

## Florida Glass Mfg. Co.

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Like a phoenix, the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. apparently grew from the ashes of the former Tidewater Glass Co. at Jacksonville, Florida, under the proprietorship of Antonio Scalise. Things apparently ran smoothly during the first two decades of the firm's existence, but it became a subsidiary of the Chattanooga Glass Co. in 1947 – still under the old name. Chattanooga Glass then leased the factory to the Ball Bros. for the year of 1949. Scalise created the Tropical Glass & Box Co. in 1949, and apparently operated his former plant for Chattanooga Glass from 1950 to ca. 1953. The factory may have been idle for a year or two, but it had become a subsidiary of the Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. by 1955, losing its Tropical Glass identity three years later.

### Histories

#### **Tidewater Glass Co., Jacksonville, Florida (1922-1924)**

Under the leadership of Harry A Neff (president of the Belmont Tumbler Co., Bellaire Ohio), a group of capitalists from Pittsburgh formed the Tidewater Glass Co. with a capital of \$1,150,000, according to the August 25, 1921, issue of the *Crockery & Glass Journal*.<sup>1</sup> The group awarded the contract for building the plant to Frank Richardson on November 1 of the following year, and the factory probably did not open until early 1922 (*Drug & Chemical Markets* 1922:1135). By 1924, Harry A. Neff was president, with B.R. Kessler as secretary and purchasing agent, and the plant made milk and soft drink bottles, along with tumblers – and probably some type of bottle used in drug stores to be mentioned in *Drug & Chemical Markets*. Although we have been unable to find any specific records, something soon went terribly wrong. The glass factory directories received no report from Tidewater Glass in 1925 or 1926. By 1927, the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. had opened, possibly taking over the property (Roller 1995).

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<sup>1</sup> This figure may well have been a typographical error in the journal. The sum is quite high for the time period.

Toulouse (1971:199-200) incorrectly dated the firm at 1927. However, he noted that Neff – formerly the president of the Columbia Glass Co. of Fairmont, West Virginia – had sold his interest in the firm in 1925 (apparently to start the Tidewater Glass Co.). He further stated the Neff had “just purchased the Coshocton Glass Co. [presumably about this time] at Coshocton, Ohio, along with other interests in the Bellaire area. Although Toulouse did not specifically state the idea, it is possible that Neff’s competing interests led to the dissolution of Tidewater Glass. In contradiction, however, we have not discovered any connection between Neff and Coshocton. While he was, indeed, the president of the Belmont Tumbler Co. at Bellaire, the only other involvement for Neff that we have found there was a membership on the Board of Directors for the Dollar Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Bellaire.

### **Columbia Glass Co., Fairmont, West Virginia (1907-ca. 1930)**

Scalice, at least in part, financed his Florida operation (see below) due to his former position as owner, then stockholder of the Columbia Glass Co. Scalice immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 and was the owner of a glass plant at Fairmont, West Virginia – almost certainly the Columbia Glass Co. – when he was enumerated in the 1910 census. An article in the February 1924 issue of the *Glass Industry* claimed that the firm was established in 1907 (Roller 1997).

Hawkins (2009:133) noted that the Columbia Glass Co. (Fairmont, West Virginia) was listed in Pittsburgh directories from 1912 to 1925, although the address was an office building rather than a factory – certainly a sales office. A short blurb in the *Iron Trade Review* of October 3, 1918, reported that “the plant of the Columbia Glass Co., recently damaged by fire, is to be rebuilt.” Scalice was the president of the corporation in 1918 (Standard Statistics Co. 1918:101). We have not discovered the date when this first corporation began, although it may have been connected with the 1918 fire; it could certainly have been earlier.

In 1921, the plant made opal ointment pots and novelties at two day tanks with eight rings, and Antonio “Scalose” (*sic*) was manager. In February of 1924, Scalice was president, with Glen F. Barnes as vice president, and O.W. Woods as secretary and treasurer. This was a new incorporation, with a capital of \$150,000 (Roller 1997).

