

## Other M Marks

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As with each of the other letters, there are always a few marks that do not fit well into a single section of their own. These Other M logos are addressed below.

### Containers and Marks

**M** (ca. 1880s-ca. 1910)

Toulouse (1971:341) noted that some “crudely made beers” also carried an “M” mark, although these were made in the ca. 1880 era and could not be associated with Maryland Glass Corp. According to Whitten (2017), the mark has been “seen on the base of certain mouth-blown amber, aqua and clear beer bottles (and an amber salve jar) that appear to date c. 1880-1905, and the glassmaker in those cases predates Maryland Glass” (Figures 1 & 2). A Whitten example was a beer bottle (colorless, amber, or aqua) embossed “F. & P. BOCHART, NEW ALBANY, IND” along with “a plain ‘M’ on the bottom.” Bochart was in business from 1890 to 1907. Whitten suggested tht the unidentified



Figure 1 – M base (David Whitten)

glass house was probably in the Midwest – Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or Pennsylvania.



Figure 2 – M jar (David Whitten)

Griffenhagen and Bogard (1999:126) noted that pharmaceutical bottles embossed with an “M” mark were used by the American Stomach Bitters Co., Buffalo, New York. They date the use from 1907 to 1916. They admitted that they relied heavily on Toulouse for dates. Ring (1980:53) showed the American Stomach Bitters in a cylinder-whiskey style bottle in amber color made by a three-piece mold. Ring

identified the mark on the base as being “M (or W).” We have found very little information on the American Stomach Bitters Co. It was listed in the 1886 and 1905 Buffalo city directories, incorporating in the December 1900 with a capital of \$10,000 – and P.C. Witte, Elizabeth Witte, and Clara E. Meyers as incorporators. Production of amber glass at Maryland Glass did not begin until 1917, so Maryland Glass was *very* unlikely to have made any of these bottles. Ring (1980:494) also listed a Wild Cherry & Blood Root Jaundice Bitters bottle with an “M” on the base.

One of the major problems is that an upside-down W – with slanted outer “legs” – looks just like an M, although the letter M may also be created with vertical “legs” that will *not* look like a W when inverted. The jar base in Figure 1 for example could not be mistaken for a W, but a whiskey base illustrated by Hawkins (2014:9) works for either letter (Figure 3). It would be helpful to have more photos or high-quality drawings of these “M” marks. In the end, we must agree with Whitten (see above) that the amber beer and bitters bottles were likely made ca. 1880-1910 by a probably-small glass house beginning with the letter M.



Figure 3 – M or W (Hawkins 2014:9)

Pollard (1993:265-266) showed drug store bottles with either an “M” (or “W”) basemarks but offered no explanation for a manufacturer nor any date range. Bethman (1991:488, 863) illustrated two Washington prescription bottles with the letter “M” (or “W”) embossed on their bases. He dated the bottles 1910 and 1891, respectively. These prescriptions basemarks, however, could easily have been “W” logos used by such glass houses as T.C. Wheaton or the Whitney Glass Works, so they may be entirely unrelated to the larger, cylindrical amber ware discussed above.

### **Circle M** (ca. 1890s-ca. 1915)

We have observed this mark on a mouth-blown export beer bottle. The container was blue aqua in color with a two-part tooled finish (round lower ring). The “M” had a strange

configuration with a “Y” shape in the center rather than the typical “V” shape (Figure 4). The circle was large (3.0 cm. or 1.1/4" in diameter). Bottles of this type were generally made between ca. 1890 and ca. 1915. Although possible, it is unlikely that this bottle was made by the Maryland Glass Corp., the user of the Circle-M mark after 1921. The Maryland Circle-M, however, used a traditional “M.” One of these was embedded in the wall of the Tom Kelley bottle house built in 1906 at Rhyolite, Nevada.



Figure 4 – Circle-M

We discovered a second unusual Circle-M logo on the base of a catsup bottle (Figure 5). The bottle was made for the Curtice Brothers, a firm that required its manufacturers to apply their initials or logos on bottle bases long before the practice became standard. Because of this, many glass houses that produced bottles for the Curtice Brothers used a mark on catsup bottles only – not on any of their other products. The bottle was mouth blown and was probably made prior to the opening of the Maryland Glass Co. Unfortunately, any “M” glass house that made catsup bottles could have used the logo.



Figure 5 – Circle-M

### **M in an elongated hexagon (1949-1981)**

Toulouse (1971:342-343) noted the Hexagon-M mark as being used by the Metro Bottle Co., a subsidiary of the Metro Glass Co., from 1949 to 1956 and by the Metro Glass Division, National Dairy Products Corp. “since 1956” (i.e., until the book was written in 1971). Whitten (2017) extended the date to ca. 1981. Toulouse called the mark a “flattened hexagon” (Figure 6).



Figure 6 – Hexagon-M

## METRO EASI-PAK MASON (1943-1946)



Figure 7 – Metro Easi-Pak (eBay)

Toulouse (1969:103-104) listed two machine-made, bead-finish Easi-Pak jars. One was embossed “METRO / EASI-PAK (*italics*) / MASON (thick letters)” on the side (Figure 7). He dated the jar ca. “1942-1946 only, according to Metro Glass.”

The second variation lacked the word “MASON” and had “METRO” in thicker embossing. Roller (1983:112, 250) listed both variations with two lids. One was a glass lid embossed “METRO EASI-PAK mason,” held by a metal screw band. The other was a lacquered metal lid with “GENERAL CAPS COPYRIGHT 1937 BY GENERAL CAN CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS” on top. He noted that Metro registered the trademark for “METRO

EASI-PAK” on January 4, 1944, claiming a first use on March 16, 1943. Creswick (1987a:96) illustrated the jar but added no new information (Figure 8).



Figure 8 – Metro Easi-Pak (Creswick 1987b:96)

### Manufacturer

**Metro Glass Co., Jersey City, New Jersey (1946-1956)**

**Metro Glass Div., National Dairy Products Corp., Jersey City (1956-1969)**

**Metro Glass, a division of KraftCo (1969-1976)**

**MetroPak, a division of Kraft, Inc. (1976-1980)**

The former Knox Glass Co. plant at Jersey City became independent in 1949 as the Metro Glass Co. (see section on Knox for details). A subsidiary, the Metro Bottle Co., apparently produced the company’s containers. Emmanuel M. Turner was the president (Toulouse 1971:342).

The National Dairy Products Corp. purchased the company as the “Metro Glass Division” in September 1956. National expanded, opening factories in Washington, Pennsylvania, and

Chicago, Illinois, in 1957. The next year, the corporation opened another plant at Carteret, New Jersey (Toulouse 1971:343). On April 17, 1969, the National Dairy Products Corp. reorganized as KraftCo. Several organizations, including Kraft Foods, Breakstone-Sugar Creek Foods, HumKo Products, and Metro Glass, were included under this corporate umbrella (Capper & Pell 2000; *Journal of Dairy Science* 1969:15-16).

KraftCo reorganized as Kraft, Inc., on October 27, 1976. Although the source is unclear, MetroPak was a subsidiary of KraftCo and probably operated by that name from 1976. At some point, Carteret had become the main plant for MetroPak (Capper & Pell 2000). It is possible that Metro Glass became MetroPak with the formation of Kraft, Inc. in 1976. The Ball Corporation purchased MetroPak in 1980 and closed the Jersey City plant on Nov. 13, 1981, although the other plants continued in operation (Whitten 2017).

### **Stylized M (1962-1984)**

The stylized “M” is made from three vertical rectangles above a horizontal rectangle. The mark was used by the Midland Glass Co., Inc. from 1968 to ca. 1984 (Toulouse 1971:363; Whitten 2017). The mark appeared in a 1982 list of marks but not in the 1990 or 1996 lists (Emhart 1982:75; 1996:48-49; Powell 1990). However, a non-returnable beer bottle with the stylized “M” mark had a date code of “67” with the “7” overstamped on what appears to have originally been a “6.” This date code suggests that the firm was in business at least a year earlier, or, more likely, that American Can also used the symbol between 1962 and 1968. The orientation of the accompanying numbers suggests that the lines could point either upward or downward (Figure 9).



Figure 9 – Stylized M

### **Midland MASON (1975)**

Roller (1983:251) listed this jar embossed “Midland MASON” on the side and “three vertical lines over a horizontal line Midland Glass Co. logo” on the base (Figures 10 & 11). He

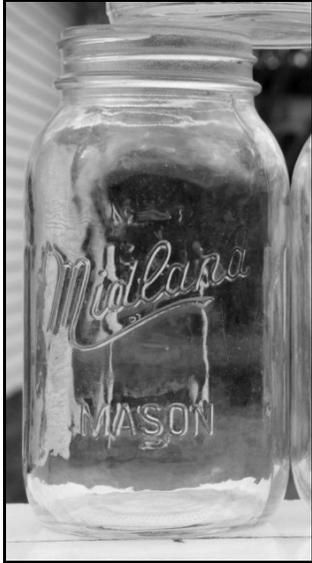


Figure 10 – Midland Mason (eBay)

noted that the Shopkopee plant only made the quart jars during 1975 – along with a sample run of pint jars the firm never sold. Creswick (1987b:96) illustrated the Midland Mason – “Midland (upwardly slanted cursive with an underlining tail extending from the “M”) / MASON” – with measuring scale on the side but added no new information (Figure 12).



Figure 11 – Midland base (eBay)

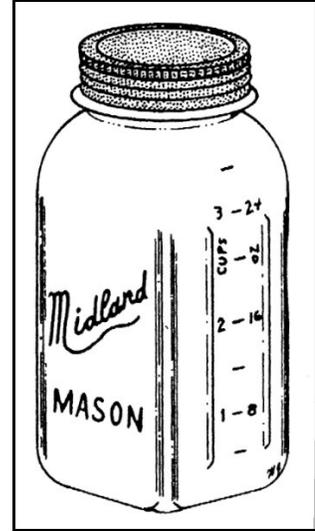


Figure 12 – Midland Mason (Creswick 1987b:96)

## Manufacturer

### Midland Glass Co., Inc., Midland, New Jersey (1968-1984?)

Toulouse (1971:363) stated that this company had been in business since it took over the assets of the Glass Division of the American Can Co. on April 1, 1968. Whitten (2017) noted a termination date of “1984?” That date may have come from the Wabash Valley Profiles (2017), which stated that “the complex [i.e., American-Wheaton Glass Co.] was sold to Midland Glass Co. in January 1968. It ceased operations on April 30, 1984, and the buildings were razed 10 years later.”

