

Other P Marks

Bill Lockhart, Beau Schriever, Bill Lindsey, and Carol Serr

As with all other letters in this study, there are “P” logos that do not fit with any of the larger sections and do not warrant sections of their own. In fact, there are a larger number of these than we have typically found for other letters.

Containers and Marks

P

In the Wyoming State University bottle collection, the BRG discovered a single amber export beer bottle (probably machine made) embossed “15 P 18” on the heel (Figure 1). Currently, we have no other information about the mark or the maker. We discussed a very similar marking – “17 • B • 174” – on a squat amber beer bottle in the American Bottle Co.



Figure 1 – 15P18 (Wyoming State University)

a squat amber beer bottle in the American Bottle Co. section. If those two bottles are related, then neither initial represents a glass house. The dots on the “American” bottle, however, suggest that the bottles were made by two different firms.

P in a Shield

Peterson (1968:47) stated that a P in a shield was used by the Standard Glass Works, Wellsburg, West Virginia, in 1892 and by its successor, S. George Co., also of Wellsburg, in 1893. Toulouse (1971:409) mentioned that Peterson listed the logo but noted that “the trademark has not been seen or verified and is listed here for record. The exact shape of the shield is unknown.” We, too, have been unable to find an example. Although Creswick (1987a:134-137, 140) illustrated Mason jars with various letters from “A” through “Y” inside shields, the letter “P” was notably absent. For more information on S. George and Standard Glass, see the section on the Flaccus Family Packing Firms, Part I.

P in a Pennant



Figure 2 – P in a Pennant
(Whitten 2018)

Whitten (2018) illustrated the base of a green bottle embossed with a “P” in a pennant. Most of the base were also embossed RE-PAT. / 1950 / U.S.A. (Figure 2). Tunis J. Dykema applied for a patent on February 7, 1931, and received Patent No. 1,843,812 for a “Bottle Closure and Liquid Dropper” on February 2, 1932 – but it was reissued as RE1,950 on April 9, 1935 (Figure 3). Dykema sued the Liggett Drug Co. in 1937. The suit discussed the reissue of the patent in 1935 to change the wording to better explain why the patent was unique. Although Dykema won the suit, he had to pay half the court costs (Casetext n.d.). Dykema went on to receive at least three more patents (1935, 1937, 1938) for improvements to his original “nose-drop” bottle and dropper design.

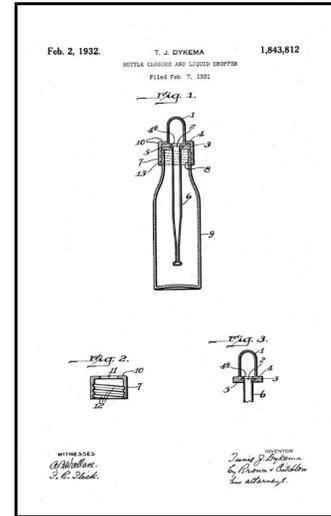


Figure 3 – Dykema 1932 patent

Whitten (2018) stated that the logo had been

positively identified as having been used by the Pennsylvania Glass Products Company of Pittsburgh. . . . from Lynor Lisi, who sent photos showing lettering on a cardboard carton of unused “NOS” emerald green bottles bearing the “P in flag” mark on their bases. The carton appeared to have been manufactured (or packed) in June of 1971. The bottles were actually manufactured by Owens-Illinois at their Fairmont, West Virginia plant.

User

Pennsylvania Glass Products Co., Pittsburgh (1932-present)

Whitten (2018) noted that the business was open as early as 1932 with Tunis J. Dykema as president and apparently remains in business in the 21st century – although he claimed that “the

exact timeline of business . . . is rather murky.” We, too, have found little information about the company, but the firm was a jobber rather than a glass house.

P in a Box (1928-1929)

Toulouse (1971:411) illustrated a Box-P mark used by the Pine Glass Corp. from 1927 to 1929 (Figure 4). The Box P mark appeared on at least two variations of the PINE MASON, in one case on the side,

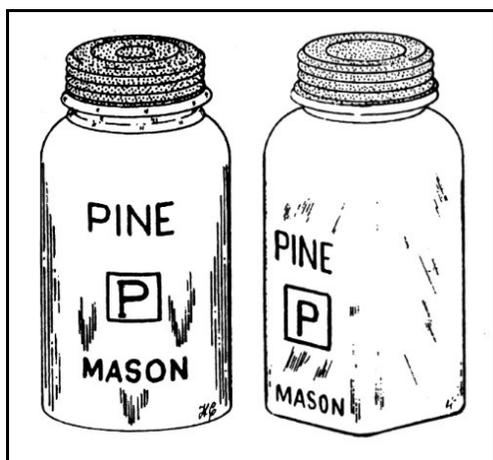


Figure 5 – Box-P jar (Creswick 1987b:105)

the other on the base (Toulouse 1969:242). Roller (1983:286; 2011:423) called the company Pine Glass Co. and dated the jars 1928-1929, reflecting the January date when the Miller machines were installed. Creswick (1987b:105) illustrated two variations of jars (one round, one square) embossed “PINE / Box-P / MASON” on the front body (Figure 5). Some also had the Box-P mark on the base (Figure 6). Roller (2011:423) agreed with Creswick. Also, see PINE below.



Figure 4 – Box-P jar (eBay)

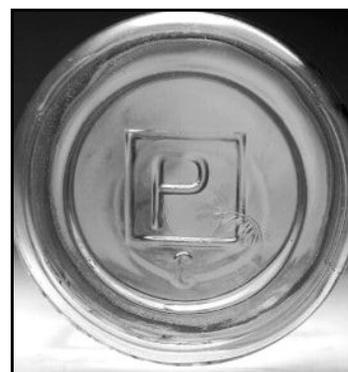


Figure 6 – Box-P base (eBay)

Manufacturer

Pine Glass Corp., Okmulgee, Oklahoma (1928-1929)

Located in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, the Pine Glass Corp. was organized by W.B. Pine on June 27, 1927, and Pine was its president¹ (Toulouse 1971:411-412). On January 19, 1928, the

¹ Roller (1983:286) gave a March 1927 date.

Miller Machine & Mold Works delivered “3 Miller J-P 10-mold jar machines and 1 Model C glass cap machine.” However, by the time Ball took over the operation, the factory had “JPN, JPS and Lynch-10 pressing & blowing machines” (Roller 1996; 2011:423). The plant made fruit jars, but it sold to the Ball Brothers on January 9, 1929. The Balls operated the plant until 1996 (Toulouse 1971:411-412).

Vatter (1955:91) left a somewhat cryptic message that may or may not be related to this company:

. . . in 1933, [Hartford-Empire] refused a license to one, Pine, who had considered acquisition of the plant for the Interstate Glass Co. in order to expand into the production of the same line of ware [i.e., fruit jars]. Hartford stated that “Ball Brothers are not anxious to have a new competitor springing up beside them.”

P.A.&Co.

Knittle (1927:442) listed this mark on a flask but noted that the maker was “unknown (probably a misprint for F.A.&Co.).” The mark was not included in McKearin and Wilson (1978). The initials could also have been R.A.&Co., possibly indicating Robinson, Anderson & Co., in business from ca. 1837 to ca. 1840. Since Robinson, Anderson & Co. only made stemware and tableware (Hawkins 2009:446-447), this is an unlikely choice. We agree that the mark is probably someone’s error.

PALMER’S (1871-ca. 1960s)

According to Toulouse (1971:413), Solon Palmer, a perfumer, used four logos:

PALMER’S (slight arch)

Palmer’s (upwardly slanted cursive with an underlining tail) – could also be vertical on vials (Figure 7)



Figure 7 – Palmer’s (eBay)

SP monogram (two forms) (Figure 8)

Toulouse noted that “there is no certainty for the dates of any of the trademarks shown, except that the monograms probably date since the 1871 move to New York.” He added that many brands of Solon Palmer cosmetics for women and men had been found in Western digs. These include Darling Kisses, Rose Leaves, Garden Glo, Upper Ten, Lavender Water, and Florida Water.



Figure 9 – Solon Palmer (eBay)

Solon Palmer registered Palmer’s (upwardly slanted cursive with an underlining tail) as Trademark No. 51,943 on April 24, 1906, claiming a first use “prior to 1849.” The mark was used on “toilet preparations” – specifically “perfumes, including extracts, essences, colognes, and toilet waters.” The mark was used on labels “which are placed upon the packages containing the goods, and also by forming it upon the packages.”

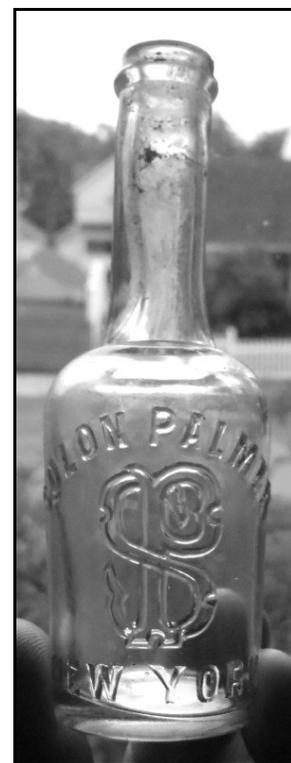


Figure 8 – SP monogram (eBay)

An eBay auction included photos of a green bottle embossed “SOLON PALMER” around the shoulder (Figure 9). Dating these logos may best be accomplished by a combination of when a specific brand began use and manufacturing characteristics of the bottle – features beyond the scope of this work.