Scalice withdrew as an active participant in 1924 and used his stock as collateral with the Florida National Bank to create the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. According to a circuit court hearing in 1930 (Casetext 2015),

[Scalice] needed money [i.e., to finance his new venture in Florida], and [M.A.] Fletcher, [Glenn F.] Barnes, and a Mr. Hood [probably O.W. Woods] began financing him by indorsing his paper, and it was finally agreed between them that Scalise would incorporate and protect them by issuance to them of one-third of the capital stock. He incorporated at an authorized capital stock of \$150,000, and \$50,000 of it was issued to his financial backers and \$100,000 to Scalise. The property was deeded to the corporation.

After Hood (Woods?) left, Fletcher, Barnes, and a new stockholder, C.D. Robinson decided to buy out the Scalice share of stock for \$40,000 on May 31, 1924.<sup>2</sup> The three stockholders paid Scalice with ten promissory notes for \$4,000, each secured by “a trust deed on its plant to Fairmont Trust Company.” When the notes became due, Columbia Glass was unable to pay two of them, and Scalice, who had borrowed money from the Florida National Bank – certainly to finance his new Florida enterprise – was using the notes for collateral. By the time the third note had become due, on May 31, 1927, Scalice threatened foreclosure of his former firm. Legal battles ensued, and Fletcher and his associates finally purchased the notes in question, thereby relieving the legal threat to the Columbia Glass Co. Scalice stated that he could not read or write (although the court claimed there was evidence to refute that statement) and did not understand the terms implied by Fletcher and his associates, i.e., removing the glass house from legal action. The court decided on May 6, 1930, that the Columbia Glass stockholders had not committed any intentional harm, so the case against the firm was dropped (Casetext 2015).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> This was stock originally valued at \$100,000! The new incorporation suggests that the 1918 corporation dissolved at some point, and Scalice again was the sole owner of the firm. We have not discovered the dates involved.

<sup>3</sup> The court case provided us with a red herring when it stated that the Columbia Glass Co. was formerly “owned and operated by Scalise doing business as Fairmont Glass Company.” Roller (1997), however, presented evidence that Fairmont Glass opened by 1892 and became the Cumberland Glass Co. by 1906. Cumberland Glass operated until at least 1910. The history of

The Columbia Glass Co. never recovered from the financial difficulties. Although the circumstances are unclear, Roller (1997) noted that Luigi Oliverio, Frank Greco, and Israel Merlin bought the Columbia Glass Co. in 1930 and widened the line of products. They renamed the firm the Commercial Glass Co. and remained in business until at least 1932.

### **Florida Glass Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Florida (1927-1947)**

The January 1927 issue of the *Glass Industry* noted that Antonio Scalise, who had formerly been connected with the Columbia Glass Co., Fairmont, West Virginia – Harry Neff’s previous company (see Tidewater Glass Co. above) – was “reported to have acquired a bottle manufacturing plant in Jacksonville.” Although this is speculation, Scalise and Neff were both associated with the Columbia Glass Co. Scalise may have worked for Neff at Tidewater Glass, or Neff may have contacted Scalise – knowing that Columbia Glass had purchased his stock – when Tidewater went out of business. In any event, the connection is too strong to ignore.

The January 1927 issue of the *Glass Industry* said Scalise had “acquired the Florida Glass Mfg. Co” and that he would “spend \$150,000 in renovating the plant and putting it into operation” (quoted in Roller 1995). Toulouse (1971:200) suggested that Scalise opened up “possibly in the old Tidewater plant.” Unfortunately, we have not discovered an address for the Tidewater factory, but there was almost certainly no other possible choice. In the July 18, 1927, issue of the *Florida Review*, Scalise announced that his “new plant on McDuff avenue near the Atlantic Coast Lime shops will go into production when the first furnace is lighted within a few days.” He was certainly in business by July 28, 1927, when the Lynchburg Glass Works wrote to Florida Glass (cited in Bratcher 2014).

The 1927 *Glass Industry* article noted that “the initial capacity of the factory will be from 2 to 4 hundred carloads of preserve jars, milk bottles and other glass containers per week” (quoted in Roller 1995). The 1927 directory, however, claimed that the plant made “amber beverage bottles” by machine in 1927 but replaced the amber listing with “flint beverage bottles; milk jars, flasks and specialties” the following year – made by two Lynch machines at one

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Fairmont Glass simply does not match with that of the Columbia Glass Co., and the sources used by Roller did not mention Scalise in connection with Fairmont Glass.

continuous tank with two rings. In 1930, the factory belatedly added “preservers and packers” to the list. The plant operated two machines in 1931 but had threes in 1932. The listing remained the same until at least 1944 (*American Glass Review* 1927:133; 1928:135); 1930:88; 1931:82; 1932:72; 1944:100).

