

Other H Marks

Bill Lockhart, Beau Schriever, Carol Serr, and Bill Lindsey

As with each “other” letter, there are some marks that do not fit into our classification scheme, as we seek to avoid sections that would be only a page or two (or even less) in length. These logos are presented below.

Containers and Marks

H

Creswick (1987:74) illustrated a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar embossed on the base only with an “H” (Figure 1). The “H” was offset to the left of center. She had no suggestions for the manufacturer, and it could be virtually any glass house from the mid- to late 1800s connected to the letter “H.” Wilson (1981:80) illustrated a Scalp Treatment bottle with paper-label remnants (indicating that Ruben P. Hall was the manufacturer of the scalp treatment) – with an “H” embossed on the base. Unfortunately, he did not illustrate the base. The bottle was found at Fort Laramie (1866-1890). See the section on the Great Holt Logo Myth for more information on this bottle and some other “H” bottles, especially those with accompanying numbers.

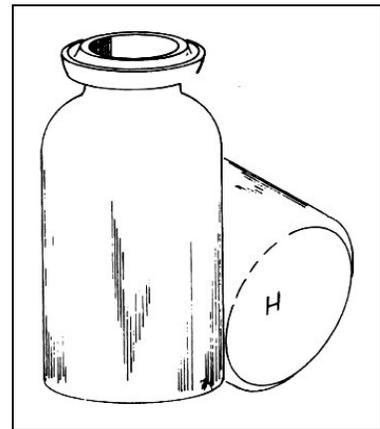


Figure 1 – H on wax sealer (Creswick 1987a:74)

Frescoln (1973:33-34) described and illustrated a small, colorless, wide-mouth container, possibly a pill bottle, that was mouth blown. Embossed on the base was the letter “H.” Frescoln dated the bottle as having been made during the 1860-1900 period but made no attempt to discuss the “H.” The San Juan Island sites where the bottle was found dated to the 1860-1880 period. The island is in the northern Puget Sound region of Washington State.

Three Long Island “blob-top” sodas (bottled by Herman Adler or W.D. Ketcham) used an H mark ca. 1889-1910. Fisher & Weinhardt (2006) speculated that the Haggerty Bros. made the

bottles but admitted that was a guess. They also did not note the size of the “H” – which could have indicated Herman Adler. Many bottlers had a large letter embossed on the bases of their bottles, although the initial usually indicated a last name or the name of the firm.



Figure 3 – Snider base

Snider (Figure 3).

Other “H” basemarks almost certainly indicated the filling firm. The sans-serif “H” on the base of a Horlicks Malted Milk jar, for example, was clearly an indicator of Horlicks (Figure 2). In still other cases, the mark was obviously not an indicator of the filler. An example is the base of a Sinder’s catsup bottle. The serif “H” could not hve meant



Figure 2 – Horlicks jar

It is unlikely that these basemarks indicated the same manufacturer, although that possibility cannot be entirely ignored. In any or all cases, the letter may have indicated the filler rather than the manufacturer (as in the case of Hall). Also see the sections on Hamilton, Hart, Heinz, Hemingray, and Holt for more information on the use of “H” logos.

H in a separated star (ca. 1875)

Toulouse (1969) originally had no idea of the maker of this jar but described the marks as an “‘H’ surrounded by five triangles positioned as a star” and dated it ca. 1876. Later, Toulouse (1971:235) dated this mark ca. 1880 and noted that it was found on “the bottom of a wax sealer with a locking tin lid, invented by two Ohioans July 27, 1875, and used on the Steven’s Tin-Top fruit jar.” He suggested that the maker could be either W.H. Hamilton or J.T. & A. Hamilton, although he admitted that the connection was very tenuous.

This is almost certainly a misidentification of the Star-N logo used by the Newark Star Glass Works on Steven's Tin-Top fruit jars. See Figure 29 in the Newark Star and the Everett Factory section. The photo shows a mark that seems to fit the Toulouse description. The "N" in this particular mold looks very much like an "H" – and was probably the source of the Toulouse identification.

H in a vertically elongated diamond (poss. 1905-1915)

Colcleaser (1966:25) showed a Scott's Emulsion bottle with a post bottom and diagonal mold lines on the base. An "H" inside a vertical diamond was embossed inside the "post." The way Colcleaser drew the mark, it looked identical in proportion to the Heisey Diamond-H mark. Colcleaser (1965:66) also illustrated the base of a medicine bottle with the Diamond-H mark on its base. The mark had a "1" under the logo positioned as if the mark were "H" instead of "I"; however, the Illinois Glass Co. frequently embossed numbers in a separate aspect from the logo (see below). Toulouse (1971:233) identified the mark as belonging to the A.H. Heisey Glass Co., ca. 1900 to 1958.

Lehner (1978:72) noted that "Heisey did not make bottles except for possibly a few fancy perfumes. She also noted that the Diamond I mark from the Illinois Glass Co. very closely resembled the Heisey mark, and the two could be easily confused. Long serifs on the "I" look very much like an "H" mark.

The history section (below) shows that Heisey made "Prescription and Druggists" bottles from at least 1905 to 1915, but the few examples of the Diamond-H mark we have seen also had Owens machine scars. The Illinois Glass Co. received an Owens license for the manufacture (not exclusive) of bottles. Although we have not located historic confirmation, empirical evidence indicates that the license was for medicinal bottles (see the Illinois Glass section for more information). Heisey never had an Owens license.

An example was used by Kelly & Pollard bottle from the 1920-1930 era, a period too late for Heisey production. Although the mark appears to be an "H" in the diamond, twisting the bottle another quarter turn creates the Diamond-I mark of Illinois Glass. In addition, the base clearly showed an Owens scar (Figure 4).

Although this does not nullify the Heisey hypothesis, it strongly questions it. It is clear that some Illinois Glass Co. marks had serifs on the “I” that were long enough to appear as the letter “H” when rotated. To qualify as a *possible* Heisey bottle, the mark would have to appear on the base of a prescription or other drug store container made by hand or by a non-Owens machine.