User

Solon Palmer, Cincinnati, Ohio (1847-1871)

Beginning at the rear of a shop owned by the Presbyterian Church at 8 West Fourth St. in Cincinnati, Solon Palmer opened his perfume business on June 26, 1847. Within a few years, he

moved to larger quarters at 169 Main Street, now billing himself as Solon Palmer, Perfumer & Chemist. Needing more space again, Palmer relocated to New York City in 1871 (Collecting Vintage Compacts 2014).

Solon Palmer, New York (1871-1963)

Palmer moved from Cincinnati to larger quarters, leasing 12 Platt St., New York City in 1871. There, he increased his inventory, including soaps, one of the first rouges in the U.S., and a cake makeup called Magnum Bonum. Solon's son, Eddy, joined the business before it moved again in 1879 to 376 Pearl St. In 1892, at the age of 69, Solon made Eddy a full partner in the firm. The perfume line could not compete well with European imports, but Palmer introduced a compact called Gardenglo in 1913 that was a hot seller. Eddy Palmer died in 1934, and his sons, Lubin and Solon, gained control of the company. In 1963, a family dispute over Eddy's estate ended up in court, leading to the demise of the company (Collecting Vintage Compacts 2014).

PASTORIUS, SCHULZ & CO. PITTS. PA. (ca. 1864)

The mark has been found on two cylinder whiskey bottles, both in Ricketts' type molds around the outside edge of the bases (Figure 10). One was made of blackglass (actually very dark olive), and the other was yellow-olive (Hawkins 2014:8).

Manufacturer

Pastorius, Schulz & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1864)

Pastorius, Schulz & Co. (John Pastorius, Adolphus C. Schulz, and William F. Modes) built the Iron City Glass Works in 1864. The plant made various types of bottles and flasks. Apparently something happened to John Pastorius shortly after the partnership was formed. By

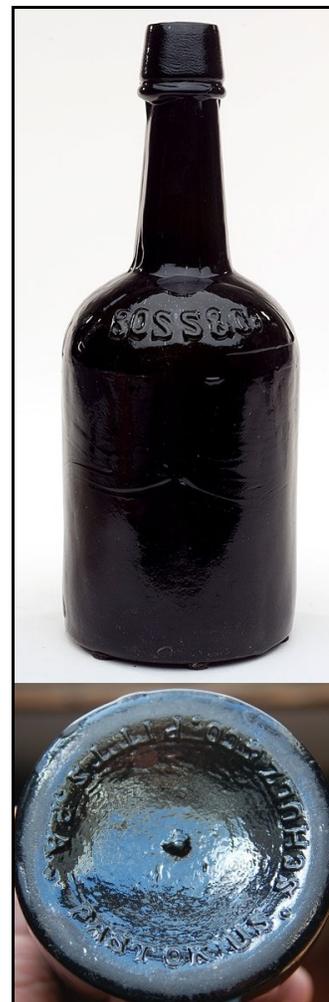


Figure 10 – Pastorius
(American Glass Auction; Jay Hawkins)

1865, the operating company was O'Hara, Schulz & Co. No marks are known from the later operating company (Hawkins 2009).

PATTERSON & COBURN

Dairy Antiques (2016) listed Patterson & Coburn, a jobber in Buffalo, New York, as the user of this mark. Unfortunately, we have discovered no information about this firm.

PB and P.B. (1885-1916)

Wilson and Caperton (1994:58, 76, 78) described and illustrated colorless "picnic flasks" embossed on the base with "PB" (Figure 11). The initials appeared with and without punctuation. The authors reported on bottles found at Fort Selden, New Mexico, open from 1865 to 1877 then again from December 1880 to 1891 – so the bottle was probably made during one of these periods.

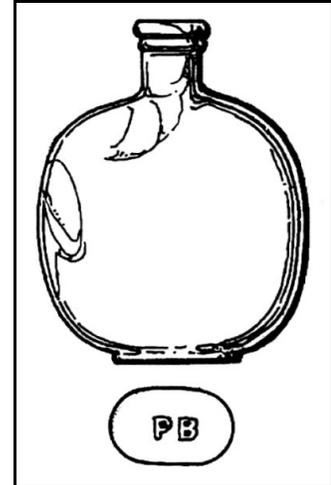


Figure 11 – P.B. (Wilson & Caperton 1994:78)

A search of the available literature revealed several companies and individuals with the proper initials. The Pennsylvania Bottle Co., however, was in business from 1929 to 1953 (Toulouse 1971:333), much too late to have made the bottles. Potter & Bodine (Toulouse 1971:423) made fruit jars during the 1855-1863 period, but there is no indication that the firm manufactured flasks. Toulouse (1971:140) also left the cryptic comment that "Parker Bros. had started about 1895," presumably in Bridgeton, New Jersey, but gave no details. Pepper (1971:219), however, provided the details. The Parker Brothers Glass Factory opened at West Bridgeton, New Jersey, in 1885. The brothers made fruit jars, jar lids, and pressed ointment jars until 1901. Several individuals with "P.B." initials were involved in the glass business during the early 19th century, but all of those were either peripheral or too early. There was also a Parker Glass Co. (located somewhere in Pennsylvania) that opened in 1881 and made druggists' ware (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1882:57).

Unfortunately, none of these companies or individuals fit the proper conditions to be seriously considered as makers of these picnic flasks. The initials may indicate the distillery that filled the bottles or even a distributor. The answer may even be as simple as an abbreviation for

“pocket bottle,” a term used during the early 19th century that may have continued in use during the latter half. However, PB may actually be a variation of the PBW mark discussed below.

To add to an already complex subject, Roller (1983:239; 2011:360) reported a jar embossed on the side with “MASON’S (arch) / PATENT / NOV 30TH / 1858 (all horizontal)” and “P.B.” on the base. He did not know the manufacturer. Creswick (1987a:138) noted that the jar had a “ground lip” i.e., mouth blown. She suggested Phillips, Best & Co. of Pittsburgh as a possible manufacturer. North American Glass provided photos of these jars, each base embossed “P.B.” above a single-digit number (Figure 12). *If* the jars and flasks were made by the same glass house – and both were made from colorless glass – then Parker Brothers becomes a more likely choice. Hopefully, future research will enlighten us.

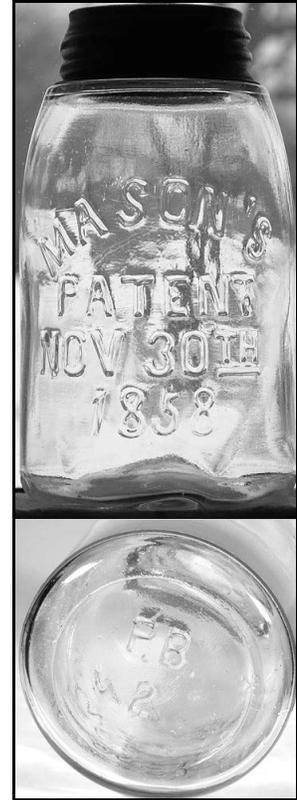


Figure 12 – P.B. (North American Glass)

Possible Manufacturer

Parker Brothers Glass Mfg. Co., Bridgeton, New Jersey (1885-1916)

According to a Parker Brothers envelope (Figure 13), the firm was established in 1884, although it is probable that the factory – located at “W Commerce cor West ave” according to the 1889 city directory – was not completed until the following year. An 1889 history (Burk & McFetridge 1889:57) claimed that the Parker Brothers “began

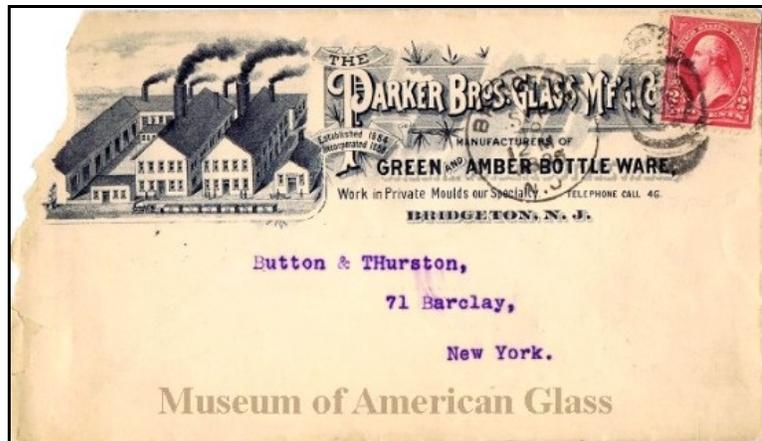


Figure 13 – Parker Bros. (Museum of American Glass)

business in September, 1885” – probably indicating that date as the start of production. Clayton, Benjamin, Daniel, and Jonathan W. Parker (plus one other brother) incorporated the firm on

April 12, 1888, with a capital of \$25,000. Clayton was president with Benjamin as secretary and treasurer (Corporations of New Jersey n.d.; ICON 2008; Burk & McFetridge 1889:57; von Mechow 2018).

