Other "C" Marks

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As with logos in other letter formats, there are numerous "C" marks that need to be cataloged, but the usage was too limited to warrant a complete chapter on their behalf. Others are ones we have been unable to trace. The following is our assessment of the "Other C" logos.

Containers & Marks

Squared, underlined C (later than ca. 1910)

Toulouse (1971:100) claimed that this mark had been found "on a machine-made, heavy-weight, export beer bottle Circa 1910 to 1935." He suggested the Coshocton Glass Co. or the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. as possible makers. Since Toulouse is the only documented source we have found for the mark, the logo is probably uncommon; therefore, it is unlikely that either of these major production companies was the maker.

Figure 1 – Squared, underlined C (El Paso Coliseum collection)

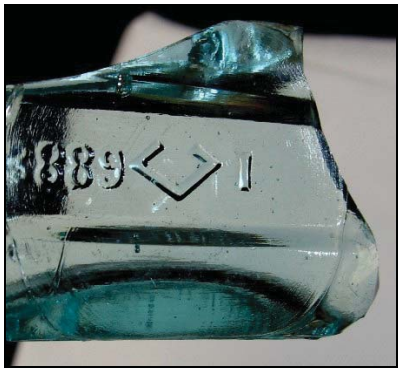

Figure 2 – Squared C in different aspect (University of Wyoming collection)

We have three photos of the logo – all with machine scars – two that show what were probably oval bottles, one possibly a flask or medicinal flask. One of these had 889 or 688 accompanying the mark. Another, from the El Paso Coliseum collection, is light amber in color, round in cross-section, and may or may not have been a beer bottle (Figure 1). Unfortunately, we have never found a complete bottle with the mark.

Although Toulouse assumed that the mark was an underscored "C," it could have been a strange "U" with an "I" or "1" following. The base with numbers had the "U" orientation (Figure 2). Assuming that the "C" orientation is correct, the maker could have been any smaller glass house whose name began with the letter "C." We need

to see some complete containers in historical and/or regional contexts. These bottles were probably made later than ca. 1910.

Figure 3 – Cadiz Jar (North American Glass)

CADIZ JAR [1884-ca. 1885]

Roller (1983:79) discussed a jar embossed "THE CADIZ JAR" on the front (Figure 3). The jar was sealed by a glass lid that was embossed with a series of vertical ribs on the skirt, two of which were very prominent. Each lid had seams forming three concentric rings - creating two labeling areas as well as a central circle with a slightly raised bump. The lids were made in at least two variations, one embossed "CADIZ JAR PAT^{D}" in an arch in the outer labeling area – the other embossed "PAT^{D} 1883" in the outer labeling ring and "CADIZ (arch) / JAR (inverted arch)" in the inner ring (Figure 4).

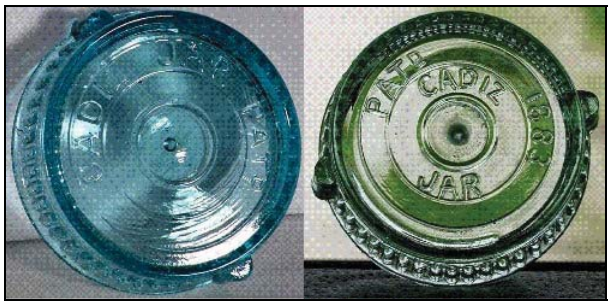

Figure 4 – Cadiz Jar lids (North American Glass)

William M. Wallace of Bridgeport, Ohio, applied for a patent on March 18, 1882, for a "Mode of Making Glass Screw-Caps." He received Patent No. 264,379 on September 12 of the same year and assigned half the rights to Charles M. Rhodes, also of Bridgeport (Figure 5). This was apparently the process that formed the lids for the Cadiz Jars. Interestingly, the vertical ribs on the lid's skirt were noted as having two purposes. Along with the obvious use in grasping the lid for screwing on or removal, the ribs also prevented the lid from turning in the mold during the forming process. The patent drawing

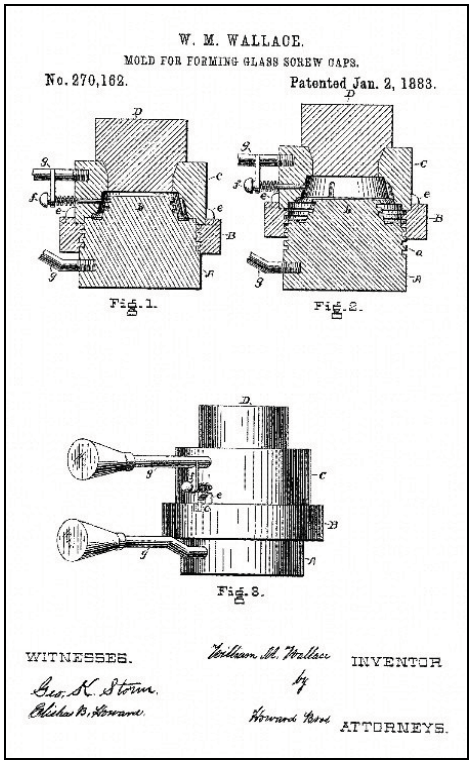

Figure 5 – Wallace 1882 patent

showed the rib arrangement. Two large vertical ribs on opposite sides of the skirt formed a defining feature of the lid made from the first patent – with 21 smaller vertical ribs in between each of the large ones.

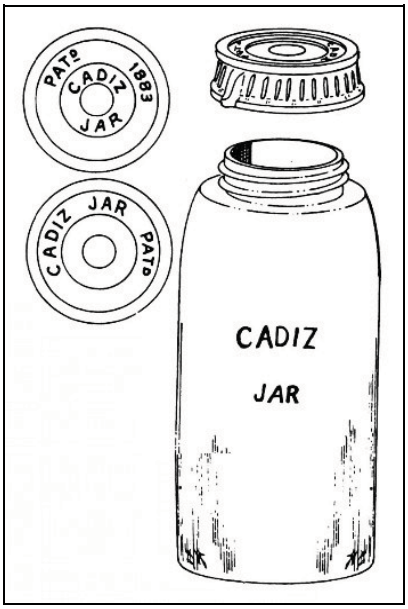

Figure 6 – Cadiz Jar (Creswick 1987a:25)

Roller (198379) identified the Cadiz Glass Works as the manufacturer of the Cadiz jar because Wallace was one of the founders. He dated the firm and jars ca. 1884-1886. He also noted that the Eclipse and Hoosier jars were made from the Wallace patents. Creswick (1987a:25) illustrated the jar with both lids and followed Roller's dates (Figure 6).

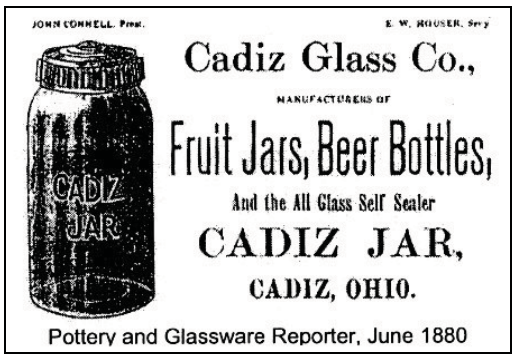

Figure 7 – Cadiz Jar ad (Roller 2011:121)

The Roller editors (Roller 2011:121) illustrated an ad for the Cadiz Jar that named John Connell as president and E.W. Houser as secretary of the firm. The ad noted that the plant made "Fruit Jars, Beer Bottles, and the All Glass Self Sealer Cadiz Jar" (Figure 7). The editors dated the ad June 1880, but that is unlikely, since Wallace did not apply for the patent until 1882. Despite the ad, the Cadiz Glass Co. probably made the Cadiz jars from 1884 to 1886. The Nail City Glass Co. (see below) made the jars from 1882 to 1884.

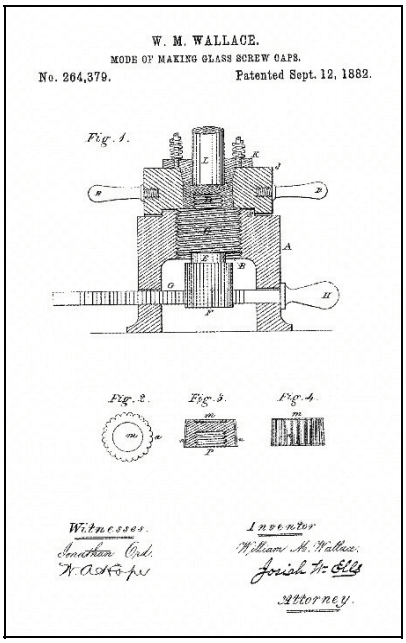

Figure 8 – Wallace 1883 patent

Eclipse Jar (1883-1886)

Wallace applied for a second patent for a "Mold for Forming Glass Screw-Caps" on October 10, 1882, and received Patent No. 270,162 on January 2, 1883; he assigned all the rights for this patent to Rhodes (Figure 8). This patent

was used to make both the Eclipse and Hoosier jars. The Eclipse Jar was embossed "ECLIPSE (slight arch) / JAR (horizontal)" on the front and had a very similar shape to the Cadiz (Figure 9). The lid was embossed "ECLIPSE (arch) / JAR [nothing or 2 or 3] (inverted arch)" in the inner ring and "PAT^{D} SEP 12TH 1882 (arch) / JAN 3^{D} 1883 (inverted arch)" in the outer ring. Creswick (1983a:51) correctly noted that the right patent date would have been January 2, 1883, rather the January 3 – as embossed on the lids. This was obviously an engraver's error that was reproduced at least three times (see discussion about lids below).

