

## Other J Marks

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Unlike most volumes of this Encyclopedia, there are very few “major” sections (e.g., Jeanette Glass Co.) in the “J” marks, but there are correspondingly more logos in the “Other J” section below. Many of these were used by packers instead of glass manufacturers, but they are placed in such a position that they could be easily mistaken for glass house logos.

## Containers and Marks

### J&B (1905-ca. 1914)

These jars were made by the Gayner Glass Works for the Octogon J&B Fruit Jar Co. See the Gayner Glass Works section for details.

### J B C O



Figure 1 – J B C O base (eBay)

Beginning with the left corner, the four initials “J,” “B,” “C,” and “O” were embossed in each corner of a square (cross-section), mouth-blown case gin bottle (Figures 1 & 2). Both the “B” and the “O” had been poorly reworked from some other letter that was offset by 90 degrees. Currently, we have no explanation.

### J.B.W.CO.

The J.B. Williams Co., makers of Aqua Velva, used a mark of “J.B.W.CO.” on some glass bottles (Figures 3 & 4). The only example

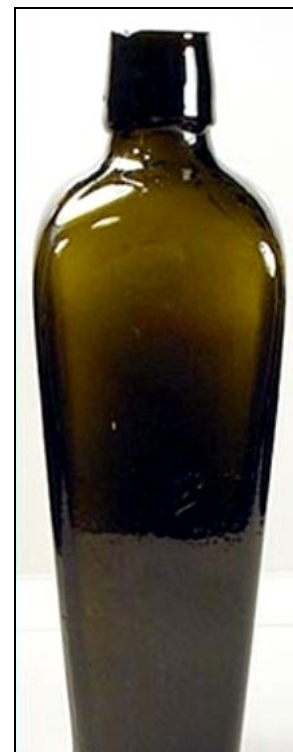


Figure 2 – Case gin bottle (eBay)

we have seen had the initials embossed on the base of a colorless, machine-made bottle that was rectangular in cross-section and had a continuous-thread sprinkler finish (with a constricted throat) – almost certainly originally for Aqua Velva after shave lotion. The initials were embossed horizontally across the center of the base. The bottle was likely made sometime between the mid- to late 1940s and the 1970s or later – although Williams introduced the Aqua Velva line in 1929.



Figure 3 – JBW&Co. (eBay)

## User

### **J.B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Connecticut (1840-1957)**

In 1840, James Barker Williams opened a factory at Manchester, Connecticut, making Williams Genuine Yankee Soap – moving the operation to Glastonbury in 1849. A year later, his seven employees produced blacking and ink along with the soap, and Williams Barber’s Shaving Soap was the main product by 1880. Williams’s eldest son, David Willard Williams, created a second business, making Ivorine laundry soap, but the two merged in 1885 as the J.B. Williams Co., selling the Ivorine trademark to Proctor & Gamble at some point thereafter (Ransom 1979:1-2).

The business expanded greatly in the early 1900s, with the increased popularity of shaving soap. After World War II, Williams developed new products, like Lectric Shave, Kreml, Conti, and Skol. The family sold the firm to Pharmaceuticals, Inc., in 1957, and the new company moved away from Glastonbury three years later. Some of the former Williams employees purchased the plant and continued operations as Glastonbury Toiletries, Inc., until 1977 (Ransom 1979:2-3).



Figure 4 – Williams bottle (eBay)

**JD / S** (ca. 1877-ca. 1920)



Figure 5 – JDS 1 (eBay)



Figure 7 – JDS 2 (eBay)

Machine-made bottles shifted the number to the end – “J D / S / {number}” and began the numbering with “1” again (Figure 8).<sup>1</sup>

Dyson Duncan, then president of the U.S. branch of Lea & Perrins, stated that Lea & Perrins was shipped from England to the U.S. in casks and thence bottled beginning in 1880. From that point (1880), the bottles were embossed “JDS” on the base, a reference to John Duncan’s Sons, “the partnership name of our company until 1950” (Rinker [1968]:27). Berge (1968:189) suggested a date range of 1877 to 1920 for the JDS mark.<sup>2</sup>



Figure 6 – Lea & Perrins bottle (eBay)



Figure 8 – JDS 3 (eBay)

<sup>1</sup> These numbers are apparently mold codes, and they seem to form a roughly datable order. The BRG plans to put together a study of these bottles in the near future that will include what we have discovered about the sequencing.

<sup>2</sup> Toulouse (1971:277) dated the mark ca. 1880 to 1900, but these dates are faulty.

Although we have discovered no speculation about the earliest manufacturer, Duncan further reported that “the bottles were then [i.e., 1900] made for us in the United States by the Salem Glass Works, Salem, New Jersey, now a part of Anchor-Hocking Glass Co. and we continue to have them made by the latter mentioned company” (Rinker [1968]:27). See the sections on Anchor-Hocking and Salem Glass Works for more information about those firms. The Anchor Cap Corp. purchased the Salem Glass Works in 1934, and both became part of the Anchor-Hocking merger in 1937.

Pepper (1971:206-207) noted that the Salem Glass Works made “Pepper sauce” bottles, although she did not specify that any were made for Lea & Perrins. Zumwalt (1980:269) stated that 1877 was the date “when John Duncan had the company initials JDS embossed on the bottom by the Salem Glass Works. Most of these bottles were made by Salem Glass Works” – suggesting that Salem made the bottles from the initial U.S. bottling.

In an interesting reversal, the Craven Brothers, management company for the Salem Glass Works, shipped “five carloads of glass bottles to England by a steamer of the White Star Line” in April 1893. The shipment included “1,000 gross of long necked bottles” ordered by “Lea & Perrin, manufacturers of Worcestershire Sauce” (*Newark Advocate* 4/3/1893). This supports Zumwalt’s suggestion that Salem Glass made all of the “JDS” bottles.

The date when Lea & Perrins bottles were first made by machine is currently unknown. Rock (2001:611) noted that machine-made bottles were used in “1920 or before” – but that speculation was based on the date that automatic machines were generally available. Since embossed bottles were discontinued ca. 1920, and some embossed bottles are known to have been machine-made, manufacture by machinery must have preceded 1920. At some point – again currently unknown – Duncan stopped using embossed bottles, relying on the paper labels for identification. Apparently the basal embossing also ceased at that point. Lindsey (2016), however, noted that the bottles in 2007 are once again embossed WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE around the shoulder, although the LEA & PERRINS on the body had not returned.

Based on the Dyson Duncan letter (see above), it is highly likely that the Salem Glass Works manufactured mouth-blown Lea & Perrins bottles for John Duncan from ca. 1877 into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, it is virtually certain that the Whitney Glass Works produced the

embossed machine-made bottles. A 1918 Whitney ledger shows an order for Lea & Perrins “11-oz. Club Sauce” bottles (Lohman 1972:26). Owens scars on machine-made Lea & Perrins bases solidify the identification. See the section on the Whitney Glass Works for more information on that firm.

