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## Searching for Nineteenth-Century Florida Water Bottles

### ABSTRACT

Florida Water is a perfumed spirit that became to 19th-century North Americans what Lavender Water and eau-de-cologne were to Europeans. Nowadays, perfumed spirits are known as colognes or toilet waters, and are used mainly as fragrances. But from the Middle Ages right into the 19th century, perfumed spirits were thought to possess miraculous healing properties and to prevent infection. Florida Water is a late arrival to that tradition. Developed in the United States, Florida Water was already a generic product by the 1830s. During the last three decades of the 19th century, many North American druggists and pharmaceutical houses produced their own Florida waters, and also sold Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, the most popular of the brand-name Florida waters. Two standard bottle shapes were used for Florida Water in the late 19th century. One of these forms is no longer remembered as a Florida Water bottle; without paper labels, examples of this shape are not easily identifiable as Florida Water bottles, and have not yet been studied. Consequently, this article is a request for information on these bottles, and presents preliminary research on Florida Water.

### Introduction

A study of Florida Water was undertaken because glass bottles embossed with this product name are often excavated on late 19th-century sites all across Canada. The goal of the research on Florida Water was to establish a history of the bottle and to account for the long production and frequent use of the product. These goals were only partially met. Secondary sources on perfumery established Florida Water's antecedents, and 19th-century cookery books, druggists' formularies, and books of household management provided a glimpse at period practices. Artifacts, catalogues of druggists' goods and glassware, and product advertisements showed that a study of Florida Water bottles requires further research.

Florida Water belongs to a class of scented spirits now used as fragrances and called colognes or toilet waters. Until recently, scented spirits were not distinguished from the larger group of medicinal waters, both natural and manufactured. The latter have been produced in Europe using the essential oils of various plants since medieval times. One of the earliest perfumed spirits is Hungary Water, recorded from the 14th century, and also called Eau de la Reine de Hongary and spirits of rosemary. Legend has it that the Hungarian queen to whom a hermit gave the recipe maintained her youthful appearance far beyond her normal span of time. As a result, Hungary Water was thought to preserve youth and beauty in some magical way. It retained this reputation into the late 19th century. Lavender Water, another ancient scented spirit, also had a reputation as a medicinal preparation. In his *Dictionary of the English Language*, Samuel Johnson (1779[1755];Lavender) included this quote from Hill's *Material Medica*: "The whole lavender plant has a highly aromatic smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine." A patient suffering from these afflictions bathed the body part in the Lavender Water and swallowed it in another liquid or on a lump of sugar. During the 18th century, Lavender and Hungary waters were advertised together with such natural mineral waters as Pymont, Selter, Bath, and Bristol, all sold in similar quantities and used for similar purposes (*Daily Advertiser* 1739). Eau-de-cologne, another famous scented spirit, appears in advertisements with such cordial waters as usquebagh, now known as whisky (*Pue's Occurrences*, London, 1760, in Putnam 1968:5).

By the 19th century, spirits perfumed with floral extracts were being called colognes, and were thought of as a separate category of medicinal goods. The generic term is derived from the most famous of all this class of goods, eau-de-cologne. Manufactured in the city of Cologne since 1709, eau-de-cologne was originally sold with instructions for internal use and called *aquamirabilis*, *wunderwasser*, and *eau admirable* (Lanert 1974: 36). Its reputation encouraged widespread imitation by perfumers and apothecaries all over Europe. Later, these substances came to be known as

toilet waters, because of their connections with dressing, or making one's toilet.

Scientific men trying to discredit colognes and toilet waters as healing substances from the middle of the 19th century reveal much about the history and use of these products. The popularity of eau-de-cologne was described this way:

This preparation has long possessed great celebrity in consequence chiefly of the numerous [*sic*] virtues ascribed to it by its venders [*sic*]; and is resorted to by many votaries of fashion as a panacea against ailments of every kind (Ure 1848:428).

Regarding Hungary Water, John Snively, an American chemist, advised his students that

Rosemary though aromatic is not particularly agreeable, and would find few admirers in a pure state, yet, from a peculiar refreshing character it possesses, it is an indispensable ingredient in cologne water. It finds a place in a few old fashioned mixtures and is sometimes employed in scented soap (Snively 1877:79).

Arnold Cooley, an English writer on health and hygiene much quoted in the late 19th century, described Hungary Water as

fragrant and stimulant. It is particularly highly esteemed both as a skin and hair cosmetic, particularly on the Continent. Sweetened with sugar, it is also used as a liqueur by ladies. The most extraordinary virtues were formerly attributed to it (Cooley 1970[1866]:566).

In trying to discredit the celebrity of colognes, John Snively remarked that

[Eau-de-cologne] was at first extolled as a medicine, a sort of panacea or 'elixir of life,' the foundation for which, probably, exists in its stimulating property, but at this day, save its occasional application as a lotion for headache, not the slightest pretensions are made for it in that line (Snively 1877:138; cf. *Encyclopaedia Britannica* [EB] 1910:839; Launert 1974:36).

These sources show that people applied scented spirits to their skin and clothing, drank them, and sprayed them into the air to prevent infection, uses that survived from the Middle Ages. Well into the 19th century, ladies in high life still consumed eau-de-cologne "as a cordial and stimulant, to drive away the vapours, and to perfume the breath" (Cooley 1868:565). Toilet waters also functioned as cosmetics, for removing tan, freckles, and acne. Their refreshing qualities were appreciated after

shaving, their stimulating fragrances useful in refreshing closed-up rooms, such as those used by bedridden invalids (Cooley 1868:565; Parrish and Wiegand 1874:768–769; Snively 1877:134; Eaton 1917:302, 453). With so many uses, toilet waters were indispensable in the homes of polite 19th-century families.

Traditionally, eau-de-cologne is a citrine bouquet in which orange flower predominates (Snively 1877:138). This character is achieved by combining such citrus scents as bergamot, neroli, orange flower, and lemon (EB 1910:839; *Encyclopaedic Dictionary* 1903:249). But scents express national, and even regional, preferences. French, German, and English eaux-de-cologne being sold in England in the 1860s all had distinctively different notes, caused by intentionally emphasizing some ingredients over others (Cooley 1868:561). Local variations were also produced by adding other components, making them differently, or substituting ingredients. The result was an enormous variety of scents all being sold as eaux-de-cologne (Snively 1877:138). On the other hand, Florida Water, Russian Leather, and 4711 are described as variations of eau-de-cologne sold under different names (Launert 1974:38).

Any reference to water in the names of these preparations is a confusion; alcohol is their main ingredient, used either to infuse fresh ingredients or to dissolve the essential oils (Cooley 1868:561; EB 1910:839).

## Florida Water History

Florida Water followed traditions set for such products by centuries of custom. The way it was made, the type of package it was sold in, and the ways in which people would use it in their homes were all determined long before Florida Water was created.