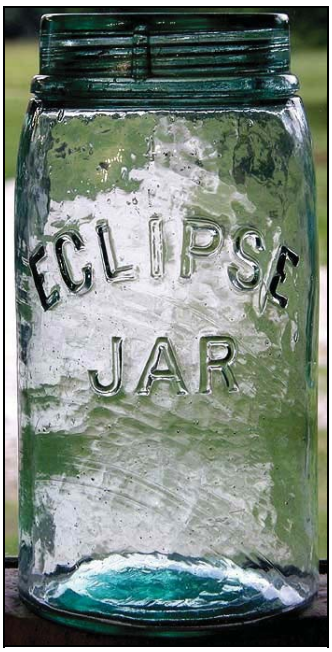

Figure 9 – Eclipse Jar (North American Glass)

The lid was virtually identical in basic shape to the ones on the Cadiz jars, although the smaller vertical ribs were missing from the skirt – with two prominent ribs replaced by three evenly-spaced less-prominent ribs. The two patent drawings illustrate the differences between the two skirts. Thus, the lids for the Eclipse jars were made from the later (1883) patent.

The lids of the Eclipse were made in at least three variations (Figure 10):

1. "ECLIPSE JAR"; "N" in "JAN" is reversed – sans serifs "N"
2. "ECLIPSE JAR 2"; "N" in "JAN" is in correct aspect
3. "ECLIPSE JAR 3"; "N" in "JAN" is reversed – serifs "N"


Figure 10 – Eclipse jar lids (North American Glass)

Roller (1983:113; 2011:178) discussed the Eclipse Jar and suggested the Ohio Valley Glass Co. as the probable manufacturer because C.M. Rhodes was the president from 1884-1886. He added that "the connection between these jars and the Ohio Valley Glass Co. is strengthened by known jars embossed OVGCo (monogram) JAR 1881 with ECLIPSE ghosted through the OVGCo (monogram)." Creswick (1987:51) illustrated the

jar and lid, and she suggested the LaBelle Glass Co. and the Ohio Valley Glass Co. (both from Bridgeport) as manufacturers. She also stated that the Greenfield Fruit Jar & Bottle Co. (Greenfield, Indiana) may have made the jars. As usual, she did not give any reason for her choice (although, see below). The Nail City Glass Co. began making the Eclipse jars probably in January 1883, and the Ohio Valley Glass Co. continued to produce the jars from later that year until the firm's demise in 1886. The Cadiz Glass Co. may have also made some of the jars during that period. We consider it unlikely that either LaBelle or Greenfield made any of these jars.

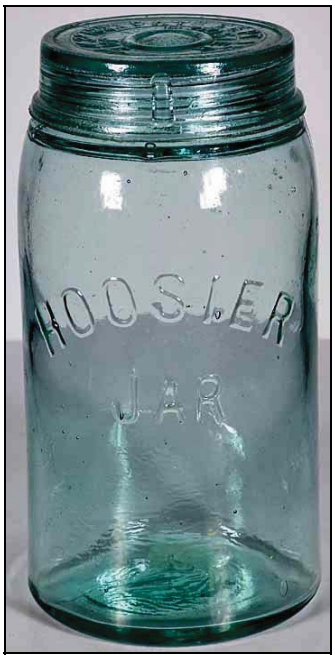

Figure 11 – Hoosier Jar (North American Glass)

Hoosier Jar (1891 to ca. 1894)

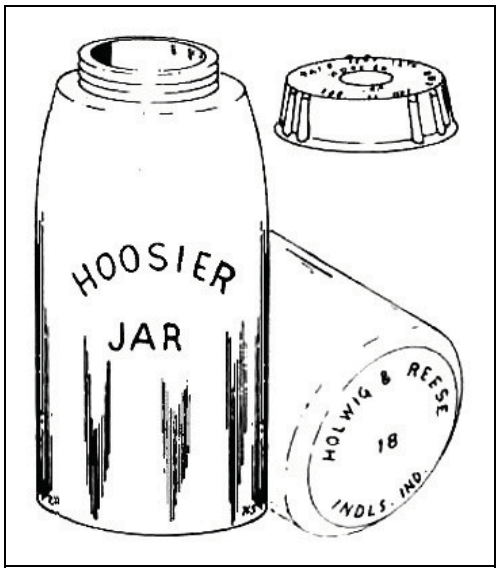

Figure 12 – Hoosier Jar (Creswick 1987a:85)

Toulouse (1969:154) listed the Hoosier Jar as "handmade heavy round, ground lip, in aqua – but did not know the maker. He dated the jar ca. 1890-1910. Roller (1983) did not list the Hoosier Jar, although Creswick (1987a:85) illustrated and described it. The jar was embossed "HOOSIER (slight arch) / JAR (horizontal)" and appeared to be the same shape as the Cadiz and Eclipse jars (Figure 11). Creswick noted that the base was embossed "HOLWEG & REESE (arch) / 18 (or other number – horizontal) / INDLS. IND. (inverted arch)" or "mold number only" (Figure 12). She noted that at least one base was mis-marked "HOLWIG."


Figure 13 – Hoosier base (North American Glass)

North American Glass photos only showed one base with a partial "Holweg & Reese" marking (Figure 13). As

shown in North American Glass photos, the lids were made from the same molds as the Eclipse jar lids – including all three variations described above (Figure 14). The inner labeling ring was embossed "HOOSIER (arch) / JAR (inverted arch)" – although there was *not* a number after the name for the variations as was true with the Eclipse Jar.

Figure 14 – Hoosier Jar lids (North American Glass)

This brings some interesting speculation about the manufacturing technique. There is no sign in the photographs of any ghosting – as we would expect if the mold had been retouched. It is therefore probable that the two labeling rings were removable plates – although no plates were shown or described in either patent document. The inner plate, marked "ECLIPSE JAR" was simply replaced with one embossed "HOOSIER JAR."

Creswick (1987a:85) suggested that the LaBelle Glass Co., the Ohio Valley Glass Co., and the Greenfield Fruit Jar & Bottle Co. as possible manufacturers – the same three she named for the Eclipse Jar above. The molds for the lids were virtually identical – although there were minute differences. Note in Figure 15 that the serif "N" is reversed as is the superscript "D" in "3D" – although specific letters and numbers are slightly different – e.g., the "P" in "PAT" or the "R" in "JAR." This suggests either that the same mold maker made the molds for both the Eclipse and Hoosier jars (or at least the lids). This may suggest that the jars were made by the same glass house. The Roller editors (2011:244) suggested that the Ohio Valley Glass Co. made the jars for Hollweg & Reese prior to 1891, when the pair began making their own jars (see below).

Figure 15 – Eclipse & Hoosier lids (North American Glass)

We feel that the most logical explanation is that Louis Holweg and/or his partner, Reese, purchased the Eclipse lid molds from the Ohio Valley Glass Co., when the business failed in 1886 – or somehow acquired them a few years later. Holweg & Reese were jobbers in ceramics

by at least 1880, but did not begin manufacturing bottles and jars at Greenfield, Indiana, until January 1891. The pair operated the Greenfield Bottle Works and made containers by hand until the plant received its first machine in September of 1899. The firm reorganized as the Greenfield Jar & Bottle Co. ca. 1902 (see the Greenfield section of the "G" Volume for more information about the glass house).

The Holweg & Reese basemark provided a strong clue, of course, but the term "Hoosier" makes no intuitive sense for a jar made in Ohio. Indiana is called "the Hoosier State," and the people are Hoosiers. The jars were probably only made by Holweg & Reese for a few years – possibly from 1891 to ca. 1894. Of course, Roller (2011) may have been correct: the jars may have been made for Hollweg & Reese by the Ohio Valley Glass Co., prior to 1891.

MASON'S JAR (ca. 1894-ca. 1896)

Creswick (1987a:85) also listed and discussed a jar that was identical to the Cadiz, Eclipse, and Hoosier jars, except that it was embossed "MASON'S (arch) / JAR (horizontal)" – with "MASON'S" over a ghosted "HOOSIER." She illustrated a Wallace-patent cap with the jar. North American Glass provided three photos of Mason jars with the ghosting, although only one photo shows the ghosting – and only dimly in that one (Figure 16). Two of the photos show typical Mason zinc lids with the jars, but the third picture included a Wallace-patent lid. Any of these could have been added by collectors, of course. These molds were probably reconditioned and used by Hollweg & Reese from ca. 1894 until the molds wore out, likely within two years or less.

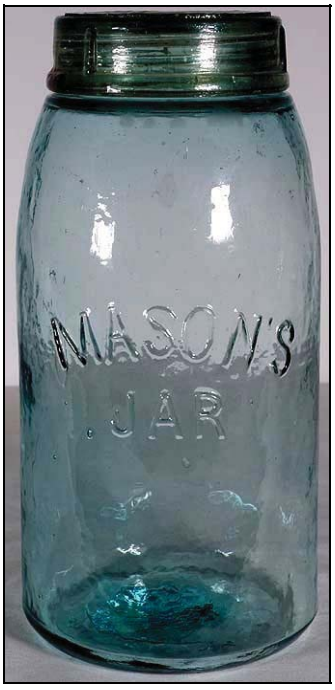

Figure 16– Mason's over ghosted Hoosier (North American Glass)

Manufacturers

Cadiz Glass Co., Cadiz, Ohio (1884-1885)

C.M. Rhodes, William M. Wallace, Edwin Pierson, John Kitson, and other local businessmen from Bridgeport and Bellaire, Ohio, formed the Cadiz Glass Co. on April 19, 1884.

