

Other D Marks

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There must always be an “other” category. In the case of “D” marks, this section is short. Unfortunately, we have not found a manufacturer for most of these logos.

Containers and Marks

D

Creswick (1987a:40-41) illustrated four grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jars, each embossed with a different style of “D” on the base (Figure 1). In all cases, she noted that the maker was unknown. No other source discussed these jars.

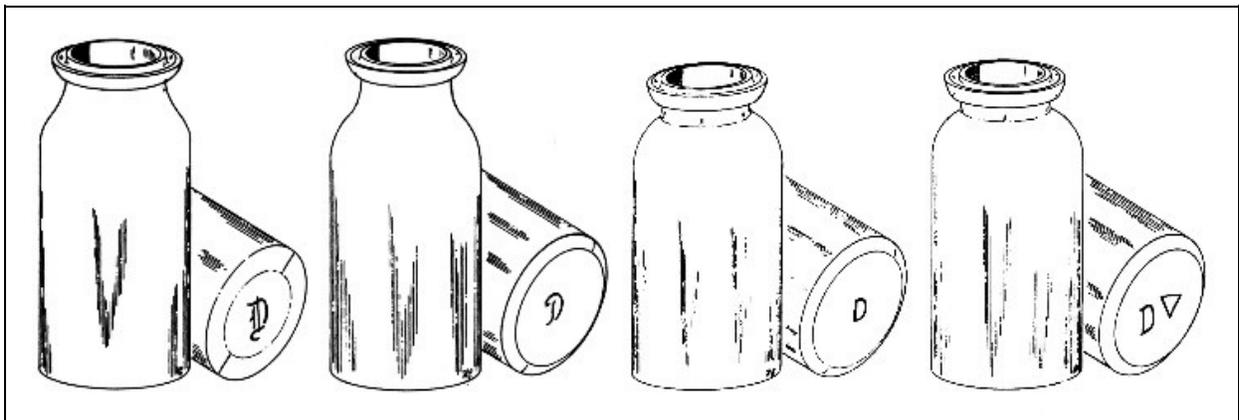


Figure 2 Figure 1 – D basemarks (Creswick 1987a:40-41)

We have seen a final “D” on the base of a round bottle (Figure 2). Unfortunately, we have lost the provenience of the photo.



Figure 2 – D logo

D in a Square

An eBay auction featured a round, homeopathic vial embossed on the base with “‘D’ in a square.” Unfortunately, this could have been made by almost any glass house that made vials. Possibly Dugin Glass Co. 1904-1913. Unfortunately, the photo is long lost, this could have been a Box-O logo from the Owens Bottle Co.

DB in an oval

We have a colorless prescription bottle (non-reinforced prescription finish), mouth blown with numerous small bubbles in the glass and a tooled finish. The base was embossed DB in an oval, with both the letters and the oval very faint (Figure 3). The base had the double stamp (offset to the left and slightly above the logo) often found on bottles between ca. 1895 and 1914.



Figure 3 – Oval-DB

The mark *may* have been used by the DuBois Glass Co. during its earliest years in business, although that is just at the end of the period when we usually see the double stamped bases. However, we have found no evidence that DuBois made anything but milk bottles. Unfortunately, we have not discovered any other probable users.

D.B.MFG.CO

Amy Recker sent us photos of a colorless product jar embossed “D.B.MFG.CO.” in an arch on the base (Figures 4 & 5). The base also had a pronounced valve scar. The jar had an unusual finish – a squared ring with a groove encircling its center. Although the initials do not match any glass house known to us, the initials *could* stand for D. . . Bottle Mfg. Co. The logo could also indicate the product manufacturer – e.g. David Braun Mfg. Co. Our guess is that the mark identified the product manufacturer.



Figure 4 – D.B. MFG. CO. base (Amy Recker)

DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLY CO.



Figure 5 – Product jar (Amy Recker)

At least one milk bottle has been reported embossed on the base with “DAIRYMEN’S SUPPLY CO.” – along with a three-leaf clover around “BESTOV” (Figure 6). The logo was probably used between



Figure 6 – Dairy men’s Supply Co. (Hoards Dairyman 1903)

ca. 1900 and 1920. For more information about the BESTOV logo and a history of the firm, see the Other B section.

DE LAVAL (ca. 1902-1927)

Giarde (1980:32-34) noted this mark and attributed it to the De Laval Separator Co., Poughkeepsie, New York, and/or the De Laval Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. He stated:

Canadian sun colored purples and Territory of Hawaii milk bottles with the DE LAVAL name embossed on the bottom have been confirmed. So far they seem to be pre-1920 milk bottles. There is no indication whether the American De Laval was involved with milk bottles.

He further remarked that it was unlikely that De Laval actually manufactured milk bottles.