Toulouse (1971:200) added that the plant used one O’Neil, one Lynch, and one Miller machine in 1932. By 1946, he claimed that the plant had one Lynch machine, one J.P.M. (i.e., Miller machine), and an Individual Section machine. Dairy Antiques (2015) reported that Florida Glass was

sued by the Hartford Empire Company for using glass feeders that allegedly infringed on Hartford Empire's patents. To settle they were forced to sign a license agreement with the Hartford Empire Company in August of 1935. Their license agreement for the Hartford Empire glass feeder kept a restrictive cap on their milk bottle production. Initially it was set at 21,500 gross per year and was later relaxed to 27,500 gross per year.

Although Toulouse (1971:200) noted that Florida Glass became a subsidiary of the Chattanooga Glass Co. in 1947, listings showed that the plant maintained the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. name – a corporation with C.R. Avery as the president and general manager, F. Brunning as superintendent and J.M. Doremus as factory manager. Scalise was not mentioned. The Ball Bros. announced the leasing of the Jacksonville plant in February of 1949 but returned the factory to Chattanooga Glass after a single year of occupancy. By this time, the factory was situated at 11<sup>th</sup> and Hudson Streets, almost certainly its original location (Roller 1995).

### **Tropical Fruit & Box Co., Jacksonville, Florida (1949-ca. 1957)**

By February of 1949, Scalise created the Tropical Glass & Box Co., although, at that time, the relationship of the firm to the Chattanooga Glass Co. is uncertain. The 1950 glass directory listed the firm as the Tropical Glass & Box Co., owned by Antonio Scalise and described the factory as having a 55 ton furnace, a single continuous tank, two I.S. machines, and three Hartford feeders. DeRay Sweat was the manager, and the plant made tumblers, bottles, & hollowware. However, in 1952, the plant was again listed as belonging to Chattanooga

Glass (Roller 1995). The most likely explanation for this apparent interchange was that Chattanooga hired Scalise’s firm – Tropical Glass & Box Co. – to operate the factory.

The directories received no report on the plant for 1953 or 1954, but the firm was listed as the Tropical Glass & Box Co., a subsidiary of the Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. by 1955.<sup>4</sup> By 1958, however, the Tropical Glass designation had disappeared, and the factory had become Plant No. 7 of Anchor Hocking (Roller 1995). The factory finally closed in 2011 (see the Anchor Hocking section for more information about its operations).

## Containers and Marks

Herwer (2011) claimed that the Scalice plant made “glass jars for Maxwell House Coffee and Coca-Cola as well as windows for store fronts.” While we have found no evidence for any of these products, it is possible that they were not marked in any way. By the time the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. was in business, Coca-Cola required all bottle manufacturers to emboss a company logo and date code on each bottle. There were none with a Florida Glass logo. Unmarked Maxwell House jars, however, would not have been much different from many of the products discussed below.

### **FG or F.G.** (ca. 1927-1947)

Toulouse (1971:199) illustrated two variations of this mark, used by the Florida Glass Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Florida. He dated the first – “FG” (no punctuation) -- ca. 1930. Giarde (1980:44) showed the “FG” mark both with and without punctuation. He attributed them both to the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. in the 1930s. Giarde (1980:44) added, “The F.G. and F.G.Co. marks were confirmed on the same bottle, a round embossed Foremost quart.” The “F.G.” (with punctuation) also appeared on the heel rolls of at least two milk bottles sold on eBay (Figure 1).