According to Toulouse (1971:523) and Lohman (1972:3-5),<sup>3</sup> Whitney tried to use two different kinds of semiautomatic machines (one for beer bottles, the other for Mason jars) in 1904, but both were unsuccessful. Whitney received an Owens license in 1909, and the first Owens machine was shipped to the plant on February 12, 1910, thence installed. Seven machines were in operation by the end of 1911. A second factory was built in 1916 by Owens Bottle Machine Co., by that time the major stockholder. Mouth production ceased in 1913; from that point on, all bottles were made by Owens machine. Thus, machine-made Lea & Perrins bottles may have been made by Whitney as early as 1910 and were produced at least as late as 1918.

Salem Glass attempted to install early machines to make both wide- and narrow-mouth bottles by at least 1905, but both machines were apparently unsuccessful. However, the firm was using semiautomatic machines of some sort in 1913 and was using Hartford feeders to convert the machines to fully automatic by 1916. If Dyson Duncan is to be believed (see above), American Lea & Perrins bottles were again made by Salem Glass Works/Anchor-Hocking at some point, probably after Owens Bottle absorbed Whitney Glass in 1918. It is likely that all of these were made after the switch to paper labels (and unembossed bottles) that apparently occurred about that time. These bottles should bear the Anchor-H mark of Anchor-Hocking.

## User

### **John Duncan & Sons, New York, New York (1819-1975+)**

John Duncan & Sons opened in New York City as importers of wines, quality foodstuffs, and preserves in 1819. In 1840, the company began to carry Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce, and, by 1875, Worcestershire Sauce was popular throughout the United States. At that

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<sup>3</sup> These two authors cite each other – whatever *that* means.

time (1875), the parent company allowed Duncan access to the secret formula, so the U.S. firm could manufacture and bottle the sauce to save the cost of overseas shipment. Duncan and Sons acquired a nine-story building in New York in 1910 and was absorbed by Lea & Perrins, Inc., in 1930 – although the U.S. firm maintained its own Board of Directors. By 1967, Imperial Tobacco acquired the British company, and it had become a member of Imperial Foods by 1975, although it retained its American identity as John Duncan & Sons (Lunn 1981:6; Wright 1975:32-33).<sup>4</sup>

Prior to 1876, Lea & Perrins bottles were all imported from England (Lunn 1981:2; Rock 2001:611). Dyson Duncan, of Lea & Perrins, wrote that “up to approximately 1880 all of our sauce was imported from England in the bottle” (Rinker [1968]:27). Zumwalt (1980:269) suggested 1877 as the date for the adoption of the Duncan bottles. The Zumwalt date is probably a good compromise.

#### **JERSEY** (ca. early 1890s)

Roller (1983:170) noted that “JERSEY” was embossed in “dual-line letters” on a mouth-blown jar with a continuous-thread finish. He knew nothing else about the jar. Creswick (1987a:91) added that the glass lid was embossed “PATENTED (arch) / JUNE 12<sup>TH</sup> 1866 (inverted arch)” and had two “raised glass knobs on top” (Figure 9). John Focer received Patent No. 55,581 on June 12, 1866, and assigned the patent to Thomas H. and S.A. Whitney. The Whitney Brothers made the jars, and Creswick dated them – unsurprisingly – ca. 1866. See the Whitney Glass section for more information on this early company.

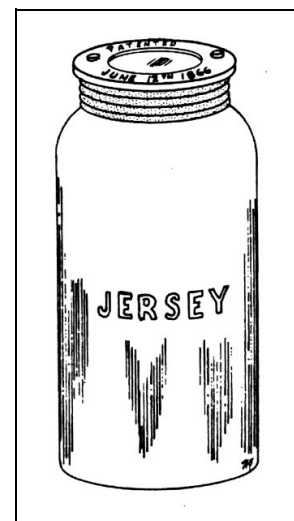


Figure 9 – Jersey  
(Creswick 1987a:91)

The Roller editors (2011:260-261) refuted the Creswick identification, noting that many of these jars have been found with metal screw caps. They presented strong evidence (including a non-standard-thread jar and cap

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<sup>4</sup> Toulouse (1971:277) presented dates completely at odds with both Lunn (1981) and Wright (1975). We have accepted the later information. Zumwalt (1980:269) noted the incorporation date as 1939.

that fit together perfectly) for the metal screw cap being the correct closure for the jar. In addition, the editors found an example embossed “JERSEY” on one side with a ghosted “Lafayette” on the other. Made by the Hartford Fruit Jar Co., the Lafayette jars have been dated to the mid-1880s, suggesting a similar or slightly later date for the Jersey jars. See the Other H section for a discussion of the Hartford Jars and the Other L section for more on the Lafayette jars. Despite the connection with the Whitneys, the Jersey jars were likely made by a later firm that purchased the molds from Hartford when it ceased operations in 1889. It is also possible that Hartford purchased the patent from Whitney Brothers or had an agreement to use it.

### JFNCo monogram



Figure 10 – JFNCo monogram (eBay)

An eBay auction offered a light-blue milk-glass (opal) insert embossed with a JFNCo monogram in the center above the word “BOSTON” (Figure 10). Although the letters could be in a different order, the “N” is in the center, with “J” to the left and “F” to the right – all superimposed on a large “C”

with a tiny “o” just inside the opening. Roller (1983:170) called the accompanying jar a “straddle-lip top seal” (continuous-thread finish) that was made “c. 1900s” by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.

The initials indicated the J.F. Nickerson Co., as shown on paper labels with the monogram and “Nickerson’s Plantation Coffee.”

Nickerson’s operated out of Boston. Creswick (1987a:91)

illustrated the jar, adding that the base was embossed “H 2” and

suggested that the earlier Hazel Glass Co. could also have made the jars (Figure 11).

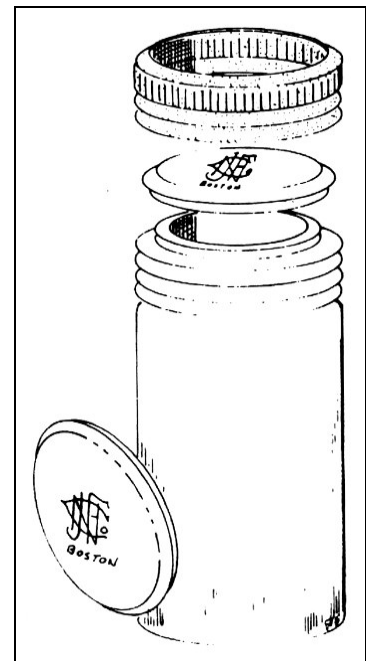


Figure 11 – Nickerson jar (Creswick 1987a:91)

## User

**J.F. Nickerson & Co., Boston (1869-1899)**

**J.F. Nickerson Co. (1898-ca. 1904)**

J.F. Nickerson & Co., a wholesale grocery concern, was listed in the *Boston Daily Globe* at least as early as October 9, 1869 – at 69 Commerce St. in Boston. Nickerson and the firm continued to appear in the paper, at that same address, until at least 1898. By March 8, 1898, however, the J.F. Nickerson Co. (note the dropping of the ampersand) advertised Commonwealth Coffee, now at 114 State St. The firm was apparently short-lived; the last listing we could find, in 1904, noted that Nickerson’s coffee was unadulterated (State of Connecticut 1904:146).