When the Bottle Research Group examined the California State Parks milk bottle collection at Sacramento, we recorded several California milk bottles embossed with DE LAVAL in an arch on the base – in one case with a single-digit number in the center of the base (Figure 7). The bottles seem to have been especially popular



Figure 7 – DeLaval basemark (eBay)

with creameries (e.g., Varsity Creamery, Berkeley; South Berkeley Creamery; and San Pablo Jersey Creamery). At least two bottles were made by the Winslow Glass Co. (5W logo on heel). Because of the Winslow marks, we can confirm Giarde’s conclusion that De Laval did not make its own milk bottles. All bottles we observed with the mark were made by press-and-blow machines (as demonstrated by ejection marks). Toulouse (1971:532) and Giarde (1980:140) both dated Winslow’s 5W mark 1912-1927. Unfortunately, our contexts were not specifically datable.

It is possible that Winslow made all U.S. milk bottles for De Laval. Because the bottles we have seen were embossed with local dairy information in plate molds, it is likely that De Laval received orders from its customers, sent the information to Winslow, and Winslow made the bottles to order. Both Winslow and De Laval probably intended that all bottles for the orders would be only embossed DE LAVAL. However, since Winslow typically embossed its 5W mark on the heels of milk bottles, molds containing the logo were probably often used, especially when the order was for a bottle with a plate. Assuming that the bottles were made by Winslow, the bottles with DE LAVAL marks were made between ca 1902 and 1927.

In addition, the firm had bottles made for the oil for the cream-separator machines. At least some of these were embossed “DELAVAL (with a large “L”) / OIL” in an inverted triangle on the front – with “CENTRIFUGAL” at the top of triangle, “CLARIFIED” to the left, and “FILTERED” to the right. An example from eBay was rectangular in cross-section with a single-ring finish (Figure 8). The oil and bottle were almost certainly made for DeLaval.

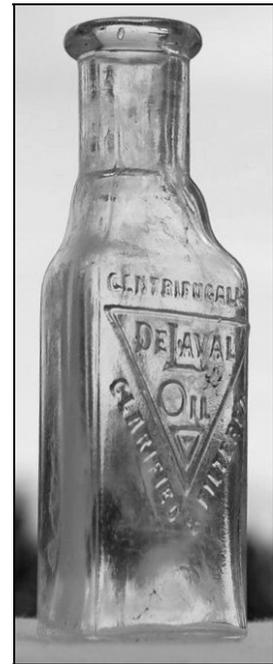


Figure 8 – DeLaval Oil (eBay)

User

De Laval Cream Separator Co., Poughkeepsie, New York (1883-present)

De Laval Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario, Canada (1899-present)

Dr. Carl Gustaf Patrik de Laval patented the continuous centrifugal cream separator in 1878 in Sweden. In 1883, the AB Separator Co. was formed with a branch in the U.S. called the De Laval Cream Separator Co. The firm opened its Lavalco factory in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1890. By that year, the firm had branches in Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco. The Canadian branch opened in 1899. The company later became the De Laval Separator Co. The firm invented and patented a variety of milking devices beginning in 1894. Now called DeLaval, the company remains in business in 2015 (DeLaval 2013).

D.G.W.

Hutchbook (Fowler 2015) described a single Hutchinson soda bottle embossed “D.G.W.” on the back heel. The front was embossed “CAMEL BOTTLING WORKS / {drawing of a one-humped camel} / TRADE MARK / BIRMINGHAM ALA.” Fowler cited “Alabama’s Pre-Crown Tops #BI-18b” as his source. The only firm with the correct initials was the Dixie Glass Works, also called the Dixie Glass Co., but the firm was only known to have used a “DIXIE” logo.

The only reference we have found for the bottler was on April 24, 1913, when J.L. Phippen sued Allen Harris, the proprietor of the Camel Bottling Works in Birmingham, for using the name “Viva” for a soft drink (West Publishing Co. 1913:890). Since the Dixie Glass Co. was in business from 1898 to 1907, and the soda bottler *could* have been open earlier, Dixie should be considered as a possible manufacturer of the bottle, but there is no solid connection.

DJ or JD

A “J” within a “D” was embossed on a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar shown in Creswick (1987a:45). She did not know the manufacturer (Figure 9).

D&O

Toulouse (1971:161-162) suggested that this mark belonged to the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. He “assigned [the mark] to [Cumberland] because they were the cobalt blue specialists of that period, and until the Maryland Glass Co. was formed in 1907. So far no specific mark has been found for Cumberland.” The Toulouse date range of “circa 1890 to 1900” was selected because “the initials shown appeared on a three-ounce cobalt blue bottle, handmade for a cork stopper.” He offered no explanation for why “D&O” would be used by Cumberland. We suspect that the initials represent a wholesale or retail firm rather than a glass house.

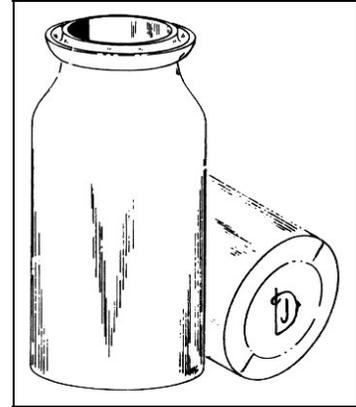


Figure 9 –DJ or JD
(Creswick 1987a:45)

DODSON & BRAUN (ca. 1894-ca. 1912)



Figure 11 – Dodson & Braun bottle (eBay)

An eBay auction offered a 12-sided pickle bottle embossed “DODSON & BRAUN” (arch) / S^T. LOUIS, Mo” (inverted arch)” on the base. The base also had a valve or ejection scar (Figures 10 & 11). The bottle had a flared finish (Figure 12).