Florida Water is said to combine the fragrances of lavender and eau-de-cologne (MacEwan 1902:190). However, it is a generic product, and its ingredients varied from one manufacturer to another. In the late 19th-century sources noted here, Florida Water's main scent components were usu-

ally lavender and bergamot, although orange or orange peel, neroli, rose, cloves, cinnamon, melisse, turmeric, balm, or curcuma could be added for particular qualities and variety (Parrish and Wiegand 1874:772; Snively 1877:139; Nelson 1878:83; Beasley 1886:211). Bergamot, lemon or orange peel could be used to achieve the orange flower note characteristic of eau-de-cologne, but lavender was always an ingredient in any formula for Florida Water. These four sources are all formularies consulted by druggists to prepare their products. All instruct that Florida Water be made by dissolving essential oils in alcohol.

In advertising from the 1860s, such as a Lanman and Kemp advertisement, the origins of Florida Water were ascribed to Spanish speaking colonies—the West Indies, Cuba, and South America (*Quebec Morning Chronicle* 1863). However, modern sources attribute the product to the United States. Some define it as an American attempt to produce an eau-de-cologne (Launert 1974:38); other attributions are less direct. MacEwan (1902:190) called it “native of the [American] soil.” A Hovendon catalogue from 1875 advised its buyers that Florida Water “is largely used in the United States in place of Eau de Cologne.” During the 19th century, it was manufactured almost exclusively in North America, although advertisements have been found for a German brand-name Florida Water (Figure 1 shows a Wasser produced by the 4711 company; Figure 2 includes another German-made brand) and for “English brands” (Eaton 1889:53). But Florida Water seems not to have been very familiar in England, and does not appear in most English druggists’ catalogues from the 19th century.

The earliest references to Florida Water show that it was an established commodity in American perfumery shops by the 1830s. These references also establish that Florida Water had no proprietary associations by that date. It was already a generic product: anyone could make and sell a product of that name without infringing on someone’s patent (Griffenhagen and Young [1959] explain the procedures and privileges of patenting pharmaceutical products). In 1832, Cologne, Lavender, and Florida waters were advertised with perfumery and



No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 6.—Violet Water; for the toilet; in three sizes; prices, 18c., 35c., and 75c. per bottle.  
No. 7.—Imported Florida Water; price, 60c. per bottle.

FIGURE 1. Both bottle shapes under discussion are illustrated in this advertisement for violet water and for a German Florida Water from a catalogue page of Strawbridge and Clothier (1888:307). (Courtesy of K. Karklins.)

toilet articles in a newspaper from Utica, New York (McKearin and Wilson 1978:384). Putnam (1968:33) has recorded two advertisements from 1835, one for Laroques Florida Water, the other for assorted waters being sold at Richard Parker’s Perfumery Establishment. Two separate advertisements in 1842—one from A. S. Barry and Co. in Alton, Illinois, and one from Allegheny, Pennsylvania (McKearin and Wilson 1978:384)—were placed by druggists selling Florida Water. The 1854 circular of a Philadelphia drug and chemical wholesaler included Florida Water in assorted sizes under the heading “List of Drugs and Medicines Which Should Be Purchased by a Country Storekeeper” (Carpenter 1854:58–61). Of course, there is no way to know whether these varieties of Flor-



FIGURE 2. Three Florida Water bottles: *left*, made in Germany, with elements of standard North American packaging in the label colors—pink, blue, green, and gold on white—and similar spacing and positioning of wording, floral garlands, and costumed human figures. The silver on the neck is a type of paint on this example, rather than the usual gray metal or tinfoil strip; *middle*, unidentified as to maker or country of origin, but with elements from the Lanman and Kemp label, specifically a floral fountain and a box at the bottom of the label created by curling lines. On a Murray and Lanman label, this box would be filled with the company name, but on this example it is empty; *right*, Girl Brand Florida Water, made in Hong Kong, is a modern, machine-made bottle, with a plastic cork under its screw cap. (Photos by R. Chan, RA-13599B, RA-13601B, RA-13600B.)

ida Water all had similar scents. But it is significant that Florida Water was considered part of an American druggist's standard stock by the 1850s, had been sold in establishments selling colognes almost 20 years earlier, and was appearing in literature directed at American households by the same period. In 1840, Eliza Leslie directed her readers: "On the toilet table keep always your dressing-case, your bottles of cologne, Florida water, etc., and a large pincushion" (Leslie in Garrett 1983:Pl. 6).

The origin of the product name is not recorded. Florida Water is not the name used for toilet water recipes in American treatises on household man-

agement, such as those by Mrs. Child (1972 [1836]), Mrs. Cornelius (ca. 1970[1859]), and Mrs. Randolph (ca. 1970[1860]). Their recipes for making some type of general purpose toilet water are all called Cologne Water, despite the fact that all include significant amounts of lavender. This suggests that Americans preferred a less floral scent than European eaux-de-cologne, and, perhaps, with the added medicinal advantages of the lavender plant. The naming of the product could be related to the 1819 acquisition of what is now the state—an area long associated with perpetual youth. Or the name Florida Water could be derived from the feminine version of the Latin adjective meaning "flow-

**SOMETHING NEW !!!**

# FLORIDA WATER MIXTURE,

For making a Superior Florida Water at a cost of only \$2.50 per gallon.  
\$4.00 per pint. 6 pint lots, 10 per cent. discount.

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## Garwood's Standard Perfumes.

**LASTING! ONE QUALITY ONLY!! UNCHANGEABLE!!!**

**NEW ODORS.** *Mary Queen of Scots, (Registered.)*  
*Esterhazy, (Registered.)*  
*Floradulcis, (Registered.)*

**\$4.00 PER PINT. 6 PINT LOTS. 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.**

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**REGULAR ASSORTMENT ODORS AND BOUQUETS, \$3.00 per PINT. 12 PINT LOTS, 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.**

**Send for Price List.**

NOVEMBER, 17th, 1884.

Messrs. WEAVER & SCHANDEIN.—Gents.: We have sold Garwood's Perfumes for some time past, and hereby state they have given entire satisfaction to our customers.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philadelphia.</i></p> <p>Bullock &amp; Grandaw. J. W. Miller &amp; Son. Johnston, Holloway &amp; Co. Smith, Klue &amp; Co. Harris &amp; Beertz. French, Richards &amp; Co. Turner &amp; Wayne. Wiley &amp; Harris. H. Shoemaker &amp; Co. Mackown, Bower, Ellis &amp; Co.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philadelphia.</i></p> <p>Wm. R. Warner &amp; Co. V. H. Smith &amp; Co. Barker, Moore &amp; Mein. Beaton &amp; Miller. Dotts, Beale &amp; Lambert. Wm. M. Wilson &amp; Co. D. S. Wilbarger. J. D. Marshall &amp; Bro. E. C. Jones &amp; Co. F. C. Newbourg.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philadelphia.</i></p> <p>A. W. Wright &amp; Co. Clement &amp; Hinchman. <i>Baltimore.</i> J. H. Winkelmann &amp; Co. John J. Thomson. Rush Bros. &amp; Co. Boykin, Garret &amp; Co. Jas. Bailey &amp; Son. Stevens &amp; Harrisonson.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Baltimore.</i></p> <p>E. &amp; S. Frey. W. J. Parker &amp; Co. Lewis, Seiff &amp; Co. <i>New York.</i> Tarrant &amp; Co. <i>Washington, D. C.</i> Stutt, Cromwell &amp; Co. Schiffelroy &amp; Evans.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i></p> <p>Dickson &amp; Co., Agents. Dr. L. H. Harris. Geo. A. Kelly &amp; Co. <i>Boston, Mass.</i> Weeks &amp; Potter. <i>Atlanta, Ga.</i> Lamer, Rankin &amp; Lamer. <i>New Orleans.</i> I. L. Lyons &amp; Co.</p>
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**WEAVER & SCHANDEIN, Proprietors & Manufacturers,**

ESTABLISHED 1865. 106 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FIGURE 3. An advertisement for a Florida Water extract or concentrate from the June issue of the *Druggists' Circular* (1885:48). Extracts could be diluted with seven or eight times their volume of alcohol, and were used by travelers in small quantities because they were less bulky, and by druggists and perfumers (Cooley 1868:583). A travelers' size Florida Water extract could be had in ½- and 1-oz. bottles (Eaton 1886:24). Addressed to druggists, this advertisement offers the extract in pints. (Courtesy of G. L. Miller; photo by R. Chan, RD-2157B.)

ery, blossoming, rich in flowers." Possibly the term was devised by perfume and cologne manufacturers to distinguish this fragrance from eaux-de-cologne in which the distinct orange flower note predominated.

