

## Other “L” Marks

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As with the other letter section, we have discovered several “L” logos that need to be mentioned but do not deserve an entire section devoted to them – for a variety of reasons. With many, for example, the section would be so small as to be impractical. We have presented these “Other L” marks below.

### Containers and Marks

**L** (late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century)

We have observed several beer bottles embossed on their bases with the letter “L” in various formats. Three of these depicted the “L” with serifs, and these were obviously formed by hand, possibly by three different engravers. The fourth example had a sans serif “L” plus a large “A” and “85” at the bottom (Figure 1). Although we do not have a photo of the finish, the “85” probably indicates the 1885 patent date for the Lightning stopper. All were mouth blown into molds.



Figure 1 – L A 85 (eBay)

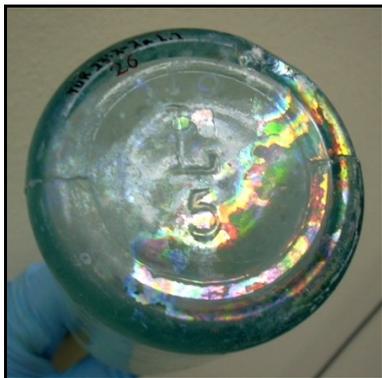


Figure 2 – L beer base (TUR)

Ayres et al. (1980) illustrated a beer bottle base embossed with the letter “L” (with serifs) above a “5” (same style “L” as on the fruit jars made by the Lindell Glass Co.). When the BRG visited Tucson in 2006 to view the Tucson Urban Renewal collection at the Arizona State Museum, we found the illustrated mark on a



Figure 3 – L beer base (NPSWACC)

single export beer bottle with a tooled, one-part finish (Figure 2). We also discovered a similar

export bottle at the Fort Bowie collection of the National Park Service Western Archaeological Curation Center, embossed on the base with a single “L” and no accompanying number (Figure 3). This mark had no serifs and was on a bottle with a one-part, applied finish. Another bottle was in the Tom Kelley Bottle House at Rhyolite, Nevada, erected in 1906 (Figure 4).



Figure 4 – L beer base

With current methods, we cannot determine the manufacturer, although the Lindell Glass Co. of St. Louis was the primary beer bottle glass house with an “L” initial. The bottles were made of both aqua and amber glass. Lindell used both colors – although *any* “L” glass house could have used the mark. Three of these bottles, however, had tooled finishes, a technique not noted on any Lindell bottle we have found, or they were found in contexts too late to have been made by Lindell. Lindell was therefore not the likely manufacturer for those, although the one found at Fort Bowie could have been produced during the period when Lindell was in business. See the section on the Lindell Glass Co. for more information on the company history and more typical marks.

### **Cursive L (1924-present)**

Even though this mark was not used on containers, the Cursive-L logo of the Libbey Glass Co. deserves a mention here because it was used on tumbler bases and other tableware that could be confused as container bases in archaeological excavations (Figure 5). Peterson (1968:49) stated that the Libbey Glass Division (Owens-Illinois) used the L-in-a-circle logo “on drinking glasses and sherbert dishes” beginning in 1955, on “tableware and glass kitchen ware” since 1963. He included the name “Libbey” in three formats on page 17, noting dates of 1895, 1896, and 1901.



Figure 5 – Libbey L (eBay)

Toulouse (1971:327) showed the marks as more complex, with the Cursive-L in a double circle beginning in 1924, in a circle broken at

three points in 1927, and in a single circle in 1955 – then the word “LIBBEY” in block letters in 1960 (Figure 6). Whitten (2017) added:

The “cursive L” within an ordinary circle or ring is shown as being introduced in 1955 by both Toulouse and Peterson. In actual practice, this mark often appears backwards if viewed from outside the glass, looking at the base, which means of course it appears correctly when looking down through the inside.

In more recent years the cursive L is typically plain, not inside a circle. This mark is often very faint, sometimes completely invisible or “smeared”, and can sometimes be likened to the appearance of a short curly hair embedded on the surface of the glass. In a few cases it might have an appearance vaguely resembling the cursive letter “Q”, or perhaps a gracefully designed looped numeral “2”. This “cursive L” mark is currently still in use (as of 2016).

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Libbey Glass, Toledo, Ohio (1892-present)**

Because the various Libbey incarnations all made tableware (rather than containers), this history will be brief and cursory. William L. Libbey purchased the New England Glass Co. in 1880, calling the operating firm W.L. Libbey & Son. Upon the death of his father in 1883, Edward Libbey acquired the business. Beset by financial difficulties, Libbey incorporated the firm in 1888, moving the plant to Toledo, Ohio, that summer to take advantage of free land and the natural gas boom in that area (Paquette 2010:13-17).

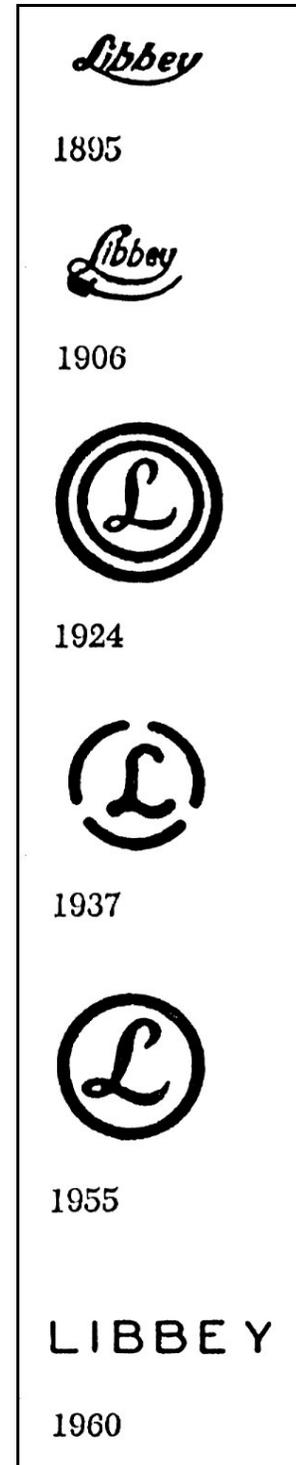


Figure 6 – Libbey marks (Toulouse 1971:327)

On February 3, 1892, the board of directors officially changed the name to the Libbey Glass Co. In December 1919, the name changed again to the Libbey Glass Mfg. Co. All went well until the early 1930s, when Libbey instituted a new program where tumblers would be used as packers. The customer could then consume the product and use the jars as drinking glasses. This created a bit of animosity between Libbey and its sister company, the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Prior to this time, Libbey had always made tableware, while Owens-Illinois produced containers. Owens-Illinois felt that these tumblers impinged on its product line. For awhile, the two firms reached a settlement, whereby Libbey continued to make the jars/tumblers, but they were marketed by Owens-Illinois. Owens-Illinois soon resolved the issue further by purchasing Libbey on October 17, 1935, and renaming the operation the Libbey Glass Mfg. Co. (Paquette 2010:20; 56-57).

### **Box-L (1953-ca. 1971?)**

According to Toulouse (1971:316), the L-in-a-box or L-in-a-square mark was used by the Lincoln Container Corp., a subsidiary of the Obear-Nester Glass Co. “since 1953” (Figure 7). Peterson (1968:49) noted the mark but did not include a date. The base of an amber flask was embossed “132 / Box-L D-23 2 / 53” where “132” was the federal liquor bottle permit code for the factory, “D-23” indicated the permit number for the distiller, and “53” was a date code for 1953.



Figure 7 – Box-L

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Lincoln Container Corp., Lincoln, Illinois (1953-at least 1980)**

Chester Underwood, then president of the Knox Glass Bottle Co., sold the Lincoln Glass Bottle Co. on North Logan St. to the Obear-Nester Glass Co. on June 30, 1952 (see the section on the Knox Glass Bottle Co. for more on the earlier firm). Obear-Nester operated the plant as the Lincoln Container Co. The factory still had a single continuous tank (as it had under Knox), making amber glass beverage and medicine bottles (*Decatur Daily Review* 1/25/1959; Toulouse 1971:316).

By 1966, the plant primarily produced non-returnable beer and soft drink bottles. The company remained in business until at least 1980, when Paul Boughan retired from it (*Pantagraph* [Bloomington, Illinois] 816/1966; Peasley Funeral Home 2004).

### **L in a Broken Box (1966-present)**

This mark was used by the Leone Industries, Bridgeton, New Jersey and Rochester, New York, from 1966 to the present (Whitten 2017). Emhart (1982:75; 1996:49; 2000) and Powell (1990) also identified Leone as the user of the logo (Figure 8).