In 1982, Midland made a general line of glass containers for food, beverages, beer, and liquor bottles and offered to make private molds. Bottles were made in flint, amber, and emerald green. The firm had five plants located at Cliffwood, New Jersey; Henryetta, Oklahoma; Shakopee, Michigan; Terre Haute, Indiana; and Warner Robins, Georgia. The headquarters was at the Cliffwood complex. The company was certainly still in business in October 1983 (*Sec*

*News Digest* 1983:8), when it filed a K8 form for the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission. On October 18, 1983, Midland filed a follow-up form to show item #1 (Change in Control of Registrant) and #7 (Financial Statements and Exhibits). The company was no longer listed in 1985 (Perrine 1985). This suggests that the April 30, 1984, date, indeed, signaled the demise of Midland Glass

**M in a diamond and circle (1899-1906)**

This mark is found on the side of jars embossed “THE VICTOR.” See the section on the Victor Jar Co. for more details.

**M in a shield (1920s)**

Whitten (2017) reported that he had observed this mark on the base of Puritas water bottle. The mark was used by the Monarch Glass Company, Compton, California, during the 1920s. We have not found an example.

**M in a Star (1899-1900 and/or 1909-1910)**



Figure 13 – Star-M (TUR collection)

The M-in-a-star mark is found embossed on the bases of Philadelphia Oval medicine/drug store bottles in conjunction with “PAT. MAY 2 / 1899.” We found

a good example at the Tucson Urban Renewal collection at the University of Arizona (Figure 13). The patent (No. 30,664) was filed by Frank Schilling of Muncie, Indiana, who assigned it to the Muncie Glass Co. (Kardatzke 2002:142). Schilling applied for the patent on March 20, 1899, and received it on May 2 of that year (Figure 14). The timing of the assignation is very interesting. In 1900, less than a year

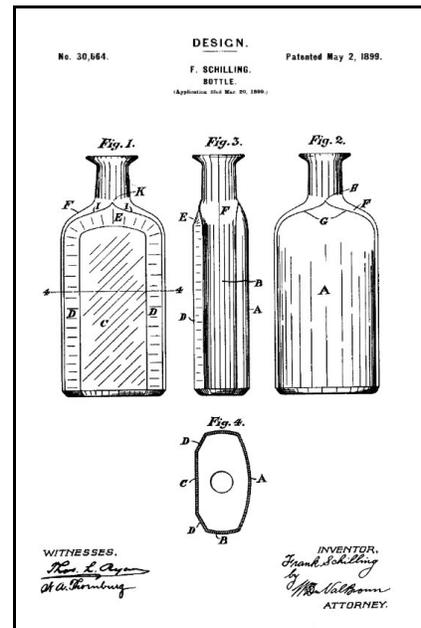


Figure 14 – Schilling 1899 patent

after Muncie obtained the patent, the plant became the second factory of the Charles Boldt Glass Co. Even though Boldt made a general line of flint bottles at the Muncie plant, the scarcity of bottles with the mark makes it unlikely that Bolt used the mark – although he may have continued to use the molds – with the Star-M logos – until they wore out. The bottles also could have been made by the later Muncie Glass Co. – from 1909 to 1910.

## **Manufacturer**

### **Muncie Glass Co., Muncie, Indiana (1888-1900)**

On November 15, 1888, Herman F. Immohr, Jacob Sheurer, and Charles Boldt incorporated to form the Muncie Glass Co. with a capitalization of \$25,000. Boldt was only 20 years old, yet he served as the president of the organization. By 1892, the plant operated a single four-pot green-glass furnace and two 14-pot furnaces (likely flint) at West Second St. between Pierce St. and Kilgore Ave. At the time of the May 14 report, the green furnace was exclusively producing Mason fruit jars (Clarke 1912:652; Roller 1999; Toulouse 1971:346).

The green glass furnace was housed in a separate building from the flint glass production area, and the latter structure was completely consumed by fire on September 7, 1892. The blaze was reported as “incendiary” – i.e., caused intentionally. The plant was rebuilt and was making a general line of flint bottles and prescription ware by 1895. By this time, Boldt remained as president, with H.F. Immohr as vice president, H.F. Koontz as secretary, and Isaac Humphrey as superintendent. About the middle of 1896, Boldt apparently acquired the Nelson Glass Co. and moved the Muncie operation to that location. A January 20, 1900, billhead shows that the firm made “Flint Bottles for the Drug, Liquor & Condiment Trades” (Roller 1999; Toulouse 1971:346).

In 1898, the plant made its products at three furnaces with 35 pots and one continuous tank with 15 rings. The factory made “Mason fruit jars exclusively” in its “green furnace” and a “general line of flint bottles and prescription ware” in the other areas. The plant became part of the Charles Boldt Glass Co. in 1900 when Boldt reorganized the firm and opened his Cincinnati plant. Cincinnati became the flagship factory, and Muncie lost its individual identity. By 1905, the plant was using five machines to make Mason fruit jars. The plant was destroyed by fire in early June 1907, but Boldt soon rebuilt the factory. By the end of 1908, Thomas Holden had

received a patent for a device to hold a bottle during the finishing operation, and he was working on a glass blowing machine when he died the following year (*National Glass Budget* 1898:3; Roller 1994:74; 1999).

### Muncie Glass Co., Muncie, Indiana (1909-1910)

On January 18, 1909, the *Bridgeton Evening News* reported that C.G. Milligan and “several Muncie, Ind., business men have incorporated the Muncie Glass Co. and will operate the Chas. Boldt factory at that place, manufacturing hand-made bottles.” The plant specialized in prescription ware and had two continuous tanks with 11 rings. On January 6, 1910, a fire destroyed the factory – at a loss of \$65,000, \$52,000 of which was covered by insurance. Although the directories claimed for the next two years that the plant would be rebuilt, there is no evidence that it was (*Detroit Times* 1/6/1910; Roller 1999; Toulouse 1971:347). Also, see the Charles Boldt Glass Co. in the “C” section for more on that firm.

### M with a milk bottle in the center

Doug Gisi (personal communication, 2/17/2007) noted from ads he has seen that the Mannington Glass Works claimed to be the largest milk bottle manufacturer in the US and had a third of the milk bottle trade. The company advertised that their trademark, an M with a milk bottle in the center, would be blown in the bottom of their bottles (Figure 15). Neither Doug nor the members of the BRG have ever seen the mark on an actual container.

### Manufacturer

### Mannington Glass Works, Mannington, West Virginia (ca. 1900-1909)

The *Cincinnati Post* for May 13, 1899, noted that a glass factory employing 100 men would be established at Mannington “soon.” This first firm apparently collapsed by 1901. In a reorganization, the company incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. H.E. Travis, V.T. and A.G.



Figure 15 – Undated Mannington ad (Doug Gisi)

Clayton, M.F. Hamilton, E.J. Thomas and W.H. Furbee were the incorporators. By 1903, Virgil T. Clayton was president with William H. Furbee as vice president and H.E. Travis as secretary and treasurer (*Bridgeton Evening News* 8/21/1903; Roller 1997a).

While on a drunken binge at Baltimore, Clayton – by that time vice president of the firm – snatched a policeman’s revolver from his holster and attempted to commit suicide. When the fast-acting officer knocked the weapon from Clayton’s hand, but the man claimed that he was tired of the struggle and wanted to end his life. At that point, he began running toward the railroad tracks with the apparent aim of throwing himself in front of a train. With the help of a couple of porters, Officer Carney restrained Clayton and hauled him into jail. Apparently, a note for \$1,500 coming due on top of other financial difficulties (probably related to the glass house) put Clayton over the edge (*Baltimore American* 8/18/1906).

Travis resigned in June 1907 and was replaced as secretary by U.S. Barnes, formerly with Cunningham & Co. of Pittsburgh. Mannington remodeled the factory in the summer of 1908, installing two machines (probably O’Neill milk bottle machines) to work at the six-ring continuous tank. The Lewis Hines collection contains several photos of boys working at the plant and one notable picture of an O’Neill machine at use in the factory, likely one of the two installed in 1908. The plant was totally destroyed by fire on April 18, 1909, at a loss of \$50,000. Although the loss was mostly covered by insurance, the factory was never rebuilt (*Bridgeton Evening News* 6/17/1907; 8/31/1908; Lexington Herald 1/19/1909).

## **MALLINGER** (ca. 1897-1994)

Toulouse (1969:193) noted the word “MALLINGER” on a Mason jar with a beaded neck. He dated the jars ca. 1931-1940, claiming that the Glenshaw Glass Co. made them, and the Samuel Mallinger Co. produced the opal liners. In his later book (Toulouse 1971:460), he changed the dates to ca. 1946-1951, although he continued the other information. Although we could not find the name in Roller (1983, 2011), Creswick (1987b:85) listed (but did not illustrate) the name on a Mason bead seal jar made by the Glenshaw Glass Co. between ca. 1931-1940. Despite the listings, we have been unable to find a single example of a jar or bottle embossed “MALLINGER.” See the Other S section for more on Mallinger’s Samco jars.

## User

**E.&S. Mallinger, Pittsburgh (1899-1903)**

**Samuel Mallinger Co., Pittsburgh (1903-at least the mid-1950s)**

Samuel Mallinger immigrated to Pittsburgh from Sanok, Galicia, in 1894 with a cousin – possibly Emmanuel Mallinger. Both almost immediately began working in the used bottle trade and went into business as partners in E.&S. Mallinger, purchasing their business from the Jacobsen Bros. (Goodkind 1980:190). A letterhead from Jacobson Bros., Bottle Dealers at 2125-2135 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, dated December 5, 1903, offered on eBay was stamped “E.&S. Mallinger, successors to” above the Jacobson name (Figure 16).

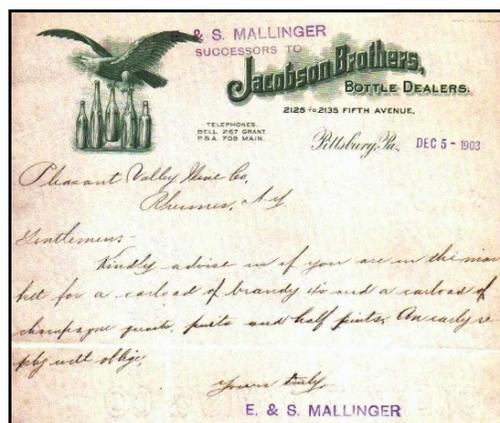


Figure 16 – Mallinger letter (eBay)

Later in 1903, the cousins separated, although both remained in the bottle trade, probably still selling used bottles at that time – Emmanuel as E. Mallinger and Sam as the Samuel Mallinger Co. Emmanuel still dealt in used bottles at least as late as 1917. Samuel became a jobber in new liquor and beer bottles as well as “Samco” Mason jars and eventually incorporated, using the “Samco” trademark between ca. 1946 and 1951. The firm remained in business until 1994 (*Brewer’s Journal* 1917:132; Court Listener n.d.; Hawkins 2009:340).