## J.J.G.



Figure 12 – J.J.G. (David Whitten)

These initials were embossed in a circle on the base of a square, mouth-blown, ring-necked pickle jar (Figures 12 & 13). We have not even a good guess for the meaning of these initials – except that they probably represented the packer.

## JH

An eBay auction included an apparently mouth blown Curtice Brothers catsup bottle embossed “JH” on the base (Figures 14 & 15). One example was embossed “2 / JH / 0,” the other “4 / JH / 0.” The only close match we can find was James T. Hamilton of J.T.&A. Hamilton (1880-1916). The firm specialized in druggists’ bottles, although the plant made a general line of containers in aqua, amber, and colorless glass. Although catsup bottles were never



Figure 13 – Pickle jar (David Whitten)





Figure 14 – JH base (eBay)

specified, the firm could easily have received a single order from the Curtice Brothers. Since Albert was murdered in 1902, and the Curtice Brothers required a logo on the base, James could have used his own initials. This is admittedly a bit of a stretch, but we have found no better match for the initials. See the section on the Jeanette

Glass Co. for a discussion about the Curtice Brothers and their requirements.

### JHF monogram (1885-ca. 1920s)

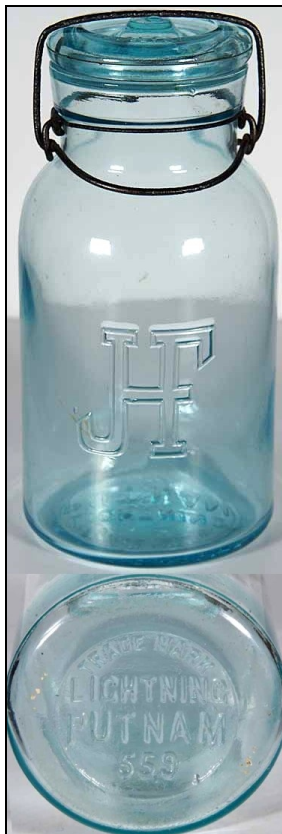


Figure 16 – JHF ligature (North American Glass)

Toulouse (1969:119; 1971:204) noted that both the JHF monogram and FLICKINGER (see Other F Marks) were used by the Flickinger Packing Co. from ca. 1885 to 1900. The JHF monogram was created by placing a line between the “J” and “F” touching both letters – more of a ligature, actually, than a monogram (Figure 16). He placed the company in business from the 1880s to 1915 but did not explain why he chose 1900 as a cut-off date. Flickinger was not a bottle maker, and Toulouse noted that some of his containers may have been made by the Lyndeboro Glass Co., Lyndeboro, New Hampshire. Toulouse (1971:204) also suggested that the firm embossed “FLICKINGER” on jars between ca. 1885 and 1900. No other source supported such a mark (see the Other F section for more discussion). Zumwalt (1980:150) basically followed Toulouse.

Roller (1983:171) also identified Flickinger as the user of the monogram. Creswick (1987a:91-92) illustrated a jar with the monogram and also identified the Flickinger Packing Co. as the company



Figure 15 – Curtice Bros. (eBay)

responsible (Figure 17). She noted that the monogram received trademark No. 69,276 on June 2, 1908, but was used since 1898. Since she also extended the life of the company one more year, the use of the monogram probably ran from 1898 to ca. 1916.

The ligature was in fact used prior to the incorporation of the J.H. Flickinger Co. It had been the registered brand for Flickinger's cattle ranch. The San Jose Mercury (1985:190) stated that the logo was, as of 1885, "now widely known as millions of cans of fruit bearing it have been sent out." This suggests that the JHF ligature also appeared on cans. What we do not know is when Flickinger began using glass jars.

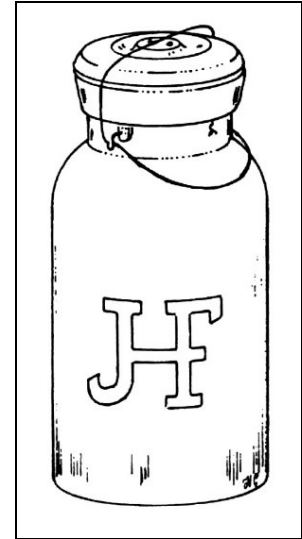


Figure 17 – JHF ligature (Creswick 1987a:91-92)

## User

### **J.H. Flickinger Co., San Jose, California (1885-ca. 1923)**

J.H. Flickinger migrated to California from Germany in 1849 and tried his hand at mining and a number of businesses culminating in a cattle ranch in 1851. In 1880, he planted an orchard and enlarged it as his business grew. He opened a fruit canning business in 1885. In 1893, Flickinger's business had grown so much that he incorporated as the J.H. Flickinger Co., with Flickinger as the president, L.F. Graham as vice president and general superintendent, H.A. Flickinger as secretary, Joseph R. Patton as treasurer and attorney, and Charles Flickinger as superintendent – with a capital of \$100,000. Two other Flickingers were the sons of the founder, and the remaining two were sons-in-law. Although Zumwalt had noted that the plant remained in business until at least 1916, the Silva-Bergtholdt Co. sued the Flickinger firm, claiming that Flickinger failed to pay the correct price for pears in 1923. Flickinger lost, possibly bringing the company to an end (San Jose Mercury 1895:190; Zumwalt 1980:150). It is also possible that Flickinger joined one of the large fruit combines about this time.

## JHS

Creswick (1987b:68) illustrated and discussed two jars with Lightning stoppers, both embossed with the same initials on their bases (Figures 18 & 19). One was embossed “JHS” with the “H” larger than the other letters. On the other jar, “J.H.S.” was



Figure 19 – JHS logos (eBay)

punctuated, and all letters were the same size. She attributed them both to J. Hungerford Smith. See the next entry for more on the firm. Roller (2011:146) included both jars and noted that one had a lid embossed “J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO ROCHESTER N.Y.” According to Trademarkia (2016), the J. Hungerford Smith Co. registered Trademark No. 517594 for JHS in a circle (with a larger “H”) on November 15, 1949, claiming a first use on January 1, 1928. This mark used block capital letters and was not the same as the fancier monogram embossed on the sides of the True Fruit jars (Figure 20).