Figure 8 – Broken-Box-L

### **Manufacturer**

#### **Leone Industries, Bridgeton, New Jersey and Rochester (1966-present)**

Leone Industries opened in 1966 (Leone Industries 2010; Whitten 2007). In 1982, there were two separate listings in a manufacturer's directory, probably for two branches of the same company. The first listed was Leone Industries at Bridgeton, New Jersey. The plant made "beverage, coffee, cosmetics, drug, food, household chemical, liquor, packers ware, preserve jars, private mold, wine, juice containers" at a single tank. Leone Industries of New York (Rochester) made almost the same products (no drug or cosmetic bottles) but used two tanks. The identical listing appeared in 1985 (*Glass Industry* 1982:40; Perrine 1985:30).

In March 2012, the Luxembourg-based Ardagh Group acquired Leone, bringing its number of glass and metal production centers to 91. The firm remains in business in 2017 and still uses the same logo (Leone Industries 2007; Tomlinson 2012).

### **L.A.C.**

Creswick (1987a:138) listed these initials on a mouth-blown (ground-rim) shoulder-seal jar embossed "MASON'S PATENT / NOV. 30<sup>TH</sup> / 1858" on the side but did not illustrate either the jar or the mark. She had no idea who made the jar; neither do we.

## Lafayette (ca. 1883-ca. 1889)

Toulouse (1969:179-180) noted four variations of the Lafayette jar:

1. Lafayette (cursive on side)
2. Same but base embossed “PAT. DEC. 27 1864”
3. Same as 1 but with underlined “Lafayette”
4. Embossed bust above “Lafayette”

Toulouse (1969:179-180) incorrectly identified the first jar as being made to the Eldridge Harris patent of February 9, 1864 (No. 41,575), with the later jars made to the John F. Griffen patent (No. 45,601) of December 27, 1864. He dated the earliest jar ca. 1864 but declined to estimate other ranges.

Roller (1983:187-189) only listed three variations:

1. THE LAFAYETTE (block letters)

Roller (1983:187) discussed a variation embossed “THE / LAFAYETTE” on one side and described the closure as a “glass stopper with rubber gasket compressed by two-piece cast-iron cam lever clamp.” The lids were embossed “PATENT PENDING” on the bottom side or had no embossing. Winslow W. Guptil was issued Patent No. 304,312 on September 2, 1884, and assigned it to the Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co., Jersey City, New Jersey (Figure 9). These jars had a ground finish. The firm was a jobber instead of a manufacturer. Creswick (1987a:98) illustrated the jar and dated it ca. 1884 (Figure 10). She noted that the Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co. was in business from 1883 to 1933. The Roller update (2011:287) speculated that the jars may have been made ca. 1883-1884 for the Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co., Jersey City, New Jersey.

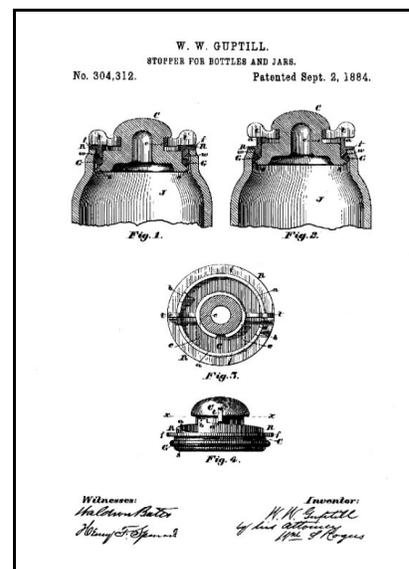


Figure 9 – Guptil 1884 patent

2. Lafayette (underlined cursive) below an embossed bust

Roller (1983:187; 2011:587) discussed the jars embossed

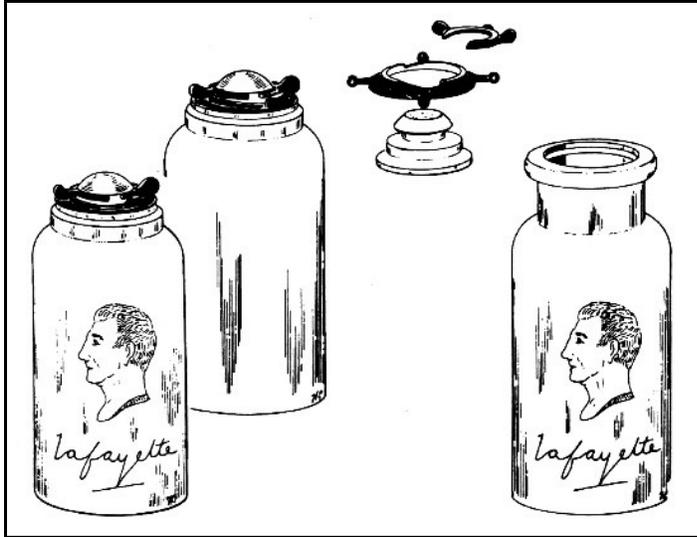


Figure 11 – Lafayette jars (Creswick 1987a:97)

“Lafayette” in underlined cursive below a bust, possibly intended to be Lafayette, and noted that most of these jars had the older, ground finishes, although some had the newer

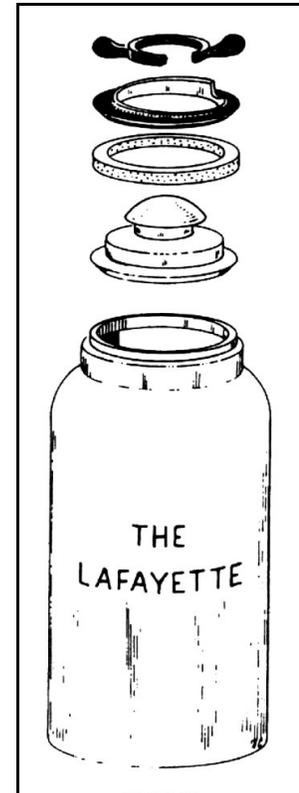


Figure 10 – Lafayette jar (Creswick 1987a:98)

tooled finishes. Creswick (1987a:97) illustrated three slight variations of the jar, treating the two finishes as separate jars and adding one jar that lacked any embossing (Figure 11).

Photographs from North American Glass show that there were at least two different molds made for the “bust” variation with two distinctly different line drawings of the bust (Figure 12). One showed an apparently younger man. Since North American Glass only showed one example of the “younger” bust and five of the “older” one, it is possible that the “younger” bust variation was made after the other one wore out. It is also possible, of course, that the two molds were used simultaneously.



Figure 12 – Lafayette jars (North American Glass)

Roller (1983:189) stated that the lid for the second jar was embossed “PATENTED SEPT 21884

AUG 4 1885” on top, although the earlier jars had no markings (Figure 13). The first patent date referred to Guptil’s 1884 patent discussed above, but the second was issued to James Comley (No. 323,636) on August 4, 1885. These jars had the tooled finishes. The Comley improvement had a “stud projecting from the back of the thumbpiece ring. The stud was meant to keep the ring pressed tightly against the glass stopper, to prevent the closure from accidentally coming apart.”



Figure 13 – Lafayette lids (North American Glass)

### 3. Lafayette (underlined cursive)



Figure 14 – Lafayette jar (North American Glass)

Roller (1983:189) noted that the jars embossed “Lafayette” but with no drawing only had the tooled finishes, but he did not include date ranges, apparently assuming that the patent dates spoke for themselves (Figure 14). Roller (1983:188) included an 1886 ad for the jars from the Hartford Fruit Jar Co., showing illustrations of the newer lids and jars embossed only with the underlined “Lafayette” (Figure 15). The Roller update

(2011:288) suggested that these jars may have been made for the Hartford Fruit Jar Co., Hartford, Connecticut.

APRIL, THE AMERICAN POTTER AND ILLUMINATOR. 1886. 19

## The Lafayette Fruit Jar.

The Lafayette Fruit Jar is offered to the trade and to the public with entire confidence that wherever shown it will instantly commend itself to anyone in want of an airtight jar for preserving Fruit or Vegetables.

**It is absolutely Perfect. The Simplest and Best yet Produced.**

The Cap is Glass. No metal anywhere to come in contact with the fruit.

— NOTE —

**THE POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:**

**IT CLOSSES INSTANTLY.**  
**IT SEALS SECURELY.**  
**IT OPENS EASILY.**

**Buy the Lafayette Jar and Avoid Competition.**

These Jars are made in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons, as shown in the cuts. All sizes are packed Six Dozen in a case.