Burk & McFetridge (1889:57) described that factory as having a

three-pot furnace, and manufacture pressed ware of various designs, but make a specialty of the “Ointment Jar,” with nickel-plated screw top, from one-quarter of an ounce to sixteen ounces in weight. They also make jar lids, and are now filling an order for 50,000 gross for the Mason Improved Jar.

In 1897, the plant made its products at a single continuous tank with ten rings. A letterhead, postmarked 1898, advertised that the factory was “Manufacturers of Green and Amber Bottle Ware” and noted that “Work in Private Moulds [is] Our Specialty.” The *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported on July 22, 1900, that the plant had installed improvements in the furnaces and would open with two new shops in September. In 1901, the brothers began expanding. That year, Daniel became the president of the newly incorporated Novelty Glass Mfg. Co. at Elmer, New Jersey. It was not until October 29, 1903, however, that the *Bridgeton Evening News* reported that Jonathan Parker had purchased the A.L. Sturr Glass Co. at Elmer. When that firm was embroiled in lawsuits connected with the property, Jonathan found a different plot of ground to move the factory in 1904 (ICON 2008; Roller 1998a).

On May 25, 1903, the *Bridgeton Evening News* commented that “a new glass blowing machine was given a trial at Parker Brothers’ glass works Saturday.” The paper followed up on May 6, 1905, under the heading “Ball-Necked Panel Produced on Machine”:

Experimenters last night at Parker Brothers’ showed that a “ball-neck” panel can be made on the bottle-blowing machine. This improvement is the idea of Thomas Duffield, of North Laurel street, this city, whose bottle-blowing machined for producing “wide-mouth” bottles have been successfully operated for a year or two by Parker Brothers.

Last night in a secret way Mr. Duffield with a confidential friend attached the new device to a machine and the panel produced was almost perfect. This is probably

the first bottle of its kind ever produced on a blowing machine. A patent has been applied for.

Thomas C. Duffield applied for his first machine patent on November 8, 1902, and received Patent No. 723,589 on March 24, 1903. By this time, he had already made improvements to the invention and applied for another patent just two days later on March 26. Duffield received Patent No. 736,708 in less than five months, on August 18, 1903. Although Duffield did not assign either p was much later. He applied on atent to the Parker Brothers, Jonathan B. Parker and Daniel M. Parker signed as witnesses for the first patent, with Benjamin F. Parker as one of the witnesses for the second one. Much later, Duffield applied for a patent for a “Bottle-Blowing Machine” on April 3, 1912, and received Patent No. 1,087,283 on February 17, 1914. He assigned the patent to the Parker Brothers.

By 1904, C.B. Parker was president of the firm with B.F. Parker as secretary and treasurer. The firm made prescription, packers’, and proprietary ware now at two continuous tanks with 20 rings (Roller 1998b; von Mechow 2018). The 1905 machine test was so successful that the *Bridgeton Evening News* reported on August 19 that the factory planned to install seven machines in time for the fall startup. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* added on January 31, 1907, that the Parker Brothers had bought “the lower glass factory at Elmer, which has been idle for some time.”

William M. Sheppard applied for a patent for a “Mold” on October 12, 1909, and received Patent No. 953,926 on April 5, 1910. The patent was for an interesting two-part mold, where the first mold formed the parison that was then transferred into the second mold for final blowing – probably for the 1903 Duffield machines. Sheppard assigned the patent to the Parker Brothers Glass Mfg. Co.

On the evening of June 4, 1916, disaster struck. Fire destroyed much of the Parker Brothers factory, causing ca. \$10,000 in damages. Clayton B. Parker was the president by this time, with Jonathan Parker as secretary and treasurer. Daniel Parker was the manager. Just one month later, July 5, Benjamin Parker died after a long illness. The firm reorganized in conjunction with the Parker Brothers Grocery and Supply Co. reorganized on the morning of August 26, with B.H. Minch as president, Harry J. Parker as secretary, and Walter H. Bacon, Jr., as Treasurer. The new group rebuilt the factory. Two years later, a tank burst, but firemen were

able to freeze the glass to stop a potential fire (*Bridgeton Evening News* 6/5/1916; 7/5/1916; 8/26/1916; 1/29/1918).

Although we have found no other reports, something happened around the time of the burst tank to bring operations to a halt. On January 16, 1920, the *Bridgeton Evening News* reported that “the Gayner Glass Company, of Salem, has purchased the glass plant of the Parker Brothers, Bridgeton, which has been idle for some time.” This suggests that the Parker Brothers ceased production during 1916.

P.B.&Co. (ca. 1900-ca. 1920)

Von Mechow (2018) listed two bottles embossed “P.B.&Co.” on the bases. He identified the manufacturer as the Pollack Brothers & Co., making glass and pottery bottles at Montreal from ca. 1900 to ca. 1920. He also noted six ceramic bottles with “POLLACK BROS. & Co. MONTREAL” on the front below the bottlers’ labels (Figure 14). Although von Mechow used the word “manufactured” for this firm, we feel that it was more likely a jobber.

A Pollack Brothers & Co., Ltd., was listed as a Canadian corporation from December 12, 1923 to June 15, 1933, then renewed to November 12, 1980. At that point, the firm became Kamidine, Inc. and finally dissolved on November 19, 1999 (Government of Canada 2018). An earlier Pollack Brothers & Co. was listed in the Montreal Board of Trade reports (1907-1911) with Alfred Pollack as the principal. The firm was listed as importers at 55 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, from 1906 to 1909, when the address changed to 170 McGill St. until 1910. The firm sold dyes. Whether either of these were related to the bottle firm is unknown to us.

PBW (1882-ca. 1900)

Hawkins (2009:448-449) noted that the Point Bottle Works Co. made coffin-shaped flasks with “PBW” embossed on their bases (Figure 15). This mark was probably used during



Figure 14 – Pollack Bros (Von Mechow 2018)

the middle period of the firm (1882-1887) – although it could have been used later. The factory, itself, was almost certainly named the Point Bottle Works from the beginning. Also see “P.B.WKS L ROCH” below and “PB” above.



Figure 15 – PBW (Jay Hawkins)

Manufacturer

Rochester Flint Vial and Bottle Works, Rochester, Pennsylvania (1879-1882)

The Rochester Flint Vial and Bottle Works organized and opened a factory at Rochester, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1879 with David McDonald, Sr., David McDonald, Jr., William Anderson, William Miller, Sr., Michael Camp, F. McLaughlin, Irvin McDonald, and John Taylor as directors. In 1882, McLaughlin was president, although the firm failed and was sold at a Sheriff's sale that year (Biological Publishing Co. 1899:386-387; Hawkins 2009:448).

Point Bottle Works Co., Rochester, Pennsylvania (1882-1887)

In 1882, J.M. Buchanan, S.B. Wilson, J.C. Cunningham, J.C. Irwin, and P. McLaughlin purchased the Rochester Flint Vial and Bottle Works, renaming the business as the Point Bottle Works Co. McLaughlin was the president with John Scheiss as secretary and J.C. Irvin as treasurer, a de facto reorganization of the old company. The plant continued to produce the same products, beginning in late November. In 1887, a new group took over (Biological Publishing Co. 1899:387; Hawkins 2009:448-449; Roller n.d.).

Point Bottle Works, Ltd, Rochester, Pennsylvania (1887-ca. 1900)

The firm again reorganized in 1887, with Henry Heuring as president and P.J. Huth as secretary and treasurer. By 1888, the plant had added beer bottles to its list of products, although it produced Mason jars for its entire tenure (Roller n.d.). The May 23, 1888, issue of the *Wheeling Register* reported that the union workers went on strike for an unusual reason. A stockholder, absent for several years, returned to the firm as a glass blower but refused to join the union. Management claimed that the union had no control over stockholders, while the union demanded that *all* workers join. Although we have not discovered the resolution, work certainly resumed.

C.A. Dumbacher became president by 1897, with Heuring as superintendent – although the name remained the same. The factory used one furnace with ten pots in 1899. By 1900, the firm was having problems. On July 26, 1900, *Crockery & Glass Journal* reported that the factory “closed down last week permanently, it is said – at least, their windows are nailed up. The want of natural gas and the large expense of putting in a [gas] producer are said to be the cause” (quoted in Roller n.d.). Despite the gruesome report, the plant rebounded – at least temporarily – and operated one furnace with a dozen pots by 1904. By that time, David McDonald, Sr., had attained the presidential position, with David McDonald, Jr., as secretary and treasurer.

However, the rebound was insufficient for the long term. On February 22, 1904, the courts appointed Ira S. Mansfield as receiver, indicating that the firm was insolvent. Henry M. Camp, representing an unstated glass house, purchased the Point Bottle Works at a receiver’s sale in April of 1905 for \$15,800 (*Forest Republican* 2/24/1904; Hawkins 2009:449; Roller n.d.; *Star* 4/26/1905). *Crockery & Glass Journal* added on April 27, 1905, that the plant “stood practically idle for the past two or three years” (quoted in Roller n.d.). The combination of a fire and a flood destroyed the factory two years later (Roller n.d.).