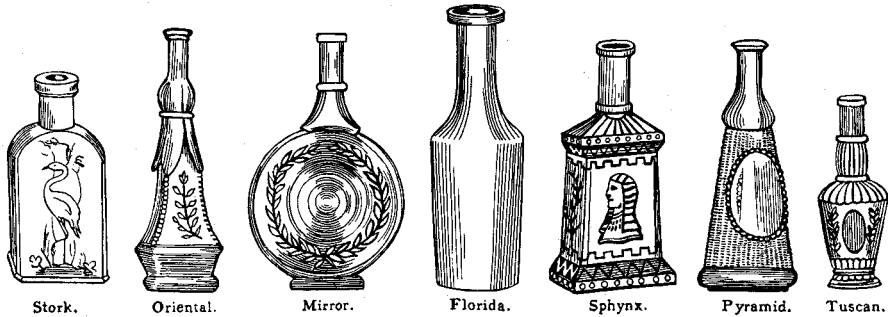
By the 1870s, a formula for a product known as Florida Water was established and standardized to some extent. Druggists' formularies published in North America during the 1870s include recipes for making a toilet water specifically called "Florida Water." Using these directions, druggists could produce an expected scent every time. By the same period, standard Florida Water bottles were available to merchants who made their own versions of the product. Druggists who did not wish to make their own could dilute a purchased extract (Figure 3) or purchase Florida Water in bulk (Eaton 1905:214). Barbers used Florida Wa-

ter as well as Lavender Water and bay rum in their trade. General stores and mail order houses carrying a variety of goods also sold Florida Water. Large pharmaceutical houses carried more than one brand. Appendix A lists brand-name Florida waters known to have been made and/or sold in Canada; the list of brand names sold in the United States compiled by Moss (1968:39–42) has been reproduced as well.

References to Florida Water from the 1830s place it on the shelves of perfumery shops, and some later makers of the product were perfumers, for example, Royal Crown of Winnipeg. Nevertheless, from an early date, Florida Water was listed as a toilet preparation in druggists' and mail order catalogues. On an 1842 broadside, A. S. Barry (1842) included Florida Water with Windsor soap, cologne, and other toilet articles; Montgom-

### Perfumers' Ware.—Continued.

Subject to Discount



No.		PER GROSS.			PER GROSS.		
					For Cork.	Stop'd.	
B 27	½ ounce, Stork Cologne,	\$2.40					
B 28	1 " " "	3.00	G 40	½ oz. Cone Octagon,	2.10	6.60	
B 29	2 " " "	3.60	G 41	½ " Heavy R'd Extract	2.55	6.60	
B 30	1 " Oriental,	2.40	G 42	1 " " " Fluted "	3.00	7.50	
B 31	2 " " "	3.00	G 43	1 " " " " "	3.00	10.35	
B 32	4 " " "	4.80	G 44	2 " " " " "	3.60	11.70	
G B 1	Fancy Mirror,	2.70	G 45	1 " Fluted Bottom "	3.00	7.50	
G B 2	" " "	3.60	G B 1	½ " Short Round Okie,	1.80	6.00	
G B 4	" " "	5.70	G B 2	½ " " " Extract,	1.80	6.00	
	Mirrors supplied at mfrs.' prices.		G B 3	½ " " " " "	1.80	6.00	
G B 2	Clock style,	3.00	G 46	½ " " " " "	2.00	6.30	
G B 1	Watch style,	2.70	G 47	½ " " " " "	1.80	6.00	
B 33	2 " " "	3.00	G 48	½ " " " " "	2.00	6.30	
G 26	1 " Florida Water,	2.55	B 43	½ " Union " " "	1.80		
G 27	2 " " "	3.00	B 44	½ " Flat Sh " "	1.80		
G 28	3 " " "	3.60	408	½ " Oval Coudray,	1.80		
G 29	8 " " "	6.75	484	½ " " " " "	2.25		
M 1	3½ " " Green,	3.50	G 836	1 " " Paneled,	3.00	7.20	
M 2	8 " " Green,	6.00	G 409	3 dr. Rouge Square,	2.10		
M 3	8 " Florida 9 oz. Wght., Green,	6.63	G 49	½ oz. Vinegar Rouge,	2.00		
M 4	8 " L & K Style. Green,	7.50	G 50	½ " Short Square,	2.00		
B 34	4 " Sphinx,	4.80	G 51	1 " " " "	2.65		
B 35	2 " Tuscan,	3.00	G 52	1 " Dotted " "	3.00	7.20	
B 36	4 " Tuscan,	4.20	G B 1	½ " Blake or Oblong,	2.00		
			G 53	½ " " " "	2.00		
			G 54	1 " Heavy Oblong Musk	3.20	8.40	
			G 55	½ " " Saddle Bag	2.10	6.60	
			G 56	1 " " " "	2.70	7.50	
			G 57	2 " " " "	3.30	8.10	
G 30	4 oz. Pyramid,	\$4.74	\$10.56	G 58	1 dr. Chlor. Gold,	1.65	6.00
G 31	6 " " "	6.36	12.60	G 59	2 " " " "	2.00	6.30
G 32	8 " " "	8.40	15.90	G 60	1 oz. Four Ring Extract	3.00	7.20
B 37	2 " " "	3.00		G 61	3 " " " "	3.90	9.00
B 38	4 " " "	4.50		T 493	¾ " Atkinson.	2.70	6.90
B 39	6 " " "	5.40		T 803	1 " " " "	3.00	7.20
B 40	8 " " "	7.20		T 446	1 " French, 2 Ring.	3.00	7.20
G 33	1 " Empress Cologne,	2.65	7.20	W851	2 " " " "	3.60	8.40
G 34	2 " " "	3.20	7.80	G 82	1 " Frangipani,	2.70	7.20
G 35	1 " Ring " "	2.65	7.20	B 45	1 " " " "	2.40	
G 36	2 " " "	3.20	7.80	G E 3	1 " N. B. Cereus,	2.70	7.20
B 41	½ " Bailey Extracts,	2.00		G E 4	1 " Oval Cereus,	2.70	7.20
B 42	½ " New York " "	2.00		B 46	¼ " Oct. Decanter,	1.80	
G 37	½ " La Petete,	2.00		B 47	1 " New Decanter,	2.40	
G 38	½ " " "	2.00		G E 1	1 " " " "	2.70	7.20
G 39	½ " Sanitary,	1.80	6.00				

