

## Other N Marks

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As with all the other letters in this work, there are some logos that do not fit well into specific files. These are dealt with here.

### Containers and Marks

#### **N** (1902-1910)

Toulouse (1971:369) noted that:

The letter “N” between the first line, “Mason’s “ and the second line, “Patent,” of the familiar fruit-jar legend, was a recognition symbol used by the Port Glass Co., sometimes with the word “PORT,” but not always. When Ball Bros. bought the Port Glass Co. and operated it for a few years at Belleville, Ill., they merely dropped the word “PORT” and replaced it with their script “Ball.” Thus if there is a company name with the letter “N” we can fix the year: if there is no company name the greater span of years applies.

Specifically, “N” with the word “PORT” was used between 1902 and 1904. “Ball” with the letter “N” was used from 1904 to 1910. Roller (1983:224) made no mention of the letter “N” on the jar. Creswick (1987a:145-148) discussed and illustrated quite a few jars embossed with letters of the alphabet in the right place, most also embossed with the “L&W” logo of Lorenz & Wightman (see that section) – although the “N” jar had no basal mark, and she did not illustrate it. See the Other P section for information about the Port Glass Co.

#### **N or N in a Circle** (1902-1925)

Toulouse (1971:369-370) attributed three marks to the H. Northwood Glass Co., all centered around an underlined “N.” The N, by itself, was used “from 1902”; N surrounded by two concentric circles was from 1902 to 1910; and N enclosed by a single circle was used from

1910 to 1925 (Figure 1). Jones (1966:17) also noted both the single- and double-circle marks and identified them as Northwood Glass (ca. 1880). Toulouse noted (1971:370) that the plant made “flint tableware, general-line glass, and novelties.” Nowhere did he specifically mention bottles. Toulouse may have obtained his information from Peterson (1968:47), who gave the above dates for the individual marks based on trademark records. Peterson added that “much of [Northwood’s] glass was not marked.” Lehner (1978:66) noted the circle marks without the underline. The firm also used the name “Northwood” in cursive (see that section below). Obear-Nester also used a Circle-N logo, but Northwood’s logo was on tableware, where Obear-Nester’s mark was on bottles.

The underlined-N-in-a-circle logo was also registered by the American Carnival Glass Assn., Inc., on November 3, 1970. Since the firm used the mark on “glassware – namely, tableware, vases, bowls and pitchers,” the logo could be confused with the one used by Northwood. We do not know how long American Carnival Glass used the mark.

**Manufacturer**

Harry Northwood came from a glass family and specialized in glass design and tableware. He worked at a number of glass houses before entering into his own business.

**Northwood Glass Co., Martin’s Ferry, Pennsylvania (1888-1892)**

Originally from England, Harry Northwood had an extensive background in the glass industry and had managed the La Belle Glass Works at Bridgeport, Ohio, from November 1885 until the plant burned in the fall of 1887. Finding himself suddenly unemployed, Northwood opened the Northwood Glass Co. at the old plant of the Union Flint Glass Works (opened by Edward Dithridge in 1881) along First St., between Clay and Locust Sts., in Martin’s Ferry, Pennsylvania. The plant began production on January 2, 1888. Northwood organized the firm as an Ohio corporation on August 10, 1889, with a capital of \$40,000 (Antiquarian 2007; *Belmont Chronicle* 815/1889; Hawkins 2009:172; Roller 1997a; *Wheeling Register* 1/1/1888).

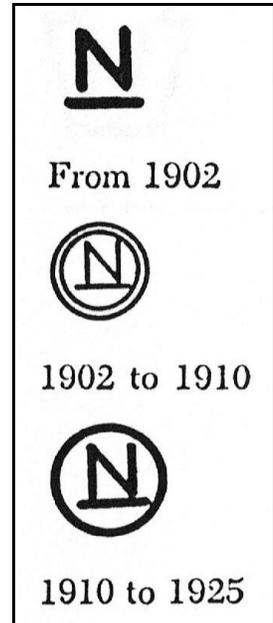


Figure 1 – N marks (Toulouse 1971:369)

The Ohio River flooded the factory in February of 1891, but the works were back in operation by mid-March. Around the middle of April, Northwood decided to move to Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, because of “flooding; the rise in natural gas prices; possible gas supply problems; capacity limitations of the existing factories, and the gaining strength of the unionized glassworkers” at Martin’s Ferry. Northwood announced in the *Cincinnati Post* April on 26, 1892, that he would relocate the factory to Ellwood City, Pennsylvania (Antiquarian 2007; Roller 1997a). The *Kentucky Post* added a postscript on November 6, 1895, when it noted that “the Northwood Glass Company’s plant at Martin’s Ferry, which was abandoned several years ago, has been leased by Percy Beaumont and others [Beaumont Glass Co.]”

#### **Northwood Glass Co., Ellwood City, Pennsylvania (1892-1896)**

Disturbed by an 1891 flood, Northwood built a larger factory at Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, in 1892, joining with Henry Flood, Thomas Mears, William Mann, William C. French, and James J. Davidson to incorporate the new Northwood Glass Co. with a capital of \$75,000 on July 6 of that year. After an extended boycott by workers, Northwood announced on August 22, 1895, that the plant would become a union shop. He introduced several new tableware patterns during the stay at Ellwood City but the operation failed and was assigned to several receivers on March 23, 1896. Northwood then moved to Indiana, Pennsylvania. (Antiquarian 2007; *Harrisburg Patriot* 7/7/1892; Roller 1997b; Welker & Welker 1985:79-80; *Wheeling Register* 8/22/1895; 3/24/1896).

#### **Northwood Co., Indiana, Pennsylvania (1896-1899)**

Harry Northwood leased the Indiana Glass Co. plant for two years beginning February 26, 1896. The plant began production of colored tableware on March 30. The original lease expired in March of 1898, and Northwood purchased the operation for \$8,000 on March 30 – more than half funded by the citizens of Indiana. The deed was in the name of Harry’s uncle, Thomas Dugan, and Harry’s wife, Clara Northwood. By early 1899, the plant operated two continuous tanks with four rings and a single furnace with ten pots. The family sold the factory to the National Glass Co. on September 4, 1899, and Harry Northwood returned to his native England (Hawkins 2009:289-290; Roller 1997c).

### **H. Northwood & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia (1902-1926)**

When Harry Northwood arrived back from England in 1901, he quickly returned for his father's funeral. On April 24, 1902, Northwood purchased the former Hobbs, Brockunier plant, operating it as H. Northwood & Co. (Harry Northwood and Thomas Dugan). By 1904, the plant made its products at two furnaces with 28 pots, listing Northwood as manager and S.G. Robinson as secretary – indicating that the firm was incorporated by that time. By 1906, George E. House was president, Northwood was vice president and manager, and D.A. Taylor was secretary and treasurer. The company specialized in unusual colors, such as jade, blue, russet, and topaz iris. When Harry Northwood died on February 4, 1919, the officers remained the same (leaving out Northwood, of course). The firm was placed into receivership in 1926 and was sold to the J.R. Greenly Co. at public auction on July 14. Greenly reopened the business (Antiquarian 2007; Roller 1997d; Toulouse 1971:370; Welker & Welker 1985:79-80).

### **N followed by a two-digit number**

This was the mark of the Newark, Ohio, plant of the American Bottle Co. from 1916 to 1929. See the American Bottle Co. section for details.

### **N in a Keystone (1920-ca. 1925)**

Unrelated to Knox, the Newborn Glass Company used an N-in-a-keystone mark. Toulouse dated the logo “first use uncertain, to 1924” (Toulouse 1971:294, 371-372). The *American Glass Review* (1934:169) claimed the company was “out of business since 1926.” Although Toulouse was uncertain, the mark was probably used from the date of incorporation (1920) until the end of the company in 1925. We have never found an example.