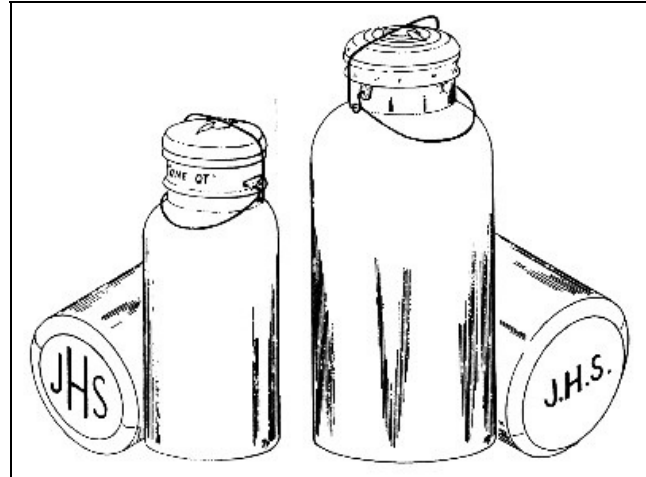


Figure 18 – JHS jars (Creswick 1987b:68)

Roller (2011:146) included both jars and noted that one had a lid embossed “J. HUNGERFORD SMITH



Figure 20 – JHS logo (eBay)

## JHSCo monogram or J.H.S.Co.

Toulouse (1969:309) noted that a machine-made jar was embossed “TRUE FRUIT (arch) / JHSCo monogram / TRADE MARK / REGISTERED (both inverted arches)” on the front. The lid was embossed “J. HUNGERFORD SMITH & Co.” in a circle. Toulouse dated the jar ca. 1910 but offered no other information. Zumwalt (1980:380) briefly dealt with this logo, stating that it was on the base of a “clear canning jar, glass insert, screw band, scarce.” Creswick

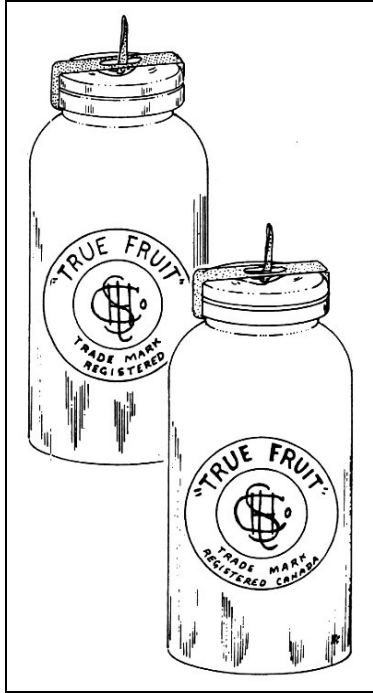


Figure 21 – JHSCo monogram (Creswick 1987a:209)

(1987a:92) noted a mark of “JHSC” on the same type of jar. Aside from identifying the J. Hungerford Smith Co., she had no additional information. Whether this was a misunderstanding of the monogram or the initials in a line is unclear.



Figure 22 – JHSCo basemark (eBay)

Creswick (1987a:209) also illustrated and discussed the True Fruit jars with the monograms (Figure 21). She added that the bases of the jars were embossed “THE J.H.S. Co.” and that J. Hungerford Smith received Trademark No. 24,174 for “True Fruit” on fountain syrups on February 6, 1894. An eBay auction included a base photo embossed “J.H.S. Co.” no “THE” (Figure 22). The jars were sealed with the Safety Jar Clamp patented on May 21, 1895, by Henry C. Dilworth (Patent No. 539,674). She also noted a similar jar that only differed by the addition of “CANADA” before “REGISTERED.” Roller (2011:147) added that at least one example was embossed “J.H.S.Co.” on the base.

## User

### **J. Hungerford Smith Co., Rochester, New York (1890-1966)**

In 1877, J. Hungerford Smith graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in chemistry and opened a drug store at Au Sable Forks, New York. He began experimenting, often in his own kitchen, with combinations of fruit juices and sugar to make concentrated syrup with good flavors. He moved to New York in 1890 and formed the J. Hungerford Smith Co., producing his fountain syrups and eventually distributing soda fountains and equipment. The firm had several of its own brands, including Rochester Root Beer and Royal Purple Grape Juice

(Figure 23).<sup>5</sup> In 1921, the corporation increased its capital to \$2,600,000, supplying goods to over 50,000 dealers. Smith was the president, with William H Stout and W Frank Martin as vice presidents, Theodore O’Hamlin as secretary, and Junius R. Judson as treasurer. The firm continued to grow and expand until the United Fruit Co. acquired the company in 1966 (Federal Trade Commission 1974:1616; *Soda Fountain* 1921:85).

**J•K / B.** (1842-1844)



Figure 24 – JKB flask (American Bottle Auction)

Knittle (1927:441) noted that the user of the “J•K / B.” mark was unknown but that the flask was from Pittsburgh (Figure 24). However, she failed to acknowledge how she came up with this information. Although McKearin and Wilson (1978:340, 592-593) illustrated two examples of the flask and suggested it was

made at the Keene-Marlboro-Street Glass Works, Keene, New Hampshire, ca. 1815-1824 (Figure 25). See the Keene-Marlboro section for a history of Keene.

The positioning of the letters is similar to some of the marks used by the John Kilner companies from England (see the Kilner section for more information). Although the “B”



Figure 23 – Royal Purple (eBay)



Figure 25 – JKB flask (McKearin and Wilson 1978:593)

<sup>5</sup> Smith advertised Royal Purple by offering four-ounce bottles for a quarter and mailing out millions of the bottles embossed “Royal Purple” around the shoulder. Most were made by Fairmont and other Owens factories.

remains unexplained, a “B” was also present in the “CB / K,” “CB / M,” and “CB / B” marks that were certainly used by the Kilners. The use of a dot (•) between letters was also very common on British bottles. See the Kilner section for more information.

The rounded finishes on these flasks were similar to some found on flasks embossed “JR&S” (see below), and this may be why Knittle selected Pittsburgh as the place of manufacture. However, none of the Keene flasks that we have seen had that type of finishes. McKearin & Wilson likely selected Keene as a possibility because the Keene-Marlborough Street works made several Masonic flasks. The pair identified other Masonic flasks as being made in New England, probably because of the ones made by Keene and by the New England Glass Works.

The finishes were also highly reminiscent of those on Kilner food bottles or jars. Even though the flask has the appearance of American-made ones, we cannot find a suitable glass house to fit the initials. Therefore, the Kilners are a distinct possibility. They certainly exported some of their glassware into the U.S., so this may have been another shot at the American market. In addition, the initials fit perfectly. John Kilner & Co. was located at Castleford, Yorkshire, from 1842 to 1844. If – as we believe – this identification is correct, the McKearin & Wilson dates were off by three decades. See the section on the Kilner family for more information on their series of glass houses and firms.