P.B.WKS L ROCH (1887-ca. 1900)

The Point Bottle Works, Ltd., at Rochester, Pennsylvania used the “P.B.WKS L ROCH” mark from 1887 to ca. 1900 (Figure 16). The “L” in the logo undoubtedly indicated the firm’s “Ltd” period. The company went by at least three names between 1882 and 1905 (Hawkins 2009:448-449). Hawkins found the logo embossed on a bottle base fragment. Also see “PB,” “PBW,” and the company histories above.



Figure 16 – P.B.WKS (Jay Hawkins)

P.C.G.CO.

This is one of the six marks that Toulouse (1971:414) attributed to the Pacific Coast Glass Co. and dated between 1925 and 1930. Toulouse (1969:233) noted the mark on a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar but suggested that the container was made by the Pittsburgh City Glass

Works ca. 1860-1880. Creswick (1987a:172) observed this mark on a groove ring wax sealer fruit jar but questioned its attribution to Pacific Coast Glass (see above). We did not find the mark in either of the Roller volumes (1983; 2011) nor have we been able to find an example.

P.D.&CO. (ca.1880s-ca. 1940s)

Parke, Davis & Co. typically had its bottles made with “P.D.&CO.” embossed on their bases above a two- to four-digit number – almost certainly a “mold” or catalog code (Figure 17). The firm used bottles in a remarkable variety of shapes, sizes, and colors, but amber seems to have been the dominant theme. The initials could not have been used prior to 1869 (probably 1871) – although the bottles in our sample (all from eBay) were likely not made until the 1880s based on manufacturing characteristics. The majority of the bottles we have seen were mouth blown, although a few were machine made. The bulk of the sample had horizontal marks, although one had the logo in an arch. Toulouse (1971:417) only dated the mark “since 1875.”



Figure 17 – P.D.&CO. (eBay)

Barry DeCarli posted an observation on David Whitten’s site (Whitten 2018) of a set of bottles in his possession embossed “P.D.&Co. N.Y.” on their bases. These came from “ a wooden spice chest with 8 glass bottles from Piper Doremus & Company.” Whitten replied, “The fact that your bottles are marked with ‘N.Y.’ along with the initials seems to differentiate them clearly from Parke Davis bottles, as Parke Davis & Co was based in Detroit, Michigan and (as far as I know) a city or state location wasn’t marked on the base of bottles made for them.” Clearly, however, the vast majority of bottles with the “P.D.&Co.” logo were used by Parke, Davis & Co. Griffenhagen & Bogard (1999:127) dated the mark 1875-1920.

Toulouse (1971:169) explained the dating of bottles marked “DUFFIELD” in more detail:

There is some uncertainty as to when the name “Duffield” was first lettered into the glass bottle. Some place it as late as 1874 when the company built its first factory and abandoned the drugstore. This might indicate that there was now

enough business to justify buying a private mold bottle, and a reason for dating the letter bottle to that time. Another opinion would place the lettered bottle to near the start.

Griffenhagen & Bogard (1999:123), however, dated this logo 1866-1875, the period when the firm was called Duffield, Parke & Co. As with many Toulouse marks, we have not been able to locate an example. We suggest that the mark – if real – should be dated from 1866 to 1871 (see below).

Users

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan (1871-1970)

Beginning in 1862, Dr. Samuel P. Duffield, a pharmacist and doctor, owned a small drug store in Detroit, Michigan, where he prepared and dispensed a variety of pharmaceutical products. In October 1866, Hervey C. Parke joined Duffield as Duffield & Parke, with George S. Davis becoming a partner the following year (Duffield, Park & Co.). In 1869, Duffield left the firm due to ill health, and the remaining partners renamed the firm Parke, Davis & Co. – incorporating in 1871 and building their first factory in 1874 (Toulouse 1971:417-418; Wikipedia 2018).

Parke-Davis & Co. soon became the world's largest pharmaceutical supply firm. Warner-Lamber bought the company in 1970, selling in turn to Pfizer in 2000. Pfizer closed its Michigan plant on January 22, 2007 (Wikipedia 2018).

Piper Doremus & Co, New York (ca. 1880s-1890s)

Several U.S. government documents listing Piper, Doremus & Co. all placed the firm at the 1889 Universal Exposition at Paris (Secretary of State 1890:563). The firm was likely only open during the 1880s and 1890s. The company was listed in the 1890 New York City directory at 255 Greenwich.

PEARL or THE PEARL



Figure 18 – Pearl

PEARL, in backwardly slanted letters, is embossed on the bases of some drug store bottles (Figure 18). The lettering style is virtually identical with other backwardly slanted logos on drug store bottles made for Dean, Foster & Co. (1890-1911) and by the Sheldon-Forbes Glass Co. (1895-1913) (see those sections for more details). These were not made by the Pearl Glass Co.

There was also a jar embossed on the side with “THE PEARL,” made during the late 1870s (Figure 19). Toulouse (1969:234) identified the Hero Glass Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the maker. He also noted “THE PEARL” “in a

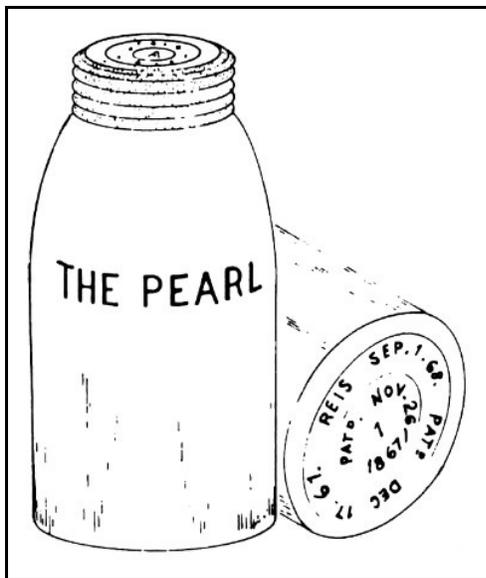


Figure 20 – The Pearl (Creswick 1987a:172)

sagging arc, and of an earlier date, circa 1868.” Roller (1983:282; 2011:417) added that “these jars were advertised by [Salmon B.] Rowley in 1871 and 1872, but were not mentioned in an 1869-1870 Rowley canning booklet. They may have been made for a few years after 1872. In 1869, Rowley bought the Hero Glass Works in Philadelphia.” Creswick (1987a:172) illustrated three variations and dated the jars ca. late 1870s (Figure 20). See the Hero Glass Works section for more on the patents and the glass house.

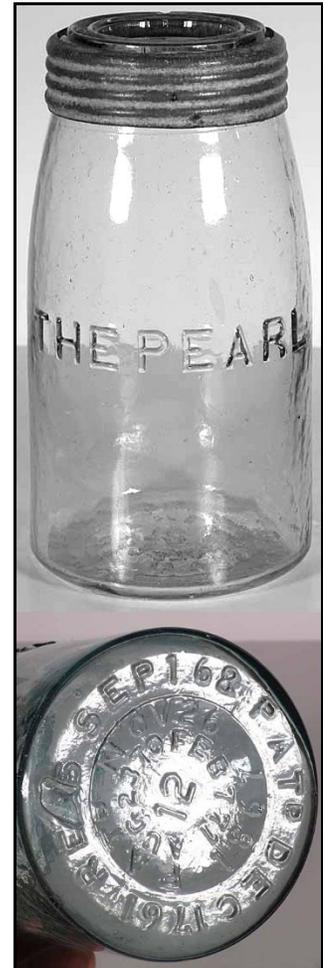


Figure 19 – The Pearl (North American Glass)

PEARL GLASS Co. (1907-1912)

Russ Hoenig provided photos of two bottles, both embossed “PEARL GLASS Co.” at the heel (Figure 21). The maker is obvious, although these were atypical for the company. Most products manufactured by Pearl were not marked by either the full name or any logo.



Figure 21 – Pearl Glass (Russ Hoenig)

Manufacturer

Pearl Glass Co., Clarion, Pennsylvania (1907-1912)

Construction of the Pearl Glass Co. began on October 26, 1905, and the plant made its first glass, a dessert dish, on March 15, 1906.² Initially, the factory made tableware, but it had switched to bottle production by late October 1906 (Hoenig 2006:35-40). The plant was initially quite successful, making colorless and amber bottles. The company built a new building (innovatively named No. 2) in late 1907. However, the thriving business was disabled by a fire on April 15, 1908, that destroyed all of the old (No. 1) factory and ruined most of No. 2. The company leased a glass plant at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and continued filling existing orders. On August 17, Pearl began rebuilding and almost immediately started production once again at

² Toulouse (1971:72) stated that there was an earlier “Cleveland Glass Co.” in Clarion, but Hoenig (2006:1, 18, 35) could find no record of the plant. Toulouse may have confused the name with the Clarion Glass Co., a factory that was proposed in 1905 but never actually existed.