FIGURE 4. Perfumers' Ware from the A. G. Smalley ([1887]:18) catalogue. Two varieties of Florida Water bottles are offered here. One, illustrated, stands out from the others in its complete lack of molded ornamentation; the second—an 8-fl.-oz. L and K style—probably refers to the castor oil shape adopted by Lanman and Kemp of New York. (Page reproduced courtesy of the Corning Museum of Glass, Corning, New York.)

ery Ward (1969[1895]:259) placed Florida Water with tooth powders in 1895. Florida Water was used as a toilet requisite by both men and women. But, because of the long-established traditions for such products, it was probably also used as a cordial and stimulant, and as a breath freshener. And, like other colognes and toilet waters, it was also esteemed for its ability to replace foul odors with fragrant. A trade card for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water in the collections of the New-York Historical Society reads:

We have the choicest fragrance of flowers, fresh and invigorating as from a bouquet newly culled. The hot and feverish head, bathed with it, becomes cool and easy. The temples laved with it, relieves the racking nervous headache. Poured into the water of the bath, the weary body and overtaxed brain emerges fresh and vigorous. Inhaled from the handkerchief, it imparts the most exquisite enjoyment, and sprinkled in the sick-room it soothes and relieves the restless invalid (New-York Historical Society [1880]).

Florida Water is still being sold in many drug stores in Canada—often with other products used for babies—but can by no means be thought of as in popular use. As its cosmetic and toilet uses were replaced by more specialized products—mouth-washes, deodorants, after-shave lotions—it came to be judged on the merit of a fragrance that no longer recommends itself to popular taste.

### Florida Water Bottles

The antiseptic and cleaning uses associated with toilet waters are reflected in the type of packaging in which they were sold. Hungary and Lavender waters imported from Paris and sold in London during the 18th century were put up in half-pint flint bottles, that is, bottles made of good quality colorless glass, but serviceable rather than fancy. The long green vial traditionally used for eau-de-cologne also is not an ornamental piece. The two bottle styles commonly used for Florida Water by the late 19th century are unmistakably druggists' shapes. In some catalogues of druggists' goods, Florida Water bottles are among a number of standard bottle shapes known collectively as Promiscuous Articles—citrate of magnesia, glycerine,

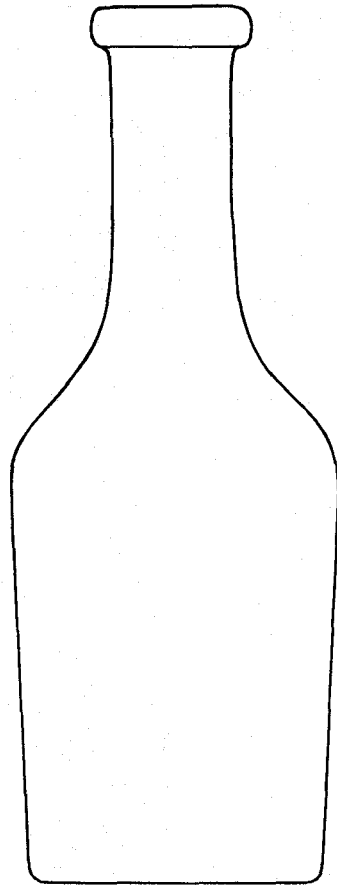


FIGURE 5. A round or tapered toilet water bottle, described as a Florida Water bottle in an 1891 price-fixing agreement among seven American bottle-mold makers: W. S. McKee, Pittsburgh; Charles Yockel, Philadelphia; Carton and Donahue, Baltimore; Royersfeld Machine, Royersfeld, Pennsylvania; Grotz Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; Sauer and Burns, Brooklyn; and Creamer and Sparks, Millville, New Jersey (McKee et al. 1891:29). (Drawing by D. Kappler.)

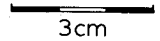
ginger extract, honey water. Even when Florida Water bottles are included with perfumers' ware—as they are in Figure 4—they are not the decorative containers used for such popular 19th-century fragrances as Jockey Club, West End Bouquet, and New Mown Hay.

Florida Water bottles appear very commonly in late 19th-century American trade catalogues of

druggists' goods (Appendix A) but are not to be found in comparable British catalogues. Several large British suppliers of druggists' products and bottles—Francis Newbery and Sons (1909), S. Maw (1839, 1866, 1882, 1903), and Beatson Clarke and Co. (1832, 1867, 1892, 1916)—did not sell Florida Water or Florida Water bottles at all, even during the years of its greatest popularity. On the other hand, late 19th-century American catalogues of druggists' glassware offered two standard or commonly-recognized Florida Water bottles in many sizes (Appendix B).

None of the early references to Florida Water contain any information about the way the package looked on druggists' and perfumers' shelves or on women's toilet tables between 1830 and 1870. Because Florida waters were made by many manufacturers in many locations, they probably were sold in various styles of bottles during the early part of the century. Even the earliest offers of Florida Water bottles in American glassware catalogues are unillustrated. However, the wording in catalogues from the 1870s suggests that glassmakers were selling two specific container shapes as Florida Water bottles by then. Both shapes were being used for Florida Water at the same time, but most suppliers of glass bottles sold only one or the other. An exception is the A. G. Smalley Company of Boston which offered both; Figure 4 reproduces a page from the company's ca. 1887 catalogue (Smalley [1887]). The Florida Water bottle illustrated on that page is the one shown in Figure 5; the bottle not illustrated is called "L. & K. Style" Florida Water. This surely must be the bottle style shown in Figure 6, used by the New York druggists, Lanman and Kemp, for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water.

Listings for Florida Water bottles in various American druggists' catalogues from 1876 into the 20th century are reproduced in Appendix B. Very often, the bottles are not illustrated, so that customers were expected to know the shape by its name. A main difference between the two standard Florida Water bottles being offered is that one of them was not associated with letters blown in the glass. Hence the concept of plain or lettered did not arise with this shape. By contrast, as early as



1K1P1-94  
18-07-86  
C. PIPER

FIGURE 6. An example of the castor-oil-shaped Florida Water bottle, excavated at Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba (1K1P1-94). (Drawing by Carol Piper.)