### **Manufacturer**

### **Royersford Stock Glass Co., Royersford, Pennsylvania (1885-1896)**

The firm began as the Royersford Stock Glass Co., incorporated on March 7, 1885 at Royersford, Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$6,200 – and the factory was known as the

Royersford Glass Works. The early history is shrouded in mystery – although Charles Doughty was one of the principals by September 9, 1887, according to the *Bridgeton Evening News*, and the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* reported that the “Nuburn Brothers were involved on August 16, 1889. *Bridgeton Evening News*, on January 28, 1891, and *China, Glass and Lamps* on February 1, 1891, both reported that fire had completely destroyed the factory, although the firm intended to quickly rebuild (Roller 1997e). The fire apparently routed the Doughty family. William Doughty told the *Evening News* that “a company of blowers is forming to go to Roanoake, Va.” – and the family was no longer associated with the Royersford Glass Works.

The factory was obviously rebuilt after the 1891 fire. On November 4, 1893, *Irish World* called the plant “the Royersford Glass Works at Spring City, Pa., which has been run by J.D. Newborn, Sons & Co. For the past five years has been turned into a cooperative concern, and sixteen new members taken into the concern, all of whom are glass blowers.” Although some of the preceding seems a bit contradictory, the likely explanation is that a group of glass blowers began the firm in 1885, with the Doughty family at the helm. By ca. 1888, the Newborn family had gained control – and remained in the leading positions. *China, Glass and Lamps* announced the disposition of the plant at a sheriff’s sale on May 1, 1896, claiming that the firm had not been operating for the previous two months (Roller 1997e).

#### **Wm. H. Newborn & Co., Royersford, Pennsylvania (1896-1920)**

The new owner of the works was William H. Newborn & Co., relighting the fires of the factory in early March 1897. The plant was listed that year as “making beer bottles in one 6-pot furnace,” but a listing later in the year claimed that the plant had two continuous tanks with 15 rings. By 1904, the number of rings had increased to 21, and firm was operated by William H. Newborn and J.D. Newborn, making prescription, liquor, and packers’ ware (*American Glass Review* 1934:169; *National Glass Budget* 1897b:4; Roller 1997e).

The 1905 Thomas Register noted the plant but added products (prescription, beer, wine, brandy, packers’, and preservers’ bottles) the following year and continued the same listing in 1909. The company remained listed until the 1920 issue (Thomas Publishing Co. 1905:104; 1909:202; 1920:828). In 1913, the plant used one continuous tank with 32 rings to make a “general line” of bottles. The rings were reduced to 12 in 1917, and the firm had been incorporated with John R. Newborn as president, George W. Newborn as secretary and treasurer,

and Joseph Newborn as manager. The plant now made “prescriptions, vials, beers, patent, proprietary, liquors & flasks.” By 1920, the plant made “prescription, wine, preservers’, etc.” (*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* 1913:953; Roller 1997e; Thomas Publishing Co. 1920:828).

#### **Newborn Glass Co., Inc., Royersford, Pennsylvania (1920-1925)**

With incorporation in 1920, the company became the Newborn Glass Co., Inc., but the firm was soon beset by more problems. Its creditors applied to the courts for receiver, forcing bankruptcy proceedings in March 1925, and Harry I. Hiestand, an attorney representing the Royersford Trust Co., purchased the plant for \$34,600 at a sheriff’s sale in December (*Glass Industry* 1925:66; Roller 1997e; Toulouse 1971:371-372). We have not discovered the final disposition of the factory.

#### **N in a Shield (1891-1896)**

Caniff (2007:7) noted that an ad by the Nelson Glass Co. in the April 27, 1893, issue of the *Pottery and Glassware Reporter* illustrated a Mason jar with an N-in-a-shield mark embossed on the upper body. According to Caniff, some collectors have cited this ad as evidence that Nelson made the jars with the N-in-a-shield mark, although he stated, “I personally view this ‘evidence’ with some reserve.” He explained that “printers and those who composed these ads are known at times to have used available jar cuts somewhat indiscriminately.”

We agree with Caniff’s caution. Creswick (1987a:140) illustrated virtually identical Mason jars with shields containing the letters A, B, C, F, G, and R. Creswick (1987a:134-137) and Leybourne (2014:288-293) also showed a variety of Mason-style jars embossed on the upper body with various letters, each placed in a shield. It is highly unlikely that all these letters indicated individual glass companies. The N-in-a-shield mark is therefore unlikely to have been used by Nelson. Nelson, however, used the “SAFETY” trade mark on the jar beginning in 1891 (Peterson 1968:19).

## **Manufacturer**

### **Nelson Glass Co., Muncie, Indiana (1891-1896)**

The Nelson Glass Co. incorporated on October 22, 1891,<sup>1</sup> at Muncie, Indiana, to make “glass fruit jars, bottles, and any and all article or things made of glass, iron, or wood, or partly of any or all of them.” Initially, the plant had a single furnace with eight pots specifically to make the Safety Fruit Jar (Caniff 2001:6; Roller 1994:75).

Apparently a small stockholder, Irenaeus P. Nelson received two patents, one (No. 474,756) on May 10, 1892, the other (No. 478,126) on July 5, 1892 (see patent documents and the jar discussion in the Other S file). Each was for a “Jar Sealing Device,” and they both used a wire clamp device to hold a glass lid in place. The former patent called for embossed “inclined slots” on the neck to hold the wire in place. The second accomplished the same thing with a metal band around the neck (Caniff 2001:6; Roller 1994:75).

The Nelson Glass Co. also received trade mark No. 20,931 for “Trade Mark Safety” on April 5, 1892, with first use claimed at December 1, 1891. However, Nelson Glass ceased fruit jar manufacture about 1893 to concentrate on prescription bottles. By December 1894, Nelson Glass had removed its eight-pot green furnace and was building a 13-pot flint furnace for a replacement, expected to be operable by January 1, 1895. On January 19, however, *Irish World* reported that Nelson Glass had “resumed operation after several months of idleness” – although the firm had reduced workers’ wages by 20%. A letterhead from the period noted that the plant made “High Grade Flint Glass Bottles[;] Crystal Brand for the Drug and Liquor Trade . . . Prescription Ware, Flasks, Brandies.” Another letterhead claimed the company made “Oil Cans, Bottles, and Fruit Jars. By November 1896, however, the Muncie Flint Glass Co. had purchased Nelson Glass (Caniff 2007:7; Roller 1994:76).

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<sup>1</sup> Roller 1983:75) placed the date at November 15. Caniff (2001:6), however, quoted from the actual incorporation document, suggesting a greater validity.

## **NAT. B.S. CO.** (1906-ca. 1908)

Fisher & Wienhardt (2011) listed the “NAT BS Co” mark on two Long Island blob-top soda bottles, one in business from ca. 1893-1900, the other from ca. 1900-1915. They did not know the user and did not locate the mark on the bottles. Von Mechow (2017) listed the mark on five bottles, three used by bottlers in Pennsylvania, the other two in New Jersey. He illustrated the logo as “NAT. B.S. CO. (arch) / N.Y. (inverted arch)” on the bottle bases (Figure 2). A two-digit number could appear in the center. He indicated that the National Bottlers’ Supply Co. was the distributor that used the logo.

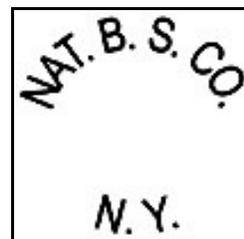


Figure 2 – NAT. B.S. CO. (Von Mechow 2017)

### **User**

#### **National Bottlers’ Supply Co., New York** (1906-ca. 1908)

The National Bottlers’ Supply Co. incorporated on July 11, 1906, with capital of \$50,000. Located at 26 W Broadway in New York City, Richard Sands was the President. One of the officers was arrested, and the firm was forced into bankruptcy just two years later (Von Mechow 2017). The *San Francisco Chronicle* reported on September 6, 1908, that “the wave of prohibition throughout many important sections of the country is given as the cause of the failure to-day of the National Bottlers’ Supply Company, with liabilities of \$50,000.” The firm’s assets only equaled \$27,000. At least nine states had adopted statewide prohibition by 1914, with at least 31 others having local options (Wikipedia 2017).