The actual incorporation took place on May 8, with William M. Wallace, D.B. Walsh, Edward Pearson, M.G. Kennedy, W.S. Paulson, J.M. Garvin, J.M. Estep, J.M. Brown, H.S. McFadden, W.L. Houser, John Conroy, A. Quigley, and R.S. Timmons as stockholders. McFadden was president when the plant began production on July 22. An unnamed glass house offered Wallace $15,000 for his patent, but apparently he and Rhodes refused the offer (77 Insulator Companies 2014; Roller 2011:121).

The factory began producing insulators in response to a contract in November 1884, but the Ohio Valley Glass Co. gained control of the factory by May 7, 1885 (77 Insulator Companies 2014). The Lythgoe Brothers operated the plant by 1887, and a sheriff's sale disposed of the idle factory in 1896 (GlassClub.org 2009). This was likely another firm that fell victim to the Panic (depression) of 1893.

Nail City Glass Co. and Ohio Valley Glass Co., Bridgeport, Ohio (1880-1886)

These factories are discussed in greater detail in the Other O section of the "O" Volume. Briefly, the Nail City Glass Co. was chartered in 1880 and probably began production in early 1881. The firm reorganized as the Ohio Valley Glass Co. in 1883 and remained open until 1886. Charles M. Rhodes (owner of the Wallace patents) was the president of both corporations. According to Roller (1997), Nail City made Mason jars in 1881 and began advertising the Cadiz jars the following year. In October 1882, the firm announced a "new article" "the 'Eclipse'" – although manufacture of the jar did not commence until January 1883. Roller only listed ads until 1884, but the plant probably made the Eclipse jars until Ohio Valley Glass purchased the Cadiz Jar Co. in April 1885. The firm probably made the Cadiz and Eclipse jars at the Cadiz factory until the company ceased production in 1886. By February 1886, the firm advertised the Economy Sealer; that may have heralded the end of Eclipse production.

In March 1887, a new firm – Graham & Holloway – purchased the idle Ohio Valley factory and renamed it the Bridgeport Glass Co. Bridgeport made fruit jars and bottles and advertised Mason jars by at least 1891, although the plant likely made Masons from the beginning. The factory operated until ca. 1896 (Roller 1997).

CB (mid-1950s-1999)


Figure 17 – Typical CB base (eBay)

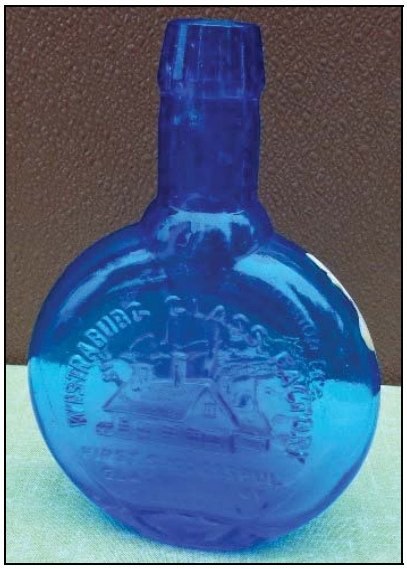
Figure 18 – Flask with CB logo (eBay)

The Clevenger Brothers used CB on the bases of bottles that were mouth blown into two-piece molds with cup-bottom baseplates. Each base had a pontil scar with "C" to the left of the scar and "B" to the right (Figures 17-19). McKearin & Wilson (1978:679-687) noted various reproductions produced by the Clevenger Brothers.

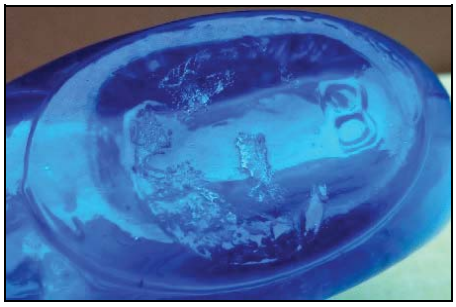
Figure 19 – CB logo with "C" partly obliterated by pontil scar (eBay)

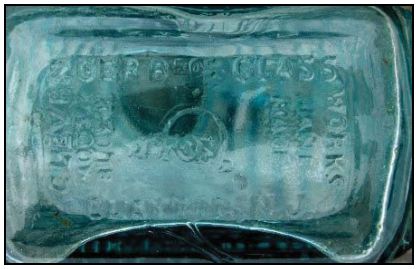
Figure 20 – Flask basemark (eBay)

Most of the early bottles (all of the free-blown ones) were unmarked. In the mid-1950s, the engravers added a small "CB" if the mold needed to be changed. The majority of the containers continued to be unmarked. When Jim Travis acquired the business in 1966, he added either "CB" on the base or "CLEVINGER BROTHERS, CLAYTON, N.J." (Figures 20 & 21) on some part of the bottle (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013).

The CB mark was also used in conjunction with other letters and/or numbers – including the more intuitive initial "K" – by the Kilner Bros. Glass Co., an English firm. See the section for the Kilner Bros. for more details.


Figure 21 – Flask with atypical base (eBay)

Manufacturer

Clevenger Brothers, Clayton, New Jersey (1927-1999)

Tom, Reno and William "Allie" Clevenger opened the Clevenger Brothers Glass Works in 1930 in a stable in their backyard.[1] Initially, the brothers created affordable reproductions of historical bottles, using the free-blown method where each bottle was unique. Their first catalog (1934 – after they began using molds) included a reproduction of the famous E.C. Booze whiskey bottle in the shape of a log cabin. Although the catalog maintained that the bottles were offered in amber, blue, or green glass, the actual hues varied from batch to batch (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013).

By 1939, the brothers added other colors. In 1950, Reno died, and Allie was the last remaining original brother. However, the next generation of the family filled in as blowers. The stable burned to the ground in 1957, but the family rebuilt it almost immediately. They resumed production on January 11, 1958. Allie died in 1960, and his widow, Myrtle, continued to run the business. Jim Travis purchased the plant from Myrtle and her new husband, Stout Bowers, in 1966, and the majority of the bottles were now blown in molds. Now in his 80s, Jim Travis retired and shut down the furnace on August 24, 1999 (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013).

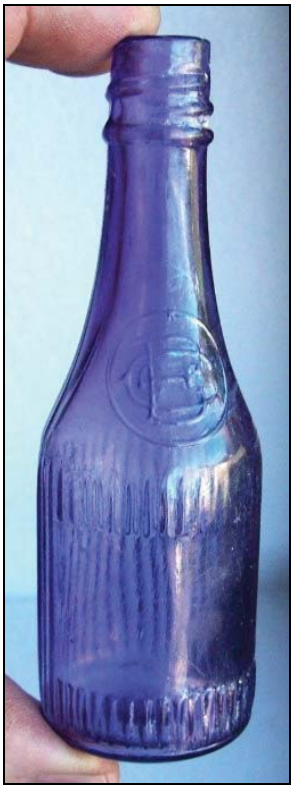

Figure 22 – Curtice Bros. bottle (eBay)

C, C-B, and C B
B B

According to Toulouse (1971:150-151), these marks, along with CURTICE BROTHERS, were used by the Curtice Bros. Co., founded in 1867 and Curtice-Burns, Inc. Although the company was still in business in 1971, he did not know when the company name changed. He attributed the "C-B" mark to Curtice-Burns and stated that the "'C' above 'B' appears on the present [i.e., 1971] letterhead." He noted no

[1] Pepper (1971:186-193) placed the opening date at 1927.

dates for the marks. It should be noted that these marks as well as a CBCo monogram (Figures 22 & 23) were embossed on the shoulders of the catsup bottles. Earlier bases – including all described here – were marked with three or four numerals or nothing. Later bases – probably ca. late 1890s and after – had logos from various glass houses.

Figure 23 – CBCo monogram (eBay)

C&B

Jones (1966:15) noted a C & B mark which she attributed to either Cone & Booth or Cocran & Bros. She concluded with "Donno!" Although we have never seen an actual example of this logo, these may be the initials of a bottler not a glass house.

CB&Co (early 20th century)

The "CB&Co." mark was embossed horizontally across the top of a beer bottle base found in the Tucson dump with a combination dot/crossmark below it and the letter "N" below that (Ayres et al. 1980 – Figure 24). The Ayres group (1980:6) attributed the "CB&Co." logo to C.W. Borron & Co., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, England. Whitten (2014) agreed and observed that the mark was noted "on the base of dark green ale bottles which appear to have been made sometime in the 1870-1910 period."

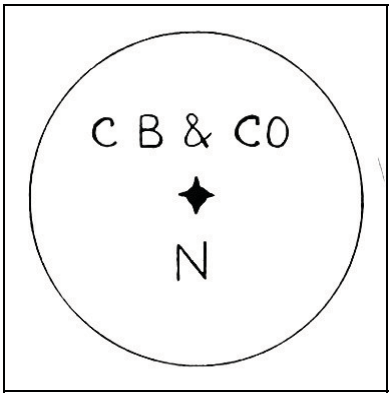

Figure 24 – CB&Co basemark (Ayres et al. 1980)

Figure 25 – CB&Co logo (TreasureNet 2009)

One collector discussed an Imperial Quart liquor bottle with a base embossed "C.B. & Co / N" (TreasureNet 2009 – Figures 25 & 26). The "N" indicated Newton-le-Willows – a common format on British bottles. The "N" also pretty well cements the identification of Borron as the manufacturer. Ring (1980:498) listed a Windsor Pale Orange Bitters bottle that was embossed C.B.&CO. on the base. Although the bottle was also embossed COATES & CO.

in cursive, she attributed the bitters to the Hanley-Hoyle Co., Providence, Rhode Island. We have been unable to find information on either company, but the bottle was probably also made by the British glass house.