The name “Pearl” has an interesting story. Hoenig (2006:7-26) reproduced all ten of the previously written histories of the factory, and most of them stated that the plant was named after the daughter of president, Irwin M. Shannon. Hoenig (2006:31) researched the family and discovered that Shannon had three children according to census records. A son died at birth, and the other two children were named Milo and Grace. After some searching, he discovered that Grace had the middle name of Pearl. Combined with the tradition that the plant was named after Shannon’s daughter, and this middle name, the factory was likely named after Grace Pearl.

However, an early stockholder who attended meetings of the Board of Directors was Pearl Shannon. Her full connection is currently unknown, but she provides another possibility (Pearl Glass Co. 1907; 1908). For a very detailed account of the Pearl Glass Co., see Hoenig (2006).

Clarion. The plant was beset with occasional setbacks, and, on April 8, 1912, was placed into receivership until the Pearl Glass Co. was adjudged bankrupt on May 10, 1912. By August, the Berney-Bond Glass Co. had purchased the plant (Hoenig 2006:44-46, 53,60-65, 69, 92-95, 102).

The Pearl Glass Co. made proprietary medicine, packers' and preservers' ware in 1907, its first listing in the Thomas Registers (Thomas Publishing Co. 1907-1908:160). By March 1908, the company received a large order for beer bottles from a New York brewery (Hoenig 2006:57). The plant was listed as making "prescription, proprietary medicine, packers' and preservers'" ware in 1909, although "proprietary medicine" was removed in 1912, and "etc." was added (Thomas Publishing Co. 1909:202; 1912:481). The plant had two continuous tanks by 1912, one with 12 rings, the other with 10 (*Commoner and Glassworker* 1910:1).

PEERLESS (1860-1870s [jars])

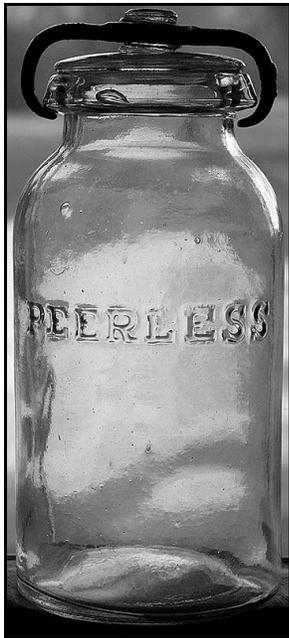


Figure 22 – Peerless
(North American Glass)

This mark appeared in two contexts: 1) jars from around the 1860s; and 2) possibly milk bottles) from the 1920-1935 period (for a discussion of the second period, see the section on the Peerless Glass Co.). Toulouse (1969:234-235) did not know who made the four types of jars embossed "PEERLESS" on the sides, although he dated them ca. 1863-1870 (Figure 22). Roller (1983:282; 2011:418) was equally baffled by the jars, noting only that the patent date was actually issued to Israel Stratton on February 3, 1863. The use of the mark on milk bottles is doubtful. See the section on the Peerless Glass Co. for a discussion.

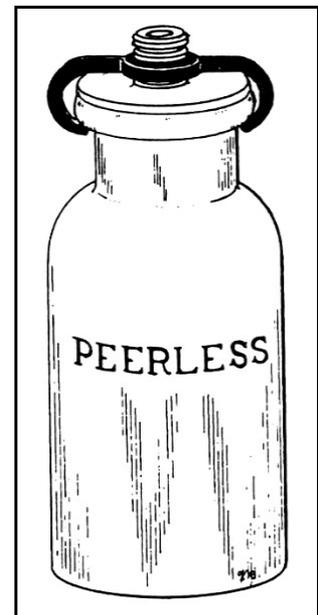


Figure 23 – Peerless
(Creswick 1987a:173)

Creswick (1987a:173), however, illustrated the jar and speculated more about possibilities (Figure 23). She noted that the lid was embossed "PATENTED FEB. 13 1863" and that Israel Stratton actually received Patent No. 37,595 on February 3. She added that "the closure found on

all the jars reported more closely resembles the closure patented on Feb. 3, 1874 by John Koeberle, of Philadelphia, Patent #147,012.” If her musings were correct, the jar is slightly older than formerly believed. She suggested Beck, Phillips & Co. and/or Lorenz & Wightman (both of Pittsburgh) as possible manufacturers.

PERFECTION (1887-at least 1911)

Toulouse (1969:239) listed a jar embossed “PERFECTION” in an arch on the side (Figure 24). Although he did not know the

manufacturer, he dated the jar ca. 1890-1900. Roller (1983:283) discussed the jar, claiming two lids, one embossed “PERFECTION PAT. MAR 29 1887,” the other unembossed (Figure 25). He noted that Lewis P.R. LeCompte patented the jar and that it was made by the Ball Bros. Glass Mfg. Co. ca. 1890. He suggested that the Illinois Glass Co. made the colorless lids for the Ball Brothers and that Illinois Glass also produced the jars from ca. 1890 to 1911.



Figure 25 – Perfection lid (North American Glass)

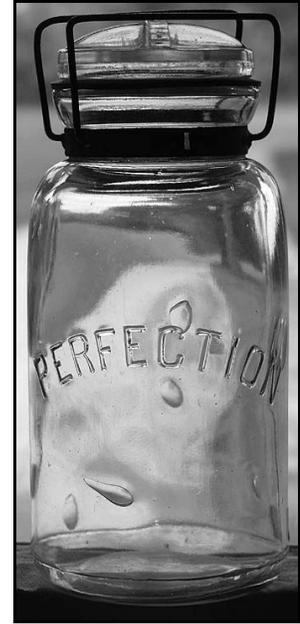


Figure 24 – Perfection (North American Glass)

Creswick (1987a:174) illustrated and discussed four variations of the jar (Figure 26). Her first one had the rounded shoulders and no manufacturer’s mark. She, too, noted LeCompte as the inventor (Patent No. 360,165) and said that the patent date was embossed around the glass lid. A second variation had more squared shoulders and was either embossed with the Diamond-IGCo logo or had no basemark. The third jar had no embossing and the rounded shoulders but had the same type of lid. Creswick suggested that this was a product jar. The final one was similar but was made of dark brown stoneware.



Figure 26 – Perfection (Creswick 1987a:174)

On March 29, 1887, Lewis P.R. LeCompte of Portland, Oregon, received Patent No. 360,165 for a fruit jar. LeCompte had filed for the patent on March 29, 1887, although the product was advertised by at least March 5 of that year. The first jars may have been made by the Standard Glass Works of Wellsburg, West Virginia, but Standard certainly made the jars by February 28, 1889 (Caniff 2014:17). Caniff (2014:17) noted that the George Jonas Glass Co. – also in Wellsburg – offered DOME jars for sale by January 14, 1891. He added that “some of these jars had ‘Perfection’ ghosted beneath the DOME embossing” (also see Standard Glas and George Jonas in the Flaccus Brothers section – Part 1).

Both Ball Bros. and the Illinois Glass Co. made the jars by at least February 2, 1893, possibly as early as 1887 in the case of Ball Bros. The Illinois Glass Co. advertised Perfection jars in its catalogs from 1898 to 1911. Jars made by Illinois Glass were embossed “I.G.CO.” in a diamond on the base. See the sections on the Ball Brothers and the Illinois Glass Co. for more information on those two firms. The main outlet for the jars, however, was Hegele, Crowell & Co., followed by Chas. Hegele & Co.

Hegele, Crowell & Co., Portland, Oregon (1886)

Chas. Hegele & Co., Portland, Oregon (1887-1901)

Although Lewis LeCompte was originally involved with M. Seller & Co., he had joined Hegele, Crowell & Co. by 1886. For more information about M. Seller & Co., see the section on Baker & Cutting. The company was composed of Charles Hegele, Charles F. Crowell, and L.P.R. LeCompte, importers of crockery and glassware at 52-54 Front St. The firm had become Chas. Hegele & Co. by August 25, 1888, when the company advertised the Perfection Jar. Crowell may have left the firm by March 5, 1887, when an article in the *Portland Morning Oregonian* called the group “Hegele Co.” LeCompte broke away from the company in 1900, and Hegele retired in 1901 – although the firm remained in business as “Prael, Hegele & Co. (Caniff 2014:18-19).

PG in a Diamond (ca. 1903-ca. 1910)

Markota and Markota (2000:130) noted this mark on the base of a Hutchinson bottle from Eureka, California. They dated the bottler ca. 1903-1915 but noted that Hutchinson bottles

ceased popularity ca. 1910. The Markotas made no effort to assign the mark to any glass house, and we have never seen an example.

PG&Co

Whitten (2018) illustrated a “PG&Co” basemark that “appears to be the base of a fruit jar or bottle, circa 1885-1910 (Figure 27). He did not know the maker or user of the logo nor do we.



Figure 27 – PG&Co (Whitten 2018)

P.G.W. (1889-ca. 1890)

Smith (1984:52) noted that bottles marked P.G.W. could have been made by the Pioneer Glass Works, Birmingham, Alabama (1889-1893) or by the Piedmont Glass Works, Tallapoosa, Georgia “which operated in the 1890’s.” We have a bitters-style bottle, olive-amber in color, that bears a basemark of P.G.W. (Figure 28). Because of both the color and the fact that these bottles seem to be uncommon, probably scarce, the Pioneer Glass Works was the most likely maker – but the Tallapoosa firm cannot be ruled out.