As an interesting post script, the *Times-Picayune* for December 10, 1908, ran a short story that described how

Adolph B. Benesch, former Treasurer of the National Bottlers’ Supply Company of this city, a concern which is in bankruptcy, was arrested today, charged with the larceny of funds of that corporation which are alleged to have been lost in speculation. Layton M. Schech, a creditor of the Company, charged Benesch with the specific conversion of \$1,000 of the corporation’s funds to his own use.

## NATIONAL

Toulouse (1969:223) noted a fruit jar embossed NATIONAL (arch) / PATENTED JUNE 27<sup>TH</sup> / 1876 on the side. He attributed the mark to “probably the National Glass Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . who purchased the Canton Glass Co. of Marion, Ind., in 1899 and closed it.” However, he dated the jar ca. 1876. Roller (1983:251), suggested the Newark Star Glass Works as the maker and dated the jar ca. 1876-1878. David E. Stevens, an employee of

the Newark Star Glass Works, received Patent No. 179,231 in 1876. Creswick (1987a:163) illustrated the jar and concurred with a ca. 1876 date and the manufacturer (Figure 3). See the section of Edward H. Everett for more information on Newark Star.



Figure 3 – National jar (Creswick 1987a:163; North Am. Glass)



Figure 4 – National Super Mason (Creswick 1987b:98)

“Samco (upwardly slanted cursive) / SUPER / MASON” illustrated by Creswick (1987b:117) –

Both Toulouse (1969:222) and Roller (1983:261-262) also listed jars embossed “National” in upwardly slanted cursive – including “National (upwardly slanted cursive) / SUPER / MASON” – but neither suggested a maker. The jars had Mason bead seals, suggesting a manufacture after 1910. Creswick (1987b:98) illustrated the jars and suggested a range of 1920-1940, although she did not speculate on the producer (Figure 4). Roller (2011:387), however, showed evidence that the jars were made by the Ball Brothers sometime between 1919 and 1969. These jars were superficially similar to the ones embossed

although the Samco jars were round instead of square and “MASON” was surrounded by a border. Interestingly, the only photo we could find was a jar utilized as an oil can (Figure 5).

A “NATIONAL BUTTER CAN” was made by the Lyndeborough Glass Co. as was a jar embossed “NATIONAL PATENTED JUNE 27<sup>TH</sup> 1876” and one embossed “NATIONAL 1876” (Roller 1983:261; 2011:388-389). Creswick (1987a:163) illustrated the jar and a similar “NATION PRESERVE CAN” – both with the same patent along with an anchor on the reverse and agreed with Lyndeborough as the maker. She dated the preserve can ca. 1864 and the butter can ca. 1866-1870s. See the section on Lyndeborough for more on the firm and the National Butter Can.



Figure 5 – National Super Mason (eBay)

Yet another type of jar was embossed “NATIONAL” horizontally across the front. Toulouse (1969:222) did not know the maker, but Creswick (1987a:162) suggested that it was probably the Union Flint Glass Works of Pittsburgh. She did not date the jar but noted that the company was in business from 1829 until 1891. See the section on the Union Glass Firms for more information.

### **NB** (1903-1937)

According to Toulouse (1971:377), the North British Bottle Mfg. Co., Ltd., used an “NB” logo on bottles between 1903 and 1937. He claimed that “many of its bottles, filled with Scotch whiskey, found their way to the United States and are identified in collections here.” He gave no other information about the products. The plant used the “N” identifier with the “UGB” logo, when it became the Shettleston factory of United Glass, Ltd., in 1937. The only example of an “NB” logo that we have seen was the Circle-NB mark on the bases of U.S. beer bottles. We have attributed that logo to the Neodesha Bottle & Glass Co. See the section on Neodesha for more information.

## Manufacturer

### North British Bottle Mfg. Co., Shettleston (Glasgow), Scotland (1903-1937)

The North British Bottle Mfg. Co., Ltd., incorporated on July 4, 1903, making whiskey bottles. Initially, the factory made mouth-blown ware with Andrew M. Mallach as chairman of the board and Peter Latta as managing director. In 1908, W.P. Lowrie & Co. – bottlers for James Buchanan & Co. – purchased an interest in the glass house. The plant worked two ten-hour shifts each day at five furnaces in 1914. During World War I the firm reduced the number of working furnaces to two in 1918, increasing to three the following year (Toulouse 1971:377-378).

In 1924, the plant installed two Lynch A machines and added other Lynch machines along with Miller and O'Neill machines during the 1930s, adding Owens machines in the 1940s. Distillers Co., Ltd., gained full control of the firm ca. 1935 or 1936, but the company sold the factory to the United Glass Bottle Co., Ltd., in 1937. Now called the Shettleston plant, the factory had two large furnaces, each with a single Owens machine and three Lynch 10 machines. The factory closed in 1983 (Toulouse 1971:378). See the section on United Glass Bottle Co. for more information.

### N.B.&Co. (1890-1950)

We have an example of the “N.B.&Co.” logo below the number “18” embossed on the base of an otherwise unmarked medicinal bottle that was square in cross-section (Figure 6). The mark was double struck, and the bottle was mouth blown. Double stamping was apparently caused by a blower tamping the gob of glass on the base of the mold (possibly to set it in the right position) then lifting the blow pipe and blowing the bottle. The tamp created the second, often offset, mark. These are usually much flatter than the final embossing.



Figure 6 – N.B.&Co.

Richardson & Richardson (1992:162) noted that this was the logo of Nelson, Baker & Co. The firm was in business from 1890 to 1950 and canceled stamps with its initials. We have not discovered specifically the period during which the company had its initials embossed on bottles.

## User

### Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Michigan (1890-1950)

Edwin H. Nelson and William S. Baker organized Nelson, Baker & Co. in 1890. In 1876, Nelson graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy then moved to Detroit to work for Frederick Stearns & Co., a position he retained until he joined with Baker to form the corporation that bore both of their names. Nelson was president until his death in 1932. Baker was noted as a “canny pharmaceutical salesman” and served as the firm’s treasurer for a decade but finally left the firm and moved to Chicago by 1910 (1898 Revenues 2012).

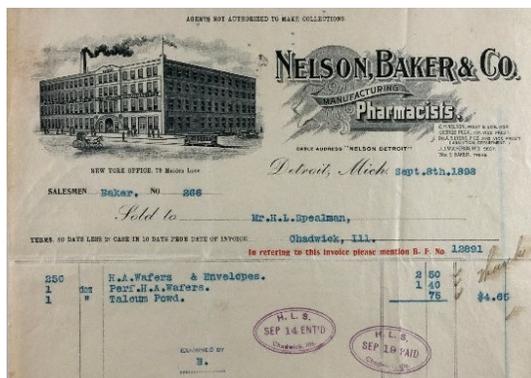


Figure 7 – Nelson, Baker & Co. billhead (eBay)

Apparently a jobber during its initial years, the firm erected its own laboratory in 1893 and began manufacturing a large array of pharmaceutical products. Dr. Albert B. Lyon joined the company in 1897, and his name, well known in pharmaceutical circles because of his research at Detroit College before he became a consulting chemist to Parke, Davis & Co. in Detroit, gave Nelson, Baker & Co. a needed boost in reputation. An 1899 letterhead listed Nelson as president, George Peck as vice president, Lyons as secretary, and Baker as treasurer (Figure 7). Upon his father’s death in 1932, Frank T. Nelson, became vice president. The firm combined with the Penslar Corp. in 1950, and the Purepac Corp. purchased both companies (1898 Revenues 2012).