Probable Manufacturer

Charles Borron & Co., Newton-le-Willows, England (1832-at least 1921)

The Newton Glass Works opened at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, England, in 1832 and changed owners several times. The factory made both crown and sheet glass (both forms of window glass). The plant closed ca. 1861. Charles Bell Ford Borron revived the factory as Charles Borron and Co. in 1866 as a bottle plant.[2] He was eventually joined in the firm by John Little (Dowd 2012; Rouse 2001). Ayres et al. (1980:6) noted that C.W. Borron & Co. remained in business "in 1891 or 1892 and 1898," but the May 27, 1921, issue of the *London Gazette* listed Charles Borron & Co. at Newton-le-Willow, showing that the firm remained in business at least that late.

Figure 26 – Liquor bottle (TreasureNet 2009)

C.B.Co. around triangle

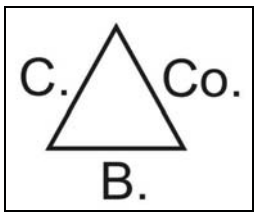

Figure 27 – C.B.Co. Triangle (from a drawing by Harvey Teal)

Harvey Teal described and drew this logo (Figure 27). The central motif was a triangle with "C." just outside the triangle to the left, "Co." to the right, and "B." below the base. Teal noted that the logo was found on at least two "South Carolina medicine bottles" and a colorless "Columbia Bludwine soda water bottle. According to Chibbaro (2014), the Bludwine Bottling Co. of Columbia, South Carolina, was in

[2] There is an interesting discrepancy. Even though both sources were identifying a factory at Newton-le-Willows, Ayres and his group (1980) called the firm C.W Borron & Co., while Rouse (2001) noted the owner's name as Charles Bell Ford Boron and the company as Charles Borron & Co.

business from ca. 1908 to 1923. This logo may refer to a bottling firm (Columbia Bludwine Co.), but it may be a small southern glass house that we have not discovered.

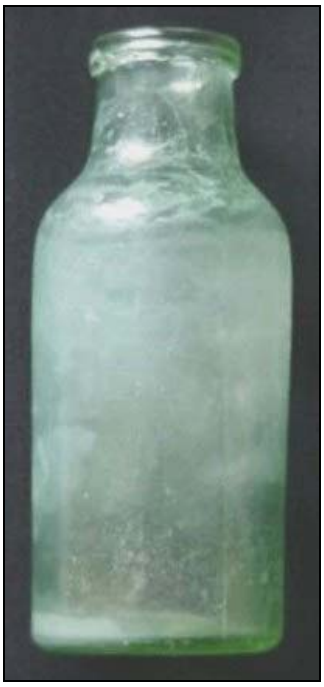

Figure 29 – Pickle bottle (eBay)

CC

Figure 28 – CC on base (eBay)

Whitten (2014) noted that the "CC" logo was "seen on the base of a round pickle jar, in a light/medium green-colored glass that looks suspiciously British circa 1880-1900." Although he suggested that Cunningham & Co. *might* be the manufacturer, we have seen the jar on eBay (Figures 28 & 29) and agree that it was of British origin. Currently, we have not found a likely English source.

C Co

According to Pepper (1971:172), "small clear bottles have been found locally, embossed as C Co." She attributed those to "Cochran's Glass Factory," Medford, New Jersey. Whitten (2014) suggested that Cunningham & Co. used the mark. We have been unable to find an example of the logo. It was certainly not common and may have been the mark of a bottler rather than a manufacturer.

Toulouse (1971:111) suggested that a "C Co / MILW" mark was used on beer bottles by the Chase Valley Glass Co. in 1881. Although Chase Valley used a variety of logos, we have not seen this one; it was possibly either a case of mis-recording or an incomplete report. Creswick (1987a:27) illustrated a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar embossed on the base with "CCO2 / MILW" –a logo used by Chase Valley No. 2 from 1880-1881 (see the Chase Valley section for more discussion). This does not sound like the bottles described by Pepper.

C.C.S-E (or other letter) (ca. 1908-1930s or later)

The initials "CCS" followed by a single letter appeared on numerous Ohio milk bottles. The mark appeared on both round and square milk bottles. Use of bottles with this code was widespread, so it cannot be attributed to a single county or city within the state. The code was not embossed systematically. It appeared in at least five formats/locations:

1. horizontal at various locations in a round front plate (Figure 30)
2. inverted arch at the bottom of a round front plate
3. horizontal at the heel
4. horizontal on the base (Figure 31)
5. on the base in an inverted arch (Figure 32)
6. on the base in an arch
7. horizontal in a small round plate at the shoulder (Figure 33)

Figure 30 – C.C.S.-W (AntiqueBottleNet)


Figure 31 – C.C.D.W in arch on base (eBay)

According to observations from the Dairy Antique Site (2014), at least four glass manufacturers made bottles with the mark:

1. Lamb Glass Co.
2. Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
3. Thatcher Mfg. Co.
4. Universal Glass Products Corp.

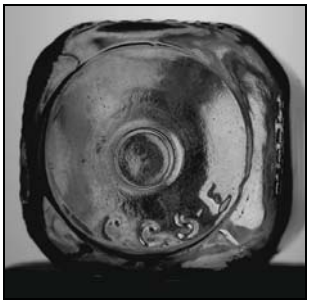
Figure 32 – C.C.S.-E on square base

The CCS code is followed by another single letter, including C, D, E, F, O, R and W, according to the Dairy Antique Site (2014). The code may lack punctuation, but it usually had a period after each letter (e.g., C.C.S.), and the last letter was usually separated from the others by a hyphen (e.g., C.C.S.-E).


Figure 33 – C.C.S.R in a plate on shoulder (eBay)

However, the letters could run together (CCSD) or have all periods – although usually the final letter lacks punctuation (C.C.S.D).

The Dairy Antique Site (2014) noted that the letters indicated the Cleveland City Sealer of Cleveland, Ohio. The site added that the city " required the milk bottle manufacturer to post a $1000 bond with the city, and "seven manufacturers had been granted the privilege to use the official letters" according to a 1908 publication. Nearby dairies (likely ones that sold milk in the city) also adopted bottles with the "C.S.S." initials. The city of Toledo (T.C.S.) and Sandusky (S.C.S.) used similar systems. The initials were probably used between ca. 1908 and the 1960s according to Dennis Osborn (Personal communication 8/13/2000).

C.C.S.G.Co.

An eBay auction claimed that C.C.S.G.Co. was embossed on the base of a "semi-cabin" ink bottle. The auction included a photo of the bottle but not the mark. This may be the same logo as C.S.S.G.Co. or C.S.&G.Co. (see entries below). This set of initials does not match any glass house we have been able to find.

CFGCo

Toulouse (1969:60) noted that these initials were reported to him, but he could not verify their actual existence. They are likely either bogus or an engraver's error for the CFJCo monogram (see the section on Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.) or for CLFGCo, the logo of C.L. Flaccus Glass Co. (see C.L. Flaccus section).

CG (late 19th century?)

We discovered the "CG" initials on the base of a Champions Vinegar bottle (Figures 34 & 35). The bottle was partially round with eight panels comprising about two-thirds of its circumference. The words "CHAMPIONS" and "VINEGAR" were embossed on two panels, and the two-part finish was applied. The base was embossed "CG" (no punctuation) with "198" revolved

Figure 34 – CG logo

half way around. This could have been made by any glass house with "CG" initials, or the logo could indicate the vinegar plant.

Champions Vinegar bottles appear to be relatively common (three on eBay at the time of this writing), but most do not seem to have any basemark. This increases the probability of the initials indicating a glass house. One bottle was reported with "B&Co Ld K 1838" on the base, another with "W.B.L." There appear to be numerous variations. According to Antique Bottles .net (2004), these are very common in Australia. It is thus likely that "CG" indicates an English or Australian glass house.

Figure 35 – Champion Vinegar

CG atop a small, horizontally elongated triangle (1970-1976)


Figure 36 – CG above a triangle (Toulouse 1971:125)

This mark was noted by Toulouse (1971:125) as being used by the Columbine Glass Co., Denver (actually Wheat Ridge), Colorado, from 1970. Although Toulouse did not provide an end date because the firm was still in production, the plant became part of the Adolf Coors Co. in 1976 (Figure 36).

Manufacturer

Columbine Glass Co., Wheat Ridge, Colorado (1970-1976)

The firm was founded in 1970, operating, two six-section IS machines to produce beer bottles exclusively for the Adolph Coors Co. The plant installed an additional furnace with two more machines in 1973. The Adolph Coors Co. purchased the factory 1976, and it became the Coors Glass Division of the Coors Container Co. In 1995, the Coors Container Corp. and the Anchor Glass Corp. formed a joint venture around the plant, but the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. acquired the business the following year (City of Wheat Ridge 1999:3-5).