Figure 28 – PGW

Von Mechow (2018) also listed the initials “P.G.W.” as a basemark on a single beer bottle made for the F.W. Cook Brewing Co. The bottle was mouth blown with a Baltimore Loop Seal closure. The firm operated a brewery in Evansville, Indiana, from 1885 to 1918, when it closed due to the Great Depression. The brewery reopened in 1933 and reorganized in 1942, finally closing in 1955 (Old Breweries 2013). Unfortunately, the bottle could have been made any time between 1885 and 1918, so any of the glass plants discussed below may have been the manufacturer.

Von Mechow attributed the bottle to the Pennsylvania Glass Co. – Meadville, Pennsylvania (1887-1889), Anderson, Indiana (1889-1915), and Dunbar, West Virginia (1915-1922). We disagree with the attribution on two grounds. First, the initials of the firm do

not fit those on the bottles. Second, we would expect to see the logo more often from a company in business for more than forty years.

Possible Manufacturers

Piedmont Glass Works, Tallapoosa, Georgia (1891-1892)

Although we have not discovered the date, A.L. Spencer moved from New England to Tallapoosa and organized several businesses, including the Piedmont Glass Works then sold them to the Georgia-Alabama Investment & Development Co. Piedmont Glass announced that it was “nearly ready for operation” on February 11, 1891. Benjamin F. Butler was the president of the corporation, although we have not found a listing of the operators of the glass house, itself. The plant made flint bottles and prescription ware at a 12-pot furnace.. An 1892 map showed the factory between Pacific St. and Alabama St. at the corner of Wright St. in the southwest part of Tallapoosa (*Boston Herald* 10/7/1890; Roller 1998b; *Times-Picayune* 7/19/1892).

Despite its \$100,000 capital, the *New York Tribune* announced on July 16, 1892, that the Georgia-Alabama Investment & Development Co. was placed in receivership. A meeting to discuss settlements concluded by noting that “all the stockholders knew was that their money was gone and they had to face the question of letting it stay lost, or putting in more money in hope of getting it back.” C.A. Norton was appointed as receiver.

The November 27, 1897, issue of *Commoner & Glassworker* contained a list of glass houses in the U.S. It listed the Piedmont Glass Co. of Tallapoosa under the category of Green Bottle, Hollow-Ware & Green Fruit Jars, with a single four-ton tank (Roller 1998b). This is likely a bogus listing based on out-of-date data. It is virtually certain that the Piedmont Glass Co. closed when the Georgia-Alabama Investment & Development Co. ceased to exist. If the plant made any glass at all, it was only in operation for a little over a year.

Pioneer Glass Works, Gate City (Birmingham), Alabama (1888-ca. 1890)

Although Creswick (1987a:175) dated the company ca. 1888-1889, the Pioneer Glass Works actually incorporated at Gate City (later, part of Birmingham), Alabama, in August 1887. With a capital stock of \$200,000 behind the company, the Board of Directors elected Robert

Warnock as president. Construction of the factory commenced on October 1, 1887 (Smith 1984:49-51). The *Waco Morning News* reported on September 19, 1888, that the plant had commenced operations the day before, beginning with flasks and fruit jars.

The manager, W.O. Townsend, was enthusiastic about the future of the company, stating that “we contemplate extending our plants in the near future, however, and manufacturing a number of other kinds of glass ware.” Initially, the plant made “green glass, fruit jars, mineral and beer bottles and flasks” (Smith 1984:52). An ad from March 7, 1889, showed that the factory produced soda and beer bottles, flasks, fruit jars “of all descriptions,” and insulators (Roller 1998c). Despite Townsend’s rosy outlook, the company apparently had a rocky existence. An April 3, 1889, factory list enumerated the plant as “out of operation,” and an 1897 article stated the plant had been idle since 1891 (Roller 1998c). According to Smith (1984:42), however, the factory closed in 1893, likely because of the severe national depression that year.

PHOENIX GLASS WORKS PHIL^A (1838-1857)

Von Mechow (2018) reported three of these bottles, all embossed with “PHOENIX GLASS WORKS PHIL^A” in a circle around the base (probably in Rickett’s plates). The “A” in “PHIL^A” usually (possibly always) had a dot instead of a full underline (Figure 29). Von Mechow noted three pontil types on these porter bottles: improved, open, and “scared” – all formed in three-piece molds.



Figure 29 – Phoenix Glass (von Mechow 2018)

Probable User

Phoenix Glass Works, Millville, New Jersey (1838-1857)

According to von Mechow (2018) this was the Phoenix Glass Works that eventually became Whitall Tatum & Co. at Millville, New Jersey. Since the plant sold its goods through a Philadelphia office, this is the logical identification. The plant operated under the Phoenix Glass Works name from 1838 to 1857. Scattergood, Haverstick & Co. operated the plant from 1838 to 1844, when the firm became Scattergood & Whitall. A year later, Scattergood left, and the firm

of Whitall & Brother took over. In 1850, the operating company was Whitall Brothers & Co., finally becoming Whitall, Tatum & Co. in 1857.

PHOENIX / GLASS / WORKS / BROOKLYN (1848-ca. 1852)

Von Mechow (2018) noted a “pony” soda bottle embossed “PHOENIX / GLASS (both arched) / WORKS (inverted arch) / BROOKLYN (horizontal)” on the body (Figure 30). The bottle was made in at least two colors – aqua and green – and both had improved pontil scars.

User

Phoenix Glass Co., Brooklyn, New York (1848-ca. 1852)

Von Mechow (2018) cited court documents showing that the the Phoenix Glass Co. incorporated in December of 1848 with capital of \$7,500. In 1850, the plant was listed at John near Hudson avenue in Brooklyn with an office at 38 Burling Slip in New York. Robert B. Clark was noted as the Secretary. The firm remained in business in 1852 after a suspension of three months.



Figure 30 – Phoenix Glass (von Mechow 2018)

PINE in a Box (1928-1929)

According to Toulouse (1971:411), the word PINE surrounded by a rectangular outline was used by the Pine Glass Corp. from 1927 to 1929. In his earlier book (Toulouse 1969:241-242), however, he noted the PINE DELUXE, PINE DELUXE JAR, and PINE MASON, all with the word PINE un-boxed, although he remained steadfast on his dates (Figure 31). Roller (1983:286; 2011:423) noted a jar embossed “PINE DELUXE JAR” but failed to mention a box around “PINE.” He dated the jars 1928-1929, reflecting the January 1928 date when the Miller machines were installed. Creswick (1987b:105) illustrated the Pine Deluxe Jar, again with no box. We suspect that Toulouse was confused about the box surrounding the word “PINE.”



Figure 31 – Pine Deluxe (eBay)

Kath (1998:41-42) discussed and illustrated the jar embossed “PINE / DELUXE / JAR” and an almost identical jar embossed “BALL / DELUXE / JAR” (Figure 32). It is probable that Ball altered the Pine mold when it acquired the smaller company in 1929. For a history of the Pine Glass Co., see the P in a Box section above. Toulouse (1969:28-29) noted that the “deeply cut lettering” on these jars were “almost prismatic.” He dated the jars ca. 1930, because Ball acquired the Pine Glass Co. in 1929. He also noted an error



Figure 32 – Ball Deluxe (eBay)

jar, where “BALE” had been altered to “BALL” – although this almost certainly refers to an alteration from “PINE.” Roller (1983:28; 2011:53) described the closure of the jar as a “beaded neck, half-wire bail in dimpled bosses.” He noted that the jars were made from altered PINE DELUXE molds. Creswick (1987b:11) illustrated the jar and suggested that the jar was only made ca. 1929, the year Ball purchased Pine Glass (Figure 33).

PIONEER (1888-ca. 1890)



Figure 33 – Ball Deluxe (Creswick 1987b:11)

Creswick (1987a:175) illustrated a grooved-ring wax-sealer fruit jar with “PIONEER / 2” embossed on its base (Figure 34). She identified a possible maker as the Pioneer Glass Works, Birmingham, Alabama, ca. 1888-1889. The company was not included in Roller’s glass factory notes (Roller 1996). Smith (1984:49-52) and Roller (1998a) both noted that the company made

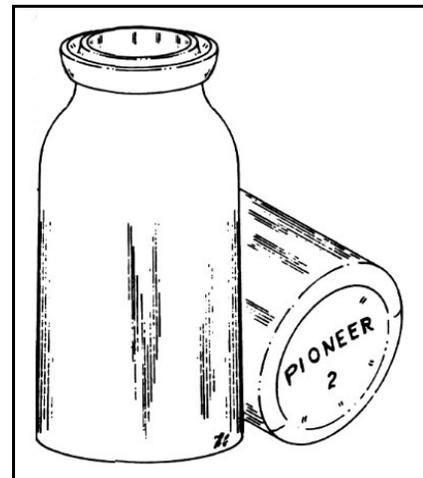


Figure 34 – Pioneer (Creswick 1987a:175)

glass, including fruit jars. Although there are some dating discrepancies between the two sources, fruit jars were made between 1889 and at least 1891, possibly as late as 1893. Roller (2011:424) added a variation with a “1” below the name. For more information, see the section on the “P.G.W.” logo above.