Figure 4 – Diamond-I with an “H” look

Possible Manufacturer

A.H. Heisey Co., Newark, Ohio (1895-1958)

The A.H. Heisey Co, Inc., was chartered in 1895 as a West Virginia corporation.¹ The factory, at Newark, Ohio, opened in 1896, using three furnaces with 38 pots to produce “imitation cut” pressed glass tableware. In 1900, the firm introduced the “H in Diamond” trademark and registered it in 1901. About 1914, the factory began making blown tableware in addition to the pressed ware. Although Heisey claimed it used the mark on all of its glass products from that point until the plant ceased production in 1957, there are some pieces known to have been made by Heisey that do not bear the Diamond H. Paper labels bearing the logo were probably affixed to the individual glass objects when they were new (Bredehoft & Bredehoft 2001:10-11; Toulouse 1971:233-234; Welker & Welker 1985:61).

In 1897 and 1898, Heisey made tableware in 16 pots (*National Glass Budget* 1897b:7; 1898:7). By 1907, the plant had grown to three furnaces with 38 pots (Toulouse 1971:233-234). According to the Thomas Register (Thomas Publishing Co. 1905:104; 1915:578), A.H. Heisey & Co., Inc., made “Prescription and Druggists” bottles from 1905 to 1915.² The firm was no

¹ Toulouse (1971:233) claimed that construction of the plant actually commenced in 1893, but production did not begin until two years later.

² It may be significant that neither Griffenhagen & Bogard (1999) nor any other prescription bottle source we have found have mentioned Heisey at all.

longer listed in the bottle section of the 1916 edition. In 1927, the plant made “tableware, plain tumblers stemware, cut glass novelties and specialties” at three furnaces with 48 pots” (*American Glass Review* 1927:95).

Lehner (1968:72) produced a long list of items made by Heisey. She claimed that “articles were made by being blown, pressed, deep cut, shallow cut, etched, or engraved.” Items included “tableware, bar goods, punch bowls and cups, vases, baskets, candleholders, martini sets, covered butter cruets, compotes, plates, cups, saucers, sauce dishes, stem ware, tumblers, cordials, beer tumblers, mugs, etc.” As noted above, the plant closed in 1957

HARTFORD FRUIT JAR COMPANY (1885-1889)

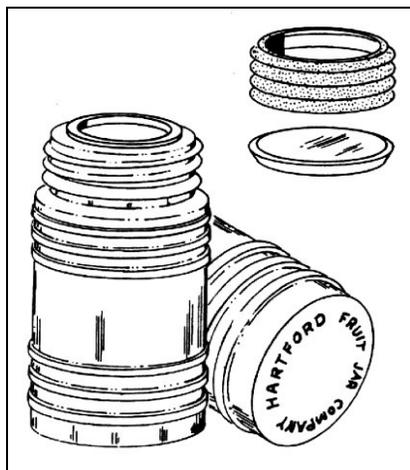


Figure 6 – Hartford Fruit Jar Co. (Creswick (1987a:81))

Manufacturer

Hartford Fruit Jar Co., Hartford, Connecticut (ca. 1885-ca.1889)

The Hartford Fruit Jar Co. incorporated under Connecticut law on July 20, 1885 (Lockwood & Brainard 1890:1382). Winslow W. Guptill applied for a patent for a “Stopper for

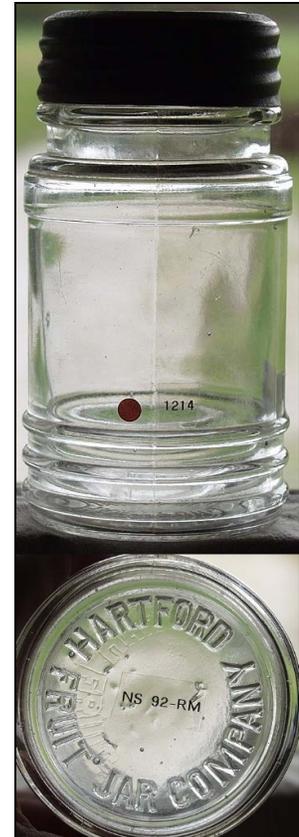


Figure 5 – Hartford Fruit Jar Co. (North American Glass)

Roller (1983:150; 2011:232) described this jar embossed “HARTFORD (arch) / FRUIT JAR COMPANY (inverted arch)” on the base (Figure 5). He called the jar type “straddle-lip top seal, glass lid,” and they were ringed with beads of glass at the neck and heel, although the number of beads (rings) varied. The jar was made ca. 1885-1889 by the Hartford Fruit Jar Co., Hartford, Connecticut. Creswick (1987:81) illustrated the jar and agreed that “several sizes and variations have been reported” (Figure 6).

Jars &c” on July 10, 1885 and received Patent No. 326,641 on September 22, 1885 (Figure 7). He assigned the patent to the Hartford Fruit Jar Co. On December 31, 1885, Frederick D. Taylor applied for a patent for a “Bottle Stopper,” and he received Patent No. 337,458 on March 9, 1886. Taylor applied for another patent on July 6, 1885, and was granted Patent No. 345,154 for a “Tool for Finishing Glass Jars” on July 6, 1886 (Figure 8). The tool appeared to have made the

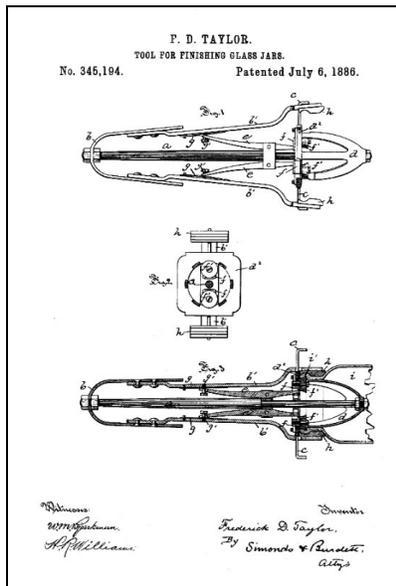


Figure 8 – Taylor 1886 patent

finish for the Guptill patent jar. Taylor also assigned both patents to Hartford. However, none of the patents appeared to fit the jar embossed with the company name.