CGC interlocking (1985-1987)

Figure 37 – CGC interlocking (David Whitten)

David Whitten photographed a lime-green bottle base embossed "0106 6 88 (arch) / CGC (interlocking letters) / 18 (both horizontal)" with curved (shaped like parentheses) stippling around the resting point (Figure 37). Although this needs further research, we have not seen this parenthetical-shaped stippling on bottles or jars earlier than the late 1970s. Whitten (2014) suggested that this could be "the last mark used by Glass Containers Corporation, shortly before this firm was closed, but it is possible this is actually picturing a mark used by Consumers Glass, Montreal, Quebec, Canada." Glass Container Corp. became Container General Corp. for a very brief period between 1985 and 1987, and this may have been the logo for that firm. Note the faint rectangle in the lower right corner of Figure 37. This was probably the old Glass Container Corp. "GC" logo. However, this *could* be a recent mark from one of the dozen or so glass houses with "CGCo" initials. See Glass Container Crop. section for more information.

CGD (1976-1995)

Figure 38 – CGD base

We explored the idea that this was the mark of the Glass Division of Consumers Glass Co., formed when Consumers divided into glass, plastic, and paper divisions in the early 1970s, but Consumers continued to use its triangular logo for the rest of its existence. The use of CGD by the firm was therefore highly unlikely.

The answer came when Amy Recker sent us a photo of a Killian's Beer bottle with the -CGD logo on its base and a date code of "82" – 1982. We already had date codes of "78" and "80" on amber bases reported by Carol Serr, but the key was Killian's (Figure 38). Killian's beer was bottled by the Adolph Coors Co. As noted above, Coors purchased the Columbine Glass Co. in 1976 and added it to the Coors Glass Division – CGD – of the Coors Container Co. and continued production until 1995.

C-H (1960-at least 1971)

Toulouse (1971:131) stated that the Castle-Hanson Corp., Rochester, New York, used the C-H mark on food bottles from 1960 until at least 1971 (when his book was written). At this point, we have not discovered when the plant closed, although the C-H mark was not present in a 1982 list of punt marks (Emhart 1982:74). We have not been able to find an example.

Manufacturer

Castle-Hanson Corp., Rochester, New York (1954-at least 1971)

After the Reed Glass Co. (see F.E. Reed section) went into receivership in 1956, the Castle-Hanson Corp. came into being to operate the business. The factory initially made narrow-neck food bottles but later added wide-mouth food containers. The plant was still in business in 1971 (Toulouse 1971:131), but the mark was not in a punt marks list in 1982 (Emhart 1982:74). Whitten (2014) noted that Leone Industries eventually purchased the plant, but he did not know when.

CHAMPION STOPPER MFG. CO. (ca. 1882-ca. 1885)

Von Mechow (2014) noted "CHAMPION STOPPER MFG. CO. (arch) / GREENFIELD, MASS. (inverted arch)" on the bases of two soda bottles (Figure 39). The closure never achieved much success.

Figure 39 – Champion Stopper Co. (Von Mechow 2014)

Manufacturer

Champion Stopper Mfg. Co., Greenfield, Massachusetts (ca. 1882-ca. 1885)

The company was apparently formed to sell a bottle stopper patented by Augustus Rich. Rich filed for his patent on August 19, 1881, and received Patent No. 252,059 on January 10 of the following year (Figure 40). The stopper probably failed because it was too complex.

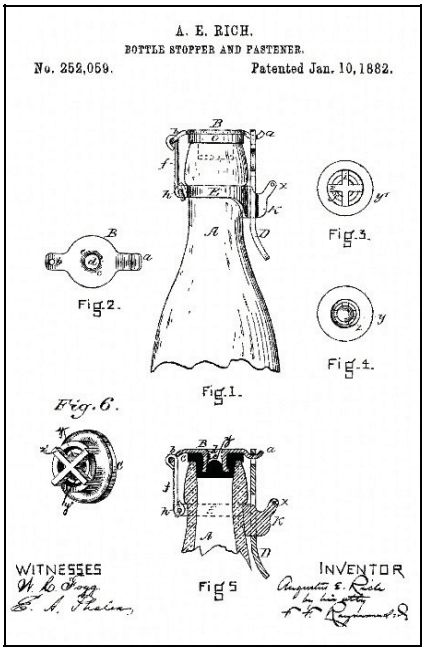

Figure 40 – Rich 1882 patent

CHAPMAN (ca. 1848-1862)

Although his plant was called the Maryland Glass Works, John Lee Chapman marked some flasks with "CHAPMAN" on the reverse (Figure 41). The flasks were made in various shades of amber, aqua, and green (McKearin & Wilson 1978:130, 658-659).

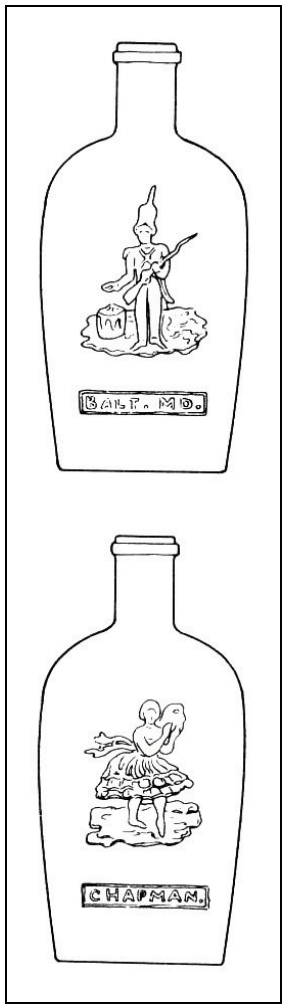

Figure 41 – Chapman flask (McKearin & Wilson 1978:659)

Probable Manufacturer

Maryland Glass Works, Fells Point (Baltimore), Maryland (ca. 1848-1862)

John Lee Chapman built the Maryland Glass Works at Fells Point (Baltimore) probably in 1847 or 1848 and was certainly producing glass by 1849. As a druggist and glass manufacturer, he likely made druggists' ware, but little is known about his list of containers. Production had halted by 1862 (McKearin & Wilson 1978:129-130).

CJCo

Toulouse (1969:65) reported that these initials "may be a misreading of 'G' in Gilchrist Jar initials 'GJCo." This could also have been a misreporting of the CFJCo monogram.

CLARKE FRUIT JAR CO. (ca. 1885-ca. 1887)

Toulouse (1969:65-66 described a jar embossed "CLARKE (arch) / FRUIT JAR CO. / CLEVELAND, O. (both horizontal)" on the front (Figures 42 & 43). Although the lid was

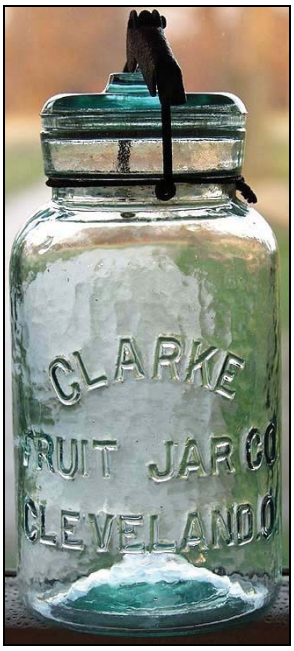

Figure 42 – Clarke Fruit Jar (North American Glass)


Figure 43 – Clarke lid (North American Glass)

unembossed, the clamp was stamped "PAT M'CH 17 1885." Toulouse (1969:66) incorrectly noted the patent date as MAY 17, 1885. He dated the jars "1886-89 only" but did not explain his choice of dates or use of the word "only." Roller (1983:86) added that the jar was made by an unknown glass house for the Clarke Fruit Jar Co. Indeed, it is virtually certain that Clarke was only a vendor rather than a manufacturer. Roller included an ad with an illustration of the jar from the July 8, 1886, *Crockery & Glass Journal*. Creswick (1987a:30) illustrated two variations but added almost no additional information (Figure 44). Roller (2011:133) noted that "the iron cam lever on this quart is very similar to the one [on the earlier jar]."

Caniff (2013:17) noted that the jar was made to a patent applied for by William H. Clarke of Olean, New York. Clarke applied for a "Jar or Other Covered Vessel" on December 2, 1884. He received Patent No. 314,109 on March 17, 1885, and assigned one-half of the rights to Thomas W. Larson of Bolivar, New York, and Mrs. M.A. Tack of New York City (Figure 45). The glass lid was held in place by a cam-activated clamp on a wire device.

Figure 44 – Clarke Fruit Jar (Creswick 1987a:30)

Logo User

Clarke Fruit Jar Co., Cleveland, Ohio (ca. 1885-ca. 1887)

One of the patent assignees, Tom Larson, was showing the new lid as early as January 27, 1885, at Olean, New York – almost two months before the patent was received. The jar was last advertised in 1889. Larson and Clarke incorporated the Clarke Fruit Jar Co. at Painsville, Ohio, on December 3, 1885. The firm very likely only wholesaled the jars; it is unlikely that the group actually made any vessels or hardware (Caniff 2013:17-18).

Clarke applied for a second patent for a "Bottle Stopper" on January 16, 1885, and received Patent No. 314,110 on March 17 of that year. This was essentially the same clamp applied to a narrow-mouth bottle. Caniff (2013:17) noted that he had "never seen this closure on a bottle."