PL above a trident in a divided shield (1941-1950s)

This basemark consisted of a shield with a horizontal dividing line. Above the line were the letters “PL”; below the line was a trident growing out of the point of the shield (Figure 35). The outer two tines of the trident were blunt and turned outward, with a barbed central tine. Whitten (2018) noted that

the mark appears on the base of squarish machine-made glass jars of several sizes, most of which are marked either “PHYSICIAN’S” SAMPLE” or “HOSPITAL DISPENSING UNIT” across the front. The jars have been seen in clear, amber, and light green glass (possibly other colors). The mark seems to stand for an unidentified pharmaceutical supply company, and the jars appear to date from the 1920s-1940s time period.

Whitten did not know the manufacturer or user, although we have discovered the use of the logo in Deshell Laboratories publications and ads – but with one difference: the initials were “DL” (obviously for Deshell Laboratories) instead of “PL” (Figure 36). Bottles in our sample were embossed on the front with either “PHYSICIAN’S / SAMPLE” or “HOSPITAL / SIZE / FOR HOSPITAL / USE ONLY” – the second slightly different from Whitten’s example (Figure 37).

All the bottles were machine made with stippled bases, and none showed any indication that a “D” had been altered to make the “P.” The use of stippling



Figure 35 – PL trident



Figure 36 – DL trident (Smith-Doerr 2004:37)

strongly suggests a manufacture after 1940, the year when the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. began using such bases. The bottles were therefore probably made during the mid-1940s to 1950s for the Petrolagar Laboratories in Chicago – a subsidiary of American Home Products (see below for histories of American Home Products and its subsidiaries).



Figure 37 – PL bottles

Claude A. Deshell of Deshell Laboratories registered the word “PETROLAGAR” as Trademark No. 165,616 on March 13, 1923, claiming a first use on July 7, 1922. The trademark was “usually applied or affixed to the goods, or the packages containing the same by means of a printed label on which the trademark is shown.” H.S. Howard, vice president for Petrolagar Laboratories, Inc., renewed the registration on January 27, 1942, now No. 393,203. He claimed a first use by his firm on July 26, 1941, noting that “the trade-mark is applied or affixed by means by printed labels attached to the containers for the goods or by printing directly upon the cartons thereof, or in any other suitable manner.” The first use of “PETROLAGAR” probably also indicates the beginning of the “PL” embossing on the bases of the bottles.

User

Deshell Laboratories, Los Angeles and Elsewhere (1922-1926)

Although we have not established the opening date, Deshell Laboratories were not mentioned in any source we could find prior to the 1920s. According to the trademark document, Deshell Labs was a copartnership, consisting of C.A. Deshell, W.T. Kester, and Harry H. Wilson. The claim for a first use of the trademark “PETROLAGAR” on July 7, 1922, almost certainly sets an early date for the firm about that time.

The Deshell Laboratory originated in Los Angeles and first advertised its main product, Petrolagar, a laxative, in the October 19, 1922, issue of *N.A.R.D. Journal*, selling for \$12. In 1926, American Home Products purchased the firm, by that time called Deshell Laboratories (plural). The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported on March 15, 1927, that Deshell Laboratories had

incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, with a headquarters in Chicago and branches in London and Canada by 1928. The firm was officially owned by the Sterling Products Co., one of the founders of American Home Products (*Chemist & Druggist* 1928:2946; U.S. Senate 1930:1269).

American Home Products (1926-2002)

Sterling Products and Household Products incorporated American Home Products as a holding company in 1926, purchasing Deshell Laboratories of Los Angeles, the manufacturer of Petrolagar, a popular laxative at that time. In 1931, the corporation acquired John Wyeth & Brother, using the name “Wyeth” from that point on for its drug division. The firm adopted Wyeth as the complete company name in 2002 (Smith-Doerr 2004:37-38). Wyeth remains in business in the 21st century.

Petrolagar Laboratories, Chicago (ca. 1929-ca. 1950s or later)

At some point, probably ca. 1929, American Home Products opened a new lab at 8134 McCormick Blvd., Chicago. The firm offered many prints of various types, including scenes and an illustration of the large intestine between 1929 and 1937. Petrolagar Laboratories received a copyright for a pamphlet entitled “Habit Time” on November 14, 1935 (U.S. Government 1937:1611). It is virtually certain that the firm reincarnated the older “DL” shield, converting it into the “PL” shield found on bottles.

P.L.&Co. or P.L.Co.

Toulouse (1971:422) dated the “P.L.Co.” logo ca. 1870 to 1910 and noted the company was located at “various places in the New York City area” (Figure 38). He further claimed that “there is no certainty as to just when Lorillard began using snuff jars with their own initials.

They used jars of what became known as the characteristic shape of snuff bottles by 1832, as one of their own illustrations show, and probably earlier.” The Conhansey Glass Co. produced amber tobacco jars for Peter Lorillard & Co. as early as 1876, although we dated the “P.L.& Co.” mark as possibly 1880s in the Cohansey section. Jars were



Figure 38 – P.L.Co. (eBay)

also marked “P. LORILARD & Co.” from the early 1880s to 1891 and “P. LORILARD Co.” from 1891 to ca. 1911 (Figure 39). See the section of the Cohansey Glass Co. for more information on both Cohansey and the Lorillard jars, paper labels, and lids.



Figure 39 – P. Lorillard (eBay)

User

P. Lorillard & Co.

Although a full history of the Lorillard firms is beyond the scope of this study, we developed the following chronology of the early firms. Lorillard went on to shift its emphasis to cigarettes (notably Old Gold brand), although our only concern is with the snuff jars used in the early era. For more details of the firm’s history, see Wikipedia (2018). For more on the jars and marks, see the section on the Cohansey Glass Co.

1830s – P.A. Lorillard, Jr.

1840s – P. Lorillard

1868 – P. Lorillard & Co.

1891 – P. Lorillard Co. [Inc.]

1900 – [March 12] American Snuff Co. [inc] owned George W. Helme Co.& P. Lorillard Co.

1911 – [November 16] by the United States Circuit Court, American Snuff Co. formed George W. Helme Co. & Weyman Bruton Co.

POMONA (1868-1871)

Toulouse (1969:243) discussed a jar with a “stopper-like recessed ledge” that was embossed “POMONA” on the side and “MASS. GLASS CO.” on the base. Roller (1983:288; 2011:425) noted that the jar was embossed “POMONA PATENTED MAR 10TH 1868” on the side and “MASS. GLASS CO.” on the base. The lid was embossed “MARCH 10TH 1868.” Roller identified J.H. Hilton of Boston as the patentee but noted that the patent was received on April 21, 1868, and antedated to March 10. Creswick (1987a:176) illustrated the jar, adding that

the patent number was 76,915 and agreed with Hilton as the patentee and the Massachusetts Glass Co. as the producer (Figure 40). See the Other M section for a history of the Massachusetts Glass Co.

POWELL & LOCKWOOD (ca. 1890)

Dairy Antiques (2016) listed Powell & Lockwood, a jobber at 112 Chambers St., New York City, as marking its milk bottles with “POWELL & LOCKWOOD (arch) / MAKERS / 112 CHAMBERS ST.



Figure 41 – Powell & Lockwood (eBay)

(both horizontal) / NEW YORK (inverted arch)” on the bases (Figure 41).

Powell & Lockwood was located in the same building as A.V. Whiteman – another jobber in milk bottles. We have only found “POWELL & LOCKWOOD” on two bottles each

made in a different mold. The base of one bottle appears to have been altered from the earlier “72 Murray St.” variation used by A.V. Whiteman – the sales agent for the Warren Glass Co. –

although the relationship between the two firms is unclear. This suggests that the Warren Glass Co., operated by the Whiteman Brothers, made the bottles for Powell & Lockwood as well (see the section on Warren-Whiteman for more information).

User

Powell & Lockwood, New York City (1890)

The firm of Powell & Lockwood was listed in 1890 as dealing in “Farming Tools” at 112 Chambers St., a five-story brick building. They were obviously jobbers – not manufacturers – despite the “MAKERS” designation on the bottles (New York Board 1891:118).

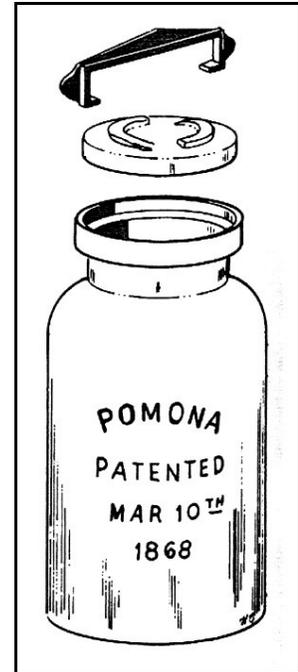


Figure 40 – Pomona (Creswick 1987a:176)

P&R / B

An eBay auction offered a green beer bottle, almost certainly of English manufacture, embossed “P&R (arch) / • B •” on the base (Figures 42 & 43). The bottle was mouth blown



Figure 42 – P&R / B (eBay)

into a three-piece mold – a dip mold with two hinged parts to form the shoulder and neck. A similar bottle on Worthpoint was blackglass with “PATENT” embossed across the shoulders. The seller suggested Powell & Ricketts, Bristol, as the manufacturer.