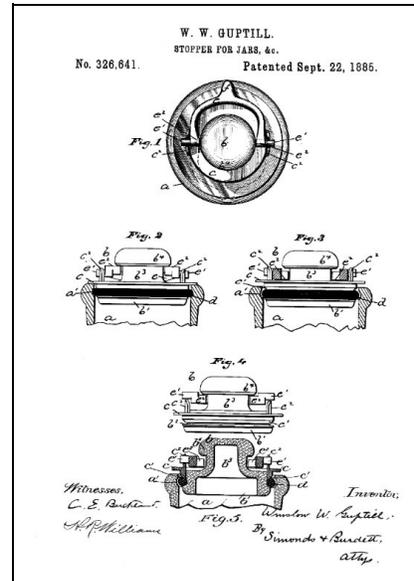


Figure 7 – Guptill 1885 patent

Roller (1983:150) noted that the company was open until “1889, and they advertised the Lafayette jars . . . in 1886. Whether they made glass or simply sold jars is not presently known.” He illustrated the 1886 advertisement on page 188 but added no further information about the company. The Lafayette jars were not marked with the Hartford name. See the Other L file for a discussion of the Lafayette jars.

HAWLEY GLASS CO / HAWLEY, PA (1882 to ca. 1900)

Toulouse (1969:43) noted a mouth-blown Mason-shoulder seal jar embossed “HAWLEY GLASS Co., HAWLEY, PA.” in a circle on the base. He dated the jar ca. 1880-1900. Roller (1983:150) reported a blurb in the April 5, 1910, issue of *Commoner & Glassworker*, noting that the Hawley Glass Co. was producing hand-made fruit jars.

Creswick (1987:81) illustrated a jar with a continuous-thread finish embossed on the base “HAWLEY GLASS CO. (arch) / HAWLEY, PA. (inverted arch)” (Figure 9). Toulouse

(1969:143-144) noted the same jar and dated it 1880-1900. He noted that the jar was “handmade round, ground lip in green” glass.

Freeman (1964:136) listed a flask marked “Chapin & Gore” on the shoulder and “The Hawley Glass Works, Hawley, Pa.” on the lower body, with H. Frank’s Pat’s Aug. 1872” on the base.³ He also noted two other variations with the Hawley identification missing but provided no additional information about either the mark or the glass

house. McKearin & Wilson (1978:162), however, noted the same flask, with and without the Hawley marking. McKearin & Wilson placed the Hawley name on the base, where Freeman noted it on the lower front body.



Figure 10 – Chapin & Gore Flask (Farnsworth & Walthall 2011:214)

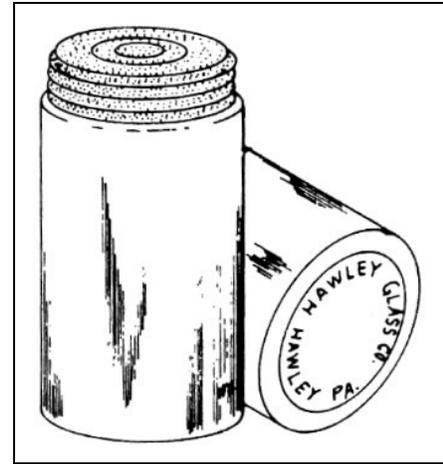


Figure 9 – Hawley Glass Co. (Creswick 1987a:81)

Freeman (1964:137) also listed an amber “barrel shaped” liquor bottle embossed in a panel with “Hawley Glass Co. 1867.” These were actually squat, barrel-shaped amber bottles embossed “CHAPIN & GORE CHICAGO” around the shoulder and “SOUR MASH / 1867” in a shield on the front (Figure 10). The bottles were sealed with internal threaded stoppers, patented by Hiram Frank, son of William Frank. Gardner Chapin and James Gore opened a grocery store in 1867 and added liquor the following year – soon phasing out the grocery business. They called their own whiskey brand “1867.” Although the firm remained in business into the early 1900s, it probably began using generic bottles and flasks with paper labels, phasing out embossed bottles in the 1880s (Farnsworth & Walthall 2011:214-216).

³ All the letters were almost certainly capitalized. Freeman noted virtually all markings in mixed-case letters. This was his style, and it does not reflect the actual capitalization of the letters.

Farnsworth & Walthall (2011:214-215) listed six variations of the barrel-shaped bottle, all with the same shoulder and front embossing described above. Two were embossed with patent information – “H. FRANK’S PAT^D. (arch) / AUG. 1872 (inverted arch)” (Figure 11) or “PATD AUG 6TH 1872 (arch) / H FRANK (inverted arch)” – on the bases. Another had no basal embossing, and a fourth was embossed “CHAPIN & GORE (arch) / CHICAGO, ILLS (inverted arch).” All of these were probably made by William Frank & Sons between 1872 and 1875 and used a glass stopper embossed “PAT. AUG 72” in a circle around the top (Figure 12). See the section on William Frank & Sons in the “W” chapter for more discussion about the firm and its products.



Figure 11 – H. Frank base (Farnsworth & Walthall 2011:214)



Figure 12 – Frank stopper (Farnsworth & Walthall 2011:214)

The final two bases were embossed “HAWLEY GLASS CO (arch) / HAWLEY, PA. (inverted arch)” (Figure 13). Farnsworth & Walthall (2011:216) suggested that these were made immediately after the demise of the Frank factory in 1875. However, it is possible that Chapin & Gore had the bottles with no basal embossing and/or the ones with their names on the base made between 1875

and 1882. The Hawley bottles may have been made in 1882 (see the history discussion below).

Von Mechow (2016) noted a soda bottle embossed “HAWLEY GLASS CO. / LIMITED (both arched) / M’FR’S / HAWLEY. PA. (both inverted arches)” in a round plate on the front, “PATENTED / MAY 15TH 1883” on the heel, and “HAWLEY GLASS CO. (arch) / LIMITED / 2 (both horizontal) / M’FR’S (inverted arch)” on the base. It was likely a salesman’s sample bottle. The bottle had a finish with an internal groove for grommet to hold a marble stopper; however,



Figure 13 – Hawley Glass Co. base (Farnsworth & Walthall 2011:215)

this was *not* a Codd-stoppered bottle. Five other examples had the names of individual bottlers in the front plate but included the same heel and basemarks (with different numbers). Each bottle was embossed with six large circles above the heel (Figure 14).

The name may also appear on more styles of bottles or jars than are enumerated in our current sources. The literature is highly biased in favor of flasks, fruit jars, beer bottles, milk bottles, and soda bottles. If the plant marked other bottle types, they may be “invisible” due to this skewed representation.