## N.C. 11 APPROVED

Dairy Antiques (2016) noted that this seal was assigned to the Thacher Mfg. Co. for use on milk bottles. “N.C.” almost certainly indicated that the number was assigned to Thatcher by the state of North Carolina. See the Thatcher section of Lockhart et al. (2017) for more information.

## N.C.L. or N.C.L. Co. (1885-1891)

Toulouse (1969:225; 1971:384) discussed both “N.C.L.” and “N.C.L. Co.” marks on the reverse of jars embossed “MASON’S PATENT NOV 30<sup>TH</sup> 1858,” but he

did not know the maker (Figure 8). He dated the jars ca. 1880-1900 (1880-1890 in the latter book). Roller (1983:224; 2011:366) noted that the logo was near the shoulder of reverse side of the jar and produced



Figure 9 – NCL Co. (eBay)

(Figure 9). The plant also made wrenches to remove the caps. Roller (1983:224) noted two caps found on the jars:

1. THE BOYD CAP FOR MASON FRUIT JARS around NC monogram in center stamped into top (see Figure 10)
2. LATEST IMPROVED CAP FOR MASON FRUIT JARS stamped into top, pinkish-milkglass liner embossed NAIL CITY interspersed between eight arms of embossed rosette design (see Figure 11).

Creswick (1987a:136) illustrated the jars but added no additional information. A jar on North American Glass had a base embossed 6N (see Figure 8).

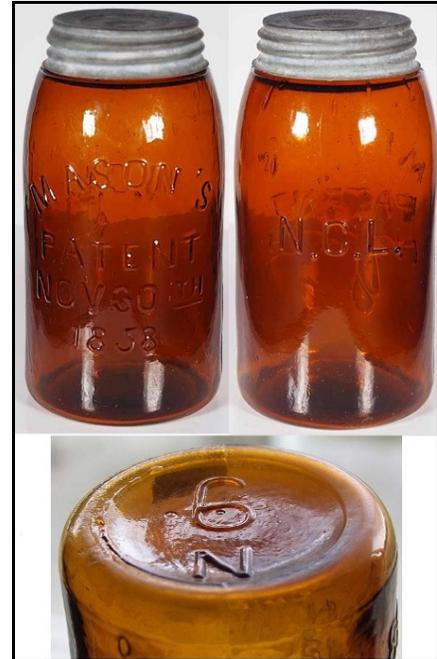


Figure 8 Figure 8 – NCL (North American Glass)

evidence – including an ad from the June 18, 1891, issue of *Crockery & Glass Journal* – that the jars were made by the Nail City Lantern Co. and dated them ca. 1880s-1890s



Figure 10 – Nail City lid (North American Glass)

## Manufacturer

### Nail City Lantern Co., Wheeling, West Virginia (1878-1891)

In 1878, Archibald W. Paull organized the Nail City Lantern Co. at Wheeling after 11 years “in the book, stationery and notion trade” – although it must have reorganized in short order. The *Wheeling Register* reported on February 14, 1880, that the firm had filed its “certificate of incorporation” the day before. The firm produced kerosene and railroad lanterns and added fruit jars, when Paull opened the Eagle Glass Works at Wheeling in 1885. Prior to the inception of glass house, the Buckeye glass works, at Martin’s Ferry had made the globes for the lanterns. The addition of the glass house was almost certainly to produce globes and other glass items for the lanterns and various other metal paraphernalia (Brant & Fuller 1890:394-395; Thompson 1888:66; *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* 9/14/1886).



Figure 11 – NCLCo. (eBay)

By 1882, Paull was president (and had been from the beginning) with George A. Laughlin as secretary – at 212 Main. By 1886, Paull remained as president, but Samuel Laughlin was vice president with James Paull as secretary. The office was at 1312-1314 Water St. On November 18, fourteen girls – wrappers and packers – went on strike for a raise from \$2.50 per week to \$3.00. Since business was slow, Paull refused the increase, threatening to hire replacements – but the girls continued the boycott. Although we found no resolution, the strike was obviously settled (Roller 1983:244; 1997d; *West Virginia State Gazeteer and Business Directory* 1882; *Wheeling Register* 11/18/1886).

The *Wheeling Register* noted on March 2, 1887, that A.W. Paull, Alfred Paull, H.W. Paull, James Paull, and J.F. Paull were incorporators of the company. The *Register* reported on April 19, 1889, that the factory had made improvements in 1886 and were again enlarging the plant by adding a fourth floor to the building. The firm produced lanterns and “Mason’s fruit jar

caps,” making metal fittings for the caps at the Wheeling plant, with the Eagle Glass Co. producing the “porcelain tops for the fruit jar caps” and globes for the lanterns.

The workers organized and became a union shop on November 14, 1889, and the girls again struck, but new ones were hired in their place. A month later, the men joined the girls on strike as did the girls hired to replace the strikers. The management and labor finally reached an agreement on December 16, and the employees returned to work (*Wheeling Register* 11/14/1889; 12/12/1889; 12/16/1889).

On July 17, 1890, the *Wheeling Register* reported another strike, where 50-60 employees walked off the job over two non-union men being hired. The new men refused to join the union. If the strikes were not sufficient trouble, the courts found an indictment against the Nail City Lantern Co. (along with other firms) for obstructing the channel of the river. The firm was succeeded by the Nail City Stamping Co. in October 1891 (Roller 1983:244; 1997d; *Wheeling Register* 4/24/1891). See below for more on the succeeding firm.

### **N.C.S.Co. (1891-1893)**

Roller (1983:244; 2011:366) noted that the Nail City Stamping Co. made Mason jars embossed with the “N.C.S.Co” near the shoulder on the reverse side. He identified the manufacturer as the Nail City Stamping Co. of Wheeling, West Virginia, and dated the jars 1892-1896. Creswick (1987a) apparently missed this one, and we have not found an example.

These jars appear to be scarce or rare. Leybourne (2014:291) priced half-gallons at \$400-600 and pints at \$750-1,000. McCann (2017:255) noted that “only one pint and two ½ gallon jars have been reported. In 2005, on ebay a half gallon sold for \$466. This is in keeping with a very short manufacturing life. Although no source has mentioned the idea, we can speculate that the Nail City Stamping Co. used the old molds from the Nail City Lantern Co., peening out the “L” and replacing it with an “S.”

## **Manufacturer**

### **Nail City Stamping Co., Wheeling, West Virginia (1891-1893)**

J.N. Vance, A.W. Paull, John J. Jones, John W. Culbertson, George W. Woods, and T.M. Strong reorganized the Nail City Lantern Co. as the Nail City Stamping Co. on October 10, 1891, with a capital of \$100,000, and Paull remained as president. The firm increased its capital to \$1,000,000 on November 12, 1891, and rented the “old Dalzell glass factory at Leazarville, above Wellsburg” to produce lanterns from parts shipped in from Wheeling plant almost two years later (*Wheeling Register* 10/11/1891; 11/13/1891; 6/25/1893).

The firm may have overreached its capital, or business may have dropped off. The courts appointed A.W. Paull and Howard Hazlett as receivers on August 9, 1893. According to the *Indianapolis Journal* (8/10/1893), “the assets are three to one greater than the liabilities” although the paper predicted that the factory would continue in operation. The August 8, 1894, issue of the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* advertised the “brick four-story building, formerly occupied by the Nail City Stamping Company” for sale. Paull and Hazlett convinced the creditors to give them extra time, and continued to operate the plant at a small profit for three more years – although the factory often ran at half of the traditional work force. On February 11, 1897, the courts told the receivers to wrap up affairs to close plant, then George Woods – acting on behalf of the stockholders – purchased both the stamping firm and the Eagle Glass Works on May 8, 1897 (*Iron Age* 1897:40; Moses 1891-1892:114; Railroadiana Online 2015; Roller 1983:244; 1997d; 2011:366; *Wheeling Register* 9/22/1893; 6/17/1894; 6/7/1896; 2/11/1897).