Figure 10 – Dodson & Braun basemark (eBay)

User

Dodson & Braun Pickle Co., St. Louis, Missouri (c. 1894-ca. 1912)

Dodson & Braun bottled pickles, horseradish, cherry jam, strawberry preserves, Apple Butter, and likely other products at St. Louis, Missouri. The firm began prior to 1892 as the Dodson-Hill Mfg. Co. at St. Louis. Although Zumwalt (1980:212) claimed that Dodson changed partners (to Braun, no first name or initials given) in 1898, the obituary of Joseph Grimes Hennon noted that he “accepted a place with

Dodson & Braun Pickle Company” in 1894 – suggesting that the firm was in business at least that early (Find-a-Grave 2011). According to Zumwalt, the firm remained in business until at least 1914.

DR. S.B.H. & CO. / PR (ca. 1890s-ca. 1920s)



Figure 13 – Hartman bottle (eBay)

Sellers at eBay auctions have offered at least two basal variations of the same bottle, used by Dr. Samuel B Hartman. All of the bottles were cylindrical with slightly tapered one-part finishes (Figure 13). The simplest – and possibly earliest – base was embossed “DR. S.B.H. & CO. (arch) / PR. (horizontal)” (Figure 14). These were made in aqua or colorless glass, although the colorless bottles could solarize to a deep amethyst. Some were mouth blown, others machine made. Some had a number or letter in the center; others did not. The second style had an identical basemark with “REGISTERED” added in an arch below the company initials. These, too, were made in both colors and both machine and hand made. All of the ones in our small sample had central numbers (Figure 15). The arched initials indicated Dr. Samuel B. Hartman & Co., and the “PR.” stood for “Peruna” – Hartman’s flagship product.

It is beyond the scope of this work to create a chronology of the marked bottles, although the quality of manufacture suggests a use not before ca. 1890. One base in the sample had a typical machine scar, and another had the distinctive double-ring



Figure 12 – Flared finish (eBay)



Figure 14 – Dr. S.B.H. basemark 1 (eBay)

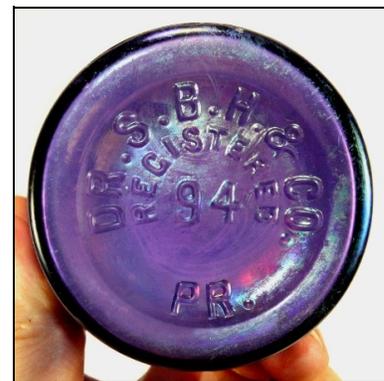


Figure 15 – Dr. S.B.H. basemark 2 (eBay)

scar of the machine made to Frank O'Neill's patent (Figure 16). For more information on the O'Neill machines, see Lockhart (2013). The marked bottles were probably used until at least the 1920s.

User

Dr. Samuel B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio (ca. 1870-ca. 1940)

Born on April 1, 1830, Samuel B. Hartman graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March 1857. Around 1867, Hartman acquired the rights for Mishler's Herb Bitters, created by Benjamin Mishler about a decade earlier. Hartman renamed the concoction Pe-Ru-Na at some point after 1868. Hartman built a huge factory at Columbus, Ohio, in 1883.

In 1905, the federal government banned the sale of Pe-Ru-Na on Indian Reservations due to its 28% alcohol content. The government further examined Pe-Ru-Na because of the Food and Drug Act of the following year and eventually told Hartman to reduce the alcohol content or apply for a liquor license. Hartman therefore reduced the alcohol content to 20%, but this caused a decline in sales, although the "medicine" became popular again during Prohibition. Frederick W. Schumacher, Hartman's number one salesman and later vice president, took over the business, when Harman died of pneumonia in 1912. After the Repeal of Prohibition, Pe-Ru-Na lost its appeal, and the brew was discontinued in 1940 (Australian Postal History 2014; Columbus Metropolitan Library 2014).

DUPONT (ca. 1875-1880s)

Some Mason-type jars were embossed with "DUPONT" in an oval on the side (Figure 17). Many of these were also embossed with a "C" or "-C-" on the opposite side. In some cases, the "N" was reversed. Although the Dupont family was in business making



Figure 16 – Double-ring basemark (eBay)



Figure 17 – Dupont (Glass Discoveries Auction)

gunpower and other blasting products from 1802 to the present, these jars were likely made during the ca. 1875-1880s period or slightly later. See the section on the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. in the “C” Volume for more information about these jars.

Discussion and Conclusions

Unfortunately, the D-in-a-Square mark could have been used by any glass house with an initial beginning in “D.” Of the “D” marks, we could only solidly identify a few.

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