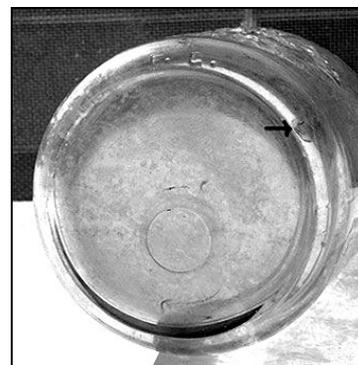


Figure 1 – F.G. on milk bottle heel (eBay)

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<sup>4</sup> The term “no report” *can* mean that a factory was inoperable at that time. However, it can also just mean that someone was not paying attention and failed to send a report to the directory.

Correspondence with the seller indicated that the mark was faintly embossed on the bases of bottles that were also marked F.G.Co. on the front heels. Dairy Antiques (2015) noted that F.G. and F.G. 60 were used by the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. The state number code assigned to Florida Glass was apparently “60” (Figure 2). Oddly, the heel area in Figure 2 appears to have “FGCo” in lighter embossing above and to the left of “FG60.”



Figure 2 – F.G.60 on milk bottle (YowCow)



Figure 3 – F.G. on soda bottle base (eBay)

An eBay auction include a jar embossed “FLORIDA” on the front body with “405” and “F.G.2” on the base. The “2” may have been a recording error (the most likely explanation), an engraver’s error, or a mold code. The “F.G.” mark also appeared on the bases of colorless soft drink bottles (Figure 3). All soda bottle marks that we found were on the bases. All examples – milk or soda bottles – that we have seen had punctuation, although it was sometimes faint, and all the bottles in our sample were used in southern cities. Although Toulouse ended the life of this mark at 1940, he provided no explanation for that date, so we have extended the logo’s use to the end of the firm in 1947.

Yduarte (2009:137) provided a final example – this time a product jar with unembossed sides with a basemark of “520 / F.G. / 7” (Figure 4). The Bottle Research Group also examined the machine-made jar at the Fort Bliss facility in 2011. The numbering on the base is *very* similar to the code system used by the Fairmount Glass Works after ca. 1920. The logo has not been ascribed to Fairmount Glass, but the number system leaves some doubt in this case.

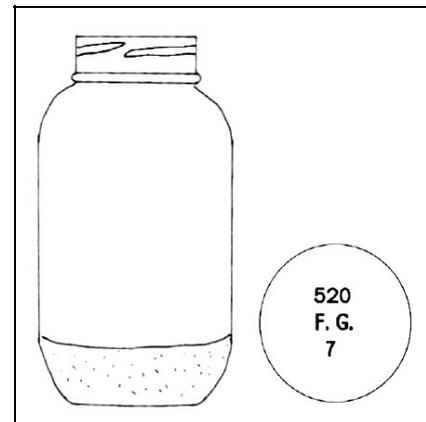


Figure 4 – F.G. jar base (Yduarte 2009:137)

### **FG Monogram** (ca. 1940-1947, possibly later)

Toulouse (1971:199) dated an FG monogram ca. 1940 and claimed that it was the second mark used by the Florida Glass Co. (Figure 5). Giarde (1980:44) agreed, almost certainly following Toulouse. Scholes (1941:129) showed the monogram enclosed by a circle, indicating that a circle around the monogram had begun use by at least 1941, probably slightly earlier, and it may have always been an integral part of the design. Berge (1980:83) also showed the encircled monogram in a 1964 chart, although the company had ceased to exist under the Florida Glass name by that time. The logo may have continued to be used by the succeeding companies, or the information on the chart may have been somewhat out of date. No one seems to have addressed the type or color of the bottles with the monogram, and we have not discovered an actual bottle with this logo.

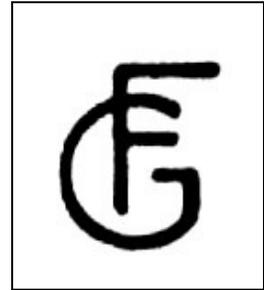


Figure 5 – FG monogram (Toulouse 1971:199)

### **FGCo** (ca. 1927-ca. 1930)



Figure 6 – FGCo basemark – flask (eBay)

Giarde (1980:44) included “F.G.CO.” as one of the marks used by Florida Glass ca. 1930. The Dairy Antiques site (2015) also noted the logo as well as the number “60” to the right of it. As noted above, an eBay seller also offered two milk bottles with the FGCo logo, each of which also had a faintly embossed “FG” on the base. This indicates a use of both marks by the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. and suggests that the bases either had more use than the sides or that the “dope” (lubrication) had pooled in the basal engraving.