### **JL&Co (1870s-1905) and JL&CoLdC (1905-1937)**

Tracy Lee reported a blackglass stout bottle with a base embossed JL&Co / 30. An eBay auction identified the mark as belonging to John Lumb & Co. (1870s-1905). Although the seller noted the base of his/her bottle as “J.L.&Co. LTD.,” the photo appears to show “J.L.&Co. LdC” above “29” – probably indicating Limited and Castleford. An olive medicine bottle offered on Worthpoint showed an identical mark – although the seller again mistook “L<sup>D</sup>C” for “LTD.” Antique Bottles.net (2007) and eBay provided other examples – a crown-finished beer bottle was embossed “J.L.&C<sup>O</sup>L<sup>TD</sup>C” on



Figure 26 – J.L.&C<sup>O</sup>L<sup>TD</sup>C (eBay)

the base and a soda bottle with the same basemark (Figures 26 & 27). There are thus at least two variations of the logo from the “Limited” period, possibly more.

Toulouse (1971:281, 283) stated that the firm marked its bottles “J.L.&Co.” from the 1870s to 1905, switching to “J.L.&Co.LTD” when the firm became a limited partnership or corporation in 1905. In 1937, when the firm became part of the United Glass Bottle combine, it embossed “UGB / L” on its products.

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Lumb & Simpson, Castleford, Yorkshire (1842-1870s)**

Toulouse (1971:281-283) reported that the firm began as Lumb & Simpson, Castleford, Yorkshire, England in 1842 and remained a partnership until the 1870s. The principals were John Lumb and Thomas William Simpson, and they called their factory the York & North Midland Bottle Co. after the name of a recently completed railroad. Although the timing of events is unclear, the plant became the Lumb Glass Co. during the 1870s (Toulouse 1971:281-282).

#### **Lumb Glass Co., Castleford, Yorkshire (1870s-1905)**

Although the plant began with a single furnace, it soon grew to three, named Tichborn, Marquis, and Palace. Eventually, Lumb purchased land across the street to build two more furnaces, and local folks called them the New

Zealand Glass Co. – working at two islands. In 1888, John Lumb & Co. advertised “the most reliable stoppered bottles for aerated waters, also for corking, screw-stoppered bottles for beer, bottles for wines, spirits, pickles, sauces, dispersing, etc.” (Board of Trade Journal 1888:17 – Figure 28). The company bought the Hightown Works of Sykes & McVey in 1902, although the



Figure 27 – Soda bottle (eBay)



Figure 28 – Lumb Glass Co. ad (Board of Trade Journal 1888:17)

firm was now only operated by William Simpson. Sykes & McVey had been pioneers of the Ashley machines, and Simpson began replacing hand operations with Simpson-Bradshaw semiautomatics in 1905, the year the firm became a limited corporation (Toulouse 1971:282).

### **Lumb Glass Co., Ltd., Castleford, Yorkshire (1905-1937)**

John Walker & Sons purchased an interest in the firm ca. 1905, restructuring the operation as the Lumb Glass Co., Ltd., and rebuilt some of the furnaces. Lumb ran 38 machines in 1914, and the Walkers obtained full control of the factory the following year – insuring a steady supply of Johnny Walker whiskey bottles. That year, the plant added Severin gathering devices, converting the machines to fully automatic (Toulouse 1971:282-283). The factory also retooled to manufacture hand grenades, apparently during World War I (Mills Grenade Collectors Site 2016). William Mills designed the cast-iron hand grenade just prior to World War I. Each grenade had a base plug with the manufacturer’s logo stamped on it. The Lumb grenade was stamped “J.L.&C<sup>o</sup>L<sup>D</sup>” in an inverted arch. The side of another grenade was stamped “J.L / & / C<sup>o</sup>” (Figure 29).



Figure 29 – Grenade base plug (Mills Grenade Collectors Site 2016)

Francis Redford, one of the directors, developed a 10-arm suction machine, adding a 15-arm machine in 1927. Eventually, the plant shifted to Lynch 10, Roirant R7, O’Neill, and Individual Section machines. By the time, the plant joined the United Glass Bottle Combine in 1937, it made a full line of bottles (Toulouse 1971:283).

### **J.M.&CO. (1877-ca. 1880)**

Creswick (1987a:92) illustrated and discussed a jar embossed “JM&CO” on the base (Figure 30). The jar had a Lightning finish and two gripper bands of

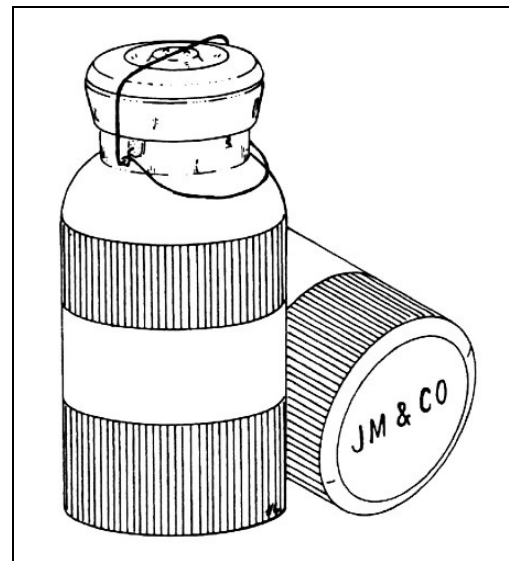


Figure 30 – J.M.&Co. jar (Creswick 1987a:92)



vertical grooves. She claimed that this was a product jar but did not know the manufacturer. Roller (1983:171; 2011:262) stated that the initials indicated J. Marden & Co. and that they were found on another product jar. The space between the grippers was for a paper label (Figure 31).

We found few references to J. Marden & Co. The firm was listed in the 1877 Boston city directory and a report on Boston city expenditures between May 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880 (Auditor of Accounts 1880:159). Unfortunately, the report did not specify dates for individual entries. The business was therefore open between 1877 and ca. 1880, although it could have operated both earlier or later.

### J.M.M.&CO. (1876-1915)

On February 10, 1896, an add for “A Handsome Container” appeared in the *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record* (1896:110). The ad stated:

J.M. Maris & Co. of Philadelphia have gotten out a screw top vaseline bottle which is one of the neatest things that has ever been put on the market for selling petroleum jelly in. We illustrate the new bottle herewith, and Maris & Co. will be pleased to quote prices to any of our readers whose trade appreciates an elegant package.

The accompanying drawing showed a screw-top jar with J.M.M.&CO. embossed on the heel. An 1898 ad offered on eBay showed a toothpaste bottle with the same initials (Figure 32). It is unlikely that the jars and bottles actually included the mark. In searching his vast collection of bottles and information, Allen Vegotsky (personal communication,



Figure 31 – J.M.&Co. Jar (North American Glass)



Figure 32 – Maris 1898 ad (eBay)

12/5/2005) found no “J.M.M.&CO.” markings on any medicinal jars and we have not found examples in any other sources. The company was operating by at least 1876 (Griffenhagen & Bogard 1999) and was still in business by 1915 (O’dell 2004). We have not found any actual bottles with these initials. In a study on Vaseline jars, Lockhart (2015) also never discovered any with manufacturer’s marks on them. The initials in the ads were probably a ploy rather than a depiction of actual marks.