The *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* told an interesting story on September 23, 1931. The Feds made a major illegal booze bust that included the arrest of Benjamin and Emanuel Mallinger at “the Mallinger bottle plant at 1855 Forbes street” and of Frank Mallinger at what the paper called the “Mallinger bootleg supply plant in Magee street.” These were almost certainly relatives, possibly the sons of Samuel. Federal agents seized “more than 50,000 empty bottles, 500 burlap bags, 5,000 stenciled sacks, a half-ton of corks and a large quantity of wrapping paper” and “asserted every seized bottle either had blown in it the brand of liquor for which it was intended or was pasted with a label on which was printed a brand of liquor.” We have not discovered the ultimate outcome of the investigation – nor who actually made the bottles.

Although the last mention we have found of the Samuel Mallinger Co. was a lawsuit in 1953 that involved the firm and the Knox Glass Assoc., Hawkins (2009:340) cited the Dick Roller closing date of 1994. Regardless of the actual closing date, the firm seems to have only used its marked jars – specifically the Samco brand – during the 1940s and 1950s.

## **MASS GLASS CO.**

According to Whitten (2017), “this rare mark, which is assumed to be linked to that same company, has been reported observed on the base of a very, very small number of bottles.” At least one of these has been offered on eBay (Figure 17).

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Massachusetts Glass Co., Cheshire, Massachusetts (1849-?)**

On May 2, 1849, the Governor of Massachusetts approved a request to grant an incorporation for the Massachusetts Glass Co. at Cheshire. Waitstill Hastings, John L. King, and Charles Stearns along with “their associates and successors” were the principals of the corporation (Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1849:112). We have discovered no other information about this firm, except that it was succeeded by a later company with the same name.

#### **Massachusetts Glass Co., Somerville, Massachusetts (1867-1871)**

The Massachusetts Glass Co., of Somerville, incorporated in 1867, having its first meeting on May 24. Samuel Oakman, George W. Pinkerton, J. Wade Davis, Joseph H. Orcutt, and George W. Park were the original incorporators, with Oakman as president and Pinkerton as secretary. George H. Smith was the superintendent. The new firm took over the furnaces and tools of the earlier Massachusetts Glass Co., beginning operations on November 1 (*Crown Jewels of the Wire* 2004:122; Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court 1875:315-316; Maurath 2007).



Figure 17 – Mass Glass Co. (eBay)

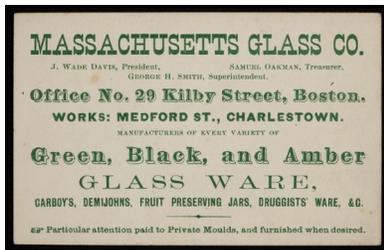


Figure 18 – Mass Glass trade card (Historic New England)

On January 23, 1868, the *Boston Herald* listed Davis as president, with S.H. Fessenden, J.S. Palmer, and J.P. Gregory as directors – a new group.

The *Boston Journal* advertised “Hilton’s Patent

All-Glass Fruit Jar . . . No metallic cover to corrode or rust. . . Can be opened with a pin. The most simple and most perfect jar on the market.” A July 18, 1868, ad in the *Massachusetts Ploughman and New England Journal of Agriculture* illustrated the jar (Figures 18 & 19).



Figure 19 – Hilton Fruit Jar (*Massachusetts Ploughman* 1968)

The *Commercial Bulletin* presented a cameo description of the factory on April 17, 1869:

The Massachusetts Glass Company, whose works are at Charlestown, has been established about three years . . . 100 hands . . . turning out \$150,000 worth, annually, of light green and amber ware, including bottles, demijohns, carboys, fruit jars, &c. The works now have one furnace of 6 pots, but another will soon be added, by which their capacity will be doubled. . . . Its product is mostly sold to the New England trade. . . . ‘J.W. Davis is president of the company; Samuel Oakman, treasurer, George H. Smith superintendent.

By at least 1871 (probably from the beginning), the factory was called the Boston Glass Works. The norm for that era was to have a different name for the plant and the operating company. The *Boston Herald* announced the death knell for the firm on January 16, 1871, when it reported that the Massachusetts Glass Co. “has failed with liabilities at \$97,000. The Gazette puts their assets at about \$22,000.” The firm reorganized as the Boston Bottle Works with Oakman still at the helm. The firm again reorganized as the Bay State Glass Works in 1877, with Oakman still noted as the agent until the company’s last listing in 1879 (*Crown Jewels of the Wire* 2004:122; Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court 1875:315-316; Maurath 2007). Also see the discussion about the Hilton Patent jar in the Other H section.

## MAUL HEBREW & C<sup>o</sup> (1855-1856)

Lindsey (2017) illustrated a cylinder whiskey bottle embossed MAUL HEBREW & C<sup>o</sup> in a circle around a Rickett's-type mold on the base (Figure 20). The bottle was olive green in color, with an applied finish and a concave center on the base, with a dot or mamelon in the middle. Although the plant remained in the hands of Maul and Hebrew until January 24, 1857, the bottle should be dated 1855-1856. It is unlikely that many – if any – bottles were produced in 1857.



Figure 20 – Maul Hebrew & Co. (Lindsey 2017)

According to both McKearin & Wilson (1978:132) and Pepper (1971:214), the Bodine family sold the Bridgeton Glass Works to William G. Maul and William Hebrew who formed Maul, Hebrew & Co. in 1855, but the firm failed later that year, so Potter & Bodine purchased the plant at a sheriff's sale either in late 1855 or early 1856. The firm was actually longer lived. The January 24, 1857, issue of the *Brighton Chronicle* reported that William G. Maul, David Potter, William Hebrew, and Joseph Borden had formed a partnership – Maul & Potter – although the same newspaper commented just eight days later that the partnership was dissolved. On March 28, however, the *Chronicle* noted that Potter & Bodine had acquired the plant (Roller 1998).

## Mayflower (1901-1905 – possibly as late as 1915)

The word “Mayflower” was embossed in cursive on the bases of some beer bottles with an underlining “tail” extending from the base of the “r” back to the “l.” A second variation had the word “COPYRIGHTED” in an arch above “Mayflower” and “1902” below (Figure 21). The bottles were mouth-blown, export beer bottles, amber or aqua in color, and with a tooled finish. Glass houses began using tooled finishes on beer bottles ca. 1890, but they were pretty much phased out by ca. 1915. Thus, the bottles were probably made between ca. 1902 and ca. 1915, although the one with no “COPYRIGHTED” on it may have been slightly earlier.



Figure 21 – Mayflower (Tom Kelly Bottle House)

Mayflower was a brand of beer made by the Imperial Brewing Co. at Kansas City, Missouri. The Imperial Brewing Co. opened its brewery in 1901, and the name became the Imperial Brewery, a branch of the Kansas City Breweries Co., in 1905. Kansas City Breweries changed the name of the plant to the Rochester Brewery (Plant B) in 1906 but closed the operation due to Prohibition in 1915. A second Imperial Brewing Co. opened in 1933 but was again closed in 1938 (Van Wieren 1995:181).

Bob Kay provided a photo of a label from the brewery that showed a “Mayflower” in cursive, an almost perfect match for the embossed bases (Figure 22). The pre-Prohibition label was from the Imperial Brewing Co. Thus, the bottles were made for Imperial at some point between 1901 and 1905 – although the bottles were probably also used by the following companies, possibly until 1915.

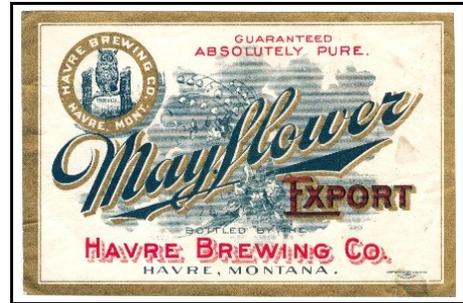


Figure 22 – Mayflower (Bob Kay)

## MBCo

Toulouse (1971:346) showed a mark of “MBCo” that he assigned to the Muncie Glass Co. with a date range of 1895 (the earliest date he had found for the company) to 1910. Although Charles Boldt formed the company, a mark of “MBCo” makes no intuitive sense. A mark of “MGC” would be much more logical. A search of both the internet and eBay failed to produce a single MBCo mark. This may have been a typographic error, originally intended as MGC. Griffenhagen and Bogard (1999:102, 126) repeated the Toulouse assertion and followed his dates for the company. For more information about the Muncie Glass Co., see the section on M in a Star above.

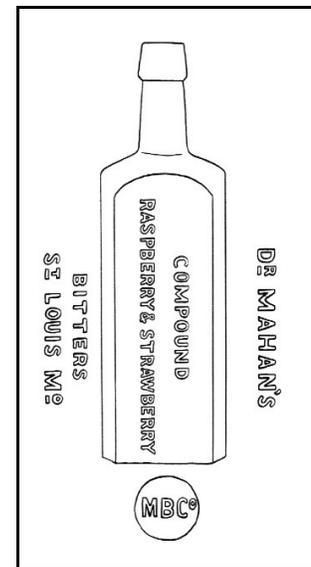


Figure 23 – MBCo (Ring 1980:317)

However, an MBC<sup>o</sup> mark may exist. Ring (1980:317) illustrated the “MBC<sup>o</sup>” logo inside a post mold mark on the base of a Dr. Mahan’s Compound Raspberry & Strawberry Bitters bottle (Figure 23). The bottle was also

marked ST. LOUIS. MO., but no company name was included. The only historical data we have found was an ad for the bitters from the Mahan Bitters Co. in the Davenport, Iowa, *Morning Democrat* from May 23-July 26, 1876. This is too early for either of the two glass houses we have found with the initials – Marion Bottle Co. (1916-1922) or Magnolia Bottle Co. (at least 1927-ca. 1930). It is highly likely that “MBC<sup>o</sup>” indicated the Mahan Bitters Co.

### **MBMCo** (1886-ca. 1887)

According to Toulouse (1971:348-349), “MBMCo” was the mark of the Minneapolis Bottle Mfg. Co. The plant made green, amber, and blue bottles, flasks, and fruit jars and specialized in beer bottles. The company also produced Apollinaris bottles in “German green.” The information was taken from a single advertisement for the company. Toulouse (1971:349) also noted that the mark of the Millville Bottle Works, with the “W” turned upside down, would create a similar mark. The firm was very short lived. Wilson and Caperton (1994:71) listed advertisers from the *Western Brewer* from 1883 to the end of 1890. The Minneapolis Bottle Mfg. Co. only advertised in three issues (probably April, May, and July) of 1886. Also see MGMCo monogram below. We have been unable to find an example of this mark.