Figure 7 – Amber flask (eBay)

Although the above sources only addressed milk bottles, eBay auctions offered two types of bottles – both with “FGCo” on the bases. Both were amber in color and each appeared to have a lower-case “o” in “Co.” One was a



Figure 8 – FGCo basemark – beer (eBay)

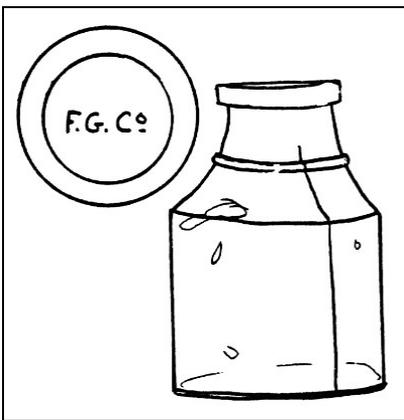


Figure 10 – F.G.C<sup>o</sup> logo (Urquhart 1976:118)

medicinal flask; the other was a pony beer bottle (Figures 6-9). Since listings for the firm only included amber glass at the earliest year, we have selected ca. 1930 for a cutoff date.

A final example does not fit well. Urquhart (1976:118) included a drawing of a mouth-blown, wide-mouth bottle – possibly to hold ink – with a basemark of “F.G.C<sup>o</sup>” (Figure 10). Since Urquhart’s study area was Canada – and the container was mouth blown – the bottle was probably of Canadian or English manufacture. According to King (1988:93), the Foster Glass Works (1894-1900) made ink bottles, although King did not ascribe a logo to the firm.

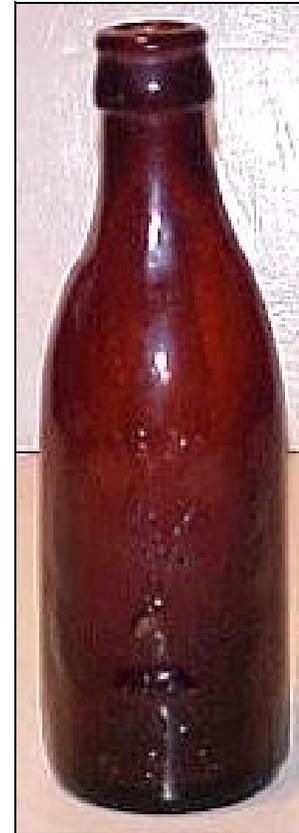


Figure 9 – Pony beer bottle (eBay)

### FGCo Monogram

A nurser offered at an eBay auction had an FGCo monogram in the center of the front, surrounded by a downwardly turned horseshoe with “GOOD LUCK” in an arch above the horseshoe and “NURSING BOTTLE” in an inverted arch below it. The colorless bottle was oval in cross-section with a flat front and the embossing in a round plate. The finish was a rounded ring (Figure 11). This type of bottle was used during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although the period for Florida Glass may have been a bit late for this bottle. Other possible choices might be the Federal Glass Co. or the Fidelity Glass

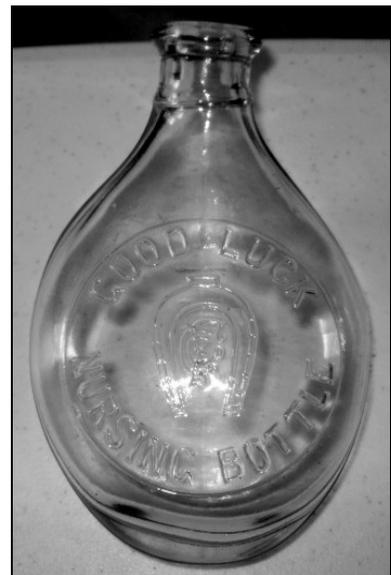


Figure 11 – FGCo monogram (eBay)

Co., although neither of them were known to use an FGCo monogram or make nursers – even though both made flint glass (see the respective sections for more information). We also have no indication that Florida Glass made nursers.