Manufacturer

Hawley Glass, Co., Hawley, Pennsylvania (1882-ca. 1931)

Although we have found no primary source confirmation, Creswick (1987:267) dated the Hawley Glass Co. 1872-1885, and Toulouse (1969:144) place the dates at 1872-1931. Farnsworth & Walthall (2011:63) stated that “Hawley-made bottles [from their study – see above] were produced ca. 1875.” This may be a confirmation of the Toulouse and Creswick dates, although the bottles referenced by Farnsworth & Walthall could have been made in 1882 or slightly later.

The Hawley Glass Co. became a limited partnership on July 3, 1882. William F. Dorflinger, a son of Christian Dorflinger, founder of C. Dorflinger & Co., was the main financial backer. The group became a corporation on January 25, 1885. The Hawley Glass Works used green and amber glass to make demijohns and insulators, as well as soda, beer, wine, and brandy bottles. The plant added a second tank by 1905. A major fire in 1907 hampered operations, but the plant was quickly rebuilt. Leroy Sands purchased the company in 1921, and the factory continued in operation until ca. 1931. The idle plant was destroyed by fire on October 17, 1941, including 4,500 cases of stored bottles (Barbe & Reed 2003:174-180).

The Hawley Glass Co. advertised beer bottles in the *Western Brewer* beginning in November 1890 (Wilson & Caperton 1994:70). In 1897, the plant operated “two 5-pot furnaces



Figure 14 – Hawley Glass Co. bottle (Glass Discoveries)

on beers, wines, fruit jars, etc.” and had 10 pots in 1898 (*National Glass Budget* 1897a:5; 1897b:7; 1898:7). The factory made “packers’ ware and demijohns” in 1904 (*American Glass Review* 1934:167). The 1907 Thomas Register (160, 799) noted the company as making “Beer; Soda; Wine; Brandy; Packers’; [and] Preservers” ware, as well as fruit jars. The same products were listed in 1909 (Thomas Publishing Co. 1909:202, 1101).

The plant made beer and mineral water bottles in 1913 at two continuous tanks with 14 rings (*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* 1913:953) along with soda bottles by 1917, although the soda listing was gone again by 1920 (Thomas Publishing Co. 1917:737; 1920:827). By 1927, the plant made “light green beers and minerals, packers from one gallon to seven gallon demijohns and water bottles” at two continuous tanks with 14 rings. The information remained the same until at least 1936 (*American Glass Review* 1927:135; 1936:92). According to Barbe & Reed (2003:180) production ceased ca. 1931, but the plant remained standing. The later listings in the *American Glass Review* may only reflect a lack of communication.

H-B or I-B (ca. 1889-1910)

A single machine-made soda bottle, used by the Lone Star Bottling Co., El Paso, Texas, was embossed with a small “H-B” or “I-B” below the larger initials “J.U.” – indicating José Urrutia (Figure 15). A single vertical line was attached to the center of the “B” – which could be either an “H” (using the left side of the “B” as the second upright line) or an attached “I.” Either is possible, although it is impossible to tell what glass house made the mark. Fisher & Wienhardt (2011) reported five Long Island soda bottles with this logo (probably also on bases). The combined date ranges for the bottlers who used the containers suggest a possible 1889-1910 use span, although these two marks – so geographically separate – could certainly be unrelated.



Figure 15 – H-B or I-B

H.B.G.CO. (ca. 1930-1950)



Figure 16 – H.B.G.Co. base (Etsy)

the bases – with a “7” below the logo on two examples. These were machine made, colorless, and with continuous-thread finishes. The researchers noted that the jars held face powder and that the jars with “7” on the bases were larger than the one with no number (and had wider necks). The bottle was probably made during the 1930-1950 period. A machine scar is clearly visible in the Etsy photo (Figures 16 & 17).

Buchner et al. (2007:238) described and illustrated three face-powder bottles, each embossed “H.B.G.CO. (arch) / TALCOLETTE (horizontal) / BALTIMORE (inverted arch)” on



Figure 17 – Talcolette bottle (Etsy)

Probable User

Henry G. Gilpin Co.

Even though H.B.G.CO. sounds like it should belong to a glass company, Hunt (2008:104) identified the embossed initials on an octagonal bottle base as belonging to the Henry B. Gilpin Co. The firm began with Canby & Hatch at Baltimore in 1845. The two began to package various drugs. With the inclusion of Bernard Gilpin, the firm became Canby, Gilpin & Co. in 1850 (Allen 1977:9, 11). Upon the withdrawal of William Canby in 1886, the company became Gilpin, Langdon & Co. In 1904, the Henry B. Gilpin Co. split from the older firm to become the sales organ, while Gilpin, Langdon & Co. continued “the drug milling business” (O’Dell 2007). The firm remained in business until at least 1977.

Talcolette, a tinted face powder with a violet fragrance, was probably first marketed by Gilpin ca. 1909. An ad that year called the product “an Improvement in Talcum Powder” and noted that “two of the component parts of Talcolette are Magnesia and Boracic Acid. [The components are] delicately perfumed, which, in themselves, should recommend its use to the bather and shaver as well as to the most careful of mothers for their infants” (University of Maryland 1909). We have found ads for the product as late as 1922, and Allen (1977:14) noted that “the Talcolette line of cosmetics was dead” by the time he joined the company in 1940.

H&Co (unknown)

Knittle (1927:441) attributed the H&Co mark to Hancock & Co., Findlay, Ohio. Toulouse (1971:245) noted that he had been unable to find the company. We have seen neither the company nor the mark. Although there was a Hancock Flint & Bottle Works, renamed the Hancock Bottle Co., the furnace was fired on August 18, 1891, but the plant was placed in receivership on November 25 – just two months later. It is unknown if the plant actually made any glass (Paquette 2002:88-92).

H&D (ca. 1910-1930)

Toulouse (1969:145) listed a machine-made jar, sealed with a glass lid and metal screw band that was embossed “H&D” on the base – with the ampersand reversed. He dated the jar ca. 1910-1930 but did not know the manufacturer. We have not located either an example or another reference.