The readiness with which this Jar is closed makes it desirable and profitable for large packing establishments, where it is already extensively used.

**“LAFAYETTE” FRUIT JAR.**  
**PRICES TO THE TRADE!**  
**PER GROSS: Pinta, \$11.00; Quarts, \$12.25; Half Gallons, \$16.50.**  
Terms of Sale, see a per cent of Cash in 10 Days.

**FRENCH, POTTER & WILSON, Wholesale Agents, CHICAGO, ILL.**

The Lafayette Fruit Jar is manufactured by The Hartford Fruit Jar Co., Hartford, Conn., and is sold by H. S. Atay & Co., Park Place, New York; G. W. Lord & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. H. Brooks, Orc & Spoor, Columbus, Ohio; G. H. Dana, Kile & Pollard, Cincinnati, Ohio; Phelps, Bruce & Co., Detroit, Michigan; The French Glass & Crockery Co., Toledo, Ohio; Weissmann & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Holweg & Reese, Indianapolis, Ind., etc., etc.

Figure 15 – Lafayette jar ad (Roller 1983:188)

Creswick (1987a:98) illustrated the jar, agreeing with Roller’s embossing on the lid and noting that Comley assigned his 1885 patent to G. Wells Root. In addition, Guptil received

another patent (No. 326,641) on September 22, 1885, for another improvement to the lid, assigning this one to the Hartford Fruit Jar Co. – although she noted that no collector had ever reported a lid with that patent number. She was somewhat ambiguous about the dates for the Hartford Fruit Jar Co., placing the opening between 1884 and 1886 and the closing at 1889.

It seems virtually certain that the Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co. contracted with a currently unknown glass house to produce both “THE LAFAYETTE” and the jars embossed “Lafayette” along with the embossed drawing of the bust – that were made with ground rims. The ground rims seem to be the key to tying the first “LAFAYETTE” and the second one *with ground rims* to the Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co. during two years – 1883 and 1884. Even though Guptil did not receive his patent until September 2, 1884, one lid was embossed “PAT PEND” – indicating that the jar was made prior to the issuing of the patent. Unfortunately, the patent document did not reveal when Guptil applied for the patent.

It is probable that the Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co. sold or otherwise transferred the Guptil patent rights to the Hartford Fruit Jar Co. sometime during 1885. It is certain that Hartford was advertising the jar – using the newer Comley patented lid by 1886. The firm likely ceased the sale of the jars about 1889 – although that date is arbitrary.

## Users

### Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co., Jersey City, New Jersey (1883-1885)

The Lafayette Jar & Stopper Co., incorporated on October 17, 1883, under the state laws of New Jersey with a \$100,000 capitalization. The office was located 137 High St., “up stairs.” The last listing we could find was an advertisement that the firm placed in an 1884 Boston trade bulletin that featured the “Lafayette” jar (Howard 1884:249; Secretary of State 1914 - Figure 16). The firm likely remained in business until some point in early to mid-1885.

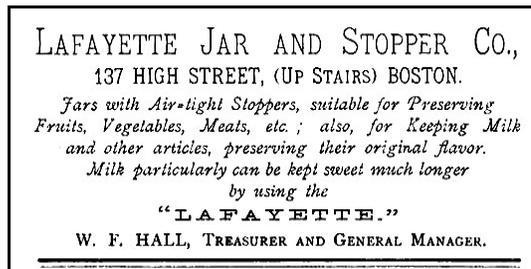


Figure 16 – 1884 Lafayette jar ad (Howard 1888:249)

## Hartford Fruit Jar Co., Hartford, Connecticut (1885-ca.1889)

The Hartford Fruit Jar Co. incorporated under Connecticut law on July 20, 1885. The firm dissolved its corporate status in 1905 (Hornblower et al. 1902:512; Lockwood & Brainard 1890:1382). Despite the late disincorporation, the firm probably ceased operations by ca. 1889. Also, see the Other H section for information about other jars from the Hartford Fruit Jar Co.

## LAIRD SC. PITT (1828-1868)

Although not a manufacturer's mark, this deserves our attention. The words were embossed on General Washington and Eagle and General Jackson and Eagle flasks produced by John Robinson. At least one of these also had the "JR" initials in an oval at the lower part of the front body and "LAIRD SC. PITT" below the oval (Figure 17). "SC" was an abbreviation for sculpsit – a person who engraved, carved, or sculptured a work (McKearin & Wilson 1978:524-525). Joshua Laird was a well-known Pittsburgh mold maker – in business by at least 1828 until ca. 1837 or 1838 – and was one of the few who actually signed his work, at least on two occasions (Hawkins 2009:443; McKearin & Wilson 1978:411). Also see JR in the Other J section.

## L.B. and L.C.Co. (ca. 1910s-1950s)

Creswick (1987b:81) illustrated two identical jars marked on the bases with L.B. and L.C.Co., respectively (Figure 18). Creswick labeled these as "smooth lip" – usually indicating machine manufacture, and the drawings show what appear to be valve marks on the bases. Since her second volume listed only 20<sup>th</sup> century jars, these were almost certainly made during that period. The style suggests the teens to the late 1950s. The jars were sealed by metal lids held in place with a wire clamp. Creswick failed to provide a date range or suggest a manufacturer. These may have been product jars with the initials of the fillers, but we have no suggestions for the manufacturers.



Figure 17 – Laird flask (McKearin & Wilson 1978:525)

## L.BROS. (1886-1926)



Figure 19 – L Bros (Lynn Loomis collection)

The “L. BROS.” logo appeared on the bases of prescription bottles made for Lloyd Bros., Pharmacists, Inc. during the 1884-1926 period. We discovered the mark on the base of a square prescription bottle in the Lynn Loomis

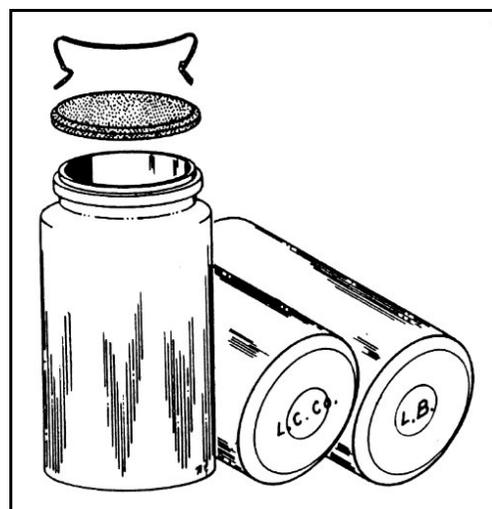


Figure 18 – LB & LCCo (Creswick 1987b:81)

collection that was used by G.L. Hoyt & Co., Silver City, New Mexico (Figures 19 & 20).

## User

### Lloyd Bros., Pharmacists, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio (1886-1968)

John Uri Lloyd purchased T.C. Thorpe’s share of H.M. Merrell & Co. (H.M. Merrell, T.C. Thorpe, and Abner Thorpe) in 1877, making the business Merrill, Thorpe & Lloyd. Lloyd’s younger brother, Nelson Ashly Lloyd, purchased H.M. Merrell’s share in 1877, creating Thorpe & Lloyd. Although the firm was a retail druggist prior to this point, it now became a drug manufacturer. Curtis G. Lloyd replaced Abner Thorpe in 1886, and the business became the Lloyd Bros. By that time, the Lloyd Bros. prepared 835 fluid extracts. The firm remained a partnership until 1924, when the brothers incorporated as Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists, Inc.

Nelson Lloyd died in 1925, followed by Curtis in 1926, and John a decade later in 1936. S.B. Penick purchased the firm from the Lloyd Estate in 1938 and continued using the Lloyd formulas. Although the firm changed owners several times, it retained the Lloyd Brothers,

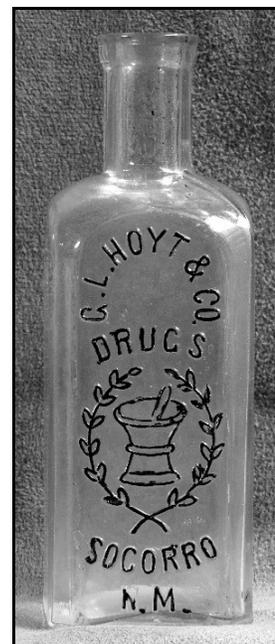


Figure 19 – Hoyt bottle (Lynn Loomis collection)

Pharmacists, Inc. name until the American Hoechst Corp., a German firm, purchased the business in 1968 and dropped the Lloyd name (Lloyd Library 2015; Lloyd Library & Museum 2015). Although we have not discovered any historical references, the firm may have acted as a jobber for bottles for its customers.