## FLORIDA

Roller (1983:125; 2011:196) and Creswick (1978:130) noted jars embossed “FLORIDA” on one side and “Tropical (slight upwardly slanted cursive) / {Diamond-T / F logo} / CANNERS” on the other side. At least one “FLORIDA” jar offered by North American Glass seemed not to have any embossing on the opposite side (Figure 12). The base appeared to have a two-digit mark – possibly “F.G.”



Figure 12 – FLORIDA jar (North American Glass)

## T / F in a vertical diamond

Toulouse (1969:309) noted a round jar with a continuous-thread finish, embossed “Tropical (slight upwardly slanted cursive) / {Diamond-T / F logo} / CANNERS” on the body (Figure 13). He stated that the manufacturer was the Florida Glass Co. (leaving out “Mfg.”) and dated it ca. 1929-1948. He did not mention the word “FLORIDA” on the opposite side. In his later book, (Toulouse 1971:499), he illustrated the mark with the same dates. He added that “the ‘Tropical’ trademark appeared on a fruit jar and would have been mistaken for a product of the firm’s later existence after a change of name to ‘Tropical Glass Co.’ [sic] (1950-52) if it were not for the initials “FG” on the bottom of the jar.” However, it is also possible that this indicates the use of an old baseplate on a newer mold.

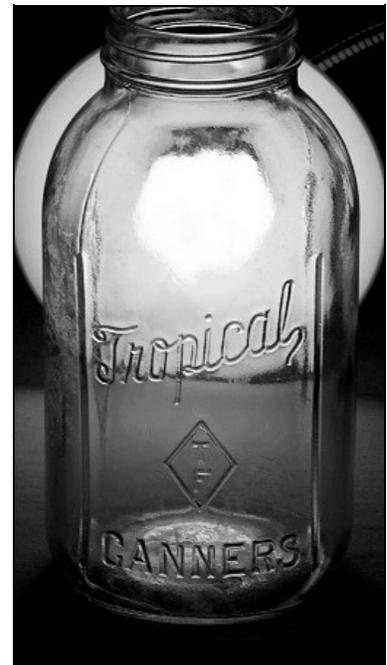


Figure 13 – Tropical Canners jar (Antique Bottles.net)

Creswick (1987:130) illustrated jars with the “T / F” in a vertical diamond mark embossed on the front between the words

“Tropical” (script) and “CANNERS” (Figure 14). Creswick attributed the marks to the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. The word “FLORIDA” was embossed on the reverse of some jars but was absent on others.

Roller (1983:125, 362; 2011:196, 362) created the most complete list of variations – Table 1.

The jars embossed “FLORIDA” with “FG” on the bases were almost certainly made by the Florida Glass Mfg. Co., possibly for the duration of the firm – as were the ones with unembossed sides and “FG” bases. Jars with the Tropical CANNERS side embossing, lacking “FLORIDA,” but with the “FG” basemark were also likely made by Florida Glass near the end of its tenure, possibly ca. 1943-1947. The ghosted “FG” basemarks likely indicated a manufacture – using the old molds until they wore out – after the firm became Tropical Glass & Box Co., under the Chattanooga Glass umbrella, possibly 1949-ca. 1951. Both round and square jars with the Diamond-TF logo were likely made from 1949 until the plant apparently shut down ca. 1953.

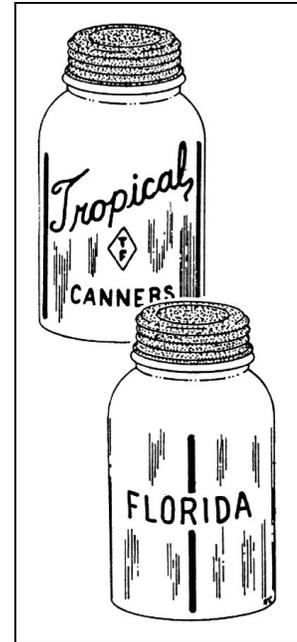


Figure 14 – Tropical Canners jar (Creswick 1987:130)