Figure 43 – Beer bottle (eBay)

Henry Ricketts was a partner in the Phoenix Glass Works at Bristol, England, from 1802 to 1851. Richard Ricketts, Henry’s son, became involved with the firm in 1845 and remained until its closure. He operated the “Soap Boilers’ bottlehouse” until it merged with the nearby Hooper’s glass plant to form Powell, Ricketts & Filer (William and Thomas Powell, Richard Ricketts, and Richard Filer) in 1853. In 1857, the firm became Powell & Ricketts and remained under that name until it declared bankruptcy in 1923 (Bristol Reads.com n.d.; von Mechow 2018).

PRG in a downward slant (1945-ca. 1980)

Toulouse (1971:426) attributed this logo to the Puerto Rico Glass Corp., San Juan, Puerto Rico and dated the use “since 1955). The logo can probably be found on a variety of bottle types, but we have been unable to find an example.

Manufacturer

Puerto Rico Glass Corp., San Juan, Puerto Rico (1945-ca. 1980)

The government-owned Puerto Rico Development Corp. incorporated the Puerto Rico Glass Corp. on February 24, 1943, to make bottles for the local rum industry that was experiencing a container shortage due to World War II. However, the plant did not begin production until January of 1945 because of problems with delivery of machinery due to both the war and delays because U.S. glass houses did not want competition for the Puerto Rican market. The firm seemed beset with problems. Almost immediately, the workers went on strike and remained out until June. In addition, the private rum distillers opposed government control of the operation and mostly resumed buying bottles imported from the U.S. In 1947, the plant began shifting its production to other container types and eventually became a private corporation (Dietz 1986:191).

The plant operated four continuous tanks and four furnaces to make bottles and tableware. The firm apparently discontinued the production of tableware in 1957 and eliminated the furnaces at that time. L.A. Ferre was president with J.A. Ferre as vice president, M.A. Mayoral as treasurer, J. Bartolomei as secretary, and J.R. Bentetez as general manager. The plant made prescription, milk, beer, patent and proprietary medicine bottles as well as liquor ware and various kinds of jars. By 1958, the firm used nine machines, still at the four continuous tanks. The factory added another tank in 1962, increasing the machine count to eleven. (Toulouse 1971:426-427). Although we have not discovered a closing date, the company remained in business until at least 1980.

PS (1924-1929)

According to Toulouse (1971:427), the PS mark was used by the Puget Sound Glass Co., Anacortes, Washington (the second Puget Sound Glass Co.). The plant made beer, soda, and other types of bottles.

Possible Manufacturer

Puget Sound Glass Co., Seattle, Washington (1896)

The Puget Sound Glass Co. incorporated on March 5, 1895, with a capital of \$50,000. E.A. McKay and H.L. Rochelle were the incorporators. The president, Henry Rochelle, moved to Washington from Jumet, Belgium. Clarence L. MacKay was the vice president, with E.A. McKay as secretary and treasurer. E. Lobe and E.T. Palmer were additional trustees. The *Daily Intelligencer* for June 10, 1896, reported that the “Factory located at Smith’s Cove [currently the dock where cruise ships depart] is nearly completed and will be in operation July 1st.” Although the newspaper reports had been positive, all was not well. In October 1896, the firm was “duly adjudged insolvent,” and the courts appointed a receiver. Daniel Murray purchased the Puget Sound Glass Co. on February 20, 1898, but the plant apparently never went back into production (*Daily Intelligencer* 3/5/1895; 12/28/1895; 1/31/1896; 5/19/1897; 6/17/1897; 2/20/1898).

Puget Sound Glass Co., Anacortes, Washington (1924-1929)

The Anacortes Glass Co. opened in 1911 and had a stormy, intermittent operation. The Puget Sound Glass Co. incorporated on December 26, 1923, with a capital of \$75,000. J.O. Jensen, V. Funk, and George W. Krebs were incorporators, taking over the older glass house. The *Bellingham Herald* (12/27/1923) noted that “the plant has been idle for a couple of years due to insolvency of its former owners. . . . The concern will put forty men to work at once.”

On August 29, 1924, the factory began production at one fully automatic machine, making 42,000 bottles per day with workers on three shifts, with plans to put a second machine to work later in the week. On June 25, 1925, the company increased its capital from \$75,000 to \$90,000, but the firm reduced its capital from \$495,500 to \$175,000 (*Bellingham Herald* 8/30/1924; *Seattle Daily Times* 6/25/1925; 12/22/1925). On August 5, 1928, the *Seattle Daily Times* reported that the plant “was busy running out salad dressing jars for Nalley’s Pure Food Products of Tacoma. It is reported the company has an order for \$60,000 worth of these jars and another order, nearly as large, from the Crescent Manufacturing Company of Seattle for Mapeline bottles.”

Although the newspapers had said nothing negative, something was amiss. W.R. and Harold K. Nichols took control of the plant in early April of 1928, although V. Funk, Wallie V. Funk, H.D. Jackson, W.W. Keyes, and George W. Krebs – all former stockholders – retained their interests. Production resumed in mid-May at both machines, one “loaded with moulds for a two-ounce medicine bottle and the other with moulds for soda bottles.” Despite the run of business, the plant was closed for the last time in 1929 (*Bellingham Herald* 4/17/1928; 5/7/1928; Toulouse 1971:429).

PUTNAM GLASS WORKS (ca. 1872-1877)

See the section on the Kearns glass factories.

P.V.&P. WKS. (ca. 1870s-ca. 1900)

Zumwalt (1980:328-330) illustrated a bottle embossed “P.V.&P. WKS. / S.F. CAL.” on the base as well as other bottles embossed with the full name – “PACIFIC VINEGAR & PICKLE WORKS” either on the base or the side (Figure 44). All were food bottles, of course. Although we have dated the use of the mark between ca. 1870 and ca. 1900, those dates are arbitrary.



Figure 44 – P.V.&P. (eBay)

User

Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works (1867-ca. 1912)

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, John L. Koster was trained in Germany but returned to the U.S., moving West and working at a variety of jobs, until, in 1867, he teamed up with Joseph Pohley in a partnership as the Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works. When Pohley died in the late 1870s, Koster joined with Francis Cutting, Sol Wangenheim, Joseph Elfelt, and Charles J. King to incorporate the business. Koster was president with King as secretary. In 1894, Sidney Smith took over the presidency. The firm remained in business until at least 1912, when a billhead noted that the firm was established in 1860 and that the firm was “amalgamated”

with the California Packing Co. (Zumwalt 1980:329-330). For more information about Cutting and the California Packing Co., see the section on Baker & Cutting.

P&W or PW

The P&W mark is only found on two variations of a single flask, along with “KEEN” – an error for “KEENE.” The flasks were made at the Keene-Marlboro-Street Glassworks, Keene, New Hampshire, during the 1822-1830 period, when the plant was operated by Perry & Wood (McKearin & Wilson 1978:103-104, 430). Also see Keene-Marlboro-Street Glassworks and the KEEN mark in the Other K section and the HS and HP marks in the Other H section.

Whitten (2018), however, added another dimension to the study of this logo, when he revealed that “P&W” – “accompanied by mold numbers [was] seen on the bottom of small cobalt blue medicine bottle, handmade, similar in appearance to Bromo Seltzer bottle, likely circa 1890-1915 era.” He noted that the user was Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia, PA (c.1847-c.1907).

User

Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia (1847-1881)

In 1818, the firm of Farr & Kunzi began, opening its first pharmaceutical laboratory in 1820. Kunzi retired in 1938, and Farr moved the plant to 9th and Parrish streets the following year. Farr took on Thomas H. Powers and William Weightman as partners 1840 under the name of John Farr & Co. Three years later, they changed the name to Farr, Powers & Weightman, but it became Powers & Weightman upon the death of Farr in 1847. Although Powers died in 1878, Weightman continued to operate under the joint name. In 1881, Powers merged with the Rosengarden & Sons to form the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. (Lowe 1938:134-135).

Discussion and Conclusions

Reported logos of “P” in a shield, “P.A.&Co.,” and, possibly “P.C.G.Co.” are almost certainly fictions. We have found no clue to the identity of the maker, wholesaler, or retailer who

used/made the flasks or fruit jars embossed “PB” on the bases, “PG” in a diamond, “P.G.& Co.,” or Patterson & Coburn (jobbers in milk bottles), and the speculation on “PS” seem pretty tenuous. The bottles marked “P.G.W.” were likely made by the Pioneer Glass Works, Birmingham, Alabama, although a Piedmont Glass Works in Tallapoosa, Georgia, and a Piedmont Glass Co. in Piedmont, South Carolina, cannot be entirely eliminated. All the “other P” marks are reliably dated and identified.

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