1876, Hagerty Brothers of Brooklyn were selling a Florida Water bottle shape that was specifically plain, that is, without embossed lettering. As far as is known, this description refers to the castor oil shape shown in Figure 6. Lanman and Kemp used



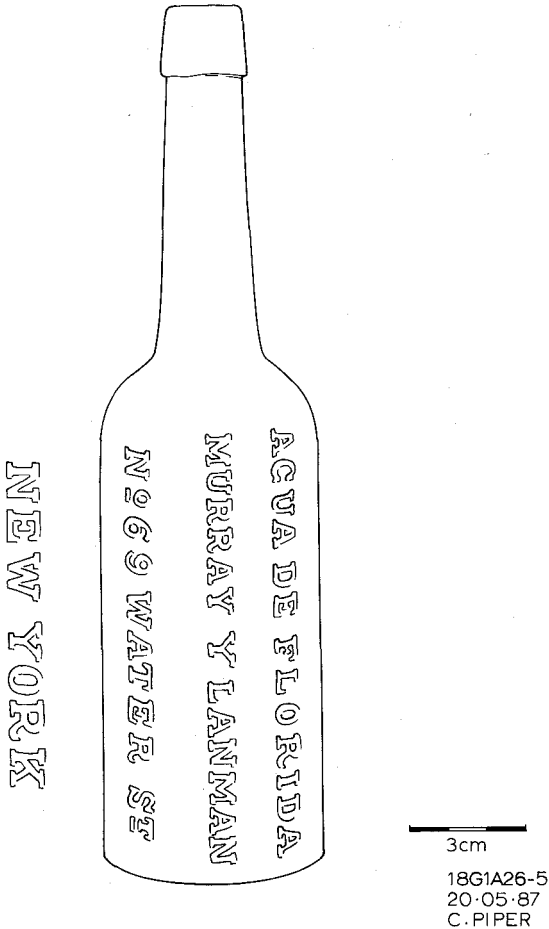


FIGURE 7. A Murray and Lanman's Florida Water bottle found at the Artillery Park in Québec City (18G1A26-5). The address embossed on the bottle dates it to before 1871. (Drawing by Carol Piper.)

an embossed version of this bottle for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water by the 1870s (Figure 7). Thus, glassmakers offering plain or lettered Florida Water bottles were probably selling the castor oil shape.

#### *The Bottles Described*

Two Florida Water bottles are depicted in Figures 5 and 6. Nothing distinguishes the bottle in

Figure 5 as a Florida Water bottle, but seven American bottle-mold makers who signed a price-fixing agreement in 1891 called this form a Florida Water bottle. Glass factories that ordered Florida Water bottle molds from one of them would have received a mold that produced bottles of this shape, unless they specified otherwise. A. G. Smalley Co. ([1887]) referred to this shape as a Florida Water bottle (Figure 4); other glass factories offered it under other names. The Whitney Glass Company, for example, called it a "Colgate Style round toilet water" in 1904 (Lohmann 1972: 32), and the Illinois Glass Company sold it as a "round toilet water" in 1903 (Illinois Glass Co. [1970]:15). Both companies offered Florida Water bottles in the castor oil style (Appendix B).

Dating for the Figure 5 bottle shape is uncertain. Its inclusion as the standard Florida Water in the 1891 price-fixing agreement implies that it had been in use for some time. Charles Yockel's company catalogues show that Florida Water bottle molds in four sizes of this shape had the same catalogue prices in 1896 as the same four sizes of an unillustrated shape in 1883 (Yockel and Brooke 1883:7; Yockel 1896:28). George J. Wenck, a New York toiletries manufacturer, illustrated this bottle for handkerchief extracts in 1876 (Trademark No. 3478, registered 29 February 1876); Smith Bros. of Boston put Lavender Water in it in 1888, but their own brand-name Florida Water in the shape shown in Figure 6 (Tillinghast 1969:19). Unfortunately, illustrations of the bottle are all that has been seen of this style; examples used as Florida Water bottles have not been found and examined.

The bottle in Figure 6 on the other hand, is well known as a Florida Water bottle, and many have been seen both embossed and plain. In style, it is a cylinder with rounded shoulder, long, straight neck, and one-part finish that tapers towards the lip. Handmade Florida waters of this style have usually been blown in a two-part bottle mold with separate base part, and finished with handheld tools or with a finishing tool. None of the hand-blown bottles examined thus far was empontilled, a manufacturing procedure used in bottle factories before the 1850s. Embossed markings are most



FIGURE 8. Two handblown brand-name Florida Water bottles: *left*, a Gautier Frères Florida Water bottle (capacity 75 ml, or 2½ fl. oz. American), its base embossed with the number 392 and lettering on the body running from heel to shoulder, not common on Florida Water bottles; *right*, an unidentified manufacturer's brand, possibly a druggist's version (capacity 60 ml, or 2 fl. oz. American). Its finish is not the tapering shape found on Murray and Lanman's Florida Water bottles, but traces of capsule on the top portion of the neck indicate that labeling probably imitated the Murray and Lanman style. (Drawing by S. Laurie-Bourque; photo by R. Chan, RA-13603B.)

often centered vertically on one half of the body and can run either from shoulder to heel or from heel to shoulder, although the latter occurs infrequently (Figure 8). An unmarked version of this bottle is one that American glassmakers called a castor oil or lemon syrup bottle (e.g., Whitall, Ta-

tum 1876:39). Its adoption for Florida Water is probably attributable to the success of Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, put up in an embossed bottle of this style before 1871 (Figure 7), and possibly as early as 1857. Other manufacturers seem to have followed Lanman and Kemp's exam-

ple, attempting to copy that brand through its packaging. Probably this is the shape that Hagerty Brothers were selling as "plain Florida," ca. 1876.

Druggists continued to use this shape as a castor oil bottle. Some glassmakers used the same bottle molds to blow bottles for both castor oil and Florida Water simultaneously: in 1896, Hagerty Brothers made reference to their "8 oz. florida or castor oil [bottle] mould" (Pepper 1971:270), and Whitney Glass Works in 1904 used castor oil bottle mold numbers 132, 134, and 135 to blow unlettered Florida Water bottles, charging more for the latter (Lohmann 1972:18, 32). Illustrations of brand-name Florida waters in mail order catalogues from such firms as the T. Eaton and Company and Montgomery Ward and Co. (1969:259) show only this bottle shape. However, because Florida Water bottles and castor oil bottles continued to be made in the same bottle molds into the 20th century, only those that identify the contents by embossing or paper label have been considered in this study: without firm evidence that a specific bottle of this shape actually contained Florida Water, one cannot assume that it was a Florida Water bottle. For identifying archaeological specimens, the bases of which tend to survive better than the bodies, Appendix C includes some of the mold numbers by which particular glassmakers referred to Florida Water bottles. A bottle base of appropriate size and shape with one of these numbers embossed on it can be identified as a Florida Water bottle.

Glass factories produced several sizes of Florida Water bottles for their customers (Appendices B, C). However, most brands of Florida Water were sold in only two sizes, a small size containing 2–3½ fl. oz. American, and a large size of either 7 or 8 fl. oz. American. The T. Eaton and Co. of Toronto sold several brands and several sizes in 1889; in 1892 the company sold two brands, one in only one size and the other in large and small; by 1921 Eaton's offered only its own brands in 2½-oz. and 7½-oz. sizes (Eaton 1889:53, 1892:74, 1921:342). Diminishing numbers of sizes of Florida Water bottles are also suggested by glass factory records (Appendix C). In 1926, the Dominion

Glass Company's Hamilton branch had its own hand bottle molds to make Florida Water bottles in 2-, 2½-, 3-, 6-, 7-, and 8-oz. sizes, and also stored Florida Water bottle molds belonging to several wholesale drug companies. But Florida Water bottle molds for machine production at the Hamilton factory were limited to those for 2 and 7 oz. (Dominion Glass 1926). This would effectively have eliminated other sizes completely as hand production became increasingly uneconomical during the first few decades of the 20th century (Miller and Pacey 1985).