### **JOHN A. WEBSTER & SON** (1900-ca. 1913)

Peter Samuelson reported a colorless prescription bottle with embossed graduations on the quarter panels that was embossed “MANUFACTURED BY / JOHN A. WEBSTER & SON / BOSTON, MASS.” on the base.

Although we have been unable to determine the earliest date for the firm, John A. Webster, Herbert E. Webster, Frank E. Baker, and Lewis O. Stoker formed a copartnership on April 1, 1898, “for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing buying and selling druggist’s glassware and sundries.” Called John A. Webster & Co., the firm apparently succeeded an earlier group by the same name. The 1898 copartnership was limited in duration to two years (*Pharmaceutical Era* 1898:31; Swift 1902:310).

When the firm of John A. Webster & Co. dissolved in May 1900, the former partners formed two companies, the H.E. Webster Co. (Herbert E. Webster, Frank E. Baker, and Lewis O. Stoker) and John A. Webster & Sons – a jobber selling druggist’s glassware (*American Druggist & Pharmaceutical Record* 1900:357; Swift 1902:310). John A. Webster & Sons was still listed as a Boston corporation with a capitalization of \$50,000 in 1919, but we have been unable to discover any later references to the business (Secretary of the Commonwealth 1920:612).

### **JOHN W. LADD COMPANY** or **J.W. LADD CO.** (ca. 1890s-ca. 1927)

Dairy Antiques (2016) attributed these two marks for the John W. Ladd Co. A John W. Ladd Co. incorporated at Minneapolis, Minnesota on September 21, 1885, although the listing included no further information. By 1914, John J. Ladd (a son?) was president of the firm, selling dairy supplies. The last listing we can find was a mention in the *Sandusky Star Journal*

on September 16, 1927 (Rotary Club 2016; Secretary of State 1885:12). The firm likely sold milk bottles between the 1890s and ca. 1927. Two Etsy sellers offered bottles embossed with “J.W. LADD CO. / TMFG. CO. / M (in ejection scar) / 25 / DETROIT” basemarks (also “L” in the ejection scar) and a “26” date code – Figure 33).



Figure 33 – J.W. Ladd Co. (Etsy)

**J.P.F.** (ca. 1810-ca. 1830)



Figure 34 – J.P.F. flask (Norman C. Heckler)

According to Knittle (1927:441), flasks marked with the initials “J.P.F.” were made at Stoddard, New Hampshire.

(Figure 34). Toulouse (1971:285) noted that the initials belonged to Joseph P. Foster, manager of the Pitkin Glass Works, Manchester, Connecticut, from 1815 to 1825, probably following McKearin & McKearin (1949:93). McKearin &

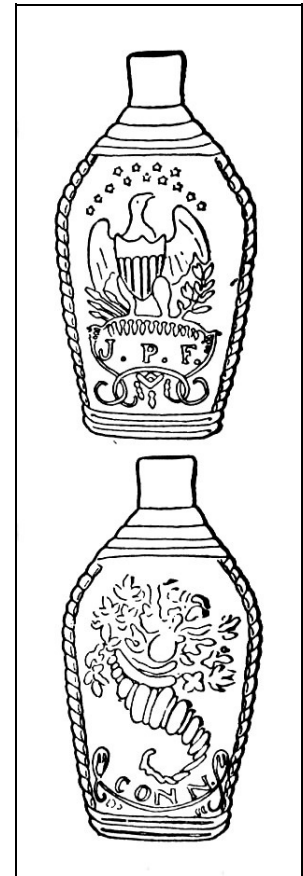


Figure 35 – J.P.F. flask (McKearin & Wilson 1978:569)

Wilson (1978:569) were a bit more cautious, stating that the flask was made by “possibly Pitkin Glass Works, East Hartford, Conn.” (Figure 35). The flask was made in a two-piece mold with no baseplate (Figure 36).



Figure 36 – Base of J.P.F. flask (Norman C. Heckler)

**J.P. SMITH & CO.** (1868-1871), and **J.P. SMITH, SON & CO.** (1871-ca. 1888)

Hawkins (2009:465) noted that there were three variations of this mark, all used by variants of the same company on grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jars:

J.P. SMITH & CO. 181 LIBERTY ST. DEALERS IN LAMPS & GLASS WARE

J.P. SMITH, SON & CO. PITTSBURGH (Figure 37)

J.P. SMITH, SON & CO. PITTSBURGH (error variation)



Figure 37 – J.P. Smith Son & Co. (North American Glass)

Toulouse (1969:288) noted two variations of the “SON & CO.” mark, one with “PITTSBURGH” on the front, the other on the reverse. The illustration in Creswick (1987a:196) showed that “J.P. SMITH, SON & CO.” was

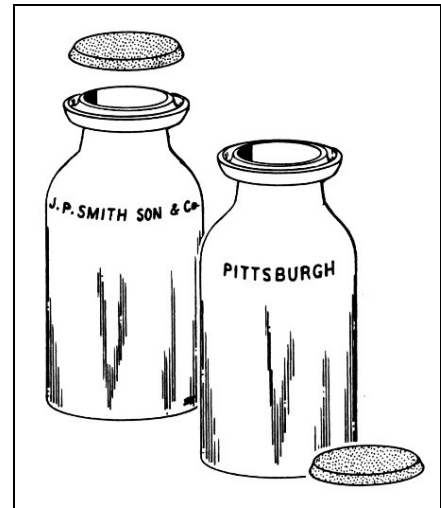


Figure 38 – J.P. Smith Son & Co. (Creswick 1987a:196)

embossed on the front shoulder, with “PITTSBURGH” on the reverse shoulder (Figure 38). Creswick also noted a different error variation embossed “J.P. SMITH & SON & CO. PITTSBURGH” (note extra ampersand). Roller (1983:332) stated that the second ampersand was ghosted. Zumwalt (1980:384) mentioned the “Sons” jar but added no information.

## Users

### **J.P. Smith & Co, Pittsburgh** (ca. 1868-1871)

By at least September 3, 1868, J.P. Smith had opened J.P. Smith & Co., a jobber or wholesaler of glass products, especially fruit jars. The firm also dealt in tableware, tumblers,

lamps, and some bottles – and specifically advertised Mason’s, Willoughby’s, Protector and Newman’s Self Sealers, Union, O.K., and cork sealer fruit jars. Smith’s son entered the business in 1871 (Hawkins 2009:464-465).

**J.P. Smith, Son & Co., Pittsburgh (1871-ca. 1888)**

When J.P. Smith brought his son into the business, he renamed it J.P. Smith, Son & Co. The company continued to wholesale products that were similar to those offered by the previous firm – including “Union and Improved Mason Jars as well as the common Union fruit jars at that time” – along with jelly tumblers (Hawkins 2009:465). The firm closed ca. 1888 (Hawkins 2009:465).