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Minneapolis Glass Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota** (1884-1885)

According to Zellie (2009:15-16), the Minneapolis Glass Mfg. Co. erected a factory at Hiawatha and 35<sup>th</sup> St. using equipment purchased from the Sufflok Glass Works at Boston. The investors, W.D. Washburn, R.P. Russell, C.P. Hazeltine, and R.J. Mendenhall, planned to use high-quality local sand for the glass mixture. The *Pottery & Glassware Reporter*, however, noted that the Northwestern Glass Mfg. Co. incorporated at Minneapolis on June 11, 1885, with Christopher C. Ziegler, Lafayette Smith, Gustavus L. Cassler, Seth Abbott, John O. Shoop, William Haley, Sumner Loda, Joseph W. Gilbert & William Chandler as investors (quoted in Roller 1997). Since Zellie cited local newspapers, both of these apparently incompatible reports bear the taste of legitimacy, although it is unlikely that two glass firms would have begun at Minneapolis – a city with no history of such businesses – within such a short period.

The *Annual Report to the Secretary of State* for 1885 confirms the June 11 incorporation date for Northwestern but also gives a date of December 23, 1885, for the incorporation of the Minneapolis Glass Mfg. Co. with a capital of \$100,000. On November 26, the *Pottery & Glassware Reporter* called the firm the Minneapolis Glass Co. And noted that the plant began production on chimneys, lantern, street and electric globes on a Dixon 10-pot furnace on November 1. The explosion of a gas flue on Christmas Day (December 25) created a fire that destroyed the main building – just a month after the incorporation (Roller 1997; Von Baumbach 1885:11, 15). *Bradstreet's Weekly* (1885:361) noted that the plant made 100 gross of half-pint “beer and pop” bottles each day, and the firm intended to increase the line to other products since “there is a good market in the section and no local or immediate competition.”

To sum up this confusion of information, it seems likely that this initial series of firms existed from some point in 1884 to Christmas Day of 1885, probably including three reorganizations and possibly three different names. The plant, however, only produced glass from November 1 to December 24 of 1885.

#### **Minneapolis Bottle Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota (1886-ca. 1887)**

The Minneapolis Bottle Mfg. Co. incorporated on June 5, 1886 (von Baumbach 1887:217), probably another reorganization, this time to deal with the aftermath of the Christmas Day fire. Toulouse (1971:348-349) and Creswick (1987a:270) both noted the firm by the “Bottle” name during this year, and Wilson & Caperton (1994:71) reported that the company advertised beer bottles that year. Unfortunately, we have found no further information from the “Bottle” firm.



Figure 24 – M•B / MFG. CO. (eBay)

#### **M•B MFG. Co. or MEYER-BAIN MFG. Co. S<sup>T</sup> LOUIS (ca. 1890-ca. 1900)**

An eBay auction offered a bottle embossed “M•B / MFG. CO.” on the base (Figure 24). The bottle had what may have been a reinforced base, a long, ball neck, and a one-part finish that may have been tooled and was almost certainly sealed with a cork (Figure 25). The bottle



Figure 25 – MB bottle (eBay)

appears to have been mouth blown into a mold and was sun-altered to an amethyst hue – suggesting a manufacture during the ca. 1890-1920 period.

A similar mouth-blown bottle, also solarized amethyst, had a base embossed “MEYER-BAIN MFG. Co. (arch) / ST LOUIS (inverted arch),” although the finish consisted of molded threads and a ground rim (Figures 26 & 27). This was probably just a bit later than the “M-B MFG. CO.” bottle. Both appear to have been sauce bottles and were identified as such by eBay sellers. Ads for the various “ades” (e.g., lemonade), however, make it clear that the drink concentrates were sold in pint bottles.



Figure 26 – Meyer-Baine (eBay)



Figure 27 – MB bottle (eBay)

## User

### Meyer-Bain Mfg. Co., St. Louis (ca. 1890-ca. 1900)

We have found very little about the Meyer-Bain Mfg. Co., although it was located at 319 N Main St. at St. Louis in 1890, according to the 1890 Seeger and Guernsey's Cyclopaedia of the Manufactures and Products. The Connecticut Experiment Station Report for 1899 mentioned “blood orange” in connection with the firm, and it was accused of using alum in baking power (Connecticut General Assembly 1900:112). Advertisements (e.g., *National Druggist* 1885:xxvii) centered around concentrated beverages, such as Meyer’s Claret Lemonade, Meyer’s Medicated Blackberryade, Meyer’s Pineapple Lemonade, and Meyer’s Raspberryade. The ads explained “Only cold water needed to instantly produce a refreshing glass of lemonade” for sale in pint bottles for only \$3.50 per case.

## M'CARTY & TORREYSON (1842-1856)



Figure 28 – M'Carty & Torreyson (Glass Discoveries)

Knittle (1927:443) noted that this mark was embossed on a “scroll” or “violin” flask but included no information about the company except that it was in West Virginia (Figure 28).

McKearin and Wilson (1978:628-629) illustrated and discussed two variations of the flask that could be termed “violin” shaped but were not “scroll” flasks. Both were embossed “M'CARTY & TORREYSON (arch) /

MANUFACTURERS (horizontal) / WELLSBURG, VA

(inverted arch)” on the front of the flask. One flask had a fancy star above the word “MANUFACTURERS” that was replaced

by an ornate line in the other one (Figure 29). Often, during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Scottish names beginning with “Mc” or “Mac” were often written with an apostrophe. Note that this was before Virginia and West Virginia had divided; Wellsburg is currently in West Virginia.

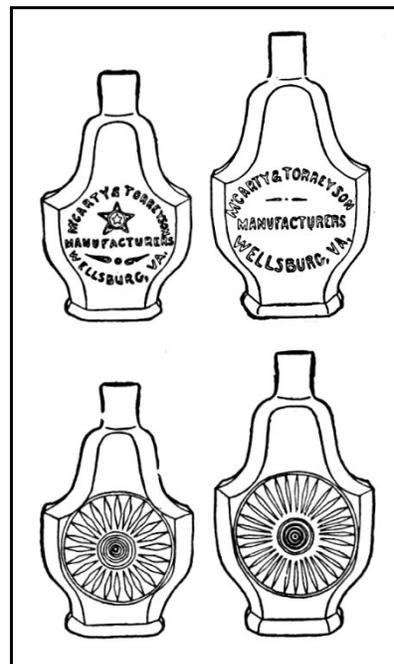


Figure 29 – M'Carty & Torreyson (McKearin and Wilson 1978:629)

### Manufacturer

#### McCarty & Torreyson, Wellsburg, (West) Virginia (1842-1856)

McKearin and Wilson (1978:169) only determined that McCarty & Torreyson were probably in business by 1842, although the authors noted that the plant “produced a wide variety of bottles.” They did not know how long the firm was in business. Six (1993:16), however, discovered that the company made glass from 1842 to 1856. The plant produced liquor bottles and flasks, green glass, patent and prescription bottles, and other forms of hollow ware.

## MCCo

Toulouse (1969:214) discussed this mark on the base of a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar but had no idea who made it. Creswick (1987a:154) illustrated the jar and suggested Wm. McCully & Co. as a possible maker, but we also suggest that the mark could be a mis-strike for the MGC Co mark of the Mississippi Glass Co. (Figure 30). See those sections for a discussion.

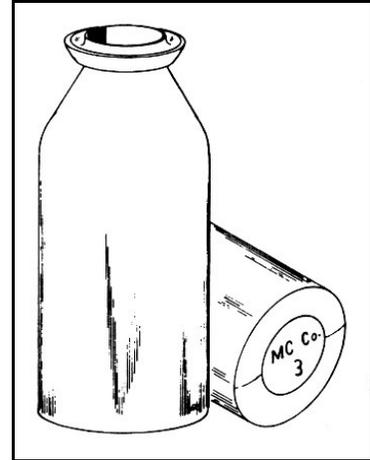


Figure 30 – MCCo Creswick 1987a:154)

## M.C.G.CO.



Figure 31 – MCGCo (New Jersey Bottle Forum)

Whitten (2007) discussed the “M.C.G.CO.” mark on the bases of several colorless, mouth-blown prescription bottles and speculated that they could have been made by “an unidentified glass company in one of the Eastern states, perhaps New Jersey.”

Judging from a bottle discussed on the New Jersey Bottle Forum, the style of these bottles suggests a manufacture in the 1880s-1890s (Figures 31 & 32). The initials suggest “. . . Glass Co.” but we have no clue as to the actual identity.



Figure 32 – Bottle (New Jersey Bottle Forum)

## MCGY (ca. 1890s-1910)

According to Whitten (2017):

This mark appears on the base of a very dark colored ale or beer bottle from Great Britain, probably circa 1860s-1890s. Similar to the dark olive green “black glass” ale bottles marked “C.W. & CO”. The order of the letters is assumed to be as stated, but it is possible the first letter may not be the “M”. Also, it is not absolutely clear if the letters “C” and “G” are correctly identified, as they appear very similar.

We can add little. The letters have serifs and are stacked in two intersecting columns: “M / C” and “G / Y” with a large dot or mamelon in the center of the base (Figure 33). We would place the bottle in the ca. 1890s-1910s range.

### MCW (ca. 1880-ca. 1920)



Figure 34 – MCW (Nate Briggs)



Figure 33 – MCGY (David Whitten)

These initials were used by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Missouri, from 1867 to the present. Currently identified bottles with this mark were mouth blown and were made during the ca. 1880-1920 period. The actual glass factory which manufactured these bottles is unknown, but the Illinois Glass Company, Alton, IL, would be a likely source (Whitten 2017). Nate Briggs provided a photo (Figure 34).

## MECHANIC GLASS WORKS

McKearin and Wilson (1978:661) discussed and illustrated a flask with a sheaf of grain on one side and “MECHANIC GLASS WORKS (arch) / PHILAD<sup>A</sup> (horizontal)” on the other (Figure 35). Little is known about the maker – McKearin and Wilson (1978:492) call it “the mystery works.”

### MEYER-BAIN MFG. CO.

See M-B MFG Co above.



Figure 35 – Mechanic Glass Works (McKearin and Wilson 1978:492)

## MEYER FRUIT JAR CO.

Roller (1983:201) noted a jar embossed “MADE BY THE MEYER FRUIT JAR CO. DETROIT, MICH.” on its side. Creswick (1987a:112) told the same story and included the same dates (Figure 36).