#### *Murray and Lanman's Florida Water*

Murray and Lanman's Florida Water appears to have been the best known of the brand-name Florida waters. Bottles for this brand (Figure 7) are found more often than any other on archaeological sites in Canada and the United States. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water enjoyed some popularity in England during the late 19th century (Stockton 1981:90) and was the only brand-name Florida Water offered in any of the English catalogues (Maw [1913]:813). In Canada, T. Eaton and Company of Toronto sold it during the 1890s until ca. 1917. Between 1917 and 1929, Eaton's sold their own brand-name Florida Water, and dropped Murray and Lanman's Florida Water from their catalogues. In 1929 Eaton's began again to advertise Murray and Lanman's, "a favorite that is as popular as ever" (Eaton 1929:291). Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is still sold in some Canadian drug stores and in specialty shops in the United States, marketed by Lanman and Kemp—Barclay and Co. That other manufacturers copied the packaging used for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is certain proof of a product's supremacy in the market during the 19th century.

New York City directories list Murray and Lanman, druggists, at 69 Water Street from 1835 to 1849; David T. Lanman, druggist, at 69 Water Street from 1836 to 1857; and Lanman and Kemp at 69 Water Street from 1858 to 1870, when they relocated to William Street (New-York Historical

Society 1834–1873). It should be noted that Holcombe (1979:321) has no history of the Murray and Lanman partnership, while Wilson and Wilson (1971:107) have noted different dates for the partnership. Continued use of the Murray and Lanman name for Florida Water long after the partnership was dissolved suggests that Florida Water was being made and sold while the partnership still existed—during the 1830s and 1840s—and that it had some reputation under that name by the time the partnership ended. Competition in the 19th-century American drug trade discouraged drastic changes in the name or appearance of a product that consumers had come to know and recognize. In short, David Lanman, the remaining partner, may have been reluctant to tamper with a product that had an established reputation and market. Documentary support for an early 19th-century date has not been found. A Murray and Lanman's Florida Water label depicted in an advertising pamphlet has a registration date of 1857 (New-York Historical Society 1834–1873); the earliest newspaper advertisements found thus far for the product date from 1863.

The date at which the company began to use embossed castor oil bottles for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is also not known. The address on the bottle in Figure 7 establishes that it was being used before 1871, the year Lanman and Kemp relocated on William Street. Even if old bottle molds continued to be used for making Florida Water bottles, the old address at 69 Water Street would not have been carved into new molds made after 1871. Possibly the shape was used even earlier: directory listings show that, after Lanman and Kemp's store expanded to include 69, 71, and 73 Water Street in 1860, it was never listed again as being at only 69 Water Street. Because the bottle in Figure 7 names only the single address, use of this bottle shape by the company could date to the 1850s. This suggestion is enhanced—but not confirmed—by the Murray and Lanman's Florida Water label of long, narrow shape registered in 1857 (New-York Historical Society 1834–1873).

Lanman and Kemp's trade cards from the 1880s (New-York Historical Society 1834–1873) and

later (Figure 9) stress the appearance of their Florida Water package, and accuse competitors of imitating it. Figure 10 shows recent packaging features of Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, many of which did not change from a much earlier time. Advertising on trade cards (Figure 9) advises that a paper pamphlet completely enveloped the Murray and Lanman's Florida Water bottle in 1904. The capsule on the upper neck of the example in Figure 10 is made of tinfoil, but on excavated specimens traces can often be seen of a heavier gray metal capsule. More recently, the capsule and strip have been printed all-in-one on silver-colored paper. The paper strip around the neck was originally a private-die excise tax stamp, altered slightly when the tax was dropped in 1883, but retained as an integral part of the product packaging (Holcombe 1979:xiv–xv, 321–322). The design adopted for the strip follows a trademark registered by Lanman and Kemp in 1880 for all their toilet preparations; it includes a facsimile signature of the proprietors and a representation of a phoenix. The label used for the bottle has a trademark date of 1869, and includes flowers, birds, a butterfly, lady and gentleman in medieval costume, and prominent fountain centered on the label. The colors are blue, green, gold, and pink on white.

Figure 2 shows three other brands of Florida Water, two seeming to copy Murray and Lanman's in the label and other packaging details, and the other showing to what extent the bottle shape was established by the 20th century. As manufacturers tried to make their brands resemble Murray and Lanman's, and glassmakers offered only this shape as a Florida Water bottle, the castor oil bottle was becoming the standard Florida Water container in the United States by the 1880s.

## Summary and Conclusions

This article is, in part, a social history of a product with a period of intensive use in North America. Probably developed in the United States, Florida Water was available there by the 1830s, and was very popular during the second half of the 19th



Impress upon your Memory

THIS PICTURE REPRESENTING A BOTTLE OF THE GENUINE

**MURRAY & LANMAN'S** **FLORIDA WATER**

and do not be deceived by imitations or imposed on with spurious substitutes.

Hold up to the light in which the bottle is wrapped and you will see the name.

**LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK**

IN WATER-MARK ACROSS ITS PAGES.

The bottle also bears this Trade-Mark.

IF THESE SIGNS BE MISSING REFUSE AS COUNTERFEIT.

**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**FLORIDA WATER**

may always be distinguished from the host of worthless or inferior articles generally sold as Florida Waters, by:—  
The design of the label, which is copyrighted;  
The steel engraved white strip-label, bearing our signature, which is placed around the neck of the bottle;  
The words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, Druggists, New York," blown in the glass of the bottle;  
The words "Lanman & Kemp, New York," watermarked on each page of the pamphlet in which the bottle is wrapped.  
We are particular in calling your attention to this because thousands of people, who make daily use of Florida Water, do not know that MURRAY & LANMAN'S is the original and genuine article and that other so-called "Florida Waters" are merely trading on its reputation.  
One trial will convince you of its unapproachable superiority to the numerous imitations which are sold at a lower price to the inexperienced purchaser.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

If your druggist offers you some other brand "just as good," do not take his word for it, compare it yourself with the true "Florida Water," and you will immediately detect the difference.

**Lanman & Kemp, New York,**  
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers.

FIGURE 9. Four advertising trade cards for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, put out by Lanman and Kemp in 1904, describe the package, to acquaint consumers with the appearance of the genuine article. (Courtesy of G. L. Miller; photos by R. Chan, RD-2202B, RD-2203B, RD-2204B, RD-2201B.)