H.E. WRIGHT & SONS (ca. 1905-ca. 1918)

Dairy Antiques (2016) noted that this mark was used by H.E. Wright & Sons. The first mention we can find for the firm was a license to keep and store petroleum at 459 Rutherford Ave, Charlestown (a suburb of Boston) in 1905. The final listing for the firm was as a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in 1918 (Chamber of Commerce 1918:282; City Council of Boston 1905:202). There was also an H.E. Wright Co., with its name on a copper milk



Figure 18 – H.E. Wright Co. (eBay)

or cream pitcher (Figures 18 & 19), but we were unable to find any sources to date it. This mark may not have been used on glass.

H in an elongated diamond-shaped G (1994-present)

Jars embossed on their bases with an “H” in an angular, stylized “G” are on grocery store shelves in U.S. stores in 2015 (Figure 20). The logo belongs to the Hwa-Hsia Glass Co., Ltd., of Hsinchu, Taiwan (Emhart 2015:34). The firm originated in 1974 and has grown from a regional company to a 2.5



Figure 20 – H-in-G logo

billion dollar international industry. The various plants make food, milk, alcoholic beverage, medical, and cosmetic containers as well as light bulbs (Hwa-Hsia Group 2014). The mark was not in the 1982 Punt Mark book but did appear in the 1996 edition (Emhart 1982; 1996:46). This suggests that the mark has been in use from ca. 1994 (when Hwa-Hsia launched its expansion) to the present.



Figure 19 – Cream can (eBay)

HG over a triangle



Figure 22 – HG-diamond trademark

Whitten (2016) noted that this mark was used by the Hillsboro Glass Company beginning in 1961 (Figure 21). He stated that “All, or nearly all, of the glass production



Figure 21 – HG over a diamond

consisted of amber bottles and jars.” Hillsboro registered the logo on March 12, 1963 (No. 746,621), claiming the first use on November 9, 1961 (Figure 22).

Manufacturer

Hillsboro Glass Co., Hillsboro, Illinois (1961-1997)

Located at 20th St. and Schram Ave. in Schram City, a small community on the eastern edge of Hillsboro, the Hillsboro plant was the former Schram Glass Mfg. Co (see that section for more information). The Ball Bros. Glass Co. acquired the firm in 1925 and sold it in 1961 to the Hiram Walker & Sons Distilleries, a major buyer of amber whiskey bottles produced at the plant. The 1961 sale likely resulted in the name change to the Hillsboro Glass Co. The plant produced amber bottles and jars (Whitten 2016). In 1982, the plant operated five I.S. machines at a single tank to make amber liquor containers (*Glass Industry* 1982:34). The same listing appeared in 1985 (Perrine 1985:26).

Although Consumers Packaging announced its intention to buy Hillsboro Glass in February 1996, the deal apparently fell through (EBSCo Host 2015). Owens-Illinois (2002) noted the buyer as the Glenshaw Glass Co. in the middle of 1996. The *Pantagraph* (Bloomington, Illinois) announced on August 24, 1997, that G&G Investments, the Pittsburgh-based holding company that owned Hillsboro Glass and Glenshaw Glass Hillsboro would cease production at Hillsboro on Sep 15, 1997, and close on October 22.

HILTON'S PATENT – MASS. GLASS CO. (1867-1871)

Roller (1983:156) discussed a jar embossed “HILTON’S (arch) / PATENT / MAR 10TH / 1868 (all horizontal)” on the side and “MASS. GLASS CO.” on the base, in a circle around the resting point of the jar (Figure 23). He suggested the Massachusetts Glass Co. as the manufacturer and noted that Paul Sherman & Co. was listed as “Mfrs. & Proprietors of the Hilton Fruit Jar” in the 1868 Boston city directory. The firm was located at 23-24 Old State House. However, Sherman was a distributor, rather than the manufacturer.

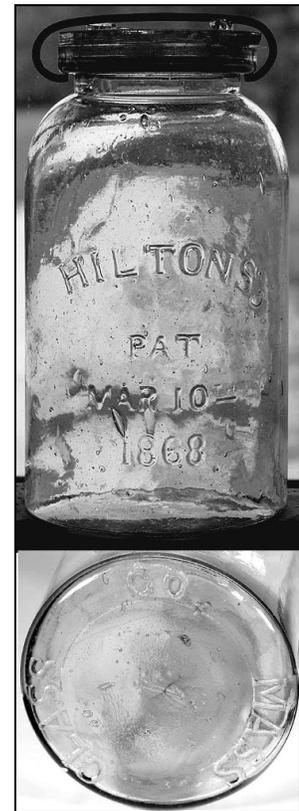


Figure 23 – Hilton’s Patent jar (North American Glass)



Figure 24 – Hilton’s Patent jar (Creswick 1987a:84)

Creswick (1987:84) illustrated the jar and added more patent information (Figure 24). Alexander J. Hilton received Patent No. 76,915 for an “Improved Fruit Jar and Clamp” on April 21, 1868, predated to March 10 of that year (Figure 25). The Roller update (2011:240-241) added that the glass lid was embossed “PATENTED MAR 10TH 1898” and had two

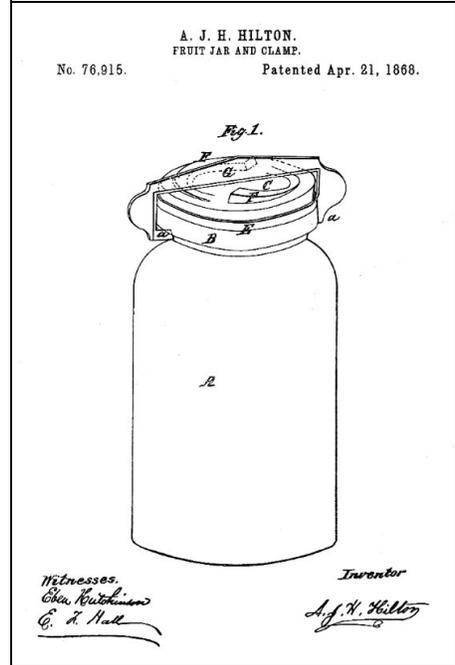


Figure 25 – Hilton 1868 patent



Figure 26 – Hilton clasps (North American Glass)

semicircular ramps on the top. The original clamp was a single piece of cast iron,

although a clamp similar to the wire ones made to hold lids on wax-sealer jars appeared in an August 8, 1868, ad and a promotion in 1869 (Figure 26). Tom Canif speculated that Massachusetts Glass made the change because the smaller clamp was cheaper to make. Although the Roller editors dated the jar 1868-1869, we feel the end date should be extended from the founding of Massachusetts Glass in 1867 to 1871, when it ceased operations. It seems likely that the primary purpose of the second corporation was to make the Hilton jars.