### **LBS** (1880s-ca. 1910)

Toulouse (1971:319-320) illustrated this mark in an arch with a “5” below it. He noted that the mark “was reported to have been found on the bottom of a handmade, cork-finished, green beer bottle made in a post mold.” He added that he found a base with the same initials and an “8” below them “at a former brewery site in Prescott, Ont., Can. Because it also had a ‘tear-drop’ in the center-bottom, similar to the one found on a bottle carrying Nuttall’s mark, ‘N&Co,’ the bottle is probably British.”



Figure 21 – LBS base

We have a similar bottle, olive green in color, made in a three-piece mold. It is one of the British “ale” or “stout” bottles. On our example, the LBS was spread as in the west-north-east compass points – with “310” in the “south: – and the center had a round mamelon or dot – not a teardrop (Figure 21). While we agree that the bottle was probably made in Britain, we have no suggestion as to the precise manufacturer, although the lack of a “teardrop” makes Nuttall & Co. unlikely. An eBay example included the number “31” and also had the central dot instead of a “teardrop”. This type of bottle was made during the 1880s-ca. 1910 period, and these seem to be relatively common on eBay and in antique stores.

### **L&C** (poss. 1852-1875)

Roller (1983:363) discussed a grooved-ring, wax-sealer fruit jar with a pressed, laid-on ring that was embossed “UNION” in an arch on the front and “L&C” on the base. He was unaware of the manufacturer. Creswick (1987a:210) illustrated the jar and noted that James B. Lyon & Co. operated the Union Flint Glass Co. during the 1852-1875 period – when this jar was made (Figure 22). See the section on the Union Flint Glass Co. for more information.

## LCC (1961-present)

Whitten (2017) noted that the Lancaster Colony Corp., Lancaster, Ohio, was the parent company of the Indiana Glass Co. after 1957. According to the Lancaster Colony website (2017), “several small glass and related housewares manufacturing companies combined to form Lancaster Colony



Figure 23 – LCC (Ruby Lane & Stein Marks)

Corporation” in 1961. The firm continues in business in 2017. The logo appears in two styles, but we have only found it on ceramic tableware (Figure 23).

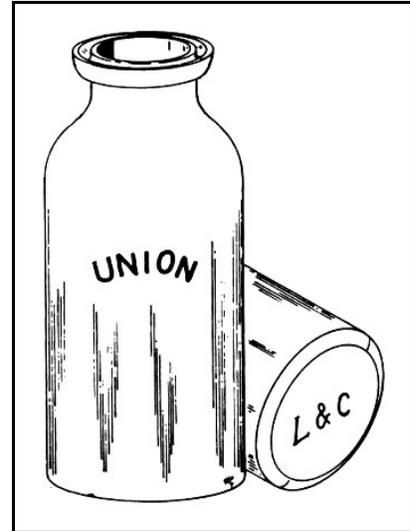


Figure 22 – L&C (Creswick 1987a:210)

## LCCo



Figure 24 – LCCo heel (eBay)

An eBay auction offered a machine-made milk bottle with a round shoulder plate embossed “ONE PINT / LIQUID” on the shoulder and “LCCo” on the heel. The “C” was very clearly that letter – not a “G” – and the scar on the base was very messy although not the feathered Owens scar (Figures 24 & 25). This was probably a mistake for “LGCo” – but it may have been made at a currently unknown glass house.



Figure 25 – LCCo bottle (eBay)

## LCM



Figure 27 – LCM base6 (TUR)

At the Tucson Urban Renewal (TUR) collection, we found an oval flask embossed LCM on the base (across the short axis). This may have been the initials of the company that filled the flask. We have found no matches for a company with these initials in our sources (Figures 26 & 27).



Figure 27 – LCM flask (TUR)

## LCPGCO monogram (ca. 1880s)

A monogram, comprising the letters “LCPGCO” was embossed on a jar that was marked “THE NEW (slight arch) / {monogram} / PERFECTION (slight inverted arch)” on the front. Roller (1983:285) noted that “the correct order of the letters in the monogram and its meaning are not known” and speculated no further. Creswick (1987b:99) listed Lewis P.R. LeCompte as the patentee and added that

the correct way of reading the monogram has not been absolutely determined. It could be LPRLCo. for the patentee of the Perfection jars (Lewis P.R. LeCompte), or it could also be a monogram for the Illinois Glass Company of Alton, Illinois, who made some of the Perfection jars [Figure 28].

Caniff (2014:17) discussed the jar and noted that LeCompte had patented the Perfection jar on March 29, 1887. LeCompte applied for a patent for a “Fruit Jar Cover” on February 4, 1887,



Figure 28 – Perfection jar (Creswick 1987b:99)

and received Patent No. 360,165 on March 29 of the same year (Figure 29). The patent used two wire clamps to hold down the lid. These engaged a toothed ridge in the center of the lid. The New Perfection used a Lightning-style wire-bale arrangement.

The defining feature of this jar was the monogram. According to Caniff (2014):17), some researchers have suggested that the initials indicate the Illinois Glass Co., a glass house that made some of the Perfection jars (obviously referencing Creswick), but he noted that there seem to be too many letters for that. The Roller editors (2011:392) cited Jerry McCann as suggesting that “PLCG CO.” represented Lewis P.R. LeCompte and “Glass Co.” – but this excludes the “R.” Finally, Caniff recalled that Chuck Lorentz – more than 40 years ago – suggested that the order was “LPG CO” – which makes sense – but he had no suggestion for the meaning of the letters.

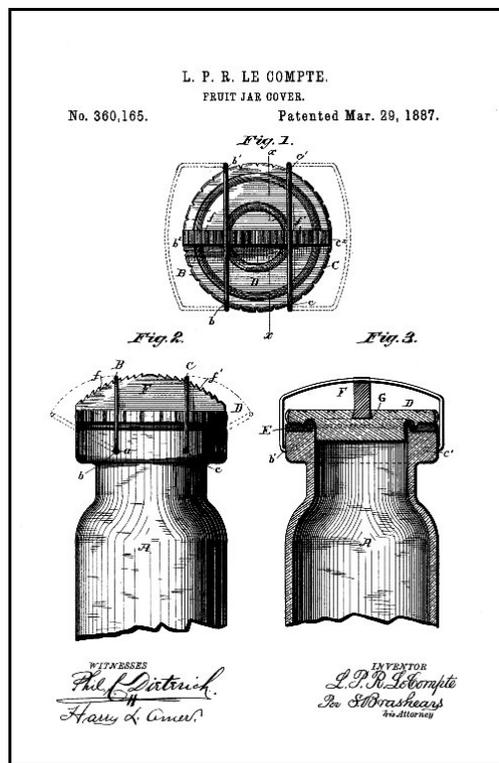


Figure 29 – LeCompte 1887 patent

We would like to suggest that the letters could indicate the LeCompte Perfection Glass Co. Unfortunately, a series of searches failed to locate a company with this name. According to the *Oregon News* (11/29/1912), LeCompte died on November 27, 1912, at Portland, Oregon. The patent document also placed LeCompte at Portland. An online search for LeCompte in Oregon, Washington, and California newspapers, however, only revealed that LeCompte broke his leg while falling off a ladder in 1884 – no use whatsoever in our quest. It is possible that the initials in the monogram indicate a jobber or wholesaler rather than a glass house.

### **L.C.&R. or L.C.&R.CO..** (ca. 1893-ca. 1929)

Both “L.C.&R.” and “L.C.&R.CO.” marks have been advertised on eBay auctions on various types of flasks and drug store bottles – although the former set of initials is much less common (Figure 30). Some drug store bottles also had “RAMEY” embossed above the initials.

Knittle (1927:442) and Toulouse (1971:320) each mentioned the “L.C.&R.CO.” mark, but neither had any information about the user.

Allen Vegotsky (personal communication 6/20/2014), however, found a ruler in the Hatchett Drug Store inventory that was given to the drug store by the Lampton, Crane and Ramey Co., 813-815 West Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky. The firm sold bottles and corks, and the ruler included a device for measuring cork diameters for ordering. The firm almost certainly carried corks and at least some bottles.