The Wheeling Stamping Co. gained control of the operation on June 1, 1897. Woods was pretty obviously a representative or go-between for the new company; this was yet another Paull family operation, with J.F. Paull as president, A.W. Paull as secretary and general manager, James F. Paull as assistant secretary, and Irwin Paull as treasurer. Ads for the company included “lamp burners, tubular lanterns, screw caps, aluminum specialties and collapsible tooth paste tubes” – but nothing made of glass. The Eagle Glass Works buildings were either used for other purposes or eventually found use by one of the other area glass houses. The Wheeling Stamping Co. continued in business well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (*Pittsburgh Press* 5/9/1897; Progressive Publishers 1920:61).

## THE ND Co monogram (poss. 1930s-1950s)

This logo consisted of “THE” above a monogram consisting of a vertically elongated “N” superimposed on a horizontally elongated “D” with a small “Co” (with “o” inside the “C”) within the base of the “N.” We have seen this logo embossed on the bases of mouth-blown, amber and colorless medicinal bottles of various shapes (Figure 12). Richardson & Richardson (1992:192) identified “N.D.CO.” and “THE N.D.CO.” as being the marks of the National Drug Co., although they failed to include dates for the firm. Although we have found very little about the history of the National Drug Co., the firm was open by at least 1931 and was located at Haines & McCallum Streets, Philadelphia in 1953.



Figure 12 – THE ND Co monogram (eBay)

## NEPTUNE GLASS WORKS (ca. 1855-1861)



Figure 13 – Neptune (Andy Goldfrank)

Von Mechow (2017) provided information on this little-known mark. “NEPTUNE (arch) / GLASS WORKS (horizontal)” was embossed on the body of at least three soda bottles, all of slightly different colors. Two of the bottles had improved pontil scars on the bases, but one lacked any type of pontil mark. All the bottles had rounded-tapered “blob” finishes (Figure 13). Von Mechow dated the bottles ca. 1855-ca. 1858.



Figure 14 – Neptune (Norman A. Heckler)

A Norman A. Heckler auction featured a square medicinal bottle with a tapered, one-part finish and an improved pontil scar on the base that was embossed “NEPTUNE / GLASS WORKS” on one face and “CROWLEYVILLE, N.J” on the opposite side (Figures 14).

## **User History**

### **Neptune Glass Works, Crowleyville, New Jersey (ca. 1855-1861)**

According to von Mechow (2017), the Neptune Glass Works was located at Camden, New Jersey. A medicinal bottle, however, was embossed with the Crowleyville, New Jersey, name. The location was variously known as Crowleyville, Crowley's Point, and Crowleytown, although the post office was named Crowleyville.

Samuel Crowley established a glass house at Crowleytown in 1851. The plant employed 12 blowers, making bottles and druggists ware at a single furnace with eight pots. John Huffsey was the manager of the plant – called the Atlantic Glass Works. The following year, J. Huffsey & Co. advertised the Atlantic and Millford Glass Works at Crowleytown and Millford, New Jersey. Both plants made druggists' ware. Huffsey's firm was almost certainly the sales agent for both glass houses. The Burling Brothers took over the Crowleytown furnace ca. 1857 and operated it until ca. 1861 (Knittle 1927:357; Pepper 1971:165; Roller 1997f; Van Rensselaer 1969:133; Von Mechow 2017). During the Burling Brothers years, the plant could have been the Neptune Glass Works

The Crowleyville Glass Co. was associated with Isaac Weeks and Samuel Crowley in 1862. The Crowleyville Glass Co. printed 5¢ script notes on January 1, 1863. According to the New Jersey corporation records, the Crowleyville Glass Co. filed its corporate status on February 2, 1863, with a capital stock of \$15,000 – \$6,000 of which was subscribed. By 1864, however, the operating company was the Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May and Philadelphia Glass Co. By this time, the plant was called the Atlantic Glass Works. The factory burned (the last of several fires) in 1866. Local tradition stated that the glass house made the first Mason jar (Ancestry.com 2006).

### **NEWBURGH GLASS CO. (1867-1873)**

McKearin and Wilson (1978:146-147, 674) noted “NEWBURGH GLASS CO. PAT<sup>D</sup> FEB 27<sup>TH</sup> 1866” embossed on the base of a blackglass “beer” bottle as well as a similarly marked flask (on the side), although they did not illustrate either. Von Mechow (2017) only discovered a

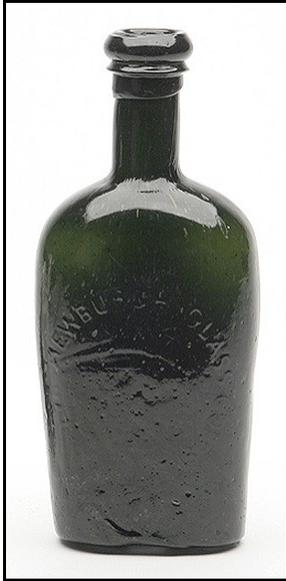


Figure 15 – Newburgh  
(Norman A. Heckler)

single example of this mark. We found the wording on a flask (with an applied, two-part finish) and one bottle, both on a Norman Heckler auctions (Figures 15 & 16). The bottles were probably made between 1867 and 1873.

### **Manufacturer**

**Newburgh Glass Co., New Windsor, New York (1867-1873)**

The Newburgh Glass Co. was formed at New Windsor, New York, in 1867, probably to take advantage of a February 27, 1866, patent (No. 52,917) for “glass-ore” – a substitute for sand. Spearheaded by William Burroughs, Burroughs, Regan & Roche operated the plant by at least 1871. In June of 1873, Burroughs was involved in a drunken affray and was listed with the Honesdale Glass Works that fall – almost certainly signaling the end of the Newburgh Glass Co. (McKearin & Wilson 1978:146-147; von Mechow 2017).



Figure 16 – Newburgh  
(Norman A. Heckler)

### **NEW LONDON / GLASS WORKS (1857-1859)**

“NEW LONDON” in a banner above an anchor with “GLASS WORKS” in another banner below the anchor appeared on the reverse of at least three flasks, each with an eagle on the front – one eagle was in flight (Figures 17). The flasks were probably made between 1857 and 1859, possibly to 1863, although we consider the extended date unlikely (Freeman 1964:103; McKearin & Wilson 1978:150-151, 372-373, 676-677).

## Manufacturer

### New London Glass Works, New London, Connecticut (1856-1859)

On August 5, 1856, N.S. Perkins, Jr., Lorenzo Hudson, Leonard S. Shaffer, and Thomas W. Perkins organized the New London Glass Co., with a capital of \$12,000 and Perkins as president. The purpose of the corporation was “the manufacture and sale of Glass Ware, to purchase and sell any land necessary to or convenient for said business, to erect manufactories [*sic*] and stores in connection with said business, and to do all acts necessary and convenient to carry on and prosecute the business” (*New London Daily Chronicle* 8/30/1856).

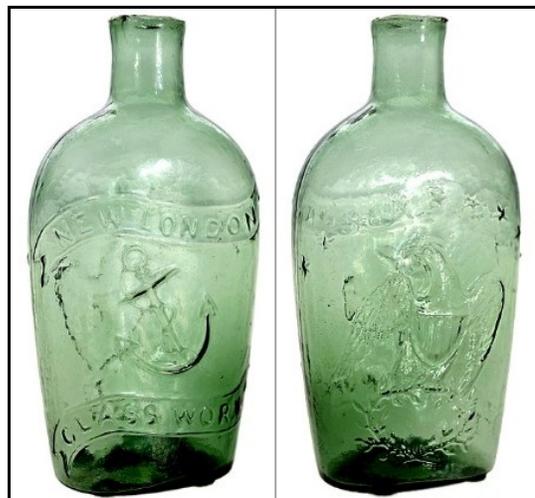


Figure 17 – New London (Glassworks Auction)

Actual production did not begin until late 1857 or early 1858. On August 6, 1858, the *Republican-Farmer* reported that the New London Glass Co. “made an assignment of its property and effects for the benefit of creditors—on Saturday last.—Liability about \$5,500.” Charles Butler, trustee for the bankruptcy, advertised the property for sale in the October 2, 1858, edition of the *Springfield Republican*, noting that “the works are in complete order for immediate use, with a large quantity of coal and wood on hand . . . . Also for sale a quantity of ware, consisting of porter, soda and ink bottles, flasks, &c.”