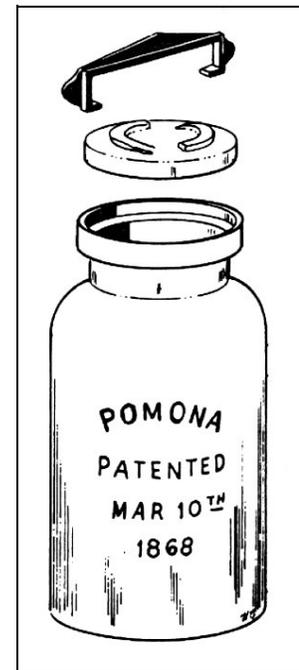


Figure 27 – Pomona jar (Creswick 1987a:78)

Although Toulouse (1969:243) missed the Hilton jar, he included a jar embossed “POMONA (arch) / PATENTED / MAR 10TH / 1868 (all horizontal)” with a base embossed “MASS GLASS CO.” – but he had no information on the patent or maker. The lid and clamp were made to the Hilton 1868 patent (Roller 1983:288; 2011:425), and Creswick (1987:78) discussed and/or illustrated the jar (Figure 27).

Manufacturer

Massachusetts Glass Co., Somerville, Massachusetts (1859-1867; 1867-1871)

The governor approved the Act to Incorporate the Massachusetts Glass Co. on May 2 1849, allowing “Waitstill Hastings, John L King, Charles Stearns, their associates and successors” to operate a glass factory in the town of Cheshire and county of Berkshire. The firm apparently operated until 1866 or 1867. It is unclear whether the company went out of business or simply reorganized in 1867 (Brown & Gray 1875:315; Secretary of the Commonwealth 1851:176).

The new corporation continued to use the Massachusetts Glass Co. name. Although an 1871 court transcript noted corporate meetings on May 24 and June 5, 1867, a government document placed the date of incorporation as July 25 of that year, with a capitalization of \$50,000. The incorporators were Samuel Oakman, George W. Pinkerton, J. Wade Davis, Joseph H. Orcutt, and George W. Park. Oakman was elected president, with Pinkerton as treasurer, and they hired George H. Smith as superintendent of the works (Brown & Gray 1875:315; Secretary of the Commonwealth 1868:7).

Things did not run smoothly. The furnace and “machinery” that the new firm inherited from the old factory were in need of repair and were not completed by the company’s proposed opening on November 1 – a date apparently promised to some customers of the older firm. So, the Massachusetts Glass Co. purchased glassware from the Lyndeborough Glass Co. to retain the former customers, while the refurbishing continued. Oakman and crew were apparently slow in paying, leading to a lawsuit by Lyndeborough that was apparently settled in favor of Lyndeborough in 1871. Massachusetts Glass reorganized in 1871 as the Boston Bottle Works, with Oakman still at the helm and became a successful producer of glass insulators until 1897

(Brown & Gray 1875:315; Maurath 2007). We have found no indication that the new factory made bottles or used a logo.

H&L (unknown)



Figure 29 – Hartell & Letchworth lid (North American Glass)

another one to them.

Creswick (1987:76)

illustrated a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar embossed “H&L” on the base (Figure 28). She suggested that Hartell & Letchworth, a Philadelphia jobber, could be a possible user. The firm commissioned one fruit jar (see below), so it is not unreasonable to ascribe

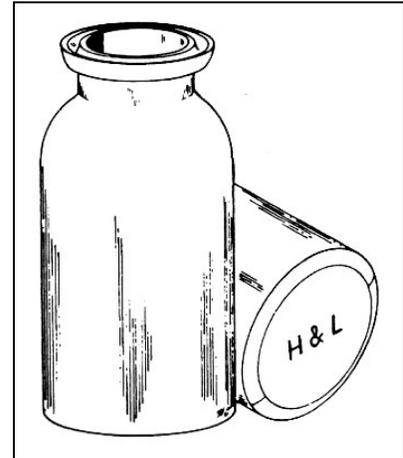


Figure 28 – H&L (Creswick 1987a:76)

Although Hartell & Letchworth mostly dealt in lamps, the firm also carried at least one fruit or product jar. North American Glass included photos of a fruit jar with three ramps on the finish, sealed by a metal screw lid with three indentations that matched the ramps. The lid was stamped “HARTELL & LETCHWORTH / PATENT MAY 22, 1866” horizontally across the center (Figures 29 & 30). A second lid was similar except that the skirt was much shorter, the indentations



Figure 31 – Hartell & Letchworth lid (North American Glass)

were slightly different, and the top was embossed “HARTELL & LETCHWORTH / PATENT (both arched) / MAY 22, 1866 (inverted arch)” (Figure 31).



Figure 30 – Hartell & Letchworth jar (North American Glass)

The only jar-related patent we have found from May 22, 1866, was for a jar opener. William F. Lyman received Patent No. 54,929 for an “Improved Device for Opening Fruit Cans.” The device was a simple bar with a hook on one end that worked as a lever to pry off the lid – hardly appropriate for a screw-off cap.

Probable User

Hartell & Letchworth, Philadelphia (ca. 1864-at least 1876)

We have found little information on Hartell & Letchworth. The 1864 Philadelphia city directory listed the firm at 13 N. 5th with Thomas R. Hartell and John Letchworth as the principals. The firm was an importer and jobber of glassware, mostly lamps and lamp fixtures, in 1866. The firm exhibited “globes, ornamental sheet glass, and Centennial devices” at the 1876 International Exhibition at Philadelphia – although that is the last listing we have found for the company.

HONESDALE GLASS WORKS (1856-ca. 1860s)

McKearin & Wilson (1978:231) described a bottle embossed “PHILADELPHIA [in a semicircle] XXX / PORTER & ALE” on one side of the body and “HONESDALE / GLASS WORKS [in a semicircle] / PA.” on the other. They ascribed the bottle to the Honesdale Glass Works at Tracyville, near Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and noted that the plant was destroyed by fire in 1861 and not rebuilt for another decade.