Figure 30 – LC&RCo bases (eBay)

## User

### **Lampton, Crane & Ramey Co., Louisville, Kentucky (ca. 1893-ca. 1929)**

The Lampton, Crane & Ramey Co. was primarily a manufacturer of paints and a jobber in lamp chimneys and at least some bottles, probably filled with paint remover, turpentine, and other paint-related liquids. An internet genealogy source placed the firm in business in 1893 (Vincent 1998), but the earliest primary information we have found is an issue of the *Paint, Oil and Drug Review* (1900:15), that noted the firm as one of the organizers of the Louisville Paint, Oil & Varnish Club. In September 1912, the firm incorporated with a capital of \$125,000 and H.S. Ramey as the major shareholder, but a fire at the plant on October 13 caused \$50,000 worth of damage. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* announced on November 28, 1923, that the Lampton, Crane & Ramey Co. had increased its capital to \$375,000. Although the minutes of the Louisville Free Public Library Board of Trustees recorded payments to the firm from October 1812 to November 1927, the last mention we could find was in the *Courier-Journal* on September 15, 1929 (*Paint, Oil and Drug Review* 1900:15; 1912:10; *Painters Magazine* 1912:938).

## LF in a Diamond (1870-1890?)

Toulouse (1971:320) reported a Diamond-LF logo on the base of a mouth-blown strap-sided flask. The pale aqua container had a tooled finish, and he dated the flask ca. 1870-1890 (Figure 31). Whitten (2017) discussed a very similar bottle with the identical mark, suggesting the 1885-1910 time period. The maker remains a mystery.

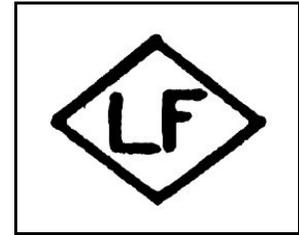


Figure 31 – Diamond LF (Toulouse 1971:320)

## LF&CO (1864-1867)



Figure 33 – LF&CO (Jay Hawkins)

McKearin and Wilson (1978:649-651) illustrated two Union clasped-hands flasks embossed “LF&CO” in an oval frame (Figures 32 & 33). The mark was also noted by Knittle (1927:442)

and Toulouse (1971:320). The word “PITTSBURGH” appeared on the reverse of one flask (Figures 34). None of the researchers guessed at the identity of the maker.

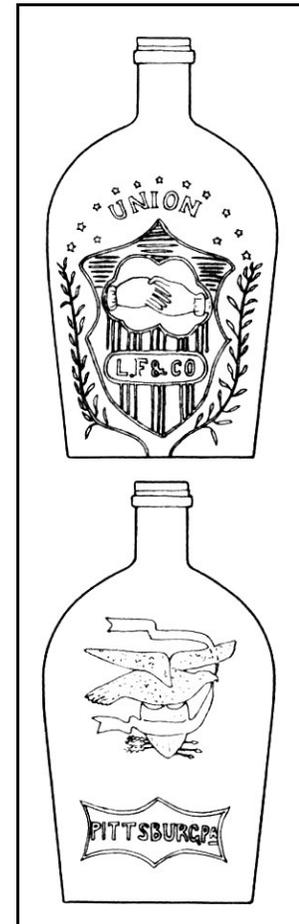


Figure 32 – LF&CO flasks (McKearin and Wilson 1978:649-651)



Figure 34 – LF&CO flask (American Bottle Auction)

Hawkins (2009:318-319) attributed the mark to Lippincott, Fry & Co. (H.C. Lippincott and Henry Clay Fry), operators of the Excelsior Flint Glass Chimney Co. and the Crescent Flint Glass Co. (corner of Josephine and 18<sup>th</sup> St.). The firm made lamp chimneys, window glass, and at least two

flasks. The firm was only listed in 1866 and was replaced by Fry & Scott the following year. The McDougalds (1999:111) suggested that Fry became involved with the Lippincott, Fry & Co. in 1864, when he returned from his military service with 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, a unit where he served since his enlistment in August of 1862.

## LG

An eBay auction featured an amber jar embossed “MASON’S / PATENT / NOV. 30<sup>TH</sup> / 1858” on the side and “LG / {dot}” on the base (Figure 35). Although it is impossible to tell from the photos whether the jar is mouth blown or machine made, it appears crude. We did not find this jar in the standard fruit jar references, nor did we find any specific mention of a firm with “LG” initials making amber jars. The jar was almost certainly not made by the Liberty Glass Co. – a firm that specialized in soda bottles – although the company used an “LG” mark.



Figure 35 – LG Mason (eBay)

## LGC (1880s-1920s)

Griffenhagen and Bogard (1999:125) recorded the “LGC” mark as being used on medicinal bottles by McConnon & Co., Winona, Minnesota, in the 1880s. Their information almost certainly came from Ring (1980:323), who listed McConnon’s Stomach Bitters, made by McConnon & Co., Winona, Minnesota, with the “LGC” mark on its base. Unfortunately, neither author gave further information. It is possible that the bottle was marked LGC<sub>o</sub> with a very indistinct “o” that was unseen by the researchers. Henry J. and Joseph J. McConnon (brothers) began manufacturing drugs in 1899 and incorporated as McConnon & Co. in 1904 (Bottle Pickers n.d.). Although the site stated that the firm remained in business until the 1960s, we could only find corroboration for its existence into the 1920s.

McConnon & Co. also used several smaller bottles for potions, including Dr. Mallacoff’s Consumption Cure, Dr. Tolstois Caucasian Linement, and McConnon’s Face Cream (Fike 1987:70, 138). Unfortunately, Fike noted nothing about dates for these bottles, nor did he ascribe any manufacturer’s marks to them.

## **LGCo monogram** (late 19<sup>th</sup> century) [U.S.]

We discussed LGCo monograms in the Lamont Glass Co. section, but Toulouse (1969:183) noted a different LGCo monogram on a jar embossed “MASON’S / LGCo monogram / PATENT / NOV 30<sup>TH</sup> / 1858” on the front (Figure 36). He attributed the mark (erroneously) to the Louisville Glass Co. and continued that attribution in his later book (Toulouse 1971:323). Roller (1983:235; 2011:354-355) illustrated the same LGCo monogram along with two variations of the mark that had been altered to form either an OI or IO monogram on a similar jar. He, too, made no attempt to identify the maker of any of these jars. Roller added that “the exact order of the letters in this monogram is not known. The jars seem to have been made from altered LGCo molds.” Creswick (1987:144) also illustrated the jar, but she also made no attempt to attribute a maker. Kath (1996:51) discussed the markings at great length but concluded that there was no way to determine any of the manufacturers. She also noted that the letters are not necessarily in LGCo order.



Figure 36 – LGCo monogram  
(North American Glass)

## **IO Monograms**

As noted above, it is virtually certain the LGCo monogram molds were altered by adding lines to form another monogram or shape that could be “IO” or “OI” or could be unrelated to the apparent letters. A second variation included four more straight lines to form a more complex but equally perplexing figure. Toulouse (1969:159-160) called this variation “IOCo” and noted that the jars were light green in color. He admitted he did not know the manufacturer but suggested that the LGCo monogram was a “very similar monogram, differing only as if the ‘I’ were not complete.” Creswick (1987a:143) illustrated both variations of this jar but never speculated on the maker (Figure 37).

In her colloquial manner, Kath (1996:51) suggested that the person doing the altering “didn’t even bother to fill in any of the lines in the LCo engraving. They simply engraved additional lines to change the ‘L’ and the GCo into two weird oval-shaped somethings!” The engraver left the serifs from the

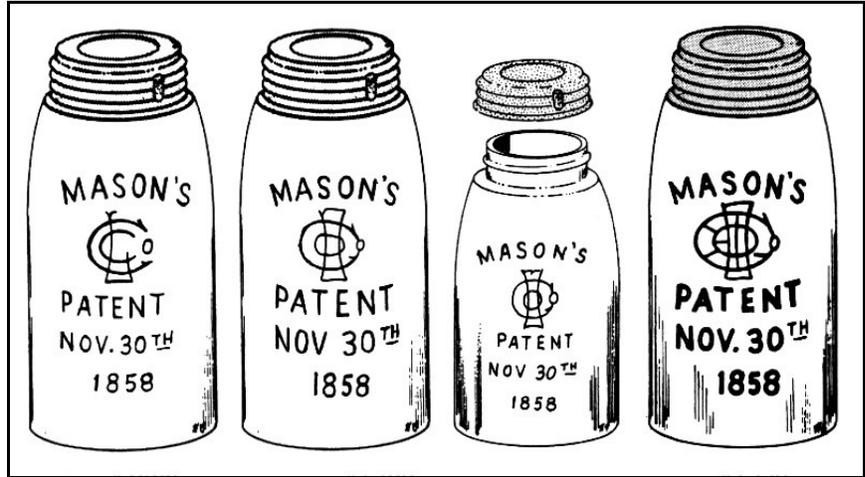


Figure 37 – LCo-IO monograms (Creswick 1987:143-144)

original monogram, creating the strange effect noted by Kath. Kath also claimed that both variations were only made in aqua color. It seems logical, however, that “L . . . Glass Co.” was the intent of the initial jar – again as noted by Kath. She did not guess at a manufacturer, noting that earlier authors who guessed were frequently wrong – almost certainly a stab at Toulouse. The jars were made in “aqua, light cornflower blue, citron, and a couple of shades of olive green” (Kath 1996:51).