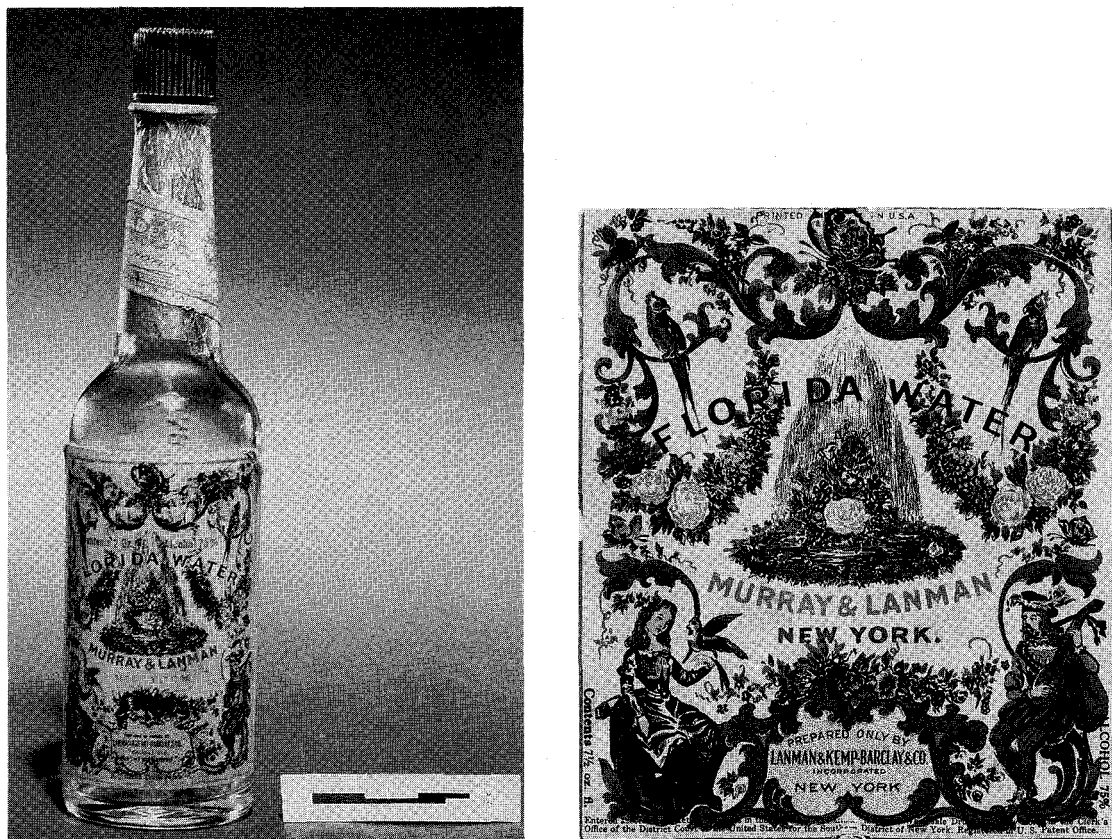


FIGURE 10. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water packaging features: *left*, bottle made by Dominion Glass Company at its Hamilton factory after 1953 (Miller and Jorgensen 1982), retains packaging elements from an earlier period: embossing on the body of the bottle, a paper label on the side opposite the embossing, a capsule that usually covers the bottle lip and part of the neck, and a trademark paper strip around the neck over the capsule; *right*, a Murray and Lanman's Florida Water label registered in 1868, with design elements that follow an earlier label, registered in 1857. (Photos by R. Chan, RA-13604B, RA-13605B.)

century and the early years of the 20th. Florida Water bottles from the early period may have passed unrecognized by modern archaeologists and curators, since the product is now associated exclusively with a bottle not used for toiletries until late in the 19th century. This style, called a castor oil or lemon syrup bottle by druggists, probably was adopted for Florida Water following the successful example of the Murray and Lanman's Florida Water brand, put up in an embossed castor oil bottle. During the same period, the original bottle was still used for other toilet waters, and the

castor oil shape continued to function as a castor oil as well as a Florida Water bottle.

It is hoped that this article will encourage an exchange of information about both types of bottles used for Florida Water. Individual specimens from archaeological sites—whether whole or fragmentary—and examples in private and museum collections, even complete with paper labels, cannot be closely dated with the information now in hand. A study of Florida Water bottles may be a future project, when collections of both types of bottles have been studied.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Helena Zinkham, of the New-York Historical Society, for information on material in the Society's Landauer Collection, and to George L. Miller, now at the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, for reviewing material that I could not see in person. Karlis Karklins and Olive Jones, colleagues with Parks Canada, provided the impetus for writing this version of the paper. Bottles illustrated in this article are in Parks Canada's National Reference Collection of archaeological specimens or in the Historic Objects and Reproductions Collection, both housed in Ottawa. Originals of many of the catalogues of druggists' glassware used as references are held at the Rakow Library, Corning Museum of Glass, Corning, New York. Other materials—privately owned by G. L. Miller and Karlis Karklins—are reproduced with permission.



FIGURE 11. A Sovereign Florida Water bottle that does not indicate its place of manufacture, but it is a Canadian brand and could have been made at one of the factories eventually acquired by the Dominion Glass Company. (Photo by R. Chan, RA-14080B.)



## Appendix A: Brand-name Florida Waters

Listed below are 20 brand-name Florida waters known to have been made and/or sold in Canada between 1890 and 1929 (Eaton 1890–1929; MacDonald 1905; Sydenham Glass 1908; Lyman Bros. [1906–1909]; Hudson's Bay 1977[1910–1911]; Dominion Glass 1926; Whitla 1927). This list is followed by Moss's (1968:42) checklist of Florida Water producers. Other brand-name Florida waters are given in Fike (1987:242–246).

## TWENTY BRAND-NAME FLORIDA WATERS:

Cameo (Eaton's 2½ oz.)  
 Delahaye's  
 DeLeon  
 Eaton (7½ oz.)  
 Gauthier  
 Key West  
 Lyman  
 Marceau  
 Minty (Palmer's)  
 Morse  
 Murray and Lanman (Figure 7)  
 National Drug Company  
 Royal  
 Royal Crown (Chopping 1978:313)  
 Royal Egypte  
 Seely  
 Sovereign (Figure 11)  
 Taylor (Urquhart 1976:113)  
 Wakulla  
 Wampole

Dabrooks's  
 De Leon's  
 EVM (San Francisco)  
 Eastman's  
 Franco American Perfumery Co. (San Francisco)  
 French Richards and Co. (Philadelphia)  
 Garwood's (Philadelphia)  
 Gautier Frères  
 Girl Brand Kwong Sang Hong (Hong Kong)  
 Goldstein's, Wm. IXL  
 H. A. Perfume Co. (San Francisco, Shanghai)  
 Heath Wynkoop (New York)  
 Henshaw, Edmands and Co. (Boston)  
 Hughes, Benj. L. (Jacksonville, Florida)  
 Langley and Michaels (San Francisco)  
 Lazell Dalley and Co. (New York)  
 Lundborg's  
 Mack and Co. (San Francisco)  
 Merten Moffett and Co. (San Francisco)  
 Michelson, H. (St. Thomas, West Indies)  
 Murray and Lanman (New York)  
 Owl Drug Co. (San Francisco)  
 Perfection  
 Price's, Dr.  
 Raymond and Co. (New York)  
 Redington and Co. (San Francisco)  
 Rigaud and Cie (Paris)  
 Rust, Wm. (New York)  
 Selick  
 Solon Palmer's (New York)  
 Spiehler, Adolph (Rochester, N.Y.)  
 Standard Perf'y Works (New York)  
 Taylor, John and Co. (Toronto)  
 Thurber, H. K. and F. B., Co. (New York)  
 Vala Des y Cia Sucesores (México)  
 Vennard and Company (New York)  
 S. H. Wetmore Co. (New York)

CHECKLIST OF FLORIDA WATER PRODUCERS  
(MOSS 1968:42):

Baker's (Portland)  
 Byrne, Prof. Geo. J. (New York)  
 Calidad Superior (México)  
 Canobbio Sucl. (Mazatlán)  
 Century Perfume Co. (Paris, New York)  
 Coffin-Redington Co. (San Francisco)  
 Colgate (label)  
 Crane and Brigham (San Francisco)



## Appendix B: Florida Waters for Sale

Listed below are Florida Water bottles offered for sale in American glassware catalogues between 1876 and 1919. Both Florida Water shapes (Figures 5, 6) are represented in this list, with some glassmakers possibly selling both styles at once (Allen [1887]; see also Figure 4), but the 20th-century sources all illustrate the castor oil shape featured in Figure 6.