**JR (ca. 1824-ca. 1828)**



Figure 39 – JR flasks (McKearin & Wilson 1978:525, 541)

Knittle (1927:441) identified “JR” on a historical flask as belonging to John Robinson, Pittsburgh. Toulouse (1971:285) agreed, dating the flask ca. 1823 to 1828, possibly later. The initials were embossed in an outlined oval at the feet of an eagle motif, with “LAIRD. SC. PITT.” in an inverted arch below, on both Jackson-Eagle flasks and Washington-Eagle flasks



Figure 40 – JR flask (Jay Hawkins)

(Figures 39 & 40). The flasks were made at Stourbridge Glass Works, Pittsburgh. McKearin and Wilson (1978:120, 525, 541) dated the flasks 1824-1828. Hawkins (2009:446) added that Laird was mold-maker Joshua Laird, and “SC” was an abbreviation for “sculpsit.” The term was generally used by sculptors to mark their works, but, in this case, it indicated the mold maker.

## Manufacturer

### John Robinson, Pittsburgh (1823-ca. 1830)

John Robinson opened the Stourbridge Flint Glass Works at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1823. The plant's primary products were various types of flint tableware (as well as pressed door knobs), but the factory also made flasks. Robinson's son, Thomas, entered the company ca. 1830, affecting a name change to John Robinson & Son (Hawkins 2009:442). See below.

### JR&S (ca. 1830-1834)

Knittle (1927:443) first recorded the "JR&S" mark on historical flasks but failed to assign it to a company. JR&S was used by John Robinson during the period when his son had joined him at the Stourbridge Glass Works. The plant made three different scroll flasks, two marked with JR&S, the other with JR&SON (Figures 41). The flasks were made during the ca. 1830-ca. 1834 period (McKearin & Wilson 1978:120, 627). Information from Hawkins (2009:442) makes the 1834 date more solid.



Figure 41 – JR&S flask (Norman C. Heckler)

### JR&SON (ca. 1830-1834)

Knittle (1927:441, 443) identified "JR&SON" on a scroll flask as belonging to James Rowland & Sons, Pittsburgh (Figures 42 & 43). Toulouse (1971:286-287) essentially followed Knittle but noted that he "was unable to verify the name or the place." He admitted that there was a James Rowland & Co. (not Son) in business from 1804 to 1833 at the Kensington Glass Works, sold to Thomas W. Dyott upon the death of Rowland.



Figure 42 – JR&SON (Jay Hawkins)

McKearin and Wilson (1978:120, 627) identified the maker as John Robinson & Son, the same user of JR&S mark noted above. The mark was thus used during the ca. 1930-1834 period. Hawkins (2009:446) agreed with McKearin and Wilson. Hawkins further noted that the second firm used “J. ROBINSON & SON” to mark some pressed-glass items. The final company, T&J Robinson apparently made only flasks. The only mark Hawkins could find for the firm was “T&J ROBINSON PITTSB<sup>G</sup> in a circle on a colorless glass plate.

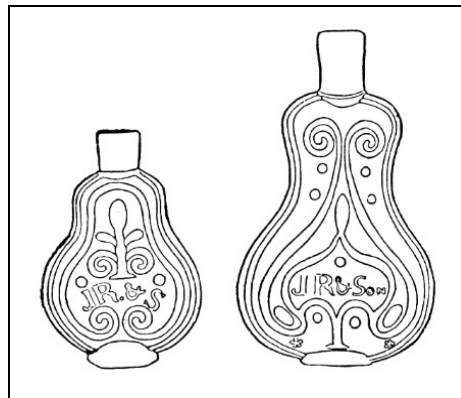


Figure 43 – JR&SON (McKearin & Wilson 1978:327)

### **Manufacturer**

**John Robinson & Son, Pittsburgh** (ca. 1830-1834)

**T&J Robinson, Pittsburgh** (1834-1837)

As noted above, Thomas Robinson joined the company ca. 1830, altering the name to John Robinson & Son. After the elder Robinson retired, Thomas and John Robinson, Jr., operated the company as J.&T. Robinson. John Robinson, Sr., died in 1836, and his sons brought Alexander M. Anderson into the partnership the following year. The firm became Robinson, Anderson & Co. The factory closed in 1845 (Hawkins 2009:443-445; McKearin & Wilson 1978:119-120).

### **J.R. Watkins Co.**

The J.R. Watkins Co. had its name embossed on some of its bottles, possibly as early as the 1870s. Whitten (2016) suggested that bottles were marked “Watkins” or “J.R. Watkins Co.” The J.R. Watkins webpage (2016) included a photo of a bottle embossed “WATKINS / TRIAL MARK” with a horizontal line through “TRIAL MARK” and noted that it was “the 1869 Trial-Mark Bottle was reintroduced in 2006.”

Whitten (2016) commented:

The very first bottles sold are assumed to date as far back as 1868, but I doubt that the very earliest containers were actually embossed with the “Watkins” name, but would have likely been “generic” handblown bottles with just a paper label to indicate contents. . . . By the very early 1870s, as business continued to expand, it is likely that bottles were being embossed with Watkins or “J.R. Watkins Co.” The earliest versions would be in aqua glass, handmade (tooled lip) and have the lip fashioned for a cork closure. Later versions . . . have a threaded-style lip for a screw lid. There are probably hundreds of slightly different Watkins bottle variants in existence that have been used over the last 140 years, with a variety of differences in font style, exact wording arrangement, size and shape of the bottle, and I imagine it would be a monumental task to find just one example of every single one of them.

We only add that many of the newer bottles – probably since the 1920s or earlier – were marked with paper labels ether in addition to or in place of embossed lettering. Whitten (2016) also suggested that “sometimes the embossed name is in a cursive font, and sometimes in a plain “block style lettering”” (Figures 44-46).

**User**



Figure 44 – JR Watkins Co. bottles (eBay)

**J.R. Watkins Co.**

Joseph Ray Watkins opened the J.R. Watkins Co. at Plainview, Minnesota, in 1868. A jobber, the firm delivered many types of home products – such as remedies, cosmetics, food extracts, and cleaning substances. As the firm became more successful, it moved to Winona, Minnesota, in 1885. Watkins built



Figure 45 – Watkins bottles (eBay)



six buildings at Winona between 1889 and 1914, continuing its growth. The firm remains in business in 2016 (Watkins 2016; Whitten 2016).

**J. SHEPARD (1826-1828)**



Figure 47 – J. Shephard & Co flask (American Bottle Auction)

Toulouse (1971:287) noted that J. Shepard & Co. used two markings on flasks. The first flask was embossed “ZANESVILLE (arch)” above a screaming eagle with a U.S. flag shield. “OHIO” in an oval was placed immediately below with “J. SHEPARD & CO.” in an inverted arch at the heel. The “J” was missing on the second variation. He dated the flasks to the entire life of the company, 1823-1838. Although cited by

Toulouse, Knittle (1927:377) only mentioned Shephard’s flasks by saying, “A marked example is, however, a rare bottle. McKearin & Wilson (1978:123, 561, 599) only noted the name that included the “J” (as well as one flask only marked “ZANESVILLE”) and dated the flasks ca. 1826-1828 (Figures 47 & 48).