Figure 36 – Meyer Fruit Jar (Creswick (1987a:112)

### Manufacturer

**Meyer Fruit Jar Co., Detroit, Michigan (ca. 1897-1898)**

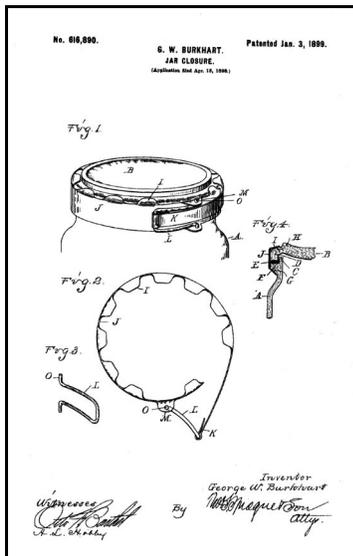


Figure 37 – Burkhardt 1899 patent

What little we know about this company comes from Roller (1983:201). Roller noted that the jars were actually made at the former Ft. Wayne Glass Co., Upland, Indiana. He discussed Ernst R Meyer, secretary for the company, who applied for a patent for his closure design on February 16, 1898. The president, George W. Burkhardt, applied for a patent on a very similar closure on April 13, 1898. Even though Burkhardt

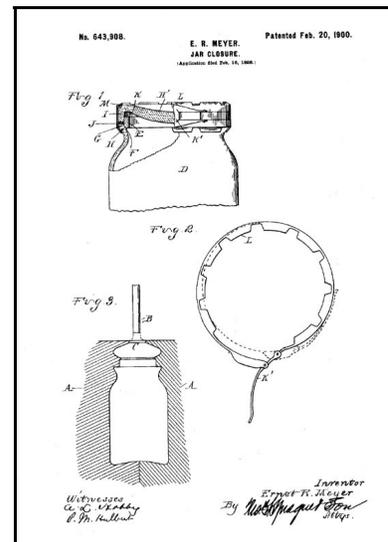


Figure 38 – Meyer 1900 patent

applied almost two months later than Meyer, his patent (No. 616,890) was granted on January 3, 1899, while the Meyer patent – No. 643,908 – was approved on February 20, 1900 (Figures 37 & 38). Roller suspected that there were infringement problems involved.

Burkhardt went to Canada, where he was the manager and a member the Board of Directors of the Ontario Glass Co., Ltd., following the incorporation of the company on

November 29, 1899. The company had trouble with its Monarch jar, apparently using the Burkhart patent, and ceased production on August 6, 1901 (King 1987:97-98).

### **Meyer-Mathauer Glass Co, Detroit, Michigan (ca. 1900-1904)**

This company was apparently established by Ernst R. Meyer and one Mathauer (first name unknown) to make jars for the Meyer Fruit Jar Co. and its successor, the Victor Jar Co. – although neither company apparently made jars. The Victor was open from ca. 1899 to 1906 (Roller 1983:371-372). However, we find listings for Victor in the Thomas Registers until 1918 (Thomas Publishing Co. 1918:4429). See the Victor Jar Co. section for a full discussion of this and the succeeding company.

### **MFA (ca. 1941-1945)**

Toulouse (1969:215) illustrated the MFA logo in a shield with three stars above the initials on the side of a machine-made Mason jar that was square in cross-section and had a bead seal. He noted that the “jar was used as a coffee container by the Producer’s Grocery Association, an affiliate of the Missouri Farmers Association, during World War II” and was made by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. In his later book (Toulouse 1971:355), he added that the association used screw-capped glass jars – rather than cans – for coffee due to the shortage of tin during World War II. Creswick (1987b:95) illustrated the jar and noted that the Missouri Farmers Assn. received Trademark No. 179,476 on February 12, 1924 and renewed on February 12, 1944 (Figure 39).



Figure 39 – MFA (Creswick 1987b:95)

### **MG monogram (1971-ca. 2000)**

Whitten (2017) illustrated an MG monogram and noted that the mark was used on wine bottles made by the Madera Glass Co. during the 1971-1990's period but was now part of St. Gobain (Figure 40). Other sources (see history below) suggest that the plant manufactured bottles until ca. 2000.

## Manufacturer

### Madera Glass Co., Madera, California (1971-ca. 2000)

According to Whitten (2017), the Madera Glass Co. made wine bottles from 1971 until some point in the 1990s. In 1982, the plant made green wine bottles on six machines at two tanks. At that point, it was a subsidiary of the Indian Head Corp. The same listing remained in 1985 (*Glass Industry* 1982:36; Perrine 1985:27). Madera was still making bottles in 1997 and had problems receiving an Environmental Protection Act permit in 1998, which may have led to the curtailment of glass manufacture (Environmental Protection Agency 1998; Meuser 2001). A report on waste management noted the Madera Glass Co. until 1999, but only listed St. Gobains Containers at Madera in 2001 (RTK-NET 2007). This suggests that St. Gobains acquired Madera between 1999 and 2001. Currently, the company is a recycling firm (Recycler's World 2007).



Figure 40 – MG monogram (Whitten 2017)

### MG monogram (1911-1916)

An MG monogram was embossed on the bases of machine-made, bead-sealed fruit jars that had “MICHIGAN (slight arch) / MASON (horizontal)” embossed on the side (Figure 41). Toulouse (1969:0216) did not spot a monogram but dated the jar 1911-1916. Roller (1983:251) noted that there were also variations with no monogram on the base. He claimed that the jars were made by the Michigan Glass Co., Saginaw, “c. 1910s.” Creswick (1987b:95) agreed but dated the company 1911-1916 (Figure 42). She also listed other jars with the MG monogram. The dates we discovered were ca. 1914-ca. 1917 – very close to those of Creswick. The Roller update (2011:375) added historic details (see below) and noted that the jars were made in both shoulder and bead seal versions with three variations:



Figure 41 – Michigan Mason (North American Glass)

1. "MICHIGAN MASON" on side; no basal embossing
2. "MICHIGAN MASON" on side; MG monogram on base
3. No side embossing: MG monogram on base

**M.G.2** (ca. 1916)

Dairy Antiques (2016) claimed the Michigan Glass Co. as the user of the "M.G. 2" logo. The *Stevens Point Journal*, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, of August 18, 1916, backed Dairy Antiques, listing the Michigan Glass Co. as receiving the number "2" in the state; however, the Fidelity Glass Co. (and later the Atlantic Glass Co.) used the number – in conjunction with "F.I.D." and "A.B.C." – much more extensively. Michigan Glass may only have used the mark from maybe as early as 1912 to 1916.

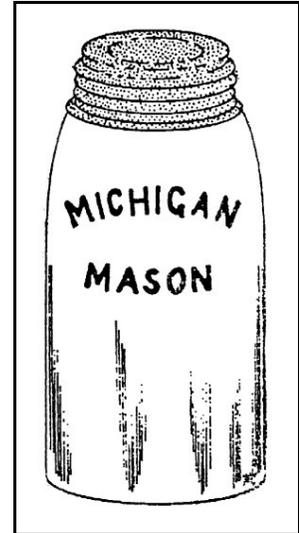


Figure 42 – Michigan Mason (Creswick 1987b:95)

**Manufacturer**

**Michigan Glass Co., Saginaw, Michigan (1911-1916)**

The Michigan Glass Co. incorporated in February 1911 with a capital of \$50,000. Frederick Buck was president, with Fred C. Simon as vice president, Lewis Barnard as secretary, and Clarence H. Brand as treasurer and general manager – with a location at 1401 Wheeler St. The firm was last listed in the city directory in 1916 (Roller 2011:375; *Saginaw News* 2/22/1911).

The *Saginaw News* reported on August 24, 1911, that the plant “started manufacturing bottles today. For several days the fires have been burning under the big tanks. . . . At the south end of the working tank are the molding machines” – semiautomatics. Four days later, the *News* noted that “the first product of the Michigan Glass Company, twenty cases of fruit jars were brought down town in an Argo auto truck Monday and delivered to Symon Brothers & Co. The new glass company and the Argo are both new to Saginaw.”

On January 1, 1912, Michigan Glass increased its capital to \$150,000. On March 13, the firm advertised in the *News*: “Milk bottles direct. Milk dealers, buy your bottles direct from

factory at right prices. Michigan Glass Co.” George Grant, Jr., replaced Simon as vice president in 1913. The plant had a six-ring tank and worked three shifts around the clock whenever possible. Periodically, it would change from “green” to “flint” glass in the tank, depending on the product demand (*Bridgeton Evening News* 12/7/1914; 11/8/15; Roller 2011:375). Despite the apparent success, the *Saginaw News* reported on June 9, 1916, that the firm had filed for bankruptcy two days earlier. The company had liabilities of \$147,737.77, but only had \$46,109.81 in assets to cover them. Although details are lacking, production of the Michigan Glass Co. was at an end.

## **MGBW**

Toulouse (1971:359) included this mark as “bottle maker or user unknown.” Although Toulouse failed to note the type of bottle, this was probably a soda bottle with the “BW” indicating a bottling works. It is doubtful that this was a manufacturer’s mark.

## **MGMCo monogram (ca. 1886-ca. 1889)**

According to Roller (1983:250), the MGMCo monogram was used on “shoulder seal, zinc screw cap” jars, possibly made by the Minneapolis Glass Mfg. Co. during the 1880s. Creswick (1987:157) illustrated the jar in both aqua and colorless glass and went along with the Minneapolis Glass Mfg. Co., using ca. 1886 as the date (Figure 43). However, in her list of manufacturers, Creswick (1987:270) called the company the Minneapolis *Bottle* Mfg. Co. and dated it ca. 1886, as did Toulouse (1971:348). See MBMCo above for a history of that firm. Even though the second “M” is much smaller, the initials could be “MMGCo,” and, of course, the “G” might not even indicate “Glass.” Roller (1983:250), however, noted that the plant was listed in an article from 1889. He added that several of these jars have been found in the Minneapolis area.

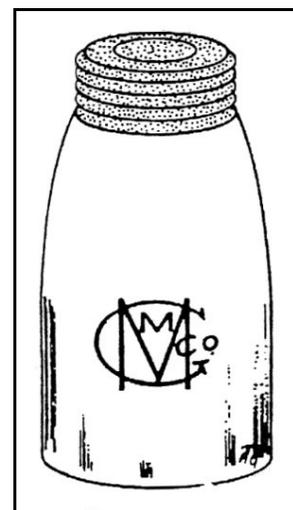


Figure 43 – MGMCo monogram (Creswick 1987:157)

Minneapolis Glass Mfg. Co. was a conflation of the names of the two glass houses present at Minneapolis during the 1880s and early 1890s: the Minneapolis *Bottle* Mfg. Co. and

the Minneapolis Glass Co. Since the Glass Co. produced flint (colorless glass) and specialized in lamp chimneys and globes for lanterns and other lighting devices, it is unlikely that it would have made jars of any type. The chances are further reduced by the lack of the word “Manufacturing” in the company name.