Charles Prentis purchased the New London Glass Works about July 30, 1859 – selling the operation to “George Cozzen & Co. of the State of New York for the sum of \$3,210.” The August 5 issue of the *New London Daily Chronicle* called the new owners “practical men, and skilled in this particular business,” and they rename the plant as the Union Glass Works. However, the same newspaper called the firm “Warren & Co.” or “Warren & Smart” just a few days later – on August 19 – and noted that the firm expected “to have the establishment in operation in the course of the next three weeks.”

The *Daily Chronicle* greatly expanded on the information about the firm on December 27, 1859, calling the group an

enterprising Company of practical Glass Blowers. The members of the Company consist of ten smart, enterprising men, all of whom have had from eighteen to twenty years experience at the business in various places and whose names are as follows: Thomas Smart, Sen., Thomas Smart, Jr., Thomas H. Caunt, George Warren, Richard Warren, Richard McMullen, Nathaniel Warren, John U. Smart, Alfred Davis, Peter F. Conintot.

Thomas H. Caunt was president with Peter F. Cointot as secretary and George Warren as agent. They made all kinds of containers.

The *Providence Evening Press* reported that “the glass works at [New London], which have not been in operation for several months, have been bought by a gentleman in Stonington, and will soon be put into operation” on August 13, 1863. The plant now became the Thames Glass Works Co., operated by William Barry and Nathan S. Fish (McKearin & Wilson 1978:149-151; Museum of Connecticut Glass n.d.; Wilson 1972:147).

A new firm began operation of the plant in December 1865 and renamed it as the Fort Trumbull Glass Works. D.S. Calhoun was the president with N. Hendricks as secretary and treasurer and J.R. Gilbert as agent. Both Gilbert and H.G. Foster eventually filled the presidential position. The firm remained in business until at least 1868 (McKearin & Wilson 1978:149-151; Museum of Connecticut Glass n.d.; Wilson 1972:147).

## **NG**

This mark was noted by Toulouse (1971:386), who stated:

One advocate claims it stands for New Granite Glass Works, but he fails to differentiate between the *Works* at Mill Village (Stoddard), N.H., 1865-71, or the *Company* at Zanesville, Ohio, 1818-23. The first produced several “Flag” flasks but signed them in full name, while the latter is not known to have used any

trademark. It appears that we should look elsewhere for the meaning of these initials.

We have never seen an example.

## **NGC**

Freeman (1964:48) noted the “NGC” mark on a Masonic flask. He gave no explanation for its origin, and this was probably a typographic error for “NG” or “NGCo.” We have not found the mark in other sources.

## **N.L.G.A.Co.**

A request in the *Commoner and Glass Worker* (1908:3) asked “Where is this bottle made?” It then described a “bottle styled ‘The Golden Square’ . . . with the “initials ‘N.L.G.A.Co.’” Unfortunately, the query did not state whether the initials were on the base or on the side of the bottle. They may indicate the retailer/wholesaler rather than the maker. The “N.L.G.” could have indicated the New London Glass Works, but the “A.Co” does not fit.

## **N.P.B.Co.** (ca. 1895-ca. 1915)

In a section she headed “STRANGE BRANDS – WHO KNOWS?” Jones (1965:[34]) included “NPBCo,” only commenting, “Beer Bottles anyway.” Toulouse (1971:388) cited May Jones, but stated that Jones failed to indicate details (color, manufacturing characteristics, etc.), and he could find no matches for the letters. He further stated that “B” could indicate beer or beverage as well as other things (ignoring the Jones reference to beer bottles). Dave Sheldon contributed photos of an amber base (possibly the size of a small 7- or 8-ounce “split” beer bottle) embossed “N.P.B.Co. / 2” across the center. An example from Antique Bottles.net had a 1 in place of the 2 (Figure 18) The mark was double stamped across the base. See the explanation for double in the N.B.&CO. section above.



Figure 18 – NPBCo (Antique Bottles.net)

Roller (1998a) noted that the North Pacific Window Glass & Bottle Co., Seattle, Washington, was incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The firm was building a factory at Van Asselt, Washington, to manufacture fruit jars, beer bottles, and druggists' ware. E.A. Mackay was the president and general manager, with C.W. Carter as vice president and F.E. Ray as secretary. The article was presented in *China, Glass & Lamps*, December 14, 1901.

It is possible that the firm either changed its name or used an abbreviated set of initials on its bottles. After all, the "Window Glass &" segment of the title is quite irrelevant on bottles. Unfortunately, a search for North Pacific Bottle Co. turned up no results.

### **N-W (1902-1904)**

Toulouse (1971:389) noted that the N-W mark was used by the Nivison-Weiskopf Glass Co. from ca. 1900 to 1931. Lehner (191978:77) followed Toulouse but set a beginning date for the company at 1904. Toulouse may have guessed at this one because the initials match.

It more probable that the Northwest Glass Works, Seattle, Washington, used the logo. We have never found an example of the mark, but it seems unlikely that a logo this rare would have been used by Nivison-Weiscopf – a glass house that was open for 31 years (at least 1893-at least 1931) – so Northwest seems to be a more likely choice. Since Nivison-Weiscopf seems quite unlikely, we have not presented its history. Unfortunately, Toulouse failed to state the type of container that wore the logo. Jars were one of the products made by Northwest, and we have not found the N-W mark in any of the jar sources, but the plant also produced beer bottles, and those were well known for basemarks – although we have not recorded any N-W logo on beer bottles, either. We have offered the most likely dates from Northwest as the probable period of manufacture for this logo. It is also possible that this was a misunderstanding of the NW ligature used by the Northwestern Glass Co. sent to Toulouse by a collector. We present the histories of both glass house below.

## Possible Manufacturers

### Northwest Glass Works, Seattle, Washington (1900-ca. 1903)

The Northwest Glass Works incorporated at Seattle, Washington, in late April or early May of 1898 with a capital stock of \$60,000. Daniel Murray sold real estate property to the Northwest Glass Works – almost certainly for the factory – on August 13. The firm was building its factory with a single ten-ton day tank by January 13, 1900, and planned to begin blowing fruit jars on May 28. Delays, however, postponed the opening until September 1 at “Interbay.” J.T. Pennypacker moved from Fairton, New Jersey, to manage the plant, although Murray had previously been mentioned as the manager. The office was listed at “46 Boyd bldg” in the 1901 city directory (*Paint, Oil & Drug Review* 1898:26; Roller 1998a; *Seattle Daily Times* 8/13/1898; 3/17/1900; 7/6/1901).

The firm’s finances must have been quickly overreached. Receiver Fred B. Hollenbeck placed the business – including “one Haley glass blowing machine . . . one of two such machines now on said premises” – on sale at public auction on October 6, 1901. The sale notice did not mention any glassware, so it is likely that the plant produced no bottles during this period. Apparently, *someone* purchased the plant and beefed it into working capacity. In 1903, the firm announced that it would begin its season by making beer bottles at six shops. The final item we have discovered for the company was an ad placed on January 3, 1905, for a “team wood saw rig” – signed by the Northwest Glass Works, Smith’s Cove (*Illustrated Glass & Pottery World* 1903:15; *Paint, Oil & Drug Review* 1898:26; Roller 1998a; *Seattle Daily Times* 10/19/1901; 1/3/1905). The only bottles produced by the Northwest Glass Co. were probably made during the 1902-1904 period.