Von Mechow (2016) described the same bottle, along with 12 others embossed in three slightly different



Figure 32 – Honesdale Glass Works (Glassworks Auctions; von Mechow 2016)

configurations. The most common one (that was described by McKearin & Wilson above) is better portrayed as “HONESDALE / GLASS WORKS (both arched) / P^A. (horizontal).” A few others (second variation) were identical except that they lacked “P^A.” The final variation was embossed “HONESDALE (arch) / GLASS WORKS / P^A. (both horizontal). There is probably no temporal distinction in the three configurations (Figure 32).

Manufacturers

Tracyville Glass Works, Honesdale, Pennsylvania (1846-1848)

Ca. November 1846,⁴ Jacob Faatz established the Tracyville Glass Works at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. The plant made wash-bowls, pitchers, flower pots, jars, lamps, candlesticks, glass milk pans, and general tableware. An out-of-control fire on June 14, 1848, destroyed the dried wood supply for the factory, a telling blow that caused the company to go out of business (Barbe & Reed 2003:35-40).

Honesdale Anthracite Glass Works, Honesdale, Pennsylvania (1849-1856)

William H. Dimmick purchased the former Jacob Faatz factory for \$4,800 at a sheriff's sale on October 3, 1849. Dimmick renamed the company the Honesdale Anthracite Glass Co. on November 1, 1849, but soon sold the plant to James M. Brookfield, who retained the name until ca. 1856 (Barbe & Reed 2003:40-44).

Honesdale Glass Works, Honesdale, Pennsylvania (1856-1902)

Under Brookfield, the plant was known as the Honesdale Glass Works from ca. 1856. The factory primarily made window glass, although it produced some bottles and jars in colorless, amber, and green glass. This plant also made milk pans as well as lamp chimneys, rolling pins, and other glass products. The factory was destroyed in a flood in 1861 and again sold at a sheriff's auction, this time to Samuel Dimmick (Barbe & Reed 2003:40-44, 49).

⁴ A slightly different chronology was set by von Mechow (2012), including ground breaking for the factory by Jacob Faatz on June 4, 1847.

Although Brookfield may have purchased the property, Christian Dorflinger may have been the next one to establish a glass plant on it, possibly as early as 1864. Little is known about the operation, however, until Dorflinger actually purchased the property in 1873. The plant then made green and amber glassware and druggists' ware at two furnaces, with five-pot and seven-pot capacities, respectively (Barbe & Reed 2003:44-47).

Although the firm incorporated in 1887, the plant had problems in 1892, selling its remaining goods at local auction. By at least December 1895, however, the plant was back in fire, making beer bottles. The business failed again, placing the plant in receivership by February 1897, and a new company was formed in 1899⁵ (Barbe & Reed 2003:44-47).

Even though the plant was closed in 1898, the *National Glass Budget* (1897b:7; 1898:7) listed it under the "Green Bottle and Hollowware" category as using 27 pots in both 1897 and 1898. Once more, the plant shut down in 1902, this time permanently. On September 5, the factory was reported as being dismantled, with the useable material transported to Dorflinger's White Mills plants (Barbe & Reed 2003:48; von Mechow 2016).

HP-Ligature in an oval (1815-1817)

This is actually an IP connected by a line. See section on Keen Marlboro Street Glassworks for a complete discussion.

HS in an oval (1815-1817)

The HS mark was placed on Masonic flasks by Henry Schoolcraft between 1815 and 1817. See section on Keen Marlboro Street Glassworks for a complete discussion.

⁵ Von Mechow (2012) noted that the company name changed to the Honesdale Glass Co. in 1897.

Discussion and Conclusions

The logos discussed above fall fairly neatly into a few categories. The first consists of marks that are distinctly identified, such as “HONESDALE GLASS WORKS” or the “HG” above a triangle logo. These are all matched with a glass house or user (or both) and are well dated. A second group – e.g., “H” in a separated star or “HS” in an oval – was misidentified and will be dealt with in more detail in the appropriate venues. A final category, including “H&L,” “H&D,” and “H&Co,” are logos that remain unknown at this time. Hopefully, more evidence for these marks will surface in the future.

Acknowledgments

As always, we need to thank Doug Leybourne for allowing us to reproduce the drawings from the Alice Creswick books, Greg Spurlin for granting permission to use the North American Glass photos, and Wanda Wakkinen for proofreading our files.

Sources

Allen, James E.

1977 *The Story of the Henry B. Gilpin Company*. Newcomen Society in North America, New York.

American Glass Review

1927 *Glass Factory Yearbook and Directory*. *American Glass Review*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Commoner Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

1934 *Glass Factory Yearbook and Directory*. *American Glass Review*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Includes reprint of the *Glass Trade Directory for 1904*. Commoner Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Barbe, Walter B. and Kurt A. Reed

2003 *The Glass Industry in Wayne County Pennsylvania, 1807–Present*. A Heritage Education Publication. Dorflinger-Suydam Press, White Mills, Pennsylvania.

Bredehoft, Neila M. and Thomas H. Bredehoft

2001 *Heisey Glass, 1896-1957: Identification & Value Guide*. Collector Books, Paducah, Kentucky.

Browne, Albert G., and John C. Gray

1875 *Massachusetts Reports 111: Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts November 1872—March 1873*. H.O. Houghton & Co., Boston.

Buchner, C. Andrew, Eric Albertson, Carl E. Brown, and N.C. Kaplan

2007 *Lamar Terrace Treasure: Data Recovery Excavations at Site 40SY695, Memphis, Tennessee*. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee.

Chamber of Commerce

1918 *Report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for 1917-18 Containing Directors' Reports, Committees, By-Laws, List of Members, Trade Rules and Trade Statistics, Etc.* Chamber of Commerce.

City Council of Boston

1905 *Reports of Proceedings City Council of Boston For the Year Commencing January 4, 1904 and ending January 2, 1905*. Municipal Printing Office, Baltimore.

Colcleaser, Donald E.

1965 *Bottles of Bygone Days*. Privately Published, Napa, California.

1966 *Bottles of Bygone Days, Part II*. Privately Published, Vallejo, California.

Creswick, Alice

1987 *The Fruit Jar Works, Vol. I, Listing Jars Made Circa 1820 to 1920's*. Douglas M. Leybourne, N. Muskegon, Michigan.