**Manufacturer**

**J. Shephard & Co., Zanesville, Ohio (1822-1839)**

Major Isaac Van Horn and several others incorporated the Zanesville Mfg. Co. on May 13, 1815, with a capital of \$50,000, and built a glass factory. The plant originally made only



Figure 46 – Watkins bottles (eBay)



Figure 48 – J. Shephard & Co flask (McKearin & Wilson 1978:561, 599)

colorless hollowware and was known as the “White Glass Works,” although the factory remained unfinished when the group offered it for sale on February 2, 1817, selling to John Campbell on March 13. From 1817 to 1822, the plant had a series of operating companies that included the Reverend Joseph Shepard as one of the owners. In 1822, Shepard, along with James Crosby and Charles Bostwick formed J. Shepard & Co. Bostwick withdrew in 1835, and Shepard left in 1838. Crosby attempted to operate the plant alone but closed the operation in 1839. George Kearns (Kearns Glass Co.; Kearns, Gorsuch & Co.) acquired the plant in 1842 (McKearin & Wilson 1978:121-122). See the Kearns glass section for more on the Kearns factories.

### **JT (1824 or 1828)**

Toulouse (1971:289) noted “an extremely rare ‘A. Jackson’ flask” embossed with the initials “JT” above Jackson’s name and Masonic symbols on the reverse. He dated the flask (and mark) “probably 1824; possibly 1828; or both years.” He stated that the initials indicated Jonathan Tinker, superintendent of the Mantua Glass Works, Mantua, Ohio. McKearin & Wilson (1978:128, 541) agreed that Tinker was responsible for the initials but gave no dates for its manufacture. We have not found an example.

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Mantua Glass Works, Mantua, Ohio (1822-1829)**

David Ladd and his brother, Daniel, moved to Mantua Township in 1816, where David opened a dairy. He built a large brick kiln in 1821, apparently to make the bricks to convert his brother’s tannery into a glass factory. He enlisted Jonathan Tinker, an experienced glass blower to run the operation the next year. In 1823, Ladd withdrew from the Mantua Glass Works, leaving Tinker in full command, although he had a series of investors. The market, however, was insufficient to support the works, so it folded in 1829 (McKearin & Wilson 1978:127).

## **JT&Co** (ca. 1828-1832)

Knittle (1927:441) identified James Taylor & Co. of the Monongahela River House as the user of the “JT&Co” mark. The logo appeared on two types of flasks, one with a bust of “JOHN Q. ADAMS” on the front, the other one of “GENERAL JACKSON.” Each had an eagle motif on the reverse below 13 stars (in two arched rows), with “J.T.&C<sup>o</sup>” in an inverted arch below the eagle (Figure 49). It may be of interest that both McKearin & Wilson (1978:539, 541) drawings show a period after “J” but none after “T.” The same reverse mold may have been used for both flasks.

Toulouse (1971:291) noted that “there is a little uncertainty about the use of these initials. There were several John or James Taylors.” He suggested that the flasks were likely made by the James Taylor who leased the Brownsville Glass Works from George Hogg in 1827. Taylor later bought the plant and operated it until 1831. Toulouse (1971:291) suggested that the flasks were made between 1824 and 1828, although those dates do not make sense and are probably typographic errors. A more likely range is the duration of James Taylor & Co. as set by McKearin and Wilson (1978:120-121): ca. 1828-1832.<sup>6</sup> McKearin and Wilson (121, 539-541) agree that the James Taylor at the Brownsville Glass Works was the maker.



Figure 49 – JT&Co flask (McKearin & Wilson 1978:541)

### **Possible Manufacturer**

#### **Brownsville Glass Works, Brownsville, Pennsylvania** (ca. 1829-1900)

George Hogg built the Brownsville Glass Works in 1828 but leased the plant to James Taylor in late 1828 or early 1829. By May 8, 1829, Taylor and his partner, Edward Campbell, operated the factory as John Taylor & Co. Taylor sold his interest to Campbell in 1832 and vanished from the glass records. Campbell soon sold his interest, and the plant had a series of

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<sup>6</sup> Although Hawkins (2008) placed the end date at 1831.

owners until it finally closed in 1900. Window glass seems to have been the primary product for the entire tenure of the works, although the plant may have briefly made historical flasks (McKearin & Wilson 1978:120-121).

## J.W.&B.



Figure 51 – Jno Wyeth & Bro (eBay)

According to Griffenhagen & Bogard (1999:87, 125), the “J.W.&B.” logo was used by John Wyeth & Brother. Opened in 1860, the firm also used “John Wyeth & Bro.,” “Wyeth & Bro.,” or “Wyeth Chemical Co.” Bottles on eBay auctions show most of these logos as well as “Jno. Wyeth & Bro.” and “Wyeth’s” (Figures 50-53). A large variety of glass houses probably made the Wyeth bottles, and this is another label where variations could fill a book.



Figure 50 – John Wyeth & Brother (eBay)



Figure 52 – Wyeth (eBay)

## User

### John Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia (1860-2009)

In 1860, John Wyeth and Frank H. Wyeth opened John Wyeth & Brother, a retail drug store at 1412 Walnut St. at Philadelphia. The brothers began the manufacture of large quantities of drugs in 1862, and admitted Edward T. Robbins as a partner by 1888, when they expanded their facilities and entered the wholesale business. When fire destroyed the entire plant in February 1889, the firm temporarily moved to 18<sup>th</sup> & Hamilton Streets. By November, they had

relocated permanently to the corner of 18<sup>th</sup> St. and Washington Ave., selling their retail interests to concentrate on the wholesale business. The firm incorporated as John Wyeth & Brother, Inc. in 1889 (Griffenhagen & Bogard 1999:87; O'Dell 2007; Wikipedia 2016).

Upon the death of John Wyeth in 1907, his son, Stuart Wyeth, became president of the company. Stuart died in 1929 and willed the control of the firm to Harvard University, but Harvard sold the business to American Home Products in 1931. The firm continued to expand, buying up smaller companies. In 2002, the firm changed its name simply to Wyeth, but Pfizer purchased the business on October 15, 2009 (Wikipedia 2016).

### **Discussion and Conclusions**

With very few exceptions, the marks discussed in this chapter are well dated and identified. We have also included more non-factory logos than in any previous “Other” section, but these fit into the “J” category and should certainly be helpful.

Several marks beginning with the letter “J” were embossed on flasks made during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These included marks of J•K / B., J.P.F., JR, JR&S, JR&SON, J. Shepard, JT, JT&Co, all embossed on various parts of the bodies of the flasks. These are all dated in the text above.

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Figure 53 – Wyeth (eBay)

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