### **Possible Manufacturer?**

Although the Minnesota Glass Co. was probably not the glass house that used the mark, we are presenting the history of the firm as evidence.

### **Minneapolis Glass Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota (1885-1891)**

The Northwest Glass Mfg. Co. filed its incorporation papers at Minneapolis on June 11, 1885, with a capital of \$200,000. The incorporators were Christopher C. Ziegler, Lafayette Smith, Gustavus L. Cassler, Seth Abbott, John O. Shoop, William Haley, Sumner Loda, Joseph W. Gilbert, and William Chandler. How this became the Minneapolis Glass Co. is unexplained – although Roller’s source may have mistaken the name. On November 1, the plant began production, making chimneys, lantern, street and electric globes at a Dixon ten-pot furnace, apparently of flint glass. Michael Krebs, a former manager of the Empire Chimney Works, Ravenna, Ohio, was the superintendent (Roller 1997).

In a 1909 deposition, William Haley – one of the original incorporators – claimed that he worked with Kripp (Michael Krebs) at a Minneapolis glass works from 1885 to 1887. From January 15 to April 15, 1887, the plant produced John P. Manny’s Little Lemon Squeezer. The factory began experimenting to make the Squeezer in August of 1886 and succeeded in creating a model in December. According to the *Daily Gazette* of April 19, 1889, the first Squeezers were “pretty rough.” The plant made a “change in shape of the base” that “put them in a practical and salable shape, and during the season of 1887, 350 gross of the extractors were sold.”

The next report of the Minneapolis Glass Co. was when the plant was entirely destroyed by fire on November 17, 1891. The firm found temporary quarters for its office at the Hinkle Building, but there is no evidence that it returned to production. In April of 1895, the firm declared bankruptcy. W.A. Barnes was the president at the time, and Frank H. Barnes was secretary (Roller 1997).

## **M.G.&M.Co.** (poss. 1869-1887?)

Toulouse (1971:361) assigned the “M.G.&M.Co.” mark to the Millville Glass & Mfg. Co., Millville, New Jersey, and dated it ca. 1869 to 1887 or later. He noted that the mark was “found on some ghost-town bottles from the western mining times. They exhibit a certain crudeness of tooling the finish that would indicate pre-glory hole dating, i.e., before 1880.” Unfortunately, he did not mention the *type* of bottle, and we have not found an example.

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Millville Glass & Mfg. Co., Millville, New Jersey (1871-?)**

Toulouse (1971:361) cited the McKearins, stating that “little is known about the company,” but he dated the operation 1869-1887 or later. McKearin and McKearin (1941:613), however, only stated that the plant was incorporated by Furman L. Mulford, Isaac B. Mulford,<sup>1</sup> George B. Cooper, and Charles G. Leake in 1871 – giving no other dates. The actual incorporation was on March 2, 1871 (*Camden Democrat* 3/11/1871). Where the Toulouse dates came from is a mystery. The Mulford family made glass in the area much earlier. We have found no other information on this company. Lewis Mulford, Isaac B. Mulford, Furman L. Mulford, and John M. Moore published a notice in the *Bridgeton Chronicle* on August 10, 1850, that they were copartners under the name of Lewis Mulford & Co. to “continue the Manufacture of Window Glass at Millville.”

## **M.G.W.INC. (?)**

We discovered an example of this mark on a bottle in a private home and, unfortunately, did not record any details. The colorless example was embossed “M.G.W.INC. (arch) / 4” on the base (Figure 44). The initials may indicate M. . . Glass Works, Inc. – but they could also mean some other business. Unfortunately, the maker remains unknown to us.



Figure 44 – MGWInc (Mary Bell Lockhart)

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<sup>1</sup> Furman and Isaac were sons of Lewis Mulford – see Millville Glass Works.

## MILFORD GLASS WORKS (ca. 1850-ca. 1860)

Von Mechow (2017) only reported a single type of porter bottle, with a double-collar finish and an improved pontil scar on the base, although the container was made in at least three glass colors (two shades of green and cobalt blue). The reverse body was embossed “MILFORD GLASS WORKS” in an arch (Figure 45).

### Manufacturer

#### Milford Glass Works, Milford,<sup>2</sup> New Jersey (ca. 1850-ca. 1860)

Matthias Simmerman founded the Pendleton Glass Works in 1838. Lippincott, Wisham & Co. operated the plant by at least 1844 and sold all their stock through J. Huffsey & Co., Philadelphia. John Huffsey apparently managed the plant – by now called the Milford Glass Works – by 1852 (McKearin & Wilson 1978:133; Pepper 1971:125-126). By 1854, Cox & Whitman (James Cox and Thomas Whitman) had gained control of the plant, with Samuel James joining the partnership soon thereafter. Jacob Iszard became a partner on October 14 of that year, and, on January 3, 1855, Jacob’s brother, Ira Iszard purchased Whitman’s share for \$1,300. The firm was now called James, Iszard & Co. On August 25, 1855, the Iszard brothers sold their shares in the business to their father, Joseph Iszard (Beasley 1863:126-128). Joseph Iszard purchased the works at a sheriff’s sale for \$4,600, on May 31, 1856, and formed the firm of Samuel Iszard & Co. to operate the plant. At some point prior to 1860, the firm failed and Iszard closed the plant (McKearin & Wilson 1978:133; Pepper 1971:125-126; von Mechow 2012).

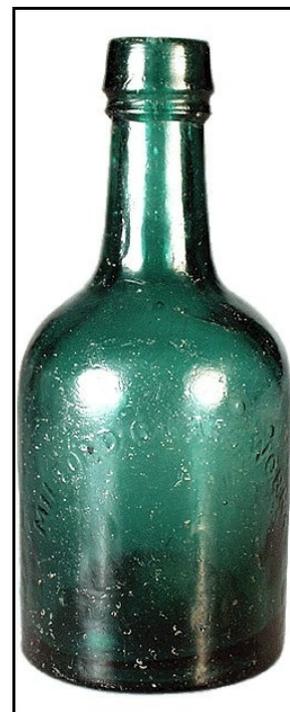


Figure 45 – Milford Glass Works (Glassworks Auctions)

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<sup>2</sup> The town – and apparently the glass factory – was spelled both Milford and Millford.

## MILLFORA G. WORK'S (ca. 1850-ca. 1855)

Pepper (1971:125-128) discussed a calabash flask embossed “JENNY LIND (arch)” on the front (above her picture) and “MILLFORA G. WORK'S (arch)” on the reverse above a drawing of a factory (Figure 46). She stated that it was virtually identical to one embossed “GLASS WORK'S / S. HUFFSEY” – including the misspelling of “works”

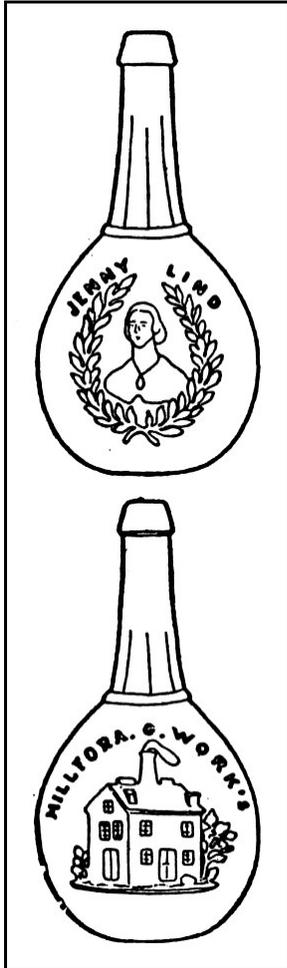


Figure 47 – Millfora G Work's (McKearin and Wilson 1978:133, 549)

late 1850 or early 1851, possibly by Lippincott, Wisham & Co., owners of the Milford Glass Works about that time. When Huffsey purchased the factory during that same period, he undoubtedly inherited the molds for the Jenny Lind flask. With a little alteration of the mold, he was able to attach his own name to the famous singer in 1851 or 1852. Also see Milford Glass Works above.



Figure 46 – Millfora G Work's (American Bottle Auction)

(see Other S section for a description of the Huffsey flask). Pepper further noted that the flask can be dated between 1850 and 1852, because the Jenny Lind tour came to the U.S. in 1850, and she was wildly popular for a couple of years afterward. McKearin and Wilson (1978:133, 548-549) illustrated and described the flask (Figure 47). They agreed with Pepper's conclusions about the maker and dated the flask ca. 1850-1855. The Philadelphia Museum of Art contained one of the molds (Figure 48).

We would like to carry Pepper's speculation one step further. If Jenny Lind arrived during 1850, the “MILLFORA” flask was probably the first made to commemorate her in



Figure 48 – Jenny Lind mold (Philadelphia Museum of Art)

## MILLVILLE GLASS WORKS (1844-1854)



Figure 49 – Millville Glass Works (Glassworks Auction)

Aside from photos from the American Bottle Auction and Glassworks Auction, the only reference we have found to this mark is in von Mechow (2017). The mark was embossed “MILLVILLE GLASS WORKS” in an arch on the bodies of soda bottles with improved pontil scars and rounded tapered finishes (Figures 49 & 50). A slight variation was embossed “MILLVILLE GLASS WORKS (arch) / L.M.&C<sup>o</sup>” (horizontal) on the same type of bottle. Von Mechow (2012) noted that “L.M.&C<sup>o</sup>” likely indicated Lews Mulford & Co., a probable late owner of the firm, prior to the sale to the Whitall Brothers ca. 1854. This would suggest an early 1850s manufacture of the “L.M.&C<sup>o</sup>” mark. The bottles without the horizontal initials were probably made during the Mulford, Hay & Co. period, 1844-ca. 1851 or so.



Figure 50 – Pontil scar (American Bottle Auction)

### Manufacturer

#### Millville Glass Works, Millville, New Jersey (1844-1854)

The name Millville Glass Works, apparently referred to the plant that was ancestral to Whitall Tatum & Co. McKearin & Wilson (1978:90) noted that “the Whitall regime began when Whitall Brothers acquired the Millville Glass Works” in 1844. The firm became Whitall Brothers & Co. five years later. James Lee and a “group of men” founded the plant in 1806, and Burgin & Wood took over by 1827 (see the section on the Burgins for details). When the Millville Glass Works name was applied to the factory is unclear.