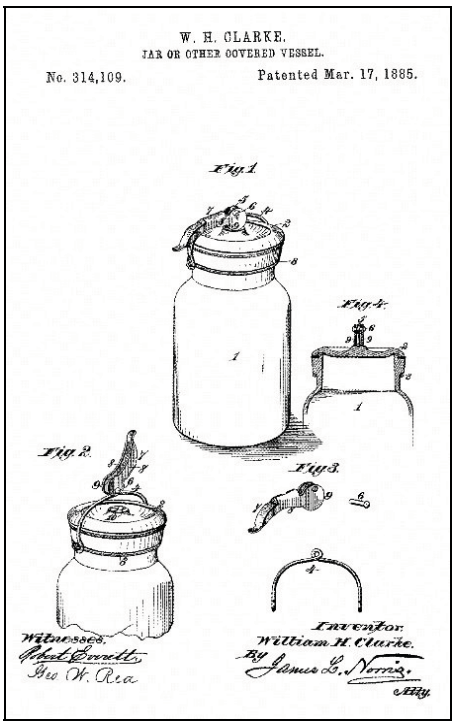

Figure 45 – Clarke's 1885 patent

The Clarke Fruit Jar Co. was advertising the jar – with a "CLARKE FRUIT JAR CO." drawing – in the *Crockery & Glass Journal* by at least July 8, 1886. The ad placed the Firm's address at 41, 43, & 45 Viaduct, Cleveland, Ohio. The 1886 Cleveland city directory stated that C.A. Moody was the president and secretary of the corporation, with R.C. Moody as treasurer (Roller 1996).

An envelope from the Clarke Fruit Jar Co. – dated February 17, 1887 – illustrated a jar lettered "CLARKE'S CAM LEVER" (Roller 1996). On September 15, 1887, Clarke applied for another patent, this one his last. He received Patent No. 376,369 for a "Jar-Fastening" on January 10, 1888. The Clarke's Cam Lever jar may have been made to this later patent or may just have been a change of lettering on the same jar. Caniff (2013:18), however, reported that he had never seen this second closure on an actual jar. Neither jar seems to have been popular. By 1888, Clarke was listed in the directory as the City Manager of Cleveland (Roller 1996).

CLARKE'S CAM LEVER

Roller (1883:87) stated that "only one of these rare jars has been found." Creswick illustrated both the Clarke's Fruit Jar Co. container and the one embossed "CLARKE'S CAM LEVER" – although both jars appear the same (except for the embossing) in the drawing (see Figure 44). See discussion about the user above.

CLEVINGER BROS GLASS WORKS (1966-1999)

An eBay auction offered a round (profile) flask with a rectangular base. The base was embossed "CLEVINGER BROS GLASS WORKS (around four sides) / CLAYTON, N.J. (on the fourth side)" with "MOUTH / BLOWN to the left of a faint pontil scar and "HAND / MADE" to the right (see Figures 21 & 22). The mark was used by the Clevinger Brothers Glass Works from 1966 to 1999 (New Jersey Antique Bottle Club 2013). See the CB section above for a history of the factory.

CLIMAX

The term "CLIMAX" was used in three separate connections in the glass industry. Although only two of these were container-related, we will address them all briefly.

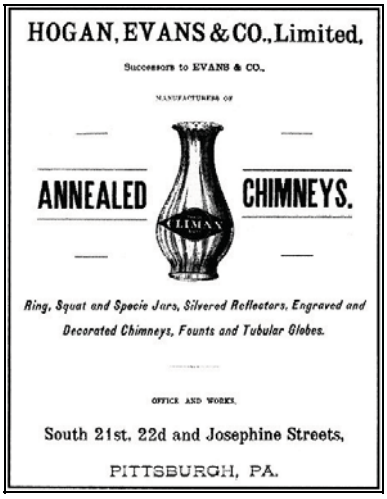

Figure 46 – Climax lamp chimney ad ((Hawkins 2009:267)

Lamp Chimneys

Hogan, Evans & Co., a Pittsburgh lamp chimney manufacturer, used the trade mark "CLIMAX" from 1885 to ca. 1895 and continued to use the logo after it became the Hogan Evans Glass Co. – although the firm apparently stopped producing in 1897. The Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. formed in 1899 and purchased the factory (Hawkins 2009:266-267). Hawkins (2009:267) showed an ad for the chimneys (Figure 46).

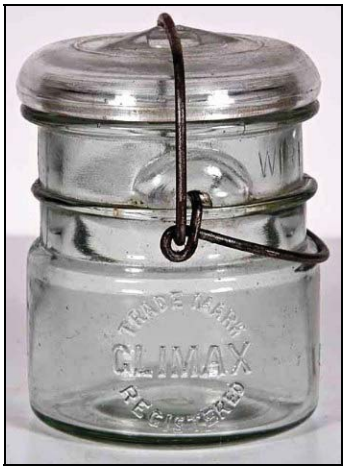

Figure 47 – Climax Ball Brothers jar (North American Glass)

Product Jars

Toulouse (1969:67; 1971:137) noted Climax as a mark used by the Ball brothers on machine-made jars with Lightning closures for the Fisher-Bruce Co. of Philadelphia ca. 1910 to 1930. The jars were embossed "TRADE MARK (arch) / CLIMAX (horizontal) / REGISTERED (inverted arch)" usually in a round plate (Figure 47). Roller (1983:356; 2011:513) only added that some of the jars

were also embossed PAT'D JULY 14, 1908" on either the front heel or the reverse side. Creswick (1987b:36) illustrated eight variations of the jars (Figure 48).

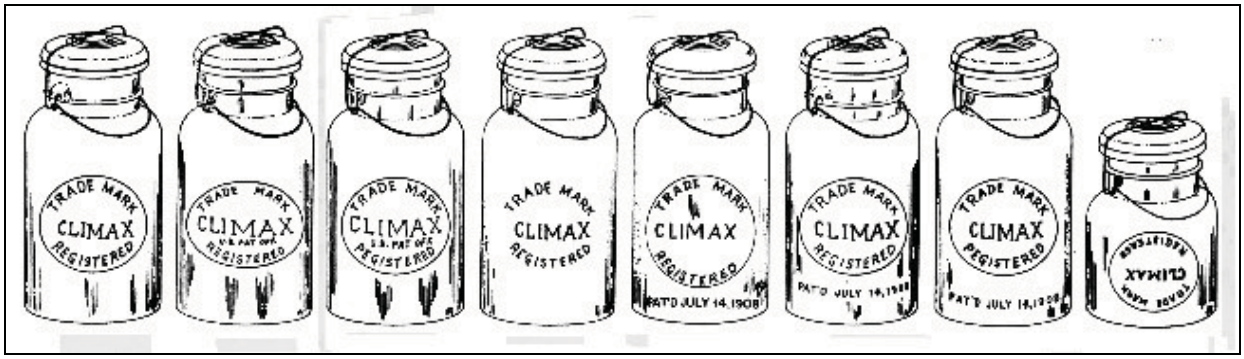

Figure 48 – Climax Ball Brothers jars (Creswick 1987b:36)

Milk Bottles (1890-ca. 1902)


Figure 49 – Climax milk bottle (eBay)

Giarde (1980:23) mentioned that "CLIMAX" was found on some "earlier" milk bottles (Figure 49). He admitted, however, that "the mystery of who might have made the 'CLIMAX' milk bottle remains a question for final resolution." The logo was embossed on milk bottle bases in at least two formats – horizontally across the center of the base (Figure 50) or in an arch at the top of the base (Figure 51). In both cases, the word was generally above a three- to four-digit number.

Figure 50 – Climax base – horizontal (eBay)

Figure 51 – Climax base – arch (eBay)

"CLIMAX" is found on both round and square milk bottles. The Dairy Antique Site (2014) described the square ones as being:

advertised as Climax Square Jars around the turn of the century. In fact most of the ones we have seen are embossed CLIMAX on the base. . . . They were advertised in half pint, pint and quart sizes. The prices were $5.50, $6.25 and $8.00 per gross for the three sizes with the tin tops adding an additional dollar per gross. All the ones we have seen do not have a cap seat and would have taken a tin, bail top [Figure 52]. They used a tombstone shaped slug plate if there was embossing on the front of the bottle. These were hand blown bottles and generally the glass had many imperfections. These milk bottles were not popular with dairies at that time.

Figure 52 – Climax finish (eBay)

Charles T. Nightingale was responsible for three patents that culminated in the use of the "CLIMAX" logo. On March 9, 1889, Nightingale filed for a patent for a "Stopper and Fastener for Bottles and Jars." He received Patent No. 403,954 on May 28 of the same year. His invention used a wire device to hold down a "tin" cap (Figure 53).

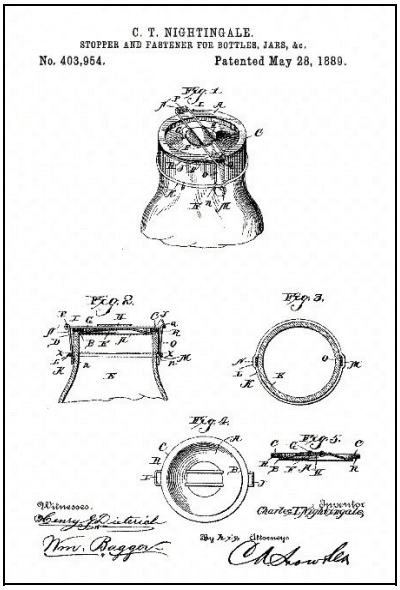

Figure 53 – Nightingale's 1889 patent

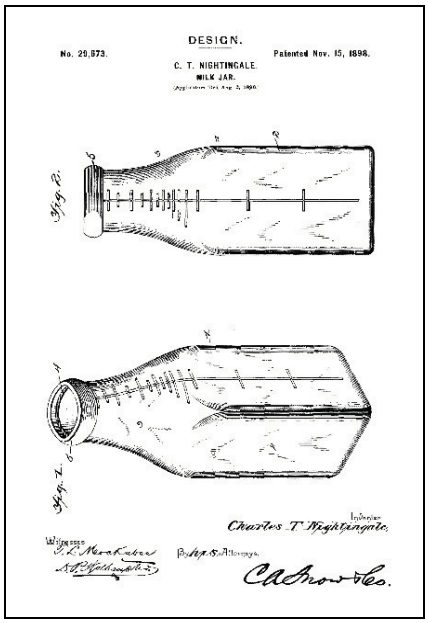

Figure 54 – Nightingale's 1898 patent

Nightingale next invented the first milk bottle that was square in cross-section. He applied for a patent on August 3, 1896, and received Design Patent No. 29,673 on November 15, 1898, for a "Design for a Milk-Jar." Note that Nightingale's patent remained in limbo for over two years and three months. After the long wait, the bottle was never popular (Figure 54). Although the "CLIMAX" mark appeared on square milk bottles, the term probably referred to the fastener.