**Table 1 – Tropical Canners and Florida Jars (after Roller 2011:196, 362)**

Front	Reverse	Base	Shape*	Dates
Tropical TF CANNERS	FLORIDA	FG	round	1927-1947
bare	bare	FG	round	1927-1947
Tropical TF CANNERS	bare	FG	round	ca. 1943-1947
Tropical TF CANNERS	bare	ghosted FG	round	1949-ca. 1951
Tropical TF CANNERS	bare	Diamond-TF	round	1949-ca. 1953
Tropical TF CANNERS	bare	Diamond-TF	square	1949-ca. 1953

\* shape in cross-section

Oddly, none of the typical sources seem to have speculated on the meaning the “TF” initials. The name of the initial firm was the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. – no “T”; the second firm – the Tropical Glass & Bottle Co. – had no “F” in the name. Since the jar was certainly made by one (or both) of the firms, the initials could have been a conflation of “Tropical” and “Florida.” This, of course, assumes that the Diamond-TF logo was a manufacturer’s mark. Because it was incorporated into the front embossing, it more likely was a logo for the firm that purchased the jars.

That purchaser is also unknown. No one appears to have addressed the reason for the “Tropical CANNERS” embossing. This may have been a Florida canning firm (or one in Georgia or another southern state). It may have been a company that began in Florida and moved to a nearby state – explaining the disappearing “FLORIDA” embossing. Unfortunately, this is pure speculation. In depth searches of newspapers and the internet failed to reveal a single U.S. firm called Tropical Canners. Even terms like Tropical Florida Canners or Tropical Canners Florida also resulted in nothing. Dunn & Bradstreet listed a Tropical Canners at Puerto Rico but had no information beyond the name, although a German source suggested that the firm was in business during the 1970s and 1980s. Although this line of inquiry appears to have been a dead end, the embossing must mean *something*.

## **TF Ligature**

Toulouse (1969:306; 1971:493) noted the TF ligature and assigned it to the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, West Virginia. He included a number (2) to the left of the mark and dated it ca. 1910-1930. He added that

no reason for this trademark or design has been found. The ligature is found both on the sides and on the bottom of Lightning-finished fruit jars. The numeral changes on the several jars since it is a mold number, denoting an individual mold in a series (Toulouse 1971:493).

Creswick (1987:130) illustrated a jar topped by a Lightning closure with a TF ligature embossed on the base (Figure 15). This was quite distinct from the monogram on the FLORIDA jar, and the logo could be found alone or accompanied by numbers 3, 4, 5, 9, or 10. A lid was

embossed “J. Hungerford Smith & Co. Rochester NY” (probably all in capital letters), although some lids could be unmarked. She claimed that the jars were made by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. for Smith – a firm that made “soda fountain requisites.” The company also had a branch in Canada. She made no attempt to date the jars and did not explain the significance of the TF monogram. An eBay auction added a number “13.”

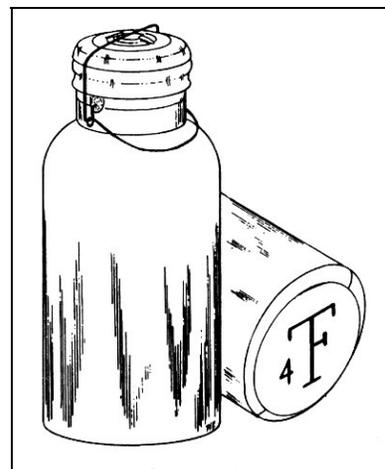


Figure 15 – TF ligature (Creswick 1987:130)

In a note on page 22 of the April 1976 issue of *Old Bottle Magazine*, Paul W. Barwick provided an explanation. Barwick had recently acquired a few of these jars, including one with a basemark of “7,” the TF ligature, and the H-over-A logo of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. Another had a partial paper label that identified J. Hungerford Smith Soda Fountain Requisites. It is thus almost certain that the TF ligature indicated True Fruit, Smith’s main brand (also see the JHSCo monogram and the words “TRUE FRUIT” in the Other J section).

J. Hungerford Smith began experimenting with fruit flavor syrup for fountain drinks as a pharmacist in 1880. In 1890, he launched his business for True Fruit Fountain Requisites (i.e., concentrated fountain syrups) at Rochester, New York, and was very successful (*National Druggist* 1907:154). The firm has changed hands, but it remains in business today – thus offering us no dating clues for the logo or the jars.

