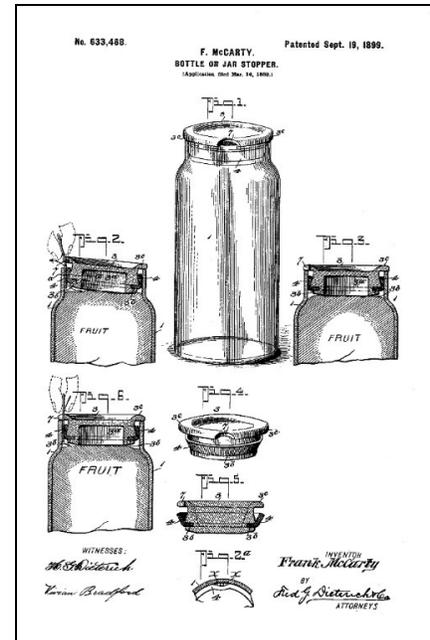


Figure 21 – McCarty’s second 1899 patent

McCarty applied for another patent on March 14, 1899. He received Patent No. 633,468 for another “Bottle or Jar Stopper” on September 19, 1899 (Figure 21). Although this patent was based on the same premise as the first one, it had some recognizable characteristics that only fit the stopper on the McCarty Vacuum Fruit Jar. For example, this later glass stopper had a groove or “annular seat” near its bottom that held “a rubber washer or gasket” that actually affected the seal. In the earlier stopper, the “stiff rubber washer or disk” was at the top. Also different was a “notch or recess” in the side of the stopper to allow for venting during the cooking process and for easy removal of the closure. A final, notable, difference was the lack of the rounded knob on top. All of these characteristics are present on the Vacuum Fruit Jar closure.

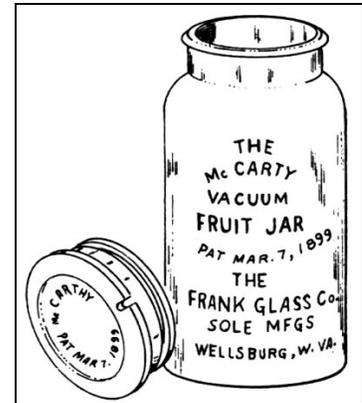


Figure 22 – Frank Glass Co. (Creswick 1987a:154)

Creswick (1987a:154) illustrated a jar embossed “THE / McCARTY (both slight arch) / VACUUM / FRUIT JAR (both horizontal) / PAT MAR. 7 1899 (slight inverted arch) / THE / FRANK GLASS Co. / SOLE MFGS / WELLSBURG, W. VA. (all horizontal)” on the front, leaving no doubt as to the manufacturer (Figure 22). Caniff (1997:39-40) also discussed the jar but gave no production dates.

Toulouse (1971:53-54) noted a second fruit jar that he attributed to the Frank Glass Co., embossed ASF/WWVA. See the Other W section for a discussion of this jar.

Manufacturer

Frank Glass Co., Wellsburg, West Virginia (1896-1903)

Located in Wellsburg, West Virginia, the Frank Glass Co. made fruit jars, vases, opal ware, and fruit jar caps (Six 1993:11). The company incorporated on July 20, 1896, with a capital of \$1,350. The original subscribers were James A. Frank, C.W. and Annie Stoetzer, and George W. and Walter G Russell. The new firm initially occupied a small building adjacent to the railroad tracks and ca. 205 feet south of the former Dalzell Bros. & Glimore factory. Frank and his associates made Mason jars and liners at one small tank. E.C. Flaccus was the initial

president, with George W. Russel as secretary and treasurer (see the section on the Flaccus family for more information on the involvement of E.C. Flaccus). James A. Frank was the plant manager. The firm soon built a larger tank and added packers' ware to its product list (Roller 1996).

By December 1897, business was so good that the firm needed to expand again. By May of the following year, the Frank Glass Co. acquired the nearby former Dalzell Bros. & Glimore window glass factory. Dazell Bros. & Glimore began their glass manufacture at the Brilliant Glass Works, Brilliant, Ohio, about November 1883 and probably moved into their new plant sometime during 1884. In 1888, the group closed its Wellsburg factory for a move to Findlay, Ohio (Caniff 1997:39-40; Roller 1996; 1998).

As noted above, the Frank Glass Co. had acquired the old Dalzell Bros. & Gilmore plant in May 1898 and began making repairs. Leaving a single 10-pot furnace, the new firm tore out the other furnaces to replace them with continuous tanks. The plant began making fruit jars, novelties, and some tableware. The sale, however, was not without problems. In September 1898, Edward D. Gilmore brought suit against his former partners, the Dalzell brothers, to force them to sell the idle glass factory property that was already occupied by the Frank Glass Co. Gilmore apparently won. On November 26, 1898, Special Commissioner J.F. Cree actually sold the Dalzell property to the Frank Glass Co. for \$3,612 (Roller 1998).

The factory used eight pots to make its products in 1897 and 1898. Later in 1898, the list was amended to two tanks (*National Glass Budget* 1897:7; 1898a:7; 1898b3). By May 1899, Frank was making the McCarty Vacuum Fruit Jar "on royalty." The roof of the plant blew off in early 1902, and the same windstorm did considerable other damage to the plant. After the damage, production was reduced to five pots (Roller 1996; 1998).

On September 4, 1903, the stockholders voted to dissolve the corporation, citing insolvency, and Samuel George, Jr., was appointed receiver. A corporation, apparently organized by George, purchased the firm in December. S. George was president, with at least five other subscribers. The new company planned to continue making fruit jars, but the firm was apparently out of business by 1904 (Roller 1998).

In a somewhat bizarre turn of events, the property went into contention, and James. A. Frank purchased it on June 6, 1904. Frank, Edward C. Flaccus (of the E.C. Flaccus packing company), and several others incorporated the Wellsburg Glass & Mfg. Co. with \$25,000 in capital within a few days after the sale. The firm continued to operate until 1910 or 1911(Caniff 1996:15; 1997:39-40; Roller 1998). Note: This plant is also discussed in another context in the section on the Flaccus Family Firms, Part I.

Discussion and Conclusions

Virtually all of this section is self explanatory. Tod von Mechow's website has been irreplaceable in identifying some of the more obscure manufacturers of beer and soda bottles and their marks.

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