Nightingale's final patent was for a design for a round milk bottle. He applied for the patent on May 15, 1901, and received Design Patent No. 34,919 on August 13 of that year (Figure 55). This design had a very rounded heel, and actual bottles were often embossed with "EMPIRE" – but the patent and the bottles were too late for the Climax firm. Despite the date, at least one bottle with a rounded heel and "CLIMAX" on the base was offered at an eBay auction.

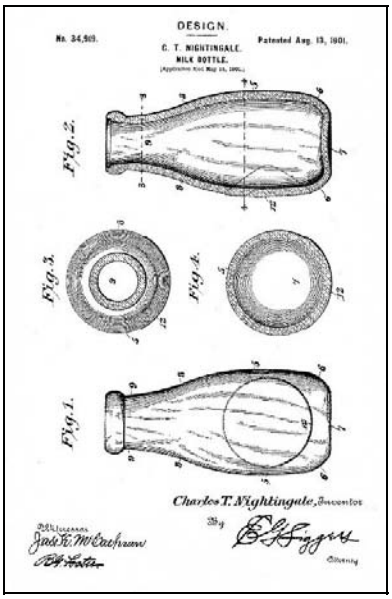

Figure 55 – Nightingale's 1901 patent

It is fairly certain that Nightingale used the "CLIMAX" logo on milk bottles from the inception of the Climax Bottle & Supply Co. in 1890 until its demise in 1899. It is possible that J.T. & A. Hamilton continued to use the mark for a few years after the firm acquired Climax, possibly until the molds wore out. Even though the Climax Bottle & Supply Co. was a jobber, it is likely that the firm owned the molds with which its bottles were made. Although we have not discovered which glass house manufactured the bottles for Nightingale, he may have been affiliated with the Hamilton concern.

User of the Mark

Climax Bottle & Supply Co., New York City (1890-1899)

Nightingale opened the Climax Stopper and Bottle Co. at 46 Murray St., New York, in May 1890. Nightingale was president of the corporation, with L.G. Wilson as secretary and treasurer. The firm retained sole right to manufacture bottles using the Nightingale patents. The firm did not produce its own bottles, however, and it may have had some made by the Binghamton Glass Works. Nightingale filed for bankruptcy in 1899, almost certainly signaling the end of the Climax Stopper and Bottle Co. (Hitt 2011:65-66). Albert Hamilton of the J.T & A. Hamilton Co. acquired Nightingale's interest and renamed the firm as the Climax Bottle & Mfg. Co. (Dairy Antique 2014).

CLM (ca. 1893-1925)

Fisher & Weinhardt (2011:44, 251, 302, 489) listed four soda bottles embossed "CLM" on their bases:

"JACOB BLATT" "BROOKLYN" – "CLM - 14"; ca. 1890-1900
"INDIANA WHARF / BREWING CO." – "CLM / 14"; ca. 1893-1905 [Brooklyn - Brewers Journal 1906]
"JOHN LELLMANN & Co." – "C.L.M 10"; ca. 1890-1896 [NY – Hutchbook]
"SCHNADERBECK & RUNGE" – "C.L.M 10"; ca. 1895-1900 [Farmingdale, L.I. – Von Mechow]

Two other examples came from eBay auctions:

M. HAFFNER – "C.L.M. 10"; (Goshen, NY) [eBay]
KNODEL & TROSTEL – "C.L.M. 6"; (NYC) [eBay]

According to von Mechow (2014), numbers "06" and "14" were used on beer bottles, with "10" appearing on Hutchinson bottles. At least one eBay auction noted a "6" without the zero. Von Mechow noted the logo as "C.L.M. / 10" – horizontally across the base.

Jobber

Conrad L. Meyer, New York (ca. 1893-1925)

Conrad L. Meyer entered the glass business in New York City in 1884, apparently working for the Brookfield Glass Works. He opened his own firm on 48 Murray St. In 1893, but his former employer, William Brookfield, won a suit against him in December 1895 for $1,482. The *New York Herald* did not discuss the nature of the suit. He jobbed for the Modes-Turner Glass Co. by at least 1902 and the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co., from at least 1908 to at least 1915. Meyer died – still listed as a bottle jobber – in 1925 (von Mechow 2014).

C.MF-G.C

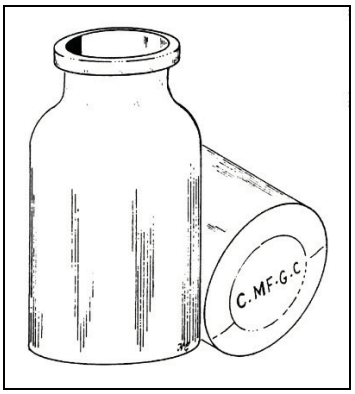

Figure 56 – C.MF-G.C basemark (Creswick 1987a:331)

Creswick (1987a:31) illustrated a jar embossed "C. MF-G.C" on the base. It appears as if the engraver intended to add "o" to the final "C" (Figure 56). Creswick described the finish as a "pressed, laid-on ring." She noted that the "jar was dug at Alta, Utah, a mining town which bloomed from 1867 to 1880. Maker unknown." The initials suggest "C" Manufacturing Co. – which could mean a glass house or a jobber.

C encircling ny (1978-1994)

Figure 57 – C around NY (David Whitten collection)

The Central New York Bottle Co. used a mark that consisted of a "C" encircling a lower-case "ny" (Figure 57). The mark was used from at least 1982 to at least 1996 but was not listed in 1971 or 2000 (Emhart 198274; 1996:48; 2000:26; Hanlon 1971). However, we could not find the company on a 1982 list of glass manufacturers or in the Roller files.

Manufacturer

Central New York Bottle Co., Auburn, New York (1978-1994)

The Central New York Bottle Co. opened its "brand new ultra-modern facilities" at Sennett, New York (just north of Auburn), in 1978. The plant used IS machines and advertised for personnel in the *Observer-Reporter* (Washington, Pennsylvania) on October 28, 1978. The plant made bottles for the Miller Brewing Co. The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. purchased the factory in early 1994 (*Buffalo News* 2/25/1994).

CO.OP.F.G.CO. (1879-ca. 1909)

This mark is reported on the bases of dose glasses at eBay auctions. While the Co-operative Flint Glass Co. made other druggists' products, the firm apparently only placed its initials on dose glasses. We have not discovered a reason.

Probable Manufacturer

Co-Operative Flint Glass Co., Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania (1879-ca. 1909)

The Co-Operative Flint Glass Co. formed on February 7, 1879, with John Stoehr as Chairman, George K. Brown as secretary and treasurer, and Lorenz Stoehr as manager. However, Lorenz Stoehr resigned the following year on August 4, and Brown may have left the firm in 1882. By 1888, William Scheffler, Sr., was Chairman, and C.C. Vogely had become secretary and treasurer (Roller 1998).

By October 1891, the firm began to be listed as the Co-Operative Flint Glass Co., Ltd. – although the firm was almost certainly a limited partnership or corporation from the beginning. By 1891, the firm advertised "Fine Druggists' Glassware," but Vogely had resigned and was replaced as secretary and treasurer by W.C. Wiegel. By this time, the company made a large variety of tableware and barware, adding lantern globes and lamps to the list in 1892 (Roller 1998).

John Ohnsman became chairman by June of 1893, with C.W. Klein in the secretary/treasurer position, and the firm added a "patent Fly Trap" to its product list. By 1908, J.W. Ruhlandt had replaced Ohnsman, but Klein retained his position. The last historical reference to the firm was a Billhead, dated November 19, 1909, that continued to list the large variety of druggists' ware, table ware, and barware (Roller 1998).

CR (poss. 1834-1861)

Knittle (1927:441) attributed the "C.R." mark to Curling, Robertson. Since Knittle was primarily interested in pictorial flasks, she may have found these initials on a flask, had a report of them from someone else, or possibly even misread a set of initials. At this point, we have not discovered a flask with these initials. It is notable that neither a flask with the "CR" initials nor a history of the firm appeared in McKearin & Wilson (1987).

Toulouse (1971:145) noted that Curling, Robertson & Co. was in business from 1834 to 1857 at Pittsburgh. Toulouse (1971:145) also suggested Curling, Ringwalt & Co., also of

Pittsburgh, in business from 1857 to 1863. Hawkins (2009:162, 164), however, could find no reference to this firm in Pittsburgh. Henry Ringwalt was a member of Curling, Robertson & Co. by 1850, but he withdrew from the firm sometime between 1858 and 1860. Ringwalt was a dealer in fruit jars and glassware in 1860 and 1861.