It should be noted that other firms also used the jars. North American Glass offered an example – with the TF ligature on the base – and a paper label for R.A. Railton Co., another manufacturer of fountain syrup (Figures 16 & 17). The jar may have been reused, or Hazel-Atlas may have sold excess jars to other firms.

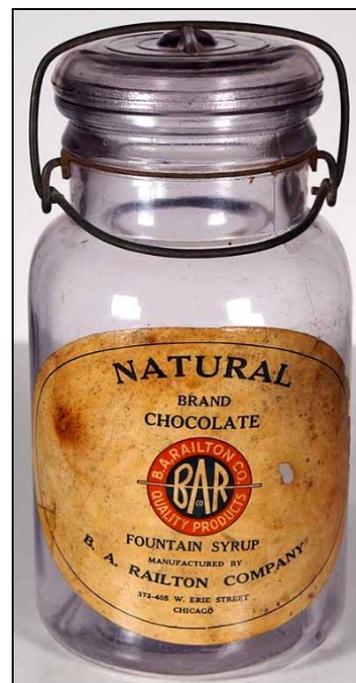


Figure 16 – R.A. Railton label (North American Glass)

All of this brings up a question: Why did Hazel-Atlas only emboss its logo on one jar? The firm generally marked all of its wares. Either all but one of the molds for this jar had the logo inadvertently left off, or most of the jars were made by another glass house. Since most customers owned their molds (except for *very* large firms with huge orders), Smith likely owned at least the TF-ligature baseplate. He may have had the bulk of the jars made by another firm, then sent the baseplate to Hazel-Atlas – who added the mark.

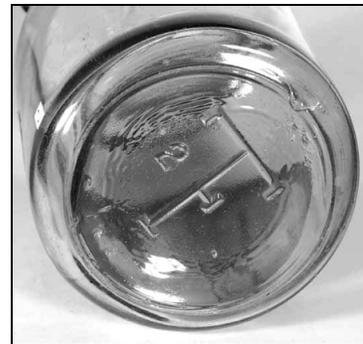


Figure 17 – TF ligature (North American Glass)

## Discussion and Conclusions

Although the Florida Glass Mfg. Co. appears to have begun its life making amber bottles, it switched very soon to colorless (flint) glass production. Since all of the bottles we have observed with the FGCo logo were amber in color, FGCo was almost certainly the firm's first logo. As noted above, some colorless bottles (especially milk bottles) also had the FGCo logos. Someone may have realized that the mark did not match the name very well and abbreviated the initials after that. As noted above, the logo may also have been used by a Canadian glass house.

The "F.G." mark likely followed within a couple of years of the founding of the company and may have continued in use until the Chattanooga Glass Co. period. As discussed above, it is possible that the Fairmount Glass Works also used the F.G. logo, although it was certainly not a common mark for the firm. The FG monogram noted by Toulouse remains a mystery. The mark was certainly listed by the industry, but we have not found an example. It is also possible that Chattanooga Glass may have used the monogram after its acquisition of the firm in 1947 until it sold the factory to Hazel-Atlas in the mid-1950s.

The jars embossed "Tropical / {Diamond-TF} / CANNERS" on the face – with and without "FLORIDA" on the reverse – were addressed in Table 1 and assigned probable date ranges based on available data. Hopefully, future researchers will discover who Tropical Canners actually was and/or what the Diamond-TF indicated.

A final TF ligature was not connected with the Tropical Glass & Box Co. At least one of these jars was made by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., although the others could have been made by any glass house. The jars were made for the J. Hungerford Smith Co., and the ligature almost certainly indicated Smith's flagship brand of flavor syrup, True Fruit. Smith began his business in 1890, and it remains in operation today, so only the machine manufacturing techniques used to make the jar place it later than the 1890s. Hopefully, future researchers will discover a much tighter date range.

The "TF" connection is interesting although probably coincidental. Searches through J. Hungerford Smith ads, fail to disclose either logo – Diamond-TF or the TF ligature. The TF ligature tie to Smith's True Fruit brand is too strong to ignore, although it may have only been used for a short period. TF in the diamond, however, was probably not used by Smith. Hopefully, future researchers will establish a meaning for the initials on this jar.

### **Acknowledgments**

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