The alterations followed one of two paths. Either two (or more) sets of molds were altered in each design OR the original mold was altered to the simpler of the two IO designs then changed again to the more complex design. We support the second possibility as most likely. It seems logical that the L . . . Glass Co. made the original jars then went out of business or sold the molds to another glass house. The other glass house may have changed the monogram to its own initials or simply made a design to eliminate LCo.

### **LGW monogram** (poss. 1913-1930s)

The MASON’S IMPROVED jars came with variety of monograms embossed on the front between the two words. One such monogram on a machine-made jar was embossed on the front with an LGW monogram between “MASON’S” and “IMPROVED” (Figure 38). Toulouse (1969:183) ascribed the mark to the Louisville Glass Works, Louisville, Kentucky, and dated the



Figure 38 – LGW monogram (North American Glass)

jar ca. 1910-1930.<sup>1</sup> Roller (1983:222; 2011:338) listed the jar as “maker unknown.” Creswick (1987:124) placed the jar in her first volume, implying that the container was made prior to 1920 (Figure 39). She made no guess as to the maker or dates but noted that the jars were produced in aqua and colorless glass (that changed to an amethyst color with prolonged exposure to sunlight). The mark was likely used by the Lockport Glass Works (see Discussion and Conclusions section below). The single example we have found on eBay was embossed on the base with a “3” partially obliterated by a valve scar (Figure 40).



Figure 39 – LGW monogram (Creswick 1987:124)

We have only discovered six major glass houses with LGW initials:

- Lancaster Glass Works (1849-1881)
- Laurens Glass Works (1911-1968) fruit jars 1930s+
- Lockport Glass Works (1843-1908)
- Louisville Glass Works (1855-1873)
- Lynchburg Glass Works (1919-1921)
- Lyndeborough Glass Works (1866-1886)



Figure 40 – LGW base (North American Glass)

Lancaster, Louisville, and Lyndeborough were all too early to have used machines. We discussed the possibility that the Lynchburg Glass Works made this jar with Dennis Bratcher, the foremost authority on the firm, and he presented evidence that the firm had considered fruit jars just before it ceased production but never actually made any (personal communication 5/23-5/54/2017). Lynchburg records show that the only jars the plant ever manufactured used metal lids; the LGW monogram jar had a glass insert. The Lancaster Glass Works seems like a logical choice, but we have found no evidence that the plant ever used machines.

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<sup>1</sup> This is impossible. The Louisville plant closed three decades earlier!

The Laurens Glass Works made fruit jars at least as early as the 1930s and certainly used machines. Although we have found no specific references to the earlier manufacture of fruit jars, it was certainly possible. According to Toulouse (1971:324), the plant made “packers and preservers” by 1913. That terminology would seem to include fruit jars, so the Laurens Glass Works remains a strong possibility as the user of the monogram. See the section on Laurens for more information.

**THE LIQUID** (ca. 1900-ca. 1920)



Figure 41 – The Liquid base (Hutchbook)

“THE LIQUID” appeared on the bases of at least 13 Hutchinson soda bottles. Von Mechow (2017) discussed bases variously embossed “THE LIQUID”; “THE / LIQUID”; and “THE / LIQUID” in an elongated diamond – although his illustration only included “THE LIQUID” in an arch and the diamond variation. Hutchbook (Fowler 2017) discussed and illustrated 66 examples that included the diamond

variations and “THE LIQUID” above various numbers, including 24, 28, 29, 29X, 38, 1106, and 1137 (Figures 41 & 42). An unusual example

was embossed “4 / THE LIQUID (in a diamond) / 1339.” Except for the “4,”

these numbers were almost certainly model numbers. The most popular was “29,” found on an even dozen (60%) of the 20 bottles with accompanying numbers. The vast majority had no numbers reported.



Figure 42 – Hutch bottle (Hutchbook)



Figure 43 – Liquid Carbonic base (eBay)

Various eBay auctions showed packer-style medicinal bottles embossed “THE LIQUID (arch) / The Liquid (cursive) in an elongated diamond / CARBONIC COMPANY (inverted arch)” on the bases (Figures 43 & 44). These were used to ship

various fruit flavors for soda fountain customers (Figure 45). The firm may have commissioned other bottle types as well. The firm used “The Liquid” on a letterhead by at least 1900 and continued in ads to at least 1917 but had dropped “The” a decade later. We have arbitrarily selected ca. 1920 as a likely cutoff date.

**User**

**Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co., Chicago (1888-1902)**

In 1888, Jacob Bauer, a druggist from Indiana, founded the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. at Chicago. Baur was the president of the corporation, with H.J. Spruhan as treasurer. By at least 1895 (probably from the beginning), Charles Bauer was the secretary. The firm’s main product was liquefied CO<sub>2</sub>. The company became a manufacturer of soda fountains, added supplies for bottlers, and began using the phrase “The Liquid” by at least 1900, calling its products



Figure 45– Liquid Carbonic jars (Sunderland Drug Store Museum)

“Diamond brand.” In 1902, it reduced the name to the Liquid Carbonic Co. (von Mechow 2017).

**Liquid Carbonic Co., Chicago (1902-1984)**

As noted above, the firm became the Liquid Carbonic Co. in 1902. With this reorganization, C.F. Rauchfuss became the secretary, although Jacob Bauer retained his position as president. Although a 1917 letterhead still used “The Liquid,” the firm advertised its



Figure 44 – Liquid Carbonic jar (eBay)



Figure 46 – 1927 Liquid Carbonic ad (eBay)

Red Diamond brand and had dropped “The” from “Liquid” by 1927. In a 1927 *Saturday Evening Post* ad, Liquid Carbonic claimed to be “the largest maker of soda fountains” (Figure 46). The firm advertised beer bottling systems in 1934, illustrating a beer bottle in the ad (Figure 47). Thus far, we have not discovered any beer bottles with Liquid Carbonic logos. C.B.I. Industries purchased the company in 1984 (von Mechow 2017).

**L.M.G. in an inverted triangle** (ca 1895-ca. 1910)

According to von Mechow (2017), “L.M.G.” in an inverted triangle was embossed on the bases of at least four different champagne beer bottles used by soda bottlers at Long Island, New York. He attributed the mark to an “unknown manufacturer or jobber” during the ca 1895-ca. 1910 period.

Fisher & Weinhardt (2011) noted a single mouth-blown beer bottle embossed “LR / G” in an inverted triangle on the base. Chas. Ninesling, the brewer who used the bottle, was in business from ca. 1885-1910. They did not know the manufacturer, but this is one of the bottles von Mechow listed as “L.M.G.” The correct configuration is “L.M. / G.” in an inverted triangle (Figure 48). Although it is tempting to assume that the “G” reflects the word “Glass,” it seems more likely that these are initials for a jobber.

Benjamin Boley was the proprietor of the Manhattan Glass Co., a manufacturer of bottles from February of 1896 to 1902. The plant began with two day tanks, each having six rings but shifted to one continuous tanks with four rings and a day tank with six rings by 1900 (Roller 1998). It is tempting to add an “L” (Lower Manhattan?) to make this fit, since the firm was open during the correct time period.