A different explanation, however, was provided by von Mechow (2017). This may be the glass house established by Frederick Schetter at South Millville in 1832. When Schetter went

bankrupt in 1844, Mulford, Hay & Co. purchased the plant. At some point, Lewis Mulford apparently gained control of the business under the style of L. Mulford & Co. The Whitall Brothers purchased the plant in 1854. Pepper (1971:228) noted that Frederick and Phillip Schetter set up a “window-light furnace” less than half a mile south of Millville. Mulford, Hay & Co. was composed of Lewis Mulford, William Coffin, Jr., and Andrew K. Hay.

## **M.J.Co.**

Toulouse (1969:219) reported this mark on a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar but knew nothing about the dates or maker. Roller (1983:254) also mentioned the jar but added no information.

## **M.J.H.Co** (ca. 1875-1882)

A bottle marked M.J.H.Co. was discovered by Herskovitz (1978:9) at the second Fort Bowie, Arizona (1868-1894). The mark was not accompanied by any other letters or numbers, and Herskovitz made no attempt to date or identify it (Figure 51). This is actually the mark of Milton J. Hardy & Co., the distributor of J.F. Cutter whiskey at San Francisco, ca. 1878-1882. Wilson & Wilson (1968:55) illustrated the mark in a circular format in the center of the base.



Figure 51 – MJHCo (eBay)

According to the *New York World*, the firm of Hardy, Blake & Co. (C.P. Moorman, Milton J. Hardy, and George O. Blake) dissolved on June 26, 1871, to be replaced by Milton J. Hardy & Co. (C.P. Moorman and Milton J. Hardy) the following day. The *Cincinnati Gazette* (12/2/1873), however, placed a notice by Moorman that Milton J. Hardy & Co. of New York and Moorman & Co. of Louisville, Kentucky, were both dissolved in December of 1873, and neither partner had the right to use either name. Hardy continued to distribute Cutter under his own name (no “Co.”). But, on August 6, 1875, the *Evening Post* printed an ad for J.H. Cutter’s Old Bourbon and Old Rye Whiskey “Manufactured by Milton J. Hardy & Co., Son-in-Law and Successors of J.H. Cutter, Lousiville, Ky.”



Figure 52 – Mueller & Lindsay (Jay Hawkins)

To further muddy this particular set of waters, Hardy filed a affidavit, published by the September 15, 1875, issue of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, claimed that C.P. Moorman of Louisville was the only one who knew the secret formula for Cutter’s. The *Evening Post* called the situation “an interesting conundrum. – How is it that Milton J. Hardy can manufacture the genuine ‘J.H. Cutter’ whiskey, when he

makes affidavit in a court of law that C.P. Moorman of Louisville, Kentucky, possesses the secret? We give it up.”

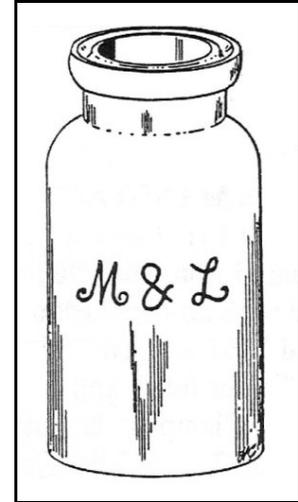


Figure 53 – Mueller & Lindsay (Creswick 1987:161)

## M&L or MUELLER & LINDSAY (ca. 1869-1871)

Roller (1983:254) described grooved-ring, wax-sealer fruit jars embossed “M&L” on one side and “MUELLER & LINDSAY BIRMINGHAM GLASS CO. PITTS. PA.” on the base (Figure 52). Mueller & Lindsay operated the Birmingham Glass Co. (Pittsburgh) from at least 1869 to 1871, succeeded by James Lindsay & Co. the following year (Caniff 2009:6; Hawkins 2009:81). Creswick (1987:161) illustrated the jar – dating it ca. 1845-1850 – but added no new information (Figure 53).

## Wilcox Jar (ca. 1869-1870)

A billhead, dated September 25 of that year, listed the firm as making tableware, lamps, chimneys, window glass, etc. The bill included the sale of Wilcox fruit jars (Caniff 2009:6). Benjamin B. Wilcox received Patent No. 63,193 for an “Improvement in Fruit-Jars” on March 26, 1867 (Figure 54). The side of the jar was embossed “PAT<sup>D</sup> MARCH 26<sup>TH</sup> 1867 (arch) / 1 (could vary from 1 to 21) / B.B. WILCOX (horizontal)” (Figure 55). Toulouse (1969:330) noted that the patent was

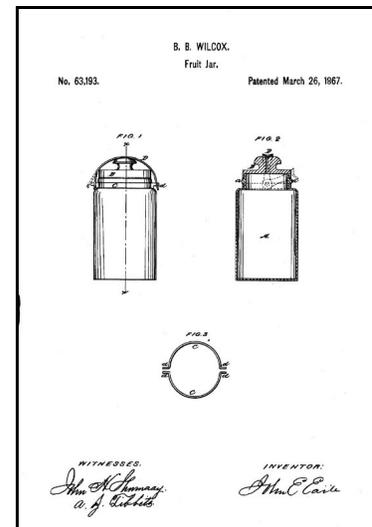


Figure 54 – Wilcox 1867 patent

quite different from the actual jar. The patent calls for a split-ring trunnion, instead of the one-piece band used. It also calls for a stamped metal yoke instead of the wire bail, and the yoke had an additional function in closing, with an intervening gasket, a small orifice in the center of the glass lid which would allow venting during the boiling operation.



Figure 55 – Wilcox jar (North American Glass)

Roller (1983:384) added that the jars were made by the Ellenville Glass Works from 1871 to 1872 and that a variation was embossed “W.J.Co.” on the base. He noted that lids were found both with and without a “rayed” pattern (Figure 56).

Creswick (1987a:222)

illustrated four slight

variations (mostly in embossed number or size) and suggested that the “W.J.Co.” basemark indicated the Wilcox Jar Co. – although she did not discuss anything about the firm (Figure 57).

Caniff (2009:6)

added that the Ellenville Glass Works made the jars by at least August 24, 1871 and continued



Figure 56 – Wilcox lids (North American Glass)

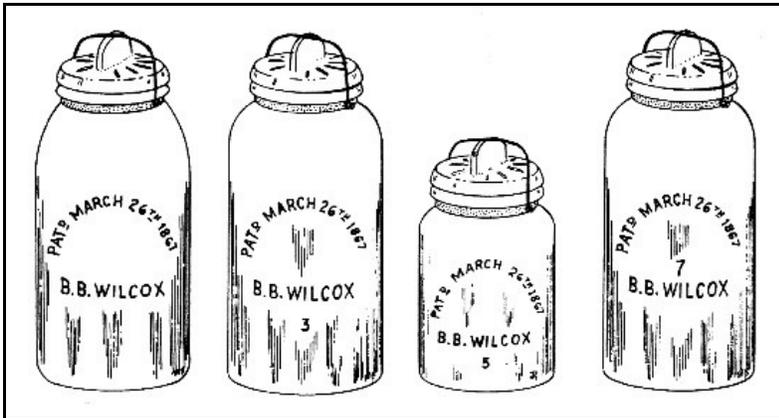


Figure 56 – Wilcox lids (North American Glass)

their manufacture until at least 1872. The jars are very scarce today, so few were probably made by either factory. The Roller editors (2011:554) noted that the jars were made in two formats, one with a squared shoulder that took the plain lid and another in a sloped-shoulder configuration with the rayed lid.

They explained that the actual

basemark was “WJC<sup>o</sup>” without speculating on the meaning of the initials. An envelope offered by a North American Glass auction illustrated two variations of the jars (Figure 58).

The Wilcox Jar Co. was open during at least 1868, when the firm exhibited the Wilcox jars at the Ohio State Board of Agriculture show and in 1869, when the New Haven, Connecticut, city directory listed the company with Benjamin B. Wilcox as the principal (Columbus Printing Co. 1869:121).

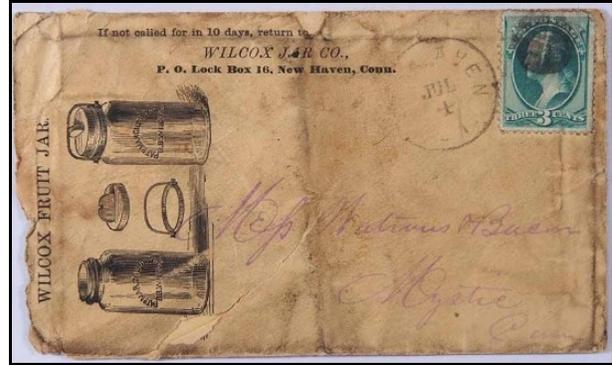


Figure 58 – Wilcox Fruit Jar Co. envelope (North American Glass)

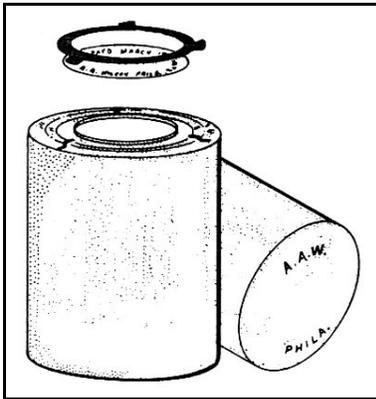


Figure 59 – Wilcox can (Creswick 1987a:222)

Creswick (1987a:222) also illustrated and discussed a tin can with a lid embossed “A.A. WILCOX PHILA. PAT'D MARCH 19, 1872” (Figure 59). Austin A. Wilcox received Patent No. 124,710 on March 19, 1872. While not directly related to the Wilcox jar, the use of double alliteration of the initials and closeness in dates to the B.B. Wilcox patent (1867 v. 1872) may indicate that these were brothers.

## Manufacturer

### **Birmingham Glass Co., Pittsburgh (ca. 1869-1871)**

Louis Mueller (or Müller) and William R. Lindsay operated the Birmingham Glass Co. by at least 1869 as shown by a billhead, dated September 25 of that year (Caniff 2009:6). Both Agnew & Wilcox and Mueller & Lindsay were listed at 13 Wood St. in 1871. Hawkins (2009:81), however, made it clear that this was a shared office rather than a factory. The following year, the Diamond Glass Co. claimed that address. It is thus likely that Mueller & Lindsay only survived until ca. 1871 to be succeeded by James Lindsey & Co. the following year. Lindsey remained in business until 1873 (Caniff 2009:6-7; Hawkins 2009:81; Roller 1983:254). We have not discovered the connection between Lindsey and the Diamond Glass Co. – if such exists.

## MONARCH

We have observed this mark on a mouth-blown, colorless prescription bottle in the Tucson Urban Renewal collection (TUR) at the Arizona State Museum. Although we have guessed that the Standard Cooperative Glass Co. might be the maker – based on the similarity in font of the “MONARCH” and “BLUE RIBBON” basemarks – the identification is not solid (Figure 60). The mark is almost certainly a brand or type of bottle rather than a manufacturer. See the section of the Standard Glass firms for more information.