Dairy Antiques Site

2016 "Milk Bottle Manufacturers." Dairy Antiques Site.
http://dairyantiques.com/Milk_Bottle_Makers.html

EBSCO Host

2015 “Consumers Packaging to acquire Hillsboro Glass.”

<http://connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/9603113390/consumers-packaging-acquire-hillsboro-glass>

Emhart

1982 *Emhart Punt Marks*. Emhart, Zurich, Switzerland.

1996 *The Emhart Book of Punt Marks*. Emhart, Zurich, Switzerland.

2015 “Emhart Glass.”

http://www.emhartglass.com/system/files/download_center/punt_marks.pdf

Farnsworth, Kenneth B. and John A. Walthall

2011 *Bottled in Illinois: Embossed Bottles and Bottled Products of Early Illinois Merchants from Chicago to Cairo, 1840-1880*. University of Illinois, Urbana. Studies in Archaeology No. 6, Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

Fisher, George William and Donald H. Weinhardt

2011 *A Historical Guide to Long Island Soda, Beer & Mineral Water Bottles & Bottling Companies, 1840-1970*. 4th ed. Myshkin Press, Long Island, New York.

Freeman, Larry

1964 *Grand Old American Bottles*. Century House, Watkins Glen, NY.

Frescoln, Carol Ananis

1973 “Comparison of the Bottle Glass from Two Historical San Juan Island Sites.” Master’s Thesis, University of Idaho.

Glass Industry

1982 “Glass Manufacturers, Primary.” *Glass Industry* 62(10):9-64.

Griffinhagen, George and Mary Bogard

1999 *History of Drug Containers and Their Labels*. American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Madison, Wisconsin.

Hunt, William J.

2008 *More Than Meets the Eye: The Archaeology of Bath House Row, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas*. Midwest Archaeological Center Technical Report 102. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Hwa-Hsia Group

2014 Introduction of Hwa-Hsia Group.

http://www.hwahsiaglass.com/html/en/article_list_32.html

Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

1913 “The Present Status of the Glass Bottle and Hollow Ware Industries in the United States.” *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* 5(11):951954.

Knittle, Rhea Mansfield

1927 *Early American Glass*. Appleton-Century, New York.

Lehner, Lois

1978 *Ohio Pottery and Glass Marks and Manufacturers*. Wallace-Homestead Books Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Lockwood & Brainard

1890 *Special Acts and Resolutions of the State of Connecticut With an Appendix Containing a List of Corporations Organized Under General Law Subsequent to the Publication of Vol. IX. Vol. 10:From 1885 to 1889 Inclusive*. Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford, Connecticut.

Maurath, Joe

2007 “History of New England Insulators.”

<http://www.insulators.info/articles/neweng.htm>

McKearin, Helen and Kenneth M. Wilson

1978 *American Bottles & Flasks and Their Ancestry*. Crown Publishers, New York.

National Glass Budget

1897a "Flint and Green Glass Review." *National Glass Budget* 13(26):4-6.

1897b "Glass Directory." *National Glass Budget* 12(42):7.

1898 "Flint, Green and Cathedral Glass Factories of the United States and Canada in Operation." *National Glass Budget* 13(38):7.

O'Dell, Digger

2007 "Canby, Gilpin & Co."

<http://www.bottlebooks.com/Wholesale%20Druggists/Canby%20Gilpin%20Co.html>

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

2002 "Consolidation of the United States Glass Container Industry." Spreadsheet for internal use created by the Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

Paquette, Jack K.

2002 *Blowpipes: Northwest Ohio Glassmaking in the Gas Boom of the 1880s*. Xlibris Corp., n. p.

Perrine, Lowell E.

1985 "Directory Issue 1985." *Glass Industry* 66(3):1-170.

Roller, Dick

1983 *Standard Fruit Jar Reference*. Acorn Press, Paris, Illinois.

2011 *Standard Fruit Jar Reference: 2011 Update*. Edited by Jerome McCann and Barry Bernas. Fruit Jar Annual/Phoenix Press, Chicago.

Secretary of the Commonwealth

1851 *Acts and Resolves Passed by The General Court of Massachusetts in the Years 1849 1850 1851 Together with the Messages.* Dutton & Wentworth, Printers to the Commonwealth, Boston.

1868 *Public Documents of Massachusetts, Being the Annual Reports of Various Public Officers and Institutions for the Year 1867.* Vol. 3, No. 4-7. Write & Potter, State Printers, Boston.

Thomas Publishing Co.

1905-1906 *The Buyers' Guide: Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers and First Hands in all Lines.* Thomas Publishing Co., New York.

1907-1908 *Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers and First Hands in all Lines: The Buyers Guide.* Thomas Publishing Co., New York.

1909 *Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers and First Hands in All Lines: A Classified Reference Book for Buyer and Sellers.* Thomas Publishing, New York.

1915 *Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers and First Hands in All Lines: A Classified Reference Book for Buyer and Sellers.* Thomas Publishing, New York.

1917 *Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers and First Hands in All Lines: A Classified Reference Book for Buyer and Sellers.* Thomas Publishing, New York.

1920 *Thomas Register of American Manufacturers and First Hands in All Lines.* Thomas Publishing Co., New York.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison

1969 *Fruit Jars.* Thomas Nelson & Sons, Camden, New Jersey.

1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks.* Thomas Nelson, New York.

University of Maryland

1909 *Terra Mariae 1948*. (Yearbook of The School of Pharmacy) University of Maryland, Baltimore.

Von Mechow, Tod

2016 “Soda and Beer Bottles of North America.”

<http://www.sodasandbeers.com/SABBottleManufBeerSoda.htm>

Welker, John and Elizabeth Welker

1985 *Pressed Glass in America: Encyclopedia of the First Hundred Years, 1825-1925*. Antique Acres Press, Ivyland, Pennsylvania.

Whitten, David

2016 “Glass Manufacturers’ Marks on Bottles & Other Glassware.”

<http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks/>

Wilson, John P. and Thomas J. Caperton

1994 “Fort Selden, New Mexico: Archaeological Investigations of the Latrines and Magazine, 1974-1976.” *The Artifact* 32(2-4):i-ix,1-145).

Wilson, Rex

1981 *Bottles on the Western Frontier*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Last updated 5/25/2016