Figure 47 – 1934 Liquid Carbonic ad (eBay)

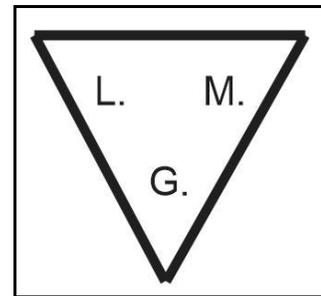


Figure 48 – L.M.G. logo

## L&SCo or L&S (ca. 1908-1940s)

Toulouse (1969:188) noted the L&S logo on the base of a fruit jar that was embossed “PAT JULY 14 1908” on the side. The machine-made jar was sealed by a Lightning closure, “dimple neck design.” He did not know the maker. In his later book (Toulouse 1971:336), he claimed that the letters were in the form of a monogram on the base of a fruit jar embossed “THE PURITAN” on the side. Roller (1983:195) noted that there were

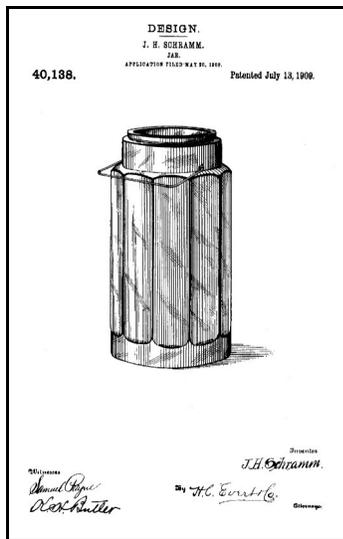


Figure 50 – Schramm 1909 patent

two variations of the closure, one with bead neck, full-wire bale, the other, also bead neck, had a half-wire bale in dimpled bosses. He stated that the jar was made by the Ball Bros. ca. 1910s-1920s and speculated that L&S could be Lutz & Schramm, Pittsburgh food packers. He further stated that there was a variation that lacked side embossing as well as the one with the patent date.

Creswick (1987b:84) illustrated the jar with the patent date and confirmed Ball Bros. as the producer (Figure 49). She also included a paneled product jar (no illustration) embossed “LUTZ & SCHRAMM” on the base. The Roller update discussed the same two variations and provided information on two stoneware jars made to the same patent. Joseph H. Schramm submitted an application for a patent on May 2, 1909, and received Design Patent No. 40,138 on July 13 of the same year (Figure 50).

We have a decagonal colorless catsup bottle in our possession embossed “L&S 30 / F” on the base, with a label noting “SUPREME / COURT / TOMATO / CATSUP / NET WEIGHT 8 OZ. / DISTRIBUTED

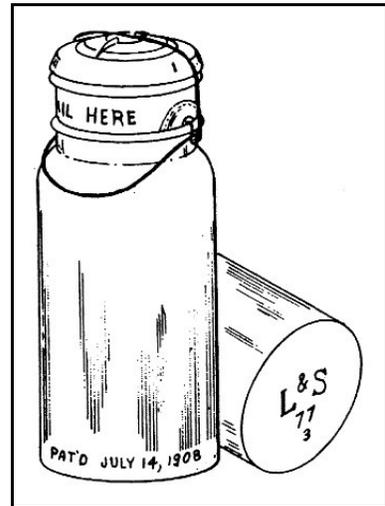


Figure 49 – L&S (Creswick 1987b:84)



Figure 51 – Catsup bottle



Figure 52 – L&S base

BY / THE W.H. DUNNE CO. / NORWICH / N.Y.” (Figures 51 & 52). Judging by the “F” manufacturer’s mark, the machine-made bottle was likely made by the Fairmount Glass Works sometime between the late teens and 1964. An eBay



Figure 53 – L&S Co base (eBay)

auction featured an eight-sided catsup bottle embossed “L&S Co. / 8” on the base – bottled by Lutz & Schramm Co. (Figure 53).

## User

### **Lutz & Schramm Co., Allegheny, Pennsylvania (ca. 1902-ca. 1948)**

Julian J. Lutz and Jacob Lutz opened a packing firm, the Lutz & Lutz Co., at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1883. Julian had learned the packing trade at F.&J. Heinz, forerunner of the H.J. Heinz Co. The Lutz four-story plant was located at 68-74 Main St. at Allegheny, and they soon opened a branch at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania. Joseph H. Schramm joined the brothers in 1886, but the business name remained the same. Julian died in 1889, but the survivors did not rename the company as the Lutz & Schramm Co. until 1897 or 1898. By that time, they had opened branches in Creston, Ohio, and Bennett, Pennsylvania (Roller 2011:298).

The firm received Trademark No. 81,345 for the L&S logo on March 28, 1911, claiming a first use on January 1, 1905, and had a branch in Boston, Massachusetts, by at least 1907 as shown on one of the company’s billheads (offered on eBay). At some point, the firm opened a plant in Sandusky, Ohio, and may have moved the home office there. The *Sandusky Register* last mentioned the factory on August 30, 1974, and called it the “former” Lutz & Schramm plant on May 6 of the following year.

## LUSTRE (ca. 1910-1930)

Toulouse (1969:188), Roller (1983:197, 258, 272; 2011:300, 384, 401), and Creswick (1987b:83-84, 97, 101) all discussed several variations of jars embossed “LUSTRE” as well as two other jars produced for the same glass jobber – R.E. Tongue & Bros. Creswick produced the most chronologically useful enumeration, so we have used her listing as our base. Note that Roller did not list some of the Creswick variations. Although all of them had Lightning closures, the Lustre jars were made with three finish styles. The oldest style, used from ca. 1880 to ca. 1920, used a wire held in place by a twist to mount two metal squares with holes as anchors for a wire bale arrangement that held the glass lid onto a thick reinforced finish. The second used the same wire arrangement but had a double ring finish. The final style replaced the anchor wire with two molded round “dimples” to anchor the wire bale arrangement.

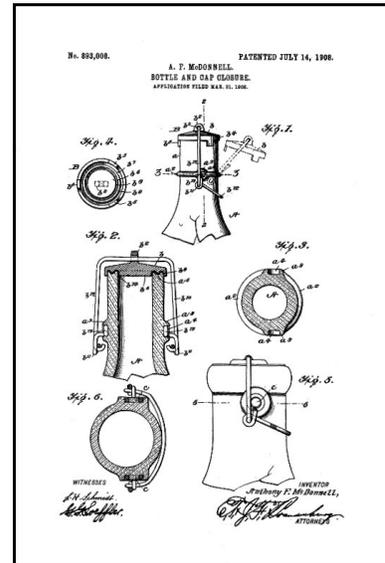


Figure 54 – McDonald 1908 patent

Although Charles de Quillfeldt patented the original design that became the lightning stopper on small-mouth bottles in 1875, it was Henry Putnam who adapted the idea wide-mouth bottles and jars in 1882 (see the section on Henry Putnam in the H volume for more information on the patents). The sealing ring design was probably used ca. 1908-1910. Anthony F. McDonald applied on March 31, 1908, for a patent for a “Bottle and Cap Closure” and received Patent No. 893,008 on July 14, 1908 (Figure 54). The patent ultimately resided with the Ball Bros.

It seems logical that the earliest of the Lustre jars would have used the old-style finish, and those were made in possibly four variations. Only one of these lacked the “INC.” – possibly made prior to the incorporation. All were probably produced during the first few years of the business.

1. “Lustre (upwardly slanted cursive) / R.E. TONGUE & BROS CO / PHILA bothl horizontal)” all in an oval plate – old-style neck (maker unknown) – lid embossed “TONGUES LUSTRE

JAR” (Figure 55). Creswick noted that some ground lip jars (i.e., mouth-blown) had been reported, but no other source confirmed this. Roller also made no mention of an embossed lid. The lack of “INC.” probably makes this the first jar made for Tongue – probably ca. 1910-1912.



Figure 55 – Lustre jars (Creswick 1987b:83-84)

2. “Lustre (upwardly slanted cursive) / R.E. TONGUE / & BROS CO / INC (all horizontal) / PHILA (inverted arch)” all in an oval plate – old style Lightning – same lid (again unconfirmed by Roller). These jars were likely made during the first few years, probably the 1911-1916 period.

3. Same as #3 but no plate – unconfirmed by other sources. If this variation exists, it was likely only ordered once due to the high cost of the mold. As discussed in numerous other sections, plates were much cheaper and could be used in generic molds.

4. “R.E. TOUNGUE & BROS CO (slight arch) / INC / Lustre / (both horizontal) / PHILADELPHIA PA (inverted arch)” all in a notch-cornered rectangle, described by Toulouse (1969:188) as a “square design, notched at the corners like a Hero cross” – old-style Lightning. The base was embossed “R.E. TOUNGUE & BROS. CO., INC. (arch) / LUSTRE (letters increasing in size to “S” then decreasing – in a circle) / PHILA, PA. (inverted arch)” (Figure 56 – also see Figure 55). Creswick (1987b:83) claimed the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. as the possible manufacturer but did not explain her reasoning. This jar did not have a plate, so this mold, too, was probably only used once during the early period, 1911-1916.



Figure 56 – Lustre jar (Etsy)

The second period is only identified by two variations with the double-ring or bead finish. These were likely only made from two molds – unless the ring molds (that created the finish) were interchangeable. Thus the date would be ca. 1915-1917 – although these dates were arbitrarily chosen.