### NWGCo (ca. 1882-1900)

An eBay seller offered a lid embossed in the center with four interlocked circles. The top circle had a “W” embossed in it, with “N” in the left circle, “G” in the right, and “Co” in the bottom circle. Despite the “W” at the top, the initials are actually NWGCo for North Wheeling Glass Co. Roller (1983:380; 2011:550) Creswick (1987a:220) and Caniff (2005) noted this type of lid fit on a jar embossed “WHEELING” on the heel. Both the jar and lid were made by the

North Wheeling Glass Co. According to Creswick (1987a:220), the jar was “similar to the Flaccus Bros. Steers Head jars in size.” Caniff (2005) noted that

There’s no evidence of when the WHEELING jar, with its glass NWGCO lid and screw band, was made or for whom. It seems unlikely, based on the pint’s smaller mouth size, that the jars were for home canning, although it’s also unusual to find glass company identification as prominent as this on private-mold packer jars. It’s possible the jars were made for one of Wheeling’s several competitive food packers, such as the J.W. Hunter, Flaccus, McMechen’s, or Exley, Watkins companies. The WHEELING jar is known in both pint and quart sizes.

Caniff (2010:9) updated his discussion, apparently because of the eBay lid described above (Figure 19). This one only measured 2 7/16" across, making it even more unlikely that the jar was used for canning.

Production of the jars most likely commenced in the rebuilt factory that opened in 1882 – although the *Wheeling Register* reported on June 24, 1888, that “the North Wheeling Glass Company are having a splendid run on their ‘Wheeling Fruit Jar,’ are running to their fullest capacity, and yet are unable to keep pace with the orders.” The jars must have been popular. The *Register* followed up on July 13 by bragging that North Wheeling had “sold their entire stock of fruit jars on hand at the time of the shut down, before closing out all their orders for them.” Although the production of bar goods dominated the plant’s output by 1887, other glass bottles and jars were made until the disastrous fire in 1900.

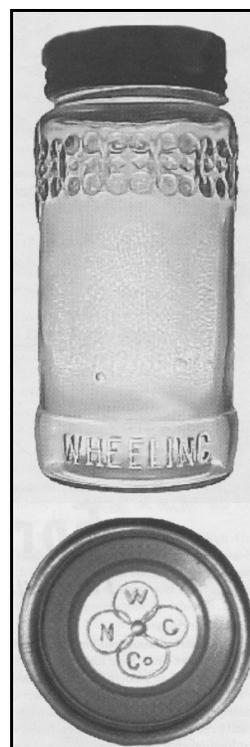


Figure 19 – NWGCo (Caniff 2010:9)

### **Manufacturer**

#### **North Wheeling Glass Co., Wheeling, West Virginia (1878-1899)**

According to the *Wheeling Register*, the North Wheeling Glass Works was “originally built by Michael Sweeney who was the pioneer glass manufacturer in this section of the country.” The later firm grew out of a series of earlier companies that included George W. Robinson’s Wheeling Glass Co., 1860-1869 (see the Other W section for a history of the Wheeling Glass

Co.) and a North Wheeling Glass Works that was in business by 1875. On May 5 of that year, the *Wheeling Register* reported that the “North Wheeling Glass Works have repaired the damage done by the fire, and will start up again this morning.” However, the plant must not have succeeded for long. The *Register* noted on July 11, 1878, that the plant had opened “after several years’ idleness.” The term “Glass Works” may have referred to the factory rather than the operating firm.

As noted above, the plant fired up on July 11, 1878, using a single furnace with three pots – although the article mentioned that more pots could be added as needed. The plant made glass jars by July 17 (*Wheeling Register* 7/11/1878; 7/17/1878). The papers were unclear about whether this referred to the factory or the North Wheeling Glass Co. If the latter, the operating firm had not yet incorporated. The North Wheeling Glass Co. incorporated in October 1878. The plant made prescription ware, bottles and flasks (Caniff 2005). The *Register* (4/24/1882) called the founders “a group of practical workmen [who] formed a joint stock company and almost rebuilt the works, adding many modern appliances in the art of glass-making.”

On the night of April 23, 1882, a fire destroyed most of the factory with a loss of about \$15,000 more than was covered by the insurance. The paper suspected incendiarism, later discovered to be true when eye witnesses testified that five boys – dubbed the North Wheeling Fire Bugs – tried to enlist others two help, and one had a bottle of oil in his pocket. The five were eventually convicted (*Wheeling Register* 4/24/1882; 1/23/1883; 1/5/1883). The plant was soon rebuilt with a “double brick wall” and began operations on September 4 of that year. The new factory still made a variety of bottles and specialized in pickle, catsup, mustard and spice containers. William Alexander was president with F.J. Parke as secretary and William T. Otto as superintendent (Caniff 2005; Roller 1997d; *Wheeling Register* 6/2/1882; 9/5/1882).

Alexander remained as president in 1886, with Parke still as secretary. The place was “a complete prescription glass factory on the river front between Second and Third streets. The buildings are new, having been rebuilt a few years ago after the works were destroyed by fire.” The main production in September was described “as ‘private mold ware,’ bottles for proprietary preparations made after designs furnished by the firms for which the goods are made” (Ohio County Public Library 2018).

By 1887, production had shifted to the manufacture of bar goods, and that lasted until at least 1891. By the end of the year, the firm had received written notice that its supply of gas would be greatly restricted in the future. To counteract the threat, the plant began using “Lima Oil” to fire furnace by the following year (*Wheeling Register* 12/3/1891; 3/6/. 1892). The *Plain Dealer* reported on November 10, 1893, that the factory “went on full this morning. . . . The plant has been off since last June, during which time it has practically been rebuilt, a new fourteen-pot furnace taking the place of the old six-pot furnace. The output has been increased 60 percent.”

The plant advertised screw-top flint flasks and fruit jars by the beginning of 1894, although its main products continued to be bar bottles and decanters. There was apparently a reorganization in 1894, with Otto at the helm, but Roller only included a single vague reference. The firm moved to Wellsburg in 1899, closing the Wheeling plant – possibly because of an ongoing gas shortage (Caniff 2005; Roller 1997d).

#### **North Wheeling Glass Co., Wellsburg, West Virginia (1899-1900; 1904-1922)**

The firm purchased a controlling interest in the Brooke Glass Co., located at Wellsburg, West Virginia. The Wellsburg plant commenced operations in November 1899 (Caniff 2005; Roller 1997b). The Brooke Glass Co. plant was fairly new. The firm had begun the production of prescription ware, bottles, flasks, fruit jars, and novelties at a 10-pot furnace in 1891. The plant added the Excelsior Fruit Jar by 1895 and included lanterns, the Brooke triangular jar, jelly tumblers, and molasses “cans” in its lineup. The factory added milk jars by at least 1897. Then, suddenly, the plant was offered for sale twice during 1897, and the North Wheeling Glass Co. bought the factory less than two years later. The purchase was a bad move. The glass factory was totally destroyed by fire on June 12, 1900, and was not rebuilt (Roller 1998b). Although we have not found specific documentary evidence, the company must have reopened the Wheeling plant. Subsequent sources located the firm at Wheeling.

In 1904, the firm again reorganized with William Alexander again as president, F.J. Parke as secretary, William D. Grundling as assistant secretary, and William T. Otto as superintendent – the same group that operated the firm back in 1882. Six (2010:29) added that “North Wheeling employed 79 men in 1892; in 1893 there were 138 men employed; and in 1913 it possibly peaked, employing 179 men. By 1907, the factory was equipped with one 14-pot furnace and a 17-ton continuous tank (Grimsley et al. 1907:54).

On December 2, 1912, the *Bridgeton Evening News* reported that the firm had “increased their capital stock from \$67,000 to \$300,000,” adding that the boost in capital would be used to make additions and improvements. By October 13, 1913, the *Evening News* noted that the plant was “working one continuous tank of eight rings employing 12 hand shops, one United and one Teeple machine.” However, the December 23, 1916, issue of the *National Glass Budget* (1916:5) claimed that “a model "F" machine for the manufacture of wide mouth bottles has just been set up in the factory of the North Wheeling Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.” This was a William J. Miller machine.