Company Bottle Description	Capacity or Bottle Weight/oz. <sup>a</sup>	Bottle Price/gross
<i>Hagerty Bros.</i> ([1876]:229):		
Florida Water, plain	—	\$12.00/gross
<i>Whitall, Tatum</i> (1876:42):		
Florida Water, large	—	\$12.00/gross
Florida Water, small	—	\$12.00/gross
<i>Whitall, Tatum</i> (1971[1880]:48):		
Florida Water, plain	3½ oz.	\$ 6.75/gross
Florida Water, plain, large	—	\$ 6.75/gross
Florida Water, lettered, large	—	\$12.00/gross
Florida Water, lettered, small	—	\$12.00/gross
<i>Henry Allen</i> (1882:248):		
Florida Water, plain and lettered	8 oz.	\$12.00/gross
Florida Water, plain and lettered	9 oz.	\$13.25/gross
Florida Water, plain and lettered	10 oz.	\$15.00/gross
Florida Water, plain and lettered	11 oz.	\$16.00/gross
<i>Henry Allen</i> ([ca.1887]:259):		
Florida Water	4 oz.	\$ 7.00/gross
Florida Water, plain and lettered	8 oz.	\$12.00/gross
Florida Water, plain and lettered	9 oz.	\$13.25/gross
Florida Water, plain and lettered	10 oz.	\$15.00/gross
Florida Water, plain and lettered	11 oz.	\$16.00/gross
<i>Illinois Glass Co.</i> ([1903]:24):		
Florida Water	2 oz.	\$ 5.00/gross
Florida Water	3 oz.	\$ 6.00/gross
Florida Water	4 oz.	\$ 7.00/gross
Florida Water	6 oz.	\$ 9.00/gross
Florida Water	7 oz.	\$10.00/gross
Florida Water	8 oz.	\$10.50/gross
<i>Whitney Glass Works</i> (Lohmann 1972[1904]:32):		
Florida Water, plain, No. 132	4 oz.	\$10.50/gross
Florida Water, plain, No. 135	7 oz.	\$14.25/gross
Florida Water, plain, No. 134	8 oz.	\$17.00/gross
Florida Water, lettered, No. 594	8 oz.	\$17.00/gross
<i>Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co.</i> ([1911]:18):		
Florida Water, lettered	3 oz.	\$ 9.75/gross
Florida Water, lettered	4 oz.	\$10.50/gross
Florida Water, lettered	7 oz.	\$14.25/gross
Florida Water, lettered	8 oz.	\$17.00/gross
<i>Whitall, Tatum</i> (1919:41):		
Florida Water, plain	3½ oz.	\$11.00/gross
Florida Water, lettered, small	—	\$15.00/gross
Florida Water, plain, large	—	\$17.00/gross
Florida Water, lettered, large	—	\$17.00/gross

<sup>a</sup>Bottle capacity is listed where known. In some instances, *bottle weight* is given, if known, in the absence of a listing for capacity.

## Appendix C: Sizes of Florida Waters

Florida Water bottle sizes available from Canadian glassmakers, ca. 1880–1926, are listed below. Dominion Glass Company (now Domglas), the successor to Diamond Glass Company, is composed in part of several earlier glassmaking firms; as factories were purchased, equipment was redistributed to other branch plants (Rottenberg and Tomlin 1982:3, 5, 8, 16, 17, 22). Thus glassmaking molds held by Dominion Glass at its Hamilton branch in 1926 included items possibly dating back to 1880 and molds that might have been out of production for several years (Miller and Jorgensen 1982).

Company Bottle Description	Mold or Stock No. <sup>a</sup>	Bottle Capacity/oz.	Price/ gross cases
<i>Beaver Flint Glass Works</i> ([1897]:33):			
Florida Water	—	3 oz.	\$ 4.20/3 gross
Florida Water	—	8 oz.	\$ 7.80/2 gross
<i>Diamond Flint Glass</i> ([1907–1912]:28, 56):			
Florida Water	—	3 oz.	\$ 4.20/3 gross
Florida Water	—	8 oz.	\$ 8.00/2 gross
<i>Sydenham Glass</i> (1908:25, 54):			
Florida Water	—	3 oz.	\$ 4.40/3 gross
Florida Water	—	8 oz.	\$ 8.00/2 gross
Florida Water	290	2 oz.	—
Florida Wampole	291	3 oz.	—
Florida Water	118	8 oz.	—
<i>Dominion Glass</i> ([1904]:39, 65):			
Florida Water	—	3 oz.	\$ 4.40/3 gross
Florida Water	—	8 oz.	\$ 8.00/2 gross
Florida Water, Montreal	340	3 oz.	\$ 4.40/3 gross
Florida Water, Wallaceburg	290	3 oz.	\$ 4.40/3 gross
Florida Water, Wallaceburg	118	8 oz.	\$ 8.00/2 gross
<i>Dominion Glass</i> (1926):			
Sovereign Florida (1 hand)	3737	1½ oz.	—
Marceau Florida (owens)	3316	2 oz.	—
Delahaye Florida (1 hand, owens)	3318	2 oz.	—
(Dominion Glass) (1 hand, owens)	3384	2 oz.	—
(Dominion Glass) (2 hand)	807	2½ oz.	—
Marceau Florida (1 hand)	3314	2½ oz.	—
Minty's Florida (Palmer's) (1 hand)	3510	2½ oz.	—
Seely's Florida Water (1 hand)	3681	2½ oz.	—
Florida Water National Drug Co. (1 hand)	4124	2½ oz.	—
(Dominion Glass) (2 hand)	808	3 oz.	—
DeLeon's Florida Water (1 hand)	3428	3 oz.	—
Gauthier Florida Water (1 hand)	3430	3 oz.	—
Royal Egypte Florida (1 hand)	3653	3 oz.	—
Sovereign Florida (1 hand)	3735	3 oz.	—
Taylor Florida Water (1 hand)	3850	3 oz.	—
Sovereign Florida (1 hand)	3739	4 oz.	—
(Dominion Glass) (1 hand)	809	6 oz.	—
Marceau Florida (1 hand)	3314	7 oz.	—
(Dominion Glass) (2 hand, owens)	3385	7 oz.	—
(Dominion Glass) (2 hand)	810	8 oz.	—
DeLeon's Florida Water (1 hand)	3429	8 oz.	—
Royal Egypte Florida (1 hand)	3654	8 oz.	—
Seely's Florida Water (1 hand)	3682	8 oz.	—
Sovereign Florida (1 hand)	3733	8 oz.	—
Taylor Florida Water (1 hand)	3851	8 oz.	—

<sup>a</sup>The mold number is embossed on the bottle; the stock number is an inventory number, as far as can be ascertained.

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