Figure 60 – Monarch - Blue Ribbon

## MOSLEY & STODDARD MFG. CO. (ca. 1890s-1902)

Dairy Antiques (2016) noted that the Mosley & Stoddard Mfg. Co. used their name as a logo on milk bottles. The firm was in business at least as early as 1882 at Poultney, Vermont, although it had moved to Rutland by the 1890s. Mosley was gone by 1902, when the firm became the Stoddard Mfg. Co., and it was absorbed by the Creamery Package Mfg., Co. in 1905. See the section on Creamery Package for more information (Iowa State Agricultural Society 1883:213; Rouleau 2004). The firm probably began selling bottles in the 1890s and continued until the name became Stoddard.

## M<sup>T</sup> VERNON GLASS C<sup>O</sup> (1810-ca. 1825)

McKearin & McKearin (1949:188) noted a sealed porter bottle embossed “M<sup>T</sup> VERNON GLASS C<sup>O</sup>” encircling the initials “MSM.” They identified the Mt. Vernon Glass Co., Mt. Vernon, New York. Initials on other similar bottles included, JL, JH, TRC, and WB. When one of the authors visited the Corning Museum of Glass, he discovered a sealed bottle with “M<sup>T</sup> VERNON (slight arch) / MSM (horizontal) / GLASS C<sup>O</sup> (slight inverted arch)” embossed in the seal (Figures 61 & 62). McKearin & Wilson (1978:188) suggested that the sealed bottles were made from 1810-ca. 1825.

## Manufacturer

### Mount Vernon Glass Co., Vernon, New York (1810-ca. 1925)



Figure 61 – Mt Vernon Glass (Corning Museum)

By an act of the New York legislature, a group consisting of Abraham Van Eps, Benjamin Pierson, Daniel Pierson, Isaac Coe, Benjamin Hubble, Oliver Lewis, William Root, Robert Richardson, and Daniel Cook incorporated the Mount Vernon Glass Co. on February 17, 1810. An 1811 ad offered “Porter, Cider and Beer bottles, Of the usual size. And common bottles of a half pint to four gallons.” Apparently, the plant was less than successful during its first few years. Charles Granger & Co. acquired the glass house sometime between 1824 and 1829, probably near the earlier date and offered the firm for sale on February 3, 1829, noting that if he found a partner, he would carry the firm on (McKearin & Wilson 1978:95-96).



Figure 62 – Mt Vernon Glass (Corning Museum)

The partner, by 1833, was James E. Southworth, forming Granger, Southworth & Co., although Southworth had been replaced by September 18 by Oscar Granger, creating C&O Granger & Co. The firm used up the available wood supply by 1844 and moved the works to Mount Pleasant, New York, just outside Saratoga (McKearin & Wilson 1978:96). Dean (2007) suggested that the Mount Vernon plant remained in production until 1850. The new factory was variously called the Saratoga Glass Works, Saratoga Mountain Glass Works, Mount Pleasant Glass Works, Granger Glass Works, and Mountain Glass Works. Although Dean claimed that Mount Vernon made Saratoga Springs bottles as early as 1844, they are generally associated with the glass house after it moved to Mount Pleasant. Our concern ends with the closing of the Mount Vernon Glass Co.

## MURDOCK & CASSEL (1832-ca. 1835)

Toulouse (1971:368) discussed a Masonic flask embossed near the heel with “MURDOCK & CASSEL.” He dated the mark “1823 or 1832 to 1847 or 1848” and noted that it was virtually identical with the flask made by J. Shepard & Co. (see Other S section). The Toulouse dates were based on disagreements in his sources for the company (Knittle 1927:377; McKearin & McKearin 1940:594). McKearin and Wilson (1978:124, 599, 631) described this flask and another one. The second flask was embossed “MURDOCK (arch) / & / CASSEL (horizontal) on the front and “ZANESVILLE (arch) / OHIO (horizontal)” on the reverse (Figure 63). One of the authors also discovered a round bottle embossed “MURDOCK & CASSEL” across the center at the Corning Museum of Glass (Figure 64).

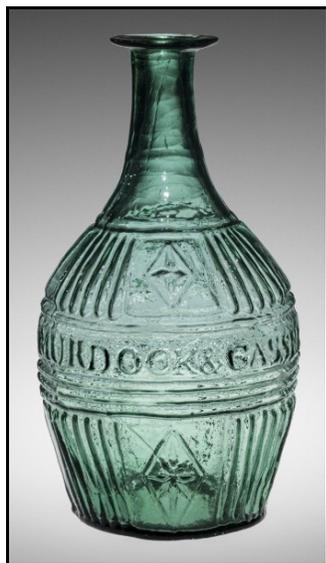


Figure 64 – Murdock & Cassel (Corning Museum)

McKearin and Wilson (1978:124) noted that “studies by Kenneth M. Wilson and the late Crawford Wettlaufer determined that the Shepard mold . . . was altered to make . . . [the] ‘MURDOCK & CASSEL’ cut in the mold.” Barrett (1997:50-51) added that this helps date the Shepard flask. Since the molds were in use by Murdock & Cassel, who were out of business by 1835 or 1836, the Shepard flask was probably made prior to 1832.

### Manufacturer

#### Murdock & Cassell, Zanesville, Ohio (1823-ca. 1835)

Alexander Culberson, Jr., Peter Mills, James Taylor, and James Hampson formed Peter Mills & Co. in 1816 and built the Muskingum Green Glass Works at Zanesville, Ohio. The plant

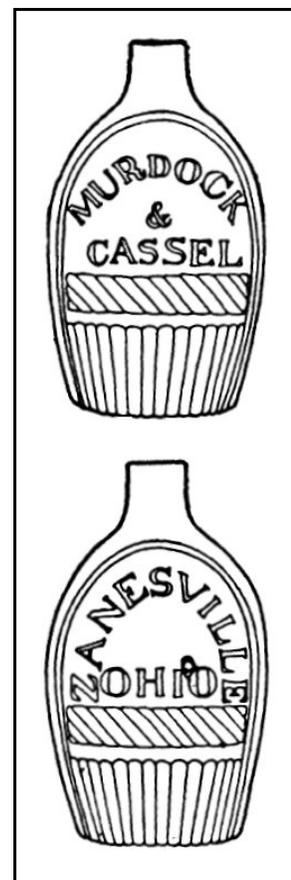


Figure 63 – Murdock & Cassel (McKearin and Wilson 1978:631)

began production by June 20. Culbertson took exclusive control of the factory in 1819 and operated it until his death in 1823 (Barrett 1997:40-51; McKearin & Wilson 1978:123-124).<sup>3</sup>

After Culbertson's death, his widow, Mrs. Annauche Culbertson, operated the plant with the help of Thomas Murdock (one of the glass blowers) and Joseph Cassel (her son-in-law), who leased the Muskingum Glass Works. Mrs. Culbertson sold the rights to the factory to R.P. Robinson in 1835 or 1836 (Barrett 1997:40-51; McKearin & Wilson 1978:124).

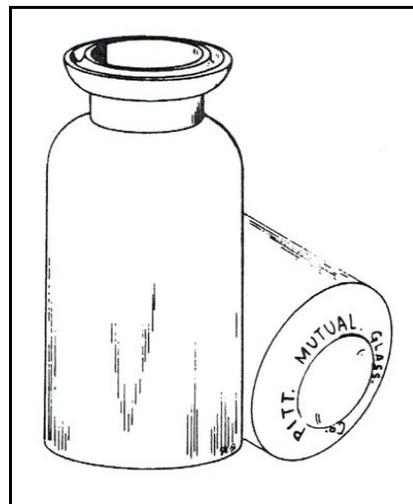


Figure 65 – Mutual Glass Co.  
(Creswick 1987a:161)

At some point, possibly about this time, the glass house began to be called the Sligo Glass Works, and a series of people – including J.R. Lippitt, the Murcock Brothers, S.B. Johnson (Johnson and J.M. Kirkpatrick), and S.B. Johnson (alone) – ran the plant during the seven years from 1835 to 1842. At that point, Lippitt again took control until 1847, when he sold to J.B. and S.L. Cochran. The Cochrans failed in 1849 (McKearin & Wilson 1978:124).

### **MUTUAL GLASS CO PITT (or PITTSBURGH, PA)** (ca. 1869 to ca. 1888)

Roller (1983:259) listed a grooved-ring wax-sealer that was embossed “MUTUAL GLASS Co PITTSBURGH, PA” on the base. Creswick (1987a:161) illustrated the jar but claimed the base was embossed “MUTUAL GLASS Co PITT” (Figure 65). Hawkins (2009:578) also noted the jars, confirming the Creswick wording, but placed the company in business from ca. 1869 to ca. 1888 under that name (Figure 66).



Figure 66 – Mutual Glass Co.  
(Jay Hawkins)

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<sup>3</sup> As usual, early researchers told contradictory stories. Toulouse (1971:368) combined dates from Knittle (1927:377) and McKearin & McKearin (1941:594) to come up with “1823 or 1832 to 1847 or 1848” for operational periods. Fortunately, Barrett (1997:40-51) was able to provide a more complete history.

## **Manufacturer**

### **Mutual Glass Co., Pittsburgh (ca. 1869-ca. 1888)**

Samuel and Joseph A. Gallinger opened the Mutual Glass Co. ca. 1869. By 1872, they were cross listed as Gallinger & Co., although the two names appear to have been connected to the same business. Primarily a producer of tableware, the plant also made some bottles, flasks, and – by 1877 – fruit jars. Although the firm almost certainly began as a jobber, it advertised itself as a manufacturer by at least 1877. Samuel Gallinger was listed as the factory manager from 1880 to 1888, supporting the idea that the firm actually produced its glass during its final decade of existence. The business failed during early December of 1888 and was liquidated – although J.A. Gallinger was listed under “Glass Manufacturers” in 1890 (Hawkins 2009:377-379).

## **Discussion and Conclusions**

The descriptions and discussions in the Containers and Marks section are, for the most part, self-evident, so we will not review them here. We have made several identifications that are not in any publications that we have discovered and added some information to many others.

## **Acknowledgments**

Our gratitude to Bob Kay for providing information and a label photo leading to the identification of the beer bottle base embossed “Mayflower.” We had been searching for that for some time. Thanks also to Doug Leybourne for letting us reproduce the drawings from the Alice Creswick books and to Greg Spurgeon for allowing us to use the photos from the North American Glass auctions. As always, our gratitude to Wanda Wakkinen for proofreading

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