An entry from Switzer (1974:51) challenges this identification. Sixteen of the cathedral (Gothic) pickle bottles found in the wreck of the steamer *Bertrand* were embossed on the bases with "CR" – although both initials were in mirror image (Figure 58). Since the *Bertrand* sank on April 1, 1865, the Curling companies were all in business too early. Either these bottles underwent at least a four year lag between manufacture and deposition in the wreck, or the "CR" mark belonged to someone else.

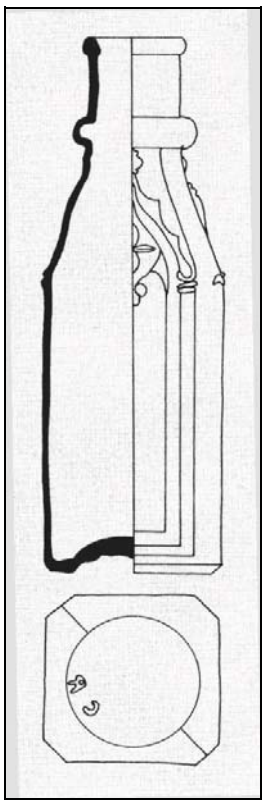

Figure 58 – CR on pickle bottle (Switzer 1974:51)

Possible Manufacturer

Curling Companies, Pittsburgh (ca. 1827-1861)

Knittle (1927:340, 441), and Van Renesselaer (1969:179-180) produced short histories of the Curling operations. Knittle (1927:340) suggested that the factory made mostly tableware. In 1837, the plant employed 40 "hands" to make flint glass (*National Glass Budget* 1909:1).

Hawkins (2009:1960-161) provided the most up to date information about the companies. He noted that Robert B. Curling, William Price and Curling's son, William, built the Fort Pitt Glass Works ca. 1827, calling the operating company R.B Curling & Co. In 1828 or 1829, Price left the partnership and Robert Curling brought the second of his two sons Alfred B. Curling and Henry Higbee (also spelled Higby) into the company, renaming the firm R.B. Curling & Sons. In 1834, Higbee left the company.

Morgan Robertson partnered into R.B. Curling & Sons in 1834 and the name was changed to Curling, Robertson & Co. By 1850, Edward Dithridge and Henry L. Ringwalt were also listed as partners. With the dissolution of Cruling, Robertson in 1861, Edward Dithridge

became the owner of the Fort Pitt Glass Works. The factory (Fort Pitt Glass Works) was known to have produced pressed, molded plain and cut flint glassware, but the plant also made druggists' ware, black bottles, and demijohns by at least 1857 (Hawkins 2009:161-163 – Figure 59).

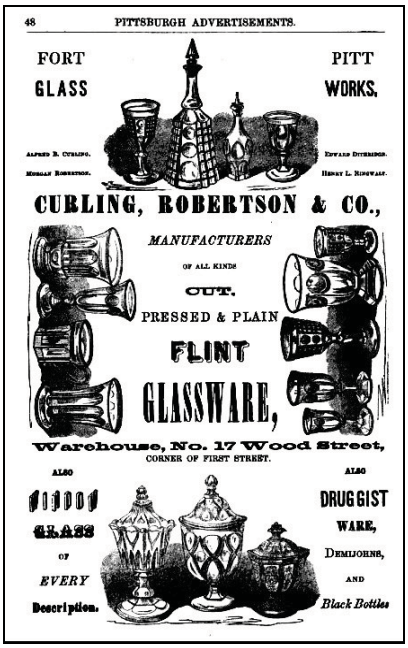

Figure 59 – Curling Robinson & Co. ad (Pittsburgh City Directory, 1856)

C.R.&CO. (1834-1861)

Figure 60 – C.R.&CO. base (eBay)

An eBay auction offered an aqua jar embossed "C.R.&CO. / A" on the base (Figure 60). The jar was mouth blown with a cracked-off, apparently un-ground, continuous-thread finish (Figures 61 & 62). The jar is reminiscent in style of the early "Crowleytown Mason Jars." The initials fit Curling, Robertson & Co., and the jar style fits the time period. See entry just above.


Figure 61 – Jar with C.R.&CO. (eBay)

CS

In the type collection at the California Parks Service Office, we discovered an olive-green, cylindrical bottle embossed "CS" on fairly large letters on the heel (Figure 63). This could be a variation from the Catawba Silica Co. (see next entry), or these could be the initials of an individual glass house owner.


Figure 62 – Cracked-off finish (eBay)

C&S

Figure 63 – CS heelmark (California Parks)

Knittle (1927:441) identified this mark as "probably late" but did not know the maker.

C.S.&G.CO. (ca. 1908)


Figure 64 – C.S.&G.CO. basemark (eBay)

This mark has been reported on at least one aqua, export-style beer bottle with a crown finish and on colorless and aqua, crown-finished soda bottles, as well as a Koca-Nola bottle reported by Charles Head. The C.S.&G.CO. mark was embossed in an inverted arch on the base of the beer bottle (Figure 64) and embossed horizontally at the heel of the soda bottles, followed by the number "2" or "3" (Figure 65). The bottles were undoubtedly made by the Cooper Silica & Glass Co., Salem, Virginia, ca. 1908.


Figure 65 – C.S.&G.CO. heelmark (Charles Head)

Manufacturer

Cooper Silica & Glass Co., Salem, Virginia (ca. 1908-1913)

Roller (1998) found listings for this company in 1908 and 1910, noting that the plant used a single continuous tank with six rings. Unfortunately, the 1910 listing noted that the plant was out of operation.

However, the company rallied. The firm rechartered to increase its capital to $250,000 on June 13, 1910. The president was T.H. Cooper, with Henry Schotz as secretary (Prentis 1911:104). The Catawba Silica Co., Inc. became the successor to the Cooper Silica & Glass Co., when it was chartered as a Virginia corporation on January 8, 1913 (James 1913:263).

C.S.S.G.Co.

Figure 66 – C.S.SG.Co. base (eBay)

An eBay auction offered a square, mouth-blown packer bottle embossed "C.S.S.G.Co." across the base (Figures 66 & 67). This may be a mis-strike of the C.S.&G.Co. bottles described above or may be the initials of a wholesaler.

Figure 67 – Bottle with C.S.SG.Co. logo (eBay)

CW&Co

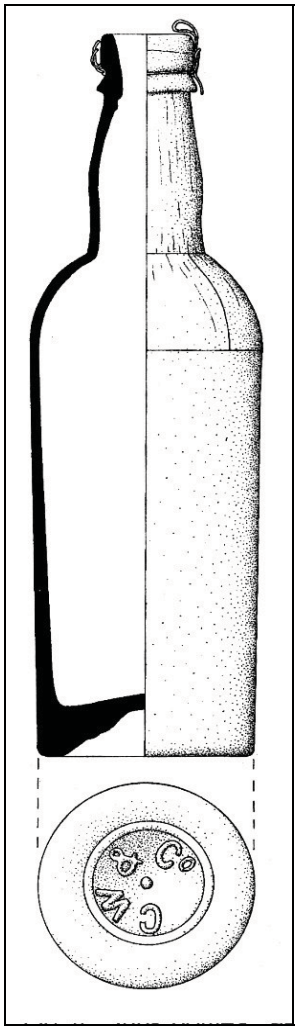

Figure 68 – CW&Co (Schulz 2006:47)

Berge (1968:191-192) illustrated and described this mark as being embossed on the base of a dark green (blackglass) bottle. He described the base as "well depressed, or had a 'kick-up' . . . Inside was solid glass somewhat level at the end of the depression on the inside." The base was found in an 1858-1880 archaeological context at the Gila Bend Stage Station. Berge noted that a similar bottle was described in Tibbits (1964:191). The Tibbits bottle had an applied finish. Schulz illistrated another example in a report that may have never been published (Figure 68).

McKearin and Wilson (1978:98, 188-189, 219) illustrated and discussed blackglass, Saratoga-style mineral water bottles embossed on the shoulder with "C.W. WESTON & C^{O}." C.W. Weston & Co. owned the Empire Springs, Saratoga, New York, from 1848 to 1861. Since "CW&Co" was also embossed on a blackglass bottle base, it almost certainly refers to Weston instead of a manufacturer.

The actual name of the company was *G*.W. Weston, although it is easy to misread a "G" as a "C" – especially on early bottles of this type. Engravers' errors were also common during the 1848-1861

Figure 69 – CW&J base (eBay)

period and remained common well into the 20th century. Odell (1995:58-59) illustrated and described four variations of G.W. Weston bottles, three of which were very similar to the bottle illustrated in McKearin and Wilson.

Figure 70 – English ale or beer bottle (eBay)

C.W.&J.

Whitten (2014) described this mark as

> Unknown. This mark may actually be "GW&J", but I'm keeping this listing also, since the embossing is faint on some bottles, and the "G" appears more like a "C" on at least one mold. Initials are seen on base of blackglass ale bottles of British origin. Lettering could possibly be "W.&J.G."

We can only add that the bases have a slight kick-up and a small dot or mamelon in the center (Figures 69 & 70).

Discussion & Conclusions

Most of this collection of "Other C" logos is self explanatory. Some, like the squared, underlined "C" mark, C.B.Co. around a triangle, C.C.S.G.Co., C. MF-G.C, C.W.&J., and a few others, remain mysteries. Perhaps future research can unravel the stories of these oddities.

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