The March 3, 1921, issue of *Crockery and Glass Journal* reported that containers would be “a big feature of the production” of the plant in the future because the firm had “secured rights for the use of an automatic process for the manufacturing of this line” and added: “In order that production will not be delayed hereafter on account of a scarcity of gas, the firm is arranging to install a fuel oil burning system.” The Glass Bottle Blowers’ Association (1921) on March 23, 1921, added:

On March 23 [1921] I held an all day conference with the President of the North Wheeling Glass Works in relation to the placing of our members upon the flow which this firm was then installing. Saturday the 26th held another conference with the firm and an agreement was secured. Four Howard flows are operating at this plant.

The term “Howard flows” refers to a process that delivered gobs of glass directly to the machine, eliminating the last operator and making the machine fully automatic. The *Evening Star* provided a closing date on December 11, 1923, when it posted a notice that “the plant of the North Wheeling Glass Company, idle for Twenty-two months, has been taken over by the Wheeling Glass Manufacturing Company and will begin work soon, giving employment to 500 men.” The plant had closed in February 1922.

## **N.Y.G.CO. 30** (ca. 1904-1914)

According to Dairy Antiques (2016), the New York Glass Co. used the “N.Y.G.CO. 30” logo on milk bottles (Figure 20). Although we have yet to discover an example, the New York Glass Co. certainly made milk bottles from ca. 1904 to 1918.

### **Manufacturer**

#### **New York Glass Co., Jersey City, New Jersey (1888-ca. 1903)**

The New York Glass Co., incorporated at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on December 15, 1888, with a capital of \$40,000, \$16,000 of which was subscribed. The company paid its New Jersey taxes in 1892, 1896, and 1911. Oscar O. Andrews was president from 1888 until at least 1907 (Corporations of New Jersey n.d.; Leonard 1907). While much of its early life is unclear, the company may have been a jobber prior to opening a glass factory at Alden New York by at least 1903. It is also possible that the Alden plant opened in 1888, but we have not yet discovered any of the early sources.

#### **New York Glass Co., Alden, New York (ca. 1903-1913)**

On April 22, 1903, the New York City office of the firm – 93 Canal St. – bid on a contract for the Boston Navy Yards – the only firm with “glass” in the name to bid. By this time, the operation was certainly a glass factory, located at Alden, New York (*Iron Age* 1903:45). The first newspaper notices we have found for the firm were in early 1905. The *Bridgeton Evening News* reported on July 10, 1905, that firm made extensive repairs and enlarged the furnace on July 10, suggesting that the plant had been in operation for quite some time. Vernon Pancoast was the manager of the operation. It was typically several years before a glass house enlarged a tank or made extensive improvement.

The plant installed two machines in April of 1908 and intended to add two more the next season. The next year, the newspaper reported that the factory had three tanks with 12 shops. Apparently, the plant made both flint and amber bottles by hand and had a “machine tank” (no



Figure 20 – N.Y.Q.&C.W.L'D (eBay)

glass color ever specified), all making a general line of bottles. The firm purchased an old factory at Du Bois, Pennsylvania, in 1913 (see below) (*Bridgeton Evening News* 4/13/1908; 4/12/1909; 10/4/1910; 11/6/1911; 4/8/1912; 12/30/1912).

Apparently, the new plant stretched the firms finances to the breaking point. The *Evening News* reported on January 31, 1914 – less than a year after the Du Bois firm incorporated as a separate unit – the courts appointed Clyde Hatton as receiver for both firms. We have not discovered what happened to the Alton factory, but it apparently never reopened.

### **New York Glass Co., Falls Creek, Pennsylvania (1913-1914)**

Vernon W. Pancoast and Theodore H. Pancoast, both of Falls City, and Walter Hatten of Du Bois reorganized the New York Glass Co. to manufacture “all articles made from glass” at Falls Creek, Pennsylvania, in April of 1913. With T.H. Pancoast as the secretary, the company began with a capital of \$75,000” (*Industrial World* 1913a3; 1913b:iv). An unusual event took place on May 5 of that year – called by the *National Glass Budget* (1913:9) a “Rather Expensive Gum Sucking”:

For kissing Mrs. Frank Deitrick of DuBois, the 24-year-old wife of a fellow workman in the DuBois glass works, James McCoy, also of DuBois, was today found guilty of assault and battery and sentenced to pay \$100 fine by Judge Singleton Bell. McCoy is about 40 years old and is married, his wife residing in Philadelphia.

The plant made a general line of bottles, although it apparently specialized in milk bottles. The factory began production on August 19, 1913, with five machines at the “machine tank.” Opening of the hand tank was delayed until September 25, awaiting necessary materials. The machines made pint and quart milk bottles (*Bridgeton Evening News* 9/15/1913; 9/23/1913).

The Falls Creek operation joined its sister plant in bankruptcy. In late January of 1914, the courts placed the New York Glass Co. in the hands of receiver, Clyde Hatten, who arranged a sale. A group of bondholders, most of whom resided in the nearby town of Du Bois, purchased the plant and all its equipment, intending on a reorganization of the firm. The group intended to

resume operations within six weeks (*National Glass Budget* 1914:6).<sup>2</sup> The group formed the DuBois Glass Co., with Clyde Hatten as general manager (*Creamery and Milk Plant Manager* 1916:42). See the section on Dubois Glass Co. for more information.

### Postscript

There appears to be an interesting association involved with this unusual operation. In many venues (e.g., Lockhart et al. 2017), we have discussed the numbers assigned to glass houses that made milk bottles, beginning in 1910. Dairy Antiques (2016) noted that the number “30” was associated with the New York Glass Co. The same number – “D.B.G.Co. 30” – was assigned to the Du Bois Glass Co. of Falls Creek, Pennsylvania, a manufacturer of milk bottles. Du Bois opened in 1914 and remained in business until 1918 (see the section on the Du Bois Glass Co. for more details).

This new information corrects a small inaccuracy in our earlier study. According to the December 30, 1912, issue of the *Bridgeton Evening News*, the New York Glass Co. took over the old Fitzpatrick Glass Co., a window glass manufacturer, in Du Bois. The Du Bois Glass Co. succeeded New York Glass inheriting the number “30” along with the factory.

### **N.Y.Q.&C.W.L’D** (poss. late 19<sup>th</sup> century-ca. 1920s)

Whitten (2017) listed the “N.Y.Q.&C.W.L’D” logo, noting that the user was the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Ltd., of Brooklyn – a subsidiary of McKesson & Robbins. He did not know the dates for the firm or the mark, and we found very little about this firm online or in newspaper databases.

The firm was located at 99 N. 11<sup>th</sup> St. in Brooklyn and was established in 1885. Danial C. Robbins, one of the cofounders of the McKesson & Robbins drug supplier, was president of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, at No. 114 William St. at the time of his death on April 15, 1888. In 1888, the firm was one of only five that manufactured quinine in the U.S., but that had dropped to three by 1904, when the other two – Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten

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<sup>2</sup> The coincidence that Walter Hatten, one of the incorporators, and Clyde Hatten, the receiver, shared a last name is too strong to ignore. The two were almost certainly related.

& Sons – merged on December 25 of that year. The company may have become part of McKesson & Robbins as early as 1919 – certainly by 1936. S.B. Penick & Co. acquired the firm in 1948 (*Cleveland Leader* 12/25/1904; *Columbus Daily Enquirer* 9/11/1888; DocSlide 2017; Leagle 2017; *New York Tribune* 4/16/1888).

## **Discussion and Conclusions**

These marks are all either self evident or beyond our ability to track. Individual discussions and conclusions may be found in the entries above.

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