5. Same as #2 but with double-ring or bead finish of colorless glass.



Figure 58 – Lustre base (eBay)

6. Same as #1 but with double-ring or bead finish of Ball-blue or aqua glass. These were made by the Ball Bros. (Figure 57 – also see Figure 55). The bases of these had Owens scars (Figure 58).



Figure 57 – Lustre jar (eBay)

The final period probably extended from ca. 1916 to ca. 1929. Although there were only

two variations, they seem to be much more common than the earlier ones.

7. “Lustre (upwardly slanted cursive) / R.E. TONGUE / & BROS CO / INC (all horizontal) / PHILA (inverted arch)” all in an oval plate with “PAT’D JULY 14, 1908” embossed on the front heel – made by Ball Bros. (Figure 59 – also see Figure 55). Like the one discussed above, these had Owens basal scars.

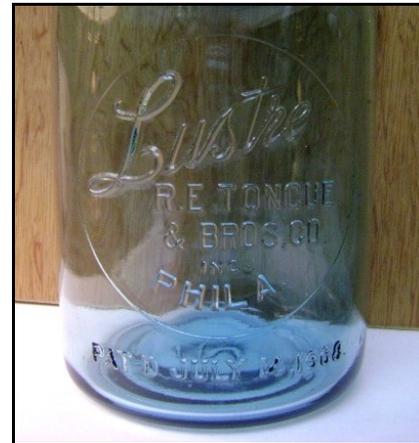


Figure 59 – Lustre jar (eBay)

8. Same as #8 except the patent line was embossed on the reverse heel.

### OUR SEAL (1910s)

These jars were embossed “OUR SEAL” in a diamond surrounded by “R.E.T. & BROS. CO. INC. PHILA. PA. U.S.A.” in an outer diamond (all within a circular plate) with “RE. TONGUE & BROS CO. INC. (arch) / OUR SEAL / PATENTED / JA 5, 1904 (all horizontal) /

PHILA. PA. (inverted arch)” on the base (Figures 60-62). The lid was embossed “OUR SEAL.” Creswick (1987b:101) noted that the maker was uncertain but was probably the Marion Flint Glass Co., ca. 1910s. She added:

The seal surface has a slight annual groove for a packing ring, and one small thread on the neck. This sealing design is also found on other jars . . . Smalley’s Nu-Seal, Smalley’s Royal Trademark Nu-Seal, and on the Wears Jar, all of which carry the January 5, 1904 patent date.



Figure 60 – Our Seal (Etsy)



Figure 61 – Our Seal base (Etsy)

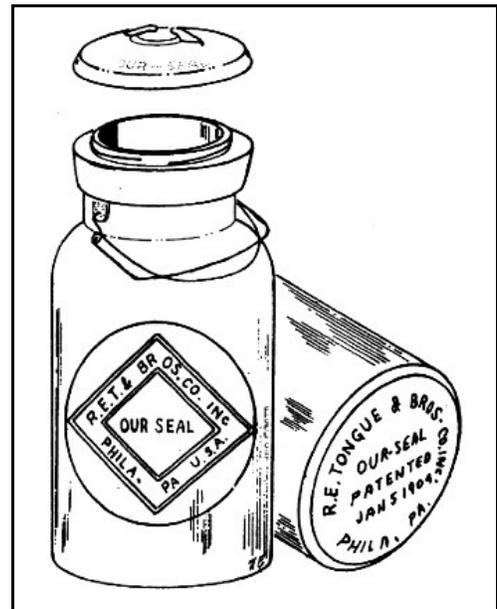


Figure 62 – Our Seal (Creswick 1987b:101)

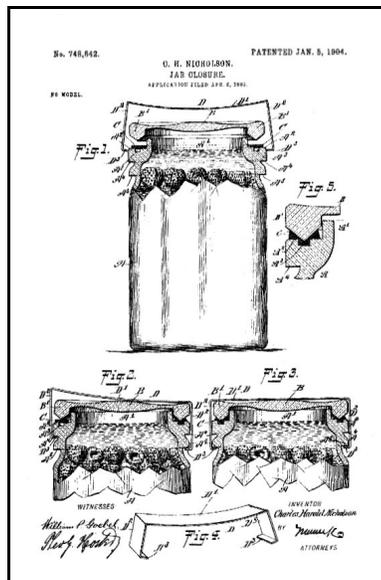


Figure 63 – Nicholson 1904 patent

Charles H. Nicholson applied on April 6, 1903, and received Patent No. 748,642 for a “Jar Closure” on January 5, 1904 (Figure 63). The jar was apparently an experiment to see how well the style sold. It was apparently not continued long by the Tongues.

## Mothers JAR (1909-1910)

This jar was very different from the others offered by the Tongue Brothers. It was a shoulder-seal Mason jar embossed “Mothers

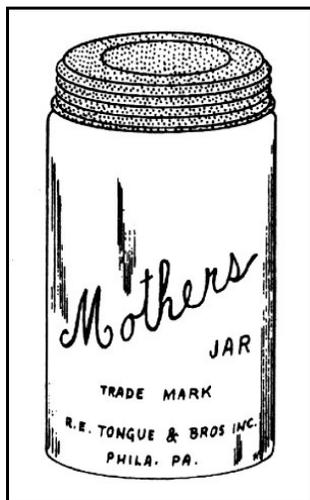


Figure 65 – Mother’s jar (Creswick 1987b:97)

(upwardly slanted cursive) / JAR / TRADE MARK / R.E. TONGUE & BROS. INC. / PHILA. PA.” on the front (Figures 64) Roller (1983:258; 2011:384) noted that the lid was labeled “SANITARY JAR CAP FOR WIDE MOUTH MASON JAR” around “MFD. BY AMERICAN CAN CO. FOR SALEM GLASS WORKS SALEM N.J.” around “Sanicap PAT APPLIED FOR” (all in black). As stated on the cap, these were made ca. 1910s by the Salem Glass Works. American Can Co. advertised the closures in 1909 and 1910. Creswick (1987b:97) illustrated the jar (Figure 65).

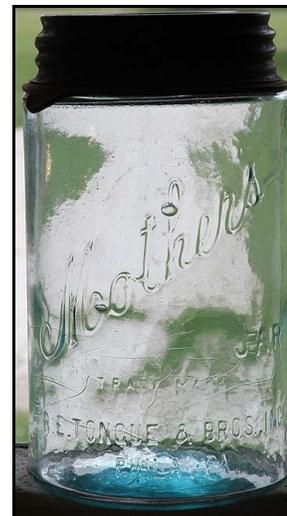


Figure 64 – Mother’s jar (North American Glass)

## User

### R.E. Tongue & Bros. Co., Inc., Philadelphia (ca. 1910-ca. 1930)

Aside from a fairly large variety of jars, R.E. Tongue & Bros. Co. – a glass jobber or wholesaler – left very little evidence of its existence. It is probable that Tongue and his family began the business during the ca. 1908-1910 period, but the first listing we have found was a report showing that R.E. Tongue & Bros. Co., Ltd., had paid its Pennsylvania taxes in 1910. It is highly probable that Tongue was selling fruit jars as its main product from the beginning, although it also offered lamp chimneys. Note that the State of Pennsylvania listed the firm as a limited partnership (possibly limited corporation) in 1910 (Wright 1911:945; Toulouse 1969:188).

The firm was incorporated by March 8, 1915, when the plant suffered a fire that was sufficiently severe to require an insurance payment of \$35,000. In March 1917, George J. Tongue, one of the brothers, died. The Tongue firm continued to sell fruit jars in 1921, when it advertised “Lustre” jars made on Owens machines. The last mention – an advertisement – that

we could find for the company, in the *Chester Times* of May 2, 1930, offered radios and motor boats but made no mention of fruit jars (Platt 1916:81; *Pottery, Brass & Glass Salesman* 1917:23; Roller 2011:300). The firm probably ceased operations soon thereafter.

## Discussion and Conclusions

Most of the marks in this section are intuitively obvious, soundly researched, or we are unable to identify them. Both the LGCo and LGW monograms remain mysteries, although we have some insight into the maker of the LGW monogram jars. However, both of these could use future research.

## Acknowledgments

Our gratitude to Allen Vegotsky for providing the key to unlocking the LC&RCo mark. Allen is one the acknowledged experts in the field of pharmaceutical identification, and it has been a pleasure to work with him over the years. We also wish to thank Doug Leybourne letting us reproduce the drawings from the Alice Creswick books and Greg Spurgeon for allowing us to copy the photos from North American Glass.

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